

The separation of church and State in Luxembourg

A mission for the Cadastre

Luxembourg, le 13 novembre 2015



1795 French revolutionary troops occupied the territory of the old Duchy of Luxembourg. French laws were introduced.



1799 Napoleon came to power



1801 France signs with Rome a document known as
the Concordat



1809 A Napoleonian decree introduced the so-called
“fabriques d’église” (the church councils)



1815 Luxembourg became an independent
Grand-Duchy



We find in our original cadaster registers different inscriptions for example:

Commune X, la fabrique d'église

Commune X, le presbytère (refectory)



auf dem Muesch	2420	Lab	18 80	24 40	1	2 18	23 80	10 3	25
Arsoeff	100	Sardin	02 60	21 " 10	1	" 49	23 10	10 54	35 9
<u>7. Arsoeff La Fabrique.</u>	242	Sty	02 80	25 56 30	"	50 39	265 77	12 16	6
Am Wiesen	2545	Sabour	70 80		1	9 85			
auf Neu müllschpaad	566	Sardin	20 50	90 90	1	3 89	13 74		
<u>8. Arsoeff Le Presbytere</u>									
Arsoeff.	99	Mais. Vole	" "	" "	"	"	"		
"	106	Maison de Vic	" "	" "	"	"	"		
"	108	Armetiere	" "	" "	"	"	"		
"	109	Eglise	" "	" "	"	"	"		
"	110	Armetiere	09 40	" "	3	79	10 1		1
"	111	M ^{re} Curiale	" "	09 40	"	"	70		
"	110	Idem	" "	" "	1	"	12 1		1





October 2015 creation of a working group



We have now following situations:

- 1) if, between +/- 1850 until today, there is a deed: we can precisely define the owner
- 2) for the period between 1809 and 1850 we must consult the archive of the archbishop (very difficult research, because there is numerical and graphical no link between the two registers)



The results will be submitted to the communes and to the different church councils. A list of parcels joining the fund will be published in the law gazette. It is evident, that the data provided by the Cadaster must contain no fault.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTENTION



Thank you for your attention

