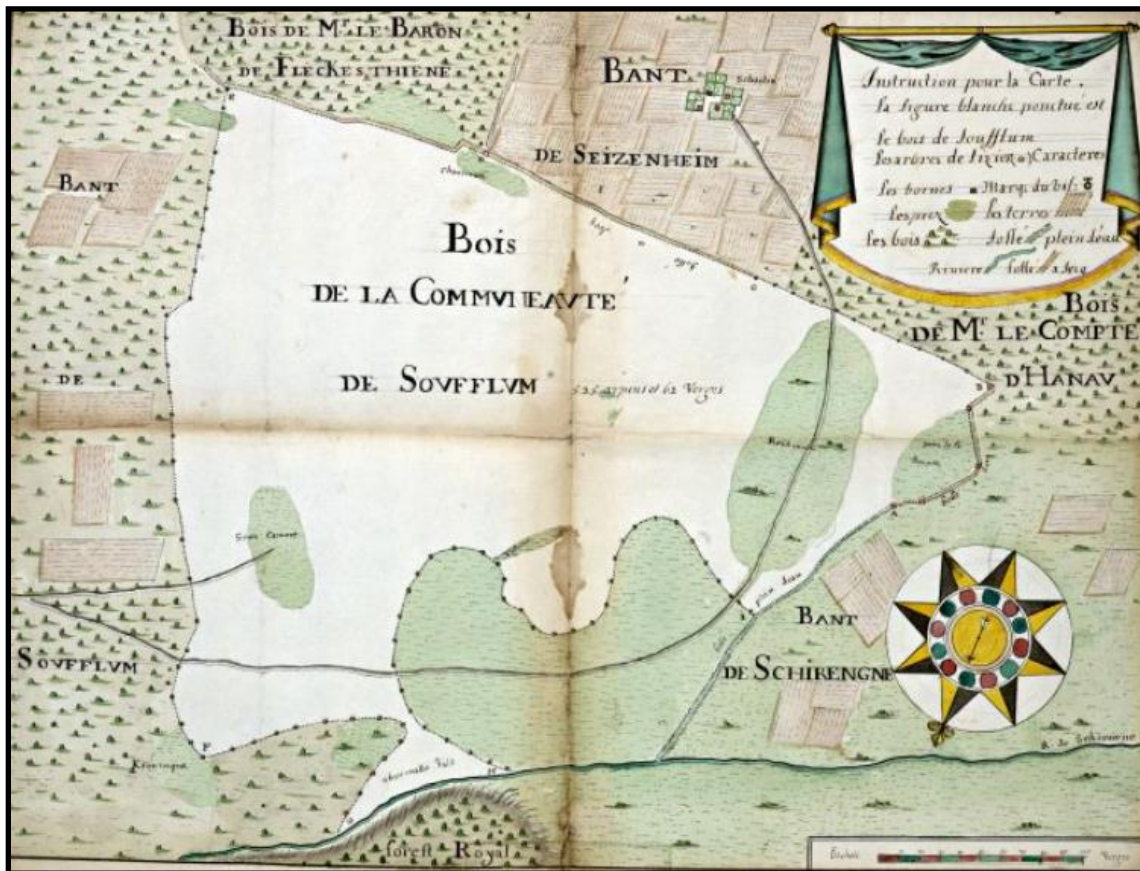


SOUFFLENHEIM MAPS

Robert Wideen : 2020

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History
www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com

Soufflenheim is found on maps of Alsace from the 16th Century onwards, spelled variously as Suuelheim, Sufeheim, Sufelheim, Sufenheim, Seffelesheim, Sefeltsheim, Saffeltzheim, Seffeltheim and Sufflenheim. The earliest map of Soufflenheim, part of the land registry, was created in 1838 and updated in 1887.



Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land, 1696, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin E 1407 (6d)

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MAPS

Internet

- Mapcarta: <https://mapcarta.com/18293850>
- Geoportail: <https://www.geoportail.gouv.fr/plan/67472/soufflenheim>
- Google Earth: <https://www.google.com/earth/>

Cadastre

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

Atlases

- History of Alsace in Brief, Georges Brun: <http://www.crdp-strasbourg.fr/data/lcr/histoire-en-bref/>
- Historic Atlas of Alsace: <http://www.atlas.historique.alsace.uha.fr/fr/>
- Atlas of Medieval Towns, François J. Himly: <http://www.atlas.historique.alsace.uha.fr/fr/>

Local Maps

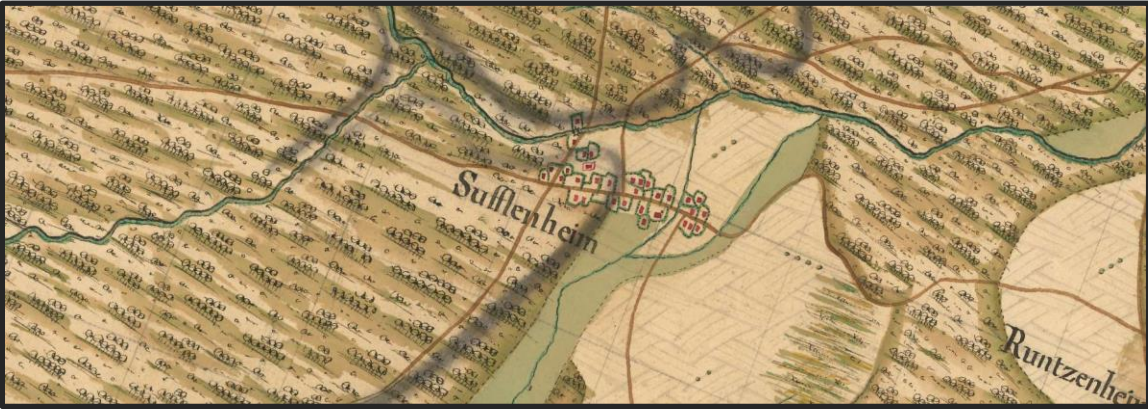
- 1696:** *Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land*, 1696, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin E 1407 (6d). Card number: S5 / 77. Generic title: Soufflenheim forest and surrounding agricultural land (1/4 100). Document type: Isolated. Mapped Information: Forests. Type of card: Handwritten card. Techniques: Indian ink nib, Color ink nib, Color wash. Languages: French. Dimensions (H. / W. In cm): 38 / 49.5. Scale: Graph. Unit of measure: Yard. Legends: Color code, List of symbols. Other handwritten mentions: No handwritten addition after the creation of the card. Mentions on the back: In black ink: "Soufflum handed over on October 24, 1696". Observations: Cartouche top right, taking the form of an open curtain, green, edged with golden fringes. It contains an "Instruction for the map", ie the legend. Below: multicolored compass rose, north is indicated downwards. Green and red "Eschele", inserted in a small frame, under the compass rose. 10 yards = 0.85 cm. Simple frame. The "Wood of the community of Soufflum" is left in white (colorless). It is delimited by "boundaries" (small red squares), "lazier trees" (small

brown circles) and dotted lines. Inside, its surface area is indicated (cursive writing). The legend is quite complete (markers, "lazier trees", meadows, ditch filled with water, dry ditch, streams ...). To the north, the border of the "Forest Royal" is marked by dark hatching: representation of a terrace or a fence? Colors: shades of green, brown, gray, red, black. There are traces of pencil, going back to the creation of the plan. Plan with the same invoice as the other plans in bundles E1407 (6) and (7). Comments: The date given is the one that can be read on the back of the plan: "Soufflum given on October 24, 1696". Traces of expertise.

[According to the German text of "Soufflenheim Une Cite", and an independent source, "In the Franconian-influenced language area, this 'heim' has become an 'um'" Hence the spelling "Soufflum," and thus the map, came from regions to the north of Soufflenheim, like Palatinate Germany]

- 1838:** *Soufflenheim Cadestre*, 1838: The earliest surviving village land registry. Found at the archives of Bas-Rhin, P Series: Public Finances: Subseries 3 P: Cadastre. To locate the Soufflenheim cadastre in 3 P 96: Place: > Alsace > Bas-Rhin > Haguenau (District) > Bischwiller (Canton) > Soufflenheim. Periods: 1815-1870; 1871-1918 (German annexation); 1919-1945; After 1945.
- 1884:** *Soufflenheim*, Ordnance Survey Map 3599: Sufflenheim, Circa 1884. Description: Sufflenheim. [Recorded Circa 1883]. Scale 1:25000. [Berlin]: [Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme]. Deutsche Fotothek: http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/71057176/df_dk_0010001_7113_1884
- 1885:** *Sufflenheim, Allemagne: Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme (Sufflenheim, Germany: Land recording)*. 1:25 000. Published by the cartographic Division of the Royal Prussian Regional Government. Lithograph by F. Werner. Edition 1882-1887 lifted from 1880-1885. Berlin: Chamber of the Royal Prussian Country. General Notes: National recording 1883, Published 1885, Recorded since 1850 by the Royal General Staff of Prussia, Published 1868-1878 by the Royal Ministry of Commerce and Trade, since 1878 by the Royal Prussian Government.
- 1887:** *Uebersichtsplan der Gemarkung Sufflenheim, Kreis Hagenau (General Plan of Soufflenheim, District of Hagenau)*. The 1887 Soufflenheim land registry based on the land registry established in 1838. BNU Description: Uebersichtsplan der Gemarkung Sufflenheim, Kreis Hagenau, 1:10 000 [Strassburg], [1887]. Cartographie imprimée 1887. 1 assembled plan, in color; 68 x 52 cm. General Note: Cadastre established in 1838, revised in 1887. See The Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine: Description of the place and country / hrsg. from the Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Alsace-Lorraine. Second part: Statistical information. Strasbourg: Heitz, 1901.- P. 60ss.
- 1895:** Soufflenheim, 1895, From the book *Soufflenheim: Terre de Potiers, Memoire de vies*, by the Office de Tourisme de Soufflenheim, Published by Carre Blanc, Strasbourg, 1998, p.13
- 1902:** *Sufflenheim*. 1:25 000 Berlin: Plankammer der Königl. Preussischen Landes-Aufnahme, Published 1902. General Note: Edition partially updated between 1889 and 1902. Lifted between 1880 and 1885.
- 1914:** *Topographische Karte, 3599, Sufflenheim*. 1:25000 (Topographic Map, 3599 Sufflenheim) Cartographer of the topographical survey: Prusse/Landesaufnahme, 1914. Published 1914. Subject: Germany 1871-1945, Topographical Maps of Alsace-Lorraine 1871-1918. Soufflenheim (Bas-Rhin). Note: The overall title is incorrect. Note edition: Prepared by the Preussische Landesaufnahme in 1883.

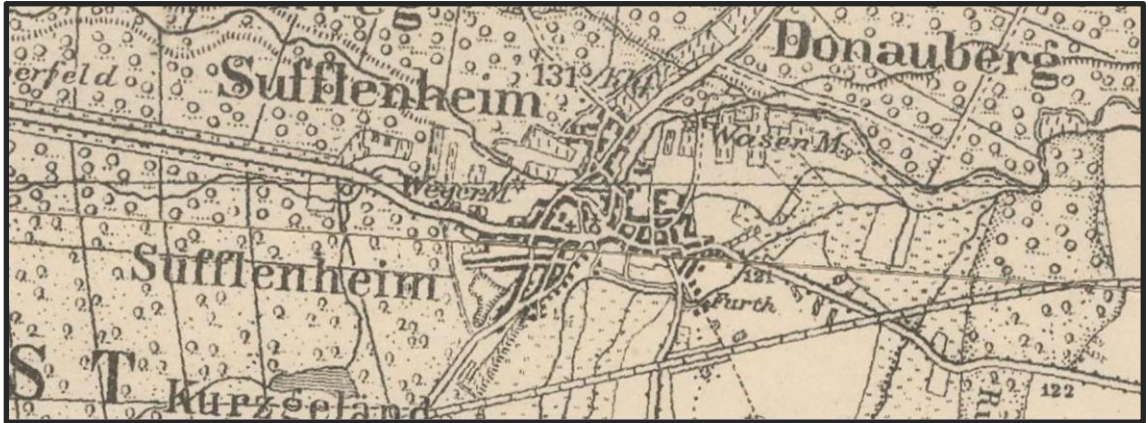
Soufflenheim in Various Regional Maps



Soufflenheim 1731, Lower and Upper Alsace, Arcanum.com: <https://www.arcanum.com/>

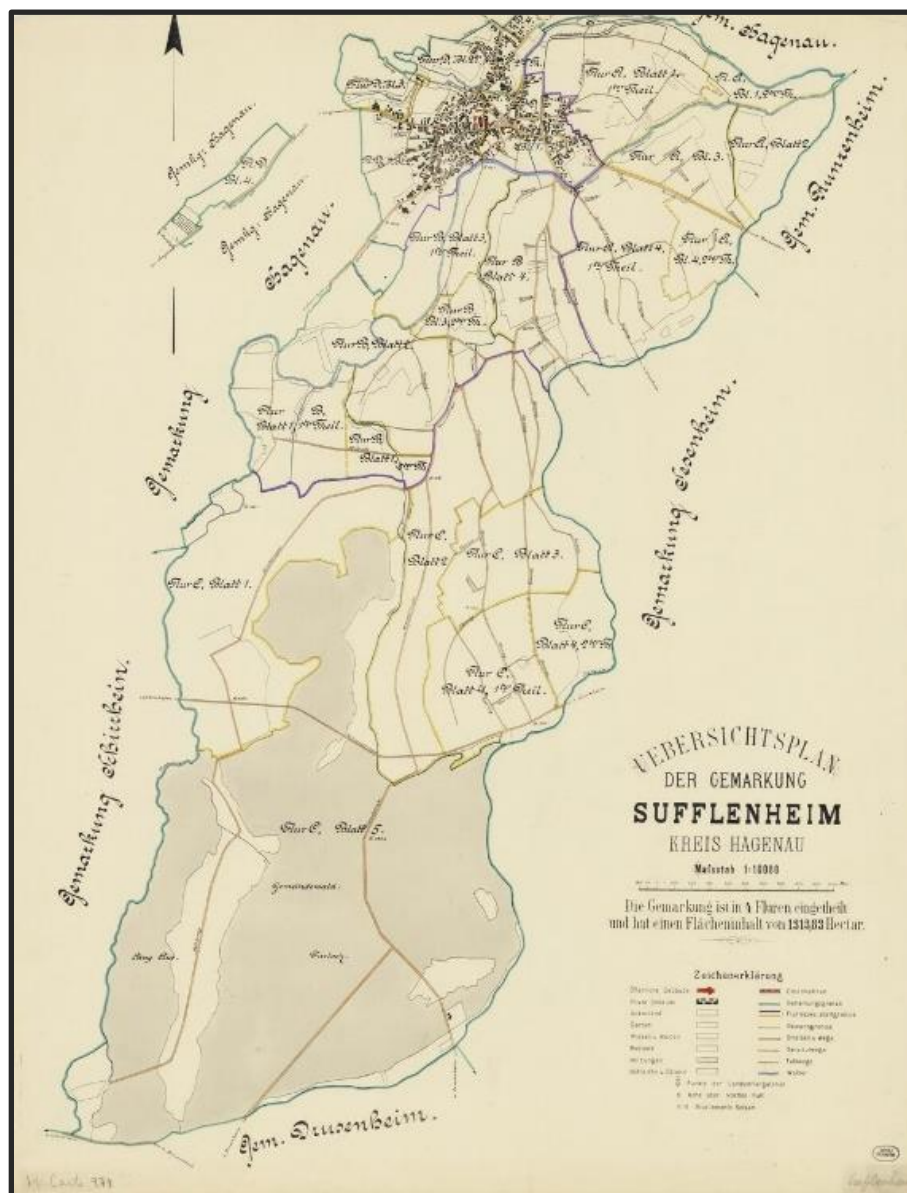


Soufflenheim 1836, Topographic Map of France, Arcanum.com: <https://www.arcanum.com/>



Soufflenheim 1879, Elsass-Lothringen, Arcanum.com: <https://www.arcanum.com/>

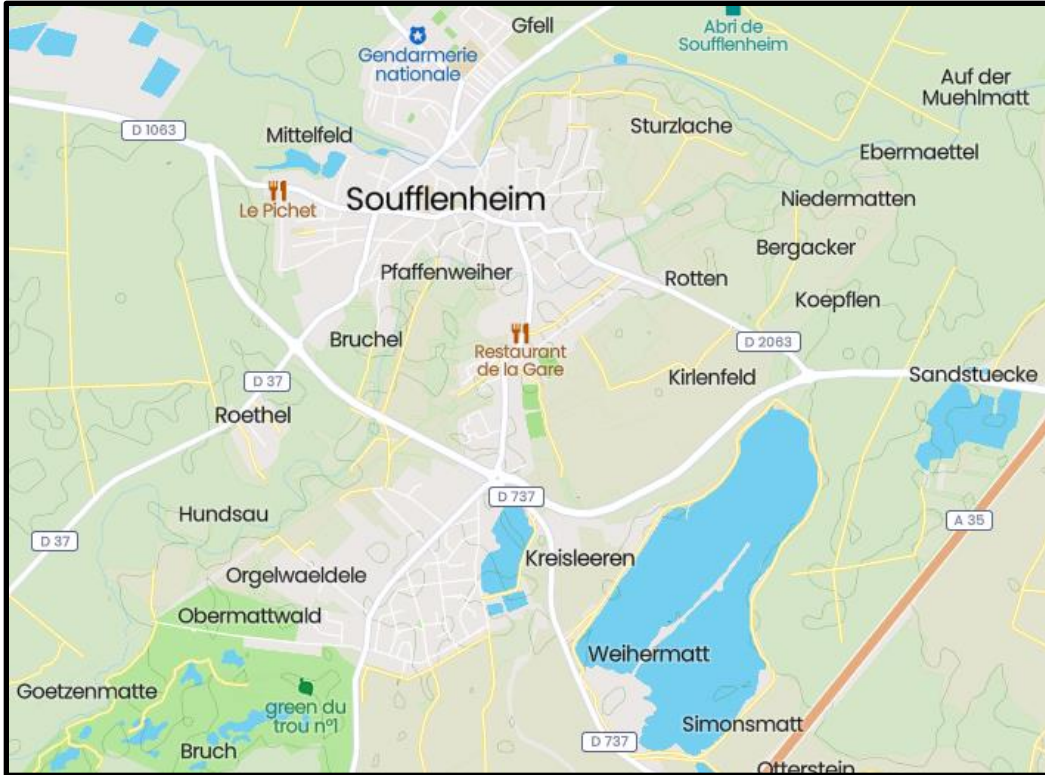
The 1887 Cadastral Map of Soufflenheim



1887 Cadastral Map, *General Plan of Soufflenheim, District of Hagenau*, gallica.bnf.fr

DISTRICTS

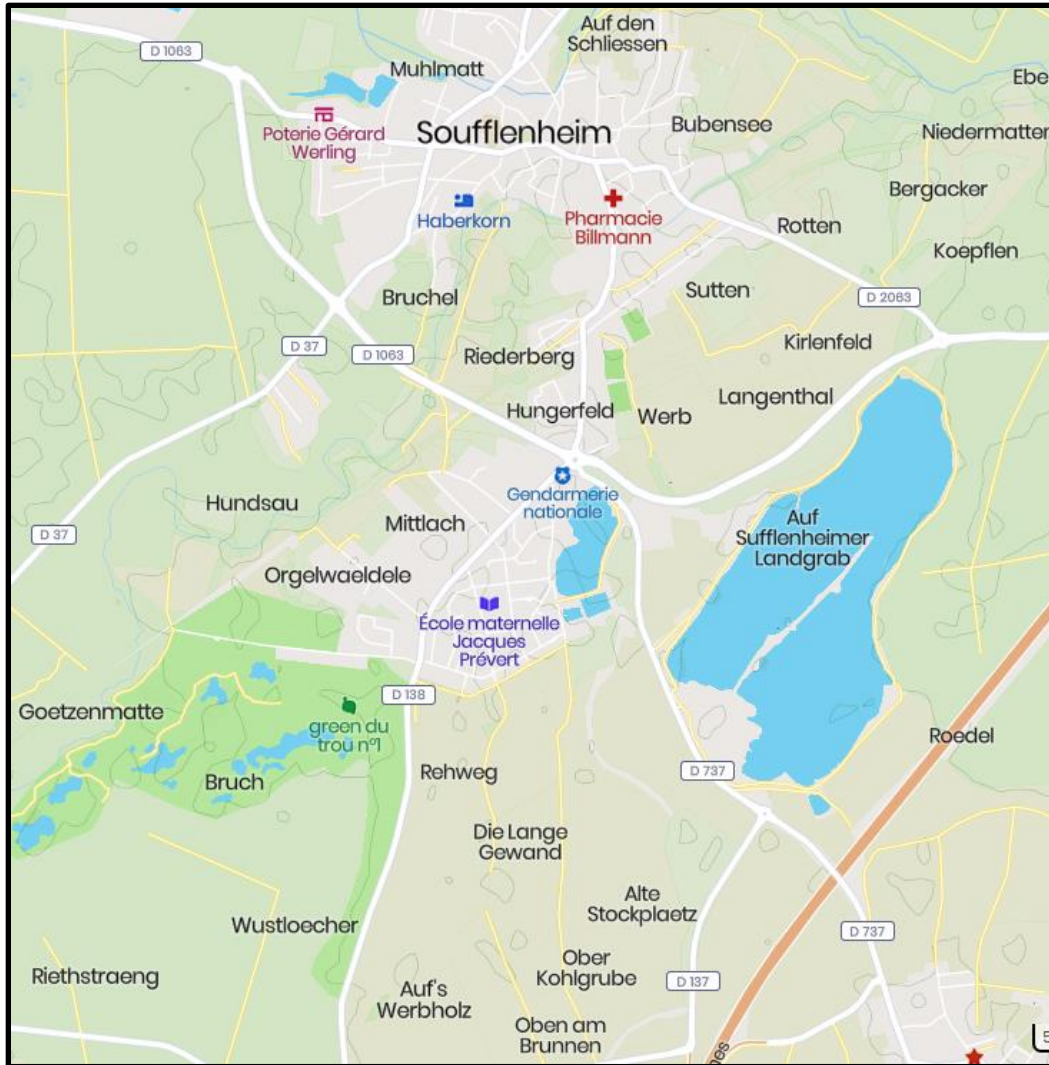
Districts mentioned in early Soufflenheim records. From Mapcarta: <https://mapcarta.com/>



Soufflenheim, Mapcarta (500 m per inch) : <https://mapcarta.com/18293850>



Soufflenheim, Mapcarta (300 m per inch) : <https://mapcarta.com/18293850>



Soufflenheim, Mapcarta : <https://mapcarta.com/18293850>

FIELDS

Fields in the Southeast

An archaeological survey on the southeast of Soufflenheim lists 17 fields, all matching fields named in contracts and inventories. Figure 5 shows the location of the fields. Figure 6 identifies each field with a number, which corresponds to a name in the report. (*Prospection de Soufflenheim Et Dans Ses Environs*, Madeleine Châtelet, 2001, pp.15,18, 19)

- Field 1: Localities Benzenbuhl and Sutten
- Field 2: Place called Sutten

- Field 3: Place called Suttén
- Field 4: Place called Suttén
- Field 5: Localities Weidhecke and Werb
- Field 6: Place called Werb
- Field 7: Place called Weidhecke
- Field 8: Place called Kirtenfeld
- Field 9: Place called Suttén
- Field 10: Place called Birnbauemel
- Field 11: Place called Langenthal
- Field 12: Place called Birnbauemel
- Field 13: Place called Werb
- Field 14: Place called Werb
- Field 15: Place called Werb
- Field 16: Place called Segelkreuz
- Field 17: Place called Sessenheimer Pfad

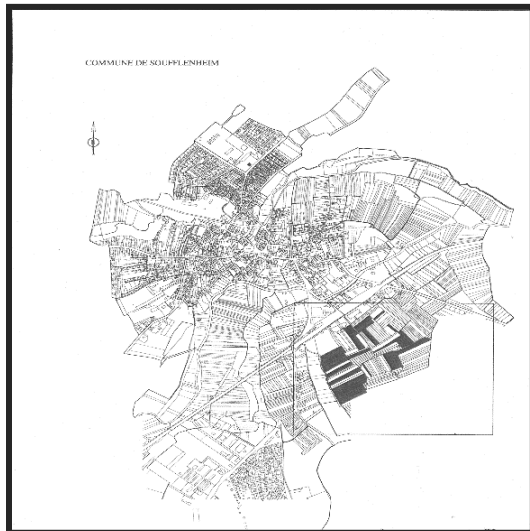


Figure 5: Surveyed Plots (Dark Gray)

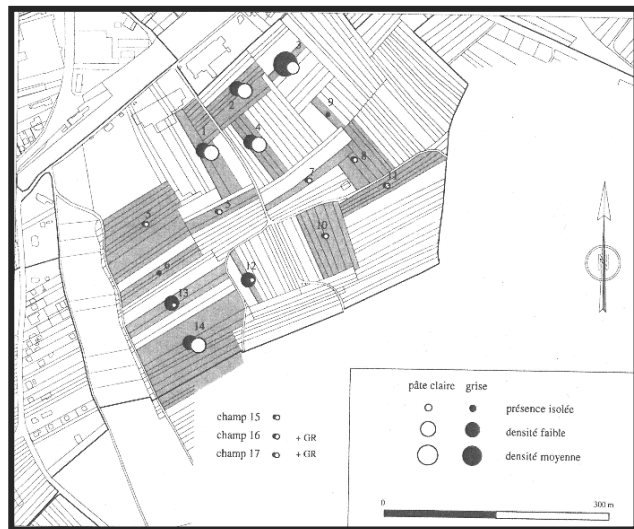


Figure 6

STREAMS

Streams

- The Eberbach, about 21 miles long, borders the village on the north and originates northwest of Soufflenheim near Eberbach-Woerth and the Vosges Mountains, flowing to the La Sauer River in Forstfeld, northeast of Soufflenheim.

- The Brunnbach runs from Haguenau through the forest to Soufflenheim, where it splits into two branches, one going north to the Eberbach, the other going east to the Millpond on the northwest side of the village, about 100 yards north of the Road to Haguenau.
- The Eisenbaechel (Eisenbächel), five miles long, is a branch of the Brumbach flowing through the Haguenau Forest to the bann of Soufflenheim on the southwest, where it merges with the Fallgraben, which combine to become the Landgraben.
- The Landgraben, also known as the Fallgraben, and as the Ziechbach in the earliest records, is 7.5 miles long, begins near Oberhoffen sur Moder, southwest of Soufflenheim, crosses the village on the south and flows east to the Eberbach.

Other streams mentioned are the Mühlbach, Obermatt Bach, Mattbach, Dirbach, Sulzbach, Laubach, Ziehend, and Brüchel. The Millpond is located at the end of the “rue de l'Etang” near the mill Moulin Fritz.



Eberbach



Brunnbach

REGIONAL MAPS



The Prefecture of Hagenau prior to the French Revolution.

A partial list of regional maps showing Soufflenheim. Old Maps Online: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/>

Year	Spelling	Map Name	Cartographer
1592	Suuelheim	Alsatia Inferioris Ander Elsas	Matthias Quad
1500's	Suffelheim	Carte de l'Alsace inférieure	Daniel Specklin
1630	Sufeheim	Alsatia Inferior	Gerardus Mercator

1640-1666	Sufelheim	Vtriusquae Alsatiae superioris ac inferioris	Johannes Janssonius
1666	Sufenheim	Alsace or Conquests of the King	Guillaume Sanson, Cartographer of the King
1680	Suffelheim	Landgraviatus Alsatiae Inferioris	Nicolaum Visscher
1683	Suffelheim	La Lorraine et l'Alsace	Pierre Duval, Geographer of Louis XIV
1686-1715	Seffelesheim	Superioris atque inferioris Alsatia	Pieter Schenk
1690	Sefeltsheim	Landgraviatus Alsatiae Superioris et Inferioris	Justus Danckerts
1702	Saffeltzheim	Alsatiae Sverioris et Inferioris	Jakob von Sandrart
1701-1725	Seffeltsheim	Landgraviatus Alsatiae tam Superioris quam Inferi	J. Baptist Homann
1710	Saffeltzheim	Fort Louys	Nikolaus Person
1715-1730	Seffeltheim	Superioris Atque Inferioris Alsatiae	Pieter Schenk
1756	Sufflenheim	Carte de France	César François Cassini
1758-1780	Seffeltsheim	Alsatia Superioris atque inferioris	Tobias Conrad Lotter



Alsatia Inferior in 1628, by Gerardus Mercator. Soufflenheim (Sufeheim) Up is West, Right is North



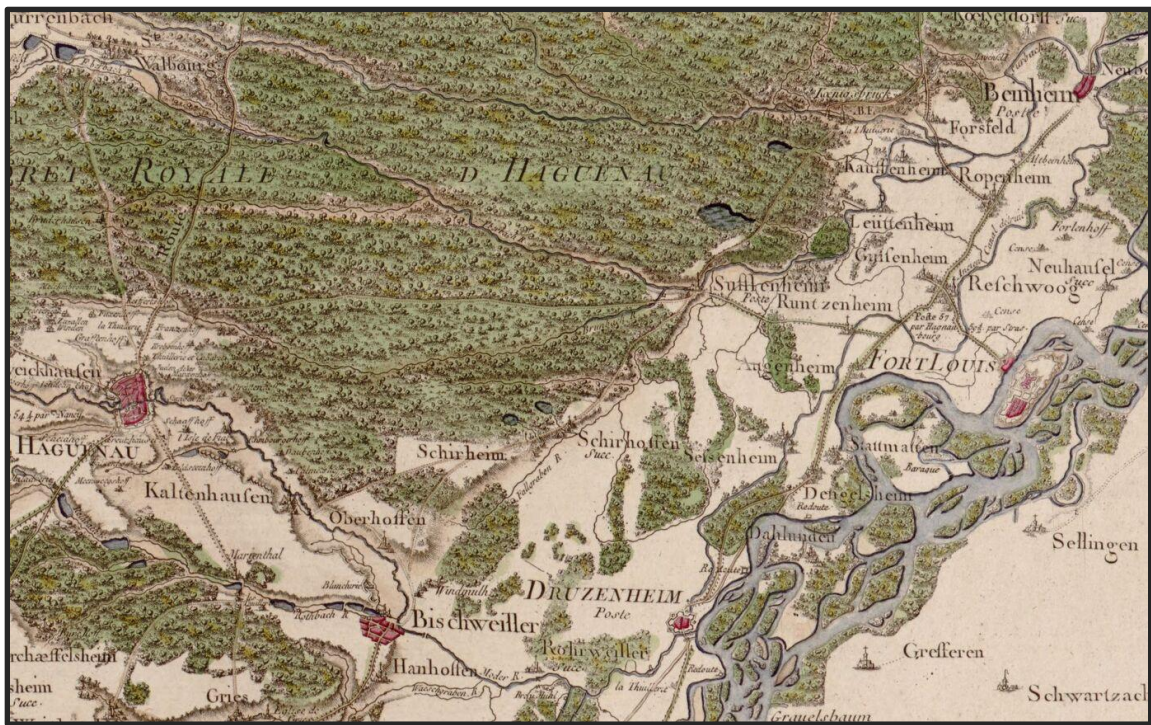
1622 Map of the area around Hagenau, including Soufflenheim (Sufelheim). Top (East). Left (North).

Relief of Archduke Leopold besieged at Hagenau by Count Frederick, May 8-22, 1622.

Fredrik V (Elector of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia), Leopold V, Archduke of Austria. Rijksmuseum, Netherlands.



Soufflenheim (Saffeltzheim) 1710, Fort Louys, by Nikolaus Person. Up/West Right/North



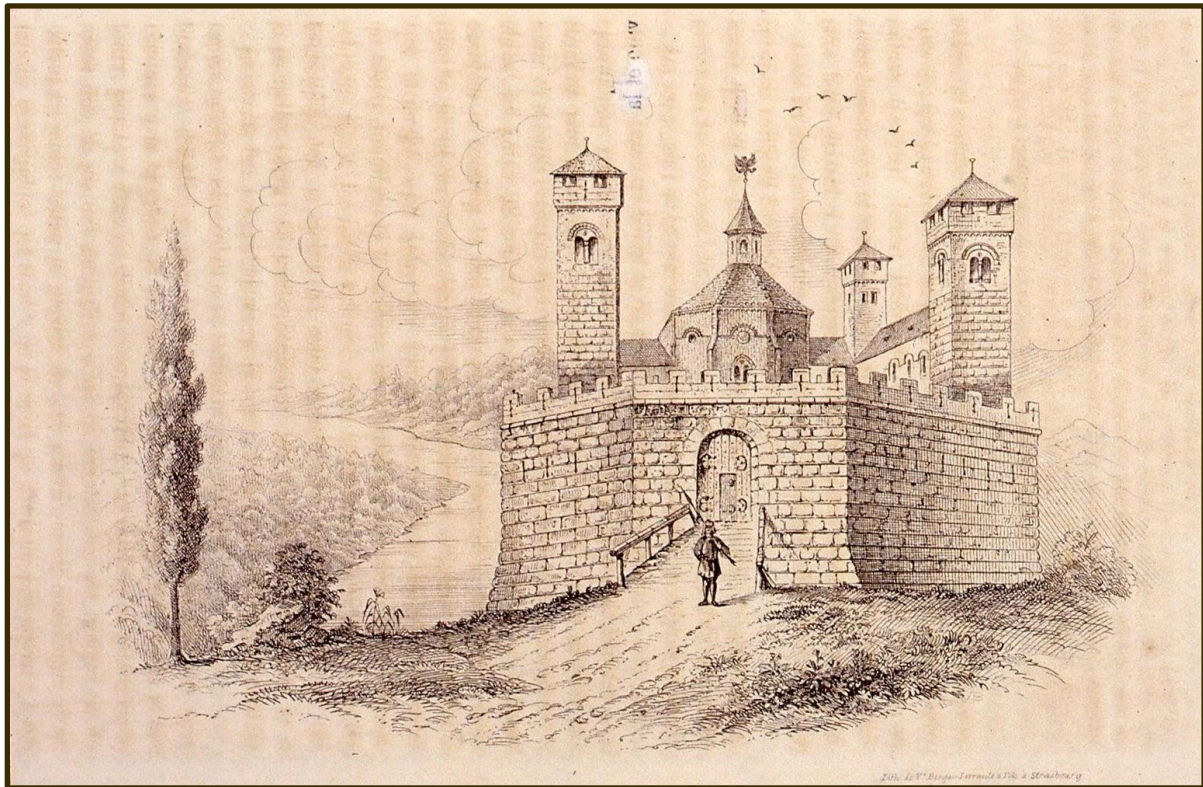
Sufflenheim 1793, Kingdom of France, Library of Congress, Copy 2, Image 167, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g5830m.g100001/?st=gallery>



Sufflenheim 1884, Deutschfotothek, http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/71057176/df_dk_0010001_7113_1884

HAGUENAU

Hagenau was founded at the beginning of the 12th century by Frederick II, Duke of Swabia, who set up a hunting lodge on an island in the Moder River. The Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa fortified the settlement and in 1154 granted it a charter or rights giving it the status of town. Frederick I erected a palace on the site of the hunting lodge, which became one of his favorite residences. It was in this palace that the Imperial regalia of the Holy Roman Empire were kept (the jewelled imperial crown, scepter, imperial globe, and sword of Charlemagne).



The former Imperial Palace of Hagenau. View from presumed Berger-Levrault plan.
gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque et universitaire de Strasbourg

Frederick Barbarossa chose Hagenau as the rallying point from which to launch the Third Crusade in 1189. This was a large expedition that combined the armies of the Holy Roman Empire, France (led by king Philip Augustus) and England (under Richard the Lionheart. Emperor Frederick drowned in the Saleph river in Turkey the next year, plunging his army into chaos.

In 1257, Richard of Cornwall, King of Germany, elevated Hagenau to the rank of Free Imperial City, giving it Imperial immediacy. Subsequently it became the seat of the *Landvogt* of Hagenau, the imperial *advocatus* in Lower Alsace. In 1354 it ratified a treaty uniting ten Alsatian Imperial cities (Hagenau, Colmar, Wissembourg, Turckheim, Obernai, Kaysersberg, Rosheim, Munster, Sélestat and

Mulhouse) into an alliance known as the Décapole, of which Haguenau became the capital. The aim of the pact was both defensive and offensive, serving mostly as a protective unit against French aggression. This Alsatian League lasted until 1679, when it was dissolved by the Treaty of Nijmegen.

The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 ended the Thirty Years War, giving most of Alsace to France. Haguenau didn't wish to leave Germany, requiring Louis XIV to use force. In 1677, the troops of General Montclar looted and burned Haguenau, including Frederick I Barbarossa's Imperial palace (Kaiserpfalz). All of the other cities of the Décapole were subdued by 1680. [Sources: Encyclopedia Britannica, Wikipedia, Eupedia.com Haguenau Travel Guide]

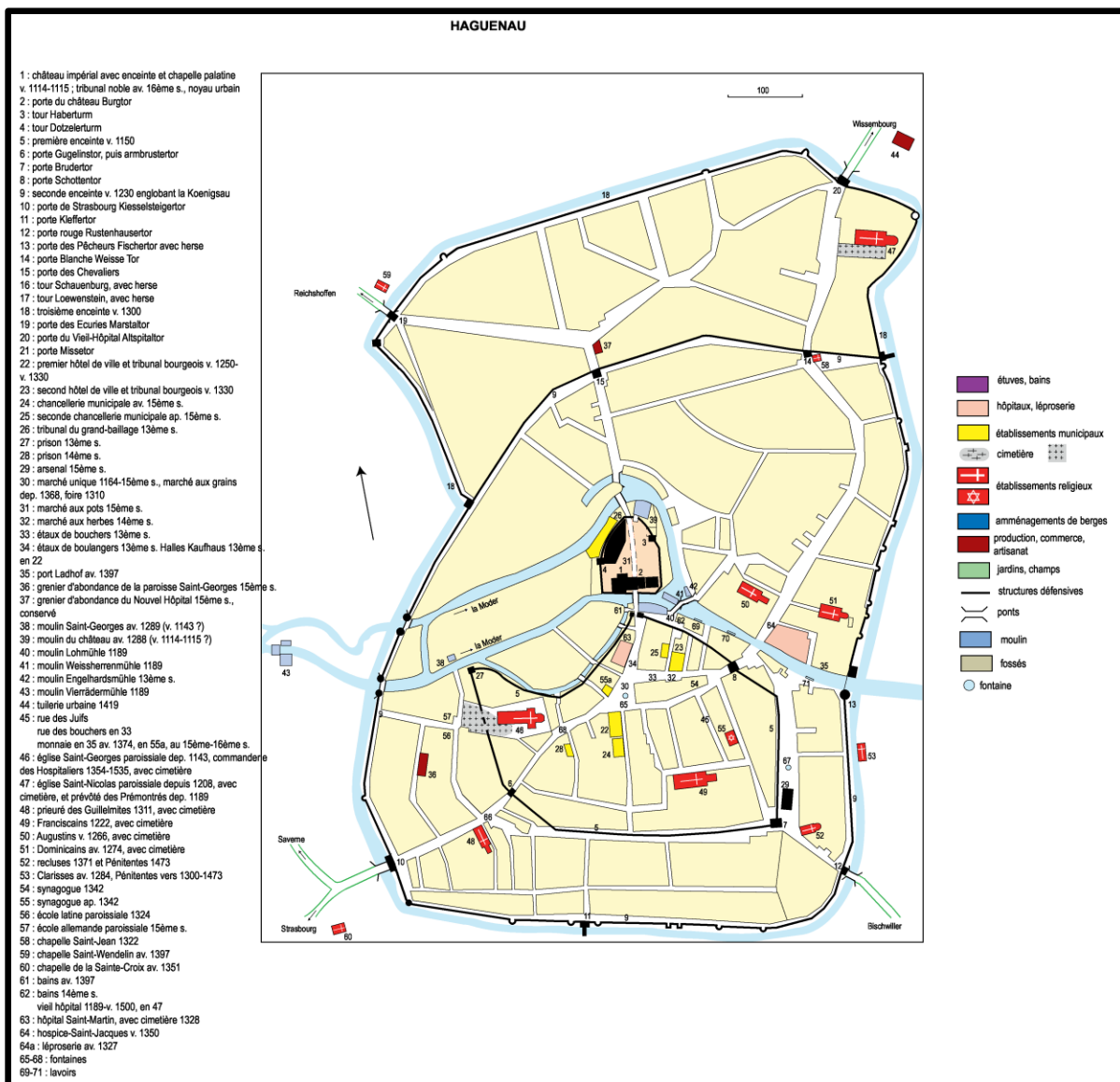


Appearance of Richard the Lionheart before Emperor Henry VI in Haguenau in 1193.
Léo Schnug, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque et universitaire de Strasbourg

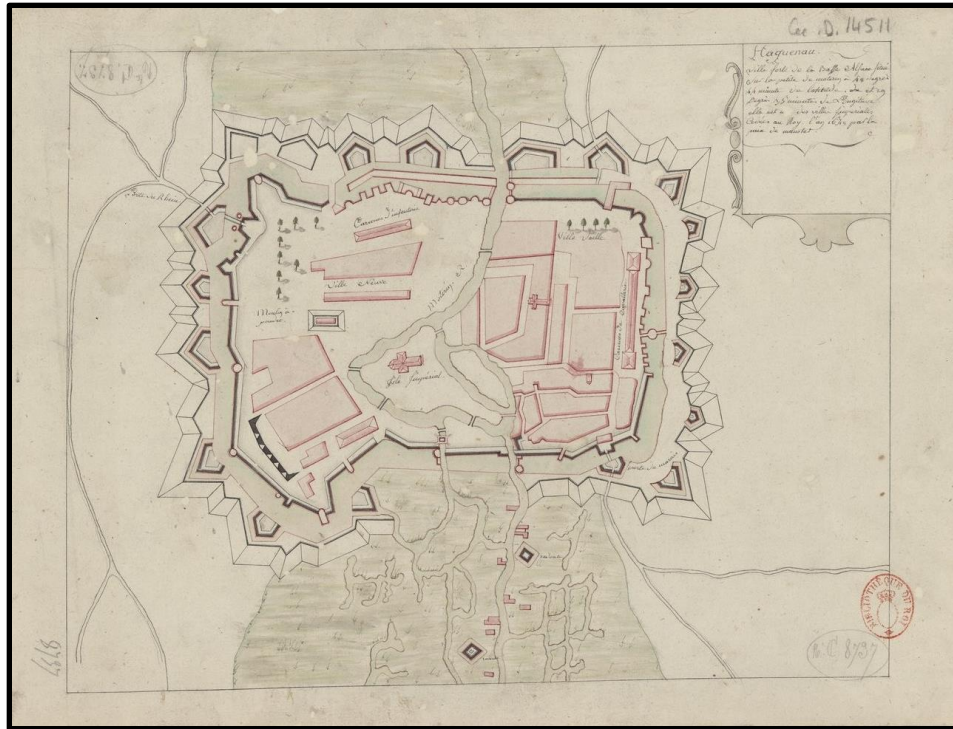
MAPS

Links to Maps of Haguenau:

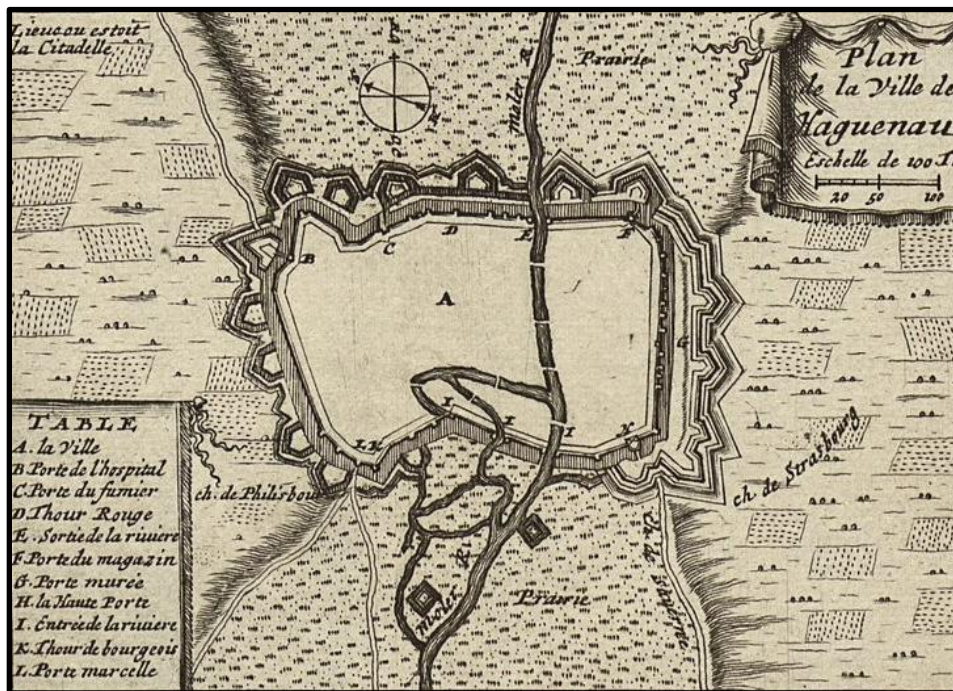
- *Haguenau the City*: History of Haguenau, with numerous maps, page 24 and page 46 to the end: <https://www.yumpu.com/fr/document/read/37966501/cliquez-sur-ce-lien-region-alsace>
- Strasbourg Library and University (gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque et universitaire de Strasbourg): <https://gallica.bnf.fr/accueil/en/content/accueil-en?mode=desktop>
- gallica.bnf.fr: Haguenau: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/services/engine/search/sru?operation=searchRetrieve&version=1.2&query=%28gallica%20all%20%22haguenau%22%29&lang=en&suggest=0>



Haguenau c. 1300-1500, *Atlas of Medieval Towns in Alsace*, Francois Himly, 1970



Haguenau, circa 1680, gallica.bnf.fr



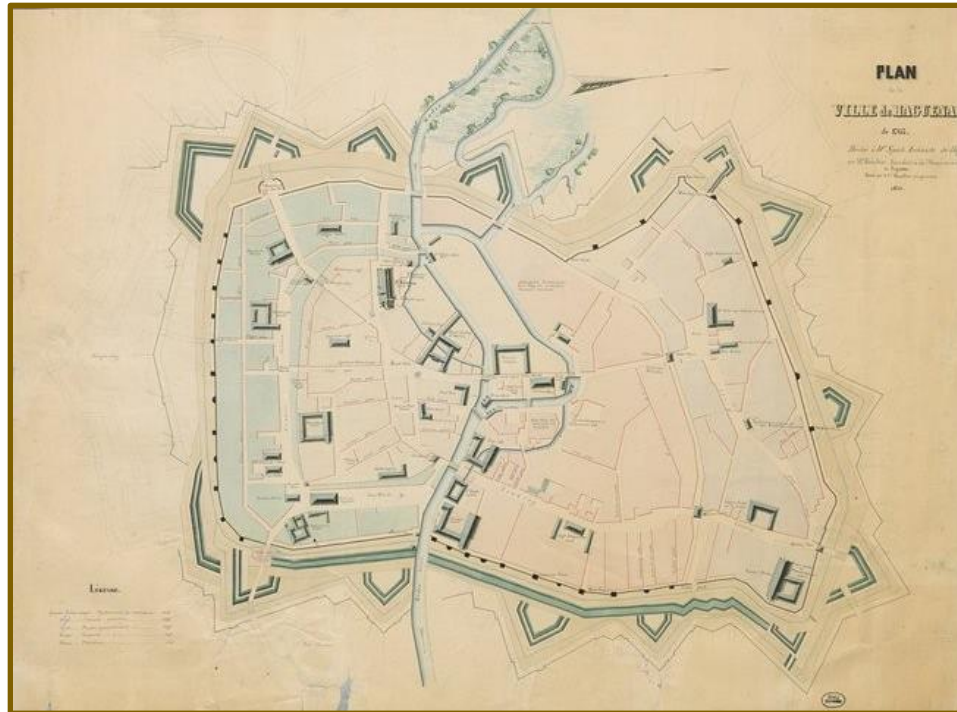
Haguenau in 1688, Sébastien de Beaulieu, gallica.bnf.fr



Haguenau in 1700, gallica.bnf.fr



Haguenau in 1705, De Fer, gallica.bnf.fr

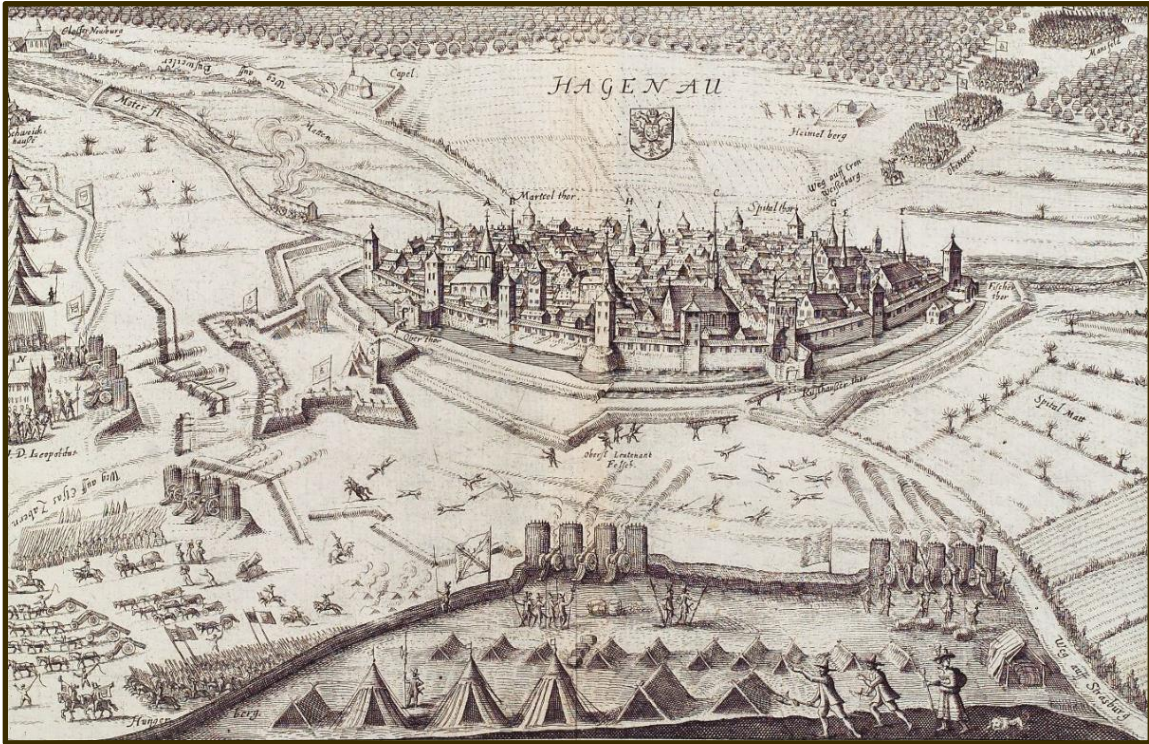


Haguenau in 1763, gallica.bnf.fr



Haguenau in 1840, Charles Morin, gallica.bnf.fr

PICTURES



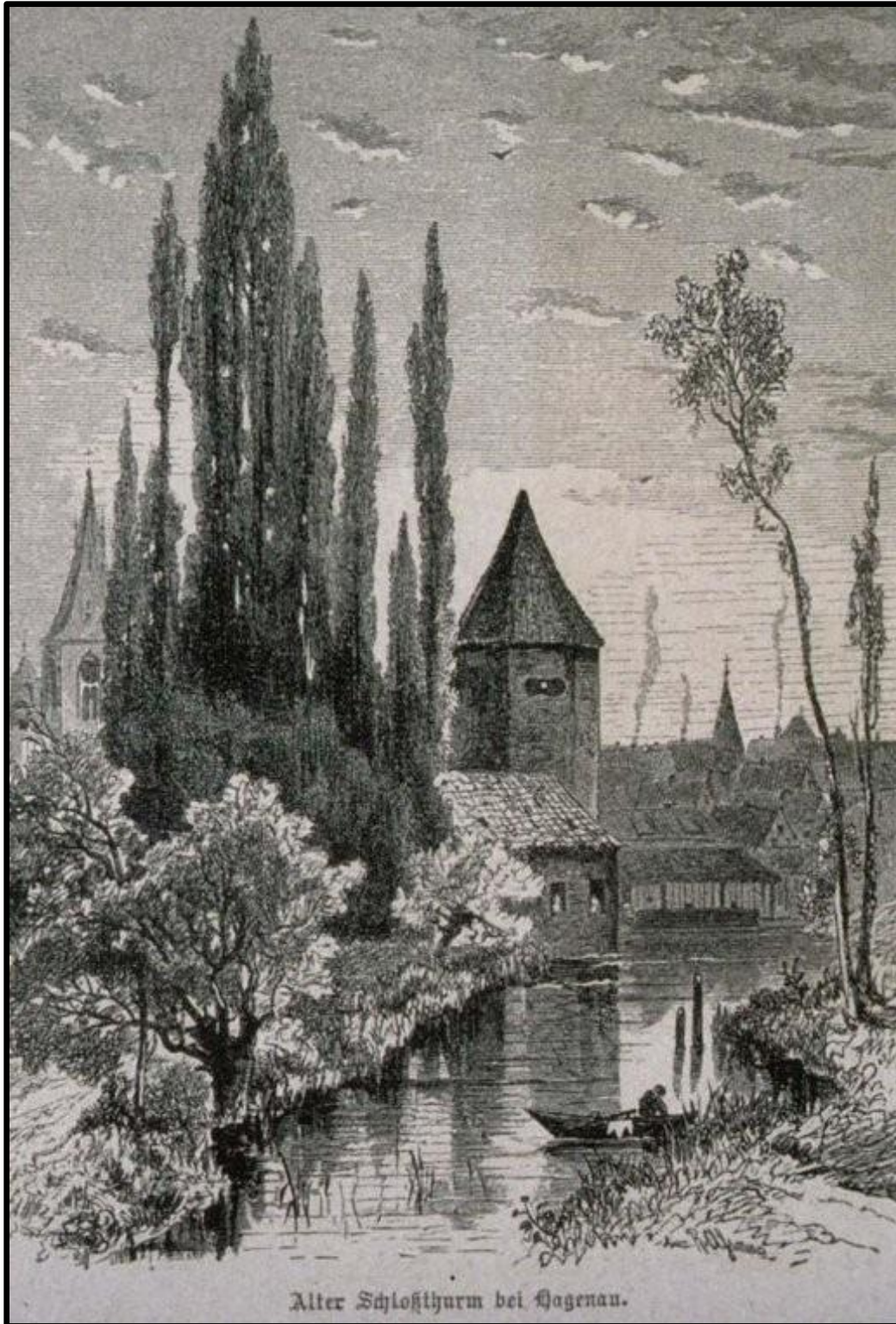
Hagenau and Mansfeldt, April 28, 1622 to May 3rd, Jacob von der Heyden, Printer, August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel



Hagenau in 1690, BnF Europeana



St. George, Haguenau, 1876, Robert Assmus, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg



Haguenau Tower, 1876, Robert Assmus, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg

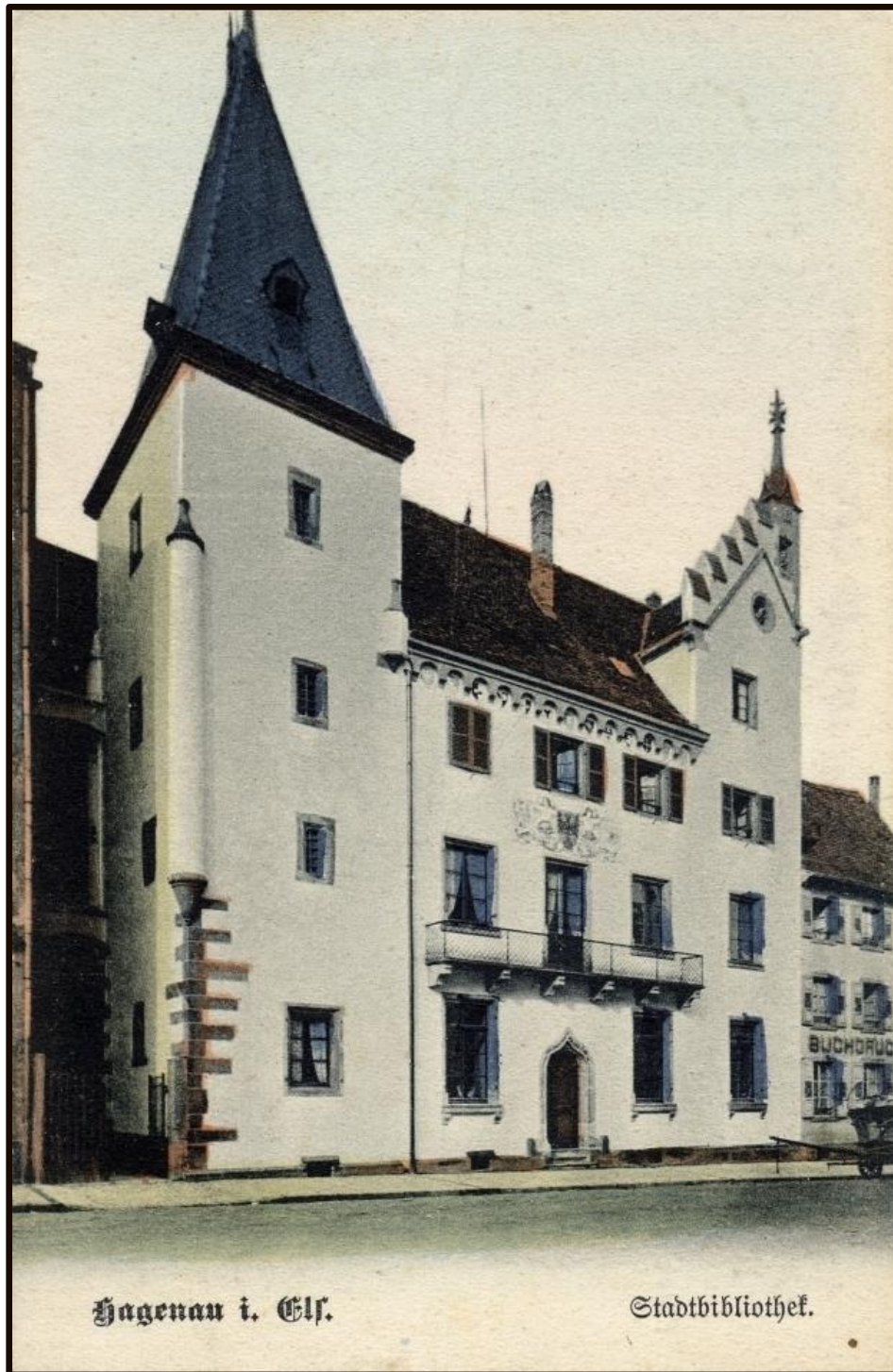


General View of Hagenau, 1876, Robert Assmus, gallica.bnf.fr

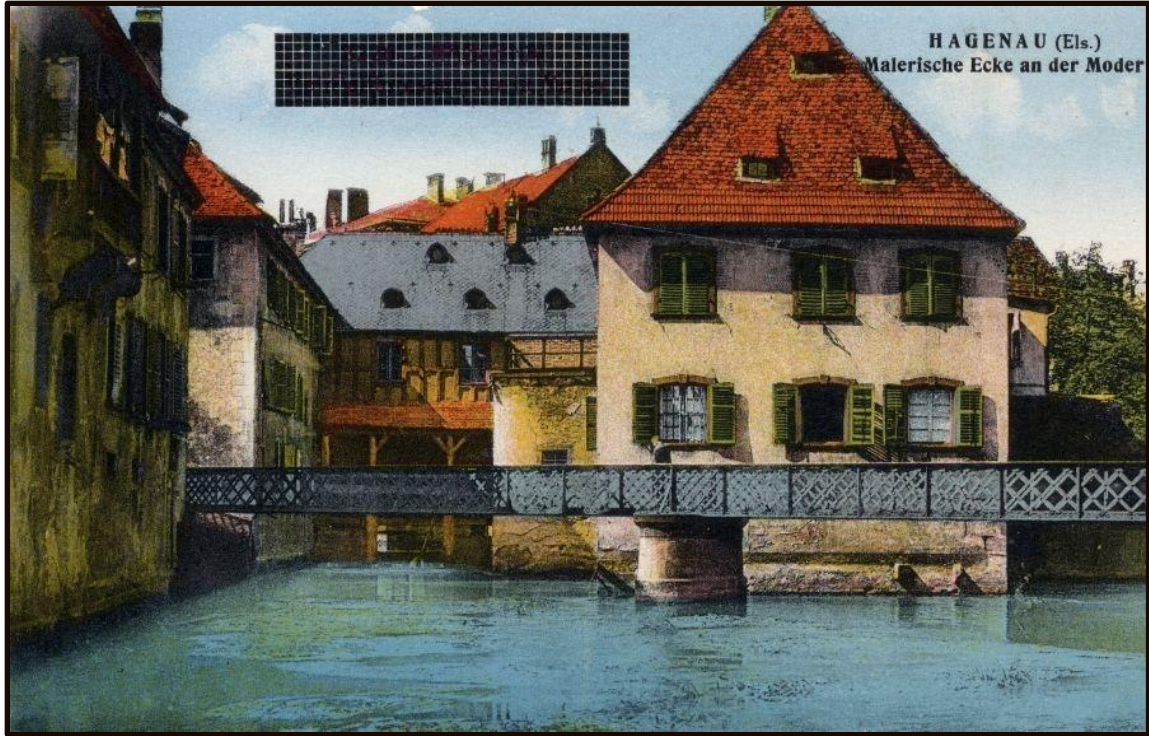


Interior of the Church of St. George in Hagenau, 1828, Arnout, gallica.bnf.fr

Old Post Cards of Haguenau



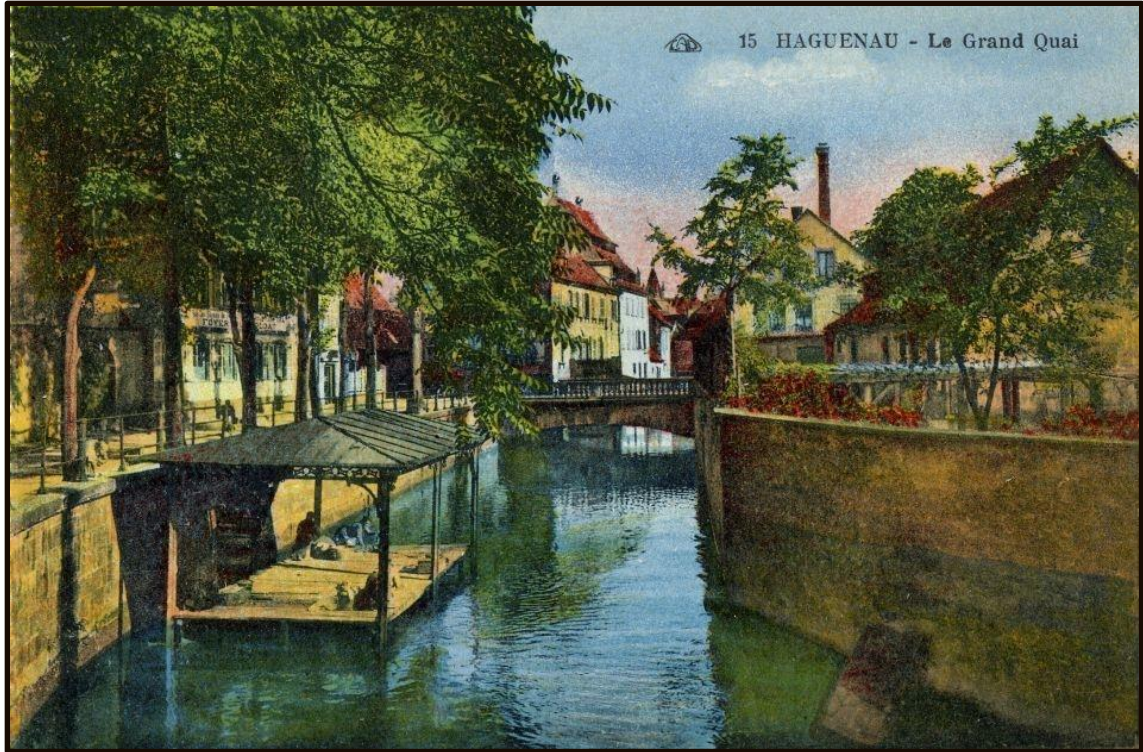
City Library (Stadtbibliothek), formerly the Chancellery Building, Built in 1484, Geneanet



A Corner at the Moder, Haguenau, Geneanet



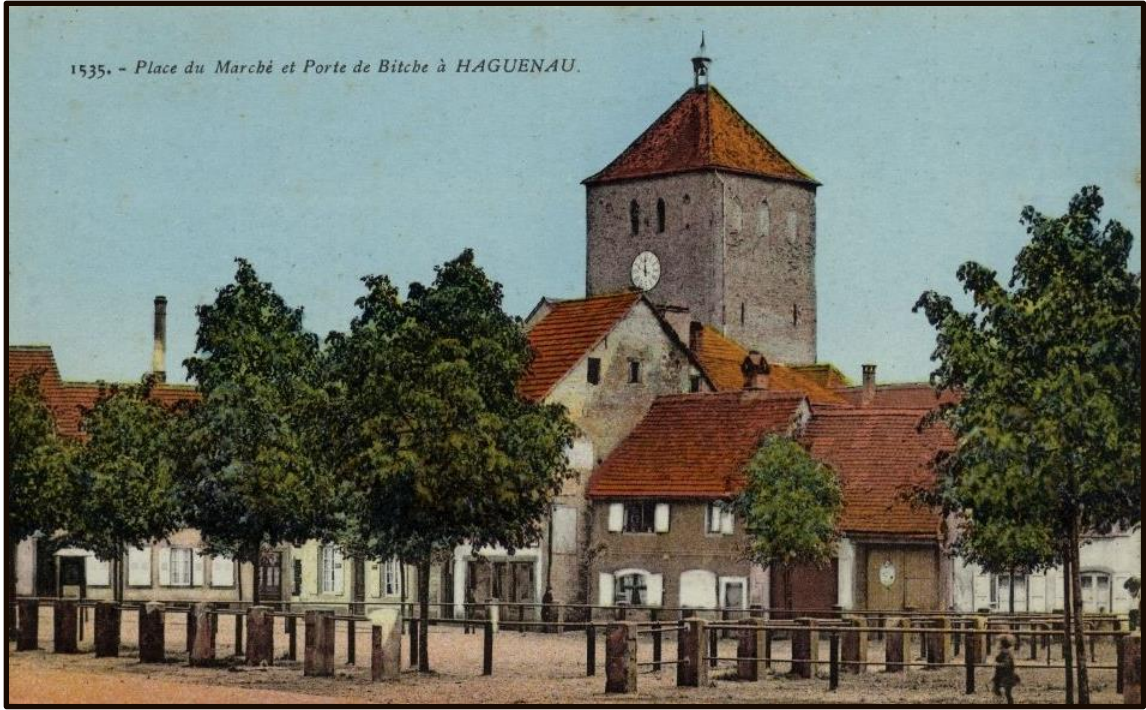
Tower of the Fishermen (Tour des Pêcheurs), Haguenau, Geneanet



The Large Quay (Le grands quai), Haguenau, Geneanet



The Moder River, Fisherman's Tower (Tour des Pêcheurs), Haguenau, Geneanet



Cattle Market, Market Square (Marche des Bestiaux) and Bitche Gate, Hagenau, 1535, Geneanet



Plaza de Armas (Place d'Armes), Hagenau, Geneanet



High Street Place d'Armes – Republic Square (Grand Rue place d'Armes - place Republique), Haguenau, Geneanet



High Street (Grand Rue), Haguenau, Geneanet



Mayor's Square (Place de la Maire), Haguenau, Geneanet