

George W. Fraley

[Signature of Claimant.]

George William Fraley
By Carol Barclay Clarke, his great great granddaughter

Introduction

Welcome to genealogy world – a place of history and mystery, where the past and present come together and you learn about yourself while learning about your ancestors.

I have always been interested in genealogy. My paternal great aunt Molly (Mary Milstead Clarke) was an amateur genealogist – and I loved listening to her tell about the family and how she looked for information about them. As a result, I found that I ended up with a number of old family pictures and the “Book of Family Facts” Aunt Molly had prepared. (My sisters might tell you that I ended up with those items because I just took them.) Regardless, I decided that the family history needed to be shared. I began by putting in the information from the “Book of Family Facts” into a computer program. The next step was some internet research and then the first “Tombstone Tour”. Needless to say, a monster was born.

In genealogy I have found a habit that suits me. I love the mystery of it. I like taking bits of information and seeing where they can lead me and how I can make a coherent whole from the parts that I have.

That is what I have endeavored to do with this story of George William Fraley, my great–great maternal grandfather. I have tried to put together the facts that I have discovered about George into a narrative about his life. In learning about his story, I discovered that Boom–Boom, as he was known to his grandchildren, and I have several things in common – blue eyes, our Scorpio astrological sign, and we both lived in West Philadelphia.

A few cautionary notes, however. First, this is a work in progress. There is additional research that needs to be done and that can be done. I have endeavored to identify those for the reader. Second, my research has

dealt with records going back to 1840. Not everything in that 164 years is going to be accurate. I have tried to appropriately document my sources. In several instances, the records in George's life are contradictory (his birth and marriage dates for example). In these cases I have identified all the information available. Perhaps definitive sources will become available in the future. Finally, there is always the very real possibility that my research may be flawed in some way. I'm human.

So, with those caveats, let me share with you what I have learned about the life of George William Fraley.

It Began in Columbia, Pennsylvania

George was born November 12, 1840 in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. ⁱ His parents were Harford Fraley (about 1811 – 1888) and Hannah Spillman/Hillman Fraley (about 1810 – 1893).

George was a middle child. He had an older brother Enoch who was about 4 years older than he and an older sister Hester who was about a year older. George was followed by sister Letticia in 1842 and brother Joseph in about 1845. ⁱⁱ

Located in western Lancaster County, Columbia is on the Susquehanna River's eastern shore. 2,719 souls were recorded by the Census in 1840.



According to the Columbia Historic Preservation Society, “*after the Revolutionary War, Atlantic port cities competed for inland trade and while New York interests began the Erie Canal and Baltimore businessmen started the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, cities [such] as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had to depend on existing roads.*

But they convinced legislators to take action which would keep Pennsylvania's commerce in the state and, between 1824 and 1826,

passed acts authorizing construction of what would become a canal/railroad system which would cross the state.

Originally Middletown was to be the start of the canal but in 1828 canal officials changed the starting point to Columbia where the canal would interchange with a railroad from Philadelphia.

The Eastern Division stretched 40 miles from Columbia to the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers and went into operation in 1833. Travelers at Columbia could use the canal/railroad system to go west to Pittsburgh, Lake Erie, Ohio and West Virginia, north to Williamsport, Bellefonte and New York State and east to Philadelphia.

A canal basin at Columbia offered an outlet lock to the river and it was here that workers shifted freight between boat and railroad cars and let boats in and out of the lock. Passenger boats were designed in sections so for a trip west workers would assemble the parts into one boat and launch it in the basin, and east bound boats would be hauled on special railroad cars.

A dam built across the river below Columbia formed a pool deep enough for the canal boats and mules towed the boats across the river to Wrightsville where the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, which opened in 1840, ran along the river to Havre de Grace, MD. There tugs could take the boats to Baltimore or to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for a trip to Philadelphia.”ⁱⁱⁱ

The importance of the canal system to Columbia may be the reason that the Fraley family resided in Columbia. Harford Fraley, George's father, was the son of Enoch and Hester Whiteman Fraley of Philadelphia. According to the 1835 City Directory, Enoch Fraley was living at Beach and Marsh in Philadelphia. Unlike his father who was a cordwainer (shoemaker), Harford was a boat builder.

I do not know how or why Harford made his way to Columbia, but the family was recorded there in 1840.

(4.) SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division

NAME OR NAME OF FAMILY	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.																			
	MALES										FEMALES									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Christian Council				1			1													
Henry Allright																				
Michael Foster				1																
Other Persons	1	1		2	2															
Robert Strating		1																		
Samuel Strating				1																
John Strating																				

According to the Census, the household contained two males; one was aged 20 - 30 and one 5 - 10. I believe these are Harford and Enoch. There was a woman aged 20 - 30 (Hannah), a girl 15 - 20 (unknown) and two girls under 5. One of the young girls is likely Hester. It appears that perhaps there was another sister that did not survive until 1850. ^{iv}

1850s

1850 began the era of the "every name" Census. Unlike previous enumerations, the entire household was specifically listed, along with information about ages, occupations, and birthplace. The Fraley family was still living in Columbia, Pennsylvania. Harford is a boatbuilder.

1	1	Harford Fraley	35	M	Boat-builder	900				
		Hannah Fraley	30	F						
		Enoch	16	M	Seegar-Maker					/
		Hester A	11	F						/
		George W	10	M						/
		Hesteria	8	F						/
		Joseph G	5	M						/
		James Clinton	16	M	Boat-builder					

Household residents included:

Harford Fraly, 35, M, Boatbuilder, \$700, PA
Hannah Fraly, 30, F, PA
Enoch, 16, M, segar maker, attended school
Hester A. , 11, F, attended school
George W. 10, M, attended school
Letitia, F., 8, attended school
Joseph G. 5, M attended school
James Clinton, 16, M, Boatbuilder

All household residents were said to be born in Pennsylvania.^v

In 1850 there were 4,140 residents in Columbia.^{vi} One of the families was Peter, Jane, Ellin, James and Ida Fraley. Peter was a shoemaker. Kary Nelson, a fellow Fraley researcher, and I believe that there is a good possibility that Peter and Harford were brothers. We have not yet been able to document this, however.

Columbia was ravaged by a cholera epidemic in 1854. Harford Fraley was on the Sanitation Committee. In the April, 1958 Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society, (Vol 62, #2), there is an excerpt from the report of the Sanitation Committee. The committee bemoaned, as public officials are inclined to do, the lack of involvement from their citizens.

"The undersigned beg leave to present to you a statement of their receipts and expenditures, together with other interesting information.

*J. M. Watts
Henry Suydam
Harford Fraley
George Bogle, Treasurer
J. W. Fisher, Secretary*

It may be thought by some persons that some of the items in the account of expenses are large, especially that for nursing &c., but it

should be borne in mind that at the time the cholera broke out, many of our citizens left the town, and many of those who remained did not feel free to take any active part in attending upon the sick; so that the Committee were compelled to employ a large number of nurses to attend not only in the hospital (set up in the Columbia Town Hall), but in different parts of the town, and to keep them employed both day and night; and we found that such service could not be obtained except by the payment of what under other circumstances, would be deemed exorbitant prices.

The amount paid for Police will doubtless strike many persons as quite large; but ... about half of our citizens were absent, and we deemed it necessary for the protection of their property to employ a large and efficient police force. Yet, strange to say, out of a long list of absentees, on whose account alone special watchmen were employed, we have been able to realize but about \$92, whilst citizens of other towns have contributed their hundred; and even thousands without being asked for a cent." vii

Apparently, the Committee was much more successful raising funds to protect the community from outside, than they were from the residents who were having their property protected.

The Columbia Spy reported that there were over one hundred new graves – within the space of one week.

"Death has been cruel and unmerciful... unsparing and insatiable. The gray-haired sire, the blooming youth and the prattling infant were alike taken --- all hurried away, with scarcely a premonitory warning. Earth with all its allurements could not keep them; affection plead in vain; hopes for the future were blighted; hearts, crushed and bleeding, induced the agonizing cry for mercy; but Death went on, heedless of the moans or tears of sorrow or woe.

Leaves have their time to fall

*And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath
 And stars to set -but all,
 Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh Death" viii*

While not much is known about the family in Columbia, it appears that Harford was active in civic life. In addition to his service on the Sanitation Committee, Harford served as Chief Burgess of Columbia in 1858.^{ix}

1860 Census

For whatever reason, the family is found in Philadelphia in 1860. (Need to check late 1850 directories to determine when moved to city)

2133	2582	Harford Fraily	48 m	Boat Builder	2400	300	"
		Hannah	48 f				Pa
		Hetty	20 f				Pa
		Wm	18 m				"
		Letitia	16 f				"
		Jos	14 m				"

The 1860 Census lists household residents as follows:

- Harford Fraily, 48, M, Boatbuilder, PA,
- Hannah, 48, F, New Jersey
- Hetty, 20, F, PA
- Wm., 18, M, PA
- Letitia, 16, F, PA
- Jos, 14, M, PA

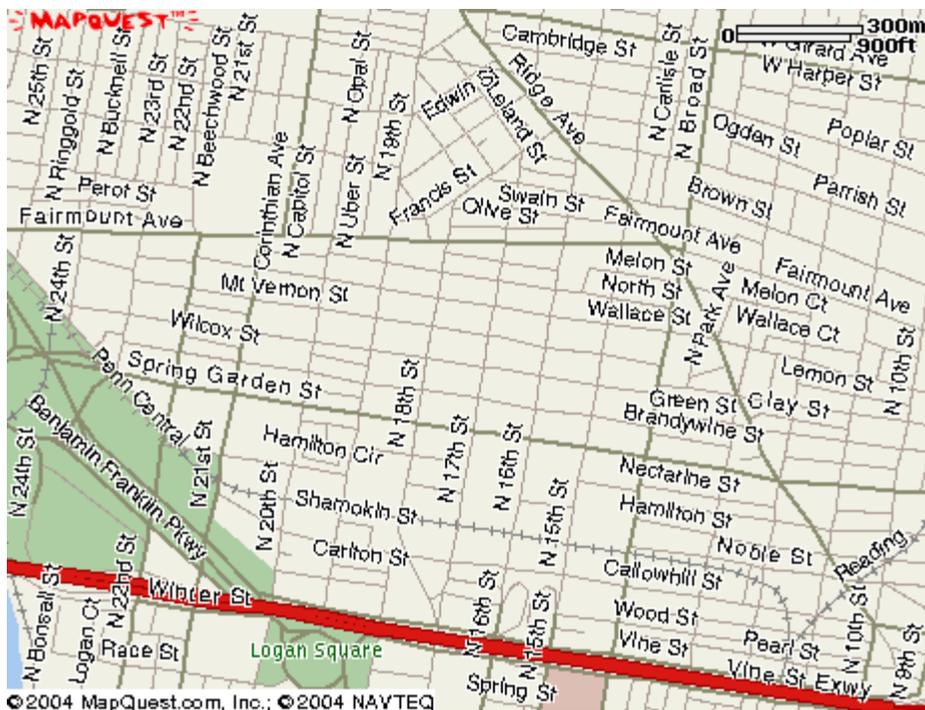
Harford had real estate valuing \$2,400 and personal property of \$300. ^x

There are some interesting observations comparing the 1850 and 1860 Census enumerations. First, it appears that the eldest son, Enoch, is living outside the family house. Hetty is the nickname for Hester; and

George is listed as William. Hannah is said to be from New Jersey – although the 1850 Census and subsequent enumerations have her as being born in Pennsylvania. (She is also identified as being from New Jersey in the 1910 Census which enumerated George William Fraley – he must have identified her as such.) Additionally, the ages of the couple are interesting. Harford ages from 35 to 48 during the decade; Hannah from 30 to 48. Perhaps she engaged in the creative approach to age her granddaughter Emma Fraley would take during her life.

City Directories from the time list Harford as a boat builder. The Boyd's 1860 Directory lists Harford Fraley, Fairmount Dry Dock, West Philadelphia.^{xi} Cohen's Philadelphia Directory lists H. Fraley as a boatbuilder living at 2235 Callowhill,^{xii} The McElroy's Directory for 1860 has a listing for Harford M. Fraley – as a clerk 13 N. 8th. There is also a "Harvey Fraley" listed as a boatbuilder at 2235 Callowhill. I think that the first entry must be a relative of some sort and the boatbuilder was actually Harford.^{xiii}

Although the address does not exist today, it appears that 2235 Callowhill is located in the section of Philadelphia north of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. The following map gives an idea of where the Fraley home was located:



Harford continues to be listed as a boatbuilder in City Directories in the early 1860s. ^{xiv} There are no specific references for George, however.

Private Fraley

The first independent information about George deals with his entry into the service during the Civil War. George joined the Pennsylvania 23rd Infantry Regiment in September 1, 1861. He was a private with Company G, 23rd Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The Pennsylvania 23rd was organized in Philadelphia on August 31, 1861. George Fraley enrolled on September 1, 1861 and mustered into the Regiment on September 10, 1861.^{xv} The 23rd began its service by going to Washington DC. It had duty in the defense of Washington D.C. until March 10 –15, 1862 when the Regiment advanced to Manassas, Virginia.

^{xvi}

The records of George's service do not specifically state where if he was with the Company during November and December. It is noted that he was present with the Company during January and February, 1862, except during the period from January 20, 1862 until February 20 1862 when he was detached for service in the Brigade Hospital.^{xvii}

The regiment moved to the Virginia Peninsula on March 26, 1862; then to the Warwick River on April 4 and the Siege of Yorktown from April 5 - May 4. ^{xviii} During this period, George was with his Company.^{xix} However, the May/June 1862 muster roll indicates that he was absent due to illness and was sent to New York. During this time the Regiment participated in the Battle of Williamsburg, operations about Bottom's Bridge, reconnaissance toward Richmond, Battle of Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp and Charles City Cross Roads.^{xx}

During July and August, George returned to the unit as they participated in operations in Virginia, from Malvern Hill to Alexandria to Chantilly.^{xxi}

From September, 1862 George was detached as a Driver in the Ambulance Corps.^{xxii} While this may not sound particularly unusual to us today, the creation of an Ambulance Corps was a major innovation in the conduct of the war. ^{xxiii} Prior to the issuance of General Orders No. 147, on August 2, 1862 random soldiers were selected to remove the wounded from the battlefield. It has been said that,

"Frequently, prior to the Ambulance Corps, the most unfit soldiers were detailed, which often meant that, not being good fighters, they were little better as medical assistants. Often in the first year of the war they got drunk on medicinal liquor and ignored their wounded comrades in order to hide themselves from enemy fire."

^{xxiv}

The General Orders from McClellan stated,

"The detail for this corps will be made with care by commanders of army corps, and no officer or man will be selected for this duty

except those known to be active and efficient, and no man will be relieved except by orders from these headquarters. Should any officer or man detailed for this duty be found not fitted for it, representations of the fact will be made by the medical director of the army corps to the medical director of this army. “

George must have been among the first selected for the Ambulance Corps, as his detachment appears to be coincident with the Issuance of the General Orders No. 147 by General McClellan. During this period of time, George's Regiment was with the Army of the Potomac.^{xxv}

According to sources on the web, the establishment of the Ambulance Corps was very successful.

The advantages of this organization became speedily manifest, and at the battle of Antietam, in the following month, it gave admirable service. Of its operation in the battle of Fredericksburg, Surgeon Charles O'Leary, medical director of the Sixth Corps, said in his official report:

“ During the engagements of the 13th, the ambulances being guided and governed with perfect control and with a precision rare even in military organizations, the wounded were brought without any delay or confusion to the hospitals of their respective divisions. Not a single item provided for the organization of the field-hospitals suffered the slightest derangement, and the celerity with which the wounded were treated, and the system pervading the whole Medical Department, from the stations in the field selected by the assistant surgeons with the regiments to the wards where the wounded were transferred from the hands of the surgeons to be attended by the nurses, afforded the most pleasing contrast to what we had hitherto seen during the war. . . .”

In the operations at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville in the following May, the Sixth Corps charged and took Marye's Heights behind the town of Fredericksburg. The medical director of the corps, in his report, says : " The charge was made at 1 P. M. ; the heights were taken, and in less than half an hour we had over eight hundred wounded. Two hours after the engagement, such was the celerity and system with which the ambulances worked, the whole number of wounded were within the hospitals under the care of nurses."

In the battle of Gettysburg the ambulance organization was intact, and such was the perfection of its administration, that, on the early morning of the 4th of July, the day after the battle ended, not one wounded man of the great number who had fallen was left on the ground. The inspector-general of the army himself reported this interesting fact from personal examination."^{xxvi}

Based on the information about George's Regiment, he was part of each of these battles.

Eventually, the war ended for George. His Regiment mustered out in Philadelphia on September 8, 1864. As indicated on his Co. Muster Out Roll, he was due \$22.71 for his clothing account and a \$100.00 bounty. The records indicate that he was 22 when he ended his service.

George W. Fraley

Co. G, 23 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Age *22* years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated

Philadelphia Pa. Sep 8, 1864.

Muster-out to date *Sep 8*, 1864.

Last paid to _____, 186 .

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ _____ 100

Due soldier \$ *22 7/100* 100; due U. S. \$ _____ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ _____ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ _____ 100

Bounty paid \$ _____ 100; due \$ *100* 100

Remarks: _____

Book mark: _____

W. W. Martin

*Discharge from July + Aug set 1864 and
sent to Army Co. 23rd Regt
E. Power
Buck*

To all whom it may



Know ye, That George W. Prager
of Captain James M. Leonard
Company, ("G.") 23rd Regiment of Pennsylvania

VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the 1st day of September
one thousand eight hundred and sixty one to serve three years or
during the war, is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States,
this Eight day of September, 1864, at Philadelphia
Pennsylvania by reason of being married etc
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said George W. Prager was born in Lancaster
in the State of Pennsylvania, is 23 years of age,
5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, light eyes,
light hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Boat builder

Given at Philadelphia this Eight day of
September 1864.

This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the Army

[A. G. O. No. 99.]

*Sept 9
1864*

*Wm. H. H. H. H.
Capt. H. H. H.
Commanding the Regt*

*Frank A. Lynch
2d S. C. Co. 23rd P.
Comdg. G. Co.*

3/2/69

J. R. B.

13-03
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

OATH OF IDENTITY.

of the town of _____ in the State of _____
County of _____

On this _____ day of _____ in the year
one thousand eight hundred and sixty _____ personally appeared
before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the county
and _____ above mentioned _____
who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the
Steward _____ who was _____

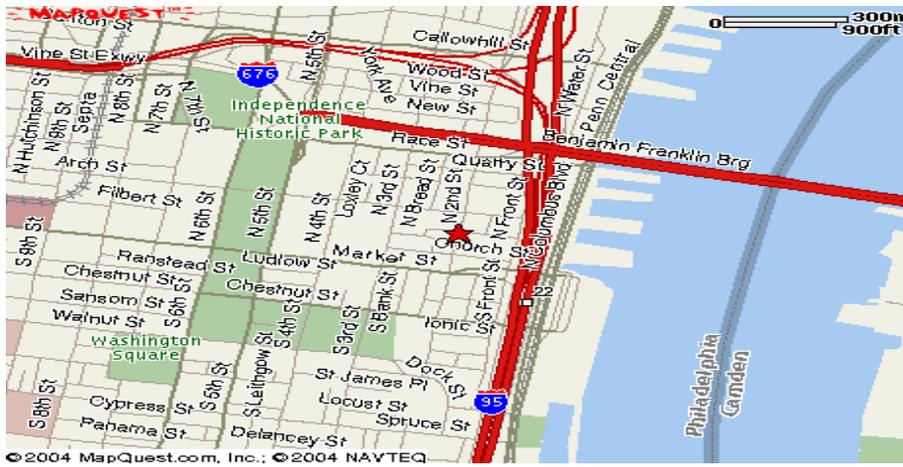
_____ in the company commanded by
Captain _____ in the regiment
that he enlisted on the _____ day of _____
for the term of _____ and was discharged
at _____ on the _____ day
of _____ by reason of _____

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day and year above written

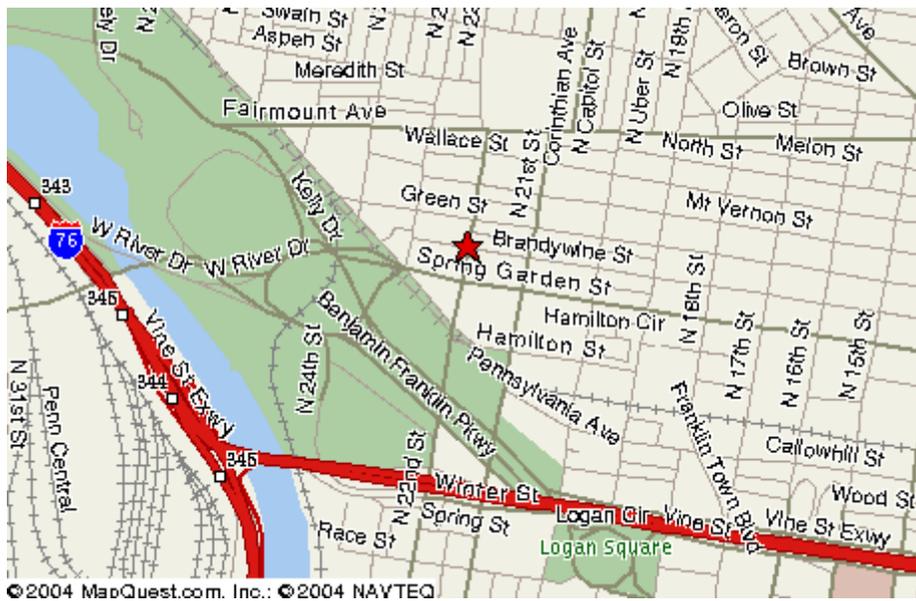
I certify that _____ before
whom the above affidavit purports to have been made, is a Justice of
the Peace duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is
his signature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my
official seal, this _____ day of _____
1869 in the year _____
at _____ in the State of _____

Chief of the _____



Paxson lived at Cayuga n. N. 18th, while George's address was 535 N. 22nd Street.^{xxviii} The following map shows the location of the Fraley household:





The above is a photo of the Fraley neighborhood, as it appeared in 2003.

Marriage to Anna Eliza Morell

George met and married Anna Eliza Morell. Anna was the daughter of Charles Morell and Gainer Steward Morell. ^{xxix} She was born in Philadelphia in 1841. Her father had been sexton of the Blockley Baptist Church in West Philadelphia; her mother, Gainer, died in 1862 when Anna was about 21. The 1860 Census identifies Anna as a “Teacher of Public School.” In 1870, she is identified as “keeping house.”

15	916	8-11	Morell Charles	62	m	W	Strugglet	45000	1000	Penna	1
16	"	"	- Charles	32	m	W	Strugglet	3500	1500	Penna	
17	"	"	- Annie	26	F	W	Keeping House		500	Penna	
18	"	"	- Emma	21	F	W			500	Penna	

According to the 1870 Census, the Morell family appears to be rather affluent. Charles, Sr. had real estate valued at \$45,000 and a personal

estate of \$1,000. Anna's brother, Charles, Jr., had real estate valued at \$3,500 and a personal estate of \$15,000. Both Anna and her sister Emma had personal estates of \$500.

In preparing this text, I did come across a new mystery. There was a second enumeration of the 1870 Census. Unfortunately, the documents do not date when that enumeration was. The Morell household is listed – but with some changes. The following is the second enumeration:

A photograph of a handwritten census record on a grid. The entries are as follows:

"	"	Annie	41	H
17	Morell	Charles	62	M
"	"	Charles Jr	33	M
"	"	Eliza	31	H
"	"	Annie	28	H
"	"	E. Emma	23	H

The eldest Charles is listed at the same age, 62. Charles, Jr. now appears that he might be 33. There is the addition of Eliza, age 31 to the household and Annie has aged two years. Emma has also gotten two years older. Again, I do not have information on the second enumeration – another mystery to solve in the future.

It is not at all clear how Anna and George came to meet and marry. I've speculated a bit about possibilities, but none of them is particularly satisfactory (or supportable with any evidence.) My first thought is that they met through some of the members of the Blockley Baptist Church. There were several Fraley families listed among the parishioners and a Fraley took Charles Morell's place as sexton at the Blockley Baptist Church. Another possibility is that they met through Anna's brother,

Elijah Morell. Elijah served in the Civil War as a hospital steward. Perhaps Elijah and George came to be acquainted.

As indicated above, the Morell family lived in West Philadelphia near what would now be the intersection of 52nd and Master. This is not in close proximity to the Fraley household.

When the 1870 Census was taken, George and Anna were living with their respective parents. George is recorded on the Census as of June 8, 1870; Anna is listed as of June 29, 1870.

As for the date of their marriage, I have not been able to find a record of it. But, neither could Anna. Let me explain. George's Civil War pension file contains a host of information – including his account of his marriage to Anna. He indicates that they were married by Rev. T. Neil at the NE corner of 52nd and Master in Philadelphia. He believed that a record of the marriage would be at the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal Church at 54th and Master in Philadelphia. He placed the marriage date as January 5, 1871.

When Anna applied for a widow's pension, she indicated that the marriage certificate had been lost. She said the marriage was performed by Rev. Theodore Stevens on May 15, 1870. She supplied a letter from the Philadelphia Department of Vital Records – indicating that a search of records for 1869, 1870, and 1871 found no record of the marriage. This was attributed to “Most probably the minister who performed the ceremony failed to report it to this office.”

Based on the Census, it appears that Anna's marriage date of May, 1870 was incorrect, as both she and George were enumerated with their families after that date. I did find evidence of a Reverend Theodore Stevens, a minister in the area. So, for now, all we can conclude is that Anna and George were likely married at some point between June 30, 1870 and August, 1871. This places the marriage after the census and before the birth of their first child, a stillborn son.

Anna gave birth to a stillborn son on August 20, 1871. The place of birth was given as 52nd and Paschall, Hestonville. The child, who was not named in the Return of Death, was buried in Blockley Baptist Cemetery on August 21, 1871.^{xxx}

RETURN OF A DEATH
IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

This constitutes one Certificate. To be returned to the Health Office on Saturday of each week, before 12 M.

- 1. Name of Deceased,
- 2. Color,
- 3. Sex,
- 4. Age,
- 5. Married or Single,
- 6. Date of Death,
- 7. Cause of Death,

Trailer
White
Male

Aug 20th 1871

Stillborn
W. Fort M. D.

Residence, *Sancti Spiritus*

UNDERTAKER'S CERTIFICATE IN RELATION TO DECEASED.

- 8. Occupation,
- 9. Place of Birth,
- 10. When a Minor, {
- 11. Ward,
- 12. Street and Number,
- 13. Date of Burial,
- 14. Place of Burial,

Westonville,
Name of Father, *George Trailer*
Name of Mother, *Anna M. Trailer*

2^d W. P. Paschall

August 21st 1871

Glockley Baptist Cemetery
L. P. Cranberry Undertaker.

Residence, *53rd W. Passyunk*

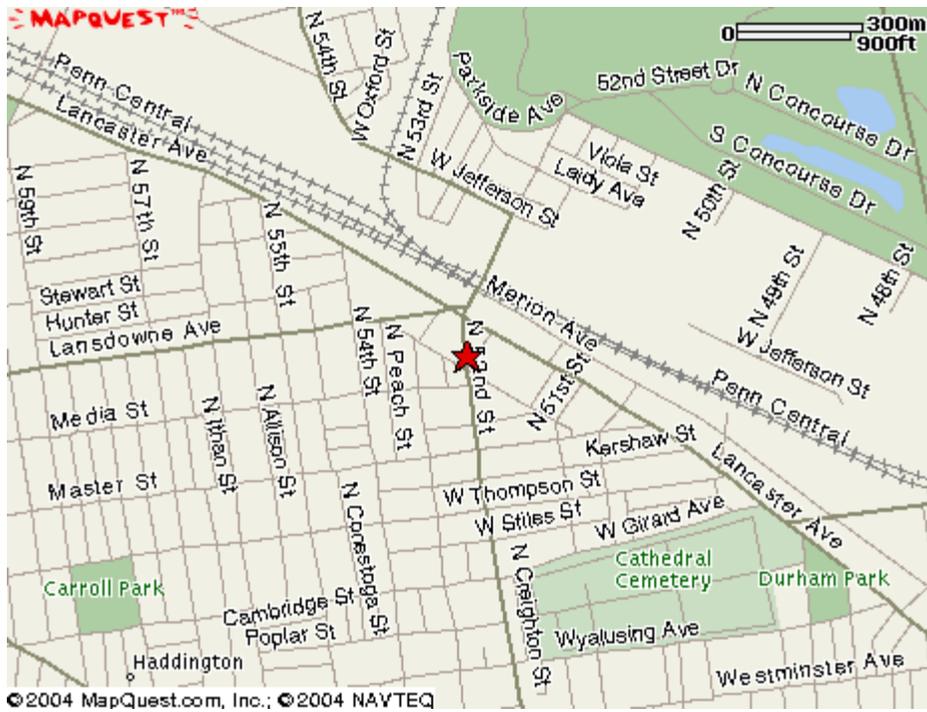
Their first daughter, Emma, was born September 1, 1872.^{xxx1} Emma could be named for her aunt, Emma Morell. Hannah is the name of her paternal grandmother, Hannah Hillman/Spillman Fraley. Hannah was alive and living in Philadelphia when Emma was born.

Second daughter, Gainer M. was born in September, 1874. She was named for her maternal grandmother, Gainer Steward Morell. Gainer had died in 1863. The youngest daughter, Hester C. was born in January, 1877. She appears to have been named for her paternal great grandmother, Hester Whiteman Fraley. According to the 1900 Census, Anna gave birth to four children, three of whom were living in 1900.^{xxxii}

The 1875 Directory lists George Fraley at Paschal n. N. 52nd Street. No occupation is listed. This is the same address given for Charles M. Morell, druggist.^{xxxiii} Charles is Anna's brother.

1880 Census

The Fraley family was living at 1451 N. 52nd Street in West Philadelphia in 1880.^{xxxiv} The following map from "Mapquest" gives a general perspective of the household location in West Philadelphia. This is only a few blocks from where Anna Morell grew up at 52nd and Master.



The following is a photo of the block where the Fraley family lived in 1880. This photo was taken in 2003.



The following Census shows the enumeration of the Fraley household in 1880.

		Mar 16	75	F	31	Husband		
257	45	Fraley	Ann	F	37	Wife	1	Manufact - Baby Coaches
			Annie C.	F	39	Wife	1	Keeping House
			Emma St.	F	7	Daughter	1	at School
			James M.	F	5	Daughter	1	
			Hester G.	F	3	Daughter	1	
	49	Stilles	Hugh	M	58	Husband	1	Shoemaker ✓
10-9			Elizabeth W.	F	65	Wife	1	Keeps House

George, Annie and the three girls were sharing the home with Hugh Stilles and his wife Elizabeth. The Census indicates that Emma (Emmie) was 7 in June 1880, Gainer was 5, and Hester was 3. George manufactured baby coaches, while Annie kept house. Emma was at school. The Census indicates that all of the Fraley's and their parents were born in Pennsylvania.

Hugh Stilles, 58, was identified as a shoemaker. His wife, Elizabeth, 65, kept house. The Stilles' were from Pennsylvania. Both of their fathers

were from Ireland, while Hugh's mother was from Wales and Elizabeth's mother was from Pennsylvania.

Gopsill's 1985 Philadelphia Directory identifies George W. Fraley as a salesman. His address was 5199 Paschal. His brother-in-law, Charles Morell was a druggist at 5197 Paschal. ^{xxxv} The following is a picture taken in 2003 of the NE corner of 52nd and Master. Paschal Street was renamed Master Street. ^{xxxvi} At this point, I don't know which home the Fraley's occupied, and where the Morell's lived. It is possible that they shared a structure, but each was addressed separately. This can be the subject of additional research.



1890s

September 18, 1891, George applied for a Civil War pension. At that time he was living at the NE corner of 52nd and Master in Philadelphia. He was 51 at the time of application. His personal description was listed as 5

foot seven inches, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. The pension form indicates that George suffered from the following disabilities:

- Lumbago
- Kidney Disease
- Almost total loss of hearing in left ear
- Partial deafness in right ear, and
- Impaired Vision in both eyes.

The pension application states that he has been employed as an assistant foreman and that he is now partially disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor. The petition for pension included an affidavit signed by John S. Fraley and John H. Little. (Note: look these folks up)

The pension file includes a report filed by a Board designated to review applications. The report states:

Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: Pulse rate, 72; respiration, 19; temperature, 98.7; height, 5 feet 8 1/4 inches; weight, 130 pounds; age, 37 years.

Slim man though muscular development fair.

Lungs, liver, spleen & abdominal viscera normal.

Distant vision, media & fundi normal. Trouble due to presbyopia.

There is stiffness in movements of back with tenderness over lumbar muscles. Stoops & raises himself with marked difficulty.

Urine Sp. Gr. 1020, no albumen, sugar nor pus. Tests, heat, nitric acid & Fehlings.

Right ear, hears ordinary conversation at 2 feet. Left, can only hear voice at 6 inches. Perforation of both drums, small in right, & very large in left. No disease of throat, nares nor tubes.

Otherwise sound.

Medical Referee

Here give a full description of the disabilities, in accordance with Book of Instructions.

George was granted his pension on April 23, 1892. He was approved for \$12 a month to December 4, 1891 and \$10 per month thereafter. The pension was given for the lumbago and deafness.

The 1895 City Directory lists George W. Fraley as a foreman living at 5139 Master Street. Brother-in-law Charles Morell is listed as being a druggist at 5140 Master Street. ^{xxxvii} Charles Morell's address is listed as 5149 Master in the 1900 Directory.^{xxxviii}

George received a letter dated February 6, 1895 telling him that he was only entitled to a \$6 per month pension. He was given thirty days to respond to this proposed reduction. His file includes a physician's affidavit from Dr. O'Neil, 879 Belmont Avenue. Dr. O'Neil attests that he has known George Fraley for about five years. He states that George is "a constant sufferer of Muscular Rheumatism." Additionally, Dr. O'Neil treated George for two severe attacks of lumbago in 1894. The doctor also comments on George's deafness and indicates that there is evidence of slight endocarditis. It was the doctor's opinion that George was unable to follow any severe manual labor.

Also included in the file is a letter from E.W. Scarlett, a grocer from the SE corner of Lancaster Avenue and 52nd

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

E. W. SCARLETT
E. W. Scarlett & Bro.,
Grocers
S. E. Cor. Lancaster Av.
and 52d Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.

No 758926
BOARD OF REVISION
MAY 16 1895

Mr. Lochren Esq

Dear Sir

I understand your
task of reducing G.W. Fraley's
pension from ten dollars to six
per month, I have lived a neighbor
to him for about 20 years. I have
found him to be a man of good
habits, sober, honest and industrious,
has had frequent spells of sickness,
many of them I think caused from
exposure in Army, and I think
him ^{and} in ^{any} way worthy of his present
pension.

Yours very Resp^{tly}
E. W. Scarlett

Scarlett found George to be “a man of good habits, sober, honest and industrious” He said George had “frequent spells of sickness.”

On April 12, 1895 the decision was made to continue George’s pension at the rate of \$10 per month.

Interesting note about the Scarlett family. Edwin’s father was Joseph W. Scarlett. Joseph was tried for treason in association with the Christiana riot of 1851. He was acquitted. Edwin’s sister, Sophia, married Charles Morell – Anna Morell Fraley’s brother)

1900 Census

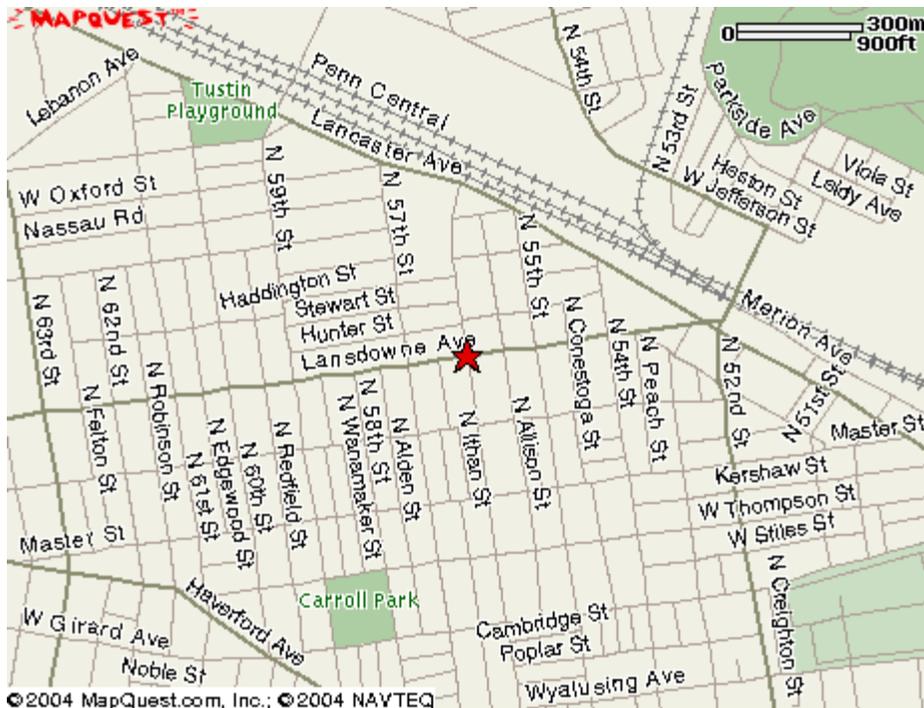
5600	3	3	Fraley, George J. Head	36	15	16	W	M	200	1840	58	M	29		
			Anna E. Wife	58	5	1840	58	F	29	1840	59	F	29	4	3
			Emma H. Daughter	19	5	1872	19	F	27	1872	27	F			
			Jay M. Daughter	17	5	1874	17	F	25	1874	25	F			
			Neela C. Daughter	15	5	1877	15	F	23	1877	23	F			
			County, Albert J. Boarder	42	M	1871	42	M	28	1871	28	M			
			Lavin Anna M. Servant	58	F	1843	58	F	17	1843	17	F			

In 1900, the Fraley family rented a home at 5600 Lansdowne Avenue in West Philadelphia. Below is a photo of the street and 5600, as it appeared in 2003.





Okay, so these pictures aren't the best, but I think they convey a sense of the neighborhood. The Fraley home was on the corner. It is possible that they lived above a store, but I do not know that for certain. The homes in the area are well kept, twin and row homes. There are some multi-family structures as well. The photos were taken around mid-day and there was a lot of traffic in the area. The "Mapquest" map below shows the general location of the Fraley house. It is about 7 - 8 blocks west of their address in 1880.



According to the 1900, at the turn of the century George was employed as superintendent of a silk mill. My research has indicated that the term “silk mill” was used to describe a factory which made hosiery and undergarments. All of the girls were living at home with their parents, although each of them well into their twenties. Emma was 27, Gay was 25 and Hester was 23. The daughters were all employed – and had been for the twelve months preceding the Census in June, 1900. Emma was a musician, while Gay and Hester were school teachers.

There were two additional residents in the household. Albert J. County, 28, a railroad clerk who was a boarder and Anna M. Lavin, 17, a servant. Both Albert and Anna were from Ireland, as were their parents. Albert came to the United States in 1889 and was a naturalized citizen. Anna had only been in the country since 1899.^{xxxix} Probably the most interesting thing about the boarder, Albert, was that he eventually married Hester, the youngest Fraley daughter. Albert went on to be the financial vice-president for the Pennsylvania railroad.

At some point during the decade, and for an unknown period of time, the Fraley's lived in St. David's near their daughter and son-in-law Hester and Albert County. 1907 correspondence in George's pension file indicates that he was living at 411 Midland Avenue in St. Davids. The County family resided at 415 Midland Avenue.

February 27, 1907 George petitioned for an increase in his pension. He received an increase to \$12 per month in October, 1907. (Note: this petition was attested to by Hester Fraley County and Anna E. Fraley. It said that they had known George for 25 and 30 years, respectively. This is interesting, since George and Anna had been married for about 37 years at the time of the affidavit!)

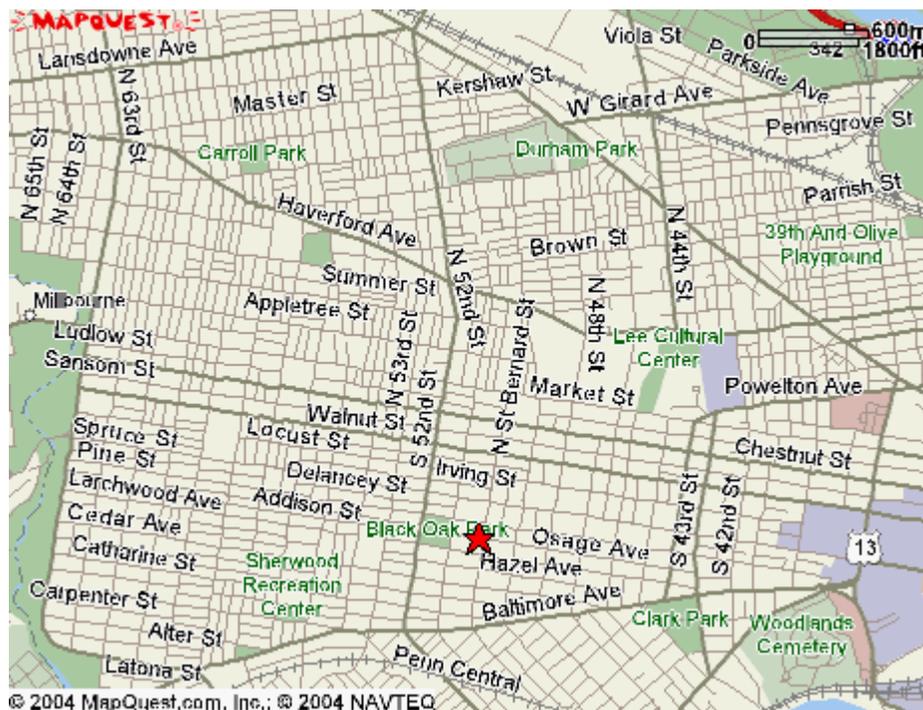
George and Anna bought a home at 5015 Osage Avenue in West Philadelphia. Below is a picture of 5015 Osage Avenue as it appeared in 2003.



The home appears to be a very typical twin home found throughout the Philadelphia area. It is constructed of brick, although some siding has

obviously been added. According to the web-site for Philadelphia property assessments, the property is 2,300 square feet. The improvement area is identified as 1,700 square feet. The property sold in 2003 for \$112,000.

The “Mapquest” map below gives a sense of where the new Fraley home was located. While still in West Philadelphia, it was significantly further south than the previous Fraley homes. This portion of West Philadelphia is near the neighborhood known as “Spruce Hill.” Interestingly, Rosemary O’Connor grew up at 46th and Larchwood, which is not far from Osage and Carol Clarke lived for a year at 43rd and Baltimore. Today, the neighborhood is markedly better than the area around Master Street where the family previously lived. (Note: this is comparing the neighborhoods today. But, the homes are larger and it seems that the Fraley family made a steady climb up the ladder.)



1910 Census

The 1910 Census shows the family living at the Osage address. Two daughters, Emma and Hester, had married. Gay was the only daughter remaining at home.

5515	30	3	Fraley	G. G.	Head	M.	21	49	M.	43		
				Annie E.	Wife	F.	21	-	M.	43	3	3
				Gay M.	Daughter	F.	14	-				

The Census shows that George was a manager, although it was very difficult to read the specific type of firm he worked with. The information from this census is also interesting for some of the differences from previous enumerations. First, there is no age given for either Anna or Gay. Additionally, Gay is said to have no occupation, although she was reported to be a teacher in 1900. The Fraley's were said to have been married 43 years (this would have put their marriage date at 1867 - which is yet another date listed for their wedding.) Also, the couple is said to have had three children, all of whom were living. This contrasts to the 1900 enumeration which indicated that Anna had had four children, three of whom were living. Finally, this census indicates that George's mother was from New Jersey. This and the 1860 Census are the only references to Hannah being from New Jersey. ^{x1}

November 19, 1910, George filed for an increase in his pension. The review of the information submitted found a discrepancy in George's birthdate. It was noted that in 1910 he said he was born in November, 1840, while a prior application said September, 1840. George responded in writing attesting to the correctness of the November 12, 1840 date. His pension was increased to \$15 per month.

George received a questionnaire in 1915 regarding his dependents. He responded to the questionnaire - giving information which differs from his later account of their marriage. In 1926 he said that he was married on May 15, 1871 by Dr. Neil in West Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1915.

SIR: Please answer, at your earliest convenience, the questions enumerated below. The information is requested for future use, and it may be of great value to your widow or children. Use the inclosed envelope, which requires no stamp.

Very respectfully,

G. M. Saltgaber

Commissioner.

GEORGE W FRALEY
PHILADELPHIA PA
758926 ACT MAY
5015 OSAGE AVE



FOLD HERE

- No. 1. Date and place of birth? *Answer. November 12th 1840 Columbia Lancaster Co Pa*
The name of organizations in which you served? *Answer. Co G 23rd P.V.*
- No. 2. What was your post office at enlistment? *Answer. Philadelphia Pa*
- No. 3. State your wife's full name and her maiden name. *Answer. Anna Eliza Morrell Fraley*
- No. 4. When, where, and by whom were you married? *Answer. January 5th 1871 N.E. Cor. 52nd Master St Philadelphia Pa. By Rev. J. Neil.*
- No. 5. Is there any official or church record of your marriage? *I believe so*
If so, where? *Answer. Fletcher M E Church 54th & Master St Phila Pa*
- No. 6. Were you previously married? If so, state the name of your former wife, the date of the marriage, and the date and place of her death or divorce. If there was more than one previous marriage, let your answer include all former wives. *Answer. No.*
- No. 7. If your present wife was married before her marriage to you, state the name of her former husband, the date of such marriage, and the date and place of his death or divorce, and state whether he ever rendered any military or naval service, and, if so, give name of the organization in which he served. If she was married more than once before her marriage to you, let your answer include all former husbands. *Answer. No.*

FOLD HERE

George petitioned for and received another pension increase in 1915. His pension was increased to \$30 per month.

No. 752,926

3-695

ACT OF MAY 11, 1912

Reissue

United States of America



BUREAU OF PENSIONS

Former payments covering any portion of the same time to be deducted. Increased to \$40 per month from June 10, 1918, by Act of that date.

It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws of the United States—George W. Fraley, who was a Private, Co. G, 23rd Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, is entitled to a pension at the rate of Thirty dollars per month, to commence November 12, 1915, Reissue in lieu of lost Certificate dated January 22, 1916,

Given at the Department of the Interior this seventeenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth

Countersigned,

Imaetzgabert

6-5629

Commissioner of Pensions.

Walter H. Lane

Secretary of the Interior.

10

That section forty-seven hundred and forty-five, title fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4745.—Any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be, granted, shall be void and of no effect, and any person who shall pledge, or receive as a pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension, or pension certificate, which has been, or may hereafter be granted or issued, or who shall hold the same as collateral security for any debt, or promise, or upon any pretext of such security, or promise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution; and any person who shall retain the certificate of a pensioner and refuse to surrender the same upon the demand of the Commissioner of Pensions, or a United States pension agent, or any other person, authorized by the Commissioner of Pensions, or the pensioner, to receive the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

Approved February 28, 1883.

NO. 758, 926
PENSION CERTIFICATE OF

George W. Fraley,

PAYABLE QUARTERLY

BY THE

DISBURSING CLERK,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Group 2,

6-5600

J. K.

Clerk.

1920 Census

The 1920 Census finds George living in Narberth, Montgomery County with his daughter Emma and her husband Joseph T. Barclay. They lived at 312 Essex Avenue. xli

312 Essex Ave	Barclay	Joseph T	Head	M	W	39	M
		Emma	Wife	F	W	46	M
		Joseph	Son	M	W	13	A
		Ann W	Daughter	F	W	10	A
	Shaley	George	Daughter	M	W	20	M



Above is a photo of the Essex Avenue home in 2003. The following is a photo of the church across the street:



George's wife, Anna, was living with daughter Hester and her husband, Albert County, on St. Davids Road in Radnor, Pennsylvania.^{xlii}

76				Sheridan, John Joseph	Servant								
77		74	74	County Gilbert John	Head, 1 B	F	34	W	47				
78				Idester H	Wife		F	W	42				
79				Ann H	Son		34	W	16				
80				John G	Son		14	W	11				
81				Fraleigh Anna E.	Mother in Law		F	W	80				
82				Arpanago Bernabe	Servant		F	W	18				
	X	75	75	County Gilbert John	Head, 1 B	F	34	W	47				

I do not have any details about why the Fraley's were living apart. My thought is that they both had some health problems which required assistance.

In 1926, George submitted a petition to increase his pension. It was accompanied by the following Physician's statement affirming his total disability. He received an increase in his pension in January, 1926 to \$72.00 per month.

AFFIDAVIT OF PHYSICIAN

State of Pennsylvania, County of Montgomery, ss:
 In the claim of ot. 758 926 of George W. Fraley late C-23 Pa. Inf.
Name of Soldier or Sailor

Personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid County
 and State David H. O'Neal
Name of Physician

whose address is Give Street and No. if in city or town. State of Pa.

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case, as follows: That he, a duly qualified practicing physician, has this day examined above named claimant

DOCTOR WILL PLEASE NOTE
 In a claim under Act of June 5, 1920, (Spanish War, etc.) the doctor should describe in detail claimant's present physical condition by reason of all disabilities (not due to vicious habits) found on examination, and give his opinion as to extent of disability for the performance of manual labor, that is whether totally, three fourths, one half, etc.
 If the doctor has treated claimant at any time, he should give dates and duration of such treatment, and name of disability or disabilities for which he treated him.
 If practicable, affidavit should be in handwriting of physician.

George W. Fraley is at the present time totally disabled and unable to do manual work. He is practically bed-ridden and needs the assistance of his daughter to get about.
He has been under my care since July 1925, having been visited on the following dates - August 2-3-4-6, Sept. 10-17-24, October 2, 1925, November 13-28, January 1, 1926.
The diagnosis is myocarditis and chronic nephritis. He has attacks of cardiac asthma with edema of the lungs.

[Handwritten initials and marks]

He further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

D. H. O'Neal
Signature of Physician

Death

George died June 9, 1926 at 8:45 AM. The primary cause of death was arteriosclerosis; senility was listed as a contributory cause. At the time of his death, George was living at 33 Sabine Avenue in Narberth, PA. This was the home of his daughter Emma and son-in-law Joseph Barclay.



I believe this is the correct home, but will need to go back to verify.

The following appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger June 10, 1926:^{xliii}

FRALEY—At Narberth, June 9, 1926,
GEORGE WILLIAM, husband of Anna Mor-
rell Fraley. Funeral services Fri., 2 P. M.,
at the chapel of West Laurel Hill Cem. Int.
West Laurel Hill Cem. Kindly omit flowers.

This is to certify that this is a true copy of the record which is on file in the Pennsylvania Division of Vital Records in accordance with Act 66, P.L. 304, approved by the General Assembly, June 29, 1953.

WARNING: It is illegal to duplicate this copy by photostat or photograph.

Robert S. Zimmerman, Jr.
 Robert S. Zimmerman, Jr., MPH
 Secretary of Health



Charles Hardester
 Charles Hardester
 State Registrar

2045200

No.

JUL 30 2002

Date

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH				COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
1. PLACE OF DEATH County of <u>Montgomery</u> Township of <u>Narberth</u> or Borough of City of <u>(No. 33) Narberth AVE.</u> St. <u> </u> Ward <u> </u>		Registration District No. <u>723</u>	Primary Registration District No. <u> </u>	File No. <u>69130</u> Registered No. <u>11</u> <small>(If death occurred in a hospital or institution give its NAME and street and number.)</small>	
2. FULL NAME <u>George M. Fraley,</u>					
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS				MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3. SEX <u>M</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED <u>married</u>	6. DATE OF DEATH <u>June 9, 1928</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>		
7a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of <u>Annie M. Fraley</u>			7. AGE <u>80</u> <u>6</u> <u>27</u> <small>Years Months Days</small>	16. DATE OF DEATH <u>June 9, 1928</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
8. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>Nov-13-1848</u>			17. HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>March 8, 1928</u> to <u>June 9, 1928</u> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>8:15 A.M.</u> The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Cerebral Hemorrhage</u> <u>9th-10th</u> <small>(duration) yrs. mos. days</small>		
9. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED <small>(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) (c) Name of employer</small> <u>Retiree Postmaster</u>			18. Where was disease contracted If not at place of death? Did an operation precede death? <u> </u> Date of <u> </u> Was there an autopsy? <u> </u> What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>Charles J. Farver</u> <small>(Sign)</small> <u>June 10, 1928</u> <u>Narberth, Pa.</u>		
10. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Lawrenceville Pa</u> <small>(State or country)</small>			19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL <u>West Laurel Dial</u> <u>June 11, 1928</u> 19. UNDERTAKER <u>J.P. ...</u> ADDRESS <u> </u>		
11. NAME OF FATHER <u>Narberth Fraley</u> <small>(State or country)</small> <u>Pa</u>			20. Informant <u>Joe ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>		
12. NAME OF MOTHER <u>Hannah Hillman</u> <small>(State or country)</small> <u>Penn</u>			21. Informant <u>J.P. ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>		
13. NAME OF FATHER <u>Narberth Fraley</u> <small>(State or country)</small> <u>Pa</u>			22. Informant <u>J.P. ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>		
14. NAME OF MOTHER <u>Hannah Hillman</u> <small>(State or country)</small> <u>Penn</u>			23. Informant <u>J.P. ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>		
15. Informant <u>J.P. ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>			24. Informant <u>J.P. ...</u> <small>(Address)</small> <u>Narberth Pa</u>		



George was buried at West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County on June 11, 1926.

If you have not been to the cemetery and have the opportunity to visit, I would strongly recommend taking the time to do so. It is an absolutely beautiful place. I went on a lovely June day with my nephews Zach Walsh and Drew Meyers. They helped me find the grave of their great great great grandparents. They were also enthralled with the enormity of the cemetery. As one of them said, "It is like a city of mini Washington Monuments and Lincoln Memorials." He was commenting on the large number of chapels, obelisks and other statuary. Near the Fraley-County grave there is one that looks like a tree trunk.

The following pictures show some of the immediate area around the Fraley grave:





EndNotes

ⁱ Death Certificate and Civil War Pension Records. There is some discrepancy throughout his life about his birthdate. One pension request lists November 12, 1840 as his birthdate; another application says September 12, 1840. This is resolved via an affidavit in 1907 in which he affirms that he was born November 12, 1840 and states that the September date was in error.

Interestingly, his tombstone incorrectly lists his date of birth as 1841. Also, on various records throughout his life he is listed as George W. , William G. and William George. He also is off by almost a decade when listing the age of his daughters for a pension application. One is left with the impression that details were not all that important to George.

ⁱⁱ 1850 Census, Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, Columbia p. 220, Roll M432_787, Ancestry Image # 38/101, August 21, 1850. Harford Fraily.

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.columbiahistoric.com/canals.htm>

^{iv} US Census, 1840, Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, Columbia, p.182, Roll M704_465, Ancestry Image 13/24. Harford Frailey.

^v 1850 Census, Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, Columbia p. 220, Roll M432_787, Ancestry Image # 38/101, August 21, 1850. Harford Fraily.

^{vi} http://content.ancestry.com/Browse/BookView.aspx?dbid=10954&iid=dvm_LocHist000579-00029-1
Physical and industrial geography of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Roddy, Henry Justin,. unknown. unknown. 1980. (found on-line at Ancestry.com) p.45

^{vii} Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume 62, #2, p.144, April 1958

^{viii} Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume 62, #2, p.144, April 1958
Reporting from "The Columbia Spy, Monday, September 25, 1854"

^{ix} Columbia Historic Preservation Society, letter dated July 23, 2004 from Robert G. Miller to Carol Barclay Clark(e). Referencing "Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County" 1893. Letter notes that Peter Fraley served as Chief Burgess in 1861 and 1862.

^x 1860 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 15th Ward, Roll M653_1165, P. 778 (Ancestry Image 780/815) August 18, 1860. Harford Fraily.

^{xi} Boyd's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City & Business Directory for 1860-61. William H. Boyd, 1860 (Ancestry Plus On-Line)

^{xii} Cohen's Philadelphia Directory, 1860, p. 339

^{xiii} McElroys Philadelphia Directory, 1860, p. 321

^{xiv} **specific directory listings needed**

^{xv} George W. Fraley Civil War Service Records, National Archives, October 31, 1861 muster roll

^{xvi} 23rd Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on web at <http://www.pa-roots.com/~pacw/23rdregd.htm>; compiled from Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. III, Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1959.)

^{xvii} George W. Fraley Civil War Service Records, National Archives, November/December 1861 and January /February 1862 muster rolls

^{xix} George W. Fraley Civil War Service Records, National Archives, March/April 1862 muster rolls.

^{xx} 23rd Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on web at <http://www.pa-roots.com/~pacw/23rdregd.htm>; compiled from Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. III, Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1959.)

^{xxi} 23rd Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on web at <http://www.pa-roots.com/~pacw/23rdregd.htm>; compiled from Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. III, Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1959.)

George W. Fraley Civil War Service Records, National Archives, July/August 1862 muster rolls.

^{xxii} George W. Fraley Civil War Service Records, National Archives, September/October 1862, November/December 1862, January/February 1863, March/April 1863, May/June 1863, July/August 1863, September/October 1863, November/December 1863, January/February 1864, March/April 1864, May/June 1864 muster rolls.

^{xxiii} The following is the General Orders No. 147 creating the Ambulance Corps for the Army of the Potomac. <http://www.civilwarhome.com/ambulanceor.htm> Sources cited on website: **Source(s):** The National Historical Society's "The Image of War, Volume IV, Fighting For Time" and "The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion."

GENERAL ORDERS No. 147.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC;
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 2, 1862.

The following regulations for the organization of the ambulance corps and the management of ambulance trains are published for the information and government of all concerned. Commanders of army corps will see that they are carried into effect without delay:

1. The ambulance corps will be organized on the basis of a captain to each army corps as the commandant of the ambulance corps, a first lieutenant for a division, second lieutenant for a brigade, and a sergeant for each regiment.
2. The allowance of ambulances and transport carts will be 1 transport cart, 1 four-horse and 2 two-horse ambulances for a regiment; 1 two-horse ambulance for each battery of

artillery, and 2 two-horse ambulances for the headquarters of each army corps. Each ambulance will be provided with two stretchers.

3. The privates of the ambulance corps will consist of two men and a driver to each ambulance and one driver to each transport cart.

4. The captain is the commander of all the ambulances and transport carts in the army corps, under the direction of the medical director. He will pay special attention to the condition of the ambulances, horses, harness, &c., requiring daily inspections to be made by the commanders of division ambulances, and reports thereof to be made to him by these officers. He will make a personal inspection once a week of all the ambulances, transport carts, horses, harness, &c., whether they have been used for any other purpose than the transportation of the sick and wounded and medical supplies; reports of which will be transmitted through the medical director of the army corps to the medical director of the army every Sunday morning. He will institute a drill in his corps, instructing his men in the most easy and expeditious method of putting men in and taking them out of the ambulance, taking men from the ground and placing and carrying them on stretchers, observing that the front man steps off with the left, foot and the rear man with the right, &c. He will be especially careful that the ambulance and transport carts are at all times in order, provided with attendants, drivers, horses, &c., and the kegs rinsed and filled daily with fresh water, that he may be able to move at any moment. Previous to and in time of action he will receive from the medical director of the army corps his orders for the distribution of the ambulances and the points to which he will carry the wounded, using the light two-horse ambulances for bringing men from the field and the four-horse ones for carrying those already attended to farther to the rear, if the medical director considers it necessary. He will give his personal attention to the removal of the sick and wounded from the field and to and from the hospitals, going from point to point to ascertain what may be wanted, and to see that his subordinates (for whose conduct he will be responsible) attend to their duties in taking care of the wounded, treating them with gentleness and care, and removing them as quickly as possible to the places pointed out, and that the ambulances reach their destination. He will make a full and detailed report after every action and march of the operations of the ambulance corps.

5. The first lieutenant assigned to the ambulance corps of a division will have complete control, under the commander of the whole corps and the medical director, of all the ambulances, transport carts, ambulance horses, &c., in the division. He will be the acting assistant quartermaster for the division ambulance corps, and will receipt and be responsible for the property belonging to it, and be held responsible for any deficiency in ambulances, transport carts, horses, harness, &c., pertaining to the ambulance corps of the division. He will have a traveling cavalry forge, a blacksmith, and a saddler, who will be under his orders, to enable him to keep his train in order. He will receive a daily inspection report of all the ambulances, horses, &c., under his charge from the officers in charge of brigade ambulance corps, will see that the subordinates attend strictly to their duties at all times, and will inspect the corps under his charge once a week; a report of which inspection he will transmit to the commander of the ambulance corps.

-
6. The second lieutenant in command of the ambulances of a brigade will be under the immediate orders of the commander of the ambulance corps for the division and have superintendence of the ambulance corps for the brigade.
 7. The sergeant in charge of the ambulance corps for a regiment will conduct the drills, inspection, &c., under the orders of the commander of the brigade ambulance corps, and will be particular in enforcing rigidly all orders he may receive from his superior officers. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this corps will be mounted.
 8. The detail for this corps will be made with care by commanders of army corps, and no officer or man will be selected for this duty except those known to be active and efficient, and no man will be relieved except by orders from these headquarters. Should any officer or man detailed for this duty be found not fitted for it, representations of the fact will be made by the medical director of the army corps to the medical director of this army.
 9. Two medical officers from the reserve corps of surgeons of each division, and a hospital steward, who will be with the medicine wagon, will be detailed by the medical director of the army corps to accompany the ambulance train when on the march, the train of each division being kept together, and will see that the sick and wounded are properly attended to. A medicine wagon will accompany each train.
 10. The officers connected with the corps must be with the trains on a march, observing that no one rides in the ambulances without the authority of the medical officers, except in urgent cases; but men must not be allowed to suffer, and the officers will, when the medical officers cannot be found, use a sound discretion in this matter, and be especially careful that the men and drivers are in their proper places. The place for the ambulances is in front of all wagon trains.
 11. When in camp, the ambulances, transport carts, and ambulance corps will be parked with the brigade, under the supervision of the commander of the corps for the brigade. They will be used, on the requisition of the regimental medical officers, transmitted to the commander of the brigade ambulance corps, for transporting the sick to various points and procuring medical supplies, and for nothing else. The noncommissioned officer in charge will always accompany the ambulances or transport carts when on this or any other duty, and he will be held responsible that they are used for none other than their legitimate purposes. Should any officer infringe upon this order regarding the uses of ambulances, &c., he will be reported by the officer in charge to the commander of the train, all the particulars being given.
 12. The officer in charge of a train will at once remove anything not legitimate, and if there be not room for it in the baggage wagons of the regiment will leave it on the road. Any attempt by a superior officer to prevent him from doing his duty in this or any other instance he will promptly report to the medical director of the army corps, who will lay the matter before the commander of that corps. The latter will at the earliest possible moment place the officer offending in arrest for trial for disobedience of orders.

13. Good serviceable horses will be used for the ambulances and transport carts, and will not be taken for any other purpose except by orders from these headquarters.

14. The uniform for this corps is: For privates, a green band 2 inches broad around the cap, a green half chevron 2 inches broad on each arm above the elbow, and to be armed with revolvers; non-commissioned officers to wear the same band around the cap as a private, chevrons 2 inches broad and green, with the point toward the shoulder, on each arm above the elbow.

15. No person will be allowed to carry from the field any wounded or sick except this corps.

16. The commanders of the ambulance corps on being detailed will report without delay to the medical director at these headquarters for instructions. All division, brigade, or regimental quartermasters having any ambulances, transport carts, ambulance horses, or harness, &c., in their possession will turn them in at once to the commander of the division ambulance corps.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

^{xxiv} <http://www.civilwarhome.com/ambulancecorps.htm>

^{xxv} 23rd Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on web at <http://www.pa-roots.com/~pacw/23rdregd.htm>; compiled from Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. III, Dayton, OH: Morningside, 1959.)

^{xxvi} <http://www.civilwarhome.com/sicktransportation.htm> Source: "Photographic History of the Civil War" Volume IV, Article By Edward L. Munson, M.D., Major, Med United States Army.

^{xxvii} 1870 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Ward 15, District 44, June 8, 1870, Roll M593_1399, Page 447, Ancestry Image 323
http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=View&r=an&dbid=7163&iid=PAM593_1399-0323

^{xxviii} Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania General & Business Directory for 1870. Philadelphia: James Gopsill, 1870. pp. 576, 577 and 1238

^{xxix} Death Certificate of Anna Eliza Morell,
1860 Census
1850 Census

^{xxx} Return of Death, City of Philadelphia, 1803-1915, LDS, on-line.

^{xxx}ⁱ This date is in some dispute. Emma apparently gave many ages throughout her life. She was several years older than her husband, and this may have been the reason. The September 1, 1872 date is from Emma Fraley Barclay's death certificate. Certificate #1709077, File # 89516, Registered No. 172, October 21, 1955 (date received by Local Reg.) Death Date October 20, 1955.

^{xxx}ⁱⁱ 1900 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 34 Ward, 25th Division, Series T623 Microfilm 1476 Book 2 Page 108 A, lines 8 – 14, George W. Fraley, Genealogy.com Image 210 of 294, June 1st 1900

^{xxx}ⁱⁱⁱ Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania General & Business Directory for 1875. Philadelphia: James Gopsill, 1875. pp. 541 and 1090

^{xxx}^{iv} 1880 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Roll T9_1183, Family History Film 1255183, Enumeration District 509, Page 382 A, William G. Fraley, lines 16 – 22, Ancestry Image 5 of 19, June 2, 1880

^{xxx}^v Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania General & Business Directory for 1885. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1885. page 620

^{xxx}^{vi} Charles M. Morell, Anna's brother, was a druggist at 5197 Paschal, according to the 1885 Gopsill Directory of Philadelphia Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania City Directory for 1885. Philadelphia: James Gopsill, 1880. p. 1279

^{xxx}^{vii} Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania General & Business Directory for 1895. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1895. pp. 629 and 1352.

^{xxx}^{viii} Gopsill's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania General & Business Directory for 1900. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1900. p. 1636

^{xxx}^{ix} 1900 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 34 Ward, 25th Division, Series T623 Microfilm 1476 Book 2 Page 108 A, lines 8 – 14, George W. Fraley, Genealogy.com Image 210 of 294, June 1st 1900

^{xl} 1910 Census, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Roll 1413 Book 2, 46 Ward, ED 1185, page 2A, April 15, 1910, G.W. Fraley, Genealogy Image 207 of 430, lines 28 – 30.

^{xli} 1920 Census, Pennsylvania, Montgomery County, Narberth Borough, Roll 625_1606, p. 23b, Enumeration District 129, Ancestry Image 46 of 75, January 20, 1920, George W. Fraley

^{xlii} 1920 Census, Pennsylvania, Delaware County, Radnor Township, Roll 1562, Book 2, Page 150 b, Genealogy.com Image 8 of 174, Anna Fraley, lines 77 – 82, January 6, 1920

^{xliii} Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 10, 1926, p. 26 Newspaper and Microfilm Section of Free Library of Philadelphia.