The Hinderliter / Hinterleitner Saga
A Journey in Time.

by

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A Compendium of the Hinterleitner / Hinterleiter / Henderlite / Hinderlight /
Hinderleider / Hinderlider / Hinderliter Families from 1609 to 1999.
A Historical Perspective

The chronology of the Hinderliter family has its beginnings before the American Revolution. In fact, we can trace its origins in Europe to the early 1600s, before the first settlements in America.

In order to properly understand the reasons for migration and immigration in our families' history, we must digress for a short time and explore what was going on in Europe during those times.

Central Europe, through the 1500s and 1600s, is best described as chaotic. Wars raged throughout the lands, between opposing factions from France, Sweden, Denmark and Austria. This was further added to, by the warring of the Dukes and Palatines, within what later became Germany. Even further strife occurred between separate villages and regions, over the cause of religion. In fact, most of the fighting that took place had strong religious overtones that, most times, overshadowed the political aspect.

Martin Luther, priest and professor in the Roman Catholic Church, served as impetus for much of the strife to follow. In 1517, Luther nailed to the door of the court church in Wittenberg, his "95 THESIS". These "theses" dealt with misuse of absolution, or indulgences, and other church infractions. At about the same time, Ulrich Zwingli, in Switzerland, was also beginning his reform movement.

As Luther's reform movement began to garner popular support, a new emperor for the Holy Roman Empire had been chosen by the empire electors. The person chosen was King Charles I of Spain. He was the grandson of Maximillian and ascended the throne as Charles V. In 1520, he first came to Germany to preside over the Diet at Worms. Out of this meeting came the Edict of Worms, which prohibited all new doctrines, as well as, Luther's translation of the bible. This result should not have been unexpected, since Spain was, as it is today, a devoutly Catholic country. Needless to say, within a matter of months, the region began it's descent into turmoil. First, the French began to invade and fight with the duchies in and around Milan. Next, the Knights War was fought near Trier and Landsstuhl between advocates of the reformation and traditional Catholics. No clear victor emerged, but the groundwork for chaos had been laid.

With all the area in turmoil surrounding Luther's passionate attacks on constituted authority, the peasants in Swabia and Franconia took the occasion to revolt. This revolt became known as the Peasants War of 1524-25. Luther's unceasing attacks on the authority of the church, as well as the local Knights, Dukes and Princes, led the peasants to issue their revolutionary Twelve Articles. These articles rose up against the social and economic inequalities of the German feudal system.

The peasants revolt was put down with unusually cruel punishment and even the destruction of entire villages. The revolting peasants were mercilessly hunted down, murdered and dismembered. Houses were burned, crops destroyed, animals slaughtered and wells salted. General fear and hatred began to permeate the entire region.

At about the same time, Ferdinand of Austria, younger brother of Emperor Charles
V, made an alliance with the two Dukes of Bavaria and the Bishop of southern Germany, to check the spread of Protestantism and other religious changes.

Throughout the remainder of the 1500s, the region became more and more factionalized between the traditional Catholics, followers of Zwingli, "Lutheranists", or followers of Luther, Calvinists, Anabaptists and many other splinter religious groups. Some villages began to house only Catholics, or only Lutherans. And, if you were not of the appropriate local religious affiliation, you were persecuted, shunned, or driven away. This continued factionalization of central Europe eventually gave way to the next significant event in the Hinderliter saga, the Thirty Years War.

The Thirty Years War seems to be the prime moving force in the early migration of the family Hinterleitner. The Thirty Years War is generally divided into 4 periods, which were, in reality, 4 separate wars. The origin of the first war was Bohemia. In the cities of Prague and Braunau, ostensibly over the closing of one church and the destruction of another, conflicting groups revolted. This small revolt in Bohemia soon led to a general conflict of Catholic Europe and Protestant Europe. First Austria was invaded, then Austria invaded Bohemia. Unbelievable pillaging and plundering occurred on both sides. Villages burned, animals slaughtered for vengeance, children maimed and killed. All for the beliefs held so strongly by each faction.

Later, the Danes became involved in a conflict in northern Germany that eventually moved all the way south into Hungary. Back and forth the wars went; first to the north, then to the east, then to the south, only to go north again.

Following the Danes, the Swedes, under Gustavus II Adolphus, invade Pomerania in the north. Again, in the name of religious beliefs. The war raged as far south as Leipzig, Augsburg and eventually Magdeburg. Back and forth across central Europe the battles raged. Again, the brutality was beyond belief. Entire villages were razed by fire. Livestock mutilated, fields destroyed and the soil salted. The entire city of Magdeburg was burned to the ground, with the exception of the cathedral. 40,000 Swedes fought 40,000 soldiers under the command of Pappenheim and the entire region was devastated. Back and forth, cities were invaded, villages burned, cities burned, people driven miles and miles from their homes. Livestock stolen and slaughtered, the entire region laid to ruin, over and over. All over varying beliefs.

Again, another war broke out on the heels of the last. This time, the Swedes and French fought in Bavaria around Oppenheim, Mainz and Landau. The Austrians too, fought the French, while the Danes and Swedes fought each other on German soil. More people were displaced, more crops burned, more livestock slaughtered, more villagers and city folk killed. By this time, all of greater Germany had been ravaged with irreparable losses of men and wealth. The towns were destroyed, trade all but ceased, and there was a huge reduction in the population. Poverty and disease were rampant. Typhoid, typhus and plague were everywhere. Distrust gave way to exhaustion in an area decimated by thirty years of war. Mercifully, peace finally came with the Treaties of Westphalia in 1648. At about this same time, we begin our journey with the Family Hinterleitner.

As we now begin the story of our heritage, let us try to imagine the hardships our forebears endured. The harshness of the countries they lived in. The prejudices they endured. The poverty they suffered and the danger that surrounded them at all times. All because of differing beliefs in the same God.
To begin our Hinderliter journey, we must first travel across the Atlantic Ocean to the “old country” of Austria. Austria is located in the more mountainous regions of central Europe and has a long and varied history. We first arrive in Salzburg, Austria, which is a provincial capital of the Old Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the mid-1600s, the area of Salzburg, and the surrounding environs, were under the jurisdictional control of the Bishop of Salzburg. The Bishop of Salzburg was reputed to be a very stern, highly disciplinarian type man. Very steeped in the religious convictions of Catholicism and quite intolerant of other religious sects. In these environs surrounding Salzburg, we find the region that the Hinderliter family began.

If we leave Salzburg, and travel northeast to the area around Lake Attersee, we find two small villages that will become significant in our families history. On the western banks of Lake Attersee, we find a small village named Attersee. On the opposite, or eastern, shore of Lake Attersee, we find another small village by the name of Weyregg. If we continue straight north of Lake Attersee itself, we come to the region of Austria known as Hausruclt. Hausruclt is a hilly, semi-mountainous region that is located between Salzburg on the south, Braunau on the north, Ried on the northeast and Wels on the east. This entire region bounded by these landmark cities, contains many ranges of low mountains, with hilly meadows, which are called Leiten or Leites. Many of these high hills, and associated hilly meadows, known as Leiten, lie northeast of Salzburg approximately 75km (abt. 50 miles).

The people that lived on the southwestern side of the hillslopes, in the direction of Salzburg, were known as Vorder-Leitens or Vorder-Leitners. Those who lived on the far side of the particular Leiten range were known as Hinter-Leitens or Hinter-Leitners. On the far side of the mountain range, lying just southeast of the city of Ried, we find a small village by the name of Haag. This is Haag am Hausruclt or Haag in the region of Hausruclt. It was from this region that the first known ancestor in the Hinterleitner family was born.

Johannes Hinter-Leitner was born in or near the village of Haag in the year 1609. He probably worked as a linen weaver, as did many of the original Hinter-Leitner family. He obviously stayed in the environs of Haag am Hausruclt. Later it is likely that he moved further east, toward the city of Wels, to a small village known as Hofkirchen. We find records of the Hinterleitner family in Hofkirchen as well. Now, keep in mind, that in the early to middle 1600s, all of central Europe was involved in what has become known as the Thirty Years War. The Thirty Years War did not finally come to an end until 1648 with the treaty of Westphalia. During the interim time, from the time that Johannes Hinterleitner was born in 1609, until the time he reached his adulthood, most of the area in which he resided was involved in one of the many wars that was taking place throughout that region.

Our records indicate that most of his life was spent in this region of what was known as Upper Austria. He married, to whom we do not know, but on May 16, 1642, we find a record of his son Johannes being born. This record comes from the area of Hofreith, in the community of Weibern, in the jurisdiction...
tional district of Haag am Hausruck.

The son of Johannes Hinterleitner was also named Johannes or “Hans” Hinterleitner. He reached adulthood and likely followed the trade of weaving as well. We find records of him being a weaver in Dietfurt, Bavaria. He was born in Hofreith, baptized May 14, 1642 in the Parish Church of Hofkirchen. The father, or the original Johannes, died June 13, 1699 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, where he had remained Catholic until his death. This, in spite of the fact that the area was made up of many Protestant inhabitants. The Catholics were made to either convert to Protestantism or to leave the country, after the peasants had lost the Upper Austrian Peasants War in 1628.

On January 21, 1673, Johannes (Hans) married Maria Klausseckher (Clausseger) in Dietfurt, Bavaria. Maria was the daughter of Martin Klausseckher and wife Susanne. Martin was a carpenter in Dietfurt who died on April 24, 1673 at Poppenhein, Bavaria.

The areas of Dietfurt and Poppenheim were substantially further to the north and west than where the family originated. They had gone from their original beginnings in Salzburg to the north and a little bit east to the city of Ried, which is near the area of Haag, Hofkirchen and Weibern. They then went from there, up the Inns River to the Donau River. Then, following the Donau River northwest, through the city Regensburg, and west approximately thirty miles, we find the small village of Dietfurt. Dietfurt is nearly straight north of Munich by approximately one hundred miles. Dietfurt is the area where number two child, Johannes (Hans) lived, worked and died. There are records of seven children for Johannes (Hans) and Maria, all of whom were born in Dietfurt.

Their children were:

1. Anna Maria b. January 26, 1674 d. March 15, 1674
2. Johann Caspar b. April 20, 1675 d. November 27, 1739
3. Anna Margaretha b. January 28, 1678
4. Eva b. March 16, 1781 d. October 15, 1719
5. Barbara b. October 17, 1683 d. October 17, 1683
6. Adam b. August 25, 1688 (occupation listed as weaver)
7. Walburg b. May 27, 1692

The second child of Johannes (Hans) and Maria, Johann Caspar, is listed as a master weaver in Dietfurt, Bavaria. On February 14, 1706, at the age of thirty, he married Anna Maria Muntzinger in Dietfurt. Anna Maria was the daughter of Gottfried Muntzinger, who was a day worker from the town of Harburg. Anna Maria died at age fifty on January 13, 1730. The children of Johann Caspar and Anna Maria are as follows:

1. Johann Caspar b. July 28, 1709 (occupation, linen weaver)
   (occupation prior listed as weaver)
2. Appollonia b. May 17, 1714 d. November 27, 1715
   (death prior listed as wife)
3. Maria Appollonia b. December 16, 1715
4. Anna Margarethe b. May 16, 1717
5. Anna Margaretha b. October 15, 1719

Later, their son, Johann Caspar (Hans), moved to the city of Gemmingen and worked as a weaver journeyman. He ended up staying in the village of Gemmingen, apparently because a local girl was pregnant by him. We find another reference to him when on April 27, 1733 Hans Caspar Hinterleitner was interrogated as a witness in a lawsuit by Steffan Bisser against Dietrich Bosch. We also find in records from Gemmingen, that on April 29, 1734 Hans Caspar Hinterleitner applied for citizenship and was accepted.

On September 8, 1733 in Gemmingen, Hans Caspar married Maria Barbara Maurer, who was born May 7, 1707 in Gemmingen. Maria Barbara was the daughter of Peter
and Maria Margaret Maurer. Maria Margaret's maiden name was Ochs or Ochsen. It is believed that the Maurers came from the Weissenberg area of Bavaria and had originally migrated from Switzerland. Peter Maurer's father was Jodocus or Jobst Maurer who was born in approximately 1660.

There are several records available on Jodocus (Jobst) Maurer or Mauerer, all taken from official records in Gemmingen between the years of 1684 and 1714. We find further records of the marriage of Hans Caspar in September of 1733 listed in the parish register of marriages. This listed Hans Caspar Hinterleitner as a linen weaver journeyman. Caspar Hinterleitners were master weavers in Poppenheim. Poppenheim is nearly due west of Dietfurt and a little south of the city of Weissenberg. In this area south of Weissenburg we find the small village of Poppenheim from which our ancestors had moved even further west from their original beginnings near Salzburg.

Hans Caspar and Maria Barbara, who was also known as Eva, had two sons die in infancy. Johann George, born October 26, 1735, and George Michael born January 29, 1737 and died February 13, 1737, both in Gemmingen, Bavaria. Hans Caspar and Maria had one other son, who had been born February 6, 1734. Their first born son survived and the second and third sons died in infancy.

These are the ancestors of our family who eventually made the move from Gemmingen, Bavaria to what was called at that time, Amerika. We can likely suppose that the trauma of losing two sons in infancy, and the general state of the entire situation in Germany at this time, Hans Caspar and his wife, Maria Barbara (Eva), had become disheartened with their lot in life and decided to make the move to the new world.

Before Hans Caspar and his family could leave Gemmingen, Bavaria, they had to pay a tax. The tax was as follows: If a foreign subject inherits from Gemmingen or if a Gemmingen subject moves away, one third of the money from the sale from his house and barns, and one tenth of all other money withdrawn, is to be left as a tax. A list shows that during this time, 1737-1738, Hans Caspar Hinterleitner paid an amount of one fleener. So, he apparently paid his tax, which then allowed him and his family to leave Gemmingen and start the journey to Amerika.

We find that Hans Caspar, Maria Barbara (Eva), along with their son Matthias, left for Amerika aboard the ship St. Andrew, by way of Rotterdam. It is supposed that from Gemmingen, they continued west, most likely to the Karlsruhe area of the Rhine River. From here we know that they traveled down the Rhine River toward Rotterdam. Along this trip on the Rhine, which usually began in May, there were 265 custom houses where the boats were examined at the convenience of the officials. While the entire trip from Germany to Amerika took many months, starting in May along the Rhine River, lasting until their arrival in Amerika in the fall, the trip down the Rhine River usually took four to six weeks. In Holland they were detained for another five or six weeks at Rotterdam. When they finally did sail from Rotterdam, they sailed to Cowes on the Isle of Wight. At that point they were delayed for another one or two weeks before boarding the ship St. Andrew from the Isle of Wight to Philadelphia Harbor. This journey across the Atlantic Ocean could take anywhere from eight to twelve weeks to make the crossing. Conditions were very crowded with poor food, little water, and many diseases to contend with. Some of the passengers died en route because of the diseases that were prevalent in the close quarters of a passenger ship in those days. When they finally arrived in Philadelphia, they were all marched from the ship to the city hall where they took their oath of allegiance to the King of England. They were then taken back to the ship to settle up any amount that they owed for their travel and provisions. Those who could pay were released.

Those who could not pay, either had to find someone who would loan them the
money, or, sold themselves to buyers who came aboard the ship. These buyers bargained with them for a specified number of years of labor, in exchange for the amount of their passage. We find no record that Hans Caspar, Maria Barbara (Eva) or Matthias were in any way indentured, so we believe that they had enough money to pay for their passage to Amerika. Hans Caspar, Maria Barbara and Matthias arrived in Philadelphia on October 27, 1738. We find records of Hans Caspar and Matthias signing naturalization papers on April 3, 1743.

Upon arriving in Amerika, Hans Caspar and his family settled in southeastern Pennsylvania, which at that time was known as Philadelphia County. Out of this area Berks County was created in 1752, and Montgomery County was created in 1754. This area was known as the heartland of the German minority. At this time over 75% of the population was German or Palatinate German. The Palatinate Germans were people who came either from the upper Palatinate or lower Palatinate along the Rhine River. This is probably the area near Karlsruhe where Hans Caspar and Maria Barbara began their journey down the Rhine River. Because so many of the Germans who came to Amerika left Germany from the area known as the Palatinate, they were sometimes known in Amerika as Palatines. These Palatine Germans later became known as the Pennsylvania - Deutsch and today are called the Pennsylvania Dutch.

As we continue, we find that by 1759, Hans Caspar and Maria Barbara were listed as having a sizable farm in Marlborough Township, which is now in Montgomery Township, with a tenant house and outbuildings. He apparently was very hard working and quite diligent in his pursuit of farming to be able to have a sizable farm, farmhouse, outbuildings and an tenant house. And, this was just twenty years after he had arrived in Amerika with nothing. In 1769 he is shown on the tax records as having one hundred fifty acres, two horses, two cows, ten pounds, sixteen shillings, ten pence of British money.

Five additional children were born in Amerika to Hans Caspar and Maria Barbara. Their first born in Amerika, which was actually their fourth born, was Christina, born in 1740. She was followed by Anna Clara, born on February 3, 1742. Then came Anna Dorothea born 1744, George Michael born March 23, 1747, and Anna Margaretha born 1749. It is listed that Maria Barbara (Eva) died May 12, 1773 in Marlborough Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania and is buried behind the church in St. Paul’s Cemetery in Red Hill, Pennsylvania. On November 23, 1773 Hans Caspar married for the second time to Elizabeth Koch. They were married at St. Paul’s Church, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The same church behind which Maria Barbara was buried. There were, of course, no children from this marriage.

It is later noted that Hans Caspar Hinterleitner died October 11, 1780 and he is buried at the Old Cemetery, St. Paul’s Church, Red Hill, Pennsylvania. His grave was marked with a small red sandstone tombstone which lay near the rear of the present church building. It did stand alone in the center of the row, because the surrounding tombstones had long ago disappeared. The lettering inscribed was hand chiseled in German, but is badly deteriorated and difficult to read. The inscription on the stone appears to read as follows;

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CASPER
HINTERLEITER
1ST GEBOREN
1780 11 OCT
SEIN ALT 71 JAR
2M 1 (3) D
SEIN LEICHENTEXT
PEDIGER
GA 7 V 2
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This was believed to be Galations chapter 7 verse 2, but, there has been no verification of this.

At the time of his death in 1780, the Hinterleiter property was valued at $1600.00.
The tax on this property was 42.0.0. Casper left a detailed will which was written by his friend David Shultze. From the Journals and Papers of David Shultze, published by the Schwenkfelder Library, Pennsburg, PA, we find in Vol. 11, page 112 that, on March 6, 1790, “Wrote Hinterleiters will”. On page 133 appears the notation, “8/9 October, 1780, copied Hinterleiter’s will in German”. The will is on file in the Land Office of the Historical and Museum Commission, and recorded in AA Book, Volume 4, page 485, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This segment ends the journey of the Hinterleitner and Hinterleiter families from their beginnings in Haag am Hausruck, Austria. Then to Dietfurt, on to Gemmingen, from Gemmingen to Rotterdam, from Rotterdam to Amerika. Now we will begin “life’s journey” for the Hinterleitner - Hindeliter Family in America. We will travel with them as they migrate throughout the United States. We will follow their trials and tribulations, their joys and sorrows, their successes and failures. We will cry with them when children die of whooping cough and diphtheria, when accidents take lives of loved ones and when wars scar the family. We will also smile with them when they enjoy successes in business and personal life. All in all, we will see the true story of a strong, industrious family as they succeed in the New World.
The Descendants of Johannes Hinterleitner

Generation No. 1

1. JOHANNES HINTERLEITNER was born Abt. 1609 in Haag am Hausruck, Upper Austria, and died January 01, 1672/73 in Altershausen, Upper Austria.

Child of JOHANNES HINTERLEITNER is:
2. i. JOHANNES (HANS) HINTERLEITNER, b. May 14, 1642, Hofkirchen Parish, Bavaria, Germany; d. June 13, 1699, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHANNES (HANS) HINTERLEITNER (JOHANNES) was born May 14, 1642 in Hofkirchen Parish, Bavaria, Germany, and died June 13, 1699 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany. He married (1) MARIA (CLAUSEGGER) KLAUSSECKER January 21, 1672/73 in Dietfurt, Bavaria Germany, daughter of MARTIN KLAUSSECKER and SUSANNE. She was born June 14, 1646 in Weyregg, am Attersee, Austria, and died May 22, 1721 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.

Children of JOHANNES HINTERLEITNER and MARIA KLAUSSECKER are:
3. i. JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR HINTERLEITNER, b. April 20, 1675, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany (Weissenburg); d. November 27, 1739, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Upper Austria.
ii. ANNA MARGARETHA HINTERLEITNER, b. January 28, 1617, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.
iii. EVA HINTERLEITNER, b. March 16, 1678/79, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany; d. September 15, 1690, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.
iv. BARBARA HINTERLEITNER, b. October 17, 1683, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany; d. October 1783, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.


Generation No. 3

3. JOHANN CASPAR HINTERLEITNER (JOHANNES (HANS) HINTERLEITNER) was born April 20, 1675 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany (Weissenburg), and died November 27, 1739 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, Upper Austria. He married ANNA MARIA MUNTZINGER February 14, 1705/06 in Dietfurt, Bavaria Germany, daughter of GOTTFRIED MUNTZINGER and MARIA IHERBST. She was born Abt. 1680 in Mauren, Bavaria, Germany, and died January 13, 1729/30 in Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.

Children of JOHANN HINTERLEITNER and ANNA MUNTZINGER are:
ii. APOLLONIA HINTERLEITNER, b. May 07, 1714, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany; d. November 27, 1715, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.
iii. MARIA MARGARETHA HINTERLEITNER, b. May 16, 1717, Dietfurt, Bavaria, Germany.
iv. ANNA MARGARETHA HINTERLEITNER, b. October 15, 1719, Berks’ Co., PA; d. Abt. 1753, buried Christ Church Trumbauersville, Bucks Co., PA.
4. ADAM$^{3}$ HINTERLEITNER (JOHANNES (HANS)$^{2}$, JOHANNES$^{1}$) was born August 25, 1688. He married MARIA (EVA) EUPHROSINA HIRSCHSTEINER September 30, 1720 in Dietfurt, Bavaria Germany. She was born April 16, 1698, and died March 18, 1768.

Children of ADAM HINTERLEITNER and MARIA HIRSCHSTEINER are:

- i. JOHAN JAKOB$^{4}$ HINTERLEITNER, b. September 21, 1726; d. November 13, 1726.
- ii. JOHANN JACOB HINTERLEITNER, b. September 25, 1727.
- iii. MARIA EVA HINTERLEITNER, b. December 18, 1729.
- iv. ADAM HINTERLEITNER, b. December 20, 1729; d. December 20, 1729.
- v. MARIA MARGARETHA HINTERLEITNER, b. October 27, 1731.
- vi. GEORG ADAM HINTERLEITNER, b. February 03, 1735/36.
- vii. GEORG LEONHARD HINTERLEITNER, b. Unknown.

Generation No. 4

5. JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR$^{5}$ JR., HINTERLEITNER (JOHANN CASPAR$^{4}$ HINTERLEITNER, JOHANNES (HANS)$^{3}$, JOHANNES$^{2}$) was born July 28, 1709 in Dietfurt, Weissenburg, Bavaria, and died October 11, 1780 in Red Hill, Montgomery Co., PA (buried St. Pauls' Church). He married MARIA BARBARA (EVA) MAURER September 08, 1733 in Gemminingen, Germany, daughter of PIETER MAURER and MARIA OCHS. She was born May 07, 1701 in Gemminingen, Germany, and died May 12, 1773 in Marlborough Twp., Montgomery Co., PA (buried St. Pauls' Church).

Notes for JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR JR., HINTERLEITNER:
Left Gemminingen, Germany in the spring of 1738 for Amerika. Traveled with wife, Maria Barbara and son, Mattheus from the Palinate along the Rhine river to Rotterdam. Then, from Rotterdam to Cowes on the Isle of Wight. From there, they traveled to Amerika where they arrived at Philadelphia on October 27, 1738. Journeyped across the Atlantic aboard the ship "St. Andrew" captained by John Stedman. Took their oath of allegiance to King George II of England on October 27, 1738. Then, moved inland to Berks Co., PA Became naturalized Americans April 3, 1763.

Children of JOHANN JR. and MARIA MAURER are:

- 6. i. MATTHEUS (MATTHIAS)$^{6}$ HINTERLEITNER, b. February 06, 1733/34, Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany; d. February 1808, Maxatawny Twp, Berks Co., PA.
- ii. JOHANN GEORG HINTERLEITNER, b. October 26, 1735, Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany; d. Abt. 1735, Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany.
- iii. GEORG MICHAEL HINTERLEITNER, b. January 29, 1736/37, Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany; d. February 13, 1736/37, Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany.
- v. ANNA CLARA HINTERLEITNER, b. February 03, 1741/42, Maxatawny Twp, Berks Co., Pa.
- vi. ANNA DORTHEA HINTERLEITNER, b. 1744.
- vii. GEORG MICHAEL HINTERLEITNER HINDERLIDER, b. March 23, 1746/47, Maxatawny Twp. Berks Co., PA; d. 1793, KY.

Generation No. 5

6. MATTHEUS (MATTHIAS)$^{6}$ HINTERLEITNER (JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR$^{5}$ JR., HINTERLEITNER, JOHANN CASPAR$^{4}$ HINTERLEITNER, JOHANNES (HANS)$^{3}$, JOHANNES$^{2}$) was born February 06, 1733/34 in Gemminingen, Bavaria, Germany, and died February 1808 in Maxatawny Twp, Berks Co., PA. He married ANNA MARGARETHA KURTZ October 26, 1756 in New Hanover Twp, Montgomery Co., PA, daughter of JOHN KURTZ and ANNA CLARA. She was born October 16, 1739 in New Hanover Twp, Montgomery Co., PA, and died Unknown in ?.
Notes for MATTHEUS (MATHIAS) HINTERLEITER:
Came to America with his father in 1738. Migrated from Germany to the Palatinate, then to Rotterdam. Arrived aboard the “St. Andrew” October 27, 1738. Served twice in Revolutionary War. First in the 2nd Battalion, 5th Company, Berks Co. Volunteers under Captain Casper Smeck, as a private in 1777-1778. Then, in the 1st Battalion, 5th Company, under Captain George Beaver as an 8th Class from 1780 thru 7-15-1781. Worked throughout his life as a farmer.

More About MATTHEUS (MATHIAS) HINTERLEITER:
Fact 1: April 03, 1763, Naturalized as citizen of America
Fact 2: 1780, Served in Revolutionary War with Captain Smeck’s Company as 8th Class

Children of MATTHEUS HINTERLEITER and ANNA KURTZ are:
12. i. MICHAEL (HINERLEITER) HINDERLEITER, b. September 20, 1757, Berks Co., PA; d. January 01, 1827, VA.
13. ii. JOHAN HEINRICH HINDERLEITER, b. September 08, 1759, Berks Co., PA; d. June 20, 1795, Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., PA.
14. iii. FREDRICH (HINTERLEYDER) HINTERLEITER, b. Abt. 1760, Berks Co., PA; d. September 25, 1829, Northumberland, PA.
15. iv. BARBARA HINTERLEITER, b. September 20, 1761; m. PHILLIP BAST.
16. v. ANNA MARGARETH HINTERLEITER, b. September 10, 1763, Berks Co., PA; m. PHILIP BASTERS; b. 1763; d. Abt. 1800.
17. vi. MATHIAS (MATTHEUS) HINTERLEITER, b. October 04, 1765, Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., PA; d. October 04, 1824, St. Johns’ Church, Kutztown, PA.
18. vii. JOHANN HINTERLEITER, b. April 01, 1767, Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., PA; d. September 28, 1823, Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., PA.

7. CHRISTINA HINTERLEITER (JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR JR, HINTERLEITER, JOHANN CASPAR HINTERLEITER, JOHANNES (HANS)2, JOHANNES) was born 1740 in Marborough Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pa. She married ANDREW HAAG June 26, 1759 in New Goshenhoppen Church, Berks’ Co. PA.

Child of CHRISTINA HINTERLEITER and ANDREW HAAG is:
 i. JOHAN WILHELM HAAG, b. Unknown.

8. ANNA CLARA HINTERLEITER (JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR JR, HINTERLEITER, JOHANN CASPAR HINTERLEITER, JOHANNES (HANS)2, JOHANNES) was born February 03, 1741/42 in Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., Pa. She married BENEDICTUS NEIDLINGER January 11, 1761 in St. Pauls’ Church, Montgomery Co., PA. He died in Red Hill twp., Montgomery Co., PA.

Children of ANNA HINTERLEITER and BENEDICTUS NEIDLINGER are:
 i. ANNA BARBARA NEIDLINGER, b. December 09, 1762.
 ii. BENEDICT NEIDLINGER, b. February 24, 1764.
 iii. GEORG MICHAEL NEIDLINGER, b. November 17, 1765.
 iv. MARIA ELIZABETHA NEIDLINGER, b. November 08, 1773.

9. ANNA DORTHEA HINTERLEITER (JOHANN (HANS) CASPAR JR, HINTERLEITER, JOHANN CASPAR HINTERLEITER, JOHANNES (HANS)2, JOHANNES) was born 1744. She married PETER (YOUNG) JUNG in Montgomery Co., Pa., son of ANDREAS JUNG.

Child of ANNA HINTERLEITER and PETER JUNG is:
 i. ANNA MARGARETHA YOUNG, b. December 04, 1771.
LOCATING THE CASPER HINTERLEITER PROPERTY

"Tract #3, containing 76 acres and 104 perches, allowance of 6 acres of land for roads, was on the 20th of May 1740 surveyed unto Hans George Roth, who conveyed his rights therein the 16th day of March 1747 unto Philip Behn."

"Tract #4, containing 103 acres and 124 perches was surveyed unto Philip Behn the 13th of July 1749, allowance aforesaid. Now Philip Behn and wife Catharine on the 2nd of March 1753 conveyed these two tracts unto their son, Philip Behn, Jr. who on the 12th of Feb. 1759 sold to Casper Hinterleiter this plantation a total of 180 acres and 68 perches for 46 Pounds 7 Shillings and 4 Pence." See patent to Casper Hinterleiter on next page.

Quit Rent was ½ Penny Sterling for every acre to be paid the first day of March of every year beginning the first of March 1764.

One hundred one acres and fifty three perches of the Casper Hinterleiter estate (180 acres 68 perches) was sold to Adam Heinrich by Mathias and Michael Hinterleiter, executors, late 1760 or shortly thereafter. Two tracts, one consisting of 3 acres 105 perches and the other 22 acres and 138 perches of the 101 acres and 53 perches, were sold by Adam Heinrich to his son, Henry Heinrich. This indenture was recorded December 26, 1811.

Land draft found on page 64 of the Perkiomen Region XII No. 2, April 1934 at the Schwenkfelder Library, Pennsburg, Pa.