

Addendum to the Pinter Family History Book

*The Wunder/Weißburger/Croissant
Connections plus Other Close Family
Acquaintances of Heinrich and Elizabeth*

by Ken Pinter
Updated 2018

We have explored the life and times of Heinrich Punter and Elizabeth Hohenbrunner in Europe to the extent that we can. There is little information about their personal lives between their birth and their migration to America.

The purpose of this report is to try to identify families who they may have been close to. Before we do that, here is a very short review of their life in Bureau County listing some of those friends and acquaintances who we will discuss later:

Brief Review of Heinrich and Elizabeth

The families mentioned above are introduced in this section. The families that will be discussed are underlined.

We believe Heinrich and Elizabeth arrived in Bureau County in about 1848 at about the mid-point of their lives. We have very limited information about what happened in their lives between birth and 1848, a period of 35-38 years.

By 1850, they had established residence in Selby Township with many fellow Germans and were sharing a resident and/or farm with John and Anna Landerer (it was spelled Landera in the 1850 census) although we don't know if they were on farm land or maybe in a town such as Hollowayville.

Elizabeth bore two sons in the 1850s: Henry in 1852 and Jacob in 1855. The family is believed to have lived at this time on the 80-acre farm just to the north of the Church on the Hill cemetery. When Jacob was born and baptized, he was sponsored by William and Margaretha Young. Henry was sponsored by Franz and Therese Obele. Later, Heinrich and Elizabeth sponsored Heinrich who was born to William and Margaretha Young.

Heinrich applied for citizenship and was awarded that in 1857. Henry Gleich and Conrad Weißburger were the two people who officially vouched for him.

Heinrich and possibly Elizabeth became active in the Church and he is listed as a founder. There is quite a long list of the founders of this church and certainly some of those were considered Heinrich and Elizabeth friends and acquaintances.

Heinrich was finally able to purchase an 80-acre farm in about 1864. In addition to this purchase, Heinrich and William Young partnered to buy about 40 acres of timberland near to the Town of Trenton (now known as DePue).

But, tragedy set in when Elizabeth contracted Typhus and died in 1865 at the age of about 52 just months after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Her sons were about 13 and 10 years old.

In 1865, Heinrich sold his newly acquired farm to George Halte and then for a few years he could not be found in available data including the 1870 census. His whereabouts in this time is unknown although we know he purchased property and may have lived for some time in Livingston County, Illinois. Heinrich, Henry, and Jacob reappeared in about 1874 just before Henry's marriage to Juliana Wunder, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Weißenburger Wunder. Soon after that, Jacob married Justina Croisant, daughter of William and Margaretha Croisant.

Heinrich died in 1900 at the age of 89 while living with his son Henry.

Church Members

Church was very important part of the life of German settlers who came to Bureau County. Many if not all were Lutheran, but some were Catholic, such as Elizabeth Hohenbrunner. In about 1848, they formed the St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church just to the west of Hollowayville. Here is a partial list of recognized member names who signed the church's presumed-first constitution in 1854:

Heinrich Pünter	Georg Walter
George Halte	Willie Doll
Wilhelm Jung (Young)	Gotleib Heitz
Wilhelm Croisant	Friedrick May
Conrad Weißenburger	Adam Wunder
Johan Georg May	Valentin Weißenburger
Jacob Doll	Bernhard Weißenburger
August Merkel	Georg Weißenburger
	...and, many others

John and Anna Landerer

Heinrich and Elizabeth's first known evidence of residency in Illinois is an entry in the 1850 US census for Bureau County, IL. In this census, Heinrich and Elizabeth are occupying a single residence with John Landerer and his (presumed) wife Anna Kirchmayer. It is not at all clear if this was a farm house or a boarding or rooming house or something else. But it was in Selby Township of Bureau County, IL. No other names were listed. The census indicated they were farmers. It is likely that this was a rented farm where the 4 people could share the house, work, and rent and farming costs.

It is interesting to note that Elizabeth and John and Anna all filed notices with German authorities of their intent to emigrate at about the same time, in March, 1848. This was customary and also required by law. All three were listed in a series of books titled the General Gazette of the Kingdom of Bavaria: Judicial and Political which is a listing of Bavarian residents who filed notices of intent to leave Bavaria between 1846 and 1852. They also appear in a list compiled by Frederick Blendinger which is an extraction of names from the above General Gazette. This list showed they emigrated in 1848. Elizabeth, a resident of Aitersteinerling, John, a resident of Baldham, and Anna, a resident of Zorneding, all lived within a 5-mile radius in Bavaria, Germany, southeast of Munich. Curiously, Heinrich's name does not appear in any of the lists, perhaps because he may have held only Swiss citizenship and was not required to comply with the requirement. Or, maybe he had relocated back to Switzerland before leaving for America.

The Landerers cannot be found in the 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1900 federal censuses and the 1855 and 1865 Illinois State censuses. But, Heinrich and Elizabeth are there in 1860 with two sons, Henry and Jacob. We have no images of the Landerers. The Landerers also were not among those who signed the Church's 1854 Constitution.

It is possible that Heinrich and Elizabeth knew the Landerers from Germany before they all migrated to Bureau County. One reason to think this is that a Johan Landerer is on the same list of Bavarian immigrants as is Elizabeth. He also originated in the Bavaria district of Ebersberg as did Elizabeth.

There is no evidence to indicate the fate of John and Anna between 1850 and 1860. The most logical explanation is that they returned to Germany having decided not to stay. But, of course, they both may have died in that time frame even though they were the same ages as Heinrich and Elizabeth. But, no death or cemetery records were found for them. And, finally, it is also possible that they never intended to stay, but instead were simply helping Heinrich and Elizabeth get established in the US. There is some precedence that makes this a possibility. Other immigrants have hired escorts who maybe could speak English.

William (Wilhelm) and Margaretha Young (Jung)

Heinrich and Elizabeth befriended a couple named Wilhelm Jung (William Young) and his wife Mary Margaret Albrecht sometime in the 1850s. The two families had both a personal and business relationship. They also were among the original signers of the Church on the Hill constitution in 1854.

William Young was born in Germany in about 1818. He immigrated to the US with his parents on an unknown date. Three possible years of immigration, from the research, are 1836, 1847, and 1849, but he does not appear in the 1850 census. He married Mary Margaret Albrecht in 1853, presumably in Bureau County. She was born in Germany in 1823.

The Young family and the Pinter family sponsored one of each other's children at baptism. Jacob Pinter was born in 1855 and when he was baptized in 1861, William and Margaret were his sponsors. In addition, William and Margaret's son Heinrich was sponsored at his baptism in 1858 by Heinrich and Elizabeth. The Young's had a total of 7 children, the first being born in 1854.

Heinrich and William jointly purchased 40 acres of timberland near Trenton (modern day DePue) in 1856. This land was used by the two families for timber and firewood. When Heinrich sold his farm and possessions, he sold his part of ownership in this land to William.

By 1860, the Youngs were working a farm in Selby township and based on the 1860 census, may have had farm land adjacent to Heinrich and Elisabeth. William and Margaret had 4 children listed in the census. William's father Andrew was living with them.

In 1870, the family was found on a farm with 6 children at home and one out of the household. The location of this farm was apparently the same as in 1860 and would be the farmland next to where Heinrich and Elizabeth lived.

William died in 1872 at the age of about 54. Margaret died in 1873 at the age of about 50. At the time of her passing, all of her children were under the age of 19 with three under the age of 10.

Franz and Therese Obele

Heinrich and Elizabeth's son Henry Pinter was born in Selby Township on 28 May 1852. At his baptism in 1853, he was sponsored by Franz Obele and Therese Obele.

A Franz Obele is listed in Blendinger's list of Bavarian immigrants to the US. The list indicated that Franz traveled by himself to the US in 1848. Unfortunately, even though they were listed on the baptism certificate of Henry, they have not been found in any United States census.

The Wunder Family

The Wunder family of Bavaria, Germany, came to Bureau County in 1839. They have at least 2 connections to the Pinter family which will be explained below.

Johann Friedrich Wunder

The first member of the Wunder family that has been identified by other researchers is Johann Friedrich Wunder. Johann was born in Bavaria in 1759. He married Margaretha Imigarde Dister in Germany. She was born in Bavaria in 1760. Johan and Margaretha had an unknown number of children, one of which was Johann Michael Wunder. Johan Michael was born in Hornungsreuth

or Hornungareit or Edenkoben in Bavaria in 1789. There is some confusion about the exact town of birth.

Johann Michael Wunder

Johann Michael Wunder was born 30 September 1789. His occupation was Master Shoemaker. He often went by the name Michael Wunder. On unknown date, Johann married Anna Maria Margaretha Kalbin (or Kolbin) of Münchburg, Germany. Münchberg is about 20 straight-line miles to the northeast of Hornungsreuth.

Records from Germany indicate that that his daughter Anna Margaret was born in Hornungsreuth, Neudrossenfeld, Germany. Edenkoben and Hornungsreuth are about straight-line 150 miles apart from each other. There are some records that suggest she was born in Hornungareit, Bavaria, Germany. So far, Hornungareit cannot be found on a German map. For now, assuming he was born in Edenkoben, we will assume that Michael Wunder may have migrated from Edenkoben to Hornungsreuth before Anna Margaret was born. When the Wunder family migrated to America, they listed Hornungsreuth as their home.

In 1839, Michael Wunder and his family emigrated to the US. The International and Passenger Records at ancestry.com contains an entry record for the Michael Wunder family. They arrived in New York from Bremen, Germany, on 12 October 1839, on the ship Emma. Michael was 50 years old and listed as a shoemaker. The first name listed under Michael's name in the ship manifest, and thus believed to be his wife's name, was Barbara Wunder, age 56. This conflicts with the name Anna Maria Margaretha Wunder mentioned earlier. It is not known if this is a different wife or the same woman with possibly another middle name or nickname. However, Barbara is 6 years older than Michael per the manifest and Anna Maria Margaretha Kalbin is 6 years older per their assumed birthdates so this supports both being the same person.

Michael and his wife were traveling with 4 children, per the passenger list. Here is the complete family on the ship's passenger list:

- Michael Wunder, age 50
- Barbara, age 56
- Nicholas, age 22
- Margareth, age 18
- Adam, age 15
- Margareth, age 11

The condition of the ship manifest was poor, but it is definite that the names above are the names in the manifest, including the two Margareth's.

Here is a screen capture of the ship manifest for the Wunders. The name on the far right is the town that Michael gave as his origination. It appears to spell the name Hornungsreuth but with a little imagination, it could also be Hornungareit or Hornungareith. Neither these last two names can be found in any search, however.

Michael Wunder	23	female	Sailor	Westfield
Elizabeth	50	female	Logan	
Adam	56	female	Schoen	Hornung
Elizabeth	22			
Elizabeth	18	female		
Adam	15	female		
Elizabeth	11	female		
Adam	51	female		

1840 Census

A Michael Wunder was found in the 1840 US census but since this census lists only the head of household and the number of male and females in the family, it is difficult to tell if this is the family we are researching.

1850 Census

In 1850, Adam Wunder, son of Michael Wunder, and wife Elizabeth were found in Westfield Township in Bureau County, IL, with their one-year old son Adolf. Adam's father Michael was a 63-year-old widower and was living with them.

1860 Census

The Adam Wunder family was recorded in the 1860 Census. Michael is 72, a widower, and was living with his son Adam (age 36), Adam's wife Elizabeth (age 33), and their four children on a farm in Westfield Township.

1870 Census

In 1870, Michael was 81 and was still living with his son Adam (age 46) along with Elizabeth (age 41) and their now 11 children ranging in age from 20 years to 5 months.

1880 Census

Michael died on Christmas day, 25 December 1879, and is buried in the COH cemetery. He is not listed in this census. Adam and Elizabeth are listed along with 7 children still at home.

1900 Census

Michael Wunder's son Adam died in 1885. Sometime after that, Michael's wife Elizabeth moved to Multnomah County, OR. In 1900, she is found in a household with three of her sons, Adolf, Henry, and George.

Here, then, is a chart of the complete Johann Michael Wunder family:

Complete Johann Michael Wunder Family					
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married	Date
Johan Michael Wunder	9/30/1789	Edenkoben or Hornungsreuth	12/25/1879		Before 1817
Anna Maria Margaretha Kalbin (or Barbara)	~1783	Münchberg, Germany			
Nicholas	~1817	Germany			
Margareth	~1821	Germany			
Adam Note 1	11/15/1824	Germany	7/18/1885	Elizabeth Weißenburger	11/26/1848
Anna Margaretha Note 2	10/22/1827 or 10/27/1827	Germany	12/31/1909	William Croisant	10/24/1844

Two children of Johan Michael Wunder are of interest because they have connections to the Pinter family.

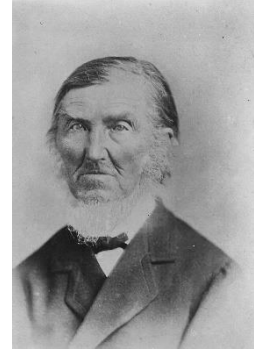
1. Adam Wunder was born on 15 November 1824 in Germany. He arrived in the US with his family on 12 October 1939. Adam's daughter Julia married Henry Pinter.
2. Anna Margaretha Wunder was born 22 October 1827 in Hornungsreuth, Bavaria, Germany. Anna married William Croisant and one child, Justina, married Jacob Pinter.

Adam Wunder

The Adam Wunder family will be addressed here in more detail because this is the Wunder family that intersects with the Pinters of Bureau County. Much of the data presented below was found in Church on the Hill birth records cross-checked with some information acquired earlier from another family researcher. The fact that there were three Adams involved and that there were a few possible errors in the church records did not help. Other online trees had varying degrees of errors and completeness.

The following is a best guess as to the makeup of the Adam Wunder family.

Adam Wunder, son of Michael Wunder, was born in Bavaria, Germany on 15 November 1824. The actual location was probably Hornungsreuth, Neudrossenfeld, the same as his sister as indicated below. He entered the US in 1839, as mentioned above, with his father Michael and was naturalized on 14 March 1859. He died on 18 July 1885.



On 26 November 1848 Adam married Elizabeth Weißenburger in Bureau County, IL. Elizabeth was born April 1829 in Bavaria. She had arrived just one year earlier, on 8 November 1847, from her homeland in Germany. She died in July 1911.

The Adam and Elizabeth Wunder timeline was discussed above.

The Weißenburger family will be discussed later.

Here is the complete Adam Wunder family. This table was derived partly from a composite of the 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1900 US censuses and partly from Church on the Hill birth records. I did not rely on online family trees because there were too many inconsistencies and omissions. Some of the uncertainties about this list will be discussed at the end of the table.

Complete Adam Wunder family				
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married
Adam Wunder	11/15/1824	Germany	7/18/1885	11/26/1848
Elizabeth Weißenburger	4/1829	Germany	7/1911	
Adolph	10/14/1849	IL		Margaret Disque
Adam	6/8/1851	IL		Rachael Shanke
Juliana	7/30/1855	IL	2/15/1936	Henry Pinter
Maria (Mary) Elizabeth	6/30/1857	IL		Phillip Doll G. Kunsbrick Adam Lerch
Emma Katharine (Katie)	5/20/1859	IL		George Goering
Johann	4/13/1861	IL	7/22/1935	Catherine Hoffert
Louisa Mathilda	6/26/1864	IL		Henry Eckhoff
Henry August	9/2/1866	IL	6/2/1923	Did not marry
George William	12/15/1868	IL	1/2/1946	Rose Lankow
Frederick	1863 or 1868	IL		in 1870 and 1880 census, not in 1900 census
Wilhelm	1/1870	IL	1874/75	died young? -in 1870 census, not in 1880
Elizabeth	3/1873	IL	8/25/1947	Herman Schmelzer
Maria Magdalena	10/4/1873	IL		Died young? Not in 1880 census

This table is consistent with the 1900 census data that show that Elizabeth bore 13 children of which 10 survived to adulthood.

Family notes:

- The list of Adam and Elizabeth's children is solid except for the George William, Frederick, William, and Maria Magdalena.
- George William and Frederick are listed as two separate people in 1870, both age 1. This suggests they are twins. However, in the 1880 census data sheet, Frederick's age is difficult to read and could be either 11 or 17. 17 suggests a birth date of 1863 but this contradicts the 1870 census where they are the same age or less than one year apart.

And, the COH birth record is unclear as to whether George and Frederick are twins or if there is only one individual whose name includes both Frederick and George.

This chart assumes they are two different people (probably twins), that is, George, and Frederick (who died young).

- In 1880, Adolph had lost his wife but had a son Adam and was living with his parents Adam and Elizabeth. But, Adolph had 4 children, one who died in childbirth. So, there are two children unaccounted for.
- In 1900, Elizabeth had moved to Oregon and was living with her three sons Adolph (a widower with 3 kids), Henry (never married) and George (who will marry later). All four died in Oregon. They moved there after Adam (b 1824) died in 1885. In addition to Elizabeth and her three sons, other family members who moved to Oregon include 1) daughter Elisabeth and 2) son Adam (b 1851). Adam had actually led the move to OR by going there before 1884.
- Maria Magdalena is found in the COH birth record. The record shows her father is Adam Wunder but does not define which one. Adam (b 1824) or Adam (b 1851) could be the father in terms of their age in 1873, but Adam (b1851) did not marry until 1884 and that was in Oregon, while Maria was born in 1873...unless Adam (b 1851) had a different wife in 1873. He was unmarried in 1870. We will assume Maria Magdalena is a daughter of Adam (b 1824) and Elizabeth.
- Adam's (b 1824) daughter Elizabeth (b 1873) and his son Adolph's daughter Elizabeth Juliane were baptized on the same day, 2 March 1873 in the COH.
- Katherine and George Goering later moved to Nebraska.
- John and Catherine moved to South Dakota and later moved back to Bureau Co.
- Adam (b 1824) was a charter member of St. John's Lutheran Church (COH).
- Juliana Wunder married Henry Pinter in 1874.

Anna Margaretha Wunder

Johann Michael Wunder and his wife Anna Maria's other child of interest to the Pinter family is Anna Margaretha Wunder. She was born 22 October 1827 in Hornungsreuth, Neudrossenfeld, Bavaria. She died 31 December 1891 or 1909 (1909 is probably correct).

On 14 October 1844 she married George William Croissant in Hennepin, Putnam County, Illinois. George was born 4 November 1819 in Edenkoben, Bavaria, Germany. He immigrated to the US in 1841. His lived in Hennepin, IL, for a while but ultimately ended up in Bureau County. He died 10 March 1898.

George and Anna Margaretha had 10 children (eight of whom survived to adulthood), as follows:

Name	Birth Year	Death Year	Married	Date
Wilhelm Croisant (George William Sr.)	11/4/1819	3/10/1898		10/24/1844
Anna Margaretha Wunder	10/27/1827	12/31/1909		
George William Jr.	2/11/1847	2/20/1933	Sophia Wiehard	10/8/1870
Elizabeth	5/9/1849	10/20/1909	John Genzlinger	10/10/1865
Anna Maria Margaretha	4/23/1851	3/26/1916	Stephen Genzlinger	6/1/1868
Phillip Jacob	9/3/1853	4/11/1937	Barbara Anne Heintz	2/28/1875
John Louis	11/26/1855	11/20/1939	Katherine Ihrig	4/3/1877
Anna Katherina	4/3/1858	5/28/1944	Gustav H. Hassler	3/8/1877
Justina Barbara	1/12/1862	4/4/1948	Jacob Pinter	10/28/1878
John	10/5/1864	1/14/1902	Lena Hoffert	
Johann George	10/11/1867	10/25/1867		
Child, unknown name				

Justina Barbara married Jacob Pinter in 1878.

Notes on Hornungsreuth, Neudrossenfeld, and Edenkoben in Bavaria, Germany

Today, Neudrossenfeld is a municipality in the administrative region of Upper Franconia, district of Kulmbach, in Bavaria, Germany. This municipality is comprised of 46 boroughs, two of which are named Hornungsreuth and Neudrossenfeld. They are in the extreme northeast corner of Bavaria, about 200 miles north of Munich, and not too far from the border with the Czech Republic.

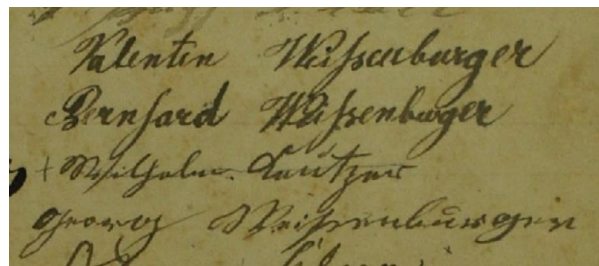
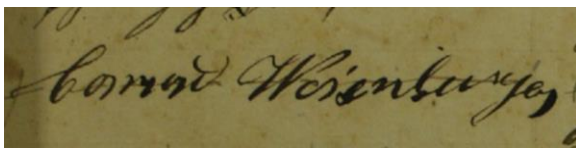
Hornungareit cannot be found in any search, including Google, Google Maps, and Wikipedia. The source of this bit of information about the Wunders is unknown.

Edenkoben today is a municipality the district of Südliche Weinstraße in the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. It is located in the southwest part of the country not too far from France.

The Weißenburger Family

Note: A few variations of the spelling of this name have been found. Those variations include Weis..., Weiss..., ...berger, and ...burger. In addition, the symbol ß has been found in place of the ss or s in the name. This symbol denotes two ss's thus resulting in the spelling Weißenburger.

I will use the spelling Weißenburger in this paper. It is significant to note that all of the personal signatures in the COH Constitution of 1854 are spelled with the “burger” ending but the first part of the name has two variations on the document, one being one “s” and the other “ss”, as shown below.



According to the publication titled “Die Auswanderung nach Noramerika aus dem Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern in den Jahren 1846-1852”, by Friedrich Blendinger (a report with a list of people who migrated to North America from Bavaria in 1846 to 1852), 16 people with the surname Weißenburger emigrated from Bavaria to the United States between 1846 and 1852: two Weißenburger families and two single Weißenburgers. However, there are a total of 18 Weißenburgers on the ship Taglioni that docked in New Orleans on 8 November 1847, per the New Orleans Passenger List Quarterly Abstract 1820-1875:

1. Valentin Weißenburger from Unknown
2. Conrad Weißenburger from Unknown
3. Bernhard and Elizabeth Weißenburger and 5 children, from Aitersteinerling, Forstinning, Ebersberg
4. George and Eva Weißenburger and 6 children, from Weisenfeld, Parsdorf, Ebersberg
5. Katherine Weißenburger (single), from Baldham, Parsdorf, Ebersberg

There is good reason to believe that this is an accurate list.

It is thought that Valentin and Conrad were brothers and that Conrad was a sponsor for Heinrich's naturalization.

It is thought that Bernhard's daughter Elizabeth married Adam Wunder and that their daughter Julianna married Henry Pinter.

There seems to be no connection between the Pinter Family and either of the George Weißenburger family or Katherine Weißenburger.

Valentin Weißenburger was listed on the Taglioni manifest as if he was traveling unaccompanied. So was Conrad. He was 31 years old on arrival in New Orleans in 1847 having been born in about 1816 in Weisenfeld, Bavaria, Germany. Valentine ultimately had a family and died in LaSalle Co, IL in 1849.

Conrad Weißenburger was 27 years old (born ~1820) and from Unknown town in Germany when he emigrated from Germany to the US in 1847. He traveled with his brother Valentin. He married Katharina Heitz in 1848 and they had 9 children between 1849 and 1871. Katharina was born in Weisenfeld in 1830 and was onboard the Taglioni with her family and with Conrad when it docked in New Orleans in 1847.

Since Conrad was only 10 years younger than Heinrich, it is thought that this Conrad was probably one of the two sponsors for Heinrich’s naturalization in 1857.

Note: there is another Conrad Weißenburger. He was born to George and Eva Weißenburger in 1834 in Germany before his family migrated to Bureau County in 1847. We are assuming that this Conrad is not Heinrich’s sponsor solely based on the 24-year age difference with Heinrich.

Here is the complete Conrad Weißenburger family:

Complete Conrad Weißenburger Family				
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married
Conrad Weißenburger	1/1820		6/2/1901	8/6/1848
Katharina Heitz	1/19/1830	Weisenfeld	11/15/1901	
Christian Conrad	1849	IL	1932	
Elizabeth	1851	IL	1861	
Johann Jacob	1855	IL	1901	
Adolph Valentin	1857	IL	1857	
Louise Barbara	1858	IL	1937	
Henry Conrad	1864	CA	1946	
Helen	1865	CA	1876	
Mary Emma	1868	CA	1962	
Edward Albert	1871	CA	1956	

Conrad and Katharina started their life in Selby Tsp, Bureau County, in 1848, and 4 of their children were born there. Sometime in about 1852, Conrad went to Nevada County, California, to work while his wife and family remained in Illinois. He was a miner. But he returned to Illinois and was there in 1857 when he vouched for Heinrich’s naturalization application. He returned to CA in 1859 and was there when the 1860 census was taken. The rest of his family was recorded in Selby Tsp, Bureau Co, IL.



In other words, she and the kids appeared on the 1860 census in Illinois, but he did not. The entire family moved to California in about 1867 and they never returned to IL. Conrad was naturalized in California in 1868 and died there in 1901 at the age of about 81. Katherina died soon thereafter in 1901. Katherina was the mother of 9 children of whom 6 were alive in the 1900 census.

Bernhard Weißenburger and his family were also on the ship Taglioni that landed in New Orleans in 1847. They were from Aitersteining, the birthplace of Elizabeth Hohenburnner. Bernhard was married twice. His first wife was Unknown Hill and they had 2 children: Elizabeth and Valentin. She died between about 1833 and 1836. He then married Elizabeth Unknown, born in 1817, and they had two more children: Catherine and George. All of this occurred in Germany before their migration. Elizabeth, his second wife who made the trip to the US, died within a year after they arrived in Bureau County.

The following table shows the complete Bernhard Weißenburger family:

Complete Bernhard Weißenburger Family				
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married
Bernhard Weißenburger	1799	Aitersteining	1893	
Unknown Hill				
Elizabeth	1829	Aitersteining	1911	
Valentin	1833	Aitersteining		
Elizabeth Unknown	1817	Aitersteining	1850	
Catherine	1836	Aitersteining		
George	1846	Aitersteining		

Elizabeth Weißenburger, daughter of Bernhard Weißenburger married Adam Wunder on 26 November 1848 noted above. She died in Portland, OR, July, 1911. From this marriage, Juliana Wunder was born, and she married Henry Pinter.

George Weißenburger was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1808. In 1834 he married Eva Hahn presumably in Bavaria. Eva was born in Germany in 1810, perhaps August 28. In 1847 George and Eva 9 (both aged 39), along with their six children (aged 7 to one year), departed their home in Weisenfeld, and immigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans on 8 November 1847 (per the International and Passenger Records and the Blending list) along with the other Weißenburgers. They first lived in Bureau County but later the family moved to Putnam County where they were found at the 1850 census. In 1857, the family moved back to Bureau County, Westfield Tsp. for awhile and then to Hall Tsp where they were found in the census of 1860, 70, and 80. After the move to Hall Tsp, Eva died in 1862 at the age of 52. Later George moved to LaSalle County in about 1894 and died in 1896/8 at the age of about 80.

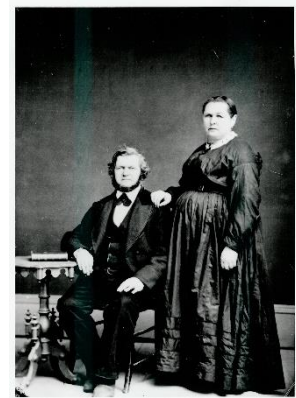
George and Eva had a total of 7 children. Here is the complete family:

Complete George Weißenburger Family				
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married
George Weißenburger	~1806 or 7 or 8		1896	1834
Aphor "Eva" Hahn	9/1808		1/31/1862	
Conrad	~1834	Germany		
Katherine	~1835	Germany		
Aphor	~1836	Germany		
George	~1839	Germany		
Valentin	~1841	Germany		
Ludwig	~1844	Germany		
John	~1850	Illinois		

The Croissant Family

The Croissant family was written about in the Pinter History book, chapter 6, so that information will not be duplicated here, but rather simply reviewed.

Wilhelm (William) Corissant has his roots in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France as far back as 1570. In the 1600's, however, they migrated to Germany, specifically Edenkoben.



Wilhelm was born 4 November 1819 in Edenkoben. At the age of 22, in about 1841, William came to the US. He came in through New Orleans and migrated to Hennepin where he met and married Anna Margaretha Wunder, sister of Adam Wunder as noted above. They then moved to Hollowayville to farm.

Wilhelm was a part of the group that formed the Deutsch Protestant Evangelical Church in Hollowayville.

Wilhelm and Anna had nine children, one of which was Justina Barbara. Justina married Jacob Pinter in 1874.

Wilhelm died in 1898 and Anna Margaretha died in 1909.

Notes on Edenkoben

Today, Edenkoben is a municipality the district of Südliche Weinstraße in the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. It is located in the southwest part of the country not too far from France.

Henry Gleich Family



Heinrich Pinter applied to become a citizen in about 1855. When he was ready to complete his request for USA citizenship in 1857, he was required to provide two people to vouch for his worthiness to be a US citizen. His sponsors were Henry Gleich and Conrad Weißenburger.

Conrad Weißenburger was highlighted earlier.

Henry Gleich emigrated to the US in about 1848 from Edenkoben in Germany where he was born in 1824. He found his way to Selby Township in Bureau County, IL. There was an H. Gleich on a ship that arrived in New Orleans on 18 May 1848. He was traveling alone, but we can't tell if this is this Henry Gleich.

Henry is not found in the 1850 census even though he possibly arrived in the US in 1848. His future wife, Katharina Anne Walters was found in 1850 living with her family in Bureau County. She was 17 years old. Henry and Catharine married in about 1852 and started a family.



Henry Gleich and family acquired a farm and were still farming when the 1860 census was taken. But, by 1870, he had given up farming and had become a butcher in Hollowayville. By 1870, he and Catharine had given birth to about 6 children, 2 of which were out of the house.

By 1880, Henry had become a saloon keeper in Hollowayville. He died in about 1894 six years before Heinrich at the age of about 70. His wife died in 1907.

Here is the complete Henry Gleich family:

Complete Henry Gleich Family				
Name	Born	Born in	Died	Married
Johan Heinrich "Henry" Gleich	11/15/1824	Edenkoben	1/31/1894	1852
Katharina "Anne" Walter	7/5/1833	Edenkoben	5/24/1907	
Amelia "Molly"	1/8/53	IL		
Wilhelmina "Minnie"	7/26/1857	IL		
Katherine	10/22/1858	IL		
Henry J.	7/11/1860	IL		
Philippena	8/4/1862	IL		

George Halte

The death of his wife Elizabeth in 1865 had a profound effect on Heinrich Pinter because on 14 August 1865, three months after Elizabeth's passing, he sold his 80-acre farm in Selby township plus his 20 acres of timberland to George Halte. George Halte was an established farmer who had other land holdings in the area near where Heinrich's farm was located.

George Halte was born in Bavaria in 1820 and immigrated to the US in 1846. He married Magdalena Stadler in Bureau County sometime before 1851. They had a family of 8 children between 1851 and 1871. George died in 1885 at the age of 65 while Magdalena lived until 1909 (age 85).

Other Families Connected to the Pinters

For many reasons, families in this time were very close to each other. For one thing, they needed to help each other as they began to make a living farming the Illinois prairies. For another, society then was not very mobile. In addition, they were a collection of people from about the same geographical area of Europe living in a foreign land. They depended on each other for moral, spiritual, and physical support. One main avenue for this closeness was the Church.

For these reasons, the following families plus those listed above have many ties to each other, through neighborliness, through the church, and through marriage:

Doll	Genzlinger
Goering	Hahn
Hassler	Helm
Hoffert	Husser
Lang	Leyes
May	Merkel
Morgan	Nickel
Rauh	Schlund
Searl	Walter
	... and others

Some of these families will be covered in an additional Addendum titled A Brief Genealogy of Other Allied Families of the Jacob Pinter Family.

Other Families

In about 1964, an individual by the name of Frederick Blendinger compiled a listing of people who emigrated from Bavaria to North America in the years 1846 to 1852. In that list, we found Elizabeth Hohenbrunner but not Heinrich. However, there are a number of people in this group who we recognize as settlers in Bureau County and who thus became neighbors and good friends. These people are:

- Landerer, John, from Baldham, Parsdorf, Ebersberg, as noted above.
- Weißenburgers, from Aitersteiner and Weissenfeld, Parsdorf, Ebersberg as noted above
- Doll, Philip and Jacob, from Neufarn, Parsdorf, Ebersberg
- Schlegel, Nicolas, from Neupullach, Hohenlinden, Ebersberg
- Croisant, Philip, from Ottersberg, Pliening, Ebersberg
- Hahn, Gotlieb, from Weissenfeld, Parsdorf, Ebersberg
- Heitz (or Heinz), Gotlieb, from Weissenfeld, Parsdorf, Ebersberg

This is certainly not a list of all Germans who settled in Bureau County...just those who Blendinger found and who we recognize as residents.

Why Did They Come?

The families discussed in this Addendum and the followup Addendum mentioned above came to the United States from Europe, particularly Germany, Switzerland, and France.

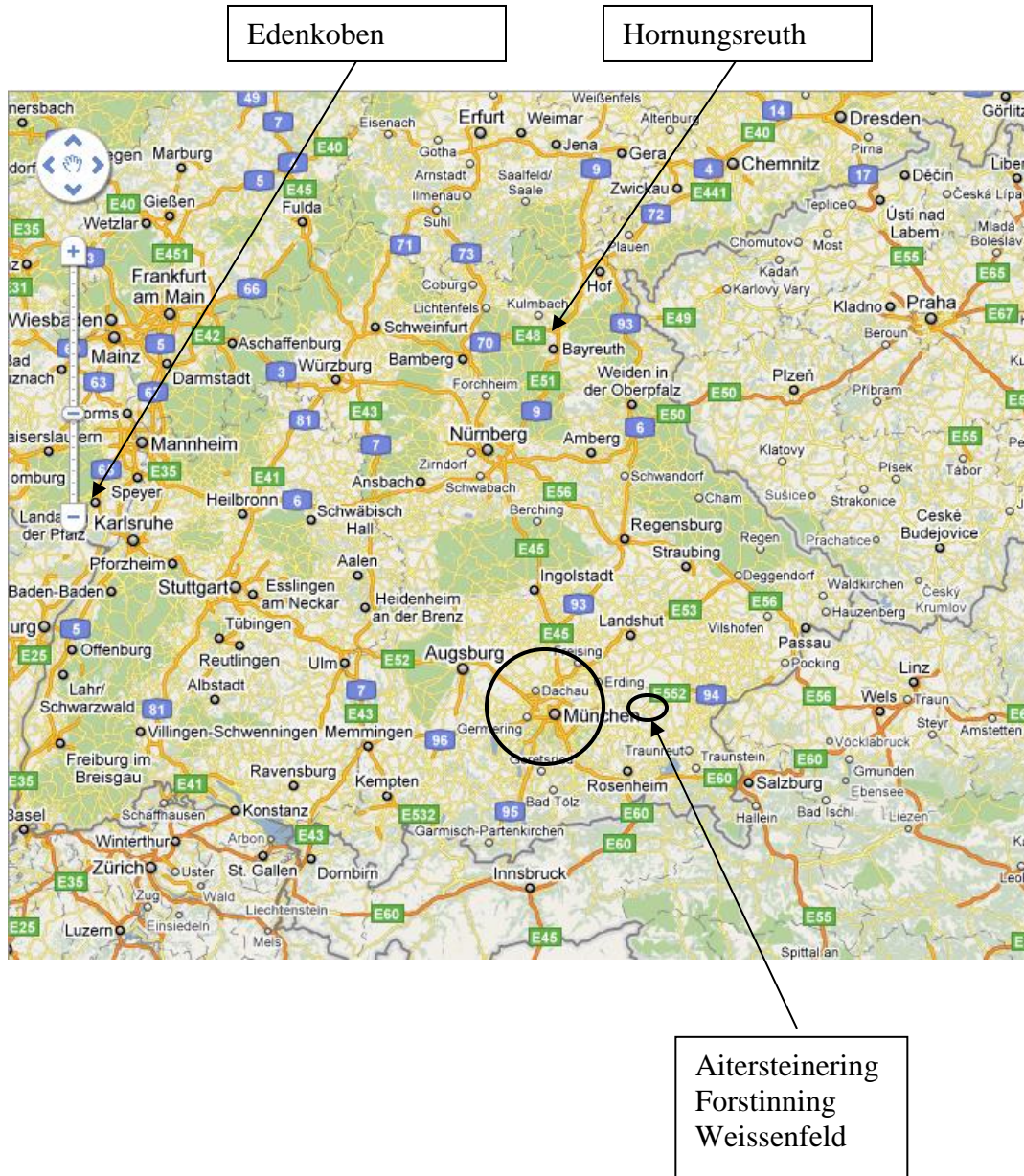
Various stories have been written describing conditions in Europe in the 19th century that could explain the migration. Some of these theories include a quest for religious and other social freedoms, cheaper and more productive lands, and political unrest. All of these factors came into play at one time or another.

An article appeared in The News Tribune, a local Bureau County newspaper, in 1998. The article described the work of Art Ladenburger, a German, a teacher, and a former Mendota, IL, resident. He studied why Germans who settled in Perkins Grove, IL, migrated to Illinois. Here were some of his conclusions:

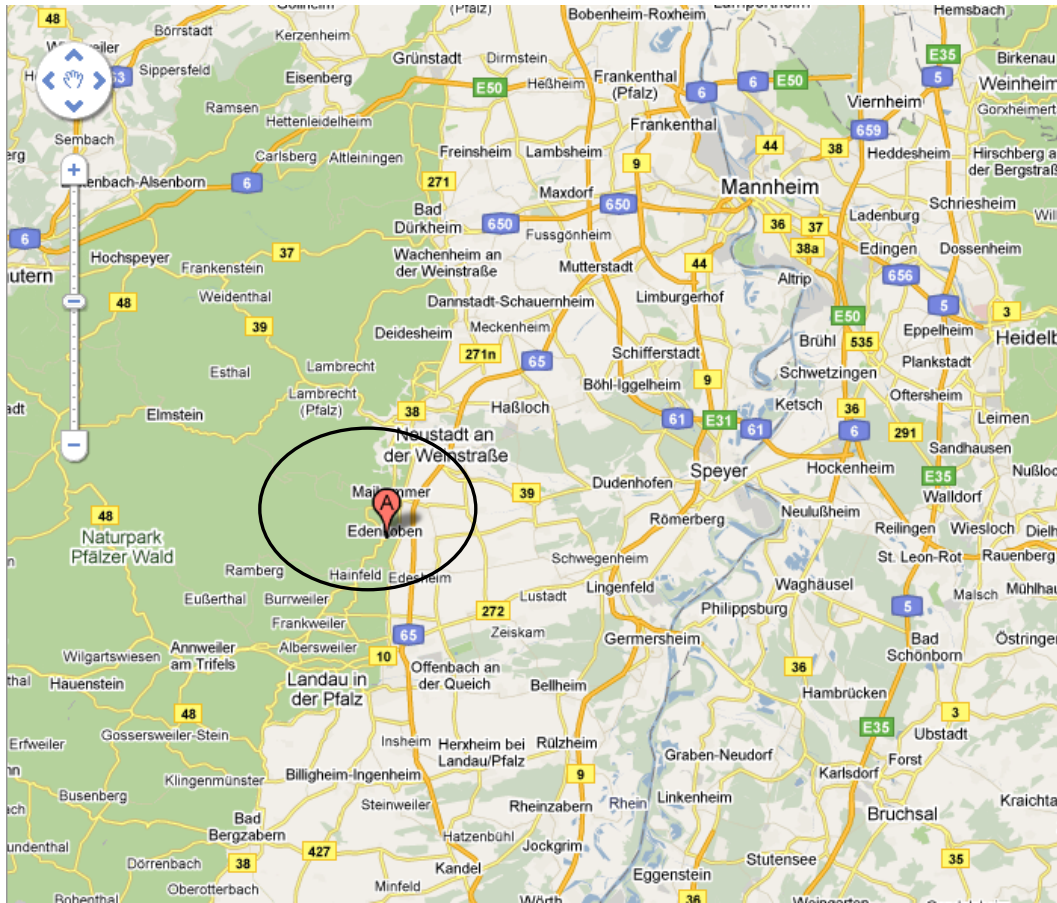
1. Local German laws defining the disposition of land upon death were limiting considering that the average individual farm size in Germany was 10 acres. The lure of large tracts of fertile land in Illinois (80-120 acres and more) was attractive to these German farmers. They associated land holdings with wealth.
2. Local German marriage laws were full of red tape and restrictions. America had no such restrictions.
3. Many farms in Eastern Germany were quite large and people worked these farms as peasants. As the owners began to provide less and less of what the workers needed, they began to look at America as a way out of their predicament.
4. People who did make it to the US would come back to their homelands and describe very desirable conditions in America. Soon, many of their friends would follow them back to America.

Miscellaneous Maps of Germany

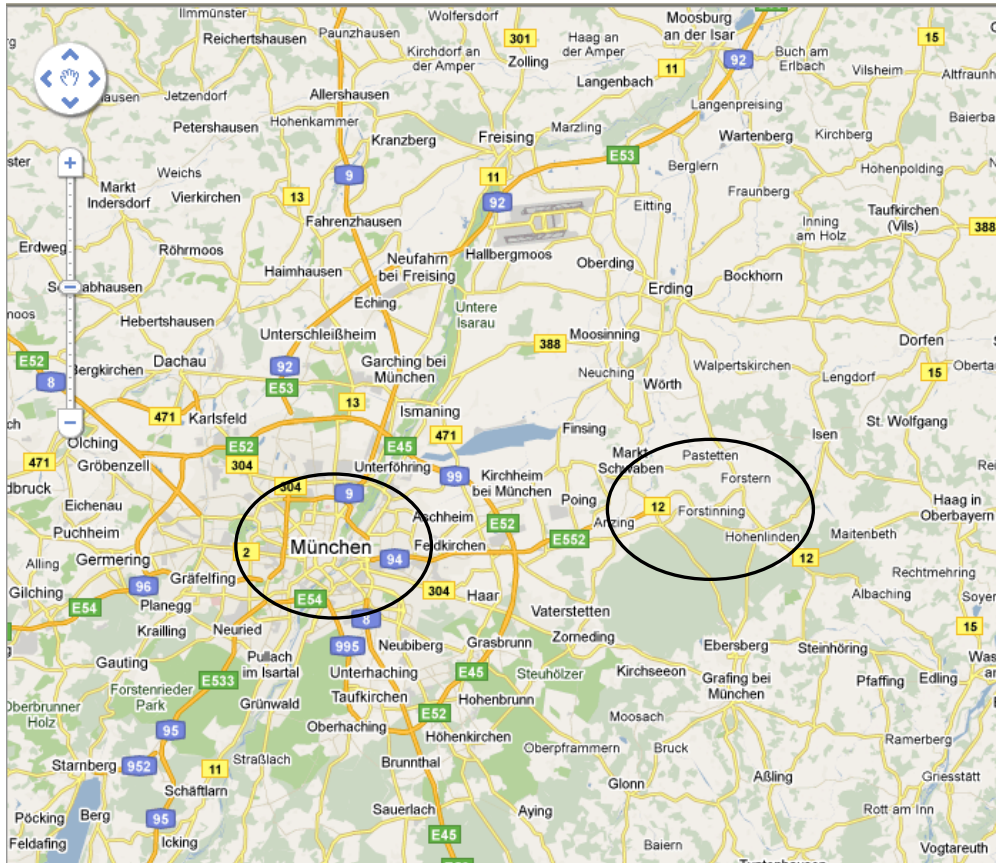
Upper Bavaria



Edenkoben



Aitersteinering and Forstinning



Hornungsreuth/Neudrossenfeld and Münchberg

