

Addendum to the Pinter Family History Book

History of the Joseph Leyes Family

by Ken Pinter
2017
Updated 2018

This document was written to show the history of the Joseph Leyes Family and to also describe how this data was found. Joseph Leyes is the father of my grandmother Katherine (Katie) Leyes Pinter thus making him my greatgrandfather. Joseph was born in France in 1838. He immigrated to the US in 1857, married Anna May (May is her surname) in Bureau County, IL, and raised a family of 7 children of which 4 survived to adulthood. One child was my grandmother.

Some of the historical data in this writing was obtained from US census documents, but much of the older information about him and his family came from historical documents created in France. And some of the information was derived from other researcher's trees

Joseph Leyes Family

First, this table shows the complete Joseph Leyes family of Bureau County, IL:

Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Notes
Joseph Leyes	5/3/1838	Alsace, France	11/30/1912	March 1866, or 9/2/1866	
Anna Katherine May	3/28/1845	IL or Bavaria	4/13/1912		
William Henry	7/23/1866	Selby Tsp	1867		Died in infancy
Justine Barbara	6/26/1868	Selby Tsp	1868		Died in infancy
Elizabeth (Lizzie) Priscilla	~1869	IL		Phillip Jacob Helm	
William	11/18/1871	IL	8/22/1872		Died in infancy
Barbara	2/19/1877	Selby Tsp	1/6/1962	Phillip John Hassler	
Philippina (Pena)	6/9/1880	Hall Tsp	11/18/1962	Henry Walch	
Katharina (Katie)	9/18/1882	Selby Tsp	6/16/1953	Gustav Hermann Pinter	

Here are a few important notes about this table:

- 1) Joseph and Annie had 7 children. However, three died within 12 months of birth.
- 2) There are a few discrepancies on the birth date and location of Annie.

The Leyes Family Connection

There is only one connection between the Leyes and Pinter families of Bureau County, Illinois. Katharina (Katie) Leyes married Gustav Hermann Pinter.

The Leyes family of Bureau County has its roots in the Alsace region of France. Joseph Leyes was born there on 3 May 1838. However, Joseph's ancestry can be traced to the Rhineland-Palatinate region of Germany.

Note: Alsace is pronounced in French, *All zass*, and in German, *El sass*, approximately.

The historical data contained in this section was derived from two web sites for Alsace, France, and two ancestry.com online public family trees containing Leyes family information.

The websites contain photographs of the actual pages from the various birth, death, and marriage registers kept at that time. Depending on the year the information was recorded, the documents are written in French, German, or Latin.

The trees are provided by other genealogy researchers looking at the Leyes family. Data in these public trees are sometimes inaccurate. In the case of these trees, the data looks on the surface to be solid, but this cannot be proven.

This section will discuss the Leyes family starting from about 1678 and moving forward in time to Joseph Leyes, husband of Anna May.

Note: Four locations in Germany and France are mentioned in the sections. Here is a listing of the complete names:

- Oberhausen-Wallhalben – part of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, today
- Schmithausen, Pirmasens – part of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, today
- Massweiler – part of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, today
- Mackenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France

Wallhalben, Schmithausen, and Massweiler are municipalities in the district of Sudwestpfalz, in the modern-day state of Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz), in southwestern Germany. These municipalities are close to each other geographically and are relatively close to the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. But, note that Rhineland-Palatinate did not exist in the Leyes' time. These villages were in the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Prussia.

Chronological Leyes Family History

The family data for the earliest times up until about 1850, and as shown here, was extracted from French census records for Alsace. After 1850, US Census data was used.

The first known member of this family is Anton Leyes. He was born in about 1678 in Oberhausen-Wallhalben, Germany. On unknown date, he married Anna Margaretha Unknown who was born in about 1680. They had at least three children as follows:

Name	Born	Born in	Died	Died in
Anton Leyes	~1678		~1766	Oberhausen
Anna Margaretha Unknown	~1680		~1766	
Maria Barbara	~1712			
Michel	1/19/1719		1/1/1790	Schmithausen
Heinrich	~1737			

Anton's first son Michel (b: 1719) married Anna Katharina Moran (or Moreau or Morau) in about 1741. They had 5 children between 1741 and about 1750. Anna Katharina died on an unknown date between 1750 and 1754.

On 8 October 1754, Michel married again, this time to another Anna, Anna Katharina Dochweiler. Anna Katharina was born in Massweiler on 2 February 1733. Her parents are:

Martin Dochweiler b: ~1694 d: 8/21/1782 in Massweiler
 Getrud Wengert b: ~1707 d: 2/7/1779 in Massweiler

Michel and Anna had 10 children, one of which was also named Michel (b:1775).

These two tables show both families of Michel Leyes:

Name	Born	Born in	Died	Died in
Michel Leyes	1/19/1719	Oberhausen?	1/1/1790	Schmithausen
Anna Katharina Morau	~1719		Betw 1750 and 1754	
Anna Christina Elizabeth	~1741	Schmithausen		
Johannes	~1744	“		
Johann Jacob	~1746	“		
Maria	~1748	“		
Maria Barbara	~1750	“		

Name	Born	Born in	Died	Died in
Michel Leyes	1/19/1719	Oberhausen	1/1/1790	Schmidthausen
Anna Katherina Dockweiler	2/2/1733	Massweiler	3/4/1781	Schmithausen
Anna Maria	~1756	Schmithausen	~1800	
Johann Jacob	~1758	“		
Maria Barbara	~1760	“		
Elizabeth	~1762	“		
Peter	~1764	“		
Heinrich	~1767	“	~1768	
Heinrich	~1769	“		
Anna Catharina	~1772	“		
Michel	8/3/1775	“		
Johann Georg	~1778	“		

Michel (b: 1775) continued the Leyes family forward to Joseph.

It is thought that Michel Leyes (b: 1775) migrated alone or with his family from Schmithausen to Mackenheim in the Alsace region of France early in his life. Schmithausen is located in Germany, a short distance from the German border with Alsace. On 8 August 1800, he married Catherine Ludescher in Mackenheim.

Catherine was born (or this might be the date of baptism) on 4 November 1774, in Mackenheim, Alsace, France. Her parents are Johannes Ludescher and Barbara Spettnagel

This is a composite of the 1836, 1841, and 1846 census records for the Michel Leyes family. It shows the possible complete family of Michel Leyes.

Michel Leyes Family			
Name	Born	Died	Married
Michel Leyes	8/3/1775		8/7/1799
Catherine Ludescher	11/4/1774	9/18/1836	
George	12/3/1800		
F. Joseph	~1803		
M. Elizabeth	~1805		
Catherine	~1808		
Jean Michel	~1811		
Jean Baptiste	~1831		
Romouli/Romaualt	~1832		
Dilaude	~1833		

There was a small child in the household in 1836 per the 1836 Census. He (or She) was named Dilaude (spelling is uncertain) and was listed as the illegitimate child of Marie Elizabeth, one of Michel and Catherine's children.

There is possibly a second marriage for Michel Leyes. It is possible he was also married to Catherine Martin who was born between 1806 and 1809. The source indicates they had two children, Marie Anne, born in 1842, and Michel, born in 1844. This marriage has not been confirmed.

Michel and Catherine's son George Leyes carried this tree branch forward by marrying Marie Elizabeth Kremp on 14 February 1828. George was born in Mackenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France, on 4 December 1800. Marie Elizabeth Kremp was born on 21 October 1801 in Mackenheim. George and Marie Elizabeth had at least 6 children. Here is a snapshot of their family:

George Leyes Family		
Name	Born	Died
George Leyes	12/4/1800	
Marie Elizabeth Kremp	10/21/1801	9/18/1836
George	~1828	
Catherine	~1830	
Cherise	~1831	
Joseph	~7/1836	12/13/1836
Joseph	5/3/1838	11/30/1912
Jean Baptiste	~1841	

It is thought that Marie Elizabeth Kremp's parents are Laurent Kremp and Elizabeth Dick.

George Leyes' occupation was listed in his marriage record as a "journalier". A variety of definitions were found for this term, but the most likely interpretation of this term is day laborer, possibly on a farm.

George's death date is unknown, Catherine died on 18 September 1836 at age 63.

Michel Leyes signed his name correctly on son George's marriage record, but Catherine Ludescher simply signed with a X accompanied by a witness's note indicating she could not write her name.

Joseph Leyes, son of George and Marie Elizabeth and born in 1838, immigrated to America and settled in Bureau County, IL, in 1857 and later married Anna May.

From this point forward in this addendum, I will utilize US Census data to document the Leyes family in the USA.

1850

Joseph was not in the United States prior to 1857 and thus is not found in the 1850 census.

Arrival, 1997

A record was found in the New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957 database showing that a Joseph Leys (actual spelling) arrived in New York from France on 19 May 1857. His final destination was Illinois. Joseph was about 18 years old on his arrival. It is not certain that this is the Joseph Leys being tracked here. Also on board the ship was a Catherine Leys, aged 48, also from France and also headed for Illinois. The ship was the Edward Stanley and it sailed from La Havre, France.

1860

A Joseph Lise was found in the 1860 census living in Waltham in LaSalle County, IL. It is not clear if this is our Joseph Leys or someone else. This Joseph was a farm laborer and was living on the farm of Alpine and Margaret Meyer and their 5 children. Alpine Meyer was born in France. No other Joseph Leys was found in the 1860 census.

Joseph Leys Signs Up for the Civil War

On 1 July 1863, at age 25 (b: 1838 France), Joseph Leys signed up for the Civil War draft in Waltham. At that time, all unmarried males ages 35 to 45 were required to register. Again, it is not known if this is our Joseph Leys and it is not known if he served in the war. However, Civil War records show that a Joseph Leys served in the Illinois Infantry, 44th Regiment, Company E, from 9/30/1864 to 6/15/1865. It cannot be proven that this is our Joseph Leys, however.



Important Note:

It is thought that there were two Joseph Leys in this area of Illinois. There is no way to prove now which one is the subject of the preceding information. However, from this point forward, it is certain that the Joseph Leys being discussed is indeed the Joseph Leys that connects with the Pinters of Bureau County.

Marriage

Joseph Leys married Anna Katherine May on either March 1866 or 2 September 1866 in Bureau County, IL, about 9 years after his arrival. Anna's surname was May. She was born in Illinois on 28 March 1845. Joseph and Anna had a total of 7 children.

1870

In 1870, Joseph and Anna Leys were living on a farm in Berlin Township of Bureau County, IL post office Arlington. Here is the Leys family:

1870						
Name	Age	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Notes
Joseph Leyes	32	~1838	France	11/30/1912	~1866	
Anna	25	~1845	IL	4/13/1912		
Elizabeth	10 mo	~1869	IL			
Peter Kealer	30					Farm laborer

Joseph valued his personal estate at \$1500.

1880

In 1880, Joseph and his family had moved to Hall Township in Bureau County. The exact location in Hall is unknown. Here is his family in 1880:

1880						
Name	Age	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Notes
Joseph Leyes	36*	~1838	France	11/30/1912	~1866	
Ann	34	~1845	IL	4/13/1912		
Lizzie	10	~1870	IL			
Barbara	3	~1873	IL			

Joseph's age was given as 36 but this may be a mistake. Based on a birth year of 1838, which is inscribed on his tombstone, he should be 42 in 1880. In 1880, Joseph stated that both his parents were born in Alsace France while Ann stated that both her parents were born in Bavaria, Germany.

1890

The 1890 census was destroyed in a fire in 1921.

1900

In 1900, Joseph and Annie were living in Hall Township with their two daughters Katie and Philippena (Pena). Joseph told the census takers that he was born in Alsace, France, and that Annie was born in Bavaria. Since the 1900 census reports birthdate, we see that Joseph was born in May 1838 while Annie was born in March 1848. This census reported that Annie gave birth to 7 children of which 4, all daughters, still survived in 1900. It also reported that Joseph and Annie had been married 34 years putting their marriage about 1866, soon after the Civil War. Also, Joseph and Annie owned a farm but he had not been naturalized.

1900						
Name	Age	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Notes
Joseph Leyes	62	5/1838	France	11/30/1912	~1866	
Anna	55	3/1848	IL	4/13/1912		
Pena	19	6/9/1880	IL			
Katie	17	9/1882	IL		Gustav Pinter, 1905	

According to the data collected in 1900:

- Joseph had been in the US for 43 years making his arrival in 1857
- Joseph and Anna had been married for 34 years making their marriage in 1866
- Anna had 7 children of which 4 survived.
- Joseph owned his farm, with a mortgage
- He was not naturalized.

Katie married Gustav Herman Pinter on 15 January 1905.

1910

Joseph is found in the 1910 census. He was 72 years old in 1910, married to Annie, and was living in Hall Township, Bureau County, IL, with his daughter Barbara Hassler and her son Irwin. Barbara was a widow. It is thought his residence was within the town of Ladd, IL, possibly on Cleveland Street. Irwin Hassler is the nephew of Anna May Leyes.

1910						
Name	Age	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Notes
Joseph Leyes	72	5/1838	France	11/30/1912	~1866	
Anna	65	3/1848	IL	4/13/1912		
Barbara Hassler	33					Daughter of Joseph and Anna
Irwin Hassler	10					Son of Barbara

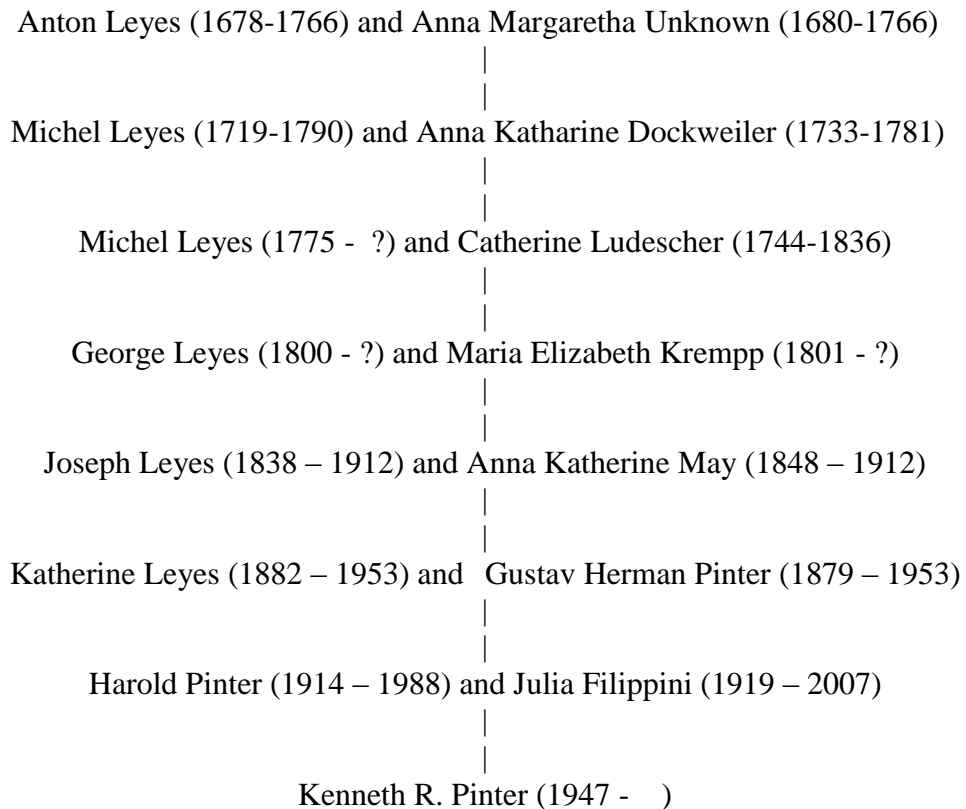
Barbara married Phillip John Hassler on 3/4/1897. He died on Unknown date and so Barbara and her son Irwin moved back home with her parents In Ladd, IL.

Joseph and Anna Pass Away

Anna Leyes died on 13 April 1912. Joseph died about 8 months later, on 30 November 1912 while living in retirement in Ladd, IL. They had been married for 46 years. He was about 74, she was about 67 years old. They are buried in the Church on the Hill cemetery.

Simple Leyes Family Tree

This simple tree diagram shows the Leyes family direct line from Anton Leyes to Ken Pinter.



Research Method Notes

The remainder of this Addendum is comprised of maps and a Leyes Family picture album followed by a detailed account of the research process followed in discovering information about the Leyes family in France. I have included this detailed account for any reader who might be interested in genealogy research in general and the process of researching people from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France in particular. If that doesn't interest you, you should skip that section.

Notes on Alsace-Lorraine Region of France

The Alsace region of France is an area about 3200 square miles that today is in the Northeast part of France bordering on Germany. The region's history has been documented back to 5000 BC. Over the centuries, it was ruled by the Roman Empire, and the Kingdoms of France and Germany. Between 1674 and 1871, it was ruled by France after Louis XIV annexed the rest of Alsace during the Franco-Dutch War. Joseph Leyes was born and raised and immigrated to America during this time. The region later became part of the Kingdom of Germany after 1871 and then bounced alternately between France and Germany until 1945 when it became permanently a part of France. It is thought that during the time up to and including the life of Joseph Leyes, predominately German dialects were spoken in Alsace.

According to Wikipedia:

The population (of Alsace) grew rapidly, from 800,000 in 1814 to 914,000 in 1830 and 1,067,000 in 1846. The combination of economic and demographic factors led to hunger, housing shortages and a lack of work for young people. Thus, it is not surprising that people left Alsace, not only for Paris – where the Alsatian community grew in numbers, with famous members such as Baron Haussmann – but also for more distant places like Russia and the Austrian Empire, to take advantage of the new opportunities offered there: Austria had conquered lands in Eastern Europe from the Ottoman Empire and offered generous terms to colonists as a way of consolidating its hold on the new territories. Many Alsatians also began to sail to the United States, settling in many areas from 1820 to 1850. In 1843 and 1844, sailing ships bringing immigrant families from Alsace arrived at the port of New York. Some settled in Illinois, many to farm or to seek success in commercial ventures: for example, the sailing ships Sully (in May 1843) and Iowa (in June 1844) brought families who set up homes in northern Illinois and northern Indiana. Some Alsatian immigrants were noted for their roles in 19th century American economic development. Others ventured to Canada to settle in southwestern Ontario, notably Waterloo County.

Here is a brief history of the area from:

<http://www.progenealogists.com/germany/Depart/alsacelorraine.htm>

Before 1648: Alsace is part of the Holy Roman Empire.

1648: Most of Alsace becomes part of France.

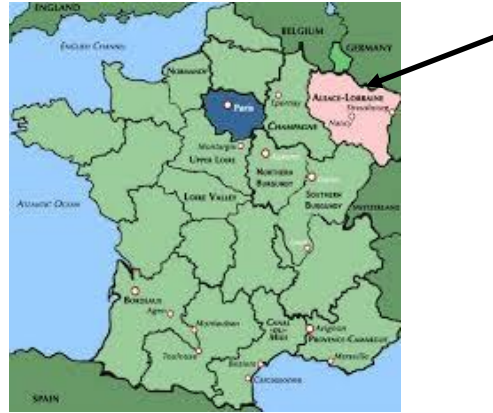
1766: Lorraine becomes part of France.

1871: Alsace and part of Lorraine (“German Lorraine”) are annexed by Germany under the name Elsaß-Lothringen. Bismarck takes from Napoleon III the French Departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and Moselle. The western part of Haut-Rhin becomes the territory of Belfort.

1919: Alsace becomes part of France, following World War I. (The old Alsatian Departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin are restored. The Lothringen section becomes the Department of Moselle.)

1939-1945: Alsace becomes part of Germany during World War II.

1946 to present: Alsace is part of France. (Alsace takes in the departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin and, since 1871 the Territory of Belfort; Lorraine corresponds to the departments of Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and parts of the Departments of Meuse and of Vosges.)



According to the above timeline, those immigrants to Bureau County who came from Alsace-Lorraine (AL) before 1871, including Joseph Leyes and Charles Walch, immigrated when AL was French. Today, the area is French although, for a while, it was a part of Germany.

Very Brief History of Alsace

Before 1648 – This area was under the rule (at different times) of the Hohenstaufen Emperors, the Kingdom of Burgundy, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Austrian House of Habsburg.

1648 – The region known as Alsace became a part of France as a result of the Treaty of Westphalia.

1674 – Alsace was annexed by France.

1789 – Alsace was divided into two departments: Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin.

1815 – Napoleon resumes his power in France

1815 – 1848 – Alsace grew in part due to the occupation by foreign soldiers, but there was still famine, housing shortages, and lack of jobs.

1820 – 1850- heavy migration from Alsace to Paris, Russia, the USA, Austria – it was still under French control.

1871 – at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, Alsace was annexed to The German Empires

1919 – when the Treaty of Versailles, Alsace was once again under French control.

1940 – Germany occupied Alsace during WWII.

1945 – Alsace went back to France after the war.

Notes on the Rhineland-Palatinate Region of Germany

The Leyes family has roots in an area of Germany on the western part of the country. Parts of this area today border on France.

In the years that the Leyes family lived there, the region was part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. While the history of this area is complex and is not the subject of this report, we can say that Joseph Leyes' ancestors originated in this area and then sometime between 1775 and 1800, they migrated to the Alsace region which was at that time a part of France.

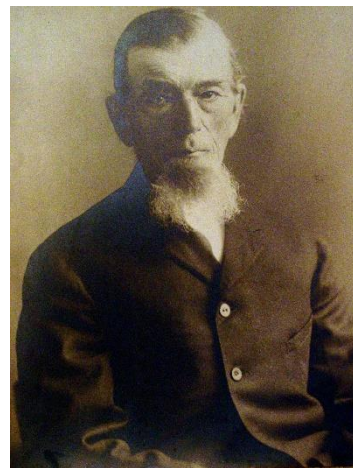
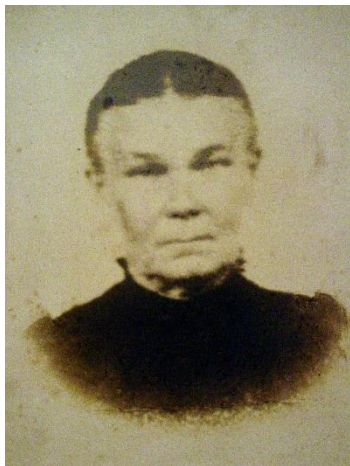
Of course, in the time before 1800, the Rhineland-Palatinate name did not exist. It did not come into being until soon after WWII.

Map of the German Confederation between 1815 and 1866



Alsace region

Photo Album of the Joseph Leyes Family



Joseph and Anna May Leyes - 3 images - dates Unknown



Leyes Daughters
Back: Katherine (Katie) and Philippena (Pena)
Front: Barbara and Elizabeth (Lizzie)



Gus and
Katie Leyes Pinter, 1905



Henry and
Pena Leyes Walch



Barbara Leyes
Hassler and son
Irwin




Pena Leyes and
Lena Lang



Phillip and
Lizzie Leyes
Helm



Joseph and Anna May Leyes
Headstone in the Church on
the Hill Cemetery

New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957	
Name:	Joseph Leyes
Arrival Date:	19 May 1857
Birth Date:	abt 1839
Age:	18
Gender:	Male
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	French
Place of Origin:	France
Port of Departure:	Le Havre, France
Destination:	Illinois
Port of Arrival:	New York
Port Arrival State:	New York
Port Arrival Country:	United States
Ship Name:	Edward Stanley
Search Ship Database:	Search the Edward Stanley in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database
Source Citation: Year: 1857; Arrival: New York, United States; Microfilm Serial: M237; Microfilm Roll: 173; Line: 39; List Number: 499.	
Source Information:	
 Ancestry.com, New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.	
Original data:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls); Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1897-1957; (National Archives Microfilm Publication T715, 8892 rolls); Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Supplemental Manifests of Alien Passengers and Crew Members Who Arrived on Vessels at New York, New York, Who Were Inspected for Admission, and Related Index, compiled 1887 - 1952; (National Archives Microfilm Publication A3461, 21 rolls); RG 85, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787 - 2004; Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; National Archives, Washington, D.C. 	
Description:	
This database is an index to the passenger lists of ships arriving from foreign ports at the port of New York from 1820-1957. In addition, the names found in the index are linked to actual images of the passenger lists. Information contained in the index includes given name, surname, age, gender, arrival date, port of arrival, port of departure and ship name. Learn more...	

Joseph Leyes Arrival Record

Detailed Account of the Research Method Used

Hand-written civil records for Alsace, France

At the beginning of this research it was known that Joseph was born in Alsace, France, on 3 May 1838. But the town or region in the Alsace region was not known. Having exhausted the conventional research resources, I began to look elsewhere for information.

One place that I looked was a genealogy web site called www.geneanet.org. Many of the hits I received on this site showed the locations of Mackenheim and Artolsheim in Bas-Rhin, a division of Alsace.

I began a separate search of these two locations by first googling Mackenheim and Bas-Rhin. A google search of these two names resulted in a number of hits, one of which was

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

This site, in French, contained a search engine to the various towns or comunes in Bas-Rhin. I searched Mackenheim. This search netted a significant library of French records for Mackenheim.

The data was organized by year and type of record, such as birth, marriage, and death, and it was all listed graphically on screen as a collection of book representations on a shelf with the spine of each book indicating what it was and what year it covered.

Finding Joseph's Birth Records

Knowing Joseph's birthdate, I selected the birth records for Mackenheim 1838. The symbolic book opened and I began thumbing thru the pages of actual photos of the records. I found two birth records for Joseph Leyes. Each record was half a page in length but they were light and very difficult to read. At the end of this section was an index. Again, 2 Joseph Leyes were listed, one with a birthdate of 3 May 1838. The index pointed back to the specific page. While the page was light and difficult to read, it was clear that this was our Joseph Leyes and that his parents were listed as George Leyes and Elizabeth Krempp. The source document was Mackenheim, N,1838 page 5 of 12 (that is, Mackenheim birth records from 1838).

Another birth record for Joseph was found in the reference Mackenheim,TD,1833-1842, 4E listing him born on 3 May 1838. This document was titled "Decennial table of birth Certificates", meaning "10-year table of birth certificates" since the date range 1833 to 1842 is 10 years.

This confirmed the parents of Joseph Leyes in Mackenheim, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France.

Note about the identification of these records

The references in the web site used these abbreviations at the top and bottom of each reference:

TN – table of births
TM – table of marriages
TD – Table of deaths
N – registration of births
M – registration of marriages
PM- registration of the publications of marriage
D – registration of deaths
An IV
An IX,X, Xi, Xii, Xiii, XIV
An IV,V, VI, VII, VIII

“An” numbers represent the number of years after 1792 which was the start of the new French Republic Calendar. This calendar was terminated in 1805 and France went back to the Georgian calendar.

For example: Mackenheim, Table des N, 1793 – An X would mean the table of births for the period 1793 to ten years after 1792, that meaning about 1802.

Finding Joseph’s Parents

The next logical step would be to find the marriage and birth records for his parents, George Leyes and Elizabeth Krempp (this name might possibly be spelled Krumpp).

Guessing that George and Elisabeth may have married in the early part of 1838 or before, I looked for a marriage record for a period before 1838. There were two sources of interest: Mackenheim, TD, 1823 to 1832, and Mackenheim, TD, 1833 to 1842. I searched both of these. Each was divided into 3 parts: birth, marriage, and death. I searched the marriage section.

An entry was found for the marriage of George Leyes and Marie Elizabeth Kremp. Their marriage date was 14 February 1828. This record was in Mackenheim, TD,1823-1832 and it also showed the following information:

George’s profession was “journalier”. (a journalier was a probably a day laborer on a farm)
His parents were Michel Leyes and Catherine Ludescher
Her parents were Laurent Kremp and Elizabeth Dick.
Marriage date was 14 February 1828

In addition to the listing, an actual preprinted document titled Publication de Mariage was found for their marriage. This publication confirmed the marriage date and further showed the parents of George and Elizabeth to be:

George’s parents: Michel Leyes and Catherine Ludescher
Elizabeth’s parents: Laurent Kremp and Elizabeth Dick

But, there was no birth info for George and Elizabeth. There was a link to births in the time frame of 1793 to about 1803: Mackenheim, Table des N, 1793 – An X. This time frame was a good bet

for their births. Birth records were found for Elizabeth Krempp and George Leyes in this document as follows:

- There were actually two people named Elizabeth Krempp one born on 28 August 1800 and the other on 21 October 1801. Later, it was concluded that her birth was 21 October 1801.
- George's birth date was found in this record to be 4 December 1800.
- Elizabeth's birth was also found in Mackenheim, N, An VIII, pg 13
- George's birth was also found in Mackenheim, N, An IX, pg 6

It was determined from George Leyes birth records and George and Elizabeth's marriage records that his parents were Michel Leyes and Catherina Ludescher. Further, their record of marriage was found in Mackenheim, M, An VIII indicating a marriage year of 1800.

Finding George and Elizabeth's Parents

The next logical step was to find information about George's parents Michael and Catherine, and Elizabeth's parents Laurent and Elizabeth.

As research continued, I came across a series of Bas-Rhin census documents. They were found at:

<http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/recensements-population/REC-POP-C276#search-results>

This record contained census results for 1818, 1836, 1841, 1846, plus others.

The following families were found in the 1836 census:

George Leyes and Elizabeth Krempp plus 3 children - Mackenheim, 1836, 7M 509, pg 11

1836		
Name	Age	Born
George Leyes	36	~1800
M. (Marie) Elizabeth Krempp	35	~1801
George	8	~1828
Catherine	6	~1830
Cherise	5	~1881

Michel Leyes and Catherine Ludescher plus 4 children - Mackenheim, 1836, 7M 509,pg 9

1836		
Name	Age	Born
Michel Leyes	61	~1775
Catherine Ludescher	62	~1774
M. Elizabeth	31	~1807
Catherine	28	~1808
Joseph Michel	25	~1811
Dilaude ??	3	~1835

Note Dilaude (spelling?) may be the (possibly illegitimate) daughter of Marie Elizabeth

In the 1841 census, the following families were found:

George Leyes and Elizabeth Krempp plus 4 children – Mackenheim, 1841, 7M 509, pg 10

1841		
Name	Age	Born
George Leyes		
Marie Elizabeth Krempp		
George Leyes		
Catherine		
Cherise		
Joseph		

No ages were provided.

Jean Michel Leyes and wife Catherine Martin or Marlin plus 4 ?? including Michel plus one with Martin last name – Mackenheim, 1841, 7M 509, pg 9

1841		
Name	Age	Note
Jean Michel Leyes		Journalier
Catherine Martin		
Romanall Leyes		
Jean Baptiste Leyes		
Casper?? Martin		
Michel		

No ages were provided.

I searched the birth records for the period 1771 to 1792 looking for the birth records of Michel Leyes and Catherine Ludescher. I found a record only for Catherine Ludescher, but not for Michel Leyes. Catherina's record was found in Paroisse Catholique (Avant 1793) BN 1771-1797, page 20 of 108, year 1774. The records were written in Latin.

The next step was to find parental information for Michel Leyes and Catherine Ludescher. The 1819 census showed a Michel Leyes but the census was organized like the pre-1850 US census...only the head of household was listed along with a count of family members. A total of 6 people were indicated for Michel's family.

However, the furthest back that I could go with the Bas-Rhin data was George Leyes and his mother Catherine Ludescher. No records for George's father Michel Leyes could be found in the Bas-Rhin records except for the family's entry in the 1836 census where Michel and Catherine and 4 or 5 children were recorded. One conclusion here, per other researchers, is that Michel was born

somewhere else, for example in Rhineland-Pfalz in Germany and so his records and those before him are not to be found in the Bas-Rhin records.

For family data prior to and including Michel Leyes, I had to rely on the research of others as shown in their online trees in ancestry.com.

At this point there was no further research that could be done without obtaining genealogical records from the Rhineland-Pfalz area of Germany.

Other French words found in the research

Journalier – day worker	Du – the
Vignerons – winemaker	Veuf – widower
Jardiniers – gardener	Garde – guard
Labourers – laborer	Deces – death
Cultivateur – farmer	Naissance - birth
Chef – chief	

The French Republic Calendar Conversion Tables

- Autumn:
 - [Vendémiaire](#) in French (from French *vendange*, derived from Latin *vindemia*, "grape harvest"), starting 22, 23, or 24 September
 - [Brumaire](#) (from French *brume*, "mist"), starting 22, 23, or 24 October
 - [Frimaire](#) (From French *frimas*, "frost"), starting 21, 22, or 23 November
- Winter:
 - [Nivôse](#) (from Latin *nivosus*, "snowy"), starting 21, 22, or 23 December
 - [Pluviôse](#) (from French *pluvieux*, derived from Latin *pluvius*, "rainy"), starting 20, 21, or 22 January
 - [Ventôse](#) (from French *venteux*, derived from Latin *ventosus*, "windy"), starting 19, 20, or 21 February
- Spring:
 - [Germinal](#) (from French *germination*), starting 20 or 21 March
 - [Floréal](#) (from French *fleur*, derived from Latin *flos*, "flower"), starting 20 or 21 April
 - [Prairial](#) (from French *prairie*, "meadow"), starting 20 or 21 May
- Summer:
 - [Messidor](#) (from Latin *messis*, "harvest"), starting 19 or 20 June
 - [Thermidor](#) (or Fervidor) (from Greek *thermon*, "summer heat"), starting 19 or 20 July
 - [Fructidor](#) (from Latin *fructus*, "fruit"), starting 18 or 19 August

An	Gregorian
I (1)	22 September 1792
II (2)	22 September 1793
III (3)	22 September 1794
IV (4)	23 September 1795*
V (5)	22 September 1796
VI (6)	22 September 1797
VII (7)	22 September 1798
VIII (8)	23 September 1799*
IX (9)	23 September 1800
X (10)	23 September 1801
XI (11)	23 September 1802
XII (12)	24 September 1803*
XIII (13)	23 September 1804
XIV (14)	23 September 1805

Conclusion

In genealogy, one cares more about the findings of research rather than the research method itself. However, in this case for this family, I included a somewhat detailed and perhaps boring look at how the research for this family was actually done. This is a good case study in how research might happen...or at least, how we would like for it to happen in an ideal world. The logic was good and easy to follow, and the data sources were perfectly created by the French.

End of Addendum