



An Introduction to Primary Sources: Yellow Fever in Savannah

TARGET GRADE RANGE: 9-12

OVERVIEW

In this activity, students examine primary and secondary sources related to 19th century Yellow Fever epidemics in Savannah, Georgia to discover patterns in the epidemics and analyze relationships between multiple archival records. Students will simulate the entire research process, from identifying and requesting materials to carefully handling archival items and closely examining primary source documents. They will consider the types of information available to researchers and what different material types can offer on the subject.

What is a Primary Source?

A primary source is a first-hand, original account or record about a person, place, object, or an event. Oral histories, objects, photographs, and documents such as newspapers, census records, diaries, and journals are primary sources. Secondary sources are accounts, records, or evidence derived from original or primary sources. Textbooks are secondary sources.

Objectives:

After completing this learning activity, students will be able to:

- Identify materials relevant to a research topic using finding aids
- Analyze archival materials to understand relationships and differences between record types
- Interpret cursive handwriting
- Understand the impact of disease epidemics on the citizens of city of Savannah

Time Required: 1.5 hours

Topic/s: Science, Epidemiology, Social Studies

Standards:

- GSE Social Studies 9-12 Grade: Map and Globe Skills GOAL: The student will use maps to retrieve social studies information.
- L9-10RHSS1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
- L9-10RHSS2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
- L9-10RHSS3: Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
- L11-12RHSS1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.



- L11-12RHSS2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
- L11-12RHSS3: Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Materials:

Materials may be original or reproduction, at the discretion of the Archivist and Municipal Archives Director.

- Pencils
- Yellow Fever History Overview (1 per student)
 - Excerpted from “Yellow fever,” Encyclopedia Britannica Online (<https://www.britannica.com/science/yellow-fever>, retrieved April 30, 2019).
- Yellow Fever Worksheet (1 per student)
- Archival Records Retrieval Request Form (2 per student)
- Record Series 5600HE Health Department finding aid
- *A History of the City Government of Savannah, Ga., from 1790 to 1901*, compiled from Official Records by Thomas Gamble, Jr., 1900, pages 112-115 and 140-145
- Record Series 5600MY-010 Mayor’s Letter Books, Volume 1, page 39
- Record Series 5600HE-060.1 Health Department, Vital Statistics Registers – Death Registers, Volume 4, October 1820
- Record Series 3121-007 Engineering Department – General Maps, Item XA-25, *Map of the City of Savannah, GA., by J. B. Hogg, 1876.*
- “Analyze a Map” handout, developed by the National Archives and Records Administration (available online at: https://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/worksheets/map_analysis_worksheet.pdf)



PROGRAM

Introduction: (15 minutes total)

- Introduction to concepts of archives and archival work, and the City of Savannah Municipal Archives
- Introduction to Yellow Fever, including a review of the Yellow Fever History Overview handout and a brief presentation on Yellow Fever in Savannah

Rotating Stations: (75 minutes)

- Students will break into 5 groups and will be assigned a station to start. Students will get 15 minutes at each station before rotating to the next station.
- Students will complete the Yellow Fever Worksheet and following activities during the rotating stations:
 1. *Identifying Resources*
 2. *Savannah Yellow Fever History*
 3. *Handwriting Challenge*
 4. *Death Registers Review*
 5. *Map Exploration*
- Students will take their completed Yellow Fever Worksheets back to school with them for in class discussion about what they learned.
- Teachers will provide the Archives staff with feedback on the program, successes and areas for improvement.

Archives Alive! A Yellow Fever Investigation

An Introduction to Archives and the Deadly History of Yellow Fever

In today's program we will...

Learn about Yellow Fever and its deadly impact on Savannah

Use primary source archival materials to research Yellow Fever

Handle original archival materials safely

Test your cursive handwriting skills!

What does the word Archive mean?



Archive ar·chive | \ 'är-,kīv \ *noun*

Definition

- 1:** The records created by people and organizations as they lived and worked. An archival collection is a unique body of information, created at a particular time by a particular organization or individual as the result of a particular activity
- 2:** a place in which public records or historical materials (such as documents) are preserved
- 3:** The organization responsible for preserving or making available archival materials

Types of Archives



Historical Societies



Government Archives



Community Archives



Corporate Archives



Religious Archives

Digital Collections



COLLECTION
10th-16th Century
Liturgical Chants

The acquisition of medieval liturgical chant manuscripts that trace the history of music notation as it evolved over



COLLECTION
Aaron Copland
Collection

The first release of the online collection contains approximately 1,000 items that yield a total of about 5,000 images

Digital Archives

...and so many more!

Introduction to the Archives

The City of Savannah Municipal Archives:

- Collects, manages, preserves, and makes accessible records documenting the City of Savannah's history
- Administers the records management program and the City Records Center to increase the efficiency of City agencies
- Shares the City's history with City employees, citizens and visitors through outreach activities

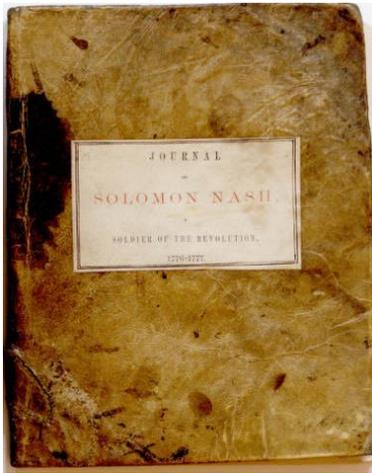


Introduction to the Collections

Overall Collections reflect:

- City of Savannah incorporation date of 1789
 - Colonial-era records are not held here.
- City of Savannah corporate limits
 - Think corporate limits for the time period being researched, not modern limits.
- City of Savannah government functions
 - Very few personal papers are held here, with the largest exception being the W. W. Law Collection.

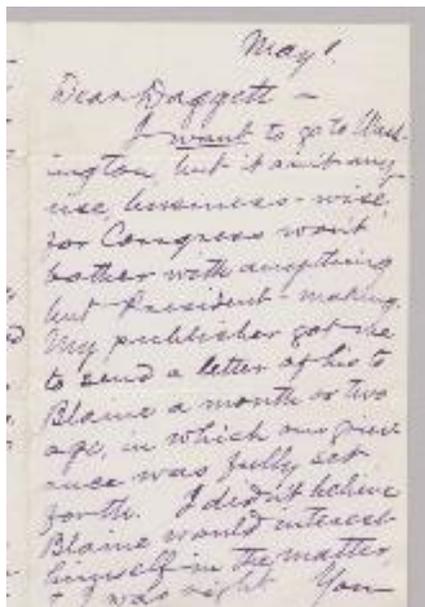




Archival collections can contain just about anything that was created or saved by a person or organization



WayBack Machine

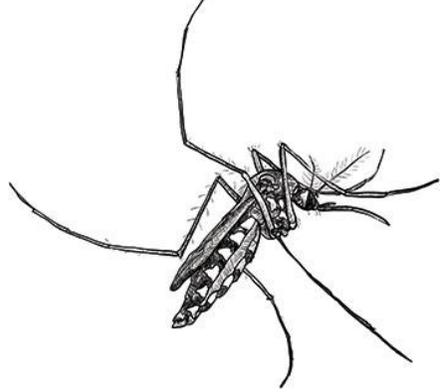




Primary Sources

Materials that provide **direct** evidence, **first-hand** testimony, or an **eyewitness** account of a topic or event.

They can be published or unpublished items in any format, including handwritten letters, images, sound, or objects.



What is Yellow fever

- ✦ Infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes
- ✦ Symptoms include: fever, chills, headache, backache, nausea, vomiting, skin and eyes appear yellow (jaundice)
- ✦ No specific treatment: good nursing, supportive care
- ✦ Preventable: vaccination, control mosquito populations
- ✦ Savannah Yellow Fever Outbreaks of 1820, 1854, and 1876
- ✦ Low country environment (marshy, wet, low land) perfect for cultivating rice and breeding mosquitos
- ✦ Deadly epidemic factors: poor street drainage, poor hygiene, rainy summers, and close living quarters

Today's Program

- Break into 5 equal groups
- 5 Activity Stations (15 minutes each)
 - Identifying Resources
 - Savannah Yellow Fever History
 - Handwriting Challenge
 - Death Register Review
 - Map Exploration
- Wrap-Up Exercise

What you will be using...

- Finding Aid – a description of records that helps researchers identify useful information
- *“A History of the City Government of Savannah, Ga. From 1790 to 1901”* by Thomas Gamble, Jr.
 - Gamble went on to be Mayor of Savannah from 1933-1937, 1939-1945
 - History compiled using City Council minutes and other City records
- Mayor’s Letter Books – transcribed outgoing letters from the Mayor to correspondents
- Death Registers – record of people who died in Savannah monthly, gives important information about the person and why they died
- Maps – can give important information about geography, but also the cultural landscape such as parks, squares, buildings and historical events

Remember!

Records are created by people, and people make mistakes
(just like we still do!)

Keep an eye open for any human errors in the archival materials.

Handling Records

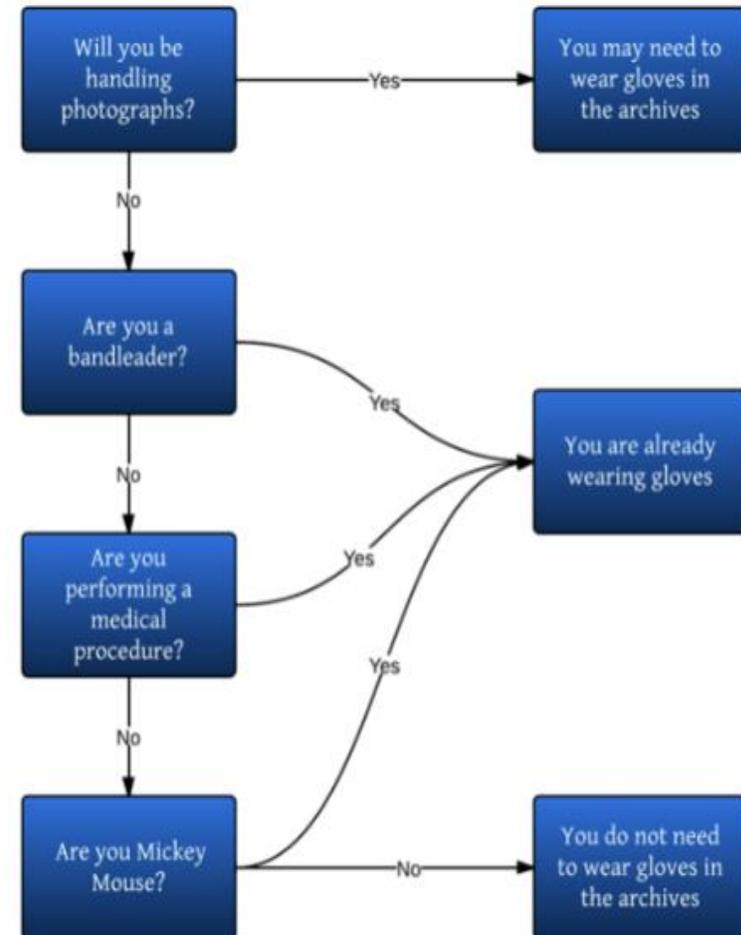


Handling Records:

- Pencils only
- Be very careful when turning pages
- Do not pick up original archival materials
- Do not lean or write on archival materials
- Keep papers and pencils far away from original documents

Mistreatment of original documents will result in being removed from the exercise

Do I need to wear gloves in the archives?



Yellow Fever History Overview



Yellow fever, an acute infectious disease, is one of the great epidemic diseases of the tropical world, though it sometimes has occurred in temperate zones as well. The disease infects humans, all species of monkeys, and certain other small mammals. The virus is transmitted from animals to humans and among humans by several species of mosquitoes. Yellow fever appears with a sudden onset of fever, chills, headache, backache, nausea, and vomiting. The skin and eyes may appear yellow—a condition known as jaundice and a sign that

gives rise to the disease's popular name. There is no specific treatment for those with yellow fever beyond good nursing and supportive care. However, yellow fever is an outstanding example of a completely preventable disease. People can be rendered immune to the virus through vaccination, and outbreaks can be contained by eliminating or controlling mosquito populations. A technique called dry culture is used for controlling mosquito populations by draining swampy or marshy fields such as rice paddies where mosquitoes commonly flourish. Thanks to such measures, the great yellow fever epidemics of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are no more, though the disease is still present in tropical Africa and South America, where access to vaccine is sometimes lacking and the virus is held in vast natural reservoir by forest monkeys.

History

Western Africa has long been regarded as the home of yellow fever, although the first recorded outbreaks of the disease were in central and coastal South America after the Spanish conquest in the 16th century. For the next 300 years, yellow fever, given various names such as Yellow Jack and "the saffron scourge," was one of the great plagues of the New World. The tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas were subjected to devastating epidemics, and serious outbreaks occurred as far north as Philadelphia, New York, and Boston but also as far away from the endemic centers as Spain, France, England, and Italy.

Diagnosis, Treatment, and Control

In the early stages of yellow fever, its symptoms are similar to those of other tropical fevers such as malaria, leptospirosis, or dengue. Diagnosis is usually established by blood tests showing the presence of antibodies to the virus and by the patient's history of having been in an area where the disease is endemic. Before the introduction of yellow fever vaccine, the control of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes was the only procedure for preventing occurrence of the disease. Immunization is now the most practical and reliable way to prevent yellow fever in people who live in and travel to areas where it is endemic. Still, control of mosquito populations is an essential component of any program designed to prevent the spread of yellow fever, particularly in urban areas. When people must travel or live in regions where the jungle transmission cycle is maintained, individual immunization is necessary. In these regions, human cases will continue as long as there remain unimmunized persons, for there is no known practical way of eliminating the virus of yellow fever from the animal and mosquito populations of the vast tropical forests in South America and Africa.

Excerpted from Encyclopedia Britannica Online. This article was most recently revised and updated by Kara Rogers, Senior Editor. <https://www.britannica.com/science/yellow-fever> (retrieved April 30, 2019)

Image entitled "The Great Yellow Fever Scourge — Incidents Of Its Horrors In The Most Fatal District Of The Southern States." Retrieved from www.npr.org

YELLOW FEVER WORKSHEET

Station 1: Identifying Resources

Examine the Finding Aids on the table. As someone who is researching the 1820 Yellow Fever Epidemics, identify and select the records that you would request from the Archivist. Fill out an Archival Records Retrieval Request form for two items (one form per item).

Finding Aid: n. ~ 1. A tool that facilitates discovery of information within a collection of records.
2. A description of records that gives the repository physical and intellectual control over the materials and that assists users to gain access to and understand the materials.

1. *What information is captured in a Finding Aid?*

2. *How does this information help you identify and select the items that you need for your research?*

3. *How did you make your decision on what items to request?*

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Record Series #: 5600HE
Name: City of Savannah, Georgia Records – Health Department
Dates: 1803-1948
Extent/Size: 33 volumes (9.39 cubic feet)

Organizational History:

From 1790 until 1823, the Health Officer of Savannah was appointed by the Governor. Afterwards, he was selected by the City Council (Gamble, pp. 47, 146). The Health Officer's duties included visiting vessels arriving in port, imposing quarantine, attending the sick on board, and investigating and preventing the spread of contagious diseases (Code of Savannah 1854, pp. 251-253). In 1877, the Health Officer became head of the newly organized Board of Sanitary Commissioners which was to supervise the administration of City health laws, to investigate and prevent the spread of disease, to examine and eliminate health nuisances, to supervise the sanitary regulations of municipal institutions, and to supervise matters relating to quarantine. The Health Officer, under direction of this board, became the general supervisor of the sanitary interests of the City, making inspections, inquiries, and reports (Code of Savannah 1888, pp. 185-87). By 1923, the Savannah Health Department consisted of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, the Health Officer, the City Laboratory and Bacteriologist, the City Physician, the hospitals, the City Dispensary, the Inspector of Plumbing, and the City Food Inspector (Mayor's Annual Report 1923, pp. 393-459).

The Savannah Health Center was formed in 1920, and by 1925 there was an agreement for the Savannah Health Center, the Health Department, and the County Commission to amalgamate their programs. This amalgamation formed the Chatham-Savannah Health Center in 1944 ("Summary of the Function and the Organization of the Chatham-Savannah Health Council," Georgia Historical Society Vertical File). The Executive Reorganization Act of 1931 created the Georgia Department of Health to oversee the local health departments (Georgia Laws 1931, p. 11), and the Social Security Act of 1935 was responsible for further expansion of the department. By 1939, regional agencies had been established, and, in 1972, the department's functions were transferred to the Georgia Department of Human Resources by an act of the legislature (Jackson and Stakes, Handbook of Georgia State Agencies, p. 47).

Scope and Content:

Record Series 5600HE City of Savannah, Georgia Records – Health Department (1803-1948), is arranged into the following sub-series. See Scope and Content notes for each sub-series for further information about the content and arrangement of the materials.

- 5600HE-010 Annual Reports
- 5600HE-020 Contagious and Infectious Disease Register
- 5600HE-030 Quarantine Station Report Books
- 5600HE-040 Record Book
- 5600HE-050 Registers of Indigent Sick Treated by City Physician
- 5600HE-060.1 Vital Statistics Registers – Death Registers
- 5600HE-060.2 Vital Statistics Registers – Mortuary Statistics
- 5600HE-060.3 Vital Statistics Registers – Birth Registers
- 5600HE-060.4 Vital Statistics Registers – Birth, Marriage, and Death Registers

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

5600HE-060.5 Vital Statistics Registers – Birth and Death Registers
5600HE-070 Malarial Control – Invoices

Related Series:

5600HA City of Savannah, Georgia Records – Board of Health.

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-010

Name: Annual Reports

Dates: 1884, 1912, 1914-1915, 1923

Extent/Size: 5 volumes (0.1 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-010 Annual Reports (1884, 1912, 1914-1915, 1923) includes five annual reports of the Department of Public Health and/or the Report of the Health Officer, as well as, reports from the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, the City Bacteriologist, the City Physicians (by district), the local hospitals, the City Dispensary, the Inspector of Plumbing, and the City Food Inspector.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-010 Envelope 1	Annual Report, 1884
5600HE-010 Volume 1	Annual Report, 1912
5600HE-010 Volume 2	Annual Report, 1914
5600HE-010 Volume 3	Annual Report, 1915
5600HE-010 Volume 4	Annual Report, 1923

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-020

Name: Contagious and Infectious Disease Register

Dates: 1904-1913

Extent/Size: 1 volume (0.4 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-020 Contagious and Infectious Disease Register (1904-1913) includes one volume, also referred to as the Record of Contagious and Infectious Diseases or the Daily Report of the Sanitary Inspector, documenting the spread of infectious diseases in the community. The register includes: the date a disease is reported; the patient's name, residence and sex; date of fumigation; results of the Bacteriologist's examination; and remarks. The annual smallpox report is also included and contains: the number of cases; race and sex of patients; number of deaths; severity of outbreak; and comparisons to previous years.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-020 Volume 1 Contagious and Infectious Disease Register, 1904-1913

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-030
Name: Quarantine Station Report Books
Dates: 1888-1892
Extent/Size: 4 volumes (0.95 cubic feet)

Organizational History:

The quarantine station for the Savannah area was located at Ft. Jackson until around 1870, when it was deemed to be too near the city. A new station was then established opposite the lighthouse on Tybee Island. The Savannah quarantine exercised jurisdiction over vessels entering any port from Ossabaw Island to Tybee Island (Gamble, History of City Government, 1790-1901, p. 351; Code of Savannah 1907, p. 76).

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-030 Quarantine Station Report Books (1888-1892) includes four volumes of records documenting the activity of the Savannah Quarantine Station. Volume 1 is marked "Charges against vessels for boarding, fees and fumigating," and contains: date; date of bill; class or rig; name of vessel; tonnage; boarding fee; fumigating fee; totals; name of consignee; when paid; and remarks. A schedule of charges dated 1884 is in the front of the volume. Three Quarantine Station report books record quarantines, including: name of vessel; date of arrival; ports of last clearance and prior clearance; any illness on board or at previous ports visited; type of cargo; and the number of crew and passengers.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-030A Volume 1	Quarantine Book-Shipping, 1888-1891
5600HE-030A Volume 2	Quarantine Report of Arrival of Vessels, January 24-October 13, 1891
5600HE-030A Volume 3	Quarantine Station Report, October 14, 1891-December 31, 1891
5600HE-030 Volume 1	Quarantine Station Report Book, January-August 1892

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-040
Name: Record Book
Dates: 1893-1898
Extent/Size: 1 volume (0.3 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-040 Record Book (1893-1898) includes one volume documenting the various activities of the Health Department. The records include: a register of infectious and contagious diseases, 1893-1898 (*also see* Sub-series 5600HE-020 Contagious and Infectious Disease Register); administrative financial records, circa 1890s; tallies of births attended by physicians and midwives, 1893-1897; two cow censuses (one for cows that produced milk in the city and one for those outside the city that provided milk for the city), including the name of owner/dairy proprietor, location, milk output, the area of yards/stalls/pastures, feed, disposal of manure, and conditions of cows/lots/stalls/utensils, circa 1890s; monthly statement of costs of drugs and supplies at city drug stores, 1895; weekly report of the City Physicians for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd districts, including the number of office visits, house calls, race of patients, daily average house and office visits, patients sent to the hospital, and hospital in which patient was admitted; and weekly reports of the City Physician for Negroes, circa 1895.

Inventory:

5600HE-040 Volume 1 Record Book, 1893-1898

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-050

Name: Registers of Indigent Sick Treated by City Physician

Dates: 1887-1890, 1895-1896

Extent/Size: 2 volumes (0.5 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-050 Registers of Indigent Sick Treated by City Physician (1887-1890, 1895-1896) includes two volumes documenting the work of the City Physicians. The registers record: the name and race of patient; diagnosis; location where treated; and physician's remarks. Volume 1 only contains a report of the Eastern Division (2nd District) and includes monthly statistics on the number of patients seen, number treated in the city, number treated at the office, average per day, and deaths.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-050 Volume 1	Register of Indigent Sick, 1887-1890
5600HE-050 Volume 2	Register of Indigent Sick, 1895-1896

**5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia**

Sub-series #: 5600HE-060.1

Name: Death Registers

Dates: 1803-1853

Extent/Size: 6 volumes (2.25 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-060.1 Death Registers (1803-1853) includes six volumes recording deaths in Savannah. The registers include the following information: deceased's name; age; disease or casualty; nativity; date of burial and/or date of death; street and ward of residence (volumes 5 and 6); profession or trade; residency status (volumes 5 and 6); name of physician (volumes 5 and 6); and remarks (volumes 1-4). Volume 4 also notes whether or not the deceased was accustomed to the climate and whether he/she was a stranger who arrived during or after the sickly season. The volumes include some monthly and annual recapitulations for various categories, including: the number of deaths; cause of death; age; sex; residency status; and nativity.

Note:

The information in these volumes was published as the Register of Deaths in Savannah, Georgia, an indexed six-volume set by the Genealogical Committee of the Georgia Historical Society.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-060.1 Volume 1	Death Register, 1803-1806
5600HE-060.1 Volume 2	Death Register, 1807-1811
5600HE-060.1 Volume 3	Death Register, 1811-1818
5600HE-060.1 Volume 4	Death Register, 1818-1832
5600HE-060.1 Volume 5	Death Register, 1833-1847
5600HE-060.1 Volume 6	Death Register, 1848-1853

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-060.2
Name: Mortuary Statistics
Dates: 1883, 1888-1889
Extent/Size: 1 volume (0.4 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-060.2 Mortuary Statistics (1883, 1888-1889) includes one volume of statistics for Savannah. The volume, divided by sections for white interments and black interments in Savannah cemeteries, includes: the name of the deceased; age; sex; date of death; cause of death; residence; nativity; name of physician; and remarks (includes statistics on stillbirths, premature births, and accidents). For each month, a monthly summary table shows the number of deaths for particular age categories. There is also an annual report section which records the number of deaths from specific diseases for each month of each year, divided by race.

Arrangement:
Chronological.

Inventory:
5600HE-060.2 Volume 1 Mortuary Statistics, Volume A, 1883, 1888-1889

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-060.3
Name: Birth Registers
Dates: 1889-1896
Extent/Size: 5 volumes (1.8 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-060.3 Birth Registers (1889-1896) includes five volumes recording births in Savannah. The registers include: date of birth; name of person reporting (physician or midwife); names of parents; nationality or place of birth of parents; residence of parents; and remarks. The names of the child are not provided.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-060.3 Volume 1	Birth Register, 1889 This volume only contains March 1889 White Births
5600HE-060.3 Volume 2	Birth Register, 1890-1896 - White Males (misabeled Births and Deaths)
5600HE-060.3 Volume 3	Birth Register, 1890-1896 - White Females
5600HE-060.3 Volume 4	Birth Register, 1890-1896 - Negro Males
5600HE-060.3 Volume 5	Birth Register, 1890-1896 - Negro Females

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-060.4

Name: Birth, Marriage, and Death Registers

Dates: 1898-1913

Extent/Size: 5 volumes (1.8 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-060.4 Birth, Marriage, and Death Registers (1898-1913) includes five volumes documenting births, marriages, and deaths in Savannah. The registers include: report date; name; race; age; nativity; residence; occupation; date of marriage/birth/death; cause of death; attending physician or midwife; stillborn or premature births; and deaths by violence. They do not provide the name of the child.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-060.4 Volume 1	Birth, Marriage, and Death Register, 1898-1901
5600HE-060.4 Volume 2	Birth, Marriage, and Death Register, 1901-1904
5600HE-060.4 Volume 3	Birth, Marriage, and Death Register, 1904-1907
5600HE-060.4 Volume 4	Birth, Marriage, and Death Register, 1907- July 1910
5600HE-060.4 Volume 5	Birth, Marriage, and Death Register, August 1910-August 1913

Revised register dates:

5600HE-060.4 Volume 1, January 1898-July 1901

5600HE-060.4 Volume 2, August 1901-November 1904

5600HE-060.4 Volume 3, December 1904-October 1907

5600HE-060.4 Volume 4, November 1907-July 1910

5600HE-060.4 Volume 5, August 1910-August 1913

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-060.5
Name: Birth and Death Registers
Dates: 1913-1919
Extent/Size: 2 volumes (.75 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-060.5 Birth and Death Registers (1913-1919) includes two volumes documenting births and deaths in Savannah. The registers include: report date; name; age; place of birth; residence; date of birth/death; cause of death; attending physician or midwife; and remarks. Birth entries provide the names of the parents, but not the name of the child.

Arrangement:
Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-060.5 Volume 1 Birth and Death Register, September 1913-1917
5600HE-060.5 Volume 2 Birth and Death Register, 1917-1919

Revised register dates:
5600HE-060.5 Volume 1, September 1913-March 1917
5600HE-060.5 Volume 2, April 1917-March 1919

5600HE-GSM-gau (USMARC); GSG (OCLC/SOLINET)
City of Savannah, Research Library & Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia

Sub-series #: 5600HE-070

Name: Malarial Control – Invoices

Dates: 1948

Extent/Size: 1 volume (0.14 cubic feet)

Sub-series description:

Sub-series 5600HE-070 Malarial Control – Invoices (1948) includes one volume of invoices showing payment to vendors by the City Treasurer for malarial control in 1948. The entries include: amounts; dates; and services or goods paid for.

Arrangement:

Chronological.

Inventory:

5600HE-070 Volume 1 Malarial Control, Invoices, 1948

YELLOW FEVER WORKSHEET

Station 2: Savannah Yellow Fever History

Read the selected passages from "A History of the City Government of Savannah, Ga. from 1790 to 1901," compiled by Thomas Gamble, Jr.

1. *Why were the number of "strangers" reported in the 1818 and 1820 censuses?*

2. *How many people died by October 1820?*

3. *How does the introduction of dry culture reflect a changing understanding of what caused diseases such as Yellow Fever?*

4. *Did the implementation of dry culture reduce deaths?*



THOMAS GAMBLE, JR., SECRETARY TO MAYOR.

A HISTORY
OF THE
CITY GOVERNMENT
OF
Savannah, Ga.,
FROM
1790 to 1901.

170

Compiled from Official Records by

THOMAS GAMBLE, Jr., *comp.*
Secretary to the Mayor,

Under Direction of the City Council,

1900.

30790

condition of uncommon healthfulness fortunately continued for several years. Smallpox in 1811 caused some apprehension, but amounted to little. A health committee of five aldermen had charge of the sanitary conditions. There was the usual amount of illness, especially in the fall months, described in the minutes frequently as "the sickly season." In the fall of 1812 it was ordered by Council that no more badges should be granted to negro wenches to sell vegetables, as "at the sickly season of the year numbers suffer for the want of nurses which are not obtainable for any consideration for this reason." In order to better clean the city it was divided into two districts, and scavengers were appointed for each. This continued until 1815, when the old system of one scavenger was restored. The summer and fall of the next year (1816) proved unusually unhealthful, so much so that on December 2 Council adopted a resolution stating that "the great and unusual mortality of the latter part of the summer and fall may have created an opinion unfavorable to the health of the city, and uniting in the general opinion that it was occasioned more by the operation of extraneous and adventitious causes than the necessary influence of the climate, the Board of Aldermen, anxious to remove any causes which may tend to lessen the growing importance of the city, called on the medical society to furnish the City Council with such facts and observations embracing the comparative mortality that has been remarked in their practice, that they may be enabled to suggest such views to the Legislature as may tend to enhance the standing of the faculty and benefit the city generally." The next month (January 22, 1817), Council was informed of the presence of small pox in the city and the Mayor was authorized to incur all necessary expense to prevent its spread and to call on the Governor for reimbursement of similar funds expended the previous year. On March 8 Health Officer Proctor died. At this time there were twenty cases of small pox in the hospital. The expenses of the small pox had become so burdensome that they could not be longer endured in the cramped financial condition of the City, and Council stated that if not relieved by the State the City must abandon its restrictions and leave the small pox to individual precaution and prudence. The Mayor was directed to lay the facts before the Governor and ascertain what relief the City could expect in the repayment of expenses incurred in controlling and stamping out the disease. On March 29, at a special meeting, the Mayor presented a letter from Acting Governor Rabun. Council then adopted a resolution to the effect that it was unable to pay the large and increasing expenditures on account of the small pox, and as the Governor had written that "the Executive interference was painful and expensive," the Board was constrained to cease any further exertions to prevent the small pox from being introduced in the city. In June, 1818,

the Georgia Medical Society suggested to Council the propriety of establishing a dispensary. On August 10, 1818, a committee of Council reported in favor of the establishment of a City Dispensary, and offered the Charleston Dispensary as a model. The expenses of that dispensary were placed at \$1,000 a year. The object was to give medical advice as well as furnish the needed drugs. It was suggested that a physician be nominated monthly by the Medical Society for this purpose. The committee was ordered to draft an ordinance to this effect, which was passed September 21.

Under this ordinance six aldermen were to be appointed as trustees of the Savannah Dispensary. They were to receive applications for medical and surgical relief, inquire into the condition and circumstances of the applicants, and grant or refuse relief. An apothecary was to be elected by Council, to be paid according to the regular rates. Joseph C. Habersham was elected to this position. Two physicians were to be nominated by the trustees each month from the members of the Georgia Medical Society to attend the poor sick without compensation. On February 2, 1819, this was amended so that each member of the Medical Society was considered a permanent physician to the Dispensary, with authority to prescribe prescriptions to be filled there at the public expense, the monthly appointment of two physicians to the poor being continued. On August 23, 1819, the entire system was abolished.

On September 13, 1819, the Mayor was authorized to employ one or more physicians to attend all sick persons. A committee of three, Aldermen Waring, White and Henry, was then appointed to report a plan for the establishment of a City Dispensary. At a later meeting both the matter of a dispensary and physicians for the poor were laid on the table indefinitely on the ground that an association of citizens was being formed to establish the Chatham Dispensary for such purposes. Both meritorious plans were allowed to die. It was not until the 30's that the city made definite arrangements to furnish the poor with medicines. Bids were then called for from pharmacists to fill prescriptions and a contract was entered into.

It was not until September, 1818, that the Georgia Medical Society replied officially to the City's request for an expression of views on the heavy mortality of the fall months. It then reported a resolution it had adopted to Council, that "we are of the opinion that a residence of three successive years will constitute a period for the constitution to be accustomed to the climate and that a period of one year and less than three years for the constitution to be unaccustomed to the climate, and that a period of five years with interrupted residence will be necessary for the constitution to be accustomed to the climate." It was largely as a result of this that the

Legislature, at the request of the City, passed the act previously referred to, in December, 1819, prohibiting the introduction into Savannah of passengers who were aliens during the months of July, August, September and October, and imposing heavy fines on any captains violating the law. The next year brought the yellow fever epidemic of 1820, which devastated the city and did incalculable damage to its business interests. On August 17, of that year, Council by resolution added seven citizens to the health committee of five aldermen. This board was directed to sit daily during the sickly season, and the Medical Society was asked to depute two physicians in rotation to associate with them.

In September, 1818, a census of the city showed 2,564 white inhabitants, of whom 205 were strangers, and only twelve persons ill in the city. A census taken in October, 1820, when the yellow fever had about died out, showed a white population of 693 males, 449 females and 352 children, a total of 1,494, of whom 120 were transients. The number of unoccupied buildings was 375. On January 17, 1821, Alderman Waring presented an elaborate paper to Council discussing the epidemic and its causes. Said he: "It appears that the causes of fever have been: 1st. A general epidemic condition of the atmosphere, of extraordinary virulence, either proved to exist, or produced, by an uncommon deficiency of the electric fluid; 2d. The early establishment of that condition of the atmosphere, by the reduction of the winter of 1819-20, to the temperature of spring, and the reduction of spring to the heat of summer; thus bringing upon us in the spring the usual evils of summer; in the summer a combination of these evils, with the usual evils of that season, and, in the fall, an aggregation of the evils which are usually incident to it, with this extraordinary combination of those which preceded them. 3d. The prevalence of easterly winds which has been predominant, and uncommonly injurious, in consequence of the general abundance of moisture and miasmata. 4th. The growth of the city within a few years, and the rapid increase of its population, thus producing a source of internal putridity, and incorporating it with the soil. 5th. The unnecessary luxuriance of the trees, by the shade and protection which they afford to dews and fogs, and moisture of the atmosphere after rain; 6th. The great number of small wooden houses unpainted, and in a complete state of putrescence. 7th. Uncovered vaults and cellars, the consequence of the fire. 8th. The remarkable number of foreigners and persons unaccustomed to the climate, producing not an aggravation of the cause of the disease, but of its general grade and character. 9th. The high position of the city, on the border of extensive marsh grounds, thus attracting and concentrating upon itself their products of unwholesome vapor and miasmata. All these causes together give a compound origin to the disease, which is internal and external."

The number of deaths in four months was 605 males and 191 females, of which 516 were from the fever. In a later report on autumnal diseases the proportion of mortality in 1820 was given as one to 5 1-10. Chief among the sufferers were the Irish immigrants, who had arrived in the early winter of 1819, in a destitute condition and settled in Washington ward. Council then appropriated money for their temporary relief. Owing to their poverty and unacclimated state, the mortality among them was heavy. On October 1 the city was visited by a great storm which, while it did considerable damage, apparently marked the close of the epidemic. In January, of the same year (1820) occurred one of the greatest fires the United States had up to that time known. Four hundred and sixty-three tenements, besides out buildings, were burned. A map drawn by City Surveyor McKinnon, a copy of which now hangs in the Council Chamber, shows that the fire covered the section from the river front to Broughton street, and from Jefferson to Drayton, with the block from Bay to Bryan and Abercorn to Drayton. Some few buildings outside of this territory were also burned. Inside of these lines but a few brick buildings were left standing. Council met on the 12th and ordered all buildings and boats searched for stolen goods, and a committee was appointed to report places for temporary accommodation of the homeless.

One thousand dollars was at once appropriated by Council to meet the immediate necessities of the sufferers. Dr. J. E. White tendered his services as a solicitor of contributions. The Mayor was directed by Council to give him proper credentials, and \$500 was appropriated to buy horses for his journey, he contemplating visiting almost every State and all the principal cities and towns. On February 7, however, this authority to Dr. White was rescinded, the citizens evidently being averse to such a method of soliciting relief. An investigation by Council showed that a large quantity of gunpowder in the stores of Moses Cleland, James H. Fraser and S. J. & J. Bryan had exploded early in the course of the fire and paralyzed the efforts of the citizens to stay the progress of the flames. This powder had been kept in the stores in direct violation of the laws and Council publicly and severely condemned the merchants, charging them with being responsible for much loss of property. Alderman Harris, who owned the barracks at the time, tendered their use for the homeless. An appeal was at once made to the Legislature to appropriate the entire county tax for 1820 and 1821 to relieve the distress, and the Governor was petitioned to call the Legislature in extra session to change the laws on the subject of issuing notes so as to permit the City to form an institution bottomed on the faith and funds of the City to advance money to those inclined to build fireproof stores or houses covered by mortgages in favor of the

a special committee of Council made a voluminous report reviewing the work done toward dry culture up to that date. The report stated that "prior to the introduction of wet culture on Hutchinson's island and the low lands the city enjoyed a remarkable exemption from the usual diseases of this climate, so remarkable that the inhabitants of Charleston sought a refuge here from the unhealthfulness of their own city during the autumnal months. Previous to that time the character of our autumnal diseases was comparatively mild and in most cases controlled with considerable certainty. It may be that the mode of treating our fevers adopted within the last forty years," the report continued, "has added to their fatality, but not sufficiently to explain the difference in the mortality which has occurred since. Convinced of the great importance to the health of the city of dry culture, the citizens in the spring of 1817, at a public meeting, almost unanimously resolved that dry culture should be adopted and Council appropriated \$8,751.96 to start the work. Unfortunately too much was anticipated from dry culture, more than every agent combined could probably have produced, and because our wildest dreams have not been realized some of us in abandoning hopes which never could have been rationally entertained, have abandoned also calculations made upon the most positive data and authorized by the most conclusive evidence."

On March 24, 1817, an ordinance was passed to improve the health of the city, to carry into effect the desires of the citizens at the town meeting referred to. Under this ordinance the Mayor was empowered to sign and execute such contracts with the proprietors of the low lands in front and on the eastern and western extremities of the city as he and the commissioners thereafter to be appointed might approve, and the condition of the contract to be a perpetual change of the existing wet to a dry culture, with such penalties and reservations as to occasional irrigation and overflowing of the lands, as they might agree to. The ordinance further provided that \$70,000 should be appropriated for the purpose of complying with the payments which might be agreed on in these contracts. Stock, to be called the "City land stock," and payable in certificates or scrip, signed by the Mayor and city treasurer, was to be issued. The faith of the City and the public property were pledged as security for the redemption of the stock within ten years from the annual revenues and taxes. The rent of the City lots was specifically set apart and appropriated to pay the interest on the scrip semi-annually at seven per cent. and to extinguish the principal. By an amendment on May 17, 1819, \$15,000 additional was appropriated for the payment of dry culture contracts.

John Bolton and A. Cuthbert were the first commissioners of health and dry culture, appointed in January, 1818, for one year, with

an appropriation made by Council of \$12,000 to carry out contracts with proprietors of rice fields who had them in fit condition for dry culture. Adam Cope succeeded John Bolton on July 16, 1819. The first commissioners made a number of contracts for dry culture, including Joseph Stiles, 222 acres; James Bilbo, 123 1-2 acres; estate Gen. James Jackson, 86 acres; William C. Wayne, 110 acres; William Mein, Hutchinson's island, 600 acres; Dr. N. S. Bayard, Hutchinson's island, 205 acres; Ebenezer Jackson, Hutchinson's island, 143 acres. The half of Fig island owned by the City was ordered sold subject to dry culture. R. G. Wallace was the purchaser for \$603. In the fall of 1819 the commissioners were given power to appoint an agent with salary to inspect all lands for which dry culture had been contracted. The distressed condition of the city financially after the yellow fever and fire of 1820 led a special committee of Council on February 5, 1821, to recommend a revocation of the dry culture contracts if the people concurred. The committee claimed that little if any sanitary advantages had resulted from the dry culture system as conducted and that it was costly at a period when the City's revenues were exhausted and the people exorbitantly taxed. The commissioners of dry culture, though, did not concur in this and when referred to the people they voted to sustain dry culture by 279 to 210. Richard Rowell was elected inspector of dry culture. Dissatisfaction with the results of the system continued and early in 1822 a committee, part of whose report has been given, was appointed to thoroughly investigate the question. Under the original plan one-third of the board of dry culture was to have been elected annually, guarding against an abatement of interest and zeal. This rule had been neglected, and the committee pointed out that as a result the board had virtually expired. Twelve months had intervened between its meetings. The committee reported that there was too much complication in the machinery for carrying the dry culture system into operation, and a lack of efficient and harmonious co-operation. It accordingly advocated dispensing with the commissioners and appointing a special committee of Council with the full authority and duties of the commissioners. The committee used extremely severe language against the planters who had defaulted in engagements with the City. For some years the City was engaged in a wrangle with Mr. Joseph Stiles over his failure to fulfill his contract, and the courts were finally resorted to. Trouble, but not so great, was met in enforcing other contracts. On May 23, 1822, the Mayor was empowered to appoint a dry culture committee of Council and the old board of commissioners passed out of existence, although it was some time before its accounts were audited and the heavy bonds under which they had been placed were cancelled. On January 9, 1823, Council expressed full faith in

the dry culture system for improving the health of the city and refused to consent to the liberation of any contracts entered into for that purpose. In August of this year Dr. Screven, who had recently returned from a trip through the south of Europe, sent a communication to Council relative to dry culture and its effects there. This report, the committee of Council to whom it was referred, said, "was well calculated to set the question of the utility of a system of dry culture permanently at rest." On January 29, 1824, the committee on dry culture made a report beginning: "Six years have passed away under the operation of the dry culture system. Imperfectly as that system has been enforced it has given evidence the most conclusive of a favorable influence upon the health of Savannah." The committee called on Council to persevere in rigidly enforcing and extending the dry culture contracts. In this report it alluded to the improved appearance of the people of Savannah, as "indicated by their countenances during the summer and fall for the last three years." "It is evidence," the committee said, "of a more vigorous health than before prevailed even among those of our own inhabitants who escaped positive disease. Nothing formerly was better calculated to impress upon the mind of a stranger arriving here in November the melancholy character of our climate than the bleached and sallow faces of our inhabitants. The remark is now general that of late the faces are quite as indicative of health as those of persons residing in cities to the North reputed much more salubrious." Added to this, according to the report, was "greater corporeal vigor." The committee presented a table of the proportion of persons dying of autumnal diseases to the population as follows:

Under wet culture: 1815, one in 15; 1816, one in 18; 1817, one in 9 2-3.

Under dry culture: 1818, one in 62 3-4; 1819, one in 13; 1820, one in 5 1-10; 1821, one in 37; 1822, one in 33 4-5; 1823, one in 32 1-4.

In 1819 many whites arrived in the months of July, August and September and fell victims to the climate. In 1820 the ravages of yellow fever were responsible for the heavy mortality. During the first period of three years under wet culture, the committee pointed out, the average of deaths from autumnal diseases was one in 11, while the average for the first period under dry culture was one in 27, and the average for the second three years under dry culture was one to every 35. The introduction of white laborers unaccustomed to the climate and ignorant of its dangers, the committee stated, was responsible for much of the mortality in the fall. On an average 700 arrived during the summer months, making up one-fifth of the white population. Up to this time there had been expended on dry culture \$38,800. In October, 1824, the representatives in the Legis-

lature were requested by Council to have a bill passed to prevent rice culture, (wet) within two miles of the city limits. A bill was put through the Legislature and on January 26, 1826, an ordinance was passed prohibiting rice culture within two miles of the city. In 1827 the committee on dry culture reported that in 1824 there had been "fewer cases of fever and less mortality than ever before known in Savannah, 124 less than in 1823. In 1825 there was still greater improvement in the health of the city. It was the most healthful year Savannah had experienced since the deaths had been registered. The mortality in 1826 was twenty less than in 1824, and only nineteen deaths were from fever." The city was less healthful in 1826, owing to the influenza and an epidemic of rash or breakbone fever which attacked nine-tenths of the population. This fever prevailed throughout the lower section of the State. There were fifty deaths by fever, but forty of them were non-residents, chiefly Irishmen.

"The atmosphere has maintained a character of clearness, dryness and elasticity which it has only acquired since the introduction of the dry culture system." The following table of mortality and the proportion to population, estimated during all these years at 5,000, was given:

Year.	Deaths.	Proportion.
1817	463	1 in 10.80
1818	233	1 in 21.45
1819	516	1 in 9.69
1820	820	1 in 6.09
1821	380	1 in 13.15
1822	292	1 in 17.12
1823	270	1 in 18.51
1824	146	1 in 34.24
1825	126	1 in 39.68
1826	238	1 in 21.00

New difficulties arose with some planters who had contracted for dry culture. The planters claimed the right to plant rice under dry culture. The Council denied this under the contracts and the recorder held in a long opinion in 1828 that parties under dry culture contracts were precluded from planting rice by the dry culture system, as it was expressly provided in the contracts that rice culture should not be carried on.

This opinion was evidently not sustained in the courts, as the Legislature was soon appealed to to pass a law prohibiting the cultivation of rice on dry culture lands, which was done. In 1829 a report to Council showed that dry culture contracts had been entered into with land owners aggregating \$72,537.18. Scrip had only been issued to the value of \$38,800, the balance being paid in cash. The law restricting wet culture to beyond one mile of the city limits having

YELLOW FEVER WORKSHEET

Station 3: Handwriting Challenge

Read aloud the selected passage from Volume 1 of the Mayor's Letter Books and answer the following questions. Someone in your group may act as a scribe, or you may take notes here.

1. *What kind of document is this?*

2. *What is the date of the item?*

3. *List any words that you are unfamiliar with, or that you were unable to transcribe.*

4. *What is the item about? Who is it in response to?*

5. *Can you use any of the materials at other stations to find out more about the individual referenced in this item?*

6. *What can you learn about the Yellow Fever epidemic from this item? What impressions of the disease do you get? Does this item change how you think about Yellow Fever?*

Savannah October 23rd 1821

Madam

Your favour of the 10th August has just been handed to me. Upon referring to the Register of Deaths I find that Ezra Newton a native of New York aged 35 years departed this life on the 2nd day of October 1821 of the yellow fever and that he was a bricklayer by profession. I presume Madam that this is your unfortunate husband. It is impossible for me at present to ascertain whether he left property or not. The person who kept the house at which he died, and those who attended upon him are all dead, and not one left from the number to give me any information upon the subject. I will if possible ascertain and inform you at a future period

Mrs Polly Newton
Shoediac My

Your obt
James Morrison
Mayor

YELLOW FEVER WORKSHEET

Station 4: Death Registers Review

1. *What dates are reflected in the selected pages?*

2. *What information is captured in this register?*

3. *How many deaths were there in this time frame?*

4. *What was the most common cause of death? How many people suffered from it?*

5. *What patterns in the disease, if any, can you determine from these pages?*

6. *Are there any diseases that you do not recognize?*

7. *List any words that you do not understand.*

8. *Can you find the individual that you read about in Station 3?*

October 1820

106

Names	Age	Country	Trade or Profession	Disease or Casualty	Day of Burial	Resident or Non Resident	Street or Lane	Ward or County	Physicians
Thomas Williams	24	England		Fever	1 st	non Resident		Oglethorpe W ^d	D ^r Swarth
Stephen Lacey	30	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	1 st	non Resident	Broughton Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Waring
Joseph Muir	40	New Jersey	Merchant	Fever	1 st	non Resident	Drayton Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Barker
John Beckler	24	Germany	Watchman	Fever	1 st	non Resident		Oglethorpe W ^d	D ^r Swarth
M ^{rs} Webster	38	England		Fever	1 st	non Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	
M ^{rs} Susan Slocat	48	America		Fever	2 nd	Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	D ^r Fox
H. E. Fowler	26	New York	Merchant	Fever	2 nd	Resident	York Street	Columbia Ward	D ^r Kollock
John Bailey	44	England	Blacksmith	Lingering Sickness	2 nd	non Resident	Laurel Street	Oglethorpe Ward	D ^r Parks
Anna K. Bourko	3	S ^c Carolina		Fever	2 nd		President Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Kollock
M ^{rs} Crossgrove	22	Georgia		Fever	2 nd	Resident	Margaret Street	Oglethorpe Ward	
M ^{rs} Gladhill	5	England		Fever	2 nd	non Resident	York Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Lincoln
Ezra Newton	35	New York	Bricklayer	Fever	2 nd	non Resident		Poor House & Hospital	D ^r of Hospital
John Wicks	19	New York	Seaman	Fever	2 nd	non Resident		Poor House & Hospital	D ^r of Hospital
Philip Kayford	36	Georgia		Fever	3 rd	Resident	Jefferson Street	Decker Ward	D ^r Lincoln
Nicholas Smith	19	New York		Fever	3 rd	non Resident	State Street	Perival Ward	D ^r Berthelot
Philip Thaly	18	S ^c Carolina	Sailor	Fever	3 rd	non Resident	Lincoln Street	Anson Ward	
John Anderson	47	Massachusetts	Seaman	Fever	3 rd	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
James Redmond	24	Ireland	Butcher	Fever	3 rd	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Richard	50	England	Carpenter	Casualty	3 rd	Resident	Spring Hill	Albert Ward	
James M ^{rs} Cabo	30	Ireland		Casualty	3 rd	non Resident	Broughton Lane	Darby Ward	
Jacob Smith	40	America	Carpenter	Fever	3 rd	Resident	Market Street	Albert Ward	D ^r Sheffall jun
Felix Morgan	30	Ireland		Fever	4 th	non Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	D ^r Swarth
Ellen Brady	40	Ireland		Fever	4 th	non Resident	Bay		
William Cullen	37	Ireland		Fever	4 th	non Resident	State Street		D ^r Chevier
Mark Kane	26	Massachusetts	Blacksmith	Fever	4 th	non Resident	Bay	Franklin W ^d	D ^r Parks & Young
M ^{rs} Murdoch	36	Scotland	Laborer	Fever	4 th	non Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	
Mary Brown	26	New York		Fever	4 th	non Resident	Market Street	Columbia Ward	
John Gamet		Ireland	Laborer	Fever	4 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Frederick Loude	29	Sweden	Seaman	Fever	4 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Sarah Lucena	24	Georgia		Fever	5 th	Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	
Michael Laughy	30	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	5 th	non Resident	York Street		D ^r Brant
Michael Leahy	25	Ireland	Bricklayer	Fever	5 th	Resident	West Broad Street	Franklin Ward	D ^r Sheffall jun
John Snider	54	Georgia	Sailor	Fever	5 th	Resident	York Street	Liberty Ward	D ^r Citter
Edward D. Lloyd	20	Georgia		Fever	5 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Reynolds Ward	D ^r Cuyler
John Kiley	19	Rhode Island	Bricklayer	Fever	5 th	non Resident	Bay	Franklin Ward	D ^r Chevier
Cherry Fariner	31	Georgia	Shopkeeper	Fever	5 th	Resident	Drayton Street	Perival Ward	D ^r Cuyler
Madam Tonien	73	S ^c Domingo		Fever	5 th	Resident	East Broad Street		D ^r Berthelot
Francois Dillon	18	Georgia	Deputy Post Master	Fever	6 th	Resident	Bay	Reynolds W ^d	D ^r Cutter
James M ^{rs} Cauly	30	Ireland		Fever	6 th	non Resident		Franklin Ward	D ^r Young
John Mitchell	30	Ireland	Sailor	Fever	6 th	Resident		Oglethorpe Ward	D ^r Sheffall jun
Thomas Crapon	29	America		Fever	6 th	Resident	Orleans Squares	Jackson Ward	D ^r Fox
M ^{rs} West	27	Ireland		Fever	6 th	non Resident		New Franklin Ward	D ^r Swarth
J ^r Cunningham	32	Georgia		Fever	6 th	Resident	West Broad Street	Oglethorpe Ward	D ^r Fox
J. E. Dabney	36	France	Teacher	Fever	6 th	non Resident	Abercorn Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Berthelot
W. M. Walby	23	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	6 th	non Resident	Market Street	Perival Ward	D ^r Waring
	20	Georgia		Fever	6 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Reynolds Ward	D ^r Chevier

October 1820

Names	Age	Country	Trade or Profession	Disease or Casualty	Day of Month	Resident or Non Resident	Street or Lane	Ward or Country	Physician
John Lindemut	36	Germany	Shoemaker	Fever	8 th	non Resident	Margaret Street	Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
John D. Chase	15	Georgia		Fever	8 th	Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	D ^r Sueth
Infant Child of S. Dunning	3 days	Georgia			11 th			Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
John Jones	32	Pennsylvania	Mason	Fever	11 th	non Resident	West Broad Street	Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
John Miller	22	America	Carpenter	Fever	11 th	non Resident	Montgomery Street		D ^r Hollock
Peter Helton	29	America	Carpenter	Fever	11 th	non Resident	York Street		D ^r Waring
Samothy Keedy	14 months	Georgia		Quinsy	11 th	Resident	St Julian Street	Reynolds Ward	
Jonas Crocker	27	New Hampshire	Physician	Fever	8 th	Resident	West Broad Street	Cglethorpe Ward	
John Crooks	25	Georgia	Carpenter	Fever	8 th	Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
John Raw	23	Connecticut	Carpenter	Fever	8 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Joseph Swimm	30	Bordeaux	Shoemaker	Fever	8 th	Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	D ^r Young
M ^r Bowling	50	America		Fever	8 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Philip Grace	36	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	9 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Catherine Johnson	27	Ireland		Fever	9 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Robert Hill	27	New York	Seaman	Fever	9 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Thomas Barry	23	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	9 th	non Resident	Bay	Franklin Ward	D ^r Hollock
D ^r W. Shearman	22	Connecticut	Taylor	Fever	9 th	non Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	
Jane Norman	6 months	Georgia		Fever	9 th	Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	
Mary Murdoch	30	Ireland		Fever	9 th	non Resident	Indian Street	Cglethorpe Ward	
John Dwyer	29	Ireland		Fever	9 th	non Resident	State Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Waring
Mary C. Saunders	74	Georgia		Obstipation	10 th	Resident	Margaret Street	Cglethorpe Ward	
M ^r Blackly				Fever	10 th	Resident	York Street	Pennington Ward	
James Miller	35	S ^c Carolina	Store keeper	Fever	10 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Daniel Parker	27	Pennsylvania		Fever	10 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Ann Isaac				Fever	10 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Benjamin Jones	24	America		Fever	10 th	Resident		Elbert Ward	D ^r Fox
Margaret M ^r Demit	4	America		Fever	10 th	non Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	D ^r Young
Melodith Kolin	35	America		Fever	10 th	non Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	D ^r Young
Brannison	1 week	Georgia			10 th	Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	
David M ^r Croft	21	Massachusetts	Printer	Fever	11 th	non Resident	Market Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Bartow
Jam ^s S ^r Tammun	26	Massachusetts	Carpenter	Fever	11 th	non Resident	Bay	Franklin Ward	D ^r Chevier
Thomas Rodman	17	New York	Carpenter	Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
John Kuffell	33	New York	Seaman	Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
William Guthrie	22	Ireland	Baker	Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Matilda Hart		Ireland		Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
William Ryan				Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Samuel Stewart	31	Belfast	Turner	Fever	11 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Jacymiah Ennis	14	Ireland		Fever	11 th	Resident		Cglethorpe Ward	D ^r Shuffall
Ann Newton	50	America		Fever	11 th	Resident	West Broad Street		D ^r Waring
Hetty Kamshart	14	America		Fever	11 th	Resident		Elbert Ward	
Benjamin Tutell	26	America	Carpenter	Fever	12 th	non Resident	New Market Street		D ^r Shuffall
Sarah Kamshart	6	America		Fever	12 th	Resident		Elbert Ward	
Martin Kamson	30	Ireland		Fever	12 th	non Resident	State Street		D ^r Waring
M ^r Rose	30	America		Fever	12 th	Resident			D ^r Sueth
George W. Adams	43	Massachusetts	Teacher	Fever	12 th	Resident	Corner of York & Montgomery Streets	Franklin Ward	
Barnabas Basker	21	Massachusetts	Stone Cutter	Fever	12 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Poor House	D ^r of Hospital

D^r of Hospital means in his profession a fine scholar, pure character, temper in manners & habit, vigorous disposition & fine head of hands & feet

October 1820 108

Names	Age	Country	Trade or Profession	Disease or Casualty	Day of Burial	Resident or Non Resident	Street or Lane	Ward	Physician
James Simmons	50	Ireland	Laborer	Fever	12 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Matthew Stevenson	39	N ^c Carolina	Shoemaker	Fever	12 th			Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
David Lee	27	England	Coach Driver	Fever	12 th			Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Thomas Waleh				Fever	12 th			Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Maria Thompson	18	New York	Milliner	Fever	13 th	non Resident	Broughton Street	Decker Ward	D ^r Barton
Thomas Hawkins	25	New York	Carpenter	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Dead in the Country	D ^r Chevier
M ^r A Keimyan	21	West Indies		Fever	13 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Chevier
Isador Lahnua	6	Georgia		Fever	13 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Anson Ward	D ^r Chevier
Georgian Kicker	2	Georgia		Fever	13 th			Dead over the River	
Andrew Thorns				Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Barnet Tiffney	30	Ireland	Laborer	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
M ^r Mahur		Ireland		Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
James White	38	New York	Seaman	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
James Farrington	34	New York	Seaman	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Sarah Patterson	27	Massachusetts		Debility	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Charles Whalan	25	Ireland	Cooper	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
M ^r Groves	35	London	Laborer	Fever	13 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Mary Lindsay	25	Ireland		Fever	13 th	non Resident	Corner of Broughton & West 1 st Streets	Franklin Ward	D ^r Barton
Edwards Muckleoy	30	Ireland		Fever	13 th	Resident			
Joseph Saleni	24	Pennsylvania	Apothecary	Fever	14 th	non Resident	Jefferson Street	Franklin Ward	D ^r Lincoln
Elija Eppinger	20	Georgia		Fever	14 th	Resident	York Street		D ^r Waring
Maria D ^r Blois	24	Massachusetts		Fever	14 th	Resident			D ^r Young
James Murray	28	Ireland		Fever	14 th	non Resident		Cylothorpe Ward	D ^r Fox
Thomas Wood	30	America		Fever	14 th	non Resident	Montgomery Street	Cylothorpe Ward	
M ^r S ^r Whashington	7 th	Georgia		Fever	14 th			Cylothorpe Ward	
Derk Dellenk	64	Holland		Fever	14 th	non Resident			
Thomas Morin	26	Ireland		Inebriety	14 th	non Resident	Broughton Street	Franklin Ward	
Andrew Kelly	30	America	Carpenter	Convulsions	14 th	non Resident	State Street		
Rob ^t Curry	50	Ireland	Millwright	Fever	15 th	Resident		Cylothorpe Ward	D ^r Fox
Martin Jackson	24	Massachusetts	Coach Maker	Fever	15 th	non Resident	Corner of Bryan's & West 1 st Streets		
Duhon	5	Georgia		Fever	15 th	Resident	Broughton Street	Percival Ward	
W ^m Beckan	31	Rhode Island	Seaman	Fever	15 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
Francis Le Serf	25	France	Baker	Fever	15 th	non Resident		Poor House	D ^r of Hospital
James Smith	25	Pennsylvania	Seaman	Consumption	15 th	non Resident		Poor House	Ditto
Patrick Lipy	20	Ireland	Carpenter	Fever	15 th	non Resident		Poor House	Ditto
William Cole	31	Massachusetts	Carpenter	Fever	15 th	non Resident		Ditto	Ditto
Martin Crowleaf	23	Massachusetts	Seaman	Fever	15 th	non Resident		Ditto	Ditto
Conny West	28	America		Fever	16 th	non Resident	Bay		D ^r Fox
Stephen Segan	35	Ireland	Painter	Fever	16 th	non Resident		Cylothorpe Ward	D ^r Sheffall jun
Mary Morgan	27	Ireland		Fever	16 th	non Resident		Cylothorpe Ward	
Margaret Power	3	America		Decline	16 th	non Resident	Bay Lane		D ^r Grant
Mary Byrne	35	Ireland		Fever	16 th	non Resident	York Street		D ^r Furch
C ^r Kaufmanama	15 months	America		Fever	16 th	Resident		Fair Lawn	
Ann Eppinger		Georgia		Fever	16 th	Resident	Market Street	Heathcote Ward	D ^r Kollock
Elizabeth Eppinger		Georgia		Fever	16 th	Resident	Market Street	Heathcote Ward	D ^r Kollock
Elizabeth	24	France		Fever	16 th	Resident	York Street	Heathcote Ward	D ^r Chevier

October 1820

Names	Age	Country	Trade or Profession	Disease or Casualty	Day of Residence or Non-Residence	Street or Lane	Ward	Physician
Recapitulation of Deaths for the Month of October 1820								
Unknown — 13 Georgians — 43 Other States — 78 Foreigners — 94 Total 228	Ages Under 1 — 10 From 1 to 10 — 19 11 to 20 — 20 20 to 30 — 104 30 to 40 — 37 40 upwards — 23 Unknown — 15 Total 228	Residents or Non-Residents Residents — 69 Non-Residents — 138 Unknown — 22 Total 228	Diseases Fever — 196 Lying in Sickbeds — 2 Casualty — 2 Quinsy — 1 Old age — 1 Debility — 2 Inebriety — 1 Consumption — 3 Rustling a Blood Spot — 1 Fever & Ague — 1 Worms — 2 Teething — 2 Dropsy — 1 Child Bed — 1 Unknown — 6 Total 228	Wards Coghlanpe — 44 Anson — 11 Columbia — 2 Decker — 5 Percival — 3 Elbert — 7 Darby — 1 Franklin — 16 Liberty — 4 Reynolds — 7 Jackson — 1 New Franklin — 2 Heathsto — 10 Washington — 1 Wamen — 1 Poor House — 58 Barracks — 1 Jail — 1 Suburbs — 2 Country — 8 Unknown — 38 Total 228				
A number of Georgians have been comprehended under the denomination of Americans in the Sexton's Report, otherwise their number would have been much greater.								

Analyze a Map

Meet the map.

What is the title?

Is there a scale and compass?

What is in the legend?

Type (check all that apply):

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic/Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial/Satellite | <input type="checkbox"/> Relief (Shaded or Raised) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Settlement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Census | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | |

Observe its parts.

What place or places are shown?

What is labeled?

If there are symbols or colors, what do they stand for?

Who made it?

When is it from?

Try to make sense of it.

What was happening at the time in history this map was made?

Why was it created? List evidence from the map or your knowledge about the mapmaker that led you to your conclusion.

Write one sentence summarizing this map.

How does it compare to a current map of the same place?

Use it as historical evidence.

What did you find out from this map that you might not learn anywhere else?

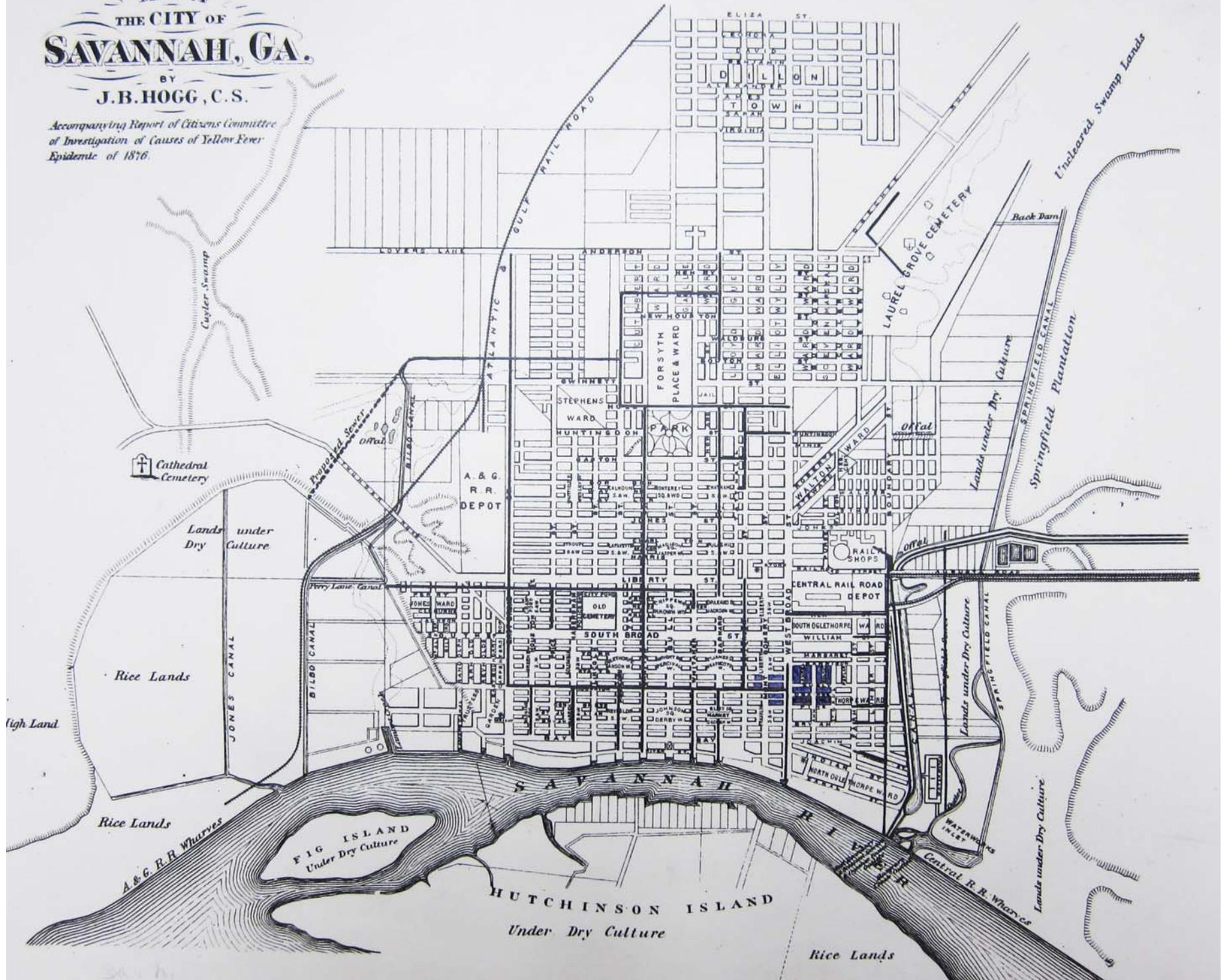
What other documents or historical evidence are you going to use to help you understand this event or topic?



MAP OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.

BY
J. B. HOGG, C. S.

Accompanying Report of Citizens Committee
of Investigation of Causes of Yellow Fever
Epidemic of 1876.





An Introduction to Primary Sources: Yellow Fever in Savannah

Program Leader Wrap-Up

Participant Feedback Questions:

- What station did you find the most challenging and why?
- What station was the most fun and why?
- What is something that you learned about using primary resources for research?
- What is something you learned about Yellow Fever during this exercise?

Participant Quiz (prizes optional)

Yellow Fever History:

- What was the number one thing that helped Savannah halt the recurring Yellow Fever epidemics?
Answer: Dry culture and/or draining the swamps and draining the rice fields

Handwriting Challenge:

- Was there a word that stumped anyone in this letter?
 - (if yes) Can anyone tell me what that word means?
 - (if no) What happened to everyone that lived with Ezra Newton?

Death Register:

- Were there any diseases that you were unfamiliar with listed in the death register?
 - (if yes) Who can tell me what that disease or cause of death is?
 - (if no) Who can tell me what these diseases are?
 - Dropsy (Answer: also known as edema or excess water collecting in the body)
 - Debility (Answer: weakness as a result of injury)
 - Quinsy (Answer: inflammation of the throat or tonsils)

Map:

- Why was this map of Savannah prepared in 1876?
Answer: As part of an investigation into the causes of the 1876 Yellow Fever epidemic.

Gamble:

- Was the history of the Savannah government written by Thomas Gamble a primary or secondary source material?
Answer: It is a secondary resource that relied on primary resources (the official City records under his care as Secretary to the Mayor).