



The Bulletin

Newsletter Of the Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

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Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

Bulletin newsletter is published quarterly.

Membership meetings are held at 1001 Ruth Street in Prescott on the 4th Saturday of each month except for July. Enter in back. Social and open forum at 1:30 p.m. Presentation begins at 2:00 p.m. All are welcome.

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Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

Annual Membership Dues:

Individual - \$15 / Family—\$25

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GENEALOGY OPPORTUNITY

As we are bombarded with news of the Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic from every possible angle, let's give ourselves a needed break with more free time at home to...

***"Remain calm and
Genealogy on."***

This is a unique time in history that we are living through. Think of your descendants 100 years in the future. Just as you would like to know what your ancestors experienced during the 1918 Spanish Flu Pandemic, they would appreciate you taking the time to document your feelings and experiences.

What would they like to know? They would wonder – "What was it called? Corona-something? You know, the one that was named after a Mexican beer... back then in 2020 or '21. When was it?"

When you think about this pandemic, think of yourself and you can write about yourself, think and write about other individuals, and about your relationships to others, to society, to your loved ones, your friends, your church, and others.

When you think about society, think about parts of it; death, disease, Wuhan province, the Chinese government, medical systems, Italy, the stock market, shaking hands, online classes, isolation, your town, your family, rich people and poor, social distancing, public events, the market, vulnerabilities, hoarding, hospitals, politicians, health insurance, financial stress, selfishness, fear, sick leave, economic policies, exponential expansion, individualism, cooperation, competition, solidarity, empty grocery shelves... and more.

Your family will be glad you thought of them.

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Special Projects: Sharon Atkins
Senior Advisor : Nancy Miller

Welcome
Glad you're here!

- Steve Stierwalt
- Sarah Agnew
- James Orey
- Patricia Foley
- Sharon Cook
- Edward Haman

We welcome everyone to many years of continued membership, fellowship, research and volunteer opportunities within the Society while climbing their family tree. Be sure to take advantage of the many opportunities and events planned for 2020.

*** Upcoming Events ***

An Events Calendar will not be included in this newsletter as meetings have been canceled due to the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic.

We will remain closed as long as it takes to resolve this serious health issue. NAGS takes your health and well-being seriously and it is especially important for us to mitigate risk for potentially vulnerable populations, including those who live with immune compromised individuals. The NAGS board will continue to monitor the situation in the months ahead.

Please check our event calendar at www.nagsprescott.org for the latest news regarding meetings, the re-opening of the Family History Center and research help at the Prescott Public Library.

With abundance of caution... stay safe and stay well.

Your NAGS Board

Would you like to share?

Do you have a research story you'd like to share? Breaking through to find that new ancestor, disproving an old one, etc., is exciting.

We can work together. Please submit your story, single-spaced, to the *Bulletin* editor at azkraus@yahoo.com.

You'll be happy you did.

Newsletter Disclaimer

The Northern Arizona Genealogical Society provides the information in our newsletters in good faith, for general information and personal research purposes.

- We do not make any warranties about its completeness, reliability and accuracy.
- We do not assume liability of statements of fact or opinion made by contributors.
- We review all submitted material and it is our intention to comply with all copyright laws.

Community Outreach



Due to ongoing concerns about Coronavirus COVID-19, the Prescott Public Library remains closed. Library services including our genealogy mentoring sessions are on hold until such time the restrictions are lifted.

You can use this time to evaluate your family history questions and be ready for the time when normal schedules are resumed.

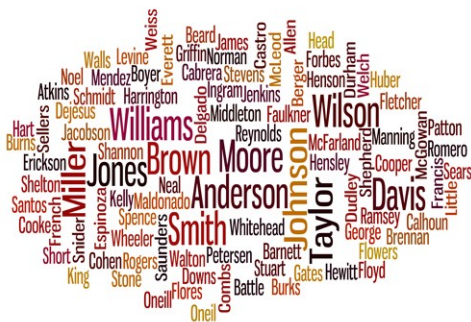
These COR mentoring sessions are scheduled on the

second, third, and fourth Thursdays of the month at 1-2 p.m. and 2-3 p.m. at the Prescott Public Library.

Once normal operations return, you may register by going online to the Prescott Public Library website at www.prescottlibrary.info, clicking on the library events calendar and finding a date and time convenient for you, then enter your name and contact information.

You may also register by calling the library or by stopping at the "Ask A Librarian" desk and asking for help signing up for genealogy mentoring.

Have you checked our Surnames Connection List lately?



Genealogy

Verb: to slowly and imperceptibly turn a conversation towards the topic of genealogy.

The Northern Arizona Genealogical Society cannot exist without members. Therefore, it is up to all of us to bring in new members. We all know someone who wishes that they could learn more about their ancestors but just doesn't know how to go about doing the research. Invite them to a meeting. Help them get started. *You'll be glad you did!*

My Story



If you don't want your descendants to put a twisted spin on your life story, write it yourself!



Family History Center



Our Family History Center moved to a larger, remodeled room located to the right at the front entrance.

We're bigger and better. The new location gives us room for more computers (upgrades in process), microfilm and microfiche, printer, books, catalogs, work and class space, and more!

We are in the process of cataloging our resources. If anyone can spare some time to help with data entry, please email us at asknagsprescottaz@gmail.com to arrange work times.

Hours

Monday & Wednesday ...10 a.m.—2 p.m.

Tuesday & Thursday 4 p.m.—8 p.m.

928-778-2311

Come and explore your history.

CLOSED

PLEASE NOTE: the Family History Center is closed during this COVID-19 Corona virus outbreak. We want to do our part in taking a proactive role to prevent the unnecessary spread of infection. Our volunteers look forward to assisting you with your research as soon as we are able to reopen. Please check our website or call to confirm the reopening of the center as the threat passes.

Genealogy Brick Walls

by Lee Campbell

The Mystery Continues...

For many years my great-grandfather Edward P. Reynolds was one of my three most interesting brick walls. My great-grandmother was Sarah Ann Isobel Kelley (1851-1929). I knew from the 1900 census of Farrandsville, Clinton County, Pennsylvania that Edward claimed to be born in August 1836 in New York and had his first marriage in 1865. In that 1900 census only a son was living with him. My great-grandmother had taken my grandmother to Centre County and was living with a widower whom she then married after Edward died.

The city directory of Olean, Cattaraugus County, New York lists Edwards's family 1887-1890. The three children were Frank V. B. (1878-1963), Grace Mae, (1885-1955) and Leroy V., (1889-1961). The earliest solid record I had found was the 1880 Census where Edward, Sarah, and 3-year-old Frank were in Cameron, Cameron County, Pennsylvania. In 1863 there was an Edward P. Reynolds who registered for the draft as a 26-year-old single man in Clarion, Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Edward died 21 April 1904 and is buried in an unmarked grave in Swissdale Cemetery, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. At various times he was listed as a farmer, teamster, saw-filer, or millwright. That is all I knew about my great-grandfather after 60 years of

searching.

Recently I received an e-mail from a Clinton County researcher who had found some interesting Reynolds records. These included two Reynolds, born 1874 and 1876, who were sons of Catherine Pedigree. One claimed as his father Edward P. Reynolds and the other claimed as his father Paris E. Reynolds. WHOA! Were these 'my' Ed? She and I dug deep and finally concluded that yes, Edward P. had married Catherine and fathered two sons before he married Sarah. And in his early years he was known as Paris E. Reynolds!

Paris was born in Essex County, New York the son of William and Abigail Reynolds. His siblings were Marcena, Emily J., George F., Rhoda L., Rosina, Juliette, and Lucetta. The family moved frequently. Schroom, Essex, NY in 1840; Boonville, Oneida, NY in 1850; Salisbury, Herkimer, NY in 1860. William was born 1810 in Saratoga County, New York and died in Cattaraugus County, NY in 1886. Abigail was born in Fulton County, NY in 1816 and died between 1860 and 1865.

An interesting remaining question. If my great-grandfather married Catherine Pedigree about 1873 and Sarah about 1877, who did he marry in 1865? And where was he in 1870?



Slovakia and Slovak Records

Websites: www.our-slovakia.com
www.SlovakPride.homestead.com

These are two very useful web sites for those with Slovak roots. The Slovak Pride Database is sponsored by the Slovak Heritage and Folklore Society International. It currently has more than 28,000 surnames and villages. Visitors to the site can browse

surnames from Slovakia and neighboring countries, as well as add their names to the list and request a free sample copy of the SH&FSHI Slovakia newsletter which is a 12-page quarterly published by the Slovak Heritage and Folklore Society International.



Code Girls—A Book Review

by Linda Schmitz

Linda Schmitz presents this book review looking into a piece of little-known history. In the tradition of *Hidden Figures* and *The Girls of Atomic City*, this book, *Code Girls*, highlights the untold story of young American women who cracked key Axis codes, helping to secure Allied victory and revolutionizing the field of cryptanalysis.

If your ancestors lived during this period of history and served in the Navy auxiliary of the WAVES, maybe they were one of these young women. Thank you, Linda.

Prescott Currier just couldn't help but jump off the page. Who is that? The patron saint of our local newspaper, the *Prescott Courier*? Unlikely. Currier was a "he" code breaker in World War II referenced in *Code Girls: The Untold Story of The American Women Code Breakers of World War II* by Liza Mundy (Hachette, 2017).

The closest I've come to be a cryptanalyst was following a clue in a child's treasure hunt map or wondering about that scribble called shorthand. And being totally mystified by the tiny dots punched from the yards of yellow paper tape spewing from the teletype machine at "our" *Prescott Courier* in the 50's as I watched my mother pounding away at the keys.

Liza Mundy begins her book with the "secret letters" sent to the presidents of prestigious women's colleges in the Northeast. The Navy wanted to pluck the smartest women with a math background for recruitment in cryptanalysis. (Who knew that educating women would be useful?) The Army would soon do the same, but because of contention and competition with the Navy, they reached out to well-known colleges in the South who were turning out schoolteachers. They initially set up recruitment booths in the fancier, city hotel lobbies, but would also expand their reach into small towns and rural

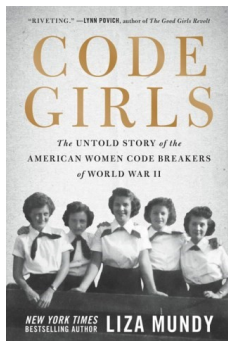
areas. The ploy being that handsome young recruitment officers could surely snag young women who were undoubtedly looking for husbands! Amazingly, more than 10,000 young women would eventually descend on Washington, D. C.

Code Girls exposes the story of these women and some individual stories of women recruited and their journey into the unknown gleaned from oral histories, personal interviews, the National Archives, books, newspapers, manuscripts, college libraries and historical societies. (Until maybe a decade ago, much of this was classified information.) It tells the stories of women venturing out and navigating a strange city, living as single women who had signed on to a mystery job amidst the day's social expectations placed on them and their own attitudes towards themselves; learning crucial skills that could save lives, often the life of a brother, relation, friend or fiancé. They manned the battle lines on the home front, often privy to crucial information before heads of state and the generals who directed the next stage of battle. They learned how to keep "mum."

A history of codes from the Vigenere Square in 1586 to parlor games to rum running to the Enigma machine is related. Who is familiar with the Purple Machine, JN-25 and the Bombe? Nut jobs? I learned about places like Riverbank and Arlington Hall. What did National Cash Register have to do with the war? The difference between a code and a cypher. How a code works is insanely difficult with all its shrouded variations. Mundy helps to explain all this along with the breakthroughs made in an historical timeline; how those breakthroughs influenced the outcomes of battles and the war.

These are the amazing women of my, and most likely your, mother's generation, the feminine half of "the greatest generation." For me, *Code Girls* became a window into the times our mothers lived in, the attitudes of women toward themselves and the attitudes of others towards them. These women are truly unsung heroines. And, unbeknownst to them, possibly the first wave of liberal women the

(Continued on page 7)





Did you have family involved in the Mexican-American War?

The Mexican-American War was fought from 1846-1848 over the northern territories of Mexico and Texas, which Mexico still considered to be a part of its territory despite the 1846 Texas Revolution. The United States conquered California, New Mexico, parts of northern Mexico and Mexico City which forced Mexico to sell the territories to the United States for 15 million dollars in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico also accepted the loss of Texas with the Rio Grande as its northern border.

If you had ancestors who fought in this war or lived in these areas, a new database is coming soon. Be sure to check it out.

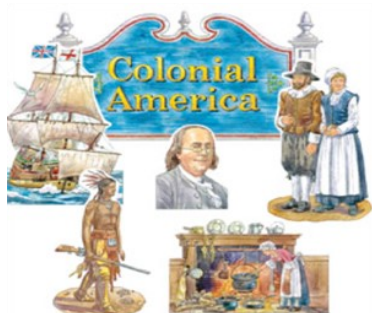
<https://www.nps.gov/paal/learn/historyculture/search-usmexwar.htm#sort=Title%20asc>

Code Girls

Continued from page 6)

country produced. These women could have been any one of our mothers, as I felt thinking back on my own mother working under blaring fluorescent lights in that smoke filled, noisy Courier newspaper room, the endlessly clacking teletype machines feeding dotted messages into the jaws of the dark, bestial linotype machines beyond, in the process of melting hot lead to form letters to make a printed newspaper.

Admittedly, being more of a visual person, trying to understand the world of codes was difficult for me. One method used to transmit messages (codes) during the war was through the teletype machine. The Army was using the Teletype, Model 19, in 1940. Already curious about the teletype because of my mother's work, I turned to online YouTube videos to gain an understanding of the "how" of things. A *CuriousMarc* video was one such video. He, along with others, has restored, refurbished and explained the teletype's inner workings in *Teletype Model 19 (And 15) Demonstration*. It's a rather lengthy video at just under 23 minutes, but if nothing else, fast forward to the clatter of the machine as it transmits messages. Imagine any number of these machines in a hectic code breakers' room as the surrender message was transmitted, decoded and translated to bring an end to another war that, hopefully, would end all wars.



When we use the word "colonial," it refers to a time when there were colonies in the now United States. This would be the years between 1607 when Jamestown was founded, and 1783 when we won our independence. There is a period of time between 1783 and 1799 which some might call "colonial," but this time is actually considered post-colonial.



Teaching Kids Family History Helps Encourage Young Genealogists

Research has shown that children who know more about their families and family history are more resilient and tend to do better when facing challenges in life. This may be because seeing patterns of overcoming failures and surviving hard times can help children recognize that people can recover and triumph, despite hardships. Children love stories.

In one study from Emory University, researchers developed a scale involving 20 questions that measured children's knowledge about their family history. Questions included, "Do you know where your grandparents grew up?" and "Do you know where your parents met?" Researchers also looked at family's dinner-time conversations and had the children take several psychological tests. Results showed that the more that children knew about their families, the higher their self-esteem and sense of control over their lives.

The questions proved to be a good predictor of children's emotional health and happiness. The questions also showed that children who were informed of their family history were more resilient and handled stress better than those who were not informed. Lastly, children who were able to answer more questions showed greater family unity, less anxiety and less behavioral problems.

Researchers speculated that children who know about their family history have a stronger feeling of being part of something bigger than themselves. Children who knew family history felt part of a larger family. They have a sense of their history and a strong 'intergenerational self.' Even if they were only nine, their identity gives them connection, strength and resilience.

All people have a basic human need for connection and belonging, and people who have basic human

needs that are met are more resilient. In addition to teaching your children about their ancestors, consider strengthening existing family relationships.

Families are a great place to help children learn to and develop strong connections and supportive relationships. This is a great beginning to encourage children's interest in family history and introduce them to the world of genealogy.

Other ways to encourage involvement no matter what their age:

- * Visit relatives
- * Tell stories
- * Attend family reunions and form relationships with new family members
- * Visit places where ancestors lived and worked
- * Celebrate family traditions and foods
- * Create family related craft projects
- * Share pictures and heirlooms
- * Search on the internet for family history
- * Investigate online genealogy APS
- * Provide access to genealogy programs on their own computer
- * Research a family member together by dividing tasks
- * Help them create their own personal histories by keeping a journal, creating a scrapbook or writing stories from their lives
- * Have them take pictures of events and save them.

While schools are closed and we are practicing a safe lifestyle, this would be a good time to for them to learn about their family history.



Understanding Julian and Gregorian Calendars in Genealogy



The Gregorian calendar was adopted by different nations at different times. The day added to the calendar every four years (leap year) meant that the calendar was now 11 days

out of sync with the solar cycle. To take care of this, the system was adjusted so that the leap day is dropped from every century mark not divisible by 4. Instead of dropping 10 days in October, the British dropped 11 days in September and changed the New Year from March 25 to January 1. Why do you need to be aware of this interesting bit of trivia? The calendar change makes dates in the months of January, February, and up to 25 March, prior to 1752, subject to *double dating*.

Although some countries adopted the Gregorian system quickly, many retained variations of the old Julian system. For example, England and its American colonies didn't "go Gregorian" until **1752**.

What it means for your genealogy research.

That switch could require some revolutionary calendar work for your Colonial ancestry. Examples of problems you might encounter:

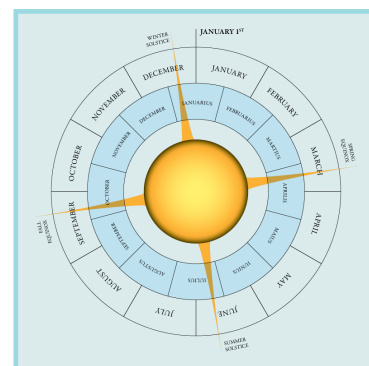
- American dates before Sept. 2, 1752, are Julian dates. That makes them 11 days behind the rest of Europe at that time—and the calendar we use today. By the time the Colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar, they had an extra day of catching up to do. For example, we celebrate Washington's birthday on Feb. 22, but he was actually born Feb. 11.
- History says Washington was born in 1732, but he would say 1731. In those days, the English year began not on Jan. 1, but on March 25

(called Lady Day). For the genealogist, this can cause real confusion: Say your Boston relative was born Feb. 23, 1747, and baptized April 23, 1748. Ordinarily, we would count that as 14 months. In fact, it's just two months—the calendar at the time "turned" March 26.

- Your kin's birth date might appear on records as "Feb. 23, 1747/8." Was the clerk uncertain of the year? No—some Colonial clerks attempted to record both the Julian and Gregorian years. The date also might show up as 1747OS (for "Old Style") or 1748NS ("New Style"). For example, Thomas Jefferson's epitaph reads "born April 2, 1743 OS, died July 4, 1826." These double dates can turn up on anywhere the years bridge old and new timekeeping.

Best advice: Don't convert in your head. If you find a pre-1752 date, write it exactly as you found it. Then access the **Old Style-New Style Julian converter**—not just any Julian converter; it also must account for old New Year's Days. Just type in the Julian date; a modern Gregorian date pops out.

Although the Gregorian calendar has become the international civil calendar, the Julian calendar was still used by some countries into the early 1900s. Some Orthodox churches still use it today to calculate the dates of moveable feasts, such as the Orthodox Church in Russia.



Deciphering WWII Dog Tags

by Kathy Patrick, Larimer County Genealogical Society, April 9, 2019

While looking at my father's U.S. Army WWII medals including his dog tags (below), I wondered if the numerals used for his serial number had any specific meaning. I found out that the Army began issuing serial numbers to help avoid mixing the records of people with the same name.

(Yeh for all the genealogists!)

The format and information on WWII dog tags changed four times between December 1940 and April 1946. At that time only three religions could be added to the dog tags, "P" for Protestant, "C" for Catholic and "H" for Hebrew (Jewish).

The first number or letter of the serial number tells us if the soldier enlisted, was drafted, or fell into one of twelve possible categories.

- 1=Enlisted in the Army
- 2=Federally recognized National Guard
- 3-Drafted4=Drafted
- O= Male commissioned officers (the letter "O" not zero)
- W=Male Warrant officers
- T-Flight officers
- L=Commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps (WAC)
- V=WAC warrant officers
- A=WAC enlisted women
- R=hospital dietitians
- M=physical therapy aides

The second number shows the service command and narrows down the state where the person enlisted or was drafted. There are some exceptions for members of the WAC and National Guard.

- 1=Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

- 2=Delaware, New Jersey, New York
- 3=Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia
- 4=Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

- 5=Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia
- 6= Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

- 7=Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming

- 8=Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

- 9=Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington

- 0=If the 1st number is 3, the zero means they were drafted outside of the U.S. (301 is Panama and 302 is Puerto Rico)

The following numbers were the remainder of his individual identification number.

Only five lines were on the dog tag with the name of the soldier on the first line. The second line was his serial number and in the far right was his blood type. Following the eight-digit serial number, you may find the letter T followed by a two-digit number. This was the year he received his tetanus immunization. If there is a second such "T" number, that is for tetanus toxoid which is a booster shot. Line three was the name of next of kin with lines four and five for the address of the next of kin. Religious preference was far right on line five.



Your Online Security

Suggested by Lee Campbell

Check out Neal J. Rubenking's web security article at www.pcmag.com/news/12-essential-apps-for-protecting-your-privacy-online.



His review of security ideas article entitled "12 Essential Apps for Protecting Your Privacy Online" discusses security options that can throw trackers off your online activity and passwords. Included are some suggested programs that could help you tie it all together. At the end of the article are some further reading suggestions and reviews of security programs.

About the author: Mr. Rubenking currently holds the position as a PC Magazine Lead Analyst where he evaluates and reports on security solutions such as firewalls, anti-virus, anti-spyware, ransomware protection, and full security suites. Mr. Rubenking is an Advisory Board member for the Anti-Malware Testing Standards Organization, an international non-profit group dedicated to coordinating and improving testing of anti-malware solutions.

"When you trace your genealogy, you find connections to many of the people and events that shaped history. History is not the story of some old irrelevant strangers.

No. History is your story. Your family was there - your grandmothers and grandfathers, uncles and aunts, cousins, nephews and nieces. If not for them, you wouldn't even be here."

— Laurence Overmire

GENEALOGY 411



Remember family bibles for valuable information. Most entries were written by a family member at the time of the events or sometimes by their children. Regardless, this record can provide needed evidence about a person's life or suggest where and in what type of records you might find corroboration.



Consider creating a research log to help you remember what you searched and what resources you used.

Damaged Gravestones

From Barb Hedstrom

<https://blog.billiongraves.com/damaged-gravestones/>

Family and cultural history is lost through damaged headstones. Here is a blog post link that Barb found of great interest and wants to share. This link from

Billion Graves defines different kinds of stone damage illustrated with great pictures. It tells what to do and not to do with gravestones with different kinds of damage. Good ideas on how to recover unreadable information.



Very worthwhile read with useful information. Thank you, Barb!

A History Lesson: The Coronavirus is New, But Not Much Different from Viruses Suffered by Our Ancestors

The only news stories these days are full of articles about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) infections. I won't repeat them here, but I will point out that this is nothing new. Our ancestors frequently suffered with similar and often much worse epidemics.

Our ancestors lived in fear of epidemics, and many of them died as the result of simple diseases that could be cured today with an injection or a prescription.

Of course, one of the more recent epidemics ("only" 102 years ago) was the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918-1920. It infected 500 million people around the world, or about 27% of the world population of between 1.8 and 1.9 billion. The death toll is estimated to have been anywhere from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million, making it one of the deadliest epidemics in human history. Some historians and epidemiologists have theorized that the flu originated in Kansas while others believe it started in the close quarters of the trenches and military encampments of World War I. Whatever the origins, the Spanish Flu quickly spread worldwide.

*Frederick (Friedrich) Trump
(or Trumpf)*



"Spanish flu." In fact, the President's grandfather

Then as now, the virus showed no favoritism. After a one-day illness, on 30 May 1918, Donald Trump's grandfather, Frederick Trump (or Friedrich Trumpf in the original German) succumbed to a case of pneumonia that would later be identified as a complication of the

was one of the first domestic casualties of the world's worst modern pandemic, which ultimately killed millions. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Trump

The death toll from the Spanish Flu was undoubtedly worsened by the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson's administration to talk down the health risk. Even President Wilson could not avoid the contagious disease; he became ill in the midst of the World War I peace talks held in Paris. In April 1919, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal physician to the President, wrote to a friend, explaining that: "These past two weeks have certainly been strenuous days for me. The President was suddenly taken violently sick with the influenza at a time when the whole of civilization seemed to be in the balance."

The extent of President Wilson's illness was not revealed to the American people, however. Instead, to maintain confidence in the President, Grayson informed the press that it was merely a cold caused by the "chilly and rainy weather" in Paris.

Sound familiar?

An interesting history of the Spanish Flu, as observed in Chicago, can be found in an article in the Chicago and Cook County Cemeteries web site at: <https://hicagoandcookcountycemeteries.com/2020/03/15/bring-out-your-dead-chicagos-1918-flu-epidemic/>.

The article provides an interesting historical perspective of the experiences of our ancestors in the days before penicillin and other modern drugs.

Over 8,000 Chicagoans died in a matter of months despite warnings against the danger of close contact, coughing, and sneezing. Undertakers and cemeteries were overwhelmed. There were orders that wake attendance be limited to 10 people at a time. Public funerals were totally prohibited for a time.

Yes, life and death from diseases and viruses is not a modern peril. In fact, it was far worse in "the good old days."