

Sources

Photographs and Signatures

- [P] There is a photograph of the person on the DVD.
- [S] Some of these appear in the texts, others are on the DVD.

Archival Sources

- [ABR] Archives du Bas-Rhin: etat-civil.bas-rhin.fr/adeloch.
See the end of this section for the documents from the ABR that were consulted for this study.
- [TD] The ten year summaries of births, marriages and deaths created in all French municipalities. Normally the first TD covers the period from 1793 to the year X (1802), but sometimes -- as is the case with Daudendorf -- the TD is missing: French (*Table décennale*).
- [AM] Marriage certificate: French (*Acte de mariage*).
- [AD] Death certificate/newspaper/other source: French (*Acte de décès*).
- [1808] Document showing the adoption of a civil name in 1808: French (*Changement de nom*); see also [Katz-1808].
Napoleon required all the Jews in Alsace to take a civil name. These documents provide a means of obtaining the former names of ancestors. In addition these documents often provide us with the signatures of ancestors.

Printed Sources

N..B. These are listed in approximately the chronological order of the contents.

- [Fraen--mar] Fraenckel, A., 1997. *Mémoire juive en Alsace/Contrats de mariage au XVIII^{ème} siècle*. Strasbourg:Éditions du Cedrat.

In 1701 Louis XIV ordered the creation of notarized Jewish marriage contracts [see the discussion of a possible reason for this on [Fraen-mar, p. xiii, bottom]. The contracts in question are not the *Ketoubas* issued by the rabbi at the moment of the actual wedding ceremony, but are rather pre-nuptial agreements. Fraenckel examined over 5000 of these contracts and in this book he gives, for each contract, all the names mentioned and the dowries involved.

As Fraenkel, [p. xiv], points out, there are relatively few contracts from the beginning of the 1700s; only three for the period 1701 -- 1720 and fifty-one for the period 1721 -- 1730. Even after 1730 there were most likely couples who did not have a contract, or perhaps the contract has been lost. This explains why I was not able to find marriage contracts for all the ancestors. However, even when I could not find a contract for the parents, I was sometimes able to determine one or

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both names by statements of the form, “X, daughter of Y”. In some cases the grandparents could be identified by statements of the type: “X, daughter of Y, son of Z”.

Despite the lacuna in the AM, Fraenkel's incredible work has allowed us to push even further back than the information available in [1808] and [1784].

In 1791 Jews were made citizens and Fraenkel [p. xiii] gives that year as marking the end of these acts. However, one of the AM dates from 1792.09.01 ([118,j]). This was just before the beginning of year I of the Revolutionary Calendar on 1792.09.22, but civil documents did not start until year II. I suspect that this 1792 document was created because of the uncertainty as regards the rules in effect.

Fraenkel's book is organized first by towns and then by notaries. Within each section the AM follow a chronological order. That is why [Fraen-index] is a necessity for doing research. The acts usually give both the civil and Jewish dates, but sometimes the two sets of dates do not agree. Perhaps a rabbi wrote a Jewish date and then the notary used the date on which he registered the act. If only a Jewish date is given I converted it using the following web site:

www.hebcal.com/converter

It is not always clear if a “name” is a given name, a family name, a second given name or even an alternative given name.^{HTML} Fraenkel puts such unclear names in double carets « » . Here is how Alexandre Weil is described on his 1786 AM ([Fraenkel-mar,117h]):

Alexandre «Zyskind» fils de **Naftaly «Hirzel»** fils de feu **Yechaya**, Marmoutier.

I follow this same format when giving the details of an AM.

[Fraen--index] Leeson, R., Leeson, D. 1999. *Index de Mémoire juive en Alsace/Contrats de mariage au XVIII^{ème} siècle par A. A. Fraenkel*. Paris: Cercle de Généalogie Juive.

The book is divided into six main indexes and this facilitates finding people in Fraenkel's book.

[1784] *Dénombrement général des juifs, qui sont tolérés en la province d'Alsace, en exécution des lettres-patentes de Sa Majesté, en forme de règlement, du 10 juillet 1784*. Reprint: Strasbourg, W. Fischer, 1975.

According to the summary table at the end of the book the census counted 3910 families with a total of 11,162 individuals.

The content of the census is also available on-line:

ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/BdeD/1784/ngjconsult1784.php

Sources

See also:

Leeson, Daniel. 1993. *Quatre tables alphabétiques du Dénombrement général des juifs d'Alsace, 1784*. Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu.

[Katz--1808] *Déclarations de prise de nom patronymique des Juifs du Bas-Rhin en 1808*, 4 vols. Paris: Cercle de Généalogie Juive, 1995.

[Katz--W+W] Genealogies of the Weill families from Marmoutier and the Weiller families from Dauendorf, prepared by Pierre Katz of Marmoutier, 2000, second version 2004.

Other Books and References

Some of the sections of the book have references which are specific to that section. Other material of interest is listed in the “bibliography” ^{HTML}.

Sources Consulted at the ABR

One of the requirements in the agreement for the use of documents from the ABR is an identification of the documents. The identification system involves many digits and letters -- see the examples below -- and given the large number of documents involved, both in this book and on the accompanying DVD, the use of this format for each and every document would result in a huge and incomprehensible set of data. Thus in the interest of satisfying the requirement, and at the same time providing a clearer picture of what was consulted, I will present here a step by step procedure for *precisely identifying* the source of each and every document used:

Consider the first document that appears in the section on Gottschau Weiller, which has the title:

1861.12.11, AM: Signatures of Caroline Mandel & Gottschau Weiller.

Right above this we read, concerning this couple:

Marriage: 1861.12.11, Dauendorf [AM].

From this we learn that we are dealing with an AM that took place in Dauendorf on 1861.12.11. We thus have all the information that we need to retrieve and identify the document, viz. the town, the type of document and the date of the document. The next step is to consult the following web page:


<http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/registres-paroissiaux-et-documents-d-etat-civil/>

1. In the box that appears we type “Dauendorf” and click on *rechercher*.
2. At the bottom of the screen there are three choices of which only the second and third are of interest to us:

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The *Tables décennales* are used to locate documents. Images in this book that are taken from a TD are identified as such by [TD].

In our particular example it is a document that interests us and so we click on *Registres d'état civil*,

3. A set of virtual books appears and we use the slider to go to the virtual book with *M[ariages] 1861* on the binding.
4. We click on the book and the agreement page opens and then we click on *accepter*. One only has to do this once for a session, no matter how many towns and documents are consulted.
5. The screen now goes to the AM for 1861 and as a check we read:
“Dauendorf - Etat civil - Registre de mariages 1861 - Original en mairie”
written at the top of the page.
6. If, while still on the first page, we now look at the address bar of the browser we will see the identification of this page:
`http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/ETAT-CIVIL-C87-P1-R39188#visio/page:ETAT-CIVIL-C87-P1-R39188-268240`
7. The desired AM is found on page 4 and 268240 is now replaced by 268243. This is the desired identification number for the document that we were looking for.

This completes the procedure and provides the precise identification of the page on which the document is found.