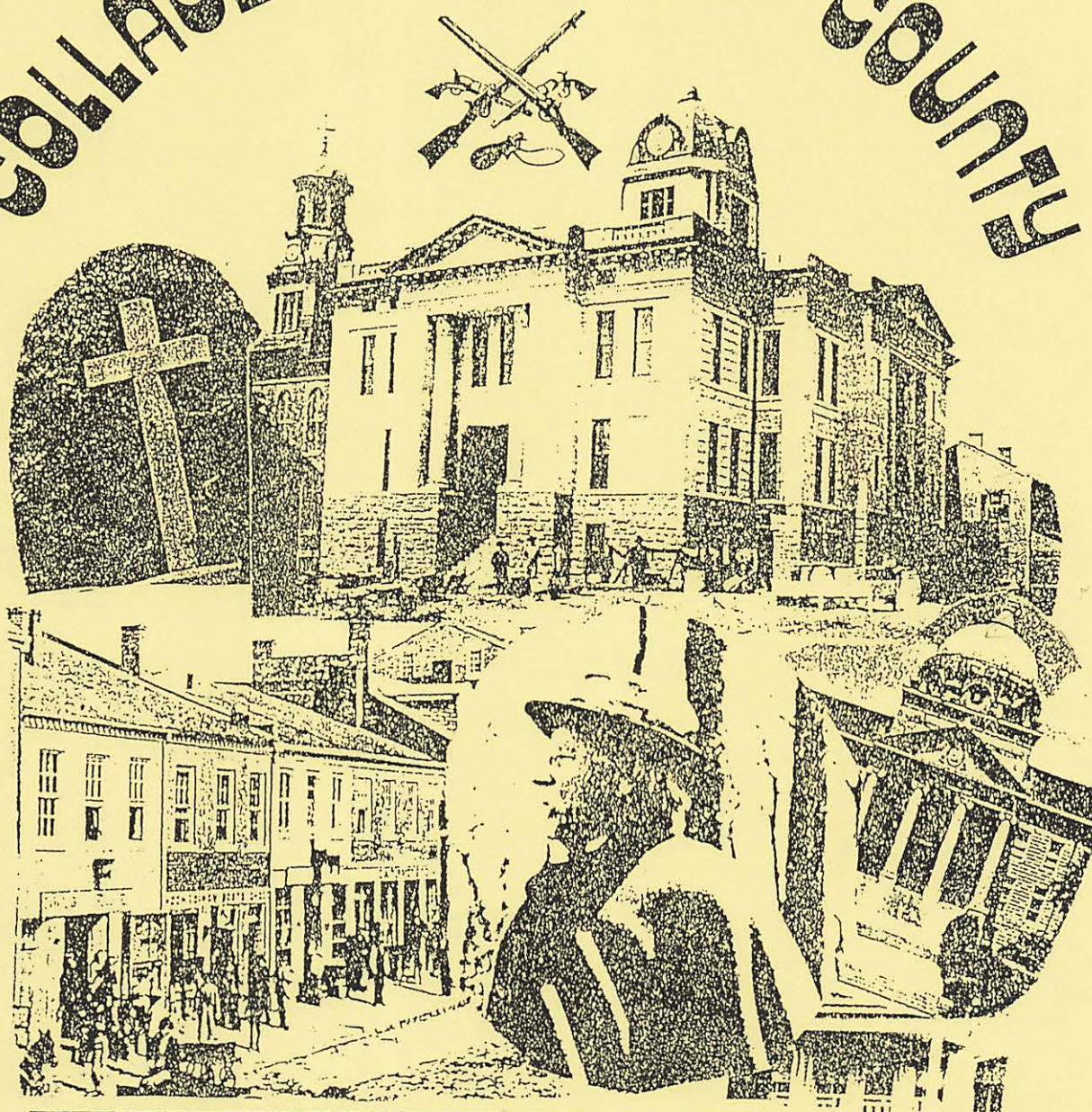
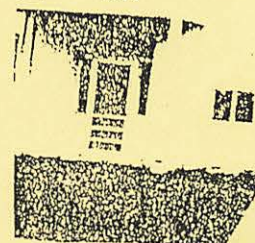


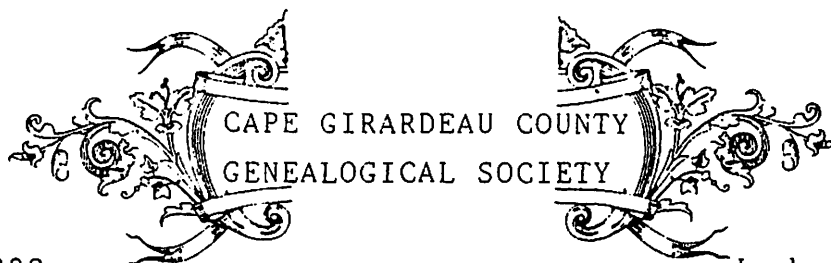
COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTRY



CAPE GIRARDEAU EXPORTS 1874

| Item | Amount | Price | Value |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| flour | 120,000 bbls | \$ 6.00 | \$720,000 |
| lime | 38,000 bbls | 1.15 | 43,000 |
| bacon | 300,000 lbs | .07 | 21,000 |
| lard | 50,000 lbs | .07 | 3,500 |
| hogs, dressed | 150,000 lbs | .05 | 7,500 |





P. O. BOX 389

Jackson, MO 63755

Volume 6 Number 2

September 1986

The Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society was organized in May 1970, a non-profit organization. Its primary purpose is education in the field of genealogy. Membership is open to individuals upon payment of the annual dues of \$7.50 per year or a couple for \$10.00 per year beginning in May.

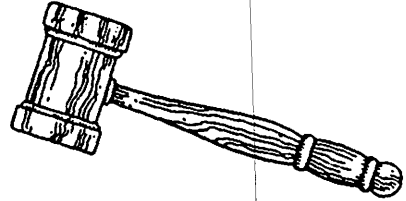
The CGCGS Library is located in the Genealogy Room at Riverside Regional Library, 204 Union, Jackson, MO. Meetings are held bi-monthly, in January, March, May, July, September and November, on the fourth Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at the library. On the fourth Tuesday of all other months except December the Genealogy Room will be open from 7 until 9 p.m.

CGCGS publishes this quarterly, COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTY, in March, June, September, and December, sent free to members.

All members are encouraged to submit articles for publication in the COLLAGE. Mail to Melva R. Lewis, 1212 Sailer Circle, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

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Dear Members,

We have made a lot of progress in the last few months. One of the things we have done was to sponsor a beginner's workshop that was very enjoyable and well attended.

Also, the Surname list has been up-dated and a new Surname Book has been printed and is now available for sale.

Our society is now opening the library the 4th Tuesday of each month that we do not have a regular meeting, except the month of December. This is a workshop-social type meeting from 7 to 9 p. m. Those people that attended the workshop on the 4th Tuesday in August really enjoyed the evening. We had a guest that received a lot of help and I think that she got a real start with her genealogical research.

We have worked at the library and have taken an inventory of all of the holdings and are now in the process of recategorizing and renumbering the books. Hopefully by the September meeting we will have a new list of the holdings available for the members. If the list is not available at that time, please be patient; we are working on the list and will have copies made as soon as possible.

Some of our members are in the process of typing births and deaths from the city records that occurred approximately between 1880 and 1910 within the City of Cape Girardeau. Within the next few months our first volume will be ready for sale.

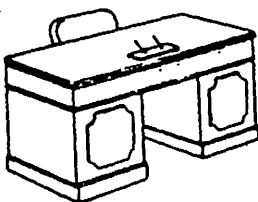
Don't you agree that some of our members have really been giving a lot of their time to the society? I would like to say thank you to these people who have been working so hard; their time is really appreciated.

Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Kurre have agreed to help with the library. Their names should be added to the list of committee chairpersons published in the last quarterly.

Keep researching and I hope to see each one of you at our next meeting.

Sincerely,

Dorothy M. Crites
Dorothy M. Crites, Pres.





LAND CLAIMS IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI



Problems Following the Louisiana Purchase

The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 by the United States caused a lot of problems for the pre-Purchase colonists and their successors. They had to prove that they had made settlement on the land and were in actual possession of it on the date of the transfer. A board was set up and took evidence from 1808 to 1812, again in 1816 and finally in 1832. The board made a partial report in 1834 and submitted to Congress on December 10, 1835 their final report.

The entries in the report are terse, their summaries of the testimony offered by the settlers or their successors in support of the claims give very welcome details about the early settlers.

These summaries of the testimony are copied from the book "Missouri Land Claims" and concern some who settled in Cape Girardeau County.

"in the claim of the heirs of ZACHARIAH DOWTY, and his wife, deceased, claiming 450 arpens of land on Hubble's cree. ALEXANDER SUMMERS, sworn, says that Elizabeth Dowty, about the year 1800, built a camp on said tract, and that he, witness, ploughed a small piece of ground on the same for her, and sowed turnips. JOHN SUMMERS, sen., says that this land was improved and settled in 1800 or 1801, built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a small spot, cultivated and inhabited in the year 1803, and ever since; upwards of twenty acres in cultivation, a peach orchard. Elizabeth Dowty died, and was buried on the premises."

JOHN RODNEY, states that he was well acquainted with JENNY or JANE LOGAN: first became acquainted with her in 1802. She lived on Hubble's creek where she inhabited and cultivated a place. She had then children living with her. There were also fruit trees on the place, which is distant about nine miles south of the present town of Jackson."

"JAMES WILBORN (53 years old) said JOHN BALDWIN moved to the district of Cape Girardeau in the fall of 1803, and settled in Tywapity bottom, and set out a nursery of fruit trees. In 1804, he planted corn and raised a crop. The said John was a married man; had a wife and four children at the time he made the said improvement.

"DANIEL BRANT states that he was on the Indian expedition to New Madrid, in 1802, which was performed by order of the Spanish authorities at Cape Girardeau. Amongst others who served a tour on said campaign was CHARLES SEXTON, who acted as drummer. He lived in Cape Girardeau district, and was absent from home about 6 weeks; the men were promised land by the Spanish general and commandant, for serving on said expedition. CHARLES SEXTON made small improvement in the year 1803, but did not inhabit: this land 350 arpens situate on White Waters was afterwards taken in by survey of EZEKIEL ABLE.

"DANIEL BRANT (59 years old) moved to and settled in the district of Cape Girardeau in the year 1798 and was and still well acquainted with HUGH CRISWELL, that he knows of the said Hugh inhabiting and cultivating a place on the waters of Randall's creek, adjoining one Anthony Randall in the year 1802. Criswell cultivated corn and other grain. He had a cabin and about 7 acres of land cleared. He also had a family, consisting of a wife and three children.

"HUGH CRISWELL (about 67 years old) was well acquainted with JOHN TAYLOR. SAMUEL PEW, DAVID PATTERSON, RICHARD WALLER were also acquainted with JOHN TAYLOR. They knew him in the year 1803, he was a farmer, had a wife, three boys and two girls. He built a house in Spanish times, and set out peach and apple trees for an orchard. JOHN TAYLOR died about 1814. His land situate on Hubble's and Randall's creek.

"DENNIS SULLIVAN claiming land on Byrd's creek, a plat of survey, dated 30th December 1805. JOHN McCARTY says that DENNIS SULLIVAN came to Louisiana in the year 1802, and worked at the blacksmith business for two years; since which he has taught a school.

"CURTIS WILBOURN - JOHN BALDWIN knew Curtis. He came to the district of Cape Girardeau in the year 1803, settled in Tywapity, built a house and clearing land in 1804 he raised corn and other things on place. JOHN BALDWIN saw his permission to settle on the books of Lorimier. Curtis Wilbourn was married, had a wife and 6 children, five sons and one daughter. Curtis was killed some six or eight years ago. Only 2 of the children are living. 11 June, 1833.

"JOHN BALDWIN (62 years old) knew JAMES WILBOURN in the fall of 1803, settled in Tywapity bottom; had a cabin, wife and one child. Bridget Lane, widow, stated that she moved to the district of New Madrid about 3 years before the Americans took possession. The Christmas a year after she had moved, JAMES WILBURN, came to the country, and his father's family ate dinner with us. The same winter or next spring, JAMES WILBOURN planted seed which he brought from Georgia with him. Sworn to 9th April 1835.

"JACOB MILLER, claiming 350 arpens of land on White Water. JOSEPH NEYSWANGER affirmed that JACOB MILLER settled in the year 1804, cultivated 10 acres, had a cabin and stable. Jacob had a wife and one child. ISAAC MILLER said that his father, JOHN MILLER, emigrated to the territory in Oct. 1803, that Jacob, an elder brother moved with him. LOUIS LORIMIER granted to each of them 300 arpens each. JOSEPH NISWANGER was acquainted with Jacob Miller, he cleared the land and raised a crop in the year 1804 and continued to cultivate his farm till he moved probably the year 1820.

"WILLIAM THOMPSON claiming 640 acres of land on Hubble's Creek. WILLIAM WILLIAMS (about 58 or 59 years old) moved to and settled in the district of Cape Girardeau in 1799 and he was well acquainted with WILLIAM THOMPSON. He had improvement on the waters of Randle's creek in 1800 or 1801.

"DAWALT CRITZ came to this country, then the province of Upper Louisiana in the year 1802, he was a cripple and unable to go about much. DANIEL BOLLINGER applied to and obtained permission or grant from LOUIS LORIMIER, Spanish commandant of the district, for him to settle. Critz actually cultivated in the year 1804, and had the land surveyed. He builded a good dwelling-house, out-houses, barn, stables and had a orchard. His will signed 19th of January 1805 he list 6 children: Peter, Abraham & David Crize, Barbara Critze, wife of Daniel Bollinger, Margaret Crize, wife of Peter Ground, and Catherine Critze, widow of Jacob Flangger. His land grant of 200 arpens was located northwest of Burfordville.

"ABRAHAM RANDALL - THOMAS BULL, duly affirmed, says that said land was first improved by the establishment of a cabin by witness's brother-in-law, who abandoned the same in two or three months as public lands. In 1801 or 1802, Peter Bellen took possession of and lived in the said cabin for a short time, who, in 1803, left the same; after which, claimant made a settlement in 1804, repaired the roof of the cabin and planted peach trees, who has ever since inhabited and cultivated the premises. About seven or eight acres now in cultivation. Claimant has a wife and two children.

The following testimony taken as aforesaid, May 31st, 1808:

JOHN ABERNATHIE, duly sworn, says that, when Peter Bellen left the premises, in September, 1803, he offered for sale merely his labor on this land, disclaiming all right to the soil, intending to place, or having previously placed, his head-right on or near White-water.

MEDAD RANDALL, duly sworn, says Peter Bellen left premises with an intention to keep a stock for witness. Some little time after this, claimant observed to Bellen that he wished to settle on this tract thus abandoned; Bellen replied, that he might do so, for that he, Bellen, had no claim to it; he was welcome. Laid over for decision. See book No. 3, page 477. . . December 22d, 1809 Abraham Randall, claiming 778 arpens 29 perches of land... It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted... June 19th, 1835. Abraham Randall, claiming by his legal representatives, 778 arpens 29 perches of land, situate on Hubble and Randall's creek... August 18th, 1835. Abraham Randall claiming 300 arpens 0 perches of land... The Board are unanimously of opinion that 300 arpens of land ought to be confirmed to the said Abraham Randall, or his legal representatives, according to the concession and list A, on which claimant is NO. 52, for 300 arpens. For concession and list A, see Joseph Thompson, junior's claim, decision No. 202. See No. 7, page 218. JAMES H. RELFE, F.R. CONWAY, F.H. MARTIN."

CIVIL WAR LETTERS
OF MICHAEL FREYBURGER
OF SHELBY COUNTY, IL.

from Shelby County Ancestors, Shelby Co.
Hist. & Gen. Society, Shelbyville, IL
Vol. 4 No. 1

Cape Girardeau

Feb. 12th 1862

Dear Ann, I have not received a letter since I came back, but I am looking for one every day. I am determined to write you as many letters as you send me. I am in good health. At present we have

but one man in the hospital, he is bad off. One man will be send home on a sick furlough tomorrow. Since I returned Nelson Powell has send me a letter, he is at Paducah & well at the time he wrote. A few days after I returned we went scouting to Bloomfield. The streams were up. The roads bad. The bridge across White water was washed away, consequently we had to take a round about road & cross on a ferry boat. The infantry that went with us remained at this place. Five miles this side of Bloomfield we left 25 Cav. to protect the bridge. We started from the Cape about 12 OC traveled all day & until eleven 1'clock at night. Stopped for about 3 hours. Then we started again & arrived at Bloomfield a little after day light. We went into town at a break neck gait, seemed almost deserted. Pickets were to every road leading out of town & addition to these they were about 15 men on picket 9 miles south of this place. They belonged to Co. A from Edgar. The boys acted very careless, they took the saddls from their horses some went into a house close by to get their dinner (some say they were asleep) when a body of seceshs came on them. They put on the saddles as quick as they could. The seceshs fired on them, didnt hurt a body however. Our boys returned the fire, they say some of them were unhorsed.

One of their number was dispatched to carry the news to the town. He proceeded however but a short distance, when he saw about 40 rebels placing themselves on the road to cut off their retreat. When the rest came they were determined to cut their way through. They formed in a column & went through at full speed. The secesh could not stand so furious a charge. They gave away & formed on the side of the road & as our boys passed, they peppered it to them. When our men passed they returned the compliment. We had one horse killed on the spot, another badly wounded in the shoulder. The riders consequently fell into their hands & are missing, one man was badly wounded, one ball passing in above the upper lip cutting off the end of his tongue & shattering his jaw bone considerable. He had the ball cut out of his neck when he came to town. One ball passed through his wrist another through his thigh. He is however the right pluck & says he is not done with yet. One ball passed through his overcoat. The rebels took him to a house about 2 miles off & the Capt. shaking hands with him on leaving expressing the hope that he might recover. His horse was also slightly wounded, but came to town without the rider. Another man had a ball pass through the cape of his coat.

That night we staid in town had pickets placed around it. I lodged in the courthouse, that night. Not having slept any the night before, had a good appetite for it. I wrapped myself in my blanket and commanded myself "to the loved ones at home" to the care of God. I enjoyed the best nights sleep I had since I left home. The next morning we started homeward about 10 A.M. & 3 or 4 of us arrived at the Cape at 10 o'clock that night not feeling in the least fatigued a distance of 60 miles over bad road.

At least 10 boats loaded with troops have went down the river. One regiment of infantry have left this place. Some of our boys heard the cannonading at Fort Henry. We are all in the finest spirit. It now looks as though the war was agoing to be carried on in the proper manner. When we shall be called away from here, we know nothing about. Next ti write yourself. I think Hap might write me a few lines. He might write to me about the horses & cattle. I am anxious to hear from old father Sconce, give him my best respects. I will conclude with the hope that this may reach you in good health, Hugg & kiss the little ones for me. Dont forget to tell Mother that I still think of her.

Yours until death. Michael Freyburger

Feb. 12th in the evening

In my letter I forgot the main thing as soon as the pickets came to town our men mounted their horses & went the distance of nine miles and in a half hour found some of the rebels at themill. They started to run, some were overtaken & as theboys said some were left driving against the fence. One of them received two balls throughthe thigh. They brought him totownso we left him. We brought in some twenty prisoners. Since we left that place the seceshs took possession of the place. They also destroyed the bridge across Caster Creek & chopped down the timber across the road. It is said they are about six hundredstrong with some artillery. On our return home wemet a man that lived near this place where the pickets were attached. He had his two boys killed by the rebels & they shot them through the crack of the house & he did not know what come of his family. He wanted the major to send a body of men with him to bring in his family but he would not do it.

There are at present about 80 persons in town who had to flee from the wrath of the rebels. Our carbines are on their way to this place & before long we will take on the scout to Bloomfield when you will hear from us. The weather is now very pleasant. Night before last it did not freeze at all. Last night it froze slightly. The blue birds were singing this morning & the weather seems like spring. I have nothing more to write to you at present. So fair you well.

Michael Freyburger

Cape Girardeau Feb. 15th 1862

Dear Ann, This is the third letter I have written since I came back & have not received an answer yet. Since I wrote to you last we have been out scouting once more. Nothing happened worthy of notice. The man that was wounded from our regiment is recovering very fast. I saw the ball that was out of his neck. It was almost as flat as a quarter of a dollar. He has one ball in his arm. The other two have been taken prisoners & are down at New Madrid. We have but one man here in the hospital, four are at home on sick furlough. We have lost six by death, the last of which was Waller. He was on picket guard when he took sick. I went to see him the same evening but he was speekless. Two days afterwards I went to see him again, he could speak, but wasnot at himself, I asked him if he knew me, he answered certainly. He clucked at his horse & asked me who was going to take his place & kicked as though he was spurring his horse. He died the night following.

Our troops have been passing down the river as though they were going to deluge the country with them. About 10 boat loads of prisoners went up the river. We are all in highest glee on account of the seccess of the union arms. Mr. Ward & Mr. Middlesworth went past here a few days ago ontheir way to fort Donaldson. We have received marching orders. We leave here tomorrow for Commerce 15 miles below here. It is said seven thousand of our troops are down there now. I suppose we will march on to New Madrid. The news has arrived here that Columbus has been vacated & my opinion is that there will not be much more fighting done in the west. I would not be suprised if I did so come home in time to help the boys plough some corn, if life will last. Be sure and tend well to them heifers, take good care of the calfs. Let the boys break up the hog-pen next to Bills. Plough it twice & put it in potatoes & if John is able to furrow let him do it. Never

send him out by him self. Let him be careful & not turn to short around. Take good care of little Willy & Eddy. Tell Willy he just go to School & learn. Tell him papa often thinks of him. I am anxious to hear from old father Sconce. I have nothing more to write to you at present. I forgot to say that I was well, have never been sick since I have been in service, alsys fit for duty & ready for my rations. I have the highest hope that I shall return again, but whether I do or not, one thing you may rest assured, that I shall not do any thing that you need to be ashamed of. I shall try and serve my God & country. Our pay day will come on some time about the first of next month. Let me conclude by asking God for his choisest blessings upon you. Tell mother that her boy is all right. Let the children know that their father never lays his head upon the pillow but what he thinks of them all. So farewell to you all.

Yours as ever Michael Freyburger

Continue to direct your letters to this place until otherwise directed.

Camp off New Madrid 10th March 1862

Dear Ann, I received your letter dated the 12th February at Commerce on the night of the 27th. We left on the next day for this place. Ten of us, I amongst them were detailed the first day to act as flanke-s. The next day I with two others were detailed to act as Orderlies for Col. Grossbeck acting Brig. Gnl. of the 1st Brigade. The first evening our advance guard came up so close to Jef. Tompson that they got his dinner that he was having prepared. He had several pieces of artillery planted at the end of a bridge across a slough, but for reasons known to himself he left. The next day a few miles this side of Sikeston he made a stand when the infantry came up with him. There were some shots exchanged and our caval. which were some distance in the rear heard of it & made a charge, Jef, taking to his heels. He had his artillery taken however & two prisoners. One driver was killed, he being a boy of about 17 years, & it is said a nephew of Jef. himself. He was thrown off of the horse. They also took a flag.

I have one of the wrappers of one of his catridge which I intend to bring home. He was persued about 19 miles & it has been reported by deserters that his horse died 5 minutes after he arrived at this place.

We arrived here on the third with the whole army. Our reg. however came here the day before to reconnoitre. They approached as close as a half of a mile. They were welcomed with some shells which killed one horse. In the day that the army arrived we marched up in line of battle, the artillery in the centre. Their shells & balls fell around us tolerable thick. They threw one about as large as a 15 cent water-melon (do you know how big that is) well it weights about 64 lbs. One ball struck before us & threw the dirt in every direction & ever after that Morg. would watch the smoke raise from their cannons, but she never moved. One shell I saw about 300 yds before it struck the ground.

That day we had one man killed & 3 wounded. The man that was killed had his entrails taken out & one thigh taken off. He belonged to the 39 Ohio. Another man was struck on the shoulder while lying on the ground, some others had their hats knocked off. We were drawn out again, but retired before we were saluted by them. They last time we were taken out, we marched up within less than a half mile. We drove in their pickets, there was considerable fire of musketry, but how much harm we done I know not. Our artillery done some firing. I heard one shot strike, it made a tremendous racket & it is said they knocked the wheel-house of a boat into fits. One shell bursted not far from me. One piece struck above my head amongst some limbs & another close to my mare's feet. But a miss is as good as a mile. In the last attack we had 2 men wounded.

It is probable that you would wish to know how I stand it. I was as cool as a cucumber & I thought nearly every body was in the same fix. These different attacks were made for the purpose of engaging their attention here while some of our forces went down below to take Point Pleasant 7 miles from this place. After a short engagement the place was taken with a considerable amount of grain, also a steamboat with 400 barrels of flour. Our forces are so well fortified at that place that the seceshs are not able to take

it again, for they have tried it on two different occasions. We could take this place without any trouble, but we would not be able to hold it on account of their gunboats. The rebels have fortified an Island above called number 10.

As soon as our gunboats arrive at this place we will take this institution without any trouble & I think without the loss of much life. A few more regiments have arrived here yesterday. With regard to the force that is now I am not positive, but I do not think there are more than 12000 infantry here, about 3 reg. a f. cav. about five batteries of artillery. The weather here is very fine now. It is one of the best countries around here, I ever saw, but it does not look as well as it did when we first came here. The most of the rails have been burnt, nearly every body has left. We see fine times here at present, as well as our horses. Good water is very scarce, as we can't go to the river. They would just as likely as not shoot at us. Last night we went the grand rounds with the general. We had to go a distance of about 12 miles. Our business is to carry dispatches to the different head quarters & carry orders in time of action. I don't know what our camp is doing as I have not been with them since we have been here. I have not seen a paper since we left Commerce. I have no doubt but what we will be discharged by the middle of May. I have the strongest hope that that I shall see you again however we will leave that to the disposer of all events. May the blessings of God rest with you.

Yours as ever

Michael Freyburger

Just now there is some firing down at the fort.

* * * * *

SOUTHEAST MISSOURIAN, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sun., Aug. 24, 1886

OUR MEMBERS PUBLISH!

Sisters take look back at area history in newspaper

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Rebel spys, murderers, temperance leaders and slave traders can all be found in a recent publication by two Cape Girardeau sisters designed to help Southeast Missourians trace their roots.

Wanda Poe Fitzpatrick and Vivian Poe Jackson have spent the past year reading copies of The Western Eagle newspaper, a publication in Cape Girardeau from 1849 through the latter part of the century gathering information about the activities in Southeast Missouri.

Now the two volume work, "Gleanings," is available for sale, and each volume costs \$10.

The books, indexed by last names of individuals, contains a synopsis of activities in Southeast Missouri during the 1850s and 1860s as reported by the newspaper.

Tales of murders, Civil war skirmishes, birth, deaths, marriages and divorces are retold in the words of the newspaper.

"Libel laws didn't exist back then, and they (newspaper

editors) didn't pull punches," said Fitzpatrick.

For example the books tell of an ex-editor of the Eagle who left town in June of 1862.

"(He) was a man named Moore, and must have done a good business. His office was worth \$3,000. He had an elegant residence, handsomely furnished, but in an evil day, was seduced into participation in the wicked acts of the rebels. Soon after Col. Moore entered the Confederate service, his wife died of a broken heart, and his property has been confiscated — he is an utterly ruined man — as he deserves to be," the book reports.

In addition the volumes include advertisements, primarily classified notices, and a list of city ordinances from the last century.

Fitzpatrick and Jackson plan to compile a similar book from the early Jackson newspaper this winter.

For more information about "Gleanings" contact Fitzpatrick at 334-3659.

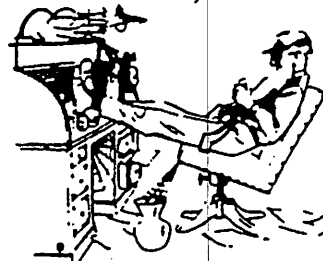
Genealogical GLEANINGS
From Cape Girardeau, MO
Newspapers 11 May 1849-
21 March 1851 (Incomplete)
Vol. I

Genealogical GLEANINGS
From Cape Girardeau, MO
Newspapers October 1857
through August 1862 (Incomplete)
Vol. II

\$10.00 each volume plus
\$1.00 postage and handling.
Soft covers, indexed.

Wanda Poe Fitzpatrick
1027 Stewart Drive
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

Vivian Poe Jackson
1052 Dorothy St.
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

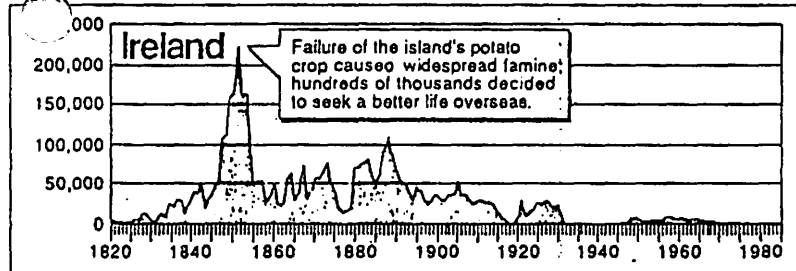
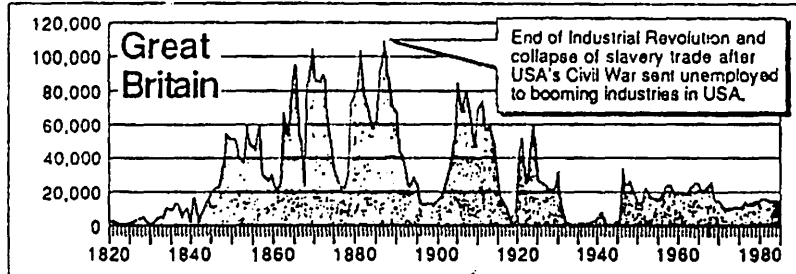
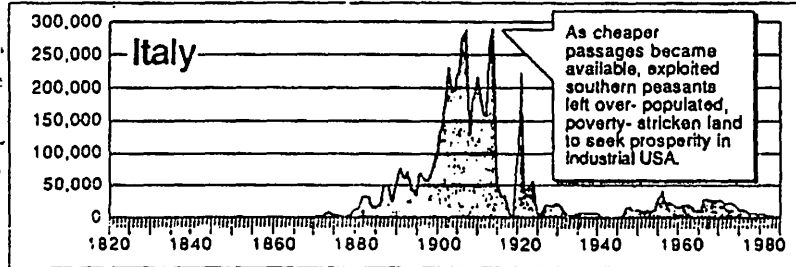
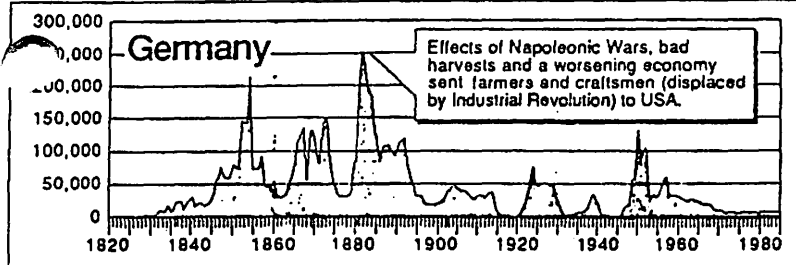


Immigration "has more than enriched us — it has literally shaped us."

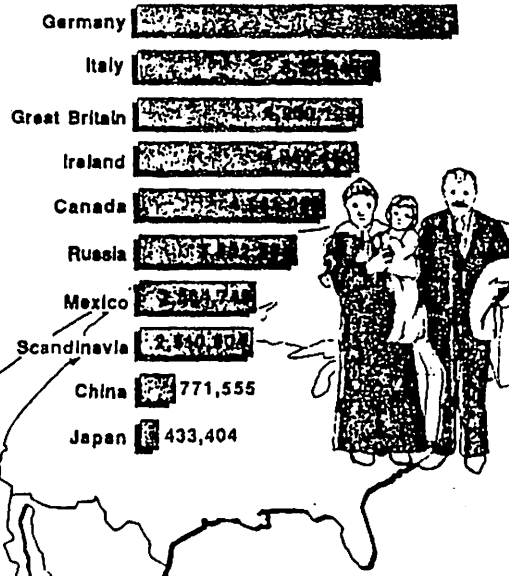
President Reagan

The waves of immigration to the USA

Here's a look at the flow of legal immigrants to the USA from a sampling of nations. The time span varies depending on the nation. These numbers, provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, only include legal immigrants — not refugees from countries such as Cuba, Cambodia and Vietnam. Yearly figures on refugees were not available.



Total immigration, 1820-1985



PORTS OF ENTRY

Although most early immigrants came through New York City, almost every seaside city saw people coming ashore looking for a new life.

NEW ORLEANS: More than a half million immigrants came to New Orleans between 1820 and 1860. Many arrived on ships returning from cotton runs to Europe. Those arriving here headed for the frontier; many took steamboats up the Mississippi River. After the Civil War, large scale immigration ended when rail service from the East provided a cheaper and quicker way to Midwestern farmland and cities.

BALTIMORE: The completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1828, linking the midwest with the east, helped entice more than 2 million immigrants to this port. Many Germans and Polish immigrants took the first train out; others--either exhausted or enchanted with the bustling city--settled here, giving the city the rich ethnic flavor still evident today. "Immigrants had a profound effect on the city...Irish, Germans, Poles, Italians," says Elmer Haile, of the Baltimore Co. Historical Society. The trip became easier in 1868 when the B&O teamed with a German shipping company: immigrants could buy a single ticket for ship and rail passage directly from Europe to St. Louis, Chicago, or Cincinnati.

BOSTON: Immigrants flowed in after the 1845 Irish potato famine. About 20,000 immigrants, the majority from Ireland, arrived annually from 1847 to 1854. Paying about \$20 for their passage, they arrived in the USA with little money. From necessity, they settled around

--USA TODAY June 30, 1986

Boston. Prejudice limited job opportunities and some employers seeking help posted signs reading: "No Irish Need Apply."

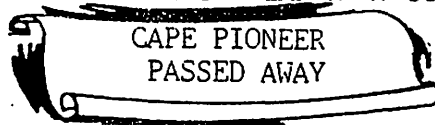
PHILADELPHIA: Immigration into Philadelphia lagged behind other major eastern cities in the 1800s. The port, 100 miles up the Delaware River, could freeze in the winter, and it took two weeks longer to go around Cape May, N.J. than to land at Boston or New York. A total of 1.3 million immigrants entered from 1815 to 1895.

MOBILE, ALA: The first slaves arrived in 1707, five years after Mobile was settled. One of the last slave ships to arrive in the USA entered this port in 1859; a federal prohibition against importing slaves allowed the 103 Africans to go free. Many settled just outside Mobile, founding a community known as Africatown.

CHARLESTON, S. C.: One of the few remnants of the slave market that boomed here in the south during the 1800s is now the home of the Old Slave Mart Museum. About 40% of the slaves coming to the USA passed through this port, many through the complex built in 1853 to curtail street-corner slave trading. Says Historian Elias Bull: "Most of us did own slaves and free blacks owned slaves. Slavery was part of the culture, and I don't see where anybody got embarrassed by it." Blacks, nearly half of the city's 71,970 population, have 6 of 12 City Council seats. Today Charleston is a major tourist attraction in the Southeast. Last year 2.7 million visitors came to tour plantations and antebellum mansions and visit the low country.

* * * * *

(Cape Girardeau MISSOURIAN Mon. Jan. 17, 1910)



Another of the old citizens, who has been a factor in the upbuilding of Cape Girardeau, has been called, and a life of usefulness has ended. Frederick Meyer, aged 77 years on the 25th of last October, died at his home in this city Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, and the funeral services were held from the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. G. E. Heidel of the German Methodist church officiating.

Mr. Meyer leaves six children, all citizens of the Cape, Matilda, who has kept the home for her father and brothers since the death of the mother; Mrs. Johana Hillmann, Charles, William, Adolph and Mrs. Louise Doughty, and two grand children, William and Harry Doughty.

Mr. Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, and arrived in Cape Girardeau in 1851, being accompanied on the same vessel by August Hunze and Christ Lowes, both now residents of this city. When he first came to Cape Girardeau he worked in a store for Aug. Tinappel, and later on went into the butcher business with Mr. Bierschwal, and continued in the business for forty-five years, when he retired from active work, turning the meat shop business over to his three sons. For several years prior to the Civil War he had a meat stall in the old city market, and retained his place there after the war until the market house was dispensed with and the market men and butchers started places of their own.

After being here a few years Mr. Meyer wrote to his parents in Hanover to join him here, so they with their daughter came over in a steamer via New Orleans and took a boat from that point to the Cape, but unfortunately his father was lost overboard and drowned near Baton Rouge, La., so Mr. Meyer was deprived of the happiness of welcoming his father to his home in the new land. As the boat steamed up the current of the Mississippi river Mr. Meyer, the father, undertook to draw up a bucket of water from the river, by means of a rope, but not knowing the swiftness of the currents, he was jerked overboard, and before rescue could be given had sunk beneath the water. He had a belt about his person containing \$700 in gold, which was lost with him. The body was never recovered.

Mr. Meyer's mother and sister, who joined him then have been dead for several years. He married Miss Matilda Weiss of Cape county and to them ten children were born, a son and two daughters died in childhood, the others are still living in the Cape, the three sons carrying on the business that their father had devoted a long life of energy and thrift in building up.

Joseph A. Leonard

Chance Jnr

Joseph C. Kester

Atty. W. J. L. L. L.

Irishy Cape Girardeau Co Mo Dec 20 1900

Atty. Leonard

Greenwillow Dear Nephew your
letter without date just com to hand me & Nelson
was at Jackson at the Farmer's Institute I
thought I had answered your other letter
but after I look over my record I saw that
I had not, as I keep a record of all letters
that I write well in regard to the sale of the
Land I sold 40 acres of Pas Land for \$11600
and I owed the Doctor \$8150 on Grand Pas
Doctor Bill and the Court Expenses was
\$4000 That makes \$7000 besides the Taxes
This 40 acres lay in Bollinger County and
the old home place is not sold yet nor
is the 129 acres that was in Grand Pas
name that will be sold next March
at Court in Marble Hill as for me to send
you \$2500 The Estate had to be worth \$12000
Clear of Expenses as they is 11 Heirs and you
only get 1/8 part of one Heir as they is 8
of yours and Fed has a deed of Trust
for about \$200.00 that comes first and the
Court allowed me \$500.00 for taking
Care of Grand Pa 7 years

and we wouldn't go through with for three
times that amount and the old place is going
down so that I can't get my bid on it
I had a note on Ephraim Parks and
others as security and suit on it and got
judgement but Mr. Money yet beside
that Ephraim owes about \$6000 but is
out of date and John A. Leonard about the
same out of date too under these circumstan-
ces I could not give you much for your
part I will let you know when Grand
mas land will be sold and you can come
to Marble Hill and get your part of that
I have not heard from the 4 girls yet
nor have I heard from your half brother
John yet and your brother James
won't write to me I received a few
letters from his wife but now she
has left California if the heirs would all
agree it would be less trouble for me and others as the
heirs are scattered most over the United States and some
unknown to me and that is the delay of the sale
we are all well at this time Ted is down at
Poplar Bluff running an engine at an ice plant
at \$40.00 per month he was running an engine
this summer thrashing wheat at \$2.00 per day
well I will close for this time hope to hear from
you soon have you heard from the girls yet
yours ever Henry W. Wells

EARLY DAYS IN GIRARDEAU

from The Southeast Missourian, Monday Evening, July 12, 1926

While resting in the Courthouse park yesterday, W. A. Bacon, an old soldier and a native of Appleton, who had celebrated his 30th birthday a few days previous, recalled the time he had seen a mob of soldiers take Fugate Bolan, a notorious guerilla of Civil War days, from the dungeon in the basement of the Common Pleas Courthouse and hang him to a gate post on the Bloomfield road, near where Henderson avenue now crosses Bloomfield street.

Bacon has spent most of his life in Stoddard county and is now here visiting his son, who runs a restaurant on Main street. He was born at Appleton, but moved with his father, Thomas Bacon, and the remainder of the family when he was 3 years of age to Bloomfield.

In 1861, the veteran stated, the family moved to Cape Girardeau. He went to school in a brick building, standing, he thinks, on or near the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Church. He remembers that an attorney by the name of Wilson was his teacher. The family lived somewhere in the block in which the Missourian building is located.

His father died in 1862 and the mother and children moved back to Stoddard county, near Leora.

It became too hot for a Union sympathizer in Stoddard county so in 1863, although he was only 17 years old, Bacon came to the Cape and enlisted in the 2nd Cavalry Regiment of the Missouri State Militia.

The young soldier served with the state troops a year, then enlisted, November, 1864, in the regular army. It was while on duty here that he saw the mob hand Bolan. The later belonged to a gang of bushwhackers known as the Bolan gang, who lived in Welsh township. Their operation extended from Cape Girardeau to Arkansas points and they were feared all over this district. Bacon said his Colonel, Rodgers, tried to prevent the hanging, but was unsuccessful. Bolan made a detailed statement before he was hung, Bacon said, telling of some of the killings he had been implicated in.

Bacon said his regiment of regular troops was sent west to look after Indian troubles. It went as far as Colorado. In November, 1865, he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president in St. Louis in 1864, while only 18 years old, Bacon stated. All the soldiers, regardless of age, were given ballots, he said.

The old soldier said he hauled cotton and other farm products with ox team to Dave Glenn and other Cape merchants from Stoddard county in those early days. People drove here along Crowley's Ridge from way down in Arkansas during that period to trade. There were no railroads in Southeast Missouri and it was impossible to reach the Mississippi river ports to the east on account of the swamps.

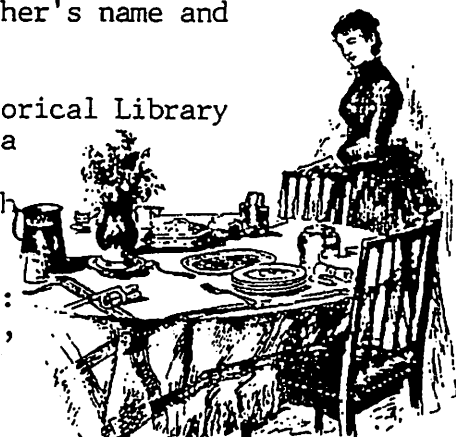
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WOULD YOU LIKE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON A DECEASED RELATIVE FROM SOCIAL SECURITY?

If so, you must obtain Form F, SSA-L997 from your local Social Security office. The information is not available for living persons, so you should be prepared to present a death certificate as proof of death. Such applications show the address where the applicant lived at time he/she died, date and place of birth, father's name and mother's maiden name.

YOU CAN REQUEST NEWSPAPER OBITUARIES from the Illinois State Historical Library if you ask for no more than four searches per request. Wait for a reply to your first request before sending another. Include deceased's name, exact date of obituary and city and county of death. Send no money; the library will bill you. If you have no specific information but want to search a particular newspaper, microfilm is available through inter-library loan. Send obituary request to: Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capital, Springfield, IL 62706.

--from St. Louis Gen. Soc. NEW & NOTES August 1986





QUERIES ? ? ? QUERIES ? ? ? QUERIES ? ? ? QUERIES

QUERIES are FREE to members of the Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society and should be sent to the editor:
Melva R. Lewis, 1212 Sailer Circle, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701



WHEELER Need information on John & Mary Wheeler who were living in Warren Co. Ky. on the 1850 census. They were in Cape Girardeau, MO by 1860. Both were born in Maryland. Wish to contact any descendants of this family. Known children: William J., John V., Julian, Nancy, Elizabeth, Julia A., and Walter.

Mina L. Brown
722 Frame
Denton, TX 76201

KAGE Seeking any information on family of August (music teacher) & Antonia Kypita. 1880 census shows them living in city of Cape Girardeau on Lorimier Street, with their three children: August, Robert & Matilda. Matilda married a Kage circa 1890-1895. Need husband's first name and date of marriage.

Judy Farrel
9841 Glenmont Drive
St. Louis, MO 63123

ACQUISITIONS: Additions to Our Library

A BEDWELL FAMILY - donated by Larry King, 100 Longview, Hendersonville, TN 37975

ARMCHAIR GENEALOGY WORKBOOK - donated by Martha A. Thompson, 1522 East Main, P.O. Box 2107, El Dorado, ARK 71731 (This is a book of Ancestor Charts on HENDERSONS, MCKNIGHT, RUFF & STEELE FAMILIES, along with reference sources.)

HANS BAHLOW DEUTSCHES NAMENLEXIKON - a book of German surname origins.

And the following family histories:

THE HUNZE FAMILY

THE RUBEL FAMILY

THE NUNN FAMILY

THE TAYLOR FAMILY

THE WHEAT FAMILY

The ILLINOIS STATE GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held October 24 and 25 at Springfield, IL. Pastor Fred Weiser, an authority on Pennsylvania German Lutheran and Reformed Church Records, will be the main speaker. For more details write: Illinois State Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 157, Lincoln, IL 62656

The Cairo, IL Public Library has a complete "History of the War of the Rebellion" with index. This history is of the North & South, Army and Navy. They also have over three hundred other volumes on the Civil War. Cairo newspapers are on microfilm for 1848-1948.

St. Louis Gen. Society NEWS & NOTES - August 1986

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 389

Jackson, MO 63755

ANNUAL DUES: INDIVIDUAL 7.50 COUPLE 10.00

Membership entitles you to the Society's quarterly publication, COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTY, published in June, September, December and March. DUES ARE PAYABLE IN MAY. Any membership paid after December 1 is 1/2 the cost of a full year's membership.

RESEARCH: CGCGS will do research in Cape Girardeau County, limited research in Bollinger, Madison, Mississippi, Perry, Scott and Ste. Genevieve counties for the fee of 4.00 per hour for a four hour minimum (16.00). Send specific request for research and SASE to:

Mrs. Alice Spillman, 1614 Madison St., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

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PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

County Home for the Friendless (1874-1956) 10.00
Cape Girardeau County Death Register (1883-1893) 5.00
Cape Girardeau County Birth Register (both books) 12.50
 Book I (1883-1887) 7.50 Book II (1888-1893) 7.00
Century Club of Cape Girardeau County (1931-1932). 3.00
Cape Girardeau County Slave Schedule (1860). 3.00
Collage of Cape County . . . each ppd 1.50 Four issues ppd. 5.00
Civil War Veterans and Widows, 1890 (Books sold by individual counties)
 Cape Girardeau County 4.00
 Bollinger, Madison, Mississippi, Perry, Scott or Ste. Genevieve Co. 3.00
1870 Federal Census of Cape Girardeau County (New!). 20.00

Please add 1.00 for postage and handling unless otherwise indicated. Order all Publications from:

Mr. Ken Schlimme, 735 Mt. Auburn Road, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

----- CLIP AND MAIL -----

1986 Dues were due May 1

Name _____ Individual \$7.50 Couple \$10
Address _____ Phone _____
City _____ Zip _____

Mail all Memberships to: Mrs. Mary Lee Rasmussen, 1524 Bessie, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

NEW 1986 SURNAME BOOK Over 4400 entries! 3.50

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