



FOR THE RECORDS

Grand Army of the Republic

Sources mentioned in this article are listed in the bibliography at the end.

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was a fraternal organization for soldiers who served in Federal forces during the American Civil War. The organization was formed 6 April 1866 in Decatur, Ill. and operated until the final soldier's death in 1956. G.A.R. posts could be found across the U.S. and were not limited to northern states. In the early years, the G.A.R. was closely tied to the Republican Party. As northern Republican commitment to reform in the south floundered in the 1870s, so did the G.A.R. In the 1880s, the G.A.R. was revived as former soldiers began to advocate for veteran's pensions.

As the G.A.R. transitioned itself into an advocacy group for veteran's pensions, the fraternity also opened itself to integration. Large numbers of African American Union veterans signed up and established G.A.R. posts. Comrade Jacob Hector, an African American Methodist minister in Pennsylvania, proclaimed the G.A.R. "the only association this side of

heaven, where black men and white men mingle on a foot of equality." This means that any soldier, black or white, who served the Union, and was honorably discharged, could potentially be found in G.A.R. records. Many G.A.R. Posts kept extensive records making their records extremely valuable to anyone researching a Union veteran.

Similar post-war organizations

While the Grand Army of the Republic was by far the largest post-Civil War fraternity of service men, other organizations did exist. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was formed in 1865. Unlike the Grand Army of the Republic, it was not inclusive. Membership required individuals to have served as officers in the Union Army. A Confederate version of the G.A.R., The United Confederate Veterans formed in 1889. In each case, the organizations produced similar records to the G.A.R. What is true for G.A.R. records will likely be true for other similar organizations.

Why look for G.A.R. records?

Many soldiers did not speak with family about their service. They often reserved such conversation for those who experienced it with them—their comrades in the G.A.R. As such, a citation of a soldier's service may not appear in his obituary **CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.**


GAR parade during the 1914 Encampment in Detroit, Mich. Source: Detroit Publishing Company—Library of Congress-Prints & Photographs Online Catalog, Public Domain, <https://bit.ly/2GrzI7T>

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and it may not have been passed down in family lore. G.A.R. records can help us to identify if an ancestor served in the Union during the American Civil War. Often an obituary might mention membership in the G.A.R., but not specifically mention military service.

If a soldier had a common name, like John Kelly or John Smith, it could be difficult to locate military service records without additional information obtained from an outside source, such as G.A.R. records. If we know where the soldier was during their post-war years, it can be easier to locate his G.A.R. post than isolate which service records pertain to him. A search for William Schmidt from Missouri in [American Civil War Research Database](https://bit.ly/2JhvQUZ) <<https://bit.ly/2JhvQUZ>> illustrates this point. The American Civil War Research Database allows a researcher to search soldiers by name, state, and army. According to the database, 26 William Schmidts of Missouri served in the union. As you will learn, G.A.R. post records often document a soldier's discharge rank, company, and regiment – simplifying the process of working with common-named soldiers.

But the importance of G.A.R. records is not limited as a source for identifying military service. The G.A.R. was a huge social organization during the late 19th century. At its peak in 1890, it had over 490,000 members. Fraternity membership dwindled in the 20th century as its membership passed on. The loss of comrades was too much for many, and they ceased to participate in the organization.

That the G.A.R.'s peak occurred in the 1880s–1890s is very important for genealogists. Most states did not begin issuing death certificates until after 1900 and pension payment cards for soldiers and widows (a source that often documents date of death) were not issued until 1907. The 1890 census was mostly destroyed. Combined, these missing records to create a gap that can prove difficult to cross. G.A.R. records are a potential means of bridging that gap for the time period between the 1880 census and the 1907 pension records.

Organization of the G.A.R.

The G.A.R. was a national fraternity with a national committee. This committee was responsible for hosting the Annual National Encampment. Beneath the national organization, each state was a department that was responsible for holding its state's annual encampment and producing the annual encampment proceedings. Within the annual proceedings can be found genealogical information in the way of obituaries, biographical sketches, and death rolls. The national encampment also produced a proceedings or souvenir for participants. Many of these proceedings have been preserved at record facilities or in private collections throughout the United States. Some proceedings have been digitized and are available through [Internet Archive](https://archive.org/) <<https://archive.org/>>, [Familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) <<http://www.familysearch.org>>, or through regional digital repositories.

Local G.A.R. posts were established at the township, community, and/or county level. Each G.A.R. post received a post number from the department, and the post picked its own name. Every post can, therefore, be identified by a name, post number, or location. With any of these three pieces of information, a researcher should be able to identify the post his or her ancestor might have been a member of. Local posts often kept records that included rosters or membership lists, enlistment papers, records of post elections, and death records.

[A guide produced by the Library of Congress](https://www.loc.gov/rr/main/gar/index.html) <<https://www.loc.gov/rr/main/gar/index.html>> identifies all G.A.R. posts in the United States as well as kindred societies like the Sons of Union Veterans. The Sons of Union Veterans have also developed [The Grand Army of the Republic Record Project](http://www.garrerecords.org/) <<http://www.garrerecords.org/>>, an online resource useful in identifying G.A.R. posts and where their records are located throughout the United States. The site also provides maps to help you navigate to record repositories where G.A.R. records for your ancestors might be preserved.

African American Posts

The integration of the G.A.R. is very important for African American genealogy. Although pension statutes were never

Lawrence, Kansas.

Eudora Lodges.

The annual election of officers of various lodges in Eudora are reported in the News. They are as follows:

L. O. O. F. NO. 42.

N. G., O. G. Richards; V. G., Milton Tarlton; Sec., J. C. Hagenbuch; Treas., Chas. Lothholz.

RFBEKAH DEGREE.

N. G., Miss Minnie Bischoff; V. G., Mrs. J. C. Hagenbuch; Treas., Miss Annie Lothholtz; Sec., Mrs. M. N. Wilson; Conductor, Miss Ida Brender; Warden, Miss Mabel Richards; Chaplain, Mrs. O. G. Richards; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Wm. Veatch; Outside Guardian, J. E. Dolisi.

A. F. AND A. M.—DORIC LODGE NO. 83.

W. M., A. R. Miller; S. W., O. G. Richards; J. W., W. R. Barrett; Treasurer, C. Pilla; Secretary, S. V. Carr; S. D., Henry Copp; J. D., S. J. Lawson; Tyler, W. H. Robinson; S. S., S. E. Brune; J. S., James Charles.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

C. of H., Miss Emma Schleifer; L. of H., Mary Bernitz; L. of C., Mrs. H. Hagenbuch; Recorder, Miss Callie Schleifer; Financier, Mrs. W. G. Hill; Receiver, Mrs. S. E. Brune; Guide, Mrs. M. N. Wilson; Inside watch, Miss Alice Bernitz; Outside watch, W. G. Hill; Medical examiners, W. H. Robinson A. Schellack.

G. A. R.—POST NO. 333.

Com., H. S. Crumrine; V. Com., Herman Gabriel; J. Com., Frank Schaffer, Quartermaster, D. A. White; Chaplain, August Ziesenis; Officer of the day, A. W. Armstrong; Officer of the guard, H. Beck; Inspecting officer, Dr. Weed; Sergeant, Wm. McCabria.

Officers for G.A.R. Post 333 were announced in the Lawrence [Kan.] Gazette on 21 Dec. 1891

specifically written to prevent African American veterans from receiving pensions, the pension review process was often stacked against them. After Congress changed the law in 1890 to allow pension for disabilities that developed after the war, pension review boards were notorious for paying “extra”

attention to African American’s filing for pensions. Administrators justified the scrutiny by arguing that they were affording protection to the government and honest claimants (see “Benefit of the Doubt”: African-American War Veterans and Pensions).

This lack of support for pensions for African American soldiers is not only an unfortunate part of American history; it also leaves a big evidentiary hole for African American ancestral research. That there is an African American fraternal organization which has ties with Civil War military service could prove an amazing find for the African American researcher. If you have an African American ancestor who was of age to have fought in the Civil War, or you have proof that he served, it would be well worth your time to explore G.A.R. post membership.

Barbara Gannon has made an effort to compile all of the suspected African American and Integrated G.A.R. posts in her book, *The Won Cause*. Gannon admits that the information is neither comprehensive nor error free but it’s an important starting point for African Americans who are likely members of a G.A.R. post.

Encampment proceedings

Biographical Sketches—Biographical sketches were among the many potential genealogical sources which might appear in encampment proceedings. Biographical sketches, similar to obituaries, were written to celebrate the lives and service of deceased members. In order for a G.A.R. member to appear in such proceedings, they had to be active – so the later the date of death, the less likely a sketch may appear in proceedings. The Kansas State Historical Society’s *Necrology of the Grand Army of the Republic* is an index to the obituaries and biographical sketches appearing in the *Journal of the Annual Encampment, Department of Kansas*. For other states, consult with repositories as outlined by the *Grand Army of the Republic Record Project*.

Death Rolls—Each G.A.R. post kept records of death



A biographical sketch of S.H. Crumrine was published by his G.A.R. post in the Eudora [Kan.] News, on 26 March, 1910.

of its members that were submitted annually to the Department. The death rolls were published as a part of the proceedings of the annual encampment. Dennis Northcott of the Missouri History Museum Library has produced a number of transcriptions of the original death rolls for the Departments of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska (see bibliography). A similar work was produced by Marie Concannon for the Department of Missouri which is

available online from [Missouri Digital Heritage](https://bit.ly/2JhwVfv) <<https://bit.ly/2JhwVfv>>. Death Rolls do not exist prior to the 1880s.

A death roll includes the name of the person, his final service rank, the company, regiment, or ship he served on, the G.A.R. post he was a member of, and his date of death. In their transcriptions, Northcott and Concannon have also cited the proceedings the information is recorded and where the records can be found.

G.A.R. post records

Research into G.A.R. post membership begins with determining if someone was of age during the Civil War (1861–1865), which will require reasonably exhaustive research. Develop a research plan. As you search through sources, process findings, and interpret and correlate each document. Evaluate the evidence as a whole before determining whether or not there is evidence your subject might have served in the Civil War. Sources you should consult in researching your subject might include census records (federal and state), death certificates or registers (if available), burial and cemetery records, church burial and baptismal records, and obituaries in local newspapers. Be thorough and cautious. Just because there is one obituary in the town they lived in doesn't mean there won't be two. Look for obituaries in neighboring towns and counties. You might be surprised to find a biographical sketch somewhere other than the obituary section.

Published biographical sketches—It was common practice for G.A.R. posts to publish a biographical sketch for publication in local newspapers when a member passed. These often appear as articles in the newspaper and not in the obituary section. Look in newspapers from multiple towns and in neighboring counties. Biographical sketches, just like obituaries, might contain questionable information. They are secondary records of an individual's life and should be thoroughly vetted against available evidence.

Biographical sketches can include far more detail than a typical obituary. For example, an obituary appeared for Henry S. Crumrine in the *Jeffersonian Gazette*, 23 March, 1910. The obituary mentions nothing of military service. However, two biographical sketches were identified for Lieutenant Henry S. Crumrine of G.A.R. Eudora Post #333 in Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas: “A Veteran of Two Wars” in the *Lawrence Daily World*, 26 March 1910. “An Old Soldier Gone” the *Desoto Explorer*, 28 March, 1910.

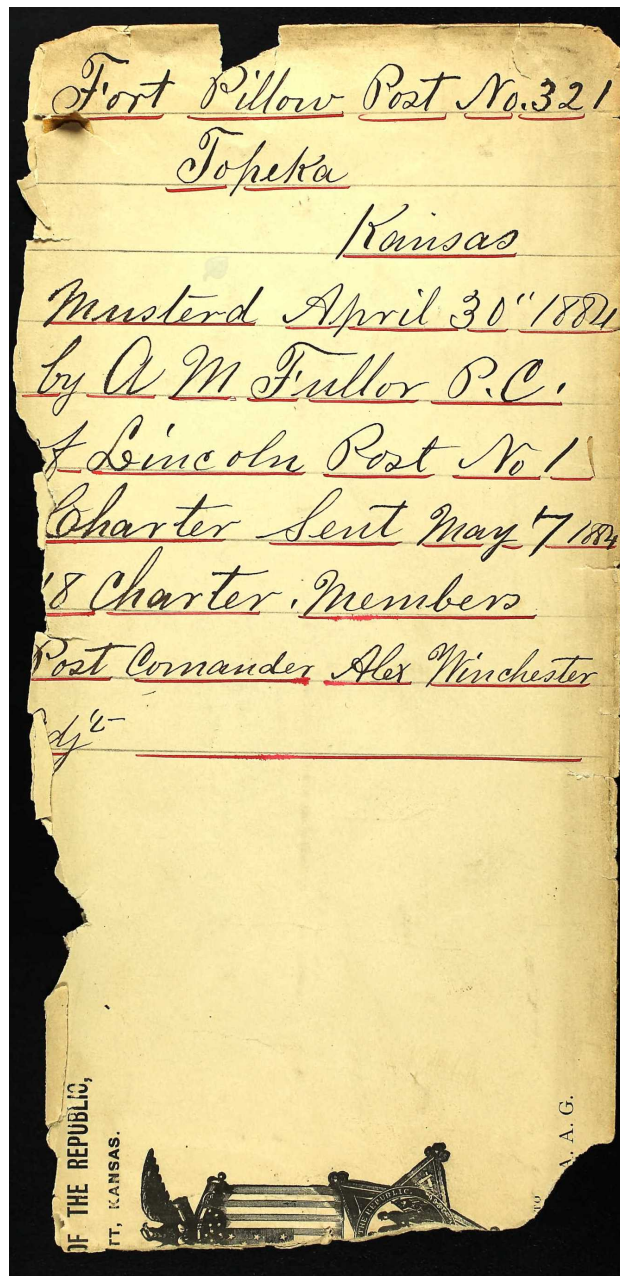
Election results—Biographical sketches may not be the only record of G.A.R. membership that appears in a local newspaper. Not unlike other fraternal organizations, G.A.R. posts often submitted their post election results to the local newspaper. These will include only those members holding office within the G.A.R. post. For example, election results for Eudora Post #333 were published in the *Lawrence Gazette*, 21 December 1891.

Post membership (roster of enlistment)—The most common record of a G.A.R. post will be a roster list or a roster of enlistments. These are formulaic source records which document membership in a post. Documentation often includes name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, service history, unit(s), rank, active position in post, discharge details, engagements, wounds, date joined the GAR, and date and place of death. (not included on descriptive rolls). Post records might also include death rolls, publications of the post, and election rolls.

The Missouri Historical Museum has made available online the [Roster of the Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, and Its Auxiliaries, 1895](https://bit.ly/2EkUjVA) <<https://bit.ly/2EkUjVA>>. This source also includes Missouri membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The database is searchable by name.

G.A.R. post records, including rosters of enlistments have been added to the *Ancestry* database for the Departments of Kansas and New York. In addition,

many post records have been digitized and made available through [Familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) <<http://www.familysearch.org>>. If not available online, you may have to visit or consult a regional repository for access. Once again, consult *The Grand Army of the Republic Record Project* if you have questions as to where to look for records.



Post muster submission for Alex Winchester, 30 April, 1884

Alexander Winchester: A case study identifying the service of a soldier using G.A.R. records

Alexander [Alex] Winchester was an African American male born in the state of Kentucky in 1844. Following the Civil War, the Winchester family made its way to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas where they first appear on the 1885 Kansas State Census. Alexander was a talented carpenter and quickly found work. He was very successful and by 1910, found himself living in a predominantly white neighborhood in Topeka. Alex worked hard for his family learning to read, write, and he owned his own home. Unfortunately, no census records exist for Alex between 1885 and 1910. He and his family do not appear on the 1900 federal census or the 1895 or 1905 Kansas State censuses. Alex's date of birth suggests that he was 20 years old in 1864. Given his success in Topeka, it was highly likely that he had connections that might lead to evidence that he served during the war.

According to *The Won Cause*, two G.A.R. posts in Topeka had African American membership. Post #1, named "Lincoln" after the former president was an integrated post. In North Topeka, Post # 321, named "Fort Pillow" in honor of the massacre at Fort Pillow was an African American Post (for more about the Fort Pillow Massacre, see *Fort Pillow, A Civil War Massacre, and Public Memory*). *The Grand Army of the Republic Record Project* cites Gannon's *The Won Cause* in its note field entry for Kansas Post #321 Fort Pillow.

Records reveal that Post # 321 was mustered from Post #1. Alexander Winchester was integral in the process of forming Post #321 and served in 1884 as the first Post Commander. He and 17 other members signed the post charter. As evidenced by the charter, Winchester was discharged at the rank of sergeant, Company G, 12th United States Colored Soldier's Infantry. This information confirms our soldier's service, establishing where to look for service records,

April 30th 1884

W. B. Shoolley A. S. G.
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Kansas,
Grand Army of the Republic.

We, the undersigned, honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, now residents of Topeka County of Shawnee State of Kansas, do respectfully apply for a CHARTER for a POST OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., subject to the Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Department of Kansas, thereof.

	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	RANK.	CO.	REGIMENT OR SHIP.
1	Alexander Winchester	Topeka	Serjant	G	12 th U. S. Colored Inf
2	Stephen Harkle	"	Private	D	12 th " " "
3	Willis Hobson	"	"	A	12 th " " "
4	Francis Taylor	"	"	G	13 th " " "
5	Lark Olen	"	"	D	12 th " " "
6	Frank Wood	"	"	H	13 th " " "
7	Rufus Sherman	"	"	E	13 th " " "
8	William Waller	"	"	C	13 th " " "
9	James Moore	"	"	G	13 th " " "
10	Alexander Payne	"	Corn. Serjant		13 th " " "
11	Charles Pileon	"	Private	A	13 th " " "
12	Arthur Grimes	"	"	F	13 th " " "
13	Mitchell Wood	"	"	B	40 th " " "
14	Eli Harris	"	"	H	101 st " " "
15	Thomas Butten	"	"	K	74 th " " "
16	Julius Fox	"	"	C	109 th " " "
17	John Wesley	"	"	I	101 st " " "
18	Arthur Campbell	"	"		2 ^d " " St. Artgy.
19					
20	All these 18 names and no other appears				
21	of the charter of this Fort Pillow Post No. 321 Topeka				
22	dated, May 4 1884				
23					
24					

enlistment papers, and if available, a widow's pension.

Charter for Fort Pillow Post, Topeka, Kansas, 30 April 1884.

If we search for Alexander Winchester in the *American Civil War Research Database*, we not only discover information about him, but also about the history of his unit's service, in his case, the Battle of Nashville and in defense of the Nashville &

Northwestern Railroad. Battle histories in the History and Genealogy collection include *The Decisive Battle of Nashville*. With this information, we can identify soldiers he served under or with, and identify letters or diaries from soldiers in his unit. These historical sources can reveal so much about Alexander's experiences.

A review of *Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska Civil War Veterans* reveals that Alex Winchester was an active member of Fort Pillow until his death (indexed on page. 602, Line 3). He died in 1918 and his death roll appeared in the proceedings of the 38th Kansas Annual Encampment published in 1919.

Bibliography

The History & Genealogy Department has books for some G.A.R. posts, some of which feature membership information and death rolls. [A list is available online](https://bit.ly/2GMDdVJ) <<https://bit.ly/2GMDdVJ>>.

American Civil War Research Database. Alexander Street Press. Database online: <https://www.slcl.org/content/american-civil-war-research-database-alexander-street>. Accessed March 27, 2018. The database is available at all St. Louis County Library locations and remotely with a valid St. Louis County Library card.

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Feb. 23, 2018

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Logue, Larry M. and Peter Blanck. “Benefit of the Doubt: African-American Civil War Veterans and Pensions” in *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 38:3 (Winter 2008), Journal article online: <https://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/jinh.2008.38.3.377>. Accessed Feb. 28, 2018.

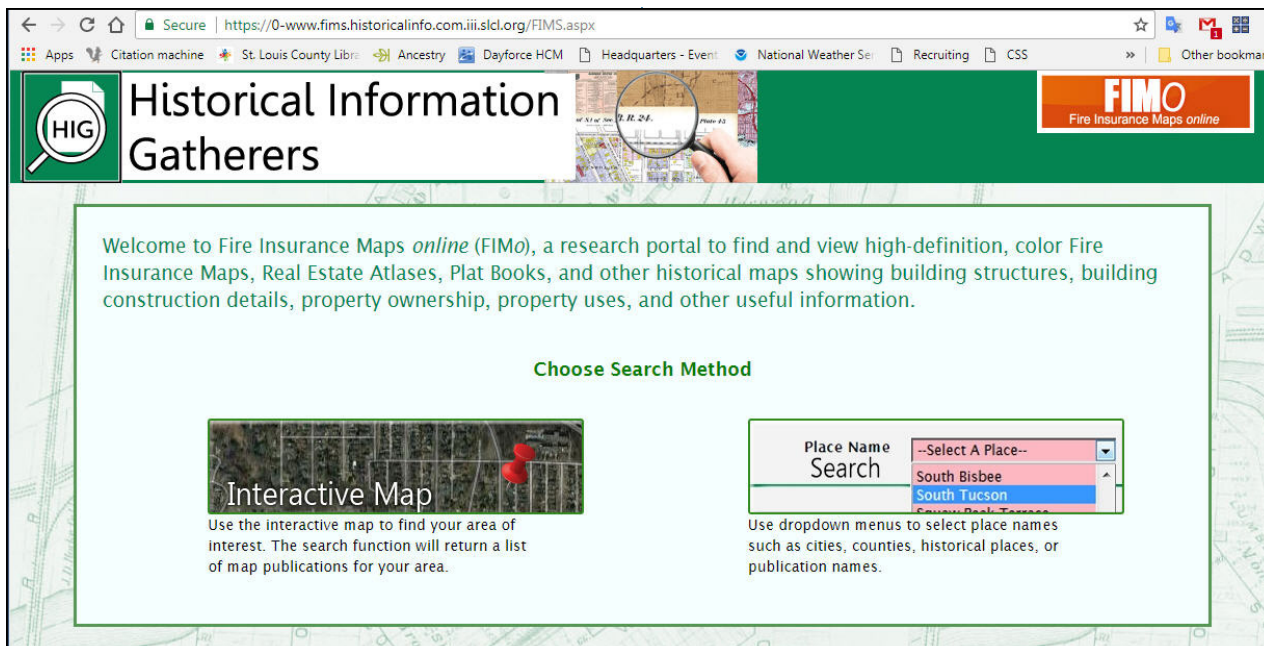
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The Fire Insurance Maps Online database allows searching by address (labeled “interactive map”), or users can browse maps by location (“place name search”).

OF NOTE

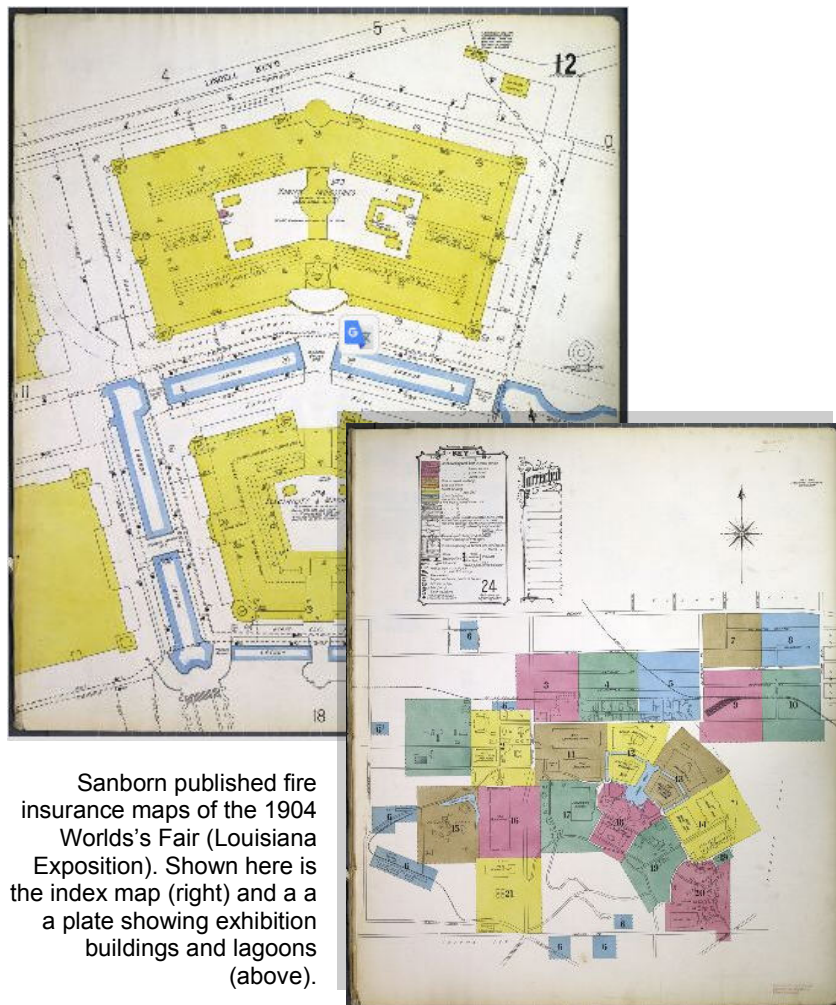
New historical fire insurance map database

St. Louis County Library now offers the [Fire Insurance Maps Online](https://bit.ly/2H2XDYg) database <<https://bit.ly/2H2XDYg>> featuring high-definition color fire insurance maps (such as Sanborn and Whipple), as well as real estate atlases, plat books, and other historical maps for Missouri and Illinois.

Fire insurance maps, created to help insurance companies assess risk, show the location of buildings and indicate details of their construction and purpose. Maps are available for large cities, such as St. Louis, as well as small towns.

Entering an address in the “interactive map” search returns a list of maps that include that address. Maps can also be browsed by location.

The database can be used for free at any St. Louis County Library location or remotely with a valid St. Louis County Library card.



Sanborn published fire insurance maps of the 1904 Worlds' Fair (Louisiana Exposition). Shown here is the index map (right) and a plate showing exhibition buildings and lagoons (above).

Shelf life

SAMPLINGS FROM THE PRINT COLLECTION

Book | *Compendium of the Confederate Armies*

Many Americans know they have ancestors who participated in the Civil War, but do they know which battles those ancestors fought in? Finding Confederate reference resources lacking, Stewart Sifakis created the *Compendium of the Confederate Armies* to accompany the *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (R 973.7 D996C) by Frederick H. Dyer. Sifakis's *Compendium* is a series of books that provide information on all Confederate units. Battles, assignments, dates of organization and disbandment, commanders, and officers are listed for each unit. Additionally, Sifakis clearly lists alternate names units were known by, decreasing the confusion that may result from less complete resources.

The books are organized by artillery, cavalry, and infantry, so it is necessary for researchers to know with which unit a soldier served. See the free [National Park Service database](https://bit.ly/2GxIcrj) <https://bit.ly/2GxIcrj> or [American Civil War Research Database](https://bit.ly/2GsQ2FD) <https://bit.ly/2GsQ2FD> available through St. Louis County Library to identify a soldier's unit. For those interested in researching specific battles, the books contain indexes that make it easy to find the units associated with each battle.

Each book in the series covers a specific state or states:

Alabama: R 973.7461 S573C

Florida and Arkansas: R 973.7459 S573C

Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Indian units:
R 973.742 S573K

Louisiana: R 973.7463 S573C

Mississippi: R 973.7462 S573C

North Carolina: R 973.7456 S573C

South Carolina and Georgia: R 973.7457 S573C

Tennessee: R 973.7468 S573C

Texas: R 973.7464 S573C

Virginia: R 973.7455 S573C

Periodical | *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage*



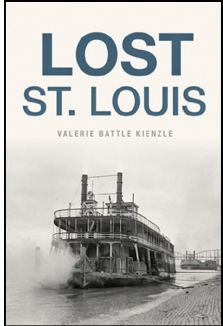
The first Mennonites began migrating from Germany to America in 1683. Larger groups of them continued coming in early 1700. The vast majority were attracted to Pennsylvania because of the availability of cheap land and the promise of religious freedom.

As Pennsylvania became more settled, the Mennonites, along with their Quaker and Church of the Brethren neighbors, began a westward migration, generally along the National Road through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. If your ancestors followed this path you may be descended from Mennonites, and the *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* (R 974.8 P415) could be of interest for your research.

Published quarterly since 1978 by the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, the periodical typically features articles about families or the history of the area. Issues usually also include a section featuring a specific family genealogy.

History & Genealogy has a complete set of the issues, including an index for 1978–1982. [An article list is available on the publication's website](https://bit.ly/2GrraxS) <https://bit.ly/2GrraxS> Additional [indexes for 1983–1987, 1988–1992, 1993–1997, and 1998–2009 are also on available online](https://bit.ly/2GwoNwW) <https://bit.ly/2GwoNwW>.

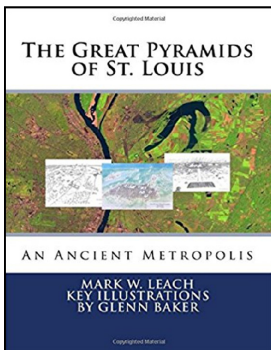
NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS



VALERIE BATTLE KIENZLE

Lost St. Louis
The History Press, 2017
R 977.866 K47W and circulating copy

St. Louis has been a shining beacon on the shores of the Mississippi River for more than 250 years, and many iconic landmarks have come and gone. The city hosted the World's Fair in 1904, with beautiful acres of buildings, gardens and fountains, nearly all of which are lost to time. Famous Busch Stadium now sits on an area that was once a vibrant community for Chinese immigrants. St. Louis Jockey Club was an expansive and popular gathering spot in the late nineteenth century until the state outlawed gambling. The Lion Gas Building was home to a unique mural featuring more than seventy shades of gray in tribute to famed aviator Charles Lindbergh. Author Valerie Battle Kienzle details the fantastic forgotten landmarks of St. Louis.—*Publisher*

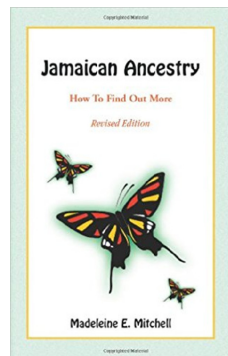


MARK W. LEACH

The Great Pyramids of St. Louis
Chesterfield, Mo. M.W. Leach,
2017 | R 977.866 L434G and circulating copy

Approximately 1000 years ago, the St. Louis area was the very epicenter of an extraordinary explosion of culture, population, and grand civic construction. When most people think of Native Americans, scenes from movies such as *Dances with Wolves* come to mind: small bands of hunter-gatherers, living in teepees and enjoying harmony with fellow humans and nature. When contemplating what took place in the heart of America at and for several hundred years after 1050 AD, erase all such thoughts from your mind. Seemingly out of nowhere, a highly complex civilization erupted on the scene, drawing thousands of people from across the mid-continent, all hoping to take part in an exciting and sometimes

dangerous cultural revolution. In nearly a blink of an eye, a massive city of earthen pyramids, causeways, roads, plazas, neighborhoods, and temples was constructed: stretching from present day St. Louis, across East St. Louis, and onward to the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. Join the world's top researchers as they unravel countless mysteries of this long-lost civilization. New and often startling answers come forth from the soil every excavation season. However, no one has yet to answer the most burning question: Why do so few people in our region know or care about the Great Pyramids of St. Louis?—*Publisher*



MADELEINE E. MITCHELL

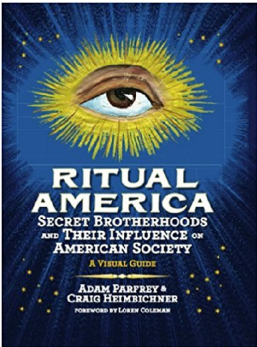
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Heritage Books, c2008
R 929.1 M682J

If you think there's not much you can do without traveling to Jamaica, you're wrong! Many records are available if you know how to access the various sources through libraries and other repositories. Here you'll find hints and details on what's available and where, covering vital and church records, land patents and deeds, censuses, immigration and emigration, military records, handbooks and directories, court records, newspapers, occupations and more. The last few chapters provide a bibliography of additional

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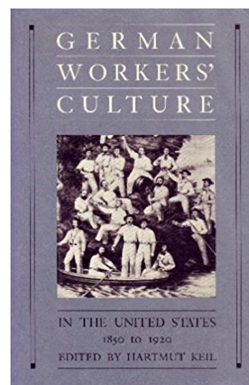
references and genealogies, and a listing of useful addresses to jump-start your Jamaican research. This updated edition guides the reader to new resources, particularly on the internet, where there are numerous sources of family history, as well as books and other materials not referred to previously. This handy guide is intended for researchers in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Jamaica. It shows you what to look for, and how to make family connections.—*Publisher*



ADAM PARFREY
Ritual America: Secret Brotherhoods and Their Influence on American Society: a Visual Guide
 Feral House, 2012
 R 366.0973 P229R

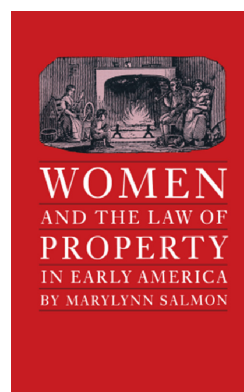
Just five or six decades ago as many as a third of all American males belonged to a fraternal order. The true secret of these fraternal orders may be that all the classified information was hidden in plain sight. Secret societies had extraordinary influence on

practically everything in our culture, from business networking, entertainment, friendships, life insurance, and the structure of the government to the nuclear family itself. The pomp and circumstance, the patriarchy, the racism, the misogyny ... it's all revealed in *Ritual America* with more than 400 rare images, and strange and humorous text that goes far beyond impenetrable esoterica or near-psychotic conspiracy theory. This expansive visual guidebook unveils the strangest sort of American history accessed from personal scrapbooks, snapshots, news service photos, lost era magazines, internal documents... Here's a way of "coming to grip" with the strange phenomenon of fraternal organizations in America, both yesteryear and today.—*Publisher*



HARTMUT KEIL, ED.
German Workers' Culture in the United States, 1850 to 1920
 Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988
 R 331.62 G373

A collection of essays exploring the culture of German immigrant workers in America's industrial cities from the mid-nineteenth century through World War I. Most of the essays focus on the German community in Chicago.—*Publisher*



MARYLYNN SALMON
Women and the Law of Property in Early America
 The University of North Carolina Press, 1986
 R 346.73 S172W

In this first comprehensive study of women's property rights in early America, Marylynn Salmon discusses the effect of formal rules of law on women's lives. By focusing on such areas such as conveyancing, contracts, divorce, separate estates, and widows' provisions, Salmon presents a full picture of women's legal rights from 1750 to 1830. Salmon shows that the law assumes women would remain dependent and subservient after marriage. She documents the legal rights of women prior

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

to the Revolution and traces a gradual but steady extension of the ability of wives to own and control property during the decades following the Revolution. The forces of change in colonial and early national law were various, but Salmon believes ideological considerations were just as important as economic ones. Women did not all fare equally under the law. In this illuminating survey of the jurisdictions of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, Salmon shows regional variations in the law that affected women's autonomous control over property. She demonstrates the importance of understanding the effects of formal law on women's lives in order to analyze the wider social context of women's experience.—*Publisher*

Briefly noted

St. Louis

- A Short History of Memorial Congregational Church, UCC, 1882–1982. R 977.866 B676S
- Fiftieth Anniversary, 1888–1938, Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church, Church Street at Lewis Avenue, Ferguson, Missouri, June 5–14, 1938. R 977.865 G469
- Dedication Souvenir, Christ Evangelical Church, Maplewood, Missouri, Sunday, September Thirteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Five. R 977.865 D299
- Fire, Pestilence, and Death: St. Louis, 1849. R 977.866 G662F
- A History of Public Schools in the Normandy School District. R 977.865 G796H
- Souvenir of the Ninetieth Anniversary of Zion's Evangelical Church, near Des Peres, St. Louis County, Missouri. R 977.865 Z79S
- Souvenir of the 85th Anniversary of St. Matthew United Church of Christ Evangelical & Reformed, 3449 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. R 977.866 S146S
- Lost St. Louis. R 977.866 K47W
- Lost St. Louis. R 977.866 K47W
- Gethsemane, 75 years of Grace, 1905–1980. R 977.865 G394
- The Incomparable James B. Eads, the Eads Bridge and His Great Ship Railway. R 977.866 V924I
- Independent Congregational Church, 1856–1956, Fair and Margaretta Avenues, Saint Louis: Centennial Anniversary Program. R 977.866 I38
- Pilgrim Congregational Church: United Church of Christ,

1866–1991. R 977.866 S777P

- Samuel Evangelical and Reformed Church, N. Forsythe Boulevard and Stratford Avenue, Clayton, Missouri: Dedication of the New Church of Trinity, May 23, 1948. R 977.865 S193
- Dedication of the . . . new Saint Andrew's Lutheran Church, Saint Louis. R 977.866 D299
- St. Luke's Lutheran Church. R 977.866 S145
- Concordia Publishing House. R 977.866 C182C
- 1834–1934, A Century of God's Grace: The Centenary of the Evang. Protestant Church of the Holy Ghost, St. Louis, Missouri. R 977.866 H761E
- Church of the Holy Trinity: 125th Jubilee. R 977.866 C561

African-American

- Black Flag Over Dixie: Racial Atrocities and Reprisals in the Civil War. R 973.73 B627
- Broken Brotherhood: the Rise and Fall of the National Afro-American Council. R 323.1196 J96B
- Bloody Williamson: A Chapter in American Lawlessness. R 977.3993 A581B
- Black Legislators in Louisiana during Reconstruction. R 976.3 V769B
- African Americans in the Furniture City: The Struggle for Civil Rights in Grand Rapids. R 977.455 J48A
- Du Bois and His Rivals. R 305.896 W868D
- Crisis or Conscience: Arkansas Methodists and the Civil Rights Struggle. R 976.7 C932
- History of the Chicago Urban League. R 977.311 S917H
- Arky: The Saga of the USS Arkansas. R 359.8352 H241A
- Blacks in Tennessee, 1791–1970. R 976.8 L234B
- Buxton: A Black Utopia in the Heartland. R 977.7965 S415B
- Cry from the Cotton: The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and the New Deal. R 333.33 G885C
- The Mysterious Black Migration 1800–1820. R 974.749 S849M
- African American Life in the Rural South, 1900–1950. R 975 A258
- The Cooking Gene: Journey through African-American Culinary History in the Old South. 641.5929 T974C
- This is not Dixie: Racist Violence in Kansas, 1861–1927. R 978.1 C197T
- White Man's Heaven: The Lynching and Expulsion of Blacks in the Southern Ozarks, 1894–1909. R 977.8 H294W

Sticks 'n Stones: The Myers Family in Levittown.
R 974.821 M996S

German

Ortssippenbücher (local genealogical registers) and similar publications, abbreviated titles

Adensen and Hallerburg, Lower Saxony. R 943.595 G365A
Buttstädt bei Apolda, Thuringia. R 943.22 M392F
Druxberge, Saxony-Anhalt. R 943.182 B283F
Hilkerode, Lower Saxony. R 943.597 K32F
Hinte, Lower Saxony (East Frisia)
Morbach-Morscheid, Rhineland-Palatinate. R 943.43 S798F
Pinnow bei Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. R 943.176 O78
Soroksar-Budapest, Hungary. R 943.912 A229O
Triebswetter, Banat. R 949.84 R394F
Zschortau, Biesen, Brodenaundorf, and Lemsel, Saxony.
R 943.21 K96F

Other German titles

Aus Cottbus und Arnswalde in die neue Welt: Amerika-Auswanderung aus Ostelbien im 19. Jahrhundert [From Cottbus and Arnswalde to the New World: Nineteenth-Century Emigration to America from the East Elb Region], R 943.151 R347A
DTV-Atlas Namenkunde: Vor- und Familiennamen im deutschen Sprachgebiet [DTV-Atlas of Name Studies: Given and Surnames in German-Speaking Areas), R 929.4 K96D
Gau und Stadt Bramsche [The District and City of Bramsche], R 943.5911 F932G
Die Sterbefälle in der Altstadt Hannover, 1536–1610 [Deaths in Hannover's Old City, 1536–1610], R 943.5954 Z74S
Die ev. Luth. Trauregister des Hochstifts Hildesheim [Evangelical Lutheran Marriage Register of the Prince-Bishopric of Hildesheim], R 943.59 D559E
Über Mecklenburger zu Hause, beim Nachbarn und weit weg [Concerning Mecklenburgers at Home, Next Door, and Far Away]. R 943.178 U14

German-American

Refugees of Revolution: The German Forty-Eighters in America. R 325.24 W832R

Irish

Portraits of a Generation: Early Pentecostal Leaders.
R 289.94 P853
Discover Irish Land Records. R 941.5 P312D
Bibliography of Genealogical Sources for the Counties of the Republic of Ireland. R 941.7 M191B

Military

Revolutionary War

Invisible Ink: Spycraft of the American Revolution.
R 973.385 N152I
Boston and the Dawn of American Independence.
R 973.331 D381B
Daughters of the American Revolution: The Second Supplement to the DAR Patriot Index. R 369.135 D238S
Daughters of the American Revolution: The Third Supplement to the DAR Patriot Index. R 369.135 D238T
Rebellion in the Ranks: Mutinies of the American Revolution.
R 973.3 N152R
Revolutionary Soldiers and the Wives of Soldiers with Ties to Switzerland County, Indiana. R 973.3472 M134R
Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution: With Some Mention of Those Serving in the Regiments of Elliott, Lippitt, Topham, Crary, Angell, Olney, Greene, and Other Noted Commanders. R 973.3445 M984I

Civil War

Bear flag and Bay State in the Civil War: The Californians of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. R 973.7494 P271B
Chicago's Battery Boys: the Chicago Mercantile Battery in the Civil War's Western Theater. R 973.7473 W726C
Blue Lightning: Wilder's Mounted Infantry Brigade in the Battle of Chickamauga. R 973.735 B347B
A Broken Regiment: The 16th Connecticut's Civil War.
R 973.7446 G663B
Giants in Their Tall Black Hats: Essays on the Iron Brigade.
R 973.741 G434
The Prairie Boys Go to War: The Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 1861–1865. R 973.7473 K79P
The Iron Brigade in Civil War and Memory: The Black Hats from Bull Run to Appomattox and Thereafter. R 973.741 H541I

- The Iron Brigade: A Military History. R 973.741 N787I
- The Indiana Jackass Regiment in the Civil War: A History of the 21st Infantry / 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, with a Roster. R 973.7472 F194I
- On Many a Bloody Field: Four Years in the Iron Brigade. R 973.7472 G131O
- The 47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry: A Civil War History. R 973.7472 W729F
- Campaigns of the 20th Iowa Infantry, with Personal Reminiscences of the War. R 973.7092 B261C
- Story of a Cavalry Regiment: Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. R 973.7477 S431S
- From Vicksburg to Cedar Creek: Twenty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. R 973.7477 M155F
- Story of a Cavalry Regiment: Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. R 973.7477 S431S
- History of the 33d Iowa Infantry Volunteer Regiment, 1863–6. R 973.7477 S751H
- Reminiscences of the 22nd Iowa Infantry. R 973.7477 S979R
- Edward A. Wild and the African Brigade in the Civil War. R 973.7415 C345E
- The 2nd Maine Cavalry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7441 S655S
- The 22nd Maine Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7441 S655T
- The Massachusetts Andrew Sharpshooters: A Civil War History and Roster. R 973.73 E47M
- The Fifth Massachusetts Colored Cavalry in the Civil War. R 973.7415 L113F
- History of the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers. R 973.7444 C953H
- History of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery. R 973.7444 H673
- The 4th Michigan Infantry in the Civil War. R 973.7474 B283F
- An Historical Sketch of the Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry from its Organization in 1862 to its Muster out in 1865. R 973.7474 I81H
- The Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, 1862–1865: A History of Action in the Sioux Uprising and the Civil War, with a Regimental Roster. R 973.7476 E29T
- The 11th Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7478 B427E
- The Mutinous Regiment: The Thirty-third New Jersey in the Civil War. R 973.7449 Z78M
- New York's Fighting Sixty-Ninth: A Regimental History of Service in the Civil War's Irish Brigade and the Great War's Rainbow Division. R356.113 M216N
- The 72nd New York Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7447 B268S
- Thomas Francis Meagher and the Irish Brigade in the Civil War. R 973.7447 C156T
- The 14th Brooklyn Regiment in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7447 C157F
- Chasing Mosby, Killing Booth: The 16th New York Volunteer Cavalry. R 973.7447 C321C
- The 18th New York Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7447 C752E
- The 111th New York Volunteer Infantry: A Civil War History. R 973.7447 H971O
- The 124th New York State Volunteers in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.7447 L326O
- The 115th New York in the Civil War: A Regimental History. R 973.7447 S585O
- Glory Was not Their Companion: The Twenty-Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. R 973.7447 T245G
- The Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. R 973.73 B427C
- The Bully Boys: In Camp and Combat with the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1861–1864. R 973.731 B938
- For Their Own Cause: The 27th United States Colored Troops. R 973.7415 M617F
- Concise History of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. R 973.7471 G489C
- The Forty-First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, 1861–1865. R 973.7471 K49F
- The Long Road Home: Ten Thousand Miles Through the Confederacy with the 68th Ohio. R 973.7471 L863L
- Dan McCook's Regiment: 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry 1861–1865. R 973.7471 S851D
- Yankee Tigers II : Civil War Correspondence from the Tiger Regiment of Ohio. R 973.7471 Y23
- The 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers at Gettysburg: Like Ripe Apples in a Storm. R 973.7349 D771O
- Emergency Men! The 26th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia and the Gettysburg Campaign. R 973.7349 W769E

The 48th Pennsylvania in the Battle of the Crater: A Regiment of Coal Miners Who Tunneled under the Enemy.

R 973.737 C825F

The 6th United States Cavalry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.74 C385S

The Pennsylvania Reserves in the Civil War: A Comprehensive History. R 973.7448 E61P

Three Years in the Bloody Eleventh: The Campaigns of a Pennsylvania Reserves Regiment. R 973.7448 G443T

A History of Company C, 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment: From the Camp, the Battlefield and the Prison Pen, 1861–1865.

R 973.7448 H673

History of Edward Baker's California Regiment, Seventy-First Pennsylvania Infantry. R 973.7448 L343D

The 149th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Unit in the Civil War. R 973.7448 M441O

The 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War. R 973.7448 S322E

History of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers. R 973.7448 W523H

The Second United States Sharpshooters in the Civil War: A History and Roster. R 973.76 E12S

The Boys of Adams' Battery G: The Civil War Through the Eyes of a Union Light Artillery Unit. R 973.7445 G751B

The Seventh Rhode Island Infantry in the Civil War. R 973.7445 G751S

Too Young to Die: Boy Soldiers of the Union Army. R 973.708 K26T

The Union Sixth Corps in the Shenandoah Valley, June–October 1864. R 973.737 L591U

The First Vermont Cavalry in the Civil War: A History. R 973.7443 C626F

History of the First Vermont Cavalry Volunteers. R 973.7443 I19H

The Ninth Vermont Infantry: A History and Roster. R 973.7443 Z51N

The Second Vermont Infantry Regiment, 1861–1865. R 973.7443 Z51S

World War II

The Eighteen-Year-Old Replacement: Facing Combat in Patton's Third Army. R 940.542143 K55E

A Nation Forged in War: How World War II Taught Americans to Get Along. R 940.5403

Men in German Uniform: POWs in America during World War II. R 940.5472 T468M

Other Military

Facilitators of the Free Exercise of Religion: Air Force Chaplains, 1981–1990. R 355.347 G874F

Navy Medicine in Vietnam: Oral Histories from Dien Bien Phu to the Fall of Saigon. R 959.7043 H551N.

Inside the Spanish-American War. A History based on First-Person Accounts. R 973.89 M121I

Air Force Chaplains, 1947–1960. R 355.347 J82A

Air Force Chaplains, 1971–1980. R 355.347 G89A

The Service of Chaplains to Army Air Units, 1917–1946. R 355.347 J82S

A.C. Pickett's Private Journal of the U.S. – Mexican War. R 973.623 P597A

Periodical highlights

De Halve Maen (Holland Society of New York), Spring 2017: "Living with Rivers" [emigrant origins in the Netherlands Plain], 3; "Peasants' Paradise: A Comparison of Kings County, New York, and Inland Flanders Economies in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centures," 13

Der Kurier (Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society), Vol. 36:1 (March 2018): "Types of DNA Tests That Help with Genealogy Expanding," 24.

Le Raconteur (Le Comité des Archives de la Louisiane), Vol. 28:1 (March 2018): "A History of Louisiana Courthouse Destruction and Record Loss," 5

The Highlander: The Magazine of Scottish Heritage, Vol. 56:2 (March/april 2018): "Is there a Saint in the Family?" 42

Magazine of Virginia Genealogy (Virginia Genealogical Society), Vol. 56:1 (Feb. 2018): "Missing from the Microfilm: Frederick County 1811 Land Tas."

Naše Rodina (Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International), Vol 30:1 (March 2018): "Surnames in Slovakia," 1; "Names of Czech Villages and Towns They Came From," 8; "Household Surnames in the Czech Past," 20.

CLASSES & PROGRAMS

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

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.

- April 2, 10:00 a.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)
- April 25, 6:30 p.m. Bridgeton Trails | [Register](#)
- April 26, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- May 15, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

Library Skills for Genealogical Research

Prerequisite: Beginning a Genealogical Research Project 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.

- May 7, 10:00 a.m. Grant's View | [Register](#)
- May 23, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [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.

- April 9, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)
- April 18, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- May 22, 6:30 p.m. Oak Bend | [Register](#)
- May 31, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

Classes to Expand Research Skills

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.

- April 5, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- May 10, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)

Finding Immigrant European Ancestors

Prerequisite: Census Basics for Genealogical Research 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.

- April 16, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)
- May 14, 2:00 p.m. Daniel Boone | [Register](#)

Identifying Ancestral Military Veterans

Prerequisite: Census Basics for Genealogical Research 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.

- April 10, 2:00 p.m. Headquarters | [Register](#)
- April 23, 2:00 p.m. Florissant Valley | [Register](#)
- May 21, 10:00 a.m. Cliff Cave | [Register](#)

PARTICIPATING BRANCH LOCATIONS

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

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

General information

Phone: 314-994-3300,
ext. 2070

Email: genealogy@slcl.org

Website: www.slcl.org/genealogy

PROGRAMS

Programs are free and open to the public.

Post Famine Emigration from Ireland

StLGS Irish Special Interest Group

The famine years did not see the greatest emigration from Ireland. It was the post famine years that had the highest number of emigrants from Ireland. Speaker: Gabrielle Woeltje

Tuesday, April 10, 7:00 p.m. | Headquarters

Finding the Meaning Behind Objects: Analyzing Artifacts for Genealogy Research

The presenter will discuss the importance of objects in family history research, methods for uncovering genealogical clues through artifact analysis, and helpful resources for evaluating heirlooms. Speaker: Ellen Mays

Friday, April 21, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave

The Home Front: V-Mail to Email

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting

This presentation will explore the evolution of the homefront experience in the Saint Louis region from WWII till today.

Speaker: Danny Gonzales

Saturday, May 12, 10:00 a.m. | Headquarters

The Irish in Missouri

The Irish came to Missouri at different times and for different reasons, but whenever they came, they helped to build Missouri into the state it became. Learn more with Kay Weber of the St. Louis Genealogical Society.

Friday, May 18, 10:00 a.m. | Cliff Cave

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