Researching Ancestors in Alsace & Baden & Pfalz

So, why do you think they were from Europe?

Learn some European/French/German history

Study Germanic Genealogy

Learn basic vocabulary of Latin & Germanic records

Establish the critical link (when & where)

Get more clues from European sites

Get help



Oberlauterbach (Alsace)

Your Presenter

- Craig Rhombs
- https://281connections.us
 - See the education page for a copy of this presentation. (Item 11)
- craig@281connections.us

Introduction

Prior to about 1800, about 3/8 of my ancestors resided in small villages outside of Karlsruhe, roughly within the rectangular area shown here, on both sides of the Rhein/Rhine River. The area includes parts of Alsace, Pfalz, and Baden.

With the benefit of hindsight, I present some thoughts based on experiences that I have had while researching ancestors from northern Baden, northeast France (Bas-Rhin, Alsace), and Pfalz. Some of what follows may be unique to my research, but the techniques and approaches used might help you with your own research. As you consider what follows, I suggest that you keep in mind the following three maxims.

- Be analytic & keep notes
- Be inventive & agile
- Seek advice from experts



Ref. 1734 Theatrum Bell ad Rhenum Superior:
https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1
~281723~90054558:Theatrum-Belli-ad-Rhenum-Superior-?sort
=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2C
Series_No&qvq=w4s:/where%2FRhine%2BRiver;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No;Ic:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=26&trs=29

Contemporary map: https://goo.gl/maps/P5wbHKjN56EBnjyy7

Disclaimer

- What I share here is specific to the research that I have been doing. I don't expect that it will all apply to your research, but I hope that it gives ideas that can help in your own research.
- My focus has been on 17th and 18th centuries -Catholic records (mostly) as well as civil records.

So, why do you think they were from Europe?

- Assemble the evidence. Your work, the work of others. Make sure that you can defend the conclusions. Think like Sherlock (or Sheldon, whichever suits you).
- Example: Johannes Rombs & family 1900 census & ship manifest -

Place of birth of each person States, give the State	NATIVITY. a and parents of each person enumer or Territory; if of foreign birth,	nerated. If born in the United give the Country only.
Place of birth of this Person.	Place of birth of FATHER of this person.	Place of birth of MOTHER of this person.
13	14	_15
Lussie Ostern	Russia	Germany
2022	+ Company	Craig Phomb

"United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMRQ-N42

So, why do you think they were from Europe?

Copy of a ship's manifest follows.

"New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891," database with images, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVSV-3FB5 : 20 February 2021), Johannes Rums, 1884; citing Immigration, New York City, New York, United States, NARA microfilm publication M237 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,027,349.



So, why do you think they were from Europe?

Johann Georg Lay (a.k.a. John Loy) – 1860 census

"United States Census, 1860", database with images, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCGN-LRN: 18 February 2021), John Loy, 1860.

5		Description.				VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	
visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.		Sex. Sex. White, Color, Shack, or mulatto.		Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.			
	3	4	5	6	7	/ 8	9	10	
6	John Lou	39	20		Carpenter V	115	60	Radew	
	Suxama,	16	1					Penn.	
	Sohn "	12	m					Baden	
	Cathanie "	9	f					O ₀	
	mary "	3	of					Chie	
	Christina "	3	f	-				Do	
	Samuel "	1	m					Do	

Learn some history -European/French/German

•There are many references, but I found the following first example to have just the right level of detail for a starting point. This is a messy period in history from my point of view.

Example: *The Shortest History of Germany*, James M. Hawes - https://hclib.bibliocommons.com/v2/record/S109C5870112

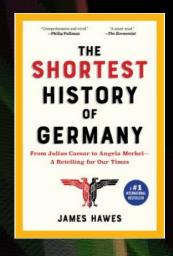
•Probably you'll want to understand 17th and/or 18th century European history. Again, there are LOTS of references. Pick one that suits you. I liked the following oldie because it hit the period I was researching.

Example: *Eighteenth Century Europe the 1680s to 1815*, by Stuart Andrews.

Example: *The Cambridge Illustrated History of France*, by Colin Jones, ISBN 0521432944.

Example: German History Maps I (https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/e9cb1f0b7c9342498eebbfdc7bf5cf75)

. . . and lots of on-line sources of varying extent and quality.





Historical Maps Can Help

- 1701-1774 maps: http://www.emersonkent.com/maps_by_year_from_1701.htm
- 1710 Near Alsace: (nice overlay capability) https://uu.georeferencer.com/maps/e67534a0-5404-5926-a3fd-ed91c33 1fe05/
- 1610 Germany: https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/ward_1912/germany_religious_1610.jpg
- 1648 Europe: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/83/HRR_1648.png
- 30 Years War: https://www.leo-bw.de/web/guest/kartenbasierte-suche/-/gisviewer-expert/voll/HABW_06_11c/3513161,%205404175/1
- German History: (same as previous page)
 https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/e9cb1f0b7c9342498eebbfdc7bf5cf
 75

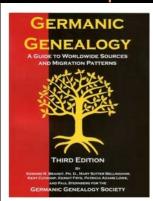
Study Germanic Genealogy

familysearch.org - wiki

- https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Germany_Genealogy
- https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/German_Genealogical_Word_List
- https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Germany Finding Town of Origin

ggsmn.org

https://ggsmn.org/cpage.php?pt=41



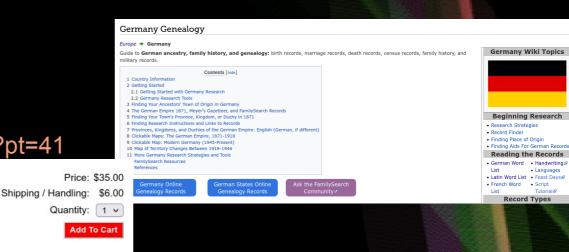
Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns, 3rd edition

A comprehensive 660-page handbook for Germanic family history researchers written and published by GGS. The book is highly recommended by librarians and

Take advantage of the reduced price for a limited time!

MEMBER PRICE is only \$27 but you must be logged in to get that price

[Located in Category: Books]



Languages



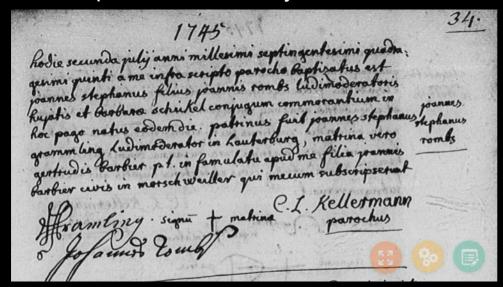
Study French Genealogy

- FamilySearch wiki
 - Overview: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/France_ Genealogy
 - Town of origin: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/France_ Finding_Town_of_Origin
 - Etc.



Learn basic vocabulary of Latin & Germanic records

- Be aware of the many ways that Germanic names are corrupted by nonnative speakers. For examples: Loy/Lay, Rhombs/Rombs/Rums/Roms, Hydaker/Heidegger. Learn what consonants and vowels tend to be confused and/or interchanged (like F and V – Fetsch and Vetsch).
- Explore https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Latin_Genealogical_Word_List
- Explore https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Germany_Languages
- Use an on-line or old-school Latin/English dictionary.
- Have a reference like this handy Parish Register Latin, C. Russell Jensen.
- Example of an unusually clear document follows.

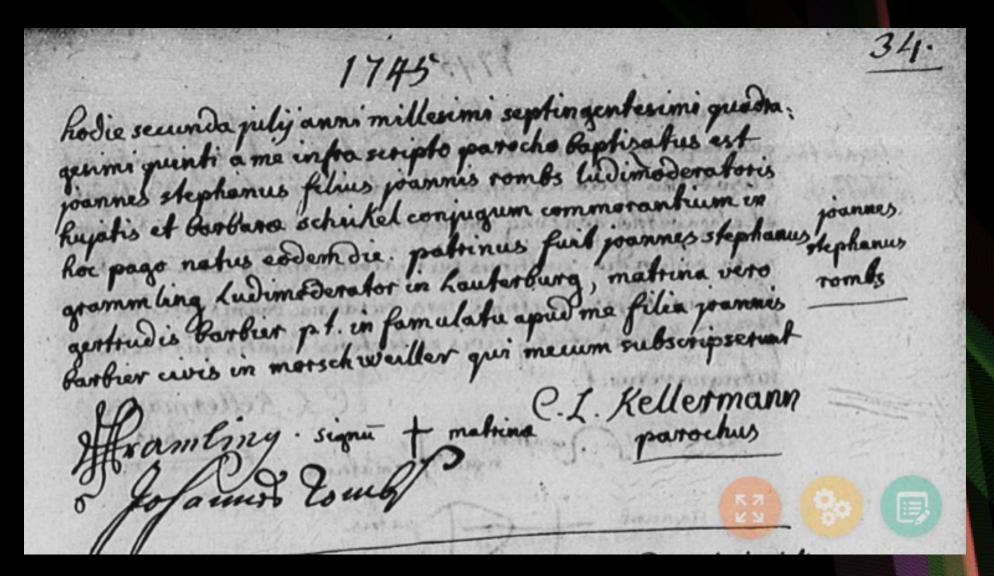


example is from

https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-docume nt/ETAT-CIVIL-C343-P3-R207432#visio/p age:ETAT-CIVIL-C343-P3-R207432-2321 166

(a French site for an area where a Germanic dialect is common! This becomes understandable through study of history.)

Example

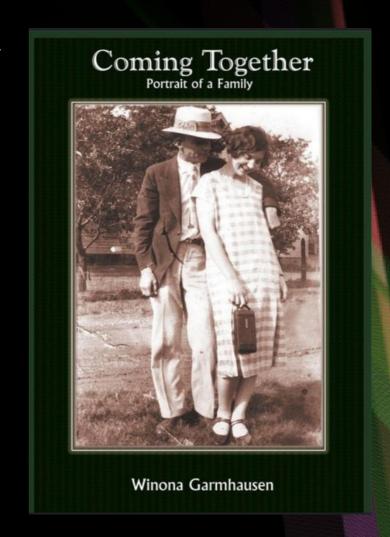


Establish the critical link

Where were they from in Europe and when were they there? Without this, it probably is impossible to proceed. If you are desperate, DNA testing might help, but probably not enough.

Examples:

In the case of John Loy (a.k.a. Johann Lay), the critical link came from a book written by a lady that I found through genetic testing. Her book indicated that John had married a woman who had been married before (married name had been Sophia Hydaker(Heidegger)), maiden name was Kaelber.

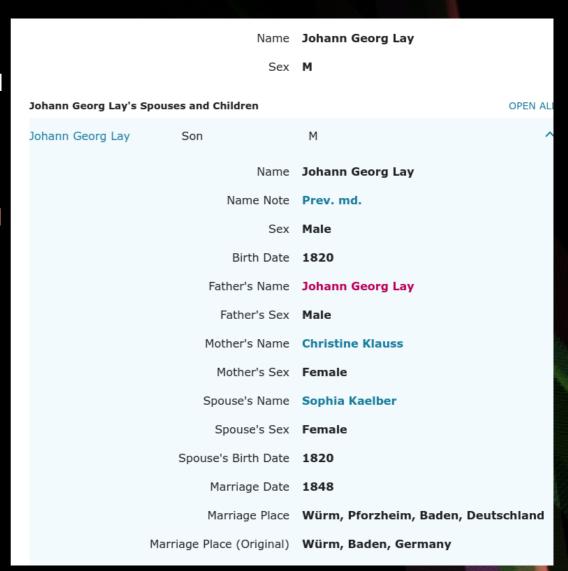


Establish the critical link

From this I was able to find a marriage record in Baden, which led to birth records, etc.

See "Deutschland Heiraten, 1558-1929", database, FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61 903/1:1:NZM5-926

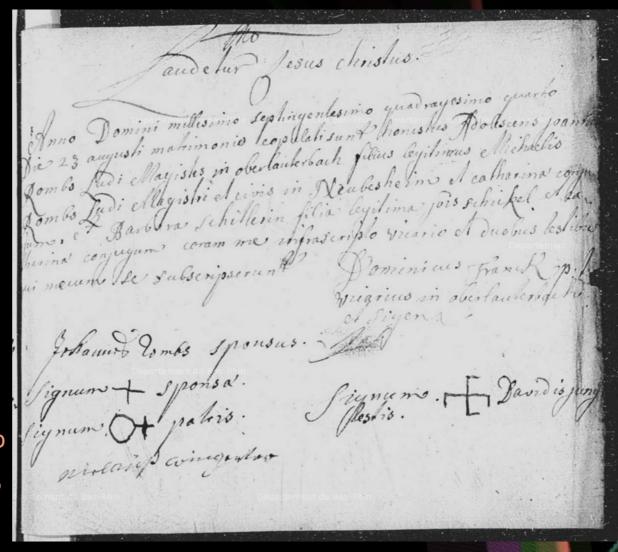
: 13 July 2021), Johann Georg Lay in entry for Johann Georg Lay, 1848. (image 125)



Establish the critical link

In the case of Johannes Rombs, I found a book (*Paradise on the Steppe*, Joseph S. Height) that indicated that his ancestors had come to Russia from Kesseldorf in Alsace. From there I was able to find a marriage record in Alsace of a direct line paternal ancestor that mentioned Neibsheim in Baden, which led to much more information.

Reference: Oberlauterbach Registre de mariages 1729-1813 3 E 346/4 - page 21;
https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-do
cument/ETAT-CIVIL-C343-P3-R20
7435#visio/page:ETAT-CIVIL-C343
-P3-R207435-2321340



Get more clues from European sites

- Access on-line ortssippenbucher/orsfamilienbucher at Genealogy.net (https://ofb.genealogy.net/)
- See what others have done at a European genealogy site like https://en.geneanet.org/ .
- Use the marvelous Meyers Gazetteer to identify locations, including those that may hold records. - https://www.meyersgaz.org/

Example - Neibsheim:

https://ofb.genealogy.net/namelist.php?nachname=Von+Rhombs&ofb=neibsheim&modus=&lang=de

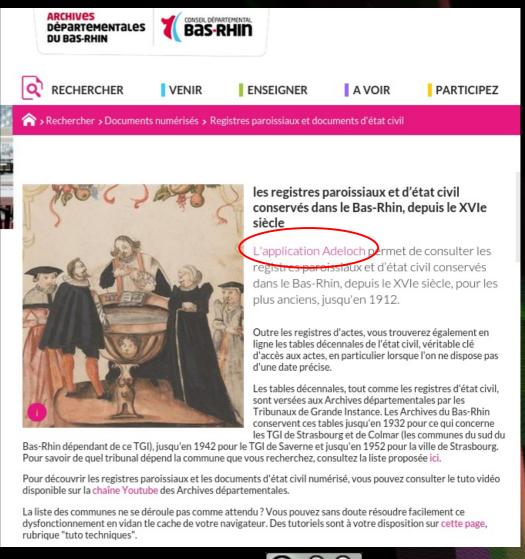


Get more clues from European sites

Example – Alsace; archives on-line-

https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/recher cher/documents-numerises/regist res-paroissiaux-et-documents-detat-civil/

NOTE: Access to the Bas-Rhin Archives site was at one point restricted to users in France only. If this happens again, I suggest that you use a VPN to appear to be working from France until the situation changes. See also https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Bas-Rhin,_France_Genealog v



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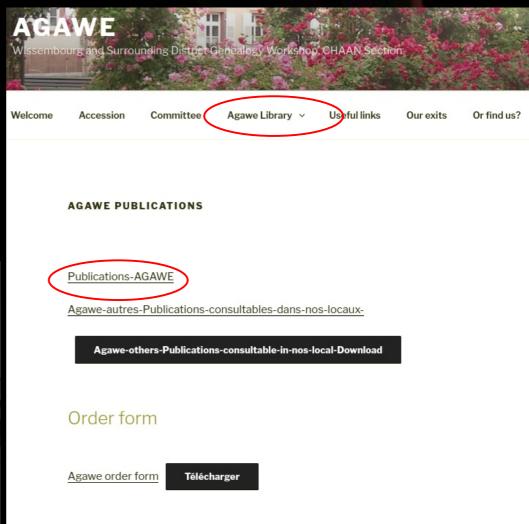
Bas-Rhin Archives - note

- In addition to the French site, you can also try using the collection at FamilySearch.org.
 - Indexed: https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/4116416
 - And https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/334998?av ailability=Family+History+Library for the images
 - Images by village: https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/4116416
- Then, there is the AGAWE site: http://agawe-genealogie.com/?page_id=121

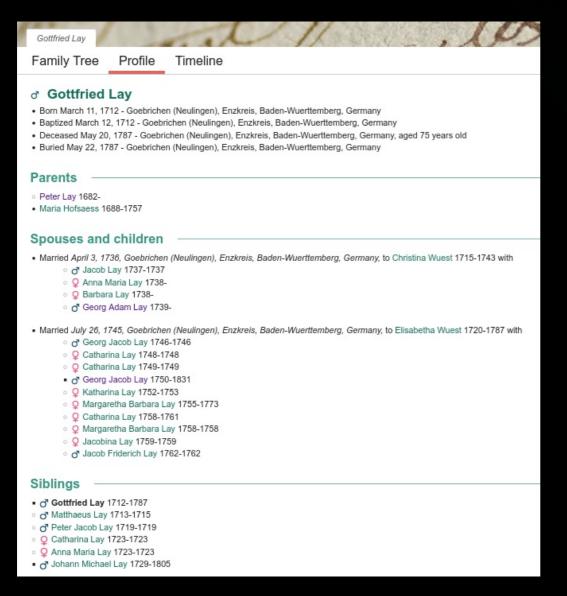
AGAWE site

Wissembourg and Surrounding District Genealogy Workshop; chapter located in Soultz sous Forêts





Get more from European sites



You can benefit from the work of others. You can also contact other researchers in France and Germany.

Geneanet.org: https://en.geneanet.org/

Example: https://gw.geneanet.org/fuchsra?n=lay&oc=5&p=gottfried

Use Worldcat

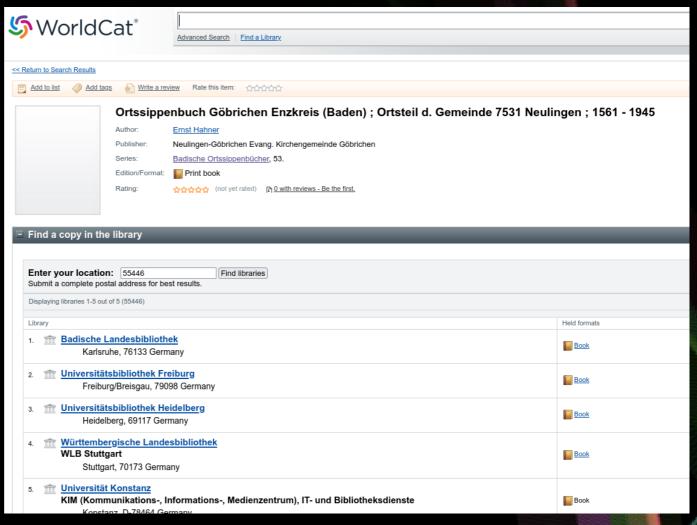
- Find other Ortssippenbucher that are not on genealogy.net by using https://www.worldcat.org/
- (Librarians tend to be nice, helpful people, and they can help you get copies through interlibrary loan.)
- Search based on names of locations
- Look for more than OSB/OFB publications. You may find local histories as well.

Use Worldcat

Example - Worldcat & Göbrichen:

Use Worldcat.org & figure out how to contact a librarian, in this case at https://www.blb-karlsruhe.de/

Example for Jockgrim.



Some Special Libraries

- St. Louis Co. Library (has lots of OSB/OFB books)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um1gC9BjN_s
 - https://www.slcl.org/
 - https://www.slcl.org/research-learn/genealogy
- Allen Co. Public Library https://acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy
- HCLIB (interlibrary loan https://mnlink.org/)
 - Yale https://library.yale.edu/
 - Harvard https://hollis.harvard.edu/primo-explore/search?vid=H
 VD2&sortby=rank&lang=en_US

Example Ortssippenbuch

```
2223 Gottfried LAY (aus 2222), * Göb. 11.3.1712, ev., Bg. u.
    Zimmermann, ab 1753 Gerichtsmann/Gerichtsverwandter,
    + Göb. 20.5.1787, Schlagfluß,
    25.12.1715, + Göb. 4.9.1743.
    ΦΙΙ. Göb. 26.7.1745 Elisabetha WOST (aus 3731),
     "seiner gewes Ehefr. leibliche Schwester", * Göb.
     16.9.1720, ev., + Göb. 16.12.1787.
     16 Kdr. in Göb. * u. ev. ~ :
     I. 1. Jacob * 9.2.1737, † Göb. 13.2.1737 -
         2. Anna Maria * 28.4.1738, Zw. (∞ 2393) -
         3. Barbara * 28.4.1738, Zw. (@ 640) -
         4. Georg Adam * 16.12.1739 (V.: † in nordam.),
            am 4.5.1744 ausgewandert nach Waldoborough/
            Maine (USA) -
         5. Söhnlein * 26.8.1743, "nach empfangener Noth-
            taufe gleich balden gestorben: 9 Tg. hernach
            auch die Mutter" -
     II. 6. Georg Jacob * 10.5.1746, † Göb. 25.5.1746 -
         7. Catharina * 17.3.1748, Zw., + Göb. 3.4.1748 -
         8. Mädchen +* 18.3.1748, Zw. -
         9. Catharina * 5.9.1749, † Göb. 23.9.1749 -
         10. Georg Jacob * 30.11.1750, Pate 25.4.1777, led.
             (\infty 2226) -
        11. Katharina * 11.7.1752, † Göb. 9.12.1753 -
        12. Margaretha Barbara * 16.1.1755, † Göb. 12.4.1773 -
         13. Catharina * 20.1.1758, Zw., + Göb. 30.11.1761 -
         14. Margaretha Barbara * 20.1.1758, Zw., † Göb.
             28.1.1758 -
         15. Jacobina * 10.9.1759, † Göb. 8.10.1759 -
         16. Jacob Friderich * 3.3.1762, † Göb. 8.3.1762.
```

excerpt from Göbrichen Ortssippenbuch (review expanded pdf example)

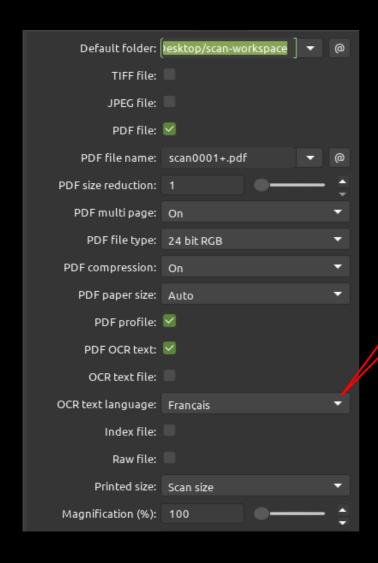
Find Books in Other Places

- https://books.google.com/ search based on location names
- Try foreign commercial sites. In some cases they may ship to the USA.
 - https://www.amazon.de/
 - https://www.amazon.fr/

Note on Scanning & Translation

- OCR can help you with text printed in a language that you struggle with
- Employ software that incorporates OCR or point OCR software at an already scanned document in image form (e.g., jpeg) to create a doc in PDF form.
- Copy and paste into https://translate.google.com/
- Consider https://www.deepl.com/translator for whole documents.
- Hints:
 - Scan one page at a time, not side-by-side
 - Make sure that the document is "square"
 - Configure the OCR software for the language

Scanning Example - VueScan



English Deutsch Etc.

May require installation of a file to support the language that you are working with.

https://www.hamrick.com/ocr.html

Scanning - don't do this.

de troupes, dont une partie logeait dans les villages, le reste dans la forêt sous des tentes confectionnées à l'aide de branchages. Début 1793, le gouvernement était aux abois, menacé par l'ennemi de l'extérieur, mais aussi par un fort mécontentement de l'intérieur. Il organisa alors la Terreur, illustrée par Robespierre à Paris, par

Le 31 mars 1793, la guillotine, nouvelle invention, fit sa première victime à Strasbourg. En janvier 1793, on élit à Salmbach, au vrai eglises et écoles furent fermées et les cultes interdits.

Cette municipalité de 1793 semble avoir été très jacobine, car le 26 février 1793, elle demanda à Strasbourg un curé constitutionnel pour le village. Suite fut donnée à sa demande et on vit arriver le curé Jean-Adam Englaender; le curé Michel Edel avait émigré en Allemagne dès 1792. Englaender, d'ailleurs, calomnié et boycotté par la population, quitte le village en été 1793.

La patrie en danger

Cet été-là, l'armée française qui avait poussé jusqu'à Mayence, dut reculer sur la Lauter. La patrie fut déclarée en danger. Dans nos villages, e locsin sonna alors jour et nuit, de quart d'heure en quart d'heure, pendant deux jours, appelant les citoyens aux armes.

De toute l'Alsace et des Vosges, des masses de paysans arrivèrent, armés de fourches, de faux, de sabres, dirigés par leurs officiers municipaux ceints de l'écharpe tricolore. Les officiers de l'armée régulière ne savaient que faire de tous ces « agricoles ». Rien n'était organisé. Leur ravitaillement n'était pas possible. En octobre, presque tous étaient rentrés chez eux. Tout comme ceux s environs (Trimbach, Siegen,...) les Salmbachois étaient cantons dans la forêt où leurs femmes et filles leur apportaient la

A la même époque, dans le village même, le petit clan de jacobins, aidé de soldats, se livrait à des excès : destruction des croix du cimetière, des calvaires, des crucifix dans l'église. Selon une tradition locale, le sobriquet «Hundshenker» dont on qualifie les gens de Salmbach, proviendrait de cette époque : une nuit, un inconnu aurait arraché le crucifix devant le chœur et l'aurait remplacé par un chien mort. L'auteur n'a cependant pas trouvé de confirmation écrite de ce sacrilège.

La vente des biens nationaux

Les biens nationaux étaient très nombreux dans l'arrondisse-nent; plus de 4000 arpents (Morgen), soit curiron 1600 hectares, puyables en 12 ans. A Salmbach, les biens de la paroisse furent vondus le 25 ams 1792 à plusieurs particuliers é aprents de terre et 3º arpents de prés pour 6.844 francs, vente qui ne semble pas avoir été définitive, puisque oes 20 hectares furent définitivement ventus à Knab de Rittershoffen le 5 avril 1793, ainsi que 100 servents du béunité de Seire. Les biens nationaux étaient très nombreux dans l'arrondisse arpents du chapitre de Spire

En mars 1793, la nouvelle municipalité demanda que les biens de l'ordre de Malte soient vendus. Le 13 mars, elle réclame 17 000 francs à 39 particuliers qui n'avaient pas encore payé leurs

La guerre, l'invasion et la grande fuite du 23 décembre 1793

Le 13 octobre 1793, les troupes autrichiennes commandées par le ginéral en chef, le baron de Wurmser (de la famille Wurmser de Vendenheim), déclemènent une offensive dans le nord de l'Aksace. La colonne Jellachieh prend Salmhanch et Niederlauterbach, la colonne du général autrichien Hotze perce à la Bierwaklmusell et coionne ou generia autricinen Hotze perce a la istenwaldmuent de varance sur Schleithal. Les Français se replient sur Drussenhein. Ils sont suivis par les 30 000 Autrichiens et Condéens. Les jacobins les lus compronis des villages partient avec les troupes républications. Les autres villageois, croyant la guerre finie, accentification de la condition de la conditi

Les Autrichiens sont arrêtés à La Wantzenau. Fin décembre, Hoche et Pichegru reprennent l'offensive et repoussent les envalisseurs sur le Palatinat. Le 23 décembre, Desaix entre dans Setz, outrélà, le front s'étend d'Oberlauterbach au Geisberg, où les jour-là, le front s'étend d'Oberlauterbach au Clessorg, où les soldats du général Hoche remportent la victoire aux cris de « Landau ou la mort l»; Salmbach est repris le 26 décembre. Les Français trouvérent nos villages à moitie vides d'habitants. Par peur des jacobins et de la guilloine, entre 30 et 40 000 personnes des districts de Haguenau-Wissembourg avaient fuie n plein hiver, se réfugiant en Allemagne. Triste Noël! Cet événement est entre dans l'histoire sous le titre de « La grande fuite ».

103

Two pages together.

Poorly justified

Au fil de l'histoire

La vente des biens nationaux

Les biens nationaux étaient très nombreux dans l'arrondissement; plus de 4 000 arpents (Morgen), soit environ 1 600 hectares, payables en 12 ans. A Salmbach, les biens de la paroisse furent vendus le 25 mai 1792 à plusieurs particuliers : 6 arpents de terre et 39 arpents de prés pour 6 844 francs, vente qui ne semble pas avoir été définitive, puisque ces 20 hectares furent définitivement vendus à Knab de Rittershoffen le 5 avril 1793, ainsi que 100 arpents du chapitre de Spire.

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Les Autrichiens sont arrêtés à La Wantzenau. Fin décembre, Hoche et Pichegru reprennent l'offensive et repoussent les envahisrioche et Fichegia repremient concusive et repoussent les civalisseurs sur le Palatinat. Le 23 décembre, Desaix entre dans Seltz. Ce ojour là, le front s'étend d'Oberlauterbach au Geisberg, où les soldats du général Hoche remportent la victoire aux cris de «Landau ou la mort!»; Salmbach est repris le 26 décembre. Les «Landau ou la mort.", Samuoach est repris le 20 decembre. 203 Français trouvèrent nos villages à moitié vides d'habitants. Par peur des jacobins et de la guillotine, entre 30 et 40 000 personnes des districts de Haguenau-Wissembourg avaient fui en plein hiver, se réfugiant en Allemagne. Triste Noël! Cet événement est entre dans l'histoire sous le titre de « La grande fuite ».

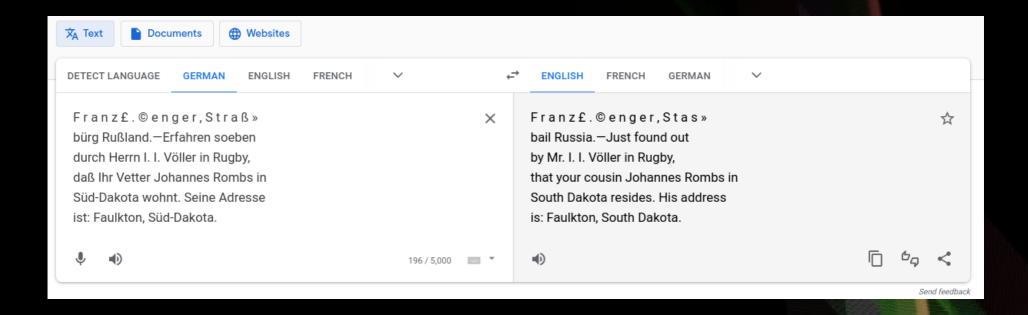
Scanning - better for OCR

Certains purent revenir à partir de 1795; beaucoup trouvèrent alors leurs biens vendus. Ceux qui restèrent purent, par contre, acheter en 1794 des biens nationaux. Mais la plupart de ces biens furent achetés par des gens de l'extérieur. Plus de 118 personnes de Salmbach s'étaient repliées avec l'armée autrichienne le 23 décembre 1793. Peut-être quelques-unes furent-elles emmenées de force, comme elles l'affirmèrent par la suite? Voici les noms de nos habitants qui s'enfuirent pour une durée allant d'un an à 7 ans (d'après la liste des émigrés dressée par Louis Martin, documentaliste aux ADBR. Cote L):

Adam André, Backensock Catherine, Bartelmann Adam, Bay Nicolas, Bencle Marguerite, Bery Catherine, Birckenstock François, Birckenstock Georges, Birckenstock Madeleine, Brenkle Adam, Brenkle Catherine, Brenkle Jean, Brenkle Marie, Brinckaltin Martin, Brinster Michel, Edel, Edel Michel, Ehrard Rose, Erhard Catherine, Erhard Elisabeth, Erhard Marguerite, Fix Jacques, Friedrich Catherine, Friedrich Jacques, Gehring Elisabeth, Gerber Chrétien, Marguerite, Pierre, Gerber Wendel, Gerbig Jacques, Guckert Marguerite, Heinrich Michel, Jean, Marie, Heintz Jean-Michel, Heintz Marguerite, Heinz Adam, Heinz Laurent, Heinz Michel, Heinz Michel, François-Joseph, Michel, Marie, Marguerite, Heinz Sébastien, Joseph, Marie-Marguerite, Gertrude, Catherine, Philippine, Barbe, Elisabeth, Marie, Hoffmann Barbe, Iffland Anne-Marie, Jaeger Catherine, Klein Barbe, Klein Jean, Klein Marguerite, Klein Marguerite, Klein Marie, Klein Marie, Klein Pierre, Klein Pierre, Kollmer Elisabeth, Kreber Barbe, Krieg Madeleine, Krug Ottelie, veuve, Lehmann Simon, Leibel Michel, Liebmann Elisabeth, Moritz Jacques, Moritz Jean, Nold Chrétien, Chrétien, Michel, Nold Régine, Petes Marguerite, Priester Catherine, Priester Marie, Rabold Christophe, Rabold Wendel, Reif Jacques, Reif Jean, Reif Joseph, Reiff Joseph, Rheinhardt Michel, Riez Marie-Eve, Robin Michel, Michel, Catherine, Marguerite, Roehrig Marguerite, Schmidt Georges, Jean, Michel, Reine, Schweitzer Catherine, Ulm Barbe, Ulm Pierre, Ulsemer Marie, Uselmann Catherine, Uselmann Georges Catherine, Régine, Elisabeth, Weber François, Joseph, Jean, Marie-Eve, Weber François-Georges, Weber Nicolas, Louis, Charles, Weber Reine, Wild Jean. Wild Joseph, Wild Michel.

Some were able to return from 1795; many found then their goods sold. Those who remained were able, on the other hand, to purchase national property in 1794. But most of these goods were bought by people from outside. More than 118 people from Salmbach had retreated with the Austrian army on December 23, 1793. Perhaps some were taken by force. Here are the names of our inhabitants who fled for a period ranging from one year to 7 years (according to the list of emigrants drawn up by Louis Martin, documented ADBR list, Rating L):

Translation Example



You will probably need to make corrections to the translation. e.g., Straßbürg would be better as Strassburg or Strasbourg.

Use Gazetteers

Kesseldorf Kesseldorf, Weissenburg, UEls., Elsass-Lothringen Feedback Ecclesiastical Related E-mail Entry Map Resselborf, D., Els. = Loth., B. UEls., Kr. Volume Weißenburg, Kt. Selz, AG. Lauterburg, Page 953 BRoo. Hagenau, PEPs 0,8 km Beinheim UGIs., E Niederröbern; 356 E., Stoll. --Type D. Dazu Forsth. Spitalwald, PE 1,6 km LVII Els. -Loth. Nieberröbern, 7 E. UFIs. В Show previous and next entry View entry on PDF of the original page Weissenburg Kr Selz Kt Berlin Amsterdam AG Lauterburg Netherlands London BKdo Hagenau Brussels Cologne Germany Kesseldorf [self] StdA Belgium Frankfurt Luxembourg Population 356 Czechia Paris Vienna Munich Bratislava Detail

Meyers
Gazetteer (
https://www.mey
ersgaz.org/

Switzerland

Map data ©2020 GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google, Inst. Geogr. Nacional

France

Type D. - Kesseldorf is a Dorf (Village).

Use Gazetteers

Neibsheim

Neibsheim, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

Ecclesiastical

Neibsheim, D., Baben, Kr. Karlsruhe, A. AG. Bretten, BKbo. Bruchsal, E 2,5 km Gonbelsheim; 1032 E., P, StdA., Steuereinn., Tabakberwiegestelle, kath. Pfk.; SpDrl.; Bichorienbau. Mln., Kalkskeinbr.

Entry

Map

Show previous and next entry View entry on PDF of the original page



Volume 2

Related

Page 250

Type D.

Lvl I Baden

E-mail

Feedback

Karlsruhe

A Bretten

AG Bretten

BKdo Bruchsal

StdA Neibsheim [self]

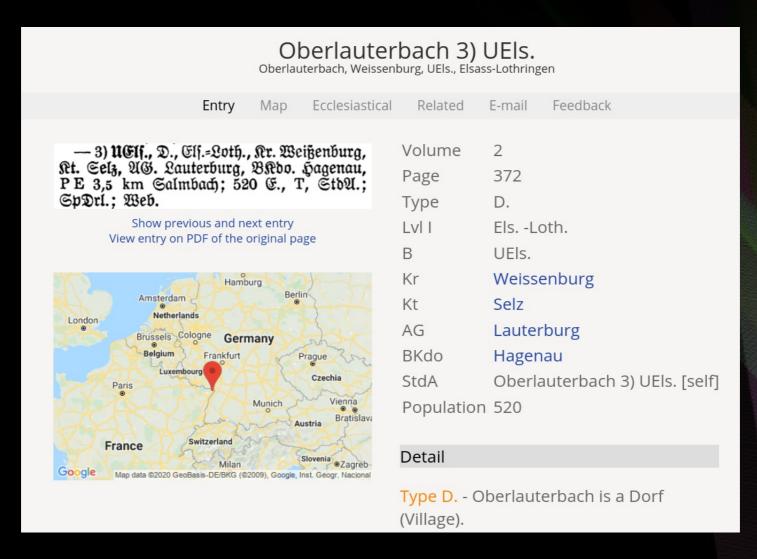
kath. Pfk. 1

Detail

Type D. - Neibsheim is a Dorf (Village).

Lvl I Baden - Level I shows which Kingdom or State the place is located in.

Use Gazetteers



See https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20372040



Explore Online Records

- FamilySearch images images, some indexed
 - Use wiki to locate data by village/parish https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page
 - Following example for Neibsheim
 - Also Bavarian records specifically:
 https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Germany,
 Bavaria, Catholic_and_Lutheran_Church_Records_ Inventory
- Marticula data (map, village name search) https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/
 - Following example for Nürnberg

Neibsheim at FamilySearch

 Kirchenbuch (church book): https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/21 0808?availability=Family+History+Library

Film/Digital Notes						
Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film	Image Group Number (DGS)	For	mat
Taufen 1654-1838	Family History Library	International B1 Floor Film	1052137	8100982	Q	õ
Taufen 1838-1900	Family History Library	International B1 Floor Film	1052138	8104542		ର୍ଚ୍ଚ
Heiraten 1655-1900	Family History Library	International B1 Floor Film	1052139	8100983	Q	ő
Tote 1660-1871	Family History Library	International B1 Floor Film	1052362	8115364	Q	õ
Tote 1871-1900 Familienbuch 1652-1900	Family History Library	International B1 Floor Film	1052363	7992176	Q	õ

Joannes Rombs

Principal Germany, Baden, Archdiocese of Freiburg im Breisgau, Catholic Church Records, 1678-1930 **Baptism** May 1738 Neibsheim, Bretten, Baden, Germany Parents Joannis Rombs, Margarethae



FamilySearch Centers & Affiliates: https://www.familysearch.org/centers/locations/

Example: Nürnberg at Matricula

Map of Holdings:

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/bestande/

Birth of Mathias Weinstein 12-November-1798
 https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/deutschland/bamberg/nurnberg-unsere-liebe-frau/M1%252F5/?pg=58

12 Novembris Circa septiman materinam natus et sequenti die baptizatus est

Mathicus.

Mathicus.

Saler: Sechonestus vir, Olntonius Weinstein, hujatis Sosta tabellarius.

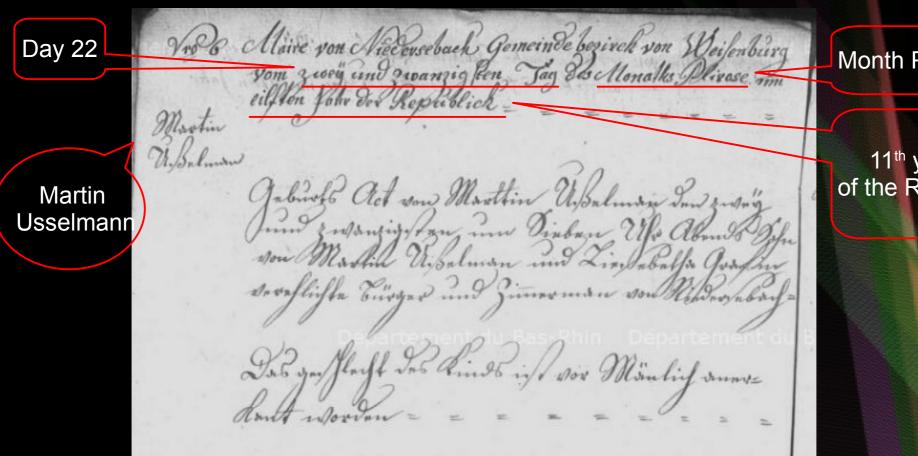
Mater: Catharina, nata Mugin.

Baptizans: forephus Spirl. p. t. Preses mg.

Develop Esoteric Skills (example)

- Bas Rhin Archives (<u>French</u>) document (birth of Martin Usselmann); written in <u>German</u>
 - https://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/ETAT-CIVI L-C329-P1-R202068#visio/page:ETAT-CIVIL-C329-P1-R202068-2335275
- Date in <u>French Republican Calendar</u>
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Republican_cale ndar
 - Converters:
 - https://www.napoleon.org/en/history-of-the-two-e mpires/the-republican-calendar/
 - https://www.fourmilab.ch/documents/calendar/

Esoteric Skills Example



Month Pluviose

11th year of the Republic

22-Pluviose, 11th year = 11-February-1803 (Gregorian)

Get help

- The Germanic Genealogy Society of MN (https://ggsmn.org/) may help you get started interpreting samples from an ortsfamilienbuch, and they can suggest where in Germany you can write for more information.
- Societies overseas can be helpful by supplying transcriptions of hard to read records.
- Regional & national archives in other countries can be very helpful.
- Use Google translate in your (Firefox) browser to help you navigate and understand.

Examples:

GGS – see https://ggsmn.org/cpage.php?pt=26 for instructions on how to seek research help.

In addition, **members** can submit a specific research question for one-hour of assistance from volunteers. There is no fee for this assistance. Log-in through **Members** on the website and submit your request to the appropriate Regional Research Contact, or, email the Research mailbox – research@ggsmn.org.

One hour of research assistance is available to **non-members** at a **fee of \$20**. This can be paid through Paypal on our website. See our website **Store**, and choose the item - **Research Time**.

Paper requests for research assistance can be mailed to GGS, PO Box 16312, St. Paul, MN 55116-0312. Include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Get Help

- FamilySearch Communities https://community.familysearch.org/en
- France genealogy group https://community.familysearch.org/en/discussion/82884/france-genealogy-group

Get help

Bretten Archive https://www.bretten.de/tourismus-kultur-freizeit/stadtarchiv







Tourismus Kultur Freizeit

Familien Soziales Bilduna

Eine fabelhafte Schrift hatte zum Beispiel der vierte uns bekannte Lehrer Johann Michael von Rhombs. Wir finden seine Schrift in alten Akten; denn er war gleichzeitig noch Gerichtsschreiber. Daneben waren die Lehrer verpflichtet, "die Orgel zu schlagen". Da die Gemeinde im Jahre 1722 eine Orgel angeschafft hatte, von Rhombs sie aber nicht spielen konnte, so mußte er einen Präzeptor anstellen und diesen mit 12 Gulden bezahlen und selbst verköstigen. Für besondere Dienste in der Kirche, zum Beispiel für Jahrtage, wurde der Lehrer besonders bezahlt. So bekam er jeweils, wenn "das ambt an St. Wenelinstag in der Kapelle gesungen" wurde, 30 Kreuzer dafür. Auch erhielt er jährlich einige Bat-+Kids-Open-Air

> Stadtarchiv

reitag

MontagsLese

Stadtarchiv



Rathaus Bretten Untere Kirchaasse 9 Zimmer 104

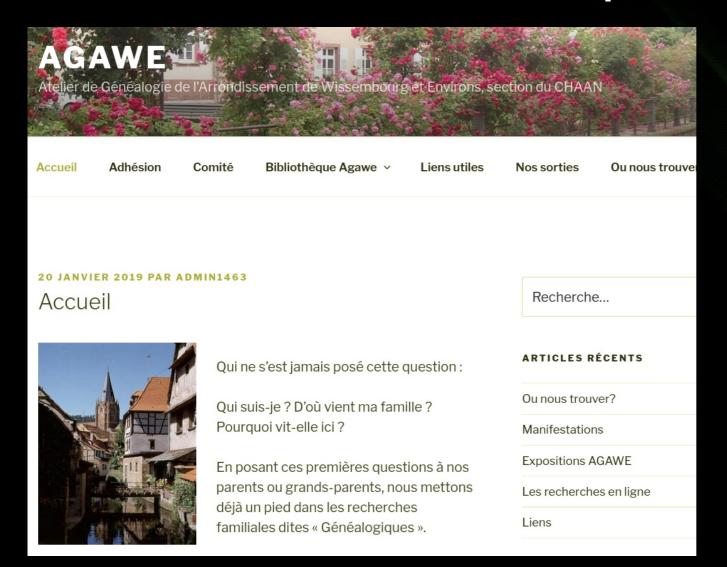


07252 921 160



stadtarchiv@bretten.de

Get help



A genealogical society in Alsace that has a number of publications that contain transcriptions (in French) of local records, including church records. - http://agawe-genealogie.c

http://agawe-genealogie.com/?p=27

Get Help



- Ubstadt-Weiher;
- Zeutern
 - https://hei matvereinubstadt-wei her.de/zeut ern/

(Get to know the local civil organization. Heimatverien ~ "home club")

Things Cost \$/€

- You may need to pay using something other than a credit card!
- International Bank transfer
- Foreign currency
- Find a financial institution to help and not fleece you.
- I found https://www.sdfcu.org/ to be much more helpful than the big national banks.

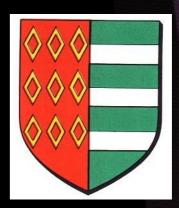
Do Your Work in Smart Ways, Hope for Luck

- Make your own luck by being thorough and analytic.
- Keep good notes/records. Perhaps keep a journal. (tool = https://www.zim-wiki.org/)
- Write a description of your work. Publish it and/or distribute it in order to get feedback. (e.g., https://281connections.us/)
- Keep expectations low, but hope for more. Ask yourself "what, so what, now what. " (Be agile.)
- remember the three maxims . . .
 - Be analytic & keep notes
 - Be inventive & agile
 - Seek advice from experts









Share Your Work!

- Write something in an interesting way.
- You won't live forever. Create something that might last if you see value in it.
- Identify a person who might be willing to take over your research.
- You're not going to get rich doing this. Make things accessible to others!
- Example: https://281connections.us/281connections_Wiki/South_Dakota_Families/Rombs-Kessler/Teachers-RombsFamilies-in-Alsace.pdf

Be Amazed; Have Some Fun!