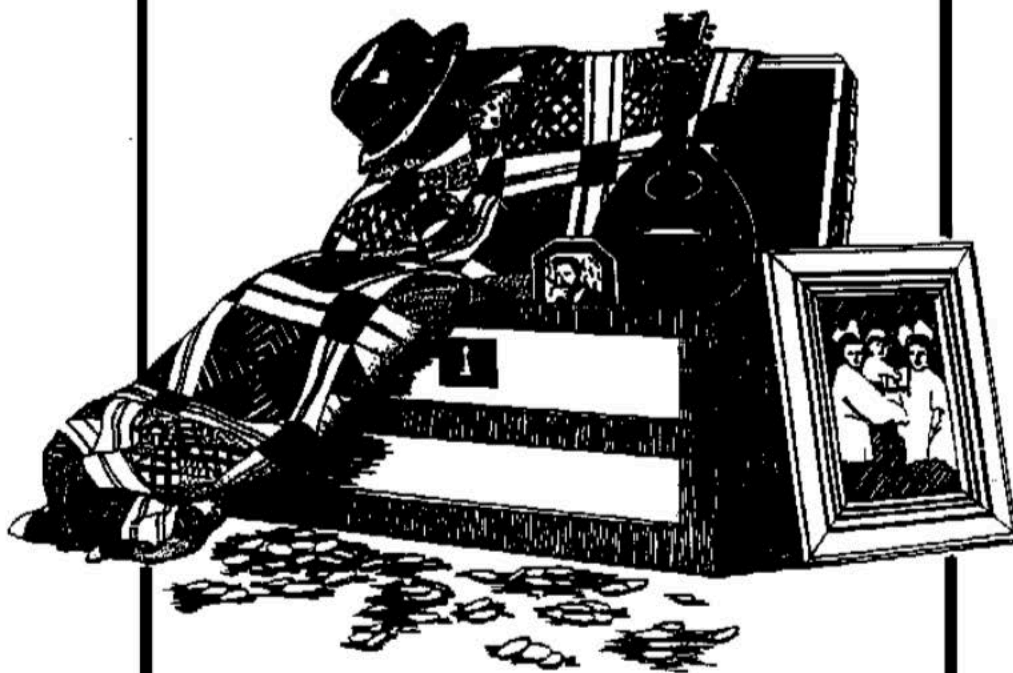


Buried Treasures



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Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.
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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. (formerly known as the Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society) was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives through education and publications.

Meetings - Regular monthly meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, September through May at the LDS Meeting House, located at 45 E Par St, Orlando, FL 32804. The Daytime Group meets monthly from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. on the third Monday afternoon of each month at the Seminole County Library at 215 North Oxford Road, Casselberry, Florida 32707. There are also Special Interest Groups for German, Irish and Italian Research, Family Tree Maker, RootsMagic and DNA. Check the CFGS website <www.cfigs.org> for times and locations. The Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month except December at 6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Center. The President designates exceptions to the date and place for meetings. All meetings are open to the public. Visitors are welcome and members are encouraged to bring guests.

Buried Treasures, a quarterly publication, features articles, book reviews, Bible records, old letters, wills, etc. submitted by members. Gina Simmons Herbert designed the cover for Buried Treasures in 1989.

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year features Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc. Note: Beginning in Aug/Sept 2010, the newsletter has been delivered electronically to those who have an email address.

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Publications of the Central Florida Genealogical Society Unless otherwise noted, books are soft
 BURIED TREASURES, WINTER 2020

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To order any of these publications, send check or money order to the Society address: CFGS, PO Box 533958, Orlando, FL 32853-3958. Please add \$3.50 per book for shipping plus applicable taxes.



Buried Treasures

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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. offers several meetings each month. Our night meetings are held September through May on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

We have six Special Interest Groups that all meet monthly: Irish Research; German Research, Italian Research, Family Tree Maker, RootsMagic and DNA.

The Board meets every month except December on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m.

The above meetings are all held at the Meetinghouse of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 45 E. Par Street, Orlando, FL 32804.

The Daytime Group meets monthly from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. on the third Monday of the month at the Seminole County Library at 215 North Oxford Road, Casselberry, Florida 32707.

All meetings are open to the public.

Always check the CFGS website calendar <www/cfigs.org> for current dates and times.

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Prez Says,

My 10th great-grandfather General Joseph Bridger has been credited with the building of the “Old Brick Church” in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The church was renamed Historic St. Luke’s Church and Museum¹ last year. It is a 43-acre National Historic Landmark and national shrine.

St. Luke’s, Virginia’s oldest brick church, now serves the public as a living, breathing symbol of religious freedom with a storied past. While the exact date the church was built has been debated, it is known that Joseph Bridger oversaw the finishing of the building in the 1680s. To honor Joseph, the members of the church exhumed his body from his property and reinterred him in the chancel of the church, where a ledger stone reads:

"Sacred to ye memory of the Honble Joseph Bridger Esq. Councilr of State of Virginia to King Charles ye 2nd. Dying April 15, A.D. 1686. Aged 58 years; Mournfully left His wife, 3 sons & 4 daughters."

I am proud to announce that the Bridger Family Association (BFA) Legacy Fund at Historic St. Luke’s Restoration (HSLR) came into existence this year with the signing of the Endowment Agreement for a Permanently Restricted Fund exactly 334 years after Joseph Bridger’s passing.

When the BFA reaches the \$500,000 level in the fund, it will announce in local and regional newspapers that the BFA has established a Legacy Fund at HSLR and that it plans to take it to at least \$1 million. HSLR will now be asking other families who have ties to HSLR to contact the Legacy Fund regarding establishing a legacy fund for their family in support of Virginia’s Oldest Church.

At the \$750,000 level, HSLR will announce plans to honor the BFA by naming a future research facility to be located on HSLR’s campus, to be named **The Bridger Family Association Genealogy & Research Center**, where all of the BFA’s genealogical research work will be housed, along with HSLR’s library and archives. Other families who contribute to the fund also might be able to locate their family’s existing genealogical research work at the Center.

I am so proud of the legacy of my Bridger ancestors and cousins, who will preserve the legacy of our ancestor for generations to come.

All of our ancestors have made historical contributions. I hope you will share the story of your ancestors with us.

Elaine

¹ <https://stlukesmuseum.org>
BURIED TREASURES, WINTER 2020

From your editor:

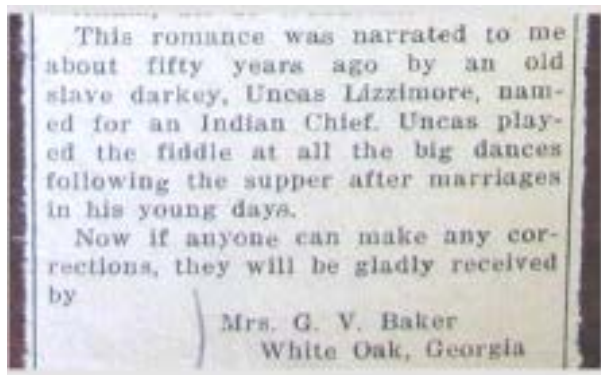
I hope you enjoy this issue of *Buried Treasures* as much as I enjoyed reading the submissions. Some common threads I see in our mutual genealogy addictions are, curiosity, determination, a love of puzzles and an insistence that there is always a way around, through or over a roadblock. This issue is being assembled at a time when many of us have had months of extra time to spend on our family history projects and that extra time resulted in some wonderful stories and research.

Whether you are a seasoned pro who has been chasing the far reaches of your tree for decades or a relative newbie to genealogy, we welcome your articles and stories. We all have distant cousins who we have never met but who share ancestors with us and who are looking for stories about those mutual forebearers. Thanks to all who submitted this issue's articles and I hope to see your name as a contributor in the next issue!

Nancy Miles

An addendum

In the Fall, 2019 issue of *Buried Treasures*, we shared a wonderful article entitled, *A Romance in Camden County* written by contributor Linda Welsh. Linda sent in some extra findings and I share them here:



Portion of an article from a 1950 newspaper Article included with Linda's original story.

Published in the *Tribune and Georgian*, the pejorative "darkey" term used in the article shows the era in which this term probably would not have seemed out of place in a newspaper written for a mostly white audience.

I found some additional information about my story, *A Romance in Camden County*, included in the Fall 2019 issue of *Buried Treasures*. If nothing else, it shows that it never hurts to revisit research you have already done. You never know when you'll find another piece of the puzzle that you missed the first time.

While rereading the newspaper article which accompanied my original story, I noticed that the newspaper had printed the name of the former slave who was the original source of the story. 'Uncas LIZZIMORE' seemed a unique enough name that I thought he might be easy to find in the census. He was! In 1870, the 32-year-old Mr. LIZZIMORE, his wife and 5 children, lived next to Tom and Virginia [BROWN] HARRISON in Camden Co. GA. Living with the Harrisons was Virginia's widowed mother Elizabeth [ATKINSON] BROWN age 75, the original sweetheart of Hugh, who ended up as the wife of his brother David. So, that is how Uncas came to know the story which he shared years later with Mrs. Baker whose version was later published in the local 1950 *Tribune*.

Linda Welsh

Dorothy MAY (Mrs. William BRADFORD)

By Joe Rigdon

In honor of the 400th anniversary of the Mayflower Voyage, CFGS member Joe Rigdon wrote the following story. His wife, Dr. Sherry Rigdon, is related to the subject of this story.

Elizabeth had been Queen of England for 45 years when she died on March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was a staunch supporter of the new Protestant religion in England, and during her reign, Protestantism had flourished. However, Elizabeth maintained many Catholic symbols, and she was not a fan of the more extremist Protestant teachings and tried to subdue them. But Elizabeth had no children of her own nor any siblings, so in the early 1600s the rule of England was up for grabs. It eventually fell into the hands of her cousin, James VI of Scotland and Ireland, who ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland as King James I from March 24, 1603, until his death in 1625. James had been baptized on December 17, 1566, in a Catholic ceremony and was a firm believer in the King's authority over the church. In 1584 Scotland, he pushed through the Black Acts to assert royal authority over the Kirk (the Episcopal Church of Scotland), and after 1603, he sought to control all religion in England as well.

This is the world that Dorothy MAY was born into in 1597 Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England. She grew up in a community filled with liberal Protestants who believed that God's word as contained in the Bible was all that was necessary for the religious teachings and that the Priests, Bishops, and even the King himself were not only unnecessary, but irrelevant. This was not only against the doctrine of the old Catholic Church but also against the doctrine of the new Anglican Church of England and against its head, the KING. Some even viewed it as Treason against the KING. Suffering under the persecutions of the Royal authorities, and no longer viewing the KING as the final authority in religious matters, their community decided to remove themselves from England and indeed from Europe itself since in every country the King, or worse, the Pope, was head of the established Church. Although no one had said the words yet, what they were seeking was the separation of Church and State. Ultimately, they decided that this would be possible only if they established a new nation in the wilds of North America. They applied for permission to immigrate, in those days literally called a "Pass Port," which was denied, so they chose their next best option: They sneaked out of the country a few at a time and went to the free and religiously tolerant country of Holland.

In 1608, Dorothy, along with her brother Henry and William WHITE, the half-brother of their father Henry MAY, traveled to Amsterdam, Holland, where many other religious exiles were living, including not only English Protestants, but French Huguenots and Jews from all over Europe. In June 1608, they were given official permission to reside in Holland, and they joined the Protestant church congregation of Henry AINSWORTH. There in 1613, Dorothy met and married another English religious refugee, William BRADFORD. They had a son in 1617. Her uncle, William WHITE, who was only 10 years her senior, married Susanna JACKSON in Leiden on February 1, 1612, and in 1614 they had a son who they named Resolved.

Life in Holland was not everything that the many English refugees had hoped it would be. In England, most of them had come from the Yeoman class of free men who owned and farmed their land. But in Holland, and with no land, they had to move to the cities, and as foreigners, they had to take the most menial jobs and, worse, they saw their children becoming Dutch. Also, in 1621, the Twelve Years Truce between Protestant Holland and Catholic Spain was due to end. Over the past century, Spain had been vicious in their military assaults on Holland in an effort to wipe out all things Protestant, and the refugees feared they would be especially singled out. So, around 1618, they again applied to King James of England for permission to immigrate to North America. By this time, James was tired of them and was eager to see and hear the last of them, so he readily granted permission with the provision that they first return to England and take an oath of loyalty to him personally. So it was that the English Protestant community in Holland began making preparations to return to England, thence travel to North America. They dispatched Robert CUSHMAN to London to be their agent there.

Lacking enough money to pay for the ship and all of the necessary supplies, CUSHMAN arranged with an investor to include other passengers (soon to be called the "strangers") on the proposed trip, and on June 10, 1620, and at the last minute, Cushman engaged Christopher JONES as the Ship's Master for the trip and hired a ship, the *Mayflower*, of which JONES was one-quarter owner.

On the 15th of July 1620, the *Mayflower* departed London for the Port of Southampton to make their final preparations. There they met with the passengers from the *Speedwell*, the ship that had brought many of the passengers from Holland and that was supposed to accompany the *Mayflower* to North America. Twice, both ships set out, and twice they turned back due to severe leaking in the *Speedwell*. Finally, in the Port of Plymouth, England, they decided to abandon the *Speedwell* altogether and to load as many passengers as possible onto the *Mayflower* and for it to attempt the hazardous voyage alone and very late in the sailing season. Among those left in England were the wife and five daughters of Richard WARREN and his wife's nephew, Phillip DELONNO (the progenitor of the DELANO family in the future United States). They would eventually sail to North America on the *Ann* in 1623 and Phillip on the *Fortune* in 1622. Also left behind was William and Dorothy BRADFORD'S three-year-old son.

Due to the long delays, the two false starts, and the excess number of passengers, the *Mayflower* was already low on supplies when they finally set sail from Plymouth, England, on September 16, 1620. The voyage took 66 days to reach North America, but when they arrived, they discovered to their dismay that they weren't where they were supposed to be! They had arrived near Cape Cod, hundreds of miles north of their intended destination of the mouth of the Hudson River in the northern part of the Virginia colony. Master JONES attempted to sail the *Mayflower* south but almost lost his ship due to the rough breakers that they encountered. It was now very late in the sailing season and with over half of the passengers already sick and some dead, JONES made the decision to turn north again and land in the first sheltered bay. Thus it was that on December 21, 1620, they finally anchored in the area of Massachusetts Bay that is today called Plymouth Harbor.

In the last days of November 1620, while the *Mayflower* was anchored in the northern Bay of Massachusetts and before settling in Plymouth Harbor, William WHITE'S wife gave birth to a son who they named Peregrine WHITE. Peregrine was Dorothy's half first cousin, their having had the same grandmother Thomasine (nee CROSS) back in Cambridgeshire, England. Peregrine was the second child born aboard the *Mayflower*, the first to be born after their arrival in North America, and the first recorded child of English parents born in what is today's New England.

We know little about Dorothy during the voyage of the *Mayflower*. We do know that her husband, William BRADFORD, left with other passengers and some of the ship's crew in early December to explore the new territory. When they returned on the 12th of December, they learned that, five days earlier, on December 7, 1620, Dorothy had accidentally fallen overboard and drowned in the icy waters of Plymouth Harbor.

Editor's note: This haunting story left me wanting to learn more about William and Dorothy's son. Most sources agree that John, the young Bradford son who was left behind in England with Dorothy's parents, did eventually come to America, where he married. He died in New London, Connecticut, in 1676, leaving no children. Dorothy May Bradford's life story was featured in the History Channel documentary, Desperate Crossing. The widower, William BRADFORD, became the long-time Governor of Plymouth Colony. He remarried to Alice SOUTHWORTH, and they had three children: William, Mercy, and Joseph.

THE CIVIL WAR STORY OF EDMUND GREEN ARNETT

A Union sympathizer from Heard County, Georgia

By William S. Morgan, V¹

Not all Southerners supported secession or the “lost cause” of the Confederacy. In recognition of this fact, the U.S. Congress passed an act on 9 March 1871, empowering a “Southern Claims Commission” to receive and evaluate damages claimed by residents of the former Confederate states who had remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. The commission’s surviving files have been digitized, indexed, and made easily available online.² Some of the files provide only scant genealogical information. Others are a treasure trove of data and amazing true stories. I recently discovered one of these pertained to my great-uncle.³

Edmund Green ARNETT of Heard County, Georgia, took advantage of the opportunity to file a claim with this commission at Wedowee, Alabama, 26 September 1872. He requested reimbursement for one horse worth \$150, taken from his family farm during the famous Rousseau Raid of July 1864. To substantiate his claim, he provided three witnesses to testify to his loyalty to the Union: Lazarus R. WARE, Aaron J. O’NEAL, and his father-in-law James MAYFIELD. He provided three additional witnesses to the taking of his horse: his wife Mary Ann, their son John, and a “colored man” named Andrew DARDEN. Their statements were made before W. E. CONNELLY, Special Commissioner for Alabama. Edmund opposed the idea of secession, and his neighbors labeled him a Union sympathizer. “My feelings were in favor of the Union,” he remembered, “and I talked decidedly against secession. I exerted my influence and cast my vote against secession. The ordinance was not submitted to the people in this state. After secession, I still adhered to the Union, and do yet.”

Lazarus R. WARE, a neighbor who lived about two miles from ARNETT’s farm, underscored Edmund’s claim. “I think he was regarded by the rebels generally as a Union man,” he recalled. “Though he is a very quiet, prudent man and reserved in his conversation . . . I am satisfied, however, that he possessed no element of true loyalty to Dixie.” Another neighbor, Aaron J. O’NEAL, reiterated, “I have heard him say that he was not willing to fight against the Union, because he was opposed to secession.” The most poignant character reference came from his father-in-law, James MAYFIELD. “He was mightily opposed to the war, from the first to the last,” he remembered. “He never went to the Army until he was arrested at home in the middle of the night and forced away from a very sick wife, much contrary to his sentiments. I was present when he left, and he went off in great distress of mind.”

At the outbreak of war, Edmund and his family lived on a farm encompassing just over 185 acres along the Little Wehadkee Creek in Heard County, Georgia, just east of the Alabama state line. Of this, only 40 acres were under cultivation. The rest was timberland. They mostly grew corn and a little wheat, but no cotton. Cotton required too much acreage and was too labor-intensive.

¹ William S. Morgan, V (“Billy”), is a lifetime member of the Central Florida Genealogical Society. He currently serves as leader of the society’s Irish Special Interest Group and as chairman of Pine Castle Pioneer Days, Inc. He welcomes comments and questions at wsmorganv@aol.com.

² Ancestry.com. *U.S. Southern Claims Commission Master Index, 1871-1880* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

³ *Ibid.*, Claim #15819. Edmund Green Arnett (5 Feb 1826–20 Sep 1883) was the son of Jesse and Martha (Robertson) Arnett of Anson County, North Carolina. The family migrated to the Georgia/Alabama border about 1836. He is buried with his wife, parents, and many extended family members at the site of the Old Salem Primitive Baptist Church in Randolph County, Alabama. The church was abandoned over a century ago. The property has been largely overrun by the surrounding pine forest but was still accessible when the author visited in 2015.

Though he was a married man with dependent children, Edmund was still subject to conscription by Confederate authorities. Early in the war, he received several orders to report for induction into the military, but he refused to go. Instead, he traveled nearly 125 miles to Montgomery, Alabama, where he got a job on a gunboat protecting traffic along the Alabama River. He hoped that work would allow him to evade direct military service, but that hope was in vain.

Edmund returned from Montgomery to visit his family in October 1863, and learned they were “constantly insulted with abusive epithets” by neighbors who knew of his Unionist sentiments. Somehow, Confederate authorities heard of his arrival, and a detachment of cavalry was dispatched to arrest him. He was dragged out of his bed in the middle of the night and forced to ride with them to the outskirts of Atlanta. “I was forced into service,” Edmund testified. “And required to take an oath, which I think was to bear ‘true faith’ or something of that sort to the Confederate government or army. I am satisfied that I was arrested and treated very roughly merely because I was a Union man.”

Muster rolls confirm Edmund was inducted as a private in Company A of the 1st Georgia Cavalry Regiment; but he was never engaged in any action with Federal troops. “I did everything I could to avoid going into battle,” he explained. This included reports of lingering illness. He also claimed that he looked for any opportunity to escape his impressment and surrender to U.S. authorities. His younger brother Theophilus had done just that when he was impressed into service. No such opportunity presented itself to Edmund, though, because he was mostly kept back with the supply wagons.

Edmund twice received “dismounted furlough” to return home and visit his family. Each time he sought to delay his return by requesting extensions. He was “on the dodge” like this when the Confederates surrendered, thus did not receive a parole with the rest of his unit, but he did receive a formal amnesty in LaGrange, Georgia, in May or June 1865.

In July 1864, General Lovell H. ROUSSEAU launched a daring raid along the Alabama/Georgia border to sever the rail lines between Montgomery and Atlanta. On the afternoon of July 20, his troops passed just 600 yards from the ARNETT family’s front door. Edmund’s 11-year-old son John had just returned from working at their grain mill and was having dinner with his mother and siblings. The meal was interrupted by three men in blue uniform — one officer and two enlisted men. They asked if the family had any horses on the premises. “I told them no,” John remembered. “Because we had but one horse and I did not want Mother to lose him.” The soldiers quickly discovered the lie, and John’s heart sank when he heard one of them holler, “Yonder he is!” Mary Ann ARNETT ran outside and begged the soldiers not to take the horse. There was nothing special about him. He was eight years old and of average size. But he was sound and used to work, and he was the only horse they had to keep the farm in operation. One of the men waived at her pleas until the officer ordered him to dismount and take the horse, threatening to punish him if he failed to follow the order. The soldier complied, and the trio quickly disappeared with the contraband to rejoin the column of comrades trudging along the public road. They offered the distraught farm wife no receipt. The entire episode lasted less than 10 minutes. Further down the road, witness Andrew DARDEN swore he saw the ARNETT horse after it was saddled and being ridden by a Federal soldier. His claim was confirmed by neighbors Signor MOORE and Elizabeth DAVIS.

Despite all this testimony, Edmund ARNETT’S petition for reimbursement for his lost horse was rejected by Claim Commissioner H. O. ALOIS. Though he appeared to be a Unionist and only entered Confederate service by force, the commissioner pointed out that he did voluntarily return to service at the expiration of both of his furloughs. To ALOIS, that indicated Edmund had at least intermittently supported the Confederate cause, rendering his claim invalid. But his story is no less compelling.

Finding Harriet Ogden By Terry Breese

Harriet OGDEN was my 3rd great-grandmother. She was born 28 January 1782¹ in New Vernon, New Jersey, although it is not clear that it was actually called New Vernon at the time. She married Stephen BRES(E) on 2 May 1802 in Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church. They had eleven children together (one dying in infancy). Their third son, Charles Ogden Breese (1811-1885) was my 2nd great-grandfather. Harriet died 16 April 1842 in Basking Ridge and was buried in the Presbyterian Church yard. Stephen remarried, but when he died in 1853, he was buried next to Harriet in the Presbyterian Church yard. But who was Harriet Ogden? Where did she come from and who were her parents? That quest has been my off-and-on research project over the past several years. I think I now have the answer – but more documentation would still help.

Some Geography

Morristown, New Vernon, and Basking Ridge are all towns in the New Jersey highlands west of Newark.² Morristown is a “real” town and was important during the War of Independence as George Washington’s headquarters – close enough to New York to watch the British there and distant enough to be secure from surprise attack. It is the county seat of Morris County (created in 1739). Both take their name from Colonel Lewis MORRIS, the royal governor of the time. Morristown had fewer than 1,000 inhabitants in the late 18th century. Morristown’s Presbyterian Church was founded in 1733 (when the town was named West Hanover).



From a 1795 map of New
Jersey
(Library of Congress)

Basking Ridge (shown on the map as “Basken Ridge”) was a more modest place. Today it is a lovely little village and a “Census Designated Place” in Somerset County. It is 8 miles southwest of Morristown – a 10- to 15-minute drive on I-287. Its Presbyterian Church dates to 1717, although the present brick structure (the third on the site) was built in 1839 (and enlarged and modified since then).

New Vernon is not shown on the map but located about 4 miles south of Morristown and 4 miles northeast of Basking Ridge, along the road shown on the map. Originally named South Hanover, New Vernon is also a “Census Designated Place” in Morris County’s Passaic Township. Its Presbyterian Church was founded in 1833. The church historian told me there was no earlier church at New Vernon. She believed people attended the Presbyterian Church in Morristown before the New Vernon church’s establishment but an 1882 history of Morris County says the residents of New Vernon were part of the Basking Ridge congregation.³



Stephen BREESE⁴ was born 29 December 1776, the first son and second child of Henry BREES and Ruth PIERSON. Henry's father, John BREES (1713-1803), was the earliest in my direct BREESE line that I can positively identify. John and Dorothy RIGGS (1713-1803) had five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to adulthood. All five sons served in the New Jersey militia during the War of Independence. John (1738-1829), Henry, and Samuel (1758-1837) all served on Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois in upstate New York. Before returning, the army destroyed many of its exhausted horses and mules at a place that became known as Horseheads, NY. In 1789, the three brothers, along with a sister and others from Basking Ridge, moved to the Horseheads area. Stephen BREESE, who was 12 years old at the time, remained in Basking Ridge and apparently worked in his grandfather's blacksmith shop, taking over the business after his grandfather's death.

The Ogden Family

The OGDEN family descends from an early settler in Massachusetts, and its New Jersey descendants are quite extensively documented in William Ogden Wheeler, The Ogden family in America, Elizabethtown branch, and their English ancestry: John Ogden, the Pilgrim, and his descendants⁵. It is a huge collection and contains the records of many OGDEN families in Morristown and surrounding areas. Simple, right? Only there is no record of Harriet Ogden in this massive book. Actually, there are two women named Harriet Ogden, but one was born 10 years later and the other 50 years later. I searched thoroughly for a possible match, focusing on those living in Basking Ridge or Morristown at the right time, but I found nothing that was convincing.

Research Efforts

While searching through a list of burials in the Morristown Presbyterian Church (available on its website), I noticed a curious coincidence: a man named Charles OGDEN, born in 1778 in Morristown and died there of consumption (tuberculosis) in 1808⁶. He left behind a widow, Sarah (LINDSLEY) OGDEN, and a then-two-year-old son, Agur LINDSLEY OGDEN. The curious part is that Harriet and Stephen BREESE named their next son Charles Ogden BREESE in 1811. (A daughter was born in 1808, obviously not named Charles.) I had wondered where the name Charles came from. It does not appear in earlier Breese generations. And while it was common to give a son his mother's maiden name as a middle name, that honor typically went to the first-born son. Charles, as I noted, was the third son. Sarah (Lindsley) OGDEN died two years later in 1810 (also of consumption) and was buried in the Morristown Presbyterian Church yard with her husband. In 1827, Harriet and Stephen BREESE named their last child Julia Lindsley BREESE. The LINDSLEY name has no other apparent connection with the Breese family.



So, my new hypothesis was that Harriet was a sister of Charles OGDEN. His family is recorded in Wells' book, which shows his parents as Stephen OGDEN (1750-1808) and Charity FAIRCHILD (1759-1805). Wells records only three children born to Stephen and Charity OGDEN: Charles (1778-1808), Ephraim Fairchild (1782-1862), and Jacob (1786-1805). No Harriet. And the birth date given for Ephraim Fairchild OGDEN in some sources (but Wells has no birth date) is only a few days different from the date I had for Harriet's birth. Only Charles Ogden left any descendants (the now-orphaned Agur Lindsley OGDEN). Ephraim died in 1862 in Wisconsin, a widower whose wife had died in 1827 before he moved to Wisconsin. He left half his estate to his nephew, Agur.

I contacted the Morristown Presbyterian Church and the Morris County Genealogy Society for help in locating any records relating to Harriet. Both came up empty. The Morristown Presbyterian Church baptismal records are indexed but do not show Harriet – only the three earlier-named children.

Reverend Dr. Brownlee's Visitation

In 1818, the Reverend Dr. William Craig BROWNLEE assumed the leadership of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church. From September 1818 to January 1819, Dr. Brownlee visited his entire congregation and created a census of the church's territory, mostly Bernards Township. He listed 260 families and over 1,600 individuals. I had seen many references to the Visitation in genealogical records but no one I contacted had a copy.

I finally discovered that the Visitation had been transcribed and published in 1985 over several issues of the Somerset County Genealogical Quarterly.⁷ The Allen County, Indiana, library (Fort Wayne) was apparently the only repository with a collection of the Somerset County Genealogical Quarterly. Even the Somerset County Genealogical Society apparently does not have copies. A CFGS member visited family in Fort Wayne and brought me back copies – but only of the first part. Access to the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) revealed that it was spread over five issues. I wrote to the Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. To my surprise, about 3 weeks later, I received the entire Visitation.

Finally, I'd solve the mystery – especially if Agur was living with Harriet and Stephen. There are two men named Stephen BREESE – one is the uncle of my Stephen BREESE. Several of his daughters appear (cousins to my Stephen). Only when I obtained copies of two missing pages did I find Stephen BREESE (spelled BREECE) and Harriet (spelled Harriot). Their then-six children are listed, including Charles, my great-great-grandfather. Three more children were born after 1818. But no Agur OGDEN. Disappointing, but not surprising.

One More Chance

On the Morris County Surrogate Court website, I spotted a search engine for probate records. A search (well, several searches with different criteria) turned up a guardianship record for Agur L(indsley) OGDEN dated 1808.⁸ Perhaps Harriett was appointed as the guardian (unlikely, since the law would have preferred a male relative). But there was no way that I could see to access or request the actual record. My first call to the court got the response that “guardianship records are never released.” Really!? This one was 212 years ago; everyone involved is long dead. I finally got to the person in charge of guardianship records, and when she called me back, she was most helpful. She pulled up the microfilm record. No luck.

The 1808 record merely records Sarah (Lindsley) OGDEN petitioning Orphans Court (as it was then) and being appointed guardian for her son, Agur, after the death of her husband. The petition states that Agur is “seized of Considerable Estates both real and personal.” Ephraim LINDSLEY offers himself as security. Sarah's father was Ephraim LINDSLEY (1753-1824), so this is almost certainly him. This was the 19th century; a woman hardly existed outside her marriage. I explained that Sarah had died two years later, and the official looked further. In 1810, joint guardians were appointed: Ephraim LINDSLEY and Agur Lindsley. Ephraim had a younger brother, Agur LINDSLEY (1765-1845); this is almost certainly him.

Where Does that Leave Me?

There is little to no chance of finding a DNA match. Agur OGDEN has no living descendants. He married and had one son, Jacob Tompkins OGDEN (1842-1902). Jacob OGDEN has a son, Charles Hill OGDEN (1866-1902). Both Jacob and Charles were killed New Year's Day 1902, when they were struck by freight cars crossing the

tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.⁹ So any Distant OGDEN match would be with Ogdens further back in time.

For now, I am holding to the hypothesis that Harriet OGDEN was the daughter of Stephen OGDEN and Charity FAIRCHILD. I think it possible that she and Ephraim were twins and that one of their birth dates is the actual birth date and the other the christening date. Perhaps the christenings were recorded on the same line and Wells or his researcher just missed the second name. I have not been able to find an original baptismal record or Harriet's marriage record – just an index that lists only the bride and groom. But the circumstantial evidence remains convincing enough for me – until I find another record.

¹ Find A Grave.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/70801092/harriette-brees>

² Library of Congress, "Map of New Jersey compiled from the most authentic information." Published Philadelphia (M. Cary) 1795. <https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000985/>

³ *History of Morris County, New Jersey, with illustrations and biographical sketches of prominent citizens and pioneers.* New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882, page 263. (Available on Ancestry.)

⁴ Both grave marker pictures taken by the author on a visit to Basking Ridge in November 2014.

⁵ Wheeler, William Ogden, *The Ogden family in America, Elizabethtown branch, and their English ancestry: John Ogden, the Pilgrim, and his descendants, 1640-1906, their history, biography & genealogy.* Philadelphia: Printed for private circulation by J.B. Lippincott Co., 1907. (Available on Ancestry.) The family of Stephen Ogden is on page 113.

⁶ Morristown Presbyterian Church website. Graveyard datae is currently being updated and is not searchable. <https://www.pcmorristown.org/historic-graveyard/>

⁷ "Rev. Dr. Brownlee's Visitation Roll of 1818," *Somerset County Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (March 1985) pages 161-164. The "Visitation Roll" continues in Vol. 3 No. 2, Vol. 3 No. 3, Vol. 4 No. 1, Vol. 4 No. 2, and Vol. 4 No. 3. Stephen Brees appears on page 271.

⁸ Morris County Probate Search System accessed at <https://surrogate.morriscountynj.gov/search-probated-estates/> The guardianship record for Agur L Ogden is located in Book No. *A, page *81. Six pages provided by the clerk to the author.

⁹ Wheeler, page 430.

Why Did Patrick Frank Regan (1876-1941) Leave Peabody, Massachusetts?

By Lis Roop

As an Army brat moving every year, I found it intriguing that all of my grandmother's family had lived in the same two neighboring towns for multiple generations. Her mother's people were from Peabody, Massachusetts, and her father's family was from Salem. As a young wife and mother, my grandmother moved away at various times, only to return to Salem to live nearer to her family.

I've always been curious as to why my grandmother's Uncle Pat REGAN left Peabody and Salem to go to Philadelphia in the 1910s. He's the only one in the family to do so. I built a timeline based on documentation to see if there were any clues.

As appears to be common with many Irish-descent males with the names Francis and Patrick, my ancestor used them interchangeably within the family. He was referred to as Uncle Pat or Uncle Frank, often in the same conversation. Earlier documents list him as Pat, Patrick, or Patrick F. REGAN, whereas later in life, he settled on Frank P. REGAN.

Patrick Francis REGAN was born 3 Sep 1876 to Michael REGAN (1844-1907), a leather currier, and his wife, Mary (nee BARRETT) Regan (1814-1916), in Peabody, Mass.¹ He was the fifth of seven verified children.

The 1900 Census showed Patrick REAGAN (sic), age 23, living with his parents and three adult siblings at 17 Caller Street, Peabody, Mass.² Patrick was employed by the morocco leather factory, which produced a soft, pliable form of leather to be used to make gloves and shoes, but traditionally used for book bindings, wallets, and linings for fine luggage.³ Peabody was referred to as "The Leather City," and by 1919, it was recognized as the world's largest producer of leather.⁴

Pat REGAN's sister, Mary Ellen REGAN (1871-1938), was 28 and working as a stitcher at the shoe factory. She would marry Patrick A. MCSWEENEY later that year and have three children, of whom my grandmother, Mary MCSWEENEY (1901-2002), was the oldest. His brother, Michael REGAN (b. 1873), was 27, the driver of a grocery team, and his youngest sibling, Annie REGAN (b. 1879) was 20, a bookkeeper at the shoe factory. His oldest brother, John REGAN (b. 1870), age 29, was living at 9 Goodell Street, Salem, with his wife, Catherine Teresa MCDONNELL (b. 1869). He was a clerk at the grocery store and had two children, Harold (b. 1895) and Ellen (b. 1898).

By the time of the 1910 Census, Patrick REGAN had added the middle initial F., was 34, and was living in Salem, Mass. with his wife Annie (nee COLEMAN), age 26.⁵ They reportedly had been married for two years, and Annie reported having no children. I searched multiple databases for their marriage record, but was unable to find one.

20	18	240	Regan Patrick F	Head	M	W	34	Mi	20		
			Annie	Wife	M	W	26	Mi	20	0	1

By 1917, Pat and Annie were living at 1810 E. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.⁶ He was a press operator for the Savage Arms Company. On his WWI Draft Registration Card, he was listed as Frank Patrick REGAN,

and he named his nearest relative as a Mrs. Anna RAFFERTY of his same address. I found this curious, as men often wrote their mother's name if single, and wife's name if married. Who was Mrs. Anna RAFFERTY? I thought perhaps she was the landlady, and pressed on.

REGISTRATION CARD				
SERIAL NUMBER	2630		ORDER NUMBER	5767
1. <i>Frank Patrick Regan</i>				
2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: <i>1810 Allegheny Ave Philadelphia Pa</i>				
Age in Years	Date of Birth			
<i>42</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1876</i>	
RACE				
White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	Nacizten
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
U. S. CITIZEN			ALIEN	
Native Born	Naturalized	Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registration	Declarant	Non-declarant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?				
PRESENT OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER'S NAME		
<i>Press Opt</i>		<i>Savage Am Co</i>		
18. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: <i>Summitdale Philadelphia Pa</i>				
NEAREST RELATIVE				
Name	<i>Mrs Anna Rafferty</i>			
Address	<i>1810 Allegheny Philadelphia Pa</i>			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE				
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red) <i>Frank P. Regan</i> (OVER)				



WWI Registration card of Frank Patrick REGAN of Philadelphia (left); image from a tintype Frank Regan sent to his mother, Mary Regan, from Philadelphia (undated).

According to the 1920 Census, Frank P. REGAN was still living on Allegheny Avenue in Philadelphia with his wife Annie.⁷ He was a bookkeeper in an office. Annie, claiming to be 35 and born in Ireland, reported that she immigrated in 1895, and was a naturalized citizen. They had a live-in housekeeper and two boarders.

In 1930, Frank, age 53, and Annie, age 40, resided at 1817 E. Clearfield St., Philadelphia, Pa., in a home valued at \$6,000.⁸ He was a billing clerk for the railroad. He reported his age at first marriage as 30. Annie's age at first marriage was reported to be 17. Note that Annie was 26 years old and married for two years in the 1910 Census. That would make her 24 when she married, not 17. It is not uncommon for census ages to be inconsistent, but we have other documentation that indicates she was born in 1878, so she would have been 17 in 1895, and 30 in 1908, the purported date of her marriage to Frank REGAN.

The 1940 Census showed that Annie REGAN was still living at 1817 E. Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,⁹ but with three lodgers. She was still married, but Uncle Frank is not listed. A quick search revealed he was a patient at the Pennsylvania State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis #2 in Cresson, Cambria County, Pa..¹⁰

Frank REGAN died of tuberculosis at the Sanitorium 21 Jan 1941.¹¹ The informant listed on his death certificate was Ann REGAN, his wife. And on 25 Oct 1942, Ann REGAN died of ovarian cancer.¹² Her husband was listed as Frank REGAN. The informant was Eugene RAFFERTY of her same address. This was the second time the Rafferty name showed up as a possible member of the family, and it was time to explore it.

Once I had three major oddities in Frank and Annie REGAN's timeline (the name "Mrs. Anna RAFFERTY" on Frank's WWI Registration card; Annie's reported age of 17 at first marriage on the 1930 Census; and the name "Eugene RAFFERTY" at her own address as the informant of her death), I knew that the answer to why Uncle Pat left his hometown had to have come from his wife.

It turns out that Annie CAMPBELL married John RAFFERTY in Philadelphia in 1898¹³ when she was 20 years old. They had two sons, Eugene, born 14 July 1899,¹⁴ and Charles, born 10 August 1901.¹⁵

The 1900 Census listed Annie RAFFERTY as being 23 years old, born Jan 1877, and married to John RAFFERTY (b. 1868), 32 years old.¹⁴ They, along with their baby, Eugene, are listed as boarders in his sister Annie MCCRORY's home at 1612 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia. John RAFFERTY was a chipper at the iron foundry. Annie MCCRORY was 22 years old (b. Jan 1878), had married Francis MCCRORY in 1898,¹⁶ and lost him to sudden death in 1899.¹⁷ Other Rafferty family members — all siblings of John RAFFERTY — at that address included Edwin, age 24 (b. May 1876, Ireland), a laborer for the railroad; Mary RAFFERTY, age 26 (b. Apr 1874), a clothes presser; and Della RAFFERTY, age 19 (b. Aug 1880), a sewing machine operator.

By 1905, the young widow Annie MCCRORY had married Hugh MCKENNA, and listed three children with his surname on the 1910 Census:¹⁸ Francis, age 10; May, age 3; and Eugene, age 1. Annie MCKENNA is the designated Head of Household, and Hugh is not listed as an inhabitant of the home, although she is described as married and not widowed. It appears that Francis may be a product of his mother's first marriage, given his birthdate of 15 Aug 1899, although he was not listed in the 1900 Census. Other family members include her sister, Mary RAFFERTY, age 34, and her brother John's two sons, Eugene (age 11) and Charles (age 8) RAFFERTY, described as "brothers," not nephews. Annie MCKENNA and the two young Raffertys' occupations are described as "own income," which was the designation that enumerators were instructed to give for "persons following no specific occupation but having an independent income upon which they live."¹⁹ So it appears someone was paying for the support of the two children.

The 1920 Census found Eugene (20) and Charles (18) RAFFERTY in the home of a different aunt, Mary Rafferty MCCOMBS, and her husband of 7 years, John H. MCCOMBS, at 2161 North Clements Street, Philadelphia.²⁰ The aunt who originally took responsibility for them, Annie Rafferty McCrory McKenna, died in 1913,²¹ and her children, Frank, May, and Eugene MCKENNA, also resided in the MCCOMBS home. Frank, Eugene, and Charles were all employed by the tape mill; Frank and Eugene were loom fixers, and Charles was a winder.

It is surprising to note that Annie secured a divorce from John RAFFERTY in October 1934 on the grounds of desertion, and married Frank REGAN in January 1935,²² after they'd been living together as though married for 24 years. I've been unable to find John RAFFERTY in census and other records. The two boys were raised by John Rafferty's sisters in Philadelphia, and the "own income" description implies that their support was being paid by someone outside their family home.

Unfortunately, I was unable to find much documentation for Ann CAMPBELL's first husband, John RAFFERTY, except for his death certificate of 1936.²³ The name given for his wife (required whether married, widowed, or divorced) was "Anna." I cannot find evidence that he ever remarried. Eugene RAFFERTY was listed as the informant for his death, and his address is the same as Ann REGAN'S.

Although Eugene and Charles didn't live with their mother while they were young, their WWII Draft Registrations suggest they may have lived with Annie and Frank REGAN as adults.^{24, 25}

The three oddities I found in my research were indeed the clues to finding the rest of this couple's story. The Mrs. Anna RAFFERTY who Frank REGAN listed as his nearest relative was Ann CAMPBELL, and I suspect he felt compelled to put her legal name on this government document. The young age at marriage that Ann CAMPBELL noted on the 1930 Census was close to her age at her first marriage to John RAFFERTY. And the Eugene RAFFERTY who reported Ann's death in 1942 was her own son.

The more I learn, the more questions I have. Why and how did Ann RAFFERTY travel to Salem, Mass. to meet Frank REGAN and begin a life with him? Why didn't she raise her children — financial, personal, or legal reasons? And, if not by her, why weren't her two sons raised by their father? Who was monetarily supporting the children? Why did she not procure a divorce from John RAFFERTY until 1934? But the answer to why Frank REGAN left his hometown and moved to Philadelphia seems clear to me: so that his eventual wife, Annie, could be near her children.

¹ *Massachusetts, U.S., Birth Records, 1840-1915*, database online, Ancestry, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Patrick Regan, birth date 3 Sep 1876, Peabody, MA.

² *1900 United States Federal Census*, Essex County, Massachusetts, population schedule, Peabody Town, p. 1, dwelling 1, family 7, house 17, entry for Michael Regan household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2020), citing Roll: 647; Enumeration District: 0431; FHL microfilm: 1240647.

³ <https://www.definitions.net/definition/morocco+leather>

⁴ <https://peabodyhistorical.org/history/>

⁵ *1910 United States Federal Census*, Essex County, Massachusetts, Salem City Ward 6, p. 14A, dwelling 14, family 243, house 20, entry for Patrick F. Regan household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: T624_587; Enumeration District: 0478; FHL microfilm: 1374600.

⁶ *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*, database online, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Frank Patrick Regan, registration date 12 Sep 1918, citing United States, Selective Service System. *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm.

⁷ *1920 United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 25, p. 3A, dwelling 41, family 41, house 1810, Frank B. Regan household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: T625_1628; Enumeration District: 790; Image: 1153.

- ⁸ 1930 *United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 25, p. 12B, dwelling 227, family 242, house 1817, Frank P. Regan household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: 2109; Enumeration District: 0899; Image: 612.0; FHL microfilm: 2341843.
- ⁹ 1940 *United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 25, p. 11B, visit 248, house 1817, Anna Regan household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: m-t0627-03709; Enumeration District: 51-695.
- ¹⁰ 1940 *United States Federal Census*, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Cresson Township, p. 6B, Pennsylvania State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis No. 2, Frank P. Regan, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010), Roll: T627_3452; Enumeration District: 11-29.
- ¹¹ *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Patrick Frank Regan, death date 21 Jan 1941, Philadelphia, PA, citing Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission; Harrisburg, PA.
- ¹² *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Annie Regan, death date 25 Oct 1942, Philadelphia, PA, citing Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission; Harrisburg, PA.
- ¹³ *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S., Marriage Index, 1885-1951*, database online. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, accessed 6 Dec 2020, entry for John Rafferty and Ann Campbell, marriage date 1898, Philadelphia, PA, citing *Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Marriage Index, 1885-1951*. Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009.
- ¹⁴ 1900 *United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 20, p. 8, family 155, dwelling 1612, Annie McCrory household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Enumeration District: 0432; FHL microfilm: 1241462.
- ¹⁵ *Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Births, 1860-1906*. Database with images. FamilySearch. <https://FamilySearch.org>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Charles Rafferty, birth date 10 Aug 1901, Philadelphia, PA, citing *City of Philadelphia, Department of Records, Pennsylvania*.
- ¹⁶ *Pennsylvania, U.S., Marriages, 1852-1968*, Database, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Frank McCrory and Rafferty, marriage date 1898, Philadelphia, PA, citing *Marriage Records. Pennsylvania Marriages*. Various County Register of Wills Offices, Pennsylvania.
- ¹⁷ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*; Publication Date: 2 Sep 1899; Publication Place: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America; URL: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/168134316/?article=1205f46c-a81b-4598-8bdc-2bd6445d82c2&focus=0.24514876,0.8503087,0.365663,0.8723752&xid=3355>, entry for Francis McCrory, page 15, column 3.
- ¹⁸ 1910 *United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 32, p. 7B, dwelling 151, family 151, house 2039, Annie McCrory household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: T624_1403; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 0762; FHL microfilm: 1375416.
- ¹⁹ 1910 *Census: Instructions to Enumerators*, <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1910.shtml>.
- ²⁰ 1920 *United States Federal Census*, Philadelphia County Pennsylvania, population schedule, Philadelphia Ward 20, p. 3A, dwelling 28, visit 44, house 2161, John W. McCombs household, digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 Dec 2010); Roll: T625_1617; Enumeration District: 483.

²¹ *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Mrs Anna McKenna, death date 8 Aug 1913, Philadelphia, PA, citing Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission; Harrisburg, PA.

²² Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Marriages, 1852-1968*, database online. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, citing Marriage Records. Pennsylvania Marriages. Various County Register of Wills Offices, Pennsylvania.

²³ *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for John Rafferty, death date 11 Apr 1936, Philadelphia, PA, citing Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission; Harrisburg, PA.

²⁴ *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Eugene Frank Rafferty, registration date 16 Feb 1942, citing *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 Record*.

²⁵ *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947*, database and images, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 5 Dec 2020, entry for Charles Edward Rafferty, registration date 16 Feb 1942, citing *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 Record*.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)

SERIAL NUMBER T. 1006	1. NAME (Print) CHARLES EDWARD RAFFERTY	ORDER NUMBER T. 10344
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 1817 E CLEARFIELD ST. PHILA. PA		
3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME		
4. TELEPHONE NEB 2721	5. AGE IN YEARS 40	6. PLACE OF BIRTH PHILADELPHIA PENNA.
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS MRS. MARY ROEGER, 1835 CLEMENTINE ST. PHILA. PA.		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Rainbow Cleaners + Dryers Company Emerald + Allegheny Sts. Phila. Penna.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE. Charles E. Rafferty		

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 1-1-42) (over) ☆ GPO 16-21000-1

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)

SERIAL NUMBER T. 816	1. NAME (Print) EUGENE FRANK RAFFERTY	ORDER NUMBER T. 11009
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 1817 E CLEARFIELD ST. PHILA PA		
3. MAILING ADDRESS SAME		
4. TELEPHONE NEB 2694	5. AGE IN YEARS 42	6. PLACE OF BIRTH PHILA PENNA.
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS MRS. ANNA REGAN 1817 E CLEARFIELD ST		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS KROUT AND FITE EMERALD AND ALLEGHENY AVE KROUT AND FITE PHILA PA		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE. Eugene Frank Rafferty		

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 1-1-42) (over) ☆ GPO 16-21030-1

WWII Registration cards for Ann Campbell's sons, Eugene and Charles Rafferty. Both of them indicated Ann's address as their own on 16 Feb 1942.

Who Lives? Who Dies? Who Tells Your Story?

By Nancy Alfieri

I felt I had reached a brick wall with my Irish ancestors, and having found no new information on my great-grandparents, I decided to take a break. I was revisiting my mom's photos, and while thinking about what to do, I decided that since I had an Ancestry account to investigate whether or not my mother's good friend Alice SAMSING was related to us, or to attempt to discover where and how their friendship began.

I remember Alice and how she and my mother laughed constantly, and I can't tell you how many photos I found in a box of my mother's that featured Alice and my mom. There also were many photos of Alice's husband Ozzie, though I have no memory of him, and their children.

My mother has been deceased for nearly 20 years. As with many others seeking ancestors, I never asked or listened, and now it is too late. I did discover that Alice's parents emigrated from Germany, but so far, there was no ancestral connection to our family.

When I peruse through my mother's photos, one important fact one should know is that very few of the photos have any type of identification on the back. However, going through the photos, the amount of those with the Samsings in them and my memories of Alice and the escapades she shared with my mom led me to believe they were important. Therefore, I used Ancestry to search for Alice SAMSING, and I also searched for her husband, Oswald SAMSING. I had found a couple of photos of Ozzie and Boris, brothers who emigrated from Denmark, one of which was labeled and taken by Leavitt O. SAMSING.

Of course, my curiosity was piqued. Now it became necessary to search for Leavitt SAMSING. My maternal grandmother, Blanche CAWLEY, was from the Somerville area of N.J. and had a sister named Lulu Maude. Lulu and Oswald had a child in 1920, named Leavitt SAMSING. The 1930 census listed his birth in New York state, and the 1940 census showed New Jersey as his birthplace.

According to the U.S. Presbyterian records, when Leavitt was 4, he was baptized with Ozzie and Lulu, listed as parents, and a Mrs. ALHEIM, who was present at the Baptism, listed as his guardian. In the 1925 N.Y. State census, Leavitt is listed with Oswald as boarders at a home owned by Mrs. ALHEIM and her husband in a suburb outside Buffalo, N.Y. He was 5 years old. By the 1930 census, he is living with Louise May and William JEWELL and listed as a stepson. Meanwhile, Oswald and Alice married in 1937, in New York state. Leavitt's residence continued to be with his mother until 1938.

Remember those photos? There were several of my mom with her parents, one with the three of them with a young man and, of course, with no names or dates on the back!

Leavitt SAMSING, circa 1942



For years, my brother thought my mother had a brother and had told us nothing about him. He most likely based his belief on this very photo. The search for Leavitt uncovered the sad story of a child living first with his father as a boarder and then with his mother and stepfather. My mother never mentioned him, and as far as I know, no one else knew he existed. She was 16 when he came to live with his aunt, uncle, and cousin. To my knowledge, no one, outside of his close relatives, knew his story, and if they did, no one talked about him.

I searched further for Leavitt through Ancestry and came up with information through an obituary and newspaper articles. Leavitt lived with his aunt and uncle and his cousin, Dorothy, my mother, for four years. On his 21st birthday, January 8, 1941, Leavitt enlisted in the U.S. Army. Four years later, he was sent to Germany. Sadly, he died four weeks after arriving overseas. Sgt. Leavitt SAMSING died of a type 2 battle injury on Feb. 13, 1945. He was awarded a purple heart. Leavitt is buried in the American Cemetery in Hamm Luxembourg. Through Find a Grave, I was able to request and obtain a photo of the cross that marks his resting place.



Obituary of Leavitt Samsing as posted on Find A Grave. Photo of Leavitt headstone taken by Jaap Vermeer in the American Cemetery. in Luxembourg.

Leavitt was the young man in my mom's family photo. I am the one left to tell his story.



On left: Leavitt with his aunt and uncle, Blanche and George Gscheidle. The author's mother Dorothy is seated in front.



On right: Leavitt with his uncle, George Gscheidle.

The Polish Immigrant

By Paul Baltzer

My grandfather, Alexander BALTZER (BALCER), was born in 1894 in Lomza, Podlaskie, Poland. He came through Bremen, Germany, on the vessel *Fredrick the Great* to New York in 1904 with a second-grade education. He lived briefly in Lorain, Ohio, then spent the rest of his life in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1920, he gained his naturalization certificate. In 1921, Alexander married Polish-born Sophie KOSTECKI in St. John of God Church in Chicago, where they lived for 61 years, celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary with a family-filled dinner party. They had three children and communicated with their Polish family in Lomza throughout WWII. In 1946, they were invited to a wedding in Lomza, but through the later years as more family passed on, we lost contact.

Alexander BALTZER (BALCER) passed away in 1982 and is buried alongside his wife in Resurrection Cemetery, together for eternity. My father, Norbert BALTZER, passed in 2003, and through DNA testing, I found a single relative in Lomza. In 2019, I visited Lomza for the first time and discovered and reunited with my many Polish BALCER families. I can't wait to visit Lomza again soon!



Alexander BALTZER (BALCER) birth certificate from Lomza, Podlaskie, Poland, written in Russian.

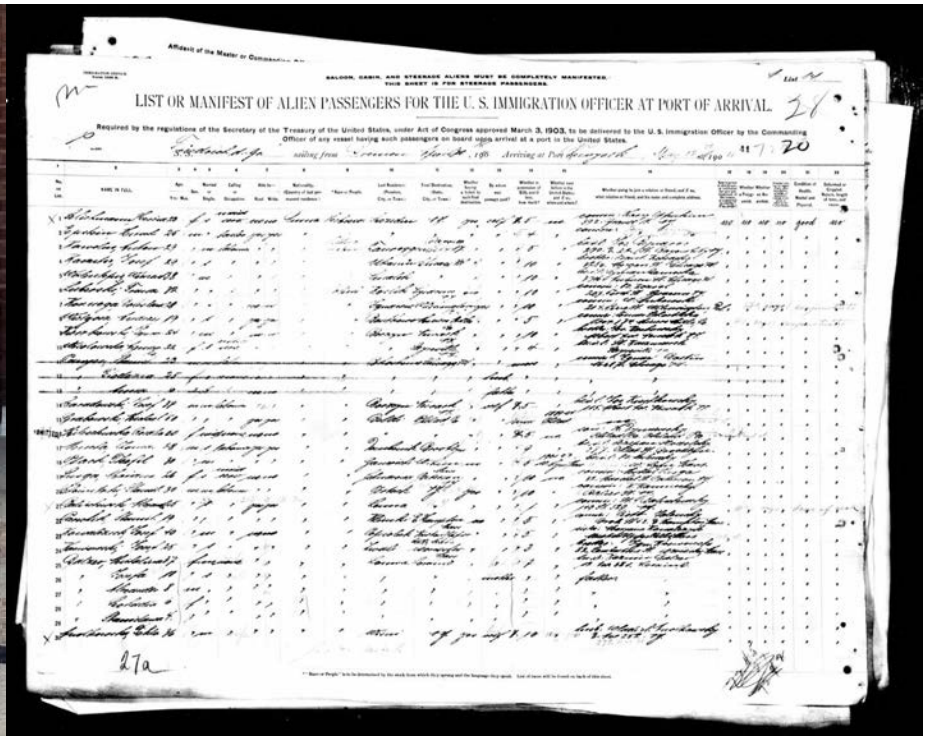


The 1946 wedding invitation from Lomza, Poland.

I tried to find the building listed in the address, but it has been torn down and replaced. For years, I tried to find this relative, but only through DNA testing did I find a Lomza relative who remembered this address and his family member.



Alexander Baltzer (Balcer) in front of house at 5422 South Spaulding, Chicago, Illinois.



Ship Manifest: Line #27 lists Alexander, age 8, from Lomza, Poland, with mother and 3 siblings going to Lorain, Ohio, where his father was waiting for them. The entire family has \$7.

Baltzers Mark Golden Anniversary at Dinner

Alexander and Sophie Baltzer, 5422 S. Spaulding, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Saturday, with a dinner party at Nikos' Restaurant, 7600 S. Harlem, Bridgeview.

Fourteen guests joined the Baltzers in celebrating their anniversary. The dinner party was hosted by the couple's three children and their spouses; Leonard and Claudia Baltzer, Corona Del Mar, Calif.; Norbert and Joyce Baltzer, Grover City, Ohio; and Bob and Gerry Langer, Bettendorf, Iowa.

Other out of town guests included the couple's grandson Matt Lanher from Houston, Texas and the granddaughter, Teri Langer, from Bettendorf, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Baltzer were first married May 10, 1921 at St. John of God Church, 1234 W. 52nd st. They have lived at their current address for more than 50 years. The Baltzers have 16 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Baltzer retired 15 years ago and now enjoys fishing and hunting in his leisure time. Mrs. Baltzer retired 10



Mr. and Mrs. Baltzer

years ago. She has been a member of the Lodge 7306 of the Royal Neighbors and Oracle for more than 20 years. She enjoys crocheting in her free time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baltzer were born in Poland.

Alexander Baltzer (Balcer) and Sophie Kostecki

I wrote this piece for the Lomza, Poland Historical Society to remember my Lomza-born grandfather.

Paul Baltzer



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