

SOUFFLENHEIM EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA

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Many people emigrated from Alsace during the following periods:

- 1722: Alsatian colonies were established in the Holy Roman Empire (Austria-Hungary).
- 1764-1786: Alsations colonized Russia, Ukraine, and Banat.
- 1804-1832: Additional Alsations emigrated to Ukraine, Bessarabia, and Banat.
- 1817: Food shortages drove many to the United States.
- 1830 to 1962: French colonize Algeria.
- 1830s, 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s: Agents went from town to town recruiting emigrants, mostly in Alsace-Lorraine. Some went to America, others to Russia.
- 1871: After France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, primarily to North America, also Algeria.

Emigrants from Soufflenheim have been identified in the United States from the 18th century onwards, in Canada during the 1800's, and the Ukraine (Black Sea) during the early 1800's.



Le Havre, France in the late 19th Century.

CONTENTS

Soufflenheim Emigration to North America.....	1
Emigration.....	2
The Journey.....	7
Arrival in New York.....	13
Passenger Lists.....	18
Emigrant Demographics.....	30
Emigrants.....	31
State of the Emigrants to America: 1828-1837.....	31
Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 1.....	35
Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 2.....	41
Research Sources.....	48
Passports.....	50
Manifests.....	56
Subseries 3M: General and Administrative Police, 1800-1870.....	57
Alsace Emigration Index.....	59
Appendix.....	62
Passenger Research.....	62

EMIGRATION

Alsations have been emigrating to America since the 17th century. Joseph May and Elizabeth Moser, who left in 1730, are the earliest known emigrants from Soufflenheim.¹

According Nicole Fouché, author of *Alsatian Emigration to the United States 1815-1870*:

“The Alsations did not just discover America in 1815, for they had never ceased to be interested in it from the beginning of the British colonization. A great many Alsatian protestants found asylum there during the religious persecutions. In the 18th century the Alsations were still fascinated by the English colonies of America and in the state archives of Strasburg there are the most extraordinary descriptions of what to expect when settling in New England and the Bay of Massachusetts where land was available for cultivating flax and hemp. One can easily imagine the effect these declarations could have on the inhabitants of the old continent who were still at the mercy of feudal rights where all this was concerned. In 1753 the emigration of Alsations to America was worrying the powers that be and the royal authority in Strasburg decided to take steps to curb it. They did not have much success.

The French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon did not stop it either. In 1805 the French government, which was much displeased at seeing part of the population leave for greener pastures, stopped giving

passports for abroad to any inhabitant who was "not a householder and could not justify a legitimate reason for a temporary absence". Wars and blockades were the only real reasons for stopping Alsatian emigration and it started again as soon as peace returned. In 1815-16 Alsatians who wanted to emigrate had already had a path mapped out for them for over a century. This path led to an Eden of abundance and liberty which contrasted notably with the economic and psychological conditions in Alsace after the Napoleonic wars.

It is very difficult to work out how many Alsatians took part in this emigration to the United States between 1815 and 1870. There are no continuous and dependable archives where it can be calculated for sure.

When a large emigration movement appeared in a department, the Minister of the Interior would ask the prefect of the department in question to make statistics. This happened twice in Alsace. In 1817 a list of names of emigrants to America which had been drawn up at the request of the government in Paris shows that over 5,000 Alsatians (1,236 men, 1,073 women and 2,882 children) have left for the United States. In that year it was the Haut Rhin which supplied the largest number of emigrants, 77% as against 23% in the Bas Rhin. The 1817 emigration was most certainly started off by the food shortage of 1816-17 and stopped quickly. It started again in the Bas Rhin around 1826 and swelled enormously in the next ten years. This explains why the local authorities once more had to draw up a list of emigrants whose number rose to 14,435 for the single department of the Bas Rhin which lost overall 2.56% of its population while the county of Wissembourg lost 7%.

It is possible to keep track of the emigration to the United States from the Haut Rhin thanks to the foreign passport statistics which have a list of names (unfortunately incomplete or faulty) and analytical tables which cover quite a long period, more or less 1837-1862. A rapid calculation shows that more than 11,000 inhabitants of the Haut Rhin chose America and to this must be added an approximate figure of 10,000 Alsatians from the Bas Rhin who emigrated to the United States during the same period. This estimate is possible because of passport statistics kept in Strasburg. It must not be forgotten that in 1861 the most distressing war in American history had just begun and this civil war made Eldorado inaccessible for some time. In 1865-66 when emigration could start again because the war was over there does not seem to be any source of information either in Alsace or Paris giving an idea of the number of departures for the United States. All we know is that they continued because there is always talk of it in reports and correspondence between prefects and ministers.

At this time passport legislation was administered in a far more liberal manner than in the former period and passports were only counted in a vague way. It can be seen that it is very difficult to reconstitute the pattern of Alsatian emigration to the United States. Work can only be done on incomplete or occasional series and the information does not necessarily fit and often has to be interpreted. In other words, it is a hazardous undertaking. The figure of over 40,000 Alsatians which is thus reached is in any case a minimum. It only shows the Alsatians who went through the passport procedure or that of the emigration service which opened in France in 1855. The number of Alsatians who gave up the idea of leaving after contacting the authorities does not count compared with the number of those who left without a passport. Indeed, quite apart from the fact that a foreign passport the emigrant cost 10 Francs, which could pose a problem for the poorest among them, the administrative procedure was long and full of red tape. Between the moment a potential emigrant went to see the mayor to make a written request and the moment when he got his passport he had to provide a certificate of morality and good conduct, a certificate saying he had paid his taxes and another saying he had paid his debts.

In certain periods he also had to leave a deposit of 50 francs which he got back at the French consulate at the port of embarkation. To top it all the local authorities, mayors, deputy-prefects and prefects had all been told to point out to the potential emigrant all the difficulties he would have to face and all the risks he

was running, and all this in a reproachful tone to make him feel guilty. Indeed, the official speech given for the future emigrant's benefit when he handed in his request for a passport was called a "remonstrance" (admonishment) - they were remonstrating with him! This attempt to demoralize candidates, which was assiduously pursued by officials, tended to make Alsatians leave without having their affairs in order legally speaking, in other words, without a passport. Others, not daring to mock the law openly, left in a quasi-legitimate way. They just got hold of an interior passport, for Le Havre, for example, and it is pretty obvious where they were going! The prefects of the Seine Maritime never stopped energetically protesting all through the 19th century about the arrival of enormous numbers of Alsatians without either a passport or a ticket to the United States or even enough money to wait for the next ship to the United States in reasonable conditions.

1815-1870 is a period when the Alsatian population grew. In the middle of the century Alsace could be described as overpopulated particularly in the countryside where people reduced to poverty could no longer survive on their little plot of land and had to work in factories. This explains why, although they came from the country, one can find so many people with a trade. There were also a lot of laborer's who, since they were non-specialists, could just as well work in a factory as on a neighboring farm or even work at home. These people suffered a great deal from economic crises: the slightest patch of bad weather, the slightest price-rise had an effect on their standard of living. This is very obvious in 1817 a year of near famine for a whole fringe section of the population which left in droves for the United States.

It would be a mistake to think it was always the poorest Alsatians who emigrated. To take the example of the Bas Rhin from 1828 to 1837, it was found that 35% of the families took with them large sums of money which probably enabled them to settle in the United States under good conditions. 7% of people asking for passports took even larger sums with them and this brings the number of families able to settle in America without any problem up to 42% from the financial point of view. The remaining 58% had just enough to pay their passage and the overland journey. It is obvious that for those people emigrating was much more risky. They are generally poor rural laborer's, the ones who had got left behind by a changing economy.

It was not always economic reasons then that incited Alsatians to emigrate. The wish to evade military service was often the deciding factor. The emigration of young boys of an age to be recruited into the army is a regular feature. The government was particularly disturbed by this during the Crimean war because they feared the army was undermined."²

Forest Code of 1827

Additional pressure to emigrate for some, particularly in Soufflenheim, adjacent to the Haguenau Forest, was the Forest Code of 1827:

"The new forest code was adopted in 1827 and greatly restricted the rights of access to the forests that the people had known for generations. Of the two major books on the subject of Alsatian emigration in the 18th century, both highlight the Forest Code of 1827 as a major factor that triggered the wave of emigration from Bas-Rhin from 1828 into the 1830s. The forests were owned by the government, with certain rights and privileges given by government decree. Such rights included: gathering dead leaves and wood for fires for heating and cooking, pasturage for domesticated animals, and hunting for wild boar and deer. The Forest Code of 1827 greatly reduced or eliminated these rights and imposed heavy fines for violators. (The sources aren't clear as to how restrictive the code was, only that the fines were burdensome and collecting of leaves and poaching was prohibited.)

A report on the causes of the emigration from Alsace, written in April 1828, highlights the forest code as a significant cause, noting that wild boar were ruining cereal and potato crops (presumably because they were proliferating without any hunting) and that the restrictions in the forest code deprived the poor of the wood and leaves necessary for heating/cooking and the main source of meat that the poorest could obtain. The report highlights that, by removing the forests from contributing to the livelihood of the population, the arable land was greatly overburdened by the population. The popular discontent with the Forest Code of 1827 sparked reprisals against those in charge of watching over the forests; the murder of forest guards (what we'd call park rangers in the US) was not unknown."³

Emigration Between 1828-1837

"Emigration from Bas-Rhin between 1828-1837 began with a large annual number of emigrants from 1828-32 before tapering off. In 1828-29, 5,523 emigrants requested passports (the data is not specific enough to determine the number in each year). Passport requests remained strong in 1830 (2,875) & 1832 (2,482), with about half as many in 1831 (983) and 1833 (1,016). Afterwards, passport demands tapered off significantly: 274 in 1834, 414 in 1835, 513 in 1836, and 225 in 1837. (Fouché, p. 50)

Of Bas-Rhin's 14,365 emigrants between 1828-37, the Saverne Arrondissement was the source of 32.17% (4,620 emigrants) of them, second only behind the Wissembourg Arrondissement (46.28%; 6,649 emigrants). The arrondissements of Strasbourg (18.87%; 2,711 emigrants) and Sélestat (2.68%; 385 emigrants) had significantly less emigrants. (Fouché, p. 51)

Among the four arrondissements, emigrants from the Saverne Arrondissement brought the least amount of money (479.90 francs), which had to be declared on passport applications (beginning in 1828). The cost of a journey from the port of Havre to New York in 1836 was 200 francs per passenger (with a reduced fare for infants), which included all costs (eg. food) from the time of boarding to disembarkation, while a passport valid for travel to foreign countries cost 10 francs. A passport for internal travel (within France) outside one's canton cost 2 francs and some poorer emigrants requested the internal passport rather than an external one. Among all emigrants (based on passport requests) from Bas-Rhin from 1828-37, 39.35% brought less than 500 francs/emigrant, 18.58% brought 500-1000 francs/emigrant, 19.24% brought 1000-2000 francs/emigrant, and 22.82% brought 2000 francs or more per emigrant. (Fouché, p. 24, 54-55)".⁴

During this same period, 1828-1837, 201 people emigrated from Soufflenheim to the United States, 159 in families and 42 single, a loss of 6.7% of a population of 2,982 (1831), more than twice the average of Bas-Rhin. The canton of Bischwiller, comprised of 21 towns and villages, including Soufflenheim, lost 1,256 people to emigration at this time, of which 16% were from Soufflenheim.

The 1,256 emigrants from the canton of Bischwiller, including Soufflenheim, left France with 695,285 francs, an average of 553 francs per person. The 201 emigrants from Soufflenheim left with 85,570 francs, an average of 425 francs per person, 23% less than the district average.

Recruiting Companies and Emigrant Bureaus

Alsatian emigrants were often recruited by agents. A ship owning company from Le Havre named Wood had an agent in Soufflenheim from at least 1855.

“Five major shipowners from Le Havre had an intermediary in twenty-seven localities in Bas-Rhin, where the emigrants could easily organize their trip. Strasbourg was the best served. Barbe, Chrystie, Lemaitre and Wood each had an agent there, and Marziou has two.”⁵

Table 25: Distribution in the Bas-Rhine of the agents and sub-agents of the five premier emigration agencies, accredited as a result of the decree of March 16, 1855.

	Barbe	Chrystie	Lemaitre	Marziou	Wood	Total
Bouxwiller		1				1
Brumath				1	1	2
Dettwiller					1	1
Diemeringen			1			1
Epfig				1		1
Haguenau			1			1
Hambach	1					1
Hilsenheim				1		1
Hochfelden				1		1
Lauterbourg	1			1		2
Lembach				1		1
Mommenheim			1			1
Niederbronn					1	1
Niederoderen		1				1
Pfaffenhoffen					1	1
Rhinau		1				1
Roeschwoog	1					1
Saverne		1			2	3
Schwindratzheim	1					1
Selestat		1		1	1	3
SOUFFLENHEIM					1	1
Soultz-Sous-Forets	1				1	2
Strasbourg	1	1	1	2	1	6

Stundwiller	1					1
Wasselonne					1	1
Wissembourg	1		1		1	3
Woerth	1				1	2
Total	9	6	5	9	13	42

“The recruiting companies did not play the part they are usually credited with. Until 1855 they had no legal existence. The French government was constantly clamping down on them. The example of Henri Castro, who recruited Alsatians to colonize Texas is significant in this respect. The French authorities went so far as to sue Castro and tried all kind of pressure to get him declared guilty and this finally happened. Fortunately, this unjust verdict was declared invalid and Henri Castro was declared innocent (his name was cleared). In addition to Castro's undertaking there were one or two other attempts to get Alsatians to contact such and such a person who would get them land and arrange their trip to the United States. They were rare though and the police clamped down on them immediately. However, Alsatians don't seem to have needed this kind of proposition to emigrate. They decided all by themselves or relied on a report or a tale or a letter from a friend, a neighbor or a member of the family already in the United States. Quite often in the same village, several years apart, one can learn of members of the same family leaving their native village in turn. It even happened that emigrants came back themselves to fetch their parents and a few friends. The fact that others had succeeded in the United States was the best inducement for others to depart.

In 1855 France finally understood that a great deal could be gained from the impressive German and Swiss emigration using French commerce, transport and ports and decided to pass laws on the subject of emigration. Emigrant bureau were opened by the police. Strasburg had a commissioner running a special information bureau. Foreign emigrants and Alsatians too could get information about anything concerning emigration from the price of a passage through train fares and currency exchange to transport possibilities on arrival. Emigration agencies which organized recruitment and the transport of emigrants were henceforth allowed to operate under certain conditions. There were 57 legal agents, that is to say representing an agency licensed to deal with emigration, operating in the Bas Rhin in 1866.”⁶

THE JOURNEY

Most emigrants from Soufflenheim left for North America from the Port of Le Havre in France, located on the English Channel at the mouth of the Seine River, flowing from northeastern France through Paris to the coast.

Established in 1517, the port of Le Havre was easy for ships to access and contained a 70-yard-long dock. A citadel and fortifications were built around the harbor in the 16th Century. The population was 16,200 in 1815. In 1820 and 1852, the city was enlarged, first by pushing back the ramparts and later by their demolition. A railroad, built in 1847, opened it up to Paris and elsewhere.

“To some extent, Le Havre owed its existence to America, since its harbor was constructed by Francois the First in 1519 for colonial expeditions to the new world. Its function as an emigration port took on a new quality after the end of the Napoleonic wars, when mass movement once again became possible. Secondly the developing cotton industry in Alsace required raw material from the United States. German disunity, and the resulting multiple tariffs imposed on Rhine river traffic made it cheaper to do this overland, across France. As elsewhere, the shipment of persons was a by-product of commercial shipments: the docks at Le Havre were enlarged and steamboat traffic on the Seine increased. Emigrants could obtain transport on freight wagons returning from the east. They were at first mainly Swiss and Alsatians. At any rate, according to a letter from Le Havre sent to the prefect of the department of the Moselle on May 20, 1841, ‘Here, no distinction is made between German and Alsatian emigrants, they are all just called Swiss.’ (quoted in Camille Maire, *L’émigration des Lorrains en Amérique 1815-1870*, Metz 1980).

As a result, traffic between New Orleans and Le Havre was particularly important, although New York was also involved in the trade in cotton and was of course a magnet for immigrants. The majority of immigrants did not remain in Louisiana, but proceeded up the Mississippi to St. Louis and Cincinnati, at least before the expansion of the U.S. railway system. In 1818, passage from Le Havre to America was 350-400 francs; in the early 1830s it was 120-150 francs. The increase in shipping (including regular packet service) had led to a dramatic decrease in prices for transport.



Le Havre and its Surroundings 1841, Joseph Morlent

At first, it was necessary for emigrants to make arrangements for passage directly with the captains of the vessels. During the sailing season there were thus always several thousand persons waiting to leave. They could be obliged to wait for weeks, partly in lodging houses, partly outdoors. A German colony of innkeepers, shopkeepers and brokers materialized to service them. Agents began meeting the emigrants on the road to Le Havre to sign them up. After the French government required in 1837 that Germans present a valid ticket at the French border, local offices began to be opened in Switzerland and the German states. Again, as elsewhere, French authorities did not want large numbers of indigent would-be emigrants stranded in the port. Previously, the only document required to cross the border had been a passport.

'The accommodation of emigrants awaiting departure is a serious problem. The less fortunate sleep in the street, on the floor, or up makeshift tents on the banks of the streets and sidewalks of St. Francis and Notre Dame. Others took refuge in shacks close to the fortifications or in the plain with their baggage. In 1840, the "Revue du Havre" wrote that "the city is crowded with the poorest Bavarian immigrants... The floating population began to camp out on the ramparts of the east. They take shelter under the elms; excavations in the thickness of slope ditches serve as their home ... Those who have two francs a day, can find accommodation among innkeepers of St. Francis and Our Lady, who specialize in taking care of immigrants. There are a dozen in 1850. As the Commissioner of the emigration noted, the high price of rents in the city of Le Havre force the landlords to establish themselves in the narrow streets in areas that are dirty and wet ... ' Andre Corvisier."⁷

The Voyage

Prior to 1865, most emigrants from Soufflenheim traveled to the United States on sailing ships. The ships typically carried cargo, such as bales of cotton, from America to France. For the return voyage, the empty holds were transformed into living quarters for the emigrants, with shelves around the walls for sleeping. Passengers would go on deck for fresh air, exercise, and to cook food.

Ships known to have carried people from Soufflenheim did not have an inordinate amount of deaths, sometimes none, but risk was always present.

Arriving in New York from Le Havre on September 29, 1853 the ship Rhine reported losing 24 of its 566 passengers. Two years earlier, in August of 1851, Joseph Kieffer from Soufflenheim, with his wife Madelaine Stutter and their three children sailed to America on this same ship.⁸

The ship Edgar P. Stringer, built in Bath, Maine in 1854, was struck by cholera in its first year of service. Three years later, several people from Soufflenheim on this same ship were carried from Le Havre to New York - Sebastian Drechsler, Françoise Kehlhoffner, and Wendel Sauer.

"Northern Times: Nov 10th 1854: Dreadful Mortality on Board Emigrant Ships

- The ship J. R. GILCHRIST from Liverpool arrived at New York on the 22nd and lost the carpenter Mr A. BRANDT of Boston by cholera on the passage, besides 13 others, supposed passengers.
- The ship JACOB A. WESTERVELT arrived the same day from Liverpool and had 30 deaths on the passage.
- The packet ship WEST POINT, Capt WILLIAMS, arrived on the 23rd from Liverpool and lost 18 passengers and 2 seamen by cholera, the disease making its appearance on the 5th ult, 12 days out, owing to several crew being sick with the disease the pumps had to be manned by passengers to keep the vessel free, she having sprung a leak in a gale.

- The clipper ship GOVERNOR MORTON arrived on the 24th from Liverpool and lost 34 passengers by cholera on the passage.
- The ship **EDGAR P. STRINGER** arrived on the 25th from Harve and had 23 deaths on the passage from cholera.
- The SOUTH CAROLINA also arrived from New York from Rotterdam having 50 deaths on the voyage.”⁹

Thomas W. Page, in *The Transportation of Immigrants and Reception Arrangements in the Nineteenth Century*, published in 1911 in the *Journal of Political Economy*, discusses emigration to the United States:

“As long as European emigration was small the transportation of passengers of the lower class was an incidental part of the business of merchant vessels. It was profitable, but there was too little of it, and it was too uncertain to justify the special equipment and provisioning of ships in such a way as to secure comfort and health on a long voyage.

All merchant vessels would take passengers if they were able to pay, but none were constructed and fitted up primarily for that purpose. In choosing a route, therefore, the intending emigrant selected a port of departure mainly with reference to its accessibility from his home, though he was obliged to consider to some extent the likelihood of his finding there without long delay some ship clearing for America.

As emigration increased, however, there was a growing tendency for it to be concentrated at certain points. This was because later emigrants learned from the experience of those who had preceded them that some ports offered greater facilities than others, and because the merchant houses and ship-owners of some cities were more active in seeking the business of passenger transportation than were those of other places.

In the eighteenth century the Palatines and other South Germans had for a long time been accustomed to sail from Rotterdam or some other port of the Netherlands, sometimes by way of England, sometimes direct to America. This was because those ports were more accessible to them by way of the Rhine than any other.

But Dutch merchants and ship owners had found little profit in them; for most of them were poor, many of them had to be supported from the time of their arrival till they embarked, and as the trade of the Low Countries with America was not large, opportunities for taking ship were infrequent. Very naturally the Dutch did not try to extend a traffic that brought them more trouble than pecuniary advantage; on the contrary, they discouraged it, and they did so with such success that after emigration began on a larger scale in the nineteenth century, they failed to get a large share of the business that grew out of it.'

After the fall of Napoleon, Havre became the chief port of departure for continental Europe, and it retained its supremacy for more than a generation. The Swiss' and South Germans' arrived there overland or by sail from Cologne; and many came in coasting vessels from North Germany,' and even from Norway' for transshipment to America. In 1854 the German emigration by way of Havre exceeded that from Bremen by twenty thousand; while Bremen was ahead of Hamburg by twenty-five thousand, and Hamburg in turn led Antwerp by a like number.'

The development of steam transportation for immigrants, even after the invention of the screw propeller, was not so rapid as might have been expected. It was not till 1865 that more of them came by steam than by sail; and for more than a decade after that date sailing vessels still had a considerable share of the business. In 1853 there were about eighty steamships in regular service between the United States and Europe.

Throughout the eighteenth century Philadelphia had been the chief port of arrival for new settlers in America, but after 1816 she was outstripped by New York. The selection of a landing-place in America

depended in some degree on its commercial connections with the immigrant's port of departure, but in the main on its accessibility to his ultimate destination. So long as settlement was confined to the region east of the Alleghenies, Philadelphia was the most convenient port of entry for agricultural settlers like the Germans and Scotch-Irish; but from the time that the frontier crossed the mountains access to the new lands was most readily found from New York.

Her connection with the interior was a prime cause of New York's commercial supremacy, and the two together account for the growing favor shown her by immigrants. In the middle of the century Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee were the distributing points for those bound to the Northwest, and to reach these cities the Erie Canal and, after 1846, the railroad from New York to Buffalo were by far the quickest and the cheapest routes.

For those bound to the Middle West, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis were the distributing points; and for reaching them New York offered facilities as good as those from Philadelphia and better than those from Boston or Baltimore. New Orleans was favorably situated for such as were bound for the Mississippi Valley and she did receive a considerable number of immigrants; but the voyage was two or three weeks longer than to New York, the ships sailing thither from Europe were inferior, the journey up the Mississippi to St. Louis was unpleasant, dangerous, and little shorter than from New York," and above all, the dread of yellow fever and other maladies common among strangers in a southern climate combined to deter most Europeans from choosing that route.

Since 1830 New York has been "the gateway of the nation." The relatively small number of immigrants landing elsewhere have been for the most part people actuated by some personal or local motive with a definite plan and purpose, in the accomplishment of which the selection of a landing-place was a matter of importance;" while the great stream of those seeking land or labor in America, as well as mere adventurers and men without plans or money, has flowed in increasing volume to New York.

During the nineteenth century no material reduction was made in the length of the voyage till the transition was effected from sail to steam. Much of course depended on the season of the year and weather conditions. Vessels were fortunate when they made the passage from Europe in less than a month; unfortunate, when it took them two months. In 1830 emigrants embarking from England were required to provide themselves with food for six weeks; and this was thought to be sufficient to allow for delays due to any ordinary causes.

In 1867 the average length of the voyage by sail for all immigrants was about forty-four days and six hours, and five years later the time had been reduced by little more than an hour. In 1855 the Cunard and Collins lines advertised to make the passage by steam to Liverpool in twelve days; and the steamers from New York to Bremen or Havre crossed in fourteen days."

In 1867 the average length of the passage by steam was thirteen days and nearly twenty-two hours; but five years later it had been shortened by more than half a day. The cost of the voyage fluctuated greatly. Until the middle of the century the German ships were alone in furnishing steerage passengers with the necessities of life; on all other ships they were required to provide themselves with everything except fire and water, so that the price paid to the master of the vessel was not the largest part of the emigrant's expenses.

Enlightened self-interest, therefore, led the more intelligent among them to institute improvements, and others were forced to follow their example or see themselves driven out of business. The transition to steamship service cheapened and shortened the voyage, centralized and improved the organization and management of the business, and made it finally possible to legislate effectively against abuses."¹⁰

Packet Ships in New York

The New York Daily Times in 1891 talks about the age of packet ships in New York City, mentioning several ships known to have carried passengers from Soufflenheim - The Oneida, Havre, Iowa, Bavaria, and perhaps the Argo, referred to as Arago:

“The accommodations for passengers on the old packet ships were much more confined, mainly owing to the smaller size of the vessels. These ships were the very best as to hull, spars and fittings. Most of them were built in New York by *Webb, Smith & Dimon, Westervelt*, and other builders on the East River. A few were the outcome of the best builders in the Eastern States. The cabin was under a poop deck that reached forward to the mainmast. Sometimes a few feet of the forward part of this deck was partitioned off and made a second cabin, and utilized for light freight when not carrying second cabin passengers. In the first cabin there were generally twenty staterooms as large as the size of the ship would allow, and comfortably furnished. The fittings of the second cabin, not being permanent, had but little to recommend them other than that the occupants had a table to themselves, and were entirely separated from the steerage passengers. The steerage occupied the whole of the 'tween decks. Single and double and upper and lower berths were arranged all around the sides of the ship. As far as possible, families were placed together and the women passengers given all the privacy possible in the limited space available. The steerage was reached by ladders at the fore and main hatches which were always open except in bad weather, and ventilators through the deck and a windsail or two furnished the fresh air to the steerage. Should weather become stormy and the sea heavy the hatches were closed and the poor emigrant had to make the best of his surroundings until the weather moderated.

The number of passengers was limited by law, each vessel being measured by Custom House authorities, who issued a certificate as to the number the ship could carry. The provisions were also under legal supervision as to quality and quantity. Stringent rules were in force bearing on the cleanliness of the passenger, and all possible sanitary precautions were taken to prevent sickness and death during the voyage and with the view of landing the emigrant here in health and with only the inconveniences inseparable from a long voyage in rather confined quarters. The passage in old times was a very long one at best. Three weeks either way was considered a good run, and in the Winter time ninety days has been consumed in the western passage. The ship might reach soundings on our coast and be even within sight of Sandy Hook Lightship, when suddenly a heavy northwester might swoop down over the Highlands and drive her before it perhaps hundreds of miles, with the perilous task before her of beating back again to Sandy Hook against a heavy head wind and a temperature in the neighborhood of zero.

In their day the sailing vessels were the pride of the New-Yorker and a credit to our merchant marine. They were all American. No foreign flag ever flew at the peak of a packet ship out of New-York that was worthy, and no foreign vessel ever competed successfully for the trade we had inaugurated and made successful. Today we look in vain for an American vessel among the large fleet of fast European steamers. Those ships, with others, were run at regular intervals, and had stated days of sailing, only varied by bad weather or some other unavoidable delay.

There were three lines to Havre, *Messrs. Boyd & Hincken* ran the [ships] St. Denis, St. Nicholas, ONEIDA, Quesnel, and Mercury. *Fox & Livingston* had the HAVRE, New-York, Admiral, and Zurich. Two of the Havre packets, the IOWA and the Duchesse d'Orleans, were selected to carry Stevenson's regiment to California at the time that Territory was ceded to the United States. *William Whitlock* had in his line the splendid BAVARIA, the Helvetia, Germania, Gallia, Logan and, Rattler. The Bavaria is credited with receiving on her first voyage, the highest freight rate paid to Europe during the excitement in rates consequent on the famine in Ireland.

There is a great change in the appearance of the docks on West Street and South Street since old packet days. The East River is still the resting place of the bulk of the sailing vessels entering this port. On the

North River, below Twenty-third Street, an occasional schooner can be seen, but never a square rigger. In past days on South Street. *William Whitlock's* Havre packets berthed near Old Slip, almost opposite his office. On the North River, the piers from the Battery to Cedar Street, now covered with sheds and monopolized by the trunk lines of railroads and one or two lines of steamers, were the berths for many of the lines: *Boyd & Hinken's* and *Fox and Livingston's* Havre lines, found room at the piers between those points. *Fox and Livingston* were situated near Albany Street, being the furthest up town of all lines on the North River.

There was great rivalry between the lines. The fastest ship and the most popular Captain secured the largest passenger list. Full cabins were always assured on certain vessels, while other ships commanded by men equally worthy in every particular, but perhaps a little less affable and a little more "salt" had to be content with second place. When the steamship lines between here and Europe were first inaugurated several of the old packet Captains were placed in command of the steamers, in many cases simply by reason of their popularity with the traveling public. *Capt. Wotton* and *Lines* of the Havre packets took the *Fulton* and the *ARAGO*".¹¹

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

From the 1820's-1850's most emigrants from Soufflenheim arrived in New York City. From there, the majority traveled to western New York, the Midwest, and Canada via the Hudson River and Erie Canal.



New York Harbor 1855, Fitz Henry Lane

Prior to August of 1855, there was no immigrant processing station at New York. Passengers and crew were inspected onboard by a health official and if any were infected with an infectious disease, all passengers and crew were sent to the "Quarantine" on Staten Island. The Quarantine, built in 1799, was a walled compound of hospitals in Tompkinsville, six miles south, opposite Brooklyn.

Increases in the number of immigrants arriving sick or dying led Congress in 1819 to pass legislation limiting the number of passengers on each ship, and the US Customs Service was designated to monitor immigration. Beginning in 1820, the captain of each arriving ship prepared a Customs Passenger List and filed it with the collector of customs at the port of arrival. This was the beginning of systematic collection of data on immigration to the United States.

During this time, deceptive employers and unscrupulous money changers preyed on immigrants as they disembarked and attempted to secure work and lodging. In response, in 1855 the State of New York's Board of Emigration Commissioners established the Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden (formerly Castle Clinton) on the southern tip of Manhattan. It was originally a fort, constructed between 1808 and 1811 on land not connected to the Island of Manhattan. In 1821, the US Army released the fort to New York City, which turned the area into an entertainment center with a restaurant and theater.

By 1855 land was filled in to connect Castle Garden to Manhattan, and on August 3, 1855, Castle Clinton became the Emigrant Landing Depot, New York State's first immigrant processing station. Until then, immigrants had sailed into the docks on the east side of Manhattan. From 1855 through 1890, Castle Garden processed over 8 million immigrants.

The US government assumed control of immigration processing on April 18, 1890. On January 2, 1892, Ellis Island became the new immigration station. Most of Castle Clinton's immigrant passenger records were destroyed in a fire that consumed the first structures on Ellis Island on June 15, 1897.

The Opening of Castle Garden

The New York *Daily Times*, in a front-page article published on August 4, 1855, reports on the opening of Castle Garden the previous day and the arrival of the ship *Mary* from Le Havre, containing, perhaps, many Alsatians: "hopeful and hearty peasants from France".

"Honored is that house which for generation after generation has served as an ornament, and in its old age commences a new corner of practical usefulness. And our venerable Castle Garden is very highly considered that, after half a century of service as a military rallying place and a fashionable resort for the peddlers of amusement, now when its walls are cracked and crumbling and all its early glory deserted, it is vouchsafed the privilege of granting a home to all humanity, as well as to the City, of which it is the gateway. In the old time, New York received LaFayette in Castle Garden with its most profuse hospitality; to-day hundreds of the countrymen of LaFayette come over from vine-clad France, and in Castle Garden receive the first welcome to America. So, after all, the change is not so very great. Instead of one ovation a year to some distinguished foreigner, henceforth there will be a perpetual ovation to thousands of foreigners and, whereas only straggling couples have heretofore promenaded the balcony and pledged their eternal troth, henceforth it is utterly given up to young and old, lads and lasses, old men and crusty maids to wander at will throughout it, talking about good old times and plotting for future revenue on Western prairies, or arranging for the service of the clergyman, and the quiet cottage and the babies that are to be born.

The new order of things is fairly inaugurated. We went down yesterday to see how it works.

Three ships loaded with emigrants arrived up from Quarantine, and it was a busy time all round. Compose yourself, reader, while we tell about it:

A high board fence, through which the eye cannot peer, nor over which the most curious boy can climb - for it is thirteen feet high - shuts in the proper inmates and shuts out intruders; among the "cuts" are all emigrant runners. On Thursday several of these hopeful gentlemen dressed themselves in emigrants' clothes and tried to gain admittance under the pretense of having been landed in company with those just arrived. But the dodge did not work. Others pleaded earnestly to get in to see a father or a brother, a sister or other relative, who was among the passengers. But they were too well known to palm themselves off on that pretense.



In the Land of Promise, Castle Garden, 1884, Charles Frederic Ulrich

Yesterday's few did not scruple to manifest their dislike by open demonstrations of hostility. Besides continually hooting at the employees of the Commission, as they passed in and out, they attacked one or two of them with stones. They went at Commissioner Garrigur so fiercely that he called the Police to his aid. Commissioner Kennedy drew a revolver upon them, which had the effect of cooling them somewhat. It is feared, however, the end is not yet. The Commissioners, and those under them, will go armed for the present, and will be ready for any emergency. These runners have sucked the life-blood of emigrants for so long that they think they have a right to it. And now, when upon a sudden "their occupation's gone," they feel as melancholy and dissatisfied with the world as do the liquor dealers where a Maine Law is honestly observed.

A policeman waved the leeches aside, and we presented our face at the raised opening of a narrow door. A word assured the porter, and we entered, registering our names where some score had preceded us, as is the rule for all visitors to do. Now passing the heavy door of old Castle Clinton - that was its name until 1823 - let us push straight through to the opposite side and out upon the wharf. Here is a busy time. A heavily-loaded emigrant ship has just anchored in the stream, and the barge *Pilgrim*, towed by a steamer, is now just fastened to the pier with all her company and their luggage. The ship is the *Mary*, of Havre, and her passengers are of the better class, - stout, clean looking Hollanders, hopeful and hearty peasants from France - men who have a trade in their hands, skill in their brawny arms, and money in their pockets, and women who promise to be help mates for industrious and intelligent men. As they leave the barge, they are examined with reference to their health, and to discover if any of them should be conveyed to the Hospital. They then enter the Garden and present themselves immediately at the desk in the centre of the room. There the names are registered, and the names and number of their family, the ship they come in, their point of destination, the route they prefer taking to reach it, the amount of money that they bring, etc. The following is the number of emigrants arrived these last three days, and the amount of money that they brought with them,

- By the Albert: 240 passengers, \$15,000
- By the Bridgewater: 450 passengers, \$1,753
- By the Lelia: 12 families, \$238
- By the Mary: 200 passengers, \$14,434

If they are ignorant of the routes West an officer points out the peculiarities of each, shows the nearest cut to distant places, and informs them of the prices of tickets. Maps of the States and of the routes are hung about the room, and if the officer does his duty, no intelligent man need decide until he knows the general features of the land that lies between the promised land and Castle Garden. This information is what almost every emigrant needs, and the officer charged with the duty should be one of the best of men. The moment that he recommends one route above another he urges to the selection of this one or the other, he has violated a rule of the establishment and is worthy to be kicked out.

Next, the emigrant is shown to the baths. We join the crowd of males that flock in to the right. Here we find a large room, in the centre of which hang several coarse roller towels, and along the side is a deep trough of running Croton. This is the wash-room. Soap abounds—we hope no motives of niggardly economy will ever make it lose plenty. Behind a screen that reaches across the room is the basin for bathing. A dozen or two can be accommodated in it at the same time. Indeed, every facility is granted the new comer, whatever may be his condition on entering it, to leave Castle Garden personally clean. The female bath and wash-room were the counterpart of the male, but as it was in use at the time, we consented to take the statement of our conductor and forgo a personal investigation.

Back now to the Weighmaster on the wharf each head of a family must go, point out his luggage, and receive a certificate of its aggregate weight.

Now, if the emigrant desires to stop in the City, he may leave his luggage, to be called for when wanted, and issuing out at the narrow front gate, saunter up Broadway, and squat, or tent, or buy and build as suits his own sweet will, - he is already a prospective American citizen and has the freedom of the City or the land. But few by this arrival elect to stop here - for they are wise enough to push on where they will be welcomed - to the West. All such are directed to the Clerk in an office at the front part of the building, where they exhibit their tickets, if they purchased them in the old country, or purchase new ones if unsupplied.

If the party elects to stay a day in the City, seeing its sights and getting a sense of its sounds, he is at liberty to do so, but there are no beds in the Castle, and he must take his chance with the hospitable or craven, the honest or the sharky of the metropolis, for the night. Most prefer to go on at once. And such need not wait long. The barge is soon reloaded with the baggage, and the steamer again fastening and

they are borne in the several depots they are to go by without cost, and deposited just in time to take the next train onward. So does the honored old Castle enable the Commissioners of Emigration at least to fulfill their intention of dispatching the business of the Board promptly, protecting the City from the annoyance of an immense horde of strangers utterly ignorant of the name of a street, and entirely at the mercy of heartless runners and landlords. We cannot judge, of course, how soon corruption may squeeze in the narrow entrance to the Castle, and villainous tyranny begin its abuses, but it will make the eyes of the lover of his kind water with gratitude to see the improvement already effected in behalf of the poor emigrant by the removal into Castle Garden.



Alsatian Woman on Ellis Island, Sandra Nardone

The large hall of the Garden is a capital place for young Europe to enjoy itself in, during the brief bouts of his tarry in our City, on his route westward. A tall fountain feeds a noble basin of water near the spot where the old stage was, and cools the air even at the noon of the heated term. The children were

rollicking about it - sailing their paper boats, and full of unrestrained glee. The women eat in groups, talking in some of those crooked old country languages that make us wonder how any talking can be done there until the people come of age, - some knitting, some cutting and eating slices of rye German bread and cheese, some patching and fixing up the wardrobes of their family. They would not have cut a very fine figure in the hall room of the Yacht Club last night, but in view of their healthy forms and faces, we would like to see them matched in the dairy, the kitchen or the field with so many of our pale New York beauties. The prevalent head dress resembled such cushions as the ladies construct of drugget and stuff with hay, set upon the crown of the head, fastened by a broad belt over the head and under the chin. They wore abundant woolen skirts, and some were of no meaner breadth about the hips than our Newport queens when girded with a couple of the "corded" - but for a different reason. It was a strapping dame, we saw, who having eaten no more than the mere nubbin of a long German loaf, proceeded to pocket the big balance. She lifted up her frock, and into a sack sowed fast to her petticoat - that more than half a city bushel might be stowed in - dropped it as one might drop her thimble. As the pocket is only entered from within we - who never bet - will wager our inkstand that no pickpocket ever lightens her of the load.

The whole castle is theirs to ramble in, and none hinder any, wherever they choose to stop in it. The best seats are free, and numbers that at Jenny Lind's concerts sold at fabulous prices, were open to the poorest. In a corner, a lad sells bread and cheese, and milk at what seems a high price, but is really cheap when it is remembered that a franc is always taken there for a shilling."¹²

PASSENGER LISTS

Emigrants from Soufflenheim, 365 total, are listed on the manifests of the following 58 ships:

Ship Name	Port of Departure	Port of Arrival	Arrival Date	National Archives Series Number	Microfilm Number	List Number
Esperance	Havre	New York	06 Sep 1828	M237	12	510
Erie	Havre	New York	02 Oct 1832	M237	18	0711
Charlemagne	Havre	New York	02 Apr 1834	M237	22	0142
Sagamore	Havre	New York	17 Sep 1836	M237	31	858
France	Havre	New York	27 Oct 1835	M237	28	0804
Victoria	Havre	New York	28 May 1836	M237	30	0389
Havre	Havre	New York	08 Jul 1839	M237	39	0460
Lausanne	Havre	New York	06 Sep 1839	M237	40	0659
Ilzaide	Havre	New York	13 Jun 1840	M237	42	0380
Baltimore	Havre	New York	08 Jul 1840	M237	42	0470
Albany	Havre	New York	20 Aug 1840	M237	43	0618
Ville De Lyon	Havre	New York	31 Oct 1842	M237	51	931
Utica	Havre	New York	17 Nov 1842	M237	51	0951
Monticello	Havre	New York	10 May 1843	M237	51	233
Catherine	Havre	New York	29 May 1843	M237	51	0306

Oneida	Havre	New York	20 Sep 1843	M237	53	0690
Argo	Havre	New York	24 Oct 1844	M237	56	0915
Iowa	Havre	New York	31 Dec 1846	M237	65	1099
Exchange	Havre	New York	09 Jul 1847	M237	68	0503
Bavaria	Havre	New York	28 Jan 1848	M237	70	0072
New York	Havre	New York	04 Apr 1849	M237	78	246
Monmouth	Havre	New York	05 Jul 1851	M237	101	0860
Rhine	Havre	New York	28 Aug 1851	M237	104	1235
Caroline & Mary Clarke	Havre	New York	08 Nov 1851	M237	107	1627
Rhine	Havre	New York	07 Aug 1852	M237	117	1102
Irene	Havre	New York	09 Feb 1853	M237	123	80
Susan Hinks	Havre	New York	28 Aug 1853	M237	130	898
Screamer	Havre	New York	18 Oct 1853	M237	132	1056
Pacific	Havre	New York	24 Oct 1853	M237	133	1087
Tropic	Havre	New York	30 Dec 1853	M237	135	1282
Susan E Howell	Havre	New York	11 Jan 1854	M237	135	41
Onward	Havre	New York	22 May 1854	M237	139	564
Zurich	Havre	New York	10 Jun 1854	M237	140	686
Adams	Havre	New York	24 Aug 1854	M237	144	1138
Silas Greenman	Havre	New York	21 Dec 1854	M237	149	1684
Olivia	Havre	New York	12 Feb 1855	M237	150	0087
Edgar P. Stringer	Havre	New York	01 Jul 1857	M237	175	0750
William Tell	Havre	New York	10 Apr 1860	M237	199	260
H.D. Brookman	Havre	New York	07 Jun 1866	M237	266	0599
Bellona	Havre	New York	18 Nov 1866	M237	273	1273
Hammonia	Havre	New York	27 Mar 1873	M237	372	227
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	19 May 1880	M237	426	573
City of Montreal	Havre	New York	11 Apr 1881	M237	434	333
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	08 Oct 1885	M237	490	1251
La Champagne	Havre	New York	20 May 1889	M237	533	634
Pennland	Antwerp	New York	05 Jul 1892	M237	592	1058
Waesland	Antwerp	New York	09 Sep 1892	M237	597	1471
La Gascogne	Havre	New York	09 Oct 1893	M237	619	1552
La Gascogne	Havre	New York	06 Nov 1893	M237	620	1695
La Champagne	Havre	New York	09 Oct 1898	T715	35	NA
Friesland	Antwerp	New York	11 Jul 1900	T715	138	NA
Noordland	Antwerp	New York	13 Jan 1901	T715	168	NA
Southwark	Antwerp	New York	10 Jun 1901	T715	203	NA
Brandenburg	Bremen	New York	03 Nov 1906	T715	791	NA
Lapland	Bremen	New York	04 Sep 1910	T715	1546	NA
Lapland	Antwerp	New York	03 Nov 1913	T715	2214	NA
Olympic	Cherbourg	New York	06 Oct 1920	T715	2848	NA
Noordam	Boulogne-sur-mer	New York	17 Sep 1921	T715	3023	NA

Information on the Passenger Lists

Soufflenheim emigrants are listed by date of arrival and ship. All names have been matched to someone in Soufflenheim. Some names have not been matched with 100% certainty, but the evidence is compelling, and they are likely from Soufflenheim. Emigrants from Soufflenheim generally travelled in groups and are typically listed on the manifest in consecutive order or nearby, separated by the names of friends, relatives, and neighbors from other communities.

Ship, date, name, age, sex, and origin are listed on the ship's manifest. Page number, entry number, and information in brackets, such as a woman's maiden name, is from other sources, not the manifest.

- Ship: Name of the ship
- Date: Date of arrival
- Page: Page in the manifest
- Entry: Entry on page
- Name: Passenger name
- Age: Passenger age
- Sex: Passenger sex
- Origin: Passenger country of origin
- Source: National Archives Series Number and Microfilm Number

Soufflenheim Emigrants

Ship/Date	Page	Entry	Name	Age	Sex	Origin	Source
Esperance	2	45	Jean Pierre Strack	32?	Male	France	M237/12
06 Sep 1828	2	46	Catherine (Strack) Strack	26	Female	France	M237/12
	2	47	Magdalene Strack	8	Female	France	M237/12
	2	48	Pierre Strack	2	Male	France	M237/12
Erie	2		Joseph Kieffer	49	Male	France	M237/18
02 Oct 1832	2		Richarde (Burger) Kieffer	43	Female	France	M237/18
	2		Josephine Kieffer	18	Female	France	M237/18
	2		Primus Kieffer	17	Male	France	M237/18
	2		Paulina Kieffer	14	Female	France	M237/18
	2		Catherine Kieffer	11	Female	France	M237/18
	2		Caroline Kieffer	5	Female	France	M237/18
	2		Philippine Kieffer	7	Female	France	M237/18
Charlemagne	1	34	Casimer Goetz	25	Male	France	M237/22
02 Apr 1834	1	35	Magdalena (Hermann) Goetz	22	Female	France	M237/22
France	1	44	Alois Gonzague de Zinger	22	Male	France	M237/28
27 Oct 1835	1	45	Jacob Haus	34	Male	France	M237/28
	1	46	Sebastian Phillips	36	Male	France	M237/28

	1	47	Augustin Phillips	27	Male	France	M237/28
	1	48	Michel Bitshy	54	Male	France	M237/28
	1	49	Catharine (Franck) Bitshy	54	Female	France	M237/28
	1	50	Lucas Bitshy	22	Male	France	M237/28
	1	51	Anastasia Bitshy	23	Female	France	M237/28
	1	52	Antoinet Bitshy	19	Female	France	M237/28
	1	53	Magdalena Bitshy	14	Female	France	M237/28
	1	54	Catherine Bitshy	11	Female	France	M237/28
	2	41	Regina (Franck) Phillips	29	Female	France	M237/28
	2	42	Philip Franck	7	Male	France	M237/28
	2	43	Marianna Franck	5 Mo	Female	France	M237/28
Victoria	3	24	Philip Roellinger	33	Male	France	M237/30
28 May 1836	3	25	Margaret (Goetz) Roellinger	32	Female	France	M237/30
	3	26	Modeste Roellinger	13	Male	France	M237/30
	3	38	Maria Anna Mosser	23	Female	France	M237/30
	3	39	Rosine Thomen	23	Female	France	M237/30
	3	52	Blaise Martin	28	Male	France	M237/30
	3	53	Celestin Martin	32	Male	France	M237/30
	3	54	Thècle (Kieffer) Martin	20	Female	France	M237/30
	3	55	Catherine (Kieffer) Martin	25	Female	France	M237/30
	3	56	Catherine Kieffer	2 Mo	Female	France	M237/30
	3	57	Michael Goetz	63	Male	France	M237/30
	3	58	Maria (Doppler) Goetz	64	Female	France	M237/30
	3	59	Justina Goetz	24	Female	France	M237/30
	3	60	Matilda Goetz	20	Female	France	M237/30
	3	62	Anselm Wagner	32	Male	France	M237/30
	4	1	Paul Kirshdoerffer	18	Male	France	M237/30
	4	2	Jacob Horth	20	Male	France	M237/30
	4	3	John Schitt	58	Male	France	M237/30
	4	4	Barbara (Schoefer) Schitt	46	Female	France	M237/30
	4	5	Jean Schitt	24	Male	France	M237/30
	4	6	Louis Schitt	15	Male	France	M237/30
	4	7	Elizabeth Schitt	26	Female	France	M237/30
	4	8	Catherine Schitt	16	Female	France	M237/30
	4	9	Magdalena Schitt	14	Female	France	M237/30
	4	10	Barbara Schitt	8	Female	France	M237/30
	4	11	Rosina Schitt	6	Female	France	M237/30
	4	40	Ignace Burger	50	Male	France	M237/30
	4	41	Maria (Kehlhoffner) Burger	36	Female	France	M237/30
	4	42	Theresa Burger	18	Female	France	M237/30
	4	43	Jean Burger	17	Male	France	M237/30
	4	44	Magdalena Burger	14	Female	France	M237/30
	4	45	Pauline Burger	13	Female	France	M237/30

	4	46	Philip Burger	9	Male	France	M237/30
	4	47	Anna Burger	12	Female	France	M237/30
	4	48	Xavier Burger	7	Male	France	M237/30
	4	49	Franz Burger	9	Male	France	M237/30
Sagamore	2	6	Ignace Strack	33	Male	France	M237/31
17 Sep 1836	2	7	Claire (Goetz) Strack	32	Female	France	M237/31
	2	8	Johan Strack	7	Male	France	M237/31
	2	9	Josephine Strack	9 Mo	Female	France	M237/31
Havre	2	55	Chrisostom Zinger	29	Male	France	M237/39
08 Jul 1839	2	56	Johanna (Zettwuch) Zinger	32	Male	France	M237/39
	2	57	Urban Schmidt	32	Male	France	M237/39
	2	58	Clara (Claussman) Schmidt 27	27	Female	France	M237/39
	2	59	Jean Schmidt	1	Male	France	M237/39
	2	59	John Goetz	29	Male	France	M237/39
	2	60	Genevieve (Zinger) Goetz	33	Female	France	M237/39
	2	61	Erasmus Bitschi	21	Male	France	M237/39
	2	62	Ignace Lehmann	17	Male	France	M237/39
	2	63	Ignace Meyer	21	Male	France	M237/39
	2	67	Bathhasser Daul	32	Male	France	M237/39
	2	68	Franziska (Jaeck) Daul	31	Female	France	M237/39
	2	69	Johann Daul	2	Male	France	M237/39
	3	23	Fabian Von Hatten	21	Male	France	M237/39
	3	24	Joseph Kieffer	19	Male	France	M237/39
Lausanne	1	1	Joseph Schall	38	Male	France	M237/40
06 Sep 1839	1	2	Marie Anne (Messmer) Schall	40	Female	France	M237/40
	1	3	Adrienne (Messmer) Schall	26	Male	France	M237/40
	1	4	Joseph Schall	14	Male	France	M237/40
	1	5	Jean Schall	29	Male	France	M237/40
	1	6	Ignace Obermeyer	54	Male	France	M237/40
	1	7	Richarde (Buchmuller) Obermeyer	49	Female	France	M237/40
	1	8	Phillipe Obermeyer	21	Male	France	M237/40
	1	9	Materne Martin	11	Male	France	M237/40
	1	10	Marguerite (Messmer) Lengert	48	Female	France	M237/40
	1	11	Joseph Lengert	23	Male	France	M237/40
	1	12	Xavier Lengert	20	Male	France	M237/40
	1	13	Vincent Lengert	18	Male	France	M237/40
	1	14	Marie Anne Lengert	16	Female	France	M237/40
	1	15	Odile Lengert	15	Female	France	M237/40
	1	16	Josephine Lengert	13	Female	France	M237/40
	1	17	Marguerite Lengert	10	Female	France	M237/40
	1	18	Vincent Messmer	35	Male	France	M237/40

	1	19	Maria Anna (Rund) Messmer	37	Female	France	M237/40
	1	20	Josephine Messmer	1	Female	France	M237/40
	1	21	Marie Anne Messmer	3	Female	France	M237/40
	1	22	Emanuel Schmitter	31	Male	France	M237/40
	1	23	Maria Anna (Lengert) Schmitter	26	Female	France	M237/40
	1	24	Michel Schmitter	2	Male	France	M237/40
Ilzaide	1	46	Leon Messner	28	Male	France	M237/42
13 Jun 1840	1	47	Clementina (Bitschy) Messner	29	Female	France	M237/42
	1	48	Jacob Messner	19	Male	France	M237/42
	1	49	Anton Messner	2	Male	France	M237/42
Baltimore	5	31	Balthazar Daul	39	Male	France	M237/42
08 Jul 1840	5	32	Barbara Daul	30	Female	France	M237/42
	5	33	Franz Daul	1 Mo	Male	France	M237/42
Albany	1	39	Pierre Halter	63	Male	France	M237/43
20 Aug 1840	1	40	Francisca (Schmitt) Halter	63	Female	France	M237/43
	2	1	Eva Halter	32	Female	France	M237/43
	2	2	Pierre Halter	30	Male	France	M237/43
	2	3	Adelaide (Halter) Knopfler	33	Female	France	M237/43
	2	4	Carl Knopfler	33	Male	France	M237/43
	2	5	Therese Knopfler	30	Female	France	M237/43
Ville De Lyon	2	7	Joseph Halm	22	Male	France	M237/51
31 Oct 1842	2	8	Wentzel	21	Female	France	M237/51
	2	9	Ciberien Rauch	31	Male	France	M237/51
Utica	1	1	Valentin Kieffer	29	Male	France	M237/51
17 Nov 1842	1	2	Marie Anne (Strack) Kieffer	24	Female	France	M237/51
	1	3	Edward Messner	21	Male	France	M237/51
Monticello	4	11	Anton Voegele	19	Male	France	M237/51
10 May 1843							
Catherine	1	12	Xavier Meyer	34	Male	France	M237/51
29 May 1843	1	13	Julie (Bertrand) Meyer	32	Female	France	M237/51
	1	14	Eva (Ernewein) Meyer (Widow)	55	Female	France	M237/51
	1	15	Jean Kieffer	16	Male	France	M237/51
	1	16	Theresa Meyer	8	Female	France	M237/51
	1	17	Louise Meyer	5	Female	France	M237/51
	1	18	Therese Schneider	17	Female	France	M237/51
	1	19	Martin Franck	28	Male	France	M237/51
	1	20	Marie (Halter) Franck	23	Female	France	M237/51

	1	21	Antoine Wasser	20	Female	France	M237/51
	1	22	Joseph Voegele	20	Male	France	M237/51
	1	23	Xavier Thoman	20	Male	France	M237/51
	1	25	Leander Schaefer	31	Male	France	M237/51
	1	26	Stephanie (Uhrich) Schaefer	30	Female	France	M237/51
	1	27	Joseph Schaefer	6	Male	France	M237/51
	1	28	Caroline Schaefer	4	Female	France	M237/51
	1	29	Louis Schaefer	2	Male	France	M237/51
	1	30	Maximilien Kieffer	24	Male	France	M237/51
	1	31	Joseph Zinger	20	Male	France	M237/51
	1	32	Joseph Fuchs	20	Male	France	M237/51
	2	4	Alexis Halter	34	Male	France	M237/51
	2	5	Charlotte (Haas) Halter	27	Female	France	M237/51
	2	6	Edward Halter	6	Male	France	M237/51
	2	7	Maria Halter	4	Female	France	M237/51
	2	8	Catharina Halter	34	Female	France	M237/51
	2	9	Ignace Friedmann	20	Male	France	M237/51
	2	10	Xavier Boehler	22	Male	France	M237/51
	2	11	Barbara Haas	22	Female	France	M237/51
	2	12	Antoniette Haas	20	Female	France	M237/51
	2	13	Antoine Fahrer	42	Male	France	M237/51
	2	14	Barbara (Uhrich) Fahrer	36	Female	France	M237/51
	2	15	Theresa Fahrer	8	Female	France	M237/51
	2	16	Magdalena Fahrer	4	Female	France	M237/51
	2	17	Phillipe Fahrer	5	Male	France	M237/51
	2	18	Carolina Fahrer	2	Female	France	M237/51
	2	19	Anton Fahrer	1	Male	France	M237/51
	2	20	Mary Anne (Gottgeb) Uhrich (Widow)	60	Female	France	M237/51
	2	21	Bernardina Uhrich	24	Female	France	M237/51
Oneida	2	9	Jean Kieffer	59	Male	France	M237/53
20 Sep 1843	2	10	Barbara (Voegele) Kieffer	59	Female	France	M237/53
	2	11	Lorenz Kieffer	32	Male	France	M237/53
	2	12	Catharina (Schmuck) Kieffer	24	Female	France	M237/53
	2	13	Alexandre Kieffer	28	Male	France	M237/53
	2	14	Catharine (Kieffer) Nuwer	24	Female	France	M237/53
	2	15	Joannes Nuwer	24	Male	France	M237/53
	2	16	Theresa Messner	17	Female	France	M237/53
	2	17	Aloise Thomen	16	Male	France	M237/53
	2	18	Edward Kieffer	32	Male	France	M237/53
Argo	1	35	Marie Anne (Zinger) Lehmann (Widow)	48	Female	France	M237/56
24 Oct 1844	1	36	Sebastian Lehmann	11	Male	France	M237/56
	2	1	Laurent Schall	28	Male	France	M237/56

	2	2	Genevieve (Lehmann) Schall	27	Female	France	M237/56
	2	3	Catherine Schall	7	Female	France	M237/56
	2	4	Céphorin Elchinger	30	Male	France	M237/56
	2	5	Antoine Nuwer	48	Male	France	M237/56
	2	6	Marguerite (Ludwig) Nuwer	48	Female	France	M237/56
	2	7	Xavier Nuwer	21	Male	France	M237/56
	2	8	Celestine Nuwer	11	Female	France	M237/56
	2	9	Chretien Wagner	34	Male	France	M237/56
Iowa	4	4	Bernard Beck	37	Male	France	M237/65
31 Dec 1846	4	5	Elizabeth (Von Hatten) Beck	24	Female	France	M237/65
	4	6	Philippine Beck	7 1/2	Female	France	M237/65
	4	7	Michael Kieffer	26	Male	France	M237/65
	4	8	Marie (Boehler) Kieffer	26	Female	France	M237/65
	4	9	Andres Kieffer	1 1/2	Male	France	M237/65
	4	10	Joseph Mary	19	Male	France	M237/65
	4	11	Nicolas Bohler	28	Male	France	M237/65
	4	12	Joseph Voegele	18	Male	France	M237/65
	4	13	Simon Strack	19	Male	France	M237/65
	4	14	Jean Bitschi	22	Male	France	M237/65
	4	15	Anton Goetz	19	Male	France	M237/65
	4	16	Anton Kocher	32	Male	France	M237/65
	4	17	Magdalena (Vogele) Kocher	29	Female	France	M237/65
	4	18	Anton Moser	19	Male	France	M237/65
Exchange	3	2	Martin Halter	51	Male	France	M237/68
09 Jul 1847	3	3	Richarde (Schmuck) Halter	49	Female	France	M237/68
	3	4	Antoine Halter	22	Male	France	M237/68
	3	5	Marie Eve Halter	19	Female	France	M237/68
	3	6	Martin Halter	16	Male	France	M237/68
	3	7	Auguste Halter	10	Male	France	M237/68
	3	8	Louis Halter	8	Male	France	M237/68
	3	9	Joseph Voegle	57	Male	France	M237/68
	3	10	Catherine (Miller) Voegle	49	Female	France	M237/68
	3	11	Joseph Voegle	23	Male	France	M237/68
	3	12	Henry Voegle	20	Male	France	M237/68
	3	13	Xavier Voegle	17	Male	France	M237/68
	3	14	Jean Voegle	14	Male	France	M237/68
	3	15	Madalaine Voegle	12	Female	France	M237/68
	3	16	Marie Anne Voegle	10	Female	France	M237/68
	3	17	Marguerita Voegle	6	Female	France	M237/68
	3	25	Joseph Zinger	63	Male	France	M237/68
	3	26	Catherine (Schoeffter) Zinger	62	Female	France	M237/68
	3	27	Jean Zinger	21	Male	France	M237/68

	3	28	Matthias Schlosser	37	Male	France	M237/68
	3	29	Euphemia (Zinger) Schlosser	33	Female	France	M237/68
	3	30	Caroline Schlosser	10	Female	France	M237/68
	3	31	Theresa Schlosser	6	Female	France	M237/68
	3	32	Michel Schlosser	5	Male	France	M237/68
	3	33	Jean Schlosser	4	Male	France	M237/68
	3	34	Charles Schlosser	2	Male	France	M237/68
	3	35	Julius Schlosser	1	Male	France	M237/68
Bavaria	1	6	Jacob Bitsche	27	Male	Bavaria	M237/70
28 Jan 1848	1	8	Cyprien May	33	Male	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	9	Philipp Messner	24	Male	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	11	Elizabeth Haberkorn	21	Female	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	12	Madelaine Wilhelm*	26	Female	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	13	Rosalie Wilhelm*	24	Female	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	14	Philippe Lang	18	Male	Bavaria	M237/70
	1	15	Marie Anne Messner	23	Female	Bavaria	M237/70
New York	4	40	Michel Strack	59	Male	France	M237/78
04 Apr 1849	4	41	Marie Louise	28	Female	France	M237/78
Monmouth	2	77	Jacques Messner	31	Male	France	M237/101
07 May 1851	2	78	Maria (Bauer) Messner	33	Female	France	M237/101
	2	78	Nursed Child (Clementine)		Female	France	M237/101
	2	79	Marianne (Burger) Messner	66	Female	France	M237/101
Rhine	1	6	Joseph Kieffer	41	Male	France	M237/104
20 Aug 1851	1	7	Madelaine (Stutter) Kieffer	40	Female	France	M237/104
	1	7	Nursed Child (Adam)		Male	France	M237/104
	1	8	F. Kieffer (Ignatius)	14	Male	France	M237/104
	1	9	M. Kieffer (Xavier)	6	Male	France	M237/104
	1	10	L. Kieffer (Ludwig)	2	Male	France	M237/104
Caroline/Mary Clarke	1	10	Xavier Schmuck	23	Male	France	M237/107
08 Nov 1851	1	11	Bernhard Schmuck	19	Male	France	M237/107
	1	12	Therese Schmuck	21	Female	France	M237/107
	1	13	Antoine Boehler	19	Male	France	M237/107
	1	14	Marianne Mary	22	Female	France	M237/107
	1	15	Margaretha Kieffer (Disembarked)	22	Female	France	M237/107
Rhine	7	11	Michel Sensenbrenner	18	Male	France	M237/117
07 Aug 1852	7	12	Jacobi Sensenbrenner	16	Female	France	M237/117
Irene	10	23	Ignaz Goetz	20	Male	France	M237/123

09 Feb 1853	10	24	Jean Goetz	12	Male	France	M237/123
	10	25	Anton Schmuck	22	Male	France	M237/123
Susan Hinks	1	20	Antoine Voegele	60	Male	France	M237/130
28 Aug 1853	1	21	Marie Voegele	25	Female	France	M237/130
	1	22	Madeleine Voegele	23	Female	France	M237/130
	1	23	Catherine Voegele	18	Female	France	M237/130
	1	24	Eleanore Voegele	14	Female	France	M237/130
	1	25	Bernard Voegele	9	Male	France	M237/130
	1	26	Charles Helmer	19	Male	France	M237/130
	1	27	Michael Mey	29	Male	France	M237/130
	1	28	Jeanne (Schneider) Mey	27	Female	France	M237/130
	1	29	Marie May	19	Female	France	M237/130
	1	30	Catherine Adam	58	Female	France	M237/130
Screamer	9	3	Eduard Jaeck	37	Male	France	M237/132
18 Oct 1853	9	4	Madelaine (Schlosser) Jaek	35	Female	France	M237/132
	9	5	F Jaek	14	Male	France	M237/132
	9	6	V Jaek	8	Male	France	M237/132
	9	7	L Jaek	3	Male	France	M237/132
Pacific	5	15	Louis Babinger	27	Male	France	M237/133
24 Oct 1853	4	23	Augustin Zettwuch	40	Male	France	M237/133
	4	24	Joseph Zettwuch	9	Male	France	M237/133
	5	33	Mathias Goetz	29	Male	France	M237/133
Tropic	5	17	Amalia (Strack) Zettwuch	37	Female	France	M237/135
30 Dec 1853	5	18	Regina Zettwuch	8	Female	France	M237/135
	5	19	Michael Zettwuch	5	Male	France	M237/135
	5	20	Louisa Zettwuch	4 Mo	Female	France	M237/135
Susan E Howell	1	2	Martin Goetz	21	Male	France	M237/135
11 Jan 1854	1	3	Catherine Jaeck	28	Female	France	M237/135
	1	4	Antoine Hoehn	20	Male	France	M237/135
Onward		40	Joseph Kieffer	36	Male	France	M237/139
22 May 1854	7	41	Barbara (Kieffer) Kieffer	30	Female	France	M237/139
	7	42	Therese Kieffer	24	Female	France	M237/139
	7	43	Josephine Kieffer	5	Female	France	M237/139
	7	44	Adelaide Kieffer	9	Female	France	M237/139
	7	45	Antoinette Kieffer	3/4	Female	France	M237/139
	7	46	Blaise Hoehn	33	Male	France	M237/139
	7	47	Josephine (Pfister) Hoehn	30	Female	France	M237/139
	8	1	Thomason(?) Hoehn	6	Male	France	M237/139

	8	2	Caroline Hoehn	5	Female	France	M237/139
	8	3	Theodore Hoehn	3	Male	France	M237/139
	8	4	Andre Hoehn	26	Male	France	M237/139
	8	5	Caroline (Vogel) Hoehn	20	Female	France	M237/139
	8	6	Charles Hoehn	1/2	Male	France	M237/139
	8	7	Vincent Kieffer	39	Male	France	M237/139
Zurich	4	46	Joseph Piat	54	Male	France	M237/140
10 Jun 1854	4	47	Richarde (Schoeffter) Piat	55	Female	France	M237/140
	4	48	Maria Piat	18	Female	France	M237/140
Adams	5	32	Michel Messner	30	Male	France	M237/144
24 Aug 1854	5	33	Madeleine (Hauswirth) Messner	20	Female	France	M237/144
Silas Greenman	6	43	Joseph Haaser	37	Male	France	M237/149
21 Dec 1854	7	1	Caroline (Gress) Haaser	24	Female	France	M237/149
Olivia	1	30	Jean Michel Goetz	55	Male	France	M237/150
02/12/1855	1	31	Adelaide (Ruff) Goetz	49	Female	France	M237/150
	1	32	Rose	19	Female	France	M237/150
	1	33	Marie Anne	19	Female	France	M237/150
	1	34	Adele	8	Female	France	M237/150
	1	35	Philippine	9	Female	France	M237/150
Edgar P. Stringer	2	52	Sebastian Drexler	1831	Male	France	M237/175
01 Jul 1857	2	53	Franciska (Kehlhoffner) Saur	1817	Female	France	M237/175
	2	54	Wendolin Saur	1843	Male	France	M237/175
William Tell	2	4	Paul Vonhatten	18	Male	Bavaria	M237/199
10 Apr 1860							
H.D. Brookman	6	6	Ferdinand Uhrich	28	Male	France	M237/266
07Jun 1866							
Bellona	4	47	Chrysostome Uhrich	57	Male	France	M237/273
18 Nov 1866	4	48	Louise (Zuber) Uhrich	49	Female	France	M237/273
	4	49	Francis Uhrich	26	Male	France	M237/273
	4	50	Richard Uhrich	24	Male	France	M237/273
	4	51	J. Bapt Uhrich	23	Male	France	M237/273
	4	52	Magdeline Uhrich	20	Female	France	M237/273
	4	53	Justine Uhrich	18	Female	France	M237/273
	4	54	Chrysostome Uhrich	15	Male	France	M237/273
	4	55	Paul Uhrich	11	Male	France	M237/273
	5	1	Victor Uhrich	9	Male	France	M237/273

Hammonia	11	47	Joseph Jaeck	46	Male	France	M237/372
27 Mar 1873	11	48	Josephine Jaeck	9	Female	France	M237/372
	11	49	Fred Burgart	17	Male	France	M237/372
	11	50	Joseph Messner	26	Male	France	M237/372
St. Laurent	5	21	Joseph Kirchdoerfer	27	Male	France	M237/426
19 May 1880							
City of Montreal	21	1	Jean Goetz	43	Male	France	M237/434
11 Apr 1881	21	2	Caroline (Burger) Goetz	38	Female	France	M237/434
	21	3	Louise Goetz	10	Female	France	M237/434
	21	4	Theresa Goetz	8	Female	France	M237/434
	21	5	Josephine Goetz	5	Male	France	M237/434
	21	6	Cath Anne Goetz	2	Female	France	M237/434
St. Laurent	2	35	Charles Bildstein	25	Male	France	M237/490
08 Oct 1885							
La Champagne	13	22	Josephine Bildstein	18	Female	France	M237/634
20 May 1889	13	23	Therese Arnold	22	Female	France	M237/634
	13	26	Caroline Ernewein	22	Female	France	M237/634
Pennland	5	42	Phillipp Xaver	22	Male	Germany	M237/592
05 Jul 1892							
Waesland	9	5	Lina Jung	19	Female	Germany	M237/597
09 Sep 1892							
La Gascogne	21	17	Andre Becht	58	Male	Germany	M237/619
09 Oct 1893	21	18	Joseph Becht	22	Male	Germany	M237/619
La Gascogne	18	12	Maria Kientz	21	Female	Germany	M237/620
06 Nov 1893							
La Champagne	17	3	Joseph Stutter	25	Male	Germany	T715/35
09 Oct 1898							
Friesland	1	14	Theodor August Elchinger	25 8M	Male	Germany	T715/138
11 Jul 1900	1	15	Wilhelmine (Urich) Elchinger	20 6M	Female	Germany	T715/138
Noordland	8	24	Alphons Schneider	38	Male	Germany	T715/168
13 Jan 1901	8	25	Louise Schneider	33	Female	Germany	T715/168
	8	26	Haver Schneider	6	Male	Germany	T715/168

	8	27	Josef Schneider	2	Male	Germany	T715/168
	8	28	Louis Schneider	11 Mo	Male	Germany	T715/168
Southwark	18	11	Andreas Messner	24	Male	Germany	T715/203
10 Jun 1901							
Brandenburg	6	16	Carl Berst	48	Male	Germany	T715/791
03 Nov 1906	6	17	Carolina Berst	51	Female	Germany	T715/791
Lapland	46	22	Francis Xavier Wilderotter	62	Male	France	T715/1546
04 Sep 1910							
Lapland	83	3	Louise Arnold	14	Female	Germany	T715/2214
03 Nov 1913	83	4	Rosalie Arnold	27	Female	Germany	T715/2214
Olympic	136	29	Louis Obermeyer	33	Male	France	T715/2848
06 Oct 1920							
Noordam	143	1	Emile Mack	23	Male	France	T715/3023
17 Sep 1921	143	2	Antoinette Mack	27	Female	France	T715/3023
Total Emigrants**			365				

*Madelaine Wilhelm and Rosalie Wilhelm are sisters from Rountzenheim, adjacent to Soufflenheim. Madelaine married Jacob Bitschi, from Soufflenheim, also a passenger on the Bavaria. Rosalie married Jacob's brother Erasmus, also from Soufflenheim, who arrived in 1839 on the ship Havre. Both couples resided in New Germany, Canada.

**Total, including Madelaine and Rosalie Wilhelm, is 367.

EMIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Compiled by Michael J. Nuwer from information in the Soufflenheim passenger lists: from the Strack family in 1828 to Paul Vonhatten in 1860.

Soufflenheim Emigrants by Age and Sex, 1828-1860

A) Number of Emigrants by Age and Sex

Age	All Persons	Male	Female
0 - 19	127	67	60

20 - 29	96	52	44
30 - 44	62	38	24
45 +	34	16	18
All ages	319	173	146

B) Distribution of Age by Sex

Age	All Persons	Male	Female
0 - 19	40%	39%	41%
20 - 29	30%	30%	30%
30 - 44	19%	22%	16%
45 +	11%	9%	12%
All ages	100%	100%	100%

C) Distribution of Male and Female by Age

Age	All Persons	Male	Female
0 - 19	100%	53%	47%
20 - 29	100%	54%	46%
30 - 44	100%	61%	39%
45 +	100%	47%	53%
All ages	100%	54%	46%

EMIGRANTS

Emigrants from Soufflenheim in the document State of the Emigrants to America 1828-1837, and the Alsace Emigration Book, Volumes 1 and 2.

STATE OF THE EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA: 1828-1837

Alsatian communities were required to list all emigrants to America from 1828-1837 and provide the following information:

- Name (not spouse or children)

- Occupation
- Marital status
- Number and type of family members emigrating (spouse and children)
- Money taken out of the country

These records are found in:

- The Archives of Bas-Rhin in Subseries 3 M 703: Numerical and registered states of inhabitants of the department who have emigrated to America (1828-1837), except district of Wissembourg.
- Family Search Film 008087407, Image 99 of 527, under the description 3 M 703: Emigration to America, 1828-1837: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSNT-7H1H?i=98>

State of the Soufflenheim Emigrants to America: 1828 to 1837

CANTON: Bischwiller COMMUNE: Soufflenheim

STATE of the inhabitants of the commune of Soufflenheim who emigrated to America, from the year 1828 to the year 1837, inclusive, either alone or with their families.

Certified by the Mayor of the Commune of Soufflenheim on March 2, 1838.

Number	Name	Profession	Family Members	Francs
1.	Bitschey, Michel	Carpenter	1 Woman 6 Children	2000
2.	Burger, Ignace	Plowman*	1 Woman 8 Children	1000
3.	Burger, Jean	Potter	Single	300
4.	Ernewein, Bruno	Farmer	Single	300
5.	Daul, Andre	Tailor	Single	350
6.	Daul, Joseph	Tailor	Single	300
7.	Daul, Xavier	Tailor	Single	300
8.	Daul, Ignace	Clogmaker	Single	500
9.	Ernewein, Ignace	Cobbler	1 Woman 2 Children	700
10.	Friedman, Clement	Potter	Single	400
11.	Frank, Augustine	Carpenter	Single	250

12.	Fillipes, Sebastian	Potter	1 Woman 2 Children	500
13.	Gotz, Michael	Glazier	1 Woman 6 Children	800
14.	Gotz, Mathieu	Potter	Single	400
15.	Gotz, Laurent	Cobbler	Single	300
16.	Helmer, Joseph	Joiner	Single	330
17.	Helmer, Michel	Joiner	Single	330
18.	Haser, Andre	Day Laborer	Single	400
19.	Haberkorn, Michel	Farmer	1 Woman 2 Children	2000
20.	Hag, Michel	Potter	Single	300
21.	Halm, Joseph	Wheelwright	Single	250
22.	Halm, Jean	Wheelwright	1 Woman 1 Child	600
23.	Hohn, Antoine	Carpenter	Single	500
24.	Horth, Jacques	Potter	Single	300
25.	Humel, Joseph	Potter	1 Woman 5 Children	4000
26.	Kieffer, George Adam	Farmer	Single	360
27.	Kieffer, Joseph	Farmer	1 Woman 8 Children	6500
28.	Kieffer, Antoine	Farmer	1 Woman 7 Children	6000
29.	Kieffer, Joseph	Cooper	1 Woman 6 Children	5000
30.	Kieffer, George Adam	Farmer	Single	300
31.	Kirshdoerffer, Paul	Potter	Single	300
32.	Martin, Philippine	None Given	Single	250
33.	Martin, Blaise	Farmer	1 Woman	500
34.	Mesner, Antoine	Farmer	1 Woman 2 Children	8000
35.	Mosser, Joseph	Turner	1 Woman 7 Children	1200

36.	Mosser, Mathieu	Farmer	Single	300
37.	Meyer, Adam	Baker	Single	1000
38.	Messner, Antoine	Farmer	Single	800
39.	Metzler, Pierre	Farmer	Single	300
40.	Mosack, Michel	Baker	Single	600
41.	Meyer, Antoine	Farmer	1 Woman 2 Children	600
42.	Renk, Arbogast	Farmer	Single	300
43.	Renk, Jacques	Miller's Apprentice	Single	450
44.	Rellinger, Philippe	Farmer	1 Woman 2 Children	600
45.	Roth, Laurent	Tailor	1 Woman 5 Children	2000
46.	Royer, Nicolas	Weaver	1 Woman 4 Children	3000
47.	Royer, Barbie	None Given	Single	300
48.	Royer, Philippe	Farmer	Single	400
49.	Royer, Remie	Farmer	Single	400
50.	Strack, Pierre	Carpenter	1 Woman 2 Children	900
51.	Strack, Pierre	Farmer	Single	500
52.	Strack, Christophe	Farmer	1 Woman	900
53.	Strack, Ignace	Wheelwright	1 Woman 2 Children	600
54.	Stein, Charles	Farmer	1 Woman 2 Children	800
55.	Schmuk, Gertrude	None Given	Single	1200
56.	Schitt, Jean	Wheelwright	1 Woman 6 Children	3000
57.	Schoffter, Philippe	Farmer	1 Woman 5 Children	4000
58.	Schoffter, Adam	Farmer	1 Woman 6 Children	3000
59.	Thomen, Antoine	Baker	Single	900

60.	Thomen, Rosine	None Given	Single	300
61.	Thomen, Ignace	Weaver	Single	900
62.	Thomen, Antoine	Farmer	Single	600
63.	Uhrig, Helene	None Given	Single	300
64.	Van Hatten, Martin	Farmer	1 Woman	500
65.	Vogel, Andre	Farmer	Single	350
66.	Voegele, Jerome	Potter	Single	300
67.	Wagner, Anselm	Potter	Single	400
68.	Wernert, Chrisoste	Farmer	Single	250
69.	Wantz, Joseph	Farmer	1 Woman	4000
70.	Zetwoch, Ignace	Carpenter	1 Woman 5 Children	5000

*Laboureur = plowman. Before the French Revolution (Ancien Régime) a "laboureur" was a man owning a plow and animals, enabling him to plow either the fields he owned or rented or those of wealthier people. In small villages most of the people had an occupation and also plowed their own field(s).

ALSACE EMIGRATION BOOK, VOLUME 1

The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 1, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler, Clossen Press, 1989, 277 pages. A compilation, listed alphabetically, of approximately 13,000 French and German emigrants to the United States from and through Alsace, with their place of origin, mostly from 1817-1870.

This book was compiled from *The Alsace Emigration Index*, other emigration records, passenger lists, genealogies, genealogy periodicals, and newspaper articles. FHL book 944.38 W2s. Not on microfilm.

There are 67 names from Soufflenheim after removing duplicates. All but two are mentioned in *State of the Soufflenheim Emigrants to America, 1828-1837* - Francois Joseph Royer and Andre Woljing.

The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 1

- Foreword
- Alsace - The History

- Introduction
- Explanation of the Sources
- Abbreviations
- List of Towns and Villages in Lower Alsace
- List of Towns and Villages in Upper Alsace
- Lists of German Towns and Villages, Mainly Wurttemberg, Baden, and Palatinate
- List of Emigrants [Sorted Alphabetically]
- Maps

Forward

From 1984 to 1987 I worked for the Weimer Genealogical Society, Albuquerque, New Mexico. My assignment was to sort out all emigrated Weimer (Wimmer) families in Alsace and trace their genealogies. During that time I traced several hundred families back to the time before church books began or their Swiss origin in 1600. While working on this project, I had the idea to compile and later publish all emigrants found from and through Alsace to the United States with their place of origin.

Sources include pass lists, ship lists, church books, private genealogies, people searched for through newspapers and in this edition, microfilms.

I sorted out the Alsace Emigration Index which was microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of the Latter Day Saints. My reason for wanting to computerize and publish this already collected and alphabetized card file system was to gather all possible emigrants in published form making it more easily accessible.

It is my sincere hope that this book will be of great help for anyone tracing their roots. A second book is in progress with the idea to list emigrants who migrated without permission and emigrants found in private and less accessible sources.

Introduction

This book contains mainly emigrants from upper and lower Alsace, but also includes families who migrated though Alsace from Germany, Switzerland and other countries.

During this time period, many people were not able to read and write and therefore were not able to fill out their passport or emigration application. The passport officers had to write down the information by phonic spellings. Due to this fact there are many misspellings, which made it difficult to find the villages and their locations. We did our very best to make the list as complete as possible on the following pages. If you cannot find the village you are looking for in the index, look up the closest spelling. Remember also the area of Alsace was bilingual (French and German) and the same village often had two spellings such as:

- Zinswiller = Zinswiller, Mulhouse = Mulhausen, Steinbourg = Steinburg,
- Burkenwald = Birckenwald, Soultz = Sultz, Liepre = Liepvre, and so on.

If you cannot find the village in the index, it can belong to either Germany, France or Switzerland.

Many men migrated with their families. In some cases it lists who migrated with who and how many family members. Single men or women are listed also. It is not shown if they migrated alone or with family. Many children are listed who migrated without parents. They possibly had been in the company of a neighbor, friend, or relative.

The emigration date is not always the date of emigration but may also, in many cases, be the date of application for passport. The birth year is not always correct. It is counted back from the age given on the passport. In several cases, only the year of emigration is given. For example, in this case, we wrote 01/01/1848.

Weimer family datas (Weimer, Wimmer and similar spellings) of emigrated families are available through the Weimer Genealogical Society, Dr. Robert Weimer, P.O. Box, Albuquerque, N.M. 87192.

Explanation of the Sources

NUMBER 2: 956 persons are listed in this book with source No.2. The information from this source has been taken from records about emigration from the Kanton Weissenburg, Lower Alsace, Signatur NR.414 D 276 / 2154, Landesarchiv Strassbourg. These records have not been sorted out before.

FILM: More than 10,000 persons are listed in this book with sourcefilm. The information from this source has been taken from the Alsace Emigration Index, a card file archive put on microfilm by the Mormon archives in Salt Lake City. It does include emigrants to USA, Russia, Germany and many other countries. We only sorted out the emigrants to USA for this book.

- If the emigration year is 1817 and filmsource, it can be that some of the listed people migrated to Russia not America, they applied for a passport for both.
- If the emigration year is 1828 and filmsource, it can be that these persons migrated between 1828-1838. They applied for a passport but the correct year of emigration is not listed. The most common profession on the filmlist are: Farmer, farm worker, wine growers, day laborers, laborers, and craftsmen like butcher, baker, shoemaker, carpenter, and weaver.

BULL: 98 persons are listed in this book with source bull. The information from this source has been taken from the Bulletin des Cercle genealogique du Bas-Rhin: Nr. 1987/4 and Nr. 1779/1

SUESS: 94 persons are listed in this book with source Seuss. This is a genealogy of anabaptized and protestant families. The Priest Seuss wrote it from church books and it contains more than 50 books.

PASS and SHIP: 254 pass, 294 ship are listed from the book L.P. Lutten, "Castroville Texas" Published 1986 Strassbourg. Bueb and Reumaux.

NUMBER 1 and PRIV: 105 persons are listed with No.1 and 312 persons with abbreviation Priv. These are from private researches and genealogists.

Soufflenheim Emigrants: The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 1

Name	Family Members	Birth Year	Birthplace	Emigration	Destination	Profession	Source
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Bitschez, Michel	Wife 6 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America	Carpenter	Film
Burger, Jean		1838	Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Burger, Ignace	Wife 8 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Daul, Andre			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Daul, Ignace			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Daul, Ignace Le Grand			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Daul, Xavier			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Ernewein, Bruno			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Ernewein, Ignace	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Fillips, Sebastien	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Gotz, Laurent			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Gotz, Mathieu			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Gotz, Michel	Wife 6 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Haberkorn, Michel	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America	Farmer	Film
Hag, Michel			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Halm, Jean	Wife 4 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Halm, Joseph			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Haser, Andre			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Helmer, Joseph			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Helmer, Michel			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film

Hohn, Antoine			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Horth, Jacques			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Humel, Joseph	Wife 5 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Kieffer, George Adam			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Kieffer, Joseph			Soufflenheim	01/01/1838	America		Film
Kieffer, Antoine	Wife 7 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Kieffer, Joseph	Wife 8 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Kirch Xerffer, Paul			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Martin, Philipine			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Martin, Blaise	Wife		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Messner, Antoine	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Metzler, Pierre			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Meyer, Adam			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Meyer, Antoine	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Mosack, Michel			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Mosser, Mathieu			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Mosser, Joseph	Wife 7 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Rellinger, Philippe	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Reuss, Jacques			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Reuth, Arbogast			Soufflenheim	03/02/1828	America		Film

Roth, Laurent	Wife 5 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Royer, Barbe			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Royer, Francois Joseph		1813	Soufflenheim	10/21/1850	New York		Film
Royer, Philippe			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Royer, Remie			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Royer, Nicolas	Wife 4 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Schitt, Jean	Wife 6 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Schmuck, Gertrude			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Schoeffier, Philippe	Wife 5 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Schoeffler, Adam	Wife 6 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Stein, Charles	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Strack, Cristophe			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Strack, Pierre			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Strack, Pierre	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1838	America		Film
Strack, Ignace	Wife 2 Children		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Thomen, Antoine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America	Farmer	Film
Thomen, Ignace			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America	Weaver	Film
Thomen, Rosine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Uhrig, Helene			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Vogel, Andre			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film

Vogele, Jerome			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Vonhatten, Martin	Wife		Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Wagner, Anslon*			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Wagner, Anslon			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Wantz, Joseph*			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Wantz, Joseph	Wife		Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		Film
Wantz, Joseph	Wife		Soufflenheim	01/01/1838	America		Film
Wernert, Chrisoste			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		Film
Woljing, Andre*	Wife 6 Children		Soufflenheim	03/14/1817	America		Film
Zetwoch, Ignace			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America	Carpenter	Film
Total: 70**							

*Schrader-Muggenthaler states: "If the emigration year is 1817 and source FILM, it can be that some of the listed people migrated to Russia not America, they applied for a passport for both." In *Emigration from Germany to Russia: 1763-1862*, Andreas Wollung, from Soufflenheim, Bischwiller, Alsace, emigrated in 1808. (Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History: *Emigration to the Black Sea*.)

**One Joseph Wantz is listed in *Emigrants to America: 1828-1837*. Three are listed in the index, so two duplicates. One Anselm Wagner is mentioned. Two are listed in the index, so one duplicate. Subtraction of three duplicates leaves 67 names listed.

ALSACE EMIGRATION BOOK, VOLUME 2

The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 2, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler, Clossen Press, Apollo, Pennsylvania, 1991, 203 pages. A compilation, listed alphabetically, of approximately 7,000 French and German emigrants to the United States from and through Alsace, with their place of origin, in the 18th and 19th centuries. FHL book 944.38 W2s. Not on microfilm.

The records are derived from pass lists, ship lists, church books, private genealogies, newspapers, military conscription lists, and corrections to errors in volume 1 from records found in microfilms.

There are 59 names from Soufflenheim after removing duplicates. The earliest known emigrants from Soufflenheim are found in this book. Joseph May and Elizabeth Moser emigrated in 1730.

The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 2

- Foreword
- Alsace - The History
- Introduction
- Explanation of the Sources
- List of Towns and Villages in Upper Alsace
- List of Towns and Villages in Lower Alsace
- List of Towns and Villages in Germany
- Lists of Swiss and Austrian Towns and Villages
- Abbreviation
- How to Read the Lists
- Lists of Emigrants [Sorted Alphabetically] Pages 24-194
- Maps

Foreword

This is the second volume of “The Alsace Emigration Book” series. It includes emigrants from the 18th and 19th century from and through Alsace to America. Sources include pass lists, ship lists, church books, private genealogies, people searched for through newspapers, military conscription lists and the corrections of the microfilms source in volume 1.

We have also compiled and included maps that we think will be helpful to you in finding the area and village where your ancestors lived. A complete list of all villages and towns of Upper and Lower Alsace will help you trace your roots. In this book we have also tried to list all German, Austrian and Swiss towns where we found emigrants.

It is my sincere hope that this will be of great help for anyone tracing their roots. Please carefully read the introductions and source explanation, as they might help you to understand the lists and avoid misinterpretations.

Introduction

This book contains mainly emigrants from upper and lower Alsace, but also includes families who migrated though Alsace from Germany, Switzerland and other countries.

During this time period, many people were not able to read and write and therefore were not able to fill out their passport or emigration application. The passport officers had to write down the information by phonic spellings. Due to this fact there are many misspellings, which made it difficult to find the villages and their locations. We did our very best to make the list as complete as possible on the following pages. If you cannot find the village you are looking for in the index, take the closest spelling. Remember also the area of Alsace was bilingual, French and German, and the same village often had two spellings such as:

- Zinswiller = Zinswiller, Mulhouse = Mulhausen, Steinbourg = Steinburg,
- Burkenwald = Birckenwald, Soultz = Sultz, Liepre = Liepvre, and so on.

If you cannot find the village in the index, it also could have belonged to Germany, France or Switzerland.

Many men migrated with their families. In some cases, it is listed who migrated with [who] and how many family members. But there are also single men or women listed and it is not shown if they migrated alone or with family. Many children are listed who migrated without parents. They possibly were in the company of a neighbor, friend, or relative.

The emigration date is not always the date of emigration, but in many cases the date of application for passport. In particular, the sources that include people listed on military conscription lists do not list the exact year of emigration. Such lists give the year the people were called to join the service, when they were really already in America for years. The birth year is not always correct. It is counted back from the age given on the passport. In several cases, only the year of emigration is given, then we wrote 01/01/1848 for example.

Explanation of the Sources

1. We sorted out the military conscription lists of the Canton Weissenburg, from the years 1830 to 1870. The year of emigration is only the year when the emigrants already have left Alsace. At this time the people were already in America. It can be that they migrated many years before that date. Some of the young men migrated as children with their parents, but most of them shortly before they were called for military to avoid the service.
2. These are emigrants found in the "Bulletin des Cercle genealogique du Bas Rhin" in the Archive Department at Strasbourg. They migrated in the 18th century. Some of them are from Alsace, others from Baden, Germany and migrated through Alsace.
3. These are the emigrants from 1817 from the private collection of the genealogist and historian Andrew Ganter, B.P. 18, F-68790 Morschwiller, France. I am especially thankful to Mr. Ganter for letting me include this collection.
4. Emigrants are listed with source 4. They were found in a little book compiled by Joseph Streibler. "Alsaciens aux Texas". These people settled in Castroville Texas.
5. We sorted out the military conscription lists of the Canton Strasbourg, from the years 1840 to 1870. The year of emigration is only the year, when the emigrants already have left Alsace. At this time the people were already in America. It can be that they migrated many years before that date. Some of the young men migrated as children with their parents, but most of them shortly before they were called for military to avoid the service.
6. We sorted out the military conscription lists of the Canton Zabern (Saverne) from the years 1863 to 1868. The year of emigration is only the year when the emigrants already have left Alsace. At this time the people were already in America. It can be that they migrated many years before that date. Some of the young men migrated as children with their parents, but most of them shortly before they were called for military to avoid the service.

BUTT: 86 emigrants are listed with source Butt. These are emigrations from Butten Canton Sarre Union and other villages. Mrs. Doris Wessner, Riesweiller Hohl 1, 6540 Simmern, compiled this list. She is interested in any information about these emigrants or their descendants.

PRIV: These emigrants were found in newspaper articles or were sent by American clients. Or they are from my private collection or the collection of people who sent me their ancestors information, after not having found them in volume 1. I very much appreciate the many letters I received and am interested in all emigrants from Alsace you could not find in this book or volume 1. My address: Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler, Heimeranstr. 2, 8000 Munich 2, Germany.

PA: Emigrants that were found on lists from the National Archive in Paris.

ZWEI: Emigrants that are listed from Zweibrücken area and migrated through Strasbourg.

FILM: Emigrants are listed with source film. In the first Alsace Emigration book, I listed emigrants from the Alsace Emigration Index. In some cases, it turned out that information given in this index was an error. In other cases, we forgot some of the emigrants that were listed in the Alsace Emigration index or made mistakes. Therefore, we include the corrections in this book under source film.

COL: Emigrants listed with this source were found in the Department of Archives of Colmar

2FI: Emigrants listed with this source have been searched from Strasbourg newspapers on microfilm. Some of them migrated to New York and have been there in the year of the listed emigration date.

BULL: These are emigrants found in the "Bulletin des Cercle Genealogique du Bas Rhin".

Swiss Towns and Villages

Altdorf, Bale, Bitche (Bitsch?), Botans (Bottens?), Coerne, Courendlin, Einsiedeln, Essert, Gelnider, Geneve, Grandvillar, Hohfelden, Inwiller, Liesthal, Lucerne, Mellingen, Mirecourt, Neunbourg, Obenwald, Rothenbourg, Rougemont, Sils, Wald, Wattwill, Weggis

Austrian Towns and Villages

Andelsbuch Tyrol, Baerenthal Tyrol, Bintzingen.

How to Read the Lists

The emigration lists are in alphabetical order. However, if somebody migrated with children or wife or other relatives, he comes at the end of his surname list.

For example:

- Meyer, Adam, 1815, **SOUFFLENHEIM**, 01/01/1849, A, Film
- Meyer, Adam, 1795, Colmar, 01/01/1849, A, Film
- Meyer, Dina, Niederroedern, 01/01/1869, A, Film
- Meyer w ch Anna, 1820, Ingersheim, 01/01/1860, A, Film

Meyer Anna is listed at the end of the alphabetic list of her surname, even though her first name would come between Adam and Bernhard. Therefore, if you cannot find your ancestor under the alphabetical order of his first name, check again at the end of the alphabetical list of his surname, because it can very well be he migrated with family and is listed there.

Soufflenheim Emigrants: The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 2

Name	Family Members	Birth Year	Birthplace	Emigration	Destination	Profession	Source
Adam, Catherine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America		1
Adam, Ignace		1832	Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America	Weaver	5
Adam, Joseph		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America		5
Adam, Joseph duplicate		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America	Potter	1
Adam, Madelaine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America		5
Babinger, Antoine		1839	Soufflenheim	01/01/1859	America		5
Babinger, Rosine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1859	America		5
Bitchy, Ignaz duplicate		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America	Day Laborer	1
Bitchy, Ignace		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America	Day Laborer	5
Daul, Catherine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		1
Daul, Charles		1833	Soufflenheim	01/01/1853	America		5
Daul, Joseph			Soufflenheim	03/02/1838	America		FILM
Daul, Marie			Soufflenheim	01/01/1864	America		1
Daul, Michel		1824	Soufflenheim	01/01/1844	America	Day Laborer	5
Daul, Michel	Wife Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1864	America		1

Ernewein, Philippe		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America	Farmer	5
Frank, Augustin			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		FILM
Friedmann, Clement			Soufflenheim	01/01/1828	America		FILM
Fuchs, Joseph		1824	Soufflenheim	01/01/1844	America	Day Laborer	5
Gasser, Rose			Soufflenheim	01/01/1863	America		5
Geisser, Salome			Soufflenheim	01/01/1861	America		5
Gerber, Charles		1836	Soufflenheim	01/01/1856	America	Butcher	5
Goetz, Ignace		1832	Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America	Weaver	5
Goetz, Rose			Soufflenheim	01/01/1863	America		5
Goetz, Ignace	Wife Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America	Farmer	5
Harren Von, Joseph		1829	Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America	Day Laborer	5
Hatten Von, Paul		1841	Soufflenheim	01/01/1861	America		5
Helmer, Charles		1833	Soufflenheim	01/01/1853	America	Brewer	5
Himmelpach, Jean Baptiste		1840	Soufflenheim	01/01/1860	America	Farrier	5
Hoehn, Antoine		1833	Soufflenheim	01/01/1853	America	Farmer	5
Kehres, Andre		1829	Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		1
Kehres, Catherine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		1
Kehres, Michel			Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		1
Lang, Philippe		1829	Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		5
May, Joseph			Soufflenheim	01/01/1730	America		2

Mey, Catherine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America		1
Mey, Joseph		1826	Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America	Day Laborer	5
Mey, Michel			Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America		1
Moser, Elisabeth			Soufflenheim	01/01/1730	America		2
Mosser, Antoine		1826	Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America	Farmer	5
Muller, Joseph		1842	Soufflenheim	01/01/1862	America		5
Muller, Madelaine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1862	America		5
Muller, Joseph	Wife Children		Soufflenheim	01/01/1862	America		5
Reus, Charles		1827	Soufflenheim	01/01/1847	America	Carpenter	5
Reuss, Louis		1829	Soufflenheim	01/01/1849	America		5
Royer, Michel		1834	Soufflenheim	01/01/1854	America		5
Sensenbrenner, Philipp		1836	Soufflenheim	01/01/1856	America	Farmer	5
Sensenbrenner, Philippe			Soufflenheim	01/01/1847	America		Private
Sensenbrenner, Philippe		1832	Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America	Farmer	5
Steimer, Alphonse		1843	Soufflenheim	01/01/1863	America		5
Steimer, Philippe			Soufflenheim	01/01/1863	America		5
Steimer, Rose			Soufflenheim	01/01/1863	America		5
Strack, Simon		1826	Soufflenheim	01/01/1846	America	Carpenter	5
Strauch, Madelaine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1862	America		5
Thomen, Madelaine			Soufflenheim	01/01/1852	America		5

Ulrich, Karl		1835	Soufflenheim	01/01/1855	America	Shoemaker	1
Vonhatten, Anne			Soufflenheim	01/01/1844	America		1
Wagner, Michel		1841	Soufflenheim	01/01/1861	America		5
Wagner, Philippe			Soufflenheim	01/01/1861	America		5
Wagner, Salome			Soufflenheim	01/01/1861	America		5
Woljung, Andre	Wife 6 Children SINLA		Soufflenheim	01/01/1817	America	Carpenter	PA
Total: 61*							

*61 names minus 2 duplicate names (Joseph Adam, Ignaz Bitchy) = 59 total names.

RESEARCH SOURCES

Prior to the French Revolution, the right to emigrate was obtained from the landlord. These documents are not kept in the archives or elsewhere. Emigration and immigration records are usually found as permissions to emigrate, records of passports issued (including passports for the interior) records of border crossings, and lists of prisoners deported.

Soufflenheim emigration records in France are primarily found in:

- Subseries 3M: General and Administrative Police, 1800-1870, at the Archives of Bas-Rhin
- The Alsace Emigration Index, compiled by the Family History Library (FHL)
- The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 1, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler
- The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 2, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler

Series 3M are the official emigration, immigration, passport and colonization records of the Department of Bas-Rhin.

- The Alsace Emigration Index uses information from Series 3M. It lists emigrants to all countries.
- The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 1 primarily uses information from The Alsace Emigration Index. Additional sources include other emigration records, passenger lists, genealogies, genealogy periodicals, and newspapers. It only lists emigrants whose destination was America.
- The Alsace Emigration Book, Volume 2 uses information from records derived from pass lists, ship lists, church books, private genealogies, newspapers, military conscription lists, and

corrections to errors in volume 1 from records found in microfilms. It only lists emigrants whose destination was America.

There are passenger lists of ships arriving in the United States from the French port of Le Havre. Le Havre is missing most of its passenger departure records. Records of passengers on commercial cargo vessels are found at the FHL and the Archives of Seine-Maritime under Inscription Maritime.

Other Sources

Emigrants from Soufflenheim to the United States and Canada, by Brian J. Smith: *Genealogy of Smith, Staebell, Voegele, Mesker*: <http://smithancestry.com/places/souff/soufflenheim.htm>

The Maryhill Historical Society has information on the large number of emigrants from Soufflenheim that settled in New Germany (now Maryhill) from 1828-1860: <http://maryhillroots.com/>

Emigration from Soufflenheim to Erie County in western New York, by Michael J. Nuwer: *Planting Roots, A Nuwer family history*: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Nuwer-140>

Emigration from Soufflenheim to other countries and other provinces in France, by Robert S. Wideen: *Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History*: <https://www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com/>

Archives Department of Bas-Rhin: *Alsatian Emigration in the 19th Century (Un émigré du XIXe siècle - Archives départementales du Bas-Rhin)*. Overview of Alsatian emigration, instructions on finding documents, and a list of all emigration records at the Archives: <http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/rechercher/aide-a-recherche/une-personne/un-emigre-xixe-siecle/>

Books

- *Emigration alsacienne aux Etats-Unis, 1815-1870*, Nicole Fouché, Publications de la Sorbonne, 1992, 288 pages. Page 108:

Philippe Sensenbrenner, born in Soufflenheim (1832), emigrated in 1847. He moved to Philadelphia. He brings his father and a cousin. The great-great-grandson of Philippe was recently elected from Milwaukee and sat in the House of Representatives in Washington. Another descendant of Philippe, Franz Joseph Sensenbrenner, became president of the Kimberley-Clark Corporation, one of the leading American brands of paper making. He was at the beginning of the creation and marketing of Kleenex tissues.

- *The Baden Emigration Book, Including Emigration from Alsace*, Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler, Closson Press, 1992, 193 pages:

No mention of anyone from Soufflenheim. Emigrants from the Baden area to the United States during the 18th and 19th centuries are listed, plus several hundred Alsatian emigrants to the United States.

- *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America*, Annette Kunselman Burgert, Picton Press, 1992, 690 pages:

No mention of anyone from Soufflenheim. The closest locations to Soufflenheim are Betschdorf and Hattan, on the north side of the Haguenau Forest. The Pennsylvania German Society, Volume 26 of its publications on Pennsylvania German history and culture. Each family group record includes the name(s) of the immigrant(s), ship arrival data, European villages of origin (including earlier Swiss residences where given), data on each family from the European church registers, as well as information on many of the 628 families after their arrival in America.

- *Immigration from Alsace and Lorraine, A Brief Sketch of the History of Castro's Colony in Western Texas*, by Lorenzo Castro, George W. Wheat & Co. Printers, 1871, 22 pages:

No mention of anyone from Soufflenheim. A large number of Alsatians were recruited to settle in Texas. Approximately 94% of the Alsatians emigrating there between 1843-1869 were from Haut-Rhin, most within a 25-mile radius northwest of Mulhouse.¹³ The most famous settlement was Castroville, comprised of frontier lands in Comanche territory, founded by Henri Castro in 1844, and known as "The Little Alsace of Texas".

- *Options of Alsatians and Lorrainers*: In 1871, many people desired to leave Alsace-Lorraine and their names were recorded in these records of 523,000 persons, arranged in 395 alphabetical lists which the French government published in supplements to the Bulletin Des Lois [Bulletin of Laws]. They list birth dates, place of birth and some list destination. Family History Library microfilm numbers are: 787154 (middle) to 787166. (Note: The last two films also give information on persons emigrating to the USA and Canada.) Not searched for names from Soufflenheim.

Options of Alsatians and Lorrainers in hardcopy: These records have also been transcribed into book form. They are collected in 11 volumes organized by destination. See Publishers for information on availability from the Centre départemental d'Histoire des Familles.

PASSPORTS

Anne Morddel of *The French Genealogy Blog* discusses French passports:

"Beginning in the reign of Louis XIV, passports were a single certificate for a limited period of time. Very few have survived being opened, shown, stamped, folded and put away again repeatedly. The more modern passport in France began with the Décret du 10 vendémiaire An IV (the decree issued on the 2nd of October, 1795, in the Gregorian Calendar).

The decree required not only passports for travel out of the country, but internal passports, passeports à l'intérieur, for travel outside of one's canton. (One type of passport existed prior to this, from 1724, was the requirement of vagabonds to have their own passport, a sort of homelessness permit.) The introduction of railway travel made the internal passport system impossible to maintain and it was abolished in 1862. It was to be replaced later by a document whose function is truer to the original intention: the identity card.

The internal and foreign travel passports were issued by different authorities in different places.

- In Paris, the prefect issued both types of passports
- In the departments, both types of passports were issued in administrative centres (chef-lieux) with a population of more than 40,000
- In all smaller towns, the mayor issued internal passports, but for a foreign travel passport, an applicant had to go to the chef-lieu of his or her region

Physically, the French passport of the 19th century was a sheet of paper that separated into two parts along a curved line. One part was kept by the voyager and constituted the passport. The other part is in the national archives, in 656 cartons.

There are many gaps in the passport forms, primarily because a large percentage of them were thrown out in the 1890s by archivists. Most of the registers and indices were lost long ago. Those that remain refer in some cases to records that no longer exist. Over the years, some printed indices and lists of names have been created and are in book form. All of the passport forms are on microfilm.

Where to find passport records:

- In the Archives nationales CARAN, in the sub-series F7 are the forms described above (within that sub-series, no. 12 233 has some relating to ALSACE and Lorraine) Not online. An internal system does allow a name search for the years 1793-1818.
- In all Departmental Archives (see the list of links in the panel to the left) 19th century passport and visa applications are in one of two sub-series: M (general administration and police) or Z (sub-prefectures). Check the department's website to see if their passport records are online. Series P may have some passenger lists for merchant ships.
- Not exactly passports, but there are also the authorisations de garder du service à l'étranger in the Archives nationales in series BB11. These were permissions for a person to work in another country without losing French nationality and range from 1789 to 1930.
- The published volumes of La Police Secrète du Premier Empire have, in almost every Bulletin, the names of those given passports to leave the country, and from which port.

The information on the passport form will include: Name in full, date of birth, place of birth, age, profession, residence, possibly spouse and any children under the age of fifteen may be on the same passport."¹⁴

19th Century Passport Laws and Documents

Howard C. Bybee, family history librarian in the Harold B. Lee Library at BYU and faculty advisor for the French section of the Immigrant Ancestors Project, and Annick Houzé of France, provide a review of 19th century French passport laws and documents:

"Passenger lists record country of origin while usually ignoring the village, town, or region where emigrants were born or resided prior to emigrating. In addition, the country recorded on the passenger lists or arrival records, in the destination country, is often the emigrant's country of embarkation, not the birth country.

Emigrants often spent time living in an alien European country before departing for their final destinations. Passport applications and passports record this information with other personal information about the emigrant, such as physical description, occupation, traveling companions, and character, solvency, or military status.

The following summarizes French passport law governing emigration and travel within the country. In nineteenth-century France, these laws required government agencies to control the issuance of passports, beginning with an application, and eventually passport issuance, depending upon whether the emigrant or traveler wished to move within or across the borders. Traveling within the borders required an internal passport, and crossing borders required a passport for foreign lands. Each was issued by a different entity and resulted in records being archived in various locations, as well as creating differing record types. Nineteenth-century passports were issued in two parts, the passport given to the applicant and the stub, or *souche*, retained by the issuing authority. The application files also contain correspondence written by the applicant requesting issuance of the passport.

Travelers did not consistently observe the laws, and the laws were in suspension from time to time which means that the archived documents are incomplete. As early as the reign of Louis XI (1461–1483) passports were issued to prominent persons and royalty to ensure safe transit to European destinations. In the nineteenth century the issuance of passports was broadened to include all citizens, and documents were created and kept by government agencies.

The following passport law summary is taken from *Dictionnaire de l'Administration française* by Maurice Block (Paris, 1856), pages 80, 81, under the heading passport. The translation summarizes the content of each entry. The letter “L” means Law, “D” decree and other abbreviations should be self-evident.

- 1789: Before this date passports were issued only for citizens from certain aristocratic or economic social classes.
- 3-4 September 1791: Abolition of passport law.
- 28 March 1792: Decree reestablished and passport usage generalized.
- 8 and 19 September 1792: Decree suppresses passports again.
- 6 February 1793 and 10 Vendémiaire year IV, (2 Oct. 1795): Forms the basis of today's legislation on this subject.
- L. 5 May 1855 - No one may leave his home canton without a passport issued by the Préfet (département over 40,000 inhabitants) or the Maire; if for abroad, the Préfet must issue the passport, and for Paris the Préfet de police alone may issue them.
- D. 28 March 1792 and c. 20 August 1816 - The president of Legislative Chambers may issue passports to the Chamber members.
- D. 23 and 27 August 1792 - Passports for Ambassadors and foreign ministers and their family members and attendants are granted by the Minister of foreign affairs.
- L. 17 Ventôse, an IV art. 1er, and C. P., art. 155 - Two witnesses required unless the issuing authority knows the applicant personally.
- L. 28 March 1792 - Military personnel receive feuilles de route instead of 15 passports.
- D. 26 March 1852, art. 12 - Diplomas issued to members of sociétés de secours mutuels approuvées, replace passports for workers.
- L. 17 November 1797, art. 1er - Passports indicate surname, name, age, profession, birthplace, residence, physical description of the applicant and destination, where he must show his passport to the mayor and obtain a residence permit.
- D. 18 Sept. 1807 - Visa is applied for additional destinations.
- Instr. Min, 6 August 1827 - Passports are issued to individuals, but one passport can include husband, wife, children under fifteen, and two brothers or sisters if one is a minor under supervision of the other.
- D. 11 July 1810, art. 4 - Passports are good for one year from day of delivery.
- Decis. 11 July 1810, art 9 - Price fixed at two francs for interior of France and ten francs for abroad.
- D. 18 September 1807, art 5 - Visas are free.
- Avis du C. 22 December 1811 - Free passports may be issued to indigents unable to pay the fee.

- L. 13 June 1790 - Free passports with travel aid can be issued to beggars or indigents, who are citizens who wish to return home, as well as to foreigners without means who must leave French territory.
- Circ. Min, 25 October 1833 - The Préfet issues free passports with travel aid.
- D. 29 July 1792 - All agents of the public authority may demand that travelers present their passport.
- L. 10 Vendémiaire. An IV, tit. III, art. 6 and 7 - All individuals traveling without a passport are arrested and detained. Travelers not verifying a domicile after twenty days are declared vagrants and prosecuted as such.
- L. 19 October 1797, art. 7 - All foreign travelers to France must leave their passport with the city, which will send it to the interior ministry. A provisional security card is issued awaiting the ministry's decision. His passport will be retained and he will be ordered to leave France if his presence threatens the public safety and tranquility.

Napoleon instituted many of the above passport laws for internal travel and for travel abroad. Many of these travelers were merchants or migrants who regularly moved from province to province, or to England or other nearby countries for commerce; rarely for resettlement.

During peak emigration periods, an undetermined number of emigrants departed clandestinely because of bureaucratic delays, government efforts to discourage emigration, the cost of passports, and to avoid military duty or creditors, though the latter two seem to be of minor importance.

However, those applying for internal passports to cities near ports where ships departed for foreign destinations were suspected of neglecting to apply for and obtain the necessary passports to depart abroad, and choosing instead to bribe their way aboard because they never intended to return to their native land.

In some cases, emigrants were recruited by agents of licensed travel companies to colonize foreign lands, such as North Africa, Canada, and Atlantic or Caribbean islands. The government actively recruited emigrants to settle Algeria and Morocco along the coast of North Africa.

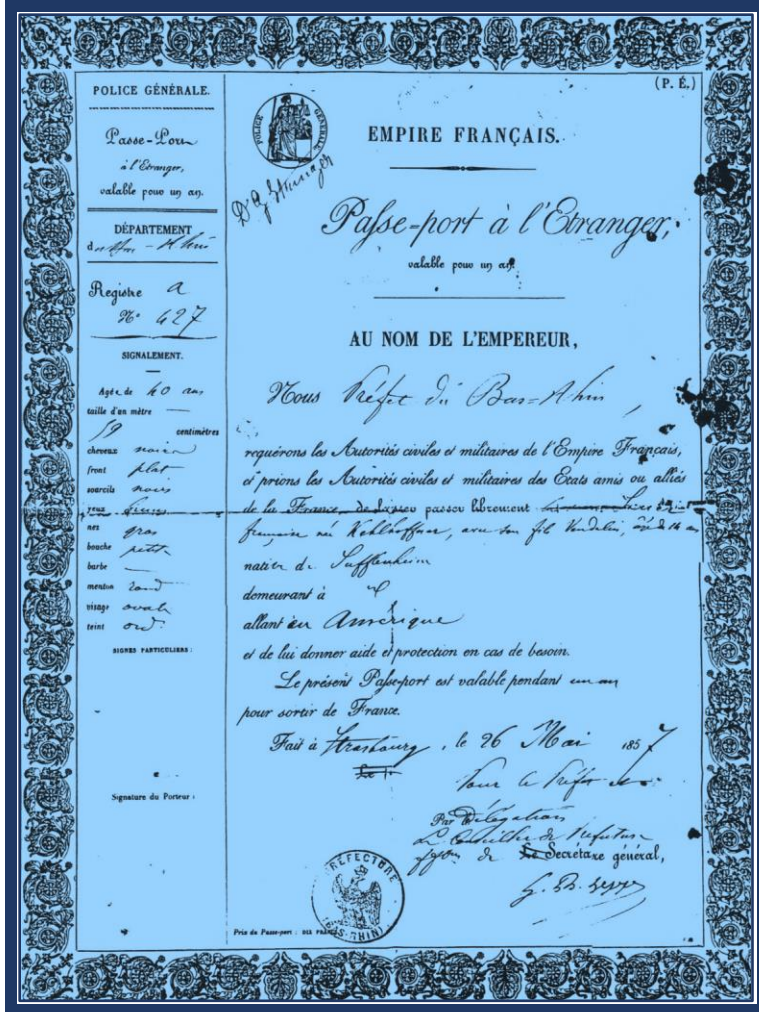
The departmental archives catalog these records in the series L, eighteenth century; and series M, nineteenth century. These series contain passport stubs and application correspondence, as well as copies of laws and decrees governing passport issuance. [They are sometimes found] in series H."¹⁵

Passport and Registration of Françoise Sauer of Soufflenheim

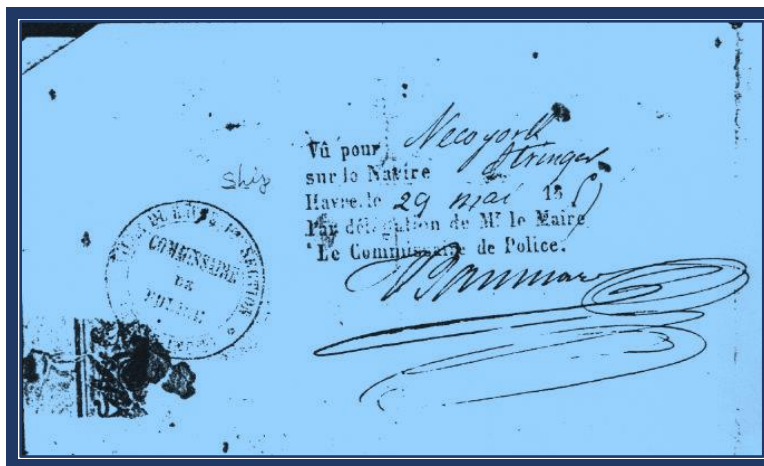
Widow Françoise (nee Kehlhoffner) Sauer, Number 427 in the Alsace Emigration Register, and her 14-year-old son Wendel emigrated to Canada from the Port of Le Havre on the ship Edgar P. Stringer, arriving in New York on 01 July 1857. She was accompanied by Sebastian Drechsler, her future son-in-law, recently released from the army following the Crimean War. All were from Soufflenheim. Within a month of arrival, after passing through Buffalo, the group was located in the vicinity of their eventual permanent home in Ontario, Canada. In that same July, Sebastian married his fiancée Françoise Sauer, Number 121 in the Bas Rhin Emigration Register, believed to have emigrated earlier in 1857, in New Germany (later called Maryhill).¹⁶

Name	Date	Destination	Number
28/7 Kauder Thérèse	a 24	Stadler Jean	11 38
Schmitt Caroline	a 18	Stocker Reye	13 31
Thuyt Marie	a 16	Spiegel Jean Bapt	a 260
Chalchitner Marie	a 7	Schneider Antoine	a 379
		Stumm Adolph	a 377
		Schulz Marie Anne	12 44

1857 Bas-Rhin Passport List: Françoise Sauer, #427, middle of right column,
daughter Françoise Sauer, #121, beside the Archives du Bas-Rhin stamp.



Passport of Françoise Sauer, Number 427, and her son Wendel, age 14, of Soufflenheim. Original passport in the Drexler Family Archives.



Reverse Side: Passport of Françoise Sauer. Ship: Edgar P. Stringer. Port of Departure: Le Havre.

MANIFESTS

Captains of vessels arriving at U.S. ports from abroad were required by an act of the U.S. Congress March 2, 1819 to submit a list of passengers to the collector of customs. The content of earlier lists, known generally as "customs manifests," was not regulated. Formats varied widely and a specific place of origin was not always listed. In 1883, the federal government mandated the creation of ship manifests, which included columns for an exact birthplace or last residence.¹⁷

The information on manifests during the earliest years typically includes name, age, gender, occupation, country of origin, and the name of the ship, arrival date, port of arrival, and port of departure.

In later years, manifest information includes the country where the immigrant holds citizenship, last place of residence in that country, name of relative or friend living at last residence, name of relative or friend to be visited in this country, final destination of immigrant, physical description, and birthplace.

Manifests are found at:

- Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: 6256867. Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C.
- Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1897-1957. Microfilm Publication T715, 8892 rolls. NAI: 300346. Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; National Archives at Washington, D.C.
- Supplemental Manifests of Alien Passengers and Crew Members Who Arrived on Vessels at New York, New York, Who Were Inspected for Admission, and Related Index, compiled 1887-1952. Microfilm Publication A3461, 21 rolls. NAI: 3887372. RG 85, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004; Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Index to Alien Crewmen Who Were Discharged or Who Deserted at New York, New York, May 1917-Nov. 1957. Microfilm Publication A3417. NAI: 4497925. National Archives at Washington, D.C.
- Passenger Lists, 1962-1972, and Crew Lists, 1943-1972, of Vessels Arriving at Oswego, New York. Microfilm Publication A3426. NAI: 4441521. National Archives at Washington, D.C."

Microfilms of the original ship manifests, 675 rolls, are found on *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1820-1897*, National Archives micropublication M237, digitized and made available at Family Search: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Free_Online_New_York_Passenger_Lists_1820-1897

German Immigration to the United States, 1850-1897 has completely transcribed manifests and a searchable database of emigrants arriving at the ports of New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. Compiled by the Center for Immigration Research (CIR). Found at the National Archives under Access to Archival Databases (AAD): <https://aad.archives.gov/aad/> Choose Genealogy/Personal History, scroll to Immigration of Germans to the United States, choose Manifest Header Data and enter the name of the ship to find its Manifest Identification Number. On the same page choose Passenger Data Files (in red), enter the number and the ship's passenger list will appear, sorted by surname.

SUBSERIES 3M: GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE, 1800-1870

The Archives of Bas-Rhin has an index listing its emigration, passport and colonization records. The passports themselves no longer exist. The index is found in the Revolutionary and Modern Series, containing documents from 1790 to 1870.

The index is part of the M Series *General Administration of the Department*. It is entitled *Subseries 3 M: General and Administrative Police, 1800-1870*, and is found at:

<https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/rechercher/inventaires-et-bibliotheque-en-ligne/series-revolutionnaires-et-modernes/&prev=search>

Subseries 3 M lists the following categories related to emigration to the United States:

- Passports Abroad: 3 M 666-674
- Passports Inside [within France], Means of Transport: 3 M 675-684
- Colonization, Emigration: 3 M 700-706

Passports Abroad

3 M 666-667: Passports abroad. Instructions, general affairs. 1818-1870

- 666: 1818 to 1855.
- 667: 1856 to 1870.

3 M 668-671: Passports abroad. Various states. 1821-1860

- 668: Nominal State of the persons to whom he has been issued passports during the month of January 1821. Digital States of passports issued (1846-1863).
- 669: Alphabetical directories of passports delivered (1843-1860), year 1846 missing.
- 670: Registration of issued passports (city hall of Strasbourg) (1850-1855).
- 671: Stumps of passports issued during the 1st quarter 1841.

3 M 672-673: Passports and booklets of workers. 1823-1866

- 672: Instructions to French workers who go abroad to work, and foreign workers who come in France for the same purpose; admission of Prussian workers in France, certificates of origin, diplomatic visas; refusal workers without rescue work passport for the cities of Paris and Lyon and for Algeria; vow issued by the Council General of the Bas-Rhin regarding the application from the booklet scheme of workers to agricultural workers.
- 673: Specimens of booklets of French workers and foreigners.

3 M 674: Specimens of French and foreign passports. 1800-1865

Passports Inside, Means of Transportation [Travel within France]

3 M 675: Passports inside. Instructions and correspondence General. 1828-1862

3 M 676-679:

- Passports inside. Various states. 1818-1863
- 676-677: Registration of issued passports (1818-1855).
- 676: 2 semester 1818.
- 677: 1850 to 1855.
- 678: Alphabetical directories of passports delivered (1st June 1847-1863).
- 679: Strains of issued passports (July- December 1861).

3 M 680: Indigents, free passports, road rescue: circulars, instructions and general correspondence. 1822-1870

3 M 681: Indigent, transportation service for convicts, requisitions for transport by rail, by civil or cellular convoys: circular, instructions and correspondence. 1855-1870

3 M 682: Passports of indigents. Nominal States of persons which have been issued passports of indigents with emergency allowance. 1841-1869

3 M 683-684: Free passports. 1837-1855

- 683: Nominal status of persons to whom been issued free passports with road allowance (1843-1849).
- 684: Alphabetical directory of people to which passports have been issued free inside (1837 to 1855).

Colonization, Emigration

3 M 700: Recruitment of Alsatian growers for exploitation land in Corsica, the Landes, Texas, the French West Indies, in Wallachia, Russia, in the province of the Amazones and New Caledonia. Instructions, information and reports. 1838-1864

3 M 701-705: Emigration to America. 1803-1869

701-703: Emigration to America of inhabitants of the Lower Rhine (1803-1866).

- 701: Instructions and general correspondence (1803-1866).
- 702: Collective files of emigrants (1817-1819).
- 703: Numerical and registered states of inhabitants of the department who have emigrated to America (1828-1837), except district of Wissembourg.
- 704: Emigration to America of German subjects and other foreigners; passage in France of these emigrants. Instructions, correspondence and states (1803-1869).
- 705: Emigration to America of German subjects caused by the events of 1848; passage in France of these emigrants. Instructions and correspondence, lists Emigrants who will embark in Le Havre (1849).

3 M 706: Issuing passports to emigrants in Algeria, America, Persia, Russia and Turkey. Instructions, statements (list of emigrants from North Africa by municipality of departure and alphabetical list of emigrants of North Africa) and individual files of emigrants (1826-1865).



Impression, Sunrise, Claude Monet, 1872. Sun seen through mist at the harbor of Le Havre. First shown at the "Exhibition of the Impressionists" in Paris in 1874. The painting inspired the name of the Impressionist movement.

ALSACE EMIGRATION INDEX

The Alsace Emigration Index is an index compiled by the Family History Library of people emigrating from or through Alsace-Lorraine from 1817 to 1866. About half the names are from France. The index is derived from Subseries 3M in the Archives of Bas-Rhin. It lists emigrants to all countries.

The index gives the emigrant's name, age, occupation, place of origin, residence, destination, passport date, and source microfilm number. Not everyone who emigrated via Alsace is in this index. The index is

easiest to find in the Author/Title section of the FamilySearch Catalog under "Alsace Emigration Index." It is also listed as:

France. Ministère de l'Intérieur. Registres des émigrés, 1817-1866. Salt Lake City, Utah, USA: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1977. (Family History Library film 1125002-1125007.) Text in English.

The names in the index are sorted alphabetically and found in FHL microfilms 1125002-1125007:

- 1125002: A-C, 1125003: D-G, 1125004: H-K, 1125005: L-P, 1125006: Q-S, 1125007: T-Z

Family History Library: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Introduction_to_the_FamilySearch_Catalog

Index Sources

The FHL does not give the sources used to create the *Alsace Emigration Index*. They presumably used some or all of FHL microfilms 1070233-1070236. These films are derived from six units at the Archives of Bas-Rhin: 3M701-3M706.

The most valuable film, FHL 1070234 (Archives 3M703), *State of the Emigrants of Bas-Rhin to America 1828-1837*, a list of all emigrants by community, has not been digitized and put online.

FHL Film	FHL Film Description	Derived From Bas-Rhin Archives Series 3M701-706
1070233	<p>Emigration to America and other countries</p> <p>Notes on New Caledonia serving as a guide to immigrant colonists to this colony.</p> <p>Emigration au Texas, 1843</p> <p>Emigration au Nouvelle Calédonie</p> <p>Emigration à la Corse, 1838-1843</p> <p>Emigration aux Antilles françaises, 1845-1846</p> <p>Emigration au Roumanie, 1852</p> <p>Emigration au Russie, 1861</p> <p>Emigration au Brésil, 1861</p> <p>3M701: Emigration à l'Amerique, 1803-1866</p> <p>3M702: Emigration à l'Amerique, 1817-1819 (Comprends une liste des émigrés) [Includes a list of emigrants]</p>	<p>3M701: Instructions and general correspondence (1803-1866).</p> <p>3M702: Collective files of emigrants (1817-1819).</p>
1070234	<p>3M703: French emigration to America: 1828-1837, with the names of the emigrants.</p>	<p>3M703: Numerical and registered states of inhabitants of the department who have emigrated to America (1828-1837), except district of Wissembourg.</p>

	3M704: Emigration to America, 1803-1869: Germans and other foreigners passing through France, through 1854.	3M704: Emigration to America of German subjects and other foreigners; passage in France of these emigrants. Instructions, correspondence and states (1803-1869).
1070235	3M704 (continued): Emigration to America, 1803-1869: Germans and other foreigners passing through France, continuing from 1854. 3M705: Emigration to America of Germans passing through France, 1849.	3M704: Emigration to America of German subjects and other foreigners; passage in France of these emigrants. Instructions, correspondence and states (1803-1869). 3M705: Emigration to America of German subjects caused by the events of 1848; passage in France of these emigrants. Instructions and correspondence, lists Emigrants who will embark in Le Havre (1849).
1070236	3M706: Issuing Passports to emigrants for America, 1826-1865. Delivering for Russia, 1832 Delivering for Turkey, 1847 Delivering for Algeria, 1854 Delivering for Persia, 1862 Deliverance for America, 1828-1838 Deliverance for America, 1826-1859 Deliverance for America, 1828-1865	3M706: Issuing passports to emigrants in Algeria, America, Persia, Russia and Turkey. Instructions, statements (list of emigrants from North Africa by municipality of departure and alphabetical list of emigrants of North Africa) and individual files of emigrants (1826-1865).

Sources

1. The Alsace Emigration Book: Volume 2, by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler, Clossen Press, Apollo, Pennsylvania, 1991, 203 pages. "Bulletin des Cercle genealogique du Bas Rhin" in the Archive Department at Strasbourg.
2. Alsatian Emigration to the United States 1815-1870, Nicole Fouche, Bulletin de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, 1985 http://amct.pagesperso-orange.fr/migrants_eg.htm
3. Alsatian Settlers of Shelby/Auglaize Counties, Ohio, Andrew Heneen, 2015
4. Alsatian Settlers of Shelby/Auglaize Counties, Ohio, Andrew Heneen, 2015
5. Emigration alsacienne aux Etats-Unis, 1815-1870, Nicole Fouché, Paris: Publications de la Sorbonne, 1992, 288 pages, pp.81-82
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APPENDIX

PASSENGER RESEARCH

Records and other information are from a number of family history researchers with an interest in Soufflenheim, including Chris Bowman, Kelly Cooper, Mark Drexler, Lynda Goldman, Philip Hauser, Jerry Kieffer, Rosa Raiman, Brian J. Smith, Rhoda Spencer, Diane Strickler, and Robert Wideen. Ship manifests and ancestry.com transcriptions provided by Philip Hauser, with additional contributions by Kelly Cooper and Robert Wideen.

The following people from Soufflenheim match passengers on the ships listed below:

SHIP: ESPERANCE, 1828

Ship Name: Esperance, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 06 September 1828, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 12, List Number: 510

Brian J. Smith: Jean Pierre Strack: P. 32, Catherine Strack 26, Magdalene 8, Pierre 2, of Soufflenheim. Emigrated on the ship Esperance, arriving in New York 06 September 1828. This is the family of Jean Pierre Strack and Catherine Strack of Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: The manifest lists Pierre Strack's occupation as carpenter.

SHIP: ERIE, 1832

Ship Name: Erie, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 02 Oct 1832, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 18, List Number: 711

Lynda Goldman: Joseph Kieffer and family emigrated from Soufflenheim and settled in Eden, New York. Joseph had a daughter die in Soufflenheim in January of 1831, so his emigration took place sometime after that but before the 1840 US census was taken. Joseph Kieffer Born 1783, Wife; Richarde Born 1789. Children: Josephine Born 1812, Primus Born 1815, Paule (female) Born 1819, Catherine Born 1821, Philippine Born 1824, Caroline Born 1827.

SHIP: CHARLEMAGNE, 1834

Ship Name: Charlemagne, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 02 April 1834, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 22 List Number 142

Chris Bowman: Arrivals at The Port of New York: Casimir Geitz (Goetz) Farmer 29 M 02 April 1834 France Ship Charlemagne. Magdelene Geitz Farmer 22 F 2 April 1834 France Ship Charlemagne. Expiration of 7-year residency requirement: May 1840. Date of registry August 13,1842, #185. From Soufflenheim. Married to Madeline Hermann.

SHIP: FRANCE, 1835

Ship Name: France, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 27 October 1835, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 28, List Number: 804

Chris Bowman:

Michael Bitschy and family emigrated from Soufflenheim. They arrived in New York October 27th 1835 on the ship France. They settled first in Buffalo, New York, and later in Waterloo County, Ontario. Michael Bitschy (born about 1776), his wife Catharine Franck (about 1776-1851 in New Germany), and their children: Adelheid Bitschy, b. ca. 1808, m. John Halm in 1833. Anastasia Bitschy, b. 07-Jan-1811, m. Jacob Haus? 10-Oct-1835 in Buffalo, NY.

Sebastian Philips and Regina Franck settled in Waterloo County, Ontario, married, and had children in Waterloo County beginning in 1839.

Aloisius Zinger settled in New Germany, Ontario, married Maria Linsner, and began having children in Ontario in 1843. Joseph Beingesser {1813 in Lobsann, Bas Rhin, Alsace -after1851}, son of George Beingesser and Catharine Hettinger of Soborn Vers Sultz and Keffenach, Bas Rhin, Alsace arrived in New York July 3rd 1835 on the ship France. In 1843 he married Maria Antonia Haas {1824-1881}, daughter of Anthony Haas and Barbara Ernewein of Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace. This family settled near New Germany and later removed to Carrick Township, Bruce County.

Jacob Hauss-Haus {1800-1892} likely arrived in New York October 27th 1835 on the ship France with Michael Bitschy and wife Catharine Frank and family from Soufflenheim, his future 1st wife Anastasia Bitschy, Augustine Frank, Regina Frank, Aloys Zinger and perhaps relations of his 3rd wife, the Schauers. Jacob Haus first married Anastasia Bitschy in 1835 in Buffalo, New York. Anastasia died shortly after and Jacob married a second time to Monica Schoefer {abt 1811-1841} in 1836 in New Germany. Jacob married a 3rd time to Francisca Schauer {abt 1816-after 1891} by about 1842.

Sebastain Phillips {1797 in Lutenheim, Bas Rhin-1881 in Formosa-1881 in Bruce County}, son of John Philipps and Margaret Wagner {?} of Lutenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace, married Regina Frank {1806 in Soufflenheim - 1896 in Bruce County}, daughter of Joseph Frank and Maria Anna Schwartz of Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, in Soufflenheim in 1833. This family arrived in New York October 27th, 1835 on the ship France. Also on the ship that settled in the Waterloo area were Michael Bitschy and family, Aloys Zinger, Jacob Hauss.

SHIP: VICTORIA, 1836

Ship: Victoria, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Date of Arrival: 28 May 1836, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 30, List Number: 389

Chris Bowman: Arrivals at the port of New York: From Soufflenheim, parents of Casmire Gotz: Justina Gotz Farmer 24 F 28 May 1836 France Victoria. Maedilal Gotz Farmer 20 F 28 May 1836 France Victoria. Maria Gotz Farmer 64 F 28 May 1836 France Victoria. Michael Gotz Farmer 63 M 28 May 1836 France Victoria.

Chris Bowman: Anselm Wagner, a Potter, from Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace. Born 1802 in Soufflenheim. Anselm arrived in New York May 28th, 1836 on the Ship Victoria and appears in the St. Louis Catholic Church records in Buffalo very briefly as a witness to a baptism with John Theo Wadel, the future terrific penman of some of father Schneider's records. On November 8th, 1837, Anselm married Magdalena Brohman, daughter of Franz Joseph Brohman and Catharine Grunder, from Rountzenheim, Baden, Germany.

Robert Wideen: Emigrants to America 1828-1837: Rellinger, Philippe, Farmer, 1 Woman 2 Children, 600.

Mark Drexler: Regarding the entry for Philippe Rellinger in Emigrants to America 1828-1837. Surely this is the family on the ship Victoria in 1836. The 13-yr-old is almost certainly Modeste. He was born Goetz on 14 June 1823, son of the unwed Marguerite Goetz. He was 'recognized' as Roellinger on 9 March 1827. His parents (Philippe Roellinger & Marguerite Goetz) were married in Soufflenheim on 21 May 1830.

Robert Wideen: Emigrants to America 1828-1837: Thomen, Rosine, No Occupation, Single, 300.

Mark Drexler: Regarding the entry for Rosine Thomen in Emigrants to America 1828-1837. Assuming this is the 23-yr-old Rosine Thomen on the ship Victoria in 1836: There is no birth of a Rosine Thomen (or Thoma or Thomas) in the 10-yr Tables in the range of Yr11-1832. The best fit is a Marie Regine born in 1816 (the names 'Rosina' and 'Regina' can look very similar, handwritten). However, this Marie Regine died in 1819. So, no, I cannot find a Rosine born Thomen. Considering that 'Thomen' might have been her husband's name, I looked for a marriage between a Thomen and a Rosine or Regine. There is no match in the 10-yr Tables in the range of 1823-1842. So, no such Rosine married Thomen, either.

Robert Wideen: Emigrants to America: 1828 to 1837: Blaise Martin, Farmer, and 1 Woman, Money 500.

Rhoda Spencer: Celestin and Blaise Martin were brothers, sons of Antoni Martin, potter, and of Margaretha Buchmüller. Celestin married Catharina Kieffer daughter of Joseph Kieffer, tile maker, and of Maria Anna Hummel. Catharine Kieffer age 2 months was probably Celestin's daughter although the birth date I have for her is 21 May 1835, Soufflenheim. Blaise married Thècle Kieffer daughter of Phillip Kieffer, forest warden/hunter, and of Bernarde Leppert.

I knew that Celestin's second and third daughters had been born in Batavia, New York but have never pinned down the records. The family was in New Germany (now Maryhill), Ontario, Can. by 1845. Catherina Kieffer married Celestin Martin 11 February 1835 in Soufflenheim. They were my great-great grandparents. Catherina Kieffer born 30 October 1810 Soufflenheim; daughter of Frantz Joseph Kieffer and Maria Anna Hummel married 20 January 1801 Soufflenheim; d. 17 May 1859 New Germany (now called Maryhill), Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; married Celestin Martin, born 06 April 1804 Soufflenheim; son of Johann Antoni Martin and Margaretha Buchmüller married 24 Pluviôse IX Soufflenheim; d. 19 February 1871 New Germany, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Children: Catharina, born 21 May 1835 Soufflenheim. Maria Anna born about 1838/40 New York State, USA. Magdalena born about 1842 Batavia, New York, USA. Carolina born 26 May 1845 New Germany, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Josephina born about 1847 New Germany, Wa., Ontario, Canada. Valentine #1 born about 1850 New Germany, Wa., Ontario Canada. died soon after birth. Joseph born 28 March 1851 New Germany, Wa., Ontario, Canada. d. 31 January 1861 New Germany, Wa, Ontario, Canada. Valentine #2 born 15 November 1853 New Germany, Wa. Ontario. Canada. d. 22 June 1943 Penetanguishene, Tiny Twp., Co. Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. Primary source: FHL microfilms for Soufflenheim. Other sources: The Diane Strickler Collection, genealogist for the Community of Maryhill, Ontario, Canada. Celestin Martin's Will. The Will lists the surviving heirs. The Will states that Catherina is to receive an equal share of the estate if she can be found within a two-year period. Celestin did not know where she had gone. Catherina's share is to be divided among the others if she is not located. Source for Catharina: FHL film. Source for Maria Anna & Magdalena: 1851 Canada West census, Ontario & 1861 Canada, Ontario, Waterloo census.

Robert Wideen: Emigrants to America 1828-1837: Burger, Ignace, Plowman, 1 Woman 8 Children, 1000.

Mark Drexler: The Ignace Burger and '1 Woman 8 Children' entry [Emigrants to America 1828-1837] fits the list on the Victoria 1836. I have puzzled out the Burger family on the Victoria 28 May 1836. Ignace was in the company of his third wife, and probably all but two (or maybe three) of the children were from his second wife (and apparently none from his first wife, if the ages are correct). His first wife was Catharina Jung, b. in Leutenheim abt 1787, d. 1816. His second wife was Barbe Schaeffter, married 1817, b. 1791, d. 1831, daughter of Ignace Schaeffter & Catherine Eck.

Ignace Burger, b. 16 Dec 1785, son of Johannes Adam Burger & Barbe Sutter. Married Marie Anne Kehlhoffner 17 Feb 1836.

Marie Anne Kehlhoffner, b. 12 Oct 1800, daughter of Frantz Antoni Kehlhoffner & Maria Anna Kieffer; and a widow before wedding Ignace.

- Theresa Burger, b. 15 Oct 1817, daughter of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter.
- Jean (Jean Adam) Burger, b. 10 Dec 1818, son of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter.
- Magdalena Burger, b. 25 Feb 1821, daughter of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter.
- 'Pauline Burger' - remains a mystery.
- Philipp Burger, b. 30 April 1827, son of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter (twin with Barbe, who died in 1828).
- 'Anna' Burger - I suggest is Marie Burger, b. 12 Sept 1824, daughter of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter (Marie is not otherwise accounted).
- Xavier (Francois Xavier) Burger, b. 4 Dec 1829, son of Ignace Burger & Barbe Schaeffter.
- 'Frantz Burger' - remains a mystery.

Marie Anne Kehlhoffner might have brought children into the marriage with Ignace Burger, perhaps explaining the mystery children in the list. I was unable to determine where she had married and lived, and her deceased husband's name was 'foreign' and seen in only one Soufflenheim record. This might someday be elucidated, but it will probably be an accidental discovery in the records of some other village. I believe this is the only Kehlhoffner, aside from my great-great grandmother, that I have found to have emigrated.

SHIP: SAGAMORE, 1836

Ship Name: Sagamore, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 17 September 1836, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number 31, List Number: 858

Brian J. Smith: Ignace Strack 33, Claire (Götz) Strack 32, Johan 7, Josephine 9 months, of Soufflenheim. Emigrated on the ship Sagamore, arriving in New York 17 September 1836.

SHIP: HAVRE, 1839

Ship Name: Havre, Port of Departure: Le Havre, France, Port of Arrival: New York City, Date of Arrival: 8 July 1839, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 39, List Number: 460

Chris Bowman: Erasmus Bitschie married Rosaliae Wilhelm. They settled in New Germany, Waterloo County, Canada. Their first child in Waterloo County was born in 1849. The name Rosalie Wilhelm appears on the ship Bavaria, 1848.

Brian J. Smith: From the 1836 Census of Bischwiller and Haguenau Cantons: Erasme Bisschy: 18, living with widower Antoine Bisschy; living in Soufflenheim. Other members of the household are Clémentine 25 (female), Aloïse 22 (male), and Jacques 16. Ignace Lehmann: 14, living with parents Joseph Lehmann and Eve (nee Muller); living in Soufflenheim. Ignace Meyer: 19, living with Antoine Meyer and Marguerite (nee Hussel); living in Soufflenheim. From the Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Marriage of Bathhasser Daul and Francoise Jaeck, 28-Mar-1837 in Soufflenheim. He is the son of Michel Daul & Madelaine Burger. She is the daughter of Joseph Jaeck & Madelaine Voegele. Fabien Vonhatten, 21, son of Joseph Vonhatten and Therese Haberkorn of Soufflenheim

Mark Drexler: Regarding Ignace Lehmann: In the 10-yr tables for yr 11 through 1832, there is only one birth of an Ignace Lehmann; 10 May 1822, son of Joseph Lehmann & Eve Muller. In the period 1833-1852, there is no marriage for an Ignatz Lehmann. In the period 1813- 1872, there is no death of an Ignatz Lehmann. Regarding Ignace Meyer: I find only one candidate for this Ignace Meyer: Born 23 Oct 1816, son of Antoine Meyer & Marguerite Hertel. He does not seem to appear in Soufflenheim records after the ship Havre departed. That family would have been in the 1836 census, which was taken mid-year, I think; Antoine died in November 1836. I see only one candidate for Fabien Vonhatten: Born 29 January 1818, son of Joseph Vonhatten and Therese Haberkorn. I found three reasonable candidates for Joseph Kieffer (checking births 1818-1822) in Soufflenheim. None of them readily fell out of contention by appearing in Rosa's marriage and death indexes: 1) born 2 Feb 1819, son of Joseph Kieffer & Catherine Wagner. 2) born 22 March 1821, son of Pierre Kieffer & Marie Anne Muller. 3) born 17 Sept 1822, son of Joseph Kieffer & Madelaine Schoeffter.

Kathleen O'Farrell: Fabian Von Hatten, male, from France, found on ancestry, age 21, arrived on the ship Havre in New York on 08 July 1839. It looks like he was travelling by himself. In the Ancestry index he is listed as Fabin Nonhalter. He eventually married into my Lengert family. Page 3, entry 23.

Robert Wideen: Joseph Kiefer, male, age 19, from France, arrived 08 July 1839 on the ship Havre. Page 3, entry 24.

Brian J. Smith: Urban Schmidt: 32, Clara (Claussman) Schmidt 27, Jean 1, of Soufflenheim. Emigrated on the ship Havre, arriving in New York 08 July 1839.

SHIP: LAUSANNE, 1839

Ship Name: Lausanne, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 06 September 1839, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 40, List Number: 659

Brian J. Smith. From the 1836 Census of Bischwiller and Haguenau Cantons:

- Ignace Obermeyer: 50, Richarde (nee Buchwiller) 46; living in Soufflenheim
- Mattern Martin: 8, living in the household of Ignace Obermeyer
- Philippe Obermeyer: 18; living in Soufflenheim with five other members of the Obermeyer family
- Emanuel Schmitter: 27 (unmarried); living in Soufflenheim with widow Madeleine Schmitter (nee HuckeneL) 70 and Marie Anne Schmitter 35.

Mark Drexler: Regarding entries 10-17: Yes, the name you see represents Messmer, BUT...this is a LENGERT family; the widowed mother obviously used her maiden name, and the actual surname of the children does not appear in the manifest.

- 10) Marguerite Messmer (b. abt 1790), widow of Francois Joseph Lengert; daughter of Francois Joseph Messmer & Margaretha Buchmuller.
- 11) Joseph Lengert (b. 10 Feb 1817).
- 12) Francois Xavier Lengert (b. 10 March 1819).
- 13) Vincent Lengert (b. 5 Jan 1821).
- 14) Marie Anne Lengert (b. 21 Feb 1823)...more on this entry, below.

- 15) Odile Lengert (b. 13 Dec 1824); age 25 in the manifest is apparently an error; substituting 15 keeps the list in chronological order.
- 16) Marie Josephine Lengert (b. 26 March 1827).
- 17) Marguerite Lengert (b. 18 April 1829).

Back to #14: Despite the crack in the manifest page, it can be seen that this person is female. The age is two characters, the second of which looks like it could be either a 4 or a 6. The number 16 fits, any way you look at the situation. The only other female child I have found, and not in this manifest, is Salome Lengert. Salome Lengert stayed behind; she was married to Joseph Kraemer and she died in Soufflenheim. The other sister, Madelaine Lengert, was married to Emmanuel Schmitter and is listed in the Lausanne manifest.

Entries 18-21: Vincenz Messmer (b. 22 Jan 1804; son of Francois Joseph Messmer & Margaretha Buchmuller), Marie Anne Messmer (born Rund), Josephine Messmer, and Marie Anne Messmer.

Entries 22-24: Emmanuel Schmitter (b. 22 Dec 1807), 'Maya' Schmitter is Madelaine Lengert (b. 1 Aug 1812), and their son Michel (b. 2 Oct 1836).

Now for Schall: Wow, this is tempting but I can't quite fit it (yet?). Tempting because another of Vincent Messmer's sisters -- Marie Anne Messmer (b. 26 April 1793) -- was married (in Soufflenheim on 11 May 1824) to Joseph Schall (born 22 June 1801 in Eberbach, son of Joseph Schall & Marie Eve Grauss). Laurent Schall (son of Antoine Schall & Catherine Fuhrmann of Eberbach) married Genofeve Lehmann (daughter of Joseph Lehmann & Marie Anne Zinger) on 15 Feb 1844.

I forgot to address the Obermeyer in that manifest: IF that is indeed a Soufflenheim couple, it seems that it could only be Ignace (b. 1785, son of Joseph Obermeyer & Maria Anna Beck) and Richarde Buchmuller (b. 1788, daughter of Paul Buchmuller & Emerentina Eissen), married 18 Oct 1820.

BUT...I can't make sense of the two Obermeyer children on the manifest (who look like Phillip, 21, and Martin, 11) - I find no such births in the 10-yr Tables. Another thought on the Obermeyer bunch: One big point in favor of the couple being Ignace Obermeyer & Richarde Buchmuller is that Vincent Messmer and his sister Marguerite Messmer Lengert were first-cousins of Richarde Buchmuller. So it becomes one big Messmer party.

Regarding the Obermeyer group:

First, Philipp: After much study, I find only one perfect fit to the evidence. Philipp Obermeyer, b. 13 Sept 1818, son of Joseph Obermeyer & Maria Anna Schaeffter. Said Joseph was the first-cousin of the Ignace Obermeyer on the Lausanne. So Ignace took his cousin's son along on the journey.

Now 'Martin': He was almost certainly Materne Martin, not Martin Mattern. Materne Martin, b. 14 Sept 1827, illegitimate son of Marguerite Martin, who was the daughter (b. 15 June 1806) of Antoine Martin & Marguerite Buchmuller (oh, man -- another Buchmuller!). And, yes, I did study the Mattern family enough to know there was no good Mattern candidate for 'Martin'.

Marguerite Buchmuller (wife of Antoine Martin) and Richarde Buchmuller (wife of Ignace Obermeyer) were sisters -- so 'Martin' in the Obermeyer household and on the Lausanne was the illegitimate son of Richarde's sister Marguerite's daughter Marguerite Martin. (As an aside, Materne's mother remained unmarried and died in Soufflenheim on 12 Nov 1844.)

Maybe it goes without saying, but now it is nearly dead certain that the apparent Obermeyer wife/mother on the Lausanne was Richarde Buchmuller.

After considerable searching through records of Soufflenheim, Schwabwiller, Eberbach, and Croettwiller (and exercising some imagination in order to find the pertinent records), I have developed a coherent scheme that unravels the mystery of the Schall group on the Lausanne 6 Sept 1839.

We have to accept that a few mistakes were made in getting the correct information onto the ship's manifest, but those mistakes seem realistic. You'll see what I mean.

- 1) The 'head' of the Schall group was shown as 'Jacq Schall', age 38, male. I propose that he was actually Joseph Schall (b. 22 June 1801 in Eberbach, son of Joseph Schall & Maria Eva Grauss; and husband of Marie Anne Messmer).
- 2) 'Marie', age 40, female, was Marie Anne Messmer (b. 26 April 1793, daughter of F. Joseph Messmer & Margaretha Buchmuller; and wife of Joseph Schall).
- 3) 'Adrien', age 24, male, was Adrienne (female) Messmer/Schall (b. 2 March 1815, illegitimate daughter of Marie Anne Messmer who later married Joseph Schall -- Adrienne was clearly not Joseph's daughter).
- 4) 'Joseph', age 14, male was indeed Joseph (b. 14 May 1825, son of Joseph Schall & Marie Anne Messmer).

5) 'Jean', age 29, male, was the elder Joseph's half-brother Jean (b. 3 Oct 1810 in Eberbach, son of Joseph Schall & Francoise Zimmerman).

The father of Joseph and Jean was Joseph Schall, who was a musician in Eberbach (and son of Antoni Schall & Maria Anna Ambos). His first wife, Maria Eva Grauss, died in Eberbach in 1806; and Joseph remarried to Francoise Zimmerman in Croettwiller in 1808. All the pertinent records for his family, as I have described it, exist (save for the 1806 Grauss death record, which was compensated for in the Zimmerman marriage record) and I have studied them all.

Adrienne was a problem, but only because I was 'expecting' a male, and I had to look for all the options. I wanted to find 'Adrien' in the 1836 Soufflenheim census, and had to scan the whole thing looking for every instance of 'Adrien' and 'Adrienne' and 'Schall'. I found very few of these, and that concurred with finding very few Adrien and Adrienne in the 10-yr tables (I think I found 6 or 7 - in a very wide period of interest - and all but one were born on the 1st or 2nd of March...probably something to do with Pope Hadrian/Adrian). I found only three people in Joseph Schall's household - and no 'Adrien/Adrienne'. The surprise was finding TWO in one Obermeyer household. Yes, Obermeyer - the 3-person household of the unmarried Crespin Obermeyer (brother of Ignace who was on the Lausanne). That was a mess to unravel, with a couple of probable mistakes made by the enumerator - but I strongly suspect that the older Adrienne shown there was actually Marie Anne Messmer's illegitimate daughter. The other, young, 'Adrienne' in that household was very likely actually the male Adrien, illegitimate son of Crespin's youngest sister Marguerite, but he had records in Soufflenheim after 1839. Yikes.

It is of modest interest that our 'b. 1801' Joseph Schall (a tailor) had lived in Schwabwiller, and had married (to Marie Anne Ohl) and lost both his wife and young son (F. Joseph) there, before finding Marie Anne Messmer. The latter marriage was in Soufflenheim, but the couple apparently lived in Schwabwiller and had their son Joseph there. They obviously returned to Soufflenheim before 1836.

Adrienne Messmer: Her birth record had a marginal note added long after the fact (partially obscured, but you can get the gist of it), indicating (I think) that she could legitimately bear the name Schall after the marriage of her mother to Joseph Schall (which happened 9 years later). Joseph Schall was not Adrienne's father - at the time of her conception, Joseph was only 13 and no doubt living in Eberbach with his parents.

Jean Schall: What did he leave behind? His father had died (1828 in Eberbach), but his mother lived in Eberbach until 1857. I did look for later records of Jean in Eberbach, Schwabwiller, and Soufflenheim; and found none.

SHIP: ILZAIDE, 1840

Ship Name: Ilzaide, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 13 Jun 1840, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 42, List Number: 380

Chris Bowman: Leon Messner {about 1812-1873}, son of John and Catharine Adam?, and wife Clementine Bitschy {about 1810-1860 in New Germany}, perhaps a daughter of Michael Bitschy and Catharine Frank, of Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, were married in Soufflenheim in 1838 and arrived in New York June 13th, 1840 on the ship Ilzaide with Jacob Messner, age 19 and Anton Messner, age 12.

SHIP: BALTIMORE, 1840

Ship Name: Baltimore, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: on 08 July 1840, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 42, List Number: 470

Kathleen O'Farrell: Balthazar Daul, found on ancestry, arrived in New York on the Baltimore 08 July 1840. He is listed along with I assume is his wife Barbe and young son Franz. He is listed in the Ancestry index as Balth Danl. He is no relation to me but was godfather for some of my ancestors. The Catholic church records for the Diocese of New York are found on Findmypast. I've been able to find most of my ancestors that came from Soufflenheim in both baptism and marriage records. This is how I know that Balthazar Daul is from Soufflenheim as his place of birth was listed on one of his children's baptismal records.

SHIP: ALBANY, 1840

Ship Name: Albany, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 20 Aug 1840, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 43, List Number: 618

Brian J. Smith: From the 1836 Census of Bischwiller and Haguenau Cantons: Halter: Pierre 58, Françoise (nee Schmitt) 62, Adélaïde 28, Pierre 24, Geneviève 20; living in Soufflenheim

Chris Bowman: Caroli Knopfler {about 1806-1871} and wife Adelaide Halter {about 1806-1896}, of Alsace, France, {perhaps Soufflenheim}, arrived in New York August 20th 1840 on the ship Albany with the Halter family and the family of John Theobald Fritz. Lived in New Germany. Arrivals at The Port of New York: Carl Knepfler {Knoephler} Farmer 33 M 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Therese Knepfler Farmer 30 F 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Adeltheit Halter Farmer 33 F 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Eva Halter Unknown 32 F 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Francisca Halter Unknown 63 F 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Pierre Halter Farmer 30 M 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany. Pierre Halter Unknown 63 M 20 Aug 1840 Germany Albany

SHIP: UTICA, 1842

Ship Name: Utica, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 17 Nov 1842. National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 51, List Number: 951

Brian J. Smith: Valentin Kieffer and Marie Anne Strack. Married 21-Sep-1842 in Soufflenheim. Valentin Kieffer: Age 29, born 15-Feb-1813 in Soufflenheim. Son of Joseph Kieffer (died 12-Jan-1841) and Barbe Burger (died 30-Apr-1833). Marie Anne Strack: Age 24, born 18-Jul-1818 in Soufflenheim. Daughter of Michael Strack (age 52) and Reine Jaeck (age 49).

SHIP: MONTICELLO, 1843

Ship Name: Monticello, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 10 May 1843, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 51, List Number: 233

Brian J. Smith: Voegele: Anton 19. Possible match for Antoine Voegele, son of Antoine Voegele and Marie Anne Schmuck of Soufflenheim).

Robert Wideen: Anton Voegele, born 14 February 1825 in Soufflenheim, is listed on the ship's manifest as a potter, destination Pennsylvania(?).

SHIP: CATHERINE, 1843

Ship Name: Catherine, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 29 May 1843, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 51, List Number 306,

Brian J. Smith:

Joseph Voegele is my great-great-grandfather from Soufflenheim. He also appears on the passenger list of the ship Exchange (1847). Apparently, he made the voyage twice, first on his own, and later to bring his parents and siblings.

From the Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Martin Franck to Marie Anne Halter, 13-Feb-1843. Martin Franck, son of Joseph Franck & Marie Anne Schwartz. From the 1836 census of Soufflenheim: Martin Franck, 20, son of Joseph Franck and Marie Anne Schwartz. Marie Anne Halter, daughter of Jean Halter & Catherine Schmuck. From the 1836 census of Soufflenheim: Marie Anne Halter 17, daughter of widower Jean Halter

From the Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Alex Halter to Char. Haas, 20?-Sep-1836. Alex Halter, son of Michel Halter & Marie Anne Burger. From the 1836 census of Soufflenheim: Alexis Halter 26, son of Michel Halter and Marie Anne Burger. Char. Haas, daughter of Bernard Haas & Catherine Reiter.

From the 1836 census of Soufflenheim:

- Xavier Meyer: 27, Julienne (nee Bertrand) 25, Thérèse 9 months (Eve (nee Ernewein) 47, widow, mother of Xavier, is living with them)
- Xavier Thomann: 13, son of Michel Thomann and Madeleine Weinhardt
- Léandre Schoeffler: 24, Stéphanie (nee Uhrich) 22, Joseph 1 (From the Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Stéphanie is the daughter of Michel Uhrig & Marie Anne Gottgeb)
- Joseph Zinger: 12, son of Joseph Zinger and Catherine Schaeffler

- Joseph Fuchs: 12, son of Martin Fuchs and Madeleine Beck
- Ignace Fridmann: 12, son of Ignace Fridmann and Marie Anne Messner
- Antoine Fahrer: 36, Barbe (nee Uhrich) 29, Antoine 2, Thérèse 6 months (From the Soufflenheim Marriage Index: Barbe is the daughter of Michel Uhrig & Marie Anne Gottgeb)
- Marie Anne Uhrich: (nee Gottgeb; widow) 54, Bernard 17, Jean 13

There is an alternative identification for Jean Kieffer (age 16?), one of the passengers arriving in New York on the ship *Catherine* on 29 May 1843. It is suggested that this might be the son of Joseph Kieffer and Madelaine Schoeffter. But that Jean should have come across as a child with his parents ten years earlier. So, I think this is Jean Kieffer, born 08 August 1822, the son of Jean Kieffer and Marie Catharine Messner. This Jean is missing when the rest of his family come over on the ship *Oneida* a few months later. This Jean's age is not a match (he's 20, not 16), but I find no better candidate in Soufflenheim.

Chris Bowman:

Anthony Fahrer {1802-1856}, son of Philip Fahrer and Catharine Geiger, and wife Barbara Uhrich {about 1808-1885}, daughter of Michael Uhrich and Maria Anna Gottgeb, were married April of 1834 in Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace and landed in New York May 29th, 1843 on the ship *Catharine*. This family resided near New Germany.

Another son of Joseph Frank and Maria Anna Schwartz was Louis Frank {1822 in Soufflenheim-1874 in New Germany}, innkeeper, who married Susanna Trim {about 1827 in England}. Martin Frank {1815 in Soufflenheim}, son of Joseph Frank and Maria Anna Schwartz married in 1843 in Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace to Maria Anna Halter {about 1820}, daughter of John Halter and Catharine Schmuck (?) and arrived in New York May 29th 1843 on the ship *Catharine* with the Alex Halter and Leander Schoeffer families and Joseph Zinger. Shortly thereafter this family settled near New Germany.

Arrivals at The Port of New York: From Soufflenheim - Leon Schoeffer Married to Uhry

- Carolina Schaeffer {Schoeffer} Child, Youngster 4 F 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Joseph Schaeffer Child, Youngster 6 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Jsoeph Schaeffer Child, Youngster 6 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Leander Schaeffer Unknown 31 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Louis Schaeffer Child, Youngster 2 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Stephany Schaeffer Unknown 20 F 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*

Arrivals at The Port of New York: Alex Halter from Soufflenheim. Lived in New Germany.

- Alexis Halter Child, Youngster 34 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Carolina Halter Child, Youngster 27 F 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Catharina Halter Infant 3 m F 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Edward Halter Child, Youngster 6 M 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*
- Maria Halter Child, Youngster 4 F 29 May 1843 France *Catharine*

Mark Drexler: For the ship *Catherine*, 29 May 1843:

- Jean Kieffer: one good candidate; born 27 Dec 1826, son of Joseph Kieffer & Madelaine Schaeffter.
- Therese Schneider: one candidate; born 16 Jan 1826, daughter of Andres Schneider & Philippina Bertrand.
- Antoine 'Vasser': I have a good candidate as 'Wasser' (but maybe there is an actual 'Vasser' out there somewhere); Antoine Wasser, b. 1 Jan 1823, son of Antoine Wasser & Marguerite Wagner. That last surname might play into the next item.
- 'Alisa' Wagner: I don't find any apparent candidate, but perhaps the name 'Alisa' (or similar) is not her birth name. There were surely other female Wagner born around this time, but I couldn't see any good corruptibility of the names. Maybe she's a cousin from out-of-town.
- Max Kieffer: Well, there was only one Maximilien born anywhere near this time; b. 27 May 1815, son of Michel Kieffer & Marie Anne Mangel.
- Xavier 'Roeller': first letter is 'B'; one good candidate, as Boehler:
- b. 6 Dec 1820, son of Michel Boehler & Barbe Zinger.
- Barbara Haas: b. 17 Sept 1823, daughter of Antoine Haas & Barbe Ernewein.
- Antoinette Haas: b. 16 Jan 1823, daughter of Antoine Haas & Barbe Ernewein.

These Haas sisters lost both parents; the mother shortly after the birth of Antoinette, and the father in 1829. The stepmother, Catherine Kieffer, stayed behind and died in 1848. These two girls were the nieces of Charlotte (Carolina) Haas, wife of Alexis Halter.

And that's it for pretty-sure Soufflenheimers. There is a clump of names bracketed by Soufflenheimers, but I can't make sense of any of them. So maybe the Schmann, all the Bochner/Beckner, the Becker, and the two Muss are from nearby...I don't know. The name Buckner or similar rings a bell, but it's not in Soufflenheim.

SHIP: ONEIDA, 1843

Ship Name: Oneida, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 20 Sep 1843, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 53. List Number: 690

Lynda Goldman: The family of Jean Kieffer and Barbara Voegele of Soufflenheim: Jean Kieffer, born 17-Apr-1784. Barbara Voegele Kieffer, born 09-Oct-1784, second wife of Jean Kieffer. Laurent Kieffer, born 02-Jun-1812, son of Jean Kieffer and his first wife, Marie Catharina Messner. Catherina Schmuck, wife of Laurent Kieffer. Alexander Kieffer, born 27-Apr-1815, son of Jean Kieffer and his first wife, Marie Catharina Messner. Catherine Kieffer, born 10-Oct-1819, daughter of Jean Kieffer and his first wife, Marie Catharina Messner

Brian J. Smith: Catherine Kieffer, born 10-Oct-1819 in Soufflenheim, daughter of Jean Kieffer and his first wife, Marie Catharina Messner. John Nuwer ("Johannes Ruber" on the list), born 28-Dec-1819 in Soufflenheim, husband of Catherine Kieffer. From the 1836 Census of Bischwiller and Haguenau Cantons, from the community of Soufflenheim: Thérèse Messner 9, daughter of widower Jean Messner. Aloise Thomen 9, son of Michel Thomen and Catherine (nee Schmitter). Edouard Kieffer 23, son of widower Michel Kieffer.

Mark Drexler: Theresa Messner: Two candidates: 1) Born 31 Dec 1826 (twin with Genevieve), daughter of Joseph Messner & Catherine Messner. 2) Born 13 July 1827, daughter of Jean Messner & Marie Anne Voltzenlogel. Aloise Thomas/Thoman: Looking for any Thom__: one candidate born Thomen in Soufflenheim: Aloise Thomen, b. 15 Feb 1828, son of Michel Thomen & Madelaine Voegele (M. Voegele d. 1831; M. Thomen remarried 1835 to Catherine Schmitter). One possibility for Edward Kieffer: Edouard, b. 13 Oct 1812, son of Michel Kieffer & Catherine Schoeffter. I did not find him in Rosa's indexes, but I did not diligently search the 10-yr tables of marriages and deaths. No matches found for the Wagner, Celestine & Emile, in the 10-yr-tables of births. I wonder if Emile's age was 8 months, rather than years. That would make him probably the son of Celestine. Perhaps Celestine was from some other village and was in the company of Edward Kieffer.

SHIP: ARGO, 1844

Ship Name: Argo, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 24 Oct 1844, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 56, List Number: 915

Debbie Paul: Mariana and Sebastian Zinger match this family from Soufflenheim: Marie Anne Lehmann, nee Zinger, born March or April 1796, widow of Joseph Lehmann. Sebastian Lehmann, born 19-Jan-1833, illegitimate son of Marie Anne. Perhaps Marie Anne used the surname Zinger instead of Lehmann on the ship because of her marital status. Marie Anne and Sebastian settled in Waterloo County, Ontario. The family of Laurent Schall: Laurent Schall, born ca July 22 1816 in Eberbach, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, died April 3, 1903 in Cummings Township, Ogemaw County, Michigan, son of Antoine SCHALL and Catherine Lehmann, both of Eberbach. Genevieve Lehman, wife of Laurent Schall, born Feb 17, 1817 in Soufflenheim, died December 14, 1903 in Cummings Township, Ogemaw County, Michigan, daughter of Joseph (F.?) Lehman and Marie Anne Zinger. In the 1851 Ontario census, this family appears in the Waterloo Township, district #2. Their neighbors include the family of John (age 29) and Philephina Lehman, with four children and mother Mary Lehman (age 63). Most of Schall family eventually settling in/near Formosa, Bruce Co, Culross Twp. (Later some emigrated to Michigan, Ohio, and New York)

Brian J. Smith: The "Nubert" family matches the family of Antoine Nuwer and Maguerite Ludwig of Soufflenheim, with their children Francois Xavier and Celestina. The only discrepancy is that the mother's name on the passenger list is "Catharine" instead of Marguerite. From the 1836 Census of Bischwiller and Haguenau Cantons, from the community of Soufflenheim: Céphorin Elchinger, 24 (male). Chrétien Wagner, 26, living with Jacques Wagner and Marguerite (nee Fridmann)

Mark Drexler: Laurent Schall (son of Antoine Schall & Catherine Fuhrmann of Eberbach) married Genofeve Lehmann (daughter of Joseph Lehmann & Marie Anne Zinger) on 15 Feb 1844. Catherine Schall was born on 26 November 1837, with surname Lehmann; illegitimate daughter of unmarried Genevieve Lehmann, age 21. The birth record indicates she was recognized as Schall with the act of marriage on 15 February 1844 (Laurent Schall & Genofeve Lehmann).

SHIP: IOWA, 1846

Ship Name: Iowa, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 31 December 1846, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 65, List Number 1099

Chris Bowman: Michael Kiefer (about 1819-1906) and wife Maria Anna Boehler (about 1818-1872) were married in 1843 in Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace and arrived in New York December 31st 1846 on the ship Iowa. This family settled near New Germany by 1849. Anthony Kocher (about 1818-after 1861) and wife Magdalena Voegle (about 1816-after 1861) were married in Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, Alsace in 1846 and arrived in New York December 31st, 1846 on the ship Iowa. Arrivals at The Port of New York: Anton Kocher Occupation Blacksmith: Married To Magd. Voegle, Age 32, Sex M, Arrived 31 Dec 1846, Origin France, Port Havre, Ship Iowa. Madalaine Kocher, Age 27, Sex F, Arrived 31 Dec 1846, Origin France, Port Havre, Ship Iowa

Robert Wideen: Bernard Kieffer, son of Joseph Kieffer & Marie Anne Hummel, married Philippine Von Hatten, daughter of Martin Von Hatten & Madelaine Zettwuch in Soufflenheim on 13 July 1825 (Source: Raiman Soufflenheim Marriage Index).

Mark Drexler: Regarding the Iowa, arrived NY 31 December 1846 (after eliminating contenders who had records in Soufflenheim after 1846, judging chiefly by Rosa Raiman's indexes):

- Joseph Mary, age 19: b. 16 March 1827; son of Joseph Mary & Richarde Schmuck Joseph Mey; b. 16 March 1826; son of Michel Mey & Catherine Adam
- Nicolaus Boehler, age 28: one; b. 6 Dec 1816; son of Michel Boehler & Barbe Zinger
- Joseph Voegele, age 18: b. 23 Feb 1823; son of Joseph Voegele & Catherine Muller Joseph Voegele b. 24 March 1827; son of Ignace Voegele & Madelaine Eisen
- Simon Strack, age 19: one; b. 1 Feb 1826; son of Antoine Strack & Marie Anne Kieffer
- Jean Bitschi, age 22: one; b. 17 Sept 1825; son of Michel Bitschi & Reine Eisen
- Anton Goetz, age 19: one; b. 16 June 1826; son of Ignace Gotz & Madelaine Wernert
- Anton Mosser, age 19: b. 18 Oct 1823; son of Ignace Mosser & Barbe Messner Anton Mosser b. 15 Sept 1826; son of Antoine Moser & Richarde Hummel
- Zimmerman, age 39: No candidate with this surname born in Soufflenheim

SHIP: EXCHANGE, 1847

Ship Name: Exchange, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 09 Jul 1847, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 68, List Number: 503

Brian J. Smith: The Voegele family are my direct ancestors. See the web page Passenger List for the Sailing Ship Exchange for more information. The Halter family matches a family found in the Soufflenheim microfilm records. See the web page Passenger List for the Sailing Ship Exchange for more information.

Phil Hauser: According to the Reinhart family tree book that was written by Gerard Dietrich and published in 1993: Joseph Zinger was born in Soufflenheim in 1784 and married to a Catherina Scheeffer born 1785. He is listed as having three children born in Soufflenheim: Euphemia (born 1823), Joseph, (born 1823 died 1905 buried in New Germany), and John (born 1826 died 1909 buried in New Germany).

Diane Strickler: Joseph Zinger was 63 (1784), Catharina (Schoeffter) Zinger was 61 - born in 1786, my Joseph was 24 (1823) and Jean/John 21 (1826). They came over with Euphemia (Zinger) 35 (1812) & Mathias Schlosser 37 (1837). Fanny & Mathias had 6 children over there - Caroline 12 (1835); Therese 10 (1837); Michel 7 (1840); Jean Chrisostome 4 (1843); Louis 3 (1844); Julius 1 (1846 - according to marriage records here at St. Boniface New Germany he was born in LeHavre. Fact or fiction family always said he was born coming over.)

Chris Bowman: Arrivals at The Port of New York: Mathias Schlosser and his wife Euphemia Zinger emigrated from Soufflenheim and settled in Waterloo County, Ontario. Lived near New Germany.

- Caroline Schlosser Child, 10, F, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange (Ship Name)
- Charles Schlosser Child, 2, M, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- Euph. Schlosser 33 F, 9, Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- Jean Schlosser Child, 4, M, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- M. Schlosser 37, M, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- Michel Schlosser Child, 5, M, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- Teselr Schlosser Child, 1, M, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange
- Theresa Schlosser Child, 6, F, 9 Jul 1847 Germany Exchange

Arrivals at The Port of New York: Cath. Zinger Unknown 62 F 9 Jul 1847 Germany, Exchange. J. Zinger Unknown 63 M 9 Jul 1847 Germany, Exchange. Jean Zinger Unknown 21 M 9 Jul 1847 Germany, Exchange

Mathias Schlosser {about 1810-1882 in New Germany}, mason, and wife Euphemia Zinger {about 1811-1882 in New Germany}, daughter of Joseph Zinger {1784-1852} and Catharine Schoefer {1786}, arrived in New York July 9th, 1847 on the ship Exchange with Euphemia's parents and brother John along with Schlosser children Caroline {about 1833}{George Seitz}, Theresa {about 1837-1915 in Guelph}{Joseph Weiler}, Michael {about 1839}, John {about 1842}, Charles {about 1843} and Julius {about 1846}{Apolonia Weiler}. Children born in Waterloo County include Franz Xavier {1849} and Ignatius {1851}{Matilda Frank & Regina Fehrenbach}. These families were likely from Soufflenheim, Alsace. Note: There is a J. Goetz, perhaps Josephine, age 18, female, also on the ship Exchange July 9th, 1847.

Catharine Schoefer {1786} and husband Joseph Zinger {1784-1852}, of Soufflenheim, Alsace arrived in New York July 9th, 1847 on the ship Exchange. Also on the ship were Mathias Schlosser and family. Joseph and Catharine are the parents of the previously mentioned Joseph Zinger who arrived in 1843 on the ship Catharine.

SHIP: BAVARIA, 1848

Ship Name: Bavaria, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 28 January 1848, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 70, List Number 72

Chris Bowman: Rosaliae Wilhelm married Erasmus Bitschie. They settled in New Germany, Waterloo County, Canada. Their first child in Waterloo County was born in 1849. (The name Erasmus Bitschi appears on the ship Havre, 1838.)

Joan Brock: Magdalaine Wilhelm, born 1821 in Runsenheim, Alsace, married Jacob Bitschy, born 1820 in Souffleheim. They married in St. Louis Catholic Church in Buffalo on February 5, 1848, and settled in Kossuth, Ontario, on a farm. They are Joan's great-grandparents.

Mark Drexler: Regarding the two Bitschi men under discussion here, Erasmus and Jacob, I don't see any way around them being the brothers from Soufflenheim. 1) Erasmus Bitschi, b. 17 Dec 1817, son of Antoni Bitschi & Maria Anna Lehmann. 2) Jacob Bitschi, b. 25 July 1820, son of Antoni Bitschi & Maria Anna Lehmann. I don't have any information on their marriages, which apparently both took place in North America after the Wilhelm girls arrived. I reviewed the birth records for the sisters to get the exact birth dates (which often precede the record dates). These births were in Rountzenheim: 1) Madelaine Wilhelm, b. 24 Oct 1821, daughter of Joseph Wilhelm & Catherine Ferrant/Verrand. 2) Rosalie Wilhelm, b. 31 Aug 1823, daughter of Joseph & Catherine.

So, the Ontario-immigrant Wilhelm girls on the 1848 Bavaria were the sisters Madeleine and Rosalie, daughters of Joseph Wilhelm & Catherine Ferrand. BTW, those parents were married 30 July 1821 in Rountzenheim. I could have earlier mentioned a bit of frustrating information from the Maryhill cemetery (by way of the catalog of headstone transcriptions produced by the St. Boniface/Maryhill Historical Society): The stone for Rosalia, wife of Erasmus Bitschey, shows a birth date which was read as August 4, 1822. Of course, this matched neither of my candidates for our Rosalie Wilhelm (nor any other Wilhelm born in Rountzenheim). A stone for Magdalena, wife of Jacob Bitschy, says she died 15 April 1890, aged 68 years, 6 months, 10 days. I think this is close to only a month off for the person we think she is. There was another candidate for Rosalie, but I ruled her out. The 'other' Rosalie: b. 5 April 1823, to Jacques Wilhelm & Richine Schwartz. The 'other' Rosalie (daughter of Jacques Wilhelm & Reine Schwartz) was married in Rountzenheim on 17 March 1853. There might be other Rountzenheim Wilhelm in New Germany. Have you run across an Aloise Wilhelm, b. 1849, in a manifest?

For the rest of the names on the Bavaria manifest:

- Adam Becker: No, probably. In these relatively modern times, it appears that there was no 'Becker' in Soufflenheim. Nevertheless, I considered 'Beck' and even 'Boehler' - and ended with only one semi-reasonable candidate: Jean Adam Beck, b. 28 Frimaire yr 13 (19 Dec 1804), son of Johannes Adam Beck & Odile Eckert.
- Sibrien May: Yes. Cyprien Mey, b. 15 Sept 1814, illegitimate son of the unmarried Madelaine Mey (who was the daughter of Jacob Mey and Madelaine Stahl).
- Philipp Messner: Yes. Born 1 May 1823, son of Antoine Messner & Catherine Jaeck.
- Elizabeth Haberkorn: Yes. Born 14 Nov 1826, daughter of Antoine Haberkorn & Marie Anne Huck.
- Philippe Lang: Yes. Born 7 July 1829, son of Philippe Lang & Marie Wohlhuter.
- Marie Anne Messner: Yes, actually two candidates: 1) Born 7 Dec 1823, daughter of Jean Messner & Marie Anne Voltzenlogel, and 2) Born 24 July 1824, daughter of Antoine Messner & Marie Anne Burger.
- Jacob Roth: No. My only candidate dropped out of contention when he married, as a single man, in Soufflenheim in 1852.

The Soufflenheim 10-yr tables in an appropriate time frame yield no candidate for Barbara Freyburger, Philippe Fischer, or Elise Reichert. The three Messner all descend from Simon, but none of them are closer than second-cousins by way of the Messner line. They might be closer by some other route.

SHIP: NEW YORK, 1849

Ship Name: New York, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 04 April 1849, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 78, List Number: 246

Brian J. Smith: Stark, M. 59, Louise 28. This is possibly Michel Strack of Soufflenheim, widower of Reine Jaeck, with his daughter Marie Louise.

Robert Wideen: Marie Louise Strack, born 10 December 1820 in Soufflenheim.

SHIP: MONMOUTH, 1851

Ship Name: Monmouth, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 05 July 1851, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 101 List Number: 860

Robert Wideen: Raiman Marriage Index: 1849-Jan-31: Jacques Messner son of Antoine Messner & Marie Anne Burger, to Marie Anne Bauer daughter of Philippe Bauer & Marie Anne Jaeck. Ship manifest: There is a notation adjacent to the name Maria that appears to indicate she is nursing a young child (Clementine). At the bottom of the manifest there appear to be 5 children being nursed, and hence not named on manifest or counted as passengers. Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): German Immigration to the U.S., 1850-1897. Manifest Identification Number: 6770. United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1820–1897. Micropublication M237, 675 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

Brian Smith: Jacob Messner and family found on the RootsWeb WorldConnect database. Contributed by J. Selinger (jselinge). Jacob died 03-May-1900 in Alden, New York. Jacob's [Jacques] wife Marie Ann Bauer died 1859 in Buffalo. Jacob's mother Mary Burger Messner died 1855 in Buffalo. Emigration for Jacob Messner: May 20, 1851, Jacob Messner, 3 seats for 3 adults and 1 nursing child. Ship-Mamouth. Captain Torrey from LeHarve to New York, No. 9021. I have assumed that the four passengers were Jacob, his wife, his mother, and his daughter Clementine. Jacob Messner born 16-Apr-1820. Emigrated in 1851 to Erie NY. Wife Marie Ann Bauer, born 16-May-1817. Daughter Clementine born March 1851, Mary Burger, mother, born 1787.

SHIP: RHINE, 1851

Ship Name: Rhine, Port of Departure: Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 28 August 1851, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 104 List Number: 1235

Jerry Kieffer: Joseph Kieffer, Madelaine Stutter and their children Ignatius, Xavier, and Ludwig emigrated from Soufflenheim to New Germany, Canada. They arrived in New York from Le Havre 28 August 1851 on the ship Rhine. Joseph Kieffer was born March 19, 1810, Soufflenheim. Died May 22, 1892, New Germany (Maryhill). He married Maria Magdalena Stutter (Studer) April 20, 1836, Soufflenheim, daughter of Michael Stutter and Mary Anne Obermeyer. She was born July 22, 1811, Soufflenheim. Died December 20, 1889, New Germany. Children: Ignatius (Knots) Kieffer, born July 14, 1837, Soufflenheim; died April 24, 1912, Formosa, ON. Francis Xavier Kieffer, born November 2, 1845, Soufflenheim; died August 17, 1917, Buffalo, NY. Ludwig (Louis) Kieffer, born December 31, 1847/1848, Soufflenheim, died February 7, 1932, Guelph, ON., Adam Kieffer, born February 2, 1851, Soufflenheim, Alsace; died August 9, 1929, Kitchener, ON. (Adam believed to have emigrated as an infant, so not listed on Manifest.)

SHIP: CAROLINE AND MARY CLARK, 1851

Ship Name: Caroline and Mary Clark, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 08 November 1851, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 107, List Number 1267

Mark Drexler:

Bernard Schmuck: Born 9 July 1832 (son of Johannes Schmuck & Magdalena Lehmann); emigrated with his brother Francois Xavier Schmuck (b. 8 Sept 1828) and sister Theresia (b. 6 Oct 1830) on the ship 'Caroline and Mary Clarke', Le Havre to NY, arrived 8 Nov 1851. I don't know if I have more about Bernard's immigrant siblings (I think they stayed in the US) - I'll search later

and just stick to Bernard for now. Bernard Schmuck married Marie Anne Messmer (see above) on 26 (or 27) Oct 1853 at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Buffalo. I have not found sufficient evidence to be certain of the date of the family's move to southern Ontario, but it was certainly in the range of 1855 to 1857 (there was a son Charles born in 1856, but sources vary regarding his birthplace). Both Bernard Schmuck (d. 1917) and his wife Maria Anna Messmer (d. 1903) were buried in the St. Boniface cemetery in New Germany.

Lemle? I don't recognize this, even as a shortened form of a name. I don't see anything particularly suggestive in the 10-yr tables. Maybe a second or third opinion on the handwriting would be helpful.

Antoine Boehler born in the range of 1830-1834: only one; b. 16 Feb 1832; son of Joseph Boehler & Catherine Beck. This one does not seem to appear in Rosa's indexes for marriages or deaths, so he's a good candidate.

Marianne Marie? I suggest that the actual surname is 'Mary'. Checking Mary births 1827-1831: 1) Marie Mary, b. 13 Aug 1828, daughter of Joseph Mary & Richarde Schmuck, and 2) Marie Anne Mary, b. 10 Dec 1828 (daughter of Jacques Mary & Marie Anne Kieffer) was married in Soufflenheim in 1856. So, if the name is Marie Mary, #1 is apparently the only choice (she does not appear in Rosa's marriage or death index). Check manifest and send it to Mark as well to check.

Margaretha Kieffer, b. abt 1829: births 1827-1831: only one; b. 20 July 1829, daughter of Ignace Kieffer & Marie Anne Lehmann. This Marguerite Kieffer married Jean Baptiste Mosser on 2 April 1853 in Soufflenheim.

SHIP: RHINE, 1852

Ship Name: Rhine, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 07 August 1852, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 117, List Number: 1102

Brian J. Smith: Sensenbrenner: Michel 18, Jacobi 16. Son Michel and daughter Jacobée Sensenbrenner, children of Marcel Sensenbrenner and Elisabeth Messner of Soufflenheim.

SHIP: IRENE, 1853

Ship Name: Irene, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 09 February 1853, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 123, List Number: 80

Brian J. Smith:

- Gotz: Ignaz 20, Jean 12; from France. Matches Ignace Götz (b.1832) and Jean Chrisostome Götz (b.1837), sons of Martin Götz and Thérèse Mittelhausser of Soufflenheim.
- Schmuck: Anton 22; from France. Possibly matches Antoine Schmuck, born 05 February 1829 in Soufflenheim. According to Find-a-Grave, he died 11 August 1927 in Crawford County, Ohio.

SHIP: SUSAN HINKS, 1853

Ship Name: Susan Hinks, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 28 August 1853, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 130, List Number: 898

Brian J. Smith:

- Vogeles: Antoine 60, Marie 25, Madeleine 23, Catherine 18, Eleanore 14, Bernard 9. The family of Antoine Voegele and Marie Anne Schmuck of Soufflenheim. I don't know who Bernard Voegele is. Nobody with that name and age appears in the Soufflenheim records.
- Helmer: Charles 19. Possible match from the 1836 census of Soufflenheim: Charles Helmer, age 3, son of André Helmer and Béatrice Messner.
- Mai: Michael 29, Jeanne 27. These are Michel Mey and Jeanne Schneider of Soufflenheim.
- Mai: Marie 19 and Adam: Catherine 58. This is the mother and a daughter from the family of Michel Mey and Catherine Adam of Soufflenheim. Catherine is the mother of Michael Mey (Jr.), who precedes her in the passenger list.

SHIP: SCREAMER, 1853

Ship Name: Screamer, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 18 October 1853, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 132, List Number: 1056

Brian J. Smith: Jaeck, E: 37 (male), M 35 (female), F 14 (male), V 8 (male), L 3 (male). This is the family of Eduard Jaeck and Madelaine Schlosser of Soufflenheim.

SHIP: PACIFIC, 1853

Ship Name: Pacific, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 24 Oct 1853, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 133, List Number: 1087

Kelly Vogel Cooper 1/23/19: August Zettwuch and son Joseph came over from Le Havre to New York on the Pacific, arriving 24 Oct 1853). Amelia STRACK (for some unknown reason, she traveled under her maiden name) came over with 3 other children on the Tropic. Note that the first three children were deaf – an interesting little bit of info there.

Brian J. Smith:

- Babinger: Louis 27. Louis Babinger, son of Joseph Babinger and Catherine Hummel of Soufflenheim.
- Goetz: Mathias 29. Mathias Goetz, son of Mathias Götz and Madeleine Kormann of Soufflenheim.

SHIP: TROPIC, 1853

Ship Name: Tropic, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 30 December 1853, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 135, List Number:1282

Kelly Vogel Cooper: Amalia (Strack) Zettwuch is the sister of Jacque Strack. Regina and Amalia departed from Le Havre and arrived in New York on 30 December 1853 on the ship Tropic. Amelia Strack, does have a sister (4 to be exact), one, Marie Anne who married Valentin Kieffer and those two did come over as well, to Newark. Marriage 1843-Aug-23: Augustin Zettwuch Son of Joseph Zettwuch & Marie Anne Estreicher, to Amelia Strack Daughter of Michel Strack & Regine Jaeck. Louis Kiefer, male, age 30, from France is also on the Tropic – two lines above Amalia (Strack) Zettwuch. So, in Soufflenheim, I did a search from 1820 to 1830 and found one (by this age - 30 in 1853 = 1823): Louis Kieffer born. 29 July 1820 child of Joseph Kieffer and Madelaine Schaefer. This could be or not be that guy.

Mark Drexler: The Zettwuch-Strack bunch seems well enough. There is no doubt about them. I'll add something from my FTM notes: "Immigrated to Newark, New Jersey around 1852-1856, according to Kelly Vogel Cooper - a descendant - and had 5 or 6 children before the move, some after; attended St. Mary's catholic church in Newark; August born 1813, died in Newark 27 Dec 1891...info found on internet; GenForum." (I think we can be pretty sure that they emigrated with only the 4 children they had at the time.) The Kieffer is Louis, male, age 30. If we open the birthdate window by two or three years, we can find a couple examples of Louis Kieffer born in Soufflenheim -- but since the ages in the manifests have been pretty much right on, I am discounting these examples and did not bother to investigate in detail. If you see reason to revisit this, let me know. The age-38 Jacques' surname might well be Schell -- there are plenty of Schell in the Maryhill cemetery, but I don't know where they came from. This is not a 'Soufflenheim name'. I was a bit surprised to find a couple examples of 'Schoch' in the 10-yr table, but no candidate for 'Jacques'; and the name in the manifest looks like it ends in a double letter, not a 'ch' or a 'k'. The 'Royer' is also a puzzle. There definitely were Royer in Soufflenheim, but I don't find a likely-looking fit for born-1815. I have not noticed any tempting relationships between the Zettwuch couple and Royer -- but that doesn't mean there was none. My guess is that these 3 guys are related somehow to Soufflenheim folks. If only we could find the places where a given surname was prevalent. Once upon a time, Brian had (as I recall) the searchable CD of the 1836 census that covered a lot of villages near Soufflenheim. I wonder if he still has that capability. There used to be a website that had density-of-surname information, but I haven't seen that one for a long time. Geneanet used to be good for that kind of thing -- to see where other researchers had found lots of people in certain families.

SHIP: SUSAN E HOWELL, 1854

Ship Name: Susan E Howell, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 11 January 1854, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number:135, List Number: 41

Brian J. Smith:

- Goetz: Martin 21. This is Martin Goetz of Soufflenheim, son of Jean Michel Götz and Adélaïde Ruff.
- Jaeck: Catherine 28. This is Catherine Jaeck of Soufflenheim, daughter of Joseph Jaeck and Catherine Vonhattan.
- Hoen: Antoine 20. This is Antoine Hoehn of Soufflenheim; see Hoehn-Brimmercamp in "Soufflenheim Families".

SHIP: ONWARD, 1854

Ship Name: Onward, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 22 May 1854, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number:139, List Number: 564

Brian J. Smith:

- Kieffer: Joseph 36, Barbara 30, Therese 24, Josephine 5, Adelaide 9, Antoinette ¾. Except for Therese 24, this is the family of Joseph Kieffer and Marie Barbe Kieffer of Soufflenheim
- Kieffer: Therese 24, listed in the family of Joseph and Barbara Kieffer. I am unable to identify her. In the 1836 census of Soufflenheim, the only Therese Kieffer of this approximate age is Therese Kieffer age 12, "Enfant naturel de Kieffer Marguerite". That Therese Kieffer married Philippe Bonn and had a daughter Josephine Bonn born 08 February 1857 in Soufflenheim. So, she would not have been on this ship in 1854. In the marriage indexes of Soufflenheim, I see no Therese marrying a Kieffer in the decade before this ship sailed.
- Hoehn: Blaise 33, Josephine 30, Thomalson(?) 6, Caroline 5, Theodore 3. This is the family of Blaise Hoehn and Marie Josephine Pfister of Soufflenheim.
- Hoehn: Andre 26, Caroline 20, Charles ½. These are André Hoehn and Caroline Vogel of Soufflenheim. Baby Charles is the son of Blaise and Josephine.
- Kieffer: Vincent 39. This is Vincent Kieffer of Soufflenheim, son of Francois Joseph Kieffer and Marie Anne Hummel. He is the brother of Joseph Kieffer.

SHIP: ZURICH, 1854

Ship Name: Zurich, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 10 June 1854., National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 140, List Number: 686

Brian J. Smith: Piat: Joseph 54, Richard 55, Maria 18. This is the family of Joseph Piat and Richarde Schoeffter of Soufflenheim.

SHIP: ADAMS, 1854

Ship Name: Adams, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 24 August 1854, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 144, List Number: 1138

Brian J. Smith: Messner: Michel 30, Madeleine 20. These are Michel Messner and Madeleine Hauswirth from Soufflenheim.

SHIP: SILAS GREENMAN, 1854

Ship Name: Silas Greenman, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 21 December 1854, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 149, List Number: 1684

Brian J. Smith: Hauser: Joseph 37, Caroline 24; from France. This is the family of Joseph Hauser and Caroline Gress of Soufflenheim.

SHIP: OLIVIA, 1855

Ship Name: Olivia, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 12 February 1855, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 150 List Number: 87

Robert Wideen: Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): German Immigration to the U.S., 1850-1897. Manifest Identification Number: 8381. United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1820-1897. Micropublication M237, 675 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

Brian Smith: Martin 4, Rose 9 months. From the records of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Formosa. Phil Hauser: Joannes Goetz of Carrick, born in Sufflenheim, died 31-Oct-1905 at age 77. Cindy Miller: Marie Anne Goetz married Francis Schmitt 16-Apr-1861 in Formosa, Bruce County, Ontario. She died 14-Sep-1917 in Mecosta County, Michigan, and is buried at St. Michael's in Remus, Michigan (Cindy's great-great-grandparents). Brian Smith: From the 1836 census of Soufflenheim in Canton Bischwiller: Gotz, Michel 37, Adélaïde (nee Ruff) 30, Joséphine 10, Jean

Chris Bowman and Cindy Miller: Jean Michel Goetz, born 26-Aug-1799 or 1826, Bruce, Ontario. Adelaide Ruff, wife, born 1804 or 1813. Josephine, daughter, born 17-Mar-1827, Waterloo, Ontario. John, son, born 14-Aug-1829, lived in Bruce, Ontario. Martin, son, 30-Oct-1833, lived in Waterloo, Ontario? Source: Cindy Miller: Rose, daughter, 05-Aug-1835, lived in Buffalo, NY? Marie Anne, daughter, 24-Jul-1840, lived in Bruce, Ontario, Michigan. Philippine, daughter, born 29-Apr-1842, lived in Bruce Ontario. Adelaide, daughter, born 08-Sep-1844.

SHIP: EDGAR P. STRINGER, 1857

Ship Name: Edgar P. Stringer, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 01 July 1857, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 175 List Number: 750

Mark Drexler:

Francoise Sauer (born Kehlhoffner), widow, of Soufflenheim, Number 427 in the Alsace Emigration Register, and her son Wendel Sauer, age 14, emigrated in 1857 from the port of Le Havre on the ship Edgar P. Stringer, arriving in New York on 01 July 1857. Arrived in Canada in July of 1857. Born: 09 March 1819. Francoise's oldest son was named Joseph Sauer born 3 April 1837: He quite likely went directly to New Orleans (ship unknown), where he stayed and raised a family (with a young woman who had come from Niederlauterbach). It seems most likely that he emigrated in 1855 or 1856. His little brother Wendel was in New Orleans, too, on-and-off during roughly the Civil War years. Wendel beat quite a path between New Orleans and New Germany, obviously going from one to the other several times in his younger days.

Francoise Sauer, single, of Soufflenheim, daughter of Francoise (Kehlhoffner) Sauer. Francoise emigrated earlier in 1757 than her mother, brother and future husband. She is listed as Number 121 in the Alsace Emigration Register. Born: 4 Feb 1840.

Sebastian Drechsler: Son of Margaretha Drechsler, daughter of Paul Drechsler. Born in Soufflenheim on 21 January 1831. Died 2 February 1918 on his farm near Maryhill, Ontario. After leaving the army, Sebastian emigrated to North America at the end of May 1857 with his future mother-in-law Francoise Sauer (born Kehlhoffner), a widow, and her 14-year-old son Wendel, all from Soufflenheim, on the ship Edgar P. Stringer, arriving in New York on 01 July 1857. Within a month of arrival, the group was located in the vicinity of their eventual permanent home in Ontario, Canada. In that same July, Sebastian married his fiancée Francoise Sauer, who is believed to have emigrated earlier in 1857, in New Germany (later called Maryhill), Ontario.

SHIP: WILLIAM TELL, 1860

Ship Name: William Tell, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 10 April 1860, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 199, List Number: 260

Brian J. Smith: Vonhatten: Paul 18. Possible match: Paul Vonhatten (born 1841), son of Andre Vonhatten and Marie Elisabeth Laibling of Soufflenheim.

Kathleen O'Farrell: The 1880 United States census for Sacramento lists Paul's occupation as potter. Paul was living with his wife Mary (from Ohio) and 2 daughters Louise and Emma. In the 1900 census he was still in Sacramento and his occupation was a sexton (Catholic). He had another daughter at that time named Pauline. The family was still there in 1910 and Paul was listed as retired-own income. From Find-a-Grave: Paul Von Hatten: Birth: 29 June 1841, Department du Haut-Rhin, Alsace, France. Death: 29 October 1912 (aged 71), Sacramento County, California, USA. Burial: Saint Joseph's Cemetery, Sacramento County, California, USA. Memorial ID: 33711046. Paul was the son of Andreas and Marie Ann (Messner) Von Hattan, born on June 29, 1841, in Soufflenheim Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France. He emigrated to the United States in April 1860. On 24 August 1873 in Sacramento he

married Mary Fahrenbaker. He and Mary had the following children: Louisa (1874-1959, Emma (1878-1963), and Pauline (1881-1947).

SHIP: H.D. BROOKMAN, 1866

Ship Name: H.D. Brookman, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 07 June 1866, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 266 List Number: 599.

Robert Wideen: Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): German Immigration to the U.S., 1850-1897. Manifest Identification Number: 30134. United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1820-1897. Micropublication M237, 675 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

Wayne Vizniowski: H.D. Brookman, Havre to New York, arrived 07 June 1866. Charles, Ferdinand, and Ignace are the sons of Joseph Vincent Uhrich (1809-?) and Madelaine Halter (1811-1863), who lived and died in Soufflenheim. Joseph Vincent Uhrich is another brother of Stephanie Uhrich Schoeffter. Charles UHRICH, born 2 Nov 1835 in Soufflenheim; died 18 Dec 1916 in Formosa, Carrick, Bruce, Ontario. He married on 24 Jun 1862 in St. Louis Church, Buffalo, Erie, New York to Catharina Schmitt. Catharina Schmitt, born 20 Dec 1839 in Weinolsheim, Germany; died 24 Apr 1930 in Walkerton, Brant, Bruce, Ontario. Stephanie Uhrich Schoeffter, Bernardia Uhrich, Elizabeth (Uhrich) Mosack, and Helen Uhrich are sisters of John Uhrich. Charles, Ferdinand, and Ignace Uhrich are their nephews. The parents of Stephanie and the others are Johannes Michael Uhrich (1774-1834) and Marie Anna Gottgeb (1782-?), who lived and died in Soufflenheim.

SHIP: BELLONA, 1866

Ship Name: Bellona, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 18 November 1866, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 273, List Number: 1273

Brian J. Smith: Ulrich: Chrysostome 57, Louise 49, Francis 26, Richard 24, J. Bapt. 23, Magdeline 20, Justine 18, Chrysostome 15, Paul 11, Victor 9. The family of Chrysostome Uhrich and Ludovica Zuber of Soufflenheim. Chrysostome Uhrich and Ludovica Zuber: Married 16 April 1839 in Rosenwiller. where she was born. Chrysostome Uhrich: He may have had a prior marriage to Madelaine ALT, possibly in Herbisheim. Age 30 in 1839. Born 25 January 1809 in Soufflenheim. Living in Rosenwiller at the time of marriage. Son of Joseph Uhrich and Marie Anne Messner of Soufflenheim. Ludovica Zuber: In English, her name is Louise. Age 22 in 1839. Born 31 January 1817 in Rosenwiller. Daughter of Jean Zuber and Richarde Frey. From the "Uhrich/Gaertner Family" by bjuhrich1 on Ancestry.com: Chrysostome went by the name "Christian" in America. He died 1886 in Milltown, Hutchinson County, South Dakota. Ludovica went by the name "Louise" in America. She died 1895 in Milltown, Hutchinson County, South Dakota. I did not track down the birth records of their children to match them to the passengers, but chances are they are in the records of Rosenwiller.

Mark Drexler: The Rosenwiller records provide most of the answers to the Uhrich questions. I still have not looked at later Soufflenheim censuses to see if this family moved to Soufflenheim after their last Rosenwiller record in April 1856 (the 1856, 1861, and 1866 censuses could be consulted). Rosenwiller m. 16 April 1839: Chrysostome Uhrich (widower of Madelaine Alt), b. 25 Jan 1809 in Soufflenheim, son of Joseph Uhrich & dec'd Marie Anne Messner; and Ludovica Zuber, b. 31 Jan 1817 in Rosenwiller, daughter of Jean Zuber & Richarde Frey. Madelaine Alt: died 24 Feb 1839 in Rosenwiller; age 32; wife of Chrysostome Uhrich; b. in Herrlisheim, daughter of Jean Georges Alt & Barbe Wolf. [verified b. 11 Feb 1807, Herrlisheim]. Uhrich-Alt marriage shown as 21 May 1835 in Rosenwiller 10-Year Table, but record is absent. I did not find children born to Madelaine Alt in Rosenwiller.

Births (to the Uhrich-Zuber couple) in Rosenwiller:

- Francois Joseph Uhrich, b. 7 April 1840, son of Chrysostome Uhrich (teacher) & Louise Zuber.
- Richarde Uhrich, b. 18 December 1841, daughter of Chrysostome Uhrich (teacher) & Louise Zuber.
- Jean Baptiste, b. 30 October 1843, son of Chrysostome Uhrich (miller) & Louise Zuber.
- Marie Madelaine, b. 26 October 1845, daughter of Chrysostome Uhrich (miller) & Louise Zuber.
- Justine, b. 22 October 1847, daughter of Chrysostome Uhrich (landlord) & Louise Zuber.
- Jean Chrysostome, b. 9 April 1850, son of Chrysostome Uhrich (landlord) & Louise Zuber.
- Paul, b. 9 June 1852, son of Chrysostome Uhrich (teacher) & Louise Zuber.
- Monique, b. 7 Nov 1854 (d. 6 March 1855), dau. of Chrysostome Uhrich (miller) & Louise Zuber.
- Charles Arbogaste Victor, b. 4 April 1856, son of Chrysostome Uhrich (landlord) & Louise Zuber.

No further births or deaths in this family recorded in Rosenwiller. The Uhrich family was still in Rosenwiller for the 1866 census, completed 25 May 1866: Chrysostome, miller, age 56, Louise, wife, 49, Joseph, son, 26, Jean Baptiste, son, 22, Chrysostome, son, 15, Paul, son, 13, Victor, son, 10, Richarde, daughter, 24, Justine, daughter, 19. The daughter Madelaine did not appear in that household, nor did I find her in another Rosenwiller household. I did not find that she had married in Rosenwiller.

SHIP: HAMMONIA, 1873

Ship Name: Hammonia, Port of Departure: Hamburg and Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 27 March 1873, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 372, List Number: 227

Brian J. Smith:

- Jaeck: Joseph 46, Josephine 9. Possible match for Joseph Jaeck (1826-1912) of Soufflenheim, widower of Marie Josephine Mockers, and his daughter Josephine (1859-?).
- Burghard: Fred 17; from France. Possible match for Ferdinand Burgart, born 26 April 1856 in Soufflenheim.
- Messner: Joseph 26; from France. Possible matches: Joseph Messner, born 25 February 1847 in Soufflenheim. Joseph Messner, born 25 March 1847 in Soufflenheim.

SHIP: ST. LAURENT, 1880

Ship Name: St. Laurent, Port of Departure: Le Havre and Brest, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 19 May 1880, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number 426, List Number 573

Kelly Cooper: Joseph Kirchdoerfer, born 15 November 1853 in Soufflenheim, son of Clement Kirchdoerfer of Soufflenheim and Madelaine Felder of Baden. Age 27 on manifest. He did not travel with siblings but other surnames on manifest are familiar.

SHIP: CITY OF MONTREAL, 1881

Ship Name: City of Montreal, Port of Departure: Liverpool, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 11 April 1881, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 434, List Number: 333

Brian J. Smith: Goetz: Jeane 43, Caroline 38, Louise 10, Therese 8, Josephine 5, Cath Anne 2. Matches the family of Jean Christostome Goetz and Caroline Burger of Soufflenheim.

Mark Drexler: Louise born 11 December 1869. Therese born 14 June 1871.

SHIP: ST. LAURENT, 1885

Ship Name: St. Laurent, Port of Departure: Le Havre and Brest, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 08 October 1885, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 490, List Number: 1251

Brian J. Smith: Bildstein: Charles 25. This is Charles Bildstein from Soufflenheim, who later married Caroline Ernewein.

SHIP: LA CHAMPAGNE, 1889

Ship Name: La Champagne, Port of Departure: Le Havre, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 20 May 1889, National Archives Series Number: M237, Microfilm Number: 533, List Number: 634

Brian J. Smith:

- Bildstein: Josephine 18; from Germany. She is the daughter of Antoine Bildstein and Brigitte Goetz of Soufflenheim. She is the sister-in-law of Caroline Ernewein.

- Arnold: Therese 22; from Germany. She is the daughter of Jacques Arnold and Marie Anne Zilliox of Soufflenheim.
- Ernewein: Caroline 22. This is Caroline Ernewein from Soufflenheim, who later married Charles Bildstein.

SHIP PENNLAND, 1892

Ship Name: Pennland. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 05 July 1892, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 592, List Number: 1058

Kathleen O'Farrell: Philipp Xaver, found on Ancestry, born about 1870, from Germany, arrived on 05 July 1892 on the ship Pennland from Antwerp, Belgium.

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Phillipp Xaver, male, age 22 occupation laborer, native country Germany, previous residence Soufflenheim, destination New Orleans, location of compartment forward, baggage 1, port of embarkation Antwerp. Arrived in New York from Antwerp 05 July 1892 on the ship Pennland.

SHIP: WAESLAND, 1892

Ship Name: Waseland. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 09 September 1892, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 597, List Number: 1471

Kathleen O'Farrell: Lina Jung found on Ancestry, born about 1873, from Germany, arrived on the 09 September 1892 on the ship Waesland from Antwerp, Belgium.

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Lina Jung, female, age 19, female, servant, can read and write, native country Germany, last residence Soufflenheim, destination Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, location of compartment upper aft U, baggage 2, port of embarkation Antwerp, arrived in New York from Antwerp 09 September 1892 on the ship Waesland.

SHIP: LA GASCOGNE, 1893

Ship Name: La Gascogne. Port of Departure: Havre, France, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 09 October 1893, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 619, List Number: 1552

Kathleen O'Farrell: Andreas Becht, found on Ancestry, arrived on the 09 October 1893 on the ship La Gascogne. Found on Findmypast and doubled checked on Ancestry.com to make sure he stated he was from Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Andreas Becht male, age 58, laborer, is traveling with Joseph Becht, male, age 22, laborer. Both men are citizens of Germany, native country Soufflenheim, destination New York, baggage 1, port of embarkation Le Havre. Andreas is #438 on manifest and Joseph #439, arrived in New York on 09 October 1893 on the ship La Gascogne .

SHIP: LA GASCOGNE, 1893

Ship Name: La Gascogne. Port of Departure: Havre, France, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 06 November 1893, National Archives Series No.: M237, Microfilm Number: 620, List Number: 1695

Kathleen O'Farrell: Marie Kientz, found on Ancestry, arrived on the 06 November 1893 on the ship La Gascogne. Found on Findmypast and doubled checked on Ancestry.com to make sure were from Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Marie Kientz, female, age 21, no profession, #366 on manifest, citizen of Germany, native country Soufflenheim, destination New York, baggage 1, port of embarkation Le Havre, France. Arrived on the ship La Gascogne 06 November 1893.

SHIP: LA CHAMPAGNE, 1898

Ship Name: La Champagne. Port of Departure: Havre, France, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 09 October 1898, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 35, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Joseph Stutter, found on Ancestry, from Soufflenheim, Germany, arrived on the ship La Champagne from Havre on 09 October 1898

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Joseph Stutter, arrived 09 October 1898, birth date about 1873, age 25, male, nationality German, previous residence: Soufflenheim, port of departure Havre 01 October 1898, port of arrival: New York, sShip name La Champagne, single, occupation potter, can read and right, destination Philadelphia, has a ticket to his destination which he paid for himself, and has \$30.00, first time in the United States, visiting his cousin Jean Stutter in Philadelphia, has not been in prison or supported by charity and is not a polygamist, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good and he is not deformed or crippled, color white, province Alsace, mother tongue German, subject of Germany, religion Roman Catholic, manifest page 17, microfilm page 342 of 1094, line 3, page 203.

SHIP: FRIESLAND, 1900

Ship Name: Friesland. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 11 July 1900, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 138, List Number: None

Kelly Cooper: Theodor August Elchinger. Born 6 October 1874, Soufflenheim. legitimate child of Johann Elchinger and Julia Friedmann. Died 16 June 1937, Union, NJ. Buried 19 June 1937, St. John's Episcopal Church Cometary, Union, NJ). On the 10 August 1898 he married Wilhelmine Urich, born November 1879, legitimate child of Joseph Urich and Josephina Haberkorn. Death unknown. They came over together on 11 July 1900 on the Friesland. Elchinger lists his Brother-in-Law, Louis Zircher in Jersey City.

SHIP: NOORDLAND, 1901

Ship Name: Noordland. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 13 January 1901, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 168, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Alphons Schneider, found on Ancestry, Louise Schneider, Haver Schneider, Josef Schneider, Louis Schneider, arrived in New York from Antwerp, the ship Noordland on 13 January 1901.

Robert Wideen: According to the ship manifest Alphons Schneider, age 38 and 2 months, Louise Schneider, age 33, Haver Schneider, age 6 years 8 months, Josef Schneider, age 2 years 7 months, Louis Schneider, age 11 months, arrived in New York from Antwerp, Belgium on the ship Noordland on 13 January 1901, Manifest Page 8. Microfilm Page 219 of 898, Lines 24-28. Page 137. Occupation is dealer in wood, nationality Germany, last residence Soufflenheim, final destination Toledo, Ohio, has not purchased a ticket to this destination, he paid for his passage, arrives with \$75.00, has never been to the United States before, his cousin Pauline Schneider lives in Toledo, has never been in prison an almshouse or supported by charity, is not a polygamist, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good and he is not deformed or crippled, country is Germany, color white. The province for Alphons, Louise, Haver, and Joseph is Luxembourg. The province of Louis is Alsace. They are all subjects of Germany and their mother tongue is German.

SHIP: SOUTHWARK, 1901

Ship Name: Southwark. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 10 June 1901, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 203, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Andreas Messner, found on Ancestry, from Germany, arrived on the ship Southwark on 10 June 1901.

Robert Wideen: Andreas Messner, age 24, baker, single, nationality German, can read and write, arriving in New York, last residence Soufflenheim, destination Newark, does not have a ticket to his destination, paid for the passage himself, has \$50.00, his first time in the United States, staying with Adolf Spitzer 382-18 Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, has never been in prison an almshouse or supported by charity, is not a polygamist, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good and is not deformed or crippled, country Germany, province Lorraine, color white, mother tongue German, subject of Germany. Microfilm roll 203, Page 291, line 11, Microfilm Page 911 of 1289. Arrived in New York from Antwerp on the ship Southwark on 10 June 1901.

SHIP: BRANDENBURG, 1906

Ship Name: Brandenburg. Port of Departure: Bremen, Germany, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 03 November 1906, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 791, List Number: NA

Mark Drexler: Charles Bersth born 05 August 1858 in Soufflenheim; son of Xavier Bersth & Marie Anne Ernewein (both born in Soufflenheim).

Kathleen O'Farrell: Carl Berst, found on Ancestry, from Germany, arrived on the ship Brandenburg on 03 November 1906. The Carl Berst on the passenger list of the ship Brandenburg arriving in New York on 03 November 1906 is definitely Charles Bersth born 05 August 1858 in Soufflenheim. He lists Rosenheim as his last place of residence and his place of birth as Soufflenheim. The birthdate on his index to naturalization is also 05 August 1858.

Robert Wideen: Carl Bert and Carolina Berst. Carl Berst, age 48, place of birth Soufflenheim, height 5'7", dark complexion, eyes grey, male, married, occupation none. Carolina Berst, age 51, place of birth Baltera?, height 5'2", fair complexion, eyes grey-blue, married, occupation none. Both can read and write, nationality German, race German, last residence Rosenheim, final destination Weldon, Iowa. They do not have a ticket to their final destination. He paid for their passage, both have \$19.00, both were previously in the United States for seven years from 1869-1876, joining son Carl Berst in Weldon, Iowa, neither has a mark of identification, been in prison, an almshouse or supported by charity, and are not a polygamist or anarchist, neither is under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition good, neither is deformed or crippled. Carl Berst manifest page 6 line 16, microfilm page 56, line 16, Carolina Berst manifest page 6 line 17, microfilm page 56 line 17, microfilm page 418 of 897.

SHIP: LAPLAND, 1910

Ship Name: Lapland. Port of Departure: Bremen, Germany, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 04 Sep 1910, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 1546, List Number: NA

Kelly Cooper: Francis Xavier Wilderotter born 29 Mar 1848 Soufflenheim, child of Germain Wilderotter and Elisabeth Roth. Name: Xavier Welderolter, Arrival Date: 04 September 1910, Birth Date: abt 1848, Age: 62, Gender: Male, Line: 22; Page Number: 46

SHIP: LAPLAND, 1913

Ship Name: Lapland. Port of Departure: Antwerp, Belgium, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 03 November 1913, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 2214, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Louise Arnold, found on Ancestry, arrived on the ship Lapland on 03 November 1913. Found on Findmypast and doubled checked on Ancestry.com to make sure she was from Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: Louise Arnold, departed from Antwerp, Belgium October 25, 1913, arrived 03 November 1913 in New York, born in Germany, location Soufflenheim, age 14 years 8 months, occupation servant, female, can read and write, nationality Germany, race German, permanent residence Germany, Soufflenheim, name and complete address of nearest relative or friend from the country whence she came parents J? Arnold in Soufflenheim, final destination Chicago, Illinois, country and place of birth Germany, Soufflenheim, height 5'4", brown hair, brown eyes, fair complexion, has a ticket to final destination, paid for her passage, has \$25.00, never before been in the United States, joining a friend at 1521 Clyborough Avenue, Chicago, has never been in prison, an almshouse or supported by charity, is not a polygamist or an anarchist, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition good, not deformed or crippled. Manifest page list 7 line 3, ancestry page 83 line 3, microfilm page 160 of 1170.

Louise Arnold is traveling with her sister Rosalie Arnold, age 27 years 2 months, occupation servant, female, can read and write, nationality Germany, race German, permanent residence U.S.A., Chicago, Illinois, the name and complete address of nearest relative or friend from the country whence she came parents J? Arnold in Soufflenheim, final destination Chicago, Illinois, country and place of birth Germany, Soufflenheim, height 5'4", brown hair, brown eyes, fair complexion, has a ticket to final destination, paid for her passage, has \$25.00, has been in the United States before for seven years in Chicago, joining a friend at 1521 Clyborough Avenue, Chicago, has never been in prison, an almshouse or supported by charity, is not a polygamist or an anarchis, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good, not deformed or crippled. Manifest list 7 line 4, ancestry page 83 line 4, microfilm page 160 of 1170.

SHIP: OLYMPIC, 1920

Ship Name: Olympic. Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 06 October 1920, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 2848, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Louis Obermeyer, found on Ancestry, arrived on the ship Olympic on 06 October 1920. Found on Findmypast and doubled checked on Ancestry.com to make sure he was from Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: Louis Obermeyer, age 33, male, single, occupation worker, nationality French, departed from Cherbourg, France, arrived in New York on the ship Olympic on 06 October 1920, birth location Soufflenheim, Alsace, can read and write, can read French, subject of France, last permanent address Soufflenheim, Bas Rhin, France, the name and complete address of nearest relative or friend from the country whence he came - mother Vve Obermeyer, Soufflenheim 8, Krumenacker, Bas-Rhin France, final destination Waterloo, Mon., he does not have a ticket to his final destination, he paid for his passage himself, has \$89.00, has never been to the United States before, he will be joining his aunt, Mme Theresa Hel. Waterloo, Mon., he does not plan to return to his country, he plans to always stay in the United States, has never been in prison, an almshouse or supported by charity, is not a polygamist or an anarchist, is not under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good, not deformed or crippled, does not believe in or advocate overthrowing the government by force, height 5'3", fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes, no marks of identification, born Soufflenheim, Alsace, ancestry page 136 line 29, microfilm page 875 of 1109.

SHIP: NOORDAM, 1921

Ship Name: Noordam. Port of Departure: Boulogne-sur-mer, France, Port of Arrival: New York, Arrival Date: 17 September 1921, National Archives Series No.: T715, Microfilm Number: 3023, List Number: NA

Kathleen O'Farrell: Emile Mack, found on Ancestry, arrived on the ship Noordam on 17 September 1921. Found on Findmypast and doubled checked on Ancestry.com to make sure he was from Soufflenheim.

Robert Wideen: Emile Mack, age 23, arrived in New York with his wife Antoinette, age 27, from Boulogne-sur-mer, France on the ship Noordam on 17 September 1921. His occupation is merchant, hers is housewife, both read and write, read French, nationality France, race German, both are subjects of France, last permanent address for both was Strasbourg, France, the name and complete address of nearest relative or friend from the country whence they came – Father, Mr. J. Mack, Soufflenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsatia. Antoinette also lists her father-in-law. Their final destination New York City, New York. They have \$50.00. He paid for the passage for both. Neither of them has been to the United States before. They will stay with a friend, Mr. A. Wurth, 5 West 101st Street, New York City, New York. Neither have been in prison, an almshouse or supported by charity, nor a polygamist or an anarchist, nor under contract, express or implied, to labor in the United States, mental and physical condition is good, not deformed or crippled, do not believe in or advocate overthrowing the government by force. He is 5'6" height, she is 5'3" height, both have a fair complexion. He has blue eyes and blond hair. She has brown eyes and brown. Neither have marks of identification. Both were born in France. He was born in Soufflenheim. She was born in Biblisheim. Page 143, lines 1 and 2, Microfilm page 1154 of 1288.