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## In This Issue

Welcome to our December/January 2023 issue of *Internet Genealogy*. Our cover feature in this issue, *Sowing Some Seeds: How to Reap a Harvest for Your Family Tree*, is by regular contributor Robb Gorr. Robb lays out a five point plan based on the successful techniques used by farmers that you can use to cultivate and grow your family tree. David A. Norris returns with his article, *Genealogical Records for Buffalo Soldiers and Their Families*. Buffalo soldiers were the first black soldiers serving in a permanent basis as regulars rather than volunteers. David shows that records are readily available online. In *Remedies and Cures of Yesteryear*, Sue Lisk looks at a number of websites that describe some of the types of treatments many of our ancestors and relatives would have been familiar with, and which they may have sought for themselves and other family members. In her second article, *As the World Turned to Buffalo: The Pan-American Exposition*, Sue looks at websites that focus on the technological, scientific, and artistic developments on display at the 1901 fair. In *Genealogy 102*, Joyce Waldorf shares tips from her years of experience gained while doing genealogy research. Julie Cahill Tarr returns with *Watch YouTube Videos to Grow Your Genealogy Skills*. There are many videos available covering a multitude of genealogy topics... check them out! Diane L. Richard is back with a look at *PastPerfect Online*, exploring some websites that might better be classified as catnip for genealogists! Australian Michelle Dennis is back with *Researching Your Medical Ancestors*, a look at the records you might find while researching 19th century ancestors who were medical practitioners. In *Commonalities that Make Our Ancestors Unique*, Lynn Cassity looks at how music can play a role in who we are. In *Asylums: Places of Healing, But Also of Hopelessness*, Wayne Sheppard explores and reveals the events surrounding his wife's grandmother's admittance to a mental hospital in Scotland in 1918. Also check out our book reviews... Joe Grandinetti looks at Sean Connelly's recent release titled, *ON EVERY TIDE: The Making and Remaking of the Irish World*. LucyAnn Curling introduces her Volume One of four books, *Curling Wisps & Whispers of History, THANET TO TASMANIA*. We hope you enjoy the issue!

— Edward Zapletal, *Publisher*







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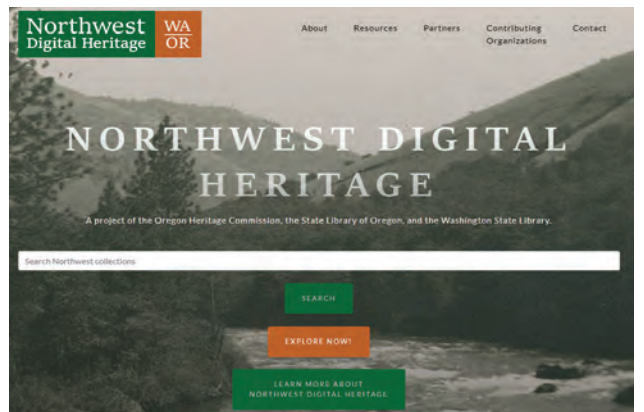
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# SOWING SOME SEEDS

## How to Reap a Harvest for Your Family Tree

by Robbie Gorr



Taking inspiration from the farmer, you, too, can plant some seeds of hope and lay some groundwork that could benefit your future family history research. (Photo from Library of Congress)

**T**HE FARMER PLANTED EACH SEED ONE AT A TIME IN the warm spring earth. It was a time-consuming and tedious task but all the while he contemplated his eventual harvest and the bounty that the seeds he had sown would produce. He was laying the groundwork for future rewards, knowing all his current efforts would be worthwhile at some subsequent and much-anticipated moment. He hoped.

There are times in our genealogical journeys when our research seems to run dry and our next steps appear unclear. That can be both frustrating and dispiriting. While many prefer to take time off or wait it out until something sparks the search again, it is good to know that there are some proactive things you can do to move past those research droughts in the meanwhile, if you choose. Taking inspiration from the farmer, you, too, can plant some seeds of hope and lay some groundwork that could benefit your future research and potentially produce a harvest of new information for your family history.

### Sowing Seeds of Interest



Planting some kernels of information that will inform others about what you are looking for and how they can help, will hopefully germinate into some useful and valuable responses that will re-energize your family research once again. (Photo from Library of Congress)

Your first plan of action should be to plant some kernels of information that will inform others about what you are looking for and how they can help, that will hopefully germinate into some fresh and invigorated research activity. It really is a campaign to solicit some new information for your research interests. This can be accomplished first by reaching out to multiple relatives and extended family that you may not have contacted previously. You can do that through emails if you have the addresses, or written cards and letters to which some older family members might feel more comfortable and receptive.

Phone calls or plans for personal visits would be acceptable alternatives to a writing campaign, enabling you to discuss family history more immediately as some written replies might not arrive for weeks or months, or even years, depending on the current situation of the recipient. It's a good idea to maintain the same email or postal address and even the same telephone number for as long as you can to facilitate those replies reaching you over an extended time.

You might also consider sending specific queries to local genealogical societies and publications or local history groups,



those both online and in the physical world. Adding your name to group lists with subjects of interest and topics being researched is also another good idea. Once again, there may not be an immediate response but as long as your name and your interests remain

recorded, there is the chance that at some future point someone will find them and reply. These are the seeds of hope that may produce future results in the form of useful and valuable responses that will re-energize your family history research once again.

---

## Planting Messages



Online messages, comments and postings, like those seeds of hope that were planted, could produce a bumper crop of new contacts and resources to advance your research endeavours. (Photo by Sheila Sund, Wikimedia Commons)

Message boards on genealogy websites and family history blogs and forums are excellent places to post and share information about your family and, in particular, about the research roadblocks and dead ends that have stymied your progress. The plan would be to create a bank of your research interests in as many locations as possible with the expectation that, in some serendipitous and fortuitous way, someone happening upon even one of them could be able to assist you.

Adding comments to previous postings made by others is also another way to plant your interests in

some different soil. Similar name websites or sites from the same locations you are investigating will provide opportunities to add your thoughts and experiences to someone else's queries and blogs. And, if you believe in the power of karma and cosmic cause, a reply or rendered assistance to someone else, could come back to you with payback in the form of advice or guidance from another.

Sending out messages to distant cousins and other unfamiliar relatives listed on social media websites might also solicit some new information or photos about the more distant and collateral branches of your family tree. Don't be discouraged by their failure to respond as they may not feel comfortable sharing with someone they have never met or they may actually have nothing to tell you. And, likewise, don't be surprised if a response comes weeks or even months after your initial outreach. Sending messages to the unfamiliar owners of family tree websites who post common ancestry or connected branches is another way to reach out.

Multiple online messages, comments and postings, like those seeds of hope that were planted, could produce a bumper crop of new contacts and resources to advance your research endeavours.

---

## Plowing Some New Fields



Doing something new and different, like a farmer plowing some new fields, can present some new experiences and opportunities that could enhance your own research possibilities. (Photo by Sally V, Wikimedia Commons)

Trying something different, like a farmer clearing and plowing new fields, could present some unexpected new experiences and opportunities that might enhance your own research possibilities. Volunteering with a local genealogical society, a local history group, at a museum or an archive would expose you to new resources, research materials and technology and allow you to make connections among people who, like yourself, have similar interests and goals.

In the same way, joining online social media blogs or interest groups or participating in podcasts and webinars can connect you to a wider range of ideas, theories and outlooks, broadening your understanding and perspective of history and genealogy. You might even consider starting your own blog or focus group with interests particular to your own research that would attract other like-minded researchers.



For those not quite so assertive or ambitious, you might contemplate offering to create a display at the local library or museum centering on your family and its contributions to the community. Including some of your “unknowns”, those baffling mysteries and unanswered questions about your family connections, might solicit some unexpected assistance from interested

viewers. You might also consider assembling a genealogy binder with selected family history that highlights some of your research roadblocks and perplexing problems. You could add a copy to a local library, archives or genealogical group where someone might be intrigued enough to offer to help.

## Propagating Your Family Tree



You can propagate your family tree by disseminating and sharing your family history and using technology to document and celebrate its roots and branches. (Photo from Library of Congress)

In order to move your family research forward, it may be of value to make your family and the genealogical work you have done so far known to a wider audience. You could create a family newsletter or organize a family reunion to maintain existing contacts and form some new relationships. You might also consider uploading your family tree to a website where it would be searchable by many others who might be able to correct or add to the information you have included. It will also bring you into contact with others working on similar or connected family lines. These new contacts

could become useful research partnerships or profitable exchange alliances.

You might also consider publishing your family history in a printed format. It is not necessary to have a complete genealogy, because, as we all are aware, such a unicorn does not exist. You might be surprised by the information and photos and documentation, however, which will come your way once family members see and appreciate what you have done so far. And, after updating your original work and including any new research, a second version or sequel could always be produced.

Taking a DNA test, or even several with different companies, will make your family genes available for comparison to many others. It could expand your research into distant collateral branches of the family or even reveal previously unknown family connections as you contact and share with multiple cousin matches provided to you. You may even solve one or two of your research roadblocks with the possibilities you discover through DNA correlation.

There are many ways to propagate your family tree by disseminating and sharing your family history and using technology to document and celebrate its many roots and branches.

## Cultivating a Reputation



A little self-promotion about what you are doing could help cultivate a useful reputation leading to some fruitful and high-yielding rewards. (Photo by Carol M. Highsmith, Library of Congress)

A little self-promotion can go a long way. It's a bit like fertilizing the soil where you have already planted some seeds, hoping that the added nutrients will add to a plentiful harvest eventually. The goal is to publicize your name and what you are doing in the expectation that you will attract the attention of people who are holding vital information or are in a position to contribute to, and even advance, your family history research.

The best way to get your name out there is to volunteer with an organization that is concerned with family or local history, whether that should be with a library, museum or archives or some genealogical society or heritage group. The next step would be to raise your profile by contributing to the organization in some manner through data sharing, networking, leadership or even



fundraising. Publish material that you have discovered during your research whether that be cemetery or record transcriptions, newspaper abstracts or stories of local historical interest, while trying to maintain some inclusionary focus on your own personal research with all such endeavors.

Your emphasis on one or more particular areas of research might even qualify you to become a presenter or speaker at various meetings, seminars and podcasts, to share your experiences, your discoveries and, importantly, your research goals. Finding an area of proficiency or competence and becoming an “expert” will assist you in generating a personal reputation and an acclaimed record. Cultivating a reputation within the family or the local community as the “family history person” or as a local historian would make you an obvious point-of-contact for any new



Just remember that, like any good farmer, you can reap a harvest of new information for your family history from the seeds that you have sown. (Photo from Library and Archives Canada/ e010950945)

information, discoveries or developments from family members and other researchers.

There is a lesson to be learned from all these suggestions and recommendations. When your family research comes to an impasse and you're not sure how to

proceed, just waiting for something to happen may be like watering fallow ground- it will produce nothing fruitful. You've got to do something more. Put yourself out there and clear some new ground, hoe a different row, fertilize the soil and plant something to grow in the hope that someone, somewhere, sometime will find it and find you. Who can tell what crop of new information is just waiting to be gathered? Just keep in mind, that like any good farmer, you can't reap a harvest without first sowing some seeds. ©

ROBBIE GORR is an amateur genealogist and historian who continues to enjoy the thrill of the search and the exhilaration of discovery and, of course, writing about his experiences. Like his practical farmer ancestors, he knows the value of planting some seeds to help cultivate his family tree research.

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# Genealogical Records for Buffalo Soldiers and Their Families

by David A. Norris

**I**N THE POST-CIVIL WAR AMERICAN WEST, FOUR NEW REGIMENTS OF African American troops were stationed throughout the frontier. Known as the “buffalo soldiers,” these troops were the first black U.S. soldiers serving in a permanent basis as regulars rather than volunteers. Genealogical records for the buffalo soldiers are readily available online, and we’ll look at those resources in this article.



Buffalo soldiers of the 25<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry pose at Fort Keogh, Montana, in 1890. (Library of Congress)

Black soldiers fought in the American Revolution, but later, a 1792 law barred blacks from the U.S. Army. During the Civil War, the Union began raising segregated regiments of black soldiers after the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on 1 January 1863. The Union raised 175 regiments of African American soldiers, officially designated as United States Colored Troops (USCT) by the end of the war in 1865 and 178,895 enlisted men served in those regiments. Most served under white officers, but 110 African Americans were commissioned as officers, most of whom were staff officers such as chaplains and assistant surgeons.

The National Archives’ Compiled Military Service Files contain records of Civil War personnel. Most files ended in 1865, but some USCT regiments remained on active duty, and their files may continue into 1866 or 1867. Fold3.com has a large collection of USCT Civil War service files, as well as pension records. FamilySearch.org also has digitized records available. The individual and pension files of post-Civil War soldiers are not so readily available online, but there are several sources that let you piece together their military careers.

Most of the Union Army consisted of volunteer regiments, which were discharged soon after the end of the Civil War. The USCT regiments were mustered out by the end of 1867. Regular troops were still needed

for Reconstruction duty in the South, and to guard frontier and coastal forts.

In 1866, the army created six new African American regiments of regulars. They were the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, and the 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, and 41<sup>st</sup> U.S. Infantry. The infantry regiments were re-organized in 1869; the 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Infantry were combined as the new 24<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry, and the 40<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> became the 25<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry.

The new troops were soon called “buffalo soldiers” by the Indians of the Great Plains. It seems that soldiers’ dark, curly hair reminded them of a buffalo’s coat, and their courage and ferocity in battle was compared to the buffalo of the plains.

As was usual at the time, each infantry regiment was divided into ten companies, each designated by a letter from “A” to “K” (skipping “I” to avoid confusion with “J”). A cavalry company was called a troop. Cavalry regiments had twelve troops, from “A” to “M”. A captain commanded each company or troop, with the aid of two lieutenants.

Black non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals) were vital for the smooth running of their companies. Nearly all their officers were white. Lt. Henry O. Flipper, an 1877 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, was assigned to the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and became the first black officer to command regular troops of





Buffalo soldiers of the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry at Fort Verde, Arizona. (Library of Congress.)

the U.S. Army. Thereafter a small number of African American officers served in the army's black regiments.

The number of western army posts fluctuated as forts were built or abandoned during the course of the Indian Wars. From western movies, you think of cavalry soldiers serving on the frontier, but the army also stationed infantrymen and some artillery units there as well.

The army in the West did a considerable amount of law enforcement. While robbing a train or a stagecoach was not itself a federal crime, robbing a railroad car or stage carrying the U.S. mail was. Offenses such as horse theft, if committed on an Indian reservation, were also federal crimes. If no deputy U.S. marshals were available, a small cavalry patrol might be sent after the robbers. Typically, such parties might have three or four troopers commanded by a sergeant. Guard details were also assigned to escort army payrolls.

Enduring discrimination, prejudice, and skepticism, the buffalo soldiers performed well in their new role in the West. They formed about 10% of the post-Civil War army. Desertion was a problem,

because of the army's low pay in the harsh and monotonous conditions of the frontier, but desertion rates were far lower for the black regiments.

Nineteen buffalo soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor during the Indian Wars and the Spanish-American War. Most were awarded for their exemplary conduct on the battlefield. In 1889, Sgt. Benjamin Brown and Cpl. Isaiah Mays of the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry earned their medals for leading the resistance to an ambush of an army payroll by a large force of bandits in Arizona.

FamilySearch.org's African American Military Records page at [www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/African\\_American\\_Military\\_Records](http://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/African_American_Military_Records) has some helpful tips for tracing "buffalo soldiers."

Also at FamilySearch, there are digitized versions of two valuable National Archives microfilm collections, "Returns from Regular Army Cavalry Regiments, 1833-1916" and "Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments, June 1821-December 1916."

These returns were monthly reports compiled on large sheets, measuring about 20 x 24 inches, with writing on both sides. On the

returns, you can find the station of each company, and the number of men of each rank; remarks on the officers; and a record of events that briefly mentions expeditions, skirmishes, battles, or other noteworthy changes in routine.

Although all officers are listed by name, enlisted men are mentioned only when they fit into a category headed "Absent Enlisted Men accounted for by Name," or "Alterations, since last Return, among Enlisted Men." At least a few dozen enlistments fall into one of these categories every month. Skimming the records pages can be rewarding. Over the course of a few years, every soldier will appear somewhere in the returns, if only for the date they transferred in or out of the regiment.

The 1873 returns of the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry, for example, show many of the reasons that soldiers would be away from their post. Some were on furlough; in the hospital; or confinement for a breach of regulations. Other reasons given were "driving team;" "escort duty;" and "scouting against marauders." Three men were detached to conduct an insane soldier to the Soldiers' Asylum in Washington, D.C.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, in that year, had men on detached duty for similar reasons, such as "scouting after cattle thieves;" "escorting U.S. Marshal;" and "in charge of U.S. Mail." One party was sent "as escort to Lumber Train en route to Frio Canyon."

The "Alterations" column on the monthly roll lists gains from enlistments and transfers, and losses from discharge, death, and desertion. Names are given with rank; company letter; and date of change in status.

At Fold3.com, the Army Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914



contains 1,396,877 records, including the post-Civil War buffalo soldiers. In the register, each soldier has a one-line entry across two large ledger pages. You can find when and where a soldier enlisted; the date of birth; age; previous occupation; description; regiment; and company. A space for remarks can mention the soldier's posting; rank; place and date of discharge; and sometimes other comments or information.

Census records are also very useful. Enumerators counted soldiers in frontier posts, as well as any personnel found in patrols or camps outside the forts. On the frontier, regiments were usually stationed in smaller groups at several forts or camps.

You can often glean a good bit of information about the soldiers from the census rolls. Their forts or posts are usually identified on the census pages, either at the top of the page or a handwritten note in the margin beside the names. Although occupation might be given as "U.S. soldier," sometimes each soldier's rank is written down. Their regiments are not always named, but that can be determined by using the location and finding when one of the black regiments was stationed there.

The census rolls of 1870 and 1880 included the place of birth for each name. A small portion of the personnel of the buffalo soldier regiments was born in the West Indies. It is not unusual for one or two men in each company to come from Barbados or another British colony. Private Prince Romerson, a Civil War veteran who was born in Hawaii, served in the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. At Fort Clark, Texas, in 1870, Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry had soldiers born in Jamaica, Saint Helena, and "the Sandwich Islands" (Hawaii).



This buffalo soldier's cap insignia identifies him as a member of Company A, 25<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry. (Library of Congress)

Most buffalo soldiers were unmarried and housed in barracks. Some, usually senior non-commissioned officers, had families who can be found together in family quarters on the post. The birthplaces of the children might vary, revealing where their parents were posted and transferred to over several years.

For example, in the 1880 Census, we find a black soldier named Dan Johnson at Fort Davis, Texas living with his family. Johnson, born in Washington, D.C., was 28. His wife, 23-year-old Maggie Johnson, was born in Virginia and worked as an army laundress. Of their children, their 8-year-old son Arthur was born in the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). Their other two children, daughter Carrie (age 6) and their baby son Dan (age 1), were both born in Texas.

Dan Johnson appears several times in the Register of Enlistments. The registers show Johnson was in the army at the time of the 1880 Census. He enlisted for five years in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at Fort Davis on 23 April 1878. He finished his enlistment and was discharged with the rank of private at Fort Rice, Texas on 22 April 1883. His character was noted as "excellent."

In this age before photo IDs, army rolls carried descriptive information such as the color of eyes, hair, and complexion to help identify soldiers. The register confirms

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SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Fort Dodge, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Kansas, enumerated by me on the 13 day of October, 1870.

Post Office: Mobile, Kansas John H. Rice, Asst. Marshal.

Dist.	No. of Family	Name of Head of Family	Sex and Age			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Value of Real Estate		Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth	FARMER				Whether land and farm, whole, lease, or tillage	Conservation	
			M.	F.	U.		Value	Improvement		Worth	Value	Value	Value		Value	
1		Smith Benjamin	21	20		Farmer			Penn <sup>a</sup>							
2		John	21	20		do			Virginia							
3		Smith Charles	21	20		do			New York							
4		Taylor James	21	20		do			Virginia							
5		James T	21	20		do			do							
6		George	21	20		do			Maryland							
7		Monter James	21	20		do			Virginia							
8		Mason John T	21	20		do			Bras. Colon <sup>a</sup>							
9		Volentine Brant	21	20		do			Penn <sup>a</sup>							
10		White Madison	21	20		do			Georgia							
11		Walter B. H. H.	21	20		do			Maryland							
12		William James	21	20		do			Virginia							
13		William Samuel	21	20		do			North Carolina							
14		Wilson Charles	21	20		do			Maryland							
15		Walter Robert	21	20		do			Virginia							

A page from the 1870 Census, showing buffalo soldiers of the 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry at Fort Dodge, Kansas. (Internet Archive)





Buffalo soldiers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry march in Washington, D.C. after the Spanish-American War. (Library of Congress)"

that Johnson was born in Washington, D.C., and was 28 years of age when he enlisted. His description stated Johnson had black eyes and hair, and a brown complexion, and he was five feet and five inches tall. It was not unusual for two or more men in the same company to have the same name, so the physical descriptions and dates of birth are helpful for telling them apart. The U.S. Army didn't begin using serial numbers until World War I.

A further check of the Register of Enlistments finds that Dan Johnson enlisted several times in the army, and served in at least four different states or territories. Descriptive clues including place of birth, age, and height match up well enough to show all these enlistments were for the same soldier. The earliest entry notes that he signed up on 9 April 1873 at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and was discharged as a sergeant at Fort Davis on 12 April 1878. The 1880 Census, found him during his second enlistment in the army. One day after his 22 April

1883 discharge, he signed up again at Camp Rice, Texas. He was discharged at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory on 22 April 1888. One day later, he re-enlisted and served until his discharge at Fort Custer, Montana on 22 April 1893.

The regimental returns of May 1873 noted Johnson as one of the "Recruits from Depot" joining the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. By 26-30 September 1876, he was a sergeant. For those days, he was in charge of six privates who were assigned as an "Escort for Train". The April 1878 return noted that Johnson re-enlisted, and the May 1878 return stated that Johnson was on furlough in Washington, D.C. Likewise, the April 1883 return noted another re-enlistment,

As we have seen with the census information on Maggie Johnson, the 19<sup>th</sup>-century U.S. Army assigned laundresses to army companies. Rules allowed one laundress for every 19 men, or a leftover fraction thereof. Theoretically, a full company would number nearly 100 men, and might well

have five laundresses. In practice, most companies on the frontier were under strength and needed no more than two or three laundresses.

Although classified as civilians, these women were provided quarters by the army and issued rations. Each soldier paid a small sum (perhaps 50 cents) per month in exchange for having his clothing washed. Officers paid about twice as much. Laundresses might also earn extra money by selling pies and other baked goods to the soldiers or working as maids for officers. Like the soldiers, laundresses were also segregated, so white or black companies had laundresses of the same race.

The commander of a company chose the laundresses for his unit. It also fell to the captain to fire them or find replacements, as needed.

Many a laundress was accompanied by her children. Some laundresses were married to soldiers, usually, non-commissioned officers, whose higher pay and status was helpful for raising families. The work of washing clothing was tiring and time-consuming. Although army laundresses were only minimally paid, the job still provided independence and support at a time when options for paid work for women were very limited.

As many as 1,300 laundresses worked for the army in 1876. Information on army laundresses is harder to find than for soldiers, due to their semi-official status. The censuses of 1870 and 1880 are the easiest places to find them. (The army stopped authorizing laundresses in 1883.) Their names will appear, with the occupation "laundress" or "washerwoman" listed with the soldiers and civilian employees of their army post.



Although most of the rolls of the 1890 Census were lost in a fire, a special Veterans' Census compiled that year escaped the flames. Most names are of Union Civil War veterans, but some black men who served in the postwar army can be found.

Pensions for buffalo soldiers and their dependents are included with other postwar U.S. soldiers in the Civil War Pensions Index at Fold3. Under "States," select "United States," and check the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. The buffalo soldier pensions are included with pensions from earlier regiments with the same numerical designations.

Like other U.S. military personnel, buffalo soldiers were entitled to burial in U.S. national cemeteries. Interments from skirmish sites, abandoned forts, and various small local cemeteries have been consolidated at larger burial grounds in the national cemetery system. Useful sources for these burials include Fold3's "U.S. Veterans' Gravesites, ca. 1775-2019," and the Veterans



Some buffalo soldiers lived with their families. An infantry sergeant and a girl, perhaps his daughter, had this picture taken in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, probably in the 1880s. (Library of Congress.)



U.S. soldiers including the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry assembled at Chickamauga National Battlefield Park before taking part in the Spanish-American War. (Public domain)

Administration's Nationwide Grave-site Locator at <https://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/ngl/index.jsp>.

Some digitized photos and files of the buffalo soldier regiments can be found by searching the catalog of the National Archives and Records Administration.

After the Indian Wars, the buffalo soldier regiments took part in the Spanish-American War; the 1916 Mexican Border Campaign; and the world wars. Some new black regiments were added to the army. All four buffalo soldier regiments

were dissolved before, or a few years after, segregation was ended in the armed forces in 1948.

The 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry lasted until 1951. The old 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry remained in service until 1957, and a new 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry was formed in 1995. During World War II, the cavalry regiments were dissolved. New regiments designated as the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry were organized in the late 1950s. One squadron from each regiment is now assigned to an armored brigade combat team in Europe. ©

## further reading

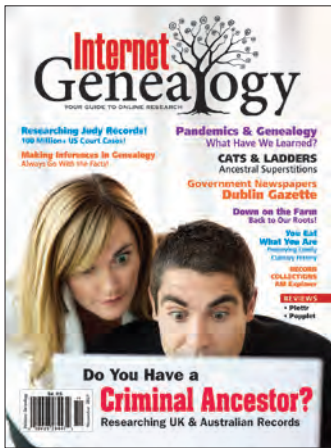
See the National Park Service's Buffalo Soldiers page at [www.nps.gov/chyo/learn/historyculture/buffalo-soldiers.htm](http://www.nps.gov/chyo/learn/historyculture/buffalo-soldiers.htm)

- William H. Leckie and Shirley H. Leckie,  
***The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Black Cavalry in the West***

- Field, Ron, and Alexander M. Bielakowski,  
***Buffalo Soldiers: African American Troops in the US Forces, 1866-1945.***

DAVID A. NORRIS is a frequent contributor to *Internet Genealogy* and *History Magazine*.





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# Remedies and Cures of Yesteryear

## by Sue Lisk

A GENERAL PHYSICIAN RECENTLY informed one of my relatives that she had “wonderfully healthy kidneys”. Not exactly the sort of conclusion one often hears after a routine physical exam...

Decades ago, our ancestors would not have visited doctors on a regular basis. Depending on where they lived, they might not even have had easy access to health care providers or facilities to handle medical emergencies. And some of them would simply have resisted seeking medical treatment altogether, whether out of fear, skepticism, or a desire to be self-reliant.

In the past, many people would have resorted to medicines and remedies easily available to them, whether prepared at home or purchased from outside sources. And other common “cures” they may have tried seem strange to us today.

A number of websites describe some of the types of treatments many of our ancestors and relatives would have been familiar with and which they may have sought for themselves and other family members. I’ll suggest a few sites you may wish to consult.

### Old Terms for Diseases

In reading about a particular remedy or treatment used long ago, you’ll often find the name of the disease or condition it was designed to treat. But you may not understand many of these terms. Multiple sources are available where you can look up these odd ailments, but the website below is one you might find useful.

Brianne Kelly-Bly has collected a long list of old diseases and tentative



The advertisement for Dr. D. Jayne's tonic vermifuge claimed it was a sure remedy for worms, c. 1889. (Library of Congress)



Hunt's remedy was touted as “the life-saving medicine, never known to fail”, c. 1883. (Library of Congress)

modern “translations” at [https://sites.rootsweb.com/~njmorris/general\\_info/disease.htm](https://sites.rootsweb.com/~njmorris/general_info/disease.htm).

Diseases were frequently known by more than one name. For instance, “American Plague”, “Bronze John”, “Dock Fever”, “Stranger’s Fever”, and “Yellowjacket” all referred to what we know today as yellow fever. “Day Fever” and “Diary Fever” both described a fever that lasted one day.

Saints’ names were associated with two of the disease names on this list: “St. Anthony’s Fire” and “St. Vitas Dance” (usually referred to as “St. Vitus Dance”). In both cases, these saints were associated in different ways with the treatment and/or cure of the diseases containing their names.

And some diseases had uncomfortably suggestive names. A good example is “Grocer’s Itch”, defined here as a “skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour”.

### Ads for “Expired” Remedies

One of the best ways to learn about remedies from days gone by is to look at old advertisements for them. You can browse a selection of ads for medicines dating back to 1830 via the Vintage Ad Browser at [www.vintageadbrowser.com/medicine-ads](http://www.vintageadbrowser.com/medicine-ads).

In 1840, an ad for Dr. Quenaudon’s extract of green herbs claimed that it “[purifies] the blood and [is] the cure of all diseases arising from its impurity, [and is the cure] of all other chronic diseases.” It was said to be the treatment of choice for everything from consumption to rheumatism, from ringworm to “derangement of the pulmonary and digestive





Aromatic bitters were first produced in 1824 as a medical tincture to treat stomach issues. This ad for bitters reads: "Rosenheim's celebrated stomach bitters, the great western remedy!", c. 1826. (Library of Congress)

organs". Any person who resorted to this medicine was advised to drink a teacup full of the extract every morning and then to immediately make "a promenade in the free air". The fresh air and exercise may have been more helpful than this "spring cure".

In 1900, the Mentha Dental Offices in Canada declared that although the price of teeth had risen thirty percent, they were in a position to offer a "good set of teeth for \$6.00", instead of the usual price of \$10.00.

An ad that appeared in McClure's Magazine in 1902 informed readers that health and strength could be theirs by using a "Professional New Punching Bag". It had the advantage of being "noiseless" and "rapid". Punching bag gloves, in adult and children's sizes, were also available for purchase.

In 1909, an advertisement claimed that one Dr. Sabouraud of the Pasteur Institute in Paris had

injected a rabbit with "human dandruff germs", which within a few weeks caused the rabbit to become "entirely bald". This led to the conclusion that uncontrolled dandruff would eventually cause incurable baldness in humans. But fortunately, according to the ad, Newbro's Herpicide could "kill the dandruff



Depiction of an early wagon used to hawk elixirs, tonics and milder refreshments at a re-enactment of skirmishes at the Battle of Gettysburg. Sarsaparilla, advertised here, was one of the refreshments and was thought to remedy problems of the skin and blood, Carol M. Highsmith. (Library of Congress)

germ" and solve the problem of falling hair for good.

A 1928 ad urged people to protect themselves from influenza by drinking steaming hot Bulgarian Herb Tea. It was said to "heat the chilled blood" and "increase the circulation". A decade later, an advertisement assured those who were beginning to suffer from "smoker's fag" that the ideal treatment for these after-effects of tobacco was Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

And an ad that ran in 1941 explained that Fleischmann's Fresh Yeast should be dissolved in water and drunk twice a day for its health benefits. It could be mixed with tomato juice or milk, probably to improve its flavor.

## The Historical Context of "Cures"

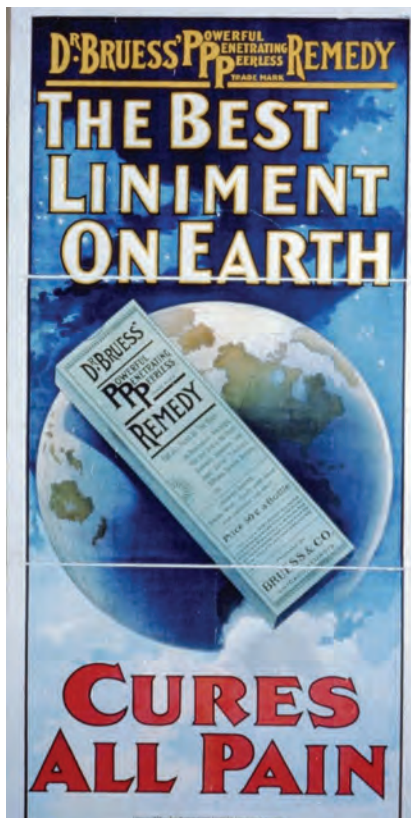
Just like today, advertisers promoting various remedies and cures used many ingenious techniques to convince their audiences of the effectiveness of the treatments publicized. Studying these ads today can provide insight into beliefs and assumptions commonly held at the time of their publication.





Weill Cornell Medicine's Samuel J. Wood Library presents an excellent article entitled "The History of Drug Advertising" at <https://library.weill.cornell.edu/about-us/snake%2%A0oil%2%A0-social%2%A0media-drug-advertising-your-health/history-drug-advertising>. It explains some of the devices used in ads for medical remedies of the past, remedies which were often referred to as "patent medicines". And it also elucidates some of the underlying beliefs in the society of the time.

Despite the fact that many of the ads claimed to cure multiple illnesses, or all illnesses, the medicines typically contained no unusual ingredients. In fact, many of them included harmful substances such as mercury or cocaine. These remedies were untested, and some were potentially dangerous.



This poster promoted "Dr. Bruess' Powerful, Penetrating, Peerless Remedy" as "the best liniment on Earth", c. 1900. (Library of Congress)



Water cures were one of the health and personal hygiene reforms that began in the 1840s. This landscape drawing shows the building and grounds of the Round Hill Water Cure in Northampton, MA, a medical institution based on hydropathic principles, opened by Dr. E.E. Denniston in 1847, c. 1856. (Library of Congress)

The article explains that one of the ways in which patent medicines were advertised was via travelling medicine shows, common in the mid-1800s in the U.S. Perhaps the songs often involved could be compared to the advertising jingles of today!

Throughout the country, trade cards also served to advertise medical remedies. Brightly colored, inexpensive, and visually appealing, these cards were easily circulated to the general public. The two-sided cards displayed images on one side and text on the other.

As the article notes, the trade cards reveal stereotypes of the day. The individuals depicted in a positive manner on the cards were always white. Women were clearly expected to be homemakers and caregivers and were considered to be members of the "weaker" sex. In one trade card shown here, after a woman has recovered from an ailment as a result of taking Williams' Blood Purifier, she is shown happily sweeping the house.

A video discusses patent medicine trade cards and includes a number of examples.

Another section of the article focuses on the trade card images, text, and claims. The reader can

examine three specific trade cards and several "study questions" offered to gain a better understanding of the considerations involved in creating these ads. Although advertising has evolved continuously over the years, in many ways, the basic advertising techniques of long ago have not changed as much as one might expect.

\*\*\*

I got to wondering what my own ancestors who wrote extensively might have relied on as a cure for "Scrivener's Palsy", a term given to the affliction by Samuel Solly in 1864.

In a lecture to a group of surgeons, Dr. Solly described the malady: "The paralysed scrivener, though he cannot write, can amuse himself in his garden, can shoot, and cut his meat...at the dinner-table; indeed he can do almost anything he likes, except earn his daily bread as a scribbler."

Such was the dreaded plague known as "Writer's Cramp". Thank God for computers. ©

SUE LISK, a freelance writer, genealogist, and linguist, is a frequent contributor to *Internet Genealogy*. She works for a news agency in Washington, DC.





# Genealogy 102

Joyce Waldorf shares tips from her years of experience gained while doing genealogy research

IMAGES ARE FROM AUTHOR'S COLLECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

Below I present twelve examples of steps that I have taken to share the fruits of my work. Perhaps these examples will inspire you.

## 1 Provide Data

In the 70s when I was researching my Millers, I found that Selby Memorial Gardens in Selby, S.D. where my grandfather was buried, had inadequate information about him in their cemetery book. They had his year of birth (1881), but not August 7; they had his year of death (1911), but not November 10, and they were missing his wife's name (Alice Mabel Asbach). So, I gave the cemetery all the missing data they needed for Carwin Arthur Miller.

At the same time, I discovered that Carwin's death was not recorded at the South Dakota State Department of Health. It took several letters going back and forth before some official told me that, "It was 1906 when a S.D. law had been passed that deaths should be registered, but the law had no "teeth" in it so between 1906 and 1920, records were very spotty." To get his death registered, I wrote to my grandmother (Carwin's former wife), and she provided me with a notarized copy of a letter to verify his death. This along with two obituaries, satisfied the state's criteria, and now Carwin's death is recorded.

Walworth County Cemeteries			Numerical			Selby Memorial Gardens				
Last Name	First Name(s)	Sex	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age	Block	Lot	Grave	Vet	Additional Notes
Schellinger						1	040	6		Find his first name
Schellinger						1	040	7		Find his first name
Tucker	Charles S.	M	1910	1973		1	040.5	1		Wife: Virginia
Tucker	Virginia E.	F				1	040.5	2		Husband: Charles
Vojta	George	M	1904	1997		1	040.5	3		Wife: Evelyn
Vojta	Evelyn	F				1	040.5	4		Husband: George
Vining	Mary M.	F	1874	1918		1	041	6		
Said	Willis N.	M		16 Jun 1908	1y, ,23d			1	042	5
Switzer	Fannie	F						1	044	1
Stuck	Albert	M						1	044	5 GAR
Miller	Carwin A.	M	1881	1911		1	044	8		Co. K 21 Mich. Inf.
Hettick	Thomas M.	M	1979	1998		1	044.5	1		
Hettick	Ernest	M				1	044.5	3		Wife: Frieda
Hettick	Frieda	F				1	044.5	4		Husband: Ernest
Sevrens	Percy E.	M	1874	1966		1	045	1		Wife: Cora M.
Sevrens	Cora M.	F	1876	1968		1	045	2		Husband: Percy E.
Jenison	Joseph E.	M	1850	1934		1	045	3		Wife: Clarica J.
Jenison	Clarica J.	F	1858	1946		1	045	4		Husband: Joseph E.
Jenison	Alton L.	M	1883	1915		1	045	5		
Niles	Elizabeth	F	1876	1964		1	045.5	3		Husband: Ira Burtis
Niles	Ira Burtis	M	1874	1939		1	045.5	4		Wife: Elizabeth
Rounds	Jay	M	1915	1915		1	046	1		(Baby)
Oxner	Dale	M	1922	1997		1	047	3		
Mickelson	Robert L.	M	08 Dec 1919	12 Dec 1996		1	047	4	WW2	Sgt. U.S. Army Air Corps
Seely	Maru Nburis	F	1902							
Rice	Page from the Selby Memorial Gardens Cemetery Book, Walworth County, South Dakota (Picture courtesy of the author).									
Fielder	John	M	1883							
Fiedler	Erlyn C.	M								
Fielder	Pauline	F	1895							
Fielder	John ?	M								
Fiedler	Jacob	M	1855							
Fiedler	Augustina	F	1858							
Manchester	Jessie J.	F	1899							
Manchester	Herbert N.	M	1896							
Manchester	Gordon Grant	M	1922							
Shewfiell	Hazel Eunice	F	11 Feb 1922							



Information in the Selby Memorial Gardens Cemetery book.

**F**OR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS, I HAVE BEEN CAPTIVATED BY genealogical quests. Recently, I realized I was beyond the basics of research and self-satisfaction. I had matured genealogically, gone from Genealogy 101 to Genealogy 102. So, I wanted to make my mark by helping other people or organizations.



## 2 Donate Items of Genealogical/Historical Significance

Occasionally, you may come across valuable genealogical items that you want to put into places where they will be carefully preserved for the future. This has happened to me. When I was compiling my ASBACH Book, an aunt in Iowa sent me four letters written by my great, great uncle, Johann Wilhelm (John William) Asbach after he had enlisted in the Civil War. After I finished having them translated (John wrote both in German and English), and using them in my book, I donated them to the Iowa Historical Society Library because the Asbachs had settled in Decatur Co., Iowa when they first came to America in 1853.

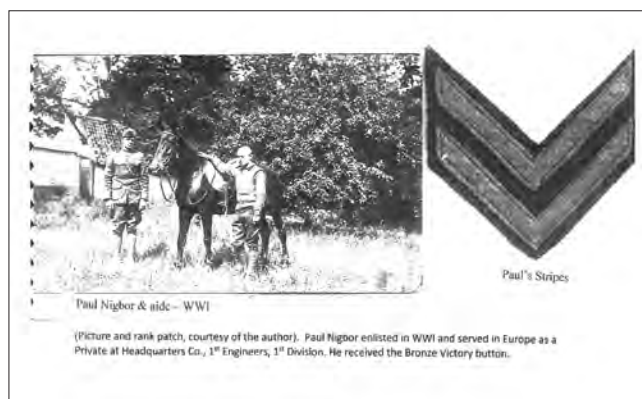


Photo of Paul Nigbor and horse, a photo donated to the Winona Historical Society for safe keeping.

When I was putting together my former husband, Bill Nigbor's NIGBOR Book, I discovered he had a letter and a piece of shrapnel belonging to his father, Paul, who served in World War I. Paul Nigbor's unit had been attacked by the Germans, and this shrapnel had lodged in the ground right next to him – causing him to narrowly escape death. I sent these two items to the Winona Historical Society, Winona MN for safekeeping, and they featured them in a Newsletter story soon after that. I sent them to Winona because that is where this Polish family came to live in 1884.

I also donated to the Wisconsin Historical Society a Yearbook from the Tomah, WI Indian School. It was dated in the 1930s – a time when the federal government was taking Indian children away from their parents and placing them in boarding schools hoping they would assimilate faster into white society. Bill grew up in the Tomah area, but how he came to possess this book, I do not know, but now it is protected and in good hands.

## 3 Help a Less Fortunate Relative/Friend

My aunt in Iowa which I mentioned in item 2 above, is a case in point. Gertrude Utterbach was a farm woman, not very well educated, but VERY interested in our common ancestors, the Asbachs. However, she only had one arm and wrote everything out in long-hand. I was living fairly close to her at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas so I found a well-functioning, used typewriter; bought it for her and took it to Iowa when I next visited her. In the 70s, typewriters were how we conducted business, so she was able to be a bit more efficient.

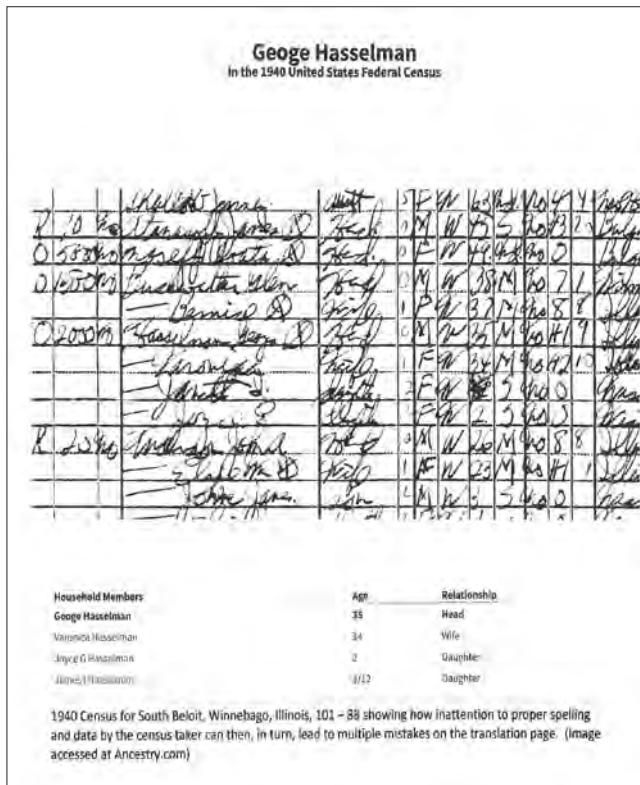


The author's aunt had only one arm so she found her a used typewriter to help her be a bit more efficient in documenting family history.

## 4 Correct Errors You Find on Ancestry.com

When I looked at the 1940 US Federal Census on Ancestry.com, the first one where I appeared, many spelling errors showed up. I let Ancestry know that my father George's name was spelled that way NOT Geoge; my mother was Veronica NOT Varonica; I was Joyce I. NOT Joyce G; my sister was Janice E. NOT James I. Be sure to check your family on Ancestry to make sure everything is transcribed correctly. I believe, in this case, the transcription was faulty because of inattention to proper spelling and data by the census taker.

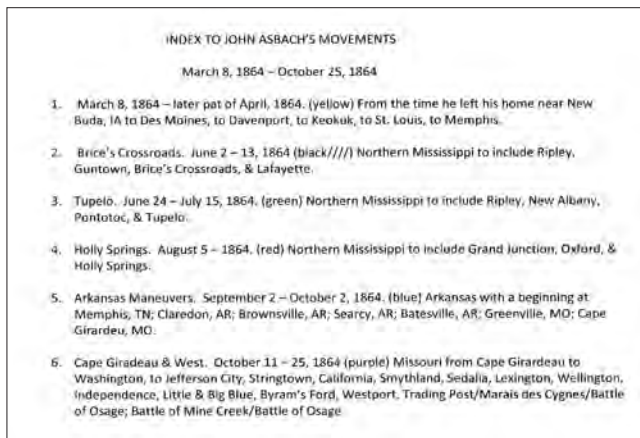




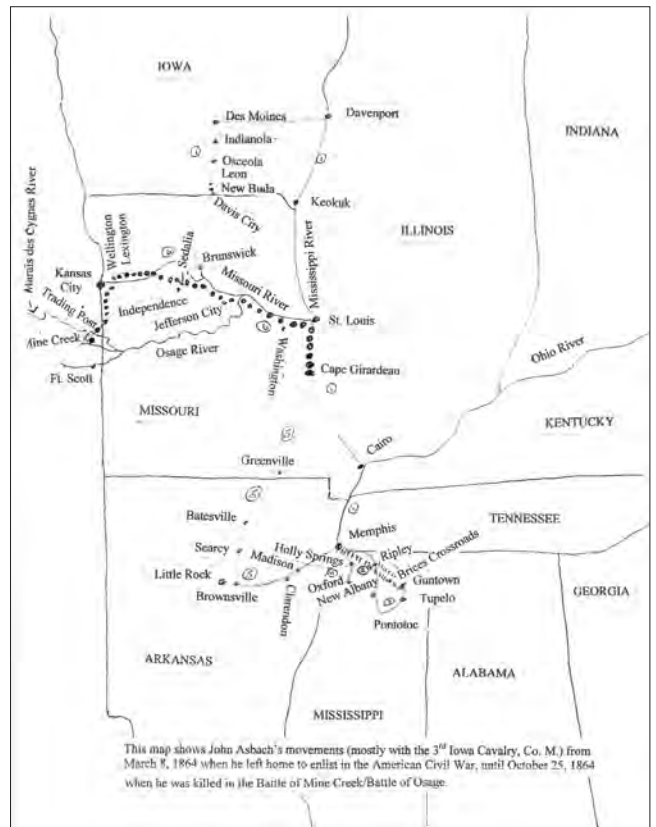
Try to correct errors you find on genealogy websites.

## 5 Correct Historical Records

When I began seriously researching the death of my great, great uncle John William (Johan Wilhelm) Asbach in the Battle of Osage (Missouri) during the Western Front of the Civil War, I discovered that Missouri only had Osage Skirmishes, but that the Battle of Osage/Battle of Mine Creek where John had been killed had actually taken place in Kansas (the Osage River runs through both Missouri and



Details compiled about ancestor John William (Johan Wilhelm) Asbach's movements, a map and compiled index, in the Battle of Osage (Missouri) in the Civil War helped to correct a historical record at the National Archives.



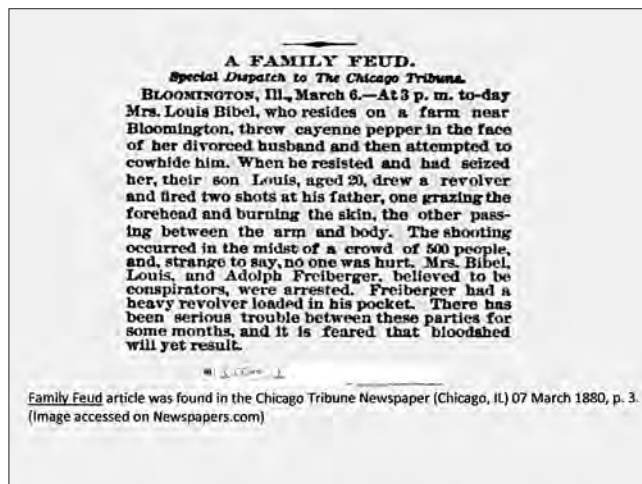
Kansas). I wrote to the National Archives, but they told me that nothing could be done with the official records, and the only way I could get the truth out was to compile a book showing the dates and actual movements/battles of John's unit, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Iowa Cavalry, so I did.

## 6 Share Your Knowledge by Giving Genealogical Lectures

There are many church groups, genealogical societies, community groups, etc. that are always looking for speakers.

## 7 Uncover Family Myths

I uncovered a family myth for a fellow parishioner who came up to me after one of my church lectures. With tears in his eyes, he asked me to investigate his family. His father and two aunts had been committed to an orphanage, on 3 December 1903 when their parent's marriage had disintegrated. When the father, Adolph Freiburger, put the children in an orphanage, he stipulated on the Admission forms that "he was of good character but his wife Magdalena was of bad character." This myth had been passed down through the family until with the help of the Lexington (IL) Genealogical & Historical Society, and



A reference to a family feud was found in the Chicago Tribune dated 07 March 1880, p. 3. (Image accessed on Newspapers.com)

a news clipping from the Chicago Tribune (Chicago, IL), 07 March 1880, I learned that Adolph was no saint himself! The clipping showed all, that Adolph was “two-faced” in “bad-mouthing” his wife, the children’s mother.

Another myth I discovered was in the only Norwegian family I have ever investigated. The family in Norway had long thought that this relative in the US had died in World War I. I was able to show that he succumbed to the 1918 Flu Pandemic.

Sometimes corrections of myths that are found, are unwelcome. My father’s family had to face the fact that sister E. had been born a bit too early. It seems that her parents weren’t only looking at the beautiful Illinois scenery when they went out for their buggy rides! There was some gnashing of teeth when my first Hasselman book came out.

## 8 Financially Support Local Libraries, Etc.

When my former husband, Bill Nigbor, died, I received money along with many sympathy cards. I donated this money to the Wisconsin Historical Societies Library, a very deserving group.

## 9 Help a Veterans Museum Document State Veterans

When I found out that the Wisconsin Veterans Museum was trying to identify and document all Wisconsin Veterans, I asked a man from the museum to come out and interview, my husband, Bill, who was considered a WWII Veteran. We also donated to the museum some pictures of Bill plus pictures and information for my uncle, Vernon Miller (WWII), and my brother-in-law, Milton Peterson (Vietnam War).

## 10 Check the website, FindaGrave,

Make sure a picture is up for your relative’s graves. That’s what I did for my parents who are buried in Eastlawn Cemetery in Beloit, WI. When they weren’t up, I took a picture of the stone and sent it to a friend who has a membership in FindaGrave. She put it on the site.

## 11 Distribute the Family Books That You Compile

DO NOT, I repeat, DO NOT accumulate information and then just put it in your filing cabinet! Have enough copies printed so you can send one to the Historical Society and the Genealogical Society of the county where your ancestors lived and also, the local county library because it may have a Genealogical section. I send copies to our Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and other special genealogical libraries such as the Family History Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Allen County Library in Ft. Wayne, IN. That way, in the future, someone else who is interested in the same family will not have to start from square one, as you may have had to do. (This is in addition to making books available to relatives.)

## 12 Bring Joy/Happiness Into Someone’s Life

My Norwegian friend, Torbjorn Gladso from Oslo, had often spoken to me about relatives of his who immigrated to America between 1881 - 1883, The relatives left behind in Norway, including my friend’s mother, had lost contact with the US relatives, and were sad about this. Finally, one day when I was talking to him, I agreed to look for these relatives. I found them in Minnesota, and since then there has been visiting back and forth. They were happy; I was happy.

Genealogy has meant a great deal to me for so many years. I imagine if you are reading this column, solving genealogical puzzles means a great deal to you, too. Maybe my suggestions will give you some ideas for sharing the fruits of your passion and expertise with others. Practice Genealogy 102. ☺

JOYCE HASSLEMAN WALDORF is a University of Wisconsin graduate who has been an enthusiastic, self-taught genealogist for 63 years. She has compiled five family genealogy books (Hasselman, Asbach, Nigbor, Waldorf and Miller), and has written many articles on the topic of genealogy.





# Watch YouTube Videos to Grow Your Genealogy Skills

Julie Cahill Tarr shows us how to learn from experts by watching YouTube videos



IT'S SAFE TO SAY YOU'VE HEARD OF YOUTUBE. I'LL even wager that you've watched a video or two. But did you know there are a bunch of YouTube channels out there dedicated to genealogy?

The nice thing about YouTube is that you can watch it whenever you have time. You can also save videos to a “watch later” list so you don't lose track of the ones you want to watch. And best of all – it's free!

What I love about genealogy videos on YouTube is that many times, they are short (under 20 minutes) and teach one thing. They aren't like traditional lectures that try to tell you everything there is to know about a topic in one hour. And, many times the videos are light-hearted in presentation, and it's almost like the person is speaking directly to you. I personally like that informal vibe, as the more connected I feel to someone, the more I seem to learn from them.

While most genealogy channels are represented by one person who usually teaches something through their videos, other channels take a different approach. Some are represented by co-hosts or panels, who teach by discussing a specific topic. Others have multiple contributors or are multi-faceted with content, which is usually the case with channels from the “big” genealogy companies and organizations such as Ancestry and FamilySearch (see sidebar for a list).

The remainder of this article is a listing of YouTube channels that focus on genealogy, are currently active, and regularly produced. There is a lot on this list, so my suggestion is to head to each one, go to the “Videos” tab and see what they've recently published. Watch a few videos, and if you like what you see, be sure to subscribe to the channel so new videos show up in your subscription feed. You can also choose to get notifications from a channel. For the ins and outs of this, refer to the YouTube help article “Manage YouTube Notifications” at <https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/3382248>.

## Aimee Cross - Genealogy Hints

<https://youtube.com/c/AimeeCrossGenealogyHints>

Short videos covering topics related to methodology, records, and resources.

## Ancestral Findings

<https://youtube.com/c/AncestralFindings>

Video version of the podcast of the same name, which covers many aspects of genealogy and history.

## Are You My Cousin?

<https://youtube.com/c/LisaLissonAYMC>

Lisa Lisson talks all things genealogy; recent topics include birth records, social history, cemeteries, and family photos.

## BYU Family History Library

<https://youtube.com/c/BYUFamilyHistoryLibrary>

Replays of virtual presentations covering topics such as DNA, paleography, and social history.

## The Creative Family Historian

<https://youtube.com/@thecreativefamilyhistorian>

Prudence Dwyer discusses genealogy and family history, especially how to bring stories to life and share them.

## Daniel's Genealogy

<https://youtube.com/c/DanielsGenealogy>

GenZ genealogist Daniel Loftus interviews genealogists live. Recent guests include Judy G. Russell, Megan Smolenyak, and Nathan Dylan Goodwin.

## Family History Fanatics

<https://youtube.com/c/FamilyHistoryFanatics>

Duo Devon Noel Lee and Andy Lee discuss DNA, technology, records, methodology, and more in their short videos.

## The Family History Writing Studio

<https://youtube.com/user/lynnpalermo>

Videos focus on family history writing, from practical tips to much-needed advice from Lynn Palermo.

## Genealogy Adventures Live

<https://youtube.com/user/GenealogyAdventures>

Donya Williams and Brian Sheffey host guests live to



discuss topics related to African American genealogy and history. Recent guests include Kenyatta D. Berry, Allen Hoilman, and Julie Weil.

**Genealogy In Action with Julie Cahill Tarr**

<https://youtube.com/c/JulieCahillTarr>

Short videos discussing research tools, records, methodology, technology – some with a behind-the-scenes look.

**Genealogy Quick Start**

<https://youtube.com/c/GenealogyQuickStart>

Host Shamele Jordon, along with James M. Beidler and Michael John Neill, go live with special guests and discuss all things genealogy. Recent guests include Dena Marie Chasten, Char McCargo Bah, and Drew Smith.

To find even more videos, you can search within YouTube for a specific topic or just a general search for genealogy or family history. There are other channels out there, beyond what was covered in this article. In these cases, they may no longer be publishing videos, but their old content is still valuable. Plus, new channels pop up all the time.

The “Big” Company & Organization Channels

Ancestry  
<https://youtube.com/user/AncestryCom>

Family Tree Magazine  
<https://youtube.com/user/familytreemagazine>

FamilySearch  
<https://youtube.com/user/FamilySearch>

Findmypast  
<https://youtube.com/user/findmypast>



GenealogyBank  
<https://youtube.com/user/GenealogyBank>

MyHeritage  
<https://youtube.com/user/MyHeritageLtd>

**Genealogy TV**

<https://youtube.com/c/GenealogyTV>

Connie Knox covers it all in her short videos, from methodology to technology to records, and everything in between.

**Genealogy with Amy Johnson Crow**

<https://youtube.com/c/AmyCrow>

Short videos that often bring a unique angle to many common topics related to records, methodology, and technology.

**Just Genealogy**

<https://youtube.com/@JustGenealogy>

Craig R. Scott discusses all sorts of things related to military, methodology, and more in his short videos.

**Lisa Louise Cooke’s Genealogy Gems**

<https://youtube.com/user/GenealogyGems>

Includes a video version of the Genealogy Gems podcast, along with short videos discussing technology, DNA, and more.

**Write Your Family History**

<https://youtube.com/@WriteYourFamilyHistory>

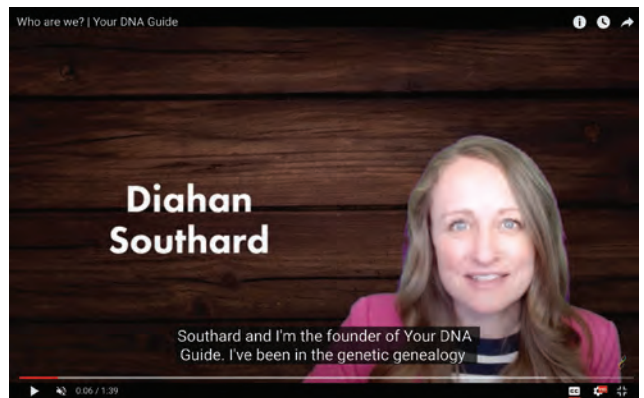
All about family history writing, Noel Devon Lee talks about writer’s block, citations, and more.

**Your DNA Guide**

<https://youtube.com/c/YourDNAGuide>

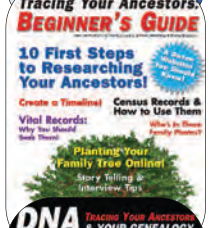
Learn all about DNA, from strategies and methods to tools and technology with DNA expert Diahn Southard.

If you’re a visual learner, then YouTube is a great option for genealogy education. There are a lot of channels on this list, so you’re bound to find a few that are interesting and meet your educational needs. 🌐



JULIE CAHILL TARR is a genealogist specializing in Midwestern US families with immigrant origins. She believes that knowledge comes from practical learning, which is why she provides action-based educational opportunities through her Genealogy In Action brand ([www.genealogyinaction.com](http://www.genealogyinaction.com)).





- \_\_\_ Female Ancestor Research - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Genealogy Research Using Google - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ A Genealogist's Guide to Newspaper Research - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Eastern European Research: A Practical Guide - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tips & Tricks for Online Genealogy Research - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Irish Research: A Practical Guide - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Hispanic Research: A Practical Guide - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ African American Research: A Practical Guide - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Organizing Your Genealogy Research - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Italian Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Germanic Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Ancestors: Beginner's Guide - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ DNA & Your Genealogy - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Irish Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Heritage Travel - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your WW1 Military Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your War of 1812 Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)
- \_\_\_ Tracing Your Revolutionary War Ancestors - **\$12.95** (\$9.95 + \$3.00 S/H)

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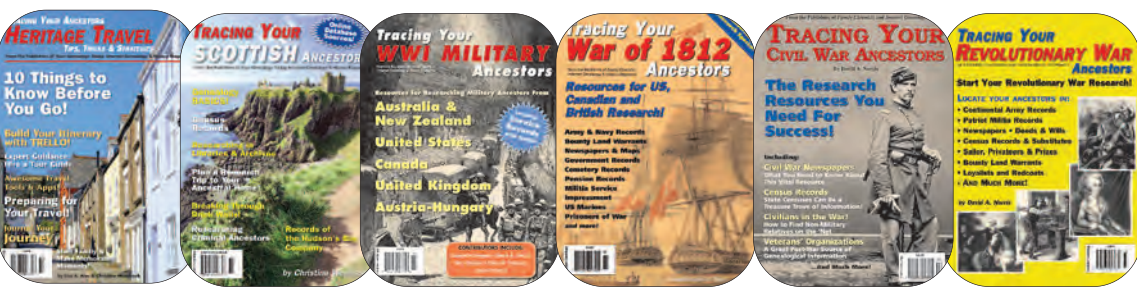
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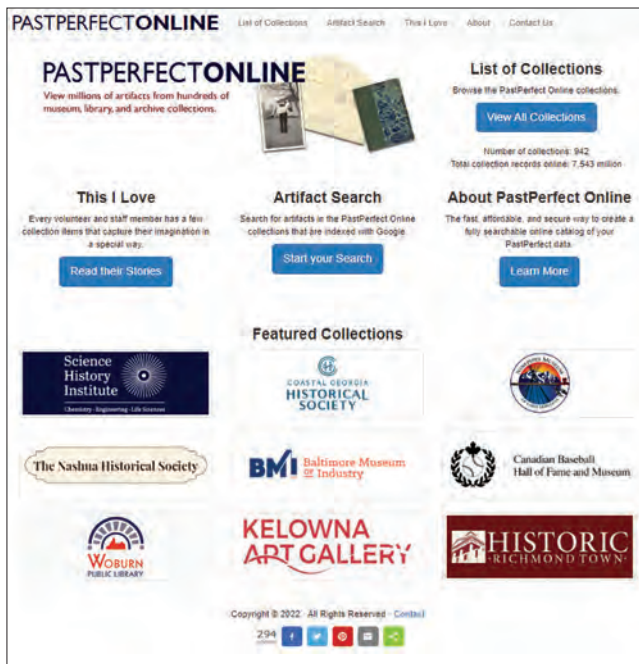
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# PastPerfect Online

Diane L. Richard explores some websites that might better be classified as catnip for genealogists!



What a perfect title for a website that is catnip for genealogists! Whether you are researching in the US, Canada, or beyond, check out this website, [www.pastperfect-online.com](http://www.pastperfect-online.com).

This website provides access to and is a gateway to a whole bunch of digitized collections. The platform houses digitized material for many shall we call them “smaller” repositories who don’t want to or aren’t in the position to establish the infrastructure to house their digitized materials. The list of included collections, [www.pastperfect-online.com/collections.html](http://www.pastperfect-online.com/collections.html), shows representation from across the US (grouped by state with city/town level location information provided) as well as international websites from Canada, New Zealand, Barbados, Denmark, Jamaica, etc., with the majority from Canada. As we go to print, there are almost 950 collections with over 7.5 million records.

The breadth of materials included is staggering. As mentioned, the majority of collections are for US locales, and for this article, we’ll focus on a passion of

mine, Ledgers, looking at digitized Ontario, Canada materials as a change of pace. My basic search was – ledger Ontario. No quotes, just the two words.

When searching in Past Perfect Online, look below the offsite entries for those which include pastperfect-online in the URL; these are the entries you want to explore!

## West Virginia

[ADBC Museum - Wellsburg](#)  
[Clay Center for the Arts & Sciences - Charleston](#)  
[Huntington Museum of Art - Huntington](#)  
[Jefferson County Museum WV - Charles Town](#)  
[West Virginia Museum of American Glass - Weston](#)

## Wisconsin

[Beloit College Museums - Wright Museum of Art - Beloit](#)  
[Circus World Museum - Baraboo](#)  
[Dane County Historical Society - Madison](#)  
[John Michael Kohler Arts Center - Sheboygan](#)  
[La Crosse County Historical Society - La Crosse](#)  
[Manitowish Waters Historical Society - Manitowish Waters](#)  
[Manitowoc County Historical Society - Manitowoc](#)  
[Norwegian American Genealogical Center, Inc. - Madison](#)  
[Old Main Historical & Community Arts Center - Galesville](#)  
[Oshkosh Public Museum - Oshkosh](#)  
[The Tower Heritage Center of Washington County - West Bend](#)  
[University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee Art Collection - Milwaukee](#)  
[Ward Irish Music Archives - Milwaukee](#)  
[Waupun Historical Society - Waupun](#)  
[Wisconsin Maritime Museum - Manitowoc](#)

## Wyoming

[Campbell County Rockpile Museum - Gillette](#)  
[Fort Caspar Museum & Historic Site - Casper](#)  
[Meeteetse Museums - Meeteetse](#)  
[Park County Archives - Cody](#)  
[Wyoming State Museum - Cheyenne](#)

## International

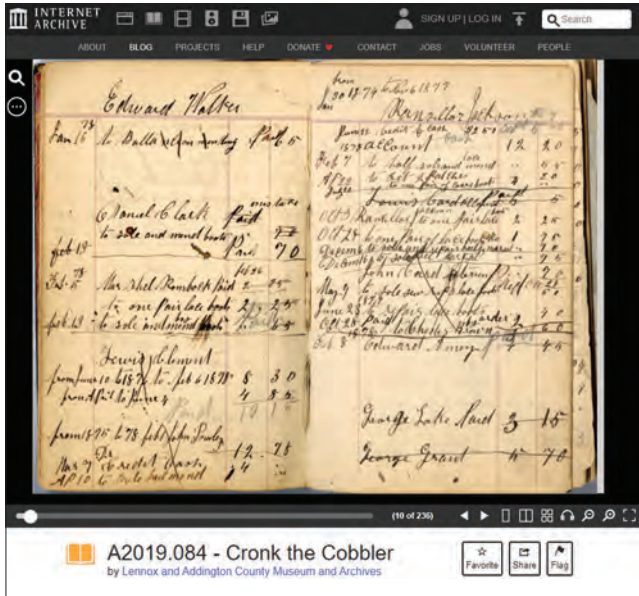
[Alberni Valley Museum - Port Alberni, BC, Canada](#)  
[Albertland & Districts Museum - Wellsford, New Zealand](#)  
[Barbados Museum & Historical Society - Bridgetown, Barbados](#)  
[Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre - Southampton, ON, Canada](#)  
[Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum - St. Marys, ON, Canada](#)  
[Canadian Football Hall of Fame & Museum - Hamilton, ON, Canada](#)

Illustration from the List of Collections page showing some US and international projects.



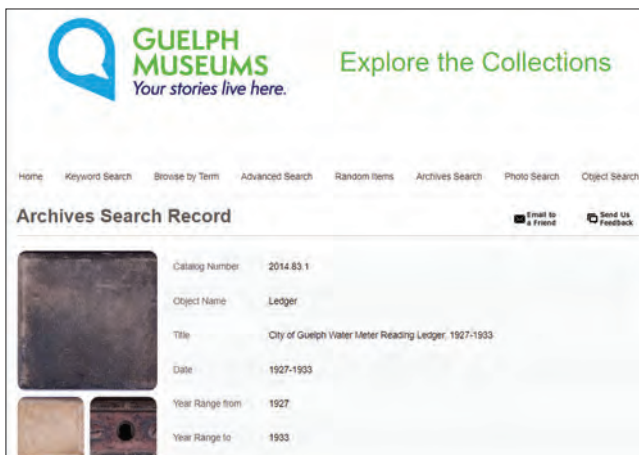
Some neat finds include:

- 1) Cronk the Cobbler, Museum of Lennox & Addington, <https://lennoxaddington.pastperfectonline.com/archive/DF9288E8-71ED-4049-9C91-840045734752>, which has placed the entire digitized account book (possibly of David A. Cronk) online using the Internet Archive platform, <https://archive.org/details/2019.084lacma>.



Sample page from Cronk the Cobbler – did your ancestor have shoes made or repaired by this establishment?

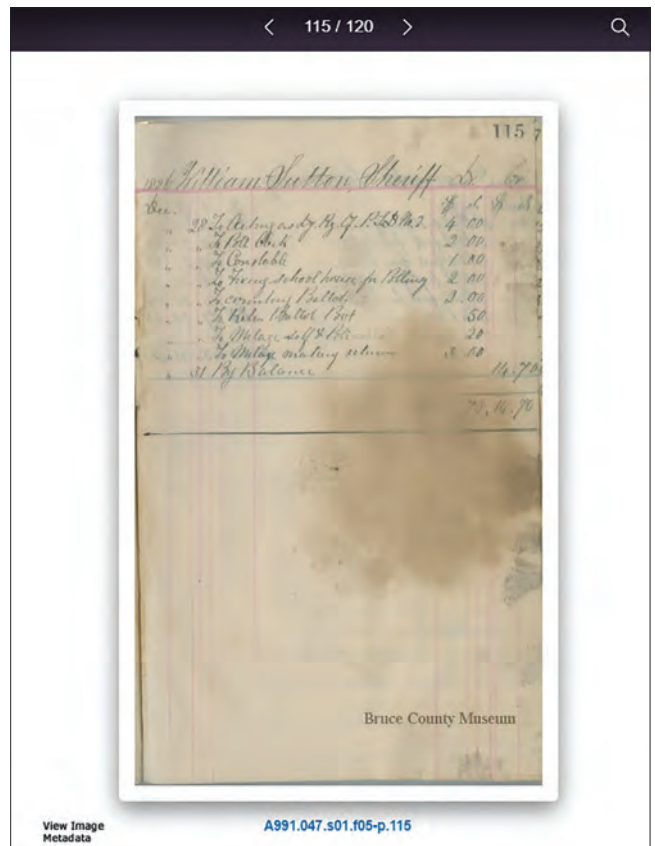
- 2) City of Guelph Water Meter Reading Ledger, 1927-1933, <https://guelph.pastperfectonline.com/archive/35D8C141-F82C-4C4D-90B2-218371048211> – “The book contains a page for each business in Guelph using water. The top of the page lists the name of the company and address and



Guelph Museums Explore the Collection entry for the City of Guelph Water Meter Reading Ledger, 1927-1933; ledger pages are digitized.

below is the size of the water pipe and the rent for the meter. Below that is the meter reading for the site done approximately 5 times a year.”

- 3) A.A. Greer General Store, <https://brucemuseum.pastperfectonline.com/archive/88ADCBCE-7402-4277-8C6C-213481913208> – “It is organized by customer and lists the dates and details of their purchases, credits and payments from 1922 to 1924. Purchases are often listed as ‘goods,’ but the ledger also shows the purchase of specific grocery and hardware items. This entry illustrates that for some materials, you gain access to a finding aid and/or sample item pages. Though we cannot seemingly access all the ledger pages, the customer list is provided.”
- 4) Leeder family fonds, <https://brucemuseum.pastperfectonline.com/archive/2BB74D7E-E4C8-4B70-8A78-623040446160>. Sometimes you have to dig deep (aka do a lot of links clicking) to get to the good stuff. This collection at the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre is a case in point. At the bottom of each page, where you see “child records” click on a chosen link. For this collection, there are five series – Business



Leeder Family A997.047.005 Account Book account page for William Sutton, Sheriff.



Records, Personal Correspondence, Journals and Diaries & Photographs. I selected Business Records. Leeder series 1, <https://brucemuseum.pastperfectonline.com/archive/50487C31-D87C-4932-AF99-808217046167>. Then, I selected “A997.047.005: Account book - Nathaniel Leeder Sr. (1886)” which took me here, <https://brucemuseum.pastperfectonline.com/archive/CBCD3D56-92E9-48E0-8F82-13533332181>. Do know that NOT all the listed items are digitized and accessible, and this account book is. The landing page also identifies named individuals.

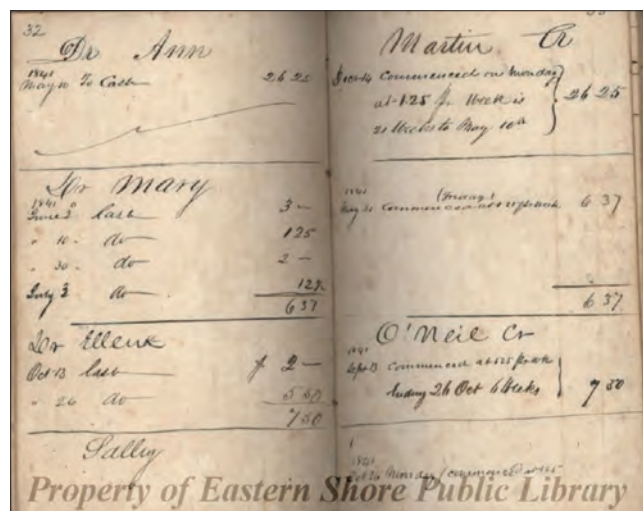
My next search was to see if there are Funeral Home records to be found. I recently gave a talk on alternative death records, and I’m always seeking “off the beaten path” records documenting how, when, or where our ancestors died.

Interestingly, this led to the Finnish American Heritage Center, Finlandia University, and the Watia Funeral Home Records, <https://fabc.pastperfectonline.com/archive/99D677CA-F0D8-4A9C-AE61-358416712495>. Though the funeral records are not digitized, a complete list of for whom records survive is provided – I even found two ancestral surnames, Kujanpää & Rajala; maybe they are distantly related?

I also discovered the Frank B. Holland Memorial Funeral Home Ledger for 1968, via the Eastern Shore of Virginia Heritage Center ([esplheritage.org](http://esplheritage.org)) (a new to me resource!), <https://espl.pastperfectonline.com/archive/1C0B0323-262E-4C0C-BBA5-640492102278>. A feature of this funeral home ledger that is wonderful is that for each individual, the left page is an obituary for that person with the

details of the funeral costs on the right page; priceless! Further searches reveal that there are also ledgers for 1963-1964, 1964, and 1972 for the same funeral home.

Further exploration on [esplheritage](http://esplheritage.org) led me to a ledger showing rents paid by boarders, 1840-1849! I love rent ledgers. So few survive, and so many of our ancestors were renters, <https://espl.pastperfectonline.com/archive/37358DFE-2FB9-4E4C-860A-387095839243>. Recognize that often renters were also employed by the proprietor in some business and then also purchased goods via a general store or equivalent provisions business, though the sample page just shows more typical renter entries. I also discovered a salvage company timebook, a colored school register (1891-1895), a post office ledger (unclaimed letters and packages returned to sender amongst other info) and many other juicy gems.



Sample page from [Renters] Ledger 1840-1849, accessed via the Eastern Shore of Virginia Heritage Center

Frank B. Holland Memorial Funeral Home Ledger for 1968, fully digitized via the Eastern Shore of Virginia Heritage Center. ([esplheritage.org](http://esplheritage.org))

So, from Past Perfect Online I discovered the Eastern Shore of Virginia Heritage Center which led me to some very interesting and genealogically relevant materials beyond the first item found. A reminder to always, always, once you get to a new to you resource, see what else you might discover! This was not the only interesting path I pursued into new to me resources!

Still speaking of death, a search on burial permits led me to the Lovell Historical Society (ME) and its online collections which includes a collection of Burial Permits, 1892-1909, <https://lovell.pastperfectonline.com/archive/B9078F9E-81B6-4A91-A975-290113901510>. All the names of the deceased are listed and when you click on a name, additional details are provided such as birthplace & date, parents,





Sample information from the Lovell Historical Society (ME) Burial Permits, 1892-1909 collection

where buried, spouse, etc.

Remember also that sometimes it's easier to search from outside a website than inside it. In the mentioned collection, I wanted to see if there were any with Ontario Canada connections mentioned, and I just kept striking out using the provided search options. So, I went to Google™ and searched the

following – Canada <https://lovell.pastperfectonline.com>. That did the trick, I found Jessie (McCoig) Volk, who was born in Harwich Township, Kent County, Ontario, Canada, [https://lovell.pastperfectonline.com/by-person?keyword=Volk%2C+Jessie+\(McCoig\)+\(1904-2005\)](https://lovell.pastperfectonline.com/by-person?keyword=Volk%2C+Jessie+(McCoig)+(1904-2005)). The search also led to others having a “person record” on the website.

To learn more, check out the website, or possibly like its Facebook page, [www.facebook.com/PastPerfectSoftware](http://www.facebook.com/PastPerfectSoftware) [which is under PastPerfect Software; the underlying platform]. The Facebook page is not very dynamic and appears to focus more on non-textual items.

I could spend hours more searching through this website; too many rabbit holes and too little time. You'll either gain direct digital access to records of interest, or you will learn about the existence of a record that you can further pursue; either outcome works!



DIANE L. RICHARD has been doing genealogy research since 1987. She is currently editor of the *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal* and a professional genealogy and family historian researcher, speaker, and writer. She can be found online at [www.mosaicrpm.com](http://www.mosaicrpm.com) and [www.tarheeldiscoveries.com](http://www.tarheeldiscoveries.com).



## Here's What's Coming...

- Friends & Genealogy • DNA & Migration
- British National Archives • My Dad Lied • Martha's Story
- Newspaper Wins • Review: We Are
- Life of an English Rose • Gibraltar Records
- A Laugh at Our Ancestors' Expense
- Cameo Roles in Pension Files • Reenactors & Reenactments
- Regular Columns And More!

Line-Up Will Contain More than the Above • Final Contents Subject to Change



# As The World Turned to Buffalo: The Pan-American Exposition

by Sue Lisk

**M**Y GREAT-GRANDPARENTS HAD KEPT IT AS A memento. Nothing impressive. A child could have scribbled the design it bore around its edges. According to the sticker on the back, my grandmother tried to sell it for thirty-four dollars, but couldn't find any takers. The small plate was a souvenir from Buffalo, NY, the city chosen to host a World's Fair: The Pan-American Exposition of 1901.



A souvenir plate depicting the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY in 1901. (Photo courtesy of author)

While this particular World's Fair didn't attract as many visitors as did Paris's Universal Exposition of 1889 or Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, it was nonetheless significant.

As family historians, we should be curious to learn about major organized events like these that were designed to highlight current achievements and discoveries of the age. I'll direct you to several websites devoted to this turn-of-the-century example of historical importance that would have impacted many of our ancestors.

## A Brief Overview

From May 1<sup>st</sup> to November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1901, with nineteen countries and colonies participating, the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo drew over eight million visitors. For a ticket price of fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children, people could enjoy this World's Fair that occupied some 350 acres in Delaware Park.

The Fair focused on the technological, scientific, and artistic developments of the Western Hemisphere and the cultures of its nations. Following the end of the recent Spanish-American War, the Exposition also sought to reaffirm the bonds of friendship and promote economic cooperation between the nations of North, Central and South America.

But this international event was interrupted when Leon Czolgosz shot President William McKinley on September 5, 1901 during the President's visit to the Exposition's Temple of Music. Since the President died from complications eight days later, this tragedy is certainly the event most closely associated with the Pan-American Exposition. Yet this World's Fair offers much else of interest to explore.

## The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress hosts a collection entitled "The Last Days of a President: Films of McKinley and the Pan-American Exposition, 1901" at [www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901/about-this-collection](http://www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901/about-this-collection). I would suggest you watch two of them in particular: "Pan-American Exposition by night" and "A trip around the Pan-American Exposition". Thomas A. Edison Inc. provided the footage for both. Below each video you'll find detailed descriptions of the scenes filmed.





The Courier Company's calendar featuring the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. "The largest show printing house in the world." (Library of Congress)

In a video of under one minute, the footage of the "Pan-American Exposition by night" displays views of the exposition by day and then, wonderfully, by night. Electricity was the marvel of the age, to which most people were completely unaccustomed. After dusk, approximately a quarter of a million eight-watt, colored light-bulbs illuminated the Fair buildings. Searchlights on the Electric Tower completed the magic. For us, the effect is diminished by the black-and-white footage, but with a little imagination we can sense the impact the illumination must have had on the spectators. Access the clip at [www.loc.gov/item/00694346](http://www.loc.gov/item/00694346).

You'll find the second video, "A trip around the Pan-American Exposition" at [www.loc.gov/item/00694338](http://www.loc.gov/item/00694338). This roughly twelve-minute clip takes the viewer on a slow gondola ride along the canal that encircled the Exposition

buildings. It would have been a novel attraction to most visitors and allowed them to view all the grounds from the comfort of their boats. In the video, the gondolas pass under bridges reminiscent of those in Venice, revealing new sights to the passengers as they emerge from under each arch along the route.

The collection includes twenty-six other videos associated with the Exposition and/or President McKinley at [www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901](http://www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901).

You'll also find here an instructive article that puts the Pan-Am Exposition in context in terms of the national setting and U.S. politics at the time. It then briefly considers the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the role of World's Fairs in general. To read it, go to [www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901/articles-and-essays/america-at-the-turn-of-the-century-a-look-at-the-historical-context](http://www.loc.gov/collections/mckinley-and-the-pan-american-expo-films-1901/articles-and-essays/america-at-the-turn-of-the-century-a-look-at-the-historical-context).

### PanAm1901.org

Susan J. Eck has extensively researched the Pan-American Exposition and presents her findings

at <http://PanAm1901.org>. But she has also assembled an assortment of articles and information from other sources. Here you can read about a wide range of topics related to the World's Fair of 1901.

Susan makes a point of saying that she has not "censored" the information available and has published some material that allows the prejudices of the era to shine through. But viewed from a historical perspective, this has much to teach us about the beliefs and opinions some of our ancestors and relatives may have shared.

In the left-hand column you'll find a link to "Tours". From here, you can take a "guided tour", which I recommend, or opt for a "self-guided tour". The guided tour takes you through various sections of captioned photos, starting with the Horticulture Exhibit Gardens, and then moving on to impressive photos of the Triumphal Bridge and Esplanade areas. John Philip Sousa composed a march especially for the Exposition, a portion of which you can listen to via a link in the latter section. The Electric Tower and the Temple of Music are some of the other highlights on this tour.



A parade of camels at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, Frances Benjamin Johnston. (Library of Congress)



A postcard showing the Manufacturers Building at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901 in Buffalo, NY. (Library of Congress)

The self-guided tours allow the visitor to explore various Exposition buildings, most of which are accompanied by descriptions of the design and layout of the building in question. Some of them, such as the Agriculture Building, include photos of the external structure by day and by night as well as interior images. And you can also consult a “What People Said” section with articles related to the building. For instance, on July 13, 1901, the *Buffalo Evening News* ran an article entitled “Having Fun with a Great Watermelon”, which declares what can be done with the twenty-pound exhibit. Another article published by the same source on May 27, 1901 entitled “Odd Fancies in Naming Potatoes” illustrates some of the prejudices of the period.

From the home page, another particularly interesting section is “Visiting”. It includes subsections covering transportation, lodging, fees, food, and souvenirs. The category “Other Costs in 1901” is enlightening. You can review a selection of food and housing costs in 1901, with their costs translated into their dollar values in 2000.

And on the following page, you’ll find a summary of salaries for various occupations, along with their dollar values in 2000.

The Table of Contents link on the home page leads to many of the same sections discussed, as well as to a few others. You can read about the circumstances surrounding the shooting of President McKinley on September 6, 1901, his death eight days later, and his funeral,



Memorial statue to President William McKinley, outside the Ohio Statehouse, in Columbus, OH, Carol M. Highsmith. (Library of Congress)

at [http://panam1901.org/president\\_mckinley/mckinley\\_funeral/mckinley\\_funeral\\_buffalo.html](http://panam1901.org/president_mckinley/mckinley_funeral/mckinley_funeral_buffalo.html).

## Digital Collections and Newspapers

The University at Buffalo Digital Collections include an exhibit entitled “Pan-American Exposition of 1901” at <https://digital.lib.buffalo.edu/collection/LIB-005>. View the three sub-collections using the drop-down menu. They provide photos and/or illustrations related to music and the buildings. They also offer short articles addressing such subjects as electricity, immigrant communities in Buffalo, new home entertainment, and health care and medical technology. One article notes that the Fair’s displays included “infant incubators, with real infants” and X-ray machines.

The New York Heritage Digital Collection presents many souvenirs from the Exposition at <https://nyheritage.org/collections/pan-american-exposition-collection>. Included in the display are tickets, coins, buttons, glasses, plates, spoons, and even a Pan-American Souvenir pickle fork and knife. If you or your relatives have souvenirs from the Fair, you stand a good chance of finding them here. But more numerous and revealing than these sorts of items are the guides, programs, postcards and photos from the Exposition.

Newspapers are another rich source of potential information about the Exposition. Whether or not your relatives or ancestors attended “the Pan”, they probably knew someone who did. Small town newspapers often mentioned locals who had made the journey to see the well-publicized event and recounted details of their experiences. Don’t neglect to consult newspapers of the period to see what you might learn.



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The New York State Building at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, 1901. (Library of Congress)

Newspapers in the Buffalo vicinity notified their readers of rooms for rent in the homes of local residents during the months of the Exposition. But not everyone wanted to pay for lodging. I found, for example, a digital edition of *The Clifton Springs Press*, from March 1901, which published the following in its *Briefs* section: "It is understood that the approach of the Pan-American Exposition has caused hundreds of families in Buffalo to discover hitherto unsuspected relatives." It sounds like this would have been a great time to have been a genealogist. But I doubt that's what the writer had in mind.

Many other Fair-related pieces appeared. A short article in *The Clifton Springs Press* announced the issuance of special Pan-American postage stamps. Another entry warned visitors to the Pan of a recent law providing for the arrest and fine of anyone seen "expectorating in halls, theatres, street cars and other places of public assembly in Buffalo".

\*\*\*

These days Pan-American Exposition memorabilia is easier to sell than when my grandmother made the attempt to sell her souvenir plate decades ago. But despite the fact that eBay and other online sites enable vendors to promote their items to potential purchasers worldwide, the requested prices for similar souvenirs I encountered were relatively low. Some things just don't improve with age. Perhaps, at least for family historians, learning about the history of "the Pan" is of more value than its artifacts. ©

SUE LISK, a freelance writer, genealogist, and linguist, is a frequent contributor to *Internet Genealogy*. She works for a news agency in Washington, DC.



# Researching Your Medical Ancestors

By Michelle Dennis

**H**AVE YOU FOUND A DOCTOR, APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR SURGEON in your family tree? It's hard to imagine what the life of a doctor would have been like in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with no pain relief to offer to your patients, and little medical knowledge to draw on.

DAVIS, SAMSON, near 1-mile stone, Mile-end — L. S. A. 1844. Author of "Physiological Principles of Physiology and Natural Language."	DEFRIEZ, JOS. GEO. 88, Church-st. Bethnal Green-rd. and 10, Nicholl-sq. Cripplegate — L.S.A. 1843; M.R.C.S. 1844.
DAVIS, THOS. Hampstead—M.R.C.S. 1813; M.S.A. 1808; Certificated Army Surg. 1800; by Army Med. Board, 1798; served in Egypt.	DEIGHTON, WM. JAS. 33, George-st. Blackfriars-rd.—in practice prior to 1815; Apoth. and Accoucheur to the parish of Bethnal Green.
DAVIS, THOS. 8, Queen-st. Mayfair—M.R.C.S. 1805; F.R.C.S. (Hon.) 1843; late of the Horse Guards Blue.	DELANY, EDW. 61, Charrington-st. Oakley-sq.—M.D. Edin. 1827; M.R.C.S. Edin. 1827.
DAVISON, WM. 73, Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. Pimlico—L.R.C.S. Edin. 1833.	DELL, EDW. C. Highgate — M.D. Aberdeen, 1848; L.S.A. 1841.

1850 London Medical Directory showing entry for Dr. Samson Davis. (Public Domain)

My ancestor, Dr. Samson Davis, was a London surgeon and apothecary in the 1840-50s. Born in 1818 at 4 Upper East Smithfield, London, England, Samson was one of nine children born to Samuel Samson Davis (gunlock maker) and Betty Holbrook and was baptized at St. Botolph's Aldgate in East London on Christmas Day 1818. Born into a middle-class family, his father was a prominent gunlock maker and inventor who worked at the Tower of London and patented three improvements to percussion cap gunlocks in the early 1800s.

Unfortunately, in 1832 when Samson was just 13 years old, his parents died in the London Cholera epidemic within a week of each other. This left him and his only two surviving siblings, John and Joseph, to be raised by his paternal aunt, Ann Keech (1783-1840), who was appointed guardian in his father's will. Childless, Ann was married to James Keech, a chemist from Deptford in Kent. His five sisters all died before the age of three years, illustrating the fragility of childhood at the time. His brother Samuel died in 1829 aged just 24. London's Cholera epidemic was just one of a series of devastating diseases. See [www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/medicine/cholera-victorian-london](http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/medicine/cholera-victorian-london).

It must have been unbearable to watch his parents die of cholera together, and perhaps it was this event that spurred him on to become a doctor. More likely his guardians paid for him to be apprenticed into a good trade that would earn him a good income for the rest of his life. His father's 1832 will left specific instructions on the guardianship of his three sons. Both his father's will, and probate inventory were found online at <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>. The death duty registers of his father at The National Archives UK also gave further information about his guardians.

From the age of 14, a boy was usually apprenticed to a qualified master for a term of 5-7 years. The boy lived in his master's house and undertook his apprenticeship without pay. His parents or guardians (in Samson's case – his Aunt Ann) paid the master (Mr. Hesselwood) a premium in a lump sum, which would cover tuition, board and lodging during the whole term of his indenture.

It was the premium that determined which occupation a boy could follow, or what his parents could afford. Since premiums were high for apprentice surgeons and apothecaries, this limited the class of a boy who could enter this profession. By the 1800s, surgeons' apprentice premiums had risen because the medical profession



Dr. Samson Davis, undated. (Public Domain)



had increased in social status, as it was known that successful medical practices could be very profitable.

Medical apprenticeships were advertised in local newspapers. Sometimes the parent or guardian placed an advertisement themselves, searching for a master that would take on their son. Try the British Newspaper Archive at [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

Newspapers can help you flesh out the bones of your research. As well as looking through microfilm or physical copies of newspapers in the local library of your ancestor's residences, great use can be made of the wonderful resources that are now online. Using the two different database searching techniques available on both British Newspaper Archive, and the British Newspapers 1710-1953 collection on Find My Past, different articles mentioning ancestors can be seen. Family notices, articles and advertisements can all be invaluable in providing further clues about your ancestors' lives. Some of the details available are property and estate auctions, business advertisements, birth, death and marriage notices, apprenticeship disputes, obituaries, criminal trials, inquests, and patent sales.

A young man in London interested in medical life during the early to mid-1800s had a couple of primary career paths open to him. He could apprentice with an apothecary and then eventually obtain a license from the Society of Apothecaries (LSA), which would grant him the right to concoct medicines prescribed by physicians.

After some training he would be free to embark on his own practice, treating patients with the remedies of the day, probably dabbling in minor surgery or dentistry on the side.

The more ambitious would study at a medical school and later join the Royal College of Surgeons in England, becoming a qualified general practitioner and surgeon, performing a host of different tasks from treating minor colds to amputating limbs.

Within a few years, Samson Davis had obtained both his apothecary and surgeon's license and established a practice at 19 Sidney Square, Stepney, London. Setting up shop as a doctor in those days required an entrepreneurial spirit as the competition was intense among London's new medical middle class.

Unable to find his apprenticeship papers, I found information about his medical career in a number of alternative sources. Using census records, post office and trade directories (Ancestry) I narrowed down the geographical areas where he lived and worked.

In August 1840, Samson married Louisa, the daughter of his neighbor, chemist George Emerson 1773-1838. Their child Louisa was born the following year but sadly died aged 9 months in March 1842. His wife Louisa died four months later of consumption aged 28.



University College Hospital London.  
(Wikipedia)

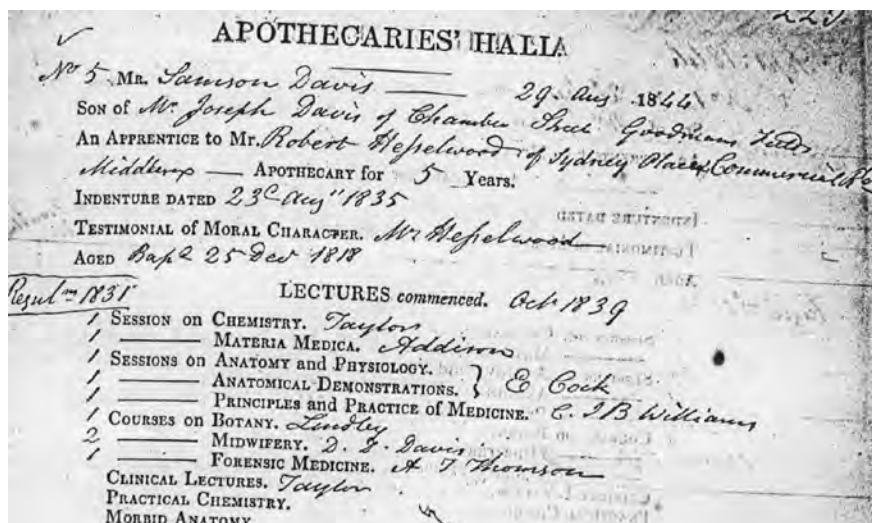
In 1850 Samson Davis could be found in the London and Provincial Medical Directory – available on Ancestry - UK and Ireland Medical Directories 1845-1942, [www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/61053](http://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/61053) and it's also worth checking the UK Medical Registers 1859-1959, [www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/33538](http://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/33538).

While the medical directories were invaluable in telling me when and where he practiced, an email to the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries in London, provided a wealth of information about my medical man. They sent me copies of his entry in the *Student Registration Books* from London University College advising that he studied Medicine, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Botany, the names of his tutors, and that he was apprenticed in 1835 to Mr. Robert Hesselwood.

The livery company of the Society of Apothecaries as well as examining and qualifying apprentices, also dispensed charity to widows, medical students, schools, and institutions. In 1815 the Apothecaries Act was the first of a series of 19th-century reforms aimed at raising standards of medical education and regulating the profession in England and Wales. The LSA (Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries) became a popular qualification.

Samson qualified Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries on 5 Sept 1844 and practiced as a surgeon/apothecary at 19 Sidney Square Commercial Road, 49 High Street Kensington, and 116 Tottenham Court Road. A history of the College is available online, <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/10048692/1/World-of-UCL.pdf>.

One of the best sources of information, especially if no apprenticeship



Samson Davis Apothecaries Halia 1844 Apprenticeship details. (Public Domain)

papers can be located, is finding a copy of your ancestor's Apothecaries Halia (medical qualification document). This showed when and where and to whom he was apprenticed, the length of apprenticeship, and when he qualified. I found Samson's in the Guildhall Library of London's manuscript collection, [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/guildhall-library](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/guildhall-library).

Electoral Rolls also give information on dates and locations. Try Ancestry's London, England Electoral Registers 1832-1965 collection, [www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1795](http://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1795).

Obituaries of your medical ancestor can also provide genealogical gems. Search the online versions of the Lancet medical journal, the *British Medical Journal*, and the *Medical Times and Gazette*.

*The Lancet* also advised Samson had become a member of Apothecaries Hall, London and had obtained his qualifications to practice as an apothecary on Thursday 5 September 1844.

If you live in London, you can take a self-guided walk entitled Plagues, Pestilence and Pathology, to see where surgical instruments were made, plague pit locations, and ancient hospitals were located. Visit [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/walks-and-itineraries](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/walks-and-itineraries).

Checking newspaper archives for his medical advertisements, I uncovered a surprising fact – Samson also practiced the art of mesmerism (hypnotic trance induction). One of Samson's University tutors was involved in an early scandal arising from the Victorian craze for mesmerism. Dr. John Elliotson pioneered the stethoscope and introduced the use of quinine for malaria. Unfortunately, he had to resign from the College when the medical journal, *The Lancet*, exposed two of his mesmerism trance patients, sisters Elizabeth and Jane Okey, as fakes.

Samson also began giving lectures himself in London on mesmerism and hypnotism. In the 1840s mesmerism was gaining popularity as pain relief in childbirth. Samson continued his lectures into mesmerism after he immigrated to Australia in 1852.

In his 1841 diary which has been handed down in our family, I read about how Samson delivered medical lectures to various Mechanics Institutes around London and how he described his brief trip to New York, USA to visit his brother John. Often medical men would work their passage to Australia or USA as the ship's surgeon, which Samson did in 1841 to the USA,



Samson became a member of Apothecaries Hall, London on Thursday 5 September, 1844. (Creative Commons)



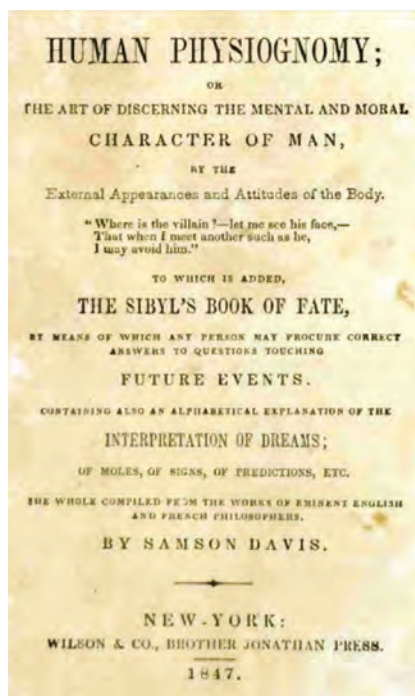
so it's worth checking shipping crew lists such as this one on Ancestry – New York Passenger and Crew Lists 1820-1957, [www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/7488](http://www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/7488).

Samson was, by his diaries, quite a conscientious doctor, as demonstrated by his diary entry concerning the quarantine proceedings involved in landing in New York harbor:

*“The medical man boarded at this place as each person accordingly to law has to undergo an examination before he can land. This sounds well, but it is quite farcical in effect. The physician made us march by him like a drove of pigs. The ceremony occupied two minutes of his precious time. Had half of us been half dead with typhus fever he would not have cared. He must have been much more sagacious and penetrating than English physicians to have detected it by the cursory glance. He just vouchsafed us all.”*

On his return to London in 1843, he published a book *“Physiological Principles of Physiognomy and Natural Language”* and in 1846 married his second wife (daughter of the neighboring publican) Annie Reeves Rawbone at Brompton, London. I found this publication by doing a name search in the British Library catalogue, [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk). Searching on Google books, I found the entire book reproduced online which I could download and keep. His new book was also mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1844 found on Google Books.

A few years later in 1847 Samson published a second book entitled *“Human physiognomy: or the art of discerning the mental and moral character of man; to which is added the Sibyl's Book of Fate”*. I found the book online, and was delighted



In 1847 Samson published his second book, *Human physiognomy: or the art of discerning the mental and moral character of a man; to which is added the Sibyl's Book of Fate*. (Public Domain)

to read about the topics of human physiognomy (“how to discern the character by physical appearance”), dream interpretations (“to dream one sees a lizard signifies ill luck and misfortune by secret enemies”), the significance of moles on the body (“if a man shall have the form of a mole on his tongue, it doth demonstrate he shall marry a rich and beautiful wife”), Charms to know who your husband might be, Signs to choose a good husband and wife (“extraordinary long chin shows a person unfit for business and given to folly”). This was found on an obscure website (Cedarville University USA), using Google.

After fathering three children (George, Henry and Edward) Samson immigrated to Melbourne, Australia in 1852 with his brother (Joseph Davis, gunlock maker) and families. The first two years were spent in Melbourne, and then he moved his medical

practice to the Victorian goldfield towns of Castlemaine and Newstead. Two more children were born (Mary and Hardwicke). Samson appears as the doctor delivering his daughter on Mary's birth certificate, as well as several other South Melbourne births listed on the same page.

Sadly, Samson came to an untimely end aged only 42, when he was found drowned in the Loddon River, in Newstead, Victoria in December 1860. His inquest revealed he was suffering from ‘delirium tremens’ (drunkenness). A family story tells that he died penniless on the Victorian goldfields when his poorer patients could not afford to pay for his services. The Public Record Office of Victoria, Australia holds inquests available digitally, <https://prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/explore-topic/inquests-and-other-coronial-records/inquests-deaths-deposition>.

Searching Australian newspapers using the free online newspaper resource in the National Library of Australia, I found several articles about him practicing the art of mesmerism, <http://trove.nla.gov.au>.

*Trove* brings together content from libraries, museums, archives, repositories, and other research and collecting organizations. Here you will find Australian online resources including books, images, historic newspapers, maps, music and more. Many articles were copied for British newspapers, so it is worth searching if you have a relative that you suspect may have spent some time in Australia.

In 1858 in Castlemaine, Australia he was lecturing on the subject of mesmerism with indifferent results. He invited audience participants up on stage where he induced a state of mesmeric sleep (trance).



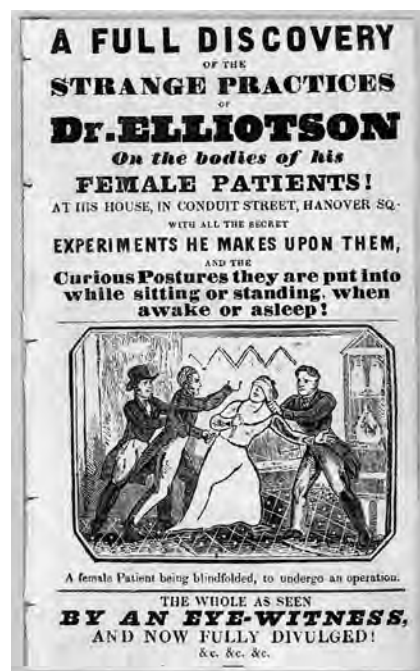
The skeptical audience seesawed between boos, hisses and derisive laughter to being utterly astounded by the cataclysmic trance that he was able to place some of his audience members in.

One article describes how after he was unable to wake one person out of a trance, an audience member called out “fire, fire,” so that the participant sprang from his chair with sudden violence, but still took some time to be awoken completely by Dr. Davis.

Why then, did a writer, lecturer and doctor of eminent London qualifications, sink to the apparent almost sideshow-like deliverance of lectures on hypnotism and mesmerism? After further research, I found the answer.

During the 1840s, there was a real trend for hypnotic medicine in London. Being few existing options for alleviating pain at the time, hypnosis and mesmerism were controversially used as a form of anesthesia, especially during childbirth.

John Elliotson (Samson’s tutor



Mesmerism poster featuring Dr. John Elliotson. (Wikipedia)

## medical ancestor sources

The Lancet Medical Journal 1820-2022

– [www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issues#decade=loi\\_decade\\_183](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issues#decade=loi_decade_183)

The British Medical Journal 1840-1993 – [www.bmj.com/archive](http://www.bmj.com/archive)

The Medical Times and Gazette – <https://books.google.com>

The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries UK – [www.apothecaries.org/family-history](http://www.apothecaries.org/family-history)

Wellcome Collection library catalogue

– <https://wellcomecollection.org/collections>

Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lives of the Fellows

– [https://livesonline.rcseng.ac.uk/client/en\\_GB/lives](https://livesonline.rcseng.ac.uk/client/en_GB/lives)

Guildhall Library– Occupations

– [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/guildhall-library](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/guildhall-library)

Hospital Records Database staff and patients

– [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords)

UK Royal College of Physicians (Munks Roll)

– <https://history.rcplondon.ac.uk/inspiring-physicians>

Scotland Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh

– [www.rcpe.ac.uk/heritage/catalogues-digitised-material](http://www.rcpe.ac.uk/heritage/catalogues-digitised-material)

USA College of Physicians and Surgeons Obituary Database

– [www.library-archives.cumc.columbia.edu](http://www.library-archives.cumc.columbia.edu)

USA Directory of Deceased American Physicians

– [www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/about/exhibition/index.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/about/exhibition/index.html)

Australian Medical Pioneers Index – [www.medicalpioneers.com](http://www.medicalpioneers.com)

at University College Hospital), practiced controversial hypnosis and was one of the first men to practice acupuncture and use his newly invented stethoscope. Undeterred by his critics, Elliotson found the London Mesmeric Infirmary. Under his stewardship, mesmerism finally attracted a cloud of credibility, as evidenced by this newspaper birth notice:

*On the 19th ult. at Rotherhithe (in the unconsciousness of mesmeric sleep, induced by Mr. Chandler), the wife of Mr. Thomas Moss, of a son. (The Times, February 2nd, 1848).*

Today, the use of mesmerism has all but faded into the past but is still used in some countries as a form of alternative medicine. If I had been facing painful childbirth in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with no other form of pain relief offered, perhaps I too may have considered mesmerism as a viable option. Let’s be thankful for our medical pioneers of the past. ©

MICHELLE DENNIS is a blogger, family historian and freelance writer living in Melbourne, Australia. She has been researching her own family history for the past 30 years.





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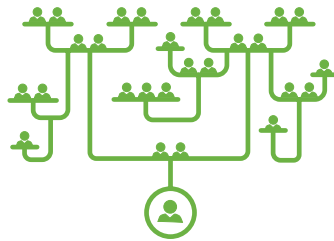
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# Commonalities that Make our Ancestors Unique

Lynn Cassity looks at how music can play a role in who we are

## Music

Our grandmothers, great-grandmothers and their grandmothers were of the generations expected to play the piano as an accomplishment and for entertainment. Perhaps an ancestor made a career out of playing an instrument with orchestras or bands. Did your ancestor fiddle for neighborhood square dances? Music was a part of their lives and knowing details make our ancestors multi-dimensional.

A strong constitution and desire for music were evident when farmers, after a long day's work, hitched up their wagons, loaded up their families and headed to a neighbor's house to spend all night square dancing. A 1920s child recalled baskets of apples brought up from the cellar and corn popped in the fireplace to fuel the adults still dancing long after she fell asleep.

Did a relative have a player piano? Then you had a relative who loved music but couldn't play the instrument to save himself. Or bear to sit playing while others danced the night away.

Even those who couldn't play an instrument enjoyed listening to music. Cities boasted orchestras and bands. Downtown stores hired pianists to play the newest songs so patrons would buy the sheet music to take home and enjoy.

One courting, music-loving youth bought sheet music for his girlfriend to play on her piano while he listened. Later, he moved away, married, and brought

his bride back home to meet his parents. He visited his former girlfriend one last time to collect all that sheet music and give it to his new wife. What a statement of an ancestor's love of music and wife.

Smaller towns had musicians who organized bands and played on the Fourth of July and for other celebrations. Bandstands built in parks gathered music players and listeners. One bandstand was a two-storied, mobile affair that was rolled into the main intersection of town on Saturday nights. Area families crowded the streets on Saturdays to shop and listen to the evening concert. A nephew told of his French horn-playing uncle who walked a block north of the bandstand to play the tune the band was playing as a special effects echo. A vivid detail for the nephew.

Wartime music reflected the home front's patriotism, fear, support, and sentimentality. Did area enlistees hear their hometown band play "Over There" as they boarded the train to unknown places? How many times did USO girls dance with lonely soldiers to big band music? A 101-year-old woman recalled a school bus that always had enough gas rations to pick up girls in nearby towns to attend USO dances at the fort. She recalled dressing up in formal gowns and dancing non-stop with soldiers every weekend. Valuable knowledge for her family.

A son recalled his mother's mood could be determined by the tune she was playing on the piano while waiting for the men to finish the farm work and come in for supper. Not only is this a welcome characteristic to know of an ancestor, but it is a clue to what made her happy. A music conservatory graduate struggled to play syncopated music. The rhythm proved beyond her capabilities. Her struggle and ultimate failure humanize her to the descendants who never knew her.

Music, in many forms, was part of the ordinary life of our families. Discovering how it played out in your ancestor's life can demonstrate their uniqueness. ©



The two-story, mobile bandstand was rolled out in the middle of town on Saturday nights for concerts. (Photo courtesy of the author)

LYNN CASSITY enjoys discovering the many facets of her ancestors' lives through newspapers, diaries, and interviews. She also helps organize local museum exhibits to share the knowledge.





# Asylums: Places of Healing, But Also of Hopelessness

by Wayne Shephard

**D**URING THE LAST FEW YEARS OF HER LIFE, MY WIFE'S GRANDMOTHER was confined to care in a mental hospital, if it could be charitably called that. At the time of her admittance, in 1918, she was 36 years of age and a mother of six children ranging in age from one to 14 years. She never returned to her family and died while still an inmate in 1922.

The circumstances of her illness were apparently unknown to her children who were told their mother had died. One wonders what excuse might have been given to them if she had recovered and come home again.

92

NAME, Elizabeth Walker or Cooper Reg. No. 12487

Admitted 6<sup>th</sup> May 1918 under Emergency Certificate

Age (1) on Admission, 33 (2) At commencement of attack, 33 (3) On first attack, 33

Occupation, Nursewife Religion, Protestant Civil State, Married

Address of nearest Relative (husband), Alexander Cooper, 4 Bayfield St. Glasgow

Facts of Medical Certificates, She is in a state of wild maniacal excitement, shouting, singing and gesticulating. She says she cannot sleep on accounts of thoughts that pass through her brain & on account of "voices" that are constantly calling to her.

Date of Sheriff's Order, 4<sup>th</sup> May 1918 Birthplace, Scotland Settlement,

Suicidal, No Epileptic, No Dangerous, Yes Number of previous attacks, nil

Duration of present attack previous to admission, years months days

Previous care—(1) In Mental Wards of General Hospital, from 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918 to 6<sup>th</sup> May

Part of admission form of "Elizabeth Walker or Cooper" to Woodilee Hospital.

The limited documents we have obtained are depressing readings in themselves, and we cannot help but think about the misery she probably suffered, from both the affliction and the treatment.

Elizabeth (Walker) Cooper was admitted under an emergency certificate, authorized by the Sherriff's office, to Woodilee Hospital, in Lenzie, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, about five miles northeast of Glasgow. The form has this to say about Lizzie's condition, labeled as acute hysteria:

*She is in a state of wild maniacal excitement, shouting, singing and gesticulating. She says she cannot sleep on accounts of thoughts that pass through her brain & on account of "voices" that are constantly calling to her.*

Her breakdown had apparently come on suddenly. The form indicates Lizzie's erratic behavior had only been observed for a few days. She had first been admitted to a general hospital on May 3<sup>rd</sup> but transferred to the asylum on May 6<sup>th</sup>. She was not recorded as being suicidal but was

considered "dangerous" perhaps more to herself than others. No cause of illness is shown on the admission form.

## Elizabeth (Walker) Cooper

Elizabeth Walker was born on 14 January 1882, at 166 High Street in Elgin, County of Elgin, Scotland, to parents, John and Sarah Mckenzie (Russell) Walker. John began his career as a railway engine cleaner. In 1891 the family relocated to Glasgow, where John was employed as a locomotive driver. The family resided at various locations across the city during the next few decades.

Lizzie lived with her parents until she was married in 1908, even through having her first child in 1905. The name of the father of that first daughter is not known. We have not found any document that shows her as ever having been employed.

Lizzie married Alexander Cooper on 25 May 1908, just five months after he lost his first wife. We do not know how they met. It might have been through a church. They lived only a few blocks apart in the Maryhill district of Glasgow at the time of their marriage and may have attended services together.

Alexander likely needed someone to help him with the care of his young son. Given the date of birth of their first child together, though, she may have been pregnant at the time of their marriage which would have hastened the



Elizabeth (Walker) Cooper ca. 1910.

event. Curiously, Lizzie's three-year-old daughter did not join the couple but continued to live with her grandparents, John and Sarah Walker.

No stories survive about whether Lizzie had any emotional or other health problems growing up or during her first few years as a wife and mother. The couple had six children between December 1908 and April 1917. She would have certainly been fully occupied in taking care of the children and household. We can only speculate whether the pressure of her life contributed to her eventual mental collapse.

### Woodilee Hospital

Asylums in the early 1800s were established to relieve local poor-houses where those with mental problems had been locked up in their own sections and very possibly did not receive due care and attention. New ideas from Victorian society practitioners guided

changes in treatment methodology in a more humane manner.

Woodilee was typical of Victorian asylums: powerful and imposing-looking structures built on large tracts of land, away from the confined premises of the poor-houses. It operated for over 125 years before finally being closed in 2001. During that time, there were several expansions in size and operational responsibility.

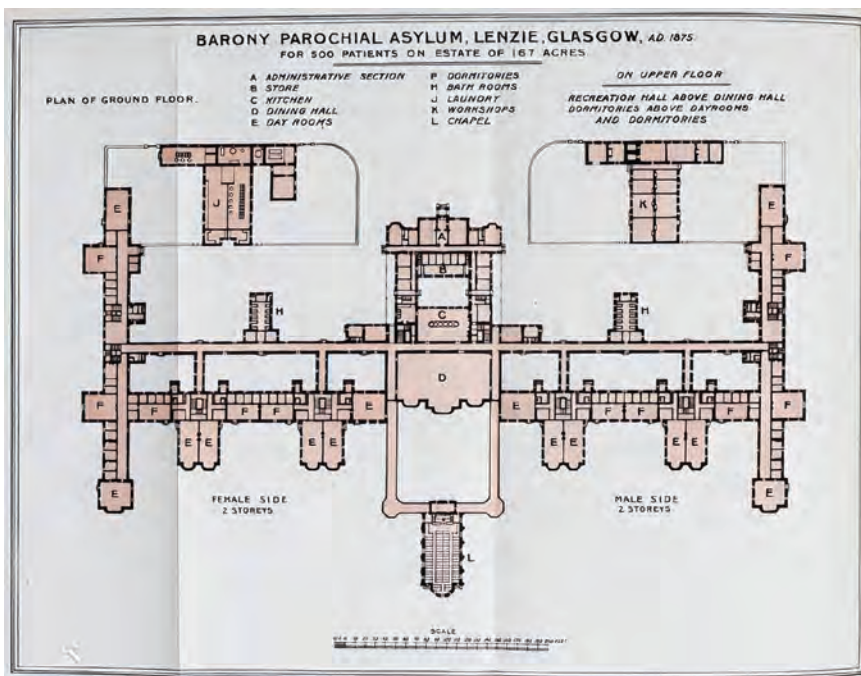
The design followed a corridor-type plan with long hallways and wards running from a central administration building. Such a layout allowed easy segregation of

patients – and sexes – and ready communication between zones. The buildings were, for the most part, two stories. The initial plan was quite basic. Over the years, new treatment facilities were added, as well as large nurses' residences.

The Woodilee institution was first opened in 1875 as the Barony Parochial Asylum, primarily to serve the needs of "pauper lunatics" from the Barnhill Poorhouse and other similar local establishments. It was sometimes known as the Glasgow District Asylum and had an initial capacity of 400 patients. In 1898 the hospital



Woodilee Hospital as it looked in 1953. (Copied and colourized from an old postcard)



Woodilee Hospital ground floor plan, 1875. (Source: John Sibbald, *On the Plans of Modern Asylums*, 1897)





Postcard showing Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie, Dunbartonshire, ca 1909.

became the joint responsibility of Glasgow City and Barony parishes. By 1930 it was a Glasgow Corporation hospital with a capacity of 1,300 patients.

A description of the building complex, from the Kirkintilloch Town and Parish webpage (<https://electricScotland.com/history/kirkintilloch/chapter15.htm>), reads:

*The main building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is 700 feet long, with a corridor running its entire length: the principal external features being two massive and handsome towers, each rising to the height of 150 feet from the centre of the building, and a very elegant fleche, which surmounts the chapel. In the centre of the administrative block is situated the kitchen, where the food is cooked by steam. The dining hall and recreation hall are each 89 ft. by 44 ft. 6 in., on each side of the former being conservatory corridors entering into the chapel, where worship is conducted daily in presence of about 400 patients. Its principal window is fitted with three divisions of stained glass, representing Faith, Hope, and*

*Charity; the work of Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh. In the two main towers large tanks have been fitted for the supply of water throughout the building. Every freedom is allowed to the patients both inside and out, the men being chiefly employed, as already indicated, on the land and farm, and the women in usual household duties.*

The hospital was set up to take advantage of the quiet and secluded countryside. Its buildings and

grounds were spread over 300 acres. The facilities comprised attractive day rooms, unlocked bedrooms, and outdoor recreation and sitting areas – at least for most of the clientele. Treatment was designed around the idea of keeping patients calm and rested and providing work to keep them occupied. Activities could include farming, gardening, food preparation, sewing and classes for writing or art.



Woodilee Hospital Administration Building, ca 1910 (front façade has been preserved)



Lizzie, unfortunately, was not to be treated so well!

Despite the relaxed methods of care, recovery was not always achieved, and for some inmates, locked cells and restraint were often still required.

### Lizzie's Care & Treatment

In Lizzie's case, she was given two drugs, twice daily:

**Veronal**<sup>®</sup> is a barbiturate, first commercially available from 1903 onward. Barbiturates were first used in the late 1800s as sleeping aids. They were commonly given to those suffering from mental disease during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as part of what was called deep sleep therapy. That treatment involved keeping patients asleep for long periods sometimes days or weeks, to suppress brain function, as well as to calm sufferers. Their effects were much like those of alcohol, causing mild relaxation and pain reduction.

The downside of barbiturates is that they can also be addictive. For mental issues, the outcomes of their use were not always positive.

**Pronal** was used to control pain and treat tension headaches,

possibly caused by the mental stress patients were under.

For Lizzie, it was important to those in charge of her care to minimize her manic outbursts, reduce hallucinations and allow her to rest. They acted as a depressant or sedative. It is apparent that treatment did not work to fully heal or alleviate Lizzie's problems.

A contributing reason for Lizzie's admission to Woodilee was likely that the family could not afford the fees of places like the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel. The more modern facilities at Woodilee, though, offered good care and parochial support.

The records we obtained from the Glasgow Registration District were limited in showing the treatment of Lizzie, but we were able to glean from them the state of her illness. Along with three pages outlining her condition, were photos taken of her at the time of her admission. It showed a lady who appeared in great emotional distress.

The medical reports are brief and widely spaced in time and gave the impression that little was done to alleviate her pain and

suffering. The first report was written several months after she entered the asylum. Those that are dated are from March and October 1920 and February and October 1922. Among the most common reports were that she was "dirty, destructive and degraded." As all the entries are all written on a single page, it does not seem likely there were other, more detailed summaries of exhaustive analyses or treatments on file.

Neither Veronal nor Pronal appear to have lessened Lizzie's excited state or highly physical actions. Quite the opposite seems to have been the case! The medical reports state she was mostly confined to her bed in a single room which might suggest she was also restrained.

The last entry of her medical summary made eight days before her death, commented on a persistent high temperature, difficulty in breathing and the presence of *tubercle bacilli* in a sample of her sputum. So, in the end, she contracted tuberculosis, an infection probably widespread in other patients, from which she died. The full description of the cause of her death was, "Pulmonary Tuberculosis Organic Brain Disease" as certified by David Hardie Williamson, Assistant Medical Officer of Woodilee.

We do not and can not know what triggered Lizzie's illness. The descriptions on her medical records are similar to those described for schizophrenia. The precise causes for that mental disorder are not known, however, some factors appear to increase the risk of its development:

- a family history of schizophrenia
- pregnancy and birth complications, such as malnutrition



Elizabeth (Walker) Cooper: photos taken at the time of her admission to Woodilee Hospital.



No.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father, Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
303	Elizabeth Cooper Married to Alexander Cooper Nurseryman	1922, October Talesonth 8 <sup>th</sup> 45 M.A.M. Woodilee by Glasgow usual residence 4, Gayfield Street Glasgow.	F	40	John Walker Locomotive Driver Sarah Walker M. S. Russell	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Organic Brain Disease as certified by D. Rossie Williamson M. B. 1013	A Cooper Widower 4, Gayfield Street Glasgow	1922, October 19 <sup>th</sup> At Kirkintilloch Gen. M. Watson Dist. Registrar. M. Roy

- exposure to toxins or viruses impacting brain development
- ingestion of psychoactive psychotropic drugs during teen years or young adulthood

Curiously, the Spanish Flu virus arrived in Glasgow in the spring of 1918, around the time of Lizzie's illness. The family knew people who had contracted the infection but whether her illness resulted from exposure to the flu is a long shot since none of her family members got sick. It is very possible she may have always suffered from some emotional anxiety that ultimately developed into a full-blown mental illness.

**Summary**

The hospital is gone now. In its place is a new housing development, part of a revitalization of the community. Only the front façade of the main hospital entrance and a refurbished administration building, renamed for the original architect, James Salmon, are still present.

What is left are the stories, many about the help and healing given to many thousands of people. For hopefully only a few, there are the tragedies of failures in treatment and the heartbreak of their families.

For Lizzie, it was a sad ending, and we can be glad that her family

was spared the details of the misery of her last few years. I know that for my mother-in-law, her lasting memory was of the pretty lady in the feathered hat. ©

Following a long career as a geologist, WAYNE now pursues genealogy full time. He has authored over 45 articles in family history journals and magazines and two books, *Surviving Mother Nature's Tests and Genealogy and the Little Ice Age*. He also writes a regular genealogical blog, *Discover Genealogy* ([www.discovergenealogy.ca](http://www.discovergenealogy.ca)). In his genealogical work, Wayne has been particularly mindful of stories concerning families that were impacted by natural phenomena.



Woodilee Village development, present day site of Woodilee Hospital (sources: aerial view and insert bottom right of refurbished old hospital main building, from Google Maps/Google Earth, [https://www.google.com/intl/en\\_ca/help/terms\\_maps](https://www.google.com/intl/en_ca/help/terms_maps)); inset top left: James Salmon Building (source Vanilla Square, <https://vanilla-square.co.uk>)



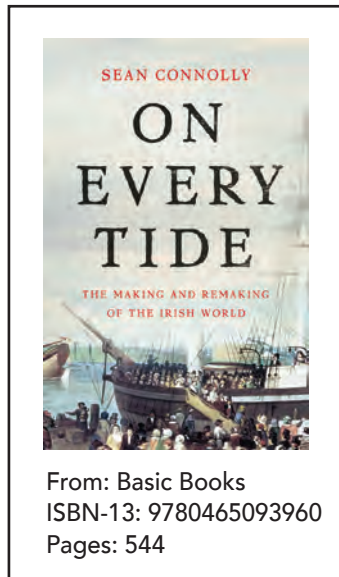
# ON EVERY TIDE: The Making and Remaking of the Irish World

Joe Grandinetti reviews Sean Connolly's recent book

Sean Connolly's recently published book, *On Every Tide: The Making and Remaking of the Irish World*, is well-researched and provides a perspective on/from several generations of the Irish and Ireland's diaspora.

Early chapters discuss economic and cultural changes happening in Ireland in the years leading up to the mass migrations during/after the Great Hunger. The timing of Irish "push" factors aligned perfectly with "pull" from the U.S. where there was an urgent need for labor and settlers. A bonus for shippers exporting U.S. goods across the Atlantic was the income from and ballast of the burgeoning Irish human cargo aboard returning voyages. As for following waves, the author gave useful insight into immigrants' conditions during the journey, and upon arrival, in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He noted that more than four out of every five were U.S. bound during the era, and the 1855 opening of the immigrant processing center at Castle Garden generally made their experience safer and more orderly. The expanding transportation infrastructure aided in getting them to intended (mostly urban) destinations. Interestingly, for Irish immigrating to Australia, rural/agricultural objectives and opportunities greatly exceeded their largely city-dwelling industrial-laboring counterparts in the U.S.

The profound influences of the American Civil War upon new arrivals, and those who were a parent or grandparent removed from Ireland, were discussed, as was their reasoning for joining the fight on both sides. Connolly went on to explain that in decades following the war, the Irish continued to arrive on U.S. shores in steady numbers, for familiar motives of fleeing poverty for economic prospects. Immigrants were also increasingly settling in welcoming enclaves, among family and friends who'd been "links" in prior chain migrations. These social networks were further bonded by their Catholic parishes, positioning them for transition to wider communities beyond their neighborhoods. With a predisposition to solidarity, the Irish also took naturally to participation in the political sphere, benevolent societies, and labor unions. The author touched on Ireland's struggles for independence from British rule from the late 1800s through the 1920s, and the related dynamics among the diaspora. U.S. Irish Catholics tended to support a new independent republic while those in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand favored the "home rule" concept, with Ireland controlling its domestic affairs while still a possession of the British crown.



Overall, Connolly gives Irish family historians much to chew on and apply to understanding the circumstances of immigrant ancestors. Particularly how religion, cultural identity, and the era of arrival affected the ways immigrants blended into the societies of their new nations. He followed the variables as they morphed during the arc of the 20<sup>th</sup> century...namely the movement to suburbs, the loss of parochialism, a diminishing Catholic identity, shifting political views, and ultimately widespread mainstreaming.

*On Every Tide* explores the progression of ripples outward from the Emerald Isle. They were not neat or concentric. As a postscript section notes, it's a "hybrid work... it draws on contemporary newspapers, reports, letters, and diaries to flesh out the narrative...but the overall picture it presents rests firmly on the detailed research of several generations of historians." The book isn't targeted at an academic audience...it's approachably biographical. It's helpfully appended with suggested further reading and comprehensive source reference notes for context. I highly recommend it! ©

JOE GRANDINETTI is a CPA and an avid family historian. His genealogical interests include his paternal ancestry in Calabria, Italy, and his maternal Irish lines from Ardara, county Donegal, and Keeloges East, county Galway. He is a member of the Northeast Pennsylvania Genealogical and Luzerne County Historical Societies. He resides in Mountain Top, Pennsylvania with his wife and children.



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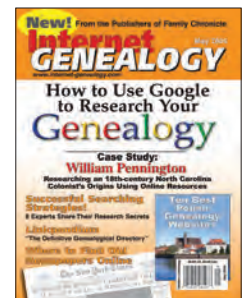
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## Curling Wisps & Whispers of History VOL. 1: THANET TO TASMANIA

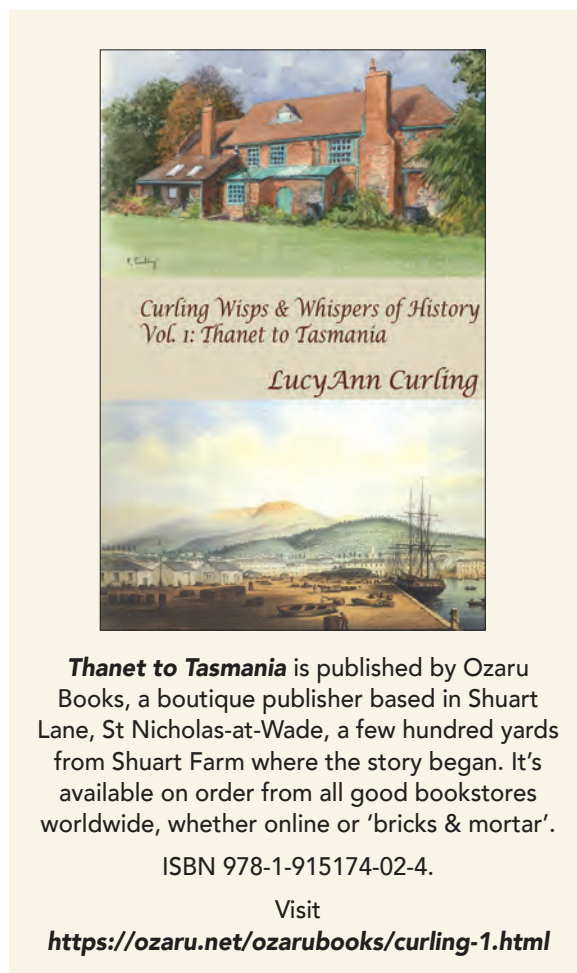
LucyAnn Curling's first instalment in her series of four books

**T**WO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, ON 7 AUGUST 1822, LucyAnn Curling's 3x great grandparents Thomas Oakley Curling and his wife Jane set sail from England with eight of their nine children to become settlers in Tasmania. They'd sold the tenants' interest in Shuart Farm in the parish of St Nicholas-at-Wade, a village on the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, where three generations of the family had lived and worked since 1780. *Curling Wisps and Whispers of History* will eventually be a series of four books telling the story of three generations of the Curling family. Volume 1, *Thanet to Tasmania*, was published on 7 August 2022.



Author LucyAnn Curling.

'Discovering many letters written by my ancestors made it a duty to write their story,' she says. 'The letters, along with a journal are mostly in the British and Bodleian Libraries, but I also found lots of material in the Kent Archives in Maidstone.' LucyAnn has made many 'Family History friends' around the world through her research. Several are, like LucyAnn, descendants of Thomas and Jane. Carey Bayliss, who lives in Australia even owns three original letters written in 1819 which she shared with LucyAnn. Two were written by their 4x great grandma Catharine Curling from her home in Sandwich to her 14-year-old



grandson Thomas at boarding school in Ramsgate and the third was his reply to her.

Writing the story may have become a duty, but it is very far from being a chore. The research has led to many exciting discoveries, taking LucyAnn to archives in Ireland, Kefalonia and Malta as well as unusual archives in the UK like the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, which is still going strong in the heart of London. 'I'd love to visit Tasmania one day' she says 'and see the site of my ancestors' home there, but in the meantime staff at Tasmanian archives have been immensely helpful.' ©





# Genealogy Starts With a Question: What About Adoption?



Anja W. iStockphoto.com

**P**ERSONS WHO WERE ADOPTED OFTEN HAVE many questions concerning their identity, ethnicity, circumstances, and biological families. Some of these questions may be answered through a combination of historical and genealogical research, adoption records, and DNA. You can even utilize the services at The Genealogy Center for assistance with this complex topic.

## When, Where, and under what circumstances was I adopted?

In the United States, each state (and possibly counties or cities) has different start dates for requiring birth certificates to be issued, and different laws about who can access birth and adoption records. Each country would also have different regulations. Research the locality of interest to determine the laws surrounding adoption records. Most states and adoption agencies release non-identifying information to the adoptee. Some release identifying information, and some provide a confidential intermediary service to help contact the birth family. Each state or locality may have slightly different storage and access for adoption records, you can generally find -

- Copies of birth certificates at the state or county vital records offices
- Court records/adoption decree at the county courts
- Official adoption files at the state vital records offices and/or the adoption agencies
- Foster care or ward of state records at the local or state department of child services

## What is the historical background of my adoption?

There are several books and articles written about the history of adoption and adoption processes in various locations. Local resources include city directories, local history books, newspapers, and maps to provide background on the hospital where the adoptee was born, the adoption agency, the names of the doctors and medical personnel involved in the birth, or the religious institution involved in the adoption. *Tip: Research the births listed in the newspaper for that day.*

## What is the biographical background of the birth family?

Once birth family information is known, the biological family background can be found in city directories, school yearbooks, phone books, church or occupational directories and newsletters, census records, obituaries, newspaper articles, online people-finder sites, social media, and much more.

## What is my ethnic background? What can I learn if I cannot access my adoption records?

Sometimes adoption records are closed. Taking an autosomal DNA test with AncestryDNA, Family Tree DNA (Family Finder test), MyHeritage DNA, or 23andme will provide you with your general ethnic background as well as genetic cousin matches to others in the DNA company database. You can work on your own DNA matches to determine who your biological family is, or there are a number of DNA search angel groups (free) online and on Facebook that can come alongside you to help identify your birth family.

## What about my ancestor's historical adoption?

Prior to the twentieth century, formal adoptions through the legal system rarely took place. Orphans, wards, home children, juvenile delinquents, apprentices, and indentured servants were all terms used to describe children in need of a new home. Records that might be found about these children include institutional records for orphanages, poor farms, children's homes, industrial schools, and religious homes, as well as newspaper articles, and county or state records such as bastardy bonds, land deeds (contracts or sales of indentures), apprenticeship records, probate records, and various miscellaneous court records. DNA might also be helpful in this type of research.

The complex topic of adoption raises many questions. The Genealogy Center is an excellent place to start, and we truly want your search to be successful.





# NET NOTES

## Internet Genealogy looks at websites and related news that are sure to be of interest

Diane L. Richard looks at websites and related news that are sure to be of interest

### Matricula [Europe]

<https://data.matricula-online.eu/en>

As the website states, you can find “church registers (mostly books of birth, marriage and death) from various European countries (currently Austria, Germany, Poland, Serbia and Slovenia).”

You can use the Fonds or Map options to browse the available records or “search for places.” Recognize that though there is an English-language interface (as well as German, Czechian and Slovenian) the main website platform seems to be in German, including the news feed, and so, for example, Poland = Polen. Google translate, <https://translate.google.com>, or other options can help you easily translate the content.

This is an exciting project for those researching European ancestry; church registers are invaluable! When you identify a parish/location of interest, you will be able to access the digitized volumes in an easy-to-use viewer.

And, I loved that the website directed you to Arcanum, which is a relatively new Europe in the XIX Century collection of maps, <https://translate.google.com>! So a neat interrelationship between two independently helpful genealogical resources. See the Net Notes published in the August/September 2022 issue of *Internet Genealogy* to learn more about Arcanum.



### TN African American Research

Let's take a quick peak at four resources supporting those researching African American ancestry in TN.

- 1) Nashville Conference on African American History and Culture, <http://ncaahc.org>. You can access conference archives from 1984 through 2021 (as we go to press) and archived conference videos from 2014 to 2021.
- 2) Eastern Tennessee State University Archives of Appalachia; Black history collection. The material is from the Langston Heritage Group Collection, 1869-2022, <https://archivesofappalachia.omeka.net/items/browse?collection=135>. Many materials for Johnson City are included. Don't limit your exploration to just this collection – the Archives of Appalachia are fascinating in themselves. Also, check out the Digital Library of Appalachia (Appalachian College Association), <https://dla.acaweb.org>.
- 3) Explore Black in Appalachia, <https://blackinappalachia.omeka.net> – discussed in Net Notes, *Internet Genealogy*, February/March 2021.
- 4) The Tennessee African American Historical Group, <http://www.tnafricanamericanhistoricalgroup.com>. Current projects include the 101<sup>st</sup> USCT, The Negro Agricultural Fair, and Affricanna Town.





## Historic Place [World]

<http://gk.historic.place>

Don't remember how I recently discovered this website and with a love of historic maps, how could I not share? You can zoom in the map, [http://gk.historic.place/historische\\_objekte//en/index.html](http://gk.historic.place/historische_objekte//en/index.html), and see what historic places are included. The bulk of the entries appear to be for the UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France and Spain though you will find entries for other European countries such as Switzerland, Northern Italy, Austria, Slovakia, Czechia, the Scandinavian countries, and beyond. You need to be zoomed into a region and move the map around to get the "markers" to reveal themselves. UNESCO World Heritage sites, Buildings, etc. are included. Maybe the lives of your ancestors intersected with the identified landmarks.



## Northwest Digital Heritage [WA, OR]

<https://nwdh.dp.la>

This collaborative regional effort via a partnership with the Oregon Heritage Commission, the State Library of Oregon, and the Washington State Library supports digital collections' creation and access throughout Washington and Oregon. This project provides many services related to those objectives, and of most interest to genealogists is the ability to search or browse select digitized materials. You can also browse by partner, <https://nwdh.dp.la/browse-by-partner>, in order to more narrowly focus your research, and it's always helpful to know what is included or not and what entities are represented or not in any database.

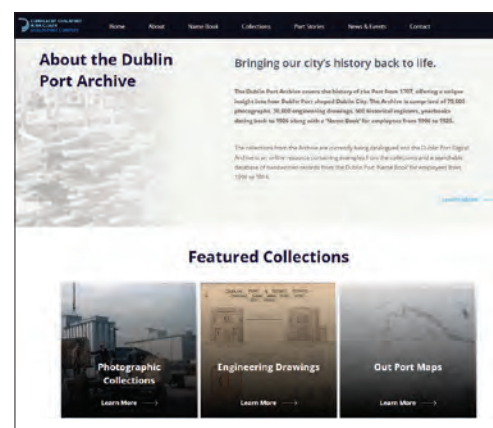
These materials are also available via the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), <https://dp.la>. An easy way to keep up with new content placed on the website is via its email listserv (you can sign up on the front page). Also, check out Archives West, <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org> which provides "access to descriptions of primary sources in the western United States" including OR and WA along with ID, MT, UT and WY.



## Irish Research

Several Irish research-related resources have come to my attention in addition to Beyond2022 (covered extensively in the previous edition of *Internet Genealogy*).

- 1) Dublin Port Digital Archive, [www.dublinportarchive.com](http://www.dublinportarchive.com), "covers the history of the Port from 1707... comprised of 75,000 photographs, 30,000 engineering drawings, 600 historical registers, yearbooks dating back to 1926 along with a 'Name Book' for employees from 1906 to 1925."
- 2) Project Infan, <http://projectinfant.ie> – dedicated to every victim of the Mother & Baby Homes in Ireland.
- 3) Records of the Chief Secretary of Ireland's Office, <https://csorp.nationarchives.ie/index.html> – "catalogue the registered papers of the Chief Secretary's Office from 1818 to 1852 ... mainly comprise incoming correspondence of the Chief Secretary's Office 'registered' by a clerk in that office."





# Being a Part of Something Important – To You and Others

by Rick Voight

**W**E STRIVE TO WORK TOWARDS SOMETHING LARGER than ourselves and to live a life that provides health and security for our families, for our own family and for future generations. As I travel, listen, and meet people, I am inspired by how much people do for others. There are so many examples...



For example, the effort it takes to scan, transcribe, and index countless historical records. Many people involved in genealogy and family history research don't consider, "How did all this become available on the internet?" By speaking with your genealogical society, historical society, library, museum, archivist, ... volunteers, you quickly realize that much of the work was done by people who are trying to do good by helping strangers. It's really quite wonderful.

## Why do We do This?

At this time of giving, reflection, and planning for the future, we give to loved ones/friends/co-workers, make donations, and set resolutions. I believe it's part of who we are, part of our DNA – we are "pack creatures," part of a community, part of something bigger than ourselves.

## Thank You for All You Do

Over the past several years, my company has strived to give and say thank you by supporting countless not-for-profit organizations in the genealogy and family history spaces. We will continue these activities and embark on a few more projects...

I live in Charleston, South Carolina – a lovely place with warm weather and warmer hospitality. Like most things in life,

there are good things and bad things about our community. Charleston used to be the wealthiest city in the United States. But this distinction came with a priceless cost – approximately 50 percent of all slaves brought to America came through Charleston's ports.

## While We Cannot Change the Past, We Can Make a Better Future

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Middleton family was one of the most influential families in Charleston and the country. Their lineage had their good and bad aspects, but I like to see the good in people: A signer of the Declaration of Independence; creating the Middleton Place Foundation which since 2006 has held family reunions at Middleton Place for people descended from both European Middletons and the African-American people they enslaved. Most recently, The Middleton Scholars Education Assistance Fund has created a scholarship program for descendants of enslaved African-Americans once enslaved by members of the Middleton family.

At this reunion, there is education, sharing and most importantly, healing. While listening to descendants' stories as we scanned and restored family heirlooms, one family's story stood out to me – having traveled across the country from Berkeley, California, a wonderful lady, her sister, and her 17-year-old daughter shared their story and plans for the future. They shared a story of optimism and plans to pursue a medical career... in hopes of doing good for others and being part of something bigger than herself.

Wishing you and yours a merry holiday season! ©

RICK VOIGHT is co-founder and CEO of Vivid-Pix



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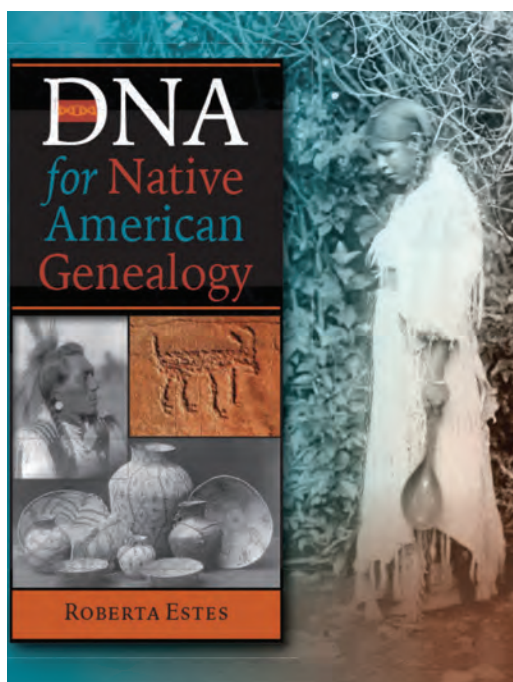
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# The Search for Genealogical Gold

## The chance of an ancestor in the area makes a vacation stop more meaningful

I'VE BEEN ON CRUISES TO ALASKA A FEW TIMES; THAT SHOULD BE no surprise, given that I live on the west coast of Canada and getting to and from the ship is no big deal.



Did my William Ellerby pass through this building? Photo by Dave Obree

I have been to the usual spots, such as Juneau, home of the state archives and state library – I hear there are tourist spots as well, but who cares about glaciers when genealogical research beckons? And Skagway, the key entry point for all those eager miners heading to the Klondike a century and a quarter ago.

It's hard to miss history in Skagway, thanks to old buildings, new buildings made to look like old buildings, the White Pass and Yukon Route Railroad, and tours to the start of the old Chilkoot Trail, the first step to those theoretical riches in the gold fields.

I love history, so I have always enjoyed my visits to Skagway. But something has changed – something was different about my most recent visit, a few months ago.

Since my previous visit, I had confirmed the name of my great-grandfather: William Ellerby. But after finding him, sad to say, he went missing again. He disappeared from the records in Ontario, and so far, other William Ellerbys don't fit. My ancestor vanished; it seems.

Family legend, courtesy of some of my newfound Ellerby cousins, is that William went to the Yukon for the gold rush. Never heard from since. No source was given for this snippet of information, so it should be treated with care, but at this point, it's the best that I have.

I have checked sources, too many to count, for my William Ellerby. Yes, he might have ended up in Alaska or the Yukon. He might have died somewhere along the trail, or somewhere off it, without his passing being recorded. He might be one of the unknowns in a cemetery in the Yukon or Alaska.

Some unknowns in that area spectacularly breathed their last. In her book on Skagway's Gold Rush Cemetery, author Glenda J. Choate tells of a would-be bank robber who tied dynamite to himself and demanded \$20,000 from a teller.

Things went badly. Somehow, the dynamite was detonated. "Nothing was left of the man but his head, which no one could identify," Choate writes. Let's hope that it wasn't my great-grandfather.

As I walked the streets of Skagway on my most recent visit, the wooden sidewalks seemed different, and felt more personal, if only because maybe, just maybe, my ancestor William Ellerby had walked those same streets. I hope so.

That walk renewed my determination to find my great-grandfather. I will keep at it until I find him, or no longer capable of doing research. My family tree cannot be considered complete if I cannot say what happened to him.

One thing is beyond doubt: The DNA he passed down is more valuable to me than whatever he might have found in the gold fields, if he ever got there. ©



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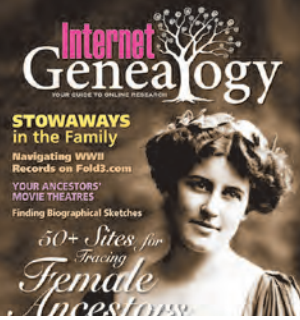
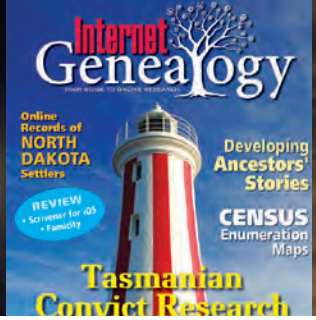
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