



St. Louis Genealogical Society

Quarterly

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Winter 2024-2025



Dr. Julius Caesar Brey received a military commission on 5 April 1862 and served in the Civil War until he was severely injured. The story of how lack of medical knowledge at the time led to Dr. Brey's early death is both fascinating and terribly sad.

The St. Louis Genealogical Society

Office and Mailing Address:

4 Sunnen Drive, Suite 140
St. Louis, MO 63143-3814
Telephone: 314-647-8547

email:

office@stlgs.org

website:

www.stlgs.org

Hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–noon



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Indexing	Barb Ilges, Ilene Murray, Jeani Ward
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St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly

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On the Cover

Julius Caesar Brey was a physician during the Civil War. His untimely death due to appalling medical treatment sheds light on how thousands died from illness and disease during the nineteenth century. Read more in the article by Barbara Coakley beginning on page 114.

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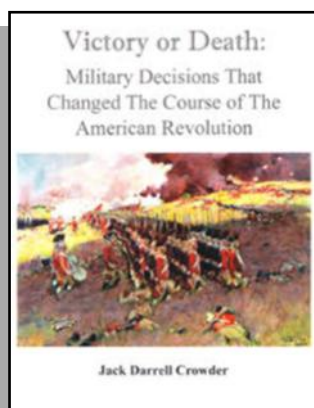


BOOK REVIEWS

V*ictory or Death: Military Decisions That Changed The Course of The American Revolution.* By Jack Darrell Crowder. Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield Company, 2023. 179 pages. Softcover. \$37.50.

This is at least the fourteenth book by Jack Darrell Crowder on the topic of the American Revolution. Each book focuses on a specific topic, rather than being a comprehensive history of the war. Earlier subjects include chaplains, women patriots, and African American and indigenous Americans in the war. This book provides brief descriptions of twelve key decisions that the author identifies as having a significant impact on the outcome of the conflict. This appears to be a reprint of a work independently published by Crowder in 2021 titled *Game Changer: Military Decisions That Helped Win the American Revolution*.

For each of the key decisions identified, Crowder provides background, a summary of the events, and a discussion of the immediate and subsequent effects of the decisions. Images of the people and maps of the battles are included to help illuminate the text. Some of the key decisions will be known to almost every reader, including George Washington's decision to cross the Delaware River and attack the British



forces in Trenton, New Jersey, in December 1776. Others are less familiar, such as the decisions made by both armies failing to allow enlistment of African American soldiers; and decisions made at the 1780 Battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina. Crowder uses the King's Mountain battle to illustrate the hostility that existed between colonial revolutionary patriots and British loyalists. The battle was fought between militias consisting of Tories loyal to the British on one side and hastily organized backwoods militiamen on the revolutionary side. Crowder explains how the victory by the American revolutionaries forced the British generals to take actions that significantly impacted the eventual outcome of the war.

The book moves quickly, and it no doubt omits many details that other written histories include. However, the author achieves his goal of describing and explaining his rationale for inclusion of each of the key decisions he discusses. His accounts are supported by an extensive bibliography, including quotes from some first-hand accounts. However, the book would have benefited from more careful editing; there are several typographical errors that should have been noticed prior to publication. Many of the battle map images are low-quality resolution and are very difficult to read.

This is a good book for readers who are interested in an overview of a few key events in the American Revolution. The author's writing is clear, and he provides excellent explanations of the impact of each decision on the outcome of the war. It was not the author's intent to provide a full history of the American Revo-

Book Reviews

lution, so readers seeking that would be better served by a different selection.

Reviewed by Tom Hall
StLGS volunteer

D*NA for Native American Genealogy.* By Roberta Estes. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2021. 192 pages. Photos, illustrations, glossary, index. Softcover. \$34.95. Also available as an eBook.

DNA for Native American Genealogy by Roberta Estes is a must-have for anyone attempting to identify their Native American genealogy. In the introduction, Estes lists, as goals for this publication, “how DNA works, how much of your Native ancestor’s DNA you might expect to inherit, and how to find that DNA.” The book meets these goals in an in-depth, yet easy-to-understand, format. That said, this book requires the reader to have an understanding of genealogical DNA and its terminology.

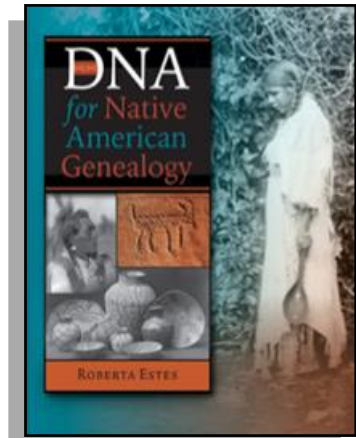
The book is split into six parts. Part 1, “Seeking Native Ancestors,” focuses on identifying indigenous people and membership requirements for various indigenous tribes. The use of DNA for tribal identity and DNA limitations are discussed. Part 2, “Ethnicity and Population Genetics,” gives an overview of DNA inheritance, specifically addressing why DNA ethnicity results may or may not identify Native American ethnicity. The discussion of population genetics provides background on identification of genetic markers and ethnicity. Part 3, “DNA Testing Vendors and Autosomal Tools,” provides insight into differences among testing companies, the uniqueness of specific tools at the different companies, Native American markers, genetic communities, chromosome browsers, third-party tools such as DNA Painter, and autosomal DNA limitations with Native American research. Part 4, “Mitochondrial DNA—Ancient and Modern,” focuses on utilizing the maternal line to identify Native American ancestry. Mitochondrial

DNA is passed down through the female line of the family. Mitochondrial inheritance patterns, proven Native American mitochondrial haplogroups (lines of descent), and haplogroup formation are explained. The discussion of each specific proven haplogroup includes charts identifying association-specific haplogroups with tribal affiliations.

Part 5, “Y DNA—Ancient and Modern,” addresses the Y-DNA haplogroups associated with Native American ancestry, specifically the Q and C haplogroups. Y-DNA is passed down through the male line of the family. The definition, use, and limitations of Short Tandem Repeats (STR), Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP), Big Y, Big Y-500, and Big Y-700 are explained. As with the mitochondrial DNA, Y-DNA tribal affiliations for haplogroup subclades are identified. Finding appropriate test takers for autosomal, Y-DNA, and mitochondrial DNA is presented in a chart format that most will find useful. Part 6, “Your Roadmap and Checklist,” is an excellent resource of step-by-step directions for individuals. Specifics for various testing companies, third-party tools, and resources for further learning are included. A glossary of terms is provided at the end of the book.

DNA for Native American Genealogy is an excellent resource for anyone looking for their Native American DNA. In addition, the explanations provided on autosomal, mitochondrial, Y-DNA, ethnicity estimates, and testing companies make this a useful reference addition to any researcher’s bookshelf.

Reviewed by Debbie Jeske
StLGS volunteer



Book Reviews

Company of Women. By Doug Villhard. Glen Carbon, Illinois: Mabel Publishing, 2022. 360 pages. Softcover. \$15.00.

One of the most fascinating people in the history of twentieth-century St. Louis was undoubtedly Edward Garner Lewis, a publisher by trade but also a real-life version of Harold Hill, the dazzling anti-hero of the old Broadway musical, *The Music Man*. Known as E. G., Lewis was the founder of University City, which grew out of his vision for a new and exciting location in which to center his publishing empire. Born in Connecticut, he and his wife Mabel lived for a time in Nashville, Tennessee, where they managed on what he earned selling mosquito repellent that might or might not have actually worked. By 1902, E. G. and Mabel had moved to St. Louis, formed a real estate company, and purchased land in what would become University City.

By the time of the World's Fair in 1904, E. G. was publisher of several women's magazines, had started a bank using the U.S. postal system as a vehicle for transactions, and had overseen work on a large octagonal building, now the University City City Hall, that would house his corporate offices. He would eventually begin a People's University, build more structures to house his enterprise, and ultimately be plagued by the government for illegal use of the mail and what officials considered fraud. Sadly, he had underestimated the power of high-ranking government officials, which led to his downfall. After essentially being run out of town, E. G. and Mabel moved to California, where he went on to establish the city of Atascadero.

One of the many qualities that made E. G. Lewis so interesting was his belief in the intelligence and strength of women at a time well before women could vote and when the prevailing masculine viewpoint was that women, like children, should be seen and not heard. He hired women to work in positions of importance, to teach in his university, and to help run his businesses. He believed that women should be edu-

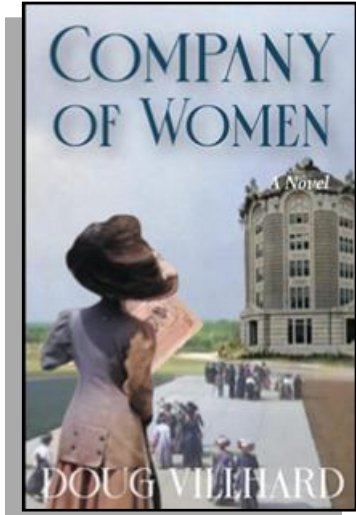
cated, should have reading material dedicated to their interests, and should be able to open banking accounts and manage them.

Company of Women is fiction, only partially based on truth. The main character, Eddie, is modeled on E. G. Lewis. Much of the action in the book did happen in Lewis's life. But much is fiction, and a reader not knowing about the real "Eddie's" personal life, needs to be aware that this is not a biography. The book cover clearly says this is a novel. It is up to the reader to remember that.

The book is a good read. It is entertaining and sheds light on how E. G.'s ego and his naivete managed to get him and his businesses into so much trouble with corrupt government officials. It is clear that Mr. Villhard researched that part of the story quite thoroughly. The personal part, however, seems not to have been as closely studied. E. G. is portrayed in the book as a tiny man with a zest for life and women. According to his passport application, though, he was five feet, eight inches, which is average height, and there really is no evidence to support him engaging in affairs, especially not with a sister-in-law he never had. As a longtime resident of University City, I was interested reading more about what happened to E. G., and, while I realize this was not meant to be a work of nonfiction, I do wish the biographical part of the book was more authentic.

If you have an interest in the early history of University City, you will enjoy the story. Just remember, it is a novel!

Reviewed by Ilene Murray
StLGS Publications Director



Feature Articles from Other Publications

Compiled by Mike Bridwell, Reference Librarian
History and Genealogy Department, St. Louis County Library

Article subtitles are included where available. A note has been inserted in brackets in order to clarify the content of the article if not evident from the title. These periodicals are available for your use in the Emerson History and Genealogy Center, now open in its new home at the Clark Family Branch, 1640 S. Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63131.

American Ancestors (New England Historic Genealogical Society)

Vol. 25, no. 2, Summer 2024

- Planning a Trip to Ancestral Homelands in Europe
- Tips from the Experts: Preparing for a Successful Research Trip
- Finding My Roots in Rockland, Maine
- The Accidental Genealogist
- The Jewish Nun: A Poorly Kept Family Secret
- Stories from *A British Country House Alphabet*

Kirkwood Historical Review (Kirkwood Historical Society)

Vol. 63, no. 2, Summer 2024

- Harlan Gould and the Library Named After Him
- Fielding Dawson, Writer & Visual Artist
- The Best Thing About Prom in 1972

Missouri Historical Review (State Historical Society of Missouri)

Vol. 119, no. 1, October 2024

- Journal of a Bombing Mission: B-24 "Blue-D," Italy, 1945, by Charles R. Mayes, Part 1
- "Neosho Stands by the Horse": The Great Hitchrack War of 1900–1928
- Stumbling Blocks: White St. Louisans and the Failure of School Integration Reform of 1963
- From the Stacks: Research Center—St. Louis
- Assassinations, UFOs, and the Octopus: The World of Kenn Thomas

St. Clair County [Illinois] Genealogical Society Quarterly

Vol. 47, no. 3, 2024

- Old Settlers Reunion, 1874–1897 (A–L)
- Death Records, 1918–1919, Zion Evangelical Church, Millstadt, Illinois
- Charter Members of the Belleville Board of Trade, 1882
- The Men of the Last Man's Club: Cluver to Heinemann
- Liederkrantz Singing Society, 1890
- Marriage Index, 1952 (Bride Surnames, Patsey–Z)
- 1838 School Land Sale Petition Near Lenzburg (T3S R7W)
- Meet Our Ancestors: Ballard
- St. Clair County Grocery, 1846 and 1849–1850
- Chancery Case Files Index, 1870–1920, Part Eleven

St. Charles County [Missouri] Heritage (St. Charles County Historical Society)

Vol. 42, no. 4, October 2024

- Along the Way
- When the Government Takes the Land
- Virginius Randolph: The Rest of the Story
- The Curious Case of Eli Keene, Part 2
- "No Money . . . No School," 1970: Budget Woes Delay School Opening in St. Charles
- "No Leader": Why a St. Charles Mob Failed to Lynch a Man in 1893

St. Louis City/County Biographies Project: Honoring St. Louisans

Do you have ancestors who are part of St. Louis history? Do you know of St. Louisans who deserve to be remembered for their contributions to St. Louis City or County? Whether they did something newsworthy or were little-known outside their neighborhood, they played an important part in making St. Louis what it is today. We would love to help you share their stories.

St. Louis Genealogical Society has a feature on its website called St. Louis City/County Biographies that links to 300 biographies (and counting) of local citizens from the 1700s to those recently deceased. Biographies are brief (500 words or less) and can include a copyright-free photo or two.

Our biographies honor men and women who are famous, such as architect William Bernoudy and poet Sara Teasdale, and people you may recognize by name if you live in our area: Chouteau, Straub, Gannon, and Lackland. Most of our biographies, however, simply tell the stories of ordinary people who settled here and helped grow our community by working hard and raising families. Their descendants, or those who know about them, are ensuring their memories last.

On the St. Louis City/County Biographies page of our website <https://stlgs.org/research-2/community/st-louis-biographies>, you will find complete details about how and what to submit. Download a copy of the instruction flyer, and while you are there, take a few minutes to read about the lives of many other interesting individuals who have called St. Louis home.

***"History is the essence of innumerable biographies."
Thomas Carlyle, 1838***

St. Louis City/County Biographies

Honor your St. Louis ancestor by writing a short biography
for our website.

Further information about the biographies project can be found on our
website: <https://stlgs.org>

(Click on the "City/County Biographies" button.)

OR

Send an email to bios@stlgs.org

Guy Parnell Smith, 1872–1959

By Cathie Lynn Frick Jarvis
for the St. Louis City/County Biographies Project

Born on 28 April 1872 in Owosso, Shiawassee County, Michigan, Guy Parnell Smith was the son of Dr. Newcomb Spaulding Smith and his wife, Sarah Jane “Jennie” Parnell. Guy had one brother, Dr. Elmer Everett Clayton Smith.

When Guy was seven years old, his father was appointed assistant surgeon by the U.S. Army, located at Fort Randall in the Dakota Territory, and in charge of the Yankton Indian Agency. Guy said that he and his brother were the only Caucasian children in the school. He was greatly influenced by his time spent in South Dakota, and later in life, he created several paintings depicting life, costumes, and customs of the Sioux culture.

Guy later moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he met and married his wife, Lillian Julia Woodbury, on 19 October 1898. She was the daughter of Wilhelmena Catherine (Lipke) Woodbury and step-daughter of Horace W. Woodbury.

Guy and Lillian were the parents of six children: Marion Jennie (Smith) McLemore Radosh, Everett Newcomb Smith, Dorothy Mable (Smith) Parks, Elmer Guy Smith, Lillian Woodbury (Smith) Doran, and Eleanor May (Smith) Conde.

Between 1902 and 1905, the Smith family moved to St. Louis, Missouri. They purchased a home on Highland Terrace in Richmond Heights. Guy was an engraver who started his own business manufacturing lantern slides. He maintained this business and also worked for many years at the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as a photo engraver.

He was featured, for his miniature camera invention, in the December 1938 issue of *Popular Science*, page 134, in an article, “Who Invented the Miniature Camera?” He also loved to paint, play the guitar, mandolin, and violin, and build miniatures, including a doll house for granddaughter Adora Lillian (McLemore) Frick.

Their home on Highland Terrace was purchased by the Missouri Highway Department



Guy Parnell Smith. Photo in the collection of the author; used with permission

for the construction of Highway 40, and Guy and his wife Lillian moved in with their daughter Marion and her husband, Milton McLemore, on Sadonia Avenue in Ferguson.

Guy later moved to Little Sisters of the Poor on North Florissant Avenue in St. Louis. While a resident there, he was honored with his own art show, which featured his award-winning painting of a Sioux chieftain buried upright, above ground, as was their custom.

Guy's obituary appeared in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* on Monday, 12 October 1959, page 15. He had passed away on 10 October 1959 and was buried, with his wife, Lillian, at Valhalla Cemetery, located in Bel-Nor, St. Louis County.

(Sources: family interviews, Little Sisters of the Poor publication, marriage license, *Popular Science* magazine, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* obituary, U.S. census)

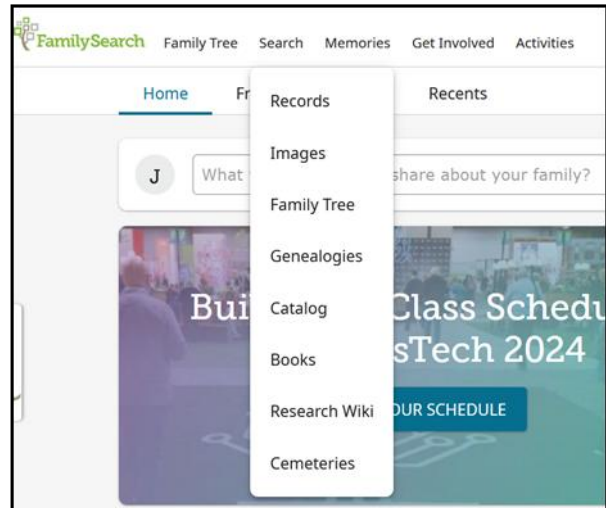
Finding a Document You Need in Unindexed FamilySearch Records

By Jane Theissen

In their quest to make as many genealogical resources available as possible, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have visited thousands of churches, courthouses, and civil repositories to copy records and have made them available at the FamilySearch Library (FSL) (formerly the Family History Library) in Salt Lake City, Utah, and more recently online at *FamilySearch.org*. These records were originally recorded on microfilm, and to view them, it was necessary for researchers to make the trip to Utah or request a microfilm be sent to a local (what was then) Family History Library partner. As digital life began to expand, leaders at the FSL realized the need to digitize these records and make them available online.

Although that process has been going on for many years, it has only been in the past few years that they have decided to digitize ALL the microfilm that they have (millions of rolls!). This was an exciting development for genealogists, but it comes with a few caveats. In order to put this data online, FSL had to go back to the repositories, churches, courthouses, etc., where the records were originally microfilmed and get permission from these copyright holders to make the records available online. That was not part of the original agreement when these records were first filmed (mainly because “online” did not exist back then!). Varying levels of permission were given by these copyright holders regarding the online use of their records. Some allowed all online access, others allowed access only at FamilySearch Center affiliates, and still others maintained their original permission for their records to be viewed only at the library at Salt Lake City.

As the digitization of these microfilms continues, genealogists need to remember a few things when accessing *FamilySearch* databases:



Dropdown menu on the Search tab of the FamilySearch website

- Not all microfilmed records have been digitized yet.
- Not everything that has been digitized is accessible from home. The reason for this is the previously mentioned copyright agreements.
- Not everything that *has* been digitized has been indexed yet.

For records that have been digitized but not yet indexed, it is necessary to browse the collection to find the needed record. Now that you understand why you might need to browse through a collection to find the record you seek, here are some tips to make this process a little easier and help you avoid having to look frame-by-frame at each film whenever possible.

Some Tips for Searching

As you can imagine, it takes much longer to index a roll of microfilm than it does to scan it into a digital format. As a result, when you select *Search* from the top tabs in *Fami-*

Finding a Document You Need in Unindexed FamilySearch Records

lySearch and click on “Records,” the list of items returned comes from already-indexed records only. It does not, and cannot, include records that have not been indexed—which means you are not necessarily seeing everything *FamilySearch* has to offer. So how do you get to *those* records?

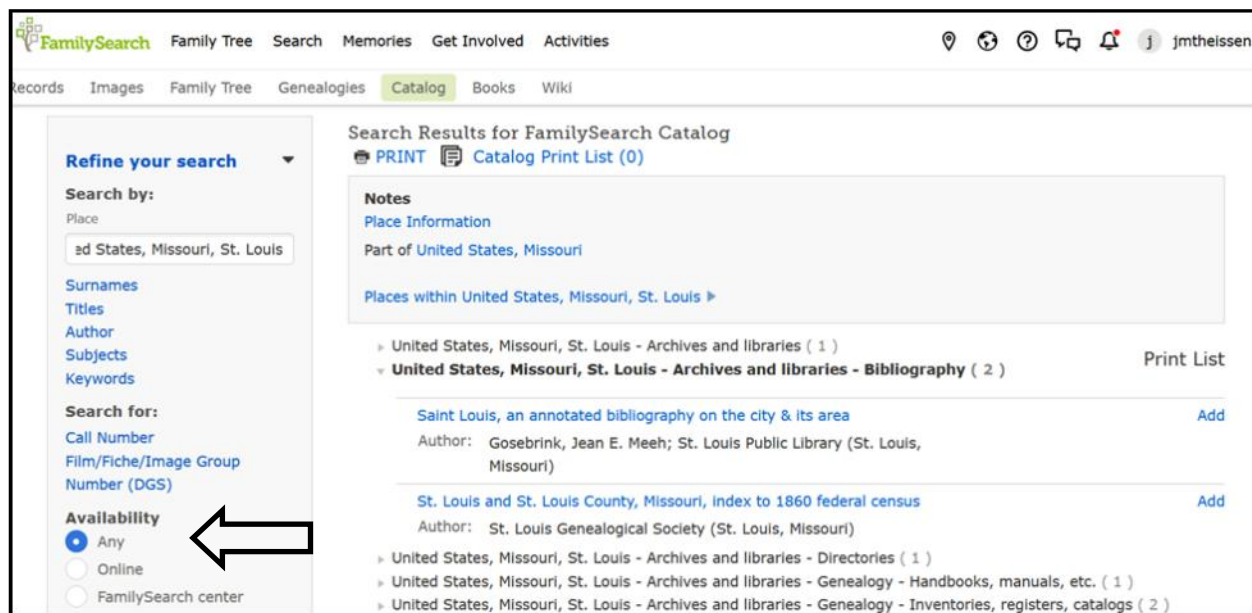
Instead of searching “Records,” start by searching the “Catalog” which is another option on that *Search* dropdown menu. This is a powerful way to utilize the databases because it provides an avenue to drill down to exactly what you are looking for. Once you have clicked on “Catalog,” you are presented with several options. You can search by place, surname, title, author, subject, or keyword, or by using an FSL film number. You also have an additional option to search for things that are available online or at a FamilySearch Center as opposed to everything. It is a good idea to try all the options to see what results those searches will provide for you, as well. I usually begin searching by “Place” when I have a research locale in mind. Below is the list that appeared when I searched for “St. Louis, Missouri.”

Note that “Availability” in this example is set to “Any” (see arrow on bottom left in the example below). Choosing “Online” availability reduces this list, but these will be items that can be accessed digitally either at home or at a FamilySearch affiliate.

Clicking on any item in this list will show the collections available under that category. From there, click on the link(s) to reach the digital item. For example, I am looking for a birth record for my grandfather, who was born in May 1900. I have already completed a “Record” search and found several records for him, but I have not found his birth record.

Continuing from my “Place” search for “St. Louis, Missouri,” I click on “Vital Records,” and then “St. Louis, Missouri registers of births, 1850–1910; index to register of births, 1910–1929,” the last item on the list.

In the image atop the next page, you will notice that there is a camera to the far right of the item. That means it is available digitally from anywhere. (Other icons that you might see there are a camera with a lock over it, which means it is accessible at a FamilySearch



Finding a Document You Need in Unindexed FamilySearch Records

Register of births, Jan 1898-Dec 1899	Family History Library	United States & Canada 2nd Floor Film	2308237	8318256	
Register of births, A-Z, Jan. 1900-Dec. 1901	Family History Library	United States & Canada 2nd Floor Film	2308238	8318255	
Register of births, A-Z, Jan. 1902-Dec. 1903	Family History Library	United States & Canada 2nd Floor Film	2308239	8285473	
Register of births, A-Z, Jan. 1904-Dec. 1905	Family History Library	United States & Canada 2nd Floor Film	2308240	8318254	
Register of births, S, Sept. 1904-Dec. 1905; T-Z, Jan. 1904-Dec. 1905; A-Z, Oct. 1906-June 1909; A-L July 1909-Jan. 1910; M, July-Nov. 1909	Granite Mountain Record Vault	United States & Canada Film	2308242	8199906	

Register of Births microfilms for St. Louis, Missouri; note the camera icon in the last column, indicating this film has been digitized and is available online.

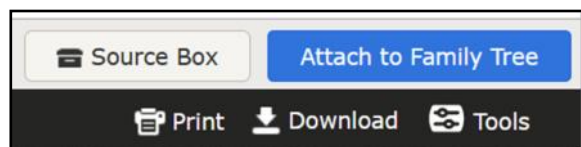
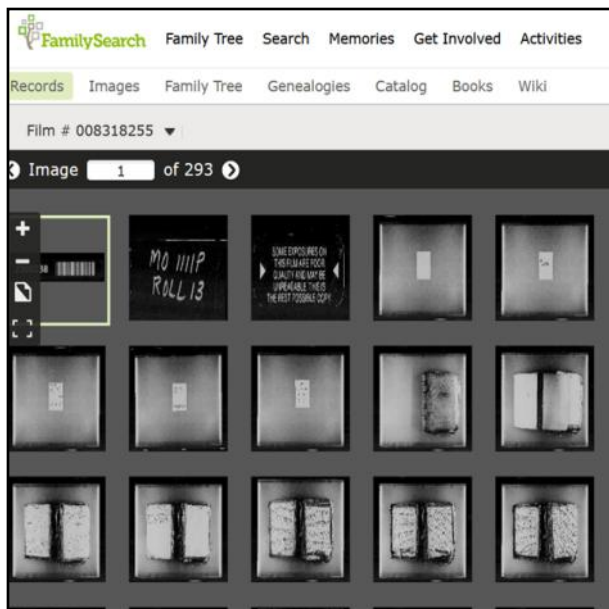
Center; or a reel of film, which means that these records can only be viewed at the library in Salt Lake City.)

Click on the camera icon to open the file. As in the image below, you will see the pages as they were originally microfilmed. Usually, the first few images will show notes regarding the film and what is included on it.

In this example, it is not until I get to image eleven that I learn this is “St. Louis Department of Vital Records, Register of Births, 1900–1901.” I also see that this is reel number thirteen and that it was filmed on 31 March 1997. Be sure to write that down because you will find that information useful in constructing your citation.

Before we look at the images, take a moment to check out what else is on the screen, which you can see in the image below. To the left are four icons that allow you to control the view. From the top, they are: zoom in, zoom out, view the filmstrip or just one image, and full screen toggle. Above that, “image 5 of 293” shows which image your cursor is on. **Note that this is NOT the same thing as the page number of the document you are viewing.** The line above that shows the FamilySearch Library film number, in this case “Film # 008318255.” Again, this is important information for your citation.

On the right side of the screen (see second image below), there are additional options



Finding a Document You Need in Unindexed FamilySearch Records

which allow you to save, print, or adjust the image.

Returning to our example, I know that this film contains births from 1 January 1900 to 31 December 1901. But in order to see how the records are arranged, I need to look at the first image that shows the records themselves. In this instance, the actual records begin on "image 18 of 293." I can see that these records are listed by surname and then by date, meaning that the first page shows births of children with a surname beginning with *A* who were born in January 1900. When I look at the images that follow, I see that those with a surname beginning with *A* who were born in 1901 follow those born in 1900. So all the *A*'s appear first, then the *B*'s, etc. Also, be sure to zoom all the way out to see the entire image. Having done that, I note that each image contains two pages of the register, and I need to review them both.

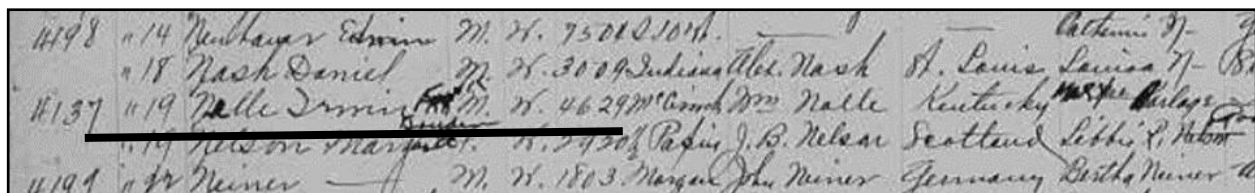
I am looking for a birth record for Irwin Nelle born in May 1900, so rather than search by date here, I first need to find the list of surnames that start with *N*. That is about halfway through the alphabet, and the microfilm has 293 images, so I will jump to image 150 (about halfway through). Since the entire filmstrip is on my screen, I can scroll down several rows and click on an image to see if it is the one I want, or type "150" in the box near the top, "image ___ of 293." Now on image 150, I am at surnames that begin with *L* and children born in March 1900. I am a little off, but I have not

had to page through images 19 to 149 one at a time looking for my record.

From here, it is simply a matter of jumping to where I think the *N*'s might be, perhaps ten more to image 160. I am still in the *L*'s. It takes a few more jumps until I find the *N* listings on image 188, but I have skipped another thirty-nine images that I did not have to look through. This page includes May births. Success! Irwin's name appears about halfway down the list of May births on the right side of the image. I can print the record, save it to my computer or a tree, or add it to my source box for later use. If I had skipped too many images and ended up at *S*, for example, I would estimate about how many images I needed to jump backward and use the same process.

Rather than looking at 187 images before I found the record I wanted, I only viewed fewer than ten. This process works when the records are in date order as well. Just find the beginning and end dates of the film, and use a bit of math to figure out which image should be about where to begin your search.

With millions of rolls of microfilm still in the process of being digitized and indexed, you now have a method to speed up your search for records that are available but are not yet retrievable through the *FamilySearch* "Search" tab.



Irwin Nelle, "Saint Louis, Missouri registers of births, 1850-1910; index to register of births, 1910-1929/Register of births, A-Z, Jan. 1900-Dec. 1901," Film #008318255, image 188 of 293, (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR1-53J9-V?i=187&cat=106217>)

Were There Vikings in Your Family?

By Ilene Kanfer Murray

Many years ago, my Ashkenazi Jewish mother described a cousin she met as a child who had bright blue eyes and flame-red hair. Surely she misremembered, I thought, since we are part of an endogamous¹ people who have lived for millennia in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Blue eyes and red hair? Those are mostly Scandinavian genetic traits; how did her Jewish cousin come by them? How could people who lived in what is today Poland, Belarus, and Ukraine have passed on genes for such unusual coloring?

The only likely explanation was the Vikings, but, like many others with limited knowledge of those early adventurer-warriors, I had no idea of the scope of their settlement. I knew that they had been in what is today the United Kingdom, particularly eastern England and Scotland, and that they had invaded eastern Ireland, but how much more they had traveled, I had no idea. I set about learning and have been amazed at how little I actually knew about these extraordinary ancestors many of us have in common.

Who Were the Vikings?

The word “Viking” is an umbrella for people from all the Nordic or “north” countries. They were not one group but rather from what we now know as Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and perhaps even Estonia. What held them together as a group is the widely held notion that they were not “civilized,” which, for the most part, meant they were not Christian.²

Some say their name derives from the Old Norse word for pirate or raider, “*vikigr*.”³ Their warrior culture seems to have begun because of a series of climate disasters in the years before the sixth century. Survival became dependent on collecting weapons and fighting to claim territory, a “real-life *Game of Thrones*.”⁴ Both men and women were encouraged to be fearless, aggressive, and strong. A Swedish archaeologist noted that graves on

the island of Gotland from this time revealed that “almost every second man seems to be buried with weapons.”⁵ It was also during this time that the Scandinavians discovered that adding sails to their sleek, trim longboats could carry them long distances with ease. Ships could be filled with young men seeking treasure and women, setting the stage for mass movement of armies of invaders.

New research shows that Swedish Vikings might first have invaded Estonia as early as 750 A.D.⁶ They began to threaten northeastern England with a raid on the isolated monastery at Lindisfarne on what we today call Holy Island, off the coast of Northumbria, in 793 A.D.

With little regard for the sanctity of the Christian religion, they continued raiding poorly guarded coastal areas; monasteries made easy targets and yielded great wealth. When mainland Europe became embroiled in conflicts, these mobile warriors moved into what is now France and Germany, where they were often solicited as mercenaries. They ended their European domination in England in 1066, after a bloody defeat at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, just three weeks before William the Conqueror's decisive victory at the more famous Battle of Hastings.⁷



Lindisfarne Priory by Peter McDermott, 24 April 2011, Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lindisfarne_Priory_-_geograph.org.uk_-_2377323.jpg

Were There Vikings in Your Family?

Viking Settlements

Did you know that the Vikings founded Dublin? A small settlement of Irish tribes existed before the arrival of the Vikings, but the Dubhlinn (black pool) in the center of what is today the garden outside of Dublin Castle was where the Viking invaders built their new city. They remained for more than three centuries. They spread into most of the east of Ireland, across England, and throughout Scotland, using their newly built Irish cities of Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Limerick as bases.⁸

Living in countries that were surrounded by water, these raiders, traders, and farmers-turned-fighters took to the seas in longships, and, incredibly for the time, “They sailed across the Baltic Sea and down Russian rivers as far as the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea to Byzantium and the Caliphate of Baghdad.”⁹ As far as we know, the Vikings traveled to Iceland, Greenland, and North America, pre-dating Columbus by almost 500 years. A Viking settlement at L’Anse aux Meadows in modern Newfoundland dates from about the year 1000.¹⁰

New evidence also shows the likelihood of Vikings trading with Paleo-Eskimo people who lived in the Canadian Arctic and perhaps remaining for a while in today’s New Brunswick, which they called Vinland because of the wild grapes that grew there.¹¹

Invasions Continue

Throughout the ninth century, Viking armies swarmed the European continent, attacking cities in today’s France: Nantes, Paris, Limoges, Orleans, Tours, and Nimes. They made their way to Seville in Spain, Pisa in Italy, and Normandy in northern France, which takes its name from “land of the Northmen.”¹² To the east, Viking raiders moved to Novgorod in Russia and Kiev in today’s Ukraine, and, although they were eventually absorbed into the existing Slavic population, they called themselves “Rus,” which, of course, became Rus-



Site of Dubhlinn near Dublin Castle, July 2024, photo by the author; used with permission.

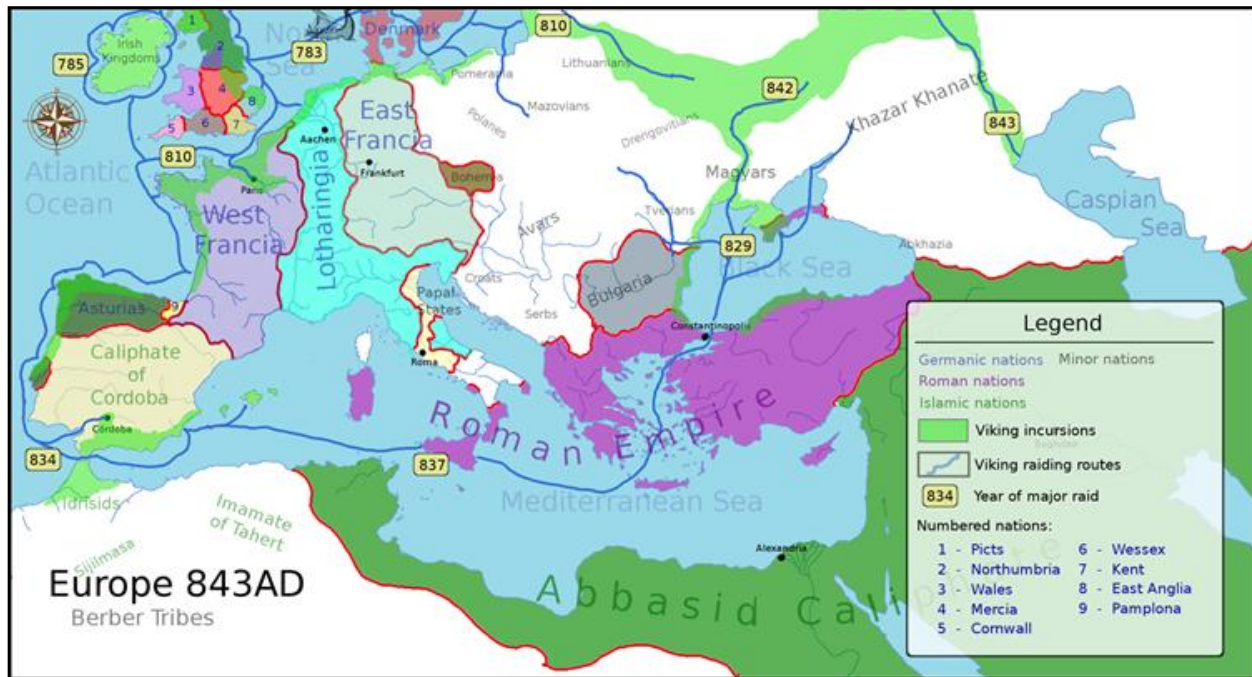
sians¹³ and likely explains where my blue-eyed, red-haired cousin’s genes came from!

In fact, we have descriptions of the Viking invaders from Medieval Arab and Byzantine officials who described the Rus as coming in convoys of armed “slavers and merchants,” regularly traveling the rivers to the Black and Caspian Seas. One Arab soldier and diplomat said of these people, “Every one of them carries an ax, a sword, and a dagger.”¹⁴ The Vikings who ventured into the Middle East and eastern Russia were intent on building wealth. They sold Slavic and other native people they had captured and enslaved to the Muslim population, whose religion forbid them from enslaving their own free-born people, and they received great wealth in return.

Current research on the history of the Vikings reveals that they “journeyed to what are now 37 or more countries, from Afghanistan to Canada. . . . En route they chanced upon more than 50 cultures and traded avidly for luxuries. . . . No other European seafarers of the day ventured so fearlessly and so far from their homeland.”¹⁵

By the beginning of the eleventh century, all the Scandinavian lands had become Christian, and the Vikings who had conquered territory had become culturally part of their new

Were There Vikings in Your Family?



Viking World map, created by Adhavoc, Wikimedia Commons, 10 October 2010, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_843ad_viking_incursions_map.png

homes. There was no longer a need for raiding and pillaging as hundreds of years of settlement had turned the Viking invaders into local citizens.

In addition to their genes, the Vikings left behind a history of strength and determination. They were extremely skilled sailors and ship builders. They had a love for story-telling and mythology, and they were literate. Their eye for beauty is revealed in their jewelry, weapons, and other possessions they left behind.

One surprising and little-known aspect of Viking society is the standing they appear to have vested in women. While other countries gave women little regard, in Viking society women had the right to divorce, to inherit, and to fight. Female warriors were buried with the same splendor as men, in their ships with their clothing, jewelry, and weapons. An early Irish text tells of a woman called Inghen Ruaidh, the Red Girl, who led a fleet of Viking ships in the tenth century. Exploration of a burial site

in Sweden long thought to have held the remains of a male chieftain has revealed that the skeleton was not male at all. It was a woman buried with “an arsenal of deadly weapons” and a lap full of gaming pieces, indicating she was the planner and leader and not just a camp follower.¹⁶

So those of you with blue-eyed and red-haired family members may have a bit more ethnic diversity in you than you previously thought possible. And even if you didn’t inherit the distinctive coloring, perhaps you did get some of that Viking warrior spirit!

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. Endogamy is the practice of marrying within one’s own community, clan, or tribe. Because of strong religious beliefs and the effects of antisemitism, Jews have historically married within their own group.

Were There Vikings in Your Family?

2. "Who Were the Vikings?" *Vikings*, *History.com*, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history>, originally posted 4 November 2009, updated 18 May 2023.

3. "What is the Origin of the Word Viking?" *Britannica.com*, www.britannica.com/question/What-is-the-origin-of-the-word-Viking.

4. "New Visions of the Vikings," by Heather Pringle, *National Geographic*, volume 231, no. 3, March 2017, 39.

5. "New Visions of the Vikings," *National Geographic*, 39.

6. "New Visions of the Vikings," *National Geographic*, 39.

7. "Norwegian Vikings," *VisitNorway.com*, www.visitnorway.com/things-to-do/art-culture/vikings, 2024.

8. "Conquests in Ireland, Scotland, England," *Vikings*, *History.com*, 18 May 2023.

9. "Norwegian Vikings," *VisitNorway.com*, 2024.

10. "Norwegian Vikings," *VisitNorway.com*, 2024.

11. Wallace, Birgitta, "Vinland," *Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/Native-American/The-Great-Basin.

12. "Viking Settlements: Europe and Beyond," *Vikings*, *History.com*, 18 May 2023.

13. "Eastern Europe," *Viking People*, *Britannica.com*, www.britannica.com/topic/Viking-people/The-Carolingian-empire-and-France, updated 6 October 2024.

14. "New Visions of the Vikings," *National Geographic*, 42.

15. "New Visions of the Vikings," *National Geographic*, 38.

16. "New Visions of the Vikings," *National Geographic*, 42.



Left: Replica Viking helmet, photo by Joe Mabel, Nordic Museum, Seattle, Washington, 24 November 2018, Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Vikings_Begin_01_-_replica_Viking_helmet.jpg.



Right: Viking weaving, Dubliana exhibit, Dublin, photo by the author, July 2024; used with permission.

Looking for a Relative of Carl Adam Hoffmann

By Shirley Wadell

St. Louis Genealogical Society has a photo of young Carl Hoffmann. On the back of the black-and-white, four-by-six picture is written, "Carl Hoffmann 720 South Fourth Street in St. Louis, Missouri." The image is glued on a card with the name of the photography studio at the bottom: "Setzer, 1633 S. Broadway, St. Louis." According to the website *Early St. Louis Photographers*, Theodore E. Setzer operated the studio from 1890 to 1907, and in 1910.¹

This photo shows a tall, young Carl Hoffmann standing next to a table in a professional photography studio. He is wearing a dark suit and vest with a white dress shirt underneath and white tie. A floral boutonniere is pinned to his suit coat lapel. He appears to be about fourteen years old, possibly making this an elementary school graduation photo.

The 1900 federal census for St. Louis, Missouri contains a listing for Carl Hoffmann at the address 720 S. Fourth Street, the same as that shown on the back of the photo.² Carl, age fourteen, was living with his parents, Carl and Helena Hoffmann. The father's birth location was recorded as Germany and the mother's as Missouri. Carl's father

worked in real estate at this time. His parents had two children, but young Carl was their only living child. Additionally, the family had one servant residing with them.

According to a Missouri birth register, Carl G. A. Hoffman was born on 14 January 1886 in

St. Louis, Missouri.³ (All other found documents list his birthdate as 4 January.) This would be the correct year based on his age at the time of the 1900 census. This record indicates Carl's parents were Carl and Ellen Hoffmann. Their residence is given as Fourth and Cerre; these are the cross streets near their Fourth Street residence shown in the 1900 census.

At the age of four, Carl traveled with his parents on board the S.S. *Werra* departing from Bremen, Germany, and Southampton, England, and arriving in New York on 12 August 1890.⁴ Six years later, he appears on another passenger list, age ten, traveling with his parents on board the S.S. *Spree*, departing from Bremen, Germany, and

arriving in New York on 25 June 1896.⁵

A passport record from the American Consulate in Mannheim, Germany, indicates that Carl, an American citizen from St. Louis, Missouri, left the United States on 19 July 1906 to



Carl A. Hoffman, photo in the StLGS office.

Looking for a Relative of Carl Adam Hoffmann

attend school in Heidelberg, Germany.⁶ Carl had requested an extension to his passport because he intended to return to the United States immediately after graduation. However, his father's health prompted his parents to move to Germany soon after Carl's arrival there. As war in Germany became imminent in 1917, Carl and his parents moved to Switzerland. He planned to complete his doctoral degree, and he and his parents would return to the United States, once the war was over.⁷

Carl's passport, dated 29 March 1921, included the information that he married Erna Elise Osmer on 29 January 1918 in Zurich, Switzerland.⁸ However, no marriage record has been found. Erna's passport application, dated 21 June 1922, shows her husband as Carl A. Hoffmann, a student at the university, and notes that they resided in Zurich, Switzerland.⁹ The accompanying affidavit indicates that they expected to return to the United States when Carl had finished his course at the University in Zurich in the fall of 1922. By this time, Carl's mother had passed away in Switzerland.

Carl did finish his doctoral degree but apparently never returned to the United States. He died on 24 February 1956 at his home in Hesse, Germany. His death certificate lists his parents, his wife, and the date of his marriage.¹⁰

If you are interested in claiming the picture of Carl Hoffmann, please email publications@stlgs.org, or call the St. Louis Genealogical Society office at 314-647-8547.

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. David A. Lossos, *Early St. Louis Photographers*, digital database (<https://stlouis.genealogyvillage.com/tracylewis.htm>).

2. 1900 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, E.D. 83, p. 5B (penned), dwelling 66, family 118, Carl A. Hoffmann; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://ancestry.com>), citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm T623, roll 891.

3. "Missouri, U.S., Birth Registers, 1847-1999," St. Louis, 1880-1889 (1886), Carl G. A. Hofman [sic]; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing "Missouri Birth Registers," Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Missouri.

4. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957," S.S. Werra, 12 August 1890, Carl Hoffmann; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing "Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897," NARA microfilm M237.

5. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957," S.S. Spree, 25 June 1896, Carl Hoffmann [sic], *Ancestry*.

6. "U.S., Passport Applications, 1795-1925," Form for Native Citizen, no. 50408, Carl A. Hoffmann, 1915; digital image, *Ancestry*; citing NARA, "Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925," roll 236, certificates: 50101-50710, 9 February 1915-12 February 1915.

7. "U.S., Passport Applications, 1795-1925," Form for Native Citizen, no. 18591, Carl A. Hoffmann, 1918; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA, "Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925," roll 522, certificates 18500-18749, 22 May 1918-23 May 1918.

8. "U.S., Passport Applications, 1795-1925," Form for Native Citizen, no. 10525, Carl A. Hoffmann, 1921; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA, "Passport Applications, January 2, 1906-March 31, 1925," roll 1544, certificates 10500-10875, 29 March 1921-29 March 1921.

9. "U.S., Passport Applications, 1795-1925," Citizen by Marriage to an American Citizen, no. 204908, Erna Hoffmann, 1922; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA, roll 2062, certificates 204600-204975, 14 July 1922-15 July 1922.

10. "Hesse, Germany, Deaths, 1851-1958," Carl Adam Hoffmann, 1956; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing "Sterberegister und Namensverzeichnis. Hessisches Landesarchiv, Marburg, Deutschland, Europäische Union," 1013.



Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon

By Barbara Coakley

During the Civil War, almost 600,000 Union troops sustained injuries, more than in any other American conflict. One such casualty was Dr. Julius Caesar Brey. The injuries he suffered at the Battle of Shiloh changed his life and, coupled with his belief in homeopathic medicine, eventually caused his death.

Early Life

Born on 29 January 1837 in Donnstetten, Württemberg, now part of Römerstein in the Swabian Alps, Julius Caesar was the fifth child of Ernst Frederick Brey and Maria Regina Kroener. Ernst, an Evangelical minister, baptized Julius on 8 February 1837.¹ Ernst took over the parish in Endingen, Württemberg, in November 1843.² When Julius was twelve years old, the family immigrated to America. After traveling more than 375 miles north to Antwerp, Belgium, they boarded the *Cotton Planter*, which arrived in New York City on 12 August 1849.³ Settling first in Randolph County, Illinois, Ernst took a position as minister for the Evangelical church.⁴ After approximately six months, the family moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where Julius grew to manhood.

Medical School

Julius attended St. Louis Medical College on the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets.⁵ He graduated on 1 March 1860.⁶ At half-past seven, in O'Fallon Hall, Professor McPheeters called the assemblage to order and, following a few remarks, read the graduates' names. Afterward, Professor Charles A. Pope, M.D. presented the congratulatory address.⁷ Julius met the requirements to earn a Doctor of Medicine degree. He was at least twenty-one years old, of good moral character, and engaged in the study of medicine for three years. Julius completed his required thesis, which was titled "Insanity." His education cost \$105 for the course and \$35 in fees.⁸

After graduation, Julius lived and practiced medicine in Atchison, Kansas. Atchison is located on the Missouri River at the border of

Missouri and Kansas. His office on Commercial Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, was next to the Kansas Saloon.⁹ In 1860, the freighting business in Atchison was booming. The telegraph had been introduced in 1859, and the railroad came to Atchison in June 1860.¹⁰ However, Julius decided to return to St. Louis to further his education.

Attending the St. Louis Homoeopathic Medical College, Julius earned his second Doctor of Medicine degree on 27 February 1861. His thesis was titled "The Nose."¹¹

Homeopathy

The homoeopathic movement, not the norm in medicine at the time, was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in 1796 "in part as a reaction to the heroic medicine practice at the time, with its violent regimens of bleeding, cupping, purging, blistering, and administration of large doses of substances such as calomel and theriac."¹² Homoeopathy was based on two ideas. First, a disease could be cured by administering a substance that produced symptoms similar to those in a healthy person. This would create an artificial form of the disease that the body could combat. The second foundation was the law of infinitesimals. Homoeopathic preparations were prescribed in small doses, hoping to stimulate the body's own vital forces to fight the disease. Julius's belief in homeopathic practices would contribute to his death in 1867.

Julius Goes to War

Julius served in three different units during the Civil War. In June 1861, he joined the 5th Missouri Infantry in St. Louis for three months, serving as a hospital steward at the General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri.¹³ He treated the wounded at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, about twelve miles south of Springfield, where he lost the valise containing his medical instruments.¹⁴ The Union troops were outnumbered two to one, and their commander, General Nathaniel Lyon, was shot and killed,

Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon



Julius Brey's Military Commission, dated 5 April 1862; document in possession of the author; used with permission

enabling the Confederates to take control of southwestern Missouri.¹⁵

In February 1862, Julius passed the Medical Board of Missouri examination and received his medical license. The governor of Missouri issued Julius a commission as assistant surgeon on 5 April 1862, and he was mustered into the 25th Missouri Volunteers regiment.¹⁶ The regiment received orders and traveled to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, where the Battle of Shiloh occurred on 6 and 7 April 1862.¹⁷ On the first day of the battle, Julius was shot in the upper right thigh and hip while attending to wounded troops in camp. He was transferred to Simons General Hospital in Mound City, Illinois, for treatment. About three-quarters of the operations performed during the Civil War were amputations done to prevent life-ending complications like gangrene.¹⁸ Julius was lucky that he was not among those who lost a limb.

On 23 April 1862, Julius was transferred to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks in

St. Louis. Lameness and tenderness rendered him unfit to work, so he returned to his father's house in St. Louis two months later. The surgeon he reported to at the 5th Street Hospital in St. Louis sent him home and ordered bed rest. In a letter to the Surgeon General dated 25 November 1862, Julius explained, "the wound has not yet healed and about three weeks ago two rages from my pantaloons came out of it." His leave expired, and he was told he would be discharged from the Army, leaving him without a way to support himself. Julius asked that he be assigned to a hospital so he could "walk about for a few hours of the day."¹⁹ In December, he was assigned to duty at the 5th Street Hospital. Missing work due to his injury, Julius received a letter on 8 August 1863 informing him that he had been honorably discharged on 23 July 1863.²⁰

Beginning in March 1863, Julius "extracted no less than 31 spicula of bone from the wound." Bone fragments "the size of large beans" were removed during three surgeries

Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon

between May and July.²¹ The wound began to heal in August 1863, and Julius could walk “tolerably well.” He unsuccessfully applied for a position in the Invalid Corps, a unit where former or infirm soldiers who could not perform regular duties served.²² Thanks to two letters of recommendation from military doctors, Julius was offered a contract position at Gayoso Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, in November 1863.²³ The *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* listed four surgeries performed by Julius:

- A musket ball splintered the bones and was lodged in the right arm of J. Sanders. Julius amputated Sanders’s arm at the shoulder joint on 15 August 1864.
- On 9 September 1864, Julius operated on J. Hoggard to try to repair a fracture from a gunshot in his upper right arm. The patient hemorrhaged from an auxiliary artery and could not be saved.
- Julius amputated the shattered right arm of J. Ferren on 16 September 1864.
- Private William H. Lowery, struck by a musket, had a puncture in his skull on 3 October 1864. Julius removed a circular piece of bone from the skull to relieve pressure the next day.²⁴

In January 1864, Julius requested a transfer to a military hospital in New Orleans because the cold and wet weather caused him pain, and he wanted to learn Spanish. His request was denied.

Sometime after October 1864, Julius left Memphis.²⁵ He traveled to New Mexico and joined the First New Mexico Cavalry unit as assistant surgeon at Fort Sumner on 1 September 1865.²⁶ He received orders dated 14 September to report as the post surgeon to Fort Bascom, New Mexico, near Tucumcari. Fort Bascom, located on the Canadian River’s south bank in eastern New Mexico, included a few adobe buildings and sandstone officers’ quarters.²⁷ Soldiers from the fort were key to

the effort to control the Native Americans inhabiting the Red and Canadian River regions.

In December 1865, Julius kept soldiers on sick report who were well enough to return to their duties, instead employing them as laborers, messengers, and servants at the hospital. His superior ordered him to discontinue this practice.²⁸

The wound sustained at the Battle of Shiloh reopened, and Julius resigned in a letter dated 3 March 1866, saying, “I am tired of military service and wish to retire into civil life.” Special Order No. 48, issued on 29 March, accepted his resignation.²⁹ Julius remained in New Mexico, living in Taos where he paid \$10 for a physician’s license in May 1866.³⁰ He returned to St. Louis by November 1866 and underwent another unsuccessful surgery to remove the buckshot from his wound. The wound hemorrhaged for days after the surgery. Two months later, Julius was moved to New York City again.

Taken Too Soon

In January 1867, Julius lived at 41 First Street in New York City.³¹ Dr. J. H. Orton, an Army surgeon, determined Julius was half-incapacitated from the wound received at the Battle of Shiloh. He described the wound in his statement, “ball entered upper & inner third of right thigh. They cut out in the middle posterior leaving a large abscess which is still discharging from the presence of dead bone. Applicant received a buck shot near same place of entrance of ball.”³²

Julius filed for an invalid pension on 24 January 1867. His service in different units confused the Pension Bureau, and his pension request was denied. In June, he wrote another letter explaining that even though he had never married and lived frugally, paying \$4.50 for board, he needed the money because of his injury and his inability to work.³³

Continuing his interest in homeopathic medicine, Julius joined the American Institute of Homeopathy when he attended their annual

Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon

meeting at the Gallery of Fine Arts from 5 June to 7 June 1867.³⁴ In late June, he underwent another surgery to enlarge the wound's opening to determine if there was buckshot still in the leg or if there was another issue. Dr. Ernest Krackowizer concluded that scar tissue caused the pain and found no foreign body in the wound. He believed that the pain would continue unless Julius changed his profession to something completely sedentary.

Shortly after this last surgery, Julius took a turn for the worse. Since Dr. Allen practiced homeopathic medicine, he took over caring for Julius, who suffered from pneumonia in addition to the after-effects of the surgery.³⁵ Julius died eight days later, on 1 July 1867, at the age of thirty.³⁶ Dr. Krackowizer believed that the decision to use homeopathic remedies to treat the pneumonia contributed to Julius's death.³⁷ Julius never knew that the Pension Bureau finally approved his pension.³⁸

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. Evangelical Church (Donnstetten, Württemberg, Germany), baptism of Julius Caesar Brey (1879), Invalid Pension Application no. 121,561,

WAR OF 1861.
ACT JULY 14, 1862.

Chief in case of Julius C. Brey Asst Surg
of Company — 25th Regiment Mo. Vol. and 24th Regt.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:
41. 1st St. New York City

Entered Apr 5th, 1862. Discharged July 23, 1863.
CLAIM FOR AN INVALID PENSION. March 27, 1866

DECLARATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN THIS FORM.
PROOF EXHIBITED.

1. Rolls show claimant mustered as Asst Surg. to date June 21st 1862. Hosp. record shows him admitted Apr 11th 62 for treatment for "Vulnus Sclopeticum"

2. Officers certif. shows claimant wounded in right hip while in action Apr 6th 1862. By 1st Lieut. Genl reports him found as Asst Surgeon from March 25th to 29th 62.

3. Dr. H. C. C. (Army 23 1867) gives claimant 1/2 dis. for L.S. wound in upper and inner third of right thigh. Ball was cut out in middle portion leaving a large abscess which is still discharging from the presence of dead bone. Applicant received a bone not near entrance of ball which has not been extracted.

4. Commission as Asst Surgeon has date April 5. 62
Admitted June 24th, 1862 to a Pension of \$ 8.00 per month, commencing March 23rd, 1866.

Disability 1/2 Uncertain Disabled by L.S. right thigh

Benny Greenfield
N.Y. City.
Name and Residence of Agent.

Examining Clerk. J. P. DeLoach

APPROVED:

Julius Brey's Claim for an Invalid Pension, p. 2; document in the author's possession; used with permission

certificate no. 87,662, service of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25th Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers); Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

2. Visit to rectory in Eendingen, Württemberg, in 2005 where the names of the ministers are painted on the wall along with their dates of service. The entries in the parish's Baptismal Register confirm the date Ernst Brey took over the parish.

3. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (Including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957"; database with images, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.com>), Ernest Brey, age forty-six, arrived 12 August 1849 on Cotton Planter from Antwerp; citing National Archives and Records Administration

(NARA) microfilm M237, roll not identified.

4. *Combined History of Randolph, Monroe, and Perry Counties, Illinois: With Illustrations Descriptive of Their Scenery and Biographical Sketches of Some of Their Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin, 1883), 250.

5. St. Louis Medical College, *History of the St. Louis Medical College* (St. Louis: T. G. Waterman, 1898), 17; imaged, *Google Books* (www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_the_St_Louis_Medical_College/ZvYaAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=History+of+the+st.+louis+medical+college&printsec=frontcover).

6. *Annual Catalog and Announcement of the St. Louis Medical College Session 1860-1861*

Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon

(St. Louis: George Knapp & Co., 1860), 15; digital images, *Washington University School of Medicine* (https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1034&context=stlouis_catalogues).

7. "Nineteenth Annual Session of the St. Louis Medical College," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis, Missouri), 2 March 1860; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (www.newspapers.com). p. 2, col. 4.

8. *Annual Catalog and Announcement of the St. Louis Medical College Session 1860–1861*, 8.

9. "Julius Brey, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur," *Freedom's Champion* (Atchison, Kansas), 21 July 1860, p. 3, col. 6; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

10. Sheffield Ingalls, *History of Atchison County Kansas* (Lawrence, Kansas: Standard Publishing Company, 1916), 174; imaged, *Library of Congress* (www.loc.gov/item/19019554/).

11. William Todd Hellmuth, *Addresses, Papers and Vaira, 1866*, 18; imaged, *Google Books* (www.google.com/books/edition/Addresses_Papers_and_Varia/WytAAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0/).

12. "Laws of Homoeopathy," *Grand Delusion?* Online exhibit curated for the *Center for the History of Medicine* (<https://collections.countway.harvard.edu/onview/exhibits/show/grand-delusion/>).

13. Compiled Service Record, Julius Brey, Pvt., Co. G, 5th Missouri Inf.; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Record Group 94; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

14. Julius Brey, A. Surge[eon], 25th Mo. V and 1st N.M. Cav. 1862–1864; Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians, 1861–1912; Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917; Box 69, Letter from Julius Brey to William A. Hammond, Surgeon General, 25 November 1862; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

15. "Wilson's Creek, Oak Hills, Greene and Christian County, MO, Aug. 10 1861," *American Battlefield Trust* (www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/wilsons-creek).

16. Commission Certificate, Invalid Pension application no. 121,561, certificate no. 87,662, service of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25 Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers); Civil War and Lat-

er Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Also Compiled Military Service Record of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25 Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers); Muster Roll, Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780–1917; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

17. "Battle Unit Details: Union Missouri Volunteers," Battle of Shiloh, *National Park Service* (www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=UMO0025RI).

18. "Maimed Men," *U.S. National Library of Medicine* (www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/lifeandlimb/maimedmen.html#:~:text=Although%20the%20exact%20number%20is,deadly%20complications%20such%20as%20gangrene/).

19. Julius Brey, Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians, 1861–1912; Letter from Julius Brey to William A. Hammond.

20. Compiled Military Service Record of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25 Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers), Special Order No. 327; Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780–1917; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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22. "Veteran Reserve Corps in the Civil War," *FamilySearch Research Wiki* (www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Veteran_Reserve_Corps_in_the_Civil_War).

23. Julius Brey, Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians, 1861–1912; Medical Officers Card.

24. Dr. Michael Echols, "Examples of Trepanning During the Civil War," *Civil War Rx: The Source Guide to Civil War Medicine* (<http://civilwarrx.blogspot.com/search?q=Examples+of+Trepanning+During+the+Civil+War&x=0&y=0>). Also Lily Guo, "Trephination, What Is It, Its Use and More," *Osmosis from Elsevier* (www.osmosis.org/answers/trephination).

25. Julius Brey, Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians, 1861–1912, Letter from Julius Brey to William A. Hammond and Medical Officers Card.

Dr. Julius Caesar Brey: Civil War Surgeon

26. Compiled Service Record, Julius Brey, Asst. Surgeon, Cos. F & S, 1st New Mexico Cal., Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Record Group 94; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

27. Julius Brey, Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians, 1861–1912; Special Order 91.

28. James Monroe Foster, Jr., "Fort Bascom, New Mexico," *New Mexico Historical Review*, vol. 35, no. 1 (1960), 36–37; image copy, *University of New Mexico Digital Repository* (<https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nmhr/vol35/iss1/3>), referencing *Fort Bascom Letters Sent*, Lieutenant R. D. Reupell to Surgeon J. C. Brey, 28 December 1865.

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30. "U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862–1918," New Mexico, Record of Licenses 1863–1868, 1 May 1866, Dr. Julius C. Brey, p. 67 (stamped); digital image, *Ancestry*.

31. *Wilson's Business Directory 1867–68* (New York City: John F. Trow, Publisher, 1867), 399; digital image, "U.S. City Directories, 1822–1995," *Ancestry*.

32. Examining Surgeon's Certificate, 23 January 1867, Invalid Pension application no. 121,561, certificate no. 87,662, service of Julius C. Brey.

33. Letter From Julius C. Brey to Commissioner of Pensions, 5 June 1867, Invalid Pension application no. 121,561, certificate no. 87,662, service of Julius C. Brey.

34. "North American Journal of Homeopathy, Vol. XVI, August, 1867, 145–148, *American Institute of Homoeopathy Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Session*; digital image; *Google Books* (www.google.com/books/edition/The_North_American_Journal_of_Homeopathy/AsdXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=julius+c+brey&pg=RA1-PA148&printsec=frontcover/).

35. Deposition by Dr. Ernest Krackowizer, Dependent Parent Pension File, Application no. 213,023, service of Julius C. Brey, Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

36. Death Certificate for Julius Brey, 1 July 1867, Manhattan Borough, New York, New York; Invalid Pension application no. 121,561, certificate no. 87,662, service of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25th Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers); Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

37. New York Department of Health, "Manhattan Death Certificates, 1866–1919; index, 1868–1890: Works Projects Administration, project no. 265-1-97-28; Work project no. 1," death certificate, 1 July 1867, Julius C Brey M.D.; digital image, *FamilySearch.org* (www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/199051?availability=Family%20History%20Library), citing FamilySearch Library film no. 1324520, item 2.

38. Brief in Case of Julius C Brey, Invalid Pension claim no. 3004, service of Julius C. Brey (Asst. Surgeon, 25th Regt., Missouri Infantry Volunteers); Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

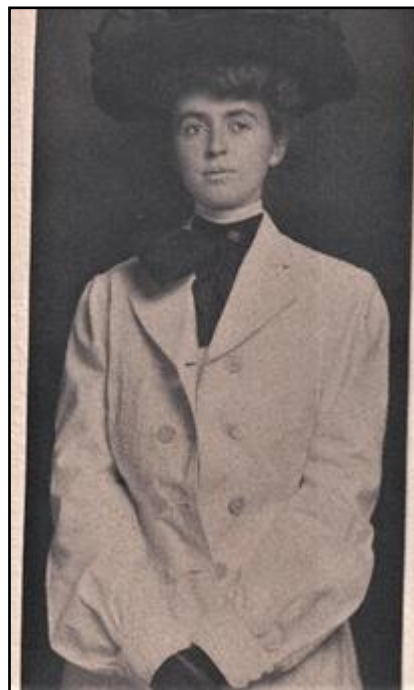


Elizabeth “Bessie” Duvall (Prince) Russe

By Shirley Wadell

The St. Louis Genealogical Society has in its possession a photograph of Miss Bessie Prince taken at the studio of O. C. Conkling, 3826 Olive in St. Louis, Missouri, sometime in the early 1900s. In the photo, which measures approximately four by seven inches, Bessie appears to be around twenty years old. Miss Prince and her family are listed in the 1900 federal census in St. Louis at 3846 Lindell Boulevard in a house which her father owned. Also in the household were her parents, Laurence and Elizabeth, along with six children ranging in age from nineteen to eight: Elizabeth “Bessie,” Laurence, Marius, Mary B., Mildred L., and Lemuel. Two female servants also lived with the family. Bessie’s father, originally from South Carolina, was working as a merchant for the wholesale cotton industry.¹ From this record, it seems that her family was well-to-do, and the “society” column of the local newspaper bore this out.

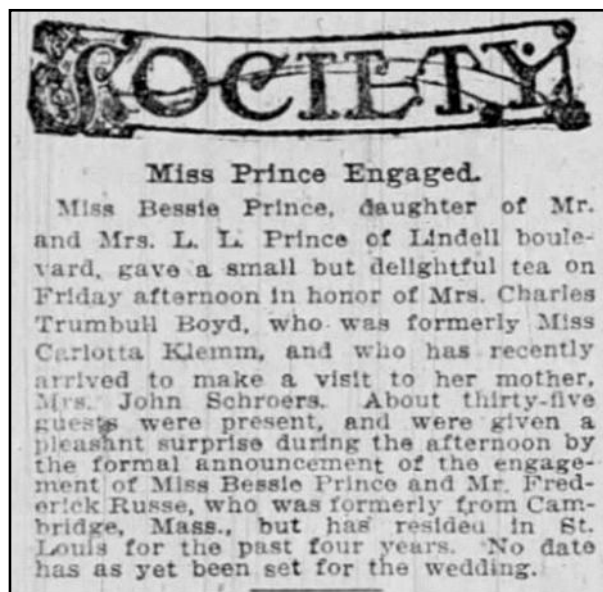
An article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* dated 7 October 1900 reported that the Prince family of 3846 Lindell Boulevard was spending the summer at their newly completed vacation home on Campbell’s Island, New Brunswick, while their daughter, Miss Elizabeth



Bessie (Prince) Russe

Prince, was visiting her friend in Boston.² Six years later, Bessie and her father sailed on the *Oceanic* to visit an English country house while the rest of the family remained in New Brunswick at their summer home.³ In December 1906, the paper reported on a reception held at the Prince residence “in honor of the debut of . . . Miss Mary Prince.” Bessie assisted her mother in greeting the several hundred people who attended.⁴ Bessie and her father traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana, in early February 1907 to celebrate Mardi Gras and to visit Mr. Prince’s son, who was in charge of his father’s business there.⁵

On 13 February 1909, the society page in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* announced the engagement of Miss Bessie Prince, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Prince, to Mr. Frederick Russe.⁶ (See article to the left.) This was followed in October of that year by a detailed report on the wedding of Miss Bessie Prince to Mr. Fred W. Russe, which took place at the



Elizabeth “Bessie” Duvall (Prince) Russe

home of the bride’s parents with a reception following. Bessie’s sister, Miss Mary Prince, served as her maid of honor, and Louise Knapp, Ruth Dodd, and Mildred Prince (another sister) were bridesmaids. Fred’s best man was Oliver Carpenter, and groomsmen were Clemens Glasgow, Morris McDongal, and Laurence Prince Jr. (Bessie’s brother).⁷ Following the wedding, Frederick and Elizabeth Russe rented a house at 758 Iowa in St. Louis, and Frederick worked as a chemist at Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

On 10 March 1911, Bessie’s father, Laurence Prince, died at his home from locomotor ataxia caused by damage to different areas of the central nervous system following the gripe (influenza). Mr. Prince was the founder of L. L. Prince & Co., a cotton exporter. He had served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, as president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and as an elder in his church. Laurence was buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.⁸

The 1920 federal census for St. Louis recorded thirty-nine-year-old Frederick W. Russe, a purchasing agent for a chemical company, living with his wife, Elizabeth, age thirty-eight, along with their five children: Frederick Jr., age nine; Elizabeth, age seven; Ann, age five; William, three; and Laurence, a year and a half. They owned their home at 4380 McPherson Avenue. Also in the household was their maid, Flua Bronaugh, age twenty-five.⁹

In June 1939, Bessie’s mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. (Duvall) Prince, suffered a fatal heart attack while she and her daughter, Mildred, were in Damariscotta, Maine, on their way to their summer home in New Brunswick.¹⁰ Her memorial on *Find a Grave* notes that “as a young girl she attended the second inauguration of President Lincoln in the White House. She also attended the second inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1937 in the White House.”¹¹ No further documentation of this is provided.

In April 1940, Frederick was an executive head with the chemical company with a salary

of \$5,000 annually. The household at this time included his wife, Bessie; two single, grown children, William and Lawrence; and their married daughter, Ann, and her husband, Arthur Prewitt. The Russe family also had a cook, Cynthia Jones, living with them.¹²

Following World War II, Commander Frederick Russe Jr. traveled to the Pacific to witness an atom bomb test.¹³ He was later assigned to atomic research in California. Frederick Jr.’s first wife, Susanne Cable (MacKay) Russe, was stricken with infantile paralysis while in Washington, D.C.¹⁴ She was brought home to St. Louis in an iron lung for a Christmas visit with her two young children. Traveling by train, Susanne arrived at Union Station and was transferred to Barnes Hospital.¹⁵

Bessie’s daughter, “Libby,” married two fascinating men. Frank Louis Kluckhohn had been a foreign newspaper correspondent for the *New York Times*. He was an advisor to Defense Secretary James Forrestal and was the author of several books, including *The Real Eisenhower, America, Listen!*, and *The Inside on LBJ*.

The couple divorced, and each remarried. Her second husband, William C. Fordyce Jr., was a lawyer and historian. During World War II, he served as an intelligence officer with the 305th Bombardment Group of the Eighth Air Force with the rank of major. He was also an author, writing *Civil War Dragoon* and *Beaver and Squaw*. William died in 1995 at the age of ninety-one of complications from a fall.¹⁶

In 1950, Bessie and her husband were living at 5247 Westminster Place in St. Louis, along with their divorced son, Laurence P. Russe, and his two children, Susan, age nine, and Ferdinand, age five. Laurence apparently followed in his father’s footsteps because he was listed in the census as working as a chemical engineer at a chemical company.¹⁷

Bessie’s husband, Frederick W. Russe, died on 4 January 1960. He was seventy-nine years old.¹⁸ Just a month later, Elizabeth followed her husband, suffering a fatal case of broncho-

Elizabeth “Bessie” Duvall (Prince) Russe

pneumonia and influenza.¹⁹ She was also seventy-nine years old. Both she and her husband are buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery.²⁰ As you can see in the newspaper article to the right, Bessie left an estate of \$296,913, equal to approximately three million dollars in 2024.²¹

If you are interested in claiming the original photograph of Elizabeth “Bessie” Duvall (Prince) Russe, please email publications@stlgs.org or call the St. Louis Genealogical Society office at 314-647-8547.

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. 1900 U.S. census, St. Louis City, Missouri, population schedule, ward 25, E.D. 377, p. 97A (stamped), dwelling 96, family 107, Laurence L. Prince; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://ancestry.com>), citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication T623, roll 899.

2. “Society News,” *St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat*, 7 October 1900, p. 47, col. 1, Miss Elizabeth Prince; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com>).

3. “Exodus to Europe Continues,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 14 July 1906, p. 5, col. 1, Miss Bessie Prince; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

4. “In Society,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 6 December 1906, p. 5, cols. 1–2, Miss Bessie Prince; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

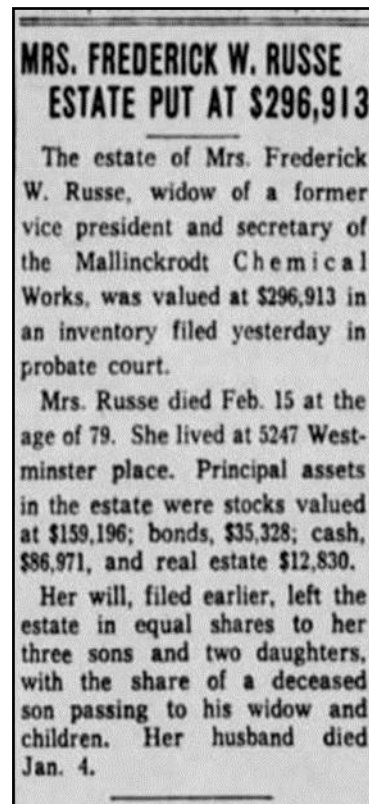
5. “Notes and Personals,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 22 February 1907, p. 5, col. 4; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

6. “Society, Miss Prince Engaged,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 13 February 1909, p. 7, col. 1; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

7. “Weddings,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 3 October 1909, p. 4, col. 8, Miss Bessie Prince and Mr. Fred W. Russe; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

8. *Find a Grave* (<https://findagrave.com>), memorial no. 69603321, Laurence Lempriere Prince (1846–1911); citing Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri; created by Judy Mayberry Belford.

9. 1920 U.S. census, St. Louis City, Missouri, population schedule, ward 23, E.D. 464, p. 13B (penned), dwelling 189, family 253, Frederick W.



Russe and Elizabeth D. Russe; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 959.

10. “Mrs. Elizabeth Prince Dies, Once St. Louisan,” *The St. Louis Star and Times*, 13 June 1939, p. 8, col. 4; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

11. *Find a Grave*, memorial no. 139787908, Elizabeth Duvall Prince (1856–1939); citing Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri; created by Randal Nichoalds.

12. 1940 U.S. census, St. Louis City, Missouri, population schedule, E.D. 96-640, p. 8B (penned), dwelling 201, Bessie Russe in the household of Fredrick [sic] Russe; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA Microfilm publication T627, roll 2207.

13. “Social Activities,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 10 April 1946, p. 21, col. 5, Frederick W. Russe in article about engagement of Mrs. Elizabeth Russe Kluckhohn; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

14. “About People,” *The St. Louis Star and Times*, 17 February 1945, death of Susanne Cable MacKay Russe, *Newspapers*, p. 10, col. 7.

Elizabeth “Bessie” Duvall (Prince) Russe

15. “Mother Comes Home in Iron Lung to Spend Holidays with Children,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 23 December 1944, p. 1, cols. 4–5; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

16. “William C. Fordyce Jr., Was Lawyer, Historian,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 15 October 1995, p. 45, cols. 1-2; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

17. 1950 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, E.D. 96-1616, p. 75 (penned), dwelling 245, Elizabeth D. Russe in the household of Ferdinand W. Russe; digital image, *Ancestry*, citing NARA microfilm T628, roll 2044.

18. “Obituaries,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 6 January 1960, p. 9, col. 3, Dr. Frederick W. Russe; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

19. Missouri Division of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, no. 8808, Elizabeth Duvall Russe, 15 February 1960; Missouri Office of the Secretary of State, Jefferson City; digital image, “Missouri, U.S., Death Certificates, 1910–1971,” *Ancestry*.

20. *Find a Grave*, memorial no. 139787908, Elizabeth Duvall Prince (1856–1939).

21. *U.S. Inflation Calculator* (www.usinflationcalculator.com/).

About the Author

Shirley Wadell began researching her family history in 1989 and has been a member of StLGS and other genealogical societies for several years. She takes a special interest in photography and documenting graveyards. She has written numerous articles for the *StLGS Quarterly* with an emphasis on reconnecting lost photos and heirlooms with their families.

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St. Louis Genealogical Society

2025 General Meetings & Special Events

StLGS monthly meetings will be hybrid: held at the Clark Family branch of the St. Louis County Library AND also livestreamed via Zoom. You can attend in-person OR virtually. Registration is required for a link to access livestreamed meetings.

Additional special events may be announced during the year! Watch our website for updates!

Sat., 8 February 10:00 a.m. *Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Genealogy* Jim Ross

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family Branch, St. Louis County Library

Everybody is talking about AI. What is it? Should I be scared? Will it help me find my great-grandmother's maiden name? Join us for an introduction to Artificial Intelligence, and learn how you can use it to help with your family tree. See real-life examples of how even a beginner can enhance their research with some simple techniques. You will walk away with the confidence to try it for yourself.

Sat., 8 March 10:00 a.m. *Exploring the Clark Family Branch Memory Lab* Brent Trout

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family Branch, St. Louis County Library

Learn about the Emerson History & Genealogy Center's Memory Lab, which includes a personal history studio and multiple digitization stations. Discover what items can be digitized, the output formats available, how to make an appointment to preserve your own memories, and more!

Sat., 22 March 10:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. *StLGS Open House*

Everyone is invited to visit our office, learn more about our website, shop our book sales/Trading Post offerings, meet our SIG leaders, and discover volunteer opportunities.

More information will be on our website and announced in social media. Stay tuned!

Sat., 12 April 10:00 a.m. *Widowhood in French St. Louis* Sharon Person

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family Branch, St. Louis County Library

Early St. Louis residents were bound by French law, and regulation of inheritance and property especially affected widowed women. The story of two widows, one of whom remarried and one who did not, will be our focus for this meeting using French and Spanish archival manuscripts, the 1776 St. Louis census, and religious records.

Sat., 3 May *Annual Family History Conference: AI and DNA: Tools to Unlock the Past*

Featuring nationally known speaker Steve Little and four local presenters

Full-day conference, in-person and via Zoom

Maryland Heights Community Center; watch for more information. Pre-registration required.

Sat., 14 June 10:00 a.m. *Special Places in St. Louis* Chris Naffziger

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family branch, St. Louis County Library

St. Louis is special for a variety of reasons, including its mixture of monuments, churches, streets, and places. They all have a unique character and historical importance in the history of the city. Come learn about these one-of-a-kind St. Louis places!

St. Louis Genealogical Society

2025 General Meetings & Special Events

Sat., 12 July 10:00 a.m. *Refreshing Your Family History Research* Carol Whitton

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family Branch, St. Louis County Library

Are you just starting family history? Or are you confused, disorganized, or frustrated? We now use more online records, but is there a best-use method? How do we find additional records? How can we refocus on the basics and adapt to our ever-changing circumstances?

Sat., 9 August 10:00 a.m. *Lesser-Known Genealogical Resources at the National Archives* Nancy Schuster

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family branch, St. Louis County Library

Genealogy researchers frequently use some of the largest and most important holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), including the census records and military personnel files. This presentation will describe some other NARA resources, including information additional other record collections and some online resources that can prove useful in family history research.

Sat., 13 Sept. 10:00 a.m. *What Did They Die From?* Ilene Murray

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family branch, St. Louis County Library

Most of us have used death records of one kind or another, but sometimes what we see on them is baffling. Vague causes of death were labels for what we now know are serious medical conditions. Join us as we explore some of the illnesses our ancestors suffered and how the “cures” may have made bad situations worse!

Sun., 5 Oct. to Sun., 12 Oct. *Annual Research Trip to Salt Lake City*
One week of research at the FamilySearch Library, the world's largest genealogy library!
Watch for more information. Pre-registration required.

Sat., 11 October 10:00 a.m. *Genealogy Resources at St. Louis Public Library* Preston Petermeier

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family branch, St. Louis County Library

Join Preston Petermeier, genealogy librarian at St. Louis Public Library (SLPL), as he gives an in-depth overview of the genealogical resources available at the downtown branch. Some of these records are unique and cannot be found anywhere else—making them incredibly valuable for researchers. In addition, Preston will also share how to utilize SLPL's award-winning obituary index, which includes more than a million entries!

Sat., 8 November 10:00 a.m. *The Cholera Epidemic in St. Louis and the Effects it Had on Immigrants* Lauren Rhodes

Hybrid meeting: in person at the Clark Family branch, St. Louis County Library

The year 1849 saw a cholera epidemic sweep up the Mississippi River and take the lives of nearly five thousand St. Louisans, one-tenth of the city's population. This presentation will examine the factors that contributed to the epidemic and its impact on the city's immigrant population.

No meeting in December. Enjoy the holidays as we prepare for 2026!

Index to the 2024 St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly

Compiled by Barb Ilges, Laura Balluff Mackinson, Ilene Murray,
Jane Theissen, and Jeani Ward

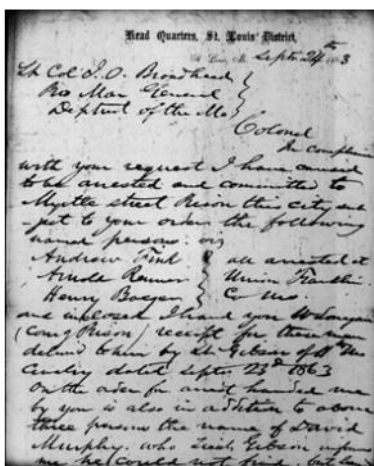
Cover Illustrations



The baptism records of Johann Friedrich Proske in 1865 led to a moving research experience for a family descendant.



August John Buelتمان's family proved challenging to trace, complicated by errors made by an experienced genealogist.



Using online sources and on-site research helped uncover interesting facts about Capt. Andrew Fink, a Civil War soldier.



Julius Caesar Brey served as a physician in the Civil War, but limited medical knowledge at the time ultimately caused him to die of wounds he suffered in battle.

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- ***The Past is Prologue: The Family of Edes Powell Gilbert.*** By Edward E. "Ted" Steele. Reviewed by Jane Theissen.
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- ***600+ Wills & Administrations of Belize, 1750–1800s, Compiled from Belize National Archives Registry, Private Records, Magistrate's Minutes, Emancipations, the End of Slavery, Baptisms 1868–1880, Family Records.*** By Sonia Bennett Murray. Reviewed by Jane Theissen.
- ***Irish Emigrants in North America: Consolidated Edition. Parts One to Ten.*** By David Dobson. Reviewed by Kay Weber.
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New Members

The following members joined between 1 October and 31 December 2024.

Welcome!

Lyndsay Baruch	St. Louis, MO	Nancy Ostermeyer	St. Peters, MO
Connie Boden	Corona Del Mar, CA	Terrence O'Toole	St. Louis, MO
Michael and Kathleen Boyd	St. Peters, MO	Christy Patterson	Maryland Heights, MO
Anne Buckman	Floyd, VA	Aimee Pellet	Englewood, CO
Emily Cooper	Tempe, AZ	Renee Peppers	University City, MO
Erin Craig	St. Louis, MO	Dianna K. Harris Perry	San Jose, CA
Linda D'Aubert	St. Louis, MO	Melinda Pillow	St. Louis, MO
Mary Dalton Henderson	Bellevue, NE	Katie & Tina Pittman	St. Louis, MO
Brian Davies	St. Louis, MO	Christine Puchalla	Fenton, MO
Lisa Derr	Paola, KS	Joan Ruedi	Virginia Beach, VA
Lita Eatock	Bowling Green, MO	Michelle Scheffer	St. Peters, MO
Patricia Emmerich	Effingham, IL	Chandra Schmidt	Lehi, UT
Melissa Nash Fillari	Concord, CA	Patrick Schweiss	Belleville, IL
Heather Forys	Dittmer, MO	Laura Schweitzer	St. Louis, MO
Barton Geger	Brighton, MA	Marie Scott	Scottsdale, AZ
Suzanne Gill	Matthews, NC	Susan & James Seifried	St. Peters, MO
Peggy A. Haeger	St. Louis, MO	Serials Dept.,	
Thomas Hendrix	Carlisle, PA	St. Louis Public Library	St. Louis, MO
Jamey Henson	St. Louis, MO	James Sharum	Littleton, CO
Hayden Holsapple	St. Louis, MO	Jacqueline Shelton	St. Louis, MO
Lydia Kegler	Bloomsburg, PA	Kenneth & Alisa	
Margie Kessler	St. Louis, MO	Chapman Simpson	St. Louis, MO
Mary Kroeger	Arlington, VA	Jeffrey Smithers	Bloomington, IN
Susan Lea	Chickamauga, GA	Celia Tate	St. Louis, MO
Kathryn Lellelid	Arlington, VA	William Thurman	O'Fallon, IL
Terri Menghini	Estes Park, CO	William & Mary Beth Walker	Bethesda, MD
Ryan Michalesko	Madison, WA	Amy Whited-Hylton	St. Louis, MO
Regina Morris	Maplewood, MO	Nancy Wood	Baltimore, MD
Mark Mueller	Raleigh, NC	Audrey Yantz	Rochester, NY
Sandra Nehrling	Round Lake Beach, IL	Paul Zwick	St. Louis, MO
Virginia Ohlman	Bloomsdale, MO		



Mission Statement

The St. Louis Genealogical Society promotes family history research by providing educational and research opportunities, offering community services in related fields, and collecting, preserving, and publishing genealogical and historical records.

St. Louis Genealogical Society
4 Sunnen Drive, Suite 140
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