

Immigrants Who Gave It All

St. Augustine National Cemetery

VA



**U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs**

National Cemetery
Administration



UCF

**Department
of History**

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA



What is immigration?

Noun

The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

What is a Second-Generation Immigrant?

Noun

Second-generation immigrants are born in the United States but have parents who are born abroad.

What is a Veteran?

The term "veteran" means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

Historical Context: Immigrants in the Military

Immigrants played a key role in US military endeavors since the Revolutionary War

- Civil War: 20% of Union soldiers foreign-born, primarily German and Irish
- World War I: Approximately 18% of soldiers were immigrants
- World War II: Over 300,000 immigrants served

US government granted Veteran immigrants citizenship by the after their service



Soldiers at Camp Upton, NY, swear the oath of allegiance to become citizens , 1918 (US Citizenship and Immigration Services)

Tour Stops

- 1 - The Dade Monuments
- 2 - Francis McNally (B396)
- 3 - Henry Good (A24)
- 4 - Theodore Wengert (A34G)
- 5 - Francis Piet Jr. (D163)
- 6 - John Carves (D124)
- 7 - Lawrence Bowden (D93)
- 8 - Flagstaff



Stop 1: The Dade Monuments

While en route from Fort Brooke (Tampa) to Fort King (Ocala) 108 officers and men under command of Major Francis L. Dade, Company B, 4th Regiment of Infantry, were ambushed by Native Americans in December of 1835. All but four men were killed in the attack, with one passing away the next day. The remains of Major Dade and those who perished with him are interred beneath these pyramids.



Stop 1: The Dade Monuments

Many of the men in Dade's command were Irish and German immigrants.

- June 1835: About half of the 47 men Dade commanded were European immigrants
- By the time of Dade's Battle (December 1835) many of the troops had direct ties to other countries, and wanted to earn their US citizenship through military service



73	Powers	William	21	hazle	brown	eyes	5 7/8	Pa	New Orleans
74	Proost	Peter	28	dark	dark	muddy	58	Pa	Ston
75	Peery	Hugh	25	hazle	black	dark	5 1/2	Ireland	Lancaster Pa
76	Pearson	George	24	grey	brown	fair	57	Pa	Scotland

Hugh Peery, one of Dade's men, was an immigrant from Ireland whose remains are in the pyramids.

What is a primary document?

We will be using primary documents to dive into the Immigrated Veterans lives.

A primary document is firsthand account information as the original source or digitized from the original source.

These examples include marriage licences, diary entries, and interviews.

Stop 2: Francis McNally (B-396)

What can we learn from this source?

- Head of Home (house, not farm)
- White
- Male
- Born November 1835 in Ireland, 54 years old
- Annie O. is his wife (white/female/born 1856 in Connecticut, 43 years old)
- No children
- Immigrated in 1848
- Job: Library Custodian
- He can read/write/speak English

Stop 2: Francis McNally (B-396)

Immigration from Ireland in the 19th Century

- Between 1820 and 1930, approximately 4.5 million Irish immigrated to America
 - Living conditions in Ireland were difficult in the early 1800s. This was made worse by the Potato Famine that devastated the population and left families starving in 1845.
- From 1820-1860, the Irish made up about $\frac{1}{3}$ of immigrants to the US
- In the 1840s, the Irish accounted for over half of all American immigrants.
- Francis McNally immigrated to the US in the first half of the 1800s, and gained his citizenship in 1848.



An 1866 illustration shows Irish emigrants leaving their home for America. (Library of Congress)

Stop 2: Francis McNally (B-396)

Irish Immigrants in the United States

- Anti-Irish & anti-Catholic sentiment was widespread in the US in the 1840s
- Lots of discrimination also found in the workforce
 - Many businesses attempted to take advantage of Irish immigrants because they were willing to work unskilled jobs for low wages
 - Women often worked as domestic workers



Emigrants leaving
Ireland for New York,
1874 (State Historical
Society of Iowa)

Stop 3: Henry Good (A-24)

- Henry Good also immigrated from Ireland.

GOOD, Henry

A-24

Private, Company K, 5th U.S. Artillery. Born Clara, King's
County, Ireland. Died 14 May 1877.

SANC Biographical Guide

Stop 3: Henry Good (A-24) Interment Card

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form No. 14
Revised Oct. 6, 1928

Interment in the ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. National Cemetery

To—The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

NAME			RANK	COMPANY	REGIMENT OR VESSEL			DIVISION, IF WORLD WAR SOLDIER
					Number	State	Arm	
GOOD, HENRY			Pvt.	K	5	U.S. Artillery		

DATE OF DEATH			DATE OF INTERMENT			GRAVE MARK		REMARKS Date of discharge and number of Pension Certificate, Disinterments, etc.
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Section	Grave No.	
May or	14 15	1877				A	24	See: #357364- April 4, 1912.

Shipping point for headstones

3-2550

(See Instructions on Reverse Side)

Superintendent.

6 1 0 0 2 8 0 0 4 2 0

↓

Stop 3: Henry Good (A-24)

What do we learn from his interment card?

- Date of Death: May 14/15, 1877
- Buried in St. Augustine National Cemetery
- He was a Private in Company K, Regiment 5, US Artillery.
- He is buried in Section A Grave Number 24

With further research, you can determine that the 5th US Artillery served in the Union Army during the Civil War. What other questions do you have that would require additional research to learn more about?

Stop 3: Henry Good (A-24)

US Registers of Deaths in the Regular Army, July 1876-July 1877

72						73			
Date	Surnames	Christian name	Rank	Co.	Regt.	Place of Death	Cause of Death	Age	Remarks
May 11 1877	Blasonnal	Henry	col. Dr.	Batt. Engineers		Willetts Point	May 11	As a result of	A. H. Berger, St. Louis
" 14 "	Good	Henry	Cor.	K.	5 th Art'y.	St. Augustine	Fla.	Acute congestion of the brain	John W. Janeway, St. A.
" 7 "	Blockhousey	Frank	"	F.	3 rd Cav.	Little Muddy	Creek Mo. I.	Gunshot in head. Killed in action	Paul A. Brown, St. L.

- Henry died on May 14, 1877 of “acute congestion of the brain” which was related to his service.

Stop 4: Theodore Walter Wengert (A-34 G)

Theodore's father was an immigrant from Landau, Germany, making him a second-generation immigrant.

Theodore Wengert Sr. immigrated to the US in 1910.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

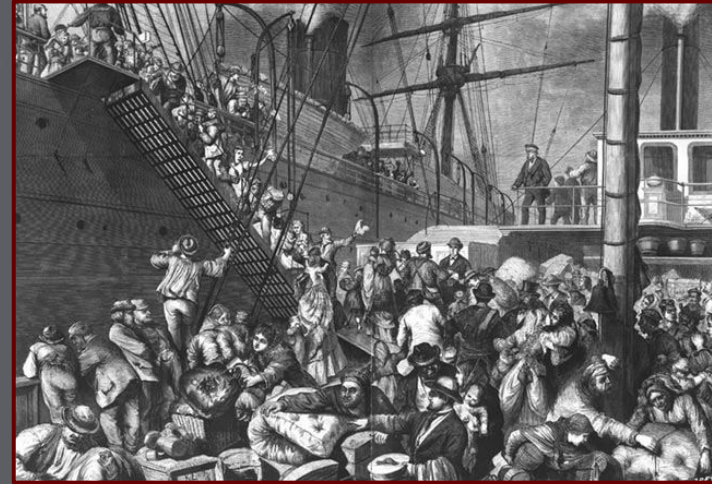
SERIAL NUMBER U 1300	1. NAME (Print) Theodor Wengert (First) (Middle) (Last)	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 430 East 155 th St. Bronx NY. (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)		
[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]		
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same as above (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 53	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Landau (Town or county) Germany (State or country)
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS (Exchange) (Number) (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.) Marie Wengert 430 East 155 th St Bronx		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Manufacturers Machine & Tool Co. Inc. 80 Lafayette St NYC		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS as above (Town) (County) (State)		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
D. S. S. FORM 1 (over)		16-21630-2 Theodor Wengert (Registrant's signature)

Theodore's Father's WWII Draft Card

Stop 4: Theodore Walter Wengert (A-34 G)

German Immigration to the US

- German immigration to the United States increased after the failed 1848 revolution which left many Germans starving and unable to find work.
- By 1910, the same year that Theodore's father immigrated to the US, approximately 2.3 million German born immigrants resided in the US



German immigrants boarding a ship to the US at the end of the 19th century. (Library of Congress)

Stop 4: Theodore Walter Wengert (A-34 G) Missing Air Crew Report Casualty Questionnaire

In WWII, Theodore served as a 1st Lieutenant and was the navigator on his plane. The plane crashed while they were targeting oil refineries in Germany.

CASUALTY QUESTIONNAIRE

- Your name WENGERT, THEODORE WALTER Rank 1st Lt. Serial No. 0-2056506
451 B-6. 1-THOS. WALKBY
- Organization 726 BS. Gp Commander KNAPP Rank Col. Sqn CO JACK REICHEL Rank MAJ.
1- 1944 (full name) 1- 17 (full name)
- What year 2- 1944 month 1- NOV 2- DEC day 2- 26 did you go down?
- What was the mission, 1- 25/888 AM BOMBING 1- STECHAMMER OIL REFINERIES, GERT.
2- 26/800 AM. target, 2- ORWIECIN OIL REFINERIES, POLAND. target
time, ABOUT 1300 HRS., altitude, 25,000' route scheduled, CANADIAN
PERU/, route flown CANADIAN PERU/
1- LAKE BALATON, HUNGARY
- Where were you when you left formation? 2- SOUTH OF GYOR, HUNGARY
- Did you bail out? YES, BOTH TIMES
- Did other members of crew bail out? YES
- Tell all you know about when, where, how each person in your aircraft for whom no individual questionnaire is attached bailed out. A crew list is attached. Please give facts. If you don't know, say: "No Knowledge". Wm. F. JACKSON - 1- 18 MI. SW. OF
BANJA LUKA, YUGO. 17-NOV-44 2- DENIS YUGO. 26-DEC-44. 3- ELYDE FUGUA - SAME. Lt. Wallace Glass
same sgt. Larry Prochnow - SAME sgt. Doyle Treece - SAME Lt. As George - About 5 MI SW. BANJA
LUKA, YUGO. 17-NOV-44 Lt. Manny Rabec - DENIS YUGO. 26-DEC-44 SGT. Harlan MARKIN - DENIS
YUGO, 26 DEC - 44 1- ADVERT ... MI. SW. ...
- Where did your aircraft strike the ground? 2- UNKNOWN. WAS BEACHED FOR Adriatic Sea.

Stop 4: Theodore Walter Wengert (A-34 G) Missing Air Crew Report Casualty Questionnaire

14. Please give any similar information on personnel of any other crew of which you have knowledge. Indicate source of information. CPL. Robert Miller. REPORTED
Killed. Sgt. Paul Nichols attests that he saw his bloodstained clothes
AFTER NATIVES had found his body AND buried him. He had FAILED to
OPEN his chute. EXACT CAUSE UNKNOWN. PERSONE he hit his head on the
hatch when bailing out or was hit by FLAK, before he could open his
chute. THIS OCCURED About 200 Miles south of Sarajevo, yugoslavia.
NOV-7-1944 (DATE UNCERTAIN). ONLY 3 MEMBERS of crew bailed out. Sgt Nichols
Cpl Miller & the other member is unknown to me. The rest of us made an
emergency landing at the island of VIS in the ADRIATIC SEAS
(Any additional information may be written on the back)

6-3862 AP

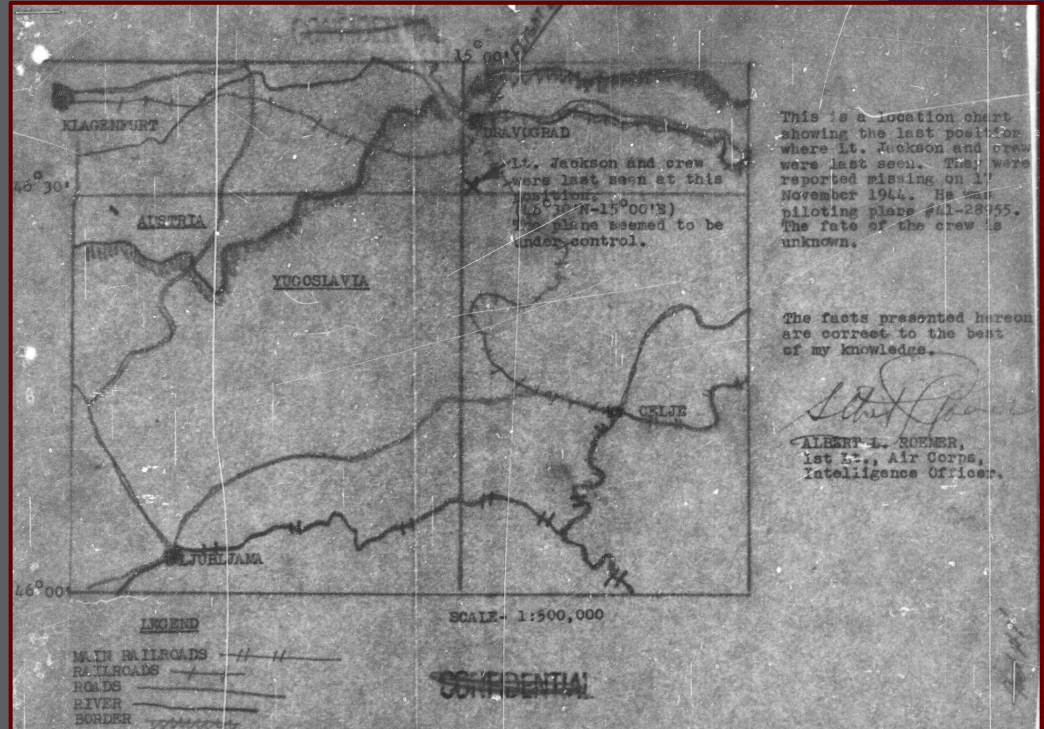
His report discusses what occurred after the plane started to fail as a result of a loss of gas from an unknown cause. At least one of his fellow crew mates was presumed dead.

Theodore survived the crash and lived until 2014.

Stop 4: Theodore Walter Wengert (A-34 G)

What did we learn from this source?

- Rank - 1st Lt.
- Serial Number- 0-2056506.
- His commander is Knapp who is a Colonel.
- 1944 is when both incidents took place.
- Both times, when they left formation, they were flying over Hungary.
- The crash site of the plane was unknown, but he noted it was heading towards the Adriatic Sea.
- He describes the possible death of one of the crew members.



Stop 5: Francis Piet Jr. (D-163)

- Francis Piet's father immigrated from the Netherlands to the US and gained his citizenship after his service in WWI. (See his Petition for Naturalization on the right.)
- Francis was born in 1925 as a second-generation immigrant.
- He served as an aviation radioman in WWII.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. 779

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the District Court of United States at Jacksonville, Fla

The petition of Frank Thomas Piet

First. My place of residence is 207 Davis St., So. Jacksonville, Fla. hereby filed, respectfully shewing.

Second. My occupation is Multigraph Operator (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

Third. I was born on the 27 day of March, anno Domini 1909, at Haarlem, Holland

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam Holland on or about the 20th day of July anno Domini 1909, and arrived in the United States, at the port of New York, on the 2nd day of August anno Domini 1909, on the vessel "Rotterdam"

Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 15 day of December 1917, anno Domini 1, at Jacksonville, Fla. in the District Court of United States

Sixth. I am not married. My wife's name is _____ she was born on the _____ day of _____ anno Domini 1. _____ and now resides at _____ (Give number, street, city or town, and State.)

I have _____ children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows: _____

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Wilhelmina, Queen of The Netherlands of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 2nd day of August 1909, anno Domini 1, and in the State of Florida continuously since preceding the date of this petition, since the 15 day of August 1909, anno Domini 1, being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (If made petition for citizenship to the _____ Court of _____ at _____ on the _____ day of _____ anno Domini 1, and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit: _____, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition is my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Francis Piet
Petitioner and true signature of petitioner.

Declaration of Intention No. 1142 and Certificate of Arrival No. not from Department of Labor filed this 23 day of August 1920, 192 _____

None so Claim of Oath.—If petitioner arrived in the United States on or between June 25, 1908, strike out the words reading "and Certificate of Arrival No. _____ from Department of Labor."

Stop 5: Dutch Emigration to the United States

- At least 220,000 individuals emigrated from Holland to the US between 1820 - 1920
 - People left Holland due to religious tensions, as well as economic strife
 - Many settled in the midwest
- Another wave of emigration to the United States occurred after WWII



Image courtesy of the National Library of the Netherlands

Stop 5: Francis Piet Jr. (D-163)

Excerpts from Muster Roll

01-28-1945

Names	Service Numbers	Rank
Piet, Francis Thomas Jr.	556 83 69	ARM2c(T)
Piet, Francis Thomas Jr.	556 83 69	ARM2c(T)

BRANCH	RECEIVED OR DIED	DATE	VESSEL OR STATION
USN	Rec	1-24-45	USS TICONDEROGA, for treatment. Cause: intracranial injury
USN	Died	1-26-45	Buried in Cem in Ulithi Atoll, 1-25-45

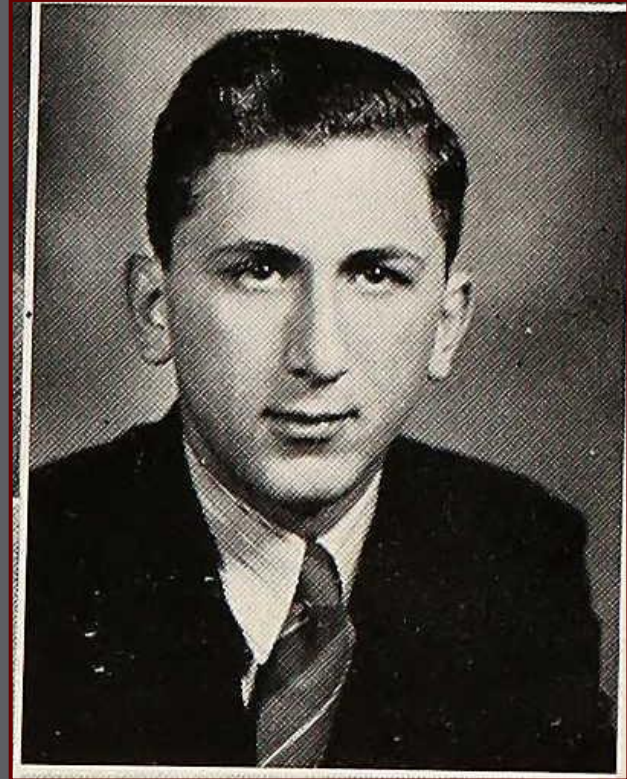
Stop 5: Francis Piet Jr. (D-163)

What can we learn from this source?

- Date of the Muster Roll (January 28, 1945)
- Ship: USS Samaritan.
- Service number - 556 83 69
- Rank: ARM2c - Aviation Radioman 2nd Class
- At the bottom, it shows that he was brought on the ship 1-24-45 and was pronounced dead on 1-24-45 from a head injury. He did not die in line of duty.
- His remains are buried ashore at the cemetery - Ulithi Atoll

Stop 6: John M. Carves (D-124)

- John Carves was a second-generation immigrant whose parents were from Greece.
- His parents emigrated from Greece in the late 1800s.
- Between 1890 and 1921, over 400,000 Greeks immigrated to the US
- To read more about Carves' life, [read his biography here.](#)



John Carves' 1939 Palm
Beach High Yearbook Photo

Stop 6: John M. Carves (D-124)

- John enlisted in the Air Force in 1942
- He was part of the 71st Bombardment Squadron, 38th Bombardment Group, 5th Air Force
- He was killed in action during his service during a coordinated bombing attack of an airstrip in New Guinea in WWII on December 20, 1943. He was hit by machine gun fire and died before the plane landed.
- Initially John was interred in the British New Guinea Cemetery. His father, Manuel, brought his remains back to Florida in 1949 to be reinterred close to his loved ones. He is now buried in St. Augustine National Cemetery.

Stop 6: John M. Carves (D-124)

Excerpt from newspaper article in *The Palm Beach Post*
December 19, 1944

LT. CARVES' PARENTS GIVEN SILVER STAR

Posthumous award of the Silver Star to 2nd Lt. John M. Carves was made Sunday afternoon by Morrison Field officers who presented the medal to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Carves, 7201 Flagler Dr.

Lt. Carves, a pilot, was cited for "gallantry in air action over Alexishaufen, New Guinea, on Dec. 20, 1943," the day of his death.

1st Lt. John W. Dodge, who made the presentation, and Capt. Jack B. Davis of the base personal affairs office represented Morrison Field at the ceremony.

Memorial services for the young officer were held Sunday morning at the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and were conducted by the Rev. Erotheos Stavrou of St. John's Greek Orthodox Church, Jacksonville. The Army Air Forces' citation for Lt. Carves was read during the ceremony.

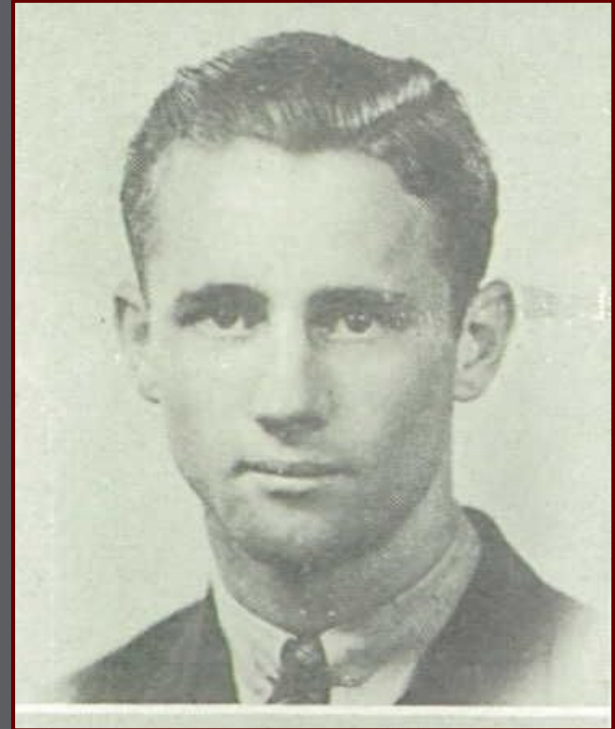
Stop 6: John M. Carves (D-124)

What can we learn from this source?

- Received a Silver Star after death (the third highest US combat-only award)
- He was a 2nd Lieutenant, pilot
- The date he passed - December 20, 1943
- His parents - Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Carves
- Where his memorial service was held - Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

Stop 7: Lawrence Bowden (D-93)

- Lawrence Bowden was born in Canada in 1919
- He immigrated with his family to the United States in 1925 from Toronto
- During his high school career, he participated in the Library Council, Glee Club, and played football
- Lawrence enlisted into the US Army on June 16, 1942
- He started his service as a quartermaster and joined the 16th Cavalry Quartermaster Squadron, 1st Cavalry Division
- To read more about Lawrence Bowden, [read his biography here](#)



Lawrence Bowden's 1939
Landon High Yearbook Photo

Stop 7: Lawrence Bowden (D-93) Canadian Immigration to the US

- Many immigrants came to the US via Canada during the mid-late 19th century with little to no immigration inspection by US officials-- often, there are missing records of these immigrants until 1894, when the US changed their system
- Canadians migrated to Florida in the 1920s attracted by both the warmer climate and the land boom
- French Canadian immigration peaked in the 1900s-1930s as a result of discrimination and economic hardships in Quebec

Form 225		MANIFEST		SERIAL No. _____	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE					
Family name <i>Bowden</i>		Given Name <i>Lawrence E</i>		Part of <i>Matrail</i>	
Age <i>6</i> yrs. mos. <i>3</i>	Sex <i>M</i>	W. D.	Occupation <i>Child</i>	Class <i>Dec. 9/25</i>	
Height <i>4</i> ft. <i>in.</i>	Complexion <i>fair</i>	Hair <i>brn</i>	Eyes <i>brn</i>	Nationality <i>Can.</i>	Place of birth <i>Eng.</i>
Last permanent residence <i>Toronto Ont</i>		Languages or dialects spoken <i>No</i>		Under 16 <i>no</i>	Accompanied by <i>parents</i>
Country <i>Can.</i>	Town <i>Toronto</i>	Destination <i>Jacksonville</i>	State <i>Fla.</i>		
Ticket <i>No</i>	Passage paid by <i>Fa.</i>	Event in U. S. <i>no</i>	From <i>no</i>	To <i>no</i>	Where <i>no</i>
Coming to join relative or friend <i>no</i>	Address <i>no</i>				
Time remaining in U. S. <i>Perm</i>	Purpose in coming <i>Reside</i>	Intend to become a citizen before becoming citizen of Canada <i>no</i>	Hired for service <i>Under 16 accomy.</i>		
Accompanied by <i>Fa. George No. Edith G.</i>	Name <i>George</i>		Address <i>no</i>		
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came <i>Uncle Alford Bowden - 99 Hocken Ave. Toronto</i>	Name <i>Alford</i>		Address <i>99 Hocken Ave. Toronto</i>		
Support of landing	Date of landing	Name of U. S. Agent	Traveling by <i>C.P. 633</i>		

Manifest of Lawrence's Border Crossing into the US

Stop 7: Lawrence Bowden (D-93) Front of Draft Registration Card

SERIAL NUMBER		1. NAME (Print)			ORDER NUMBER	
3578		Lawrence Gordon Bowden <small>(First) (Middle) (Last)</small>			727	
2. ADDRESS (Print) 2728 Southwood Lane - Jacksonville, Duval - Florida <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>						
3. TELEPHONE		4. AGE IN YEARS		5. PLACE OF BIRTH		6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
Jax. 5-2337		21		Toronto <small>(Town or county)</small>		U.S.A.
<small>(Exchange) (Number)</small>		<small>(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)</small>		<small>(State or country)</small>		<small>(State)</small>
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS					8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON	
Mrs. Gordon George Bowden <small>(Mr., Mrs., Miss) (First) (Middle) (Last)</small>					Mother	
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON 2728 Southwood Lane - Jacksonville - Duval - Fla. <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>						
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME H. C. Ploof						
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Saratoga Road - Jacksonville, Duval - Fla. <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>						
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.						
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. Form 1		16-17105		Lawrence Gordon Bowden <small>(Registrant's signature)</small>		

Stop 7: Lawrence Bowden (D-93) Back of Draft Registration Card

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION	
White	✓ 5'11"	165	Sallow	
	EYES	HAIR	Light	
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy	✓
	Gray	Red	Dark	
Oriental	Hazel	Brown	Freckled	
	Brown	Black	Light brown	
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown	
		Bald	Black	
Filipino				

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.....

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, ~~except as follows~~

Betty Bowden
(Signature of registrar)

Registrar for *Duval County School #931*
(Precinct) (Ward) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration *Oct 19, 1940*

LOCAL BOARD No. 7
 DUVAL COUNTY
 HOME AND HENDRICKS AVENUE
 SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space.)

Stop 7: Lawrence Bowden (D-93)

What did we learn from this source?

- Full name: Lawrence Gordon Bowden
- Address: 2728 Southwood Lane, Jacksonville, Duval, Florida
- He was 21 years old, born on May 11, 1919 in Toronto, Canada
- His next of kin is his mother - Mrs. Gordon George Bowden (address is the same)
- He works at S.C. Ploot on Saratoga Road - Jacksonville, Duval, Florida
- His signature
- Race: White
- Height and Weight: 5'11 165 pounds
- Brown hair and eyes, Ruddy complexion
- Where he registered - Local Board 7, Duval County

Stop 8: Flagstaff

As we stand here, under our country's flag, let's reflect on our Veterans:



- Francis McNally of Ireland
- Henry Good of Ireland
- Theodore Walter Wengert who is a Second-Generation Immigrant of Germany
- Francis Piet Jr. who is a Second-Generation Immigrant of Holland
- John Carves who is a Second-Generation Immigrant of Greece
- Lawrence Bowden of Canada.

All of these men were born under different flags belonging to their native countries around the world but chose to fight under the flag of the United States.