

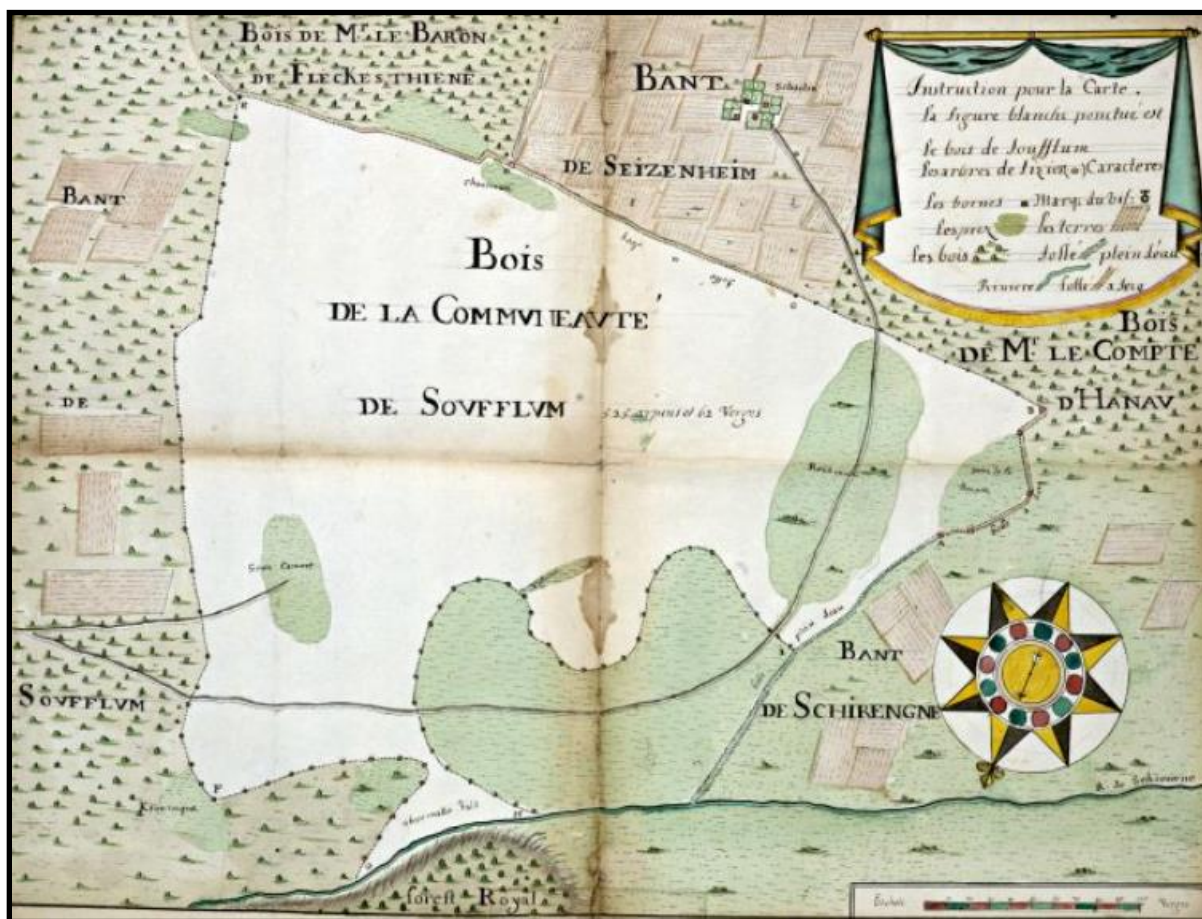
## SOUFFLENHEIM MAPS

Robert Wideen : 2024

Soufflenheim Genealogy Research and History

Alsace • Bas-Rhin • France  
www.soufflenheimgenealogy.com

Soufflenheim is found on maps of Alsace from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, spelled in various ways including Suuelheim, Sufeheim, Sufelheim, Seffelesheim, Soufflum, and Sufflenheim. The earliest detailed map of the village of Soufflenheim, part of the land registry, was created in 1836 and updated in 1887.



Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land, 1696, Archives of Alsace, Strasbourg, E 1407 (6d)

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## LOCAL 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

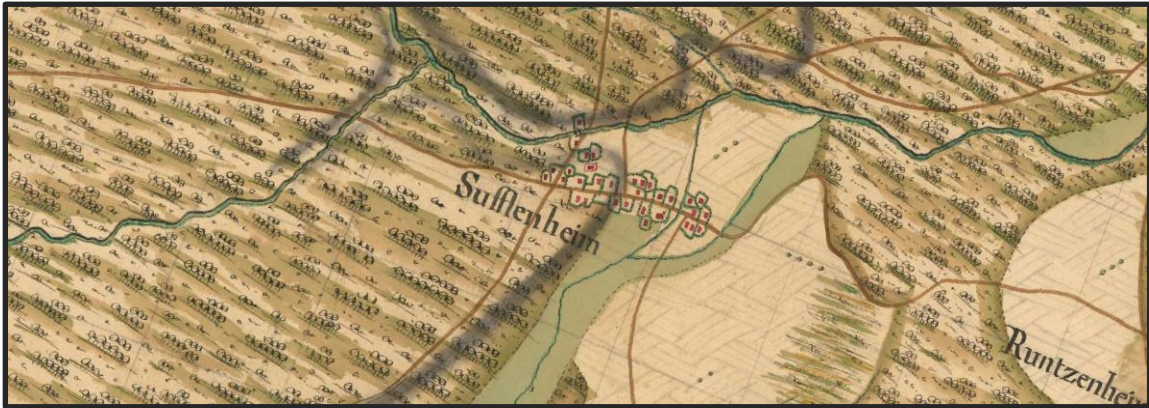
- 1696:** *Soufflenheim (Soufflum) forest and surrounding agricultural land*, 1696, Archives Department of Bas-Rhin E 1407 (6d). Card number: S5 / 77. Generic title: Soufflenheim forest and surrounding agricultural land (1/4 100). Document type: Isolated. Mapped Information: Forests. Type of card: Handwritten 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), "lizier 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](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.
- 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. Note: Edition partially updated between 1889-1902. Lifted between 1880-1885.
- 1914:** *Topographische Karte, 3599, Sufflenheim*. 1:25000. 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.
- 1946:** Municipality of Soufflenheim (Bas-Rhin Department). 1:2,000. Regular topographic map drawn by Jean Dingler, draughtsman. Author: France. Ministry of Reconstruction and Urban Planning. French. Format: 3 sheets. Source: National Library of France. Online date: 05/11/2023. <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b532650400?rk=21459;2>

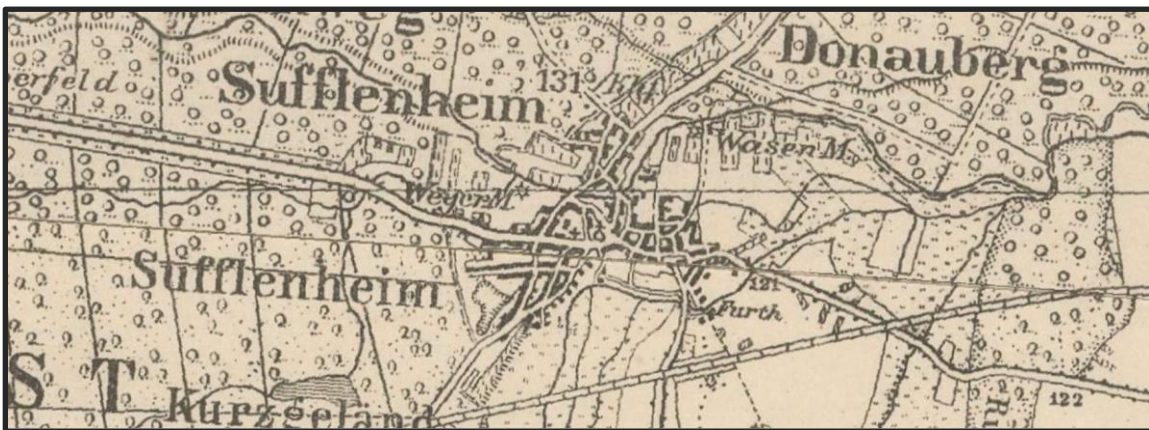
## Soufflenheim in Various Local Maps



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/>



Soufflenheim 1884, Deutschfotothek

## REGIONAL MAPS

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
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	Alsatae 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



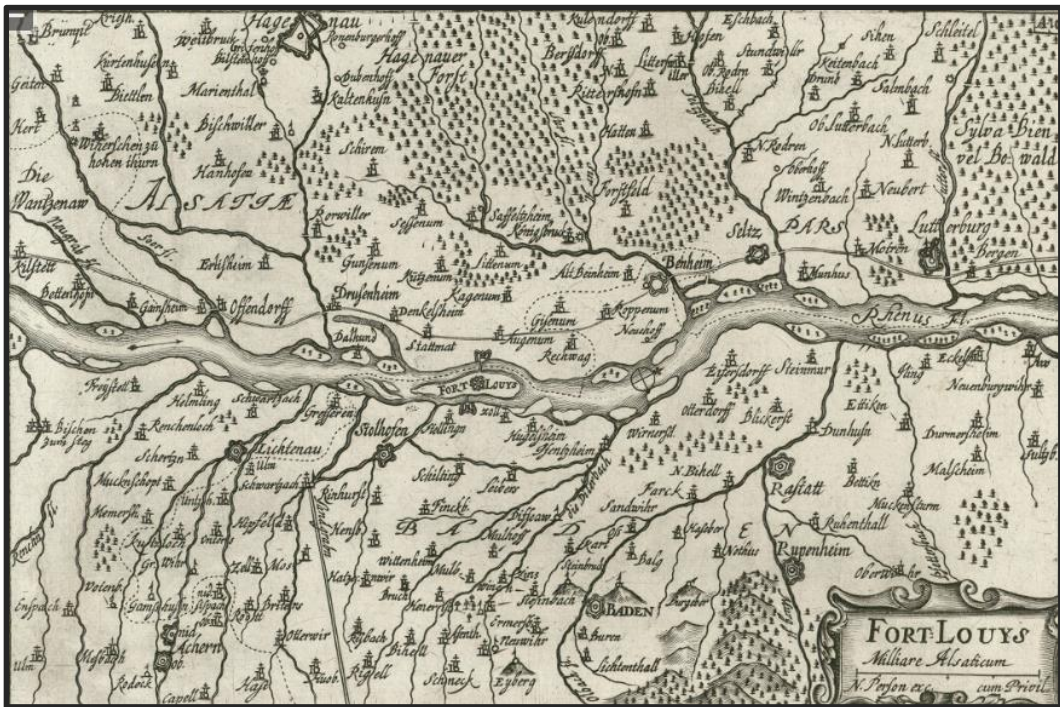
1622 Map of the area around Haguenau, including Soufflenheim (Sufelheim). Top (East). Left (North).

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

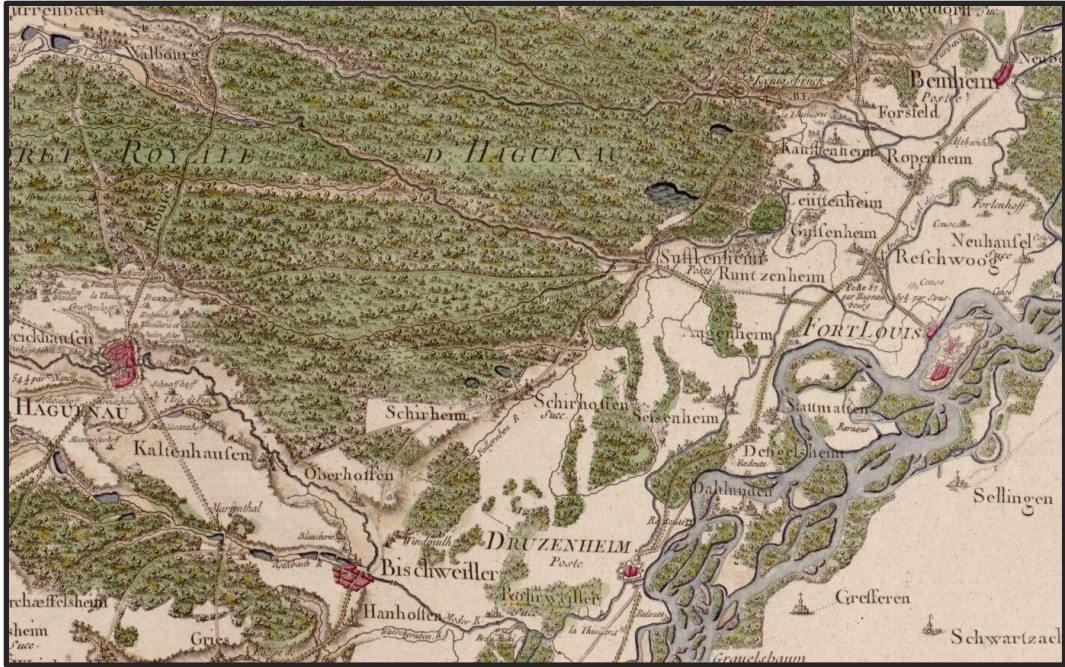
Frederik V (Elector of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia), Leopold V, Archduke of Austria. Rijksmuseum, Netherlands.



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



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



Sullenheim 1793, Kingdom of France, Library of Congress, Copy 2, Image 167



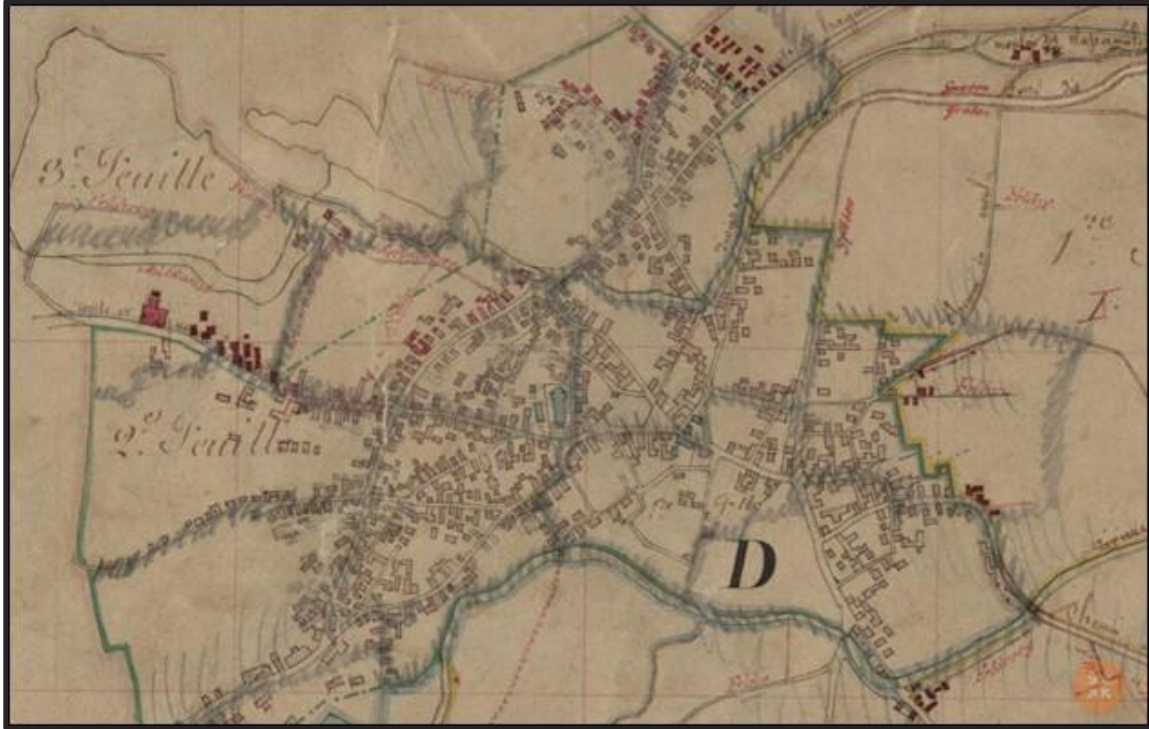
The Prefecture of Hagenau prior to the French Revolution.



Soufflenheim 1884, Deutschfotothek

## CADASTRAL MAPS

The modern land registry in Bas-Rhin, the Napoleonic Cadastre, was established in 1807. Soufflenheim's survey was conducted in 1836 and is the oldest surviving comprehensive list of land records. The cadastre is divided into four sections (A, B, C, D), subdivided into 18 districts with numbered plots. Most of the plots underwent modifications in 1883-1884. These corrections appear in red on the maps.



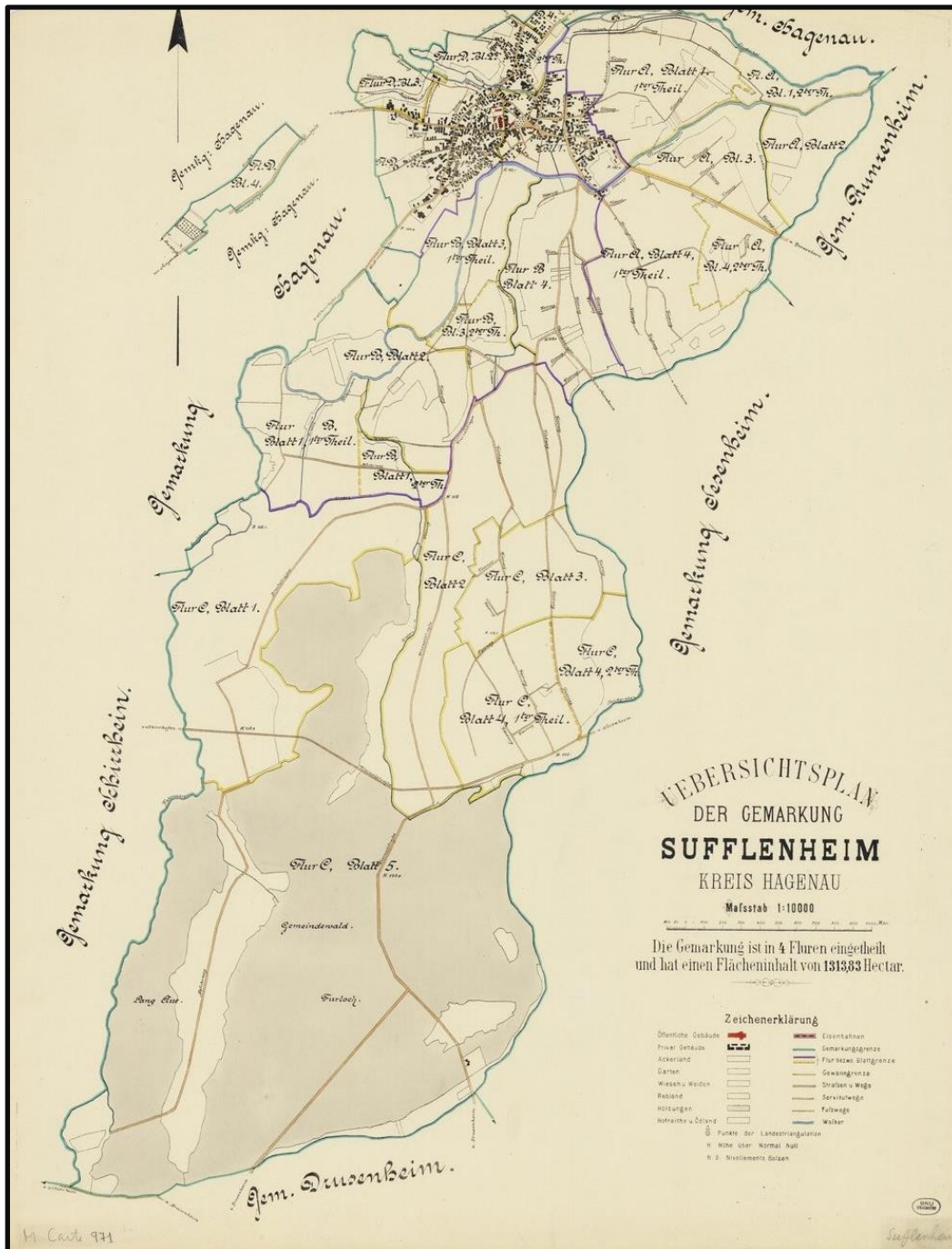
1838 Soufflenheim Cadastre, Archives of Alsace

Note that the plot numbers in the 1836 cadastre match the house numbers in the 1836 census. The following table lists the first ten folios in series 3P96/2. Plot and house numbers are the same.

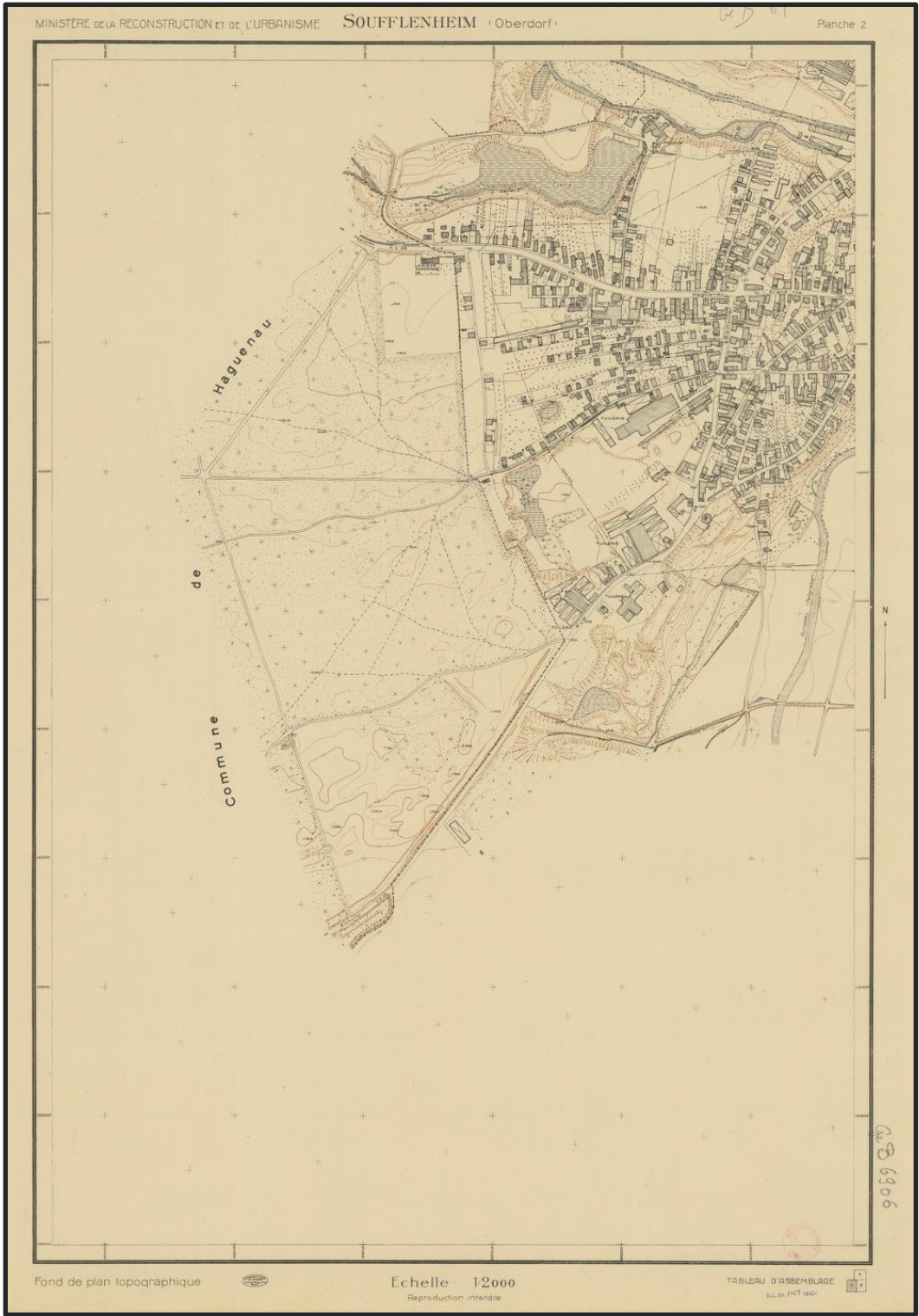
Folio	Surname	Given Name	1836 Cadastre Plot Number	1836 Census House Number
1	Adam	Antoine	No House, Land Only	
2	Adam	Joseph	No House, Land Only	
3	ADAM	IGNACE	197	197
4	ADAM	JOSEPH	147	147
5	ADAMS	JOSEPH	47	47
6	Adams	Joseph	No House, Land Only	
7	Adam	Nazaire		No House, Domestic
8	ALBRECHT	JOSEPH	351	351
9	ALBRECHT	MICHEL	395	395
10	ALBRECHT	PHILIPPE	344	344

When Alsace was annexed to Germany in 1871, it gradually implemented a new system of registering property called the Land Book. An 1884 law required the revision, update or repair of the existing Napoleonic cadaster. The German administration renumbered plots after reviewing the cadaster in 1884. Consequently, plot numbers in the German cadastre are different from the Napoleonic. To find the corresponding plot numbers, check the German section report, which gives a number for each parcel. Next to the German number is the old number used in the Napoleonic cadastre.

The Land Book was permanently established in 1891 and used by all municipalities beginning January 1, 1900, the same time as the German cadastre. In 1930 France passed a law to update the old cadaster, which was completed in the 1980s. New numbering was introduced and the old references to plots disappeared.



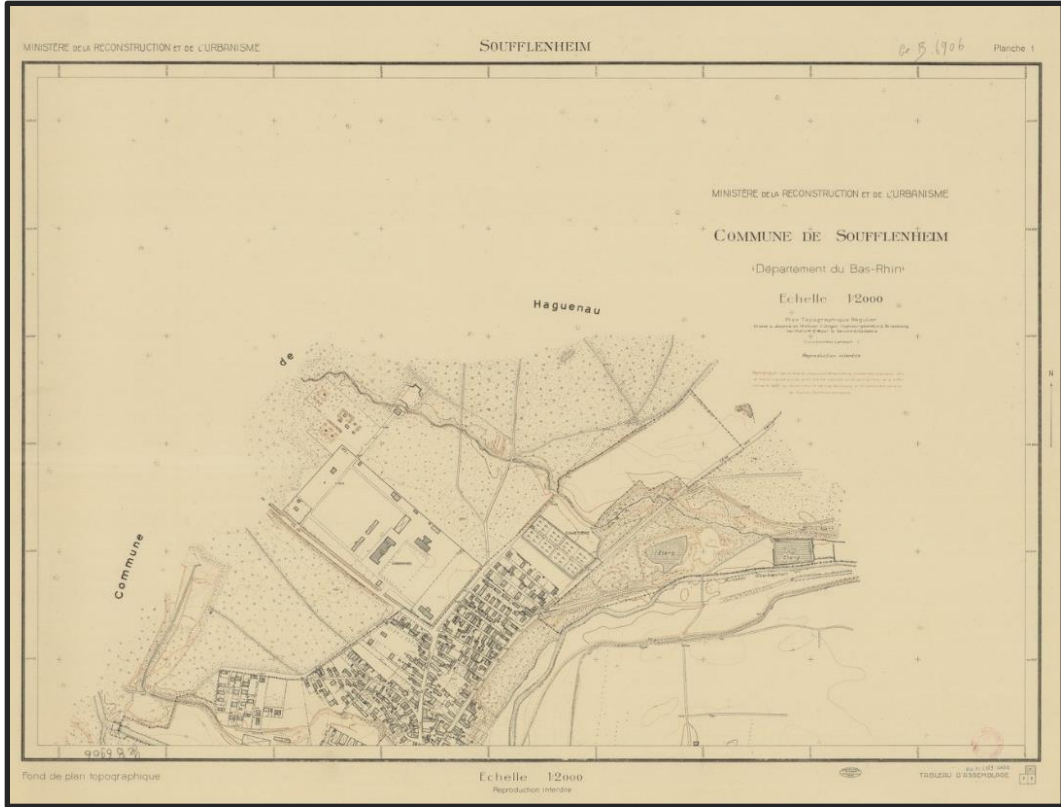
1887 Cadastral Map, General Plan of Sufflenheim, District of Hagenau  
Assembly plan (plan d'assemblage), in color, 68 x 52 cm, gallica.bnf.fr / Strasbourg Library and University



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



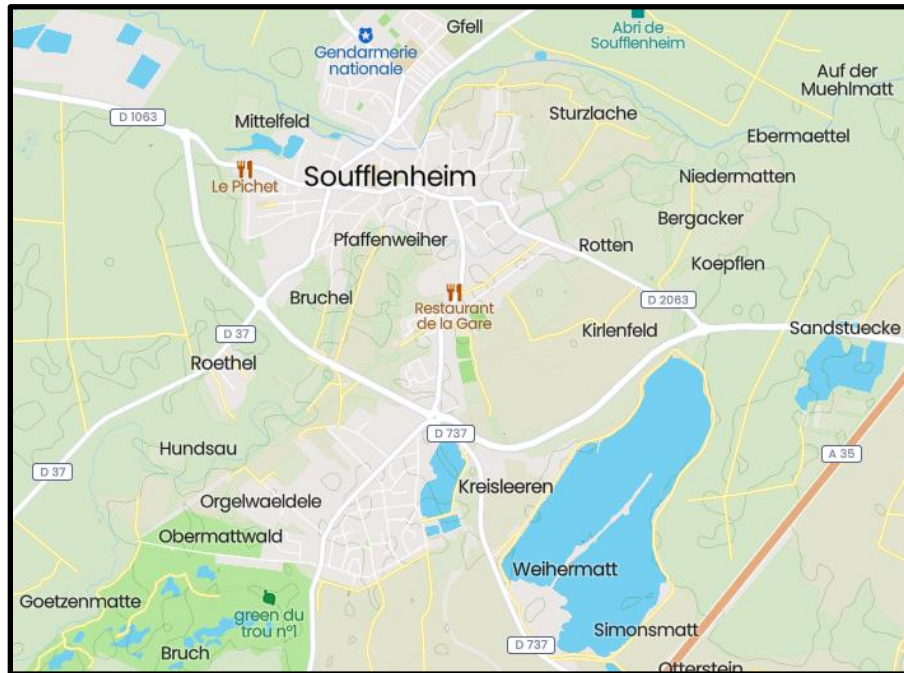
1946 Soufflenheim Cadastre, gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliotheque et universitaire de Strasbourg



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

## DISTRICTS

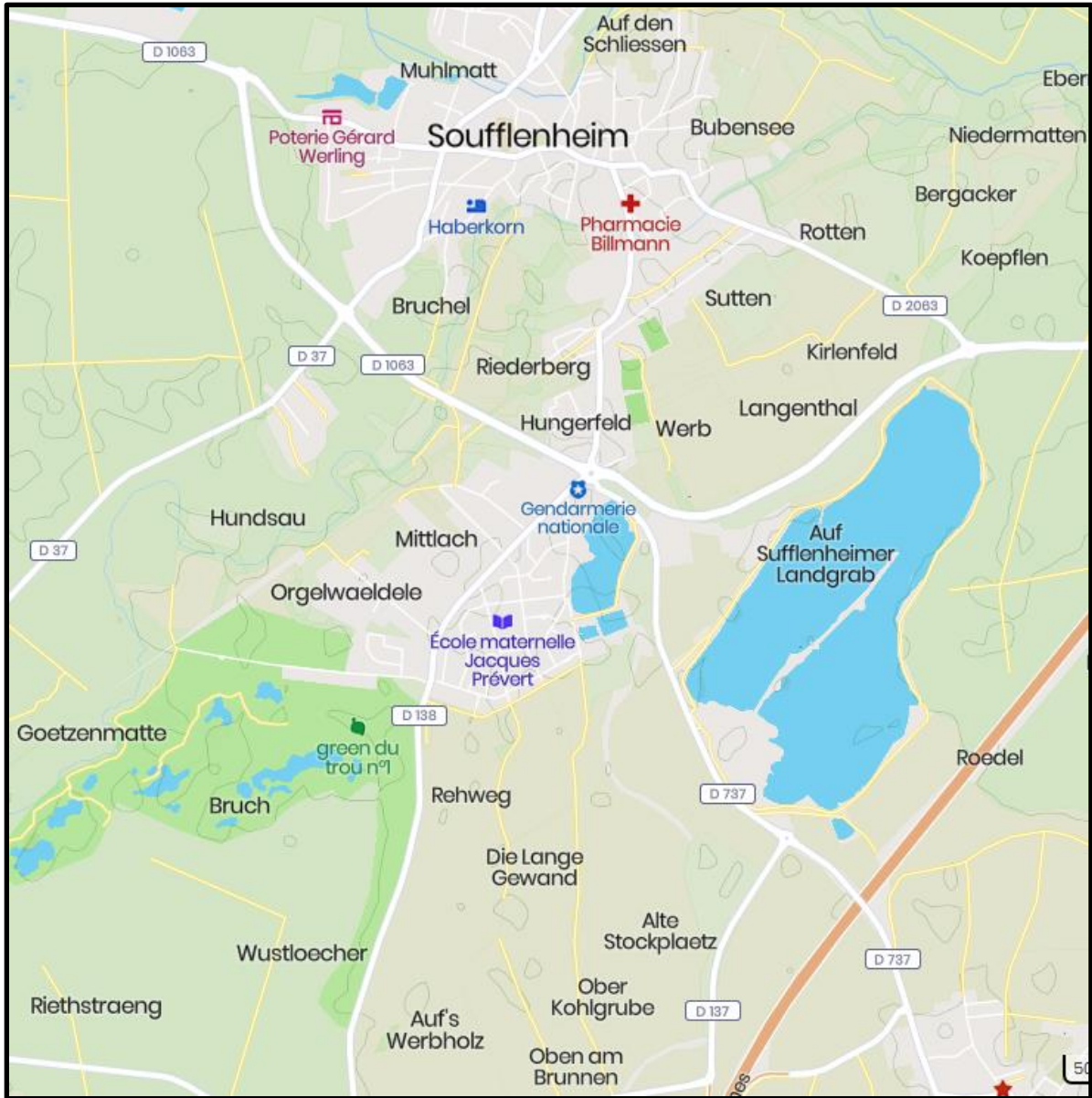
Districts mentioned in early Soufflenheim records. From Mapcarta: <https://mapcarta.com/>



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 Sutten
- Field 4: Place called Sutten
- Field 5: Localities Weidhecke and Werb
- Field 6: Place called Werb
- Field 7: Place called Weidhecke
- Field 8: Place called Kirlenfeld
- Field 9: Place called Sutten
- 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

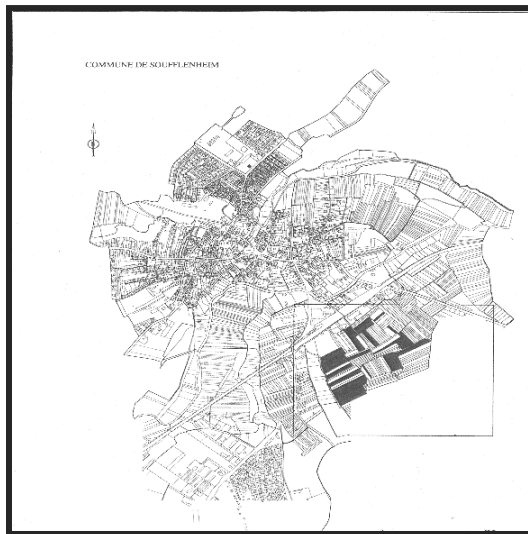


Figure 5: Surveyed Plots (Dark Gray)

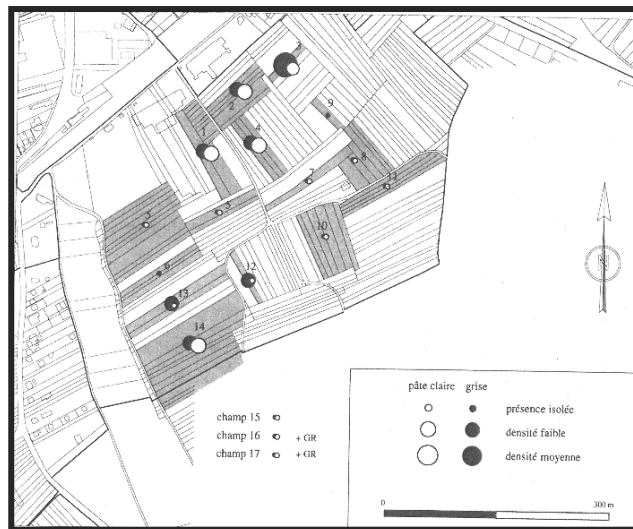


Figure 6

## 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

## HAGUENAU MAPS

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).



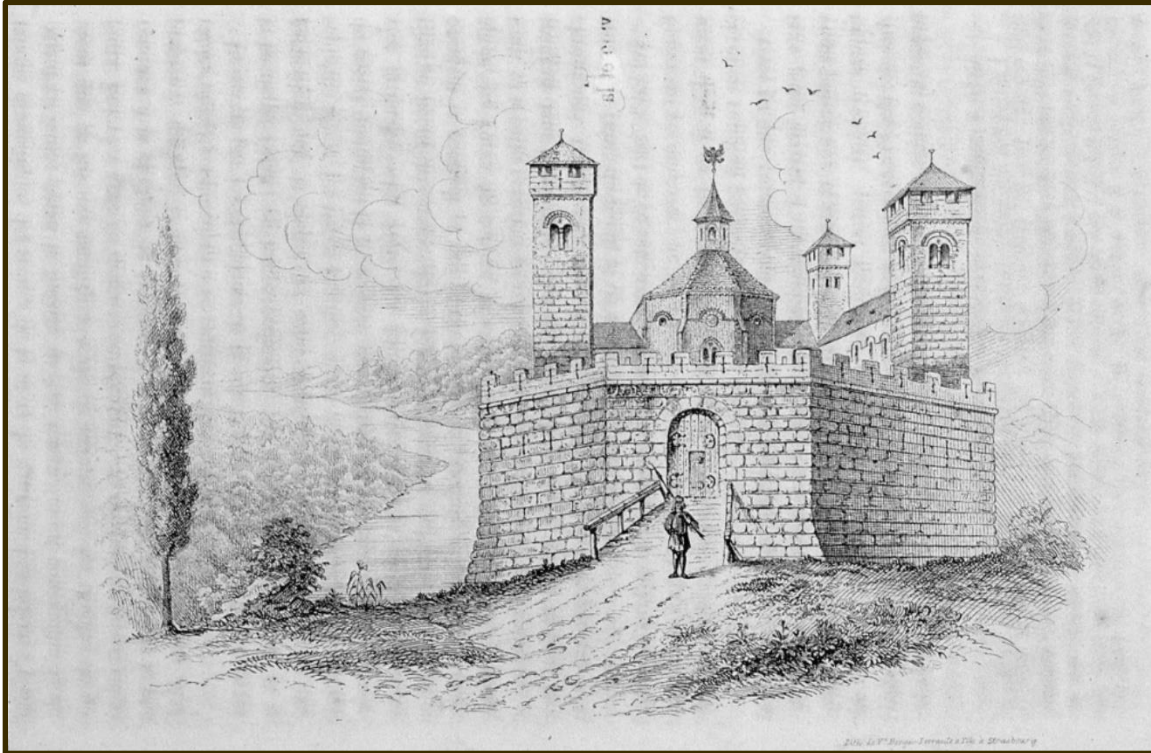
Soufflenheim and the Grand Bailliage of Hagenau, "Ohlungen-Keffendorf : haut lieu du courage et de la solidarité,"  
By Albert Ritt, Guy Leclair, Joseph Ehrhard, and Jean-Pierre Ott, (1997), p. 31.

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).

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 become 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.

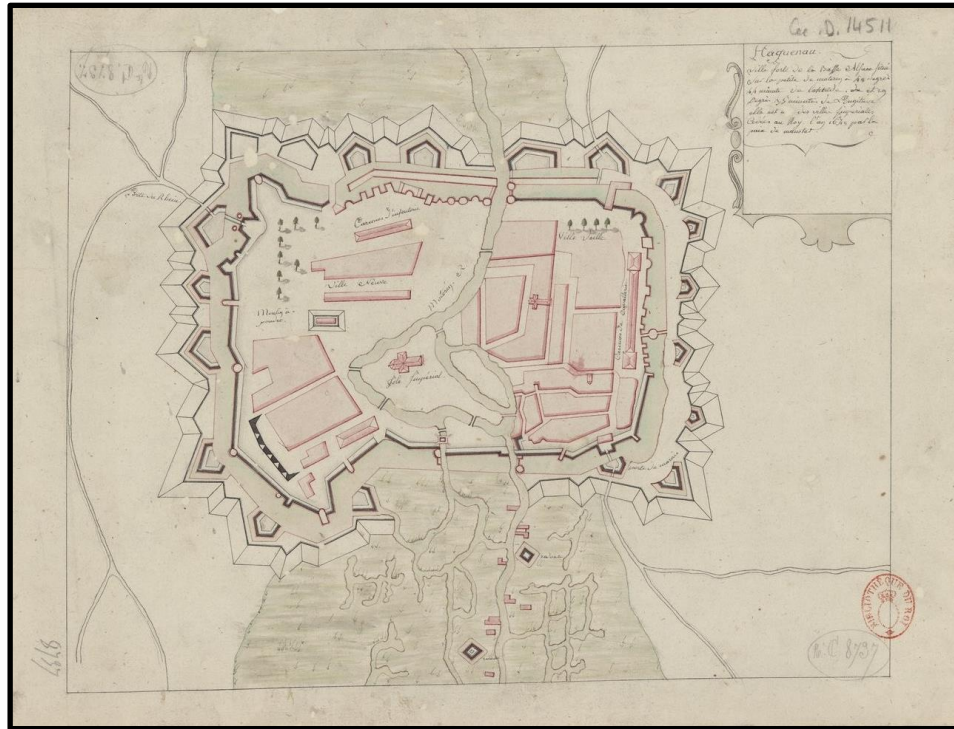
The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 ended the Thirty Years War, giving most of Alsace to France. Haguenau didn't wish to leave Germany, requiring Louis XIV to use force. In 1677, the troops of General Montclar looted and burned Haguenau, including Frederick I Barbarossa's Imperial palace (Kaiserpfalz). All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



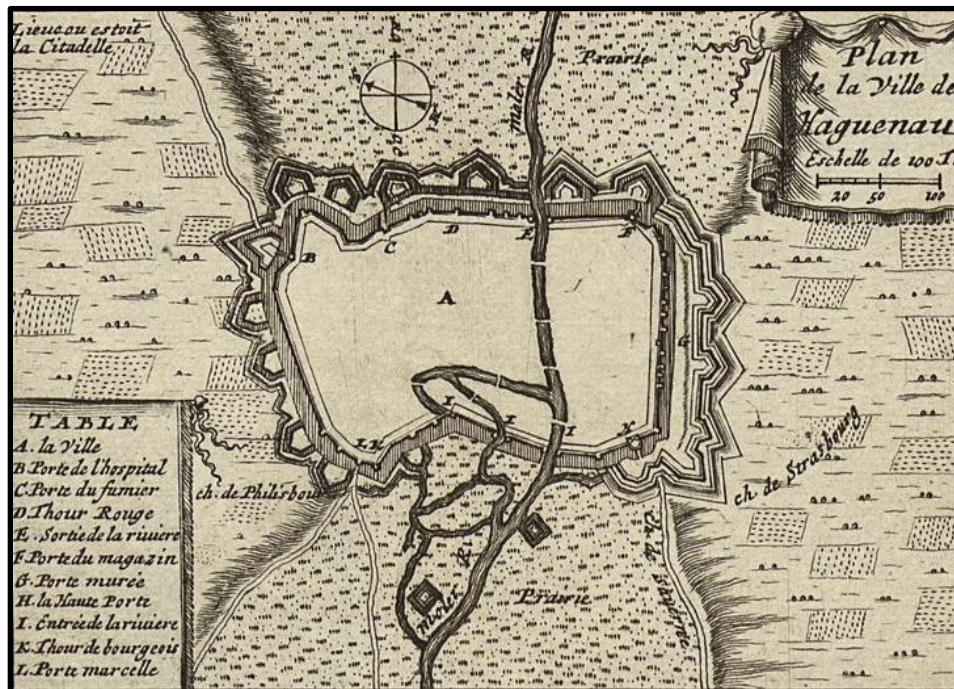
The former Imperial Palace of Haguenau. View from presumed Berger-Levrault plan, gallica.bnf.fr

## Maps

- *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 / Bibliotheque 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, circa 1680, gallica.bnf.fr



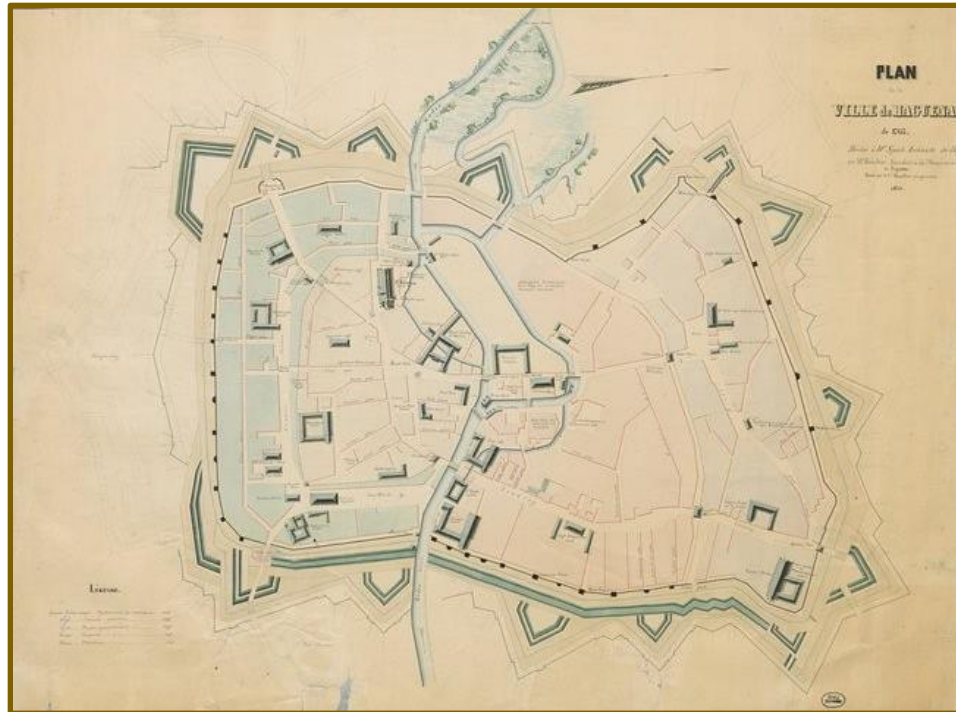
Haguenau in 1688, Sébastien de Beaulieu, gallica.bnf.fr



Haguenau in 1700, gallica.bnf.fr



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



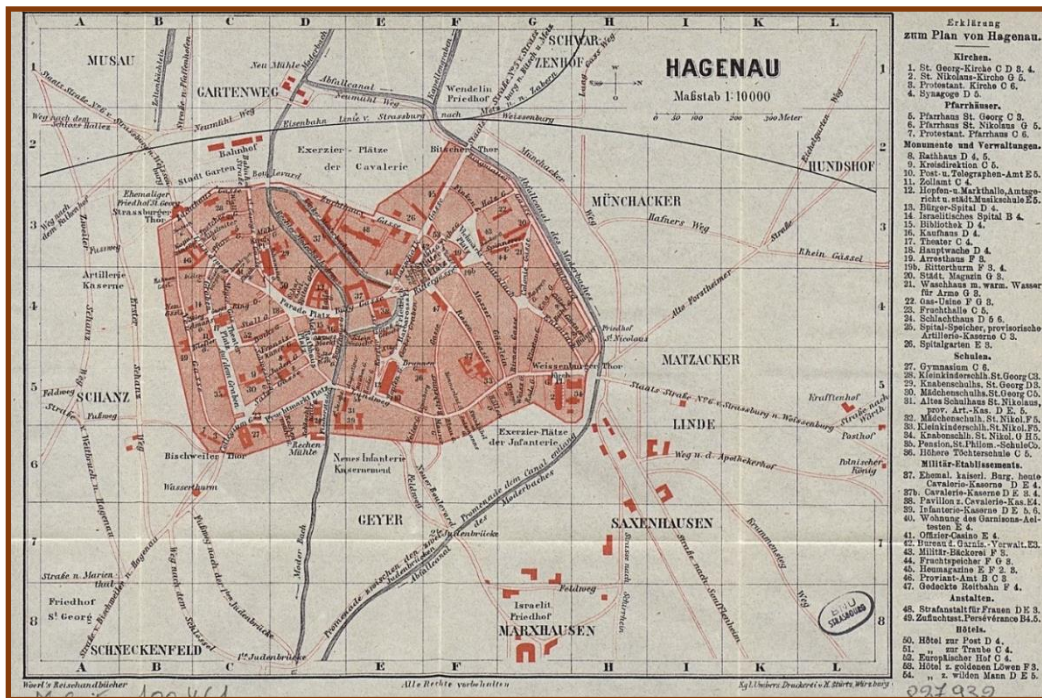
Haguenau in 1763, gallica.bnf.fr



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



Historical and geographical theater of the war in Lower Alsace where, after a trouble-free crossing of the Rhine, all the camps and marches of the royal Hungarian army in 1744 are shown, with all the lines and fortresses. With representations of the fortifications of Strassburg, Fort Louis, Hagenau and Landau, as well as that of the movement of the armies (episode of Pandours, 1744). By Christoph Riegel, gallica.bnf.fr



Hagenau, Guide through Alsace-Lorraine, into the Vosges and to the German-French battlefields, Leo Woerl, 1893, gallica.bnf.fr



*zeichnet von einem Ingenieur der Armee*

**Erklärung**

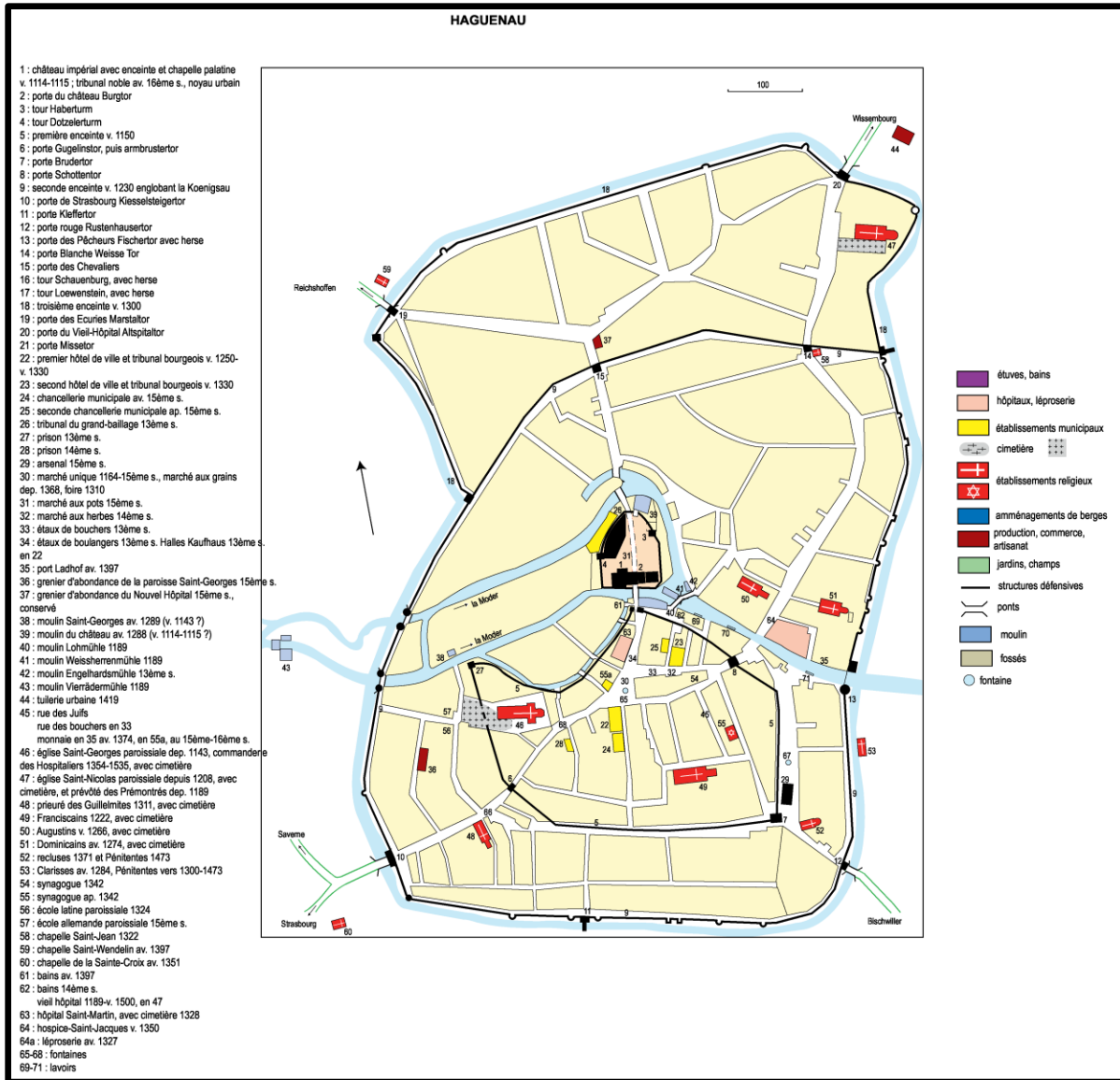
*Gezeichnet von dem Ingenieur bey Bornitz in 1793*

A. Attaquen des Feindes auf den rechten Flügel der Kays. Truppen, unter Comando des General von Wurms, vom 14. bis 22. Decemb. wo sich solcher nach einer tapfern Vertheidigung bei Sultz und Surburg B. zurückzog. C. Den 22. Dec. forirte der Feind die Batterien von Reichshofen, Reichshofen und Weerth, vertheidigt von General Hase, taurnierte solchen wüthendlicher zu weichen genöthigt wurde. Nach wiederholten Attaquen von Feind und durch dessen Uebermacht gezwungen, zog sich die Kays. Armee D. zurück bey Dornbach und Breckenfeldt vom 26. auf den 27. und gieng bey Philipshurg über den Rhein den 30. Dec. und ein Theil davon E. nach Fort Louis, den 27. Dec. wurde die Blockade von Landau F. aufgehoben. G. Chemalege Linien von Weissenburg bis Lauterburg.

*Plan des Attaques près d'Haguenau & Richshoff depuis le 13. Jusqu'au 25. decembre 1793. Avec le Détail de l'armée Impériale & Prussienne.*

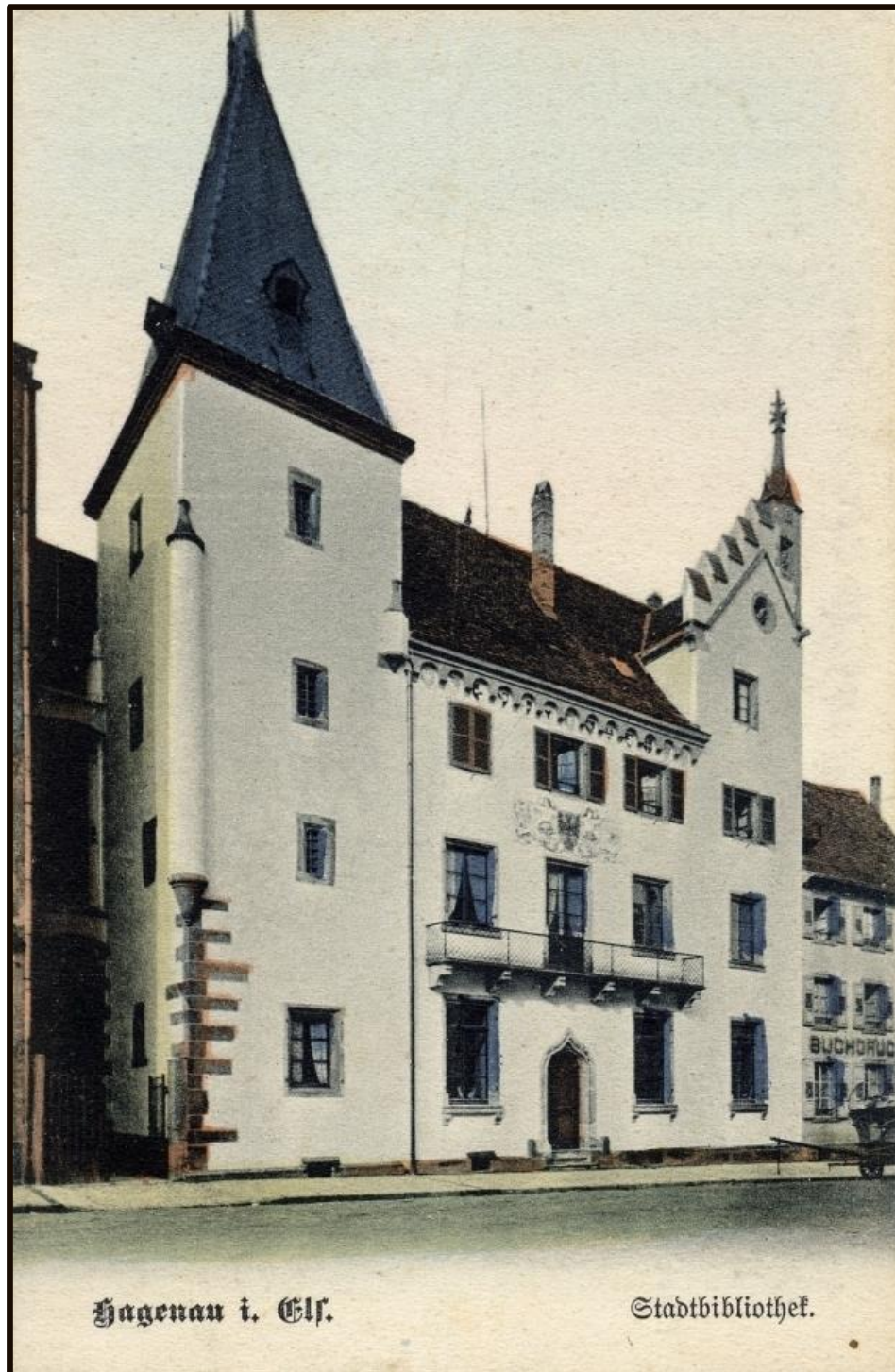
A. Attaque des Français de l'armée Impériale commandée par le Général Wurms depuis le 14. Jusqu'au 22. decembre. B. Retraite des Impériaux. C. le 22. decembre les Français forcèrent le poste ennemi près Richshoff, Richshoff, & Weerth défendu par le Général Hase, qui fut forcé de se replier, de manière que le corps du Général Wurms se retira en D. ... près de Dornbach le 26. decembre une partie de l'armée Impériale passa le Rhin à Philipshurg, mais, autre se retira en E. au fort Louis le 27. decembre, suite le Blocus de Landau. F. G. Lignes de Weissenburg.

Plan of attacks near Hagenau and Richshoff, December 13-25,1793, Hagenau, gallica.bnf.fr



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

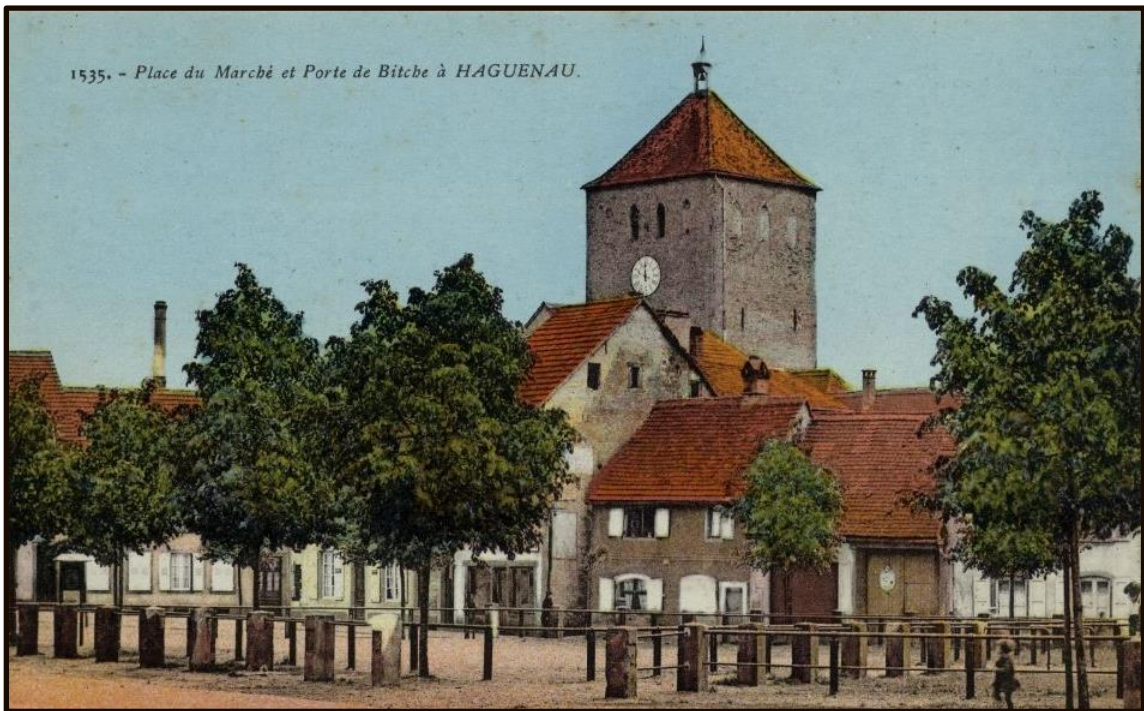
Post Cards



City Library, formerly the Chancellery Building, Built in 1484, Geneanet



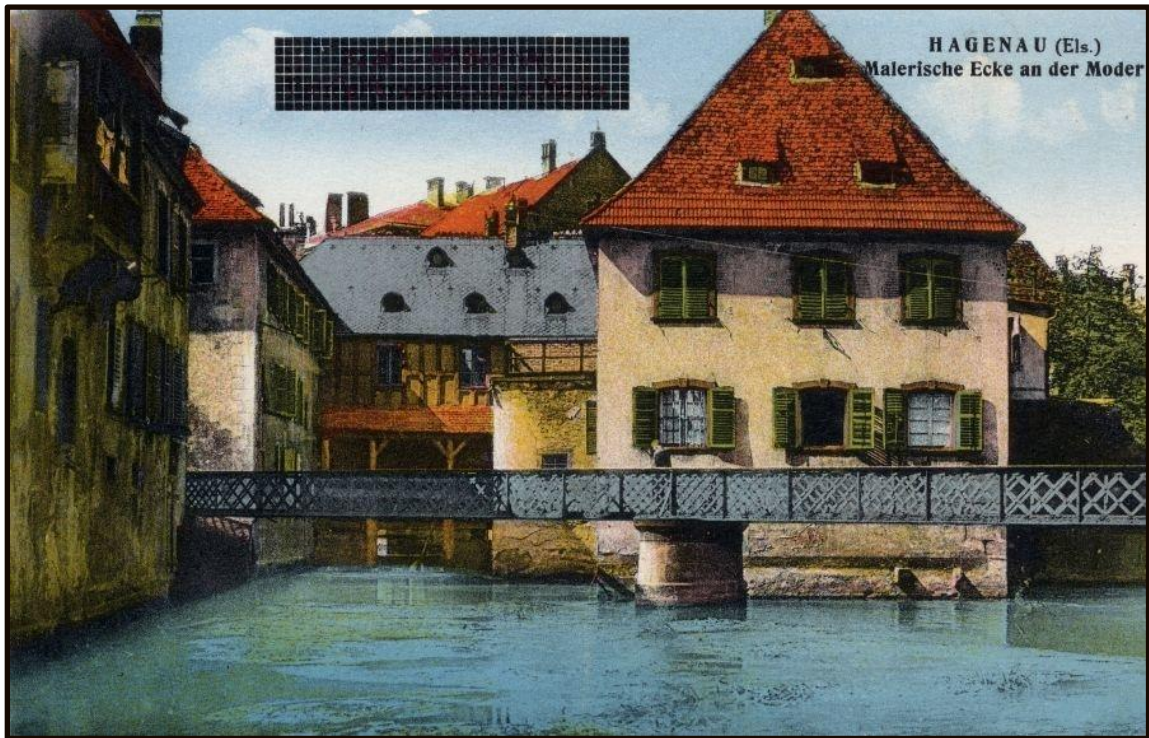
The Moder River, Fisherman's Tower, Hagenau, Geneanet



Cattle Market, Market Square, and Bitche Gate, Hagenau, 1535, Geneanet



The Large Quay, Haguenau, Geneaet



A Corner at the Moder, Haguenau, Geneaet



High Street (Grand Rue), Haguenau, Geneanet



Mayor's Square, Haguenau, Geneanet