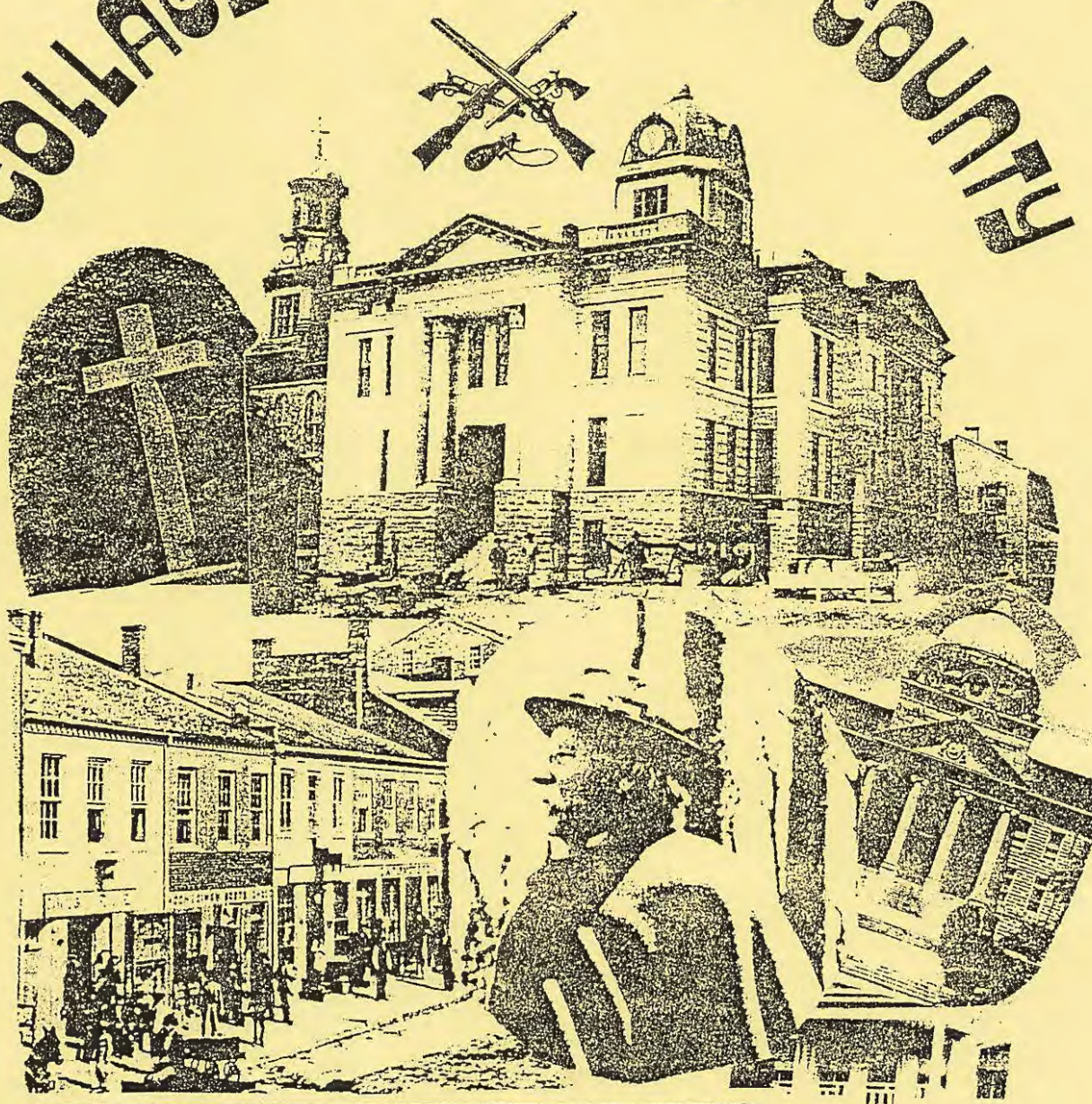


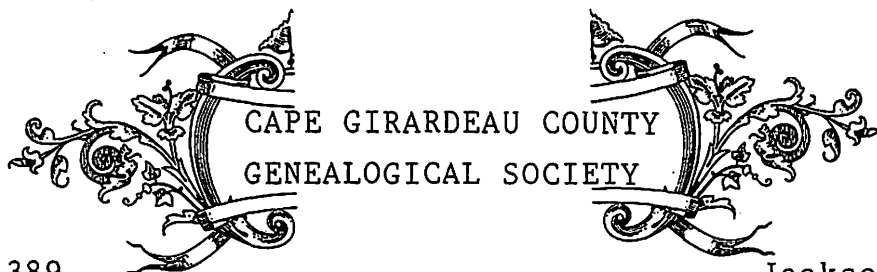
# COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTY



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

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Volume 6 Number 4

March 1987

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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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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President's Message . . . . .	2
Queries . . . . .	2
Wreck of the "Stonewall". . . . .	3
Randol Cemetery . . . . .	6
Major Streams in Southeast Missouri . . . . .	7
Revolutionary Soldiers - Alexander McLane . . . . .	8
Revolutionary Soldiers - Ithamar Hubbell . . . . .	9
Digging for Buried Treasure . . . . .	10
Diary of Henry W. Hahs . . . . .	11
Good News . . . . .	14
Publications, Membership Application . . . . .	15

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Dear Members,



Have you visited the library recently? Our Society has received a donation from Judge Ringer at Dexter, Mo. Judge Ringer has donated to the library The American Digest Decennial Edition volumes 1 thru 7, The Century Edition and General Digest, for use in the genealogy section. The books are shelved and they really enhance the genealogy section of the library. A special thanks needs to be given to Mr. Earl Oldham for his help in acquiring these books for our society. Mr. Bremer presented a workshop in the fall of 1984 at the library. During the workshop Mr. Bremer spoke about these books, that were donated to the library, as a good source of information for genealogists.

Bonnie Handy, one of our new members, has been appointed temporary Reporter for the society. Bonnie will be reporting to the newspapers about our meetings and also working with the local newspaper editor in trying to get printed in the newspaper articles that relate to genealogy and family histories. Also during our business meetings we will devote a few minutes of the meeting to anyone who has a question relating to genealogical research. If you are having a problem with your research, this would be a good time to ask for ideas from the members.

Just a reminder that during the months we do not have a business meeting, the library is open for a workshop type meeting. We have had some fun evenings at the workshops. I hope to see each one of you at our next meeting and bring your friends.



RESTORED OLIVER HOUSE - JACKSON, MO.

Sincerely,

*Dorothy Rowley*

Dorothy M. Rowley, Pres.



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

GROVES Belemus H. Groves, b. ca. 1804 Kentucky, was in Cape Co. by 1823. He married Elizabeth Maria Hayden, daughter of William and Ann Cox Hayden 12 March 1829.

HAYDEN They had children: Martha Jane (m. Samuel Shepperd); Levi L.; Calvin; Greer W.; Francis Marion; Roger W. (m. Martha Jane Bean); Josephine; Mary Columbia (m. Henry Watts Kinder); and Celeste (m. Thomas J. Bean). Need information as to parents/siblings of Belemus and his children.

Nancy Brase Locker  
2013 Schweitzer Road  
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

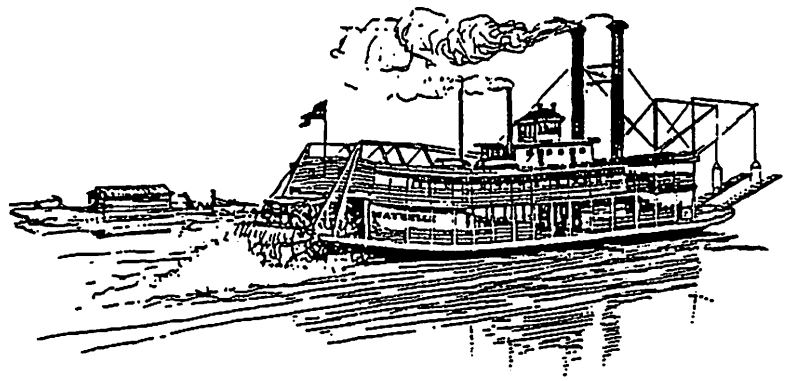
KILLIAN  
JONES  
LOONEY  
HAHN  
BOLLINGER  
BEAMER

Recently I have received inquiries from people requesting information on Grounds, Bess, Lewis and Clubb families. I am not working on any of those families. The families that I am working on in the Cape Girardeau and Bollinger County area are: Killian, Jones, Looney, Hahn, Bollinger, and Beamer.

Verla Killian Bailey  
5715 Countess Drive  
Fort Wayne, IN 46815

## WRECK OF THE "STONEWALL"

by M. E. Nussbaum Hildebrandt



It was 6:15 p.m., October 27, 1869, when the Stonewall steamed past Neely's Landing. The steamboat had left St. Louis on the previous evening and now, after making several stops, was on her way to New Orleans heavily laden with passengers and freight. It was here at Neely's Landing (about 120 miles south of St. Louis) that the first shouts of "fire" were heard. An hour and a half later, the steamboat had burned to the waterline and 209 people were dead.

The era of the steamboat in Missouri is an era that has been romanticized forever in the works of Mark Twain. All can see the wise pilot guiding the boat, the strong stoker feeding the fire, and the wicked gambler working the tables below. But the real era of the steamboat was something entirely different. Steamboating was a profession full of danger and profiteering.

The average lifetime of a steamboat on the Missouri/Mississippi River System was less than five years.<sup>1</sup> Snags were responsible for the sinking of most, fire took others, explosions some, and ice a few. Steamboats were expensive items to build in 1860s ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 dollars.<sup>2</sup> This coupled with the short life span created an environment of overloaded, overcrowded steamboats. Only in later years would laws be passed (not necessarily enforced) that would limit passengers and freight, but by that time steamboats had lost out to the trains.

### The Steamboat Stonewall

The Stonewall was a fairly new boat having been built in 1866 by the Howard Ship Yards, Jeffersonville, Indiana. It was a large boat measuring 224 by 42.5 by 6.8 feet and was 879 tons. The owners were Captain John Shaw and Dennis Long of Louisville, Kentucky.<sup>3</sup> The captain of the boat on its last voyage was Thomas Scott due to Captain Shaw's absence.

The boat was normally operated out of St. Louis but records show that she traversed from Fort Benton in the Dakota Territory to New Orleans. (A cargo list of one Fort Benton run in 1866 showed \$1000,000 in gold dust and 260 bundles of robes.<sup>4</sup>)

The Steamboat Stonewall left St. Louis on October 26, 1869 at 6:00 o'clock.<sup>5</sup> On it were 35 cabin passengers, 165 deck passengers, and 75 crew members. The boat was loaded "...about 5000 barrels of flour, 500 sacks of oats, about 150 bales of hay and a large quantity of bacon and pork. There was also some petroleum on board. There were 900 or 1000 tons of freight. The boat was not freighted to its full capacity. There were about 150 mules on it."<sup>6</sup>

At the Chester stop, 800 barrels of flour were loaded onto the boat and at Grand Tower, 800 to 1000 bushels of coal were taken on board. The boat was by this time heavily loaded. This, coupled with the low stage of the river, caused progress to be slow and dangerous.

It was just below Neely's Landing, about 120 miles below St. Louis, at 6:15 that the first cries of "fire" were heard. The fire started in a stack of hay located on the fore-deck. How it started is not known, some sources say a careless smoker, others blamed card players, and one officer said he believed it was a deck passenger hunting for a lost possession. The fire quickly spread beyond control in the short space of minutes. The pilot, in a standard procedure, attempted to ground the boat on the riverbank allowing the passengers to escape, but ran onto a gravel bar (lump) and grounded about 100 yards (some say 200 yards) from shore. The current of the river then slowly turned the boat around, allowing the flames to be fanned by the north wind over the entire boat. Within a short time the entire boat was blazing. The cargo (bacon, coal oil, and hay) rapidly caught fire and proceeded to burn intensely.

The passengers were trapped upon the boat. It was over one hundred yards from the shore and the water was cold and icy. Most passengers of this time could not swim. Upon the ship were seventy-five life preservers located two per stateroom and tied to the steamer, one yawl. Only one man secured a life-preserver, thereby saving his own life. (It must be mentioned that there were only 35 cabin passengers and therefore really only 35 of the passengers had knowledge of and access to the life preservers.)

Chaos prevailed. Many of the deck passengers were foreign, understanding little English. People panicked with many jumping into the water, while some were pushed into the water by the press: others stayed on the steamer and quickly perished in the flames. In among all of this were the mules. The frantic animals quickly broke loose from their ties and: "rushed with the people and jumped into the water with them and on them and over them. Some few started and swam ashore, but most of them swam around the boat in circles, drowning men, women, and helpless children. One mule jumped into the water and by his frantic movements drowned six people."

The single yawl was quickly seized by some of the deck passengers. There were no paddles with it and they were forced to paddle ashore with their hands.

People seized anything that they thought would float. The crew grabbed their valises. The passengers used doors, ladders, and even crates of cabbages. But the river was both cold and extremely swift and almost all who jumped into the river drowned.

On the shore, the local people were quickly attracted by the blaze.<sup>8</sup> (Local legend has the flames visible for miles.) Unfortunately they had only one small skiff. Several trips were made to the burning boat with the small skiff saving some lives. The people on shore assisted any survivors that reached shore by taking them into their homes for warmth, food, and a little whiskey. Hypothermia though took its toll and some passengers reached the shore only to die.

The strong current swept many passengers far down the river. Some survivors were found as far as a mile down river. The strong current was also responsible for the disappearance of many bodies. The river was dragged for several days after the wreck but many bodies were never found.

The wreck had burned to the water line within an hour and a half but long before that there were no living people on the wreck. The total number dead according to the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels was 209 with a total of around 66 survivors. Included in the dead were women and children.

#### Submarine No. 13

The steamboat Sumarine No. 13, (Captain John T. Washington) which was following the Stonewall down from St. Louis, passed the burning wreck less than an hour after the fire had started. A large outcry arose over this. Not only could many lives have been saved if the steamer would have stopped but waves created by the steamer aided in the drowning deaths of several. Captain Washington was soundly condemned by the press, while a Vigilance Committee was formed in Cape Girardeau to lynch him upon his return upriver. The Captain in a letter to the New York Times, November 10, 1869, stated that because the Stonewall was burned so completely it was assumed that it was the Colorado, a much smaller boat, that had burned. He also stated that he saw no survivors and therefore assumed all had reached shore. It should be noted that due to the bad weather and due to a large cargo of hay, to get at all close to the wreck would have endangered the Submarine No. 13 and its crew.

A committee later found that:

"Captain Washington committed a grave error, ...in failing to land his boat, as he could have undoubtedly have rendered great assistance to those in the water and others who had succeeded in getting ashore."

It is uncertain exactly who this committee was but they were probably part of the Federal Steam Boat Inspectors.

#### The Belle Memphis

The Belle Memphis Steamboat came up the river around three hours later and rendered what assistance they could. The steamboat took the passengers

that could travel back to St. Louis. It is from these passengers that most of the news reports came.

#### The Afterward

It was the duty of Justice of the Peace John R. Henderson of Shawnee Township<sup>10</sup> to take care of the various legal duties of the wreck. He was appointed acting Coroner. The first duty that Judge Henderson assumed was that of arranging for the river to be dragged for bodies. He was also responsible for calling several coroner juries to view the bodies for determining the cause of death and to record the various possessions. Possessions were cataloged from 61 unidentified bodies and one body identified as Francis Brennan. They ranged from 20 cents on one body, to small pocket pistols, to French francs and Italian lira, to \$259.00 dollars on another body.

Judge Henderson was also responsible for the care and disposal of what remained of the freight. Most of the freight was sold by the company but a mule found by one farmer was acknowledged to be from the wreck and the man was allowed to keep it. (He named it "Stonewall" and it lived a long productive life.)

The safe was taken from the wreck almost immediately. Judge Henderson had guards placed upon it until it could be opened. Anticlimactically, upon opening it contained:

"thirty cents in nickels, and a lot of cinders, supposed to be burnt books, papers, and one bundle supposed to have been 'Green Backs' and we do appraise the said safe and contents at the value of ten dollars."<sup>11</sup>

Judge Henderson called a total of 16 jurors and hired over 50 local people to work. He himself worked 25 days and his assistant 5 days. The total bill to the county was \$620.55.

The hull was recovered and converted into a wharfboat at St. Louis. In 1871, the night watchman<sup>12</sup> said that the Stonewall's mate lost in the accident was a frequent ghostly visitor.

#### Report of the Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels

An investigation in the wreck of the Stonewall was conducted by the Supervising Investigators and was published in their 1870 proceedings. In it, the fact was brought forth that there were half again as many deck passengers on board as were legally allowed. Escape was also believed hampered by the overloading of freight. The Steamboat Act of 1871 provided for more effective means of escape from the lower deck, prescribing permanent stairways to the upper decks and that all passageways be kept clear of freight.<sup>13</sup>

#### Concluding Remarks

The Stonewall was a large boat and the number that died was one of the largest for a single boat accident. But the Stonewall was just one of many steamboats that sank on the Mississippi-Missouri River systems and the 209 people who died were only a part of the many who died on the river steamboats. It is, though, the small things that make this wreck stand out in the mind of the author: the lira and the francs, the people on the shore forced to watch and able to do so little, or the letter found on the body of Francis Brennan from his wife telling of her joy upon hearing of his return and telling news about the son he had never seen.

#### Footnotes

- 1 Louis C. Hunter, Steamboats on the western rivers, (1969, Octagon Books, New York) p.101
- 2 Hunter, p.103
- 3 Frederick Way, Way's Packet Directory, 1848-1983: Passenger steamboats of the Mississippi River System..., (1983) p.434
- 4 William E. Lass, A History of Steamboating on the Upper Missouri River, (1962, University of Nebraska Press)
- 5 The story of the wreck is mainly compiled from the New York Times Oct.29, Oct.30, Nov.1, and Nov. 2, 1869
- 6 New York Times, Nov. 1, 1869, 1-4
- 7 New York Times, Nov. 1, 1869, 1-5
- 8 Southeast Missourian, Feb.29, 1928. (Occurs in interview of Willis Knox who as a small boy watched the boat burn.)

9 New York Times, Nov. 21, 1869, 1-6

10 This part of the report is taken from the personal papers of Judge J. R. Henderson.

The papers are now in the possession of Mrs. RoseLee Nussbaum

11 Affidavit of safe contents, signed by R. Harris, J. Harris, and J. Hull, written by Judge Henderson

12 Way, p. 434

13 Hunter, p.440

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## RANDOL CEMETERY

Located on State Route W on August Weiss farm now owned by Mrs. Charles Nenninger. Going North on route W make a left turn into gravel lane just north of John Muench residence. Go to end of lane to residence of Mrs. Nenninger and cemetery will be in wooded area southeast of house.

Cemetery is no fenced and livestock has knocked over most of the tombstones. Most of them are leaning against trees and do not mark any particular grave. There are about ten graves marked with field stones and twelve stones with some readable information. This information is listed below:

Colbert Fremont, son of John G. & Mary J. Randol. Born: Aug 17, 1855. Died: Sept. 14, 1857

Cordelia Emeline, Daughter of John G. & Mary J. Randol.  
(Dates of Birth and Death are not readable.)

M. L. R. (No other information on stone.)

P. R. (No other information on stone.)

Malinda Williams, Consort of Francis M. Williams, who departed this life Feb. 23rd A.D.1855 at 27 years 3 months 15 days. Daughter of Jeremiah & Polly Randol.

Edm. Green, son of E. & Chareline Penn. Died: Nov. 13, 1854. Aged: 6 years 5 months 14 days

N. W. (No other information on stone.)

?UEL??? (only letters remaining) daughter of LUAL??? Williams.(Birth and death dates are not readable.)

John C., son of T.B.C. & S. Hitt. Died: Feb. 14, 1873. Ages: 4 years 1 month 10 days.

E. A. H. (No other information on stone.)

Elmer W., Born: Jan. 27, 1880. Died: May 9, 1880

Elma A., Born: Jan. 15, 1883. Died: July 29, 1883

William G., Born: May 17, 1887. Died: Nov. 23, 1888.

Children of W. J. & S. A. Hill.

--compiled by Clarence Kurre and Marvin Campbell, 1986

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# COUNTIES

JEFFERSON

WASHINGTON

STE. GENEVIEVE

CRAWFORD

PERRY

DENT

IRON

ST. FRANCOIS

REYNOLDS

MADISON

CAPE GIRARDEAU

WAYNE

BOLLINGER

SCOTT

STODDARD

## MAJOR STREAMS

in  
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

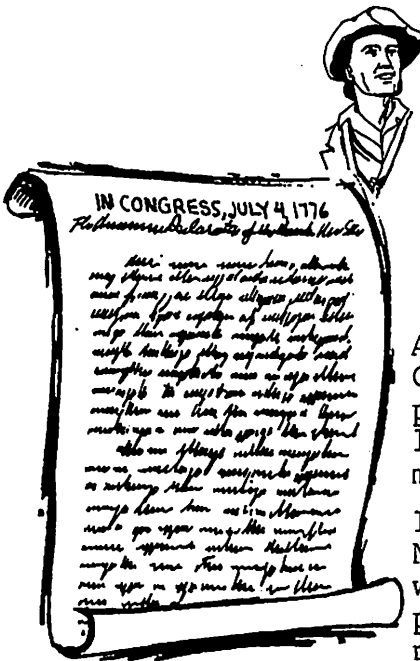
This map was prepared by the Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.



## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

who came to the  
Cape Girardeau District Upper Louisiana Territory

ALEXANDER MCLANE



Alexander McLain (McLaen, McLean) was born 10 May 1755 in Rowan County, N.C. His application for pension is recorded in Book D, page 331 at the County Court of Cape Girardeau on March 26, 1833. He was awarded \$33.33 a year for his services as rifleman in two separate tours of duty.

In August of 1777, Alexander volunteered in Lincoln County, N.C. His regiment marched ten miles north of Charleston, N.C. where three regiments met at Ten Mile Spring to organize and plan their strategy. A company of riflemen was formed for a nine month term; Alexander volunteered.

He was wounded at the mouth of Brier Creek when General Ash and his troops crossed the Savannah River in defeat. Because of these injuries, he was discharged before his nine month term expired.

He again volunteered in 1780 as a mounted rifleman. Two companies were formed to join Gen. Gates, but they learned that Gen. Gates had been defeated, so they joined forces with Major Chronicle and Col. Ferguson; under their command they fought in the Battle of King's Mountain. Major Chronicle was killed in this battle. After the battle, under the command of Major Dickson, Alexander sought out British sympathizers in the area and arrested them. They pursued foraging parties belonging to the army of Cornwallis until an engagement at Guilford.

Alexander was discharged by Major Dickson (after whom he later names his son, David Dickson McLain.) Alexander was one of four McLain brothers who served in the Revolutionary War. John, his older brother, was killed in a skirmish at Buford's Bridge in Beauford County, N. C. For John's service of three months, he was to receive one-half bushel of salt.

After his death, the salt was given to Thomas, the youngest McLain brother.

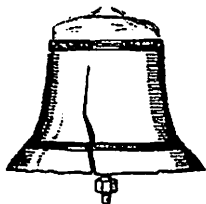
Alexander's other brothers, George and William, fought at King's Mountain, too. William, a surgeon's mate, bought a monument honoring the fallen leaders of both sides-- Major Chronicle of the Mountainmen Militia, and Col. Ferguson of the British forces.

Alexander moved to Cape Girardeau at the age of 48. He became blind in his old age, and died the 8th of February 1847, at the age of 92. He is buried in Apple Creek Cemetery at Pocahtontas, MO. A monument was erected for him by the DAR-- but it was destroyed by vandals-- so a dedicated fighter for our freedom now lies in an unmarked grave, and so is unknown to most recipients of this freedom.

## A PIONEER VOCABULARY

§ Horse Power - Now a unit by which power is measured. Then it meant a machine to which horses were hitched so as to go around in a circle and furnish power for grist mills, sawmills, etc.

§ Indian Summer - A period of mild weather in the late autumn or early winter, usually characterized by a cloudless sky and a hazy, smoky-like horizon. It is of uncertain origin, but tradition says it is the time that Indians burned the leaves and gathered nuts.



## A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

Ithamar - Hubbell - Hubble



Ithamar Hubble was born in Newton, Connecticut in the year of 1762 later moving to Albany, New York where at the age of seventeen he volunteered in the year of 1779 to serve a period of nine months with the New York Militia, State of New York. during this time he served both as a private and spy.

He was mustered into service at Fort Edward in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Harrison in a Regiment under command of Colonel McKinston and General Schusler.

He first marched from Fort Edward to Fort Ann and back again but at Skenecda on the Mohawk was taken sick with Smallpox. He was then sent back to Fort Edward, and attached to a company of regular troops of three year men, commanded by Captain John Chipman who had command of that Fort and served the remainder of his term of nine months as a spy.

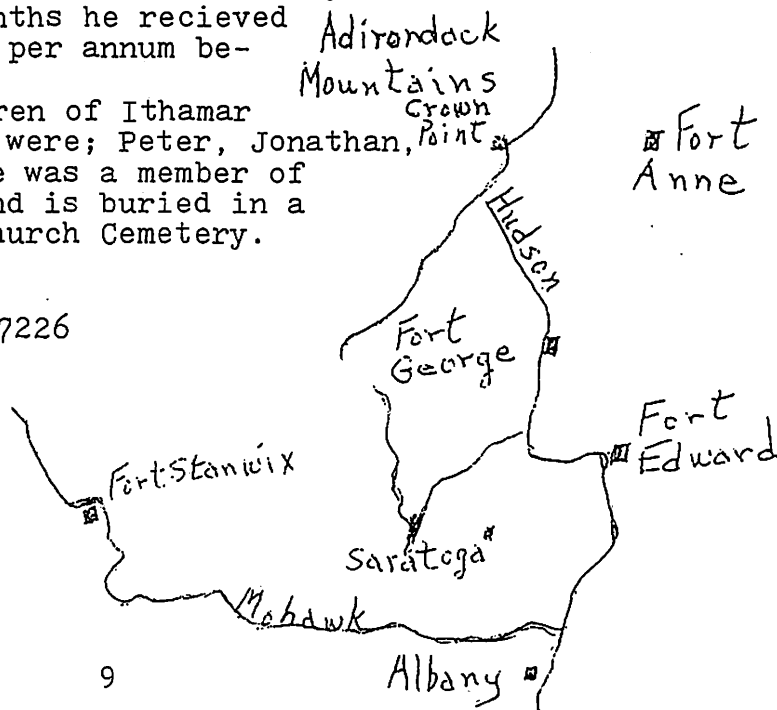
In 1780 he again volunteered for a eight month period and was mustered into service in Saratoga, a place called Saratoga Fort, in a company commanded by Captain Gray. He was stationed as General Schusler's Guards. After eight months he was discharged by Captain Gray.

Ithamar came to the then upper Louisiana territory and settled on the Riviere' Zenon so named in honor of Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana in the year 1797, with two brothers and a sister, which he stated in 1833 when making his application for a pension for his Revolutionary service, were all now deceased. He soon established a water Mill on Riviere' Zenon where the town of Gordonville is now. The name of that creek is now known as Hubbell Creek. He also established a saw-mill at the same place. He soon acquired a large amount of land including 300 arpens of land as a Spanish land grant for a six week period in a campaign mustered into service by Lorimier to quell a Indian uprising at New Madrid shortly before the cession of Louisiana. He served on the first Grand Jury, Court of Commom Pleas and quarter session for Cape Girardeau district, established 19 March 1805.

For Ithamar Hubbell's Revolutionary service of Seventeen Months he recieved 56 dollars and 66 cents per annum beginning 4th. March 1834.

The known children of Ithamar and his wife, Catherine, were; Peter, Jonathan, Ebenezer, and Sarah. He was a member of Bethel Baptist Church and is buried in a unmarked grave in the Church Cemetery.

Service Record-S17226

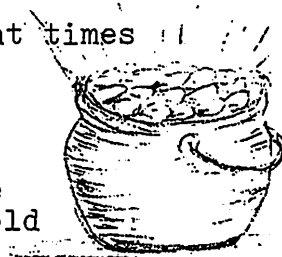




## DIGGING FOR BURIED TREASURE REPORTED

Digging for buried treasure is on at Gordonville on the place of John Ahrens, former mayor of the village, who is the owner of one of the oldest places outside of Cape Girardeau, as it is part of the original Ithamar Hubble possessions on Hubble Creek. Hubble built the first water mill in this county at Gordonville, and at one time owned all the country round about.

Tradition has it that in the turbulent times following the establishment of the first settlements here, the popular bank of the pioneer was a hole in the ground, and as every community has its stories of buried gold, Gordonville is no exception, and the place has been inhabited for 125 years, gold is liable to be found buried anywhere.



Mr. Ahrens is not letting the treasure hunt possess him, but just digs a little at spare times.

The above article was copied from the June 21, 1932 issue of THE SOUTHEAST MISSOURIAN Page 1.

## "O" MISSOURI

: Irish-American Cultural Heritage in Missouri," the story of the Irish-Missourian is coming via a 20 minute slide presentation funded by the Missouri Committee for the Humanities. The Irish Missourians Research Group says, "We know that by 1860 some 80% of the 43,000 Irish in Missouri lived in St. Louis. But, what we're looking for at this time is data, information, and direction on those masses of immigrants to Missouri from Ireland who arrived around the turn of the century: 1790 onward...those who settled throughout our state." Anyone interested in offering information or photographic materials for the project should contact: Ellen Dolan, 15 Wood Haven, Kirkwood 63119; Rev. Joseph Trower, 316 Jackson, Jeffersonson City 65101; or Mike O'Laughlin, 5415 N. E. 49th St., Kansas City 64119.

A newsletter titled Worthington Descendants covering all branches of the Worthington surname and its allied lineage has a free query column and is published quarterly at a cost of \$12.00 yearly. Contact: Frances Brengle, 6619 Pheasant Road, Baltimore, MD 21220

Illinois State Archives has indexes of men serving in Illinois units during the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars. They will search one index and send reports on two soldiers per request. Send SASE with request to: Archives Bldg., Springfield, IL 62756.

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 the St. Louis Gen.Soc. August 1986 NEWS AND NOTES

DIARY OF HENRY W. HAHS



Items of Genealogical nature - Beginning Jan.1900

Jan. 2 - Went to Henry Friese to make a deed from Ed to Henry.

Jan. 4 - Went to Tacke and took his affidavit for Henry Zollner.

Jan.12 - Calvin Barks came down with a notice that his pension was stopped.  
I wrote to P.C. Cooter for information.

Jan.15- Went to Sedgewickville to write a deed from F.O. Schlally to Isaac Presnell in St. Francis Co. Mo.  
Ephraim Barks was here with some pension papers.  
Went to Widow Hobeck's and fixed her pension papers.

Jan.16 -Alexander Crites came down and swore out a writ of attachment against David Statler.

Jan.17 -Went to Mary C. Lane and fixed her pension papers

Jan.25- Fixed Mary L. Louis pension papers.

Feb. 2 -Conrad Barks and Pronst were here about Mrs. Pronst pension claim.

Feb. 5 -Went to Friedheim and filed out 8 pension vouchers -from there went to Anton Berkbighlers and fixed vouchers, from there went to Mrs. Hilderbrands and fixed 9 vouchers - to Conrad Barks fixed vouchers.

Feb. 6 -Alexander Crites VS David Crites suit was \_\_\_\_\_ at cost of plaintiff.  
Mrs. Runnels of Millersville ask me to come to Nelson Strong's & fix pension vouchers.

Feb. 9 -Went to Widow Bedwells to fix pension claim but Ed. Bedwell child died and the widow was sick therefore I didn't do anything.

Feb.11 -Went to Henry Crites' this A.M. to marry John M. Crites to Mary J. Strong.

Feb.13 -Went to Jackson to prove up my account against C. Leonard estate.

Feb.15 - Jack Linebarger came over after my buggy to go to Jackson after his marriage license.

Feb.18 - Me and Rebecca went to John H. Crites and married Noah C. Linebarger and Stella Crites.

Feb.19 - I am 59 years old today. Went to John S. Blaylock's took his application for increase in pension.

Feb.22 - Big Joseph Hilderbrand came to get me to write several deeds.  
Cal Barks came down and got a letter wrote to Patrick O. Farrell, Washington, D.C. in his pension claim.

Feb.24 - Went to Wash Hilderbrands & wrote from Joseph Hilderbrand to Charles Bangert 53/100 acres & wrote a deed of trust from D.C. Hilderbrand to Christina Gumbelty.

Mar. 1 - Alexander Crites came to see about his lawsuit. David Statler & Ed D. Hays came and filed an application for a change of venue, which was granted & sent to John O. Snider, J.P.



Mar. 2 - Went to Charles Bangert & wrote his will. Me, Henry Gross and Frederick Wilke are witness to will.  
 Mar. 7 - Went to Mrs. Bedwell's and fixed pension papers.  
 Went to Appleton to get form for appraisement to appraise Wm.H. Bedwell's property.  
 Mar. 8 - Appraised the personal estate of W.H. Bedwell, deceased.  
 Henry R. Tuschoff, Henry Wilkening & Jacob Dambach appraisers.  
 The appraisement amounted to \$105.25  
 Mar. 15- Jeff & Jake Propst came to see about there Mothers nension.  
 Mar.17 - Went to Friedheim to G.A.R. Meeting  
 Mar.19 - Blasius Unterreiner was here to make application for a new pension certificate which he had lost.  
 Mar.20 - Went to Hulda Wills & wrote a deed for her to Geo. G. Glaub & then wrote a deed from Geo. Glaub to Hulda Wills  
 Mar. 30- Went to Jackson and bought Steakley monument.  
 Apr. 4 -Chalres Kepe was here with pension papers for his sister, Mary L. Lowes.  
 Apr. 5 -Went to Elizabeth Friese' & appraised the real estate of Wm. Friese  
 Appraisers: C.C. Haupt, John H. Crites, Joseph Kester of Cane Co. and Cal Barks, David Seabaugh & Alexander Crites of Bollinger Co.  
 Apr. 8 -Went to Mrs. Hobeck's and married Wm. B. Henry & Matilda Hobeck.  
 Apr. 9 -Went to Charles Kiene and wrote 2 affidavits on nension claim of Mary L. Lowes.  
 Apr.10 -Went to Peter Friese's and wrote deed from Eliz. Friese, widow of Wm. decd, to Peter Friese \$300.00  
 Apr.11 - Went to Ed Friese's to write deed and measured off land.  
 Apr.13 - Mrs. Christian Friese gave one order for a monument for her for \$57.00 to be delivered at the shop May 21,1900.  
 Apr.16 -Went to Bob Linebarger's to tell him to go to Salem graveyard to help set up his Fathers monument.  
 Apr.17 - Went to Salem Church to put up A. Linebargers & Melvina Seabaugh's monuments.  
 Apr.23 - M.C. Drum got chattle mortgage wrote to S.H. Drum \$50.00 and deeded him one cow and one heifer and three steers.  
 Apr.24 - Wrote a power of attorney to Joseph H. Hunter on Conrad Barks nension claim.  
 Apr.26 - Went to Sedgewickville & from there to Daniel Bollinger's Graveyard and put up Jesse Seabaugh's monument.  
 May 4 - Pension claim for Anton Berkbigler  
 Pension claim for Barbara Helderbrand  
 May 11 - Closed sale of land with Peter Friese.  
 May 14 - Fixed pension claim for Annie C. Miller  
 May 15 - Went to Jackson and made report of the sale of the estate of Wm. Friese,decd. and also got petition for sale of real estate of Christ Lorraine,decd.  
 May 17 - Went to the Camp Ground where they were digging a grave for Grandma Blaylock who died last night.  
 May 21 - Wrote a deed of trust from Jesse Crites & wife to D.R. Linebarger.  
 May 22 - Wrote application for pension under Act of June 27,1890, for Conrad Barks.  
 May 26 - Fixed affidavit for Mrs. Born.  
 Was elected delegate to the County Convention.  
 May 29 - Put up monument for William & Christian Hines  
  
 June 1 - Went to Friedheim and put up Mrs. Bangerts tombstone.  
 June 7 - Wrote deed of trust from Thomas B. Crites & Wife, to Wiley Seabaugh.  
 June 11- Wm. Putman made application for pension.  
 June 16- The census enumerator was here.  
 June 18 - B.J. Welker was here in regards to pension.  
 June 23 - Wrote affidavit for Dr. A.E. Dalton in C.F. Miller pension claim.  
 Ben Welker & Ephraim Crites were here to see about pension claim.  
 June 28 - Two applications for pension for H.C. Mahs & Wm. Puntman,went to Widow Lang for affidavit in her pension claim.  
 July --- Most of the month of July was devoted to thrashing wheat.

- Aug. 10 - Sold 41.48 acres in Bollinger Co. to Henry Propst  
 Aug. 13 - Went to Jackson and made renor of sale of 41.48 ac. of land.  
 Aug. 15 - Took Henry Klaus monument out for his little babe.  
 Aug. 16 - Wrote affidavit for widow Wagner's pension claim.  
 Aug. 27 - Joe C. Kester was to see me about William Mantz estate.  
 Aug. 28 - Went to Widow Born sale. Helped to cry sale.  
 Aug. 29 - Went to Widow Mantz and wrote advertisement for sale Sen. 7, 1900.
- Sep. 6 - Appraised estate of William Mantz.  
 Sep. 7 - Went to Mantz sale & was auctioneer & Henry Seabaugh, clerk.  
 Sep. 8 - Went to Henry Wilhelm sale - was cashier.  
 Sep. 14 - Wrote two affidavits for Julia Cotner.  
 Sen. 16 - Wrote advertisement for sale 10/13/1900 for F. M. Wagner.  
 Sen. 17 - Affidavit for Mrs. Hobeck.  
 Sen. 18 - Two affidavits for Daniel Crites for Susan Propst pension claim.  
 Sep. 22 - Peter K. Hahs will marry tomorrow at Bob Linebargers to Cora C. Linebarger.  
 Sen. 26 - Cried sale at Albert Cobble's.
- Oct. 6 - Went to Widow Schumer's sale.  
 Oct. 7 - Went to Peter Seabaugh's and married Robert Hartle & Clara Seabaugh.  
 Oct. 10 - Wrote will for widow Bohnert. Also was witness of J.F. Packe will.  
 Oct. 13 - Went to F.M. Wagner sale.  
 Oct. 20 - Deed from Charles Hellmege to Henry Kaiser  
 Oct. 21 - Went to funeral of Aunt Julia Ann Hahs.  
 Oct. 22 - Wrote deed from Ransom Hahs & wife to Elisha Masters.  
 Wrote deed from Wm. B. Hahs & wife to Henry Hobeck.
- Nov. 14 - Went to Jackson and made settlement of Christian Leonard, Wm. Friese estates.  
 Nov. 20 - Went to Appleton widow Born's pension claim.  
 Nov. 27 - Went to David Cook sale.
- Dec. 15 - Went to Friedheim and put up Wm. Pohlman monument.  
 Dec. 30 - First snow of the winter.

#### HENRY W. HAHS.

VISITING Daisy without seeing Squire Hahs would be a good deal like visiting Rome without seeing the pope. This old war-horse was born in Cape Girardeau county on the 19th day of February, 1841, the son of Daniel Hahs and Annie Mary Hahs. His elementary education was obtained in a so-called subscription school. Farming was his first vocation, and he continued in that until Dec. 27, 1911, when he retired.

Mr. Hahs has been honored repeatedly by being elected to public office. He held the office of justice of the peace for forty years. Many years ago he was elected public administrator on the republican ticket. On the 21st day of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, 5th Missouri Cavalry, and served until the 25th of March, 1865, when he was mustered out, the war having ended. He was a member of the Captain James



Henry W. Hahs.

Johnson's Post, No. 350, G. A. R., at Arnsburg. In the town of Daisy he held the office of president of the town board. He tells with great pride how he cast his first vote on the battlefield, Nov. 1, 1864, for Abraham Lincoln, "the man that could think faster and see further than any president the United States ever had." Another favorite expression of his is, "I have always been a republican and will die as one."

On the 5th day of March, 1874, he was married to Susan R. Leonard, and is the father of three sons, C. F., Theo. J. and Otto, and one daughter, Myrtle M. (Crites). Since his retirement Mr. Hahs occupies a nice home in the western part of the town of Daisy, where he spends his days in contentment and quiet, but still taking keen interest in all public affairs. In Daisy he is known as the "grand old man," whose advice is sought in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the town.

# Library acquires Cape, Bollinger Co. records

CAPE GIRARDEAU — The Cape Girardeau Public Library recently acquired 77 microfilm reels of Cape Girardeau County records and 34 reels of Bollinger County records. The acquisition was made with gifts funds.

"Genealogists and historical researchers will find these records quite valuable," noted Library Director Martha Maxwell.

For Bollinger County, the following records are available: Abstract Index to Deeds, 1852-1888; Deeds, 1851-1887; Index to Marriages, 1866-1919; Marriages, 1865-1919; Miscellaneous Genealogy Records, 1811-1942; Will Records, 1866-1924; Permanent Record of Births, 1883-1891; Permanent Record of Deaths, 1883-1892; Index to Circuit Court and Circuit Court Records, 1866-1890; Index to Probate, 1866-1905; and Probate, 1866-1916.

Maxwell noted that some county records on microfilm are now being made available by the Missouri State Archives through a program developed by Secretary of State Roy Blunt.

"Cape Girardeau County is important in the historical legacy of the state in that it was one of the first five counties organized in Missouri," pointed out Maxwell.

The other counties were New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve.

The library's long-range plans include purchase of microfilm records of Scott, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Butler and Stoddard counties.

Riverside Regional Library at Jackson, where our genealogical library is located, also has these microfilms of the Cape County records!

£ £ £ £ £

## A NEW MICROFILM READER THAT WILL MAKE CLEAR DRY COPIES

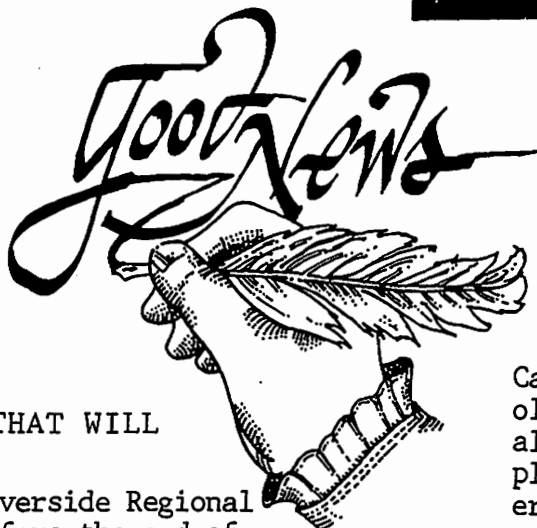
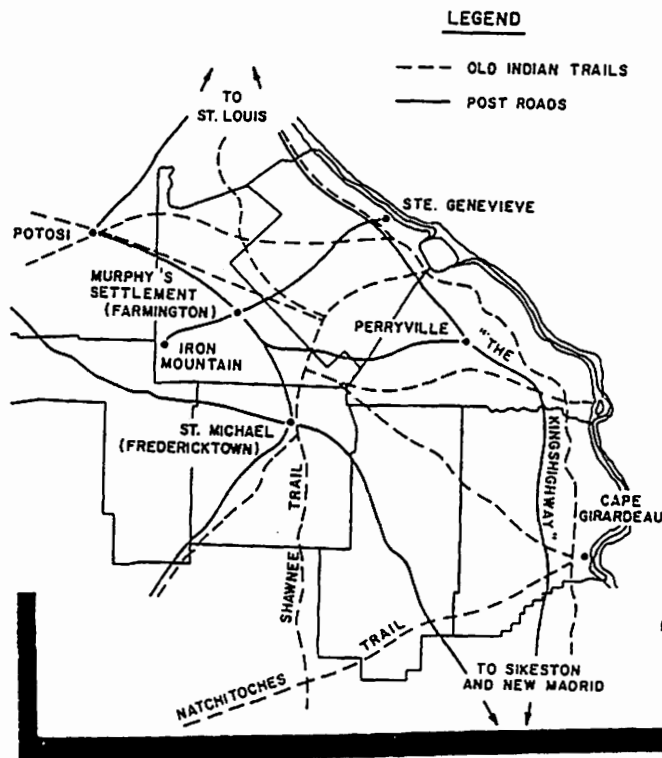
has been purchased by the Riverside Regional Library and should arrive before the end of March!

£ £ £ £ £

The Missouri Bureau of Vital Statistics (keeper of the Birth & Death Records after 1910) is now located at 1730 Elm Street, Jefferson City, MO 65101. Also remember when requesting a birth or death certificate, be sure to inform the department that you are requesting the long form for genealogical purposes. The short form has almost no value to a genealogist.

--St. Louis Gen. Soc. newsletter, Oct. 1986

## TRAILS & POST ROADS



The 18th Annual St. Louis Genealogical Society Fair will be on Saturday, June 20 at the Stafford House, Fenton, MO. Featured speakers will include Larry O. Jensen of Salt Lake City on "East German Records" and Brent Howard Holcomb of South Carolina on "North and South Carolina Research." The fair will also include workshops and displays of genealogical books, materials, and supplies.

£ £ £ £ £



