

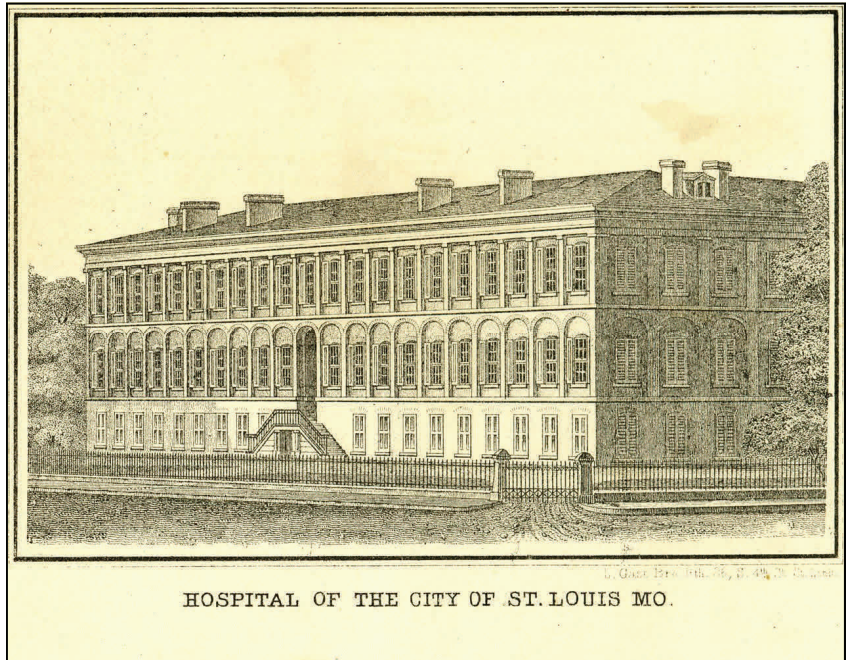
## FOR THE RECORDS

### The St. Louis Cholera Epidemic of 1849

The lack of sanitation, drugs and vaccines, and ignorance of germ theory, combined with social factors, such as population growth, created devastating epidemics in cities across American by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Among the most deadly was cholera, a bacterial infection in the small intestine, caused by exposure to contaminated food or water. Diarrhea, the primary symptom, can begin within as little as two hours after exposure. Dehydration and electrolyte imbalance can develop as a result, leading to complications and death.

Prevalent in India for centuries, the disease spread to the rest of the world in 1817 via trade routes and immigration. It first appeared in the United States in 1832, and quickly spread to cities around the country, including St. Louis. Although death records were not kept at that time, it is estimated about 300 St. Louisans died of the disease between 1832 and 1834.

Although cholera continued to be present in North America, it did not return to epidemic proportions in St. Louis again until 1849. In the time period between the two outbreaks, the city's population had grown at a staggering pace. The 1830 census of St. Louis counted 4,977 residents, but by 1850 the population had increased to 77,000. Such rapid population growth put pressure on the city's infrastructure. Housing was in short supply, encouraging multiple families to share a single dwelling, or sometimes even a single room. Basements and cellars often filled with water during the rainy season. Low-income tenements were built in low-lying areas, exacerbating the problem.



Due to the high cost of development and rapid expansion of the population, the city had failed to construct a sewer system. The city planners had chosen, rather, to divert waste water into a system of sink holes and caves that ran under the city. Most buildings had nearby outhouses. When heavy rains came, or when the system clogged, waste water would back up into pools in low lying areas around the city.

Although it did not have sewers, St. Louis had established a drinking water system by 1849. Through a series of pipes and reservoirs, water was brought in from the Missouri River north of the city to a network of hydrants. This was not where a majority of the population got its drinking water, however. An estimated 75% of St. Louisians used personal wells for daily consumption. These were often shallow and often located near outhouses.

St. Louis City Hospital as it appeared in 1849. Illustration by August Gast and Co. | Source [Missouri History Museum](http://bit.ly/2zS39IR) <<http://bit.ly/2zS39IR>>


CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.

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NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF ENTRY	WARD	BED	DISEASE	DATE OF DISCHARGE OR DEATH	NO. OF DAYS	REMARKS
John Black	55	Germany	Nov 15	55	56	Cholera	Nov 15	0	✓
Samuel Hall	53		15	53	52	Cholera	20	5	
Michael Smith	18	Ireland		57	59	Cholera	20	6	
James Brown	50			56	58	Cholera	Jan 6	52	✓
William Harris	22	Ohio		57	57	Cholera	Nov 27	11	✓
James T. Parker	75	S. Carolina		58	58	Cholera	Nov 27	11	✓
Wm. Young (or Childs)	52	S. Carolina	15			Cholera	Nov 27	11	✓
John Gordon	26	Germany							
Robert Adams	50	Missouri							
John	12								
John E.	15								
Wm.	6								
Elizabeth Kelly	55	Ireland							
Robert Wilson	52	Virginia	19						
John Brown	18	Ireland							
John Ryan	38								
Charles Kelly	58	Germany							
James Clancy	48	Ireland	21						
Joseph	58								
Robert	6								

Cholera	Nov 15	Nov 15	0	✓
Cholera	20		5	
Cholera	20		6	
Cholera	Jan 6	Jan 6	52	✓
Cholera	Nov 27	Nov 27	11	✓
Cholera	Nov 27	Nov 27	11	✓

Excerpt and detail of St. Louis City Hospital records showing admissions for and deaths from cholera in 1849. | Source: City Hospital, Registers, 1849–1900, 1927, SLH 6–19.

A lack of consistent trash collection was also a problem. Refuse tended to pile up in streets and alleyways, mixing with surface water runoff. In addition, people often kept pigs in the city as a source of food. These animals would root through the garbage in search of food and wallow in the mud of back alleys.

Contributing to the situation was the fact that no one understood what caused the disease. It wasn't until 1854 that two researchers identified the bacteria that caused cholera, and identified contaminated water as the primary means in which the bacteria was introduced into humans. In 1849, physicians offered a variety of causes, including bad diet, night air, and alcoholic beverages. Early in 1849, they prescribed an abstinence from vegetables. When this showed no effect, they switched to condemning meat. Fires were burned at night to clear the "miasma" from the air. Some suggested that alcohol was the cause, while others claimed it should be consumed to prevent cholera. Hundreds of other remedies were conceived and promoted, with no success. Even surgical procedures were tried, including blood-letting.

On Jan. 2, 1849, the arrival in St. Louis of two steamboats from New Orleans included a reported 66 passengers suffering from cholera. On Jan. 5, the first

death of a St. Louisian from cholera was reported. Ice on the Mississippi halted the flow of ships from the south, however, and relatively few cases were reported in January and February of 1849. Some people suggested the fear of cholera was overblown. By March, however, the spring thaws allowed more boats to arrive, bringing thousands of people from around the world to St. Louis every week.

Besides St. Louis's rapid expansion, another factor contributed to the wave of people arriving in St. Louis. In 1848, gold was found on a farm in northern California. Word spread rapidly across the globe. In 1849, an estimated 300,000 people traveled to California, about half of whom migrated over land on the California Trail. Many passed through St. Louis, often stopping to outfit themselves for the long and dangerous journey across the plains. The 49ers, as they were called, placed an even greater burden on the city's infrastructure, which had failed to keep up with rapid population growth.

In April 1849, 131 deaths from cholera were reported. Fear was beginning to grip the city. Cases of the disease coming from outside the city began to dwindle, but those of local origin began to rise. By May, reports of cholera were appearing in the newspapers on a daily, rather than weekly basis. The second week of May was particularly deadly, with a total of 181 deaths attributed to the disease.

On May 17, a fire broke out in a cabin on a steamship docked at St. Louis. Ships lining the wharf were closely packed, facilitating the rapid spread of fire. The flames eas-

ily jumped across Front Street, setting fire to the wooden structures. In all, 23 steamboats and 15 city blocks were destroyed. This destruction shifted the attention of the city away from the epidemic. Coincidentally, cholera deaths waned over the next two weeks, leading people to hope the worst was past. This would not be the case.

Deaths in June began to increase rapidly. On the June 13 alone, 65 people died from cholera, three fewer than the total for the entire month of March. Whole families were destroyed, including two who lost seven members each to the disease. On June 21, 85 people died of the disease. People began to flee the city in an effort to find safety elsewhere.

On June 27, a law was passed creating the “Committee of Public Health.” Its members, drawn from the city’s most prominent men, were given \$50,000 and nearly unlimited powers to combat the disease. They met for the first time on the day the committee was formed, with plans to meet daily until the epidemic was contained.

The committee rapidly took steps to combat the disease, the most effective of which was the creation of a quarantine station for all steamboats wanting to dock in St. Louis. Ordinances were passed that required steamboats to stop at quarantine stations and submit to inspection by a health officer. Passengers were allowed to depart only when the attending physicians were satisfied that the passengers were healthy. The station was placed on Arsenal Island in the Mississippi River, which no longer exists.

The creation of the quarantine station began in late June 1849. While it took time to fully implement the system, it did stem the tide of fresh cases of cholera introduced into the city. However, the city was still battling the epidemic. By the beginning of July, more than 100 people were dying every day. The cemeteries around the city swelled to capacity. Mass graves were needed to handle the volume of dead. In fact, the cholera epidemic of 1849 directly led to the develop-

ment of Bellefontaine Cemetery, and later Calvary Cemetery, as a remedy for the lack burial grounds in the city.

By the middle of July, the number of cholera deaths had been reduced considerably. Standing water in the city was being drained by the city engineer. The keeping of hogs within city limits was banned, and the committee began making provisions for the care of the large numbers of homeless children left in the wake of the epidemic. On July 25, the City Council ordered additional paving of streets and alleys and directed that the sink-hole on Biddle Street be drained.

By July 27, the number of deaths caused by cholera had decreased to 10. The Committee for the Public Health held its final meeting on August 1, turning over the operation of the quarantine to the mayor. The Committee issued a final report, in which it recommended that a sewer system be constructed that would drain every house and factory in St. Louis.

The exact number of people who died from cholera in St. Louis in 1849 is unknown. Reports from the time state that 4557 out of a total of 8603 deaths were due to cholera. Many deaths went unreported at this time, however, which suggests that both total deaths and cholera deaths were much higher than official reports. An estimated 70% of cholera victims were Irish and German immigrants.

### **Recorded evidence of cholera deaths**

Neither the state of Missouri, nor the city of St. Louis required the recording of deaths in 1849. Other sources do exist, however.

### **Church Records**

Churches often recorded the funeral services performed in their sacramental records. The St. Louis County History and Genealogy Department has microfilm copies of church records from three denominations with a significant presence in St. Louis at that time: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and German Evangelical. Not all Catholic

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 7](#)



RECORD OF INTERMENTS IN THE

DATE OF DEATH	DATE OF INTERMENT	NAME OF DECEASED	6	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE	MARRIED	SINGLE
May 9 1851	May 10 1851	George Hudson Thatcher	✓	Near Floumont	St. Louis, Mo.				
" 8 "	" "	Harriet A. Putnam		Mass.	" " "				
Jan 4 1849	" "	Fanny B Riggs	✓	New York	" " "				
" "	" "	Sophia Teresa Riggs	✓	Georgetown D.C.	" " "				
May 11 1851	" 12 "	William F Wickham	✓	Virginia	" " "				
" "	" "	Louisa Coste	✓	" " "	" " "				
" "	" "	Child of Louisa Coste	✓	" " "	" " "				
May 12 1851	" 13 "	Helen Amelia Little	✓	N. H.	" " "				
Nov 1 1847	" 14 "	Marian Mc Ree	✓	New Orleans, La.	New Port, Ky.				
Oct 20 1830	" "	Margaret A. "	✓	St. Louis, Co. Mo.	St. Louis, Co. Mo.				
July 15 1849	" "	Samuel " "	✓	North Carolina	" " "				
Oct 12 1837	" "	Hy Atkinson " "	✓	Fort Crawford	" " "				
" 11 1845	" "	May " "	✓	New Orleans, La.	" " "				
Sept 22 "	" "	Samuel " "	✓	" " "	" " "				
July 19 1849	" "	Ann " "	✓	St. Louis, Co. Mo.	" " "				
" "	" 15 "	William Talcott Hutchinson	✓	Virginia	Medico				
" "	" "	Lucy Carter	✓	St. Louis, Co. Mo.	Mississippi River				
" "	" "	Philip Burwell	✓	Virginia	Vermont				
" "	" "	Carter	✓	" "	Ohio River				
May 16 1851	" 17 "	Howard Douglass	✓	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.				
" "	" 18 "	Edward Kendall Little	✓	Petersborough N. H.	St. Charles				
" 19 "	" 20 "	John Bohl Sr.	✓	Philadelphia Pa.	St. Louis				
" 20 "	" 21 "	Jemie Watson	✓	St. Louis, Mo.	" " "				
" 27 "	" 27 "	Lewis W Bull	✓	Augusta, Ky.	" " Co.				
June 29 1849	" "	Henrietta M Hall	✓	Franklin Green Ky.	" " "				
April 12 "	" "	Josephine S. "	✓	Louisville	" " "				
1842	" "	Hy. Napoleon	✓	St. Louis, Mo.	" " "				
" "	" "	Infant of Dr A. B. Stratton	✓	" " "	" " "				
" "	" 29 "	Richard C. Deaver	✓	" " "	" " "				
May 28 1851	" "	Chas. H. Stagg	✓	" " "	" " "				
" "	" "	Thomas S. Stewart	✓	" " "	" " "				
July 22 1849	" 30 "	Isabelle Purvis	✓	Ireland	" " "				
June 3 1851	June 4 1851	Daniel Dye	✓	New York	St. Louis, Mo.				
" "	" "	James Fitzhugh Golden	✓	Camden Co. Mo.	" " "				
June 4 1851	" 5 "	Mary Ann Holman	✓	Virginia	" " "				
" 6 "	" 7 "	John J. Thomas	✓	St. Louis, Mo.	" " "				
" 10 "	" 11 "	Rufus Keyser Jr.	✓	" " "	" " "				
" 12 "	" 12 "	Charles A. Kelly	✓	Philadelphia Pa.	" " "				
" "	" 13 "	Joseph Nugent	✓	St. Louis, Mo.	" " "				
" 14 "	" 16 "	William H. Richartt	✓	Rochester N. Y.	" " "				
" 17 "	" 17 "	Fanny Stratton	✓	" " "	" " "				
" 16 "	" "	Matilda Hoxey	✓	Philadelphia Pa.	" " "				
" 19 "	" 19 "	Ada Ballentine	✓	Brunswick, Mo.	" " "				
" "	" 20 "	Missouri Brandell	✓	St. Louis, Co. Mo.	" " "				
June 20 1851	" "	Harriet Hassall	✓	Conn.	" " "				

Bellefontaine Cemetery was outside of city limits when it opened in 1850. The graveyard was created to provide space for burials after cholera deaths rapidly filled city cemeteries rapidly in 1849

Early Bellefontaine Cemetery records stretch across two ledger pages (the right-hand page is on the next page).

Source: Bellefontaine Cemetery (Microfilm), Apr. 27, 1850-Jan. 16, 1891, SLCM-82.



LATE RESIDENCE	6	DISEASE	AGE			No. of PRIVATE LOT	No. of PUBLIC LOT	No. of GRAVE	No. in R. T.	REMARKS
			YEAR	Mo.	DAY					
West Chester N. Y.		Effect of Teething			8					R fr. County
16th + Ohio Sts		Ch. Diarrhea	23		8					R fr. County To OHIO
172 South St.		Consumption of Bowels	24	2	10	79				In Christ church County
		" " "	24	10	20	"				" " " "
St. Louis, Mo.		Brain Fever	21			4				R to 170 Sept 7-1860
" " "			24			107				In same casket
" " "					9	"				
Orange St.		Inflammation of Lungs	9	8	24	8				
7 Louis Co. Mo.		" " "	1	4	10	105				In Methodist County
" " " "		Cholera			8	15	"			" " "
" " " "		Typhoid Fever	47	9	9	"				" " "
" " " "		Dysentery	4	4		"				" " "
" " " "		Inflammatory Fever	2	7	2	"				" " "
" " " "		Summer Complaint	1	1		"				" " "
" " " "		Chicken Pox			6	5	"			" " "
U. S. Navy		Typhoid Fever	18			98				R to 3163 Oct 18-1887
St. Louis, Mo.		Cholera	6			"				" " " " " "
" " "		Scarlet Fever	7			"				" " " " " "
" " "		Drowned	8			"				" " " " " "
118 Washington Ave		Dysentery	1	2	22	26				
Orange St.		Inflammation of Brain	1	9	7	8				
11th Street		Natural Decay of Nature	82	6	5	47				
8. 5th -		Cholera			9	22	12			
" " "		Inflammation of Bowels	6	2	20		2	17		R to 313 Oct 18-1853
			31			98				" " 3163 Oct 18-1887
			9			"				R to 1751 Nov 16-1858
			9			"				" " " " " "
		Stillborn	-	-	-	"				" " " " " "
St. Louis, Mo.		Cholera	4	21	162					R fr. County
Louise St.		Disease of Heart	7	2	2	1122				
Second + Walnut Sts		Brain Fever	2	2		108				
Franklin Ave		Cholera	34	6			2	10		In Methodist County
Christy Ave		Cholera			40		4	7		
Spring + 9th Sts		"	31				2	5		
Crown Co. Ky.		"	53				2	35		
96 Walnut St.		"	2	3		109				
11th St.		Inflammation of Brain	6			113				
97 Main St.		Cholera	13	6			2	29		R to Allen June 8-54
Main St.		"	2	9			4	3		
6th St.		Consumption	24			112				
49 3rd St.		Cholera	7			95				
Brooklyn St.		Disease of Brain	26			232				
5th St.		Cholera	2	7	4	125				
Bremen		Dysentery	7	1			2	2		
Pine St.		Inflammation of Stomach	11	29			7			R fr. county Feb 9-98

This page records the cause of death and shows that many graves were moved to Bellefontaine from existing cemeteries.

parishes recorded deaths, but four in St. Louis in 1849 did, including the Old Cathedral, Sts. Mary and Joseph, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Joseph. Nearly all of the Lutheran and German Evangelical churches in St. Louis city were recording deaths at the time.

### Probate Records

Probate is a judicial process of administering the estate of a deceased individual. A will, if one exists, is proven in court as the true last testament of the deceased. Also, an executor is assigned by the court to manage the estate and distribute property and funds to the beneficiaries and creditors of the deceased. The History and Genealogy Department has microfilmed copies of probate records for the St. Louis city from 1806 to 1885, and St. Louis city wills from 1816 to 1965.

### Cemetery Records

While many cemetery records from this time period have been lost to history, some did survive. [The History and Genealogy Department has St. Louis cemetery records on microfilm, as well as a number of cemetery indexes](#) <<http://bit.ly/2B8D4JV>>.

### Newspapers

Newspapers provided a play-by-play witness of the historical events that our ancestors experienced. The State Historical Society of Missouri has several newspapers from St. Louis on microfilm that were published in 1849, including the *Daily Missouri Republican*, the *St. Louis Daily Morning Union*, the *St. Louis Daily New Era*, and the *Daily Reveille*. [Microfilms can be requested and sent to the society's satellite office on the University of St. Louis—St. Louis campus where they can be viewed for free](#) <<http://bit.ly/2jjpSaM>>.

The St. Louis Genealogical Society published a list of 254 cholera deaths transcribed from the pages of the *Daily Missouri Republican*. The list was published in the *St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 11:3 (1978), pages 67–71.

### Mortality Schedule for the 1850 Federal Census

Included in the 1850–1880 Federal Censuses were questions regarding those who died in the preceding 12 months. Persons who died between June 1, 1849 and May 31, 1850 should be listed on the 1850 Mortality schedule. This time period partially covers the epidemic, including the months with the highest rate of mortality. The History and Genealogy Department has the Mortality Schedules for the state of Missouri on microfilm, as well as print indexes to the 1850 Mortality Schedule for the city of St. Louis.

### Hospital Records

The History and Genealogy Department has a copy of the St. Louis City Hospital records on microfilm beginning in 1846. A gap in the records between November 1848 and September 1849 unfortunately corresponds almost exactly with the cholera epidemic. However, some records identify numerous cases of cholera.

### Sources

- Carter, Gloria Bogart. *1850 Missouri Mortality Schedule for 63 Counties*. Springfield, Mo.: Carter, 1988. R 977.8 C323E
- Godwin, Bette. *The Saint Louis Cholera Epidemic of 1849 as It Appeared in the Newspapers*. A.B. thesis, St. Louis University, 1951 R 977.866 G591S
- Index to the Mortality Schedules of St. Louis Co., Mo. 1850*. St. Louis: s.n., 1976. R 977.865 I38
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# Shelf life

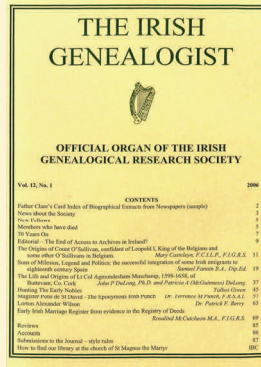
## SAMPLINGS FROM THE PRINT COLLECTION

### Book | *Private Libraries in Creole Saint Louis*

As you curl up with a book this winter, you may wonder about literacy in early St. Louis. What did people read and have access to? How many were literate? And who owned books? Knowing how much one can learn from another's bookshelf, John Francis McDermott, a professor of English turned historian at Washington University in St. Louis, developed similar questions in the 1930s when he found the topic passed over in available histories. McDermott used records such as estate sales and inventories to compile a reference work on the subject, which he titled *Private Libraries in Creole Saint Louis* (R 977.866 M134P).

In a short overview of the city's earliest years, McDermott refutes claims by previous writers that French St. Louis was an uncivilized and isolated backwoods. The book is then divided into two time periods, namely before and after the Louisiana Purchase, when St. Louis became an American city. Known book owners are listed chronologically in the table of contents, and short biographies of each are included. Several people are known to have owned books corresponding to their functions in society: a merchant and medical practitioner owned a 72-volume set on surgery, and Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, the first commandant of St. Louis, owned a copy of Briquet's *Code militaire*. Others evidently passed time reading philosophical works and histories of ancient Rome and the Plantagenet dynasty. An apparent French translation of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* was counted as part of Auguste Chouteau's estate (which included more than 600 books), making one example among many that may challenge thinking about access, communication, and even multiculturalism in the "backwoods" of the early 1800s.

### Periodical | *The Irish Genealogist*



Published as the official organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society, the *Irish Genealogist* may be the answer to some of your Irish research roadblocks. It is widely recognized as the premier scholarly journal of Irish genealogy.

A typical issue might include transcribed records, such as "Register of Cases of Successful Vaccination in the District of Ballylesson, Union of Lisburn, County Down" (Vol. 12:2, [2007], p. 143; Vol. 12:3 (2008), p. 243; Vol. 12:4 (2009), p. 267; and Vol. 13:1 [2010], p. 42) or "A List of Irish Emigrants from Stamullen Catholic Parish, Co. Meath" (Vol. 8:2 [1991], p. 290.) Other items might be a family history, such as "The Cavetown Mahons of County Roscommon" (Vol. 9:3 [1996], p. 381).

[The society maintains copies of the table of contents for each volume on its website <http://bit.ly/2iunwF9>](http://bit.ly/2iunwF9).

Additionally, it offers a searchable index to the names that appear in the first nine volumes (1937–2001). [A database is provided for later volumes, but only volume 10 is available to non-members <http://bit.ly/2j0fEiH>](http://bit.ly/2j0fEiH).

The periodical was published bi-annually from 1937 to 1942 and annually thereafter. A subscription to the publication is included with society membership. History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library has Vols. 2-12 complete, and all but issues 4 and 6 of Vol. 1. Copies of individual articles may be requested by email from [genealogy@slcl.org](mailto:genealogy@slcl.org). [Please see the guidelines for lookup requests on the library's website <http://bit.ly/2fSrmad>](http://bit.ly/2fSrmad).

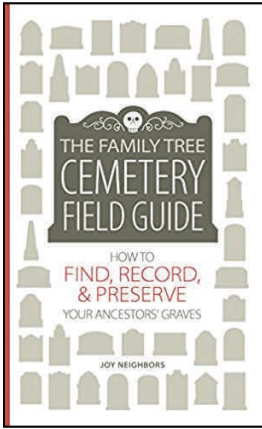


*Happy Holidays*



**From the staff  
of the St. Louis County Library  
History & Genealogy Department**

## NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS

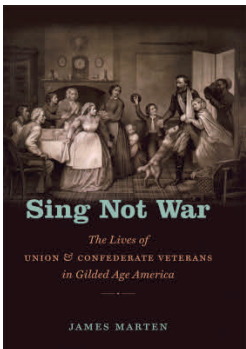


JOY NEIGHBORS

**The Family Tree Cemetery Field Guide: How to Find, Record, & Preserve Your Ancestors' Graves**  
The Family Tree Books, 2017

R 929.1 N397F and circulating copies

Uncover your ancestors with this guide for how to find a grave, understand tombstones and use death records and other cemetery data in your genealogy research. This book contains detailed step-by-steps for using FindAGrave and BillionsGraves, plus guides for understanding tombstone epitaphs and symbol meanings.—*Publisher*



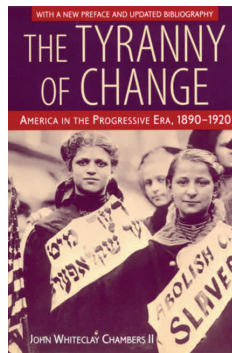
JAMES MARTEN

**Sing not War: The Lives of Union and Confederate Veterans in Gilded Age America**  
University of North Carolina, 2014.

R 973.71 M377S

After the Civil War, white Confederate and Union army veterans reentered--or struggled to reenter--

the lives and communities they had left behind. In *Sing Not War*, James Marten explores how the nineteenth century's "Greatest Generation" attempted to blend back into society and how their experiences were treated by nonveterans.—*Publisher*



JOHN WHITECLAY CHAMBERS

**The Tyranny of Change: America in the Progressive Era, 1890-1920**  
Rutgers University, 2006

R 973.91 C444T

Between 1890 and 1920, the forces accompanying industrialization sent the familiar nineteenth-century world plummeting toward extinction. The traditional countryside with its villages and family farms was eclipsed by giant corporations and sprawling cities. America appeared headed into an unknown future.

In lively, accessible prose, John Chambers incorporates the latest scholarship about the social, cultural, political, and economic changes which produced modern America. He illuminates the experiences of blacks, Asians, Latinos, as well as other working men and women in the cities and countryside as they struggled to improve their lives in a transformed economy. He explores the dimensions of the new consumer society and the new information and entertainment industries: newspapers, magazines, the movies. Striding these pages are many of the prominent individuals who shaped the attitudes and institutions of modern America: J. P. Morgan and corporate reorganization; Jane Addams and the origin of

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## LIBRARY HOLIDAY CLOSINGS

**Christmas Eve** | Sunday, Dec. 24

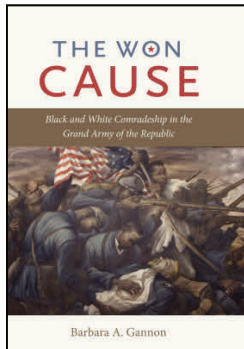
**Christmas Day** | Monday, Dec. 25

**New Year's Day** | Monday, Jan. 1

**Martin Luther King, Jr. Day** | Monday, Jan. 15



modern social work; Mary Pickford and the new star-oriented motion picture industry; and the radical labor challenge of “Big Bill” Haywood and the “Wobblies.”—Publisher



**BARBARA A. GANNON**

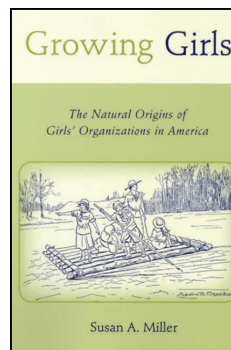
**The Won Cause: Black and White Comradeship in the Grand Army of the Republic**  
University of North Carolina, 2011  
R 973.71 G198W

In the years after the Civil War, black and white Union soldiers who survived the horrific struggle joined the Grand

Army of the Republic (GAR)—the Union army's largest veterans' organization. In this thoroughly researched and groundbreaking study, Barbara Gannon chronicles black and white veterans' efforts to create and sustain the nation's first interracial organization.

According to the conventional view, the freedoms and interests of African American veterans were not defended by

white Union veterans after the war, despite the shared tradition of sacrifice among both black and white soldiers. *In The Won Cause, however*, Gannon challenges this scholarship, arguing that although black veterans still suffered under the contemporary racial mores, the GAR honored its black members in many instances and ascribed them a greater equality than previous studies have shown. Using evidence of integrated posts and veterans' thoughts on their comradeship and the cause, Gannon reveals that white veterans embraced black veterans because their membership in the GAR demonstrated that their wartime suffering created a transcendent bond—comradeship—that overcame even the most pernicious social barrier—race-based separation. By upholding a more inclusive memory of a war fought for liberty as well as union, the GAR's "Won Cause" challenged the Lost Cause version of Civil War memory.—*Publisher*



**SUSAN A. MILLER**

**Growing Girls: the Natural Origins of Girls' Organizations in America**  
Rutgers University, 2007.

R 369.46 M651G

In the early years of the twentieth century, Americans began to recognize adolescence as a developmental phase distinct from both childhood and adulthood. This awareness, however, came fraught with anxiety about the debilitating effects of modern life on adolescents of both sexes. For boys, competitive sports as well as “primitive” outdoor activities offered by fledging organizations such as the Boy Scouts would enable them to combat the effeminacy of an overly civilized society. But for girls, the remedy wasn't quite so clear.

Surprisingly, the “girl problem”—a crisis caused by the transition from a sheltered, family-centered Victorian childhood to modern adolescence where self-control and a strong democratic spirit were required of reliable citizens—was also solved by way of traditionally masculine, adventurous, outdoor activities, as practiced by the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and many other similar organizations.

**PastPorts** is published by History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library, located on Tier 5 of the library headquarters.

[Current and past issues can be downloaded from the web <http://www.slcl.org/pastports>](http://www.slcl.org/pastports).

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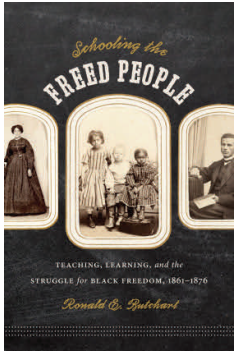
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Susan A. Miller explores these girls' organizations that sprung up in the first half of the twentieth century from a socio-historical perspective, showing how the notions of uniform identity, civic duty, "primitive domesticity," and fitness shaped the formation of the modern girl.—*Publisher*



**RONALD E. BUTCHART**

**Schooling the Freed People:  
Teaching, Learning, and the  
Struggle for Black Freedom,  
1861–1876**

**University of North Carolina, 2010**

**R 371.829 B983S**

Conventional wisdom holds that freedmen's education was largely the work of privileged, single white northern women motivated by evangelical beliefs and abolitionism. Backed by pathbreaking research, Ronald E. Butchart's *Schooling the Freed People* shatters this notion. The most comprehensive quantitative study of the origins of black education in freedom ever undertaken, this definitive book on freedmen's teachers in the South is an outstanding contribution to social history and our understanding of African American education.—*Publisher*

## Briefly noted

### St. Louis

*Carondelet Historical Society: The First Fifty Years.*

R 977.866 H315C

*Come to the Water: The Stirring Baptismal Waters at St. Joseph, Manchester, 1865–2015.* R 977.865 C732

*Southampton, St. Louis: An Unconventional History.*

R 977.866 F794S and circulating copy

### Buildings and material culture

*The Physiology of New York Boarding-Houses.*

R 974.7 G976P

*Town House: Architecture and Material Life in the Early American City, 1780–1830.* R 307.336 H551T

### Religion

*Strangers Below: Primitive Baptists and American Culture.*

R 286.4 G984S

## English

### Oxfordshire

*Account Rolls of University College, Oxford.* R 942.574 A172  
*A Biographical Register of St. John's College, Oxford, 1555–1660.* R 942.574 H462B

*Building Accounts of All Souls College, Oxford, 1438–1443.*  
R 942.574 B932

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*Cartulary of Oseney Abbey.* R 942.574 O83C

*The Church and Parish of St. Nicholas, Abingdon.*  
R 942.57 P937C

*The Dean's Register of Oriel, 1446–1661.* R 942.574 O69D  
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*Epistolae Academicae Oxon (Registrum F): A Collection of Letters and Other Miscellaneous Documents Illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford in the Fifteenth Century.* R 942.574 U58E

*Memorial Inscriptions in St. John's College, Oxford.*  
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R 942.574 H975M

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R 942.574 O98

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*Registrum Collegii Exoniensis: Register of the Rectors, Fellows, and Other Members on the Foundation of Exeter College, Oxford.* R 942.574

*Three Oxfordshire Parishes: A History of Kidlington, Yarnton and Begbroke.* R 942.57 S794T

*Survey of Oxford.* R 942.574 S857S



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### Lincolnshire

*The Acta of Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, –1235.*  
R 942.53 H892A

*The First Minute Book of the Gainsborough Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, 1669–1719.* R 942.531 G143F

*Lincolnshire Church Notes made by Gervase Holles, A.D. 1634 to A.D. 1642.* R 942.53 H737L

*Lincolnshire Parish Clergy, c. 1214–1968: A Biographical Register.* R 942.53 B472L

*Lincolnshire Parish Correspondence of John Kaye, Bishop of London, 1827–53.* R 942.53 L741

*Lincoln Wills, 1532–1534.* R 942.534 L736

*The Medieval Lindsey Marsh: Selected Documents.*  
R 942.531 M489

*Minutes of Proceedings in Quarter Sessions Held for the Parts of Kesteven in the County of Lincoln, 1674–1695.*  
R 942.53 G786M

*Probate Inventories of Lincoln Citizens: 1661–1714.*  
R 942.534 P962

*Records of Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire, vols. for 1360–1375 and 1381–1396.* R 942.53 G786R

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R 942.53 C363R

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R 942.53 B956R

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### Ireland

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*Derrykeighan Old Church Graveyard.* R 941.61 A788D  
*Gravestone Inscriptions, County Antrim.* R 941.613

G776

*Gravestone Inscriptions, County Down.*

R 941.656 C599G

*Kilraughts Old Church Graveyard.* R 941.61 A778K

### Scottish

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*The People of Perth.* R 941.28 D635P

*Register of Testaments: Aberdeen, Three Parts in One.*  
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*Scots in Poland, Russia and the Baltic States, 1550–1850.*  
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*Scottish Soldiers in Colonial America.* R 841.1 D635S

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Blies-Ébersing, Lorraine, France. R 944.385 D559B

Brenschelbach, Saarland. R 943.42 U95O

Burlafingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg (Swabia).  
R 943.37 T351O

Drabenderhöhe, North Rhine-Westphalia.  
R 943.551 S682F

Ebingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg. R 943.46 S912F

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Föhren and Naurath, Rhineland-Palatinate.  
R 943.431 T666F

Folpersviller, Lorraine, France. R 944.385 F668

Hamswehrum, Lower Saxony (Ostfriesland).  
R 943.5917 H288F

Helmighausen, Hesperinghausen, Neudorf, Kohlgrund, Hesse.  
R 943.41 H877R

Höringhausen, Hesse. R 943.41 H811

Irlich (Neuwied), Rhineland-Palatinate. R 943.43 E35

Kappel am Rhein, Baden-Wuerttemberg. R 943.462 K75D

Leopoldshafen (Schröck), Baden-Wuerttemberg.

- R 943.464 S3180  
Maikammer-Alsterweiler, Rhineland-Palatinate.  
R 943.43 S2960  
Marienberghausen, North Rhine-Westphalia.,  
R 943.551 S682F  
Marienhagen, North Rhine-Westphalia. R 943.551 L671F  
Mengeringhausen, Hesse. R 943.412 V892M  
Mertloch, Einig, Gerini, Kollig, Rhineland-Palatinate.  
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Neulussheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg. R 943.464 O160  
Niederehe, North Rhine-Westphalia. R 943.55 G8240  
Niederäfflingen, Rhineland-Palatinate. R 943.43 O28F  
Olzheim, Rhineland-Palatinate. R 943.431 G312F  
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Pfaffenrot (Marxzell), Baden-Wuerttemberg.  
R 943.464 S2960  
Piesport-Niederemmel, including Müstert, Reinsport, and  
Ferres, Rhineland-Palatinate. R 943.43 K43F  
Rauenberg, including Rotenberg, Baden-Wuerttemberg.  
R 943.464 R836F  
Rosbruck, Lorraine, France. R 944.4385 D559R  
Schallbach, Baden-Wuerttemberg. R 943.462 F296O  
Segenthau, Banat. R. 949.84 K83F  
Théding, Lorraine, France. R 944.385 D559T  
Uttum, Lower Saxony (Ostfriesland). R 943.5917 H288F  
Wethen, Hesse. R 943.41 W539  
Wolfertschwenden, including Niederdorf and Dietratied,  
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Wiehl, North Rhine-Westphalia. R 943.551 L671F and  
circulating copy

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*Evangelische Beichtstühle in Sachsen* [Protestant  
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## Highlights from journals and quarterlies

- Der Blumenbaum*, Vol. 35:2 (Oct.-Dec. 2017): “The Practice  
of Baptism in Various Faiths,” 65; “French-Language  
Entries in German Documents: A Condensation of a  
Report,” 66; “The Illegitimacy Factor in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
in Germany.” 71; “Using DNA to Find an Unknown  
German Ancestral Town,” 84.
- Der Maibaum: Journal of the Deutschheim Verein*, Vol. 26:4  
(Fall-Winger 2017): “Ravensberg Roots: Life of the  
Tenant Family,” 4; “The Journey at Sea: America at  
Last!” 11.
- Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, Vol. 90: 3 (Fall  
2017): “The Church’s Celebration of the Reformation at  
100 Year Intervals,” 9.
- GALLUS: Journal of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family  
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Heritage: Tobacco, Slavery and Abolition,” 5;  
“Communion Tokens and Family History Research,” 20
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- Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 55:3 (Aug. 2017):  
“Augusta County Delinquents, 1794,” 188; “Buckingham  
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from the Charles City County Record Book, 1692–1700,”  
207; “Virginia Militia 1794, Pay and Muster Rolls,” 216;  
“Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, Insolvents,  
1755, 1756,” 325; “Free Negro and Slave Records,  
Alexandria County Circuit Court,” 251.
- Mayflower Journal*, Vol. 2:2 (Fall 2017): “Luther among the  
Pilgrims?” 11.
- Methodist History*, Vol. 56:1 (Oct. 2017): “Separation,



Inclusion, and the Development of Black Leadership in the Methodist Episcopal Church,” 14.

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(Dec. 2017): “Ashford [local history],” 5

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The National Genealogical Society Book Loan Collection (NGS Collection) features more than 28,000 books dedicated to family history research, including more than

10,000 published family histories. Originally housed at NGS headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, the collection was relocated to St. Louis County Library in 2001. Books in the collection can be checked out with a valid St. Louis County Library card and can be obtained from other libraries through interlibrary loan services.

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- Thiel, J. Homer. *Early Deaths, 1845-1870, in the Grand Traverse Region: Antrim, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, and Leelanau Counties, Michigan*. Traverse City, Mich.: Grand Traverse Area Genealogical Society, 2015. 977.464 T431E
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Local news, 1858 to 1865, from the Grand Traverse Herald, Traverse City, Michigan*. Traverse City, Mich.: Grand Traverse Area Genealogical Society, 2016. 977.464 T431L
- Tyree, Dixie and Virginia Pohlman. *The Dickinson Family, Kentucky-Missouri: Descendants of William Thomas Oliver Dickinson 1820–1873*. Madison, Wis.: Virginia Pohlman, 2013. 929.2 D553P
- Ullmann, Helen S. *Descendants of Anthony Smith of*

CLASSES

Classes are free and open to the public, but registration is required. Register online at [www.slcl.org](http://www.slcl.org) or call 314-994-3300.

[Download the Winter / Spring 2018 class and program brochure from the library website](#) <<http://bit.ly/2BNYB7T>>

Before registering for classes, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet. A prerequisite is noted for some classes.

**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.

- Jan. 8, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)
- Jan. 22, 2:00 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)
- Feb. 5, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)
- Feb. 14, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

**Library Skills for Genealogical Research**

**Prerequisite: Beginning a Genealogical Research Project**

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.

- Jan. 23, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- Feb. 26, 2:00 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)

**Census Basics for Genealogical Research**

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.

- Jan. 10, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- Jan. 29, 10:00 a.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)
- Feb. 12, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)

BRANCH LOCATIONS FOR H&G CLASSES & PROGRAMS

**Bridgeton Trails**

3455 McKelvey Road  
Bridgeton, MO 63044

**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

**Indian Trails**

8400 Delport Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63114

**Jamestown Bluffs**

4153 N. Highway 67  
Florissant, MO 63034

**Lewis & Clark**

9909 Lewis-Clark Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63136

**Natural Bridge**

7606 Natural Bridge Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63121

**Oak Bend**

842 S. Holmes Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63122

**Prairie Commons**

915 Utz Lane  
Hazelwood, MO 63042

**Rock Road**

10267 St. Charles Rock Rd.  
St. Ann, MO 63074

**Samuel C. Sachs**

16400 Burkhardt Place  
Chesterfield, MO 63017

**Weber Road**

4444 Weber Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63123

**General information**

Phone: 314-994-3300,  
ext. 2070

Email: [genealogy@slcl.org](mailto:genealogy@slcl.org)

Website: [www.slcl.org/genealogy](http://www.slcl.org/genealogy)



## History and Genealogy in Newspaper Databases

Searching electronic newspaper databases is easy and fun. The class will cover 19th-Century U. S. Newspapers, NewspaperArchive, and St. Louis Post-Dispatch databases.

Feb. 21, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

## Finding Immigrant European Ancestors

**Prerequisite: Census Basics for Genealogical Research**

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

Jan. 31, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

Feb. 27, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

## Identifying Ancestral Military Veterans

**Prerequisite: Census Basics for Genealogical Research**

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

Feb. 8, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

## Tracing Your African American Ancestors

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

Feb. 3, 10:00 a.m. Natural Bridge | [Register](#)

Feb. 8, 6:30 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)

## Advanced Techniques for African American Research

**Prerequisite: Tracing Your African American Ancestors**

The usual techniques can often lead to road-blocks in African American genealogical research. The instructor will use case studies to demonstrate how researchers can fill gaps in missing information.

Feb. 3, 2:00 p.m. Natural Bridge | [Register](#)

Feb. 22, 6:30 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)

## PROGRAMS

Programs are free and open to the public.  
Registration is not required.

**Saturday, Jan. 13, 10:00 a.m. | Headquarters**  
**Ask Your Questions**

*St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting*

Do you have a burning question and have not asked for help? Our panel of genealogists will field questions and try to help break your brick wall. Somebody else probably has the same question. Email your question to [programs@stlgs.org](mailto:programs@stlgs.org).

**Friday, January 19, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave**

**Genealogy: St. Louis History Through Maps**

Follow the growth of the city from a small village to today's metropolis, focusing on maps as documents of change. Emily Troxell Jaycox, librarian and map curator, will illustrate her talk with maps from the Missouri History Museum's collections.

**Wednesday, Jan. 24, 7:00 p.m. | Headquarters**  
**FamilySearch**

*StLGS German Special Interest Group*

Learn about the FamilySearch wiki, how to navigate the catalog, how to access digitized books, and many more features included in this comprehensive website. Focus of this G-SIG session will be on finding additional information on your German ancestors. Speaker: Bob Goode

**Tuesday, Jan. 30, 7:00 p.m. | Headquarters**  
**Irish: The Movers and the Builders**

*StLGS Irish Special Interest Group*

Irish immigrants helped build this country. The speakers will discuss their accomplishments, from road builders to bricklayers to captains of industry. Speakers: Carol Hemmersmeier & Kay Weber

**In die Kirche Gehen**

**German Churches in St. Louis, 1830–1900**

**Tuesday, Dec. 19, 2:00 p.m. | Sachs**

Follow the evolution of religious denominations in Germany and their transplantation to the St. Louis area beginning in the 1830s. Also learn about the development of German congregations within English-speaking denominations.

Speaker: Scott Holl

Registration is required—follow link to register <<http://bit.ly/2AqIQqs>>

**Saturday, Feb. 10, 10:00 a.m. | Headquarters**  
**Social Media**

*St. Louis Genealogical Society General Meeting*

More and more communications are relying on social media. Learn about Facebook, blogs, and Twitter from our experts. Speaker: Bob Goode

**Friday, February 16, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave**  
**Genealogy: Getting the Most Out of FamilySearch**

The FamilySearch website is much more than a catalog to search for ancestors. Bob Goode of the St. Louis Genealogical Society will help you learn about the FamilySearch Wiki, how to navigate the catalog, how to access digitized books, and much more.