



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).