

1757 map of Acadia (present-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Ile Ste-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and Ile-Royale (Cape Breton Island)). Image source: [Wikimedia](#)

FOR THE RECORDS

The Acadians, 18th-century Refugees

European interest in exploring the New World dates to the time of the Vikings, but the major period of discovery begins when the French explorer Jacques Cartier explored the northeast coast of North America on three voyages in 1534. Pierre du Gua de Monts and Jean de Poutrincourt, along with cartographer Samuel de Champlain, began the first serious exploration of the island of Acadia (*Acadie* in French) in 1604, when they inspected the coastline down to present-day Cape Cod.

The Acadian established their first settlement at Ile Ste-Croix (Ste. Croix Island) on the Ste. Croix River, the

present-day border between Maine and New Brunswick. Initially, the settlers thought their stores of supplies would be safe from the Indians there. However, the small island was later abandoned. Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal), founded on the northern shore of Acadia in 1605, proved to be a more suitable location. Other settlements followed throughout the 17th century, including Beaubassin, Grand-Pré, Cobequid and Pisiguit, among other locations.

Settlers arrived primarily from West Central France, especially the province of [CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.](#)

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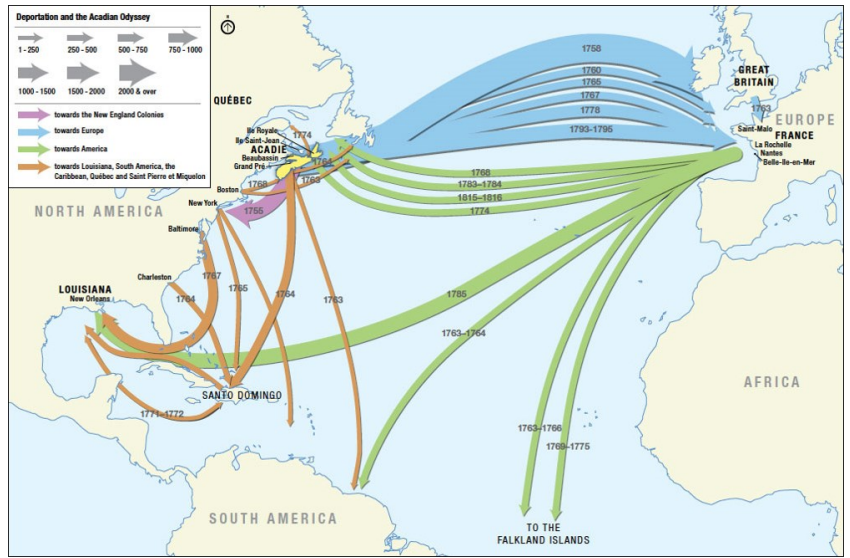
Poitou, although there were occasional arrivals from England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Portugal, and the Basque country. The Greater Acadian area eventually came to include not only Acadia (present-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), but also Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island), and Ile-Royale (Cape Breton Island).

Soon after the French settled Acadia, colonists arriving from England established Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and Plymouth Colony in 1620. Smaller English settlements existed along what would become the New England coast where they encountered French settlements. Trade between the French and English colonies was common, with each group of colonies profiting from the other.

Funding issues from the French crown forced the Acadian settlers to return to France in 1607. While they were gone, Membertou, chief of the Micmac and one of the members of the Wabanaki Confederation inhabiting Greater Acadia, watched over Port Royal for them. When the Acadians returned in 1610, Membertou, along with his wife and children, were baptized in the Catholic Church.

Although hundreds of passengers sailed from France to Acadia, only two ship lists survive, those of the St-Jehan, arriving in 1636 <www.acadian-home.org/St-JehanShip1636.html>, and the St-François, in 1641 <<http://froux.pagesperso-orange.fr/diversstfran.html>>. The lists note the occupations for many passengers, including carpenters, coopers, tailors, and cobblers, in addition to a master baker, wine maker, and master gardener. If they were going to settle in the wilds of Acadia, at least they were going to live, dress and eat well.

Unfortunately, it did not take long for problems to develop between the French and English concerning land ownership, trade and fishing rights. In 1613, Virginian Samuel Argyll and his men attacked Acadia, destroying the settlement on Ile Ste-Croix and occupying Port Royal. In 1621, Acadia was granted to Sir



This map of the *Grand Dérangement* shows the paths of Acadian migrants after deportations. Image source: [Wikimedia](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grand_Derangement_Map.jpg).

William Alexander by James I and its name changed to Nova Scotia. Acadia was then returned to France in the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye in 1632. Finally, in 1713, Acadia, along with Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay Territories, were permanently transferred to England by the Treaty (or Peace) of Utrecht.

The Acadians were now living in British territory, which put them in a difficult position. Not only was the King of England a Protestant, swearing loyalty to him would acknowledge that the Micmacs' land was the property of England and would destabilize the Acadians' relationship with the tribe. On the other hand, swearing loyalty to the French crown would force the Acadians into fighting the English, who were their trading partners. In order to appease the Acadians, the English granted them the Conventions of 1730, allowing them to remain neutral in conflicts between the French and English. The French and Indians later allied against the English in what would become the French and Indian War beginning in 1754.

Seeking a permanent solution to the neutral French Acadians, the newly-appointed governor of Acadia, Charles Lawrence, deported them. The *Grand Dérangement*, as the Acadians referred to it, began in September 1755 at Grand-Pré with the roundup of four hundred men and boys. Be-

tween seven and ten thousand people were deported from Acadia over the next several years. Some escaped into other parts of Canada, but most were sent hundreds or thousands of miles from their homes. The initial deportees were sent to the British American colonies, where they were rejected because of their Catholicism (the northern British colonies were Puritan, the southern ones, Anglican), or because the resources to accommodate them did not exist. They were sent back to Acadia, only to be deported again to England, France, the Caribbean, and some even to the Falkland Islands off the coast of Argentina. Their lands were given to British settlers, and some were later granted as bounty land to African Americans who fought for the British side in the American Revolution.

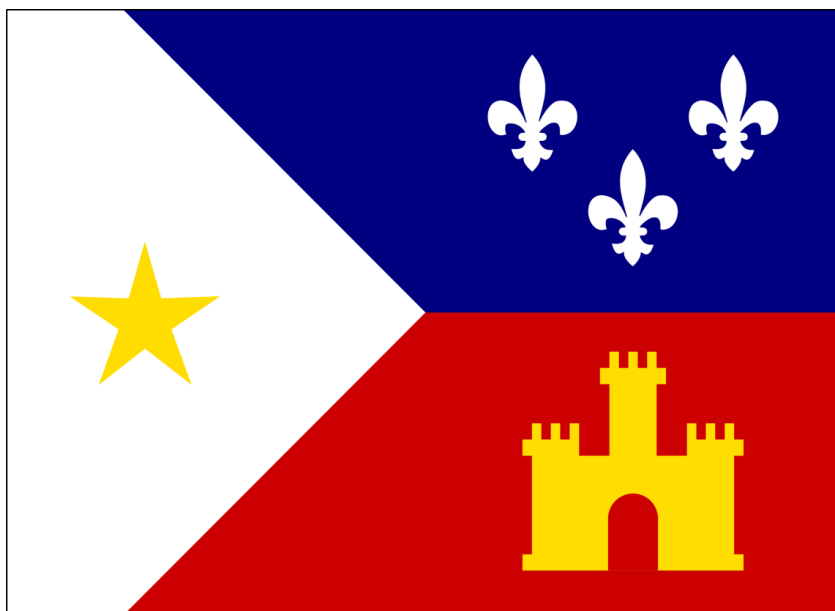
Most of the Acadians who were deported to France temporarily settled in the northern and western port cities of Le Havre, Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Morlaix, and on the island of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, although sizable numbers lived in Nantes in Brittany and Chatellerault in Poitou, the original French homeland of many Acadians. In 1785—up to thirty years after the initial deportations—the King of Spain bore the expense of resettling approximately 1600 Acadians in his territory of Louisiana, where they became known as ‘Cadiens or “Cajuns.”

Some Acadians returned to Nova Scotia after escaping to other parts of Canada or came back after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. Their descendants continue to live in the province. Approximately 1000 Acadians who had lived in the British North America colonies eventually found their way to Louisiana to join friends and relatives who had sailed there from France.

In 2003, realizing the injustice of the *Grand Dérangement*, Queen Elizabeth II issued a proclamation designating July 28 as a commemoration of the deportation of the Acadians. The annual observance began in 2005, the 250th anniversary of the beginning of the deportation of the Acadians.

Note that Cajuns and Creoles in Louisiana are not the same people. Cajuns are descendants of people from Acadia (Nova Scotia) and may be totally or partially of French origin. Many early Acadians married Micmac women, so their descendants also carry Native American genes. The Creoles can have roots from anywhere in France, Spain, or Africa, but not in Acadia.

Resources for Acadian research



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- Doucette, Michele. *Tracing Your Ancestry: French Acadian, French Canadian*. McMinnville, Tenn.: St. Clair Publications, 2013 R 929.1 D728T
- Normandeau-Jones, Lea. *Finding Your Acadian Ancestors*. Toronto: Heritage Productions, 2001. R 929.1 N847F

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- Hebert, Timothy. *Acadian-Cajun Atlas*. S.l.: Timothy Hebert, 2003. R 976.3 H446A

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- Trahan, Charles C. *Acadian Census, 1671–1752*.

The Cajun flag, created and adopted in 1974. Source: [Wikimedia](#).

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Deveau, J. Alphonse. *Two Beginnings: A Brief Acadian History*. Yarmouth, N.S.: Editions Lescarbot Press, 1980. 971.6 D489T

Faragher, John Mack. *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from the American Homeland*. New York: W.W Norton & Company, 2005.
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Hodson, Christopher. *The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2012. R 971.5 H692A

Jehn, Janet B. *Corrections & Additions to Arsenault's Histoire et généalogie des Acadiens*. Covington, KY: J.B. Jehn, [2001?]. Q 971.004 J47C

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971.4 F873

Acadian Genealogy Exchange 976.3 J47A**Acadians in Canada**

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Acadians on Saint-Pierre and Miquelon

Poirier, Michel. *Les Acadiens aux îles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1758–1828* [Acadians on the Islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, 1758–1828]. Moncton, N.B.: Editions d'Acadie, 1984. 971.88 P753A

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Missouri Social Statistics Schedules

Researchers are well acquainted with the U.S. Federal Population Schedules and the wealth of information they offer. The government also gathered statistical data in non-population census schedules, including agricultural, industry & manufacturing; mortality; defective, dependent & delinquent classes; Union veterans; and slave schedules. Unlike the population schedules, they are not held by the National Archives but are dispersed amongst various state agencies, historical societies and libraries.

Perhaps the least known of these are the social statistics schedules. Produced from 1850 to 1880, they provide a snapshot of a state on a county-by-county level. The schedules vary according to the year taken but may include information about taxes, valuation of real estate and personal property, schools, crops, newspapers, churches and wages.

The social statistics schedules give insight into an ancestor's environment and how he or she may have lived. The 1850–1870 schedules list newspapers, their political affiliations and circulation numbers. Religious denominations are also listed with the number of churches they maintained in the area and the total number of congregants each denomination could accommodate. If you are uncertain as to your ancestor's religious affiliation, this might help narrow it down, particularly in less populous counties. The "Wages" column gives the average wages of a day laborer, farm hand, carpenter or female domestic.

In 1880, a different set of data was collected. In Missouri, a social statistics schedule was produced for areas within the city limits of Hannibal, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis only. It encompassed topics such as the sanitary sewer system, cemeteries, local topography, climate, markets and procedures for dealing with infectious disease. There are also descriptions of local government, the police department and

Page 1

SCHEDULE 6.—Social Statistics of the State of *Mo.* in the County of *St. Louis* State of *Missouri* for the Year ending June 1, 1860, as enumerated by me, *Edward Norton D. Luc. Marshal.*

Name of District.	VALUATION OF ESTATE, REAL AND PERSONAL.				ANNUAL TAXES.				COLLECTORS, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Real Estate . . .	\$ 73,765 67 1/2	Roll	35 01 1/2	Acch	16	Private sch.	38	65 1/2	1		124 00
2	Personal Estate . .	\$ 9,204 98 00	Roll	166 1/4		1	Normal	2	58			
3	Total	\$ 83,070 65 00	Roll	83 07 1/2		1	High	9	315	324 1/2	707 1/2	337 1/2
4	How Valued? . . .	By <i>Assessor</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>415,353 1/2</i>		33	<i>Public</i>	147	720 3/4			
5	True Valuation . .	\$ 110,760 86 6	Roll	415,353 1/2		21	<i>Public</i>	68	517 1/2			87 50
6	SEASONS AND CROPS.											
7	What Crops are sown.	To what extent.	Usual average Crop.									
8	14	15	16									
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

Name of District.	LIBRARIES.				NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.				RELIGION.			
	No.	Kind.	No. of Volumes.	Name.	Character.	How often published.	Circulation.	No. of Churches.	Denomination.	No. each will accommodate.	Value of Church Property.	
15	3	Public	19276	Missouri Republican	Political semi	Daily	8000	7	Baptist	5800	162000	
16	1	Law	5000	do	do	5x Weekly	5000	7	Episcopal	5000	225000	
17	2	Universities	20000	do	do	Weekly	30000	3	Jewish	1000	50000	
18	8	Private	12500	Sunday Republican	do	Weekly	3500	4	Evangelical	3000	39500	
19	5	Church	5400	California State Register	do	Semi monthly	1800	6	Evangelical	4400	121000	
20	3	Sunday school	2400	Medical Journal	Scientific	once 2 months	800	11	Methodist	1350	82000	
21	1	School	600	St. Louis Price Current	Commercial	Daily	15000	10	Methodist	6200	392000	
22	2	Association	1250	do	do	Weekly	1000	12	Presbyterian	6900	463500	
23				Missouri Baptist	religious	Weekly	2000	17	Roman Catholic	12686	1092000	
24				Managers Magazine	do	Monthly	4400	1	Unitarian	1200	100000	
25				St. Louis Bulletin	Political semi	Daily	3900	4	Minor sects	1550	74500	
26				do	do	Weekly	8000					
27				Tagelchronik	Pol. semi German	Daily	2200					
28				Wochenchronik	do	Weekly	2000					

Name of District.	PAUPERISM.				CRIME.				WAGES.						
	Whole No. of Paupers supported within the year.	Native.	Foreign.	Whole No. on 1st June.	Annual Cost of Support.	Whole No. of Offenders convicted within the year.	In prison on 1st June.	Average monthly wages for day labor with board.	Average to a day laborer with board.	Average to a day laborer with board.	Average wages to a female domestic with board.	Wages to a female domestic with board.	Price of board to laborer (one week).		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
30	Paupers are supported by the County - The information will be found on page 5						36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
31															
32															
33															

public parks, all serving to provide a view into city life.

The 1860 and 1870 social statistics schedules are available in the History & Genealogy Department in digital and microfilm formats. The 1880 schedule is in print in George E. Waring's *Report on the Social Statistics of Cities. Part II, The Southern and the Western States*, located at call number R 977.866 W276R.

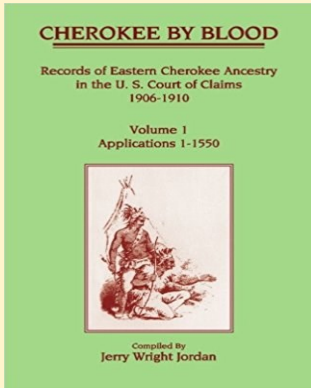
The Social Statistics Schedules can help round out your research and give a more complete picture of the era and location in which they existed.

The 1860 social statistics schedule for St. Louis.

Shelf life

SAMPLINGS FROM THE PRINT COLLECTION

Book | Cherokee by Blood

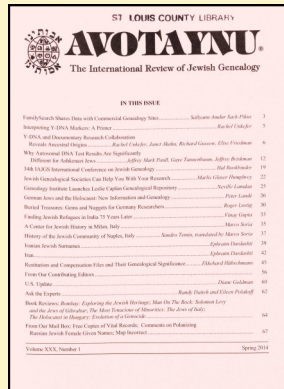


In the opening years of the 20th century, tens of thousands of Americans filed claims purporting Cherokee ancestry. The impetus was a share of federal money for anyone who could prove Eastern Cherokee descent from valid tribe members at the

time of 1835–1836 and 1845 treaties. The U.S. Court of Claims appointed Guion Miller of the Interior Department to investigate the claims. The list of applicants became known as the Guion Miller Roll. Jerry Wright Jordan compiled the applications and published them in a nine-volume set titled *Cherokee by Blood: Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims, 1906–1910* (R 970.3 J82C).

Applications often include lengthy direct quotations that describe family relationships dating back to the early 1800s. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) provides an [online index](https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/rolls/guion-miller.html) <<https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/rolls/guion-miller.html>> to all applicants that appear on the Guion Miller Roll. Find the application number in the online index to get the correct page in the books, which are arranged by application number. It is important to remember that not everyone who appears in the index was recognized as a tribe member—many claims were rejected. Some people even filed claims of descent from other tribes out of confusion. Because only one member of a family may have applied, it is best to check for both direct and indirect ancestors when using this source to research family legends.

Periodical | Avotaynu



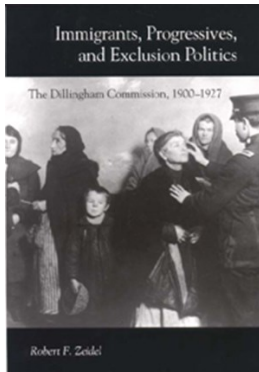
Genealogical research offers unique challenges to Jewish families. Repeated persecutions, pogroms, expulsions, and, of course, the Holocaust often resulted in both loss of life and upheaval in the lives of those who survived. In many cases, they also meant the

loss or at least discontinuity of records. Published quarterly, *Avotaynu* (R 929.1089 A962) provides access to ideas and sources for Jewish genealogy. Many of the articles are case studies, which show other genealogists approaches to take with their own research. History & Genealogy has a complete run of the periodical except for volume 24 and a few missing issues from volumes 1, 2, and 26.

Did you know...?

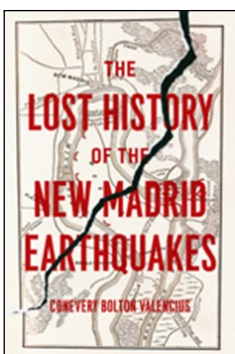
The History & Genealogy Department makes available numerous indexes, finding aids, and guides to specific resources online. [Browse by subject, or use "Genealogy Search"](#) <<https://www.slcl.org/finding-guides>>.

NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS

**ROBERT F. ZEIDEL**
**Immigrants, Progressives,
and Exclusion Politics: The
Dillingham Commission,
1900-1927**
**Northern Illinois University, 2004
R 325.7309 Z651**

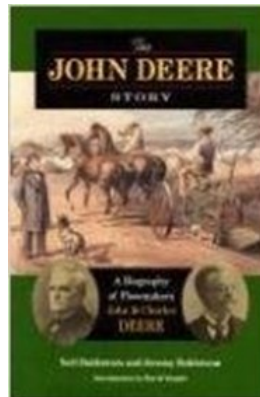
The "Great American Problem" at the turn of the twentieth century was immigration. In the years after the Civil War, not only had the annual numbers of immigrants skyrocketed but the demographic mix had changed. These so-called new immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe; many were Catholics or Jews. Clustered in the slums, clinging to their homeland traditions, they drew suspicion. Rumors of a papist conspiracy and a wave of anti-Semitism swept the nation as rabid nativists crusaded—sometimes violently—for the elimination of 'foreigners'.

In place of wholesale denunciation, wild theories, and impractical propositions, however, progressive reformers proposed the calm consideration of rational and practical measures. With their faith in social engineering, they believed that enlightened public policy would lead to prosperity and justice. —*Publisher*

**CONEVERY BOLTON VALENCIUS**
**The Lost History of the New
Madrid Earthquakes**
**University of Chicago, 2013
R 977.8985 V152L**

From December 1811 to February 1812, massive earthquakes shook the middle Mississippi Valley, collapsing homes, snapping large trees midtrunk, and briefly but dramatically reversing the flow of the continent's mightiest river. For decades, people puzzled over the causes of the quakes, but by the time the nation began to recover from the Civil War, the New Madrid earthquakes had been essentially forgotten.

In *The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes*, Conevery Bolton Valencius remembers this major environmental disaster, demonstrating how events that have been long forgotten, even denied and ridiculed as tall tales, were in fact enormously important at the time of their occurrence, and continue to affect us today. Moving into the present, Valencius explores the intertwined reasons—environmental, scientific, social, and economic—why something as consequential as major earthquakes can be lost from public knowledge, offering a cautionary tale in a world struggling to respond to global climate change amid widespread willful denial. —*Publisher*

**NEIL DAHLSTROM**
**The John Deere Story:
A Biography of Plowmakers
John & Charles Deere**
**Northern Illinois University, 2005
R 977.3 D131J**

Today, John Deere is remembered—some say mistakenly—as the inventor of the steel plow. Who was this legendary man and how did he create the internationally renowned company that still bears his name? He began as a debt-stricken blacksmith who, fleeing debt in New England in the 1830s, set up shop in a little town on the Illinois frontier. There, in response to farmers' struggles, he designed a new plow that cut through the impervious prairie.

[View a complete list of new books online](#)

A list of new books received during the previous month is posted on the library's website. [View the list online](https://bit.ly/2HrQhks) <<https://bit.ly/2HrQhks>>. For more information about viewing the new book list online, exporting records, and saving items to a customized list, call (314) 994-3300 or ask a librarian when visiting any St. Louis County Library branch.

rie sod and lay open the rich, heavy soil for planting. The demand for his polished steel plow convinced him to specialize in farm implements.

In the decades before the Civil War, John Deere envisioned a company supplying midwestern farmers with reliable, affordable equipment. He used only high quality, imported steel and resisted pressure to raise prices. At the same time, he won respectful affection from his employees by working alongside them on the shop floor. Upon taking the helm in the 1860s, John's only surviving son, Charles, expanded the Moline factories to increase production, started branch houses in major midwestern cities to speed distribution, and began to transform the company into a modern corporation. The transformation didn't come without difficulties however: Charles found himself battling the Grange, facing threats of labor unions and strikes led by his own employees, and enduring patent suits and blatant thefts of product designs and advertising.
—*Publisher*

PastPorts is published by History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library, located on Tier 5 of Library Headquarters.

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Tours

Tours are conducted on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a.m. Group tours of 10 or more are gladly arranged with advance notice by calling 314-994-3300, ext. 2070.

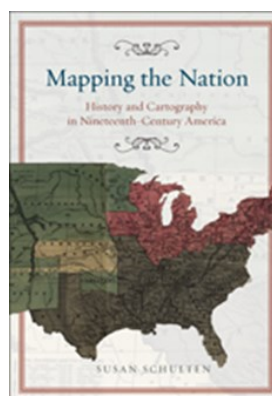


SARAH JO PETERSON

**Planning the Home Front:
Building Bombers and Communities at Willow Run**
University of Chicago, 2013
R 977.435 P485P

Before Franklin Roosevelt declared December 7 to be a “date which will live in infamy”; before American soldiers landed on D-Day; before the B-17s, B-24s, and B-29s roared over Europe and Asia, there was Willow Run. Located twenty-five miles west of Detroit, the bomber plant at Willow Run and the community that grew up around it attracted tens of thousands of workers from across the United States during World War II. Together, they helped build the nation’s “Arsenal of Democracy,” but Willow Run also became the site of repeated political conflicts over how to build suburbia while mobilizing for total war.

In *Planning the Home Front*, Sarah Jo Peterson offers readers a portrait of the American people—industrialists and labor leaders, federal officials and municipal leaders, social reformers, industrial workers, and their families—that lays bare the foundations of community, the high costs of racism, and the tangled process of negotiation between New Deal visionaries and wartime planners. By tying the history of suburbanization to that of the home front, Peterson uncovers how the United States planned and built industrial regions in the pursuit of war, setting the stage for the suburban explosion that would change the American landscape when the war was won.
—*Publisher*



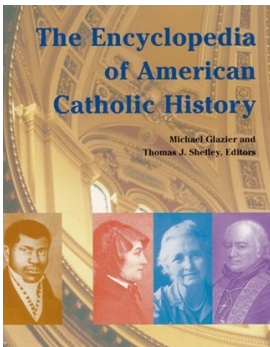
SUSAN SCHULTEN

**Mapping the Nation:
History and Cartography
in Nineteenth-Century
America**
University of Chicago, 2012
R 526.0973 S386M

In the nineteenth century, Americans began to use maps in radically new ways. For the first time, medical men mapped diseases to understand and prevent epidemics.

ics, natural scientists mapped climate and rainfall to uncover weather patterns, educators mapped the past to foster national loyalty among students, and Northerners mapped slavery to assess the power of the South. After the Civil War, federal agencies embraced statistical and thematic mapping in order to profile the ethnic, racial, economic, moral, and physical attributes of a reunified nation. By the end of the century, Congress had authorized a national archive of maps, an explicit recognition that old maps were not relics to be discarded but unique records of the nation's past.

All of these experiments involved the realization that maps were not just illustrations of data, but visual tools that were uniquely equipped to convey complex ideas and information. In *Mapping the Nation*, Susan Schulten charts how maps of epidemic disease, slavery, census statistics, the environment, and the past demonstrated the analytical potential of cartography and in the process transformed the very meaning of a map.—*Publisher*



MICHAEL GLAZIER & THOMAS J. SHELLY, EDS.
The Encyclopedia of American Catholic History
 Liturgical Press, 1997
 R 282.73 E56

The Encyclopedia of American Catholic History recounts the struggles and status of American Catholics in every generation of the nation's history. It also narrates and charts the phenomenal growth of the Church in each of the fifty states. It contains hundreds of factual biographies of men and women from all stratas of society. It focuses on the explorers; the pioneering Spanish, French, and English missionaries; the struggles of the colonial and revolutionary era; the turbulent and transforming nineteenth century with its waves of immigrants; the industrial revolution; and the challenges and crises of this century, down to our day.

Briefly notes

St. Louis

Meramec Highland: Another View. R 977.865 B167G

American History

America's Jeffersonian Experiment: Remaking State Constitutions, 1820–1850. R 342.029 S282A

The Anti-Federalists and Early American Political Thought
 R 973.2 D911A

Mastering Iron: The Struggle to Modernize an American Industry, 1800–1868. R 338.4766 K73M

Planters, Merchants, and Slaves: Plantation Societies in British America, 1650–1820. R 972.92 B693P

Women's History

The Adventures of the Woman Homesteader: The Life and Letters of Elinore Pruitt. R 978.7 S849A

Articulating Rights: Nineteenth-Century American Women on Race, Reform, and the State. R 323.092 P238A

Covered Wagon Women: Diaries & Letters from the Western Trails. R 978 H751C

Domestic Devils, Battlefield Angels: The Radicalism of American Womanhood, 1830–1865. R 305.4097 C991D

Women's Work: American Schoolteachers, 1650–1920.
 R 372.11 P451W

The World of Hannah Heaton: The Diary of an Eighteenth-Century New England Farm Woman. R 974.6 H442W

Clothing & fashion

American Menswear: From the Civil War to Twenty-First Century. R 391.1 H645A

Hats off: Headdress of the U.S. Army, 1872–1912.
 R 355.14 L274H

Ready-Made Democracy: A History of Men's Dress in the American Republic, 1760–1860. R 391.10973 Z21R.

Religion

The Encyclopedia of American Catholic History.
 R 282.73 E56

Friends of the Unrighteous Mammon: Northern Christians and Market Capitalism, 1815–1860. R 261.85 D247F

Holy Notion: The Transatlantic Quaker Ministry in an Age of Revolution. R 289.6 C883H

Spirit Fruit: A Gentle Utopia. R 335.973 G762S

Railroads

Brownie the Boomer: The Life of Charles P. Brown, an American Railroader. R 385.092 B877B

History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library

Local History Fair



Saturday, August 25 10:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Learn more about the history of your local community! Representatives from St. Louis area local history organizations will be available to discuss their activities in documenting, preserving and promoting the history of their communities. For more information, contact History & Genealogy at 314-994-3300, ext. 2070 or genealogy@slcl.org.

St. Louis County Library Headquarters
1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd. | St. Louis, MO 63131 | 314-994-3300

The event is free and open to the public. Registration is not required.

St. Louis County Library

Program sites are accessible. Upon two weeks' notice, accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities. Call 314-994-3300 or visit www.slcl.org.



The Corn Belt Route: A History of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company. R 385.06577 G762C

The Iron Horse and the Windy City: How Railroads Shaped Chicago. R 385.09773 Y69I

The Louisiana and Arkansas Railway: The Story of a Regional Line. R 385.0976 F163L

Main Lines: Rebirth of the North American Railroads, 1970–2002. R 385.1 S257M

Rails Through the Wiregrass: A History of the Georgia & Florida Railroad. R 385.0975 G762R

The Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad. R 385.0973 V418S

Britain

The Inhabitants of London in 1638. R 942.12 D139I

The Parish Registers of Chillesford, Suffolk. R 942.64 P233

The Parish Registers of Tysoe, Warwickshire: "The Vale of the Red Horse." R 942.8 P233

Two Sixteenth Century Taxation Lists, 1545 and 1576.
R 942.31 T974

German Ortssippenbücher (local genealogical registers, abbreviated titles)

Donaumünster, including Rettingen, Bavaria (Swabia).

R 943.37 K720

Schwennigen, including Fischwiet-Schwaige and Joas-Schwage, Bavaria (Swabia). R 943.375 K810

Race & Slavery

Christianity and Race in the American South: A History.

R 277.5 H342C

The Imperfect Revolution: Anthony Burns and the Landscape of Race in Antebellum America. R 973.7115 B255I

Sister Societies: Women's Antislavery Organizations in Antebellum America. R 973.7114 S163S

A Slaveholders' Union: Slavery, Politics, and the Constitution in the Early American Republic. R 973.3 V217S

Military history

Revolutionary War

Black Patriots and Loyalists: Fighting for Emancipation in the War for Independence. R 973.346 G464B

Land and Liberty: Hudson Valley Riots in the Age of Revolution. R 974.73 H926L

Maryland during the American Revolution.

R 973.3452 D663M

War & Society in the American Revolution: Mobilization and Home Fronts. R 973.31 W253

The War of the Revolution. R 973.33 W257W

Civil War

General Civil War history

Baring the Iron Hand: Discipline in the Union Army.
R 973.71 R175B

Civil War in Kansas. R 973.7481 B618C

Civil War in Texas and New Mexico Territory.
R 973.7464 C851C

Civil War in the Indian Territory. R 973.73 C851C

Confederate Cavalry West of the River. R 973.742 O11C

Confederate Tide Rising: Robert E. Lee and the Making of Southern Strategy. R 973.73 H324C

Encyclopedia of Civil War Shipwrecks. R 973.75 G142E

Illustrated Atlas of the Civil War. R 973.73 I29
An Illustrated History of the Civil War: Images of an American Tragedy. R 973.781 M652I
Slaves, Sailors, Citizens: African Americans in the Union Navy. R 973.758 R272S
Three Days at Gettysburg: Essays on Confederate and Union Leadership. R 973.7349 R531
War Stories: Suffering and Sacrifice in the Civil War North. R 973.78 C597W
We Need Men: The Union Draft in the Civil War. R 973.741 G292W

Biography & memoir

The Boy General: The Life and Careers of Francis Channing Barlow. R 973.7092 W462B
Broken Glass: Caleb Cushing & the Shattering of the Union. RB Cushing Caleb
Charles Dahlgren of Natchez: The Civil War and Dynastic Decline. R 973.7092 G723C
The Civil War Memories of Elizabeth Bacon Custer: Reconstructed from her Diaries and Notes. R 973.781 C987C
Colonels in Blue: Union Army Colonels of the Civil War. R 73.741 H942C
Damned Yankee: The Life of General Nathaniel Lyon. RB Lyon Nathaniel
A Dose of Frontier Soldiering: The Memoirs of Corporal E.A. Bode, Frontier Regular Infantry 1877–1882. R 978.02 B666D
Gettysburg Rebels: Five Native Sons who came Home to Fight as Confederate Soldiers. R 973.7092 M167G
Ironclad Captain: Seth Ledyard Phelps & U.S. Navy, 1841–1864. R 973.75 S631I
Lincoln's Man in Liverpool: Consul Dudley and the Legal Battle to Stop Confederate Warships. R 973.722 C951L
Major General John Alexander McClernand: Politician in Uniform. R 973.7092 K57M
Memoirs of Chaplain Life: Three Years with the Irish Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. R 973.778 C789M
Memoirs of a Dutch Mudsill: The "War Memories" of John Henry Otto, Captain, Company D, 21st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. R 973.7475 O91M
No Disgrace to My Country: The Life of John C. Tidball. R 355.0092 R558N

Orlando M. Poe: Civil War General and Great Lakes Engineer. R 973.7092 T245O
A Politician Turned General: The Civil War Career of Stephen Augustus Huribut. R 973.70920L343P
Rebellion in Missouri, 1861: Nathaniel Lyon and His Army of the West; The Rise of Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, USA, Who Saved Missouri from Secession in the Civil War. R 973.731 A221R
Southern Railroad Man: Conductor N.J. Bell's Recollections of the Civil War Era. R 385.0973 B434S
The Supply for Tomorrow Must Not Fail: The Civil War of Captain Simon Perkins, Jr., a Union Quartermaster. R 973.741 T243S
The Story of my Campaign: The Civil War Memoir of Captain Frances T. Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry. R 73.7473 M821S

Primary sources

August Willich's Gallant Dutchmen: Civil War Letters from the 32nd Indiana Infantry. R 973.7472 A923
A Citizen-Soldier's Civil War: The Letters of Brevet Major General Alvin C. Voris. R 973.781 V953C
A Civil War Soldier's Diary. R 973.781 R194C
The Complete Civil War Journal and Selected Letters of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. R 973.781 H637C
Fallen Leaves: The Civil War Letters of Major Henry Livermore Abbott. R 973.7444 A126F
Forgotten Valor: The Memoirs, Journals, and Civil War Letters of Orlando B. Willcox. R 973.7092 W697F
A German Hurrah!: Civil War letters of Friedrich Bertsch and Wilhelm Stangel, 9th Ohio Infantry. R 973.7471 B551G
Meade's Army: The Private Notebooks of Lt. Col. Theodore Lyman. R 973.781 L986M
Soldiering with Sherman: Civil War Letters of George F. Cram. R 973.781 C889S
Southern Sons, Northern Soldiers: The Civil War Letters of the Remley Brothers, 22nd Iowa Infantry. R 973.7477 388S

Regimental and battle histories

Bloody Hill: The Civil War Battle of Wilson's Creed. R 973.731 B873B
From Shiloh to Savannah: The Seventh Illinois Infantry in the Civil War. R 973.7473 A496F

Holding the Line: The Third Tennessee Infantry, 1861–1864.

R 973.7468 B234H

In the First Line of Battle: The 12th Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War. R 973.7473 B632I

The Irish Brigade and its Campaigns. R 973.7447 C768I

Long Road to Liberty: The Odyssey of a German Regiment in the Yankee Army: The 15th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

R 973.7478 A432L

The Struggle for the Life of the Republic: A Civil War Narrative by Brevet Major Charles Dana Miller, 76th Ohio

Volunteer Infantry. R 973.7471 M647S

Home front

Busy Hands: Images of the Family in the Northern Civil War Effort. R 973.781 R513B

Home Front: Daily Life in the Civil War North. R 973.7 H765

Northerners at War: Reflections on the Civil War Home Front. R 973.7 G171N

Other Civil War titles

Banners South: A Northern Community at War.

R 973.7447 R248B

Confederate Woman. R 973.7092 C748

Lincoln's Quest for Equality: The Road to Gettysburg.

R 973.7092 W642L

The Limits of Sovereignty: Property Confiscation in the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War.

R 973.71 H217L

No Sorrow like Our Sorrow: Northern Protestant Ministers and the Assassination of Lincoln. R 973.7092 C524N

One Nation Divided by Slavery: Remembering the American Revolution While Marching Toward the Civil War.

R 973.3 C752O

Rebels at Rock Island: The Story of a Civil War Prison.

R 973.772 M113R

WWII

The 421st Night Fighter Squadron in World War II.

R 940.5449 K81F

The 467th Bombardment Group (H) in World War II: In Combat with the B-24 Liberator over Europe. R 940.5449 352F

B-17s over Berlin: Personal Stories from the 95th Bomb Group. R 940.540092 C858B

Counterspy: Memoirs of a Counterintelligence Officer in World War II and the Cold War. R 940.5486 C989C

Fighter Units & Pilots of the 8th Air Force: September 1942–May 1945. R 940.5449 M648F

Fighting Fascism in Europe: The World War II Letters of an American Veteran of the Spanish Civil War.

R 940.5421 C221F

The General and his Daughter: The Wartime Letters of General James M. Gavin to his Daughter Barbara.

R 940.5412 G283G

"I Must be a Part of This War": A German American's Fight Against Hitler and Nazism. R 940.5486 K81I

The Long Campaign: The History of the 15th Fighter Group in World War II. R 940.5449 L222L

The Pineapple Air Force: Pearl Harbor to Tokyo.

R 940.5449 L222P

The Reluctant Raiders: The Story of United States Navy Bombing Squadron VB/VPB-109 during World War II.

R 940.5449 C273R

The Sky Men: A Parachute Rifle Company's Story of the Battle of the Bulge and the Jump across the Rhine.

R 940.5421 R824S

The Sky Scorpions: The Story of the 389th Bombardment Group in World War II. R 940.5449 W752S

Third in Line: The 3rd Air Division over Europe in World War II. R 940.5449 M153T

Voices of my Comrades: America's Reserve Officers Remember World War II. R 940.5481 V889

With Chennault in China: a Flying Tiger's Diary.

R 940.5481 S657W

Yesterday's Heroes: 433 Men of World War II Awarded the Medal of Honor, 1941–1945. R 940.5467 J82Y

Other military history

Men on Iron Ponies: The Death and Rebirth of the Modern U.S. Cavalry. R 357.0973 M891M

CLASSES & PROGRAMS

NEW!

History & Genealogy Open House for Educators

Learn about all of the wonderful resources available for educators in the History & Genealogy Department. A Q&A session and tour will follow the presentation.

July 28, 10:00 a.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

CLASSES

Classes are free and open to the public. Registration is required. Call 314-994-3300 or register online at www.slcl.org/events.

Classes for Beginning Researchers

Who were my Ancestors? Beginning a Genealogical Research Project

If you have little or no experience with genealogical research, this is the class for you. Learn about the genealogical research process and the many resources available in History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library.

July 2, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)
 July 16, 2:00 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)
 July 23, 10:00 a.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)
 Aug. 14, 6:30 p.m. Weber Road | [Register](#)

Library Skills for Genealogical Research

Prerequisite: Who were my Ancestors? or comparable research experience

Libraries offer essential tools for genealogical research. Learn how to search online library catalogs, obtain materials from distant libraries, locate periodical articles, and use the library's in-house finding aids.

July 5, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
 July 30, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)
 Aug. 20, 10:00 a.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)
 Aug. 22, 6:30 p.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)

Finding Ancestors in U.S. Census Records

Census records are a basic and essential source for genealogical research in the U.S. Learn how to search census records effectively using Ancestry Library Edition and other electronic databases.

July 10, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
 July 25, 6:30 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)
 Aug. 6, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)
 Aug. 13, 2:00 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)
 Aug. 27, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)

Classes to Expand Research Skills

Finding Immigrant European Ancestors

Prerequisite: Finding Ancestors in U.S. Census Records or comparable research experience

Discover the numerous print and online resources available for researching immigrant ancestors. This class will include an overview of information available on Ancestry Library Edition and other electronic databases.

July 9, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)
 Aug. 7, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

Identifying Ancestral Military Veterans

Prerequisite: Finding Ancestors in U.S. Census Records or comparable research experience

Explore strategies for military research in the Fold3 and Ancestry Library Edition databases, as well as in print and online sources.

Aug. 16, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

African American research

Tracing Your African American Ancestors

Learn basic techniques for researching African American ancestors, including how to get started, solve common roadblocks, and use additional records to deepen your research.

July 25, 6:30 p.m. Jamestown Bluffs | [Register](#)

PARTICIPATING BRANCH LOCATIONS

Cliff Cave

5430 Telegraph Road
St. Louis, MO 63129

Daniel Boone

300 Clarkson Rd.
Ellisville, MO 63011

Florissant Valley

195 New Florissant Rd, S.
Florissant, MO 63031

Grant's View

9700 Musick Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63123

Headquarters

1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63131

Jamestown Bluffs

4153 N. Highway 67
Florissant, MO 63034

Weber Road

4444 Weber Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63123

r45General information

Phone: 314-994-3300,
ext. 2070

Email: genealogy@slcl.org

Website: www.slcl.org/genealogy

Special topics and sources

Finding Your Ancestors in Church Records

Church records are valuable sources of genealogical information. Learn about the kinds of records congregations kept, where to find them, and how they can help you in your research.

July 31, 6:30 p.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)

PROGRAMS

Programs are free and open to the public.
No registration is necessary.

Saturday, July 14, 10:00 a.m. | Headquarters

Rooting Through Regional Periodicals

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting

Regional periodicals are among the most under-utilized resources held by genealogical libraries. Learn how local newspapers and genealogical society publications can be used with census, military, land, and other local records to resolve genealogical queries. Speaker: Jake Eubanks

Friday, July 20, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave

Genealogy: What Did They Mean By That?

Learn about words and phrases commonly used in the past that are now confusing. Examples from many common resources will help explain terms from affiant to yellow fever. Speaker: Larry Franke

Tuesday, July 24, 7:00 p.m. | Headquarters

Irish Research in the U.S.

StLGS Irish Special Interest Group Meeting

You have to start here before you can get there. Irish research starts here at home. Discover how to mine American records thoroughly. Speakers: Carol Hemmersmeier & Kay Weber

Saturday, Aug. 11, 10:00 a.m. | Headquarters

Non-Genealogical Websites for Genealogy

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting

Think outside the box! This presentation will give you the incentive to explore the World Wide Web for information to enrich your family history. Speaker: Bob Goode

Friday, Aug. 17, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave

Exploring the FindMyPast database

The speaker will provide an overview of the FindMyPast database, a valuable tool for researching your ancestors from the British Isles. Speaker: Mike Bridwell

Monday, August 27, 6:30 p.m. | Cliff Cave

Daughters of the American Revolution: Lineage Society Workshop

Learn more about the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Olde Towne Fenton Chapter of the DAR and Judy Belford of the St. Louis Genealogical Society.