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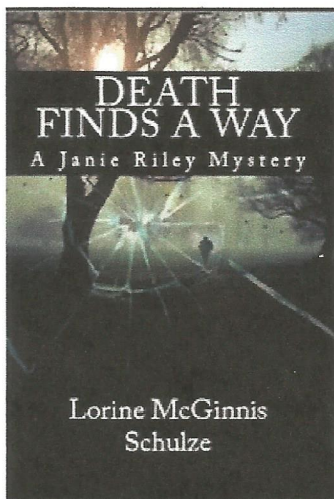
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PALATINE HISTORY

by Lorine McGinnis Schulze
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Irish Palatine Story on the Internet
in Irish Palatine Association Journal, No. 7 December 1996]*

The Palatinate or German PFALZ, was, in German history, the land of the Count Palatine, a title held by a leading secular prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Geographically, the Palatinate was divided between two small territorial clusters: the Rhenish, or Lower Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate. The Rhenish Palatinate included lands on both sides of the Middle Rhine River between its Main and Neckar tributaries. Its capital until the 18th century was Heidelberg. The Upper Palatinate was located in northern Bavaria, on both sides of the Naab River as it flows south toward the Danube and extended eastward to the Bohemian Forest. The boundaries of the Palatinate varied with the political and dynastic fortunes of the Counts Palatine.

The Palatinate has a border beginning in the north, on the Moselle River about 35 miles southwest of Coblenz to Bingen and east to Mainz, down the Rhine River to Oppenheim, Guntersblum and Worms, then continuing eastward above the Nieckar River about 25 miles east of Heidelberg then looping back westerly below Heidelberg to Speyer, south down the Rhine River to Alsace, then north-westerly back up to its beginning on the Moselle River.

The first Count Palatine of the Rhine was Hermann I, who received the office in 945. Although not originally hereditary, the title was held mainly by his descendants until his line expired in 1155, and the Bavarian Wittelsbachs took over in 1180. In 1356, the Golden Bull (a papal bull: an official document, usually commands from the Pope and sealed with the official Papal seal called a Bulla) made the Count Palatine an Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. During the Reformation, the Palatinate accepted Protestantism and became the foremost Calvinist region in Germany.

After Martin Luther published his 95 Theses on the door of the castle church at Wittenberg on 31 October 1517, many of his followers came under considerable religious persecution for their beliefs. Perhaps for reasons of mutual comfort and support, they gathered in what is known as the Palatine. These folk came from many places, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and beyond, but all shared a common view on religion.

The protestant Elector Palatine Frederick V (1596-1632), called the "Winter King" of Bohemia, played a unique role in the struggle between Roman Catholic and Protestant Europe. His election in 1619 as King of Bohemia precipitated the Thirty Years War that lasted from 1619 until 1648. Frederick was driven from Bohemia and in 1623, deposed as Elector Palatine.

During the Thirty Years War, the Palatine country and other parts of Germany suffered from the horrors of fire and sword as well as from pillage and plunder by the French armies. This war was based upon both politics and religious hatreds, as the Roman Catholic armies sought to crush the religious freedom of a politically-divided Protestantism.

Many unpaid armies and bands of mercenaries, both of friends and foe, devoured the substance of the people and by 1633, even the catholic French supported the Elector Palatine for a time for political reasons.

During the War of the Grand Alliance (1689-97), the troops of the French monarch Louis XIV ravaged the Rhenish Palatinate, causing many Germans to emigrate. Many of the early German settlers of America (e.g. the Pennsylvania Dutch) were refugees from the Palatinate. During the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the Palatinate's lands on the west bank of the Rhine were incorporated into France, while its eastern lands were divided largely between neighbouring Baden and Hesse.

Nearly the entire 17th century in central Europe was a period of turmoil as Louis XIV of France sought to increase his empire. The War of the Palatinate (as it was called in Germany), aka The War of The League of Augsburg, began in 1688 when Louis claimed the

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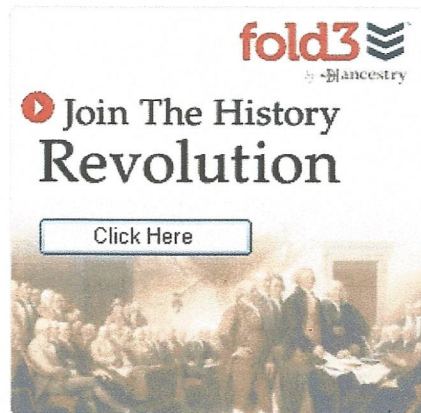
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Palatinate. Every large city on the Rhine above Cologne was sacked. The War ended in 1697 with the Treaty of Ryswick. The Palatinate was badly battered but still outside French control. In 1702, the War of the Spanish Succession began in Europe and lasted until 1713, causing a great deal of instability for the Palatines. The Palatinate lay on the western edge of the Holy Roman Empire not far from France's eastern boundary. Louis wanted to push his eastern border to the Rhine, the heart of the Palatinate.

While the land of the Palatinate was good for its inhabitants, many of whom were farmers, vineyard operators etc., its location was unfortunately subject to invasion by the armies of Britain, France, and Germany. Mother Nature also played a role in what happened, for the winter of 1708 was particularly severe and many of the vineyards perished. So, as well as the devastating effects of war, the Palatines were subjected to the winter of 1708-09, the harshest in 100 years.

The scene was set for a mass migration. At the invitation of Queen Anne in the spring of 1709, about 7 000 harassed Palatines sailed down the Rhine to Rotterdam. From there, about 3000 were dispatched to America, either directly or via England, under the auspices of William Penn. The remaining 4 000 were sent via England to Ireland to strengthen the protestant interest.

Although the Palatines were scattered as agricultural settlers over much of Ireland, major accumulations were found in Counties Limerick and Tipperary. As the years progressed and dissatisfactions increased, many of these folk seized opportunities to join their compatriots in Pennsylvania, or to go to newly-opened settlements in Canada.

There were many reasons for the desire of the Palatines to emigrate to the New World: oppressive taxation, religious bickering, hunger for more and better land, the advertising of the English colonies in America and the favourable attitude of the British government toward settlement in the North American colonies. Many of the Palatines believed they were going to Pennsylvania, Carolina or one of the tropical islands.

The passage down the Rhine took from 4 to 6 weeks. Tolls and fees were demanded by authorities of the territories through which they passed. Early in June, the number of Palatines entering Rotterdam reached 1 000 per week. Later that year, the British government issued a Royal proclamation in German that all arriving after October 1709 would be sent back to Germany. The British could not effectively handle the number of Palatines in London and there may have been as many as 32 000 by November 1709. They wintered over in England since there were no adequate arrangements for the transfer of the Palatines to the English colonies.

In 1710, three large groups of Palatines sailed from London. The first went to Ireland, the second to Carolina and the third to New York with the new Governor, Robert Hunter. There were 3 000 Palatines on 10 ships that sailed for NY and approximately 470 died on the voyage or shortly after their arrival.

In NY, the Palatines were expected to work for the British authorities, producing naval stores [tar and pitch] for the navy in return for their passage to NY. They were also expected to act as a buffer between the French and Natives on the northern frontier and the English colonies to the south and east.

After the defeat of Napoleon (1814-15), the Congress of Vienna gave the east-bank lands of the Rhine valley to Bavaria. These lands, together with some surrounding territories, again took the name of Palatinate in 1838.

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(Johann) Simon (child) b. 1719 d. 1737
Franconia
(Johann) Paul (child) b. 1721 d. 1775 Franconia
(Johanna) Margaretha (child) b. 1724 d. by 1773

Franconia
(Agatha) Elisabetha (child) b. 1726
(Anna) Maria Magdalena (child) b. 1773
from Franconia
Ossenecker (Ossenegger), Thomas b. 1711
d. 1736, From Salz
Pletter, Johann b. 1715 d. by 1755
Reiter (Reuter), Peter b. 1715 d. by 1755
Reiser, (Johann) Michael b. 1704 d. 1748, Salz
Anna Maria (wife) b. 1700 d. 1737, Salz
Gottlieb (child) b. 1735, From Salz
Schmidt, Johann b. 1708 d. 1767
Catharina Zehetner (wife) b. 1705, Austria
(Johann) Jacob (child) b. 1733 d. 1736, Austria
Spielbiegler, Rosina b. 1685 d. 1740
Johann (child) departed Charleston 1740
In 1741, 63 Salzburgers Protestants who had
come to Cannstatt emigrated to America. They
received a sendoff at Augsburg where Samuel
Urlesperger preached.

4th Salzburg Transport(6)
Arrival - 2 December 1741
Loyal Judith - Captain John Lemon

Bacher, Balthasar b. 1710
Anna Maria (wife) b. 1709
Bacher, Matthaus b. 1686
Christina (wife) b. 1693
Bruckl (Brickelin) b. 1719
Crell, Walbruga b. 1723 (Step daughter
Bernhard Glocker)
Eigel, Georg b. 1701
Ursula (wife) b. 1700
Anna Theresa (child) b. 1718
Lorentz Ludwig (child) b. 1730
Anna Maria (child) b. 1733
Johann Lorentz (child) b. 1735
Johann Frantz (child) b. 1737
Samuel (child) b. 1740 (died en route)
Eischberger, David b. 1717
Glaner (Klamer), Georg b. 1704
Gertraut(wife) b. 1703
Glocker, Bernhard b. 1703
Elisabetha (wife) b. 1698
Gertraut (child) b. 1732
Eva (child) b. 1734
Sebastian (child) b. 1737
Paul (child) b. 1741

Sanftleben Party(5)
Arrival - 27 June 1739
Charles - Captain Haeramond

Berenberger, Margaretha
Ruprecht Zimmerebner (Married) 1740
Egger, Margaretha
Ulich Lackner (Married) 1739
Martin Lackner (Married) 1739
Lackner, Elisabetha d. 1739 (Sister of Martin)
Sanftleben, (Anna) Elisabetha b. 1698
(Sister Georg)
Michael Schneider (Married) 1740
Sanftleben, Georg From Silesia
Ulich, Johann d. 1739
Wassermann, Elisabetha
Johann Pletter (Married) 1739

4th Palatine Transport(7)
Arrival - 22 January 1746
Judith - Captain Walter Quarmer

Ihle (Illy), Jacob
Agnes (wife)
Andreas (child) b. 1732
Wilhelm (child) b. 1735
Michael (child)
Jacob (child)
Treutlen (Frideling), Maria Clara
Johann Adam (child) b. 1733 d. 1782 *
*elected first Governor of Georgia
Walthauer (Walthour), Johann Casper 1690-1766
Johann Caspar (child) b. 1731
Georg Michael (child) b. 1732

This covers the main Salzburg Immigration.
However, others straggled in over the next
several years as well and other German and
Swiss immigrants soon moved into the area
and nearby communities.

Others

Baumann, Conrad d. 1749
Blessong, Leonhard
Buntz, Johann Georg
Burckhart, Martin
Dechtli, Johann Georg
Dellinger, Christoph
Heidt, Georg
Kaup, Jacob
Kohler, Barbara
Kugel, Johann
Kugel, Matthias
Kuhn, Balthasar Departed to S.C.
Lamprecht, Johann Georg
Anna Maria (wife)

the *Judith*. Clara Treutlen came to Georgia as an indentured servant. She and her two sons worked on a farm in Vernonburg, just south of Savannah.

Young John Adam, recognized as being intellectually gifted, was permitted to go to Ebenezer to attend school under the tutelage of Reverend John Martin Boltzius. Upon reaching adulthood, Treutlen remained at Ebenezer, where he was first a schoolteacher, then a store owner and finally a planter.

The enterprising and astute young man built a large, productive plantation; Soon he was the wealthiest man in the area that became Effingham County. In the early 1770s, Treutlen became one of the foremost leaders of the American independence movement in Georgia. When the state adopted its first constitution in 1777, Treutlen was elected governor. Tradition purports that he was brutally murdered by Tories near Orangeburg, South Carolina, at the end of the Revolutionary War.

Recent Research Findings

Treutlen's origins and his death have been a mystery for a long time. First thought to be a true Salzburger and later a Palatine, recent research by Dr. Helene Riley of Clemson University identifies Treutlen as being of Swabian ancestry. Dr. Riley located the birth record of a Hans Adam Treutlin in Kornbach, Germany, a village between Karlsruhe and Heilbronn in Württemberg (Southwest German). The date of birth is January 16, 1734. His parents were Hans Michel Treutlin, a cooper, and Clara Job. Hans Adam had an older half brother named Friedrich. An entry in the church books in Kornbach noted that Hans Michel "Left with his wife and four children in April, 1744 for Pennsylvania."

These records are in harmony with Georgia records for the Treutlen family. Dr. George Fenwick Jones, the foremost authority on the Germans of colonial Georgia, noted that "The fourth Palatine transport was recruited from a party of Germans who had departed for Pennsylvania a year earlier....". Dr. Jones reported that the ship was seized by Spanish warships and Treutlen's father was taken prisoner and never seen again. The ship returned to England and most of the group boarded a ship, the *Judith*, headed for Georgia.

The *Judith* arrived at Frederica January 22, 1746, after an unbelievable voyage – the captain, first mate and a number of sailors died at sea. Dr. Jones located a passenger list in an unpublished volume (XXXI) of Candler's *Colonial Records of Georgia*. Included in the list is a woman named Maria Clara Treutlen (the surname was misspelled Frideling), who came with two sons: Friedrich and Johann Adam. (See Jones: Detailed Reports, Vol. X, pages 158-160)

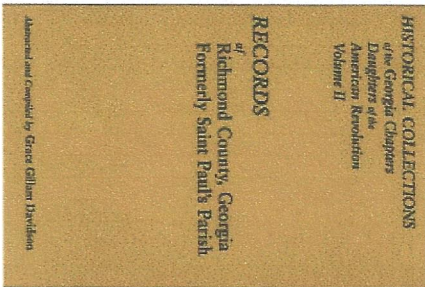
A report of Treutlen's death was supplied by the Archives of the Francke Foundations, Halle, Germany. Treutlen's death was reported in a 1790 letter written by the Reverend Johann Ernst Bergmann, Pastor of Jerusalem German Lutheran Church, Ebenezer, Georgia, who said that Treutlen "was cut to pieces 80 English miles from his plantation in South Carolina by the British." (Transcribed into modern German by Dr. Jürgen Göschl, Francke Foundations; Translated by Dr. Lothar Tresp, Athens, Georgia)

Georgia Salzburger Society

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- [German – American Day 2018](#) December 3, 2018



ILLY, Barbara, 253, 287, 274.
 289; Catherine, 280; Michael, 280, 282, 287, 274, 289.
 INGRAHAM, Ann Maria, 283; Elizabeth James, 227, 228, 229, 228, 242, 252, 251, 251, 252, 242, John, 22, 116, 211, 207, 216.
 INLOW, John, 268, 212; Priscilla, 211.
 INNES, Robert, 218.
 INNES, Andrew, 13, 14, 44, 98, 102, 122, 284, 271, 282, 200, 201, 202; James, 44; John, 42; Innes, Maria, 200; Mary, 44.

WILLIAM GORRISON—Page 19—Feb. 22, 1712, planter, To Cornwallis

HICKERSON, TIMOTHY, Sr.—Page 144—Apr. 2, 1728. To Simon Thomas Potts, 260 acres on Savannah River, orig. granted Michael Ily 1714. Test: David H. Ripen, James Bryan, Roger Bryan.
 REBE, SIMON THOMAS—of Wilkes Co.—Page 144—Sept. 10, 1781—To Daniel Johnson of Richmond Co. above tract. Test: Providence Smith, Daniel McCarty.
 RANKNEY, WILLIAM, wife Jeremiah—Page 143—Feb. 22, 1728. To John Rankney, 200 acres orig. granted on 1718. Test: Daniel Rankney, Sr., Richard Rankney, Jr.
 HICKERTSON, KARLAUDICE—Page 142—Oct. 10, 1728. To Timothy Anderson, 200 acres on Savannah River, part of orig. grant to Richard Ily, 1711. Test: Timothy Anderson, Jr., Saul Kinserson.
 RICHARDSON, ALEXANDER—Page 142—Jan. 13, 1724. To Laurence Swadlow, for 25, 200 acres on Ocraney's Creek, adj. David and John Boyd and Wm. Germany, Arthur Jenkins, Robt. Swidger. Test: John Richardson.
 REBE, DANIEL—Page 218—Apr. 23, 1718—of Province of B. C. To Nathan Harris of Province of Ga., 150 acres on Great Kiches Creek.

1785
1711
1711

INGRAM, JAMES—Page 143—of Richmond Co.—Dec. 6, 1790. To Ferdinand Ornel of Liberty Co. planter, 200 acres on Savannah River. Test: James Jones, John Ingram.

ILLY, MICHAEL, and wife Barbara—Page 286—Oct. 28, 1700 of Burke Co. To Mrs. Ann Das of Richmond Co., 200 acres on Back Creek orig. granted said Michael Ily. Test: Jonah Shwarts, Alderman Peter Thomas.

JARRATT, DEVERBRUX (DEVBRUX) and wife Elizabeth—Page 28—Jan. 17, 1717 of Burke Co. To Robt. Jones, 150 acres on Savannah River. Test: Abraham Jones, Esq. Perry.

JARRATT, DEVERBRUX and wife Elizabeth—Page 61—Jan. 17, 1717 of Burke Co. To Henry Jones 50 acres on Savannah River, part of 200 acres, orig. granted Nathaniel Wade, Jr. 1741. Test: Abraham Jones, Esq. Perry.

JONES, BEAUCHAMP—Page 281—Apr. 2, 1728 of Augusta, Atty. at law. To Wm. Dixon, gent. slave Paul, formerly the property of Levi Stock. Test: James Williams, James Moore.

KENNING, JOHN and wife Janet—Page 122—Sept. 27, 1700. To John Beall, 200 acres on Spirit Creek. Test: Wm. Lee, J. P.

KIRKON, HENRY & JOSEPH—Page 211—May 2, 1721. To Robt. Johnson, att. of Bl. Paul's Parish (for Richmond Co.) 240 acres on Middle Pt. of Buffalo Creek and James River, adj. Wm. Moore, John Barnum and Sols. Wright, witness Henry Kirkon, former by residence, and Ily and Henry Kirkon, Sr. do not sign Henry, Jr. and Joseph Kirkon. Test: James Ingram, Aldr. McGowan, R. Middleton.

LARCY, JEAN (he)—Page 24—July 25, 1720. To Sebastian Bianchi, belt of Augusta, Slave. Test: D. Hunter, J. P.

1790

278 GEORGIA D. A. R.

DEPT 100 acres orig. granted Michael Ily, 1711, conveyed by Michael Ily and wife Barbara to Humphrey Wain, Sr. 1712. Also 100 acres on both sides of Back Creek, orig. granted Nathaniel Parley, 1729, sold by Nathaniel Young and his wife Mary, 1729 to Humphrey, Wain, Sr. Test: D. Hunter, J. P.

1791
1791
1791

HICQUINBOTHAM, JOSEPH and wife Jean—Page 224—Jan. 16, 1728. To David Walker, planter, 100 acres orig. granted said HICQUINBOTHAM, 1714. Test: Henry Downum, J. P.

ILLY, MICHAEL, and wife Barbara—Page 134—Mar. 3, 1727. To Nathaniel Coche, land on Back Creek. Test: Thos. Chiswick, Peter Thomas.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL and wife Alice or Alisy—Page 60—Sept. 17, 1728. To Mel Dougherty, 1 acre in WRIGHTBOROUGH, part of a grant to Fel. Mooney, dec'd. 1719, conveyed by Mary Mooney, dec'd. of said Joseph 1724 to John Smith, by him to Matthew Miller 1725, by him to Wm. Love 1725, by Love to SAUL JOHNSON, 1726. Test: E. Hill, Esq., J. P.

DETAILS

Give acres Rae's Creek
 500 acres SAVANNAH RIVER



The Georgia Dutch from the Rhine and Danube to the Savannah 1733-1783 By George Fenwick Jones

The Sea Islands

Several Germans and Swiss received or bought land on the sea islands east and southeast of Savannah.⁶⁴ On 1 April 1748 Johann Alther, a Swiss butcher from Puryburg,⁶⁵ and the boat builder Caspar Hoffstätter (called Gaspar Offstetter), both old inhabitants of the colony and industrious men, petitioned for a small island in Augustine Creek, a river just east of Savannah and flowing past Thunderbolt and Causton's estate, Ockstead.⁶⁶ The president and his assistants granted the request provided that Hoffstätter would surrender his lot at Hampstead, which he readily did. On 15 May 1756 Josef Alther, whose father, Johann, had died the previous year, received a grant for 117 acres on an island "in the District of the Sea Islands."⁶⁷ On 19 November of the same year he bought the remaining 117 acres from Hoffstätter and his wife.⁶⁸ On 5 June 1759 fifty acres, called Point Hope, were granted to Henry Danzler, and fifty acres called Providence were granted to Michael Radick.⁶⁹ These were "on an Island between Skidaway River and Thunderbolt Bluff." This property is now known as Dutch Island.

Georg Siegfrid lived east of Augustine Creek on Whitemarsh Island in 1760, and Salomo Schad owned property on Wilmington Island, a few miles to the east of Whitemarsh.⁷⁰ At some time Schad acquired Elba Island, a piece of marsh in the Savannah River at the head of Augustine Creek. Although too salty for planting rice, this island, as we shall see, was later worth a fortune. On Skidaway and other nearby islands grants

were made out to John Gaspar Betz, John Michael Betz, Henry Danzler (Densler), Michael Illy (Ihle), Samuel Lyon, Henry Frederick Meyers, Michael Radick, Michael Reitter (Reiter), and John Michael Borman.⁷¹ Skidaway was a large island east of Wormsloe, Noble Jones's plantation on Jones Narrows a few miles east of Vernonburg.

When the second royal governor, Henry Ellis, took office in 1757, all previous grants were reconfirmed, thus producing an accurate list of almost all "Dutch" landholders at that time.⁷² Ellis soon saw the value of German settlers and wrote to the Board of Trade, which had taken over the functions of the Trustees, that "the Germans in this Province are a very Industrious People and Bolzius, who is their Minister of the Gospel, and a Man greatly esteemed among them, has informed me that his Correspondent in Wertemberg writes, that many of those People would come from thence at their own expence to Settle here, if a small support could be allowed to them, for the first year only, 'till they could raise their own Provisions."⁷³



The Germans of Colonial Georgia, 1733-1783 for

Save v

Surnames, I-J

- Igles, see Eigel
- Ihle (Illy), Agnesia, Pal, tll, w Jacob I (CR 31)
- Ihle, Andreas, 1732, Pal, tll, s Jacob I (CR 31)
- Ihle, Catharina, w Johann, 81 spon (ERB)
- Ihle, (Anna) Eva, Pal, tll, w Jacob I, 57 s Johann Jacob, 58 s Johann, 59 s Jonathan, 60 s Samuel (ERB)
- Ihle, Hanna, w Jacob II (?), 81 d Maria (ERB)
- Ihle, Jacob I, Pal, tll, sv Wm Stephens, h Agnesia, h Eva, gr 54 Black Creek, 59 Goshen, 70 Christ Church; 76 2nd Lt, 71 wit (CR 6 7 10 27 31 ECG ACW 13 ERB ECGM)
- Ihle, (Johann) Jacob II, 1738), Pal, tll, s Jacob I, 78 m Jane Border, 79 2nd Lt, 71 wit (CR 31 EC ACW 13 ERB)
- Ihle, Jane, nec Border, 78 m Jacob II (ERB)
- Ihle, Johann, 1757, Pal, s Jacob I, tll, h Catharina, 81 spon (ERB)
- Ihle, Michael, Pal, tll, s Jacob I, gr 53 Goshen, 53 sells lot, 65 Skidoway, 71, 74 St Paul (CR 7 10 31 EC ECG CCB ECGP)
- Ihle, Samuel, 1760, s Jacob I (ERB)
- Ihle, _____, w Samuel, 80 d Maria (ERB)
- Ihle, Wilhelm, 1735, Pal, tll, s Jacob I (CR 31 PR)
- (Ihler, Anna Maria, Pal wid fr Purysburg, 38 m Michael Rieser)
- Iliner, Friedrich Wilhelm, soldier in Col. Wright's battalion (ERB)
- Illy, see Ihle
- Invel. Johann. 77 pres (GCS 26)

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