

SOUFFLENHEIM JEWISH RECORDS

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There are four main types of records for Jewish genealogy research in Alsace:

- Marriage contracts beginning in 1701.
- 1784 Jewish census.
- Civil records beginning in 1792.
- 1808 Jewish name declaration records.



Inauguration of a synagogue in Alsace, attributed to Georg Emmanuel Opitz (1775-1841), Jewish Museum of New York.

In 1701, Louis XIV ordered all Jewish marriage contracts to be filed with Royal Notaries within 15 days of marriage. Over time, these documents were registered with increasing frequency. In 1784, Louis XVI ordered a general census of all Jews in Alsace.

Jews became citizens of France in 1791 and Jewish civil registration begins from 1792 onwards. To avoid problems raised by the continuous change of the last name, Napoleon issued a Decree in 1808 ordering all Jews to adopt permanent family names, a practice already in use in some places. In every town where Jews lived, the new names were registered at the Town Hall. They provide a comprehensive census of the French Jewish population in 1808.

Keeping registers of births, marriage, and deaths is not part of the Jewish religious tradition. For most people, the normal naming practice was to add the father's given name to the child's. An example from Soufflenheim is Samuel ben Eliezer whose father is Eliezer ben Samuel or Hindel bat Eliezer whose father is Eliezer ben Samuel (ben = son of, bat = daughter of).

Permanent surnames were typically used only by the descendants of the priests (Kohanim) and Levites, a Jewish male whose descent is traced to Levi. The Tribe of Levi served particular religious duties for the Israelites and had political responsibilities as well. The Levites, who were not Kohanim, were specifically assigned to singing and/or playing music in the Temple, serving as guards, and carrying.

The following information contains all Jewish records related to Soufflenheim: birth, marriage, death, name declaration, marriage contracts, cemetery, census and contracts.

Records listed as (MD) contributed by Mark Drexler.

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Legal status of Jews around the year 1500.

BIRTH RECORDS

SCHMULLEN JACOB LEYSER

25 March 1796 Soufflenheim Birth Record, Online Page 83/96) (MD)

Schmullen Jacob Leyser birth record: Born 25 March 1796 (5 Germinal Year 4). Son of Jacob Leyser, age 31 (occupation not stated) and Teltz Jacob, age 25. Witnesses Feysel Halff, age 63, butcher, and Nachman Lobel, age 40, shopkeeper. All residents of Soufflenheim.

[No overt wording was observed to show that these people were Jews. Feysel Halff's signature is the only one written in Hebrew. There is -- and this is typical of this period's records -- no detail regarding the location of the parents' house. The name 'Lobel' (with umlaut on the 'o') is interesting since that seemed to have been an 'early' Jewish name that we hadn't seen reappear.]

SANEL HALFF

05 November 1796 Haguenau Birth Record, Page 20 (MD)

Sanel Halff Birth Record: Born 05 November 1796 (15 Brumaire Year 5). Daughter of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

DAVID LIEBSCHOETZ

06 May 1797 Schirrhoffen Birth Record (MD)

David Liebschoetz, son of Jacob Leisser, age 32. Born 06 May 1797 (17 Floreal Year 5) in Schirrhoffen.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

FROMETTE HALF

19 November 1798 Haguenau Birth Record, Page 31 (MD)

Fromette Half Birth Record: Born 19 November 1798 (29 Brumaire Year 7). Daughter of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

FEISTEL SAMUEL

16 April 1801 Haguenau Birth Record, Page 103/167 (MD)

Feistel Samuel Birth Record: Born 16 April 1801 (26 Germinal Year 9). Son of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[The name Feistel Halff was changed to Ulric Halff in 1808. Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

BEHL HALFF

23 October 1803 Haguenau Birth Record, Page 5, #27 (MD)

Behl Halff Birth Record: Born 23 October 1803 (30 Vendemiaire Year 12). Daughter of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[The name Beyle Halff was changed to Ursule Halff in 1808. Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

SIMON LEVY

04 Complementary Year 12 Haguenau Birth Record (MD)

Simon Levy Birth Record: Born 04 Complementary Year 12 in Haguenau. Son of Lazare Levy, butcher, age 26, and Sara Simon. Death recorded on 01 August 1806, at age 21 months.

[Sara Simon is the daughter of Simon Salomon of Soufflenheim.]

REITZ HALFF

13 May 1806 Haguenau Birth Record Page 31, #219 (MD)

Reitz Halff Birth Record: Born 13 May 1806. Daughter of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[The name Reitz Halff was changed to Rose Halff in 1808. Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

JEAN MAY (HIRTZEL SIMON) & BREINEL LANDAUER

Children of Jean May (Hirtzel Simon) of Soufflenheim and Breinel Landauer, in Schirrhoffen, as listed in the Beit Hatfutsot database:

No birth of a Simon May in tables yr 11-1812.

- Birth of Isaac May, 19 Aug 1808, son of Simon May (handels Jud, age 30) and Johanna Landauer.
- Birth of Reine Mey, 24 June 1814, daughter of Johann Mey (Juif commercant, age 31) and Breinel Herzele.
- Birth of Zieberle May, 13 April 1817, son of "Jean May or Herzel Simon" (Juif commercant, age 36) and Breinel Landauer.
- Birth of Leon Mey, 18 Feb 1822, son of Jean Mey (commercant, age 43) and Brigitte Landauerin; interesting second declarant Jean Stamm (age 34, clerk of the mayory, resident of Sufflenheim).

CAROLINE LIEBSCHUTZ

05 January 1834 Schirrhoffen Birth Record (MD)

Birth record of Caroline Liebschutz, 05 Jan 1834, daughter of David Liebschutz, age 37, and Sara Weill, age 36.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

MARIE LIEBSCHUTZ

04 May 1838 Schirrhoffen Birth Record (MD)

Birth record of Marie Liebschutz, 04 May 1838, daughter of David Liebschutz, age 40, and Sara Weil, age 34.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

MARRIAGE RECORDS

JACOB LEISSER & DELE JACOB

09 September 1793 Krautergersheim Marriage Record, Online Page 8/34, (MD)

Krautergersheim, marriage 09 September 1793: Jacob Leiser, age 27, son of Leiser Schmullen burgher and handelsmann in Sufflenheim and Beyle Salomon; and Delsel Jacob, age 19, daughter of Jacob Bahr burger and handelsmann here and Kraunel. Jacob Leiser, born 06 May 1766 in Sufflenheim, son of Leiser Schmullen and Beyle Salomon. Delsel Jacob, born 10 January 1774 in Krautergersheim, daughter of Jacob Behr and Kraunel. Supporting the bride: Moses Bahr and Jacob Bahr. Supporting the groom: Leiser Simon. Krautergersheim, marriage 9 September 1793.

[The entry in the Krautergersheim 10 Year Table reads: "Lazard Jacob & Delsel Jacob.]

JACOB LEISSER & FROMET JACOB

12 July 1802 (23 Messidor Year 10) Krautergersheim Marriage Record (MD)

Jacob Leisser of Schirrhoffen, age 37, born in Schirrhoffen, widower of Dele Jacob, married on the 23 Messidor Year 10 (12 July 1802), to Fromet Jacob daughter of Jacob Behr, livestock merchant, and Braunel.

HIRTZEL SIMON & BREINEL LANDAUER

20 April 1803 (30 Germinal Year 11) Wintzenheim Marriage Record (MD)

Hirtzel Simon, age 17, born in Schirrhoffen, handelsman, still-living mother Hayhen Bor___[hidden in spine] and father Simon Salomon, handelsman, resident of Schirrhoffen; marriage to Breinel Landauer, age 22, born in Wintzenheim, still-living father Hirtzel Landauer, handelsman, and mother Hendel Leisser, resident of Wintzenheim.

[Hertzel Simon is the son of Simon Salomon & Hayn Borach]

SARA SIMON & BERE LEVI

01 June 1803 (12 Prarial Year 11) Schirrhoffen Marriage Record (MD)

Bride: Sara Simon, age 25, born in Soufflenheim 08 May 1779. Daughter of Simon Salemon and Kayemin(?), both deceased, lived in Soufflenheim. Occupation: hantelsleute (trading people). Groome: Bere Levi, age 21, born in Olungen on 08 March 1782. Son of Bere Levi, butcher living in Haguenau, and deceased Escher(?) Samuel, in life former married people and butcher living in Haguenau, Lower Rhine Department.

[No death record found of either of Sara's parents in Schirrhoffen. They may have died in Soufflenheim between 1784 and 1792 or across the river in exile.]

SARA SIMON & BERE LEVI

01 June 1803 (12 Prairial Year 11) Schirrhoffen Marriage (MP)

Appeared here to contract marriage Bere Levi aged 21 years, born in Ohlungen the 8 March in year 1782 son of Bere Levi butcher in Haguenau and of deceased Roser Samuel his wife both in Haguenau in her lifetime, and Sara Simon 25 years old, born in Soufflenheim the 8 May 1779 daughter of deceased Simon Salomon and of Karin his wife, in their life merchants in Soufflenheim, in front of me Antoine Runtz maire in Schirrhoffen, both declared they wanted to marry each other, passed in presence of Jacob Volf, 60 years old, merchant in Schirrhoffen, Hiertzel Machole, 30 years old in Schirrhoffen, district Bischwiller, Bas Rhin, and Elias Hirtzel, 36 years old, butcher in Schirrhoffen, and me, mayor, Anton Runtz here who first read aloud the present documents and received their consent, and declared them married, follow the signatures or marks of those who cannot write. Signed: X Sara Simon Hebraic signatures and Runtz, mayor.

DAVID LIEBSCHOETZ & SARA WEILL

18 December 1816 Schirrhoffen Marriage Record (MD)

David Liebschoetz, son of Jacques Liebschoetz [Jacob Leiser] and deceased Delz Bahr, to Sara Weill. Married in Schirrhoffen on 18 December 1816. Born 06 May 1797 (17 Floreal yr 5), in Schirrhoffen.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim]

DANIEL LIEBSCHUTZ & BABETE WOESLCH

27 November 1827 Schirrhoffen Marriage Record (MD)

Daniel Liebschutz, born in 1794 in Konigsbach, Baden, son of Samuel Liebschutz and Marie Anne (not Eve) Bloch, both deceased (apparently in Schirrhoffen). Married to Babete Woelch.

[Daniel Liebschutz is the son of Samuel Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

MARIE LIEBSCHUTZ & ZACHARIE LAZARD

17 October 1857 Schirrhoffen Marriage Record (MD)

Marriage record of Marie Liebschutz and Zacharie Lazard, 17 Oct 1857. Lazard Zacharie, age 28, Rabbi, son of Lazarus Aron and Sommer Rachel, both deceased and of Schirrhoffen, and Liebschutz Marie, age 19, daughter of David Liebschutz, age 60, and Weill Sara, age 53, of Schirrhoffen. (much more detail is present in this document).

[Zacharie Lazarus was the Rabbi in Schirrhoffen. David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

DEATH RECORDS

HINDEL LANDAUER

05 January 1794 Wintzenheim Death Record Online Page 11/43 (MD)

Death record of Hundel Landauerin [Hindel Landauer], 05 January 1794 (16 Nivose Year 2). Hundel Landauerin, born Leisserin, age 42 years, born in Suflum [Soufflenheim], (parents not named), resident of Wintzenheim, died the previous afternoon at 2 o'clock; declarant and husband Hirtzel Landauer, handelsmann, age 46.

[Hindel Landauer is the daughter of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim.]

BEYLE SALOMON

11 May 1796 (23 Floreal Year 4) Schirrhoffen 10 Year Deaths Index, Death Record (MD)

Beyle Salomon from Soufflenheim was married to Leiser Samuel, not Jacob Leiser as listed in the following two index entries. They had a son named Jacob Leisser who may have been a witness on the original record. The Year 4 death records are missing, so no formal record can clarify.

Schirrhoffen 10 Year Table of Deaths Index:

- Index Entry 1: 11 May 1796 (23 Floreal Year 4): Leiser, (Salemon) wife of Leiser (Jacob).
- Index Entry 2: 11 May 1796 (23 Floreal Year 4): Salemon, (Beyle) wife of Leisser (Jacob).

ZERLE LEISSER

16 April 1797 (27 Germinal Year 5) Schirrhoffen Death Record, Page 6/12 (MD)

Cerle Leiser, age 33, wife of Gumber Kann, age 38, ein hantels guth in Schirrhoffen. Death recorded 16 April 1797 (27 Germinal Year 5).

Schirrhoffen 10 Year Table of Deaths Index:

- Index Entry 1: 16 April 1797 (27 Germinal Year 5): Kahn (Leisser) born Zerle wife of Kahn (Gumber).
- Index Entry 2: 16 April 1797 (27 Germinal Year 5): Leiser, (Zerle) wife of Kahn (Gumber).

[Mark Drexler Comments: I have learned more about Gomber Kahn and about some interesting changes of names. I will describe what I found in a sensible sequence, very unlike the path of discovery.

I had good reason to believe that Gomber Kahn remarried soon after the death of his wife Zerle Leiser, and that he remained in Schirrhoffen and had children there with his second wife. I did not find his marriage in the Schirrhoffen index, and there are no marriage records for Year 6, but luckily there was a rare book of 'publications of marriage' covering Year 6: In a record dated 14 Ventose yr 6 (found on p.3/6): Gumer Kahn, age 42, widower of Zerle Leisser; to marry Hintele Moiser, age 24, daughter of Moiser Lefi and Sorrlle (of a place name that I cannot readily decipher; likely the place of their marriage; spelling looks like 'Techpen', but multiple characters will require further decryption).

Birth records yielded several 'Gomber' entry's, but only one with a rare given name and having a legible record. Record dated 19 Brumaire year 9: Seligman Gomber, son of Gomber Kahn and Hintel Mauschen.

The marriage record of this Seligman Gomber is a treasure trove. It is dated 10 March 1830. (This record is in French, displays good handwriting, and is on a pre-printed form, easy to read and well worth a look on p.3/9). Several names of people here include alternate names, clearly indicating that they had (perhaps recently) changed the names they were commonly known by. First, although it is not explicitly stated here, Seligman Gomber had by that time added the surname 'Kahn'. Seligman Gomber Kahn is seen in this record with the alternate name 'Isaac Cahen' (and in fact his signature is spelled just that way). The record says the groom was born in Schirrhoffen on 19 Brumaire yr 9; the son of "Gomber Kahn or Gottlieb Cahen", age 75, present, and "Hintel Mauschen or Jeanne Lewy", age 55, present. The bride was Marie Abraham, born in Mittelhausen on 4 December 1806; the daughter of "Frommel Abraham or Abraham Levi", age 62, living in Mittelhausen, present, and the deceased "Keilen Moses or Keilen Levy". Witnesses in the above record were Samuel Kahn, age 40, cousin of the groom (not necessarily a first cousin); and Joseph Ruff, age 27, first cousin of the groom; both residents of Schirrhoffen. Also, Josue Levi, age 30, brother of the bride; and Benjamin Weill, age 27, first cousin of the bride; both residents of Mittelhausen.

Finally, the death record of Gottlieb Kahn, dated 17 December 1830: Age 76; born in Schirrhoffen; son of deceased Daniel Kahn and deceased Judithe Heymann (both born in Schirrhoffen); husband of Jeanne Levy, age 56. Declarants were Seligmann Gomber Kahn, age 29, son of the deceased; and Abraham Kahn, age 62, brother of the deceased (both of Schirrhoffen).]

SANEL (HALFF)

07 February 1798 Haguenau Death Record (Page 32/86) (MD)

Sanel (Halff) Death Record: Died 07 February 1798 (19 Pluviose Year 6): Sennel Samuel, age 1-1/2 years; daughter of Samuel 'Feust' (not 'Halff'; presumed error), marchand de bestiaux (livestock merchant) and Schenel (Schenel Sanel).

[Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

FEISSEL HALFF

03 January 1801 Soufflenheim Death

73 years old, born in Rountzenheim, living in Soufflenheim, widower of deceased Froenle Joseph, as declared by Michel Daul and Schmuhlen Leiser of the same family as the deceased, undersigned with Messner, mayor.

FROMET HALF

13 July 1800 Haguenau Death Record (MD)

Fromet Half Death Record: Died 13 July 1800 (24 Messidor Year 8). Daughter of Samuel Halff and Schenel Sanel.

[Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

FEISEL HALFF

03 January 1801 (13 Nivose Year 9) Soufflenheim Death Record, Online Page 4/14 (MD)

Feysel Halff died 13 Nivose Year 9 (03 January 1801). Died at 3 o'clock this morning. Age 75. Born in [not legible], resident of Sufflenheim. In life, husband of Krenle Joseph. Declarants: Shmulen Leysser, occupation [hantelst__ [not legible], nephew(?) of the deceased, resident of Sufflenheim. Michael Daul, farmer, and neighbor of the deceased, resident of Sufflenheim. Signed: Shmulen Leysser, Michael Daul, Joseph Messner, Mayor.

[Despite having been indexed under Feysel, his surname appears to be HALFF. The name is recorded in the 10 Year Table as "Feyssel, Half" (names here are written surname-first). However, in the record (where names are written surname-last) his name is seen as "Feisel Half" (in the margin) and "Feysel Halff". His place of birth is hidden in spine, further deciphering would net the first few characters). There is no indication his wife was deceased. I searched for another record of Krenle Joseph and found none in the Soufflenheim 10 Year Tables. One declarant was Shmulen Leysser (the scribe spelled his name "Schmullen Leyser") his age was not given, and his occupations are cryptic (hantelst__ [hidden in spine], probably relating to commerce; and 'k??l?her'). He apparently was a nephew of the deceased, though couched in odd terms as the child of the brother and sister of the deceased (by my interpretation). I did a quick search for Shmulen and Leysser in the Soufflenheim 10 Year Tables (through 1832) and turned up

nothing. The second declarant was Michael Daul (no age given). Michael Daul was born 23 September 1773, son of Niclaus Daul and Richarde Wagner. He married Magdalena Burger on 20 Messidor Year 8 (09 July 1800). His signature on his marriage record exactly matches that on the Feisel Halff death record.]

DELE JACOB

13 January 1801 (23 Nivose Year 9) Schirrhoffen Death Record, Page 2/7 (MD)

Deles Jacob, age 36, wife of Jacob Leisser, hantels man von Schirrhoffen [burger, but age not given], daughter of Jacob Behr and Roesnell [?] married people and hantels leuth living in Grutershersheim (Krautergersheim) department of Lower Rhein; witnesses Gomber Kann, age 45, hantels man living in Schirrhoffen, and Leibel Aberham, age 55, hantels man living in Schirrhoffen. Death recorded 23 Nivose Year 9 (13 January 1801).

Schirrhoffen 10 Year Table of Deaths Index:

- Index Entry 1: Jacob, (Delle) wife of Leisser (Jacob).
- Index Entry 2: Leisser, (Dele) born Jacob, wife of Leisser, (Jacob).

MARIANE STILLE

05 June 1803 (16 Prarial Year 11) Schirrhoffen Death Record, Online Page 3/5 (MD)

Mariane Stille, age 51, wife of Schmullen Leiser, hantelsman living in Schirrhoffen (no age given). Death record 16 Prarial Year 11 (5 June 1803).

[Samuel Leiser is the son of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim.]

LEISSER SCHULMEN (Samuel)

18 April 1805 (28 (or 21) Germinal Year 13) Schirrhoffen Death Record, Page 6/7 (MD)

Leisser Schmulen, age 76, born in Schsuflum (?), husband of deceased Beilen Jut, formerly lived in Schirrhoffen; witnesses were Jachob Leisser, son of the deceased, and Joseb Bechel, burger and farmer in Schirrhoffen. Death recorded 28 Germinal Year 13 (the index date is 21 Germinal Year 13).

Schirrhoffen 10 Year Table of Deaths Index (Second Series of 10-year Tables): Index Entry: Leisser, Schumen: 21 Germinal Year 13.

[The deceased's birthplace did not read 'Suflenheim' or 'Suflum', but might have been intended to read 'Suflum' and the beginning 'Sch' was simply not scratched out. The Department appeared to be the same "Nittereinish" (Nieder Rheinisch - Lower Rhine), as it included Schirrhoffen. The deceased wife's apparent surname 'Jut' might possibly have been the scribe's word for 'Jew', and not a name at all.]

LEISSER SCHMUHLEN

18 April 1805 Schirrhoffen Death

Aged 76 years native of Soufflenheim, widower of deceased Beilen Jut here in Schirrhoffen as declared by Jacob Leisser son of the deceased and Joseph Bechel burgher farmer here in Schirrhoffen, both undersigned with me mayor. Signed: Joseph Bechel, Schandel.

CAROLINE GANTZ (Greinel Joseph)

16 December 1808 Haguenau Death Record, Page 28/34, Record 249 (MD)

Caroline Gantz Death Record: Caroline Gantz, age 86, born in MueKensturm(?), residing in Haguenau, died in [] number 233 red quarter Haguenau, widow of Feistel Halff, horse dealer (maquignon) -- (no reference to his place of death). Declarant Samuel Halff, 51, horse dealer residing in Haguenau (no relationship with the deceased stated)

[Caroline Gantz (Greinel Joseph) is the wife of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

CAROLINE GANTZ

16 December 1808 Haguenau Death

In front of the mayor appeared Samuel Halff aged 51 years, and David Katz 26 years old cattle merchant in Haguenau who declared that on the 16 December Caroline Gantz aged 86 years, born in Winklenheim, living in Haguenau, widow of Feist Halff, former cattle merchant in Haguenau, died in house 233 Quartier Neuf in Haguenau, the declarers signed with the mayor. Signed: Samuel Halff, David Katz, Dietrich.

SIMON LIEBSCHUTZ

08 May 1812 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Simon Liebschutz Death Record: Died 08 May 1812 (recorded 11 May 1812) at age 4. Declarant: Samuel Liebschutz, father, age 62. Mother: Shown as " D'Eve Elle' " (significance of odd 'name' unknown).

[Simon Liebschutz is the son of Samuel Liebschutz (Leiser) of Soufflenheim]

ZACHARIAS LANDAUER

29 December 1816 Wintzenheim Death Record (MD)

Death record of Zacharias Landauer, 29 December 1816, age 70, born in Wintzenheim (parents not named), husband of deceased Leiser Hindel.

[Hindel Leiser is the daughter of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim.]

BERETZ [BERE] LEVY (Senior)

02 August 1817 Haguenau Death Record (MD)

Beretz Levy Death Record: In Haguenau, the presumed elder Bere Levy died at age 86 on 02 Aug 1817. His name was shown in that record as 'Beretz' Levy and his deceased wife's as 'Esther'.

[The Schirrhoffen marriage record called Sara's husband 'Bere' Levy, and his father the same -- Bere Levy (and notably, he was a butcher). And the elder Bere's wife was 'Esther' (or similar). Beretz Levy does not appear in the 1808 DJ book, or so I believe, but his son does, going by the name 'Lazare' Levy. In fact, the only place I have seen Sara's husband called 'Bere' is in the Schirrhoffen marriage record; all the Haguenau records call him 'Lazare'. Beretz Levy Senior is the father of Bere Levy, husband of Sara Simon, daughter of Simon Salomon of Soufflenheim.]

SARA CANARD (Sara Simon)

09 January 1823 Haguenau Death Record (MD)

Sara Simon Death Record: Died in Haguenau on 09 Jan 1823: Sara Canard, age 40, born in Schirrhoffen, widow of Levy Lazare.

[Mark Drexler Comments: I have learned a bit more but have now hit the wall pursuing the Simon family. Unless we stumble upon something elsewhere, I am calling this line exhausted. It looks like Sara might have been the last one; I have not found mention of her brothers (yet?), and apparently her parents were deceased by the time of her marriage in Schirrhoffen. No death record found of either of Sara's parents in Schirrhoffen. Maybe they died in Soufflenheim between 1784 and 1792. Maybe they died across the river in exile. I think I searched the Haguenau records well enough that I would have seen her brothers had they been there. If Sara had surviving children, I cannot find the evidence. Sara, judging from several bits of circumstantial evidence, ended up in Haguenau. No hard connections in the Haguenau records, but it seems almost certain that the following represents our Soufflenheim Sara Simon. Remember that her husband's parents were in Haguenau. The whole business of tracing Sara and her branch of Levy was frustrating because certain desired corroborating records don't appear. Oh, well...I think I have a good case.

That Schirrhoffen marriage record called Sara's husband 'Bere' Levy, and his father the same -- Bere Levy (and notably, he was a butcher). And the elder Bere's wife was 'Esther' (or similar). In Haguenau, the presumed elder Bere died at age 86 on 2 Aug 1817 (his name was shown in that record as 'Beretz' Levy and his deceased wife's as 'Esther'). Good enough. Unfortunately, Beretz Levy does not appear in the 1808 DJ book, or so I believe, but his son does, going by the name 'Lazare' Levy. In fact, the only place I have seen Sara's husband called 'Bere' is in the Schirrhoffen marriage record; all the Haguenau records call him 'Lazare'.

The DJ book has 4 sequential entries that appear to represent the family of Sara and Lazare, but there is no husband/wife language there: #500 is Lazare Levy keeping the same name; #501 is Lazare calling his daughter 'Ester Levy', born 1806 in Haguenau; #502 is Sara Simon renaming herself 'Sara Canard'; and #503 is Sara calling her son 'Abraham Canard', born 1799 in Schirrhoffen. OK -- apparently Sara had a son in Schirrhoffen before marrying Bere/Lazare Levy. I did not find a corresponding birth record in Schirrhoffen. I did not find any justification for Sara's chosen new surname 'Canard' -- no such surname in use in those places.

Sara Simon and Lazare Levy had a son named Simon Levy born in Haguenau on 04 Complementary yr 12 (and Lazare was called a butcher therein). That son Simon's death was recorded on 01 August 1806, at age 21 months, and his father Lazare's age was given as 26. I could not find records in either Haguenau or Schirrhoffen for the children Abraham Canard and Ester Levy, not birth, marriage, nor death records. Sara's death was recorded in Haguenau on 09 Jan 1823: Sara Canard, age 40, born in Schirrhoffen, widow of Levy Lazare.

JACQUES LIEBSCHOETZ (Jacob Leiser)

29 July 1823 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Jacques Liebschoetz Death Record: Died 29 July 1823. Jacques Liebschoetz, age 55, born in SUFFLENHEIM, husband of Veronique Baer, son of deceased Jacques Liebschoetz and "Babette". The declarants were David Liebschoetz, age 25, and Samuel Liebschoetz, age 26.

[The death record for Veronique was searched for without success. Jacques Liebschoetz/Leiser is the son of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim.]

BREINEL LANDAUER

10 June 1826 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Breinel Landauer Death Record: Died 10 June 1826, Schirrhoffen: Breinel Landauer, wife of Simon May; age 43 years, one month, 2 days; born in Wintzenheim, resident of Schirrhoffen; house number 00 [!]; father Jean Landauer, merchant, and mother ___elene Liebschutz [no further detail on parents]; first declarant Simon May, age 38, peddler, husband of deceased, second declarant a neighbor Joseph Oppenheimer.

JEANETTE HALFF (Schenel Sanel/Jeanne Hertz)

23 November 1831 Haguenau Death Record, Page 72/92 (MD)

Jeanette Halff (Schenel Sanel/Jeanne Hertz) Death Record: Died 23 November 1831: Jeanette Halff, age 60, born in Gunstett, (parents not listed), wife of Samuel Halff, trafiquant (trader) in Haguenau. Declarant: Ulric Halff, age 31, son of the deceased.

[The name Schoennel Sannel was changed to Jeanne Hertz in 1808. Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

SAMUEL HALFF

12 February 1840 Haguenau Death Record, Page 10/103 (MD)

Samuel Halff Death Record: Died 12 February 1840: Samuel Halff, age 83, brocanteur (second-hand dealer) in Haguenau, widower of Jeanette; born in Sufflenheim. Declarant: Ulric Halff, age 40, brocanteur in Haguenau, son of the deceased.

[Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

SAMUEL WOLFF LIEBSCHUTZ

07 October 1841 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Liebschutz Samuel Wolff Death Record: Died 07 October 1841 in Schirrhoffen. Liebschutz Samuel Wolff, age 1 year 4 months, son of Liebschutz David, age 45, livestock dealer in Schirrhoff, and Sare Weill, age 43. Declarant: David.

[David Liebschoetz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

ULRIC HALFF

09 May 1850 Haguenau Death Record, Page 35/105 (MD)

Ulric Halff Death Record: Died 09 May 1850. Halff, Ulric, indivant (AKA?) Samuel Feistel, age 49, born in Haguenau, residing in Haguenau. Son of deceased Halff, Samuel and deceased Hertz, Jeanne. Husband of Weill(?), Jeanne [AKA] Zippora Nathan, age 49, native of B__willer. Declarants were two neighbors.

[Ulric Halff was named Feistel Samuel at birth in 1801 (DJ Book, Entry 173). His named was changed to Ulric in 1808. Ulric Halff is the son of Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

DAVID LIEBSCHUTZ

26 April 1860 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Death record of David Liebschutz, 26 April 1860, age 63, born in Schirrhoffen, husband of Sara Weill, son of Jacques Liebschutz and Delphine Baer (both deceased). Primary declarant was Rabbi and son-in-law Zacharie Lazard.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

DANIEL LIEBSCHUTZ

23 March 1874 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Daniel Liebschutz Death Record: Died 23 March 1874. Daniel Liebschutz; age 82, handelsmann; widower of Babette Welsch; son of deceased Samuel Liebschutz and deceased Marie Anne Bloch. Declarant: Salmon Gradewohl, son-in-law, age 40.

[Daniel Liebschutz is the son of Samuel Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

SARA WEILL

17 November 1883 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Death record of Sara Weill, 17 Nov 1883, age 94, born in Schirrhoffen, widow of David Liebschutz, daughter of Jonas Weill and Rebecca May. Primary declarant was Leon Weill.

[David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

KAROLINE LIEBSCHUTZ

09 January 1892 Schirrhoffen Death Record (MD)

Death record of Karoline Liebschutz, 09 Jan 1892, age 58, wife of Leon Weill, daughter of David Liebschutz and Weill Sara, both deceased and of Schirrhoffen.

[Leon Weill was the mayor of Schirrhoffen from 1865-1871. David Liebschutz is the son of Jacob Leiser/Liebschutz of Soufflenheim.]

NAME DECLARATION RECORDS

Jews were required to adopt permanent names in 1808. The new names were registered at the Town Hall in books labeled "DJ" (Declarations Juifs), officially titled 'Declarations de prise de nom patronymique des Juifs 1808' (Declarations of Patronymic Naming of Jews 1808). The virtual books labelled 'DJ' are found on the on-line virtual bookshelves with the registers of births, marriages, and deaths. The official designation for the Haguenau DJ book is 5E179. The Schirrhoffen DJ book is 5E450.

The records can also be found in *Recueils des déclarations de prise de noms patronymique des Juifs en 1808* by Pierre Katz: Bas-Rhin (4 volumes 800 pages), new edition, 1999.

Name Change records and commentary contributed by Mark Drexler (MD)

Schirrhoffen Jewish Name Declarations

The 1808 new name registration records in Schirrhoffen are in French. Each entry in the DJ book gave the subject's previous name along with the chosen new surname and the declarant's own forename of choice. They were clearly not stuck with their old given name, and most changed. Also, declarants are often seen to have declared spouses' names (for name and surname) and names of their children, and

occasionally a name of another relative. Each record presumably represented a household. All entries were made on 20-21 October 1808.

Two name-change records in Schirrhoffen involve people who previously resided in Soufflenheim, the brothers Samuel and Jacob Leiser. Their name in the Schirrhoffen records is "Leyser". Both changed their family names to Liebschutz.

SAMUEL LIEBSCHUTZ (Samuel Leiser of Soufflenheim)

20-21 October 1808 Schirrhoffen Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E450, Entry 17 (MD).

Entry 17: Samuel Liebschutz (new name), formerly "Samuel Leyser", wife Eva Bloch, and children Jacques, Leopold, Daniel, and Simon Leibschutz. Schirrhoffen 20-21 October 1808.

[Samuel Liebschutz/Leyser is the son of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim).

JACQUES LIEBSCHUTZ (Jacob Leiser of Soufflenheim)

20-21 October 1808 Schirrhoffen Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E450, Entry 53 (MD)

Entry 53: Jacques Liebschutz (new name), formerly "Leyser Jacques", wife Veronique Bahr, wife's sister Emerence Bahr, children Samuel, David, Barbe, and Esther Liebschutz. Schirrhoffen 20-21 October 1808.

[Jacques Liebschutz/Leiser is the son of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim. His wife Veronique Bahr may have changed her name from Fromet to Veronique.]

Haguenau Jewish Name Declarations

The bulk of the Haguenau renaming episode ran from 10 October through 25 October, then a final 7 entries were recorded on 30 November 1808 (for 658 entries total). The Halff family of entries (172-177) was recorded in the DJ book on 14 October; the Levy-Simon set (501-503) was recorded on 20 October.

The 658 entries in the Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book were scanned looking for minor children born in Soufflenheim. This can be done because in these records a man declares his minor child in a separate entry, stating his own name, his child's names (old and new), and the child's birthdate and birthplace. No references to Soufflenheim were found amongst the birthplaces declared for minor children. The vast majority of the minors had been born in Haguenau. A fair number of the minor children were reported as born in places other than Haguenau. It was a diverse assortment of places, many that seemed surely across the river. Among those that seemed to be in Alsace, Fort-Louis was the most abundant. When the Jewish population abandoned Fort-Louis, many of them clearly went to Haguenau.

The Samuel Halff Family

Samuel Halff, of Soufflenheim, is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim. The DJ book entries, being in sequence (172-177), strongly suggest a household (presumably, given the content of the death and birth records described) headed by Samuel Halff and including his children, his wife, and his widowed mother.

SAMUEL HALFF (of Soufflenheim)

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 172 (MD)

Entry 172: Samuel Halff: Kept his names unchanged. He listed three minor children: Entries 173, 174, 175. 1808 DJ Book.

[Samuel Halff is the son of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

ULRIC HALFF

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 173 (MD)

Entry 173: Feistel (renamed to Ulric) Halff: Born 01 May 1801 in Haguenau. Information provided by his father Samuel Halff. 1808 DJ Book.

[Ulric Halff is the son of Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

URSULE HALFF

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 174 (MD)

Entry 174: Beyle (renamed to Ursule) Halff: Born 30 October 1803 in Haguenau. Information provided by her father Samuel Halff. 1808 DJ Book.

[Ursula Halff is the daughter of Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

ROSE HALFF

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 175 (MD)

Entry 175: Reitz (renamed to Rose) Halff: Born 19 May 1806 in Haguenau. Information provided by her father Samuel Halff. 1808 DJ Book.

[Rose Halff is the daughter of Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

JEANNE HERTZ

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book, Entry 176 (MD)

Entry 176: Schoennel Sannel (renamed to Jeanne Hertz). No relative named. 1808 DJ Book.

[Jeanne Hertz is the wife of Samuel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

CAROLINE GANTZ (Greinel Joseph of Soufflenheim)

14 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 177 (MD)

Entry 177: Greinel Joseph (renamed to Caroline Gantz). No relative named. 1808 DJ Book.

[Caroline Gantz is the wife of Feisel Halff of Soufflenheim.]

The Sara Simon Family

Sara Simon, of Soufflenheim, is the daughter of Simon Salomon of Soufflenheim. The 1808 Jewish Name Declaration Book has four sequential entries: 500, 501, 502, and 503 that appear to represent the family of Sara Simon and Lazare (Bere) Levy, but there is no husband/wife language there.

LAZARE [BERE] LEVY

20 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 500 (MD)

Entry 500: Lazare Levy keeping the same name.

[Lazare (Bere) Levy is the husband of Sara Simon.]

ESTER LEVY

20 October 1808 Haguenau 1808 Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 501 (MD)

Entry 501: Lazare Levy calling his daughter 'Ester Levy', born 1806 in Haguenau.

[Lazare (Bere) Levy is the husband of Sara Simon.]

SARA CANARD (Sara Simon of Soufflenheim)

20 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 502 (MD)

Entry 502: Sara Simon renaming herself 'Sara Canard'.

[Sara Simon is the daughter of Simon Salomon of Soufflenheim]

ABRAHAM CANARD

20 October 1808 Haguenau Jewish Name Declaration Book 5E179, Entry 503 (MD)

Entry 503: Sara Simon calling her son 'Abraham Canard', born 1799 in Schirrhoffen.

[Sara Simon is the daughter of Simon Salomon of Soufflenheim. Apparently, Sara had a son in Schirrhoffen before marrying Bere/Lazare Levy. No corresponding birth record found in Schirrhoffen. No justification found for Sara's chosen new surname 'Canard'. No such surname in use in those places.]

Wintzenheim-Kochersberg Jewish Name Declarations

The 1808 Jewish Name Declaration Book for Wintzenheim-Kochersberg does not appear to have an archive designator number. In the space for 'cote' (e.g., 5E179 or 5E450) there is shown "original en mairie". Apparently, if you wanted to view the original manuscript you would not go to the Archives in Strasbourg but rather to the town hall of the village of Wintzenheim-Kochersberg.

There were 91 name declaration entries in the DJ book in question. The first was entered on 17 October 1808 and the last was entered on 26 October 1808.

This book includes a tabulation of the entries (some of the DJ books I have seen did not have such a tabulation, but most did): Bloch, 4 entries; Blum, 11 entries; Dreyfuss, 1 entry; Gutlib, 1 entry; Kab, 1 entry; Klein, 14 entries; Landauer, 10 entries; Levis, 15 entries; Mey, 1 entry; Meyer, 1 entry; Ross, 1 entry; Schuhler, 2 entries; Ulfman, 1 entry; and Weil, 28 entries.

The Hindel Leiser Family

Hindel Leiser of Soufflenheim is the daughter of Leiser Samuel of Soufflenheim.

The DJ book (1808) in Wintzenheim-Kochersberg showed Hirtzel Landauer change his own name to Zacharias Landauer (entry 24) and declare his three daughters and two sons (entries 25-29): Rosina, Sofia, Karlen, Isac, and Samuel Landauer. There was no indication of any change in the children's names. Judging by other cases I've seen, these were their names at birth and they kept those names.

Hirtzel's declared minor children (as of 1808) had their birthdates given:

Entry 27: Karlen, born 26 April 1794.

Entry 28: Isac, born 20 October 1785.

Entry 29: Samuel, born 30 March 1792.

There were three other Landauer minor-children entries, all indicating Landauer as both former and current surname, and all children of Judith Schuhler:

Entry 82: Joseph (formerly Gossel) Landauer, born 20 June 1793.

Entry 83: Fromet (unchanged) Landauer, born 3 Brumaire Year 9.

Entry 84: Sofia (formerly Solgen?) Landauer, born 26 Thermidor Year 6.

The Triena/Dreinen/Theresia Landauer Family (Presumed daughter of Hindel Leiser)

1808 Wintzenheim-Kochersberg Jewish Name Declaration Book (MD)

Hindel Leiser of Soufflenheim and Hirtzel Landauer had a daughter named Treina Landauer.

Entries 30, 32, and 33 might be Landauer-related, if Triena/Dreinen/Theresia Landauer was part of the Leman Bloch family. Her insertion after Leman Bloch and before Leman Bloch's children suggests she might have been Leman Bloch's wife.

Entry 30: Leman Bloch declaring himself, keeping 'Bloch' and maybe giving himself a new forename that I cannot easily decipher: The first letter might not be 'L', but I'll pretend it is and say I see something like Lescheneaiapti/Lescheneraiepti/Lescherwaiepti. Then again, maybe Leman kept the name 'Leman' (considering he used it in the following records of his children).

Entry 31: Dreinen Landauer changed her own name to Theresia Landauer.

Entry 32: Leman Bloch declaring his minor son Joseph Simon Bloch.

Entry 33: Leman Bloch declaring his minor daughter [messy, cryptic; maybe something like Cysten] Bloch.

The Hertzel Simon/Jeanne Landauer Family

21 October 1808 Schirrhoffen DJ Book; Entry 41 (MD)

Hertzel Simon declares he has taken the family name MAY and forename Jean; his wife Jeanne Landauer; and his children Simon and Isaac May. [The wife's name here is Jeanne, not Eve. So there are only 2 children, suggesting a marriage in the previous few years. Marriage not recorded in Schirrhoffen, back to 1792.]

[Hertzel Simon is the son of Simon Salomon and Hayn Borach]

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS

In 1701 Jews were required to file marriage contracts with notaries or other public officers. The traditional Jewish marriage contract is called a Ketubah. It provides for a money settlement payable to the wife in the event of divorce or the husband's death. As the notaries could not read Hebrew, the marriage contracts were accompanied by a summary in French. Standard civil marriage contracts were filed beginning in 1791.

Soufflenheim Marriage Contracts

Seventeen Jewish marriage contracts in *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace* involve Soufflenheim. Six are duplicate contracts found in other notaries. Of the remaining 11:

Eight are Soufflenheim marriage contracts:

- Leyser Samuel & Beyle Salomon (16 December 1755)
- Feisel Halff & Kronle Joseph (02 June 1758)
- Simon Salomon & Miryam daughter of Baroukh (25 January 1764)
- Simon Salomon & Ghayn Borach (10 August 1773)
- Hirtzel Landauer & Hindel Leyser (10 March 1775)
- Samuel Leiser & Marianne Schiele Bloch (30 November 1781)
- Gumbert Kahn & Zerle Leiser (13 June 1785)
- Jonas Abraham & Elle Feistel (14 December 1789)

Two are from another community, with a person from Soufflenheim assisting:

- Leyser Levy & Sara daughter of deceased Aaron (05 February 1756)
- Jacob Levy & Hindel Daughter of Aaron (24 December 1765).

One is from another community, but “passed” in Soufflenheim:

- Simon son of Rabbi Juda & Elie Weyl (18 April 1780)

All marriage contract abstracts are listed below with the exception of the six duplicate records. Also listed are six French notary records corresponding to six of the abstracts. Five of the French notary records are “Marriage Contract Deposits”, with the ketouba, in Hebrew/Aramaic, attached. Only one record, from the notary at Obernai, summarizes the ketouba in French, also attached.

- **LEYSER SAMUEL & BEYLE DAUGHTER OF SALOMON WORMBSER**

16 December 1755 Obernai 6E38/83 Marriage Contract Summary

In front of me Royal notary of Obernai, appeared in my study personally Leyser Samuel Jew in Soufflenheim widower and new husband here on one side. And Beyle Jew girl daughter of Salomon Wormbser and Ester, both Jews domiciled in Neubrisach, accompanied by Lehemann Jacob Jew in Rosheim her cousin, as bride, on the other side.

In first Leyser Samuel declares that the named Beyle has a contract of a religious ceremony of marriage on the 15th of December in Niedernai in front of the Rabbi of this place, and the contract in Hebrew language has been produced here to me notary as accepted and undersigned. At first a dowry of 300 Gulden has been consigned to the husband and received with the usual condition of another sum for the union itself of 240 gulden, so that Bele brings in a total of 600 Gulden as her own property. She also brings in her clothes and personal objects that will remain her property without any contest. For better assurance of this, Samuel Leyser puts a mortgage on his general property without exception. For best guaranty the present Hebraic contract has been undersigned and this certified especially if they would die this year or the following, this contract would be presented as ratified, confirmed, and obliging both parts, renouncing any revocation of the same, passed in Obernai the 16 December 1755.

In presence of Peter Huber and Dietrich Keller, both burghers here, also Ignatz Simonnaire, lawyer, as witnesses and the notary (two Hebrew signatures)

[Note: A second scan of the same entry follows, perhaps the day of the deposit, not mentioned as such.]

LEYSER SAMUEL & BEYLE DAUGHTER OF SALOMON WORMSER

16 December 1755 Obernai 6E38/83 Marriage Contract Abstract

Obernai Notary. 16 December 1755. The widower Leyser Samuel in Soufflenheim. And Beyle daughter of Salomon Wormser and of Esther in Neuf Brisach. Assisted by Lehmann Jacob in Rosheim. Dowry: 360 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 169 (F). This contract is also found in the Bischheim notary records.

- **FEIST [FEISSEL HALFF]**

02 June 1758 Roeschwoog Notary 6E33/118 Marriage Contract Deposit

On the 2nd June in year 1758 appeared in front of the undersigned notary with the required witnesses Feist Jew in the village of Soufflenheim, who made deposit in my study in this bailiff resort of Haguenau, to include it in our contract of the marriage contract written in Hebrew, passed in Fort Louis du Rhin on the named day month and year, in presence of Etienne Bruel and Christian Schiffmacher burghers witnesses undersigned. Signed: Schiffmacher, Bruel, the royal notary.

OURI "SCHRAGA" "FEISEL" SON OF NAFTALY & KRONLE DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH

02 June 1758 Roeschwoog Notary Marriage Contract Abstract

Roeschwoog Notary. 02 June 1758 (18 Iyar 5518). Passed in Soufflenheim. Ouri "Schraga" "Feisel" son of deceased Naftaly, from Rountzenheim living in Soufflenheim. And Kronle daughter of Joseph son of Samuel. Dowry: 300 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 197 (A).

- **SCHIMEN SALOMON & MARIAM [BAROUKH]**

25 January 1764/19 July 1783 Roeschwoog 6E33 Marriage Contract Deposit

According to the form and content, the Procurer of the King required has signed with us, without prejudice of the rights of the named parties, made in Haguenau on the 19 July 1783. Signed: Barth.

To-day twenty five January in year thousand seven hundred sixty four, in front of the royal notary residing at Fort Louis du Rhin undersigned and of undersigned witnesses named after this, appeared personally Schimen Salomon Jew in Soufflenheim on one side, and the named Mariam his wife,

assisted and authorized by her husband Schimen Salomon, who presented to us and required the deposit of a marriage contract in Hebraic letters, passed between the named Schimen Salomon and Mariam on the 18th of this month, which deposit is made according to the arrest of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, for better authenticity and security of the named contract, interpreted in German language in Fort Louis du Rhin, in front of the notary, on the day month and year as mentioned, in presence of Joseph Beunnat, lawyer, and Laurent Spitz, day laborer in Fort Louis, witnesses undersigned: Spitz, Beunnat, Boucher royal notary.

(Translator's Note: The same contract written and deposited in Fort Louis on the 25th of January 1764 has been registered a second time on 19 July 1783, for some reason that I cannot explain.)

SIMON SON OF SALOMON "ZALMEN" & MIRYAM DAUGHTER OF BAROUKH

25 January 1764 Roeschwoog 6E33/58 Marriage Contract Abstract

Roeschwoog Notary: 25 January 1764 (14 Chevath). Passed in Hagenbach. Simon son of Salomon "Zalmen" in Soufflenheim. And Miryam daughter of Baroukh in Hagenbach. Assisted by El'hanan Mosché in Hagenbach. The husband brings a house into the union. Dowry: 144 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel.

- **SIMON SALOMON & GHAYN BORACH**

10 August 1773 Roeschwoog 6E33/111 Marriage Contract Deposit

Today 10 August 1773 appeared here in Fort Louis du Rhin in presence of two witnesses here under named, Simon Salomon Jew in Soufflenheim on one side and Abraham Drey, Jew in Fort Louis, in name of Ghanyin Borach wife of Simon Salomon and daughter of deceased Borach in his life Jew in Hagenbach and of Alcken, on the other side, these declared that Simon Salomon and Ghayn Borach were married on the 5th of this month of August, and to satisfy the decree of the Sovereign Council of Alsace and pass mortgage they have made a deposit of their marriage contract written in Hebraic letters joined between him Simon Salomon and Ghayn Borach in the hands of the royal notary to be registered among his contracts ; passed in Fort Louis in this office on day named in presence of Claude François Dupré and of Jean Trautmann, lawyers here as witnesses who signed after the record was read and interpreted in German for them. Signed: Abraham Treÿfouss, Dprés, Trautmann, Beunat.

SIMON SON OF SALOMON "ZALMEN" & CHAYÉ DAUGHTER OF BARUCH

10 August 1773 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Marriage Contract Abstract

Roeschwoog Notary. 10 August 1773 (16 Av). Passed in Hagenbach. Simon son of Salomon "Zalmen" in Soufflenheim. And Chayé, daughter of deceased Baruch, in his lifetime in Hagenbach. Assisted by her brother Zevy "Hirsch" son of Barouch. And by Abraham Dreyfuss in Fort Louis. Dowry: 100 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 199 (F).

- **HIRTZEL LANDAUER & HINDEL LEYSER**

10 March 1775 Haguenau Notary 6E16/308 Marriage Contract Deposit

Deposit of a marriage contract between Hirtzel Landauer Jew in Wintzenheim and Hindel Leyser. In front of the Royal Notary near the Sovereign Council in Alsace undersigned appeared the undersigned Hirtzel Landauer Jew in Wintzenheim, Basse Alsace, and Leyser Samuel Jew in Soufflenheim in name of Hindel Leyser his daughter, those have presented to me their marriage contract written in Hebrew, containing thirty-five lines, and asked the mentioned notary to include it in the records of his study. This contract has been certified by the signatures, which request has been accepted. Passed and interpreted in German language to the present in Bischheim on the 10th of March in year 1775, in presence of Louis Klein, lawyer, Jean Pierre Mettler, sergeant, both in this place as required witnesses, undersigned with the notary. Signatures: Hirtzel Landauer, Leyser Samuel, Peter Mettler, witness, Klein, the royal notary.

NAFTALY “HIRTZEL” LANDAUER & HINDEL DAUGHTER OF ELIÉZER “LEISER”

10 March 1775 Haguenau Marriage Contract Abstract

Haguenau Notary. 10 March 1775 (6 Adar II 5535). Passed in Wintzenheim. Naftaly “Hirtzel” Landauer son of deceased Mosché-Isaac in Wintzenheim. And Hindel daughter of Eliézer “Leiser” son of Samuel in Soufflenheim. The husband brings a small house in Wintzenheim into the union. Dowry: 400 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 6 (D). [This contract is also found in the Obernai notary records.]

- **SAMUEL LEISER & MARIANNE SCHIELE BLOCH**

30 November 1781 Roeschwoog 6E33/119 Marriage Contract Deposit

In front of the royal notary resident in the town of Fort Louis du Rhin undersigned appeared Samuel Leiser Jew in Soufflenheim assisted by Leiser Samuel also Jew in Soufflenheim his father on one side and Marian present wife of Samuel Leiser authorized by him and assisted by Schiehle Bloch Jew in Fegersheim his father on the other side, those declared that the named Samuel Leiser and the named Marianne were married the 29th of this month in Soufflenheim and during the celebration a contract of marriage in Hebraic language has been written which they presently have given as deposit into the hands of the notary to satisfy the decree of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, with mortgage, asking the notary to register this record in his office ; passed and interpreted in German language in Fort Louis du Rhin on the named date 30 November 1781 in presence of François Reffé, lawyer and of Xavier Rauber burghers here, witnesses who signed with Samuel Leiser and Marianne Schiehle Bloch, in front of the notary. Signed: Schmulen Jew in Soufflenheim, Rauber, Reffé, Wagatha, notary.

SAMUEL SON OF ELIEZER “LEYSER” & MARIAN DAUGHTER OF “SCHIELE” BLOCH

30 November 1781 Roeschwoog 6E33/80 Marriage Contract Abstract

Roeschwoog Notary. 30 November 1781 (12 Kisslev). Passed in Soufflenheim. Samuel son of Eliezer "Leyser" in Soufflenheim. And Marian daughter of Yehochoua "Schiele" Bloch in Fegersheim. The father of the husband brings a house into the union. Dowry: 850 Gulden. Ketouba: 1275 pounds (livres). Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Aron Fraenckel, Page 201 (I).

- **GUMBERT KAHN & ZERLE LEISER**

13 June 1785 Roeschwoog 6E33/123 Marriage Contract Deposit

Deposit of a marriage contract in Hebraic letters on the 13 June 1785. In Fort Louis du Rhin the undersigned were present : Gumbert Kahn Jew in Schirhoffen, on one side, and Zerle Leiser as present wife of the named Gumbert Kahn, authorized by him, and also by Leiser Samuel Jew in Soufflenheim her father on the other side ; the couple Gumber Kahn and Zerle Leiser declared they were married on the 8th of this month according to the Hebraic law in the village of Soufflenheim ; a marriage contract in Hebraic letters has been written, which they here and now deposit into the hands of the named notary undersigned to satisfy the decree of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, observing the conditions of mortgage of their property mobiliary and immobiliary, present and future, which they both promise. Made and interpreted in German language in Fort Louis du Rhin on the 13 June 1785, in the afternoon in presence of Nicolas Haaser burgher, and François Xavier Furterer, lawyers in this city undersigned with the notary and comparants. Signed: Harter, Haasser, Wagatha, notary.

EFRAYIM "GUMBERT" KAHN & ZERLÉ DAUGHTER OF ELIEZER "LEISER"

13 June 1785 Roeschwoog 6E33/81 Marriage Contract Abstract

Bischheim Notary. 13 June 1785 (30 Sivan). Passed in Soufflenheim. The Efrayim "Gumbert" Kahn widower son of Gedalya in Schirroffen. And Zerlé daughter of Eliezer "Leiser" son of Samuel in Soufflenheim. Dowry: 150 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 202 (I). [This contract is also found in the Bischeim notary records.]

- **JONAS ABRAHAM & ELLA FEISTEL**

14 December 1789 Haguenau 6E16 Marriage Contract Deposit

In front of the royal notary of Haguenau and Sovereign Council of Alsace appeared Jonas Abraham Jew in Soultz sous Forêts, on one side, and Feistel Half Jew in Soufflenheim, father of Ella Feistel on the other side, who produced a contract in Hebraic letters, which they explained to be the marriage contract of Jonas Abraham and Ella Feistel, registered in front of the notary and holding mortgage and required the same that this piece would be registered into the records of the undersigned notary, and undersigned by themselves as well. Passed and interpreted in German language in presence of Jean Baptiste Sarselle and Louis Ritt, in this town, lawyers undersigned by all also those in Hebraic letters, Haguenau 14 December 1789. Signed: Ritt, Sarselle, Ballet royal notary. [The marriage contract was initially registered with the notary in Soultz.]

JONAS SON OF ABRAHAM & ELLE DAUGHTER OF FEISTEL HALFF

14 December 1789 Haguenau 6E16/308 Marriage Contract Abstract

Haguenau Notary. 14 December 1789 (22 Kisslev 5550). Passed in Kuppenheim (Bade). Jonas son of Abraham in Surbourg. And Elle daughter of Feistel Halff son of Naftaly in Soufflenheim. Dowry: 280 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 69 (J).

Additional Marriage Contracts

Three additional marriage contracts also pertain to Soufflenheim. Two mention people from Soufflenheim assisting the bride, and one was passed in Soufflenheim.

- **LEYSER LEVY & SARA DAUGHTER OF DECEASED AARON**

05 February 1756 Obernai 6E30/84 Marriage Contract Summary

In front of the undersigned royal notary of Obernai appeared in my study here Leyser Levy Jew of Niedernai son of deceased Samuel Levy Jew in the same place, as new husband on one side. And Sara Jewin daughter of deceased Aaron former Jew in Valff, assisted by Leyser Jew in Soufflenheim, her cousin, as bride, on the other side.

And the named Leyser Levy declares that Sara bride and him had a contract written in front of the Rabbi who married them, and this contract has been produced in original in front of the notary and signed, has been brought into the union a sum in money of three hundred thirty-six gulden. This sum has been placed by him Leyser Levy for needs of Sara as usual between Jewish husband and wife, presented and accepted as total full property with a supplementary amount of two hundred sixty gulden for the celebration of the marriage, so six hundred gulden total for her personal property, also clothes, as privilege which cannot be contested in any way. For better assurance of this a general mortgage has been placed by him Levy to be used if any need.

The complete declaration has been ratified in form of the law in presence of the undersigned and witnesses Ignatz Simonaire, Johann Michel Daigue. Passed in Obernai 05 February 1756. Signed: Daigue, Peter Huber, Simonaire, Huzinger.

LEYSER LÉVY & SARA DAUGHTER OF DECEASED ARON

05 February 1756 Obernai Notary Marriage Contract Abstract

Obernai Notary. 05 February 1756. Passed the 4th in Niedernai. Leyser Lévy son of deceased Samuel in Niedernai. And Sara daughter of deceased Aron in Valff. Assisted by Leyser in Soufflenheim. Dowry: 336 Gulden. Ketouba: 600 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel, Page 169 (I).

[Niedernai 1784 Jewish Census: Mentions a couple named Leyser Levy and Sara (without children in the household -- any children they had were probably old enough to have left the household.)]

- **JACOB LEVY & HINDEL DAUGHTER OF AARON**

24 December 1765 Haguenau 6E16/307 Marriage Contract

In front of the Royal notary of the royal prefecture of Haguenau registered in the Sovereign Council of Alsace undersigned appeared Jacob Levy Jew son of Borach Levy also Jew and of Rössel Aaron his wife in Surbourg, on one side, and Hindel, Jewish daughter of deceased Aaron in his lifetime a Jew in Rountzenheim and of Soerel his widow assisted by Feissel Halff Jew in Soufflenheim a parent to her, and also authorized by the mentioned Jacob Levy her present husband, on the other side, this couple has made a deposit in the study of the mentioned notary of a contract of marriage in Hebrew characters which is the marriage contract of Jacob Levy and Hindel, and asked the notary to include it in his registers with usual mention of mortgage, and the required witnesses have undersigned the present record after it has been interpreted in German language, passed in Haguenau the 24 December in year 1765 in presence of Michel Elbel, François Xavier Hallez, lawyer, both in this city, undersigned. Signed: Elbel, Hallez, Hatt, royal notary.

JACOB LEVY & HINDEL DAUGHTER OF AARON

24 December 1765 Haguenau 6E16/307 Marriage Contract Abstract

24 December 1765 (6th Taveth 5526). Passed in Haguenau. Jacob Lévy son of Barouch son of Klonimous and of Reis daughter of Aron in Surbourg. To Hindel (Rossel) daughter of the deceased Aron in lifetime of Rountzenheim and of Sorelé. Assisted by her brothers Leizer and Isaac living in Valff and by her relative Feissel Halff from Soufflenheim. The groom's parents give a house but as a counterpart Jacob will have to give 120 florins. If Barouch requests it Jacob will have to find other lodgings without Barouch having to give him any compensation. Dowry: 300 florins. Ketouba: 600 florins. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Aron Fraenckel, Page 45 (M).

[Surbourg 1784 Jewish Census: The family of Jacob Levy and Hindel Aron is mentioned in the Surbourg 1784 census: #6, Jacob Levy, wife Hindel Aron, sons Aron, Baruch, Calmen, Jonas, Sodig. Feissel Halff of Soufflenheim was related to Hindel Aron. There are no families named Feissel or Halff in the Surbourg census.]

- **SIMON LÖB & ELE WEYL**

18 April 1780 Roeschwoog 6E33/118 Marriage Contract Deposit

Deposit of a Jewish marriage contract in Hebrew. Appeared today the 18 April in year 1780 in Fort Louis du Rhin with the undersigned witnesses Simon Löb, Jew in Fort Louis on one side and Ele Weyl wife presently of the named Simon Löb, assisted by him on the other side, who presented a contract passed the 6th of this month in front of the Sovereign Council of Alsace with mortgage attached, deposit of the marriage contract presented today in presence of the undersigned. Passed in

Fort Louis in presence of Nicolas Haaser, Jean Baptiste Rössler, both in Fort Louis, required to this and the royal notary Beunnat.

MENA”HEM-SIMON SON OF RABBI JUDA “LOEB” & ELIE WEYL

18 April 1780 Roeschwoog 6E33/73 Marriage Contract Abstract

Roeschwoog Notary. 18 April 1780 Roch “Hodech Nissan. Passed in Soufflenheim. Mena”hem-Simon son of rabbi Juda “Loeb” from Harchwitz near Prague living in Fort Louis. And the widow Elie Weyl daughter of Kalman from Surbourg. The husband has acquired the right to settle in Fort Louis. Dowry: 400 Gulden including a house and furniture. Ketouba: 400 Gulden. Source: *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, Andre Fraenckel.

CEMETERY RECORDS

Burial records at the Jewish cemetery in Haguenau. A database of burials, searchable by community, is found at *Le cimetière Israélite de Haguenau*, Le judaïsme d'Alsace et de Lorraine.

MIRIAM WIFE OF CHMOUEL (Miriam Bloch wife of Samuel Leiser)

06 June 1803 Haguenau Jewish Cemetery Section 19, Tomb 1522

- Last Name & First Name: Miriam wife of Chmouel
- Sex: Female
- Hebrew Name: Miriam wife of Chmouel [Samuel]
- Date Deceased: 06 June 1803, 16 Sivan 5563
- Place of Residence: SOUFFLENHEIM

Epitath: Miriam, wife of Chmouel of Soufflenheim. Deceased on the 16th Sivan 5563 according the small comput. May her soul be bound to all the living. Amen Séla.

Epitaphe: Miriam épouse de Chmouel de Soufflenheim. Décédée le seize Sivan 5563, selon le petit comput. Que son âme soit liée au faisceau des vivants. Amen Séla

Hebrew: אס נצבה ל תקסג סיון טז נ זופלים שמואל אש מרים



Miriam Wife of Samuel d. 1803

LEISER SAMUEL

11 April 1805 Haguenau Jewish Cemetery Section 14, Tomb 1453

- Last Name & First Name: Eliezer ben Chmouel
- Sex: Male
- Hebrew Name: Eliezer ben Chmouel
- Date Deceased: 11 April 1805, 12 Nissan 5565
- Burial: 11 April 1805, 12 Nissan 5565
- Place of Residence: SOUFFLENHEIM

Epitath: Here rests Leyzer (Lazare) son of Chmouel (Samuel) of Soufflenheim. Deceased and buried the 12th Nissan 5565 according the small comput. May his soul be bound to all the living.

Epitaphe: Ici repose Leyzer fils de Chmouel de Soufflenheim. Décédé et inhumé le douze Nissan 5565, selon le petit comput. Que son âme soit liée au faisceau des vivants.

Hebrew: תנצבה לפק תקסה ניסן יב יום נ"ו זופלים שמאל 'ב ליזר ט פ



Eliezer ben Chmouel d. 1805

CHMOUEL ZEÉV BAR DAVID (Samuel Wolf Liebschitz)

07 October 1841 Haguenau Jewish Cemetery Section 15, Tomb 1515

- Last Name & First Name: Liebschitz Chmouel Zeév
- Sex: Infant
- Hebrew Name: Chmouel Zeév bar David
- Date Deceased: 07 October 1841, 22 Tichri 5602
- Place of Residence: Schirrhoften
- Comment: The date is uncertain due to the similarity of the letters (Kaf?) and (Bet) or 1859/10/20.

Epitaph: Here rests the child Chmouel Zeef, son of David Liebschitz of Schirrhein. Died on Chmini Atzerat 602 (or 620 ?) according to the small comput. May his soul be bound to the living. Died on Thursday October 7th, 1841 (if 602) or Thursday October 20th, 1859 (if 620).

Epitaphe: Ci-git l'enfant Chmouel Zeev fils de David Liebschitz, de Schirrhein. Décédé à Chmini Atzeret 602 (620 ?), selon le petit comput. Que son âme soit liée au faisceau des vivants. Amen. Décédé le jeudi 7 octobre 1841 (si 602) ou le jeudi 20 octobre 1859 (si 620).

Hebrew: א ה"תנצב ל' כ"ב"תר' עצרת שמיני נפטר שיראן ליבשיטץ דוד בר זאב שמואל הילד ט"פ



Chmouel Zeév Bar David d.1841

FAYECH (FEYSSEL) HALFF (Ulric Halff)

09 May 1850 Haguenau Jewish Cemetery Section 13, Tomb 772

- Last Name & First Name: Halff Fayeck.
- Sex: Male.
- Hebrew Name: Fayeck bar Chmouel.
- Date Deceased: 09 May 1850, 27 Iyar 5610
- Place of Residence: Haguenau.

Epitath: Here rests Feyssel son of the Honorable Schmouel Half of here [Haguenau]. Deceased on the 27 Iyar 5610, according the small comput. May his soul be bound to all the living. Amen Séla.

Epitaphe: Ici repose Feyssel fils de l'honorable Schmouel Half d'ici (Haguenau), décédé le 27 iyyar 610 du petit comput. Que son âme soit liée au faisceau des vivants. Amen.

Hebrew: אמנ תנצבהה פק תרי אייר כז נפטר מפה האלף שמואל בר פייסל ט"פ



Fayech bar Chmouel d. 1850

GOETSCH LIEBSCHITZ (Daniel Liebschitz)

23 March 1874 Haguenau Jewish Cemetery Section 15, Tomb 1487

- Last Name and First Name: Liebschitz Goetsch
- Sex: Male
- Hebrew Name: Goetsch ben Chmouel
- Date Deceased: 23 March 1874, 5 Nissan 5634
- Place of Residence: Schirrhoffen

Epitaph: Here rests an honest, upright and God-fearing man who kept up and respected the Shabbat and the feasts. Goetchel son of Chmouel Liebschitz of Shirrhein, died on Monday the 5th of Nissan 634 according to the small comput. May his soul be bound to the living. Died on Monday, March 23rd, 1874.

Epitaphe: Ci-gît un homme intègre, droit et craignant D., qui gardait et respectait le Shabbat et les jours de fêtes. Goetchel fils de Chmouel Liebschitz de Schirrhein, décédé le lundi cinq Nissan 634, selon le petit comput. Que son âme soit liée au faisceau des vivants Décédé le lundi 23 mars 1874.

Hebrew: ק"ל פ' ד' תרל"ג ניסן ה' ב' ביום נפטר שיראן ליבשיטץ שמואל בן געטש ט"ו שבת וכבד שמר אלהים ירא וישר תם איש ה"תנצב



Goetsch ben Chmouel d.1864

CENSUS RECORDS

GENERAL CENSUS OF THE JEWS OF ALSACE, tolerated in the Province of Alsace, to enforce the Regulation Patent Letters dated July 10th, 1784 of His Majesty Louis XVI.

Commune de Soufflenheim Number 142 (Status: 04 December 1784) :

Family	Title		
Family Number 1	Head	SCHMULEN	Leyser
	Wife	SALOMON	Beylen
	Son		Jacob
	Daughter		Zerlen
	Valet	KOSCHEL	Nathan
Family Number 2	Head	HÄLFF	Feisel
	Wife	JOSEPH	Croennel
	Daughter		Hündel
	Daughter		Reitz
	Daughter		Blümel
	Daughter		Rächel
Family Number 3	Head	LEYSER	Schmulen

	Wife	SCHIELLEN	Maria
Family Number 4	Head	SALOMON	Simon
	Wife	BARUCH	Kayen
	Son		Salomon
	Son		Baruch
	Son		Hirtzel
	Daughter		Sara

SCHIRMGELD

All references to Jews in the Soufflenheim town accounts, including the Schirmgeld (community protection), paid by Jews to live in Soufflenheim and elsewhere in Alsace. All accounts searched from the earliest in 1664 until 1685. Accounts from 1674-1679, 1686-1689 and 1700-1708 are missing.

1671: Income paid by three protected residents here: 1 G 5 s

1672: Income by five protected residents paid tax: 2 R 5 s

1673: Income received from protected residents as tax for Community protection (Schirmgeld): 2 R 5 s

1680: Income:

- Paid by two protected residents for the year 1 R each: 2 R
- Paid by three protected citizens here for the year: 1 R 5 s [citizens, not Jews?]

1681: No income from protected residents.

1682: Income received from 2 protected residents here: 2 R

1683 : No income from protected residents.

1684 : No income from protected residents.

1685 : No income from protected residents.

INVENTORIES AND CONTRACTS

The following table lists all Jews mentioned in Soufflenheim inventories and contracts, including those living in other communities: Bischiller, Eschbach, Fort Louis, Gunstett, Haguenau, Mommenheim, Niederroedern, Rountzenheim, Schirrhein, Schirrhoffen, Surbourg, Winckhershain, Wittersheim, and the Ziegelhof. The debt section was searched in all inventories through 1793. Also included are references to places with Jewish names, such as the Judenweg and Judengasse, though no systemic search was conducted.

Year	Name	Community	Record
1707	Salomon	Beinheim	Hans Peter Stiffelmeyer Inventory 03 August 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58 Debt: To Salomon the Jew in Beinheim: 3 Gulden 5s 4 d
1788	Kan	Bischwiller	Agathe Studer 31 October 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Kan, Jewish merchant in Bischwiller: 3 Gulden 8 s
1693	Juden Street	Eschpach	Maria Würtz Sale 15 January 1693 Haguenau 6E16/58 Sold by Maria Würtz assisted by Hans Jacob Schäffter provost in Soufflenheim her husband, to Andres Theuss burgher in Eschpach, and Eva Helmer his wife of one garden of 3 ½ viertel in the village of Eschpach one side the district Velt Garten, second side the common property, and street, up fields, down the common property and Juden Street.
1693	Jäckel	Fort Louis	Hans Friedrich Beller Debt 16 June 1693 Haguenau 6E16/59 Hans Friedrich Beller burgher in Soufflenheim receives loan of money from the hands of Jäckel Jew in Fort Louis and Josell Jew in Soufflenheim.
1707	Josel	Fort Louis	Catharina Ertz Inventory 26 July 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58 Debt: To Josel Jew in Fort Louis: 6 Gulden 5 s

1707	Josel	Fort Louis	<p>Maria Sigler [Sigel] Inventory 29 July 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Josel, Jew in Fort Louis: 64 G</p>
1707	Josel	Fort Louis	<p>Hans Peter Stiffelmeyer Inventory 03 August 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Josel the Jew: 20 Gulden in Fort Louis</p>
1711	Joseph	Fort Louis	<p>Anna Maria Christmann Inventory 04 May 1711 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Joseph the Jew in Fort Louis for rest of money due on sale of oxen: 40 Gulden</p>
1714	Joseph	Fort Louis	<p>Jacob Herckell Inventory 16 October 1714 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Joseph Jew in Fort Louis loan of money: 2 Gulden. And two years interests on the same: 1 Gulden 7 s</p>
1724	Feissel	Fort Louis	<p>Andres Mosser Inventory 30 March 1724 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Feissel Jew in Fort Louis: 16 Gulden</p>
1724	Not Given	Fort Louis	<p>Paul Mosser Inventory 04 April 1724 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Joseph Jew in Fort Louis: 13 Gulden</p>
1727	Isack	Fort Louis	<p>Andres Thomas Debt 23 September 1727 Haguenu 6E16/131</p> <p>Anna Maria Reiffsteck widow in Niederbetschdorf, assisted by Andres Thomas, burgher and potter in Soufflenheim, promises to pay to Isack Jew living in Fort Louis du Rhin, a sum of 150 Gulden on three years and this until end 1728, each Pentecostal day of the year, with 50 Gulden each time, plus 7 gulden 5 schilling interest ; she puts a mortgage on this debt on her house and farm, fields and garden with all dependences attached ; Isack will handle as he likes, use and in free property, in presence of witnesses Adam Schaeffter, provost here.</p>
1729	Salomon Jonas	Fort Louis	<p>Hans Michel Kieffer Sale 01 June 1729 Roeschwoog 6E33</p> <p>Came in front of the notary of Fort Louis: Jean Michel Kieffer merchant, domiciled in this city and Anne Marie Riedinger his wife authorized by him to contract, who both recognized that they have made sale, cession without any trouble or impeachment of any kind to : Salomon Jonas, Jew in Fort Louis and his heirs, of a house in this city, one side Jean Brem, other side Jean Scheen, with all dependences and rights, house which he Jean Michel Kieffer has acquired on the 1st July 1726 for an amount of 424 pounds which sum has</p>

			<p>been paid in totality and liquidity, sum that he now asks from the new acquirer, in front of the notary of Fort Louis du Rhin, in presence of witnesses Philippe Stromberg and Michel Schlegel, both burghers of the place undersigned with Jean Michel Kieffer and Salomon Jonas. Anne Marie Riedinger declared she cannot sign and made her mark on this document.</p>
1729	Simon Piquert	Fort Louis	<p>Jacques Scheffter Acquisition 16 December 1729 Roeschwoog 6E33/81</p> <p>In front of the royal notary of Fort Louis du Rhin in presence of the undernamed witnesses appeared Salomon Piquert Jew in this town who sold for himself and his heirs to Jacob Scheffter master butcher and burgher of this city living in Soufflenheim, here present accepting one house in this city, corner of street d'Orleans and of d'Huxelle, one side Vincent Cress master tailor in this city, other side Isaac Jew also named the red Jew, behind Jean Adam Regnoldt ; with all dependences ; this house he has acquired by auction on the first February 1729, ; the present sale for a sum of 680 pounds, on this the acquirer has paid immediately the sum of 400 pounds, the remaining 280 pounds will be paid next Christmas with interest of 5% ; passed in presence of Jean Claude Cladt member of the magistrate of the city, Joseph Trautmann burgher here, the sale passed on the 16 December 1729. Undersigned: Jacob Sch��ffter, Cladt, Trautmann, Boucher notary.</p> <p>Today 5th of January 1731 appeared Salomon Piquert Jew in Fort Louis du Rhin in front of the notary, recognized he has received from Jacob Scheffter master butcher burgher here the sum of 280 pounds that the last one owed to him by contract; receipt was given in presence of Thomas Heusler and Eloy Parmentier undersigned with Boucher notary. [Salomon Piquert previously translated as Simon Piquert]</p>
1730	Abraham Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>MICHEL ZETTWOCH</p> <p>30 October 1730 Haguenau 6E16/120</p> <p>Sale for 300 Gulden. Appeared in front of the royal notary Abraham Dreyfus Jew in Fort Louis and Joseph Dreyfuss Jew in the same place his father, declared both to have sold to Michel Zettwoch burgher in Soufflenheim for 300 Gulden one house in the village containing 7 R and 1 sch on the village street, one side Mathis Kieffer near the fountain well, other side Adtam May, pays each year to the church five schilling tax, except this in free property, the sum of 300 Gulden has been received and receipt given, one part will be paid on Eastern 1732 and the last on Eastern 1733, undersigned: Abraham Dreyffus Jew in Fort Louis, X Michel Zettwoch, Eggs witness, Sch��ffter provost, Wolff notary.</p>
1730	Joseph Dreyfuss	Fort Louis	<p>MICHEL ZETTWOCH</p> <p>30 October 1730 Haguenau 6E16/120</p> <p>Sale for 300 Gulden. Appeared in front of the royal notary Abraham Dreyfus Jew in Fort Louis and Joseph Dreyfuss Jew in the same place his father, declared both to have sold to Michel Zettwoch burgher in Soufflenheim for 300 Gulden one house in the village containing 7 R and 1 sch on the village street, one side Mathis Kieffer near the fountain well, other side Adtam May, pays each year to the church five schilling tax, except this in free property, the sum of 300 Gulden has been received and receipt given, one part will be paid on Eastern 1732 and the last on Eastern 1733, undersigned: Abraham Dreyffus</p>

			Jew in Fort Louis, X Michel Zettwoch, Eggs witness, Schäffter provost, Wolff notary.
1730	Abraham Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>Michel Zettwoog Land Sale 30 October 1730 Haguenau 6E16/120</p> <p>Abraham Dreyfus Jew in Fort Louis and Joseph Dreyfus, Jew in Fort Louis his father; both acquire land from Michel Zettwoog burgher in Soufflenheim.</p>
1730	Abraham	Fort Louis	<p>Jacob Wendterich Inventory 03 November 1730 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Abraham Jew in Fort Louis, loan of money: 70 Gulden</p>
1733	Abraham Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>Hans Irr Inventory 05 August 1733 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Abraham Dreyfus Jew in Fort Louis. Because of inheritance of the 04 June 1732, a capital of 200 Gulden due.</p> <p>Debt: To the same one [Abraham Dreyfus] the interest on this capital. Debt: To the same [Abraham Dreyfus] for a cow: 18 Gulden.</p>
1734	Abraham Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>Niclaus Träher Inventory 15 April 1734 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Abraham Dreyfus Jew in Fort Louis letter 27 November 1732 on loan of money in Capital: 60 R</p>
1743	Salomon Nathan	Fort Louis	<p>Lienhard Haberkorn Inventory 14 March 1743 Roeschwoog 6E33/60</p> <p>Debt: To Salomon Nathan Jew in Fort Louis, for cereals: 79 Gulden</p>
1743	Abraham Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>Thomas Schaeffer Cession 17 October 1743 Roeschwoog 6E33/88</p> <p>Came here Thomas Schaeffter burgher in Soufflenheim assisted by Jacob Schaeffter also burgher there, on one side, and Abraham Dreyfus Jew of Fort Louis, concerning a sum of money loaned on the 12 October 1742, and the named Thomas Schaeffter has not paid the remaining three hundred forty-one florins, and has been condemned to do so by the justice court of Haguenau on the total capital of seven hundred fifty florins.</p>
1746	Schmeyer	Fort Louis	<p>Catharina Huss Inventory 18 June 1746 Roeschwoog 6E33/60</p> <p>Debt: To Schmeyer Jew in Fort Louis: 36 Gulden sale of a cow</p>
1747	Dreyfus	Fort Louis	<p>Jacob Haasser Inventory 23 February 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61</p>

			Debt: To Dreyfus Jew x in Fort Louis: 280 Gulden and interests
1747	Salomon Becker	Fort Louis	Margaretha Jäck Inventory 06 June 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Salomon Becker, Jew in Fort Louis for leather: 207 Gulden
1747	Abraham Dreÿfus	Fort Louis	Maria Träher Inventory 15 November 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Abraham Dreÿfus Jew there [Fort Louis] also for loan of money: 18 R
1747	Schayen	Fort Louis	Maria Träher Inventory 15 November 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Schayen Jew in Fort Louis for 1 fiertel corn estimated: 6 R
1750	Salomon Natan	Fort Louis	Hans Georg Bildstein Inventory 12 May 1750 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Salomon Natan Jew in Fort Louis: 4 Gulden 4 schilling 6 d
1720	Barach Marcholi	Gunstett	Barach Marcholi Inventory 27 May 1720 Haguenau 6E16/195 Gunstett Inventory Index Deceased Barach Marcholi, former protected resident in Gunstett. He died on 11 March 1720. 1) Rebecca, his wife, represented by Liebmann Levi, Jew of Winckhershain. Schiele Bäss, Jew in Haguenau. Malgen. Rössel. Other details transcribed in inventory.
1720	Rebecca	Gunstett	Barach Marcholi Inventory 27 May 1720 Haguenau 6E16/195 Gunstett Inventory Index Deceased Barach Marcholi, former protected resident in Gunstett. He died on 11 March 1720. 1) Rebecca his wife, represented by Liebmann Levi, Jew of Winckhershain, Schiele Bäss, Jew in Haguenau. Malgen. Rössel. Other details transcribed in inventory.
1668	Lösser	Haguenau	1668 Soufflenheim Town Account Expense: To the Jew Lösser in Haguenau for exchange of 10 thaler money: 3 s 4 d
1699	Not Given	Haguenau	Lorentz Cron Inventory 04 December 1699 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: To the Jew in Haguenau loan of money: 16 G
1704	Meyer	Haguenau	Ottilia Stöckhellreÿsser Inventory 22 April 1704 Roeschwoog 6E33/58 Debt: To Meyer Jew in Haguenau for a horse: 60 Gulden

1707	Aron	Haguenau	<p>Maria Sigler [Sigel] Inventory 29 July 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Aron, Jew of Haguenau: 7 G 5 s</p>
1707	Schielen	Haguenau	<p>Maria Sigler Inventory 29 July 1707 Roeschwoog</p> <p>6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Schielen, Jew of Haguenau: 6 G</p>
1707	Aron	Haguenau	<p>Hans Peter Stiffelmeyer Inventory 03 August 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Aron the Jew in Haguenau: 6 Gulden</p>
1714	Schilen	Haguenau	<p>Jacob Herckell Inventory 16 October 1714 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Schilen Jud in Haguenau, remainder on a letter of loan of money: 25 Gulden</p>
1720	Schiele Bäss	Haguenau	<p>Barach Marcholi Inventory 27 May 1720 Haguenau 6E16/195 Gunstett Inventory Index</p> <p>Deceased Barach Marcholi, former protected resident in Gunstett. He died on 11 March 1720. 1) Rebecca his wife, represented by Liebmann Levi, Jew of Winckhershain. Schiele Bäss, Jew in Haguenau. Malgen. Rössel. Other details transcribed in inventory.</p>
1724	Seligman Abraham	Haguenau	<p>Paul Mosser Inventory 04 April Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To a Jew in Haguenau Seligman Abraham: 20 Gulden</p>
1724	Seeligmann Jud	Haguenau	<p>Paul Mosser Inventory 04 April Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Seeligmann Jud in Haguenau: 18 Gulden</p>
1727	Reims	Haguenau	<p>Andres Thomas Debt 23 September 1727 Haguenau 6E16/131</p> <p>An extract is joined dated 28 September 1727 where Reims, Jew in Haguenau, asks complete payment of this debt contracted by Anna Maria Reiffsteck; decision is given.</p>
1728	David Reins	Haguenau	<p>Michel Kilck Debt 23 September 1728 Haguenau 6E16/131</p> <p>Obligation for 80 Gulden. In front of the notary appeared Michel Kilck, burgher in Soufflenheim, declared that he contracted an obligation in money towards</p>

			<p>David Reins, Jew here in Haguenau, of 80 Gulden in money so that he is now debtor of the sum that Anna Maria Leiber widow of deceased Martin Reiffsteck, former burgher in Betschdorf, has engaged in on the 9 May 1725, confirmed by sentence passed 27 September 1727, and that he Michel Kilck promises to reimburse, setting general mortgage over his property, and first a house in Soufflenheim one side Paul Mosser's heirs, second side Lorentz Daul, pays 5 schillings yearly to the holy Community, except this in all free property. In presence of Joseph Eggs, Andreas Lantz, in Haguenau. Signed: X Michel Kilck, X Anna Maria Leiber, David Reims, Lanz Eggs witnesses, Wolff royal notary.</p>
1730	Hirzel Macholin	Haguenau	<p>Lorentz Widhammer Inventory 03 November 1730 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Hirzel Macholin Jew son in Haguenau 6 Gulden</p>
1732	Hans Rein	Haguenau	<p>Michel Wagner Debt 30 June 1732 Haguenau 6E16/121</p> <p>Receipt given to Hans Rein, Jew in Haguenau, by Michel Wagner burgher in Soufflenheim and Barbara Wolff his wife.</p>
1734	David Rein	Haguenau	<p>Anton Götz Debt 15 December 1734 Haguenau 6E16/121</p> <p>Soufflenheim. Receipt of 24 Gulden. Compares in front of the undersigned notary David Reins Jew in Haguenau declared that he received from the hands of Anthoni Götz burgher in Soufflenheim a sum of 24 Gulden and that he gives here receipt of this to him; record passed in Haguenau the 15th December in year 1734. [Date also translated as 13 Dec 1731]</p>
1734	Jacob	Haguenau	<p>Niclaus Träher Inventory 15 April 1734 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Jacob Jew there for a horse: 15 R</p>
1734	Samuel	Haguenau	<p>Niclaus Träher Inventory 15 April 1734 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Samuel Jew in Haguenau: 10 R 5 s Wheat: 1 measure</p>
1734	Seligman	Haguenau	<p>Niclaus Träher Inventory 15 April 1734 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Seligman Jew in Haguenau for three billets: 18 November 1732, 03 March, and 02 December 1733: 151 R, and for corn, 2 measures of oat: 3 s</p>
1735	Seligmann	Haguenau	<p>Soufflenheim Une cite: Chapter 4: Anxiousness and Military Concerns</p> <p>In 1735, Seligmann the Jew pays 300 florins in the account of repartition of fodder due by Soufflenheim [Seligmann of Haguenau?].</p>

1736	Seligmann	Haguenau	<p>Anna Maria Zwinger Inventory 29 March 1736 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Seligmann Jew in Haguenau: 7 Gulden 5 s</p>
1737	Seligmann Feissel	Haguenau	<p>Joseph Irr Debt 04 May 1737 Haguenau 6E16/122</p> <p>Obligation of 164 Gulden of Joseph Irr, burgher in Soufflenheim, and of his deceased father Hans Irr before him towards Seligmann Feissel, Jew in Haguenau as from earlier documents dated 23 November 1736, 21 July 1732 and 2nd March 1731.</p>
1738	Not Given	Haguenau	<p>Maria Irr Inventory 08 July 1738 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To a Jew in Haguenau: 15 G</p>
1746	Leyser	Haguenau	<p>Dorothea Köhlhoffner Inventory 10 February 1746 Roeschwoog 6E33/60</p> <p>Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau</p>
1746	Lazarus Seeligmann	Haguenau	<p>Martin Mahler Inventory 16 June 1746 Roeschwoog 6E33/60</p> <p>Debt: To Lazarus Seeligmann Jew in Haguenau of money: 12 January 1740: 50 Gulden. More to the same: 15 Gulden 8 schillings 6 d. And in 1742: 34 Gulden. And 31 December 1745: 12 Gulden plus interests.</p>
1747	Aron	Haguenau	<p>Maria Träher Inventory 15 November 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61</p> <p>Debt: To Aron Jew in Haguenau for one fiertel corn estimated interest on 20 R: 4 R</p>
1747	Aron Moog	Haguenau	<p>Maria Träher Inventory 15 November 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61</p> <p>Debt: To Aron Moog Jew in Haguenau for loan of money: 20 R</p>
1750	Leyser	Haguenau	<p>Hans Georg Bildstein Inventory 12 May 1750 Roeschwoog 6E33/61</p> <p>Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau: 7 Gulden</p>
1751	Leyser	Haguenau	<p>Catharina Albrecht Inventory 16 October 1751 Roeschwoog 6E33/61</p> <p>Debt: Due to Leyser Jew in Haguenau in money: 1 Gulden 5 schillings Debt: To the same for sale of a cow: 4 Gulden 1 schilling 8 d</p>

1752	Leyser	Haguenau	Lorentz Mosser Inventory 25 September 1752 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew in Haguenau for sale of horse: 21 Gulden
1759	Leyser	Haguenau	Andres Vögele Inventory 25 April 1759 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew in Haguenau: 14 Gulden
1759	Leyser	Haguenau	Magdalena Vögele Inventory 04 April 1759 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau: 50 Gulden loan of money
1759	Hirtzel	Haguenau	Magdalena Vögele Inventory 04 April 1759 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Hirtzel Jew [Haguenau?]: 70 Gulden
1760	Leyser	Haguenau	Bartholome Mey Inventory 15 January 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau: 60 Gulden due from 1758 loan
1760	Jacob Hirsch	Haguenau	Bartholome Mey Inventory 15 January 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Jacob Hirsch Jew in Haguenau loan of money: 13 Gulden
1762	Hirzel	Haguenau	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Hirzel Jew in Haguenau: interest due: 5 g
1762	Leyser	Haguenau	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau: handwritten loan: 10 g
1762	Leyser	Haguenau	Jacob Müller Inventory 19 February 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Leyser Jew in Haguenau for capital and interests: 35 Gulden
1763	Leyser	Haguenau	Frantz Nuber Inventory, 27 September 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: Towards Leyser Jew in Haguenau for loan of money: 12 Gulden

1763	Hirzel	Haguenau	<p>Carl Daul Inventory 11 October 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64</p> <p>Debt: To Hirzel Jew in Haguenau for loan of money: 30 Gulden</p> <p>Debt: To Hirzel Jew in Haguenau: 33 Gulden</p>
1764	Auschel	Haguenau	<p>Ursula Kelhoffner Inventory 01 December 1764 Roeschwoog 6E33/64</p> <p>Debt: To Auschel Jew in Haguenau: 12 Gulden</p>
1765	Not Given	Haguenau	<p>Dominique Meyer Inventory 28 September 1765 Roeschwoog 6E33/64</p> <p>Debt: To one Jew in Haguenau: 13 Gulden loan of money</p>
1765	Aaron Gintzler	Haguenau	<p>Joseph Daul Inventory 28 September 1765 Roeschwoog 6E33/64</p> <p>Debt: To Aaron Gintzler Jew in Haguenau: 35 Gulden, in money contracted the 28 December 1764</p>
1766	Aaron Abraham	Haguenau	<p>Magdalena Ambos Inventory 14 May 1766 Roeschwoog 6E33/64</p> <p>Debt: To Aaron Abraham Jew in Haguenau: 17 Gulden</p>
1773	David Braunschweig	Haguenau	<p>Catharina Daul Inventory 19 July 1773 Roeschwoog 6E33/65</p> <p>Debt: To David Braunschweig Jew in Haguenau: 13 Gulden</p>
1779	Koschel Moyses	Haguenau	<p>Anna Maria Jäck Inventory 01 August 1779 Roeschwoog 6E33/67</p> <p>Debt: To Koschel Moyses Jew and merchant in Haguenau. Money: 60 Gulden</p>
1782	Benjamin Bernheim	Haguenau	<p>Marie Elisabeth Matter Inventory 24 January Roeschwoog 6E33/67</p> <p>Debt: Towards Benjamin Bernheim Jew in Haguenau. In capital: 240 Gulden. Interest for 4 years: 48 Gulden</p>
1783	Zadoch Moch	Haguenau	<p>Valentin Eisenkirch Inventory 22 February 1783 Roeschwoog 6E33/67</p> <p>Debt: To Zadoch Moch in Haguenau for loan of money: 66 G. And to another Jew here: 36 G.</p>

1783	Joseph	Haguenau	<p>Eva Moser Inventory 09 May 1783 Roeschwoog 6E33/67</p> <p>Debt: Towards Joseph Jew in Haguenau: Capital 93 Gulden. Interest 4 Gulden 6 schillings 6 pfennings.</p>
1785	Benjamin Bernheim	Haguenau	<p>Thomas Papinger Inventory 12 January 1785 Roeschwoog 6E33/68</p> <p>Debt: Towards Benjamin Bernheim [Haguenau]. Obligation dating back to 21 October 1779: 128 Gulden</p>
1787	Koschel Moses	Haguenau	<p>Anna Gutmann Inventory 25 May 1787 Roeschwoog 6E33/68</p> <p>Debt: To Koschel Moses merchant Jew in Haguenau. In capital: 200 Gulden</p>
1788	Nathan Moyses	Haguenau	<p>Michel Burger 13 June 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69</p> <p>Debt: To Nathan Moyses merchant in Haguenau for loan of money: 50 Gulden</p>
1788	Nathan Moses	Haguenau	<p>Agathe Studer 31 October 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69</p> <p>Debt: Towards Nathan Moses Jew in Haguenau loan of money : 24 Gulden</p>
1790	Benjamin Bernheim	Haguenau	<p>Joseph Lehman 30 April 1790 Roeschwoog 6E33/69</p> <p>Debt: To Benjamin Bernheim Jew in Haguenau: 60 G. Interest: 24 G 4 s</p>
1682	Losser	Mommenheim	<p>Simon Schwartz Inventory 15 December 1682 Haguenau 6E16/269</p> <p>One house in the village of Mommenheim, with barn farming place, house and dependences, near the "Lauben" one side Diebolt Breÿssler's heirs, second for part Lorentz Oster, and the common property, behind Hans Winkel's share, and for part Lösser, Jew, in front the common street, down on the place: 30 Gulden.</p>
1787	Meyen Meyer	Niederroedern	<p>Michel Burkard Inventory 23 February 1787 Roeschwoog 6E33/68</p> <p>Debt: Towards Meyen Meyer Jew in Niederroedern. In money: 100 Gulden.</p>
1687	Jackhel	Rountzenheim	<p>Joseph Burckhardt Inventory 02 November 1687 Haguenau 6E16/269</p> <p>Debt: To Jackhel Jew in Rountzenheim: 24G</p>

1734	Hitzell	Rountzenheim	Niclaus Träher Inventory 15 April 1734 Roeschwoog 6E33/59 Debt: To Hitzell Jew in Rountzenheim
1736	Hirzel	Rountzenheim	Anna Maria Zwinger Inventory 29 March 1736 Roeschwoog 6E33/59 Debt: To Hirzel Jew in Rountzenheim: 23 Gulden
1747	Hirzel Half	Rountzenheim	Jacob Haasser Inventory 23 February 1747 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Hirzel Half Jew in Rountzenheim loan of money: ?
1741	Salomon	Schirrhein	Maria Bruckher Inventory 17 January 1741 Roeschwoog 6E33/60 Debt: To Salomon Jew in Schirrhein: 24 Gulden loan of money
1758	Götschel	Schirrhein	Joseph Haass Inventory 19 April 1758 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Götschel Jew in Schirrhein a capital of: 87 Gulden
1762	Borach	Schirrhein	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Borach Jew in Schirrhein: for loan of money: 23 G 5 s
1762	Götschel	Schirrhein	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Götschel Jew in Schirrhein for handwritten loan: 107 G 5 s
1763	Gotschel	Schirrhein	Anton Pfanner Inventory 29 March 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: Towards Goetschel, Jew in Schirrhein: 50 Gulden. Interest: 6 Gulden
1763	Borach	Schirrhein	Anton Pfanner Inventory 29 March 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Borach Jew [Schirrhen?]: 13 Gulden 5 schillings
1763	Borach	Schirrhein	Carl Daul Inventory 11 October 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Borach Jew in Schirrhein for loan of money: 30 Gulden

1766	Gombert	Schirrhein	Barbara Stäblerin Inventory 06 February 1766 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Gombert Jew in Schirrhein for a horse: 10 R
1766	Göschel	Schirrhein	Barbara Stäblerin Inventory 06 February 1766 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Göschel Jew in Schirrhein according to inventory of Salome Metzler in year 1762 15 January: 107 R 5
1766	Goetschel	Schirrhein	Magdalena Ambos Inventory 14 May 1766 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Goetschel Jew in Schirrhein: 4 Gulden
1787	Koschel Weyl	Schirrhein	Anton Studer Inventory 09 February 1787 Roeschwoog 6E33/68 Debt: Towards Koschel Weyl Jew in Schirrhein. No amount named.
1789	Aron	Schirrhein	Johann Georg Zinck 20 February 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Aron merchant Jew in Schirrhein: 3 Gulden
1745	Cain	Schirrhoffen	Maria Stiffelmeyer Inventory 23 April 1745 Roeschwoog 6E33/60 Debt: To Cain Jew in Schirrhoffen, loan in money of: 50 Gulden
1760	Baruch	Schirrhoffen	Bartholome Mey Inventory 15 January 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Baruch Jew in Schirrhoffen, loan of money due also white flour: 27 G
1760	Goetschel Welsch	Schirrhoffen	Peter Brumbach Inventory 26 June 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Goetschel Welsch as guardian of Kaufmanns Jew in Schirrhoffen his heirs: 19 Gulden money
1760	Kaufmanns	Schirrhoffen	Peter Brumbach Inventory 26 June 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Goetschel Welsch as guardian of Kaufmanns Jew in Schirrhoffen his heirs: 19 Gulden money
1761	Borach	Schirrhoffen	Anna Maria Wagner Inventory 18 April 1761 Roeschwoog 6E33/63

			Debt: Towards Borach, Jew in Schirrhofen for a sale of horse rest: 6 Gulden
1762	Borach	Schirrhoffen	Niclaus Nuber Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: Towards Borach Jew in Schirrhofen loan of money: 512 Gulden
1762	Goetschel	Schirrhoffen	Anton Kuhmann Inventory 1762 17 February Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Goetschel Jew in Schirrhofen for loan of money: 5 Gulden 5 s
1762	Borach	Schirrhoffen	Jacob Hassler Inventory 12 May 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Borach Jew in Schirrhofen: 19 Gulden
1764	Borach	Schirrhoffen	Ursula Kelhoffner Inventory 01 December 1764 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Borach Weyl Jew in Schirrhofen for money: 18 Gulden
1768	Borich	Schirrhoffen	Maria Magdalena Brotschy Inventory 09 September 1768 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 To Borich the Jew in Schirrhofen for a sold calf left: 1 G 5 s
1772	Abele	Schirrhoffen	Joseph Harter Inventory 17 March 1772 Roeschwoog 6E33/65 Debt: To Abele Jew in Schirrhofen: 6 Gulden
1773	Borach Weil	Schirrhoffen	Catharina Daul Inventory 19 July 1773 Roeschwoog 6E33/65 Debt: To Borach Weil Jew in Schirrhofen: 33 Gulden
1774	Koschel	Schirrhoffen	Maria Ursula Vögele Inventory 11 January 1774 Roeschwoog 6E33/65 Debt: To Koschel Jew in Schirrhofen: 20 Gulden in money.
1784	Lowel Abraham	Schirrhoffen	Michel Buchmuller Inventory 27 May 1784 Roeschwoog 6E33/68 Debt: Towards Lowel Abraham Jew in Schirrhofen. Money: 12 Gulden capital. Interest: 1 Gulden
1782	Löwel Abraham	Schirrhoffen	Francisca Geiler Inventory 28 October 1782 Roeschwoog 6E33/67

			Debt: To Löwel Abraham Jew in Schirrhoffen. In money on capital of: 42 G
1788	Leibel Abraham	Schirrhoffen	Joseph Lengert Inventory 28 October 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: To Leibel Abraham Jew in Schirrhoffen for money: 6 R
1788	Leibel Abraham	Schirrhoffen	Joseph Lengert 28 October 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: To Leibel Abraham Jew in Schirrhoffen, loan of money, interest: 6 G 3 s
1788	Aaron	Schirrhoffen	Agathe Studer 31 October 1788 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Aaron Jew in Schirrhofen: 2 Gulden 2 s
1789	Aron	Schirrhoffen	Johann Georg Zinck 20 February 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Aron Jew in Schirrhofen: 8 schilling
1789	Götschel	Schirrhoffen	Johann Georg Zinck 20 February 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Götschel Weyl Jew in Schirrhofen: 16 Gulden 5 s
1789	Sussel	Schirrhoffen	Johann Georg Zinck 20 February 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Sussel Jew in Schirrhofen: 6 Gulden
1789	Leyser	Schirrhoffen	Johann Georg Zinck 20 February 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Leyser Jew in Schirrhofen: 2 Gulden 5 schillings
1790	Aron	Schirrhoffen	Margaretha Lehmann 30 April 1790 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards Aron Jew in Schirrhofen: 5 Gulden
1793	Koschel	Schirrhoffen	Hans Michel Papinger 13 January 1793 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: Towards the Jew in Schirrhofen for supplies: 7 Gulden 4 s 3 d Debt: Towards Koschel Jew (rest) for sale of a cow: 9 Gulden
1801	Jacques Leiser	Schirrhoffen	Laurent Kieffer Senior 08 February 1801 Roeschwoog 7E44/18

			Obligation in Soufflenheim for 160 francs. Laurent Kieffer Senior husband of Marguerite Renck, towards Jacques Leiser [formerly of Soufflenheim], merchant in Schirhoffen. Sale of cereals the 28 Pluviose year 9 by Antoine Renck, guardian of Barbe Kieffer.
1681	Löbel	Soufflenheim	Odilia [Wife of Lorentz Schächter] Inventory 15 April 1681 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: To Löbel the Jew who has furnished 2 1/2 sester of salt: 3 R 5 s
1681	Not Given	Soufflenheim	Odilia [Wife of Lorentz Schächter] Inventory 15 April 1681 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: The garden still owes to the Jew who has made a loan of money to buy dresses to the daughter: 6 R
1682	Götschel	Soufflenheim	Simon Schwartz Inventory 15 December 1682 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: To Götschel, Jew in Soufflenheim: 1 G 5 s
1682	Hirtzel	Soufflenheim	Simon Schwartz Inventory 15 December 1682 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: To Hirtzel, Jew in Soufflenheim: 3 G 3
1685	Jösel	Soufflenheim	Jacob Walter & Margaretha Sale 25 September 1685 Haguenau 6E16/311 Sale for 40 Gulden. Jacob Walter, burgher here in Soufflenheim and Margaretha his wife, sale to Josel, Jew here in Soufflenheim, and Jüdel his wife, of one small house in Soufflenheim one side near Philips Kieffer, second side Hans Siegel's heirs, down and in front the common property street, pays yearly 10 gulden capital to the church, except this in all free property.
1691	Jösel	Soufflenheim	Hans Thomen Inventory 01 August 1691 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: Due to Josel Jew in Soufflenheim: 12 Gulden
1691	Not Given	Soufflenheim	Friedrich Kalckbrenner Inventory 17 March 1691 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: To the Jew here: 1 G 4 s
1691	Jösel	Soufflenheim	Hans Ertz Inventory 29 October 1691 Haguenau 6E16/269 Debt: Due to Jösel, Jew here, for a sold cow: 22 1/2 G
1693	Jösel	Soufflenheim	Hans Friedrich Beller Debt 16 June 1693 Haguenau 6E16/59

			<p>Appeared in front of us royal notary Hans Friederich Beller burgher in Soufflenheim declared that he became indebted for a pair of oxen of a sum of 45 Gulden to Jäckhel, Jew in Fort Louis and Josell Jew in Soufflenheim, promises to repay this sum next Christmas 1693, which has been agreed by the present persons and witnesses Johann Albrecht Alberthal and Johann Paul Wolff, undersigned 16 June 1693. Signed: Bernauer, notary.</p>
1693	Jösel	Soufflenheim	<p>Andreas Goetz Inventory 08 February 1693 Roeschwoog 6E16/269</p> <p>Debt: To Jösel, Jew here: 1 G 5 s</p>
1694	Jösel	Soufflenheim	<p>Soufflenheim Une cite Chapter 3: Communal Accounts</p> <p>In 1694 the commune pays to Jösel, the Jew, 24 florins and 5 sous interest.</p>
1696	Not Given	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Leffler Inventory 10 February 1696 Haguenau 6E16/269</p> <p>Debt: To the Jew [Soufflenheim?]: 2 s</p>
1699	Josel	Soufflenheim	<p>Michel Thoma Inventory 01 December 1699 Haguenau 6E16/269</p> <p>Debt: To the Jew Josel: 8 G</p>
1699	Josel	Soufflenheim	<p>Catharina Rothgerber Inventory 02 December 1699 Haguenau 6E16/269</p> <p>Debt: To Josel the Jew: 12 G</p>
1701	Joseph	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Jacob Kieffer Inventory 15 June 1701 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Joseph the Jew: 2 G 8 s</p>
1701	Josell	Soufflenheim	<p>Wendling Götz Inventory 16 June 1701 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Josell the Jew here: 2 Gulden 5 s 9 d. Debt: To the same one [Josell the Jew here]: 9 s</p>
1704	Joseph	Soufflenheim	<p>Ottilia Stöckhellreÿsser Inventory 22 April 1704 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: To Joseph Jew here: 57 Gulden</p>
1707	Jösel	Soufflenheim	<p>Maria Sigler Inventory 29 July 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>One house with yard and dependence in the village of Soufflenheim, first and second side the common street, in front the road, on the back Jösel the Jew, has been estimated: 100 Gulden. NB: The present house and dependencies</p>

			has been given on auction to the widower [Mathis Kieffer] and his present wife, Maria Irr.
1707	Joseph	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Philipps Kieffer Inventory 13 January 1707 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>One house, yard, and dependences, one side and the other the common land of Soufflenheim, on the Common street, near Joseph the Jew, and behind the common land, estimated only in the construction, as the widow owns the piece of land and soil.</p>
1711	Hirtzel	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Jacob Becker Inventory 03 May 1711 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: Due to Hirtzel the Jew: 1 G 6 d</p>
1711	Joseph	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Jacob Becker Inventory 03 May 1711 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Debt: By Joseph the Jew: 6 G 5 s. Has been asked for payment.</p>
1711	Schiehler	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Jacob Becker Inventory 03 May 1711 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>District near Geissmatten, Properties Upper Part of Bartel Georg, and down Martz Untz: One and 1/2 viertzel and a third viertzel, one side Catharina daughter, second side Georg Irren's heirs, upper part is Schiehler, Jew here, down is an ending. Page 148 of land record. To Mathis.</p>
1724	Hirtzel	Soufflenheim	<p>Barbara Kieffer & Hans Georg Metteweg Inventory 05 April 1724 Roeschwoog 6E33/58</p> <p>Fields: District Im Gefäll, Section Unten Uff Den Betschdorfer Weeg (On the Path to Betschdorf): 1 acre 2 1/2 field and 4 feet. One side is Hirtzel, Jew, the other side the forest, above is Hans Seyler, down is the forest. To Antoni and Otillia.</p>
1729	Hirtzel Jew Heirs	Soufflenheim	<p>Hans Georg Fridmann 20 May 1729 Haguenau 6E16/119</p> <p>Sale for 32 Gulden. Appeared Hans Georg Fridmann and Dominic Harter, both in Soufflenheim declare that they sold for themselves and their heirs to Hans Georg Bildstein burgher and shoe mender there, one small garden containing one half viertzel and 11 ruethen, 12 shoes, one side the common property, in front Hirtzel Jew his heirs in all free property for 32 Gulden, value of Strasbourg, paid in liquidity, receipt given, in presence of the undersigned. Signed: Dominic Harter, X Hans Georg Bildstein, Jacob Scheffter provost, Eggs witness, Wolff notary.</p>
1738	Martin	Soufflenheim	<p>Maria Irr Inventory 08 July 1738 Roeschwoog 6E33/59</p> <p>Debt: To Martin, Jew here: 1 G</p>

1739	Seligmann	Soufflenheim	Hans Pfefferkorn Inventory 06 March 1739 Roeschwoog 6E33/59 Debt: To Seligmann and Leyser, Jews here for rest of oxen sold: 46 Gulden
1739	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Hans Pfefferkorn Inventory 06 March 1739 Roeschwoog 6E33/59 Debt: To Seligmann and Leyser, Jews here for rest of oxen sold: 46 Gulden
1746	Salomon	Soufflenheim	Anna Maria Gut Inventory 03 February 1746 Roeschwoog 6E33/60 Debt: To Salomon Jew here for sale of a horse: 56 Gulden
1750	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Adam Müller Inventory 13 May 1750 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Leyser Jew here. Loan of money: 18 Gulden 7 schilling 6 d. Plus: 3 Gulden. Plus: 13 Gulden. Plus, for a calf: 7 Gulden. Plus: 12 Gulden and two years interests.
1750	Feistle	Soufflenheim	Feistle Soufflenheim Deposition 02 June 1750 Roeschwoog Notary Index 6E33 184/1 A-M [Feistle Halff?] Index double checked: date correct, number 39 in bundle 6E33/94. Not found in bundle. The entire bundle was checked in case the day or month is wrong and nothing was found. When searching for Feistle in bundle 6E33/94, the following record was found: One widow Feyle in Hatten on the 6th of June?
1751	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Maria Anna Wendrich Inventory, 15 February 1751 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew here for sale of cow and of iron: 21 Gulden
1751	Martin	Soufflenheim	Maria Salchner Inventory 27 May 1751 Roeschwoog 6E33/61 Debt: To Martin Jew, loan of money [Soufflenheim?]: 4 Gulden
1757	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Ursula Rinck Inventory 02 September 1757 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew here: 6 Gulden
1757	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Michel Mäy Inventory 02 September 1757 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew here for sale of iron: 1 Gulden 7 schillings 6 d

1757	Leyser Schmuhlen	Soufflenheim	Jacob Daul Inventory 13 August 1757 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Schmuhlen Jew here for sale of iron and nails: 4 G 8 s
1758	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Hans Georg Götz Inventory 13 April 1758 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew here for two loans of money a total of: 28 G 5 s
1758	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Ottilia Träher Inventory 15 April 1758 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: Due to Leyser Jew here in money: 24 Gulden
1758	Martin	Soufflenheim	Joseph Wilhelm Inventory 21 April 1758 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Martin, Jew of this place, for loan of money: 6 R
1760	Leyser Schmuhlen	Soufflenheim	Peter Brumbach Inventory 26 June 1760 Roeschwoog 6E33/62 Debt: To Leyser Schmuhlen owner of Feissel Halff loan of money. Written 21 January 1759: 9 Gulden. Interest: 1 Gulden 5 s. Plus, two measures of white flour: 1 Gulden 9 s.
1761	Feissel	Soufflenheim	Anna Maria Wagner Inventory 18 April 1761 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: Towards Feissel Jew here: 7 Gulden
1761	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Joseph Halter Inventory 16 September 1761 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: Towards Leyser Jew here loan of money: 1 Gulden 5 schillings
1762	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Leyser, Jew here, for corn: 3 G
1762	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Hans Zinger Inventory 18 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Leyser Jew here for capital and interests: 24 Gulden
1762	Martin	Soufflenheim	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63

			Debt: To Martin, Jew here, for a pair of oxen he has sold him and still promised to pay: 18 Gulden
1762	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Jacob Hassler Inventory 12 May 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Leyser Jew here for loan of money: 2 Gulden 1 schilling
1763	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Anton Pfanner Inventory, 29 March 1763 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: To Leyser Jew here: 6 Gulden
1770	Leyser	Soufflenheim	Anna Maria Billy Inventory 28 September 1770 Roeschwoog 6E33/65 Debt: To Leyser Jew in Soufflenheim: 3 Gulden in money
1774	Feissel Halff	Soufflenheim	Philipp Kieffer & Anna Maria Hummel Marriage Contract 27 January 1774 Haguenau 6E16/76 In name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Amen. Be known to everybody that in front of the royal notary appeared today in Soufflenheim the honorable Philipp Kieffer widower of deceased Maria Anna Heusler, as husband, and the honorable young maid Anna Maria Hummel daughter of honorable Anton Hummel burgher here and of Barbara Messner his deceased wife, assisted by Joseph Messner burgher and scribe here, and have decided of the following marriage contract in presence and consent of the present to this: First, the couple intends to have an official ceremony of marriage here, in the catholic church. Second, as to what concerns a house here in Soufflenheim, on the road to Haguenau, one side Bernhard Essen, the other side Antoni Jäckh junior, up the road to Haguenau and down Feissel Halff Jew and for part Anton Jäck, it will be inherited by the husband at time of death of the wife for the estimate ; in case the husband dies before the wife, the same house goes to the wife for the estimate. On the same house the bride will have a right before inheritance of a personal sum of 160 Gulden. Third the father of bride gives her into the union a young bull and a cow, also 22 Gulden. Fourth, what both during their union will earn by good economy will be declared common and shared as usual between them as two shares for the husband and one for the bride. Passed in Soufflenheim and undersigned 27th January 1774. Signed: Philipp Kieffer, X Anna Maria Hummel, X Antoni Hummel, X Joseph Messner, Joseph Messner, Jacob Mössner, Antoni Messner, Johannes Mockers witness, Kieffer provost.
1779	Simon Sallmann	Soufflenheim	Joseph Köhlhoffner & Margaretha Roth Marriage Contract 06 November 1779 Roeschwoog 6E33/115 Joseph Kehlhoffner, son of honorable Michel Kehlhoffner burgher and farmer here and of Maria Anna Sensenbrenner his wife, and Margaretha Roth, daughter of Johannes Roth burgher and shoe mender here and of Veronica Meder his wife. The husband brings to his bride the half of his house in Soufflenheim and that the second half will go to her for the estimate after his death, so for an amount of hundred gulden. This house in Soufflenheim is in der Götz Eck named, one side Frantz Hecht, other side the common street, up is Dominic Götz, down Simon Sallmann. In case the bride would die before her

			<p>husband, the half of the house would be given to the husband for the estimate of one hundred gulden. In Soufflenheim the 6th November in year 1779.</p> <p>Signed: X Joseph Kehlhoffner, X Margaretha Roth, Michel Kehlhofter, X Maria Anna Sensenbrenner, Johannes Roth, X Veronica Meter, Jacob Daul, Johannes Mockers, Kieffer, provost.</p>
1782	Leiser	Soufflenheim	<p>1782 Church Account, Income on Pfennig Zins Tax</p> <p>Same paid Johann Georg Stattner before him Jacob Bruder on his farming place one side Leiser, Jew, and for part Frantz Eck, other side near Anton Stucker as on page 269a: 7 s</p>
1784	Feissel [Half]	Soufflenheim	<p>Andre Eisen & Maria Anna Schwartz Marriage Contract 23 January 1784 Roeschwoog 6E33/122</p> <p>House: One side Philipp Kieffer, other side: Michel Vögele. [Front] on the road to Haguenau, behind Feissel, Jew.</p>
1788	Seormann Gleitz [Jew?]	Soufflenheim	<p>Peter Zinger & Margaretha Wass Marriage Contract 19 April 1788 Haguenau 6E16/48</p> <p>Peter Zinger, burgher and farmer here, son of deceased Wendel Zinger, in his lifetime a burgher and farmer here and of Maria Anna Willhelm his wife, assisted by his brother Jacob Zinger, as new husband, on one side, and Margaretha Wass [Wahl?], daughter of honorable Peter Wass, living here and of Maria Anna Heppel, on the other side. The bride's mother promises to her daughter in presence of her cousin Johannes Urich burgher and farmer here, to each of the couple a half of a small house in all property, along with dependences and garden, in the village of Soufflenheim one side Peter Drechsler, other side Michael Buchmuller, behind Seormann Gleitz [Jew?], in front the common street, in all free property. The mother's bride will keep a right to live in this house and in what will be built her life long, and will have the right to firewood and cooking place 19 April 1788. Signed: Peter Zinger, x Margaretha Wass, Maria Anna Heppel x, Jacob Zinger, Johannes Kirchdörffer, Johannes Mockers, witness, Kieffer, provost.</p>
1790	Leyser	Soufflenheim	<p>Elisabeth Meyer 15 May 1790 Roeschwoog 6E33/69</p> <p>Debt: Towards Leyser Jew in Soufflenheim for meat: 1 Gulden 3 s 9 d</p>
1809	rue des Juifs	Soufflenheim	<p>Joseph Kieffer & Barbara Burger Marriage Contract 04 November 1809 Roeschwoog 7E44/38</p> <p>Marriage contract in front of Pareth, notary in Bischwiller of Joseph Kieffer potter in Soufflenheim son of the deceased Joseph Kieffer, in his lifetime a potter in Soufflenheim and of Catherine Noel his widow here, present, and Barbara Burger daughter of the deceased Joseph Burger inn landlord in Soufflenheim and of Catharina Moser his widow. The bride assisted by Michel Burgard, joiner in Soufflenheim and guardian. Request concerning sister Elisabeth Kieffer, aged 18 years, whose guardian is Georg Hördt potter in Soufflenheim concerning her right reserved on the house in Soufflenheim, rue des Juifs, one side the widow of Joseph Voegelé, the other side Joseph Siegfrid, Michel Goetz upper side, down is Philipp Kieffer and Joseph Munsch,</p>

			also Anton Siegfried for a part Witnesses are : Elisabeth Kieffer, Michel Burgart, Georg Hörth, Friedrich Meder and Valentin Feygel.
1762	Nachmann	Surbourg	Salome Metzler Inventory 19 January 1762 Roeschwoog 6E33/63 Debt: To Nachmann Jew in Surbourg for a pair of oxen he sold for him: 144 g
1766	Männel	Surbourg	Barbara Stäblerin Inventory 06 February 1766 Roeschwoog 6E33/64 Debt: One pair of oxen estimated 60 R left to the widower for this amount and paid only partly to Männel, Jew in Surbourg, so that one part of the amount is paid 33 R and the rest to pay is now: 27 R
1720	Liebmann Levi	Winckhershain	Barach Marcholi Inventory (Gunstett) 27 May 1720 Haguenau 6E16/195 Inventory Index Deceased Barach Marcholi, former protected resident in Gunstett. He died on 11 March 1720. Rebecca his wife, represented by Liebmann Levi, Jew of Winckhershain. Schiele Bäss, Jew in Haguenau. Malgen. Rössel. Other details transcribed in inventory.
1707	Jewish Community	Wittersheim	Diebold Kieffer Tax 11 February 1707 Haguenau 6E16/17 Wittersheim: Taxes paid by the Jewish community there in presence of the mayor of the place and several members of the community; among them: Diebold Kieffer signs.
1789	Koschel Moyses	Ziegelhof, the	Maria Anna Sensenbrenner 15 July 1789 Roeschwoog 6E33/69 Debt: To Koschel Moyses Jew of the Ziegelhof, for loan of money: 20 gulden

CHURCH ACCOUNTS

1753 CHURCH ACCOUNT

Received as Pfenning Zins Land Tax:

From Hirtz Jew's heirs and Christian Elchinger before him Simon Mössner on their farm house, each for a half : 7 s 6 d

1753 CHURCH ACCOUNT

Income Money Pfenning Zins:

Same Michel Zettwoch before him Joseph Jud on his farm house : 5 s

BOOKS

The earliest mention of Jews in Soufflenheim, circa the end of the 15th century, are found on pages 80 and 135 of the book *Histoire des Juifs D'Alsace*, by Elie Scheid, Publisher Librairie Armand Durlacher, 83 bis rue Lafayette, Paris, 1887, French, 424 pages. Online at Europeana Collections.

History of the Jews of Alsace

Part One : Chapter VIII

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The Jews were in this very precarious position when, towards the end of the year 1476, the Swiss Confederates passed through Alsace on their way to France. On their journey in the Haut-Rhin, they pillaged the Jews of Mulhouse, Colmar, Kaysersberg; they even killed a few (1).

In 1477, on their return from Nancy, the same confederates sacked part of the Bas-Rhin. The Jews especially were once again the main focus of this horde of savages. The most mistreated were those of Sélestadt (2).

Also, for fear, on the one hand, of being still tormented by the Swiss, because of the Jews; on the other hand, taking advantage of this excuse to get rid of the latter, Ammerschweiller, Rosheim, Obernai, Sélestadt, Colmar, Mulhouse and Kaysersberg no longer allowed the Jews to return to their walls (3).

(1) Memmerbuch, Niedernai.

(2) Strobel , y at. *gesch.*, t. III, p. 403.

(3) Arch, du Bas-Rhin, C. 78.

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In order not to be caught off guard, the cities held, the same year, a conference in Colmar, and made the commitment not to accept any more Israelites.

They took refuge, while waiting, in a few villages in the diocese of the Bishop of Strasbourg (1); a good part went to Châtenois and Scherwiller. The Jews addressed themselves to all the great personages who, without distinction, promised to intercede for them.

The Elector Palatine Philip wrote, in fact, to the towns in order to succeed in diverting them from their design. They refused by mutual agreement, claiming that they had been forced by the Confederates to expel the Jews (2). The Swiss, on the contrary, replied to the Alsatian authorities that they knew nothing about it and that they were in no way opposed to the taking back of the Jews.

At the head of the coalition was Colmar. Also, Frédéric Ritter, in the name of the Count Palatine, thinking that the day when this city would give way, the others would follow its example, he addressed to her, to make her reconsider her decision (3).

(1) Arch, de Strasb., L., 174, n . 1 7

(2) Arch, du Bas-Rhin. Fonds de la préfectur de Haguenau.

(3) Arch. de Colmar GG. - Plus loin, n 2 4 .

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Colmar, Rosheim, Bischoffsheim and Dachstein then resumed. Obernai persisted despite everything. And when, in 1479, Albert, bishop of Strasbourg, drove the Jews from his diocese, and they were, despite himself, received in Niedernai, Obernai, like the closest neighbor, still kept its doors closed to them (1).

Selestadt, for fear of being forced to accept it, begged Frederick to allow him to do without. The latter finally consented to it, giving him the requested privilege, dated Graetz, in 1479 (2). However, two households were admitted there a few years later, as well as in Kayserberg (3).

Already in 1490, Selestadt wanted to drive them out again. It was only thanks to Henri de Fleckenstein, grand bailiff at Haguenau, that they were able to stay (4). These towns, however, continued to correspond with each other, to find the best way to get rid of it.

Munster did even better. She ordered its inhabitants to liquidate all the debts they had contracted with the Jews, and not to do any more, under penalty of being driven from the city and the Valley (5).

The Israelites, for their part, did not waste their time and petitioned constantly so that they could return to the places they had inhabited before the Confederates arrived in Alsace.

(1) Arch, de Strasb., L. 174, 17.

(2) Aich, de Seiest GG. — Plus loin, n° 25.

(3) Arch, du Bas-Phin, C., 78.

(4) Arch, du Bas Rhin, G., 78.

(5) Arch, de Munster, FF., 81.

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Finally, in 1497, Maximilian I interceded for them with the harshest of all these cities, Obernai (1), who then accepted two households from Bischoffsheim, soon followed by several others.

For the moment, the Jews naturally believed themselves to be out of danger and had no idea of the steps that the towns kept taking, in secret, to succeed in driving them out.

Obernai was the most obstinate and did not cease to genuflect with all those who had influence on the emperor. The latter, tired of hearing the same complaints over and over, granted him, on March 21, 1507, the desired privilege (2):

“We, Maximilian, etc., have granted to the bourguemaistre and council of Obernai, to no longer need in the future to tolerate in her bosom any Jews, and we promise them, for us and our successors in the Holy Empire, that they will never be forced to receive in any way. In witness whereof we affix on the present the royal seal. Given in Strasbourg, March 21, 1507, in the 22nd year of the empire and the 17th year of our reign of Hungary.”

(1) Arch. d'Obernai, B. B. 9. — Plus loin, n° 26

(2) Arch. d'Obernai, A. A. 25

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Munster, who no longer had any Jews either within its walls or in its surroundings, but fearing that it would one day be obliged to receive them, had taken advantage of the same opportunity to have its freedoms confirmed again by Maximilian, who had acceded to his wishes by sending him from Constance the privilege requested in the terms of that of Obernai, under the date of March 21, 1507 (1).

- Turckheim did not manage to get rid of the Israelites who were in his bosom, six in number: Gotschel, Aron, Todorus, Judah, Nathe and Raphael (2).
- Like those we have just cited, the Jews of Kayersberg and Mulhouse had gradually found a place to settle, some still in Oberbergheim, others, for the most part, in the seigneurie of Ensisheim. Oberbergheim, who held the lead by number, had in his midst the Rabbi of all these Jews, Rabbi David (3).
- The others from the locality were: Meyger, David, Costmann, Elias, Jackelin, Meyerlé, Jacob, Isaac, Hess, Schmohel, Isaac, Nathan, Abraham, Low, Lazarus and Isaac.
- Ensisheim had one by the name of Lazarus.
- Régisheim had: Jeckelin, Ruband, Jacob, Meyger, Jacob, Fiadenzan, Michel, Hirtz and 'Haym.

(1) Arch. de Munster, A. A. 1. - Plus loin, n° 27.

(2) Arch. du Bas-Rhin, C. 78.

(3) Archiv, de Colmar, G. G.

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- Isenheim contained: 'Haym.
- In Battenheim there was: Todorus.
- In Rixheim: David, Raphaël.
- In Münchhausen: Jackelin.
- In Habsheim: David, Matis, Hirtz.
- In Pfstadt: Jackelin.
- In Morschwihr: Joseph. Michel, Michel.

- In Wintzenheim: Babel, Mennlé, Meyger.
- In Kiienlzheim: Costman, Raphaël, Abraham, Aron.
- In Ammerschwihr: Mossé.
- In Orschwihr: Hirtz.

Other families even rose a little more and spread in Switzerland or on its direct borders in the following villages:

- In Mussich: Seligman, Gerstel.
- In Krotzingen: Joslin, Abraham.
- In Sultzberg: Isaïas, Isaac, Liepmann.
- To Wolfenwyler: Marx, Lemann.
- In Newershausen: Beniamin, 'Haym.
- To Brutbach: 'Haym.
- In Twingen ob Waldhut: Simon, Simon, Abraham, Matis and Schmahel.

Apart from all these Jews scattered in the places we have just named, there were still sixty families scattered around the prefecture of Haguenau (1).

The main villages that had given them asylum were:

(1) Arch, du Bas-Rhin, G. 78.

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Riedseltz, Soultz, Surbourg, Hatten, Bühl, Betschdorf, Eschbach, Sessenheim, **SOUFFLENHEIM**, Runtzenheim, Herrlisheim, Schveighausen, Wittersheim, Batzendorf, Bruinath, Wingersheim, Waidenheim, Ettendorf, Bouxwiller, etc., etc., either in the prefecture, either in the county of Hanau, or on the lands of the nobility of Lower Alsace.

[End of Chapter 8]

History of the Jews of Alsace

Part Two : Chapter 1

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About sixty families were spread across the prefecture of Haguenau.

The barony of Pleckenstein had also allowed some Jews to settle in Soultz, Trimbach, Riedseitz, Oberbronn, Niederbronn, Gundershoffen, Mertzwiller, Uhrwiller, Lembach, etc.

Finally, Wissembourg and Lauterbourg had also taken pity on them and had, in turn, taken back some of those whose ancestors these towns had persecuted, and along the Rhine, the Israelites were still established in Sessenheim, Runtzenheim, **SOUFFLENHEIM** , etc.

By recapitulating all the Jews who, in 1689, were spread over the territory of Alsace, we find them to the number of 587 families (1).

All these Jews were, it goes without saying, treated in various ways. The lords, as well as their cities, acting according to their good will or their greed, had begun to take special taxes, and for the rights of protection and for exemptions from drudgery.

(1) J.-F. Fischer. *De statu Judaeorum*, p. 94.

APPENDICES

18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace

The Marriage Contracts of Wissenbourg in the 18th Century

18TH CENTURY JEWISH MARRIAGE CONTRACTS IN ALSACE

Les Contrats de mariage Juifs du 18ème en Alsace, by Andre Aron Fraenckel, Strasbourg, 1997, Edition du Cedrat. Le judaïsme d'Alsace et de Lorraine.

Abstracts of all Alsatian Jewish marriage contracts from 1701-1791, over 5,000 total, are found in the book *18th Century Jewish Marriage Contracts in Alsace*, by Andre Aron Fraencke. Seventeen records pertain to Soufflenheim.

Andre Fraenckel writes:

“This book presents a set of more than 5,000 marriage contracts concerning the Jews of Alsace and covering most of the 18th century. The first date is 1702, the last of 1791. These two dates are the extreme poles of our research: On the one hand, on 21.1.1701, a judgment of Louis XIV ordered that the minutes of the marriage contracts of the Jews of Alsace passed before their rabbis be deposited 15 days later with notaries or other public officers. On the other hand, in 1791 the Jews participate in the common law and from that moment there are few contracts of marriage filed before a notary. Because of the royal judgment of 1701, we today have the extraordinary opportunity to be able to follow the Jewish families in Alsace throughout the 18th century, through the thousands of marriage contracts, scattered in the

registers of the notaries of the 18th century and stored in the repositories of archives of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin and the territory of Belfort. We have consulted hundreds of notaries with the idea to group all of their contracts in the same bundle. After 1800, notaries recorded marriage contracts written in French, whereas in the 18th century most were found in the original Hebrew.

The notaries of the time were obviously not reading Hebrew; The repository text of these often specifies that "Such day, such Jew and the Jewish one have come to deposit what they say is their marriage contract written in Hebrew language." Rare are the notaries who demanded a full translation of the Act, but some of them recorded a summary of it in German or French; This is the case of most of the contracts from the notariats of Obernai and Landser.

We don't know the exact circumstances in which the decision of Louis XIV was enacted, but we can imagine them quite easily if we consider some basic data of the Hebrew law:

According to Jewish law, the woman is not heir to her husband; in case of death of the husband - possessions pass to his children, or in the absence of descendants, his ascendants or collateral. To ensure the future of married women, Hebrew law provides that in case of divorce or death of the husband, the wife will be entitled to a dower (1) secured by an official act, the Ketubah. In practice, in countries "Ashkenazi", the dower was made up of the "increased by one-third" contributions to the woman by the husband (2): so a 1000 guilders dowry given to the bride was a dower of 1500 guilders. In common parlance, the word Ketubah means both the dower and the Act which guarantees this. The Ketubah represents a claim on the property of the husband and the wife is recognized as the first creditor up to the amount provided for in her Ketubah.

The Jews of Alsace had internal autonomy, in particular with regard to the marriage law, and the Ketubah could be opposed to any creditor of the husband, Jewish or non-Jewish. Before the order of 1701, a Jewish debtor could declare to his creditors that all his property was mortgaged by the Ketubah to his wife.

One can then imagine such a debtor having written a new Ketouba where the dower promised to the wife would appear as much more important than originally intended! It is undoubtedly to avoid this that the administration of Louis XIV had demanded that the marriage contracts of the Jews of Alsace be deposited with the notary.

So, these are the Jews of Alsace who, little by little, take the habit of filing their marriage deeds by notary; However, for the first years, from 1701 to 1720, we have only found 3 registered contracts, then 51 for the next period, from 1720 to 1730. After 1730, the number increases tremendously, no doubt as a result of a call to order from the authorities or, perhaps because unregistered Ketoubas resulted in injury to a widow or a divorcee. It must be added that, between 1701 and 1791, the number of Jews in Alsace grew from 3,000-3,500 to about 20,000.

We have used the word Ketouba although this term is not entirely accurate; According to the custom of the Rhineland Jewish communities known as the Choum Takanoth (Speyer, Worms, Mainz), all Ketoubas read in public should include the same amount: 1200 florins for a girl, 600 guilders a widow or a divorcee. The given reason is extremely interesting: "Kedey chelo levayech mi cheeyn lo" (to not shame him who has nothing). Of course, it had to be another act to report on the actual situation and, in particular, the respective contributions of the spouses: these are the Tenaim, literally "conditions", whose purpose is the claim of the wife on the property of the husband as well as other conditions specific to each family, sort of an addendum to the official Ketubah.

The Tena'im richonim (3) were established at the time of the conclusion of the agreement between the families, at the time of the engagement, specifying the respective contributions, including the place and date of marriage and fine (Knass breakdown).

The Tena'im a'haronim (4) were established at the time of marriage, most often taking the conditions of the Tena'im richonim and attesting that the amounts were paid. A few exceptions, the Tena'im recorded and retained by the notary are a Tena'im a'haronim.

The rabbis or scribes that wrote those contracts had models; Therefore, all have an identical structure.

Thus:

Mazal tov ytsma 'h vey'a' aleh kegan ratov 'ad lema' lah ("That good luck germinates and grows as a Green Garden").

Conditions between the parties at the time of the 'Hupa between... Moïse Bloch, son of Alexander of Wintzenheim in Haute-Alsace, on behalf of his son Goetschel on the one hand, and Mordekhay nicknamed Siessel, son of Yo'hanan Legme, and daughter Gittel of Wintzenheim also. Goetschel married Gittel and the latter received the wedding ring. Moïse Bloch brings to his son a quarter of his house, but the donation is effective only after the death of the said Moses and his wife Keple. Goetschel Bloch will not sell, rent or Exchange its share of House during the life of his parents.

Parents are committed to bequeath 100 reichsthalers after their death; In addition, Moïse Bloch brings a place in the synagogue, to the right of the Ark of the Covenant.

Jeckel, brother of Coetschel, is committed to give the 'Halitsa (5) free in case of need and the father undertakes that the minor son give the commitment of 'Halitsa when they arrive at their majority.

Siessel, father of Gittel, brings 1000 reichsthalers (1500 guilders), or 200 in cash, an obligation of 400 reichsthalers to be paid in a year and a claim of 400 reichsthalers on Jacob chops at Oberbergheim of which Siessel vouches.

An obligation of 400 reichsthalers to be paid in a year and a claim of 400 reichsthalers on Jacob chops at Oberbergheim of which Siessel vouches.

It is expected that his daughter will have a share of the inheritance [in Talmudic law, girls do not inherit in the presence of boys]. In addition, Siessel is committed to giving free living and cover for three years. From this moment the couple will live in love and affection, without hiding anything from one to the other, without removing or closing anything; they will manage together at equal rights.

If Goetschel behaved towards his wife in an unbearable way for her ... Ketubah : 1500 reichsthalers [although the Ketubah read publicly surrendered only 800 reichsthalers]. The wife shall will also take priority of her wedding ring, her clothes and gifts.

Made in Wintzenheim, Wednesday 13 Kisslev 5505, 18.11.1744, recorded 3. 12.1744.

Notes: 1) Dower: Right of the surviving spouse on the property of her husband. 2) Formulation usual in the Talmud which means here that the amount brought in dowry by the bride corresponds to two thirds of the one she expected to reach in the case of divorce or death of her husband. 3) Tena'im richonim, "First conditions": contract engagement. 4) Tena'im a'haronim, "conditions". 5) ' Halitsa: Ceremony whereby a widow without children is clear links of the levirate and becomes free to marry any other than his brother-in-law."

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS OF WISSENBURG IN THE 18TH CENTURY

The Marriage Contracts of Wissenbourg in the 18th Century, Max Warschawski, Le judaïsme d'Alsace et de Lorraine.

The following excerpts from *The Marriage Contracts of Wissenbourg in the 18th Century* by Grand Rabbi Max Warschawski relate directly to marriage contracts in Soufflenheim. Wissenbourg is just 18 miles north of Soufflenheim, and both were in the jurisdiction of the rabbi with authority over lower Alsace, who sat in Haguenau. The language, structure and contents of the contracts would have been similar in both communities.

“The marriage contract followed the nuptial ceremony. The marriage contract (Tenaim A'haronim) was a notarial Act, written by a Rabbi or, failing a Rabbi, by a letter (officiat or other). Signed by the spouses, their parents and two witnesses without any relationship to the two families, these contracts were valuable, because they had an indisputable legal value. Twenty-nine marriage contracts from the 1700's were studied. The people in the contracts were essentially from the communities around Wissenbourg located either in Alsace, or in the part of the Palatinate that was then part of Alsace. The contracts deposited with the notaries of Wissenbourg have been drawn up for Jews domiciled within the jurisdiction of these notariats and married in the communities of this same region.

Fifteen contracts among those of Wissenbourg contain commitment for one of the parties, to obtain the right of residence: ('Hezkath Yishuv). This term, in the Middle Ages, applied to a rule instituted by Jewish communities. To prevent commercial competition and to protect families tolerated in a locality against the authorities of guardianship (city, lord, bishop), who could have admitted, for a fee, other Jews, to the detriment of the first, the leaders of the communities had instituted the 'Hezkath Yishuv, right of residence. Any Jew wishing to settle in a community had, beforehand, to obtain the agreement of his co-religionists by means of certain taxes and by committing to participate in the common taxes. In our contracts, it is not a question of this Community right, but of the obligation of the Jews to ask the civil authorities for permission to stay in the locality before founding a home. Depending on the time and place, this authorization was more or less difficult to obtain because the number of tolerated families was limited. It often took the death of a head of the family for a new couple to be allowed to settle in the locality. From 1751, the regulations, still more draconian, sought to prevent the installation in Alsace of new Jewish families coming from abroad. That's why the Hezkath Yishuv was precious and often expensive. In our contracts, obtaining the right of residence is, in general, left to the husband or his family who undertake to obtain it at their exclusive expense. There are only two contracts in which the bride's family undertakes to obtain this right of residence. Eleven contracts mention the right of residence in Wissenbourg. Three contracts mention the right of residence in Riedseltz. One contract states the right of residence in Lembach. The fourteen remaining contracts do not mention this right of residence, either because the fiancé already owns it or because there is no problem in obtaining it.

In eleven contracts there are apartments or houses. With two exceptions, it is the husband to bring the housing for the couple. This dwelling is sometimes a whole house given by the parents of the fiancé or the fiancée, more often a half-house that the parents give to their son. In several contracts, the father of the fiancé agrees to give the couple an apartment in his house for a given time, or to participate in the

rent of an apartment for a variable duration of 3, 5, or 8 years (three contracts). We note that only two contracts, which refer to housing, concern localities other than Wissembourg. All the others concern Wissembourg itself and among them, seven are contracts of the Dreyfus family.

It used to be the practice for parents or parents-in-law of a young couple to provide food for their children during the early stages of marriage until their situation is stabilized. This is called Mezonoth (food). This commitment is also included in seven of the contracts.

There are finally some cases in which the contract ensures a situation to the fiancé. It is usually a business association with his father, but limited association only a few years. The marriage contract will stipulate these provisions and will fix the terms and conditions. Of the twenty-nine contracts, therefore, there are only five which provide for a commercial association. They all concern Jews living in Wissembourg.

The central part of marriage contracts concerns cash contributions by both spouses: dowry or donation (Nadan, Nedounya). In the Wissembourg contracts, the financial clauses obviously occupy the essential place. It must not be forgotten that according to Jewish law, women cannot inherit from their husbands. In the event of the death of the latter, his property belongs to his children and, in the absence of direct descendants, to his family. The Talmudic tradition has therefore provided for the future of the woman, the modalities of Ketuba, namely: the dower (Mohar), guaranteed by the law and those of the dowry (Nedounya), that the husband doubles by the counter-dot (Tossefeth). The material details contained in the contracts, concern especially the case of rupture of the union by the death of one of the spouses or by the divorce. In the contracts, the dowry brought by the husband always appears first, followed by that of the wife.

- Dowry of the husband: When it is the father of the fiancé who appears in the contract, he brings for his son a cash sum or an acknowledgment of debt. When the fiancé engages himself, there are never any figures expressed. He brings "kol asher lo", all he has, without any detail.
- Dowry of the wife: There is no contract that does not include a dowry of the wife, endowed with a variable amount of course. Payment was either immediate or staggered. It sometimes happens that the dowry is supplemented by a sum paid at the birth of the first or first two children. A single contract states that the widowed wife brings the furniture from her first marriage.
- Amount of dowries: This amount is very variable. The promised sum is sometimes divided into two parts. A first sum returned on the spot, the rest to pay in a period of six months to three years. In two contracts, the dowry is guaranteed by the sons born of a first marriage of the woman.

Some of the Wissembourg contracts concerned wealthy families. This explains why these contracts were registered with the notaries while the more modest families were satisfied with the document signed before the rabbi or the scribe of the communit