

# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

George and Monika Aschenbrenner  
of Northern Wisconsin ... A Family History



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2017 Update



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*For George and Monika,  
And those who came before and after them,  
This is their story.*

*In life as in the dance, grace glides on blistered feet.*

Alice Abrams

## Acknowledgements

Aschenbrener is an uncommon surname. Many among us who are descendants of Aschenbreners have wondered about its origins and the people who are our Aschenbrener forebears. This writing of a family history, particularly one that covers three hundred years, has been a long and involved process. It might go on forever, as there are always questions to answer and new leads to follow. This is the joy of genealogy. However, at some point, it is good to get all of the known information out of the file cabinets and boxes, put it onto paper, and get it out to people who will find it worth reading. A family history is compiled from thousands of pieces of information collected over many years. Eventually, an image begins to appear and the mosaic that is the family history takes shape from all the random facts and stories.

There are many, many people who have helped with this project over the years. Mary Louise Aschenbrener O'Connor, the daughter of Lawrence and grand-daughter of George and Monika, sent me the formal portrait of George and Monika as a young couple in Medford that she had found in her father's bible. I like to look at that photo and wonder about the man and woman who stare back at me. Before she died, Edna Aschenbrener, Edward's oldest child, shared the few memories she had of her grandmother Monika. Teri Aschenbrenner Raschke and Ray Hilgart, descendants of other families from Markt Eisenstein, provided much valuable information on the lives of the Aschenbrenners and their neighbors in Bohemia. Over many years, my cousins Jodi Hanson and Susanne Marciniak have sent me copies of photos, documents and other pieces of information that they had collected. Jodi, Susanne and I have a special bond, borne out of a mutual love of genealogy. There are many strangers who have helped as well: church secretaries, county clerks, librarians, volunteers in historical and genealogical societies.

I am grateful, too, for my husband Terry's unfailing love, his willingness to visit ancestral homelands and his patience with the many hours I have spent at the computer. My sincere thanks go to all who helped in any way with this effort.

Finally, I apologize if I have forgotten anyone and for any missing or inaccurate information. Not every story is told and no story can do complete justice to the facts. There are limitations to the amount of information which can be collected and presented. Many stories remain locked in the hearts of those who experienced them and this is as it should be.





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## Foreword

In 1877, George and Monika Aschenbrenner, with their infant children Louisa and Edward, crossed the Atlantic to settle in America. Where were George and Monika born? What kind of life did they leave behind? My efforts to trace our Aschenbrenner family history began in earnest about 1995. By that time, George and Monika and all of their children had been dead many years. The grandchildren still living had scant memories of their grandparents. I started writing to anyone who might remember them. Family members generously provided a couple of family photos. I began searching for birth, marriage, and death records. Census records were perused as well. I learned George and Monika were from Eisenstein, so I sent letters requesting records from the Catholic parish in Eisenstein, Bavaria and the Regensburg Diocese, also in Bavaria. No luck there. They referred me to the central archives in Pilsen, formerly in Bohemia and now in the Czech Republic. It took more than a year, but I finally received birth and marriage records showing that George and Monika, their children, and their parents came from Markt Eisenstein and neighboring villages in Bohemia. A few years later, I was able to retrieve information from the parish records of the church in Markt Eisenstein through the LDS Family History Center, tracing the Aschenbrenner and Bredl lines back to 1694, when the owner of a glassworks deep in the forest encouraged Germans to settle a village that later came to be called Markt Eisenstein. Now, the records of the parish of Markt Eisenstein are available online through the Pilsen State Archives of the Czech Republic. In 2011, I received copies of a number of photographs that were from an album that most certainly belonged originally to Monika. These photos were taken in 1880s and 1890s. In 2015, I found what I believe is the record of George and Monika's arrival at the port of Baltimore in 1877. Information came in small pieces from a variety of sources, but I now had more than three hundred years of history.

Census records and other documents filled out in the United States list the country of origin for George, Monika and their two oldest children variously as Germany, Austria, Bavaria and Bohemia. The Aschenbrenners were ethnic Germans. Their seventeenth and eighteenth-century ancestors who settled in Markt Eisenstein were originally from the independent German state of Bavaria. These settlers continued to speak German and maintain their culture. Over the centuries, the Bavarian/Bohemian borderland, including the Eisenstein valley, has been under the political control of various entities. Until the twentieth century, Markt Eisenstein was always a part of Bohemia; however, at times the area came under the rule of Bavaria. Bohemia was also a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for almost four hundred years. For this reason, nineteenth-century emigrants from Markt Eisenstein might have identified themselves as German, Bavarian, Bohemian, or Austrian. And all of those responses would be correct!

It is a common assumption that official records are accurate. However, one learns quickly in genealogy that lots of mistakes happen in recording events. Names are spelled in different ways. Given names might not be what has been recorded in other documents. There are errors in date and place of birth. Names of parents and spouse are sometimes omitted or are incorrect. Records are made by humans. Errors may be made by the person providing the information or on the part of those who were recording the event. I found

## ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

all of the above errors in the various Aschenbrener family records. It added to the challenge of completing this family tree!

Aschenbrener roots lie deep in the woods of the Bavarian/Bohemian borderland of central Europe. The Aschenbrener story is a look back in history. It re-traces the paths our ancestors took as they lived out their lives. Much about our forebears is left to our imagination. Still we carry their genetic imprint within us. I'd like to think that they were a lot like us. This is their story... and our story too.

## Origins of the Aschenbrenner Surname



*The mountain-top Aschenbrenner Berghaus (Guesthouse), Kufstein, Tirol, Austria (Photo by SAM 1993)*

The Aschenbrenner name is of Germanic origin and dates back to the late Middle Ages. German surnames initially reflected the individual's occupation, appearance, or place of residence. The nobility were the first to use family names. Among common citizens, surnames began to be adopted in the 1300s, but did not come into general use until the 1500s. The surname Aschenbrenner belongs to the category of surnames derived from the trade or profession pursued by the initial bearer. In this instance, the name is derived from the German word "asch", meaning ash tree, ashes or embers, and the verb "brennen", meaning to burn. Aschenbrenner means "he who burns ashes". The aschenbrenner made a potash product to be used in glassmaking. There is the suggestion that the ash-burner's craft was also used in the process of smelting iron ore as well. In the Middle Ages, iron ore was smelted in the woods.

Beginning in the 1500s, most surnames were inherited, that is, passed down from father to son. So, there were Aschenbrenners who followed other occupations, as well as men with other surnames who were employed as *aschenbrenners* or ash-burners. There were Aschenbrenners who distinguished themselves in other professions as early as the sixteenth century. Michael Aschenbrenner was an apothecary who served in the court of Johann Georg (1525-1598), Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, in the late 1500s. Christian Heinrich Aschenbrenner was a violinist, composer, and court conductor. He was born in Altstettin, Germany in 1654 and died in Jena, Germany in 1732.

Numerous baptisms, engagements, marriages, and deaths for individuals with the Aschenbrenner surname are found in the parish records of the Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Zelezna Ruda, Czech Republic). These begin with the first entries in the book in 1694. In this register, the surname had a number of variations in spelling: Aschenbrenner, Aschenbrener, Aschenprener, Aschnprener, Aschprener. For most, the occupation given is other than "ash-burner". Wolfgang Aschenbrener and Johann Aschenbrenner were two men who came to the Eisenstein valley from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria just before 1700. Both were listed as *bauers*, or farmers, in the church records. There were also people with other surnames who were aschenbrenners or ash-burners by trade. In the Bavarian-Bohemian borderlands, local glassworks employed aschenbrenners to fell and burn the trees in the forest to make potash for glassmaking. In the process, they created fertile farmland. This encouraged the development of agriculture in the Böhmerwald and the migration of farmers to the area.

Variations in spelling of the surname in the United States include: Aschenbrenner, Aschenbrener, and Ashenbrener. Of course, there is even more variety in the spelling of the name in census records and other public documents, depending upon the person doing the entry.



## George and Monika (Bredl) Aschenbrenner Coming to America



*George and Monika Aschenbrenner Photo undated. Taken in Wisconsin in the 1880s.*

In June of 1877, George and Monika Aschenbrenner, along with their young children, Louisa and Edward, left their native village of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia to cross the Atlantic and begin a new life in America. George was twenty-seven years old and his wife was twenty-two. Louisa was two. Her brother was a one-year-old. The family would have had to catch the train in the Bavarian town of Plattling for the first leg of the trip; the rail line connecting the Bavarian and Bohemian railway networks and running through the Eisenstein valley was not completed until later that year. George and Monika reached America on July 7, 1877, sailing from Bremen, a port in northern Germany, and arriving at the port of Baltimore on the steamship *Ohio*.

One can only marvel at the courage of this young couple. They were traveling with babies-in-arms. They were leaving the valley that had sheltered their family for generations – for more than 175 years! They would have understood that they were not likely to see their family and friends again. They would have been the first, or among the first, to emigrate from the Eisenstein valley to a new home in America. To date, no evidence has been discovered suggesting that they were traveling with others from Markt Eisenstein or the neighboring villages. (In the 1880s and 1890s, many more “Eisensteiners,” including a brother and sister of Monika, would immigrate to northern Wisconsin, not far from where George and Monika settled.)

George was a twenty-four-year-old lumberjack and a resident of Deffernik when he married nineteen-year-old Monika in the Roman Catholic Church of Maria Hilf in Markt Eisenstein on September 29, 1874. Markt Eisenstein was a small town of some 2,000 inhabitants set in a pretty valley at the edge of the Bohmerwald, or Bohemian Woods. Deffernik was a small village in the woods, just a short walk from Markt Eisenstein and the Bavarian/Bohemian border.

On the marriage record, George was also listed as being in the Reserves of the Austrian King’s Army, in the 18<sup>th</sup> Fighter Battalion. According to a handwritten note by daughter-in-law, Marietta Gilman Aschenbrenner, George immigrated to America in an effort to avoid compulsory annual military service. No doubt the economic opportunities offered by America were another factor in the decision to emigrate.

The Aschenbrenners were among the five and a half million Germans who made the journey to America between 1820 and 1910. A large number of these immigrants, including George and

Monika, settled in Wisconsin. Records show that by 1890 thirty-five percent of the population in that state was German-born.

This massive emigration from Germany was due to the political and economic conditions in Europe at the time, coupled with the promise of a better life in America. The 1800s had been witness to a succession of violent conflicts in central Europe. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 (also known as the Seven Weeks War) was a war fought between the Austrian Empire, its German allies, and Prussia. The main campaign of the war was centered in Bohemia, where seven times as many Austrians died as Prussians. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 was also short but exceedingly bloody. Many of the young men who fought in this war died in battle. It was felt that the rulers of the various empires considered farm boys cannon fodder to be used in the pursuit of power and political gain. The reason for the great exodus of Germans in the nineteenth century, particularly in the last half, was a combination of political instability, crop failures on small farms, increasing population, famine, general decline in the standard of living and the lure of cheap land and better jobs in America. Most of the emigrants were farmers, artisans and unemployed industrial workers. Many brought their families with them.

Europeans learned about America through flyers, posters, newspaper articles, and probably most important, letters from family and friends who had immigrated previously. There were thousands of American agents on the continent, representing states, railroads, steamships and other enterprises, scouring the countryside in search of candidates for immigration. Railroad agents sought to recruit hard-working ethnic Germans to settle in the towns along their rail lines with the lure of free land to homestead.

The first immigrants settled on the East Coast. Later immigrants headed inland. Although some traveled onto the West Coast, many settled in the mid-West, particularly in Wisconsin. This state was particularly attractive to German immigrants because it offered a good rail system, fertile farmland, free and low-cost homesteads, heavily wooded forests and jobs for loggers and lumberjacks. Wisconsin was actively seeking settlers at the time that people were leaving Germany and other central European countries in large numbers, primarily for economic reasons.

Although there were good reports about life in America and valid reasons to emigrate, the decision to leave the homeland was not an easy one. Just as is the case today, the traveler had to put together a packet of essential documents, which included identity papers, visas, and medical records, determine a travel route and purchase the necessary tickets. Then there was the matter of determining what to take and what to leave behind. The trip was financed by selling property and borrowing from family (Primer).

The northern port of Bremen, Germany was a major point of embarkation for the German emigrants of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Not only Germans, but also Austrians, Hungarians and citizens of other Central European countries left the Old World for the New World via this port. The people exiting through Bremen numbered in the millions. Twice as



many left from Bremen as from Hamburg, the second busiest port of emigration in Germany. Through the years, Bremen port officials kept thorough records of all of the passengers departing from their port. Unfortunately, almost all of the records have been lost, due to a policy enacted in 1874. That year, the authorities determined that, due to lack of space, records should be kept for only the current year and the two previous ones. All other Bremen passenger records were destroyed. This practice continued until 1909, when the old policy of preserving the original copies of all emigration lists was reinstated. For this reason, many descendants of German immigrants are unable to obtain documentation of the journey to America (Palmer).

Often the young and single men were the first to leave their home towns to come to America. If reports were good, they were followed by families and friends from the village. This came to be known as chain migration. Germans tended to cluster in villages and settle in neighborhoods in the cities with others from their home villages and provinces. German newcomers, like all other immigrants, were more comfortable living among those with a similar history and religion (Ripley, 1-5).

Many of those who left Markt Eisenstein settled in towns along the Wisconsin Central Rail line. In 1881, emigrants from this Bohemian village began arriving in Park Falls. Surnames included Esterl, Schmidt, Hilgart, Woodie (Wudi), Goer, Gotz, Kundinger, and Stauber, as well as Bradle and Aschenbrener. These families settled east of the railroad, between Park Falls and Fifield. Here, they were able to obtain government land at no cost under the Homestead Act. Other families joined the emigrants and by 1900, approximately 300 people lived in the area. It is not known how many were from Eisenstein, Bohemia. However, when a charter was obtained for a new town in 1901, Eisenstein was chosen for the town name, in honor of the homeland (*100 Years on the Flambeau*, 23).

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**George and Monika (Bredl) Aschenbrenner --  
Settling in the Wisconsin Northwoods**



*George, Monika, and youngest child Lawrence, taken  
c. 1895*

According to later accounts by their sons Edward and Lawrence for the centennial publication, *100 years on the Flambeau: Park Falls, Lake and Eisenstein*, George and Monika first settled in Appleton, Wisconsin, a small city in the eastern part of the state, a few miles north of Lake Winnebago. In Appleton, they were greeted by an established community of German immigrants. A German language private school had begun operation in 1859. The second Catholic Church in the city was founded by German immigrants in 1868. A German language newspaper, the *Appleton Volksfreund*, was first published in March, 1871, and soon became the largest German language paper in the state.

The family didn't stay in Appleton long. George and Monika are listed in the U.S. census of 1880 as living in the township of Hamburg, in Marathon County, WI. By this time, they had added two more children to the family. Frederick, age 2, and Margaret, age 10 months, had both been born since the family arrived in Wisconsin. George's occupation in Hamburg was listed as "farmer."

Within the year, the family had moved to Stetsonville, where young George was born in June of 1881. Anna came next, in 1884, and Lawrence, in 1888. Stetsonville is in Taylor County, just a few miles down the road from Hamburg. The Aschenbreners came to Stetsonville shortly after the 1874 arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The railroad line had been expanded to northern Wisconsin, opening up new territory for homesteading. Many of the newcomers were drawn to this area by the Wisconsin Homestead Act which was passed to encourage settlement of virgin territory. Under the Act, settlers could receive 80 acres. It is likely that George and Monika took advantage of this program when they settled in Stetsonville. Edna, daughter of Edward and granddaughter of George and Monika, wrote in a letter dated June, 1997 that George and Monika "had a farm in Taylor Co., then a restaurant in Medford before moving to Park Falls, near our family." (It is likely that the restaurant to which she is referring was actually the "saloon and hotel" in Stetsonville noted later in this story.)

The publication, *100 Year Anniversary 1874-1974: Stetsonville, Little Black, Deer Creek*, provides a description of Stetsonville in the early years. The town, established in 1875, is named for Isaiah S. Stetson, the man who built the first sawmill there in that year. When the European

immigrants first arrived in this area of Wisconsin, they found Chippewa Indian camps in the region, but by 1890 the indigenous peoples had become scarce. The French Canadians settled a few miles south of Stetsonville. Then came the Germans who settled to the east and west of town, followed by Swiss and Norwegian immigrants. In 1878, government land was sold for \$2.50 an acre. By 1879, there were 150 logging camps on the railroad line between Stevens Point and Ashland, employing around three thousand men.

By 1880, when the Aschenbrener family arrived in Stetsonville, a general store and a mill store were in operation. A liquor license had been granted and a hotel and saloon were going up. By this point, there was a steady flow of immigrants to the area. Civil engineers of the railroad erected an Immigrants House in Stetsonville in 1882. A railroad agent would meet newcomers at the train, show them available parcels of land, and take them to the Immigrants House. Immigrants were able to stay at the Immigrants House until they had built shelter on their own land (*100 Year Anniversary*).

No details have survived regarding the Aschenbrener homestead. From the book, *Germans in Wisconsin*, comes the following description of the effort involved in establishing a home in the Wisconsin Northwoods. Although Germans were encouraged to find land that had been cleared, with a house already on the property, few had the financial resources to do so. A majority of the German immigrants to Wisconsin had to spend their first few months in Wisconsin constructing a dwelling. Johann Diederichs describes his home, built in 1847, with the help of neighbors and journeyman builders (in demand in new neighborhoods): “Our log house is 25 feet long and 16 feet wide, and at present consists of only one room, which I shall later transform into two . . . It is one and a half stories high . . . We get to our bedroom on the second floor with the help of a ladder, having yet no time to build stairs . . .” The basic home would take about a month to build. Business was conducted through bartering instead of cash. Logs were exchanged for sawn boards. Farm produce was also used to pay for services. Trees were felled and gardens were planted. Removal of tree stumps was backbreaking labor and was accomplished gradually, as time permitted. The women worked alongside the men on the farm, as had been the case in Europe. Women were also generally responsible for planting and tending the kitchen garden, feeding the chickens and gathering the eggs (Zeitlin13-14).

Northern Wisconsin’s heavily-wooded landscape, somewhat reminiscent of the Bohemian forest of their homeland, must have appealed to the Bavarian/Bohemian newcomers. Life was not easy in the Eisenstein valley of Bohemia. Neither was it easy in the Northwoods of Wisconsin. From Park Falls comes the following story about Michael Wallner, who had married Anna Kunding Aschenbrenner (relationship to George Aschenbrener undetermined). “Mike worked in the woods and farmed. He mentioned that Anna would ask him to bring a ‘little’ sack of flour (only 50 pounds) from Fifield on his way home. After working 11 hours he shouldered the flour and walked the four or so miles home. . . . They lived frugally; the farm provided most of their food, and the cash money was saved. Any excess produce was canned, and they roasted barley for ‘coffee’. Mike’s oxen pulled the wagon full of grain to Butternut to be milled into flour. Mike

walked ahead of the oxen all the way. One day a horse trader insisted on lending him a team of horses and a wagon. After that – finding how easy it was to ride instead of walk – Mike bought the team and wagon. The oxen were kept for the heavy farm work” (*100 Years on the Flambeau*, 361).

Immigrants to northern Wisconsin wanted a place to worship and churches were constructed as soon as there were enough people to sustain a church. Sacred Heart Catholic Church was built in Stetsonville in 1885. Prior to that time, Catholics worshipped at the house of Emery Fountain, another settler and a devout Catholic (*100 Year Anniversary... Stetsonville*).

In the 1895 State Census record for Taylor County, the Aschenbrenner family is listed as living in the town of Little Black, just down the road from Stetsonville. The household at that time included four males and three females. Frederick, their third child and the first one born in the United States, had died from scarlet fever on August 18, 1893. Louisa, the oldest daughter, was already married and in the household of her husband.

Taverns sprang up everywhere the Germans settled. They often served as the community center. These were establishments where the whole family was welcome. On “Continental Sundays” in German neighborhoods, families would come to eat, play cards, and socialize with their friends. Other immigrant populations had their beer halls and saloons, but these were less family-friendly. Wisconsin, with its large German population, came to be known as a state with the tavern culture (Zeitlin, 21-22). At some point between 1880 and 1903, George Aschenbrenner left farming and began operating a saloon and hotel. It is among the establishments listed in an advertisement for Stetsonville that appeared in 1903 (*100 Year Anniversary...Stetsonville*). When George’s son, George B. married Marietta Gilman in June of 1903, the newspaper announcement noted that after the marriage, “a reception and wedding supper were given in Mr. Aschenbrenner’s hall. Over a hundred guests were present.”

For the most part, German immigrants did not seek to maintain a separate cultural identity. They wanted to fit into mainstream American culture. German may have been spoken at home, but second generation Americans learned English quickly. Particularly after World War I, Germans felt pressure to assimilate rapidly and not appear to be too German. Anti-German sentiment was found in Wisconsin, as well as in the rest of the country (Zeitlin). Monika did conserve some of her cultural heritage. In 2003, Lawrence’s daughter, Mary Louise wrote



OFFICE OF  
**Ellingson Lumber Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Lumber.**  
1903

Population about 150. Stetsonville has the following list of businessmen.

G. B. Aschenbrenner	Gen. Store
Ellingson Lbr. Co.	Lbr. & Gen. Store
Mehrsted & Priebe	Gen. Store
F. A. Beintker	Dealer in Agriculture Implements
Olson Bros.	Blacksmith
Joe Rindt	Blacksmith
Henry Amacher	Cheese Factory
Chas. Wachtel	Saloon
Joe Liberty	Saloon & Hotel
Geo. Aschenbrenner	Saloon & Hotel
Joe Leytle	Saloon
Brecke & Sons	Saw Mill in country
Pfaff Bros.	Saw Mill in country
Joe Deitzler	Saw Mill in country
Irving Newton	Saw Mill in country
Albert LaBerge	Saw Mill in country

This completes the list of Businessmen that get their mail here, there are also about 200 farmers and laborers who are patrons of this office.

Ad appearing in the publication celebrating the centennial of Stetsonville.

that her father used to say that when they were growing up, Monika “could go in the woods and pick herbs that would help all their ailments.” She also knew how to make rye bread “loved by all.”

Travel in northern Wisconsin at the turn of the century was still by foot, rail, or horse-drawn carriage. In 1904, there were 971 wagons, carriages and sleighs in Stetsonville. In 1906, it was noted that the people of Stetsonville who had business in Medford could ride the local freights. They could go to Medford in the morning and return in the evening of the same day. It was not until 1909 that a Stetsonville resident owned a car (*100 Year Anniversary ...Stetsonville*).

George and Monika’s children grew up in Stetsonville. Sadly, Frederick, the third child died in 1893, at the age of fifteen. Over the years, the other six children married and moved away. George and Monika lived for many years in Stetsonville. Eventually, they moved north to Park Falls, Wisconsin, where Edward and Lawrence lived. Their son George lived in nearby Fifield. George Sr. spent the last years of his life in a wheelchair. He died on December 20, 1922. Monika then moved to southern California to live with her daughters. There, she spent the last six years of her life, dying on March 7, 1929. George was 72 years old at the time of his death; Monika was 73. George and Monika were of humble beginnings. Opportunities for advancement in the villages along the Bavarian/Bohemian border in Europe were limited. How proud they must have been to see the successes achieved by their children in America! From this family has come a large number of Aschenbrener descendants who have spread throughout the United States.

## More on George and Monika’s children:

### 1. Louisa

Louisa was born on April 11, 1875 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia. She immigrated to the United States in 1877, along with her parents and brother Edward. Louisa was just fifteen when she and Halvor Amberson were married on September 7, 1890 in Taylor County, Wisconsin. The groom was a 32-year-old widower, a man twice her age. At the time of their marriage, Halvor operated a store in Stetsonville, Taylor County. A year after their marriage, their first child Raymond was born (October of 1891). After that a new baby arrived every two years, until there were nine children in the family. The first four children were born in Stetsonville.



*The marriage of Louisa and Halvor in 1890*

Sometime between 1897 and 1899 the family moved to southern California and Halvor went into the citrus business. They soon had a home at 1163 North Gordon Street in Pomona in Los Angeles County,



surrounded by orange groves. (In the U.S. Census of 1900, Halvor is listed as a fruit grower living on North Gordon Street in Pomona.) Halvor died on December 2, 1907; he was 49 years old. The circumstances surrounding his death are unknown. However, at the age of thirty-two, Louisa was left a widow with a citrus business to manage and nine children to raise. Raymond, their oldest child, was just sixteen at the time. The youngest child was less than a year old. Louisa never remarried. With the help of her children, Ray in particular, she continued to operate the citrus farm as part of Sunkist Growers and evidently made a success of it. Louisa and her children appear in the U.S. Census records of Pomona for 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940. Louisa died on August 1, 1970 at the age of ninety-five and is buried in the Pomona Cemetery and Mausoleum. She shares a tombstone with her husband Halvor and two children: Raymond and Esther. All of her children grew to adulthood; five of them married.

Children of Louisa and Halvor Amberson: Raymond Hermann (1891-1986); Ella Louisa (1893-1986); William Edward (1895-1985); Florence Monica (1897-1971); George Halvor (1899-1979); Esther Sylvia (1901-1963); Ruth Lillian (1903-1997); Violet Ann (1905-1996); Edna (1907-1997).

## 2. Edward

Edward was born on May 23, 1876 in Deffernik, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia. He was just an infant when he immigrated to the United States in 1877, along with his parents and older sister. Edward married Nellie Kenny on September 30, 1897. At the time of their marriage E.J., as he was known, worked at the bank in Medford and Nellie was employed in the Taylor County Register of Deeds office. The couple lived in Medford until 1902 and then moved to Park Falls. Edward was one of the original founders of the Park Falls State Bank. From 1902 to 1951, his positions at the bank included: Assistant Cashier, Cashier, and Vice President. He also established the E.J. Aschenbrener Insurance Agency to provide insurance for the properties of the lumber companies in the area. He served for thirty years as a member of the Price County Board, including several terms as Chairman. A conservationist, Edward was involved in local efforts in reforestation and conservation. Edward and Nellie had six children, all born and raised in Park Falls.

Edward died in Park Falls on April 11, 1951 and Nellie died in Milwaukee, WI on April 15, 1963.



*Monika with her son Edward, his wife Nellie, and children c. 1915*

Children of Edward and Nellie: Raymond (1898-1900); Willard George (1899-1996); Edmund Lawrence (1900-1966); Mary Edna (1902-1998); Kenneth Edward (1904-1995) and Leonard Kenny (1909-1954).

### 3. Frederick

Frederick was born in Wisconsin about 1878. He died at the age of fifteen, on August 18, 1893, of scarlet fever.

### 4. Margaret

Margaret was born in Wisconsin in August of 1879. In 1900, according to the U.S. Census of that year, she was living in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, in the household of her oldest sister Louisa Amberson. Margaret's sister-in-law, Marietta Estelle Gilman Aschenbrener, in a note written sometime after 1937, listed the parents, siblings, nieces and nephews of her husband George. George's sister Margaret is listed as married to "John Bauman, head of Bauman Construction Co, now deceased." No children are listed for the couple. Margaret would have been about 58 years old in 1937. Presumably Margaret and John did not have any children. (Note in the possession of Susan McNelley, Marietta's granddaughter). In a letter received by Susan in 2003 from Mary Louise O'Connor, daughter of Margaret's brother Lawrence, Mary Louise wrote that, after George's death in 1922, Monica moved to California "to stay with Louise, her oldest daughter. Margaret and Ana were in California too." (Louise, Margaret and Ana were Mary Louise's aunts.) Nothing else is known about Margaret. It isn't known where or when she died.

### 5. George B.

George was born in Stetsonville on June 19, 1881 and married Marietta Gilman there on June 17, 1903. Over their lifetime, they operated meat markets and general stores in Stetsonville, Eau Claire, Park Falls, Fifield, and Lac du Flambeau, in Wisconsin, as well as several other businesses. Along the way, they had eleven children. George and Marietta retired to Tucson, Arizona, where George died on January 25, 1953. After his death, Marietta moved to Los Angeles County with her youngest son Richard. She and Richard returned to Park Falls, Wisconsin about 1972. Marietta died there on March 17, 1981, at the age of 100.

Children of George and Marietta: Harris George (1904-1980), Bernice Lucille (1905-1989); Aloysius Joseph (1907-1998); Eldred Lawrence (Al) (1908-1996); Harold Edward (Mike)



*George B. at his desk in Fifield*



(1910-1996); Frederick Willard (1913-1977); George Bernard Jr. (1915-1995); Edmund Earl (1916-1936); Harriet Louise (1919-2012); Robert Wayne (1920-2009); and Richard Francis (1923-2002).

## 6. Anna

Anna was born on June 13, 1884 in Stetsonville. In 1900, she, too, was living in Pomona, California, in the household of her oldest sister Louisa Amberson (U.S. Census of 1900 for Pomona). She evidently returned to Wisconsin and, by 1917, had married Edward Herman Semerau. According to Edward's WWI Draft Registration, completed in June of that year, the couple was living in Fifield, WI (near Anna's brothers) and Edward was working as an assistant cashier at the State Bank of Fifield. By 1920, Ed and Anna had moved to Deer Creek in Taylor Co. WI and Ed was managing a general store. The family moved to California sometime between 1920 and 1922. They were there when Anna's mother moved to California after her



*Anna Aschenbrener,  
wedding portrait c 1915*

father's death. The Semeraus are listed in the U.S. Census records of 1930 for Pomona, and 1940 for Monrovia, both in Los Angeles County. Edward died in Los Angeles County on March 13, 1954 and Anna died there on January 4, 1970.

Children of Anna and Edward: William (B. and D. July 18, 1917); Margaret Rose (1925- 2010).

## 7. Lawrence

Lawrence, the youngest child of George and Monika, was born in Stetsonville on August 29, 1888. In 1905, he moved to Park Falls and was employed as an assistant to his brother at the Park Falls State Bank. Lawrence married Hazel Kidder on September 5, 1916 in Stanton, WI.



*George with his sons (L to R) George B.,  
Edward, and Lawrence. Photo is undated.*

Hazel was a teacher in the Park Falls School System. Between 1905 and his retirement in 1964, Lawrence served as Assistant Cashier, Cashier, Director and eventually President of the State Bank. Lawrence and Hazel moved to Florida upon their retirement. Lawrence died in Pensacola on October 28, 1982; Hazel died in Coral Gables, Florida on April 9, 1979.

Children of Lawrence and Hazel: Mary Louise (B. June 1, 1921); Lawrence Jr. (1925-1988); and Donald (1926-1937).

## Siblings and Ancestry of George and Monika (Bredl) Aschenbrenner

### George's Family

George, born on July 8, 1850, was the youngest of ten children of Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Andreas was born in Panzer, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia on June 11, 1802. Katharina Artmann was born about 1808 in Dorf Eisenstein, another small village in the valley. The couple married in Markt Eisenstein on January 11, 1831.

The other children of Andreas and Katharina (Artmann) Aschenbrenner were: Ignatz (B. November 9, 1831), Georg (B. May 23, 1833) (Apparently this child died young, as the name was given to a later child.), Franz Xavier (B. July 24, 1835), Katharina (B. March 24, 1837), Andreas (B. May 26, 1839), Joseph (B. May 20, 1841), Maria Anna (B. May 16, 1843), Johann Nep (B. May 18, 1845), and Thekla (B. September 24, 1847). (Source: Baptism records for Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda, located in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic.) George was the only one of the children known to have immigrated to America.

George is a direct descendant of Aschenbrenners who settled in Markt Eisenstein three hundred years ago. The Aschenbrenner name is noted in the records of the church in the village as far back as 1697. At least four different Aschenbrenner families were living in the little village by 1711: Wolfgang and Maria Aschnbrener, Johann and Katharina Aschenbrener, Simon and Rosina Aschenbrener, and Mathias and Maria Aschenbrener. George Aschenbrenner is a direct descendant of the first two of these families. They were farmers who had moved to the region from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg in Bavaria. These Germans settled in Markt Eisenstein at the invitation of the German Counts of Nothaft, who established the first glassworks in the Eisenstein valley in 1691. In the Bavarian-Bohemian borderlands, local glassworks employed aschenbrenners to fell and burn the trees in the forest to make potash for glassmaking. In the process they created fertile farmland to sustain their growing families. (Haupler)



*George Aschenbrenner, in his later years*

There are numerous Aschenbrenner baptisms, engagements, marriages and deaths noted in the parish records from 1694-1810 for the Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein. There, the surname had a number of variations in spelling: Aschenbrenner, Aschenbrener, Aschenprener, Aschnprener, Aschprener. For most, the occupation given is other than “ash-burner.” There were also people with other surnames who were aschenbrenners or ash-burners by profession (Haupler).

George and Monika spelled their surname as Aschenbrenner until sometime after the turn of the twentieth century. It is spelled as such on the baptism and marriage records for George and Monika and their children, as well as on census records and

in published information about the family's activities in Stetsonville, Wisconsin. However, at some time after moving north to establish themselves in business in Park Falls and Fifield, the sons Edward, Lawrence and George B. all dropped one "n" to shorten their surname to Aschenbrener. The senior George and Monika must have shortened their name as well in their later years of life. Their death certificates also spell the name as Aschenbrener.

## **Monika's Family**

Monika was born on April 1, 1855 in Panzer, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia. She was the seventh of eight children of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher. Michael was born on July 19, 1808 in Markt Eisenstein and Franziska was born on April 8, 1817 in nearby Panzer. The couple married in Markt Eisenstein on February 10, 1836.

Monika's siblings were Katharina (B. February 9, 1837); Franz Xawer (B. November 21, 1838); Franziska (B. September 6, 1840); Cezilie (B. November 22, 1842); Michael (B. November 11, 1844); Cacilia (B. July 21, 1849) and Anton (B. November 26, 1858).

Monika's Bredl line goes back to Andreas (Predl) Bredl who married Anna Maria Gerl on May 11, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein. According to their marriage record, Andreas was from Brandten, Regen, Bavaria and Anna Maria was from Stifthutte. (It is not known whether the latter was a village or a homestead.)

Monika Bredl is a direct descendant of other pioneer families who settled in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia before 1700. Her ancestor Bartholomaeus Hilgard and his wife Katharina moved from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria to Markt Eisenstein, where Bartholomaeus Hilgard worked as a day laborer. Monika is a descendant of their first child George, who was born in Markt Eisenstein in 1697 (Häupler).

Two of Monika's siblings also immigrated to northern Wisconsin: Franziska and Anton. Franziska married a man by the name of Jakob Wallner in Markt Eisenstein. According to a descendant of Jakob and Franziska, Jakob died there in July of 1888. The widow Franziska and two of their children (Anna and Rosa) immigrated to America, arriving in Philadelphia on May 29, 1889. On November 23, 1891, Franziska Bredl Wallner (listed as the daughter of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher on her marriage record) married the widower Anthony Aschbeck in Auburndale, Wood Co, Wisconsin. (Marriage records, Wisconsin Historical Society). Three other children of Jakob and Franziska also immigrated to America: George, Charles, and Franziska. George Wallner, with his wife, Theresa, and children Barbara, Alois, Theresa, and Carol arrived in New York City on May 23, 1892. It isn't known when Charles and Franziska arrived. All settled in northern Wisconsin.

Monika's youngest brother Anton Bredl married Matilda Rollhagen on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, WI (on the same day and place as the marriage of Franziska's daughter Anna). Anton's

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occupation is listed as a farmer near Fifield on his marriage record. Anton Bredl died on November 29, 1935 in Seattle, Washington.

The Bredl name was common in Markt Eisenstein and in neighboring villages. There are other Bredl (Bradle) families who emigrated from this area of Bohemia to northern Wisconsin in the late nineteenth century, including the brothers Joseph and Frank Bredl. Joseph settled in Eisenstein, WI (just outside of Park Falls) and Frank settled in Laona, WI. Their father was Johann Bredl, who died at Frank's home in 1901. Although no link has been found, it is probable that they and Monika were likely cousins of some degree.

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## Markt Eisenstein: The Aschenbrenner Ancestral Home

As mentioned earlier, George and Monika were from Markt Eisenstein, a small town that had been home to the family for many generations. George and Monika's forebears first settled here before 1700.

Markt Eisenstein, now known as Železná Ruda, is set in a pretty valley in the Bohemian woods, at the edge of the Šumava National Park. It is located in the south Bohemian region of the Czech Republic on the German/Czech border. Originally, this was the border between Bavaria and Bohemia. If one takes a map and draws a straight line between Munich, Germany, and Prague in the Czech Republic, Markt Eisenstein is located about the point where this line crosses the border between the two countries.



*View of the Bohmerwald around Markt Eisenstein (Photo by SAM, 1999)*

The Bohmerwald, or Bohemian Forest (called the Šumava by the Czechs), is considered one of the most beautiful parts of what is now the Czech Republic. This forest, contiguous with the Bavarian Forest, includes the Grosser Arber. At 4,780 feet, it is the highest peak in the Bavarian-Bohemian mountain range and has been described as the “King of the Forest.” The mountains were once covered with ice. The Grosser Arbersee and other nearby mountain lakes were also

formed by ancient glaciers. Thickets of pine, spruce and deciduous trees cover much of the hills and mountains. In the spring and summer, masses of colorful wildflowers lend their beauty to the setting.

The recorded history of the region dates back more than four hundred years to 1569, when Bavarian miners and hammersmiths built an iron ore mine in the area at the request of a Bohemian feudal lord. Documents from that time indicate that mining in the area had, indeed, been conducted long before this. Frequent border disputes between the Bavarians and Bohemians led to regional instability and, eventually, to the standstill of mining in the valley. Over the years, the territory changed hands a number of times. In 1577, the lands were sold to Count Christoph von Schwarzenberg. By 1627, the lands belonged to the Counts of Nothaft von Wernberg who resided at Runding castle near Cham, Germany. There continued to be skirmishes along the Bavarian/ Bohemian frontier lines in the vicinity of Regensburg, Germany for the greater part of the 17th century. Towards the end of that period, the Bavarians instituted a policy of clearing the land and settling German families on the border to deter incursions from the Bohemians. On April 26, 1688, the village of Eisenstein, on the Bavarian/ Bohemian border, was granted the full rights of a Market-town and jurisdiction from the Bavarian Duchy. By 1693, the village had a



population of ten settlers: Hans Schreiner, Hans Aschenprenner, Michael Schreiner, Mathias Helm, Hans Koessberger, Peter Wohl, Wolf Faistiberger, Michael Koerl, Martin Koerl, and Hans Gnad. The men were farmers who had moved to the region from Eisenhammer and neighboring villages near Regensburg in Bavaria. They came with their families and built cottages on the land.

Historically, there were three villages called Eisenstein, all located within two miles of each other: Bayerisch Eisenstein (Bavarian Eisenstein), Markt Eisenstein (Bohemian Eisenstein) and Dorf Eisenstein. Originally, the Eisenstein villages belonged to one political unit. However, in the mid-eighteenth century, Markt Eisenstein and Dorf Eisenstein became a part of Bohemia. Bayerisch Eisenstein remained a part of Bavaria. All three villages also remained under the jurisdiction of what was then the Austrian Empire.

The Counts of Nothaft, who were granted the territory in the seventeenth century, were the ones to found a glass industry in the Eisenstein valley. In 1771, the Eisenstein villages were sold to Johann Georg Hafenbrädl, a local master glassblower. Under his direction, the glass industry in the valley reached its pinnacle and the inhabitants of the Eisenstein villages enjoyed a degree of prosperity. By the end of the nineteenth century there were twenty different glassworks in the region.



*Bohmerwald Village (Photo at Bohemian Forest Museum, Passau, Germany, 1998)*

The Eisenstein villages supported the local glassworks. Many villagers worked in the industry as glassmakers and lumberjacks. Asch-burners felled and burned the trees of the forest to make the potash product used in glass making. Some villagers were employed as tradesmen (tailors and such). Agriculture was vital to the local economy. Following the burning of the trees, the Eisenstein villagers cleared the land of stumps and established farms to support their large families. There were distinctions among farmers. A bauer was a farmer who owned his own land. This land was usually passed from father to eldest son. The bauer lived on his land rather than in the town. A gutler lived in town but owned a few acres outside of town. He walked out to his fields each day to care for his crops and to graze any livestock he might own. Farmers might have a cow, a donkey, pigs and geese. The farmers also employed day laborers. Women were expected to work in the fields alongside the men, in addition to tending to the home and children.

For families living in Markt Eisenstein in the nineteenth century, life was filled with back-breaking physical work in the fields and humble living conditions. The small farms produced vegetables, wheat, butter and cheese. Hops, used in the production of beer, were also grown in the region. Families in the Bohmerwald ate what they grew in their gardens and what their livestock provided. The men hunted for wild game in the forest; venison was a staple of the diet. So was the flavorful and nutritious dark rye bread that the women baked. Families ate a lot of

cabbage, generally in the form of sauerkraut. It might be cooked with potatoes and pork fatback. Grain grown by the farmers was also coarsely ground and cooked with water to make a hot gruel which was consumed in the morning. Special treats were apple strudel and baked apples, seasoned with cloves, cinnamon and butter. Any extra garden produce was loaded onto a cart and sold in local markets. The family's clothing was generally hand-made by the women in the household.

Villagers lived in two-story dwellings made of wood and stucco, with low wooden roofs sometimes anchored down with stones. The stucco was usually painted white. The architectural style was reminiscent of the Swiss chalet. Residents often stabled their animals or pursued their trade on the lower level of their homes, while occupying the upper level themselves. Many of the houses had second-story balconies or porches, which offered inhabitants a panoramic view of the beautiful Eisenstein valley and Bohmerwald. The cottages and gardens were always clean and tidy; the village women were meticulous in their housekeeping. Flowers adorned the homes in the spring and summer months. Marigolds were planted on either side of the doorway. Brightly-colored geraniums graced window boxes, while rose bushes bloomed in small side gardens.

Pleasures for the village inhabitants were simple. Beauty was found in nature and in simple crafts. A finely embroidered piece of cloth or a handmade and intricately painted piece of furniture were items to be treasured. Rich traditions, including the preparation of special foods, were developed to celebrate the holy days of the church, Christmas in particular. Snuff was a popular item and this substance was carried about in small glass bottles made in the region.



*Markt Eisenstein with Maria Hilf Church in the background (Photo by SAM, 1998)*

The Church was at the center of the villagers' lives. The Eisensteiners were devout Roman Catholics and followed the strict teachings and traditions of the Church. The first chapel for the inhabitants of the Eisenstein villages was a simple wooden structure erected at Markt Eisenstein in 1692 by the owner of the local glassworks, the Duke Wolf Heinrich Nothaft von Wernberg. Villagers worshipped in this chapel for forty years. In 1729, the duke ordered a more substantial church with a distinctive onion dome to be built in its place. The church was named "Maria Hilf," or Our Lady of Help, and was completed three years later. The Eisenstein Parish belonged to the Bavarian Diocese of Regensburg until 1808, when it was incorporated into the Bohemian Diocese of Budweis. The many baptisms, marriages and deaths of the villagers are recorded in the parish records and these are now located in the Pilsen archives.

The inhabitants of the region had a curious custom: At the side of paths and roadways, they erected *Totenbretter*, or "death boards." After a person died, his body was placed on a board where it lay in state until burial. The wooden boards were then cut in the shape of a tombstone

and roughly painted. They were inscribed with the name of the departed, along with the date and a short poem, a prayer, or a few words in honor of the deceased. These memorials to the departed stood until the boards rotted away.

The original families produced many descendants who continued to live in the valley of the Eisenstein villages. In 1848, Markt Eisenstein had 457 residents and 106 houses. The town also sported three hotels and a brewery. The first school in the village was established in 1853. Education was fairly minimal: the children spent six to eight years in “people’s school”, where they were taught the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. Only those with money and status continued their studies. The post office arrived in 1863.

In 1877, a rail line was built through the Eisenstein valley, linking Plattling, Bavaria to Pilsen, Bohemia. Glass-making was declining and the railway helped in the development of the lumber and tourist industries. Cattle breeding and linen-making were other occupations. As early as 1880, Karl Baedeker was writing about this area in his travel guides. In his 1895 edition, he would observe that Markt Eisenstein, with an elevation of 2540 feet, was “prettily situated at the confluence of the Regen and the Eisenbach, with a fine view of the Arber [Grosser Arber mountain]. It is a station on the railway to Pilsen and is frequented as a summer resort, affording opportunity for many agreeable excursions.” He described the paths as “good” and the inns as “unpretentious”, but “generally clean and cheap.”

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Central Europe was racked by political unrest and violence. The peace of the Bohmerwald was destroyed by a series of bloody conflicts between Austria-Hungary, France, and the German states. All young men had to serve a mandatory three-year term in the army of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph. Many of those who fought in the wars died in battle, far from their homeland. It was a common sentiment that the Emperor considered the boys of the villages as cannon fodder. In 1867, Markt Eisenstein and Dorf Eisenstein became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1871, Bayerisch Eisenstein became a part of the unified Germany. A number of families emigrated from Markt Eisenstein in the second half of the nineteenth century. Many of them were descendants of the original German settlers of Markt Eisenstein and the nearby villages. Their families had lived in this border region for almost two hundred years.



*Markt Eisenstein (Photo by SAM, 1999)*



They joined millions of other Germans who immigrated to the United States, both to avoid compulsory military service and to seek greater economic opportunities. After 1877, those who emigrated from the valley left Eisenstein by the newly built rail line from Bayerisch Eisenstein to Plattling. From there, the families traveled north to the town of Bremen, a major port in Northern Germany, where they boarded a steamer for America.

Markt Eisenstein continued to attract tourists for both summer and winter activities in the early years of the twentieth century. According to the travel writer Karl Baedeker, the town had a population of 2,800 inhabitants in 1907. Bayerisch-Eisenstein had become known as a health resort. World War I brought new changes to the valley. At the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Markt Eisenstein and Dorf Eisenstein became a part of the newly created Czechoslovakia. The names of these two villages were changed to Železná Ruda and Špičák, respectively. Bayerisch Eisenstein remained in Germany.

In 1946, at the close of World War II, ethnic Germans living in Markt Eisenstein and the neighboring villages in what had come to be called the Sudetenland were expelled from the country. These villages fell behind the Iron Curtain of the Soviet era. The distinctive “Maria Hilf” Church became the property of the Czech State. Barbed wire was stretched across the Eisenstein valley, separating Markt Eisenstein from Bayerisch Eisenstein. Armed guards patrolled the area. A wall divided the train station which straddled the border between the two countries. Deffernick (Debrník in Czech), another community located in the woods a short walk from Markt Eisenstein, was razed and became the site of police headquarters in Czechoslovakia. There is a sign where the community of Deffernick once stood, making note of its former existence. The border remained sealed for more than four decades. In June of 1991, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the border was reopened for cross-border railway traffic. In 1993, Czechoslovakia was divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia; Markt Eisenstein became a part of the former.



*Outskirts of Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda (Photo by SAM 1999)*

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the majority of homes and other structures in the village that were built before the turn of the twentieth century have been torn down. The Catholic Church, built in Markt Eisenstein by the Duke Nothafft in the early eighteenth century, still stands and is a distinctive feature of the village. New alpine-style homes have been constructed, along with modern hotels and pensions. Vietnamese markets are also a feature of the landscape, as refugees from North Vietnam were settled here by the Communist regime during the Vietnam War era, in the latter part of the twentieth century. The forested

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mountains, the picturesque homes, shops, and the church of the village make a pretty sight. Temperatures in the area are moderate. The average July temperature is 75 degrees and the average January temperature is 38 degrees. Železná Ruda, formerly known as Markt Eisenstein, is again a destination point for Germans and Czechs seeking rest and relaxation with hiking and bicycling in the summer and skiing in winter.

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## **The Maria Hilf Church of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia**

*(Markt Eisenstein is now known as Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)*

The most prominent landmark of the town of Železná Ruda is the eighteenth-century Baroque parish church of Marie Hilf, with its distinctive onion dome. The first chapel in this area of the Bohmerwald was erected in 1692 by the Duke Wolf Heinrich Nothafft von Wernberg, owner of the local glassworks, for his Roman Catholic subjects. David Grünwald, a monk from a nearby monastery, was appointed by the Bishop of Regensburg to be the first parish priest. The simple wooden chapel was dedicated in 1694 on the Feast of Mary's Assumption into Heaven and drew large numbers of people from the nearby villages in Bavaria and Bohemia. The faithful worshipped in this chapel for forty years. In 1729, the duke ordered a more substantial building to be constructed in its place. The Church of Maria Hilf" (Our Lady of Help) was completed in 1732.

The Church in the forest was meant to be a crown for Mary. The Eisenstein "Gnadenbuch" (Book of Grace), composed by monks between 1730 and 1750, noted that the Church in Eisenstein was built as a Marian Shrine. It was also known as Mary's Star, the name stemming from the fact that this unique structure was designed in the shape of a six-cornered star. In each of the five altar niches was placed a copy of an image of Mary. The church was capped with a giant cupola or "onion dome." A small bell tower, with its own onion dome, was added in 1777. Eight tombs of the Hafenbraedl family, owners of the Glassworks until 1852, were placed along the inside walls and are marked with religious inscriptions. The interior of the Eisenstein Church is large enough to hold 200 worshippers.

Much of the current interior decoration of the church dates from the middle of the nineteenth century. The centerpiece of the main altar features an image of Maria Hilf,



painted in 1871. It is a copy of a painting of the Virgin Mary made by Lucas Cranach the Elder between 1517 and 1525 for the Capuchin monastery in Innsbruck. This image of Mary became very popular in the Austrian Empire in the

*The Maria Hilf Church in the early twentieth century, a copy of a framed photo found in the Bohemian Forest Museum, located in the citadel Veste Oberhaus in Passau, Germany.*



seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Copies are found throughout the empire. In 1871, an eight-register organ was installed. Hanging from the center of the church is a striking crystal chandelier, made in a local glassworks shop.

The parish of Markt Eisenstein also included the nearby villages of Deffernik, Dorf Eisenstein, Elisenthal, Panzer and Gerlhuette. Until 1808, the Eisenstein Parish belonged to



*The interior of the Maria Hilf Church in 1998 (Photo by SAM)*

*Walking to the Maria Hilf Church in Mid-Winter –*

*It was still dark as we went to the church in the mornings but all of the lanterns moving slowly along were so beautiful that they changed the snow-covered lane to a place of enchantment. The church windows, too, lit up the snow around them with the candlelight that glowed within. Often it was so cold that the men would arrive with icicles in their mustaches and the kerchiefs of the women were framed with icicles, but no one complained of suffering even if the church was unheated. Our deep-seated faith was all that we needed to be comfortable in the church. (Josef Pscheidl in Christmas Time around Eisenstein)*

the faithful attended Mass on Sundays and on the many Holy Days scattered throughout the year. These Feast Days offered village inhabitants a welcome respite from the rigors of their lives eking out a living in the villages of the Bohmerwald.

The first baptism noted in the Church records is that of Margaretha Dellinger the daughter of Michael Dellinger and Katharina. The child was baptized on October 3, 1694. Ten children were baptized in 1695: Johann Michael Pock, Joseph Helm, Mathias Carl, Christoph Aschnprener, Margaretha Käsberger, Johann Carl, Barbara Wolf, Magdalena Gschwenter, Katharina Hilgart, and Anna Maria Riederer. The first marriage was that of Andreas Drexel from Haidl and Anna Gnad from Eisenhammer, celebrated on February 3, 1695. The many baptisms, marriages and deaths of the villagers are found in the parish records which are now located in the archives of Plzen, Czech Republic.

The cemetery which originally surrounded the church was abandoned in 1851. The cemetery at the



*The cemetery on the outskirts of Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda), 1999 (Photo by SAM)*

Heuttenberg above the marketplace had also disappeared by the late twentieth century. A third cemetery was established on the outskirts of the village, on the road to Deffernik. It still existed at the turn of the twenty-first century, although it had ceased to be well maintained.

In 1946, Markt Eisenstein fell behind the Iron Curtain of the Soviet era. Peter Kaas, the parish priest at the time and a German, was sent into exile, along with the other German Bohemians, or Sudetan Germans as they came to be called. The beautiful “Maria Hilf” Church with its striking onion cupola, became the property of the Czech State. Things changed again with the fall of the communist regime in 1989. The old church was restored between 1995 and 1998. At the turn of the twenty-first century, the 300-year-old Catholic Church in Markt Eisenstein had once again become a functioning parish for the Catholic members of the community.

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*The Maria Hilf Church in October of 1998 (Photo by SAM)*



## Following the Glass Road to the Eisenstein Villages

*Bayerisch Eisenstein (Bavaria) and Markt Eisenstein (Bohemia)*  
(Markt Eisenstein is now called Železná Ruda and is in the Czech Republic)

Eisenstein tradition holds that many who settled in the Eisenstein valley originally came from the northern section of the Austrian Tyrol. They might well have followed the “glass road” which had its beginnings in northern Italy and eventually made its way into Bavaria and Bohemia. Glass was being manufactured in Venice, Italy in the thirteenth century. The city was in the southern part of the Tyrol, the region that also included the western part of Austria. Glassmakers from Northern Italy moved into the Tyrolean Mountains of Austria to obtain the necessary potash from “ash burners” (Aschenbrenners) to make their glass. By the late 1400s and early 1500s, glassmaking inspired by the Venetian Renaissance had gained importance in the German states.

In the late 1500s, Venetian craftsmen moved north, bringing their trade with them in the hopes of earning a better living. A new type of glass suitable for cutting and engraving was perfected in Bohemia and Bavaria in the 1600s. Glassworks were established throughout the region and by the eighteenth century, Bohemian and Bavarian glass had received world-wide recognition (“Glass,” “History of Czech Glassmaking”).



Billboard in Bayerisch Eisenstein (Photo by SAM 1999)

The Werdenfels Museum, located in the picturesque town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen in southern Bavaria, provides evidence of this connection between Venice, Bavaria, and the borderlands of Bohemia. The museum contains artifacts that document the history and culture of the Werdenfels area. This was a region ruled by the Freising prince-bishops and was independent for 700 years, until it was secularized and became a part of Bavaria in 1802. Traces of more than two thousand years of history reveal an important trade route, linking Italy, Tyrol and Bavaria. Certainly, glassmakers followed this road from Venice to Bavaria and Bohemia.

Glass factories began to be built in the forests, because glassmaking required lots of wood fuel for the furnaces. For two hundred years, beginning with the early 1700s, the richly wooded Eisenstein valley on the Bavarian/ Bohemian border was considered a leader in the production of forest glass. The



glassworks industry served not only to produce glass, but also to clear the land to make it suitable for agriculture. The glassworks established in the forest developed into “factory towns.” In addition to acquisition of raw materials and glassmaking, the owners concerned themselves with construction of carriages, farms, and housing for the workers.

From *The Glass Road* comes this description of glassmaking in southeastern Bavaria: “The first glassworks is said to have existed as early as 1300 in the area of Lam- in Engelshütt. [...] In the area around Bayerisch and Markt Eisenstein, glass production did not begin until the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Here, the Hafenbrädl Family was especially active, once having been the most important glass-making family of the Bavarian Forest. In only two centuries, they accumulated legendary wealth, yet in 1896, the last Hafenbrädl closed the

firm and died in complete poverty (60-62).”

Today, there are several hiking paths along the Bavarian/Bohemian border which lead through beautiful countryside and past the sites of former glassworks.



Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic (Photo by SAM 1998)

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## **Bayerisch Eisenstein's Historic Train Station** *(The Bavarian-Bohemian Frontier Station)*



*Bayerisch Eisenstein (Photo by SAM, 1998)*

George and Monika left Markt Eisenstein six months before train service was established in the Eisenstein valley. However, twenty-first century visitors to Bayerisch Eisenstein or nearby Železná Ruda shouldn't miss the train station at Bayerisch Eisenstein. This building at the edge of the village has the distinction of being the only train station in Europe that straddles an international border. This station and the connecting rail line have a long and interesting history.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Bavaria and Bohemia began to consider building a rail line which would link the Bavarian rail system with the Bohemian railway network. It was expected that this would stimulate local industry and improve commerce between the two countries. It was also suggested that this line would become a major rail line between Munich and Prague. In 1872, the Bavarian Eastern Railway Company was given the concession to build a railway line from the existing line in Plattling to Bayerisch Eisenstein. The construction of the new line proved to be exceedingly challenging because of the steep climb from the Danube River valley to the Bavarian forest and because of the number of valleys to be crossed. Construction was begun in 1873 and completed in late 1877. At Bayerisch Eisenstein, a seven-track turntable house with granite walls was constructed in the style typical of the East Bavarian Railways. This roundhouse remains today and houses the Bavarian Local Railway Museum. At the same time in

Bohemia, the rail line from Pilsen to Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) was finished and put into service, following the completion of a 1747 meter (2 km-long) tunnel through Špičák mountain. This tunnel, built between 1874 and 1877, was one of the first train tunnels to be built in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It remained the longest train tunnel in Bohemia until 2008. This was the final link which would connect the Bohemian railway



*Interior of train station, Bayerisch Eisenstein (Photo by SAM, 1998)*

system to the Bavarian rail line that ended in Bayerisch Eisenstein. There would be a total of six railway stations and two tunnels erected between Pilsen and Markt Eisenstein.

According to the state contract signed by the Bavarian Eastern Railway Company in 1873, the train station was to be constructed so that the border divided the building into two equal halves. A symmetrical two-story edifice with wings in Bavaria and Bohemia and a common middle section was thus erected. On October 20, 1877, the building was officially opened by the Emperor of Austria and his Bavarian royal counterpart. It was known as the “Eisenstein changing post” or the Frontier Station. The waiting rooms were ornately decorated in the style of the era.



*Bayerisch Eisenstein Railway Station (Photo by SAM, 1998)*

As early as 1880, the travel writer Karl Baedeker was mentioning the rail line and border station in his Handbook for Travelers in Southern Germany. He observed that “The railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein, traversing the Bavarian Forest has had many engineering difficulties to encounter.” Baedeker described the last leg of the trip to the Bavarian-Bohemian border thus, “Above Zwiesel, the train again crosses the

Regen (River) and then the Kolbersbach by a lofty viaduct. The line ascends the west bank of the

Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and reaches Ludwigsthal, with numerous glass and smelting houses and the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier station Eisenstein which affords an admirable view of the imposing Grosse Arber, rising to the S.W.” In his 1895 edition, Baedeker describes hiking excursions in the area. Of Markt Eisenstein, he says that it is “prettily situated at the confluence of the Regen and the Eisenbach, with a fine view of the Arber [Grosse Arber, the highest peak in the Bavarian-Bohemian mountain range]. It is a station on the railway to Pilsen and is frequented as a summer resort, affording opportunity for many agreeable excursions.” He noted that the distance from Eisenstein to Pilsen is 69 miles and the rail journey takes between 3½ and 4 hours.

The railway line clearly brought economic opportunity for some of the villagers living at the edge of the Bavarian-Bohemian forest. However, just as in the rest of Germany, many families living in the Eisenstein valley in the late nineteenth century believed that their futures and fortunes lay in immigration to



*Train Station at Bayerisch Eisenstein, Czech side (Photo by K. Jähne, 2012)*

America. For these German-Bohemians, the railway line and train station might well have evoked other images and feelings. The station would certainly have been the scene of many tearful partings. Here, the emigrants would embark on the first leg of a long journey that would take them across Germany, across the Atlantic Ocean, to a new life in America. They knew that they would never again set eyes on family left behind. So hope must have been mixed with a good measure of sadness as they boarded the train.

Rail traffic between the two countries continued through the first half of the twentieth century. Then cross-border traffic came to an abrupt halt at the end of World War II. In 1953, Czechoslovakian authorities cut the train tracks and superimposed a fence of barbed wire across the train yard. German trains ran up to a buffer stop at the border fence at Bayerisch Eisenstein. The Czech line ended at a small station on the outskirts of Železná Ruda (formerly Markt Eisenstein) a couple of kilometers away. A solid brick wall divided the station building, with Germany using the southern half. The northern half fell behind the Iron Curtain. Armed guards patrolled the area.

On June 2, 1991, following the fall of the Soviet Union, the border crossing at Bayerisch Eisenstein was re-opened. After a short wait, travelers can change from a German train to a Czech train traveling on to Klatovy and Pilsen. Beginning in the summer of 2006, one can take the train directly from Plattling, Germany to the Czech station at Špičák and back.

On June 2, 2011, in ceremonies marking the twentieth anniversary of the re-opening of traffic between the two countries, Michal Šneberger, the mayor of the Czech Železná Ruda, would note that *“The construction of the railway brought a big change to this area. It was a big turn in history. It created an infrastructure and thereby attracted many tourists to this region, and of course connected Bavaria and the Czech lands.”* He would add that *“In a way, this train station was a symbol for the division of Europe, in the same way that the Wall was a symbol in Berlin, this was our symbol of that in the Bohemian Forest.”*

The spirit of cooperation and collaboration between two countries which marked the initiation of cross-border rail traffic at Bayerisch-Eisenstein in the 1870s again prevails at the start of the twenty-first century.

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## **More History of the Bavarian/Bohemian Borderland**

### **Bohemia**

Bohemia, located in the western area of what is now the Czech Republic, is a cultural region in central Europe. Physically, it comprises a large plateau, with the northern and southwestern boundaries delineated by the wooded Sudeten Mountains. Bohemia takes its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe who were the first known inhabitants of the region. The Boii occupied the area three hundred years BCE. Bohemia was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes until Slavic tribes arrived from the east in the fifth century CE. Most Bohemians are now members of a Slavic group called Czechs. The first Czechs settled in the region about 500 CE.

In the tenth century, a Czech tribe unified the region and established a centralized rule. At this point, Bohemia came under the protection of the German-based, Holy Roman Empire. In 1212, Bohemia under Emperor Frederick II became a fairly independent kingdom within the Holy Roman Empire. It was during this era that Germans were encouraged to settle in Bohemia. Skilled German craftsmen were particularly desirable, as well as German-speaking civil servants. A landed and urban German middle class developed, primarily because of their ability to speak German, the language of the bureaucracy of the Holy Roman Empire. German farmers as well as craftsmen settled in villages in the borderlands.

In 1415, Jan Hus, a religious reformer who attacked the authority and corruption in the Roman Catholic Church, was tried for heresy and burned at the stake. The death of Jan Hus triggered a series of religious wars in Bohemia, which came to be known as the Hussite Wars. Protestant and Catholic sides reached a compromise ending the wars in 1446. In 1458, a Protestant named Jirí Poděbrady was elected King of Bohemia by Hus supporters. He was the first Protestant to be elected king in all of Europe. By the late 1400s, many Czechs had converted to Protestantism.

Then in 1526, Bohemia fell under the rule of the German Hapsburgs. Under the Hapsburgs who were Catholic, Czech Bohemians lost much of their religious and political freedom. The Hapsburgs would rule Bohemia for nearly four hundred years.

In 1618, Protestants revolted against the rule of the Hapsburgs, beginning a series of wars in Europe which came to be known as The Thirty Years' War. Two years later, in 1620, the Bohemian army was defeated at the Battle of White Mountain. Czech noblemen and other leaders were killed or exiled. The Czech citizenry were forced to convert to the Catholic faith. The Czech culture and language were undermined. There was another revolt in Bohemia in 1848; again, the Hapsburgs defeated them.

German culture dominated in Bohemia and German citizens received preferential treatment until the Hapsburgs lost control of the kingdom in 1918. At the close of World War I, the Austro-Hungarian Empire (as the Hapsburg Empire was then known) collapsed. The independent state of Czechoslovakia was created and included Bohemia, as well as Moravia, Slovakia, and a part of Silesia and Ruthenia (Ukraine). The country had a wealth of economic resources left over from the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and enjoyed considerable prosperity following World War I. However, there was growing dissatisfaction with the newly-created state among

minorities, including the Sudeten Germans. In a reversal of roles, the Czechs in the country played a dominant role in the state's political and economic life.

German forces invaded the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia in 1938. World War II broke out in 1939 and the entire country came under the control of the Germans. At the end of the war, the country was re-constituted as a republic and became communist in 1948. It remained so until free elections were held in 1990, following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia split peacefully into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993, in what has come to be called the Velvet Revolution. Today, Bohemia is a geographic region in the Czech Republic, rather than a political unit.

### **The Sudetenland**

This region, located on the slopes of the Sudetes Mountains, referred to the outer rim of Czechoslovakia, as established by the 1938 Munich agreement between Hitler and the European allies. It included the area in which the Eisenstein villages are located. Historically, this area has at times been a part of German states, while at other times it has been under the control of the Czech and Slovak peoples, who were themselves ruled by the Hapsburgs of Austria. Ethnic Germans settled in the Sudetenland from the thirteenth century onward. Over the centuries, the population of Germans came to be sizeable. The ethnic Germans and Slavs living here did not get along well. There had always existed a deeply intense nationalism among the people of Europe and an even more intense regionalism among the people of Germany. A rivalry developed between the ethnic Germans, with their connections to Germany and to Austria, and the Slavs of Bohemia, who felt more of a connection to other Slavic people. After World War II, the Sudetenland became a part of Czechoslovakia and many Germans, including Aschenbrenners still living in Markt Eisenstein at the time, were expelled from the territory or imprisoned, even though this had been their homeland for centuries.

### **Germany**

Germany in the mid-nineteenth century was a colorful assembly of over three hundred, semi-independent states or political units. Some of these were powerful European states. Others were little more than a castle and a few villages. They became united into one German Empire by the Prussian, Otto von Bismarck, in 1871.

### **Bavaria**

Bavaria is a region located in southeastern Germany. For most of its history, Bavaria has been an independent German duchy, kingdom, or republic. It only became a part of a unified Germany when all of the independent German states were unified by Bismarck in 1871. This is an area of beautiful mountains, lakes and farmland. The Bavarian Alps in southern Bavaria blend into the Tyrolean Alps at the Austrian border. Bavaria's eastern border faces Bohemia, now a part of the Czech Republic. Munich is the largest city in Bavaria and its capital. From the Bavarian region come the artisans of Germany: the crystal makers, the wood carvers and the skilled cabinet makers. Master craftsmen cut crystal drinking goblets, chandeliers and other articles out of solid blocks of lead crystal.

## **The Tyrol**

The Tyrol is a scenic country with beautiful mountains and many rivers, located in western Austria and northern Italy. The Alps cover most of the Tyrol. The area is much like Switzerland, but it has no large lakes. The Romans conquered the Tyrol in 15 BCE. Later the region fell into the hands of various warring German tribes. In 1363, it became a part of Austria. In 1919, the region was divided into two parts. Northern Tyrol remained part of Austria and the Southern Tyrol became a part of Italy. Today, the Austrian Tyrol is a province in Austria, with Innsbruck as its capital.

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PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS  
(A Separate Numbering System)



ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**George and Monika Aschenbrenner**



*Photo taken in Medford, Wisconsin; Undated; Estimated date c 1895*

**Birth Records for George Aschenbrenner and Monika Bredl**

*Received from the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic on June 23, 1998:*

**STÁTNÍ OBLASTNÍ ARCHIV V PLZNI**

**Sedláčkova ul. 44, PSČ 306 12**

A. Rod Aschenbrenner

1. Matrika narozených řím. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.17,  
fol. 62 :

Datum : 8.7.1850 (!!)

Ort : Markt Eisenstein N. 104 (= Železná Ruda)

Name : Georg Aschenbrenner

Vater : Andreas Aschenbrenner, Inwohner in  
M. Eisenstein, ..., ehel. Sohn des  
+ Andreas Aschenbrenner, Inwohners am  
Panzer (= Pancíř), und der + Barbara  
geb. Weinfurter aus Panzer

Mutter : Katharina, ehel. Tochter des + Joseph  
Artmann, Glasmachers zu Eisenstein N.-,  
und der Theresia geb. Gschwendner aus dem  
Dorfe Eisenstein

B. Rod Bredl

1. Matrika narozených řím. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.17,  
fol.208 :

Datum : 1.4.1855 (!!)

Ort : Panzer N. 9

Name : Monika Bredl

Vater : Michael Bredl, Inwohner am Panzer N. 9,  
..., ehel. Sohn des Anton Bredl,  
Inwohners in M. Eisenstein N.19, und der  
Theresia geb. Schmid aus Eisenstein N. -

Mutter : Franziska, ehel. Tochter des Josef Rohr-  
bacher, Bauers am Panzer n. 10, ..., und  
der + Barbara geb. Hilgart aus dem Markte  
Eisenstein N. 61

**Marriage Record for George and Monika Aschenbrenner**

*Received from the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic on June 23, 1998  
Železná Ruda is the Czech name for Markt Eisenstein.*

2. Matrika oddaných řím. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.14, pag. 300  
- 301 :

Datum : 29.9.1874  
Ort : Markt Eisenstein N. 50  
Bräutigam : Georg Aschenbrenner, gebürtig aus u. zuständig im M. Eisenstein N. 104 d.Z. wohnhaft in Deffernik N. 3 (= Debrník), Reservmann in k.k. 18. Jägerbataillon 1. Comp. und Holzarbeiter zu Deffernik, ehel. Sohn des Andreas Aschenbrenner, u. der + Katharina geb. Artmann, Inleute aus M. Eisenstein N. 104  
Alter, Stand : 24 Jahre, 2 monate, ledig  
Braut : Monika Bredl, gebürtig aus Panzer N. 10, derzeit wohnhaft in M. Eisenstein N. 50, ehel. Tochter des Michael Bredl, Häuslers in M. Eisenstein N. 50, und der Franziska geb. Rohrbacher aus Panzer N. 10  
Alter, Stand : 19 Jahre, 5 Monate, ledig

**Selected German/English Translations:**

<i>datum: date</i>	<i>ort: place</i>
<i>braut: bride</i>	<i>brautigam: bridegroom</i>
<i>tochter: daughter</i>	<i>sohn: son</i>
<i>inwohner: resident</i>	<i>ehel: legitimate</i>
<i>geb: born (maiden name)</i>	<i>alter: age</i>
<i>stand: status</i>	<i>ledig: single</i>
<i>jahre: year</i>	<i>monate: month</i>
<i>jager: fighter</i>	<i>holzarbeiter: lumberjack</i>

*Hauslers owned a little house with a small plot of land around it. There might be a cow, some chickens, and a little garden, but it was not a farm.*

*Reservmann in K.K. 18 Jagerbataillon 1. Comp:  
Reserve man in the Eighteenth Fighter Battalion of the King's Army (Austrian), 1<sup>st</sup> Company*

*In the villages, houses were numbered. (N. 10, for example, means House No. 10.)*

## Georg Aschenbrenner's Birth and Baptism Record



**Georg Aschenbrenner** born and baptized on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1850 in Markt Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) № 104 /catholic, male, legitimate/ /parish book Železná Ruda 17, page 62.

### The record written in German:

**Vater:** *Andreas Aschenbrenner Inwohner in M. Eisentein, Schüttenhofenr Bezirkhauptmanschaft, ehel. Sohn des † Andreas Aschenbrenner, Inwohner am Panzer und der Barbara gebornen Weinfurter aus Panzer*

**Mutter:** *Katharina, ehel Tochter des † Joseph Artmann Glasmacher zu Eisenstein № unbekant, und der Theresia gebornen*

*Gschwender aus dem Döörfe Eisenstein, Schüttenhofenr Bezirkhauptmanschaft*

**Pathen:** *Georg Pöschl, Inowohner in M. Eisenstein und Marie dessen Eheweib*

**Taufende:** *Franz Fleischmann, Kaplan*

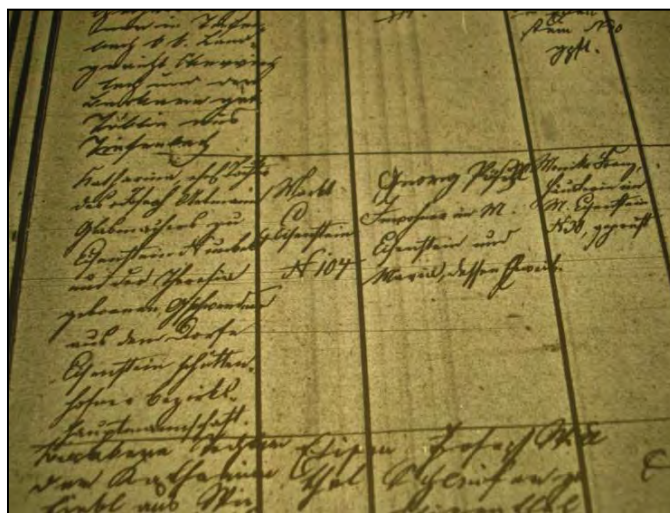
### Transcribed and translated by Jakub Smid into English in 2007:

**Father:** *Andreas Aschenbrenner inhabitant in M. Eisentein (Železná Ruda), district administration of Schüttenhofen (Sušice), legitimate son of the deceased Andreas Aschenbrenner, inhabitant in Panzer (Pancir) and of Barbara nee Weinfurter of Panzer (Pancir)*

**Mother:** *Katharina, legitimate daughter of the deceased Joseph Artmann, glass maker of Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) № unknown, and of Theresia nee Gschwender of the village Eisenstein (Železná Ruda), district administration of Schüttenhofen (Sušice)*

**Godparents:** *Georg Pöschl, inhabitant in M. Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) and Marie his wife*

**Parish priest:** *Franz Fleischmann, priest*



*(Source: Maria Hilf Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic). The Church's baptism, marriage, and death records are found in the archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic and in 2016 are online at the Porta Fontium website under the name of the town of Železná Ruda.)*



## Monika Bredl's Birth and Baptism Record



**Monika Bredl** born and baptized on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1855 in Panzer (Pancíř) № 9 /catholic, female, legitimate/ parish book Železná Ruda 17, page 208.

### Record written in German:

**Vater:** Michael Bredl, Inwohner am Panzer № 9, ehmal. domain Eisenstein, Bez. Schuttenhofen, Pisener Kreise, ehel. Sohn des Anton Bredl, Inwohners im Mkt. Eisenstein № 19 und der Theresia gebornen Schmid aus Eisenstein № -, obigen Bez. und Kreise

**Mutter:** Franziska, ehel Tochter des Joseph Rohrbacher, Bauers im Panzer № 10, ehmal. domain Eisenstein, Bez. Ger. und Haupt. Schuttenhofen, Pilsener Kreise

und der † Barbara gebornen Hilgart aus der Markte Eisenstein № 61, obigen Bez. und Kreise

**Pathen:** Monika Pfassl, Inwohnerin am Panzer

**Taufende:** Franz Fleischmann, Pfarrer

### Translated by Jakub Smid into English in 2007:

**Father:** Michael Bredl, inhabitant in Panzer (Pancíř) № 9, former domain of Eisenstein (Železná Ruda), district of Schuttenhofen (Sušice), region of Pilsen (Plzeň), legitimate son of Anton Bredl, inhabitant in Mkt. Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) № 19 and of Theresia nee Schmid of Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) № -, district and region mentioned above

**Mother:** Franziska, legitimate daughter of Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer (Pancíř) № 10, former domain of Eisenstein (Železná Ruda), judicial and administrative district of Schuttenhofen (Sušice), region of Pilsen (Plzeň) and of the deceased Barbara nee Hilgart of Markte Eisenstein (Železná Ruda) № 61, district and region mentioned above

**Godparents:** Monika Pfassl, inhabitant in Panzer (Pancíř)

**Parish priest:** Franz Fleischmann, priest



(Source: Maria Hilf Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic). The Church's baptism, marriage, and death records are found in the archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic and in 2016 are online at the Porta Fontium website under the name of the town of Železná Ruda.)



## ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

### Photos of Markt Eisenstein in Earlier Days



*These photos were taken in 1998 of framed photos found in the Bohemian Forest Museum, located in the citadel Veste Oberhaus in Passau, Germany.*



ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**The Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)**



*The Church was built about 1735 by the Duke Heinrich Nothafft von Wernberg, owner of the local glassworks. Photos were taken in 1998.*



## ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

### Views of the Bavarian-Bohemian Borderlands



Photos taken in 1999 near Bayerisch Eisenstein, Germany,  
just across the border from Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic. (SAM)

ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**Scenes from *Železná Ruda, Czech Republic***  
**formerly Markt Eisenstein**

*Photos taken in 1999*



*Left: The old cemetery on the outskirts of Železná Ruda, on the road to Deffernik*

*Below: a cottage in the town*





## ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

### Deffernick, Bohemia

*George was a twenty-four-year-old lumberjack and a resident of Deffernick (Debrník in Czech) when he married Monika in the Roman Catholic Church of Maria Hilf in Markt Eisenstein on September 29, 1874.*



*In 1946, at the close of World War II, ethnic Germans living in Markt Eisenstein and the neighboring villages in what had come to be called the Sudetenland were expelled from the country. Descendants of George and Monika's siblings were among those expelled.*

*These villages fell behind the Iron Curtain of the Soviet era. The distinctive Maria Hilf Church became the property of the Czech State. Barbed wire was stretched across the Eisenstein valley, separating Markt Eisenstein from Bayerisch Eisenstein. Armed guards patrolled the area. A wall divided the train station which straddled the border between the two countries. Deffernick, a community located in the woods a short walk from Markt Eisenstein, was razed and became the site of police headquarters in Czechoslovakia. There is a sign where the community of Deffernick once stood, making*



*Above photos taken in 1999 (SAM)*

*note of its former existence. The border remained sealed for more*

*than four decades. In June of 1991, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the border was reopened for cross-border railway traffic. In 1993, Czechoslovakia was divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia; Markt Eisenstein became a part of the former.*

# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

## Georg and Monika Aschenbrenner Immigration Record

LEWIS-ADV. CO. 3-4-37 180M  
Y119-2-64

Family name ASCHENBRENNER		Given name GEORG	
Accompanied by MARIA 22 LOUISE 11 MOS EDUARD 2 MOS.			
Age 27	Sex M	M. S. W. D.	Occupation LABOURER
Last permanent residence (town country, etc.)		Nationality GERMANY	
Port of entry BALTIMORE, MD.		Name of vessel OHIO	Destination BALTIMORE
		Date JULY 7. 1877	

91121

Source: Baltimore, MD Passenger Lists Index, 1820-1897; NARA M327, Roll 1, No. A000-A336. Image 3234.  
Downloaded from FamilySearch.org in April, 2015.

We know that George and Monika Aschenbrenner were ethnic Germans and immigrated to the United States in 1877 with their children Louisa, age 2, and Edward, age 12 months. This is very likely their immigration record, although there are several inconsistencies with the facts. "Maria" is listed as the person accompanying George, instead of Monika. The listed ages of George and Monika are correct; however, the ages of the children do not agree with "our" Louisa and Edward. Errors such as these are not uncommon. They might have occurred on the original passenger list, or more likely, been made by the person trying to read the handwritten list when the record was indexed.

# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

## United States Census for 1880 Hamburg, Marathon County, Wisconsin

Name	Relation	Marital Status	Gender	Race	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
<a href="#"><u>George ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Self	M	Male	W	34	BADEN	Farmer	BADEN	BADEN
<a href="#"><u>Monika ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Wife	M	Female	W	26	BADEN	Keeping House	BADEN	BADEN
<a href="#"><u>Elisa ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Dau	S	Female	W	5	BADEN		BADEN	BADEN
<a href="#"><u>Eduard ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Son	S	Male	W	3	BADEN		BADEN	BADEN
<a href="#"><u>Frederich ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Son	S	Male	W	2	WI		BADEN	BADEN
<a href="#"><u>Margareth ASCHENBRENNER</u></a>	Dau	S	Female	W	10M	WI		BADEN	BADEN

*Hamburg, Wisconsin is just a few miles down the road from Stetsonville. In this census, the birthplace for George and Monika, along with their two oldest children, is mistakenly listed as Baden, Germany. Baden is given as the birthplace of a number of other residents of Hamburg, Wisconsin. The census taker might have assumed that all Germans in the community were from Baden. George's age is wrong, as well.*



# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

## State Census of 1905 for Deer Creek, Taylor County, Wisconsin

George and Monika are listed at the bottom of the page with their youngest two children.

Schedule No. 1—Population.													
Enumeration of the Inhabitants in the Town of Deer Creek in the county of Taylor State of Wisconsin, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1905.													
44 Herman Biefuss Clerk.													
Number of family in the order of visitation.	NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1905, was in this family. <small>Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. INCLUDE every person living on June 1, 1905. Omit children born after June 1, 1905.</small>	Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				NATIVITY		OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION of each person FOURTEEN YEARS of age and over.	OWNERSHIP OF HOME.			
			Color or race.	Sex.	Age at last birth.	Whether deaf or dumb.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of Parent of this person.		Mortgage employed.	Owed or rented.	Owed free of mortgage.	Paid or home.
85	Henderson, James	head	W	M	56	W	Sweden	Sweden	Farmers	12	P	f	f
	" Andreas	son	W	M	16	W	Wisconsin	"					
	" Eleanor	child	W	F	13	W	"	"					
89	Ugler, Nicholas	head	W	M	40	W	Wisconsin	Germany	Farming	12	P	f	f
90	Linguist, Oscar	head	W	M	31	W	Sweden	Sweden	Farmers	12	P	f	f
91	Dodge, Albert	head	W	M	48	W	Germany	Germany	Farm. Woodling	12	P	f	f
	" Bertha	wife	W	F	38	W	"	"					
	" Theresia	child	W	F	10	W	Wisconsin	"					
	" " "	child	W	F	7	W	"	"					
	" Albert	child	W	M	4	W	"	"					
92	Steinbach, Bernard	head	W	M	53	W	Germany	"	Farmers	12	P	f	f
	" Bertha	wife	W	F	58	W	"	"					
93	Freudenberg, William	head	W	M	33	W	"	"	Farmers	12	P	f	f
	" Maria	wife	W	F	29	W	"	"					
	" Frederic	child	W	M	6	W	Wisconsin	"					
	" Harry	child	W	M	5	W	"	"					
	" William	child	W	M	3	W	"	"					
	" Edward	child	W	M	2	W	"	"					
94	Thomson, John M.	head	W	M	47	W	Germany	"	Farmers	12	P	f	f
	" Maria	wife	W	F	46	W	"	"					
	" Harry	child	W	M	19	W	Ohio	"	Free Labor				
	" Louis	child	W	M	10	W	Wisconsin	"					
95	Kramer, August	head	W	M	51	W	"	"	Farmers	12	P	f	f
96	Fabian, Paul, Charles	head	W	M	37	W	Germany	"	Sales Carper	12	P	f	f
	" Mary	wife	W	F	31	W	Wisconsin	Canada					
	" John	child	W	M	12	W	"	"					
	" Harold	child	W	M	10	W	"	"					
	" Maria	child	W	F	8	W	"	"					
	" Bertha	child	W	F	6	W	"	"					
	" Joseph	child	W	M	5	W	"	"					
	" Louis	child	W	M	3	W	"	"					
	" Robert	child	W	M	2	W	"	"					
97	Rindt, Joseph	head	W	M	58	W	Bohemia	Bohemia	Blacksmith	12	P	f	f
	" Maria	wife	W	F	39	W	"	"					
	" Seneca	child	W	M	18	W	Wisconsin	"					
	" Virginia	child	W	F	16	W	"	"	Farming				
	" Mary	child	W	F	14	W	"	"					
	" Nicholas	child	W	M	12	W	"	"					
	" Anna	child	W	F	6	W	"	"					
98	Elber, Herman	head	W	M	36	W	Bohemia	Bohemia	Sales Carper	12	P	f	f
99	Liberty, Joseph	head	W	M	36	W	Wisconsin	Canada					
	" Edith	wife	W	F	33	W	"	Ireland					
	Barnes, Mary	daughter	W	F	15	W	"	Germany					
	Johnson, Louis	son	W	M	27	W	Sweden	Sweden	Blacksmith				
	Redonick, Frank	son	W	M	24	W	Wisconsin	Germany	Station Agent				
	Hammann, Otto	son	W	M	22	W	"	"	Blacksmith				
100	Rehmann, George	head	W	M	53	W	Germany	"	Sales Carper	12	P	f	f
	" Maria	wife	W	F	50	W	"	"					
	" George	child	W	M	27	W	Wisconsin	"	Black				
	" George	child	W	M	16	W	"	"	Black				

# Certificate of Death for George Aschenbrener

*He died in Park Falls, Wisconsin on December 20, 1922.*



# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

## Certificate of Death for Monika Aschenbrener

STATE OF CALIFORNIA		CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES			
PLACE OF DEATH, Dist. No. <u>3670</u> (To be inserted by Registrar) County of <u>San Bernardino</u> City or Town of <u>Upland</u> or Rural Registration District _____ (No. <u>Upland Community Hospital</u> Ward) [If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]		STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH VITAL STATISTICS <b>29-016661</b> Local Registered No. <u>28</u>	
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH			
FULL NAME <u>MONICA ASCHENBRENER</u>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX <u>Fem</u>	COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	DATE OF DEATH <u>March 7, 1929</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)	
SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) <u>Widowed</u>		I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Mar. 1 24</u> to <u>Mar. 7 24</u> that I last saw him or her alive on <u>Mar. 6. 29</u>	
DATE OF BIRTH <u>April 18, 1856</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)		and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>1:30 A.m.</u>	
AGE <u>72</u> <u>10</u> <u>19</u> years months days or min.		THE CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Carcinoma - uterus and Ovaries</u>	
OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>None</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____ (c) Name of employer _____		Contributory <u>Decay from long term</u> Prolongation (Duration) _____ years months days	
BIRTHPLACE (State or country city or town) <u>Germany</u>		100 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? _____	
NAME OF FATHER <u>Anton Bradle</u>		Did an operation precede death? <u>Yes</u> Date of <u>March 5, 1929</u>	
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Germany</u>		Was there an autopsy? <u>No</u>	
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Unknown</u>		What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>Exploratory</u>	
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (State or Country) <u>Germany</u>		(Signed) <u>M. D. [Signature]</u> <u>March 7, 1929</u> (Address) <u>Pomona, Calif.</u>	
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE At Place of Death _____ years _____ months <u>6</u> days (Primary registration district) (If nonresident, give city or town and state) <u>Pomona, Calif.</u> In California <u>6</u> years _____ months _____ days How long in U.S. if of foreign birth? <u>45</u> years _____ months _____ days		*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether (probably) ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)	
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) <u>Mrs. E. H. Semeray (daughter)</u> (Address) <u>Pomona, Calif.</u>		PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Holy Cross Cemetery</u> <u>Pomona, Calif.</u> DATE OF BURIAL <u>March 8 29</u>	
Filed <u>March 8, 1929</u> <u>[Signature]</u> Registrar or Deputy		UNDERTAKER <u>Fadd &amp; Reeves</u> EMBALMER'S LICENSE No. <u>1383</u> ADDRESS <u>Pomona, Calif.</u>	
505651			
<p>This is to certify that this document is a true copy of the official record filed with the Office of Vital Records.</p> <p>S. Kimberly Belshé, Director and State Registrar of Vital Records by: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>GEORGE B. (PETER) ABBOTT JR. M.D., M.P.H., CHIEF ACTING STATE REGISTRAR DATE ISSUED <u>98 MAY 15 AM 10:22</u></p> <p>This copy not valid unless prepared on engraved border displaying seal and signature of Registrar.</p> <p>ANY ALTERATION OR ERASURE VOIDS THIS CERTIFICATE</p>			

There are a couple of errors in this record. Monika (Bredl) Aschenbrener was born on April 1, 1855. Her father was Michael Bredl (Her youngest brother was Anton Bredl.)



ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**Louisa Aschenbrener**  
**Oldest child of George and Monika Aschenbrener**

*Louisa was born in 1875 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia.*



**Halvor and Louisa (Aschenbrenner) Amberson**



*Halvor, his wife Louisa, and two children, Raymond and Esther, share a tombstone at the Pomona Cemetery and Mausoleum, Los Angeles County, California. Halvor died in 1907, leaving Louisa a young widow with nine children to raise. (Source: Find A Grave website, accessed through Ancestry.com in 2014.)*

Marriage Record for Edward Aschenbrenner

Registration of Marriages.

No. 11 518

1. Full name of husband.....Eddie Aschenbrenner  
 2. Name of the father of husband.....George Aschenbrenner  
 3. Name of the mother of husband before marriage.....Cecilia Aschenbrenner  
 4. Occupation of husband.....clerk  
 5. Residence of husband.....Stetsonville  
 6. Birthplace of husband.....Bohemia  
 7. Full name of wife previous to marriage.....Nellie Kenney  
 8. Name of the father of wife.....Charles Kenney  
 9. Name of the mother of wife before marriage.....Albina Kenney  
 10. Birthplace of wife.....Canada  
 11. Time when the marriage was contracted.....September 30<sup>th</sup>  
 12. The place, town or township, and county, where the marriage was contracted.....Stetsonville  
 13. The color of the parties.....White  
 14. By what ceremony contracted.....Catholic Church  
 15. Names of subscribing witnesses.....George Aschenbrenner  
 .....M. Kenney  
 .....Rev H. Glasser  
 16. Name of person pronouncing marriage.....Dorchester, Clark & Co.  
 17. Residence of person last named.....  
 18. Date of certificate or affidavit of marriage.....September 30-1897  
 19. Date of registration.....November 24-1897  
 20. Any additional circumstances.....

Note that in this record the mother of Edward (Eddie) Aschenbrenner is listed as Cecilia, instead of Monika. Whose mistake — Who provided or recorded the information?



ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**Edward and Nell Aschenbrener**

*Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary Family Portrait*



*The children and grandchildren are not identified in this family photo.*

ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

Death Certificate for Edward Aschenbrener

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Form No. VS 13-8-49-150M  
State Birth No.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH Local Registrar's No.

1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <b>Price</b>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived, If institution: residence before admission). a. STATE <b>Wisconsin</b> b. COUNTY <b>Price</b>	
b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <b>Park Falls</b>		c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <b>Park Falls</b>	
d. FULL NAME OF (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location) HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION <b>Park Falls Hospital</b>		d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) <b>442 S. Third Ave.</b>	
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or Print) a. (First) <b>Edward</b> b. (Middle) <b>J.</b> c. (Last) <b>Aschenbrener</b>		4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) <b>April 11, 1951</b>	
5. SEX <b>Male</b>	6. COLOR OR RACE <b>White</b>	7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) <b>Married</b>	8. DATE OF BIRTH <b>May 23, 1876</b>
9. AGE (In years) <b>74</b>		10. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <b>U.S.</b>	
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <b>Bavaria, Germany</b>		12. MOTHER'S MARIEN NAME <b>Monica</b>	
13. FATHER'S NAME <b>George Aschenbrener</b>		14. MOTHER'S MARIEN NAME <b>Monica</b>	
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no or unknown) <b>no</b>		16. SOCIAL SECURITY <b>390-32-6722</b>	
17. INFORMANT <b>Mrs. E.J. Aschenbrener</b>		18. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) <b>coronary occlusion</b>	
19. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH*(a) <b>coronary occlusion</b>		Interval Between Onset and Death <b>19 hrs.</b>	
20. ANTECEDENT CAUSES DUE TO (b) DUE TO (c)		21. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death.	
22. DATE OF OPERATION <b>4-10-51</b>		23. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION <b>coronary occlusion</b>	
24. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE (Specify) <b>accident</b>		25. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.) <b>at home</b>	
26. TIME (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) (Minute) <b>4-10-51 7:30 A.M.</b>		27. INJURY OCCURRED While at Work <input type="checkbox"/> Not While at Work <input type="checkbox"/>	
28. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? <b>falling from a ladder</b>		29. AUTOPSY? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
30. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from <b>4-10-51</b> to <b>4-11-51</b> , that I last saw the deceased alive on <b>4-10-51</b> , and that death occurred at <b>7:30 A.M.</b> on the cause and on the date stated above.		31. SIGNATURE (Degree or title) <b>James L. Murphy M.D.</b>	
32. ADDRESS <b>Park Falls, Wisconsin</b>		33. DATE SIGNED <b>4-13-51</b>	
34. BURIAL CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) <b>burial</b>		35. DATE <b>4-14-51</b>	
36. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <b>Nola Cemetery</b>		37. LOCATION (City, town or county) (State) <b>Park Falls, Wisconsin</b>	
38. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <b>Darrell Mason</b>		39. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS <b>Taylor Brown, Park Falls, Wis.</b>	

ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**George B. Aschenbrener**  
*(Fifth Child of George and Monika Aschenbrener)*



Marriage of George B. Aschenbrenner and Marietta Estelle Gilman

Date: June 17, 1903

Location: Stetsonville, Taylor County, WI

Registration of Marriages.	
No. 56 962	
1. Full name of husband.....	Geo B Aschenbrenner
2. Name of the father of husband.....	Geo. Aschenbrenner
3. Name of the mother of husband before marriage.....	Monica Broedel
4. Occupation of husband.....	Merchant
5. Residence of husband.....	Stetsonville Wis.
6. Birthplace of husband.....	Stetsonville Wis.
7. Full name of wife previous to marriage.....	Marietta Estelle Gilman
8. Name of the father of wife.....	Joseph Gilman
9. Name of the mother of wife before marriage.....	Barbara Floy
10. Birthplace of wife.....	Stetsonville
11. Time when the marriage was contracted.....	License 324 June 11/1903 June 17 - 1903
12. The place, town or township, and county, where the marriage was contracted.....	Stetsonville Taylor Co.
13. The color of the parties.....	white
14. By what ceremony contracted.....	Roman Catholic
15. Names of subscribing witnesses.....	Henry Bauer Mary Werner Alex Fredericks Martha Gilman Albert Erickson Anna Aschenbrenner
16. Name of person pronouncing marriage.....	August A Bissner Rector St Louis Catholic Congregation
17. Residence of person last named.....	Dorchester Clark Co. Wis.
18. Date of certificate or affidavit of marriage.....	June 17 - 1903
19. Date of registration.....	June 29 - 1903
20. Any additional circumstances.....	



ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**General Store of George B. Aschenbrener**



*George B. followed his father into business, owning and operating stores in Stetsonville, Park Falls, Fifield, and Lac du Flambeau over the years. The store in this photo was in Fifield, Wisconsin. George B. is in the center of the photo. Marietta is behind the counter. Photo undated – early 1920s*

ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**Anna Aschenbrener**

*Youngest daughter of George and Monika Aschenbrener  
pictured here with her daughter Margaret Rose, born in 1925*





ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

**Hazel and Lawrence Aschenbrener**

*Lawrence was the youngest son of George and Monika Aschenbrener*



*Hazel and Lawrence Aschenbrener*



## The Family of Halvor and Louisa (Aschenbrener) Amberson

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**Husband:** Halvor G. AMBERSON

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Birth: January 15, 1858 in Hitterdahl, Norway  
 Marriage: September 07, 1890 in Taylor County, Wisconsin  
 Death: December 02, 1907 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California  
 Father: Ole AMBERSON  
 Mother: ISABEL

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**Wife:** Louisa (Louise) ASCHENBRENER

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Birth: April 11, 1875 in Deffernik, nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia  
 Death: August 01, 1970 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California  
 Father: George ASCHENBRENNER  
 Mother: Monika (Bradle) BREDL

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### Children:

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1      Name: Raymond Hermann AMBERSON  
 M      Birth: October 31, 1891 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
       Death: January 04, 1986 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California

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2      Name: Ella Louisa AMBERSON  
 F      Birth: November 13, 1893 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
       Death: December 05, 1986 in Los Angeles County, California

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3      Name: William Edward AMBERSON  
 M      Birth: May 01, 1895 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
       Marriage: July 04, 1935 in San Diego, San Diego County, California  
       Death: January 27, 1985  
       Spouse: Rhea Lysle MERCHANT

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4      Name: Florence Monica AMBERSON  
 F      Birth: August 10, 1897 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
       Marriage: Abt. 1917 in Santa Ana, Orange County, California  
       Death: May 29, 1971 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California  
       Spouse: Gerald Vincent CURRAN

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5 M	Name:	George Halvor AMBERSON
	Birth:	October 25, 1899 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California
	Marriage:	Abt. 1929
	Death:	October 14, 1979 in Claremont, Los Angeles County, California
	Spouse:	Lillian C

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6 F	Name:	Esther Sylvia AMBERSON
	Birth:	October 17, 1901 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California
	Death:	September 25, 1963 in Los Angeles County, California

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7 F	Name:	Ruth Lillian AMBERSON
	Birth:	October 06, 1903 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California
	Marriage:	June 28, 1927
	Death:	January 30, 1997 in Los Angeles County, California
	Spouse:	Paul Talmadge BARNUM

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8 F	Name:	Violet Ann AMBERSON
	Birth:	January 02, 1905 in Los Angeles County, California
	Marriage:	June 18, 1930 in Riverside, Riverside County, California
	Death:	December 08, 1996 in Fresno, Fresno County, California
	Spouse:	George Samuel GOTOBED

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9 F	Name:	Edna M. AMBERSON
	Birth:	May 17, 1907 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California
	Death:	January 17, 1997 in Los Angeles County, California

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## The Family of Edward J and Nellie (Kenny) Aschenbrener

<b>Husband:</b>		Edward J (Eduard) ASCHEBRENER
	Birth:	May 23, 1876 in Deffernik, nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia
	Marriage:	September 30, 1897 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	April 11, 1951 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Father:	George ASCHEBRENER
	Mother:	Monika (Bradle) BREDL
<b>Wife:</b>		Nellie KENNY
	Birth:	May 22, 1881 in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin
	Death:	April 15, 1963 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin
	Father:	
	Mother:	
<b>Children:</b>		
1	Name:	Raymond ASCHEBRENER
M	Birth:	January 07, 1898 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	November 25, 1900 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
2	Name:	Willard George ASCHEBRENER
M	Birth:	February 13, 1899 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	November 07, 1996 in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona
	Spouse:	Elizabeth THWING
3	Name:	Edmund Lawrence ASCHEBRENER
M	Birth:	November 09, 1900 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	June 26, 1936 in Shawano, Shawano County, Wisconsin
	Death:	April 24, 1966 in Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin
	Spouse:	Marie A. SCHWEERS
4	Name:	Mary Edna ASCHEBRENER
F	Birth:	August 18, 1902 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	August 23, 1998 in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona

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5	Name:	Kenneth Edward ASCHEBRENER
M	Birth:	March 27, 1904 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	Abt. 1923 in Wisconsin
	Death:	October 09, 1995 in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin
	Spouse:	Marie Minnie MOHN

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6	Name:	Leonard Kenny ASCHEBRENER
M	Birth:	August 31, 1909 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	May 1935 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	November 25, 1954 in Los Angeles County, California
	Spouse:	Grace Lenora KROMREY

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## The Family of George B. and Marietta (Gilman) Aschenbrener

<b>Husband:</b>		George B. ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	June 19, 1881 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	June 17, 1903 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	January 25, 1953 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona
	Father:	George ASCHENBRENNER
	Mother:	Monika (Bradle) BREDL
<b>Wife:</b>		Marietta Estelle GILMAN
	Birth:	November 23, 1880 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	March 17, 1981 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Father:	Joseph (Anglemene) GILMAN
	Mother:	Barbara Ann FOX
<b>Children:</b>		
1 M	Name:	Harris George (Aschenbrener) ASHBURN
	Birth:	March 28, 1904 in Little Black, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Death:	December 09, 1980 in Granada Hills, Los Angeles County, California
	Spouse:	Virginia Evelyn BROWNING
2 F	Name:	Bernice Lucille ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	September 30, 1905 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	September 25, 1929 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	May 23, 1989 in Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan
	Spouse:	Clarence Martin (Bud) GIBFRIED
3 M	Name:	Aloysius Joseph (Loy) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	January 24, 1907 in Eau Claire, Eau Claire Co. Wisconsin
	Marriage:	April 24, 1937 in Villa Park, DuPage Co. Illinois
	Death:	September 17, 1998 in Pasadena, Los Angeles Co. Callifornia
	Spouse:	Elaine GEIDEL
4 M	Name:	Eldred Lawrence (Al) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	November 22, 1908 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	December 15, 1996 in Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California
	Spouse:	Betty Lee BLISS

# ASCHENBRENER ROOTS IN THE BAVARIAN/BOHEMIAN BORDERLAND

5 M	Name:	Harold Edward (Mike) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	November 24, 1910 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	June 18, 1996 in Woodruff, Oneida County, Wisconsin
	Spouse:	Irma (Bud) NELSON
6 M	Name:	Frederic Willard (Fred) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	March 12, 1913 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	July 16, 1938 in Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa
	Death:	January 06, 1977 in Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa
	Spouse:	Annamae WEBER
7 M	Name:	George Bernard ASHENBRENER Jr.
	Birth:	May 19, 1915 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	February 21, 1995 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona
	Spouse:	Lorraine A ELLIOTT
8 M	Name:	Edmund Earl ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	September 08, 1916 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	May 23, 1936 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin
9 F	Name:	Harriet Louise ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	March 27, 1919 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	1944 in Los Angeles County, California
	Death:	January 16, 2012 in Newport Beach, Orange County, California
	Spouse:	Richard Bolster WHITNEY
10 M	Name:	Robert Wayne (Ash) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	November 22, 1920 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin
	Marriage:	August 20, 1945 in Clark Air Base, Philippines
	Death:	July 02, 2009 in Cameron Park, El Dorado County, California
	Spouse:	Ann (Laura Ann) MIDDLETON
11 M	Name:	Richard Francis (Dick) ASCHENBRENER
	Birth:	June 28, 1923 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin
	Death:	May 19, 2002 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin

## The Family of Edward and Anna (Aschenbrener) Semerau

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**Husband:** Edward Herman SEMERAU

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Birth: September 28, 1889 in Butternut, Ashland County, Wisconsin  
 Marriage: Bef. 1917 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin  
 Death: March 13, 1954 in Los Angeles County, California  
 Father:  
 Mother:

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**Wife:** Anna M. ASCHENBRENER

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Birth: June 13, 1884 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
 Death: January 04, 1970 in Los Angeles County, California  
 Father: George ASCHENBRENNER  
 Mother: Monika (Bradle) BREDL

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### Children:

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1      Name: William SEMERAU  
 M      Birth: July 18, 1917 in Price County, Wisconsin  
       Death: July 18, 1917 in Price County, Wisconsin

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2      Name: Margaret Rose SEMRAU  
 F      Birth: February 28, 1925 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California  
       Death: June 07, 2010 in Glendora, Los Angeles County, California  
 Spouse: Herman Harold ADDY

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## The Family of Lawrence and Hazel (Kidder) Aschenbrener

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**Husband:** Lawrence Joseph ASCHENBRENER

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Birth: August 29, 1888 in Stetsonville, Taylor County, Wisconsin  
 Marriage: September 05, 1916 in Stanton, Dunn County, Wisconsin  
 Death: October 28, 1982 in Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida  
 Father: George ASCHENBRENER  
 Mother: Monika (Bradle) BREDL

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**Wife:** Hazel Ruth KIDDER

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Birth: August 18, 1893 in Wisconsin  
 Death: April 09, 1979 in Coral Gables, Dade County, Florida  
 Father:  
 Mother:

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### Children:

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1      Name: Mary Louise ASCHENBRENER  
 F      Birth: June 01, 1921 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin  
        Marriage: April 26, 1944 in Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York  
        Spouse: Walter Francis O'CONNOR

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2      Name: Lawrence ASCHENBRENER  
 M      Birth: March 28, 1925 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin  
        Marriage: 1950 in Wisconsin  
        Death: 1988 in Green Valley, Pima County, Arizona  
        Spouse: Eileen HUGHES

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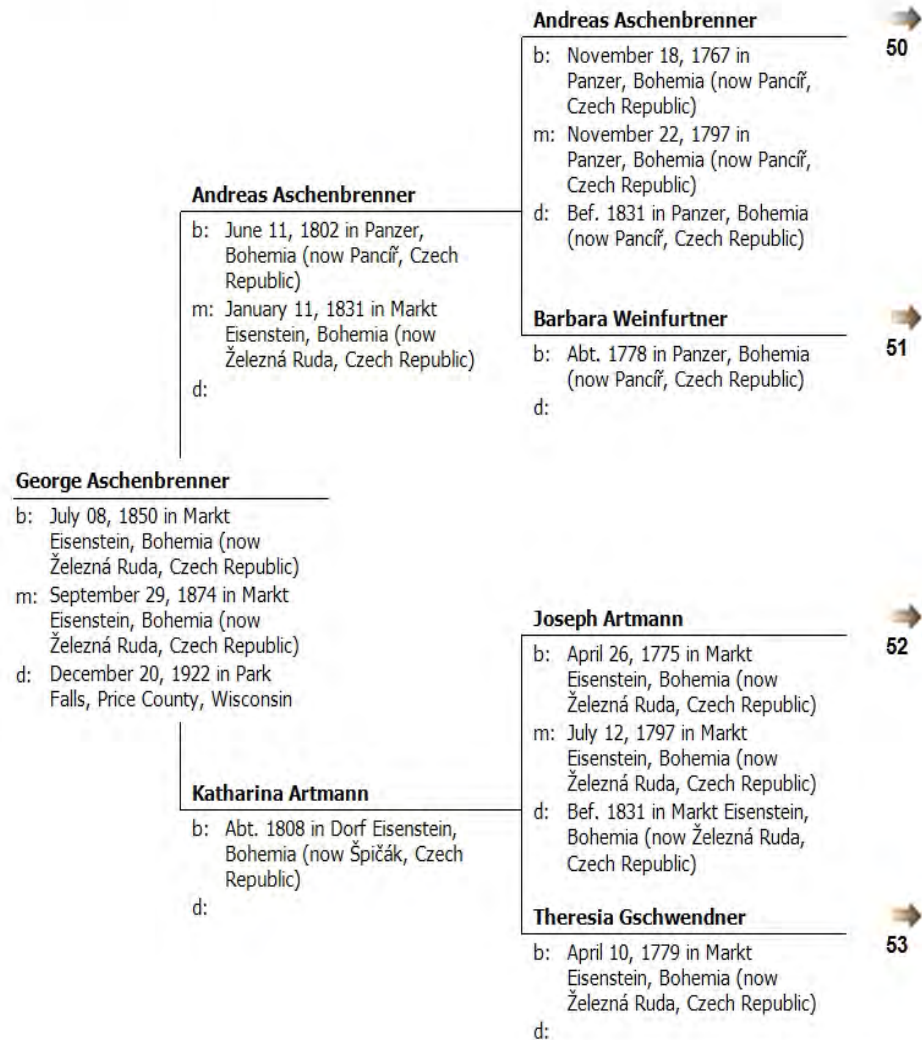
3      Name: Donald ASCHENBRENER  
 M      Birth: August 06, 1926 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin  
        Death: June 12, 1937

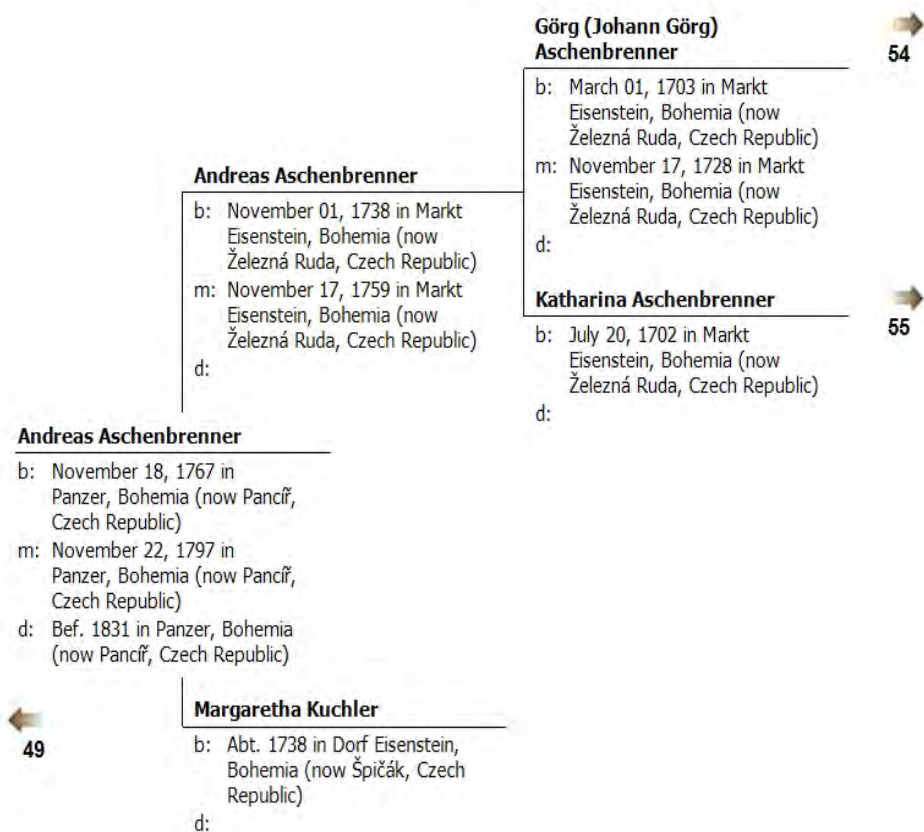
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## Ancestor Tree of George Aschenbrenner





**Barbara Weinfurtnr**

b: Abt. 1778 in Panzer, Bohemia  
(now Pancíř, Czech Republic)  
m: November 22, 1797 in  
Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř,  
Czech Republic)  
d:

**Lorenz Weinfurtnr**

b: Abt. 1739 in Probably Panzer,  
Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech  
Republic)  
m: May 28, 1759 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

**Barbara Pangratz**

b: Abt. 1739 in Lam, District of  
Cham, Bavaria  
d:

**Mathias Artmann**

b: Abt. 1745 in Bavarian-  
Bohemian Border nr Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia  
m: August 23, 1770 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

**Joseph Artmann**

b: April 26, 1775 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
m: July 12, 1797 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d: Bef. 1831 in Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná Ruda,  
Czech Republic)

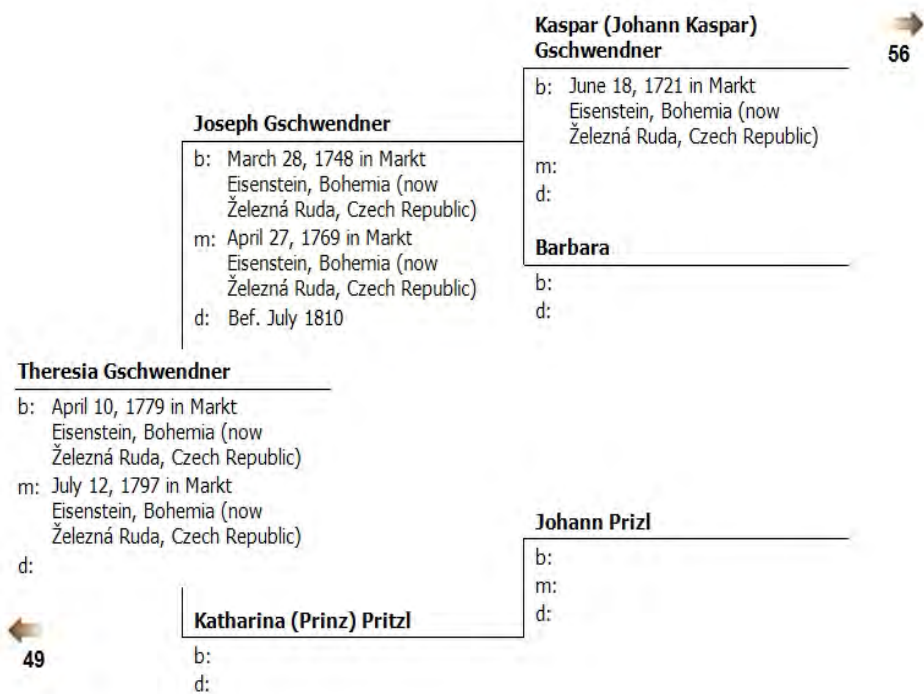
**Anton Stromayr**

b: Abt. 1725 in Bavarian-  
Bohemian Border nr Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia  
m:  
d:

**Elisabetha (Stromer) Stromajer**

b: Abt. 1750 in Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná Ruda,  
Czech Republic)  
d:

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**Görg (Johann Görg)  
Aschenbrenner**

b: March 01, 1703 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
m: November 17, 1728 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:



**Wolfgang Aschenbrener**

b: Abt. 1670 in Eisenhammer,  
near Regensburg, Bavaria  
m: Abt. 1690 in Eisenhammer,  
near Regensburg, Bavaria  
d: Bef. November 1728 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)

**Maria**

b: Abt. 1670 in Eisenhammer,  
near Regensburg, Bavaria  
d: Bef. 1728 in Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná Ruda,  
Czech Republic)

**Katharina Aschenbrenner**

b: July 20, 1702 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
m: November 17, 1728 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:



50

**Johann (Aschnprener)  
Aschnbrenner**

b: Abt. 1670 in Eisenhammer,  
near Regensburg, Bavaria  
m:  
d: Bef. November 1728 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)

**Katharina**

b: Abt. 1670 in Eisenhammer,  
near Regensburg, Bavaria  
d: Bef. November 1728 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)

**Kaspar (Johann Kaspar)  
Gschwendner**

b: June 18, 1721 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia (now  
Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)

m:  
d:

**Johann Gschwentner**

b: Abt. 1695  
m:  
d:

**Euphrosina**

b: Abt. 1700  
d:



## Ancestor Tree of Monika Bredl

### Monika (Bradle) Bredl

b: April 01, 1855 in  
Panzer, Bohemia (now  
Pancíř, Czech Republic)  
m: September 29, 1874 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d: March 07, 1929 in  
Pomona, Los Angeles  
County, California

### Michael Bredl

b: July 19, 1808 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia  
(now Železná Ruda,  
Czech Republic)  
m: February 10, 1836 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

### Franziska Rohrbacher

b: April 08, 1817 in  
Panzer, Bohemia (now  
Pancíř, Czech Republic)  
d:

### Anton Bredl

b: January 07, 1774 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
m: February 04, 1806 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

### Theresia (Schmiedt) Schmidt

b: January 20, 1788 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

### Joseph Rohrbacher

b: July 07, 1784 in  
Panzer, Bohemia (now  
Pancíř, Czech Republic)  
m: 1808 in Panzer,  
Bohemia (now Pancíř,  
Czech Republic)  
d:

### Barbara Hilgart

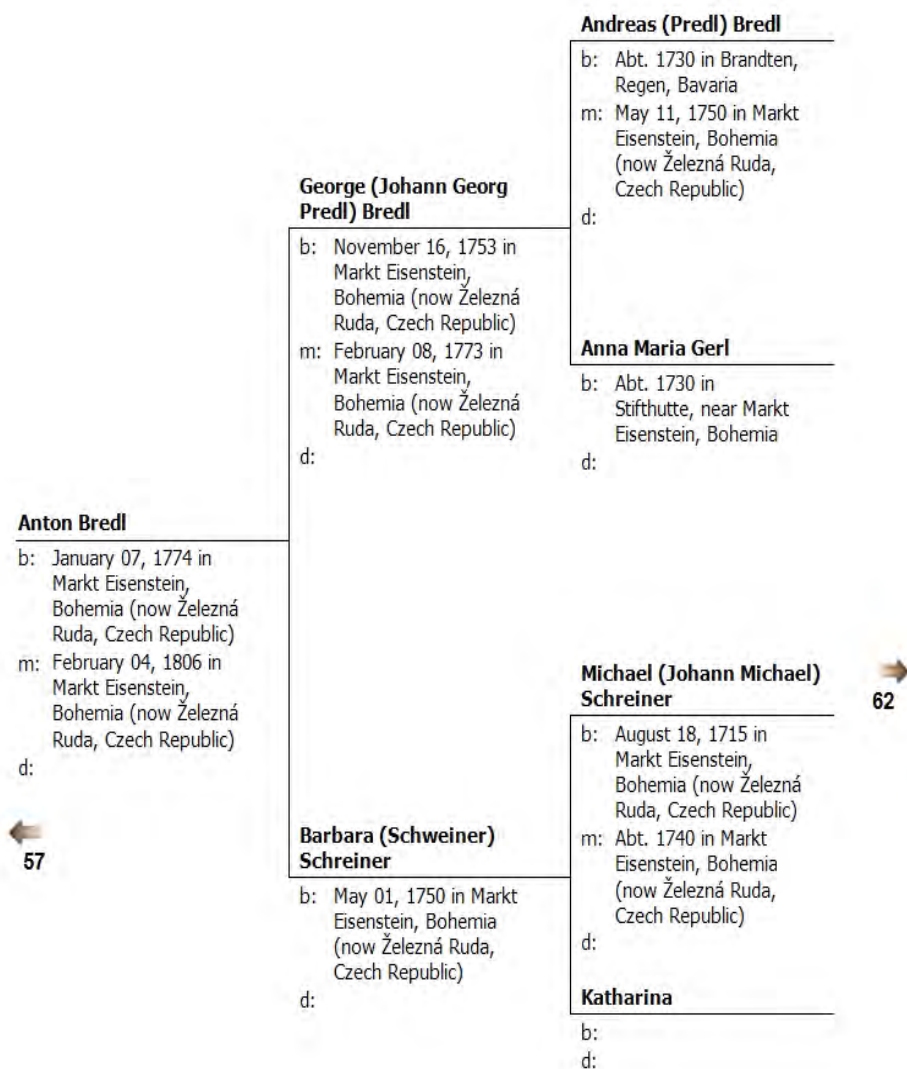
b: May 08, 1787 in Markt  
Eisenstein, Bohemia  
(now Železná Ruda,  
Czech Republic)  
d: Bef. 1849 in Panzer,  
Bohemia (now Pancíř,  
Czech Republic)

58

59

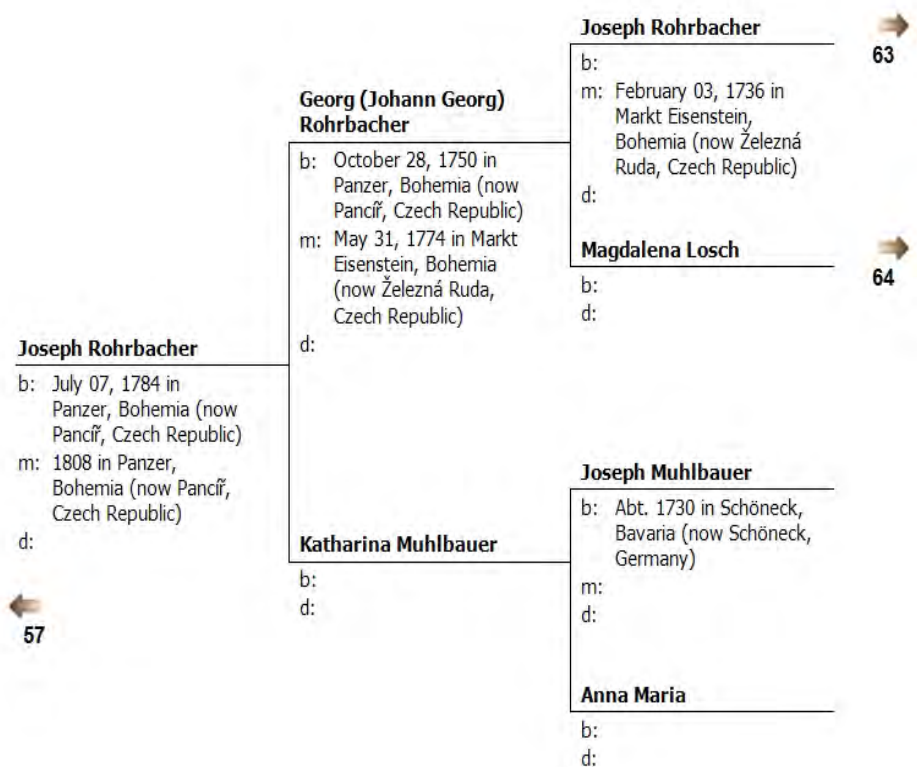
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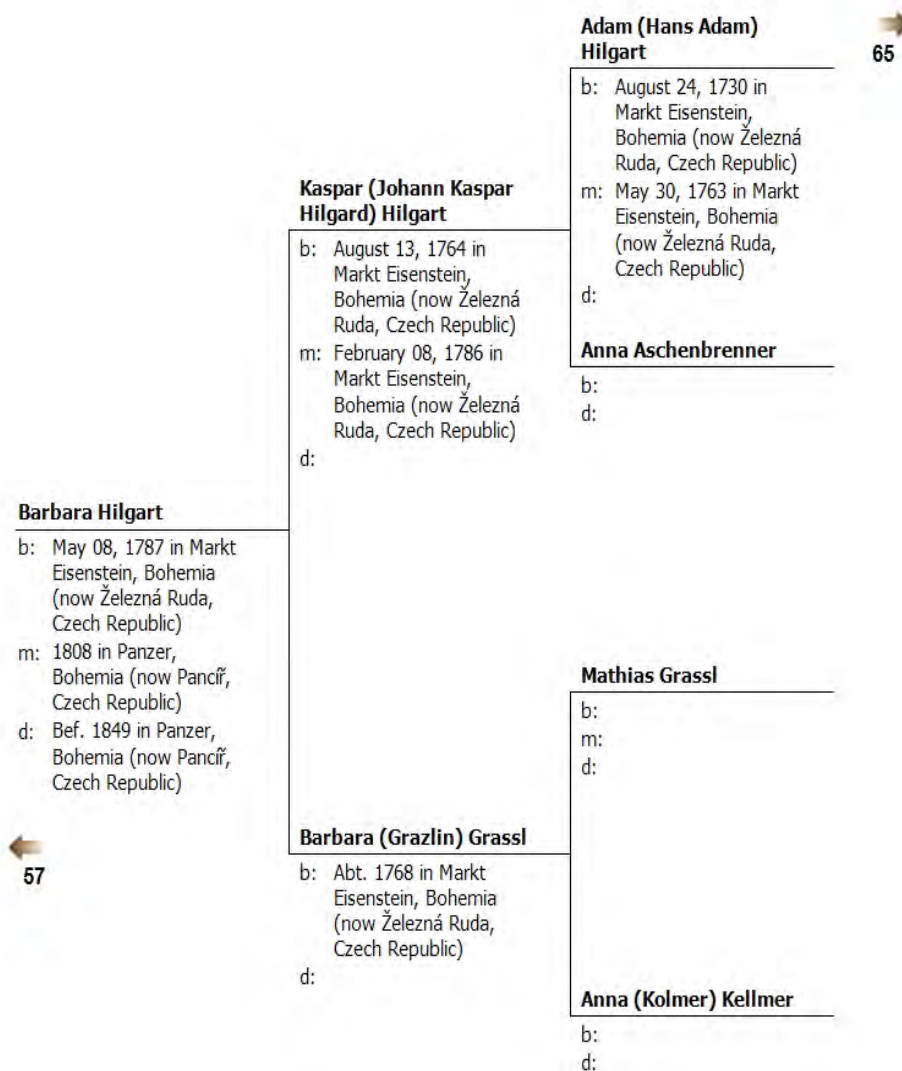
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<b>Theresia (Schmiedt) Schmidt</b>	<b>Adam (Schmid) Schmiedt</b>
b: January 20, 1788 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)	b: m: d:
m: February 04, 1806 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)	<b>Theresia Weinberger</b>
d:	b: d:





<b>Michael (Johann Michael) Schreiner</b>	<b>George Schreiner</b>
b: August 18, 1715 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)	b: Abt. 1685 in Probably Eisenhammer, Bayern, Germany
m: Abt. 1740 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)	m:
d:	d:
	<b>Walburgis (Walburga) Dillinger</b>
	b: Abt. 1685
	d:

**Joseph Rohrbacher**

b:  
m: February 03, 1736 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

**Michael Rohrbacher**

b:  
m:  
d:

**Dorothea**

b:  
d:

**Magdalena Losch**

b:  
m: February 03, 1736 in  
Markt Eisenstein,  
Bohemia (now Železná  
Ruda, Czech Republic)  
d:

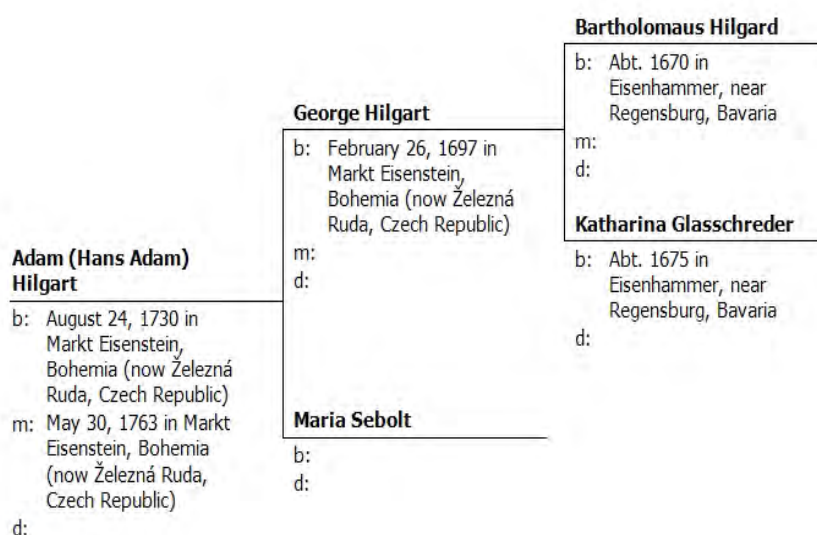
**Jacob Losch**

b:  
m:  
d:

**Magdalena**

b:  
d:







## More on the Ancestors of George Aschenbrenner

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### Generation 1

1. **George ASCHENBRENNER**, son of Andreas ASCHENBRENNER and Katharina ARTMANN, was born on July 08, 1850 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>1-2</sup>. He died on December 20, 1922 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin<sup>3</sup>. He married **Monika (Bradle) BREDL** on September 29, 1874 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>4</sup>. She was born on April 01, 1855 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>5-6</sup>. She died on March 07, 1929 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California<sup>7</sup>.

Notes for George ASCHENBRENNER:

George was a twenty-four-year-old lumberjack and a resident of Deffernik when he married Monika in the Roman Catholic Church of Maria Hilf in Markt Eisenstein on September 29, 1874. Markt Eisenstein was a small town of some 2,000 inhabitants set in a pretty valley at the edge of the Bohmerwald, or Bohemian Woods. Now named Železná Ruda, the town is located in the Czech Republic, about two miles from the border with Germany. At the time that Georg and Monika lived there, Markt Eisenstein was in Bohemia on the border with Bavaria. On a map, Železná Ruda is located near the point where a line drawn between Munich, Germany and Prague in the Czech Republic crosses the border between the two countries. Deffernik was a small village in the woods, just a short walk from Markt Eisenstein and the Bavarian-Bohemian border. After World War II, Czechoslovakia forced all German residents of these villages on the German/Czech border to leave. The village of Deffernik was razed. During the Cold War, what was once Deffernik became a military outpost for the communist border guards. In 1999, it was the site of Czech police headquarters. (Information obtained on a trip made by Susan Aschenbrenner McNelley to Markt Eisenstein in 1999.)

At the time of his marriage, George was listed as being in the Reserves of the Austrian King's Army, in the 18th Fighter Battalion. According to a handwritten note by daughter-in-law, Marietta Gilman Aschenbrenner, George Sr. immigrated to America in an effort to avoid compulsory annual military service. No doubt the economic opportunities offered by America were another factor in the decision to emigrate.

In 1877, George and Monika Aschenbrenner, along with their infant children Louisa and Edward, left their native village of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia to cross the Atlantic and begin a new life in America. George was twenty-seven years old and his wife was twenty-two. They would have had to catch the train in the Bavarian town of Plattling for the first leg of the trip; the rail line connecting the Bavarian and Bohemian railway networks and running through the Eisenstein valley was not completed until later that year. George and Monika reached America on July 7, 1877, sailing from Bremen, Germany and arriving at the port of Baltimore on the steamship Ohio. (Source: Baltimore, MD Ships Passenger List, downloaded from FamilySearch.org in April 2015)

According to later accounts by their sons Edward and Lawrence for the centennial publication, 100 years on the Flambeau: Park Falls, Lake and Eisenstein, George and Monika first settled in Appleton, Wisconsin, a small city in the eastern part of the state, a few miles north of Lake Winnebago.

The family didn't stay in Appleton long. George and Monika are listed in the U.S. census of 1880 as living in the township of Hamburg, in Marathon County, WI. By this time, they had added two more children to the family. Frederick, age 2, and Margaret, age 10 months, had both been born

since the family arrived in Wisconsin. George's occupation in Hamburg was listed as "farmer."

Within the year, the family had moved to Stetsonville, where young George was born in June of 1881. Anna came next, in 1884, and Lawrence, in 1888. Stetsonville is in Taylor County, just a few miles down the road from Hamburg. The Aschenbreners came to Stetsonville shortly after the 1874 arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The railroad line had been expanded to northern Wisconsin, opening up new territory for homesteading. Many of the newcomers were drawn to this area by the Wisconsin Homestead Act which was passed to encourage settlement of virgin territory. Under the Act, settlers could receive 80 acres. It is likely that George and Monika took advantage of this program when they settled in Stetsonville.

In the 1895 State Census record for Taylor County, the Aschenbrenner family is listed as living in the town of Little Black, just down the road from Stetsonville. The household at that time included four males and three females. Frederick, their third child and the first one born in the United States, had died from scarlet fever on August 18, 1893. Louisa, the oldest daughter, was already married and in the household of her husband.

At some point between 1880 and 1903, George Aschenbrenner left farming and began operating a saloon and hotel. It is among the establishments listed in an advertisement for Stetsonville that appeared in 1903 (Source: 100 Year Anniversary 1874-1974: Stetsonville, Little Black, Deer Creek (Park Falls: Weber and Sons, 1974). When George's son, George B. married Marietta Gilman in June of 1903, the newspaper announcement noted that after the marriage, "a reception and wedding supper were given in Mr. Aschenbrenner's hall. Over a hundred guests were present."

George and Monika's children grew up in Stetsonville. Over the years, the surviving six children married and moved away. George and Monika lived for many years in Stetsonville. Eventually, they moved north to Park Falls, Wisconsin, where Edward, George, and Lawrence lived. George and Monika appear in the U.S. Census records of 1910 and 1920 for Park Falls. In the U.S. Census record of 1910, their son George, his wife "Etta," (Marietta) and the oldest four children are listed on the same census page. Edward and Lawrence, along with their families, are listed on the next page.

George Sr. spent the last years of his life in a wheelchair. He died on December 20, 1922. Monika then moved to southern California to live with her daughters. There, she spent the last six years of her life, dying on March 7, 1929. George was 72 years old at the time of his death; Monika was 73. (Source: Death records for George and Monika; family letters in the possession of Susan McNelley)

George is a direct descendant of Aschenbrenners who settled in Markt Eisenstein three hundred years ago, at the end of the 17th century. The Aschenbrenner name is noted in the records of the church in the village as far back as 1697. At least four different Aschenbrenner families were living in the little village by 1711: Wolfgang and Maria Aschnbrener, Johann and Katharina Aschenbrener, Simon and Rosina Aschenbrener, and Mathias and Maria Aschenbrener. George Aschenbrenner is a direct descendant of the first two of these families. They were farmers who had moved to the region from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg in Bavaria.

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein). Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.

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Baptism and marriage records.)

These Germans settled in Markt Eisenstein at the invitation of the German Counts of Nothaft, who established the first glassworks in the Eisenstein valley in 1691. In the Bavarian-Bohemian borderlands, local glassworks employed aschenbrenners to fell and burn the trees in the forest to make potash for glassmaking. In the process they created fertile farmland to sustain their growing families.

There are numerous Aschenbrenner baptisms, engagements, marriages and deaths noted in the parish records from 1694-1810 for the Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein. There, the surname had a number of variations in spelling: Aschenbrenner, Aschenbrener, Aschenprener, Aschnprener, Aschprener. For most, the occupation given is other than "ash-burner". There were also people with other surnames who were aschenbrenners or ash-burners by profession (Häupler).

George and Monika spelled their surname as Aschenbrenner until sometime after the turn of the twentieth century. It is spelled as such on the baptism and marriage records for George and Monika and their children, as well as on census records and in published information about the family's activities in Stetsonville, Wisconsin. However, at some time after moving north to establish themselves in business in Park Falls and Fifield, the sons Edward, Lawrence and George B. all dropped one "n" to shorten their surname to Aschenbrener. The senior George and Monika must have shortened their name as well in their later years of life. Their death certificates also spell the name as Aschenbrener.

Census records and other documents filled out in the United States list the country of origin for George, Monika and their two oldest children variously as Germany, Austria, Bavaria and Bohemia. The Aschenbreners were ethnic Germans. Their seventeenth and eighteenth-century ancestors who settled in Markt Eisenstein were originally from the independent German state of Bavaria. These settlers continued to speak German and maintain their culture. Over the centuries, the Bavarian-Bohemian borderland, including the Eisenstein valley, has been under the political control of various entities. Until the twentieth century, Markt Eisenstein was always a part of Bohemia; however, at times the area came under the rule of Bavaria. Bohemia was also a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for almost four hundred years. For this reason, nineteenth-century emigrants from Markt Eisenstein might have identified themselves as German, Bavarian, Bohemian, or Austrian. And all of those responses would be correct!

Notes for Monika (Bradle) BREDL:

Monika was born on April 1, 1855 in Panzer, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia. She was the seventh of eight children of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher.

Monika's Bredl line goes back to Andreas (Predl) Bredl who married Anna Maria Gerl on May 11, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein. According to their marriage record, Andreas was from Brandten, Regen, Bavaria and Anna Maria was from Stifthutte. (It is not known whether the latter was a village or a homestead.)

Monika Bredl is a direct descendant of other pioneer families who settled in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia before 1700. Her ancestor Bartholomaeus Hilgard and his wife Katharina moved from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria to Markt Eisenstein, where Bartholomaeus Hilgard worked as a day laborer. Monika is a descendant of their first child George, who was born in Markt Eisenstein in 1697.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. Baptism and marriage records.

Two of Monika's siblings also immigrated to northern Wisconsin: Franziska and Anton. Franziska married a man by the name of Jakob Wallner in Markt Eisenstein. After Jakob's death in 1888, Franziska came to America with their five children. On November 23, 1891, Franziska Bredl Wallner (listed as the daughter of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacker on her marriage record) married Anthony Aschbeck in Auburndale, Wood Co, Wisconsin. (Marriage records, Wisconsin Historical Society).

Monika's youngest brother Anton Bredl married Matilda Rollhagen on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, WI. Anton was married on the same day and in the same place as his niece Anna Wallner, daughter of Jakob and Franziska (Bredl) Wallner. Anton's occupation is listed as a farmer near Fifield on his marriage record. Anton Bredl died on November 29, 1935 in Seattle, Washington.

The Bredl name was common in Markt Eisenstein and in neighboring villages. There are other Bredl (Bradle) families who emigrated from this area of Bohemia to northern Wisconsin in the late nineteenth century, including the brothers Joseph and Frank Bredl. Joseph settled in Eisenstein, WI (just outside of Park Falls) and Frank settled in Laona, WI. Their father was Johann Bredl, who died at Frank's home in 1901. Although no link has been found, it is probable that they and Monika were at least distant cousins.

Other questions remain about the family of Monika Bredl. Was Monika related to August (age 76) and Franciska Bredl (age 70), who are listed as next-door neighbors in the small town of Hamburg, Marathon County, WI in the 1880 U.S. census? Living with August and Franciska were their son, William Bredl (age 30) and daughter-in-law, Auguste (age 21). The birthplace for the Bredl family is given as Baden. However, this may well have been a mistake on the part of the census taker, as George and Monika Aschenbrener are listed as born in Baden in that census as well. Could August have been an uncle and William a cousin of Monika? Could the Wilhelm who died and was buried in the Forest Home Cemetery in Fifield, WI in 1904 be this William?

## Generation 2

2. **Andreas ASCHENBRENNER**, son of Andreas ASCHENBRENNER and Barbara WEINFURTNER, was born on June 11, 1802 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>. He married **Katharina ARTMANN** on January 11, 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>.
3. **Katharina ARTMANN**, daughter of Joseph ARTMANN and Theresia GSCHWENDNER, was born about 1808 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>11</sup>.

Notes for Andreas ASCHENBRENNER:

Andreas was born in Panzer, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia on June 11, 1802. Katharina Artmann was born about 1808 in Dorf Eisenstein, another small village in the valley. The couple married in Markt Eisenstein on January 11, 1831.

No baptism record for Katharina Artmann has been found. The date of her birth is based on her



marriage record which lists the age of bride (23 years), as well as the parents of the bride and groom. (Katharina is also listed as the daughter of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner on the baptism records of her children.) It is assumed that Katharina was born in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špiěák, Czech Republic) because that is where her siblings were born.

According to the baptism records, Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann had ten children: Ignatz (B. November 9, 1831), Georg (B. May 23, 1833) (Apparently this child died young, as the name was given to a later child.), Franz Xavier (B. July 24, 1835), Katharina (B. March 24, 1837), Andreas (B. May 26, 1839), Joseph (B. May 20, 1841), Maria Anna (B. May 16, 1843), Johann Nep (B. May 18, 1845), Thekla (B. September 24, 1847) and George, (B. July 8, 1850). (Source: Baptism records for Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda, located in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic.)

George, the tenth child of Andreas and Katharina, was the only one of the children known to have immigrated to America.

Katharina ARTMANN and Andreas ASCHENBRENNER had the following children:

- i. Ignatz ASCHENBRENNER was born on November 09, 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>12</sup>. He married A. Maria HILGART on July 09, 1868 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>13</sup>.
- ii. Georg ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 23, 1833 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>14</sup>.
- iii. Franz Xawer ASCHENBRENNER was born on July 24, 1835 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>15</sup>. He married Marie HAFENBRADL on July 26, 1868 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>16</sup>.
- iv. Katharina ASCHENBRENNER was born on March 24, 1837 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>17</sup>. She married Jakob PODNILKY on May 11, 1858 (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian)<sup>18</sup>.
- v. Andreas ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 26, 1839 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>19</sup>.
- vi. Joseph ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 20, 1841 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>20</sup>.
- vii. Maria Anna ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 16, 1843 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>21</sup>.
- viii. Johann Nep ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 18, 1845 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>22</sup>.
- ix. Thekla ASCHENBRENNER was born on September 24, 1847 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>23</sup>. She married UI ZRZISTA on April 12, 1875<sup>24</sup>.
1. x. George ASCHENBRENNER was born on July 08, 1850 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>1-2</sup>. He died on December 20, 1922 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin<sup>3</sup>. He married Monika (Bradle) BREDL on September 29, 1874 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>4</sup>. She was born on April 01, 1855 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech

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Republic)<sup>5-6</sup>. She died on March 07, 1929 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California<sup>7</sup>.

### Generation 3

4. **Andreas ASCHENBRENER**<sup>25</sup>, son of Andreas ASCHENBRENER and Margaretha KUCHLER, was born on November 18, 1767 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>26-28</sup>. He died before 1831 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>29</sup>. He married **Barbara WEINFURTNER** on November 22, 1797 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>30</sup>.
5. **Barbara WEINFURTNER**, daughter of Lorenz WEINFURTNER and Barbara PANGRATZ, was born about 1778 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>31-32</sup>.

Notes for Andreas ASCHENBRENER:

Andreas and Barbara had at least six children, all born in Panzer, Bohemia. Children of Andreas and Barbara included: Walburga (1798), Joseph (1800), Andreas (1802), Barbara (1804), Barbara (1807), Katharina (1809). Andreas is listed as a "tagwerker" or "tagelohner" (both mean day laborer) on the baptism records of his children. Andreas is listed as deceased on the birth certificate of grandson Ignaz Aschenbrenner in 1831. Listed as a resident of Panzer. (Source: Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007)

Barbara WEINFURTNER and Andreas ASCHENBRENER had the following children:

- i. Walburga ASCHENBRENER was born on March 27, 1798 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>33</sup>.
- ii. Joseph ASCHENBRENER was born on July 11, 1800 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>34</sup>.
2. iii. Andreas ASCHENBRENER was born on June 11, 1802 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>. He married Katharina ARTMANN on January 11, 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>. She was born about 1808 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>11</sup>.
- iv. Barbara ASCHENBRENER was born on July 11, 1804 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>35</sup>.
- v. Barbara ASCHENBRENER was born on February 06, 1807 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>36</sup>.
- vi. Katharina ASCHENBRENER was born on January 13, 1809 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>36</sup>.
6. **Joseph ARTMANN**, son of Mathias ARTMANN and Elisabetha (Stromer) STROMAJER, was born on April 26, 1775 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>37</sup>. He died before 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>38</sup>. He married **Theresia GSCHWENDNER** on July 12, 1797 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>39</sup>.
7. **Theresia GSCHWENDNER**, daughter of Joseph GSCHWENDNER and Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL, was born on April 10, 1779 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic).

Notes for Joseph ARTMANN:

Joseph Artmann is listed as a "Glasmacher" (Glassmaker) on the baptism record of grandson,

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Georg (son of Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann) He is also listed as a tafelmacher, a board or table maker.

Notes for Theresia GSCHWENDNER:

There were at least three individuals with the name of Theresia Gschwendner born about the same time in the Eisenstein villages: (1) Theresia Gschwendner, daughter of Christoph Gschwendner and Barbara Brandl, b July 21, 1785; (2) Theresia Gschwendner, daughter of Michael Gschwendner and Margaretha Schreiner, b Feb 22, 1780; (3) Theresia Gschwendner, daughter of Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Prizl, b April 10, 1779.

The last one is the Theresia Gschwendner who married Joseph Artman, tafelmacher and glasmacher, in 1797. Both sets of parents are identified on their marriage record. The couple had at least four children: Theresia, b July 4, 1798 in Dorf Eisenstein house # 10; Katharina, b November 14, 1799 in Dorf Eisenstein # 10; George, b November 18, 1802, in Dorf Eisenstein #10, and Katharina (born about 1808. (Dorf Eisenstein is now called Spicak.) In these baptism records, Joseph's parents are listed as Mathias Artman, tafelmacher and Elizabeth Strohmayr. Theresia's parents are listed as Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Pritzl.

In the baptism records of Johann Nep. and Thekla Aschenbrenner (two of the grandchildren of Theresia, through her daughter Katharina), it states that their grandmother was Theresia Gschwendner of Dorf Eisenstein, #10.

Theresia GSCHWENDNER and Joseph ARTMANN had the following children:

- i. Theresia ARTMANN was born on July 04, 1798 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>40</sup>.
- ii. Katharina ARTMANN was born on November 14, 1799 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>41</sup>.
- iii. George ARTMANN was born on November 18, 1802 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>42</sup>.
3. iv. Katharina ARTMANN was born about 1808 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>11</sup>. She married Andreas ASCHENBRENNER on January 11, 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>. He was born on June 11, 1802 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>.

#### Generation 4

8. **Andreas ASCHENBRENNER**<sup>43</sup>, son of Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER and Katharina ASCHENBRENNER, was born on November 01, 1738 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>44</sup>. He married **Margaretha KUCHLER** on November 17, 1759 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>45</sup>.
9. **Margaretha KUCHLER**<sup>46</sup> was born about 1738 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>47</sup>.

Notes for Andreas ASCHENBRENNER:

On their marriage record, Andreas and Margaretha are both listed as from Dorf Eisenstein (now Špičák, Czech Republic). Andreas and Margaretha's children included: Johann George (1761), Joseph (1762), Anna Maria (1764), Joseph (1765), Andreas (1767), Margaretha (1770) and Katharina (abt 1772). Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the

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Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.

Margaretha KUCHLER and Andreas ASCHENBRENNER had the following children:

- i. George (Johann George) ASCHENBRENNER was born on February 13, 1761 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>48</sup>. He married Barbara (Hazing) HATZINGER on May 11, 1785 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>49</sup>.
  - ii. Joseph ASCHENBRENNER was born on March 03, 1762 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>50</sup>.
  - iii. Anna Maria ASCHENBRENNER was born on January 02, 1764 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>51</sup>.
  - iv. Joseph ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 28, 1765 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>52-53</sup>. He married Katharina GREIL on February 26, 1792 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>54</sup>.
4.
  - v. Andreas ASCHENBRENNER<sup>25</sup> was born on November 18, 1767 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>26-28</sup>. He died before 1831 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>29</sup>. He married Barbara WEINFURTNER on November 22, 1797 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>30</sup>. She was born about 1778 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>31-32</sup>.
  - vi. Margaretha ASCHENBRENNER was born on January 01, 1770 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>55</sup>.
  - vii. Katharina ASCHENBRENNER was born about 1772 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>56</sup>. She married Georg FUHRER in 1800.
10. **Lorenz WEINFURTNER**<sup>57</sup> was born about 1739 in Probably Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>58</sup>. He married **Barbara PANGRATZ** on May 28, 1759 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>59</sup>.
11. **Barbara PANGRATZ**<sup>60</sup> was born about 1739 in Lam, District of Cham, Bavaria<sup>61</sup>.

Barbara PANGRATZ and Lorenz WEINFURTNER had the following children:

- i. Joseph WEINFURTNER was born on December 14, 1766<sup>62</sup>.
    - ii. Anton WEINFURTNER was born about 1775<sup>63</sup>. He married Katharina WUDI.
  5.
    - iii. Barbara WEINFURTNER was born about 1778 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>31-32</sup>. She married Andreas ASCHENBRENNER on November 22, 1797 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>30</sup>. He was born on November 18, 1767 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>26-28</sup>. He died before 1831 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>29</sup>.
    - iv. George (Johann George) WEINFURTNER was born on July 17, 1783 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>64</sup>. He married Katharina ZIRROTH.
  12. **Mathias ARTMANN**<sup>65</sup> was born about 1745 in Bavarian-Bohemian Border nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia<sup>66</sup>. He married **Elisabetha (Stromer) STROMAJER** on August 23, 1770 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>67</sup>.
  13. **Elisabetha (Stromer) STROMAJER**<sup>68</sup>, daughter of Anton STROMAYR, was born about 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>69</sup>.
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Notes for Mathias ARTMANN:

Matthias Artmann was listed as a tafelmacher (board or table maker) on his marriage record. He is listed as a glassmaker from the "Neuhutte" in Bayern (Bavaria) on the baptism record of his son, Joseph.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3.

Elisabetha (Stromer) STROMAJER and Mathias ARTMANN had the following children:

6.
  - i. Joseph ARTMANN was born on April 26, 1775 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>37</sup>. He died before 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>38</sup>. He married Theresia GSCHWENDNER on July 12, 1797 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>39</sup>. She was born on April 10, 1779 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic).
  - ii. Katharina ARTMAN was born on September 07, 1779<sup>70</sup>.
14. **Joseph GSCHWENDNER**<sup>71</sup>, son of Kaspar (Johann Kaspar) GSCHWENDNER and BARBARA, was born on March 28, 1748 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>72</sup>. He died before July 1810<sup>73</sup>. He married **Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL** on April 27, 1769 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>74</sup>.
15. **Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL**<sup>75</sup>.

Notes for Joseph GSCHWENDNER:

The children of Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Pritzl included: Michael (1778), Theresia (1779), and Katharina (1780). It is likely that the couple had more children, as they were married in 1769. More research into the baptism records is needed.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein). Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.

Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL and Joseph GSCHWENDNER had the following children:

- i. Michael GSCHWENDNER was born about 1778 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>76-77</sup>. He married Franziska BREDL. She was born on November 11, 1777 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>78</sup>.

Notes for Michael GSCHWENDNER:

Listed as a "gütler" of Dorf Eisenstein in the baptism record of his son Anton in 1809. This term referred to a man who lived in a town but farmed a few acres outside of town.

7.
  - ii. Theresia GSCHWENDNER was born on April 10, 1779 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic). She married Joseph ARTMANN on July 12, 1797 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>39</sup>. He was born on April 26, 1775 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now

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Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>37</sup>. He died before 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>38</sup>.

- iii. Katharina GSCHWENDNER was born about 1780 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>79</sup>. She married Joseph LOHMER.

## Generation 5

- 16. **Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER**, son of Wolfgang ASCHENBRENER and MARIA, was born on March 01, 1703 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>80</sup>. He married **Katharina ASCHENBRENNER** on November 17, 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>81</sup>.
- 17. **Katharina ASCHENBRENNER**, daughter of Johann (Aschnprener) ASCHNBRENNER and KATHARINA, was born on July 20, 1702 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>.

Notes for Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER:

Johann Görg and Katharina both carried the Aschenbrenner surname and both sets of parents were farmers from Eisenhammer who had migrated to the Eisenstein valley. Their parents were some of the first Germans to settle in the area. It is likely that the families were related but the exact relationship is unknown. Görg was the son of Wolfgang Aschenbrenner and Maria. Katharina's parents were Johann Aschnprener and Katharina. The maiden name of the wives was not found in the church records. According to the marriage record of Johann Görg and Katharina, both sets of parents were deceased at the time of their marriage in 1728. Children of George and Katharina included Johann Wolfgang (1729), Susanna (1731), Johann Kaspar (1734), Susanna (1736), Andreas (1738).

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001707 and 6001708. Marriage record for Görg and Katharina; baptism records for the children.

Katharina ASCHENBRENNER and Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER had the following children:

- i. Johann Wolfgang ASCHENBRENNER was born on October 31, 1729 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - ii. Susanna ASCHENBRENNER was born on November 14, 1731 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>84</sup>.
  - iii. Johann Kaspar ASCHENBRENNER was born on January 01, 1734 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>85</sup>.
  - iv. Susanna ASCHENBRENNER was born on February 13, 1736 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>86</sup>.
  - 8. v. Andreas ASCHENBRENNER<sup>43</sup> was born on November 01, 1738 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>44</sup>. He married Margaretha KUCHLER on November 17, 1759 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>45</sup>. She was born about 1738 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>47</sup>.
  - 26. **Anton STROMAYR**<sup>87</sup> was born about 1725 in Bavarian-Bohemian Border nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia<sup>88</sup>.
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Anton STROMAYR had the following child:

13. i. Elisabetha (Stromer) STROMAJER<sup>68</sup> was born about 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>69</sup>. She married Mathias ARTMANN on August 23, 1770 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>67</sup>. He was born about 1745 in Bavarian-Bohemian Border nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia<sup>66</sup>.
28. **Kaspar (Johann Kaspar) GSCHWENDNER**<sup>89</sup>, son of Johann GSCHWENTNER and EUPHROSINA, was born on June 18, 1721 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>90</sup>. He married **BARBARA**.
29. **BARBARA**<sup>91</sup>.

BARBARA and Kaspar (Johann Kaspar) GSCHWENDNER had the following child:

14. i. Joseph GSCHWENDNER<sup>71</sup> was born on March 28, 1748 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>72</sup>. He died before July 1810<sup>73</sup>. He married Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL on April 27, 1769 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>74</sup>.
30. **Johann PRIZL**<sup>92</sup>.

Johann PRIZL had the following child:

15. i. Katharina (Prinz) PRITZL<sup>75</sup>. She married Joseph GSCHWENDNER on April 27, 1769 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>74</sup>. He was born on March 28, 1748 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>72</sup>. He died before July 1810<sup>73</sup>.

## Generation 6

32. **Wolfgang ASCHENBRENER**<sup>93</sup> was born about 1670 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>94</sup>. He died before November 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>95</sup>. He married **MARIA** about 1690 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>96</sup>.
33. **MARIA**<sup>97</sup> was born about 1670 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>98</sup>. She died before 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>99</sup>).

Notes for Wolfgang ASCHENBRENER:

Wolfgang Aschenbrener was a bauer (farmer) from Eisenhammer. His occupation was listed on the baptism record of son Georg.

Wolfgang and Maria had at least seven children: Barbara (Abt. 1692), Anna (Abt. 1698), Gorg (1703), Joseph (1705), Maria Katharina (1707), Eva (1711), and Johann (1714)

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001707 and 6001710. Baptism and marriage records for the children.

MARIA and Wolfgang ASCHENBRENER had the following children:

- i. Barbara ASCHENBRENNER was born about 1692 in Probably Eisenhammer, Bayern, Germany<sup>100</sup>. She married Georg VOGL on February 03, 1711 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>101</sup>).
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- ii. Anna ASCHENBRENNER was born about 1698 in Probably Eisenhammer, Bayern, Germany<sup>102</sup>. She married Georg MILCHER on October 09, 1717 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>103</sup>).
  - 16. iii. Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER was born on March 01, 1703 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>80</sup>. He married Katharina ASCHENBRENNER on November 17, 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>81</sup>. She was born on July 20, 1702 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>.
  - iv. Joseph ASCHENBRENNER was born on March 16, 1705 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>104</sup>.
  - v. Maria Katharina ASCHENBRENNER was born on November 03, 1707 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>105</sup>.
  - vi. Eva ASCHENBRENNER was born on August 21, 1711 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>106</sup>.
  - vii. Johann ASCHENBRENNER was born on November 25, 1714 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>107</sup>.
  - 34. **Johann (Aschnprener) ASCHNBRENNER** was born about 1670 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>108</sup>. He died before November 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>109</sup>. He married **KATHARINA**.
  - 35. **KATHARINA** was born about 1670 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>110</sup>. She died before November 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>111</sup>).

Notes for Johann (Aschnprener) ASCHNBRENNER:

The village of Eisenstein, on the Bavarian/ Bohemian border, received the full rights of a Market-town and jurisdiction from the Bavarian Duchy (Duke) on April 26, 1688. By 1693, it had a population of ten settlers, among them Hans Aschenprenner, each of them owning a cottage. By the end of the 17th century, it was among the possessions of Heinrich Nothaft von Wernberg.

Source: "The Tale of Two Villages: Furth-im-Wald, Bavaria & Vollmau, Bohemia." *Heimatbrief: German-Bohemian Heritage Society Newsletter*. New Ulm, MN: German-Bohemian Heritage Society. Vol IX No. 2 June 1998. Four pages from the book *Verhandlungen des Historischen Vereins von Oberpfalz und Regensburg* by Dr. Alois Weisthanner ( published in 1939 and located in the Historischer Verein in Regensburg, Germany) were translated by Frank G. Soural and Karen Hobbs for this article in the *Heimatbrief*.

Hans Aschenprenner might well have been Johann Aschnprener (Aschnbrenner) who was married to Katharina and was listed on various church records as a "Bauer from Eisenhammer." Johann and Katharina were parents of at least ten children. Their son Christoph "Aschnprener" was born and baptized in Markt Eisenstein on April 26, 1695. His was one of the first baptisms to be recorded in the church records there.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.

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KATHARINA and Johann (Aschnprener) ASCHNBRENNER had the following children:

- i. Eva ASCHENBRENNER was born about 1690 in Probably Eisenhammer, Germany<sup>112</sup>. She died on February 26, 1708 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>113</sup>).
- ii. Christoph ASCHENBRENNER was born on April 26, 1695 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>114</sup>.
- iii. Margaretha ASCHENBRENNER was born on April 21, 1697 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>115</sup>. She died on June 17, 1697 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) (Markt Eisenstein, Bavarian<sup>116</sup>).
- iv. Margaretha ASCHENBRENNER was born on May 23, 1698 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>117</sup>.
- v. Johann Michael ASCHENBRENNER was born on September 11, 1700 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>118</sup>.
17. vi. Katharina ASCHENBRENNER was born on July 20, 1702 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>. She married Görg (Johann Görg) ASCHENBRENNER on November 17, 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>81</sup>. He was born on March 01, 1703 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>80</sup>.
- vii. Anna Maria ASCHENBRENNER was born on November 22, 1704 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>119</sup>.
- viii. Maria Magdalena ASCHENBRENNER was born on January 19, 1707 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>. She died before August 1713 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>121</sup>.
- ix. Johann Kaspar ASCHENBRENNER was born on September 29, 1709 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>122</sup>.
- x. Maria Magdalena ASCHENBRENNER was born on August 22, 1713 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>123</sup>.
56. **Johann GSCHWENTNER** was born about 1695<sup>76</sup>. He married **EUPHROSINA**.
57. **EUPHROSINA**<sup>124</sup> was born about 1700<sup>125</sup>.

Notes for Johann GSCHWENTNER:

Johann's origins are unknown. By 1717, he was farming in Panzer, about four kms. north of Markt Eisenstein. On the baptism records of each of his four children he is listed as a "Bauer am Panzer," that is, a farmer from Panzer (now Pancíø). His wife is listed as Euphrosina; no surname is given. No marriage record was found in the church records of Markt Eisenstein for this couple. Johann and Euphrosina had four children: Katharina (1717); Johann Kaspar (1719); Johann Kaspar (1721); and Anna Maria (1725). Apparently the first Johann Kaspar died in infancy. (Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.)

There is another Johann Gschwentner in the early church records of Markt Eisenstein, married to a Maria. He and Maria were the parents of a number of children, born and baptised between 1695

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and 1724. On the baptism records of 1695 and 1702, this Johann is listed as a "Bauer am Eisenhammer," suggesting that he had recently come from Eisenhammer. On later records, he is listed as a "hiesiger bauer," or a local farmer, presumably living and farming in the village of Markt Eisenstein. There is a marriage record for Johann Gschwentner married to Maria Glasschreder on February 16, 1711 in Markt Eisenstein. Is this the same Johann Gschwentner and Maria? One wonders if the two Johann Gschwentners were cousins who had come from Eisenhammer, although there is no proof of any kind of relationship.

EUPHROSINA and Johann GSCHWENTNER had the following children:

- i. Katharina GSCHWENDNER was born on June 16, 1717 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>126</sup>.
- ii. Johann Kaspar GSCHWENDNER was born on April 16, 1719 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>127</sup>.
28. iii. Kaspar (Johann Kaspar) GSCHWENDNER<sup>89</sup> was born on June 18, 1721 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>90</sup>. He married BARBARA.
- iv. Anna Maria GSCHWENTNER was born on June 14, 1725 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic).

## Sources

- 1 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Report received on June 23, 1998 lists Georg Aschenbrenner's birth as July 8, 1850. He was born in Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) at House # 104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner, Inwohner in M. Eisenstein and Katharina Artman. Paternal grandparents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner, "inwohner", and Barbara Weinfurter from Panzer. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Artman, glasmacher in Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwendner from Dorfe Eisenstein. In the report from the Pilsen Archives received in March 2007, the above information is confirmed and is located in Parish Book Železná Ruda 17, page 62. Godparents are listed as Georg and Marie Poschl. Noted also is the fact that both of Georg's grandfathers were deceased by the time of his birth.
- 2 Death Certificate, George Aschenbrenner's death certificate lists date of birth as July 25, 1851. This date of birth does not agree with the birth certificate found in the State Archives in Pilsen. The birth certificate is assumed to give the accurate date of birth.
- 3 Death Certificate, State of Wisconsin Dept of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Page no. 86. Father of George listed as Andrew Aschenbrener from Germany and mother as "unknown". Died and was buried in Park Falls. Cause of death: multiple sclerosis of brain and spinal cord.
- 4 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 14, pag.300-301. Bride and groom are listed as Georg Aschenbrenner, age 24 years and 2 months, and Monika Bredl, age 19 years and 5 months. Bridegroom is listed as the son of Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann, living in Markt Eisenstein, house #104. Occupation of groom is listed as "reservmann in k.k. 18 Jagerbataillon 1 Comp und Holzarbeiter zu Deffernik." Bride is listed as having been born at Panzer House # 10. Parents of the bride are listed as Michael Bredl, "hausler" in Markt Eisenstein #50 and Franziska Rohrbacher from Panzer # 10.
- 5 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika zemrelych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 24, fol.10. Baptism record for Monika Bredl lists date of baptism as April 1, 1855 at Panzer (Pancir, Czech Republic) House # 9. Parents listed as Michael Bredl, "inwohner from Panzer #9 and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents listed as Anton Bredl, "inwohner", and Theresia Schmid from Eisenstein. Maternal grandparents are listed as Josef Rohrbacher, bauer from Panzer #10, and Barbara Hilgart from Markt Eisenstein #61. Information received from the State Archives in Pilsen in March 2007 (Parish book Železná Ruda 17, page 208) confirms this information. Godmother listed as Monika Pfassl, inhabitant of Panzer. In addition, grandmother Barbara Hilgart is listed as deceased at the time of Monika's birth.
- 6 Death Certificate, Lists date of birth as April 18, 1856.

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## Sources (con't)

- 7 Death Certificate, State of California, Department of Health. Death certificate completed by Mrs. E.H. Semerau (daughter). Died in Upland, San Bernardino, CA. Buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Pomona, CA. Death certificate lists father as Anton Bradle (?), born in Germany. Anton is the name of grandfather, according to birth record. Mother is listed as unknown. Cause of death listed as carcinoma of uterus and ovaries.
  - 8 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.3, pag. 19. Report lists baptism for Andreas Aschenbrener at Panzer, house # 22. Father is listed as Andreas Aschenbrener, "tagwerker", son of Andreas Aschenbrener and Margaretha Kuchlerinn. Mother is listed as Barbara, daughter of Lorenz Weinfurter and Barbara Pangratzinn.
  - 9 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.).
  - 10 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 3, pag. 19. Record lists date, location of marriage, age of bride (23 years), age of groom (29 years) and parents of bride and groom.
  - 11 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Katharina's date and location of birth based on her marriage record. Marriage record lists age of bride (23 years) and parents of bride and groom. Katharina is also listed as the daughter of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner on the baptism records of Katharina's 10 children.
  - 12 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 16, P 233. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda), House No. 104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter from Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, deceased, glassmaker in Eisenstein, and Theresia Gschwender. Godparents are listed as Ignatz Wudy and his wife Anna, inhabitants of Eisenstein.
  - 13 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007. Information on the marriage provided in a note attached to the birth record of Ignatz.
  - 14 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 253) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda). Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased and Barbara Weinfurter. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, deceased, glassmaker in Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparent is listed as Georg Poschl, single. Researcher noted that this individual died at a young age.
  - 15 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 274) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda), House # 104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, deceased, glassmaker of Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparent is listed as Georg Poschl, inhabitant of Eisenstein.
  - 16 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 253) Record obtained in March, 2007. Marriage and spouse's name are noted on Franz' birth record.
  - 17 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 13, page 293) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, deceased, glassmaker in Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparent is listed as Georg Poschl, single.
  - 18 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 13, page 293) Record obtained in March, 2007. Spouse and marriage date noted on the birth record of Katharina.
  - 19 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 13, page 293.) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, deceased, glassmaker in Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparent is listed as Georg Poschl.
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## Sources (con't)

- 20 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 43) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, Glassmaker of Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparents are listed as Georg Poschl and his wife Anna.
  - 21 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 83) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, Glassmaker of Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparents are listed as Georg Poschl and his wife Anna.
  - 22 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 147) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, Glassmaker of Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparents are listed as Georg Poschl and his wife Anna. The researcher noted that Johann died at a young age.
  - 23 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 17, page 4) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda) in House #104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann. Paternal grandparents are Andreas Aschenbrenner, deceased, and Barbara Weinfurter of Panzer. Maternal grandparents are Joseph Artmann, Glassmaker of Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwender. Godparents are listed as Georg and Marie Poschl.
  - 24 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 17, page 4) Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth record for Thekla lists spouse and date of marriage.
  - 25 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Named in the birth and marriage record of son, Andreas Aschenbrener. In the birth record, his occupation is given as "tagwerker" (day laborer).
  - 26 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Marriage record: age given as 26.
  - 27 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2. Baptism record #1316. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 28 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007. Andreas is listed as deceased on the birth certificate of grandson Ignaz Aschenbrenner in 1831. Listed as a resident of Panzer.
  - 29 Baptism Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007. Andreas is listed as deceased on the birth certificate of grandson Ignaz Aschenbrenner in 1831. Listed as a resident of Panzer.
  - 30 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Parents of groom listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Margaretha Kuchler. Parents of bride listed as Lorenz Weinfurter and Barbara Pangratz. Age of groom is 26. Age of bride is 19. Married at Panzer #22.
  - 31 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Age given as 19 on marriage record.
  - 32 Birth Record, Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic). Listed as the mother in the birth and marriage records of Andreas Aschenbrener. Also listed as the daughter of Lorenz Weinfurter and Barbara Pangratzinn in these records.
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## Sources (con't)

- 33 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische set 6001709. Parents listed on birth record. Birth at Panzer # 22. Paternal grandparents listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner and Margaretha Kuchler. Maternal grandparents listed as Lorenz Pongratz and Barbara Pangratz.
  - 34 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische set 6001709. Parents and location (Panzer #22) listed on birth record.
  - 35 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Place of birth: Panzer #22.
  - 36 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Place of birth: Panzer #21.
  - 37 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 Baptism record #1721. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Joseph's father is listed as a glassmaker from the "Neuhutte" in Bayern.
  - 38 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. (Parish Book Železná Ruda 16, page 233) Record obtained in March, 2007. Listed as deceased in the birth record for grandson Ignatz Aschenbrenner and in the birth records of Ignatz' siblings.
  - 39 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001711 Record # 94. Bride and groom are listed as married in house N10. Both Joseph and Theresia are listed as 22 years old. However, there is a note on the record stating that Joseph was born April 26, 1775 and Theresia was born April 10, 1779. Joseph's parents are listed as Mathias Artman and Elisabetha Strohmayer. Theresia's parents are listed as Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Prinz.
  - 40 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Theresia is listed as born in Dorf Eisenstein, house # 10, the daughter of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner. Her paternal grandparents are given as Mathias Artman and Elizabeth Strohmayer. Her maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Pritzl.
  - 41 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Katharina is listed as born in Dorf Eisenstein, house # 10, the daughter of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner. Her paternal grandparents are given as Mathias Artman and Elizabeth Strohmayer. Her maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Pritzl.
  - 42 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), George is listed as born in Dorf Eisenstein, house # 10, the son of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner. His paternal grandparents are given as Mathias Artman and Elizabeth Strohmayer. His maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Pritzl.
  - 43 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenyich rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.3, pag. 19. Named in the birth record of grandson, Andreas Aschenbrenner.
  - 44 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Fische 6001708-1 Baptism record 144 (Page 18). Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Lists Gorg (the father) as Inmann allhier. Sponsor listed as Gorg Dillinger, Bauer am Panzer.
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## Sources (con't)

- 45 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Record #181. Andreas and Margaretha both listed as "ledigen stands von Dorf." Marriage record does not list the parents of the bride and groom.
  - 46 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Zelezna ruda sv. 3, pag. 19. Named in the birth record of grandson, Andreas Ashenbrener.
  - 47 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708. Marriage record (#181) states the bride was from Dorf Eisenstein. Baptism record has not been found. Estimated date of birth is based on Margaretha's date of marriage to Andreas Aschenbrenner.
  - 48 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2. Baptism record #922. Date of baptism given for the date of birth.
  - 49 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Location of marriage: Panzer, house #22. Age of groom listed as 22. Bride is listed as a 22 year old from Bayern.
  - 50 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2 Baptism record # 983. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 51 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2 Baptism record #1094. Date of baptism given for date of birth.
  - 52 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Age given as 30 on marriage record.
  - 53 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2. Baptism record #1175. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 54 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische Set 6001709. Joseph's age is listed as 30. Marriage took place in Panzer, House # 22.
  - 55 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3. Baptism record # 1471. Date of baptism given for date of birth.
  - 56 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Married Georg Fuhrer, tafelmacher. Parents of bride listed on marriage record.
  - 57 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Zelezná Ruda sv.3. pag 19. Birth record of grandson, Andreas Ashenbrener.
  - 58 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Estimate of date and place of birth based on information from the marriage record.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 59 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708, record # 168. Record states that Lorenz is from Panzer and Barbara is "ledigen stands aus der pfarrei Lam." A witness to the marriage was Kaspar Gschwentner from Panzer.
  - 60 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv.3. pag.19. Birth record of grandson Andreas Ashenbrener.
  - 61 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Approximate date and place of birth based on the marriage record, which states that Barbara was from the parish of Lam.
  - 62 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001708-2. Parents listed as Lorenz Weinfurtnr and Barbara Pangratz.
  - 63 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001709. Listed on the baptism record for Anna Maria Weinfurtnr, dated January 3, 1797. Paternal grandparents of Anna Maria are listed as Lorenz Weinfurtnr and Barbara Pongratz.
  - 64 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001708-4.
  - 65 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3. Mathias Artman is listed as the father on the baptism record of Joseph Artman (Record # 1721).
  - 66 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of marriage of Mathias Artmann and Elisabetha Stromajer in Markt Eisenstein in 1770.
  - 67 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708 Record # 314. Parents of the bride and groom are not listed. Occupation of the groom is listed as tafelmacher.
  - 68 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 Elisabetha Stromajer is listed as the mother on the baptism record of Joseph Artman (Baptism record # 1721).
  - 69 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of marriage of Mathias Artmann and Elisabetha Stromajer in Markt Eisenstein in 1770.
  - 70 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl microfische # 6001708. Baptism record number 2004. Katharina is listed as the daughter of Mathias Arthmann, glasmacher. Mother is listed as Elisabetha, daughter of Anton Stromayr, glasmacher.
  - 71 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as the father of the bride on the marriage record of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner. Listed as the maternal grandfather in the baptism records of the children of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner.
  - 72 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl fische 6001708-1. Parents listed as Kaspar Gschwendner and Barbara.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 73 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as deceased on the baptism record of grandson Michael who was born in July of 1810.
  - 74 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708 Record # 302. Parents of the bride and groom are not listed. Witnesses are Joseph Muhlbauer and Kaspar Gschwendtner.
  - 75 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as the mother of the bride on the marriage record of Theresia Gschwendner and Joseph Artman. Listed as the maternal grandmother in the baptism records of the children of Joseph Artman and Theresia Gschwendner.
  - 76 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of birth of oldest known child: Katharina, born in 1717.
  - 77 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.).
  - 78 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 79 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Katharina is listed as a daughter of Joseph Gschwendner and Katharina Prinz on the birth record of her daughter Katharina. Her husband is listed as Joseph Lohmer.
  - 80 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707 Baptism record #133. Date of baptism given as date of birth. Parents listed as Wolfgang Aschnebrener, Bauer am Eisenhammer, and Maria (no surname given). Witness/godparent listed as Georg Hellinger von Storn in Bohmen.
  - 81 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche # 6001707 Marriage record # 136 lists parents of Georg as Wolfgang Aschnebrener and Maria (no surname given). Katharina 's parents are listed as Johann Aschnebrener and Katharina (no surname given). Both sets of parents are listed as "Bauers" (farmers). Witnesses are listed as Hans Carl, "Bauer von hier" and Joseph Aschnebrener, "Bauer von hier".
  - 82 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Micro fische 6001717-1. Katharina's last name is spelled Aschnprener. Her parents are listed as Johann Aschnprener, from Eisenhammer, and Katharina. Godmother listed as Katharina Molterer.
  - 83 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Baptism record # 746. Date of baptism given as date of birth. Georg Aschnebrener, listed as "Inmann allhier." Witness/godparent listed as Georg Dlinger, Bauer vom Panzer.
  - 84 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707 Baptism record #796, Date of baptism listed as the date of birth. Father listed as Johann Georg Aschnebrener, "Inwohner allhier." Mother listed as Katharina. No surname given. Witness listed as Susanna Dlinger, "Bauerin vom Panzer".
  - 85 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism Record #4 (Pg 1). Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Child's sponsor: Georg Dillinger.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 86 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism Record # 70 (Pg 9). Date of baptism given as date of birth. Parents listed as Girg Aschenbrenner and Katharina "von Panzer." Sponsor listed as Susanna Dillinger von Panzer.
  - 87 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed on the baptism record of granddaughter Katharin Arthmann (child of Mathias Arthmann and Elisabetha Stromayr). Baptism record dated September 7, 1779.
  - 88 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of marriage of daughter Elisabetha to Mathias Artmann in Markt Eisenstein in 1770.
  - 89 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl microfiche 1708-1, p. 46. record 377. Listed as the father of Joseph Gschwendner in Joseph's baptism record.
  - 90 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl microfilm 6001707.
  - 91 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl microfiche 1708-1, p. 46. record 377, Listed as the mother of Joseph Gschwendner in Joseph's baptism record.
  - 92 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), On the birth record of Theresia Gschwendner, it states that Theresia's mother was Katharina Pritzl, daughter of Johann Prizl.
  - 93 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL 6001707. Wolfgang Aschenbrenner listed as the father on the marriage record (# 136) of Georg Aschenbrenner.
  - 94 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS Intl Fische 6001707. Birth date based on the dates of birth of his children. Place of birth based on son Georg's birth record which states that Wolfgang was a farmer from Eisenhammer.
  - 95 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as deceased on the marriage record of son Johann Görg to Katharina Aschenbrenner on November 17, 1728.
  - 96 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Estimate of marriage date and location based on information from the baptism and marriage records of Wolfgang and Maria's children. Their daughter Barbara was married in 1711. Wolfgang is listed as from Eisenhammer on some of the baptism records of his children.
  - 97 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Maria (no surname given) is listed as the mother on the marriage record (#136) of Georg Aschenbrenner to Katharina (no surname given).
  - 98 Estimated date of birth, based on the dates of birth of Maria's children. Location based on the fact that the first settlers in Eisenstein were from Eisenhammer. Her husband is listed as a farmer from Eisenhammer, Bavaria in Häupler's book.
  - 99 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as deceased on the marriage record of son Johann Görg to Katharina Aschenbrenner on November 17, 1728.
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## Sources (con't)

- 100 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS Intl fisch 6001707. Estimated date of birth based on marriage date of 2/3/1711. Barbara Aschenbrener married Georg Vogl. Her parents are listed as Wolfgang Aschenbrener and Maria. Barbara was probably born in Eisenhammer before her parents' move. The Markt Eisenstein parish records begin in 1694; no baptism record was found for Barbara or her sister Anna.
  - 101 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS Intl fisch 6001707. Witnesses were Georg Schreiner and Johann Weinfurter, local builders.
  - 102 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS INTL Fisch 6001707. Date of birth of about 1698 based on marriage record. Anna Aschenprener was married on 10/9/1717 to Georg Milcher. Her parents were listed as Wolfgang and Maria. Anna was probably born in Eisenhammer before her parents' move. The Markt Eisenstein parish records begin in 1694; no baptism record was found for Anna.
  - 103 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS INTL Fisch 6001707. Anna Aschenprener was married on 10/9/1717 to Georg Milcher, son of Georg and Barbara Milchner. Her parents were listed as Wolfgang and Maria. Johann Aschenprener was listed as a witness to the marriage.
  - 104 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Baptism record # 168. Date of baptism given as date of birth. Parents listed as Wolfgang Aschenbrener, Bauer in Eisenstein and Maria (no surname given). Sponsor/godparent listed as Georg Hollinger, Bauer in Eisenstrass.
  - 105 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Baptism record #216. Date of baptism is given as the date of birth. Wolfgang is listed as a "hiesiger Bauer." Witness/godmother is listed as Maria Hellinger, "Bauerin von Eisenstrass".
  - 106 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Baptism record #289. Date of baptism given as date of birth. Father given as Wolfgang Aschenbrener, Hiesiger Bauer. Witness/godfather is listed as Georg Hollner, "Bauer in Storn".
  - 107 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS INTL Fisch 6001707. Parents listed as Wolfgang and Maria.
  - 108 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Johann Aschnprener is listed as from Eisenhammer on the baptism record of his daughter Katharina in 1702. His birth date is an estimate, based on the year of birth of his oldest child.
  - 109 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as deceased on the marriage record of daughter Katharina to Johann Görg Aschenbrener on November 17, 1728.
  - 110 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Katharina's husband Johann Aschnprener is listed as from Eisenhammer on the baptism record of their daughter Katharina in 1702. It is presumed that Katharina also came from Eisenhammer. Her birth date is an estimate, based on the year of birth of her oldest child.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 111 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as deceased on the marriage record of daughter Katharina to Johann Görg Aschenbrener on November 17, 1928.
  - 112 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the parish death record. Year of birth based on Eva's age of 17 when she died in 1708. She was probably born in Eisenhammer, Bavaria, Germany, as that is where her parents lived before moving to Eisenstein.
  - 113 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Death record lists age at death as 17 and lists parents as Johann and Katharina Aschenprener.
  - 114 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the baptism record. Godparent listed as Christoph Kargl, Hofbauer.
  - 115 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the baptism record. Godmother listed as Margaretha Kargl, Hofbauerin.
  - 116 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), The record only states that a daughter of Johann Aschnprener, bauer, died on this date. The Christian name is omitted. However, Johann and Katharina named their next child, born the following year in 1698, also Margaretha, leading to the conclusion that this Margaretha died at the age of 2 months.
  - 117 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHS Micro fische 6001717-1. Godmother listed as Margaretha Kargl. Evidently, Margaretha, born in April of 1697 had died in infancy as the same name was given to this child.
  - 118 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschenbrenner on the baptism record. Godparent listed as Christoph Kargl, "Hofbauer en Hohenworth".
  - 119 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische 6001707-1. Godmother listed as Katharina Kharl, Bauerin von hier.
  - 120 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the baptism record. Godmother listed as Maria Magdalena Pokh.
  - 121 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), In August of 1713, another daughter of Johann and Katharina was baptized Maria Magdalena, leading to the assumption that this child died before that date.
  - 122 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the baptism record. Godparent listed as Kaspar Pokh, "Glasmacher von hier."
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## Sources (con't)

- 123 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Johann and Katharina Aschnbrenner on the baptism record. Godmother listed as Magdalena Pokh, "glasmacherin." Evidently the sister born in 1707 and also named Maria Magdalena had died by this time.
- 124 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the mother in the baptism records of the children.
- 125 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of birth of oldest known child: Katharina, born in 1717.
- 126 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl fische 6001707, Parents listed as Johann Gschwentner and Euphrosina.
- 127 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Intl fische 6001707. Parents listed as Johann Gschwentner and Euphrosina.

## More on the Ancestors of Monika Bredl

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### Generation 1

1. **Monika (Bradle) BREDL**, daughter of Michael BREDL and Franziska ROHRBACHER, was born on April 01, 1855 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>1-2</sup>. She died on March 07, 1929 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California<sup>3</sup>. She married **George ASCHENBRENNER** on September 29, 1874 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>4</sup>. He was born on July 08, 1850 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>5-6</sup>. He died on December 20, 1922 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>.

Notes for Monika (Bradle) BREDL:

Monika was born on April 1, 1855 in Panzer, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia. She was the seventh of eight children of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher.

Monika's Bredl line goes back to Andreas (Predl) Bredl who married Anna Maria Gerl on May 11, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein. According to their marriage record, Andreas was from Brandten, Regen, Bavaria and Anna Maria was from Stifthutte. (It is not known whether the latter was a village or a homestead.)

Monika Bredl is a direct descendant of other pioneer families who settled in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia before 1700. Her ancestor Bartholomaeus Hilgard and his wife Katharina moved from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria to Markt Eisenstein, where Bartholomaeus Hilgard worked as a day laborer. Monika is a descendant of their first child George, who was born in Markt Eisenstein in 1697.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. Baptism and marriage records.

Two of Monika's siblings also immigrated to northern Wisconsin: Franziska and Anton. Franziska married a man by the name of Jakob Wallner in Markt Eisenstein. After Jakob's death in 1888, Franziska came to America with their five children. On November 23, 1891, Franziska Bredl Wallner (listed as the daughter of Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher on her marriage record) married Anthony Aschbeck in Auburndale, Wood Co, Wisconsin. (Marriage records, Wisconsin Historical Society).

Monika's youngest brother Anton Bredl married Matilda Rollhagen on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, WI. Anton was married on the same day and in the same place as his niece Anna Wallner, daughter of Jakob and Franziska (Bredl) Wallner. Anton's occupation is listed as a farmer near Fifield on his marriage record. Anton Bredl died on November 29, 1935 in Seattle, Washington.

The Bredl name was common in Markt Eisenstein and in neighboring villages. There are other Bredl (Bradle) families who emigrated from this area of Bohemia to northern Wisconsin in the late nineteenth century, including the brothers Joseph and Frank Bredl. Joseph settled in Eisenstein, WI (just outside of Park Falls) and Frank settled in Laona, WI. Their father was Johann Bredl, who died at Frank's home in 1901. Although no link has been found, it is probable that they and Monika were at least distant cousins.

Other questions remain about the family of Monika Bredl. Was Monika related to August (age 76) and Franciska Bredl (age 70), who are listed as next-door neighbors in the small town of Hamburg, Marathon County, WI in the 1880 U.S. census? Living with August and Franciska were their son, William Bredl (age 30) and daughter-in-law, Auguste (age 21). The birthplace for the Bredl family is given as Baden. However, this may well have been a mistake on the part of the census taker, as George and Monika Aschenbrener are listed as born in Baden in that census as well. Could August have been an uncle and William a cousin of Monika? Could the Wilhelm who died and was buried in the Forest Home Cemetery in Fifiield, WI in 1904 be this William?

Notes for George ASCHENBRENNER:

George was a twenty-four-year-old lumberjack and a resident of Deffernik when he married Monika in the Roman Catholic Church of Maria Hilf in Markt Eisenstein on September 29, 1874. Markt Eisenstein was a small town of some 2,000 inhabitants set in a pretty valley at the edge of the Bohmerwald, or Bohemian Woods. Now named Železná Ruda, the town is located in the Czech Republic, about two miles from the border with Germany. At the time that Georg and Monika lived there, Markt Eisenstein was in Bohemia on the border with Bavaria. On a map, Železná Ruda is located near the point where a line drawn between Munich, Germany and Prague in the Czech Republic crosses the border between the two countries. Deffernik was a small village in the woods, just a short walk from Markt Eisenstein and the Bavarian-Bohemian border. After World War II, Czechoslovakia forced all German residents of these villages on the German/Czech border to leave. The village of Deffernik was razed. During the Cold War, what was once Deffrník became a military outpost for the communist border guards. In 1999, it was the site of Czech police headquarters. (Information obtained on a trip made by Susan Aschenbrener McNelley to Markt Eisenstein in 1999.)

At the time of his marriage, George was listed as being in the Reserves of the Austrian King's Army, in the 18th Fighter Battalion. According to a handwritten note by daughter-in-law, Marietta Gilman Aschenbrener, George Sr. immigrated to America in an effort to avoid compulsory annual military service. No doubt the economic opportunities offered by America were another factor in the decision to emigrate.

In 1877, George and Monika Aschenbrenner, along with their infant children Louisa and Edward, left their native village of Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia to cross the Atlantic and begin a new life in America. George was twenty-seven years old and his wife was twenty-two. They would have had to catch the train in the Bavarian town of Plattling for the first leg of the trip; the rail line connecting the Bavarian and Bohemian railway networks and running through the Eisenstein valley was not completed until later that year. George and Monika reached America on July 7, 1877, sailing from Bremen, Germany and arriving at the port of Baltimore on the steamship Ohio. (Source: Baltimore, MD Ships Passenger List, downloaded from FamilySearch.org in April 2015)

According to later accounts by their sons Edward and Lawrence for the centennial publication, 100 years on the Flambeau: Park Falls, Lake and Eisenstein, George and Monika first settled in Appleton, Wisconsin, a small city in the eastern part of the state, a few miles north of Lake Winnebago.

The family didn't stay in Appleton long. George and Monika are listed in the U.S. census of 1880 as living in the township of Hamburg, in Marathon County, WI. By this time, they had added two more children to the family. Frederick, age 2, and Margaret, age 10 months, had both been born since the family arrived in Wisconsin. George's occupation in Hamburg was listed as "farmer."

Within the year, the family had moved to Stetsonville, where young George was born in June of 1881. Anna came next, in 1884, and Lawrence, in 1888. Stetsonville is in Taylor County, just a few miles down the road from Hamburg. The Aschenbreners came to Stetsonville shortly after the 1874 arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The railroad line had been expanded to northern Wisconsin, opening up new territory for homesteading. Many of the newcomers were drawn to this area by the Wisconsin Homestead Act which was passed to encourage settlement of virgin territory. Under the Act, settlers could receive 80 acres. It is likely that George and Monika took advantage of this program when they settled in Stetsonville.

In the 1895 State Census record for Taylor County, the Aschenbrenner family is listed as living in the town of Little Black, just down the road from Stetsonville. The household at that time included four males and three females. Frederick, their third child and the first one born in the United States, had died from scarlet fever on August 18, 1893. Louisa, the oldest daughter, was already married and in the household of her husband.

At some point between 1880 and 1903, George Aschenbrenner left farming and began operating a saloon and hotel. It is among the establishments listed in an advertisement for Stetsonville that appeared in 1903 (Source: 100 Year Anniversary 1874-1974: Stetsonville, Little Black, Deer Creek (Park Falls: Weber and Sons, 1974). When George's son, George B. married Marietta Gilman in June of 1903, the newspaper announcement noted that after the marriage, "a reception and wedding supper were given in Mr. Aschenbrenner's hall. Over a hundred guests were present."

George and Monika's children grew up in Stetsonville. Over the years, the surviving six children married and moved away. George and Monika lived for many years in Stetsonville. Eventually, they moved north to Park Falls, Wisconsin, where Edward, George, and Lawrence lived. George and Monika appear in the U.S. Census records of 1910 and 1920 for Park Falls. In the U.S. Census record of 1910, their son George, his wife "Etta," (Marietta) and the oldest four children are listed on the same census page. Edward and Lawrence, along with their families, are listed on the next page.

George Sr. spent the last years of his life in a wheelchair. He died on December 20, 1922. Monika then moved to southern California to live with her daughters. There, she spent the last six years of her life, dying on March 7, 1929. George was 72 years old at the time of his death; Monika was 73. (Source: Death records for George and Monika; family letters in the possession of Susan McNelley)

George is a direct descendant of Aschenbrenners who settled in Markt Eisenstein three hundred years ago, at the end of the 17th century. The Aschenbrenner name is noted in the records of the church in the village as far back as 1697. At least four different Aschenbrenner families were living in the little village by 1711: Wolfgang and Maria Aschnbrener, Johann and Katharina Aschenbrener, Simon and Rosina Aschenbrener, and Mathias and Maria Aschenbrener. George Aschenbrenner is a direct descendant of the first two of these families. They were farmers who had moved to the region from Eisenhammer, near Regensburg in Bavaria.

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein). Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. Baptism and marriage records.)

These Germans settled in Markt Eisenstein at the invitation of the German Counts of Nothafft, who established the first glassworks in the Eisenstein valley in 1691. In the Bavarian-Bohemian borderlands, local glassworks employed aschenbrenners to fell and burn the trees in the forest to make potash for glassmaking. In the process they created fertile farmland to sustain their growing families.

There are numerous Aschenbrenner baptisms, engagements, marriages and deaths noted in the parish records from 1694-1810 for the Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein. There, the surname had a number of variations in spelling: Aschenbrenner, Aschenbrener, Aschenprener, Aschnprener, Aschprener. For most, the occupation given is other than "ash-burner". There were also people with other surnames who were aschenbrenners or ash-burners by profession (Häupler).

George and Monika spelled their surname as Aschenbrenner until sometime after the turn of the twentieth century. It is spelled as such on the baptism and marriage records for George and Monika and their children, as well as on census records and in published information about the family's activities in Stetsonville, Wisconsin. However, at some time after moving north to establish themselves in business in Park Falls and Fifield, the sons Edward, Lawrence and George B. all dropped one "n" to shorten their surname to Aschenbrener. The senior George and Monika must have shortened their name as well in their later years of life. Their death certificates also spell the name as Aschenbrener.

Census records and other documents filled out in the United States list the country of origin for George, Monika and their two oldest children variously as Germany, Austria, Bavaria and Bohemia. The Aschenbreners were ethnic Germans. Their seventeenth and eighteenth-century ancestors who settled in Markt Eisenstein were originally from the independent German state of Bavaria. These settlers continued to speak German and maintain their culture. Over the centuries, the Bavarian-Bohemian borderland, including the Eisenstein valley, has been under the political control of various entities. Until the twentieth century, Markt Eisenstein was always a part of Bohemia; however, at times the area came under the rule of Bavaria. Bohemia was also a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for almost four hundred years. For this reason, nineteenth-century emigrants from Markt Eisenstein might have identified themselves as German, Bavarian, Bohemian, or Austrian. And all of those responses would be correct!

## Generation 2

2. **Michael BREDL**, son of Anton BREDL and Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT, was born on July 19, 1808 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>. He married **Franziska ROHRBACHER** on February 10, 1836 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>.
3. **Franziska ROHRBACHER**<sup>11</sup>, daughter of Joseph ROHRBACHER and Barbara HILGART, was born on April 08, 1817 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>12</sup>.

Notes for Michael BREDL:

Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacher were both born in the Eisenstein valley. They married, raised a family, and died there. Michael and Franziska had at least eight children, all born between 1837 and 1858. On their marriage record and on the baptism records of their children, Michael is always listed as an inwohner, or resident of either Markt Eisenstein, Dorf Eisenstein, or Panzer. When a person is listed as an inwohner, it generally means that the individual did not own a home

or any land. No occupation is listed on any of the records. Michael's father rented a farm; Franziska's father was identified on records as a bauer or farmer. It is likely that Michael did not own a home, land, or have a specific trade and that this family was very poor. Three of the children immigrated to America in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

(Source of records: Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni /State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic; Parish records for Markt Eisenstein, now Železná Ruda)

Franziska ROHRBACHER and Michael BREDL had the following children:

- i. Katharina BREDL was born on February 09, 1837 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>13</sup>.
- ii. Franz Xaver BREDL was born on November 21, 1838 in Dorf Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Špičák, Czech Republic)<sup>14</sup>.
- iii. Franziska BREDL was born on September 06, 1840 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>15-16</sup>. She died on November 12, 1924 in Auburndale, Wood County, Wisconsin<sup>17-18</sup>. She married Jakob (Wollner) WALLNER on September 29, 1862 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>19</sup>. He was born in 1831 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>20</sup>. He died on July 08, 1888 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>21</sup>. She married Anton ASCHBECK on November 23, 1891 in Auburndale, Wood County, Wisconsin<sup>22</sup>. He was born in St. Katharina, Bohemia<sup>23</sup>.

Notes for Franziska BREDL:

In researching the records of Monika Bredl's siblings (in the archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), it was discovered that Monika's sister Franziska had married a man by the name of Wollner and immigrated to America. According to this record, she died in 1936. No other information was provided. (The cemetery record of St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Auburndale, WI lists her date of death as November 12, 1924.)

According to Brad J. Wallner of North Carolina, a descendant of Jakob Wallner and Franziska Bredl, Franziska married Jakob in Markt Eisenstein in 1862. The couple had five known children: George (1862); Charles (1863); Franziska (1866); Anna (Abt 1874); and Rose (1880). Jakob died in Markt Eisenstein on July 8, 1888.

The widow Franziska immigrated to the United States, sailing from Antwerp, Belgium on the ship *Switzerland* and arriving in Philadelphia, PA. on May 29, 1889. (Source: Pennsylvania, Passengers and Crew Lists, 1800-1962, NARA, downloaded from Ancestry.com on December 30, 2017.) With her came daughters Anna, listed as age 11 and Rosa, age 9. George, the oldest child, immigrated with a wife (Theresa Weinfurter) and four children, arriving in New York City on May 23, 1892. Two other children of Jakob and Franziska also immigrated: Charles and Franziska. Daughter Franziska married Ignatz Hilgart in Wisconsin on August 25, 1889.

On November 23, 1891, Frances Wallner, geb. Bredl, married Anthony Aschback, a widower with nine children, in Auburndale, Wisconsin. On the marriage record, her



parents are listed as Michael Bredl and Francis Rohrbacker. (Marriage record obtained from the Wisconsin Historical Society in February, 2009.)

According to the transcript of the record of Anton's first marriage, provided by Brad J. Wallner, Anton Aschbeck was born on March 6, 1848 in St. Katharina, District of Klattau, Bohemia. He served in the Austrian army and was stationed with the militia in Markt Eisenstein. Anton married Karalina Wallner on January 22, 1872 in the Parish Church of Markt Eisenstein. She was the daughter of Valentin Wallner, a local farmer, and his wife, Theresia Kres. Anton and Karalina had nine known children: Michael (1869); Anton Joseph (1874); Louis (1875); Caroline (1878); Mary (1880); Frank Peter (1882); Anna Dorothy (1885); William (1887); and Peter (1889). The first four were born in Markt Eisenstein. The family immigrated to America in 1879 and settled in Auburndale, Wood Co. Wisconsin.

Anton Aschbeck and his second wife, Frances (Franziska Bredl), are listed in the U.S. Census of 1900 for Milladore Township, Wood County, WI. Also listed are children Frank (18), Willie (15), Peter (11), Caroline (20) and Anna (15). These appear to be Anton's children by his first marriage. Anton and Frances are both listed as age 52 and married for 27 years. Frances is listed as having 9 living children. (Much on this census record conflicts with other information.) The parents and daughter Caroline are listed as born in Germany. The others are listed as born in Wisconsin. Anton and Frances Aschbeck were still living in Milladore at the time of the U.S. Census of 1910, along with children Helen (32), William (23) and Peter (20).

Five children of Franziska Bredl and Jakob Wallner settled in northern Wisconsin and are found in public records. Information on the marriage of Jakob and Franziska (Bredl) Wallner's daughter Anna initially came from Ray Hilgart, a descendant of Hilgarts who immigrated to America from Markt Eisenstein and settled in Eisenstein, WI. Anna married Michael Hilgart on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, Wisconsin. (A copy of the marriage record of Anna Wollner and Michael Hilgart was obtained from the Register of Deeds, Price County Courthouse in Feb, 2009.) Anna's parents are listed as Jacob Walner and Francisca Brodl. Witnesses to the marriage are Anton Brodl (Bredl) and Matilda Brodl, nee Rollhager. Anton and Matilda were married on the same date and place: January 13, 1890 in Fifield. On Anton's marriage record, his parents are listed as Michael Bredl and Franziska Rohrbacker, evidence that he was a brother of Monika and Franziska who had also immigrated to the United States.

Also listed in the pre-1907 marriage records for Price County, WI is the marriage of Jakob and Franziska's daughter Franciska who married Ignatz Hilgart, son of Ignatz Hilgart and Johanna Wiendl, on August 25, 1889. Ignatz, Jr. was a brother of Michael Hilgart, who married Anna Wallner. Brothers married sisters. (Source of marriage record: Pre-1907 marriage records, Vol 1, Pg 39. Francisca's name was given as Werner and she is listed as the daughter of Jacob Werner and Franziska Brotl; information received from Ray Hilgart, descendant.)

Jakob and Franziska (Bredl) Wallner's son Charles married "Mary A." He was living in Wood County at the time of his death in 1944.

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Jakob and Franziska's daughter Rose married Frank Gohdes about 1904 in Wausau, Marathon County, WI.

- iv. Cezilie BREDL was born on November 22, 1842 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>24</sup>.
- v. Michael BREDL was born on November 11, 1844 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>25</sup>. He married Emilie STAUFFER on November 21, 1920 in Vienna<sup>26</sup>.
- vi. Cacilia BREDL was born on July 21, 1849 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>27</sup>.
1. vii. Monika (Bradle) BREDL was born on April 01, 1855 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>1-2</sup>. She died on March 07, 1929 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California<sup>3</sup>. She married George ASCHEBRENNER on September 29, 1874 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>4</sup>. He was born on July 08, 1850 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>5-6</sup>. He died on December 20, 1922 in Park Falls, Price County, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>.
- viii. Anton BREDL was born on November 26, 1858 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>28</sup>. He died on November 29, 1935 in Seattle, King County, Washington<sup>29</sup>. He married Matilda ROLLHAGEN on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, Price County, Wisconsin<sup>30</sup>. She was born about 1868. She died on August 03, 1920 in Chehalis, Lewis County, Washington<sup>31</sup>.

Notes for Anton BREDL:

Apparently, Anton and Matilda moved out to Washington State sometime before 1900, as they, along with their son Robert, are listed in the U.S. Census of 1900, living in Prescott Precinct, Lewis County, Washington. Anton is listed as a farmer. An Anton Bredl died and was buried in 1895, in the Forest Home Cemetery of Fifield, WI. Nothing more is known about the Anton who is buried at Fifield. Could he have been a son?

### Generation 3

4. **Anton BREDL**<sup>32</sup>, son of George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL and Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER, was born on January 07, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>33</sup>. He married **Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT** on February 04, 1806 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>34</sup>.
5. **Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT**<sup>35</sup>, daughter of Adam (Schmid) SCHMIEDT and Theresia WEINBERGER, was born on January 20, 1788 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>36</sup>.

Notes for Anton BREDL:

Anton Bredl is listed as a "pachter am hofgebau" (farmstead renter) on his son's marriage record. Baptism records for three children born to Anton and Theresia have been found, but it likely that there were more children.

Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT and Anton BREDL had the following children:

- i. Katharina BREDL was born on November 24, 1806 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>37</sup>.

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2.
    - ii. Michael BREDL was born on July 19, 1808 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>. He married Franziska ROHRBACHER on February 10, 1836 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>. She was born on April 08, 1817 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>12</sup>.
    - iii. Franziska BREDL was born on January 08, 1811 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>38</sup>.
  6. **Joseph ROHRBACHER**<sup>39</sup>, son of Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER and Katharina MUHLBAUER, was born on July 07, 1784 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>40</sup>. He married **Barbara HILGART** in 1808 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>41</sup>.
  7. **Barbara HILGART**<sup>42</sup>, daughter of Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART and Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL, was born on May 08, 1787 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>43</sup>. She died before 1849 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>44</sup>.

Notes for Joseph ROHRBACHER:

Joseph Rohrbacher is listed as a bauer (farmer) or a gutler (manservant) on the baptism records of his children and grandchildren. Source: *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), available on microfiche from FamilySearch.org.)

Barbara HILGART and Joseph ROHRBACHER had the following children:

- i. Theresia ROHRBACHER was born on February 13, 1809 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>45</sup>.
  - ii. Barbara ROHRBACHER was born on December 08, 1810 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>46</sup>.
3.
  - iii. Franziska ROHRBACHER<sup>11</sup> was born on April 08, 1817 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>12</sup>. She married Michael BREDL on February 10, 1836 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>10</sup>. He was born on July 19, 1808 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>8-9</sup>.

#### Generation 4

8. **George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL**<sup>47-48</sup>, son of Andreas (Predl) BREDL and Anna Maria GERL, was born on November 16, 1753 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>49</sup>. He married **Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER** on February 08, 1773 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>50</sup>.
9. **Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER**<sup>51</sup>, daughter of Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER and KATHARINA, was born on May 01, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>52</sup>.

Notes for George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL:

Johann Georg Predl is listed as a "bauer" (farmer) on the marriage record of George's son Anton and on the baptism record of George's grandson, Michael. Both records are found in the Register, Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein. Info provided July 11, 2005 by Ray Hilgart, descendant of Eisenstein families. Johann George and Barbara had at least nine children: Anton (1774), Anna Katharina (1775), Franziska (1777), Wolfgang (1780), Theresia (1785), Franziska (1787), Maria Anna (1790), Joseph (1791) and George (1793).

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Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 and 6001710 contain the baptism records of the children.

Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER and George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL had the following children:

4.
  - i. Anton BREDL<sup>32</sup> was born on January 07, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>33</sup>. He married Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT on February 04, 1806 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>34</sup>. She was born on January 20, 1788 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>36</sup>.
  - ii. Anna Katharina BREDL was born on November 25, 1775 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>53</sup>.
  - iii. Franziska BREDL was born on November 11, 1777 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>54</sup>. She married Michael GSCHWENDNER. He was born about 1778 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>55-56</sup>.

Notes for Michael GSCHWENDNER:

Listed as a "gütler" of Dorf Eisenstein in the baptism record of his son Anton in 1809. This term referred to a man who lived in a town but farmed a few acres outside of town.

- iv. Wolfgang BREDL was born on January 24, 1780 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>57</sup>. He married Anna Maria ESTRL on January 30, 1810 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>58</sup>. She was born on July 20, 1790 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>59</sup>.
  - v. Theresia BREDL was born on February 11, 1785 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>60</sup>.
  - vi. Franziska BREDL was born on January 25, 1787 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>61</sup>.
  - vii. Maria Anna BREDL was born on January 01, 1790 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>61</sup>.
  - viii. Joseph BREDL was born on February 03, 1791 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>61</sup>. He married Maria HILGART on July 14, 1812.
  - ix. George BREDL was born on April 03, 1793 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>61</sup>.
10. **Adam (Schmid) SCHMIEDT**<sup>62-63</sup>. He married **Theresia WEINBERGER**.
11. **Theresia WEINBERGER**<sup>64-65</sup>.

Notes for Adam (Schmid) SCHMIEDT:

Variations in the spelling of the surname include Schmiedt and Schmid.

It appears that Adam Schmiedt had several occupations in his lifetime. He was listed as a

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"Brettschneider" (a sawyer or log-cutter) on the baptism record of his daughter, Theresia. The occupation of miller was given on the marriage record of Theresia to Anton Bradle; his residence was listed as Deffrník on this record. Adam is listed as a tailor on the baptism record of grandson Michael Bredl. The children of Adam and Theresia include four daughters: Maria Barbara (1786), Theresia (1788), Maria Anna (1789), Anna Katharina (1791).

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.

Theresia WEINBERGER and Adam (Schmid) SCHMIEDT had the following child:

5. i. Theresia (Schmiedt) SCHMIDT<sup>35</sup> was born on January 20, 1788 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>36</sup>. She married Anton BREDL on February 04, 1806 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>34</sup>. He was born on January 07, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>33</sup>.
12. **Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER**<sup>66</sup>, son of Joseph ROHRBACHER and Magdalena LOSCH, was born on October 28, 1750 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>67</sup>. He married **Katharina MUHLBAUER** on May 31, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>68</sup>.
13. **Katharina MUHLBAUER**<sup>66, 69</sup>.

Notes for Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER:

Johann Georg Rohrbacher and Katharina Muhlbaier had at least 11 children: Barbara (1775), George (1776), Barbara (1778), Joseph (1780), Anna Maria (1782), Joseph (1784), Andreas (1785), Franz (1787), Wenzl (1789), Johann Michael (1792), Ignaz (1796). Johann Georg is listed as a bauer von Panzer (farmer from Panzer) on the baptism records of his children.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3.

Katharina MUHLBAUER and Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER had the following children:

- i. Barbara ROHRBACHER was born on May 24, 1775<sup>70</sup>.
- ii. George ROHRBACHER was born on September 02, 1776<sup>71</sup>.
- iii. Barbara ROHRBACHER was born on December 13, 1778<sup>71</sup>.
- iv. Joseph ROHRBACHER was born on July 07, 1780<sup>72</sup>.
- v. Anna Maria ROHRBACHER was born on August 30, 1782<sup>73</sup>.
6. vi. Joseph ROHRBACHER<sup>39</sup> was born on July 07, 1784 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>40</sup>. He married Barbara HILGART in 1808 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>41</sup>. She was born on May 08, 1787 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>43</sup>. She died before 1849 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>44</sup>.
- vii. Andreas ROHRBACHER was born on November 29, 1785 in Bavarian-Bohemian

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Border nr Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (Panzer, Bavarian<sup>74</sup>).

- viii. Franz ROHRBACHER was born on October 02, 1787<sup>75</sup>.
- ix. Wenzl ROHRBACHER was born on September 03, 1789<sup>75</sup>.
- x. Johann Michael ROHRBACHER was born on March 12, 1792<sup>75</sup>.
- xi. Ignaz ROHRBACHER was born on April 04, 1796<sup>57</sup>.
- 14. **Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART**<sup>76-77</sup>, son of Adam (Hans Adam) HILGART and Anna ASCHENBRENNER, was born on August 13, 1764 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>78</sup>. He married **Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL** on February 08, 1786 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>79</sup>.
- 15. **Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL**<sup>80-81</sup>, daughter of Mathias GRASSL and Anna (Kolmer) KELLMER, was born about 1768 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>.

Notes for Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART:

Kaspar and Barbara had at least 9 children. Many, if not all of the children were born at house #11 in Markt Eisenstein.

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein). Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Baptism records of the children.

Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL and Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART had the following children:

- 7.
  - i. Barbara HILGART<sup>42</sup> was born on May 08, 1787 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>43</sup>. She died before 1849 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>44</sup>. She married Joseph ROHRBACHER in 1808 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>41</sup>. He was born on July 07, 1784 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>40</sup>.
  - ii. Katharina HILGART was born on January 20, 1789 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - iii. Theresia HILGART was born on August 03, 1794 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - iv. Franziska HILGART was born on October 03, 1796 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - v. Joseph HILGART was born on December 30, 1798 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - vi. Elisabetha HILGART was born on March 15, 1801 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - vii. Ignaz HILGART was born on February 23, 1803 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - viii. Casparas HILGART was born on January 05, 1805 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.
  - ix. Anna Maria HILGART was born on January 27, 1807 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>83</sup>.

## Generation 5

16. **Andreas (Predl) BREDL** was born about 1730 in Brandten, Regen, Bavaria. He married **Anna Maria GERL** on May 11, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>84</sup>.
17. **Anna Maria GERL** was born about 1730 in Stifthutte, near Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia<sup>85</sup>.

Notes for Andreas (Predl) BREDL:

According to the marriage record for Andreas Predl and Anna Maria Gerl, Andreas was from Brandten, Regen, Bavaria and Anna Maria Gerl was a widowed farmer (verwitwete bauerin) from "Stifthutte." Andreas Bredl was listed as a "Bauer" or farmer from Markt Eisenstein on their son George's engagement record on 1/23/1773. Children of Andreas and Anna Maria included Joseph (1751) and Johann Georg (1753).

Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; Accessed through LDS Family History Center. FHL INTL Fiche # 6001708-5. Record # 214; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism records for the children.)

Anna Maria GERL and Andreas (Predl) BREDL had the following children:

- i. Joseph (Predl) BREDL<sup>57</sup> was born on March 25, 1751<sup>86</sup>.
  8. ii. George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL<sup>47-48</sup> was born on November 16, 1753 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>49</sup>. He married Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER on February 08, 1773 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>50</sup>. She was born on May 01, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>52</sup>.
18. **Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER**<sup>87</sup>, son of George SCHREINER and Walburgis (Walburga) DILLINGER, was born on August 18, 1715 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>. He married **KATHARINA** about 1740 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>89</sup>.
19. **KATHARINA**<sup>90</sup>.

Notes for Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER:

There were several families with the surname of Schreiner living in Markt Eisenstein in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, including two Johann Michael Schreiners born in the early years of the village.

The other Johann Michael Schreiner was born on September 15, 1706 to Adam and Barbara Schreiner and married Anna Aschenbrener on September 5, 1729. It is not likely that he is the Johann Michael Schreiner who married Katharina and fathered 7 children between 1740 and 1750, including Barbara Schreiner, born May 1, 1750.

No marriage record was located for Johann Michael Schreiner and Katharina. Her surname is unknown; it is not listed on the baptism records of the couple's offspring. Johann Michael and Katharina had at least 7 children: Johann Adam (1740), Anna Maria (1742), twins Johann Georg and Johann Michael (1744), Joseph (1745), Anna Margaretha (1748), and Barbara (1750). "Our" Johann Michael Schreiner is listed as a "bauer von Dorf." (farmer from Dorf Eisenstein) on the



baptism record of his daughter Barbara.

(Source: *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810*; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708. Baptism records for the children.)

KATHARINA and Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER had the following children:

- i. Adam (Johann Adam) SCHREINER was born on June 26, 1740<sup>91</sup>.
- ii. Anna Maria SCHREINER was born on March 31, 1742<sup>92</sup>.
- iii. George (Johann Georg) SCHREINER was born on February 14, 1744<sup>93</sup>.
- iv. Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER was born on February 14, 1744<sup>93</sup>.
- v. Joseph SCHREINER was born on November 07, 1745<sup>94</sup>.
- vi. Anna Margaretha SCHREINER was born on March 18, 1748<sup>95</sup>.
9. vii. Barbara (Schweiner) SCHREINER<sup>51</sup> was born on May 01, 1750 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>52</sup>. She married George (Johann Georg Predl) BREDL on February 08, 1773 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>50</sup>. He was born on November 16, 1753 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>49</sup>.
24. **Joseph ROHRBACHER.** He married **Magdalena LOSCH** on February 03, 1736 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>96</sup>.
25. **Magdalena LOSCH.**

Notes for Joseph ROHRBACHER:

There are no Rohrbachers listed in the birth records of the Markt Eisenstein parish between the years 1694 and 1734. Presumably this family immigrated to the Eisenstein valley somewhat later than the first immigrants but were there by 1736.

Joseph and Magdalena were married in Markt Eisenstein in February of 1736. Joseph Rohrbacher was a "Bauer vom Panzer" (Farmer from Panzer). This occupation was listed on the baptism record of his son Johann Georg.

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org. FHL 6001708-1 Record #469. Accessed through LDS Family History Center.

Joseph and Magdalena's children included: Anna Maria (1737), Anna Maria (1738), Johann Joseph (1741), Katharina (1744), Margaretha (1747), Theresia (1749), Johann George (1750), and Johann Michael (1754). (Source: Baptism records, *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein*)

Magdalena LOSCH and Joseph ROHRBACHER had the following children:

- i. Anna Maria ROHRBACHER was born on April 09, 1737<sup>97</sup>.
  - ii. Anna Maria ROHRBACHER was born on May 11, 1738<sup>98</sup>.
  - iii. Johann Joseph ROHRBACHER was born on March 19, 1741<sup>99</sup>.
  - iv. Katharina ROHRBACHER was born on February 16, 1744<sup>100</sup>.
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- v. Margaretha ROHRBACHER was born on January 15, 1747<sup>99</sup>.
  - vi. Theresia ROHRBACHER was born on August 26, 1749<sup>101</sup>.
  - 12. vii. Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER<sup>66</sup> was born on October 28, 1750 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>67</sup>. He married Katharina MUHLBAUER on May 31, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>68</sup>.
  - viii. Johann Michael ROHRBACHER was born on May 03, 1754<sup>102</sup>.
  - 26. **Joseph MUHLBAUER**<sup>103</sup> was born about 1730 in Schöneck, Bavaria (now Schöneck, Germany)<sup>104-105</sup>. He married **Anna MARIA**.
  - 27. **Anna MARIA**.

Notes for Joseph MUHLBAUER:

Joseph's occupation as a "Bauer von Schöneck in Bayern" (farmer from Schöneck in Bavaria) is listed on the marriage record of his daughter Katharina to Johann Georg Rohrbacher, as well as in the baptism records for grandchildren, Joseph Rohrbacher and Anna Maria Rohrbacher.

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 and Fiche 6001708- 4.

Schöneck is in Bavaria, about 30 km. south west of Markt Eisenstein (now Zelezná Ruda, Czech Republic).

Anna MARIA and Joseph MUHLBAUER had the following child:

- 13. i. Katharina MUHLBAUER<sup>66, 69</sup>. She married Georg (Johann Georg) ROHRBACHER on May 31, 1774 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>68</sup>. He was born on October 28, 1750 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>67</sup>.
- 28. **Adam (Hans Adam) HILGART**<sup>106</sup>, son of George HILGART and Maria SEBOLT, was born on August 24, 1730 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>107</sup>. He married **Anna ASCHENBRENNER** on May 30, 1763 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>57</sup>.
- 29. **Anna ASCHENBRENNER**<sup>108</sup>.

Notes for Adam (Hans Adam) HILGART:

Children of Hans Adam Hilgart and Anna Aschenbrener included Johann Kaspar (1764), Ignaz (1766), and twins Joseph and Michael (1773). Adam Hilgart is listed on some of the birth records of his grandchildren (children of Kaspar Hilgart and Barbara Grassl). (Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810*. Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein. Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.)

Anna ASCHENBRENNER and Adam (Hans Adam) HILGART had the following children:

- 14. i. Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART<sup>76-77</sup> was born on August 13, 1764 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>78</sup>. He married Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL on February 08, 1786 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia

(now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>79</sup>. She was born about 1768 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>.

- ii. Ignaz HILGARD was born on November 23, 1766 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>109</sup>.
- iii. Joseph HILGARD was born on June 10, 1773 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>57</sup>. He married Theresia GSCHWENDNER. She was born about 1775 in Panzer, Bohemia (now Pancíř, Czech Republic)<sup>110</sup>.
- iv. Michael HILGARD was born on June 10, 1773 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>57</sup>. He married Barbara GSCHWENDNER.

30. **Mathias GRASSL**. He married **Anna (Kolmer) KELLMER**.

31. **Anna (Kolmer) KELLMER**.

Notes for Mathias GRASSL:

Not much is known about Mathias Grassl and Anna Kolmer. Mathias was a bauer (farmer). This occupation was listed on at least one of his grandchildren's baptism records (children of Kaspar Hilgart and Barbara Grassl).

Anna (Kolmer) KELLMER and Mathias GRASSL had the following child:

15. i. Barbara (Grazlin) GRASSL<sup>80-81</sup> was born about 1768 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>82</sup>. She married Kaspar (Johann Kaspar Hilgard) HILGART on February 08, 1786 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>79</sup>. He was born on August 13, 1764 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>78</sup>.

## Generation 6

36. **George SCHREINER**<sup>111</sup> was born about 1685 in Probably Eisenhammer, Bayern, Germany<sup>112</sup>. He married **Walburgis (Walburga) DILLINGER**.

37. **Walburgis (Walburga) DILLINGER**<sup>113</sup> was born about 1685<sup>114</sup>.

Notes for George SCHREINER:

No marriage record has been found. George and Walburga might well have been married in their former village before coming to the Eisenstein valley. The couple had eight children between 1705 and 1729, all baptized in the church in Markt Eisenstein. George is listed as a bauer (farmer) in Eisenstein on the baptism records of his children. (Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.)

Walburgis (Walburga) DILLINGER and George SCHREINER had the following children:

- i. Georg SCHREINER was born on March 28, 1705 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
- ii. Simon SCHREINER was born on March 01, 1710 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
18. iii. Michael (Johann Michael) SCHREINER<sup>87</sup> was born on August 18, 1715 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>. He married KATHARINA about 1740 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>89</sup>.

- iv. Anna Maria SCHREINER was born on December 26, 1718 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
- v. Anna SCHREINER was born on February 24, 1722 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
- vi. Theresia SCHREINER was born on November 30, 1724 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
- vii. Theresia SCHREINER was born on January 12, 1726 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.
- viii. George (Johann George) SCHREINER was born on November 11, 1729 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>88</sup>.

48. **Michael ROHRBACHER**<sup>115</sup>. He married **DOROTHEA**.

49. **DOROTHEA**<sup>116</sup>.

DOROTHEA and Michael ROHRBACHER had the following child:

- 24. i. Joseph ROHRBACHER. He married Magdalena LOSCH on February 03, 1736 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>96</sup>.

50. **Jacob LOSCH**<sup>117</sup>. He married **MAGDALENA**.

51. **MAGDALENA**<sup>118</sup>.

Notes for Jacob LOSCH:

Jacob Losch, a "bauer allhier," that is, a farmer from here [Markt Eisenstein], is named as the father on the marriage record of Magdalena Losch to Joseph Rohrbacher on March 2, 1736. (Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org; FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Marriage record # 26.)

MAGDALENA and Jacob LOSCH had the following child:

- 25. i. Magdalena LOSCH. She married Joseph ROHRBACHER on February 03, 1736 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>96</sup>.

56. **George HILGART**, son of Bartholomäus HILGARD and Katharina GLASSCHREDER, was born on February 26, 1697 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>119</sup>. He married **Maria SEBOLT**.

57. **Maria SEBOLT**.

Notes for George HILGART:

George Hilgart and Maria Sebolt are listed as the parents of nine children in the baptism records of the church in Markt Eisenstein: Johann Michael (1717), Eva (1719), Joseph (1720), Maria Katharina (1722), Adam (1723), George (1725), Johann Adam (1728), Johann Adam (1730), and Johann (1734). The name Adam is given to three children; apparently the first two died in infancy or early childhood. No marriage record between George Hilgart and Maria Sebolt was found in the records of the church in Markt Eisenstein. George Hilgart was listed as a "hiesiger tagwerker" or local day worker on the baptism records of the couple's oldest children. In later baptism records, George is listed as an "inwohner hiesiger," that is, a local resident (of Markt Eisenstein).

(Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt*

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*Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.)

Maria SEBOLT and George HILGART had the following children:

- i. Michael (Johann Michael) HILGART was born on September 28, 1717 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
- ii. Eva HILGART was born on February 12, 1719 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
- iii. Joseph HILGART was born on August 31, 1720 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
- iv. Maria Katharina HILGART was born on March 09, 1722 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
- v. Adam (Johann Adam) HILGART was born on August 01, 1723 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>. He died before June 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic).
- vi. Georg (Hans George) HILGART was born on July 21, 1725 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
- vii. Adam (Johann Adam) HILGART was born on June 17, 1728 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>. He died before August 1730 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic).
28. viii. Adam (Hans Adam) HILGART<sup>106</sup> was born on August 24, 1730 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>107</sup>. He married Anna ASCHEBRENNER on May 30, 1763 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>57</sup>.
- ix. Johann HILGART was born on January 27, 1734 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.

## Generation 7

112. **Bartholomäus HILGARD**<sup>121</sup> was born about 1670 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>122</sup>. He married **Katharina GLASSCHREDER**.
113. **Katharina GLASSCHREDER**<sup>123</sup> was born about 1675 in Eisenhammer, near Regensburg, Bavaria<sup>124</sup>.

Notes for Bartholomäus HILGARD:

Bartholomäus Hilgard and Katharina Glasschreder were among the first residents of the town of Markt Eisenstein in the late seventeenth century. The records for the Maria Hilf Church in Markt Eisenstein begin in 1694. The baptism of Katharina, the oldest child of Bartholomäus and Katharina, on July 25, 1695, is the tenth record in the books. Bartholomäus Hilgard is listed as a tagwerker (day laborer) from Eisenhammer in the church records. He and Katharina Glasschreder were the parents of at least four children. Katharina (1695), George (1697), Simon (1698), and Katharina (1700) were all baptized in the church in Markt Eisenstein. (Source: Häupler, Hans-Joachim. *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Parish Records for the Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein), Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.)

Bartholomaus and Katharina might well have had other children who were born in Eisenhammer.

Katharina GLASSCHREDER and Bartholomaus HILGARD had the following children:

- i. Katharina HILGART was born on July 25, 1695 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>120</sup>.
56. ii. George HILGART was born on February 26, 1697 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>119</sup>. He married Maria SEBOLT.
- iii. Simon HILGART was born on March 28, 1698 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>125</sup>.
- iv. Katharina HILGART was born on June 01, 1700 in Markt Eisenstein, Bohemia (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic)<sup>126</sup>.

## Sources

- 1 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika zemřelých rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 24, fol.10. Baptism record for Monika Bredl lists date of baptism as April 1, 1855 at Panzer (Pancir, Czech Republic) House # 9. Parents listed as Michael Bredl, "inwohner from Panzer #9 and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents listed as Anton Bredl, "inwohner", and Theresia Schmid from Eisenstein. Maternal grandparents are listed as Josef Rohrbacher, bauer from Panzer #10, and Barbara Hilgart from Markt Eisenstein #61. Information received from the State Archives in Pilsen in March 2007 (Parish book Železná Ruda 17, page 208) confirms this information. Godmother listed as Monika Pfassl, inhabitant of Panzer. In addition, grandmother Barbara Hilgart is listed as deceased at the time of Monika's birth.
- 2 Death Certificate, Lists date of birth as April 18, 1856.
- 3 Death Certificate, State of California, Department of Health. Death certificate completed by Mrs. E.H. Semerau (daughter). Died in Upland, San Bernardino, CA. Buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Pomona, CA. Death certificate lists father as Anton Bradle (?), born in Germany. Anton is the name of grandfather, according to birth record. Mother is listed as unknown. Cause of death listed as carcinoma of uterus and ovaries.
- 4 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 14, pag.300-301. Bride and groom are listed as Georg Aschenbrenner, age 24 years and 2 months, and Monika Bredl, age 19 years and 5 months. Bridegroom is listed as the son of Andreas Aschenbrenner and Katharina Artmann, living in Markt Eisenstein, house #104. Occupation of groom is listed as "reservmann in k.k. 18 Jagerbataillon 1 Comp und Holzarbeiter zu Deffernik." Bride is listed as having been born at Panzer House # 10. Parents of the bride are listed as Michael Bredl, "hausler" in Markt Eisenstein #50 and Franziska Rohrbacher from Panzer # 10.
- 5 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Report received on June 23, 1998 lists Georg Aschenbrenner's birth as July 8, 1850. He was born in Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda, Czech Republic) at House # 104. Parents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner, Inwohner in M. Eisenstein and Katharina Artman. Paternal grandparents are listed as Andreas Aschenbrenner, "inwohner", and Barbara Weinfurter from Panzer. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Artman, glasmacher in Eisenstein and Theresia Gschwendner from Dorfe Eisenstein. In the report from the Pilsen Archives received in March 2007, the above information is confirmed and is located in Parish Book Železná Ruda 17, page 62. Godparents are listed as Georg and Marie Poschl. Noted also is the fact that both of Georg's grandfathers were deceased by the time of his birth.
- 6 Death Certificate, George Aschenbrenner's death certificate lists date of birth as July 25, 1851. This date of birth does not agree with the birth certificate found in the State Archives in Pilsen. The birth certificate is assumed to give the accurate date of birth.
- 7 Death Certificate, State of Wisconsin Dept of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Page no. 86. Father of George listed as Andrew Aschenbrener from Germany and mother as "unknown". Died and was buried in Park Falls. Cause of death: multiple sclerosis of brain and spinal cord.
- 8 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozených rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda v. 13, pag. 97. Baptism record for Michael Bredl lists date of baptism as July 19, 1808 at Eisenstein, N 49. Parents are listed as Anton Bredl, "inmann", and Theresia Schmiedt. Paternal grandparents are listed as Georg Bredl, bauer, and Barbara Schweinerinn. Maternal grandparents are listed as Adam Schmiedt, sagschmieder and Theresia Weinbergerinn.

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## Sources (con't)

- 9 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Name on baptism record: Michael Bredl. Parents listed as Anton Bredl, Inmann (local resident) and Theresia Schmiedt. Paternal grandparents are listed as Georg Bredl, bauer (farmer) and Barbara Schreiner. Maternal grandparents are listed as Adam Schmiedt, sagschneider (tailor), and Theresia Weinberger. Barbara Bredl, of house #80, is listed as the midwife. Godfather is listed as Michael Gschwendner, bauer.
  - 10 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná ruda sv. 14, pag 66. Marriage record lists groom as Michael Bredl, "inwohner, age 29, from Eisenstein N. 88. Bride is Franziska Rohrbacher, age 19 from Panzer N. 10. Parents of groom are listed as Anton Bredl, "pachter am hofgebau", and Theresia Schmid from Eisenstein. The bride's parents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, bauer from Panzer and Barbara Hilgart from Eisenstein.
  - 11 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Listed as the mother of Monika Bredl on Monika's birth record.
  - 12 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenyh rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag.137. Baptism record for Franziska Rohrbacher lists date of baptism as April 8, 1817 at Panzer N. 3. Parents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, "gutler", and Barbara Hillgart. Paternal grandparents are listed as Georg Rohrbacher and Katharina Muhlbyrinn. Maternal grandparents are listed as Kaspar Hillgart and Barbara Grazlin.
  - 13 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 13, P 312. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda). Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Godparents are listed as Franz Xawer Seidl, hausler (cottager) and his wife Katharina.
  - 14 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 13, P 312. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Dorf Eisenstein. Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Godparents are listed as Franz Xawer Seidl, hausler (cottager) and his wife Katharina.
  - 15 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 16, P 77. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Markt Eisenstein (now Železná Ruda), House # 87. Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Godparents are listed as Franz Xawer Seidl, hausler (cottager) in Dorf Eisenstein and his wife Katharina.
  - 16 Census Record, U.S. Census of 1900 for Milladore Township, Wood County, Wisconsin. In the U.S. Census of 1900, Franziska (now the wife of Anton Aschbeck) lists her date of birth as May, 1848. This conflicts with the date of birth found in the church archives of Markt Eisenstein. Maybe whoever responded to the questions of the census taker did not want her to appear older than her husband. However, the birth date of 1848 would make her about 13 when her son George was born.
  - 17 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 16, P 77. Record obtained in March, 2007. On Franziska's birth record is the sign for deceased and the notation "unhliska Wollner 1936 Amerika." This has been translated to mean that she died in America in 1936 and that her married name was Wollner.
  - 18 Cemetery Record, found on Find-A-Grave website. Franciska is buried at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Auburndale, WI. Her tombstone lists death of Anton Aschbeck and, underneath, Franciska, with the words "Seine Gattin" (his wife) 1841-1924.
  - 19 Family Notes, Date of marriage between Jakob Wallner and Franziska Bredl supplied by Wallner descendant Brad J. Wallner, North Carolina. Information downloaded from web on September 22, 2017.
  - 20 Family Notes of Susan (Aschenbrener) McNelley, Franziska's husband's full name was supplied by a descendant who goes by the identifier pcw1980 on the ancestry message boards. The information is included here because it fits with information obtained from other sources. On Franziska's church records, it states that she married a man named Wollner.
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## Sources (con't)

- 21 Family Notes, Date and place of death provided by descendant Brad J. Wallner of North Carolina.
  - 22 Marriage Record, Obtained from Wisconsin Historical Society in February, 2009. Anthony Aschbeck, son of Anthony Aschbeck and Anna Mary Schatz, married Frances Wallner (geb Bredl) on November 23, 1891 in Auburndale, WI. Frances' parents are listed as Michael Bredl and Frances Rherbacher (mis-spelled). Witnesses to the marriage were Casper Pankratz and John Leher. Occupation of groom is listed as farmer in Milladore (Wood Co. WI).
  - 23 Marriage Record, Birthplace of Anthony listed on marriage record for Anthony and Frances Wallner.
  - 24 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book *Železná Ruda* 16, P 77. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Markt Eisenstein (now *Železná Ruda*), House # 87. Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Godparents are listed as Franz Xawer Seidl, hausler (cottager) in Dorf Eisenstein and his wife Katharina. Researcher's note states that Cezilie died at a young age.
  - 25 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book *Železná Ruda* 16, P 132. Record obtained in March, 2007. Birth occurred in Markt Eisenstein (now *Železná Ruda*). Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Godparents are listed as Franz Xawer Seidl, hausler (cottager) in Dorf Eisenstein and his wife Katharina.
  - 26 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book *Železná Ruda* 16, P 77. Record obtained in March, 2007. On Michael's birth record is the notation that on November 21, 1920, he married Emilie Stauffer (maiden name Telassio) in a parish in Vienna.
  - 27 Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007. (Parish book *Zelezna Ruda* 17, P 42) Birth occurred in Panzer, House # 9. Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant in Panzer, farmstead of Eisenstein, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer and Barbara Hilgart. Barbara is listed as deceased by the time of Cacilia's birth. No godparents are listed.
  - 28 Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Record obtained in March, 2007. (Parish book *Zelezna Ruda* 16, P 77) Birth occurred in Panzer, House #1.. Parents are listed as Michael Bredl, inhabitant, and Franziska Rohrbacher. Paternal grandparents are listed as Anton Bredl, farmstead renter and Theresia Schmid. Maternal grandparents are listed as Joseph Rohrbacher, farmer in Panzer (house # 10) and Barbara Hilgart, deceased. Godmother is listed as Theresia Schafhausen, midwife in Markt. Eisenstein.
  - 29 Death Record, Washington Death Certificates 1907-1960, downloaded from the Family Search website on April 9, 2009. Reference number 4291. The record states that Anton Bredl died at the age of 76. His father's name is listed as Mike Bredl; his mother's name is listed as Frances. Spouse's name is not given. (Matilda died in 1920.).
  - 30 Marriage Record, Obtained from the Price County Clerk in February, 2009. Record states that Anton Brodl, son of Michael Brodl and Francisca Rohrbacher, married Matilda Rollhagen, daughter of Frederic and Francisca Rollhagen on January 13, 1890 in Fifield, Price Co. WI. They were married in a Catholic ceremony. Wittnesses were Michael Hilgart and Anna Hilgart, nee Walner. (Anna would be the daughter of Anton's sister Francisca Brodl Wallner.).
  - 31 Death Record, Washington Death Certificates 1907-1960, downloaded from the Family Search website on April 9, 2009. Reference number: 287. Matilda's age at the time of death is listed as 52. She is listed as married; her spouse: Antone Bredl. Her father's name is given as Frederick Rolanhann. No other information provided.
  - 32 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenyh rim. kat. fary *Železná Ruda* sv. 13, pag. 97. Named on the birth record for son, Michael Bredl. Also named in the marriage record of his son: Matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary *Železná Ruda* sv. 14, pag. 66.
  - 33 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708.
  - 34 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, *Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810* (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Anton is listed as age 30, from Markt Eisenstein, House # 80. Theresia's age is given as 19. Parents of the bride are given as Adam Schmiedt, miller from Deffernik and Theresia Weinberger. Parents of the groom are listed as George Bredl (bauer) and Barbara Schreiner.
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## Sources (con't)

- 35 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 97. Named on the birth record of son, Michael Bredl. Also named in the marriage record of son: Matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 14, pag. 66.
- 36 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Parents listed as Adam Schmid and Theresia Weinberger on the baptism record. A Barbara Aschenbrenner is listed as witness (godmother).
- 37 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710.
- 38 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710.
- 39 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Listed on birth and marriage record of daughter, Franziska. Her birth record gives his occupation as "bauer am Panzer" (farmer from Pancir). Marriage record of daughter lists his occupation as "gutler".
- 40 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Parents listed as Georg Rohrbacher and Katharina Muhlbauer on Joseph's baptism record.
- 41 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische set 6001709. Parents of groom listed as George Rohrbacher and Katharina Muhlbauer. Age of groom given as 24 years old. Parents of bride listed as Kaspar Hilgard, bauer and Barbara Grassl. Bride listed as 22 years old. Married in Panzer, House #3.
- 42 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 137. Named on birth record of daughter, Franziska Rohrbacher. Also named on marriage record of her daughter: Matrika oddanych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 14, pag. 66.
- 43 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Parents listed as Kaspar Hillgard and Barbara Grassl on Barbara's baptism record.
- 44 Birth Record, Markt Eisenstein Parish Records, maintained in the State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic. Parish book Železná Ruda 17, P 42. Record obtained in March, 2007. Barbara is listed as deceased on the birth record of her granddaughter Cacilia, dated July 21, 1849.
- 45 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische Set 6001709. Born in Panzer #3.
- 46 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische Set 6001709. Born at Panzer #3.
- 47 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 97. Named on the birth record of grandson, Michael Bredl. Record lists occupation of George as "Bauer" (farmer).
- 48 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. George Prادل, bauer, is listed as married to Barbara Schreiner on the birth records of a number of children.
- 49 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record #583. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Father listed as Andreas, Bauer from Markt. Eisenstein. Mother is listed as Anna Maria Gerl.

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## Sources (con't)

- 50 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708 - 5 Record # 346. Marriage record gives location as Markt Eisenstein Haus # 80. Groom is listed as a "junggeselle" (young journeyman). Parents of the groom as Andreas Predl, Bauer from Markt Eisenstein, and Anna Maria Gerl. Parents of the bride are listed as Michael Schreiner, bauer von Dorf, and Katharina (no maiden name given).
  - 51 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 97. Named in the birth record of grandson, Michael Bredl.
  - 52 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Record # 447. Lists parents as Johann Michael Schreiner, Bauer von Dorf, and Katharina (no surname given).
  - 53 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708- Baptism record. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 54 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3 Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 55 Estimated date of birth, based on the date of birth of oldest known child: Katharina, born in 1717.
  - 56 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.).
  - 57 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.).
  - 58 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Wolfgang's parents listed as Georg Bredl and Barbara Schreiner. Anna Maria's parents are listed as Georg Esterl and Theresia Forstner. Bride is age 20; groom is age 30.
  - 59 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708 Marriage Record #185. States the bride was born on July 20, 1790 in house # 74.
  - 60 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Date of baptism is listed as the date of birth.
  - 61 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 62 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 97. Birth record for grandson, Michael Bredl.
  - 63 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Listed as the father on the baptism record for Theresia Schmid.
  - 64 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 97. Birth record of grandson, Michael Bredl.
  - 65 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Listed as the mother on the baptism record for Theresia Schmid.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 66 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 137. Named on the birth record of granddaughter, Franziska Rohrbacher.
  - 67 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record #469. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Parents listed as Joseph Rohrbacher and Magdalena Losch.
  - 68 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5. Marriage Record #377. (Page 415). Johann Georg listed as a "Junggeselle" (young journeyman). Groom's parents given as Joseph Rohrbacher and Magdalena Losch. Bride's parents listed as Joseph Millbauer and Anna Maria (no surname given). Occupation of Joseph Millbauer: Bauer von Schoneck in Bayern. Married in "Haus Nr. 3".
  - 69 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Listed as mother on the baptism record of Joseph Rohrbacher.
  - 70 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Avail. as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3. Baptism record # 1727. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Barbara's father listed as "Bauer von Panzer".
  - 71 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 72 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-3. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Mother is listed as the daughter of Joseph Millbauer, bauer von Schoneck.
  - 73 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-4 Baptism record #2207. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Occupation of Johann Georg, Anna Maria's father, listed as "Bauer. Mother listed as the daughter of Joseph Millpauer, farmers from Schoneck.
  - 74 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische set 6001709.
  - 75 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Panzer #3.
  - 76 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 137. Named on birth record of granddaughter, Franziska Rohrbacher.
  - 77 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Listed as the father of Barbara on her baptism record.
  - 78 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2 Baptism record # 1126. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Father is listed as Hans Adam Hilgart, bauer vom Panzer. Mother is Anna Aschenbrenner.
  - 79 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001711. Barbara Grassl is listed as age 18. Kaspar Hillgart is listed as 22 years old.
  - 80 Statni Oblastni Archiv v Plzni (State Archives in Pilsen, Czech Republic), Matrika narozenych rim. kat. fary Železná Ruda sv. 13, pag. 137. Named on birth record of granddaughter Franziska Rohrbacher.
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## Sources (con't)

- 81 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Listed as the mother on the baptism record of Barbara Hilgart.
  - 82 Marriage Record, Date and place of birth based on details of marriage record.
  - 83 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710, Parents listed as Kaspar Hillgard and Barbara Grassl on the baptism record.
  - 84 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl Fische 6001708. pg. 380. Parents of the bride and groom are not given.
  - 85 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), INL Fische 6001708 p.380. On her wedding record, it states that Anna Maria was from Stifthutte.
  - 86 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 482 lists parents as Andreas Predl and Anna Maria Gerl.
  - 87 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fische # 6001708-5. Record # 346. Marriage record for Barbara Schreiner and Georg Predl lists parents of the bride and groom.
  - 88 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the child of Georg Schreiner and Walburgis Dillinger on the baptismal record.
  - 89 Baptism Record, No marriage record has been found. Estimated date of marriage is based on the dates of baptism of the children, who were born between 1740 and 1750.
  - 90 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fische # 6001708-5. Record # 346, Marriage record for Barbara Schreiner and Georg Predl lists parents of the bride and groom. No maiden name given for Katharina.
  - 91 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6081708-1. Baptism record # 196. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 92 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708 Record # 232. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 93 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 268. Date of baptism given as the date of birth. A twin.
  - 94 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001708-1. Parents listed as Johann Michael and Katharina on the baptism record.
  - 95 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1.
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**Sources (con't)**

- 96 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Marriage record # 26. Parents of groom given as Michael Rohrbacher and Dorothea (no surname given). Parents of bride given as Jacob Losch and Magdalena (no surname given). Bride's father listed as a "bauer allhier" (farmer from here).
  - 97 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 103. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 98 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Date of baptism given as the date of birth. Apparently, the previous infant, also named Anna Maria, died and this child was given the same name.
  - 99 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 100 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 269. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 101 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 422. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 102 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-1 Baptism record # 609. Date of baptism given as the date of birth.
  - 103 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Fische set 6001709. Name listed on the birth record of grandson, Ignaz Rohrbacher (child of Georg Rohrbacher and Katharina Muhlbauer).
  - 104 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL 6001708 Record # 377. On the marriage record of Johann Georg Rohrbacher and Katharina Millbauer, Katharina's father is listed as Joseph Millbauer, bauer von Schoneck in Bayern.
  - 105 Estimated date of birth, The estimated date of birth is based on the date of marriage of his daughter Katharina (1774).
  - 106 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Adam Hilgart is listed on some of the birth records of his grandchildren (children of Kaspar Hilgart and Barbara Grassl).
  - 107 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707.
  - 108 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001710. Anna is listed as the mother of Kaspar Hilgart on at least one of the birth records of her grandchildren (children of Kaspar Hilgart and Barbara Grassl).
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**Sources (con't)**

- 109 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-2 Baptism record #1255. Date of baptism listed as the date of birth.
  - 110 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001709. Katharina is listed on the baptism record of her daughter Katharina Hilgard. Her parents are listed as Michael Gschwendner and Margaretha Schreiner. Katharina was born in Panzer, House # 20.
  - 111 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Listed as the father on the baptism records of his children. Walburga, or Walburgis, is listed as the mother.
  - 112 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. A George Schreiner, "bauer from Eisenhammer", is listed as godparent on the baptism record of Johann Reisacher in 1702. However, there appears to be more than one George Schreiner living in Eisenstein during this time. Most of the Schreiners listed in the early records of Eisenstein are listed as from Eisenhammer.
  - 113 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl fische 6001707. Walburga's maiden name is given in the baptism record of Georg Schreiner in 1705.
  - 114 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Age based on baptism records of children.
  - 115 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Name listed on his son Joseph's marriage record (#26).
  - 116 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5. Name listed on son Joseph's marriage record (#26).
  - 117 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Jacob named as the father on the marriage record of Magdalena Losch to Joseph Rohrbacher on March 2, 1736 . FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Marriage record # 26.
  - 118 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), Magdalena is listed as the mother on the record of daughter Magdalena's marriage to Joseph Rohrbacher on March 2, 1736. FHL INTL Fiche 6001708-5 Marriage record # 26.
  - 119 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707-1 George's godparent listed as Georg Hueber, Schuhmacher von Eisenhammer.
  - 120 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707.
  - 121 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Listed on baptism record for children: George and Katharina.
  - 122 Estimated date of birth, based on the baptism record of Katharina, the oldest known child of Bartholomäus Hilgard and Katharina Glasschreder, in 1695.
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## Sources (con't)

- 123 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL INTL Fiche 6001707. Listed on baptism record for children. Family name not given on baptism records. Family name provided on marriage record of daughter Barbara who was married on 8/14/1730 to Johann Gschwendner.
- 124 Estimated date of birth, based on the baptism record of Katharina, the oldest known child of Bartholomäus Hilgard and Katharina Glasschreder, in 1695.
- 125 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), LDS Intl Fische Set 6001707.
- 126 Häupler, Hans-Joachim, Die Personenstandsmatrikel des Katholischen Pfarramtes Markt Eisenstein, 1694-1810 (Transcripts of parish records for the Roman Catholic Church of Markt Eisenstein) (Sauerlach, 1987. Available in 2015 as a book and on microfiche through FamilySearch.org.), FHL Intl Fische 6001707-1. Given that there is an earlier child listed as Katharina, it is quite possible that the first Katharina died as a small child.



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