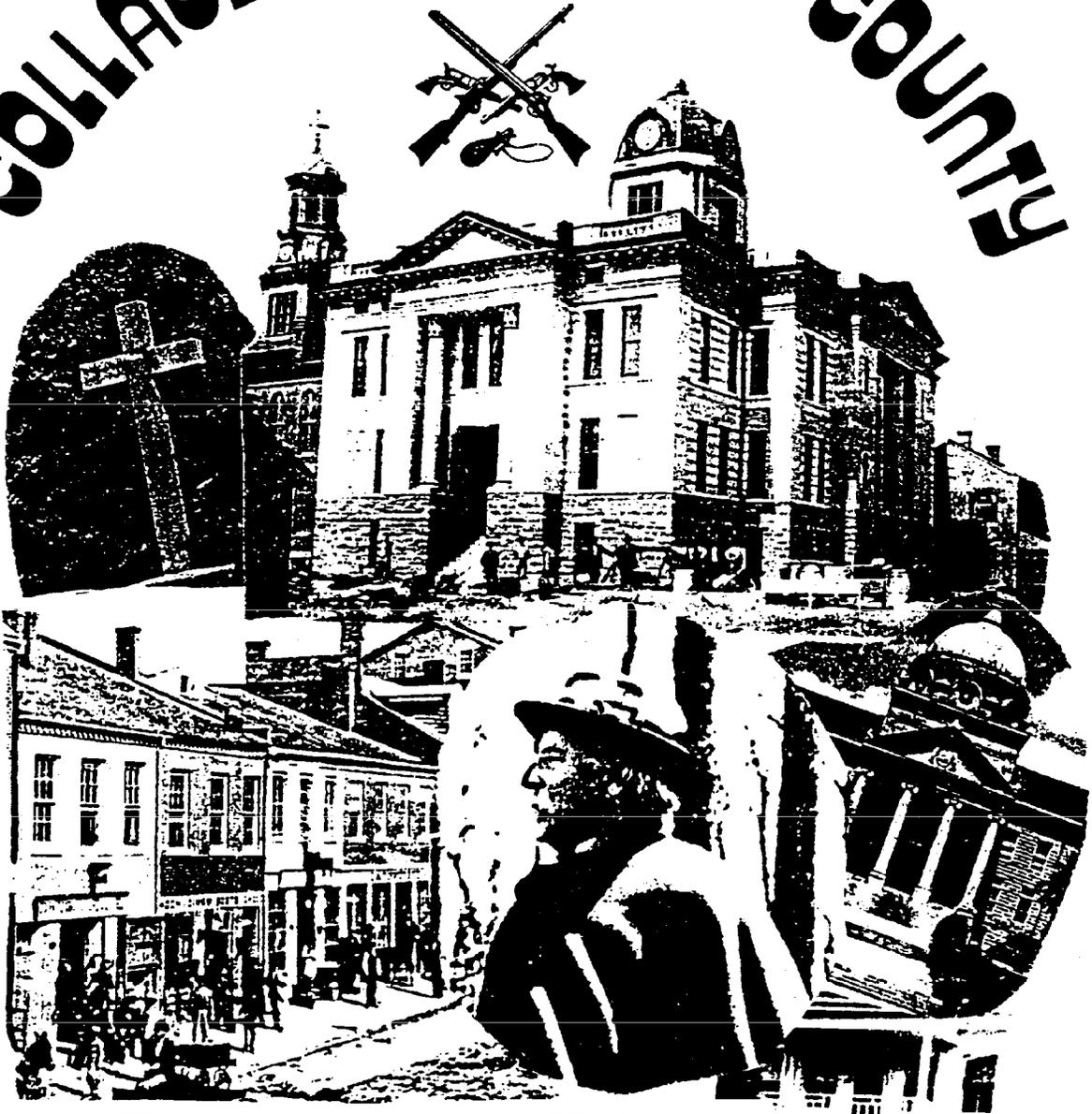


COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTY



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



CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



P. O. Box 571

Jackson, MO 63755

Volume 33 Number 4

March 2014

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 \$10, or a couple for \$15, per year, beginning in May. Life membership is available for a one-time payment of \$250. Web site: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mccgcs/index.htm>

The CGCGS Library is located in the Research Room at the Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, 112 East Washington, Jackson, MO and is open during regular Archive Center hours. Our meetings are held at The Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, 112 East Washington in Jackson, MO, bi-monthly in January, March, May, July, September, and November on the fourth Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., unless announced otherwise.

CGCGS publishes this quarterly, *THE COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTY*, in March, June, September, and December, sent free to members. All members are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Submissions on disk (MS Word, rich text, or text files) or by email (text or rich text format) are encouraged, but not essential. Mail to **Bill Eddleman, 1831 Ricardo Drive Cape Girardeau, MO 63701 (email: eddlemanw@sbcglobal.net)**.

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Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1858

Miss Cornelia Altan.....

Bought of **CARAGHTY & GALE, & C.**

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, & C.

1868

From the President

Dear Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society Members,

Hope everyone is gearing up for a season of productive research after this hard winter. I'm about ready for spring myself. I know this winter has been bad—my 85-year-old father has said several times it is the worst winter he can remember, which is saying a lot. I've been able to do a little research recently—mostly connected with the Civil War for a friend who is working on a book, and specifically involving relatives who were affected by the Confederate raid of 1864 that was highlighted by the Battle of Pilot Knob.

After quite a bit of grief, I have finally moved the online *Collage* access to a different server. The old one is being closed out (and will be by the time this *Collage* is mailed), so the move was necessary. For those of you receiving this as a hard copy, you can also access pdf of every issue from 2009-date by following these instructions:

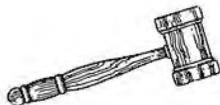
1. Visit the Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society website:
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mccgcs/>
2. Click on the “Members Only Resources” link
3. Click on “CGGSM Cape County Genealogical Society Members”
4. Log in by using the Username: **genealogy1** and password: **1KentLibrary!** [The password is case sensitive]

Let me know if you experience any problems accessing them (eddlemanw@sbcglobal.net).

Thanks a bunch to Drew Blattner, Patti House, and Ruth Kasten for sharing their original research for the articles in this issue. It is always great to read about new discoveries about old Cape Girardeau County families—both the “old fashioned” way through research in original records, and via new methods such as DNA analysis.

Well, by the time the next *Collage* comes out, the Society will have a different President. I will continue to edit *Collage of Cape County* unless someone else is eager to do so, but I just don't have time anymore to be an officer. Maybe in about five years, I can retire and have more time to devote to a lot of things! Thanks to all of you for your support and for being loyal members of the Society. Keep those articles coming, and hope to see you at the library or a future meeting!

Sincerely,



Bill Eddleman



Lt. David Randall and the Battle of Bushy Run

by Drew Blattner



During July of 2012, I was going through my family tree and trying to confirm all dates and places for life events and back them up with solid information. Those that I could not confirm would be deleted from the family tree program. I was having some real trouble with solid proof on the Randall / Randol line, or lines, as I descend 3 ways. I was reading through some information on them sent to me by Randy Randol when I came across a transcription of information sent to him by Betty Moziek some time ago from the Ohio County Virginia Court Order Book 1777-1786 Vol I (Microfilm: Ohio County West Virginia, Historic Records Survey Box 126).

P.62 (ABOUT 1785) Bathsheba Randle Heress at Law to David Randle who was killed in the field of battle proved to this Court that the said David Randle Served as a Lieut. in the regular Service in the year 1763 – O R that the same be certified.

p.278 (5 September 1785) Enos Randle heir at Law to David Randle who was a Lieut. in the Kings Service in the Year 1763 & was killed in the Battle at Brushy Run Has Fully proved to this Court his Right to the Land allowed by the Kings proclamation & ordered that the same be certified. Deliver this to Mr. Bradford Costs Paid.

I read these two entries over and over. I had no idea who Bathsheba was, but I knew that my 6th great grandfather Enos Randol's father was David Randall. I thought that there was a good chance that this entry might just pertain to my family and be the same Enos and David.

What did I know for sure about David Randall? He was born in Colchester, New London, Connecticut the 21st of August 1724, the son of Enos Randall and Sarah Knight. It was there that he married Temperance Price in July of 1743 at the First Congressional Church, Colchester, New London, Connecticut by Rev. Ephraim. David and Temperance had the following children: Enos, David, Samuel, and Abigail. The first two children were baptized in Colchester in 1744 and 1748. The last two were baptized in Salem, Westchester, New York in 1754 and 1756. I had down that he was killed fighting Indians from someone's online family tree, but I had no proof. I also had that he died in Connecticut with an approximate date from someone's online family tree with no source listed, so then again I had no proof.

I knew that David's three sons Enos, David, and Samuel all showed up in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where they are listed as paying taxes in 1786. Washington County was formed from part of Westmoreland County in 1773. Present day Westmoreland County is where the Battle of Bushy Run took place. In 1785 when Enos Randle was proving his right to his father's lands, this area of Southwestern Pennsylvania was in dispute because it was also claimed as part of the District of West Augusta which was part of Virginia. The District of West Augusta was divided into three counties, one of which was Ohio County. The actual records are today in Ohio County, West Virginia.

I had always wondered what made Enos Randall move to Southwestern Pennsylvania. From these court records one can ascertain that he may have went there because he inherited land from his father's military service. I have never figured out who Bathsheba is, but I think there is a good chance Enos Randall's mother Temperance had died before his father, and that David Randall may have remarried a Bathsheba leaving her his widow to inherit land in his behalf. I don't know why the other children are not mentioned, except that Enos was the oldest and therefore it may have just gone to him.

I started searching the internet for all that I could on the Battle of Brushy Run and found that the Battle of Bushy Run was fought August 5th and 6th 1763 in Western Pennsylvania during Pontiac's Rebellion right after the French and Indian War. A Confederation of many Indian tribes, angered by British policies and treatment after the war, started attacking frontier forts. Many of the forts were burned out and Fort Pitt was under siege. In July of 1763, a force led by Colonel Henry Bouquet consisting of some 500 British Soldiers including the 42nd Highlanders, the 77th Highlanders, and the 60th Royal Americans, accompanied by 300 packhorses, 32 wagons with teams and about 50 volunteers to drive the wagons and packhorses left Carlisle, Pennsylvania to relieve Ft. Pitt driving 100 cattle and 200 sheep along the way. The force was ambushed at a spot just shy of Bushy Run Station near present day Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

When I first found out this information, the 249th Anniversary of the Battle of Bushy Run was just a couple weeks away. I thought about going to the reenactment but decided to wait a full year for the big 250th Anniversary, which I figured would be a much bigger event.

Close to a year later, I was again looking for information when Steve Pledger came across a Roster of the Rangers at Bushy Run that sold through Heritage Auctions in 2006. The transcription available on the website listed a Lt. David Bursdall who was killed at the Battle of Bushy Run which momentarily dashed my hopes of my ancestor being a Ranger. Upon zooming in on the images, however, it was quite clear that it was Lt. David Randall and the last name had been mistranscribed. There were two pieces of paper mentioning my ancestor; the first was the actual enlistment from Fort Cumberland, Maryland where the 14 men signed their name or made their mark to join. A torn piece of the document makes it unclear how David spelled his last name because part of the ending is missing. The other document lists the service of the 12 men who actually fought at Bushy Run and has him listed as Lieut. David Randall. Apparently a couple of the men deserted between Ft. Cumberland and Bushy Run Station.

I then found an article written by Matt Wulff in his blog Wulff's Rangers. Matt is Captain of a company of Ranger reenactors from the French and Indian War time frame. He is also an avid researcher and historian who has written several books and many articles on Rangers. Reading through his blog, I found a lot of good information detailing the whole Bouquet Expedition and particularly the role of the Rangers in the Battle of Bushy Run. He, too, had David Randall listed as Bursdall, a mistake from looking off of other sources. I contacted him about the name and he promptly emailed me back with an apology, and said that upon closer examination the name was in fact David Randall. He also mentioned to me that all the historical accounts he has read list Lt. Joseph Randall as being killed there. I don't know where the Joseph came from, unless someone knew David's brother Joseph and got the two confused. Even the monument at the Bushy Run Battlefield says Lieut. Joseph Randall. Here we have a situation where both of the actual primary records clearly list David Randall, but all written histories up to this point have listed either David Bursdall or Joseph Randall instead. This is probably why Randall descendants have never discovered this information before.

When Colonel Bouquet's army first set out, the weather was hot, the soldiers were dressed in wool uniforms, and many of the men were sick with malaria they had contracted months before in a campaign in Cuba. On top of this, the Indians kept up constant harassment by picking off soldiers in the column as they slowly advanced westward. The Indians fought guerrilla style warfare hiding behind trees and utilizing hit and run tactics where they would sneak up, pick off a soldier and run back into the woods. The soldiers were used to fighting European style warfare in open fields with a very visible enemy in brightly colored uniforms, a far cry from the Natives they encountered. Colonel Bouquet would send some soldiers out to scout and they would get lost in the woods or get picked off by Indians.

At Fort Cumberland, Maryland, the suffering army enlisted a company of Rangers under Captain Lemuel Barrett. The company consisted of 14 men total, hardened frontiersman who were used to fighting Indians. Lieutenant David Randall, a veteran of the Pennsylvania Militia, was second in command under Captain Barrett. Rangers had a reputation for being some of the roughest and toughest men around. They were not

your typical soldiers of the day and often had lax discipline, but they knew how to survive in the wilderness and made excellent scouts. Regular soldiers were often dismayed by the savage behavior of Rangers who scalped the enemy and had no qualms about executing surrendered prisoners point blank. I found it extremely interesting and prided myself in the fact that my ancestor was one of 14 men hired to protect and look out for Colonel Bouquet's force of 500.

With the help of Barrett's Rangers scouting and searching for Indian sign, the expedition started moving much smoother and faster. The Rangers led the column of troops and also flanked the sides where they actively engaged the Natives at every opportunity. Everything came to a halt just shy of Bushy Run Station when a force of Delaware, Mohican, Miami, Ottawa, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandot warriors ambushed the troops around 1pm on August 5th, 1763. Given that the Rangers were leading and flanking the expedition when attacked, and that the only Ranger casualty was Lt. David Randall, I think that it is very possible that he could have been hit by the first shot fired. The Rangers were well adapted to hiding behind trees and fighting from cover at the first sign of trouble, with a much lower casualty rate than regular soldiers, lending to my theory. Out of the rest of the troops, there were around 50 killed, 60 wounded, and 15 missing.

The men knew an ambush was imminent but miscalculated where it would come. They thought they could rest and rehydrate at the spring at Bushy Run Station because they thought that the most probable point for an ambush was a deep valley several miles west of the Station. Thus, they were caught off guard when the attack came at the bottom of Edge Hill one mile east of the Station. The surviving soldiers held off the Indians until nightfall when the Indians retreated. The soldiers went up to the top of Edge Hill where they built a crude fort out of the flour bags they had with them. The next morning the Indians attacked again, and the soldiers thought they would all be wiped out as the Indians had them surrounded. A plan was devised, some say by Ranger Captain Barrett to feign a retreat. As some of the soldiers started a retreat the Indians took after them, while the remaining soldiers closed in behind catching the unsuspecting Natives in the crossfire. The Indians ran off in the woods and were unable to rally for another attack. Colonel Bouquet's men continued to Ft. Pitt without issue where they relieved the fort and ended the siege on August 20th.

This past August, my wife and I traveled to the Battlefield for the 250th anniversary of the Battle. It was a very somber experience standing at the site of the ambush where they unveiled a new monument and standing atop the hill where Lt. David Randall is believed to be buried. Matt Wulff introduced me to all the reenactors. It was especially nice to meet with the Rangers. They seemed to really take playing their part seriously. When Captain Wulff told them my 7th great grandfather was Lt. David Randall, the only Ranger killed in the Battle, quite a few "Huzzahs" rang out. Many of them came up to shake my hand and said it was an honor to meet; a couple even had tears in their eyes. It was a most humbling experience, and I felt a little bad because it was my ancestor's sacrifice, not mine. We were there for pretty much all of the three day event filled with battle reenactments, memorial ceremonies, and interpretive events. As two of Lt. David Randall's sons, Enos and Samuel, later ended up in the Cape Girardeau District and left thousands of descendants behind, I would encourage all Randol descendants here interested in their heritage to make the journey to the Bushy Run Battlefield.

For more information check out the following links:

<http://wulffsrangers.com/Blog/?m=201211>

<http://wulffsrangers.com/Blog/?m=201308>

<http://bushyrunbattlefield.com/>

The following three images are as follows: The first is the enlistment roster with David Randall's actual signature. The second is a roster of the Captain Barrett's men who served in the Battle of Bushy Run and showing that Lt. David Randall was killed. The third is the new monument unveiled during the 250th

anniversary festivities. It depicts a Native American Warrior and a Scottish Highlander Soldier clashing in close combat. The bottom sculpture depicts one of the surviving Rangers during the night spent in the flour bag fort.

26th July 1763 at Fort Cumberland
 we of Subinbois whose names are hereby subscribed
 do acknowledge our selves to be lawfully enlisted
 in a company of Rangers under the command of
 Capt. Samuel Barrett for to march to Fort Pitt
 for a space of two months if required a year before
 to his instructions from Col. Buckner and witness
 our hands of Day and Date above said
 Samuel Barrett
 Thomas Simpson
 James Park 3
 John O Miller
 Elias Garand 6
 Bill Lighthart 3
 John Greent 4
 John Hite
 Henry Poring
 Michael O'Neil
 James O'Neil
 Michael O'Neil
 James O'Neil Sr



JULIA GILL ~ CIVIL WAR NURSE

By Patti House and Ruth Kasten

A visit to Old Lorimier Cemetery reveals the names of some of Cape Girardeau’s prominent citizens. There are numerous military headstones, but only one has the name of a woman. A flat, bronze military marker reads:

JULIA GILL
 ARMY NURSE
 CIVIL WAR

Glancing upwards, one sees her military tombstone which reads:

JULIA GILL
 U. S. ARMY
 NURSE

Who was this lady who gave years of her life as a nurse for the U. S. Army? No other Gill members are buried nearby. Neither the tombstone nor the bronze marker has a birth date, or death date – so what did she do to receive a military headstone furnished by the Federal Government? Was she married, did she

have children, what did she look like – all questions that have consumed many hours of research. Julia’s tombstone began a quest to find out more information about her life.

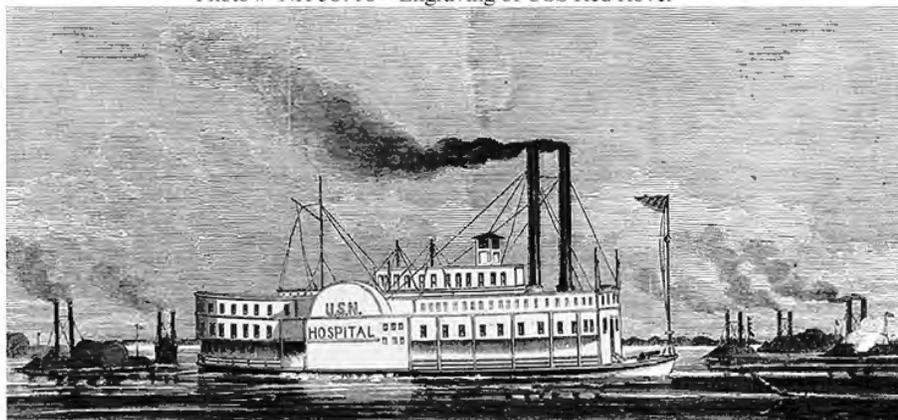
Julia Kiernan was born June 21, 1845, in Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland. The story is told that when Julia was two years old her mother died. Four years later Julia, her father, John Kiernan, and her three sisters immigrated to New York.

Julia’s marriage certificate states that George Gill and Julia Keenan (Kiernan) were married July 3, 1859 by Rev. D Senz at St. Mary Church, now Resurrection Parish, in Jersey City, N.J. The witnesses were James Cooney and Mary Rodgers.

The 1860 U. S. Census for Division 1 of the 22 Ward of New York City records George Gill, age 21, as a laborer from Ireland and Julia Gill, age 22, from Ireland. Others living in the household are John McCoffee, 25, a laborer from Ireland and John Farrell, 18, a laborer from Ireland.

Knowing that Julia Gill had probably been a Civil War nurse, we tried to obtain copies of her military records from Washington D. C. No records could be found until we became aware that Civil War Army nurses were not given a pension until 1892. The War Department – Record and Pension Division medical records – received show “her borne on the muster rolls of Gen’l Hosp., Mound City Ill., for Nov.& Dec. 61, as Mrs. ----- Gill, matron, present, attached to hospital Dec. 1, 61; borne on muster roll of said hospital for Sept. and Oct. 62, as Mrs. ----- Gill, laundress, present, attached to hospital Aug. 1, 62; borne on muster roll of said hospital from Mar. and Apr., 63 as Mrs. Julia Gill, matron, present, attached to hospital Aug. 1, 62 (no date of discharge).” (Her service record states she was “honorably discharged after April of 1863”). She was under the employment of E. C. Franklin, M. S. Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director of the hospital. As Julia nursed Civil War soldiers she worked along side her aunt, Sister Magdalen (Ellen Kiernan), a member of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. It is quite possible that both Sister Magdalen and Julia assisted with the wounded on the hospital ship Red Rover and provided nursing care in Cairo, Illinois as well as Mound City, Illinois.

Photo # NH 58718 Engraving of USS Red Rover



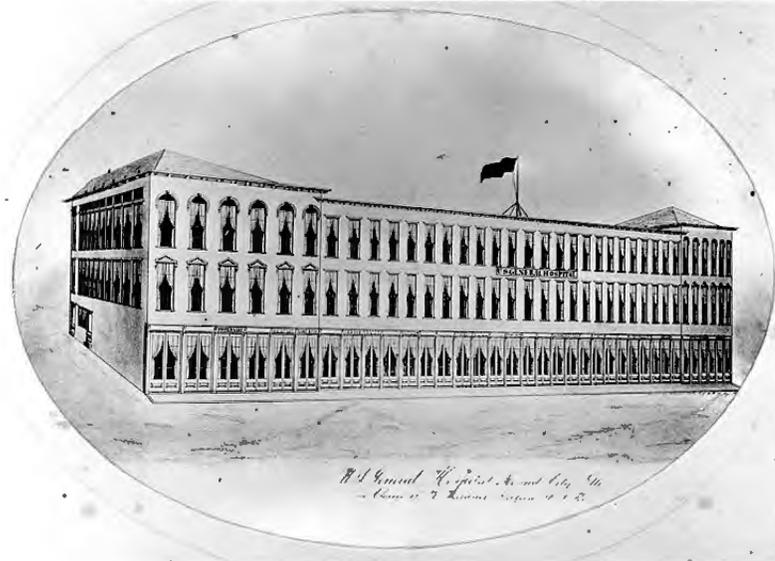
The Naval Hospital "Red Rover."

Photo # NH 59651 Hospital ward on board USS Red Rover



The Ward.
 THE FLOATING HOSPITAL ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—DRAWN BY MR. THEODORE E. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 201.]

Photo # NH 85813 U.S. General Hospital, Mound City, Illinois



U.S. General Hospital, Mound City, Ill.
 —Drawing by T. E. Davis, August 1863.

The Land Record Office in Alexander County, Illinois, has deeds showing that on August 31, 1863, George Gill bought land in Cairo, Illinois. He paid \$400 for land in Lot 16, Block 18 in 1st addition to the city of Cairo.

For reasons unknown, the couple traveled to New York for the birth of their first child, Mary Ellen Gill, who was born October 16, 1864. The 1870 U. S. Illinois Census taken June 2, 1870, show George and Julia Gill living in Vienna, Illinois. They have three children: Ellen, age 10, born in New York, Thomas, age 4, born in Illinois, and Bernard, age 1, born in Illinois. Living with them are Comelia Whalen, age 40, a laborer from Ireland, Busten Boyd, age 21, a brick molder from Baden, and August Hemph, age 25, a brick molder. Third son, Francis Gill was born in Illinois in 1872. No other records could be found for him after 1898. About 1875 the family moved to Missouri because records show that James Gill was born in Missouri in January of 1876. The 1876 U. S. Missouri Census, page 39, lists George and Julia Gill living with their four children in the city of Cape Girardeau. A daughter, Mary Ann Gill, was born August 5, 1878

in Cape Girardeau but died August 14, 1878. She was buried in Old Lorimier Cemetery through St. Vincent's Catholic Church with the Rev. D. J. Downing, C. M. officiating. She has no tombstone.

New York County Alms House has records of a John Kearnan, a white male aged 54, living in the facility on December 14, 1877. John Kearnan, a widower, was born in Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland, came to the U.S. in 1847 through the port of New York. He is living in the alms house and seeking employment. Could this be Julia Kiernan Gill's father?

The Gill family remained in Cape during the 1870s. Records show they were living at 320 Good Hope Street in 1875. The 1880 U. S. Missouri Census, City of Cape Girardeau District 32, lists George, age 45 and Julia, age 36 living with their 5 children: Ellen, Thomas, Frances, James R., and John L. A boarder, J. W. Sapp, age 60, lived with them. George listed his occupation as a dramshop keeper (one licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages). Alexander County Illinois recorded that on May 13, 1880, George and Julia Gill sold their property in Cairo, Illinois, for \$1.00.

Shortly after selling the property in Cairo, Illinois, George Gill died. He died January 10, 1881, and was buried in Old Lorimier Cemetery. St. Vincent's Catholic Church records indicate he was buried January 12, 1881, by Rev. W. Burke, C. M. George Gill has no tombstone. In that same decade Julia loses another family member. Son, John L. Gill (1879-1886), died September 29, 1886. John was buried through St. Vincent's Catholic Church with Rev. F. V. Nugent, C. M. officiating. He is buried at Old Lorimier Cemetery, but has no headstone.

Cape Girardeau County Land Records show Julia Gill buying Lot 31 in Range G for \$40.00 from Robert Sturdivant. The sale was made on May 2, 1889. This property was located at 320 Good Hope Street in Cape Girardeau.

The U. S. 1900 Missouri Census, page 136, lists Julia A. Gill, born June 1845, age 54, a widow, 9 children – 4 living and James K. Gill, born January 1879, a son, living in a house on Good Hope Street in Cape Girardeau.

The PENSIONS TO ARMY NURSES' ACT August 5, 1892 became law and stated that any female who were "nurses during the war of the rebellion" were to be granted "a pension of \$12. per month... commence from the date of filing of the application in the Pension Office after the passage of this act". Julia's application was filed October 3, 1892 and recorded her involvement in the Civil War. Julia listed reasons for a pension as "disease of right side, arm, & leg & nervousness". Her pension number is 830987. In a General Affidavit associated with regards to the Army Nurses pension she stated "In a call made on or about the date of Dec. 2/92 I will state that no other application was ever made by me for a Pension, either as a Widow, Mother or nurse under the General Law or by Special Act of Congress. Neither did I ever have a husband nor sons who served in military or naval service of the U. S. My late husband never served in the U. S. service, and my sons were never in the U. S. military or naval service nor did either of them ever draw a pension. I respectfully request that this explanation be accepted as sufficient and my claim allowed."

In a house fire on December 25, 1896 Julia's pension certificate was destroyed. An entry in Leo Doyle's Diary states Mrs. Julia Gill's house "burned this morning." Julia then requested a new pension certificate. In September of 1899, Julia Gill applied for an increase in pension. Her request was denied.

DEAD		NAME OF SOLDIER		Gill, Julia	
SERVICE:		Last rank, Three Co.		Regt. Med. Dept. U.S.A.	
TERM OF SERVICE:		Enlisted		Discharged	
DATE OF FILING:	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	LAW	CERTIFICATE NO.	
1920 Oct. 3	Invalid, Widow, Minor.	1133644		830987	
ADDITIONAL SERVICES:					
REMARKS:					
Died Oct. 25, 1918, Cape Girardeau Mo					

The Cape Girardeau County Missouri 1910 Federal Census, page 129 lists Julia Gill, age 64, 1 marriage, 10 children – 4 living, born Ireland. Also living in the household were Edward Brown, age 64, 1 marriage, born England and Harriet Brown, age 59, 1 marriage, 9 children – 6 living.

Julia was said to own few household goods and had no means of support. She suffered from rheumatism in the right hand, arm and side and at the time found her hands useless. She worked hard doing jobs such as washing and ironing for a living. Her health was very fragile the last few years of her life. Mary “Ellen” Gill attended to her mother’s failing health during these years. Ellen Gill was trained as a nurse, like her mother, Julia. In October of 1918 Julia Gill became seriously ill and was admitted to St. Francis Hospital. At 73 years old, she was one of the oldest and best known residents of the city. Julia Gill died on Saturday evening, October 25, 1918. She was buried October 26, 1918, at Old Lorimier Cemetery in Cape Girardeau through St. Vincent’s Catholic Church with the Rev. T. F. Leran, C.M. officiating. On December 8, 1926, daughter (Miss) Ellen Gill, submitted an application for a military tombstone to the War Department in Washington. Today this tombstone marks Julia’s final resting place in Old Lorimier Cemetery. Julia was honored with a bronze military marker in August 1999 by the Richard J. Oglesby Camp 61 of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

January 13, 1972 the Southeast Missourian reprinted an article entitled “Julia Gill – civil war nurse.” Those who remembered her say Julia “was a small woman with dark eyes, wispy hair and who had little to say.” Interestingly enough, in records that were secured, Julia made her mark (an X) instead of signing her signature.

What happened to her four children?

Mary Ellen Gill (1864-1951) married John Gleason and became a nurse at St. Francis Hospital in Cape Girardeau.

Thomas John Gill (1867-1918) worked as a conductor for the Frisco Railroad, buried in Lorimier Cemetery, Cape Girardeau.

James K. Gill (1876-1950) lived in Fornfelt, MO., buried in St. Mary’s Cemetery, Cape Girardeau.

Bernard Gill (1870-1917) worked as an engineer on the Frisco Railroad, buried in St. Mary’s Cemetery, Cape Girardeau.

Some questions remain unanswered. Who was George Gill? What was his occupation during the Civil War? How did he die? What is the exact year George and Julia immigrated to the U.S. from Ireland? What

and then backing it up with more information from the Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, it was quite clear to me that our families had to be connected.

John Van Gilder, along with a man named Frederick Gibler, disappear from the Fairmont and Morgantown area of present day West Virginia after 1806. Both show up in present day Cape Girardeau, Missouri in 1808 where they signed their names one below the other on a petition regarding the city limits. The Frederick Gibler of Morgantown had a tannery, as did the one in Cape Girardeau. There were many other bits of supporting evidence proving that the two Johns and two Fredericks were the same. Given that John's mother was Anna Margaret Gibler, I am certain that Frederick Gibler is a relative of John, perhaps his uncle.

This past July, my wife and I drove to West Virginia to visit the graves of my fifth great grandparents Jacob Van Gilder and his wife Anna Margaret Gibler, and to search for the family farm. I found the Zion Methodist Church Cemetery that their son had donated the land for, and their graves. Every mailbox for two miles was either a Van Gilder or someone who had married a Van Gilder. I spent two days visiting distant cousins up and down the road and hiked back to the location of the original Van Gilder homestead. The cabin was long gone, but part of the massive stone chimney still stood on land still owned by a Van Gilder. It was nice to see that most of the family farm was still rural and owned by descendants, although it had been split up numerous times over the last couple hundred years. The land was actually owned by one of Jacob and Anna Margaret's sons but it is presumed that they lived there as well. While in West Virginia, we spent time in the Marion County Courthouse in Fairmont and the Monongalia County Courthouse in Morgantown as well as libraries in both towns.

Returning home from the trip, very satisfied, but yet yearning for more information that I did not find, I turned back to the internet looking for immigration and other early records for Jacob. Somehow I came across where one of his descendants, John William Van Gilder of Maryland, had done Y-DNA testing and his results came back with a Native American Haplogroup. For those unfamiliar with DNA testing in genealogy, there are three types of testing.

Y-DNA testing can only be done by males and follows your straight paternal side. It is inherited from father to son. Tracing back from one man, it only shows his father's father's father's father's side. Going back to your fifth great grandfather this test would only tell you about part of one out of 128 ancestors in that generation.

mtDNA, or Mitochondrial DNA, is the exact opposite. Testing can be done by either males or females but then it only follows the straight maternal side and is inherited from mother to child. Tracing back from one person it only shows their mother's mother's mother's mother's side. Going back to your fifth great grandmother this test would only tell you about part of one out of 128 ancestors in that generation. Autosomal DNA testing can be done by anyone and shows a little bit about all of your ancestry. It sounds like it would be the best, but as of now it only goes back so far where if you had one of your 512 seventh great grandparents that was Native American and all the rest were European it may not show up that you had any Native Blood because the percentage would be so small. In the future this testing may be more useful with more scientific development.

Back to John William Van Gilder's results; I thought there was either a mistake or he wasn't really a descendant of Jacob Van Gilder. I contacted him and he said that he and his cousin, Cole Van Gilder both had testing done through the National Geographic Genographic Project. John then had his results transferred to Family Tree DNA, where I had found his results under the American Indian Q1a3a1: the Q-M3 Haplogroup Project. The results listed his earliest known paternal ancestor as Jacob Wilder Van Gilder. Jacob is my fifth great grandfather, and I knew this was the same Jacob, as many descendants list Wilder as a part of his name although there is no proof that it is. Jacob was known by all descendants as being the

original Van Gilder immigrant from the Netherlands. How could his DNA belong to a uniquely Native American Haplogroup that does not occur in Europe at all?

I thought that there was a good chance that somewhere along the line one of John and Cole's paternal grandfathers was not really their grandfather, and that their grandmother had conceived by a man other than her husband. This was the only way to explain the situation because DNA does not lie. The only other option was that Jacob was not pure Dutch as all descendents claim and that he was American Indian at least in part. I immediately thought back to my recent trip to West Virginia. Almost all of the Van Gilders that I conversed with mentioned that they Indian blood along with the Dutch and German. At the time, I had not given it any thought as there were many generations separating them and I, and that the Indian blood could have come in at a later time after my John had come to Missouri. After all, Jacob was said to have been born in Holland and Anna Margaret Gibler, his wife, was said to have been born in present day Germany. Then I thought back to having previously read about the Van Guilders of New York and Vermont.

I started reading all that I could about the Van Guilders. Originally most early histories had claimed that a Dutchman by that name had taken up with an Indian woman and that they were descended from of that union. That would not explain the Native Y-DNA which comes through the father. Then I came across the research of Debra Winchell in her paper, *The Impact of John Van Gelder: Mohican, Husbandman and Historical Figure*. Debra is a descendant and very thorough researcher of the Mohican Indian named Toanunck who was born to a Wappinger father and a Mohican mother. He took the Dutch name Jan Van Gelder and married Anna Maria Koerner, a German immigrant from the Palatinate, and had nine documented children with her. They lived in the Taconic Mountains near Egremont in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, fairly close to the New York border. Some descendants of Jan, or John as he is normally called stayed near Egremont while others moved away, most notably those that moved north, to Guilder Hollow near Granville in Washington County, New York, close to the Vermont border. I began to wonder if it was possible for my Jacob Van Gilder to be the grandson of Toanunck, aka John Van Gelder.

I knew what I had to do. I had to find a male with the last name of Van Gilder more closely related to me to participate in the Y-DNA testing to see if the results matched the distant cousin in Maryland. With several Van Gilders and Gilders in the area I picked Scott Vangilder because he was one of the closest related to me and thus, leaving less generations for errors. I sent Scott's DNA sample back to Family Tree DNA and waited for the results. About a month later, I got the results. Out of all the thousands of people participating in DNA testing through Family Tree DNA, Scott Vangilder had one match, John William Van Gilder of Maryland. This proved two huge things. First, the Cape Girardeau Van Gilder family really is related to the Jacob Van Gilder family of Fairmont, West Virginia (because some had doubted me) and secondly, there was no Dutch Van Gilder immigrant forefather in our family; the name was taken by an Indian man and thus, all Cape Girardeau Van Gilder descendants have some degree of Native American blood in their veins. Now I was convinced that our Jacob was a descendent of the Indian Tawanaut / Toanunck, later known as Jan / John Van Gelder, but I would need a known descendant of him to participate in DNA testing to prove a relationship.

With help from Debra Winchell, we decided to start a Van Gilder Y-DNA Surname Project that would include all variations of surname. After posting information about the project on various websites, we received some interest, but not from any known descendants of John Van Gelder bearing the surname. I decided to start making phone calls. I contacted Ricky VanGuilder of Granville, New York whom I had read acts as Assistant Chief of the Hudson River Band of Mahican. Ricky agreed to the testing, so I ordered him a test and just received the results last week. No surprise to me, Ricky VanGuilder of New York matched both John William Van Gilder of Maryland and Scott Vangilder of Missouri. This proves that beyond any doubt, the Cape Girardeau County Van Gilder family is in fact related to the Mohican Van Gelder family.

Given that I don't have a lot of money to spend, the tests that I ordered for Scott and Ricky were entry level 12 marker tests that matched 100% with the first 12 markers of John William's 37 marker test. This means

they are all related, but could be way back. All of these tests could be upgraded all the way to the 111 marker test which would narrow down how closely they are related. With the highest level of testing, you can pretty much prove that two individuals are of a father & son, brothers, first cousins, or uncle & nephew type relationship. If someone wants absolute proof, upgrades should be done to establish the proof. That would run several hundred dollars for each test upgraded. Meanwhile, I am content with the proof at hand. John Van Gelder was the first and only known Indian to change his Indian name to the Van Gelder surname. All the other Mohicans and Wappingers were going by their Native names at the time. It is possible that we don't descend from him, but through a relative, but no other known Indians were taking the name. Even John's brother still went by Sancoolakheekhing. I speculate that the name was taken to blend more with the Dutch settlers from Gelderland, Holland, who lived near the Mohicans. When John married his German wife, he went on to live a very prosperous and well documented life, bridging the gap between the Natives and the European settlers. I truly believe we are descended from John Van Gelder and his Wappinger father Awansous, although the connection could theoretically be through another Wappinger relative.

The main task now is to determine which son of John Van Gilder is the father of Jacob Van Gilder of Fairmont, West Virginia. As usual, a fire is to blame for the missing generation of baptismal and marriage records in Egremont, Massachusetts. Depending on whether Jacob's mother was Native American or European, I would be between 1/256 and 1/512 Native American and 255/256 and 511/512 European. A drop in the bucket you might say, but without that drop, I wouldn't be here and neither would any other descendants.

Special thanks to John William Van Gilder, Scott Vangilder, and Ricky VanGuilder for donating their DNA, as well the others who have expressed interest in the project and some who are currently being tested such as Kurt Van Galder of Wisconsin. Thanks also to Debra Winchell who has been the source of nearly all my information on John Van Gelder, and for all the in-depth research she has done. Thanks also to Linda Hughes Hiser for her help in making the connection with the West Virginia Jacob Van Gilder family. For any upset Cape Girardeau "Dutch" Van Gilder descendants who just lost all their Dutch heritage, there is still hope. We know that the John Van Gilder who came to Cape Girardeau had a wife named Sarah. A few years ago David Conley shared a letter with me that was written to him by his grandfather about the Van Gilder family ancestry. It stated that when John came to Cape he married a Masterson. The only Masterson family here was William Masterson who married Anna Randol and their children, who were the same age as John. Anna, or Antje, as she was baptized was almost half Dutch through her mother Sarah Van Gorden, who married Enos Randol. Thus, all the Van Gilders here in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri would still have some Dutch blood.

For more information check out the following links:

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/staffpubs/docs/20361.pdf> Scroll to Chapter 10 of the Mohican Seminar 3, starting on page 127 and reading through page 144 for "The Impact of John Van Gelder, Mohican, Husbandman, and Historical Figure" by Debra Winchell in 2004

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/vangilder/> This is the website for the Y-DNA project so far. Pending testing results will be added once they are completed. You can also donate for further testing on the site.

<http://lindasflipside.blogspot.com/2009/06/john-vangilder-of-cape-girardeau-county.html>

This blog by Linda Hughes Hiser helps make the West Virginia to Cape Girardeau, Missouri connection more clear.

Or contact me at ddblattner@capecounty.us with any questions you may have.



The above photo is of the site of the original homestead on the Van Gilder farm in West Virginia, owned by Ricky Van Gilder (not the one that participated in the DNA testing). Below are photos of both sides of Jacob and Anna Margaret's tombstone, along with Jacob's disputed Revolutionary War marker, and a closer view of what's left of the fireplace at the old home site.



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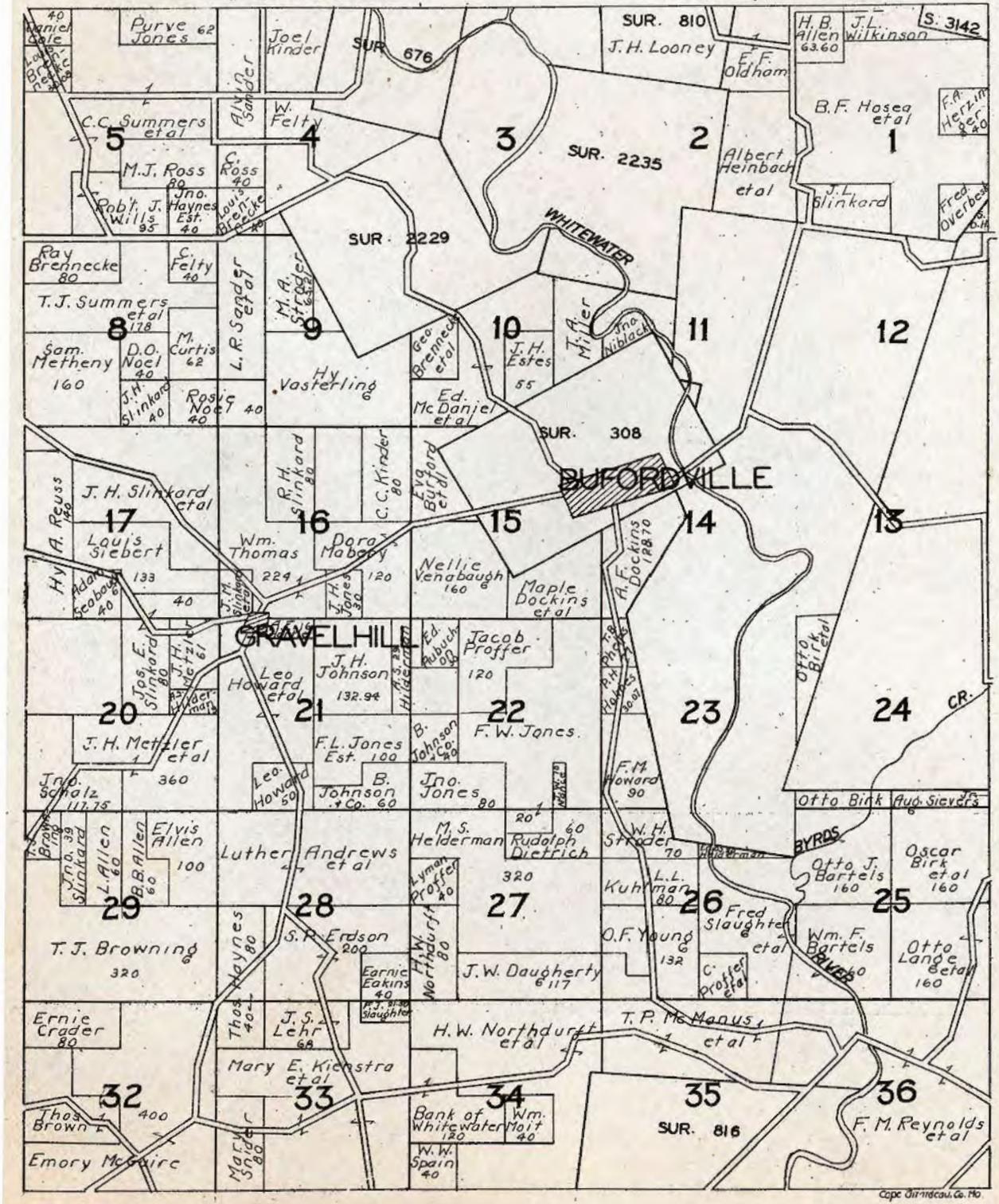
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From 1930 Cape Girardeau County Plat Book, Township 31 North, Range 11 E

-Books for Research Using Vital Records -- Cape Girardeau Co. Genealogical Society-

Cape Girardeau County Birth Records - name, profession and domicile of father, maiden name of mother, sex and date of birth of child, from records in County Clerk's office, Jackson, MO

Book I (1883-1887)	\$ 8
Book II (1888-1893)	\$ 8
Both books	\$14

Cape Girardeau City Births - name, address, date of birth, father's name, mother's maiden name, from records in Cape Gir. City Hall

Vol I (1897-1916) 140 pgs	\$18
Vol II (1917-1926) 122 pgs	\$18

Cape Girardeau County Death Records 1883-1893 - 30 pgs, name, date of death, age, marital status, birth date, years of residence in county, place of burial; from County Clerk's office, Jackson, MO **\$ 6**

Cape Girardeau City Death Records - name, date of death, age, sex, color, nativity, cemetery

Vol. A 14 April 1882-25 Dec. 1911, 71 pgs	\$13
Vol. B Jan. 1912-Aug. 1924, 69 pgs	\$13
Vol. C 12 Sept. 1924-28 Feb. 1934, 86 pgs	\$13

Also Available

Doyle's Diary - (Diary of Leo Doyle of Cape Girardeau, kept between November 1882 and January 1900. Includes events of the day, weather, marriages, deaths; 32 pgs. Plus every-name index). **\$10**

The McLains – 180 Years of Scotsmen in Missouri, 1815-1994 – Family of Alexander McLain, and his descendants; loose-leaf, in white binder; about 100 pgs, every-name index. Compiled by Betty Mills and others. **\$20**

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Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society's Research Books, Microfilm, and all research aids are housed at the Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, 112 East Washington, Jackson, MO 63755. The Library is closed on Sunday and Monday, and open 8:30-5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, by apt. on Saturday. MEETINGS are held at the Archive Center at 7:00 p.m. the 4th Tuesday of Jan., March, Sept., and Nov. and at 7:30 p.m. the 4th Tuesday of May and July. *COLLAGE* quarterly is sent free to members in March, June, Sept., and Dec.

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