FOR THE RECORDS

Cover Your Basics
City directory research strategies

City and county directories are a reliable source of information when it comes to finding where people lived and worked. Published nearly every year, directories can be used as a tool for resolving genealogical or historical problems. By incorporating a few simple research strategies, city directories can help genealogists:

- Track a person or property through time
- Determine the church or parish a family might have belonged to
- Learn about which institutions, such as schools, hospitals, churches, and orphanages, existed in a given year
- Find pesky census records that don’t appear in online search results
- Discover more information about an ancestor’s business or craft

What’s in a city directory?

City directories are divided into several sections, each with its own use. Each section contributes to the versatility of directories as a research tool. The main feature of a directory is the alphabetical residential listing in order of surname, which is similar to a phonebook. This lists the address and occupation of the head of the household (Fig. 1). The information is often abbreviated, meaning occupations are recorded as “lab” for “laborer,” “brklyr” for “bricklayer,” or “sten” for “stenographer.” Locations are also abbreviated: “ns” for “north side,” or a simple “K” for “Kirkwood.” Abbreviations may change depending on year and place, but a full list of abbreviations should be included in the beginning pages or immediately preceding the residential listings. A list of abbreviations compiled from St. Louis City directories, 1850–1950 with their meanings was published in the August 2009 issue of PastPorts <http://bit.ly/2j83ymx>.

Finding ancestral churches

Genealogists looking for church records must first identify which church a family attended. Accomplishing this requires us to determine where ancestors were living at the time of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Baptisms are particularly useful as they can often replace birth records before governments kept vital records. In order to locate baptism records, genealogists should consult a directory to learn where a family lived in the years their children were born.

Research using U.S. Federal Censuses, a draft registration card for World War I, and the Social Security Death Index identifies George A. Kienlen Jr.’s birth date and place as March 9, 1896 in St. Louis, Missouri. George’s father, also named George A., appears in the 1896 St. Louis City Directory, the same year George Jr. was born (Fig.1). The “r.” in the entry means that the family’s residence was at 2418A Coleman.

The Kienlens were Catholics, but different resources are available depending on church denomination.
and location. Clues to a family’s denomination are likely to be present in obituaries, civil marriage records, the religious affiliation of a cemetery, family lore, the religion of the preceding or succeeding generation, or various other sources. History & Genealogy keeps maps and materials to locate nearby churches for denominations in the St. Louis area, and other resources like church addresses and microfilm guides are available in the Indexes & Finding Aids section of our website <https://www.slcl.org/finding-guides>. Numerous books and periodicals available in libraries have documented places of worship throughout the United States. Researchers can even find a section for churches in the city directory’s table of contents (Fig. 5).

A Google Map created by Alicia Detelich <http://bit.ly/2xbQfaW> displays the location of all Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, including closed churches, with date ranges and notes on the predominant ethnicity. 2418 Coleman is shown as a red marker surrounded by stars that represent parishes (Fig. 2). Blacked-out stars are closed churches. According to the map, the closest church to George Kienlen’s house at the time his son George was born was St. Teresa of Avila. The notes indicate that it was open from 1865–2003, plenty of time to baptize George Jr.

The Guide to St. Louis Catholic Archdiocesan Parish Records by Christine Human Hughes (call no. R 977.86 H893G and online <http://bit.ly/2j68QPN>) contains St. Louis County Library and Family History Library microfilm roll numbers as well as information on each parish. For 1895–1914 baptisms at St. Teresa of Avila, Hughes directs

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**Figure 2 (left)** A cropped image from the custom Google Map created by Alicia Detelich. St. Teresa of Avila is the blacked-out star just to the left of George Kienlen’s home (the red marker).

**Figure 3 (bottom)** Part of George A. Kienlen Jr.’s baptism record. St. Teresa of Avila, St. Louis Archdiocese Parish Records, 22 March 1896, SLCL Roll 14 Item 3, FHL 1763768.

**Figure 4 (above right)** Residential listings from the 1866 St. Louis City Directory, p. 339, with detailed information about employment and educational institutions.
researchers to SLCL roll 14, Item 3, where George Jr.’s baptism is listed in the church register on March 22, 1896. New information, such as the maiden name of George’s mother as well as George’s full middle name can be gleaned from the record (Fig. 3). While this example makes use of multiple resources, the critical piece of information that enabled us to find George Jr.’s baptism record was the family’s address from the city directory.

Curious details in residential listings
A widowed woman may be listed with her husband’s name after hers, hinting at his year of death. Some directories, among them the Cincinnati City Directory for 1825 (R 977.178 H176C) include the state or country of birth. It is important to check every year.

Specific details are sometimes added that could prove difficult to find in other sources, such as the name of the university or vocational school a person was attending in lieu of an occupation. For workers, business owners, and artisans, the names of business partners or the company they owned or worked for are often included.

The 1866 St. Louis City Directory shows that John Dunovant resided in an alley between four streets, that John Dunsford was a ropemaker for a business called Gould & Hegney, and that another John and George Dunsford were students at Bryant, Stratton & Carpenter’s College (Fig. 4). Discovering this information opens up new leads to learning about ancestors: one might check to see if John Dunovant’s alley made it on to Compton and Dry’s Pictorial St. Louis (R 977.866 D798P) and other historical maps; trace the eponymous Gould and Hegney as part of a friends, associates and neighbors research strategy; or dabble in the history of Bryant, Stratton & Carpenter’s College.

Learning about institutions
As we learned from the 1866 St. Louis City Directory (Fig. 4) John and George Dunsford were students at Bryant, Stratton & Carpenter’s College. The same directory can tell researchers more about the college. Institutions such as schools, hospitals, churches, and orphanages should be listed by category in a directory’s table of contents. In this directory there is not a page titled “Table of Contents,” but rather one called “Indices,” (Fig. 5). This page includes sections titled “Public Schools,” “Educational,” and the most promising, “Colleges, Universities, &c.”

The section for colleges and universities provides an entry on the school (Fig. 6); its full name designates it a business college. We can draw more specific information from the “Professor of Penmanship” and the “Lecturer on Commercial Law” listed as faculty. With these details, a genealogist can begin to develop an informed image of the types of classes John and George Dunsford attended in 1866.
Researchers pursuing information on people who spent time in hospitals, asylums, orphanages, or other types of institutions can make similar use of the corresponding directory sections to find likely candidates for the facilities that housed them (Fig. 7).

**Directories in reverse**

Reverse directories were often included within city directories by the early 1900s. These list residences in street and house number order instead of surname order (Fig. 8). Reverse directories typically list all streets in alphabetical order, but some might divide the streets by neighborhood or municipality. Separately published reverse directories, such as the Haines Criss-Cross Directory, are also available. History & Genealogy has Haines directories for St. Louis City and County (R 917.7865 H153) as well as for the Metro East in Illinois (R 917.7389 H153).

Publishers in many cities released social and commercial registers separately from city directories. Blue books, or social registers, contain club membership lists and residential listings of prominent citizens. Business directories, published in St. Louis as Gould’s Red Books, list people with a broad assortment of occupations; musicians, artists, notaries, gardeners, and butter producers all make an appearance. These specialized directories cover an expanded metropolitan area, for example the inclusion of Alton, Illinois in directories for St. Louis, Missouri. Often they include reverse directories that predate those found in standard city directories by several decades.

**Locating census records**

According to a city directory entry for 1940, the family of Robert and Marjorie Rigsby lived in St. Louis at 5974A Kennerly (Fig. 9). An online search through Ancestry.com failed to locate the Rigsbys in the 1940 US Census. This is a common problem. Most genealogists have run into missing census records as a result of census takers with poor handwriting or spelling, inaccurate transcriptions, or shortcomings of database search algorithms. With a little strategic effort, we can still find the Rigsby family on the census.

Using the 1940 reverse directory, genealogists can identify the Rigsbys’ neighbors on Kennerly (Fig. 10). These neighbors should appear alongside the Rigsbys on the census. Unfortunately for us, if there is an issue with one family’s name, it’s likely many neighbors’ names will have issues as well: searches for John Kuhn, Irwin Kuefner, and Harry Vie all deliver unhelpful results. A matching result for Monroe Fried- man leads to a census page with house 5974 disturbingly absent (Fig. 11).

Close neighbors may not be right next to each other on the census depending on how the census-taker walked around the streets. On closer examination, the census taker walked down the odd side of the street last—even-numbered homes on Kennerly were recorded on another page (Fig. 11). John Hayes, who lived at the even-numbered 5972 Kennerly near the
Rigsbys, is readily found on the census (Fig. 12). The “Rorbgon” family is listed just above Hayes, and their house number is the same as the Rigsbys’ address. Checking the names, ages, and occupation in the census record against what is known about the Rigsbys, it is clear that the Rorbgon name was a misspelling of Rigsby. As with the odd–even issue, district boundaries also separated neighbors in census records. If you are having difficulty locating an ancestor, make sure to cross-check neighbors in both directions along the street.

**Ye Olde Shoppe**

Grocers, smiths, and service providers of all kinds are listed categorically in the business section of city directories, which often immediately follows the residential listing. The 1865 St. Louis City Directory provides an index of businesses related to firearms (Fig. 13). People are sometimes listed under more than one category, including Horace E. Dimick, who sold and manufactured guns. Tracking the earliest and latest years a company appears in the directory can help researchers establish dates of operation. People in the same trade may have formed or dissolved partnerships with each other from one year to the next, so checking each directory year may reveal previously unknown associates.

**Resurrecting business advertisements**

Many businesses and individuals placed large ads in directories, which are found scattered throughout the pages. A note next to John Blickensdorfer under the gunsmiths heading reads, “See adv. page 782” (Fig. 13). Unfortunately, extra notes like that may not always be present. To find advertisements, consult the “Index to Advertisers,” also called an index to advertisements, following the table of contents. An index to advertisers is a list of people and businesses who published ads in the directory alongside the page number on which each ad is located. In this...
case, the index to advertisers also directs us to John Blickensdorfer’s ad on page 782 of the directory (Fig.14). The ad shows the types of firearms he made as well as a tagline he may have penned himself.

Other types of directories

When researching in rural counties, look for farmer directories that tell what types of crops people grew and the animals they bred. One example is the Prairie Farmer’s Directory series; directories for counties in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are available at History & Genealogy. The Prairie Farmer’s Directory documents names of wives and children and even includes a list of automobile owners. Directories specific to one ethnicity or nationality may also exist. A Swedish City Directory of Boston, 1881 (974.461 W945S) contains important information such as year of immigration, year of birth, and the Swedish town of origin.

How to find directories

Copies of directories are traditionally available in libraries and archives. Due to the fragile and well-used nature of the original books, it is worth looking to see if a digitized or microfilmed copy is available instead. History & Genealogy keeps a list of city directories found in our microfilm and book collections <http://bit.ly/2w8I5Lr>. Our collection includes coverage for many states. Business and farmer directories may be found through our catalog. When a directory isn’t available for a particular town, try looking for a county-wide directory instead.

An increasing number of directories from around the world are being digitized. Digitized directories are available on many different websites, but they often appear in Google search results by searching “[city/county name] city/county directories” in a web browser. Examples of websites that have digitized city and county directories include well-known databases like Ancestry and Fold3 (the latter accessible from home by St. Louis County Library card holders) as well as the Internet Archive <http://www.archive.org>, the Digital Public Library of America <http://dp.la>, HathiTrust <http://www.hathitrust.org>, and local university, library, and historical society websites. If looking for directories on Ancestry, choose the correct directory from their U.S. City Directories, 1822–1995 database and browse the pages, since they do not always appear in search results. Keep in mind that directories from other countries, such as those from the U.K., will be found on the same types of websites.

Many early directories for St. Louis have been digitized by local institutions. Lists with links to digitized directories have been compiled by the Missouri Historical Society <http://bit.ly/2eLF69u> and the Mercantile Library <http://bit.ly/2xQ5KlU>. Later St. Louis directories are available on microfilm as well as Ancestry, Fold3, and other websites.

Pinpointing exact locations can mean everything in genealogy, and the task of acquiring records and historical information can be greatly aided through research strategies that incorporate directories.
BOOK | Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747–1762

Migrants made the journey down the Great Wagon Road into the Carolinas beginning in the mid-1700s. They were Germans, Scots, Scotch-Irish, Baptists, and Quakers. The geographical disconnection from previous generations can make researching these ancestors difficult. One major stopping point along the road was the city of Salisbury, the seat of Rowan County, North Carolina. The late Robert W. Ramsey, a history professor, set out to trace early settlers of Rowan by researching in archives in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia. In 1964, he published his findings as Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747–1762 (R 975.671 R183C and circulating copy).

Ramsey’s book combines an early history of Rowan with painstakingly sourced descriptions of settlers’ origins. An index can help researchers locate references to specific individuals throughout the text. The author’s large bibliography of sources, including manuscript collections, wills, and court and land records, is available in the back of the book. Several useful maps can also be found in the book, such as those that label property owners and land grants. Another map displays the locations of the Presbyterian congregations and German churches in Pennsylvania that many of Rowan’s settlers previously belonged to. A series of appendices may also be of use to genealogists. Among these is a list of people with known occupations, indexes to Quaker and German arrivals in Philadelphia, and a list of Pennsylvania wills related to Rowan settlers.

PERIODICAL | Ansearchin’ News

Do you have ancestors who lived or passed through Tennessee? If so, you should become familiar with Ansearchin’ News, the quarterly publication of the Tennessee Genealogical Society. Founded in 1943 as the Memphis Genealogical Society, they began publishing Ansearchin’ News in 1954. In 1965 the State of Tennessee granted the organization a new charter, and they became the Tennessee Genealogical Society. From its inception, the purpose of the organization has been to acquire, preserve, and make available genealogical history and records.

A typical issue will include transcriptions of county records, newspaper abstracts, family information supplied by members, book reviews, and queries. In many cases, this information is not otherwise available in print form.

Researchers can find articles by searching PERSI (Periodical Source Index). If you find something of interest, History & Genealogy has a complete run of the publication available for browsing. Additionally, the society has PDF versions of all but the last 10 years available on their website.

Membership in the Tennessee Genealogical Society includes a subscription to Ansearchin’ News.
OF NOTE

Connect your family’s history with American History at the St. Louis County Library Lineage Society Fair

History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library will host its second annual Lineage Society Fair in the Headquarters Auditorium on Saturday, Oct. 21, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Representatives of the societies will be on hand to discuss the work of their organizations and offer membership information to the public. Prospective members of lineage societies—also called hereditary societies—document their genealogical connections to ancestors involved in notable historical events. A final list of participating organizations is pending as of this writing.

The event is free and open to the public. The library is located at 1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63131. For more information, contact the History & Genealogy Department at 314-994-3300, ext. 2070, or genealogy@slcl.org.

History & Genealogy staff to FGS Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

History & Genealogy staff members Ellen Mays and Scott Holl attended the Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference, Aug. 30–Sept. 2 in Pittsburgh, Pa. Staffing a booth in the exhibit hall allowed them to connect with many researchers from across the country and inform them about the many resources available at in the History & Genealogy Department. Scott also gave a presentation about the National Genealogical Society Book Loan Collection in the exhibit hall’s Learning Center. Both Scott and Ellen had opportunity to attend presentations given by genealogical experts.
African American Doctors of World War I: The Lives of 104 Volunteers
By W. Douglas Fisher
McFarland, 2016
R 940.4757 F537A and circulating copy

In World War I, 104 African American doctors joined the United States Army to care for the 40,000 men of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions, the Army's only black combat units. The infantry regiments of the 93rd arrived first and were turned over to the French to fill gaps in their decimated lines. The 92nd Division came later and fought alongside other American units. Some of those doctors rose to prominence; others died young or later succumbed to the economic and social challenges of the times. Beginning with their assignment to the Medical Officers Training Camp (Colored)—the only one in U.S. history—this book covers the early years, education and war experiences of these physicians, as well as their careers in the black communities of early 20th century America.—Syndetics

Buffalo Soldiers in Italy: Black Americans In World War II
By Hondon B. Hargrove
McFarland, 2003
R 940.5412 H2798

The 92nd Infantry ("Buffalo") Division was the last segregated (all-black) U.S. Army division and the only black division to fight in World War II in Europe. The few media references to the division have reflected generally unfavorable contemporary evaluations by white commanders. The present work reflects an analysis of numerous records and interviews that refute the negative impressions and demonstrate that these 13,500 sol-

**Encyclopedia of the Underground Railroad**
By J. Blaine Hudson
McFarland, 2014
R 973.7115 H885E

Fugitive slaves were reported in the American colonies as early as the 1640s, and escapes escalated with the growth of slavery over the next 200 years. As the number of fugitives rose, the Southern states pressed for harsher legislation to prevent escapes. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 criminalized any assistance, active or passive, to a runaway slave—yet it only encouraged the behavior it sought to prevent. Friends of the Fugitive, whose previous assistance to runaways had been somewhat haphazard, increased their efforts at organization. By the onset of the Civil War in 1861, the Underground Railroad included members, defined stops, set escape routes and a code language. From the abolitionist movement to the Zionville Baptist Missionary Church, this encyclopedia focuses on the people, ideas, events and places associated with the interrelated histories of fugitive slaves, the African American struggle for equality and the American antislavery movement. Information is drawn from primary sources such as public records, document collections, slave autobiographies and antebellum newspapers.—Syndetics

See more new books online
A list of new books received during the previous month is posted on the library’s website. View the list online <http://tinyurl.com/ktha6fr>. 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.
dieters gained their share of victories under hardships no others were expected to meet.—Syndetics

Stepping Over the Color Line: African-American Students in White Suburban Schools
By Amy Stuart Wells
Yale University, 2017
R 371.829 W4535

This important book takes the discussion of racial inequality in America beyond simplistic arguments of white racism and black victimization to a more complex conversation about the separate but unequal situation in many schools today. Amy Stuart Wells and Robert Crain investigate the St. Louis school desegregation plan, a unique agreement that since 1983 has given black inner-city students the right to choose to attend predominantly white suburban schools. After five years of research and hundreds of interviews with policymakers, administrators, teachers, students, and parents, Wells and Crain conclude that when school desegregation is examined from these many perspectives, more strengths than weaknesses emerge. They call for a reexamination of now-popular school choice policies across the country so that these policies may help to bring about more racial and social-class integration.—Syndetics

All Things Altered: Women in the Wake of Civil War and Reconstruction
By Marilyn Mayer Culpepper
McFarland, 2002
R 305.4 C968A

Few readers of Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the Wind remained unmoved by how the strong-willed Scarlett O'Hara tried to rebuild Tara after the Civil War ended. This book examines the problems that Southern women faced during the Reconstruction Era, in Part I as mothers, wives, daughters or sisters of men burdened with financial difficulties and the radical Republican regime, and in Part II with specific illustrations of their tribulations through the letters and diaries of five different women. A lonely widow with young children, Sally Randle Perry is struggling to get her life back together, following the death of her husband in the war. Virginia Caroline Smith Aiken, a wife and mother, born into affluence and security, struggles to emerge from the financial and psychological problems of the postwar world. Susan Darden, also a wife and mother, details the uncertainties and frustrations of her life in Fayette, Mississippi. Jo Gillis tells the sad tale of a young mother straining to cope with the depressed circumstances enveloping most ministers in the aftermath of the war. As the wife of a Methodist Episcopal minister in the Alabama Conference she sacrifices herself into an early grave in an attempt to further her husband's career. Inability to collect a debt three times that of the $10,000 debt her father owed brought Anna Clayton Logan, her eleven brothers and sisters, and her parents face-to-face with starvation.—Syndetics
Genealogical documentation gives your work credibility. Without adequate documentation, a well-researched family history or tree looks like fiction. Mastering Genealogical Documentation teaches genealogists how to cite all kinds of sources clearly, completely, and accurately—including sources for which no model citation exists. In this new step-by-step guidebook, Dr. Thomas W. Jones presents a fresh view on the art of documentation. Readers will learn how to describe and cite their sources with artistry, clarity, conciseness, completeness, and competence so that their work will meet the genealogy field's published standards.

—Publisher

**Lost Treasures of St. Louis**

By Cameron Collins
Reedy Press, 2017
R 977.866 C712L. Circulating copies available at St. Louis County Library branches.

A kaleidoscope of bygone places, events, and items once identified with the Gateway City, *Lost Treasures of Saint Louis* recaptures the essence of cherished times that still resonate with St. Louisans. Lost Treasures celebrates dancing to Ike and Tina at the Club Imperial, Bowling for Dollars at the Arena, taking in movies at Ronnie's Drive-In, and myriad other pastimes enjoyed through the years. Rarely seen photos and artifacts revive eateries like Miss Hulling's Cafeteria and the Crystal Palace, entertainment and sports attractions like the Goldenrod Showboat and Sportsman's Park, retail stores like Famous-Barr and Scruggs, Vandervoot and Barney, community establishments like Cleveland High School and St. Bridget of Erin Church, and locally manufactured products like Mavrakos Candy and Falstaff Beer. Gone but not forgotten, all of the subjects elicit nostalgia and also reveal how the past has shaped our city.—Syndetics

**Renaissance: A History of the Central West End**

By Candace O'Connor
Reedy Press, 2017
R 977.866 O18R and circulating copy

Just as stately trees in Forest Park were coming down to make way for the 1904 World's Fair, elegant homes—designed by the city's best architects and occupied by its elite—were springing up on surrounding streets, as a vast building boom began. And that was the start of the St. Louis neighborhood called the Central West End, which quickly grew from a sleepy rural outpost to an address for fashionable people and shops, fine cultural institutions and congregations, high-class hotels and hospitals. That halcyon period did not last, however. Through the years, various factors—the growth of the suburbs, white flight, the cost of maintaining huge homes, the rise of rooming houses, the disheartening effect of smoke and urban smells—drove some of the well-to-do farther west, and the Central West End foundered. Though residents, religious groups, and some politicians tried to stop the slide, fine homes disappeared and hospitals fled. At this point, the Washington University Medical Center also faced a choice: stay or go? They decided to hold their ground and mounted a revitalization effort that succeeded, with the support of the resilient community. Today, the Central West End is again undergoing a boom as condominiums go up, businesses come to life, and historic streets find new vitality. To the east, an exciting biotechnology district, Cortex Innovation Community, is building upon its success. *Renaissance: A History of the Central West End* traces the Central West End's cycle over the past century and more: from its stylish start through its dangerous days to its present strength—an urban renewal significant enough that it has earned the name “renaissance.”—Syndetics
Other new titles

National groups and ethnic research


Historical Dictionary of Switzerland by Leo Schelbert, Rowman & Littlefield 2014. R 949.4 S322H

People in Transit: German Migrations in Comparative Perspective, 1820–1930, Dirk Hoerder and Jörg Nagler, eds., Cambridge University, 1995. R 973.0431 P419

Polish Refugees and the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee by Janusz Cisek, McFarland, 2006. R 973.04918 C579P

Religion

The Augsburg Confession: a Brief Review of its History and an Interpretation of its Doctrinal Articles by J.L. Neve, Lutheran Publication Society, 1914. R 238.41 N511A

Friends for 300 Years: The History and Beliefs of the Society of Friends Since George Fox Started the Quaker Movement by Howard H. Brinton. Harper, 1952. R 289.6 B858F


Mennonite Attire Through Four Centuries by Melvin Gingerich, Pennsylvania German Society, 1970. R 391.4 G492M


The Social Sources of Denominationalism by H. Richard Neibuh, P. Smith, 1957. R 280 N665S

Wesley and the People Called Methodists by Richard P. Helzenrater, Abingdon, 2013. R 287.09 H473W

World War I


The 26th "Yankee" Division on Coast Patrol Duty, 1942–1943 by Dennis A. Connole, McFarland, 2008. R 940.5412 C752T

Decorated Marines of the Fourth Brigade in World War I by George B. Clark, McFarland, 2007. R 940.4597 C593D


World War II

The Six Marine Divisions in the Pacific: Every Campaign of World War II by George B. Clark, McFarland, 2006. R 940.5459 C593S


Highlights from recently-published journals

Ask a librarian for assistance in locating periodicals.


- “Totenfahnen—seltene Quellen der Genealogie und Heraldik in der Erfurter Predigerkirche” [Memorial tablets—Unusual Sources for Genealogy and Heraldry in Erfurt’s Dominican Church], p. 317.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 171, No. 683 (Summer 2017):

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

**Beginning a Genealogical Research Project**
Learn about the genealogical research process—getting started, organizing and citing your findings, navigating the library, using various research formats (print, microfilm, and electronic), and discovering the many resources available in History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library.

Sept. 30, 2:00 p.m., Jamestown Bluffs | Register
Oct. 12, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | Register

**Census Basics for Genealogical Research**
Genealogical research in the United States begins with the Federal Census. Learn how to search within the Ancestry Library Edition and Heritage Quest databases for federal and state census records. A History & Genealogy expert will explore key strategies on how to conduct effective census research.

Oct. 17, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | Register
Oct. 28, 2:00 p.m., Florissant Valley | Register

**Finding Immigrant Ancestors**
Explore naturalization and immigration records in the Ancestry Library Edition and Find My Past databases and discover the numerous print and online resources available for immigrant research.

Oct. 25, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | Register

**History and Genealogy in Newspaper Databases**
Newspaper databases make it easy to access millions of articles electronically, and they can be used at home with a valid St. Louis County Library card. Databases covered will include 19th-Century U. S. Newspapers, NewspaperArchive, and current and historical St. Louis Post-Dispatch databases.

Sept. 19, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | Register
Oct. 9, 10:00 a.m., Weber Road | Register
Oct. 16, 2:00 p.m., Lewis & Clark | Register
Oct. 23, 10:00 a.m., Grant’s View | Register
Oct. 30, 2:00 p.m., Prairie Commons | Register

**Identifying Ancestral Military Veterans**
Explore strategies for conducting military research in the Fold3 and Ancestry Library Edition databases and in print and online resources.

Sept. 11, 10:00 a.m., Weber Road | Register
Sept. 14, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | Register
Sept. 18, 2:00 p.m., Lewis & Clark | Register
Sept. 25, 10:00 a.m., Grant’s View | Register
Oct. 2, 2:00 p.m., Prairie Commons | Register

**Tracing Your African-American Ancestors**
Are you interested in finding your African-American roots? This class will show you how to research your ancestors using two case studies. The first will show you how to get started, and the second will demonstrate how you can use specific source materials to solve common roadblocks. The class will conclude by investigating additional records to help deepen your research.

Sept. 30, 10:00 a.m., Lewis & Clark | Register

**Finding Your Ancestors in the Draper Manuscript Collection**
The Draper Manuscript Collection is a unique and source for researching 18th and 19th-century ancestors living between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. The class will focus on the manuscripts, as well as finding aids, indexes, and transcriptions. The speaker will present three case studies to illustrate possible research strategies.

Oct. 16, 6:30 p.m., Cliff Cave
No registration required.

**NEWS AND TIPS | HISTORY AND GENEALOGY AT ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY**
Programs are held in the Headquarters Auditorium and are free and open to the public. No registration is required.

St. Louis Orphanages
Saturday, Sept. 9 | 10:00 a.m.
St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting
Many people had ancestors who grew up in orphanage care. The speaker will focus on St. Louis orphanage care from 1828 to the present. | Viki Fagyal, Speaker

Using Ortssippenbücher to Research Your Family
Wednesday, Sept. 20 | 7:00 p.m.
StLGS German Special Interest Group
Ortssippenbücher contain genealogical information about families within a specific town, village or parish, often back to the beginning of a parish’s records. Discover areas of Germany where the books are available. Learn how to use this resource through a case study following a St. Louis family. | Dan Lilienkamp, St. Louis County Library History & Genealogy Department, Speaker

Searching for Clues in Coroners’ Records
Saturday, Oct. 14 | 10:00 a.m.
St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting
Coroners’ records are often an overlooked source for genealogical research. The presenter will examine several coroners’ case files to see what details there might be of interest to the genealogist. | Larry Franke, St. Louis County Library History & Genealogy Department, Speaker

Celebrating Celtic Seasons
Tuesday, Oct. 24 | 7:00 p.m.
StLGS Irish Special Interest Group
Imbolc (spring), bealtaine (summer), lughnasadh (autumn), and samhain (winter) are the four Celtic seasons, each of which contains feast days filled with rituals and traditions. | Gabrielle Woeltje, Speaker

Branch Locations

Cliff Cave
5430 Telegraph Road
St. Louis, MO 63129

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

Mid-County
7821 Maryland Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105

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

Thornhill
12863 willowyck Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63146

Weber Road
4444 Weber Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63123

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