

**Revolutionary Ancestors of
William Frederick Doley and Catherine (Witman) Riegle
of Saline County, Illinois**

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Part 1. Saline County, Illinois back to Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

As a child I visited the graves of great and great great grandparents when the family visited my grandparents in southern Illinois. One of those graves was that of Great grandfather William Frederick Doley in Webber Campground Cemetery east of Galatia. Dora Hilda Marguerite (VanCleve) Doley, my maternal grandmother, often told me about her family and that of her husband, Guilford Clyde Doley. It took me over 30 years after I started doing genealogy to establish ancestors through William Frederick Doley who had service in the American Revolution. The purposes of this paper are not only to provide information about the lineage back to some of those Revolutionary ancestors, but describe some the research tactics so that others can learn from my successes and failures. The paper will be divided into three parts. This part will show the lineage from William Frederick Doley and Catherine (Wittman) Riegel back to ancestors who died in Jackson County, Ohio, but born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania: Heinrich and Catherina (Mory) Wittman. The final two parts will show the lineage back to the four Revolutionary ancestors and their wives, discuss the Revolutionary service, and provide brief biographical information about them. I have generally followed the spelling in the particular records being mentioned, so there will be variation within the paper. I will usually not provide specific page references, but will identify sources.

My starting point in 1973 was undocumented information. Hilda told me that William Doley, her father-in-law, came to Saline County from Portsmouth, Ohio after his father died and was raised by an aunt and uncle. She, Clyde, and William visited William's mother and other relatives in Portsmouth, Ohio in the 1920s. They learned from the family that the name "Doley" had changed from "Dolch." Hilda said that Clyde's grandmother, Catherine "Kate" Doley (9 Jan. 1833-15 Sep. 1927), spoke with a foreign accent. Kate's maiden name was often spelled "Nagle" in Ohio but pronounced like the "Naugle." Hilda had dates of birth and death for William's parents and grandparents from tombstones in the Greenlawn Cemetery in Portsmouth. I had names of my great great grandparents for this branch of the family, but little documentation.

It was easy enough to fill in details and start collecting documentation by going to Portsmouth. I visited Lucille (Doley) Gregory, a first cousin of my grandfather, photographed tombstones, and obtained copies of vital records and deeds. I thought I would never be able to prove that the name changed from "Dolch" to "Doley," but the evidence was there. Great great grandfather George Doley bought land under the name "Dolch" and sold it under the name "Dolah" and "Dolay" to his father-in-law [Scioto Deed F, 314 & Deed 4, 611]. 1900 census records of children of George established that he was an immigrant from Germany. The Revolutionary

ancestors would be found through his widow, Sarah Catherine “Kate” (Nagel) Doley. Both her death certificate and the death certificate of William Frederick Doley gave her maiden name: Whitman. Only in land records have I ever found or heard her first name. Probate records for the estate of John D. Nagle identified Catherine and her brother, Henry, as the sole heirs and the tombstone of John and Mary Nagle gave their dates of birth and death.

Census records showed that Kate and her parents were born in Pennsylvania, but the location in Pennsylvania was a stone wall. The breakthrough came when I another made a trip to Portsmouth to photograph the tombstones with my new digital camera, record the GPS coordinates of graves, and see what else I could find with more of experience in. A 1909 newspaper clipping in the Nagel File at the Portsmouth Public Library about the 52nd wedding anniversary of Henry Nagel, Kate’s brother, provided the long-sought breakthrough to Pennsylvania. The story included a single crucial sentence: “The Nagel family came to Lehigh county from Holland in the days of William Penn.” In fact, the family would prove to be Deutsch (German) rather than Dutch and they actually lived in both present-day Lehigh and Northampton counties. This breakthrough led to numerous research trips to Northampton Co. and Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania over the next several years.

I soon began to appreciate some pitfalls especially inherent in research on German ancestors. The first was the transformation of foreign names. I had already encountered “Dolch” to “Dolah,” “Dolay,” and even “Dortch” before it settled to “Doley.” William Doley’s Saline County death certificate gives his mother’s name as “Naugle.” In Ohio records it was “Nagle” and sometimes “Nagel.” I had assumed that the pronunciation changed was well. I was set straight about that on my first trip to Northampton County. The pronunciation of the first syllable of “Nagel” is a soft “o” rather than a hard “a.” I learned the spelling change to “Naugle” both helped preserve the pronunciation and prevent good German stock from being mistaken for Irish Nagles. I had also found significant changes in some of my Virginia families, with “Faure” becoming “Ford” and “Bücher” becoming “Booker” by way of “Poker” and then “Boucher.”

A second pitfall was not appreciating the German conventions for given names in that era. The Pennsylvania Germans typically had two given names, with the first name a religious name and the second the rufname or name by which the person would be called. In a family all children of a given gender might even have the same religious name. On a militia list, for example, a rufname would be used; for a baptism record often both the first and middle name would usually be used. This causes a great deal of confusion when searching by name in on-line lineages because many of the postings were made without knowledge of the naming convention. It also is a source of confusion because the convention was starting to break down and the English norm of a person being called by his first name followed. Even when a person followed the German name convention, officials creating records or craftsmen carving tombstones would sometimes reverse the religious name and the rufname.

John Daniel Nagel was typically referred to as John in Ohio, but Daniel in Pennsylvania. A necessary step in establishing that John D. (inscribed on his tombstone) was the same person as

Daniel in his father's will and the church record of his marriage. Matching a date of birth from the tombstone with a baptism record, finding given name transformations in deeds, and other techniques are required to determine identity. In the case of John D. Nagel, an announcement of his death was carried in the Allentown (Pennsylvania) Friedens-Bote on 21 December 1870 matching the Ohio information, but using his rufname:

Nagel. – Am 25, November, in Portsmouth, Ohio, Daniel Nagel, früher von Lecha County, Pa., im 62^{ten} lebensjahre.

Translated the announcement says,

Nagel. – On 25 November, in Portsmouth, Ohio, Daniel Nagel, over from Lehigh County, Pa., in the 62nd year of life.

The published date of death matches the date of death for John D. Nagle on the tombstone for him and his wife in the Greenlawn Cemetery in Portsmouth, and the precise age on the tombstone shows he was indeed in his 62nd year. John D. Nagle of Portsmouth was indeed Daniel Nagel of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Well over a century after their ancestors arrived in Pennsylvania, the families were still reading locally published German language newspapers. No wonder Kate Doley, born 9 January 1833, spoke with an accent.

Before I even returned home I went to a library and learned that numerous Nagels from Northampton County had Revolutionary service. The Nagel branch would prove much harder than the "Whitman" branch. It is on the latter branch that I found Revolutionary ancestors for a second southern Illinois family, the family of Catherine Riegel of Saline County.

Catherine Doley's Portsmouth death certificate gives the maiden name of her mother as "Whitman." I spent fruitless hours trying to find Whitmans and Nagels in the same Pennsylvania counties before discovering that I needed to look in the Lehigh Valley. Once I knew where to look in Pennsylvania I discovered that another surname transformation had blocked my path.

Early records of birth, death, and marriages in the Lehigh Valley are found in church records. Daniel Nagel and Maria Wittman were married on 13 November 1831 at St. John's Lutheran Church in Easton. Records of the Christ Union Lower Saucon Church show that Anna Maria Wittman was born to Henry and Catherine Wittman on 19 August and baptized on 18 October 1812. Records of the Friedens Union Church (now in Lehigh County) state that Heinrich Witman married Catherina More on 28 December 1808. Catherina was confirmed at that church 23-24 July 1803, with Gotthard Mory named as her father.

Records of the Reformed Congregation of the Upper Milford Union Church reveal the dates of birth, christening, and christening of Heinrich. He was born on 20 September 1788 and was christened on 19 Oct 1788. His parents were Phillip and Elizabetha Weidman.

What became of Heinrich and Catherine? The answer was found in Northampton County, but pointed back to Ohio. The Allentown Friedens-Bote published the following death notice on 25 Feb. 1874:

Gestorben.

...

Wittman--Am 9ten Januar, in Jackson Co, Ohio, am wilden Feuer und Alterschwacheh, Heinrich Wittman, im Alter von 85 Jahren, 3 Monaten und 20 Tagen. Der Berstobene was a Tochtermann des weiland verstorbenen Gotthard Mory in Obersaucon, und zog ver 35 Jahren von Hecktown, Northampton County, nach Ohio.

Translated, the notice says:

Dead.

...

Wittman--On the 9th of January, in Jackson Co., Ohio, of a severe fever and old age, Henry Witman, at the age of 85 years, 3 months, and 20 days. The deceased was a son-in-law of the long-deceased Gotthard Mory of Upper Saucon, and left 35 years ago from Hecktown, Northampton County, to Ohio.

Heinrich and Catherine are buried in the Salem Cemetery. Catherine died on 18 March 1844. Heinrich died intestate on 9 January 1874 in Jackson County. The estate was divided into seven equal shares. Henry Nagle and Catherine Doley jointly held their mother's share, as Anna Maria "Mary" (Wittman) Nagel was deceased. On 2 January 1881 they sold their undivided interest in 76 ³/₁₀th acres of land due to them as heirs of Henry Witman, decd.

Upon examining deeds of other heirs selling their share of the land the fact that a couple residing in Saline County, Illinois sold their share on 30 November 1870 jumped out: Solomon and Catherine Riegel. It was not an aunt and uncle who raised William Doley after his father died, but a great aunt and great uncle. William was living with them in Saline County, Illinois at the time of both the 1870 census (p. 425 left) and the 1880 census (p. 72 right). Jackson County marriage records show that Solomon Riegel married Catherine Witman on 11 November 1852. Solomon (18 May 1827-21 May 1908) and Catherine (27 December 1882, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 20 days) are buried in the Webber Campground cemetery east of Galatia, the same cemetery in which William Frederick Doley is buried.

At this point it was clear that German was going to be important. If you find yourself in this situation, do a Google search on German Handwriting Genealogy, pick and print a chart showing the letters both in handwriting and in print, and take a copy with you when doing research. As a rule of thumb it was easier to transcribe a printed book or newspaper than a tombstone, and easier to transcribe a tombstone than a handwritten document. The old Pennsylvania German tombstones often had a surprising amount of information—number of children, date of marriage, maiden name, even name of a parent. Fortunately many church records have been translated or abstracted by authors skilled in deciphering old German handwriting. The works of Professor William J. Hincke are outstanding, and he provides important insights into the lives of Pennsylvania Germans and their religions. If you learned German in school, be prepared that the vernacular style is not the same as that of Goethe.

Part 2. Northampton County Ancestors of Heinrich Wittman

Part 1 of this paper traced the lineage of William Frederick Doley and Catherine (Wittman) Riegel to ancestors who were born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. In addition to providing a roadmap to documenting the lineage, some of the challenges of the research were discussed. In this section the lineage of Heinrich Wittman will be tracked back to two men who provided support for the American Revolution and their wives. To establish places of birth it will be necessary in some cases to go beyond the Revolutionary generation.

We know from Part I Heinrich Wittman's baptism record named Philip and Elizabetha Wittman as his parents. Philip was buried at Friedens Church in Upper Saucon Twp., although no tombstone can be found. Church burial records show that he died 4 April 1796, aged 45 years less four weeks. That places his date of birth on 2 May 1751. He lived in Upper Milford Twp. as early as 1780, when he appears on a German language tax list for that township as "Wittman, Pillib" with no land. His father-in-law, Christian Metzger, is on the same. Philip's eldest child, John, was born on 17 July 1775 [Milligan, *Christian Metzger*, p. 81]. The second eldest, Magdalena, was born 24 September 1776. She was baptized at St. Peter's Church at Barren Hills in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. Other Wittmans are not found on early tax lists of Upper Milford Twp., although a Conrad and Jacob Witmeyer and Jacob Wittmer are listed with different spellings that are sometimes close to Wittman on lists in the mid-1770s. Some postings family trees at ancestry.com have claimed that Philip was the son of Henry Wittman. The will of a Henry Weidman of Mt. Bethel Twp. was proved in 1793 (Will Bk. 2, p. 217). He left a wife, Anna Mary, a son Philip, and other children. This Philip appears consistently with Henry on Mt. Bethel tax lists at the same time another Philip Witman is listed in Upper Milford Twp. Philip of Mt. Bethel is also listed on the 1800 census, four years after Philip Wittman of Upper Milford and later Upper Saucon was dead.

The Northampton County Archives has preserved tax lists that are not found in the Pennsylvania State Archives. The Upper Milford Twp. lists show that Philip Wittman was not well off financially during the Revolution. The 1780 list, the first on which Philip is found, shows he had no land. In 1781 he was taxed 3 shillings, the lowest of anyone on the page. In 1782 he had no land, one horse, one cow. In 1783 he owned 28 acres of land, had one cow, and owned an oil mill. In 1790 a list in the state archives shows that he was assessed a tax of 9 pence, tied with many other men for the lowest tax in the township. Phillip Wittman was a mason and that he was living in Upper Milford township, according to his probate file.

The Militia Act of 1777 mandated that men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 18 and 53 be enrolled in the militia. Each county was organized into eight battalions, each battalion into 8 companies, and each company into 8 classes. There are two types of militia rolls. Permanent Billet Rolls were did not signify active duty, but were the basis for drilling men and drafting men

for active duty. Companies were usually organized from the same neighborhood. The township or townships which provided a company can be determined by comparing the permanent billet roll to tax lists. This is especially important when more than one man of the same name resided in the county. Men elected officers for a term of three years and lots were drawn to determine the numbers of the battalions and companies. After three years, new officers were elected and lots were again drawn to determine numbers of companies and battalions. The second type of roll was an Active Duty Roll. Calls for tours of active duty were made by class number and if necessary more than one class could be called into service at the same time. When the class of a particular number was called for active duty, the captain of the company of the same number was called to duty. Subaltern officers would be called from companies of other numbers rather than from the captain's company. Only about $\frac{7}{8}$ ^{ths} of the men and none of the lieutenants and ensigns commanded by a captain would be men that he had drilled in his permanent company, assuming no substitutes. This method had the advantage of not stripping a neighborhood of all able-bodied men at the time of a draft. When a tour of active duty ended, the officers and men returned to their permanent billet company.

County Lieutenant Samuel Brea certified the selection of officers and drawing of lots in May 1780 for numerical rank of units in the County militia. He reported that Peter Kooken was captain of the 5th Company and Philip Witman the ensign [*Pennsylvania Archives (PA)*, Ser. III, Vol. 8, 564-567]. Philip was listed as an ensign on a Permanent Billet Roll of the 1st Battn. (Lt. Col. Balliet), 5th Company (Capt. Peter Kooken) for 1 Nov. 1781-1 Jan. 1782 [p. 55]. Frederick Metzger, a brother-in-law of Philip, was in the 4th class of that company. Philip is also listed on two Active Duty Rolls, both for service as an ensign.

The first tour of active duty is documented in a roll, "List of members of Upper Milford township, Northampton County Militia, Eighth class of Col. Balliot's Battalion, 22nd July, 1781" [*Pennsylvania Archives (PA)*, Ser. III, Vol. 8, 590-592]. Philip is listed as a substitute for Capt. Kooken. Why Kooken needed a substitute is unclear, as he commanded the 5th company and Reitz the 8th. A check of names confirms that the privates were from the 8th class of each company in the 1st Battn. A Frederick Miller was also on this roll. Sometimes information about particular tours of duty can be obtained from pension applications of men who served in the units. Unfortunately, men often erred about the year of particular tours of duty, making it difficult to determine whether two records were really for the same service. Frederick Miller (W-3576) testified that he served from Macungie Twp. for about two months under Capt. Henry Reitz from April to June or July of 1779, but provided no information about where he was stationed. This may have been the 1781 tour of duty in which Philip served.

The second tour of active duty is documented in a roll, "A Muster Roll of Daniel Good, Capt. Company 3d Class. 1st Battalion, Northampton County Militia, Called Out to Perform a Tour of Duty on the Frontiers and to Redawoes or Meat at Capt Jacob Hellore Torsday the 13th of June 1782. Commanded by Lt. Col. Philip Beam." Philip is listed as a substitute for Ens. Michel Deer, who was in the 2nd Company on the Permanent Billet Roll. A John Wirtz is also listed. John Wirtz (S-22590) testified that a few days after serving a two-month tour in 1780 or 1781 at

Chestnut Hill (then in Northampton County) he volunteered to serve under Capt. Good. The new tour was also at Chestnut Hill.

A long under-appreciated service for the Revolution was the payment of taxes levied to support the Revolution. SAR, DAR, and C.A.R. now recognize the importance of this service. Philip Witman is on Upper Milford lists of the 1781 Supply Tax and the 1781 Additional Supply Tax, both records in the Pennsylvania State Archives, and the county property list for the 1781 Supply. He is on two lists 1782 Supply Tax lists in the Northampton County Archives.

Elizabetha Metzger, Philip's wife, was christened on 29 Aug 1756 at St. Michael's Lutheran Church at Germantown in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Her parents were identified as Christian and Anna Catherina Metzger. In his will Christian Metzger made a bequest "To my eldest daughter Elizabetha who was given in marriage to Philip Witman, now however, who is a widow, a seventh part [from a translated copy of the will in the Christian Metzger Probate File, Northampton Co.]. Elizabetha does not appear as the head of a household on census records, but was a regular communicant at the Friedensville Union Church in Upper Saucon Twp. She is found on records there as late as 19 October 1833.

Christian Metzger, father of Elizabetha (Metzger) Wittman, was baptized on 2 October 1727 at the Established Church in Lorch in Württemberg. He was the son of Johann Justinus Metzger, a burgher and baker in Lorch, and his wife, Anna Barbara. Ella Metzger Milligan in her book *Christian Metzger, Founder of an American Family* traced he family back to the 16th century and provided considerably more detail about Christian than can be given here. (One must take care to distinguish Milligan's reporting of research from clearly labelled dramatic "episodes.")

Records of passenger arrivals can be found in the Pennsylvania State Archives and were published in Ralph Strassburger's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* in the 1930's. Pennsylvania was concerned about the influx of foreigners and created records that never existed in some other colonies. Passenger lists were submitted by the ship captains and incomplete. Other lists were of men taking two oaths required of foreigners arriving in Pennsylvania to settle and are far more complete. Sometimes there was a list for each oath. In other cases there was one list for those taking both oaths. One of the oaths swore allegiance to the King of England. The was an oath of abjuration. The men swore or declared "...that no Prince or Person whatsoever, hath any Right or Title to the Crown of Great Britain, but his said Majesty King George the Second of Great Britain and his lawfull Issue and We deny all obedience to the Pope in Rome and declare ourselves to be true and affectionate Protestants [sworn in Philadelphia by passengers of the ship Loyal Judith on 25 November 1740].

Christian arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Rawley" from Rotterdam by way of Plymouth and on 23 October 1752 "...took the usual Qualifications to the Government [Strassburger, p. 499]." St. Michaels Lutheran Church in Germantown recorded that on 18 July 1756 Christian Metzger of Whitemarsh, born at Lorch in Württemberg, married Anna Catherina Hausser of Whitemarsh. This information is from a letter of the pastor of St. Michael's to Ella Milligan on 23 October

1935 [copy of the letter in Milligan, p. 29]. Soon thereafter Christian and Catherina moved to Northampton County, where at Zion Lutheran Church in Upper Milford Twp. their daughter Anna Catherine was baptized on 30 August 1757. The 1772 tax list of Upper Milford shows that he owned 25 acres of cultivated land, but was assessed for more than some of his neighbors who had larger land holdings. In 1781 he was assessed for 12.5 acres and an oil mill. Milligan reported that Christian was building a mill in 1782 but he borrowed and he lost ownership, even though he and his heirs operated the mill until the death of his widow in 1812. In 1790 his tax assessment was in the top half of those on the same page of the tax book, but well below the most affluent.

Christian Metzger's service to the American Revolution is what one would expect of a man well above prime age for military service. Pennsylvania required that that white male inhabitants above 18 take an oath that renouncing allegiance King George, swearing allegiance to Pennsylvania as an independent state, swearing to do nothing prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence of Pennsylvania and to make known to a justice of the peace any treasonous or traitorous conspiracies against the United States [*The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, Vol. 9, State Printer of Pennsylvania (1903), pp. 110-114]. The statute explained that allegiance and protection were reciprocal, providing a justification for those like Christian who had sworn an oath to the King. This was not new. The Declaration of Independence had said that the Crown had withdrawn its protection of Americans and was no longer entitled to allegiance. Those who did not take the oath were not permitted to hold office, sue for debts, sell or transfer land, and were to be disarmed. (Penalties for not taking the oath did become less severe over time.) Christian Metzger took the oath of allegiance. Like his son-in-law Philip Wittman, Christian is also on the Upper Milford lists of the 1781 Supply Tax and the 1781 Additional Supply Tax in the Pennsylvania State Archives, and the county property list for the 1781 Supply Tax and two lists 1782 Supply Tax lists in the Northampton County Archives.

Christian Metzger of Upper Milford Township signed his will on 25 December 1802 and a codicil on 18 June 1803. The will was proved on 18 October 1803 [Northampton Will Bk. 4, pp. 148-149]. No tombstone has been found.

Anna Catherina (Hasser) Metzger was living in Whitemarsh at the time of her marriage. The marriage record, translated by the pastor of St. Michael's in 1935, stated that she was born in the Palatinate [Milligan, p. 29]. The Rev. Hemsath went on to say, "I am unable to decipher the name of the town in the Pfalz where she was born." Milligan states elsewhere, "It is recorded in the "Seelrgister" that ...Anna Catherina [was born] in the Pfalz, (Alsace)" [Milligan, p. 58]. "Pfalz" translates to "Palatinate" in English, not "Alsace," and the source of Pfaltz as her birthplace almost certainly came from Catherina or her family. There appears to be no evidence placing Catherina's birth in Alsace. Had she been born in Alsace she almost certainly spoke a German dialect rather than French, which is now the primary language. Anna Catherina Hausser died before 20 April 1812. On that date account filed in Christian's estate papers refer to "...the death of Catherine Metzger, the widow and relict of [illeg.] Christian Metzger, decd..." in a 20 April 1812 inventory of Christian's estate. No tombstone has been found.

Part 3. Northampton County Ancestors of Catherina Mory

Part 1 of this paper traced the lineage of William Frederick Doley and Catherina (Wittman) Riegel to ancestors who were born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Part 2 traced the lineage of Heinrich Wittman to two men who supported the American Revolution and their wives. Let us now turn to the parents and grandparents of Catherine Mory, wife of Heinrich Wittman.

Heinrich Wittman's death notice in the Allentown Friedens-Bote identified Heinrich as the son-in-law of Gotthard Mory of Upper Saucon Twp., providing both a family and geographic link leading to Northampton County and an earlier generation. Gotthard Mory becomes the third Revolutionary ancestor of William Frederick Doley and Catherine (Wittman) Riegel.

Gotthard Mory's tombstone in St. Paul's (the Blue) Church in Lehigh County give his date of birth as 20 March 1752. Although direct evidence is lacking, there is strong indirect evidence that Gotthard was born the Upper Saucon Twp. of Northampton County, which was established from Bucks County just nine days before Gotthard's birth. On 19 June 1764 Mary Catherine Mory, widow of William Mory, petitioned the Orphan's Court of Northampton County to appoint guardians for her four minor children, including Gotthard. In 1759 Wilhelm and his brother Jacob, both up Upper Saucon Twp., partitioned land bequeathed to them by their father, Wilhelm [Northampton Deed Bk. A1, pp. 203-206]. The deed mentioned the acquisition of several of tracts of land by the elder Wilhelm Mory to the 1740's. Records of the St. Paul's (the Blue) Church in Upper Saucon Twp. show that George Wilhelm Morri (grandfather of Gotthard) married Maria Barbara, widow Stieber, on 22 January 1751. The close association of the family with Upper Saucon Twp. from the 1740's to the time of Gotthard's burial in 1843 is strong evidence that he was born there.

Gotthard petitioned the Orphans Court on 23 March 1774 to value and partition William's plantation and two tracts of land in Upper Saucon Twp., Northampton County. The High Sheriff reported on 22 June 1774 that the land was valued at £775-0-0 and deducted £11-0-0 for fees. The Court ordered that the land be awarded the eldest son, Gotthard. The widow was entitled to the interest on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining £764-0-0 and the balance was to be divided into 5 shares, with Gotthard receiving two shares and each of the other three heirs receiving one share. Gotthard had one year to pay the other heirs for their shares. No sales are recorded for Gotthard in Northampton County prior to 1783. He was evidently successful in raising the money to pay his siblings for their shares.

Gotthard Mory served in the militia during the Revolution, but there is no record that he performed active duty. He did not apply for a pension. He was in the 7th class of Capt. John Stahl's Company (5th) of the 4th Battalion of the Northampton County Militia [PA Ser. V Vol. 8, p. 360], identified by the Pennsylvania Archives as the 1780-1783 time frame [Pennsylvania Archives Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File Indexes]. He took the Oath of

Allegiance to Pennsylvania on 31 May 1778. Gotthard testified on behalf of Barbara, widow of Yost Erdman (R-3363), on 3 April 1740. He stated under oath "...that in the year seventeen hundred and eighty, two horses of his were pressed into the service of the United States then at war with Great Britain—that Yost Erdman drove his horses in that army, pressed as aforesaid, and acted, then in the service of the United States as a team driver..." Mory also testified as to the marriage and death of Yost Erdman. (The application was rejected for lack of 6 months service and service about which Mory testified was questioned as to whether it was military or civilian.) Gotthard Mory is on lists for several Upper Saucon Twp. taxes that supported the Revolution: the 1781 Supply Tax and Additional Supply Tax (both in the Pennsylvania State Archives), and the 1782 Supply Tax and a 1783 tax authorized in 1780 to retire bills of credit (both in the Northampton County Archives). His assessment for 1783 was in the highest 20% for Upper Saucon Twp. He was comfortable financially at age 31.

Before the Revolution ended, on 10 January 1780 Gotthard Mory married Maria Magdalena Haarlacher. The source for this date was Christian F. Hellener (1797-1893), a son-in-law of Gotthard Mory. The date is in a very artistic manuscript, *Stambauch des Oefehlechs Mory*, prepared by a son-in-law of Gotthard Mory in 1879 and now in the Bethlehem Public Library. Hellener wrote that information was in part from what Georg Wilhelm Mory (the immigrant ancestor) had written in his copy of Arndt's *True Christianity*. From baptism records it appears that Gotthard and Magdelana started attending the Friedens Church after it was built in 1793 instead the Blue Church (St. Paul's). Gotthard signed his will on 26 January 1835, eight years before he died. His daughter Catherine received a bequest, but like most of the other daughters the will did not state her married name. Gotthard's tombstone says the he died on 26 May 1843. His will was proved 9 June 1843. In addition to land, he left personal property worth approximately \$10,000, a significant amount in 1843. His life was comfortable financially.

Anna Magdalena Horlacher was born on 14 October 1759 and baptized three days later, according to the records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Whitehall Twp., Northampton County. (This became the Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, a Union Church serving two congregations that was common among Pennsylvania Germans). The date of birth on her tombstone is 17 September 1759, about a month earlier than the church record. Her parents were named as Daniel and Margaretha Horlacher and sponsors as Heinrich and Eva Magdalena Brunner (her grandfather and step-grandmother). Magdalena died on 26 November 1827 and is buried at St. Paul's (the Blue) Church in Lehigh County next to Gotthard. *The Unabhingige Republicaner* published a notice of her death on 29 November 1827, identifying her as Maria Magdalena, born Harlacher and wife of Gotthard. The day is given as the 21st rather than the 26th.

Daniel Horlacher was the father of Magdalena (Horlacher) Mory. He was born on 4 August 1835 and died on 24 September 1804 according to his tombstone at the St. Paul's (the Blue) Church in Upper Saucon Twp. The name is spelled "Harlacher" on the stone. The year of Daniel's birth indicates he was born in Pennsylvania, almost certainly Bucks County. Bucks was one of only four Pennsylvania counties and the time. Northampton formed from it in 1752.

Daniel was the son of Michael and Veronica Horlacher. Michael arrived in Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Merchant on 10 September 1731. His name appears on the captain's list of male passengers over 16 from Palatine as Hans Michael Horloger. Frenech Hologer is on the list of women over 16, and Maria Horloger on the list of children under 16. Hans Michael is on the lists of those swore allegiance to the King of England and took the oath of abjuration on September 11th, with spelling of "Horlacher" for his surname. Clear evidence that Michael was the father of Daniel is in Pennsylvania Survey Bk. C-88, p. 39: "A draught of a tract of land in Whitehall township of the county of Northampton and Province of Pennsylvania, then intended for his son Daniel, on the 6th August year 1774." This was to correct an error in a survey made during Michael's lifetime. (Michael died in Philadelphia County and should not be confused with a descendent of the same name who died in Northampton.) Michael and Veronica were in Philadelphia County when their son John was baptized at St. Peter's Church on 30 July 1736, the earliest year records of that church are extant.

Daniel Horlacher was a landowner in Northampton County as early as 1766. Living in Whitehall Twp. of Northampton County, he purchased 154 acres and 80 perches of land in Whitehall Twp. from Michael Horlacher (his father) of Upper Milford Twp. in Bucks County for £275.

Daniel Horlacher served as a Commissary for the Northampton County Militia during the Revolution. The accounts of John Weitzel, who served as the County Lieutenant of Northampton during part of the Revolution, and his sub-lieutenants provide some details of his activity [PA, Ser. 3, Vol 6, pp. 721, 724, 729, 731, 732]. As Commissary of Issues he was paid £68-12-2 on 16 December 1777 for flour 2 ½ bushels of salt and £300 on account on 23 March 1778. On 11 June 1779 he was paid £202 for the purchase of provisions. An additional payment was made on 7 May 1784. Ledger C, Grand Account, Account CLXXIV records that Daniel was paid £29-6-4 for the purchase of provisions for militia in actual service in November 1777. The provisions included 10,580 lbs. of beef, 2,404 lbs. of flour, 60 lbs. of candles, 1 peck of salt, and 41 cords of wood. He also was credited with 25 days of his own time purchasing cattle, 25 days of his own time issuing provisions, and 10 days for each of two butchers to prepare the beef. Just how long Daniel Horlacher served as a commissary is unknown. Records are incomplete and copies such records in *Pennsylvania Archives* are limited.

Daniel Horlacher also had Revolutionary service similar to the three ancestors discussed above. He appears on permanent billet rolls of the Northampton County Militia. He first appears on an undated roll of the 1st Battalion (Col. George Hubner), 5th Company (Capt. John Roberts), 4th Class [PA Ser. V, Vol. 8, pp. 80-93]. Under the 1777 Militia Act officers would have been chosen and ranks determined by lot in 1777, 1780, and 1783. Neither Daniel Horlacher nor these officers appear on the rolls of the 1st Battalion for 1781 and 1783. The names of the field officers and the captains of all eight companies from the billet roll match those on a return of the officers of the 1st Battalion dated 18 June 1777 [PA Ser. V, Vol. 8, pp. 28-30]. There are differences in some of the subaltern officers of three of the eight companies, although not the 5th company. It is safe to say the billet roll in question was between 1777 and 1780. Daniel appears on a second undated permanent billet roll. This was for the 4th Battalion (Lt. Col. Philip Boehm),

5th Company (Capt. John Stahl), 4th Class [PA Ser. V, Vol. 8, pp. 28-30]. There are dated rolls for two companies of the fourth commanded by captains who also commanded the same companies on the undated roll: the 3rd (Capt. George Shriver) and the 7th Company (Capt. Felix Good) [PA Ser. V, Vol. 8, pp. 334-336, 337-338]. These rolls are dated 22 and 29 April 1782 respectively. There are substantial matches between these rolls and the companies of the undated roll. The undated roll can be safely said to fall in the 1780 to 1782 time-period. There is no evidence that Daniel Horlacher served on active duty. Daniel Horlacher took the Oath of Allegiance on 21 April 1778. He also appears on lists of Upper Saucon Twp. taxes that supported the Revolution: the 1781 Supply Tax and 1781 Additional Supply Tax (both lists in the Pennsylvania State Archives), as well as the 1782 Supply Tax and a 1783 tax authorized in 1780 to retire bills of credit (both in the Northampton County Archives). Like his son-in-law Gotthard Mory, Daniel's assessment in 1783 in the top 20% of Upper Saucon Township.

Margaretha Horlacher, wife of Daniel, was born on 4 January 1741 and died on 2 April 1806 according to her tombstone. She is buried next to Daniel at St. Paul's (the Blue) Church. Like a some of Pennsylvania German tombstones, the number of children is carved on the stone: 14. She was named as the daughter of Heinrich Brunner and wife of Daniel Horlacher in the will of Heinrich Brunner [Northampton Will. 1, pp. 62-65]. Heinrich, of Upper Saucon Twp., signed his will on 3 January 1770 and it was proved the following month. She inherited £75.

This brings us to the end of tracing the ancestry of William Frederick Doley and Catherine (Wittman) Riegel to four men who supported the American Revolution and their wives. It took over 30 years from when I started doing genealogy in 1973 to discover the first of these four men. I learned much about genealogy and the American revolution in the endeavor, some of it the hard way from my mistakes. Pennsylvania Germans were usually known by their middle names and the first name was usually a religious name that could also be the first name of their siblings. This continues to plague those of us using websites where searches are done by first name. The breakdown of the naming convention in a family can make it necessary to prove that records with two different names were about the same person, as in the case of John Nagle of Ohio and Daniel Nagel of Pennsylvania. Finding that an ancestor belonged to many different units can be bewildering until one learns that the militia reorganized every three years, that drafts created companies drawn for eight different companies in a battalion, and substitutes were common. Discovering the correct militia service sometime requires comparing rosters to records like tax lists to distinguish neighborhoods and men of the same name. Revolutionary service goes beyond military service. The Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution recognize civil service and "patriotic service" also. Activities such as taking an oath of allegiance, providing supplies or services like providing a team or horses, and paying a tax that supported the Revolution were all contributions supporting the Revolution. Men above prime military age and women can be found to have performed such services. For me personally, discovering who raised my great grandfather after his father died was special. I had to trace my family back to 18th century Pennsylvania to discover it was Catherine and Solomon Riegel, a couple buried in the same cemetery near Galatia, Illinois as my great grandfather.