

## OF NOTE

New equipment in History & Genealogy makes digital scanning quick and easy



A new digital book scanner is available for use in History & Genealogy. The Zeuschel Zeta Scanner is fast, easy to use, and produces excellent results. Users can scan books, documents, and photographs in black and white or color in resolutions up to 600 dpi. Scans can be saved in PDF, JPEG, or TIFF formats, and OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is another convenient feature. Files can be saved to a flash drive. Documents are placed face-up on an adjustable scanning bed, which is much easier on documents than forcing them down flat on a photocopier. The design allows users to scan many over-sized and fragile items that cannot be placed on the photocopier.

The History & Genealogy staff is happy to demonstrate the scanner and show patrons how to use it. [A YouTube video demonstrating the scanner can be viewed online](https://youtu.be/53v4KcbjApE) <https://youtu.be/53v4KcbjApE>. The video shows some capabilities that may not be available on History & Genealogy's model.

## FOR THE RECORDS

### Researching free antebellum African American ancestors

It might be surprising to learn that a substantial number of African Americans living in the U.S. prior to the Civil War were free. Researchers tracing African-American ancestry will possibly discover free as well as enslaved forebears, and Caucasian researchers might also find free African Americans in their lineages.

Free African Americans lived throughout the U.S., primarily in three geographic areas:

- Larger cities, such as Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, where African-American carpenters, cabinet makers, and other skilled tradesmen were tolerated because of their abilities.
- Louisiana and the Atlantic Seaboard states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, where African Americans were land owners, slave owners, and small farmers living in established communities.
- Frontier areas and marginal lands where African Americans were tolerated by white settlers who shared the same goals of economic opportunity and development.

#### Who were they?

A common belief is that free African-Americans were descendents of offspring produced by white slave owners and their slaves, but evidence indicates that such people represented only about one percent of the total. So where did they come from?

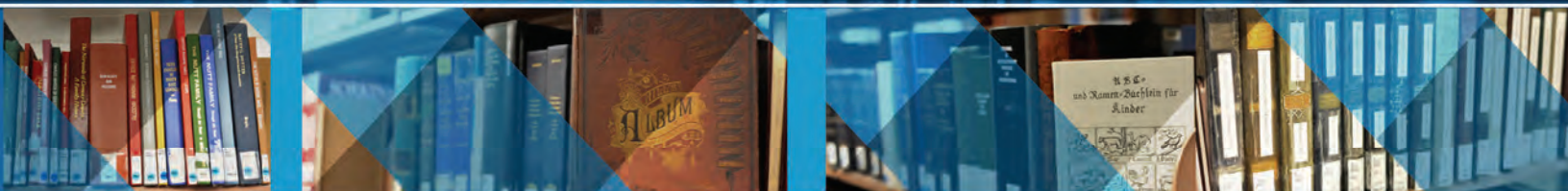
CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

History & Genealogy invites you to:



# EXPLORE TIER 4

[ OPEN FEBRUARY 20-21 ]



Browse 13,000+ family histories, school yearbooks, materials for states west of the Mississippi and more.

Tours of the History & Genealogy Department will be conducted on third Saturdays at 10:30 a.m.

**NOW OPEN THE THIRD WEEKEND OF EACH MONTH.**

Prior to the 1660's, Virginia and other British colonies did not recognize slavery, but they did allow indentured servitude. Unlike slaves, indentured servants were bound only for a specific time period to specific duties. When the indenture period was complete, the servant was released, given clothing and tools, and was able to obtain land. Most indentured servants were whites from the British Isles who used this system to obtain for their passage to the New World. Africans were brought to the Colonies against their will, but they were treated as indentured servants once in the Colonies. These early African Americans had the opportunity to earn their freedom.

Indentured African men sometimes entered into relationships with indentured white women serving the same households. Their children became the first free people with African-American ancestry. Other men took Native American wives, and their children were also documented as free African Americans. When Virginia and the other colonies instituted slavery for life, these types of relationships continued despite stiff penalties.

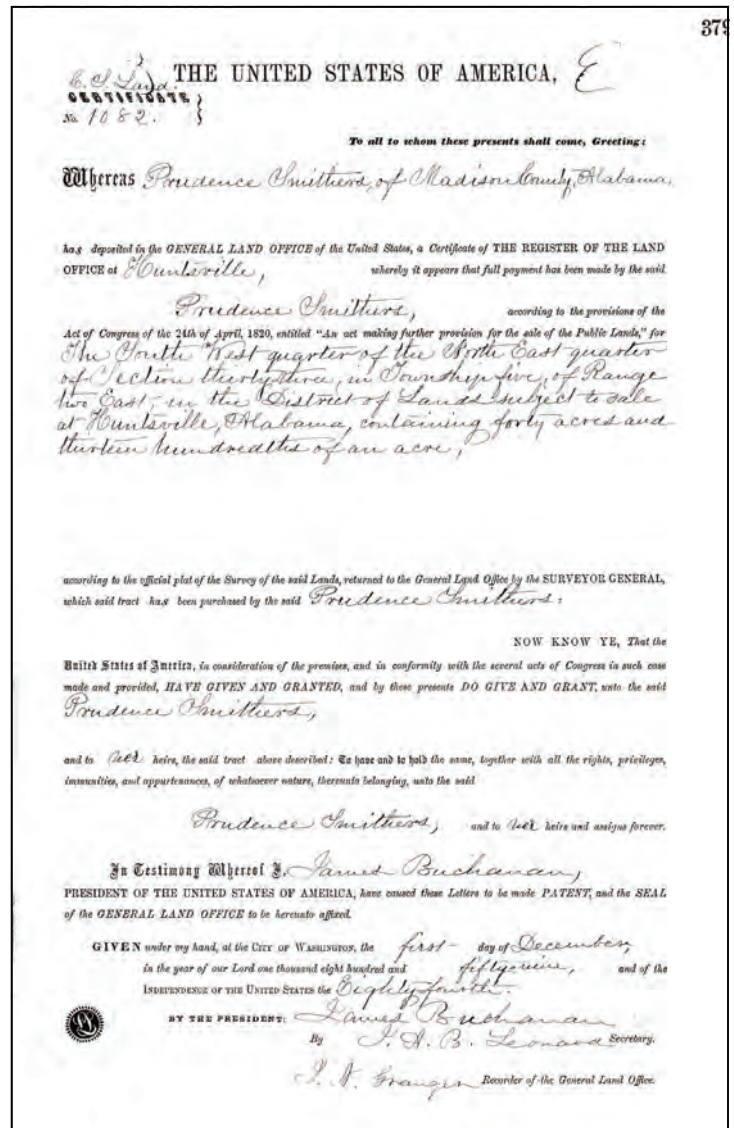
A second group of free African Americans consisted of enslaved individuals who were freed by their masters. This tended to happen early in Colonial history. Slave owners were later discouraged from freeing their slaves out of the fear that doing so would incite slave uprisings. Eventually, manumissions required approval from state legislatures.

Multi-racial groups, such as Melungeons, South Carolina Turks, Lumbee Indians, Brass Ankles, Red Bones, and other isolated populations shared many of the same challenges experienced by free African Americans. Although the ancestry of such groups is unclear, many individuals carried surnames that are common among free African-American families.

### Tracing free African Americans

Many researchers first encounter evidence of free African Americans in the 1860 Census records. Consider, for example the family of John Jacobs of Robeson County, North Carolina.

The 1860 Census lists the members of the Jacobs household as John, his probable wife, Milly (both aged 50), and



**Figure 1** | Land patent for Prudence Smithers. Image: Bureau of Land Management.

probable children Mary, Laney, Perline, James, Annie, and Amy, all described as Mulattos. James is listed as a farm laborer with personal assets worth \$25<sup>1</sup>. Working backwards, the 1850 Census lists John, age 47, with his probable wife, Milly, age 45<sup>2</sup>. In this census report, the children are listed as Mary, Rebecca, Alexander, Laney, Oliver, Perline, James, and Ann.

The family is also listed in the 1840 Census<sup>3</sup>. Unlike the later census records, the 1840 and earlier enumerations list the name of the head of the household by name and

represents other household members using tick marks under column headings for age, gender, and race. All members of John Jacobs's household in 1840 were free and consisted of three males under the age of 10 (probably Alexander, Oliver, and an unidentified child), one male aged 24-35 (probably John, himself), two females under the age of 10 (probably Rebecca and Laney), one female aged 10 to 23 (probably Mary), and one female aged 24 to 35 (probably John's wife, Milly).

The Jacobs family was not found in the 1830 Census. However, a marriage for John and Milly Jacobs was recorded in Robeson County on May 2, 1827<sup>4</sup>. The couple might have been living with one or the other's parents during the early years of their marriage and so would not be listed in a separate household.

John is likely the son of Zachariah Jacobs and his wife, Sally. John testified on his mother's behalf on May 12, 1857 in her application to obtain a widow's pension based on her husband's Revolutionary War service<sup>5</sup>. A search of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) [Genealogical Records Committee Index](http://www.genealogicalrecords.com) <<http://tinyurl.com/zr74r6s>> found records designating Zachariah an established patriot. Additional information might be obtained from the DAR about his family.<sup>6</sup>

The data above provides enough information to consult Paul Heinegg's *Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina* and further trace John Jacob's ancestry. The source suggests earlier ancestors to be Gabriel Jacobs, born about 1650, and his wife Bab, slaves of John Curtis who were freed by his 1696 will<sup>7</sup>.

Other records

While not exhaustive, the following list provides some ideas for continued research.

■ **Military Records**—African Americans have fought for the United States in every war since the Revolution. Service records, draft records, and pension records are all possibilities for documentary evidence. In addition to Revolutionary War records, look for evidence of service in the War of 1812, the Seminole Wars, and the Mexican-American War.

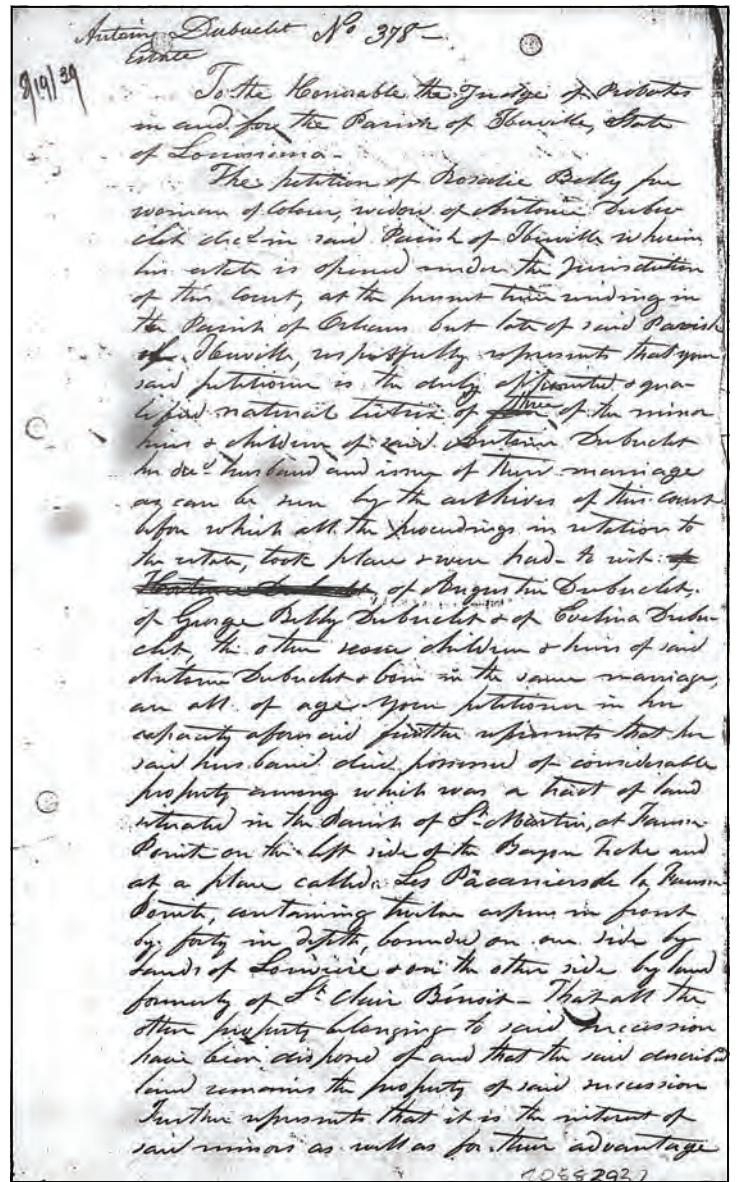


Figure 2 | Court petition of Rosalie Belly. Image: Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks.

■ **Land Records**—Many free African Americans owned land. If they were early settlers in one of the western regions, they might have patented the land as the original owner. An example is the land patent for Prudence Smithers<sup>8</sup> [see figure 1]. Even if an ancestor was not the original owner of the land, land records can still provide detailed information.

■ **Church Records**—Free African Americans participated in many of the same activities as their neighbors, including

belonging to the same churches. If they were members of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Episcopal, or other record-keeping denominations, they will likely show up in a congregation's parish registers. Such records often include detailed information, as shown in the marriage record for Jean Baptiste André and Artemise St. Pierre<sup>9</sup>. In addition to the names and birth places of each spouse, it lists their parents, the names of witnesses, and the date of the marriage. Likewise, the baptismal records of Lucien Aubry and his siblings, Marie Clemence and Maximilien Martin Louis, include their dates of birth, dates of baptism, and the names of their parents<sup>10</sup>.

■ **Court Records**—Although free African Americans were denied many of the basic rights of citizenship, they were able to use the courts to settle disputes. Consider the case of Rosalie Belly, widow of Antoine Dubuclet, who petitioned the court to dispose of land her husband left to his minor children<sup>11</sup> [see Figure 2]. The records of this case and many others are included in *Race Slavery and Free Blacks*, a microfilm series discussed in the [Jan. 2010 issue of Pastports](http://tinyurl.com/zgyqj5w) <<http://tinyurl.com/zgyqj5w>>. Free African Americans also resorted to the courts to protect free status for themselves and their family members. An example of this is the case of Richard Terrill in Madison County, Alabama. The record gives his place of birth, the name and place of birth of his wife, and the names of their children<sup>12</sup> (see figure 7).

**Legislative Petitions**—Records of free African Americans also appear in petitions to legislatures and could be initiated for oneself or by or someone else. In the case of Henry Tucker, associates are petitioning the Congress of the Republic of Texas to make an exception to a law barring free African Americans so that he could stay in the Republic<sup>13</sup>. His case is interesting, because the petitioners generally agreed with the proscription but wanted to modify it in this instance. They did not want to admit all free African Americans, only ones they knew and trusted. In addition to *Race Slavery and Free Blacks*, such petitions can be found in *State Slavery Statutes*<sup>14</sup> and other state and territorial legislative records.

■ **Free Papers.** Free African Americans and other people of color were required to register in their communities. Registration was performed annually, semi-annually, or at another interval. Such forced registration was a burdensome method of control, but it created records that often provide more detail than those available for white contemporaries. Free Papers can be found in print, online, or in county courthouse records, where they exist either as separate registers or in deed records. The example from Savannah, Georgia in Figure 3 from Ancestry.com<sup>15</sup> lists the individual's name, address, occupation, property, and the individual's white guardian.

SAVANNAH 1823

Name	Residence	Occupation	Property	Guardian
Burdett Daniel	11th Avenue N. W. Ga.	Mini Dress		
Burke Joshua	Lot No 9 St. Gall	Butcher	Lot No 9 & 17 & 18 St. Gall, house on Lot No 9 & 17	James Springer
Burke Henry			Street Gardens	James Springer
Batiste Amelia	Lot East Broad St.	Washerwoman	13d on Lot No East Broad St. No 10	L. D. Lyon
Batiste Betty	Lot Bay Lane C. A.	Washerwoman	13d on Lot No Bay Lane, Geo Woodruff	"
Batton Rachel	Carpenter Row C. A.	Washerwoman	no property	"
Bryan Nancy	Yamacraw C. A.	Washerwoman	13d on Lot No Yamacraw & half lot	"
Baptiste Betty	Green Ward		13d on Lot No 5 Green Ward	W. W. Williams

Figure 3 | Register of Free Persons of Color, Savannah, Georgia, 1823. Image: Ancestry Library Edition.

Although ante-bellum free African Americans tend to be forgotten by American history, they left a wealth of records. Working through them can be a very rewarding experience for the diligent researcher.

## Notes

1. 1860 U.S. Census, Robeson County, North Carolina, population schedule, p. 494 (stamped), dwelling 468, family 68, John Jacobs Household, digital image, AncestryLibrary.com (www.AncestryLibrary.com): accessed 12 January 2016; citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 911.

2. 1850 US Census, Robeson County, North Carolina, population schedule p. 397 (stamped), dwelling 413, family 413, John Jacobs Household, digital image, AncestryLibrary.com (www.AncestryLibrary.com): accessed 12 January 2016; citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 642.

3. 1840 US Census, Robeson County, North Carolina, population schedule, p. 203 (stamped), John Jacobs Household, digital image, AncestryLibrary.com (www.AncestryLibrary.com): accessed 12 January 2016; citing NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 370.

4. Frances Terry Ingmire, *Robeson County North Carolina Marriage Records, 1799-1868*. St. Louis: F.T. Ingmire, 1984. Call no. 975.6332 I52R

5. Sally Jacobs, widow of Zachariah Jacobs (Pvt. Captains Joseph Wood, James Mills, Col. Lytle, North Carolina Line), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W5304 digital images, Fold3.com (www.Fold3.com): accessed 13 January 2016; citing NARA microfilm publication M804.

6. Daughters of the American Revolution. "GRC National Index." Database, DAR Library ([http://services.dar.org/Public/DAR\\_Research/search\\_descendants/?action=list&MyPrimary\\_Seqn=594328&MyLineageCount=1](http://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_descendants/?action=list&MyPrimary_Seqn=594328&MyLineageCount=1)) accessed 13 January 2016 showing Zachariah Jacobs.

7. Paul Heinegg, *Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina: From the Colonial Period to About 1820*. Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield, 2001. 2 vols. Call No. R 975.5 H468F and 975.5 H468F

8. Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search," database, *General Land Office Records* (<http://>

## DATABASE SPOTLIGHT

The **African-American History Online** database provides a general resource for beginning the study of African-American history. The database is full of biographies of important African Americans, including scientists, musicians, writers, and civil rights activists. In addition, users will find full-text primary sources such as laws, speeches, court documents, and Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail." The included maps, graphs, images, and videos impart additional historical context.

Newspapers are valuable for adding context to the lives of African-American ancestors. **African-American Newspapers** spans the nineteenth century with content originating primarily from eastern cities such as New York. *The Christian Recorder*, for example, covered African-American regiments during the Civil War, and other papers contain updates on court cases involving slaves. Researchers whose ancestors lived in areas covered by the newspapers may find marriage notices and other announcements.

Users can choose to either browse specific issues or search for names and terms throughout all newspapers in the database. Content is presented as transcribed text by default, but clicking on the "Images" link above the text allows users to see images of the newspaper. The image link displays the front page of the newspaper, so those using this feature will need to navigate to the correct page.

**See the complete list of History & Genealogy databases on the library's website** <<http://www.slcl.org/genealogy-and-local-history/databases-and-websites>>. Databases can be used for free at any St. Louis County Library location. Many can be accessed at home with a valid St. Louis County Library card (restrictions apply). For assistance in using databases remotely, call (314) 994-3300.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0: accessed 15 January 2016), entry for Prudence Smithers, Madison County, Alabama, no. 1082.

9. Donald J. Hébert, *Southwest Louisiana Records: Church and Civil Records*. Rayne, La.: Hébert Publications, 1974-. Vol. 2B (1819-1825), 7-8. Call no. R 976.3 H446S

10. Ibid, p. 29.

11. Loren Schweninger and Marguerite Ross Howell, eds., *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks. Series II, Petitions to Southern County Courts, 1775-1867*, Iberville Parish Louisiana Petition of Rosalie Belly, Microfilm Reel 11, frame 0252. Call no. MICROFILM R 326.0975 R1181

12. Pauline Myra Jones Gandrud, *Alabama Records: Madison County*. Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1981. Vol. 4, p. 75. Call no. R 976.1 G196A

13. Loren Schweninger and Robert Shelton, eds., *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks. Series I, Petitions to Southern Legislatures, 1777-1867*. Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 1999. Petition to the Congress of the Republic of Texas to allow Henry Tucker to remain in the republic, Microfilm Reel 15, frame 0223. Call no. MICROFILM R 326.0975 R118

14. *State Slavery Statutes*, Frederick, Md.: UPA Academic Editions, 1989. Call no. MICROFICHE R 342.73 S797. See also Finkelman, Paul, *State Slavery Statutes: Guide to the Microfiche Collection*, Frederick, Md.: University Publications of America, 1989. Call no. R 342.73 S797

15. Savannah, Georgia, Registers of Free Persons of Color, 1817-1864, digital images, Ancestry Library Edition (AncestryLibraryEdition.com): accessed 20 January 2016.

### Bibliography of sources at St. Louis County Library

Boles, John B. *Black Southerners, 1619-1869*. Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky, 1983. R 975 B688B

Clayton, Ralph. *Free Blacks of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1987. R 975.255 C622F and 975.255 C622F

Finkelman, Paul. *State Slavery Statutes: Guide to the Microfiche Collection*. Frederick, Md.: University Publications of America, 1989. R 342.73 S797

Franklin, John Hope. *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, 6th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1993. R 301.451 F832F

Griffith, Alva H. *Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Register of Free Negroes and Related Documentation*. Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007. R 975.5665 G853P

Grundset, Eric G., ed. *Forgotten Patriots: African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War, a Guide to Service, Sources and Studies*. Washington, D.C.: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 2008. R 973.344 F721 and 973.344 F721

Heinegg, Paul. *Free African Americans of Maryland and Delaware: From the Colonial Period to 1810*. Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield, 2000. R 975.2 H468F

\_\_\_\_\_. *Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina: From the Colonial Period to About 1820*. Baltimore, M.D.: Clearfield, 2001.

R975.5 H468F and circulating copy

\_\_\_\_\_. *Free African Americans of North Carolina and Virginia: Including the Family Histories of More Than 80% of Those Counted as "All Other Free Persons in the 1790 and 1800 Census*. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1995. 975.5 H468F

Kein, Sybil. *Creole: The History and Legacy of Louisiana's Free People of Color*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 2000. R 976.3 K27C

Latimer, Frances Bibbins. *The Register of Free Negroes, Northampton County, Virginia, 1853 to 1861*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1992. R 975.515 L357R

\_\_\_\_\_. *Instruments of Freedom: Deeds and Wills of Emancipation, Northampton County, Virginia, 1782 to 1864*.

Bowie, Md. : Heritage Books, 1993. R 975.515 L357I

Litwack, Leon F. *North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States 1790-1860*. University of Chicago, 1961. R 301.451 L782N

McLeRoy, Sherrie. *Strangers in Their Midst: The Free Black Population of Amherst County, Virginia*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1993. R 975.5496 M165S and circulating copy

Meyer, Mary K. *Free Blacks in Hartford, Somerset, and Talbot Counties, Maryland*. Mt. Airy, Md.: Pipe Creek Publications, 1991. R 975.2 M613F

Motes, Margaret Peckham. *Free Blacks and Mulattos in*

## MEET THE STAFF



## JAY BUCK

Jay is a native St. Louisan. After attending Normandy High School, he earned a B.A. in Political Science and an M.A. in Secondary Education. Before coming to History & Genealogy in 2014, he taught Social Studies at Crestview Middle and Lafayette High Schools in the Rockwood School District. Jay has a thorough knowledge of genealogy and enjoys helping researchers make discoveries about their ancestors. His areas of special interest include St. Louis history, Civil War, World War I, World War II, and St. Louis sports history. He especially enjoys subjects related to St. Louis during the Civil War and in the Gilded Age. Jay is available to help researchers on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Saturdays. He also is in the department on many Sundays.

- South Carolina 1850 Census*. Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield, 2000. 929.3 M917F
- Provine, Dorothy S. *Alexandria County, Virginia: Free Negro Registers, 1797–1861*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1990, 2012. 975.5295 P969A
- \_\_\_\_\_. *District of Columbia Free Negro Registers, 1821–1861*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1996. R 975.3 P969D
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Registrations of Free Negroes, 1806–1863, Prince George's County, Maryland*. Washington, D.C.: Columbian Harmony Society, 1990. 975.251 P969R
- Schwenger, Loren. *Black Property Owners in the South, 1790–1915*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990. R 975 S414B
- Schwenger, Loren and Robert Shelton, eds. *A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, Series I, Petitions to Southern Legislatures, 1777–1867*. Bethesda, Md.: University Publications of America, 1999. R 326.0975 R118
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks, Series II, Petitions to Southern County Courts, 1775–1867*. Bethesda, Md.: LexisNexis, 2003. R 326.0975 R1181
- Sharfstein, Daniel J. *The Invisible Line: Three American Families and the Secret Journey from Black to White*. New York: Penguin Press, 2011. R 305.8009 S531I and circulating copy
- Sutton, Karen. *Northumberland County, Virginia Registers of Free Blacks*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1999. R 975.521 S967N and 975.521 S967N
- State Slavery Statutes*, Frederick, Md.: UPA Academic Editions, 1989. MICROFICHE R 342.73 S797
- Sweig, Donald. “*Registrations of Free Negroes Commencing September Court 1822, Book No. 2,*” and “*Register of Free Blacks, 1835, Book:*” *Being the Full Text of the Two Extant Volumes, 1822–1861 of Registration of Free Blacks Now in the County Courthouse, Fairfax, Virginia*. Fairfax, Va.: History Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1977. R 975.5291 S974R
- Wynne, Frances Holloway. *Register of Free Negroes and Also of Dower Slaves, Brunswick County, Virginia, 1803–1850*. Fairfax, Va.: F.H. Wynne, 1983. 975.5575 W988R



## FROM THE LOCAL HISTORY FILE

### Valley Park, Missouri

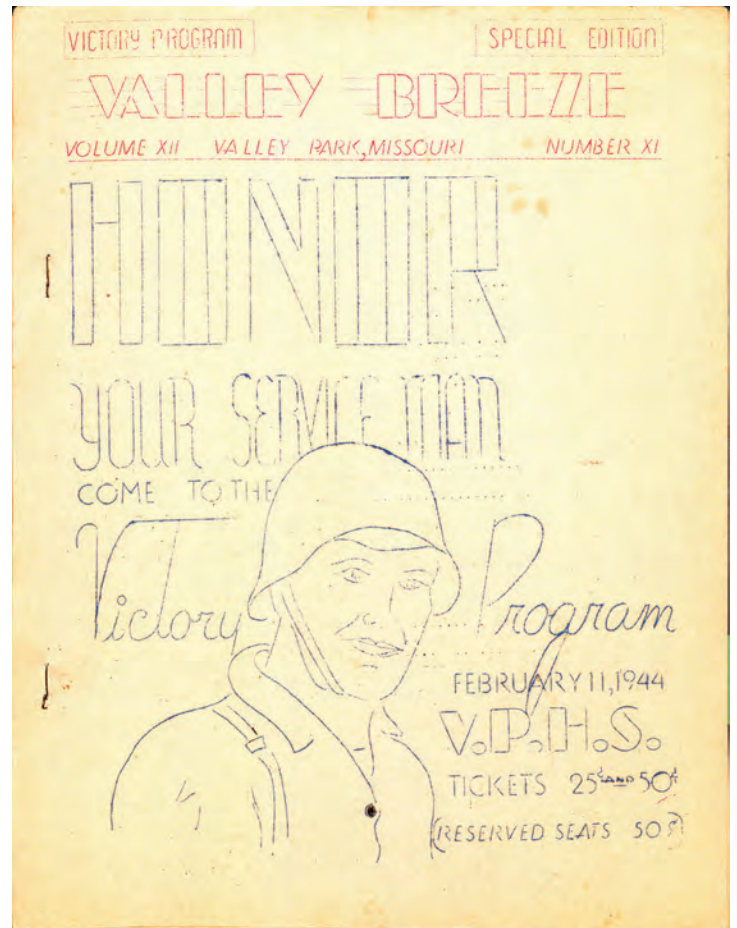
Local history information often comes from unexpected sources. *Valley Breeze*, a high school student publication, offers a surprising amount of information about the Valley Park community from 1942 to 1946.

Published under the tagline, “A High School Newspaper for Its Community by Its Students,” the newspaper covered subjects ranging from “Needlework Guild of America’s Silver Anniversary” to the more somber subject of Mayor Riefling’s funeral in 1943. Publication continued beyond the school year with “Vacation” and “Around the Town” special summer editions.

Each issue included “Service News,” offering updates on local service men and their addresses. The January 8, 1942 edition of *Valley Breeze* also reported on the latest draft regulations, including information about deferment.

The “Hints to Students” column provides examples of typical high school hijinks. An excerpt from November 13, 1942 suggests, “Girls, buy some loud socks; Juniors, learn your parts; read some new books; learn the password” and “treat the librarians like people (can they help it if they are caged?)”

More than 50 issues of *Valley Breeze* are located in the History & Genealogy Local History File, Communities Drawer, Valley Park file.



The Local History File includes more than 50 issues of *Valley Breeze*, published by students at Valley Park High School during the World War II years.

#### Other resources for Valley Park history

Curtis, Ken. *The History of Valley Park Through the 20th Century*. St. Louis, Mo: Meramec Valley Historical Society, 2010. R 977.865 C979H and circulating copy  
*Valley Park, a Fond Look Back, 1920s-1930s*. St. Louis: Valley Park History Class, 1994. R 977.865 V187  
*Valley Park, Missouri in 1909*. E. Sherrill, 1981. R 977.865 V187

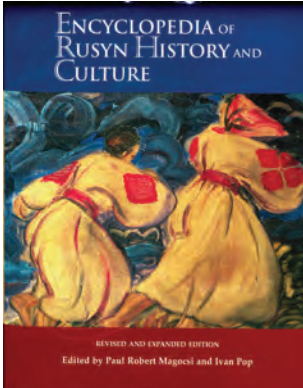
History & Genealogy also has Valley Park High School year-books for 1940, 1961, 1962. Ask a librarian for assistance.

## LIBRARY HOLIDAY CLOSINGS

Presidents' Day | Monday, Feb. 15

Easter Day | Sunday, March 27

## NEW IN HISTORY & GENEALOGY



Encyclopedia of Rusyn History and Culture  
**University of Toronto, 2005**  
**R 947.79 E56**

The Carpatho-Rusyns are a central European people, numbering approximately 1.2 million, who live within the borders of five states: Poland, Slovakia,

Ukraine, Romania, and Hungary. They have never had a state of their own. Disregarded and suppressed by most governments that ruled over them in the past, the Rusyn people have had to fight to retain their identity, culture, and language. This work is an attempt to redress the loss of historical memory and knowledge caused by decades of repression by investigating and explaining the historical past and culture of Rusyns in all countries where they live, including immigrant communities in the United States, Canada and Yugoslavia.—*Book jacket*



### View this month's list of new books on the web

A list of new books received during the previous month is posted on the library's website. View the list by clicking on the graphic, left, or by typing the

URL into your browser: <<http://tinyurl.com/ktha6fr>>. You can also download the list as a PDF from the library's website <<http://tinyurl.com/ps4o6zl>>.

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.



Jefferson County, Missouri History & Families  
**Acclaim Press, 2015**  
**R 977.867 J45**

This book provides valuable historical and genealogical data for anyone interested in in Jefferson County, Missouri research. Beginning with a

history of the county and its communities, the text progresses to narrower topics, including churches, schools, government, and other institutions. Information about national and ethnic groups is included. The second part of the book features text and photos of Jefferson County families submitted by family historians and genealogists.—*H&G Staff*

### New titles about the Civil Rights Movement

History & Genealogy has recently acquired titles about the Civil Rights Movement with an emphasis on St. Louis and St. Louis connections.

- Hughes, Langston, 1902-1967. *Fight for Freedom: The Story of the NAACP*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1962; reprint, Literary Licensing. R 323.1196 H894F
- Lutze, Karl E. *Awakening to Equality: A Young White Pastor at the Dawn of Civil Rights*. Columbia: University of Missouri, 2006. R 284.1 L975A
- Monti, Daniel J., Jr. *A Semblance of Justice: St. Louis School Desegregation and Order in Urban America*. Columbia: University of Missouri, 1985. R 379.263 M791S
- Moore, Jesse Thomas. *A Search for Equality: The National Urban League, 1910-1961*. University Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State University, 1981. R 322.44 M822S

FEBRUARY—MARCH 2016

# HISTORY & GENEALOGY CLASSES AND EVENTS

## Classes

Classes are free and open to the public. Registration is required. [Register online](http://www.slcl.org/events) <<http://www.slcl.org/events>> or call (314) 994-3300.

### Beginning a Genealogical Research Project

Are you ready to start researching your ancestors? Learn about the genealogical research process, how to get started, how to organize and cite your findings, useful library skills, various formats used in research (print, microfilm, and electronic), and the rich sources available in History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library. If you have little or no experience with genealogical research, this is the class for you.

- Saturday, Feb. 20, 9:30 a.m.  
Thornhill Auditorium  
Greg Hilton, Instructor  
Registration is now open.

## Class Locations

Classes are held at the following branch locations:

<p><b>Florissant Valley</b> 195 New Florissant Rd., S. Florissant, MO 63031</p> <p><b>Grand Glaize</b> 1010 Meramec Station Rd. Manchester, MO 63021</p> <p><b>Headquarters</b> 1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63131</p>	<p><b>Lewis and Clark</b> 9909 Lewis-Clark Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63136</p> <p><b>Thornhill Branch</b> 12863 Willowyck Dr. St. Louis, MO 63146</p>
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### 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)

### Introduction to Ancestry Library Edition Database

The Ancestry Library Edition Database is a powerful tool for genealogical research. Find out how to search for your ancestors in census, immigration, military, and death records. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

- Saturday, Feb. 6, 10:00 a.m.  
Grand Glaize Computer Lab  
Jake Eubanks, Instructor  
Registration is now open.
- Wednesday, Feb. 24, 2:00 p.m.  
Headquarters Computer Lab  
Larry Franke, Instructor  
Registration is now open.

### Introduction to Fold3 and HeritageQuest

Fold3 and HeritageQuest are electronic databases that offer a variety of records for genealogical research, and they can be used at home for free with a valid St. Louis County Library card. Find out how to search for your ancestors in census records, city directories, books, periodicals, and government documents. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

- Wednesday, March 9, 2:00 p.m.  
Headquarters Computer Lab  
Larry Franke, Instructor  
Registration opens Feb. 3.
- Saturday, March 19, 10:00 a.m.  
Grand Glaize Computer Lab  
Dan Lilienkamp, Instructor  
Registration opens Feb. 20.

### 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 in this class will include 19th-Century U. S. Newspapers, NewspaperArchive, and current and historical St. Louis Post-Dispatch databases. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

- Tuesday, March 22, 2:00 p.m.  
Headquarters Computer Lab  
Larry Franke, Instructor  
Registration begins Feb. 23.

### Tracing Your African American Ancestors

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 road blocks. The class will conclude by investigating additional records to help deepen your research.

**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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Phone: 314-994-3300, ext. 2070  
Email: [genealogy@slcl.org](mailto:genealogy@slcl.org)  
Website: <http://www.slcl.org>

Tours

Tours of History & Genealogy are conducted on the first Wednesday and third Saturday of the month at 10:30 a.m. No registration is required. Group tours are gladly arranged with advance notice by calling 314-994-3300, ext. 2070.

- Saturday, Feb. 27, 10:00 a.m.  
Lewis and Clark Meeting Room 1  
Dan Lilienkamp, Instructor  
Registration is now open.

## Events

Events are free and open to the public. No registration is required. All events listed take place at St. Louis County Library Headquarters.

Saturday, Feb. 13 | 10:00 a.m.

### Venturing Into Little-Used Resources

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Meeting

You've explored the census and vital records. You've checked wills, probates, land, and military records. But is that all there is? How about tax lists? Voting records? Diaries and letters? The list of little-used resources is long. Who knows what is waiting out there for you? | Ilene Murray, Speaker

Saturday, March 12 | 10:00 a.m.

### The Path to Proving the Point

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Meeting

If you have been looking for great-great-grandpa's name without success, now it is time to try something new. Learn about some techniques that have proven successful. | Ann Fleming, CG, CGL, FNGS, Speaker

Wednesday, March 16 | 7:00 p.m.

### Finding Your Ancestors in German Church Records

StLGS German Special Interest Group

German church records can be an amazing source for learning about your German ancestors. Learn the types of information you might find in these records and how to trace your family in them. | Dan Lilienkamp, Reference Specialist, History & Genealogy, Speaker