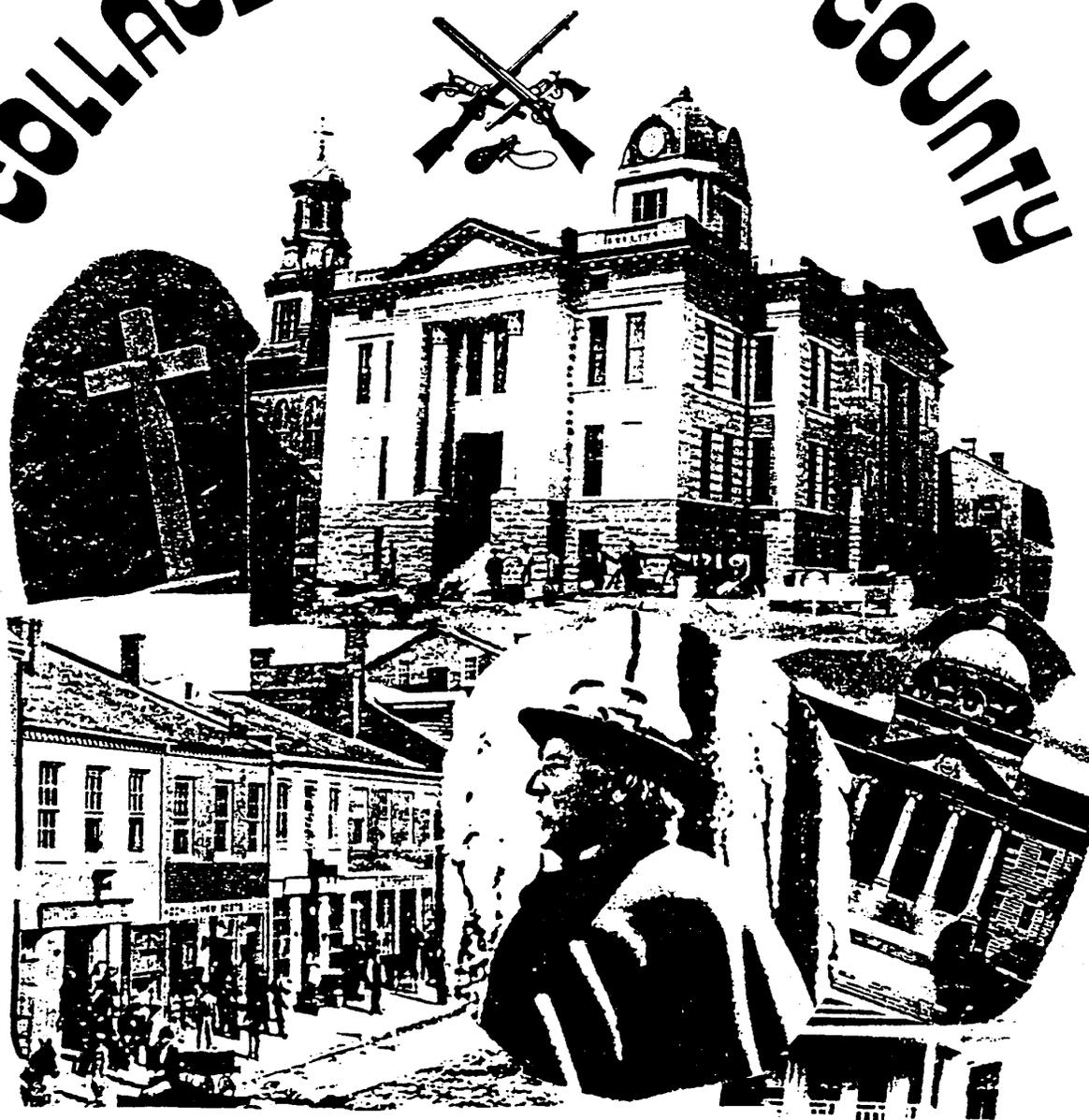


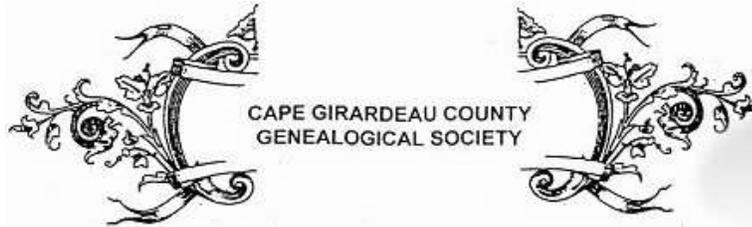
COLLAGE OF CAPE COUNTRY



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 571

Jackson, MO 63755

Volume 37 Number 1

June 2017

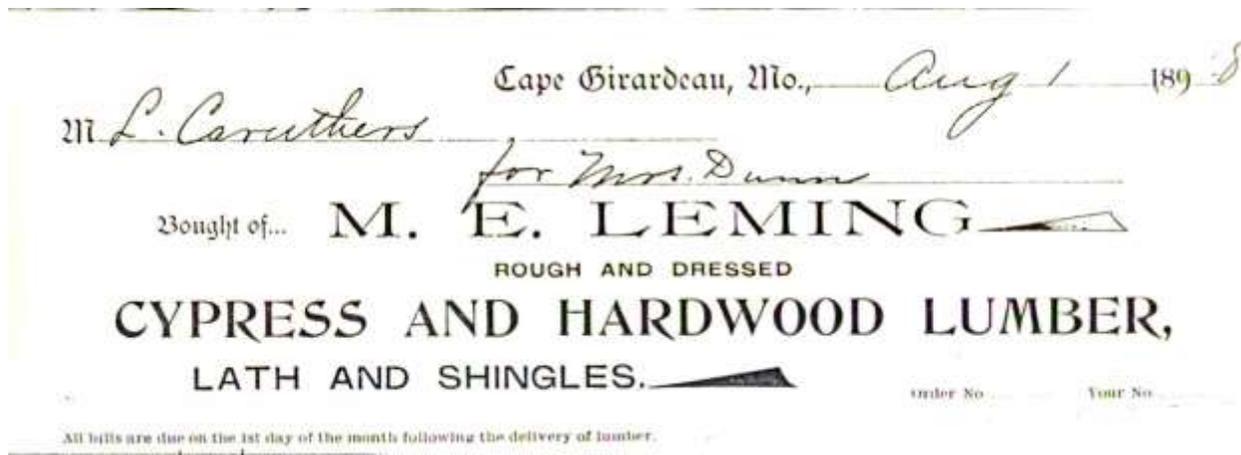
The Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society was organized in May 1970, a non-profit organization, its primary purpose is education in the field of genealogy. Membership is open to individuals upon payment of the annual dues of \$10, or a couple for \$15, per year, beginning in May. Life membership 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, 608 Teton Lane, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701 (email: eddlemanw@sbcglobal.net)**.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>The Camp Fremont Register - September 25, 1861 (Part II)</i>	page 1
Civil War Draft Registration for Cape Girardeau County, Surnames H (part)-K (part). . .	page 14



The Camp Fremont Register
September 25, 1861 [Continued]

Ray Nichols
 Marble Hill, MO

[Page 2, column 2]

ARMY CHAPLAINS

The government has wisely provided for a Chaplain in each Regiment. They are appointed by the Colonels Commanding on vote of Field Officers and Commanders of companies. Many of the Regiments have availed themselves of this provision and are supplied with competent and devoted men whose labors will conduce largely to the social comfort, moral and military efficiency of the troops, other commands, however, remain by their own neglect, destitute, this important “arm of the service.” We call attention of our companions in arms to their privileges in this regard. The men who are still destitute of such counsel and instruction should press upon their officers the immediate supply. The appointment can be made any day. Responsible as is the position and inadequate as is the compensation, men every way suitable may be obtained. Ministers are as patriotic as their fellow citizens, and in addition the same holy impulse that first impelled them to the duties of their calling, now urges them to brave the hazards and privations of the camp.

The Missouri *Republican* contains a timely article upon this subject. We conclude with a brief extract, every word of which we endorse:

“Every regiment should have its chaplain. He should be a gentleman as well as a man of learning and piety. He should be a man of clear, good sense with quick perceptions and a judge of character. Such men there are. They do not abound. But they are to be found upon due inquiry; and their invaluable services should be secured, at much better pecuniary rates than the law now provides. More fearful and to be deplored than wounds or death, is the moral desolation which war brings with it. For every good man, who to natural excellence unites the virtues which are imparted by a judicious, moral, and religious training finds himself sorely tried by service in the army.”¹

[Page 2, column 2]

NATIONAL FAST²

Thursday next, September 26, is set apart by proclamation of President Lincoln as a day of fasting and prayer. It is to be hoped all loyal citizens may respect this fitting recognition of the Being and government Almighty God. Let the entire people humble themselves before Him confess and forsake their sins, that his righteous indignation be turned aside and our nation and government preserved.

It is specially proper and ___ful that the army in all its departments remember and observe, with appropriate solemnity, this National Fast.

[Page 2, columns 3-4]

Expedition to Perryville³

¹ The complete article is in the Daily Missouri Republican, St. Louis, MO, Thursday, September 5, 1861, p. 2, col. 2.

² The proclamation issued by President Lincoln was for August 12, 1861 as printed in the Daily Missouri Republican, St. Louis, MO, Sunday, September 23, 1861, p. 2, col. 4. The proclamation was for a National “Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting.” However, the above refers to the “Resolution Relative to a National Fast Day,” a copy of which can be found in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, PA, Thursday, September 26, 1861, p. 5, col. 3.

³ At Appleton, where the troops were entertained and fed, both the Honorable William H. McLane and Dr. [Patrick] Gilroy would become members of the 56th Enrolled Missouri Militia at Cape Girardeau. McLane would later form the 8th Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia Infantry at Cape Girardeau and Doctor Patrick Gilroy would become Post Surgeon at Cape Girardeau. For McLane see Missouri Secretary of State’s Office, Missouri Digital Heritage, Soldiers’ Records: War of 1812 – World War I, s00821_1256. For Gilroy see my article in the Collage, September 2015, Vol. 35, #2, pp. 16-31.

On Friday, September 13th, orders were issued for five companies of Col. Bayles' Regiment (11th U.S. V. of Mo.), to prepare for a march. By 10 o'clock that night, but a few hours after the orders were issued, the companies were all embarked on the steamer Illinois, with full equipments for a three days expedition. The battalion was under the command of Col. Bayles, and the companies respectively as follows: Company B, Capt. Weber, C, Lieutenant Hibler, D, Lieutenant Cowperthwait, I, Capt. Barnum and K, Captain Stewart.

The boat steamed up the Mississippi about twenty- five miles where it landed about 1 o'clock next day. The battalion was soon on shore and began its march about noon. After hard marching over high hills and indifferent roads through Perry County, Mo., we arrived at Perryville, the county seat. The town was immediately surrounded with pickets, and the inhabitants were virtually under arrest. Those who had figured more conspicuously as secessionists were placed under the especial charge of the guard. The Union people flocked around the officers and soldiers and bid them a hearty welcome; while the disaffected were trembling like the Aspen, seeking for evidence of their loyalty to the Union, many of them finding more difficulty than evidence in the search.

On Sunday and Monday many more were arrested, and on Monday at 9 o'clock, a court of inquiry was begun, to investigate the cases of the prisoners, most of whom were discharged upon taking and subscribing to an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union, so abstain from all rebellious words and acts against the government, and to give information to the nearest U. S. officer of any rebellious organization or commination that might come to their knowledge. The number of persons to whom this oath was administered by Col. Bayles, Capt. Barnum and Capt. Stewart, was about two hundred and fifty, some were detained for further examination and their cases will be disposed hereafter. About the time that matters were settled at Perryville, a dispatch was received by our Colonel which seemed to indicate that the presence of the battalion was needed at Jackson. A council was immediately held and it was determined to make a march in that direction. Whereupon, by Tuesday, a little before noon the battalion was in line ready for the march. Off they started in high spirits, and praising much the kindness and attention which they received at the hands of the Unionists of Perryville. That afternoon a march of twelve miles to Appleton was made, where the battalion halted in an open field, and were treated to an excellent supper by the true Union men of the town and vicinity.

This excellent entertainment of the officers and troops was due to the Hon. Wm. H. McLane and Dr. Gilroy, prominent citizens of the county, and also to citizens, all of whom are just such Union men as Missouri Needs at this time.

A rest here was taken till 12 o'clock when the battalion again started, and by sunrise traveled fifteen miles, within three miles of Jackson. After breakfast the battalion march into Jackson, but found no secessionists to give battle. A rest was there made till noon, when the battalion resumed its march, and in a few hours of rapid marching, arrived at the Cape, in fine spirits and much pleased with their march.

Though no battle was fought in this expedition, there was much good done. Many who supposed that all such expeditions were for the purpose of marauding and robbing the country, were relieved of this opinion of the Federal troops by the good conduct of the battalion wherever it went. The union men were strengthened and inspired with confidence, while the rebellious were discouraged and many of them brought to repentance; and we are certain that the loyal people of Perry County will have very little annoyance hereafter from troublesome Secessionists in their midst. It was also a fine discipline for the troops of the battalion. The forced marches made, showed very distinctly who might be relied upon for action in any emergency. And we are glad to know there were but few who did not prove themselves equal to the trial. S.

[Page 2, column 4]

Major-General McClellan is a statesman as well as a soldier. He yesterday took three German officers from Gen. Blenker's staff, and giving to each the promotion of a grade, attached them to his own staff. He did this as he said that the foreign and native born had equal rights as well as duties, in the suppression of the rebellion, and that the adopted citizens, so far as he was concerned, should share with the native born in the honors as well as the dangers of battling for the republic. *Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*⁴

⁴. General Blenker was Louis (Ludwig) Blenker, a native of Worms, Germany, who had been Colonel of the 8th New York Infantry and commander of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division during the 1st Battle of Bull Run. McClellan authorized Blenker to raise a German Brigade in New York and Philadelphia on August 27, 1861. As we all know President Lincoln removed McClellan on November 5, 1862 after his standstill with General Robert E. Lee at Antietam on September 16, 1862, and his failure to pursue Lee following that battle. The three officers were probably Lt-Colonel Baron Paul von Radowitz, Major Herbert von Hammerstein and Major Ferdinand LeCompte (Swiss), all additional Aide-de-Camps. It's interesting the Captain George A. Custer was also an additional ADC on McClellan's staff at the time. (ORA, Series 1 - Volume 5, p. 23.

[Page 2, column 4]

Skirmish at Dallas⁵

From Capt. Warner of the 11th Missouri, we have the particulars of a skirmish which occurred on Sunday night last near Dallas, in Bollinger County.

A party of scouts, consisting of forty mounted Home Guards, under Lieut. Col. Murdock and forty infantry under Capt. Warner of Col. Bayles' Regiment, fell in with a band of mounted rebels, numbering about two hundred at about eight in the evening. In the darkness some confusion at first arose, the mounted men of the two detachments becoming mixed up without recognizing each other.

Captain Warner's men having surrounded the principal force were attacked in the rear, but coming to an "about face," opened upon them a brisk fire, killing eight, and capturing three, together with a few horses and other property. Completely routing and running the entire gang, the command returned to town, reaching here yesterday with the loss of one man, killed by a shot in the head. He was a recruit from Barry County.

[Page 3, column 1]

The Springfield Fight⁶

The following is from a secession shoot – the Charleston (Mo.) *Courier*: "We have now full reports of the battle between Lyon and McCulloch. Lyon had about five thousand Home Guards, who did very little, if any fighting. "McCulloch had 14,000 men, well-armed, and five regiments, about 4,000 Missourians, under General Price. Lyon made the attack at 5 o'clock in the morning and the battle lasted until noon, when the Federal troops fell back to Springfield.

Gen. Lyon was killed early in the day; he was first wounded in the foot, and while having it bandaged, seeing his men begin to waver, he rushed to their head, when he was shot through with a ball, killing him instantly. Gen. Sigel then assumed the command, and continued the fight until noon, when he retired to Springfield.

The loss on the Federal side was about 300 killed and 800 wounded, while the other side lost nearly double that number, owing to the murderous fire kept up by Totten's battery, which they charged upon several times, but failed to take, Hon. Wm. C. Price (wild Bill) puts the Southern loss at 1,250 and Emmett McDonald at about 1,000. McCulloch and Price lost their baggage train and camp equipage, the attack being made on them in the morning, while their tents were yet standing, and were burned by their own men to prevent their being seized by Sigel, who at one time drove them from the camp.

Sigel left Springfield the next day and returned to Rolla, no attempt being made to pursue him.

⁵ The event is only mentioned in the Official Records in the Summary of Principal Events ORA, Series 1, Volume 3, p. 2. There is no mention of the expedition in the Company C (Captain Warner) Muster Roll Record of Events for September and October 1861. The event is related by Murdoch in his "Narrative of Service." According to Murdoch, when the "runner" came in from Dallas (Marble Hill), the Post Commander failed to give him protection and it was Murdoch that proposed the expedition. According to Murdoch, "He (the Post Commander) gave a company of the 11th Missouri Volunteers commanded by Captain Warner, who proved to be a coward and spoiled the success of the expedition." Another interesting point from Murdoch, "The whole company (Company C, 11th Missouri), discharged their guns point blank in the direction of the Rebel soldiers while I (Murdoch) was in the act of disarming them. He killed one of his own men, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed." (Bollinger County Historical Society, "Narrative of the Service of Lindsay Murdoch in the War of Rebellion, 1861 to 1865 and in Government Services." (Marble Hill, MO: Bollinger County Historical Society, 1979.), Echo Volume II, October 1979, pp. 136-7. A search of the Company C records revealed the man who was killed in this incident was Private Morris Denezet, (Maurice Denizet) Company C, although his death is listed as September 24, 1861 at Dallas, Missouri. Private Denezet enlisted at Perryville, Missouri September 17, 1861. On the 1860 Federal Census Private Denezet was listed as living in Cinque Hommes Township, Perry (not Barry) County, Missouri and was a 19 year old farm laborer and native of France. He was living with his brother-in-law Andrew Neislein who had married Morris' sister Justine. In 1869 his mother, Victoria, would receive a pension base on his service. He apparently enlisted when the 11th Missouri made the expedition to Perryville on September 13, 1861. (1850 Federal Census, Roll: M432_409; Page: 70B; 1860 Federal Census, Roll: M653_638; Page: 731; General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. T288_118). Note: Frederick H. Dyer, Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, list 2 Federals killed, but a search of the records has not revealed a second death.

⁶ This article can be found in the Charleston Courier, Charleston, MO, Friday, August 23, 1861, p. 2, cols. 3-4

The Memphis dispatches by way of Louisville, do not give the Missourians much credit for fighting; the whole five regiments are charged with being panic struck and running away. Gen. Price tried to rally them, but in vain, and he afterwards led two Arkansas Regiments in the fight.

[Page 3, column 1]

APPOINTMENTS – E. W. McComas, Esq. formerly Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and more recently the editor of Mr. McCormick's newspaper has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster in the army under Gen. Fremont, and attached to Gen. Hurlbut's staff.⁷

Lieutenant Joseph F. Dutch, of Chicago, in Col Bland's Regiment of Missouri volunteers has been appointed Adjutant of the post at Ironton.⁸

[Page 3, column 2]

THE MISSOURI ELEVENTH⁹

The following testimony to the skill and efficiency of this regiment, officers and men, is extracted from a correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat*:

This regiment is now rapidly gaining the proper proportions. The Colonel, with characteristic energy is bringing into requisition all available means at his command to perfect his men. The regimental officers are all now doing their utmost to make themselves efficient. An election recently held resulted in the choice of William E. Panabaker for Lieutenant Colonel and B. F. Livingston Major. The former is a citizen of Lawrence County, Ill. He is medical gentleman by profession and served with distinction as a lieutenant in the Mexican war. Major Livingston left the lucrative profession of the law, and at the call of his country hurried into the army, bringing with him a company, of which he was unanimously chosen captain. With men of such sagacity and worth Col. Bayles may constantly expect to find valuable assistance whenever he may desire. I must not omit to state that the Colonel has labored with great intensity to equip and arm his regiment, and not without opposition has he done much. The Quartermaster, Lieutenant

⁷ Elisha Wesley McComas was born in 1822 in Cabell County, VA. According to an article on the www.findagrave.com site from the *Globe-Republican*, Dodge City, KS, March 19, 1890, he was a lawyer in Virginia and served as a Captain in the 11th Virginia Infantry during the Mexican War. In 1855 he was elected Lt. Governor but after a difference with the then Governor Henry A. Wise, over John Brown, McComas resigned and moved to Chicago, Illinois. The article says he became editor of the *Chicago Times* in 1859. (The *Chicago Times* was called *The Chicago Times and Herald* at the time). and remained as editor throughout the war. In 1868 He moved to Douglas, NE. In 1870 he moved to Dodge City, KS and died there of heart failure on March 11, 1890. (Eighth Census, 1860, M-653, Roll 164, Page 369).

⁸ Joseph H Dutch, a 28 year old blacksmith and native of Germany, enlisted at Chicago, Illinois on May 25, 1861 as a Private in Captain McGinnis' Company, 6th Regiment Missouri Infantry. That Company became Company I, 6th Regiment Missouri Infantry. The Company was mustered in June 17, 1861 at the St. Louis, Arsenal, St. Louis, MO. On August 27, 1861, Dutch was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Post Adjutant, Ironton, MO. However, this assignment lasted a few days as, according to a letter from his father to General Halleck when Colonel William P. Carlin took command of the post on September 21, 1861, he was returned to the ranks and made a clerk in the Post Adjutant's office. He was replaced before Colonel Carlin arrived because according to the September Post Return for Ironton, Charles B. Steele, 1st Lieutenant Company B, 21st Illinois Infantry was assigned as Post Adjutant September 1, 1861. During November and December 1861 he is shown as on detached service as Clerk to the Provost Marshal. During the first months of 1862 Private Dutch was on detached service as Headquarters Clerk at Tipton, MO, May 18, 1862, Dutch was detailed as Adjutant's Clerk in the regiment. On November 3, 1862 Private Dutch was detailed as a Clerk at the Division Quartermaster's Office. He was promoted and transferred as 1st Lieutenant of Company B, 6th Regiment Missouri Infantry, on March 5, 1863 as was placed on special duty as Acting Adjutant. During early 1864 he was on detached service in St. Louis, MO recruiting. He was mustered out as 1st Lieutenant, Company B, 6th Missouri Infantry on June 15, 1864 at Chattanooga, TN. (Eighth Census, 1860, M-653, Roll 182, Page 579; *Compiled Service Records, M-405*, Roll 431, Sixth Infantry Dr-F; *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M61); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C., Roll 519, Ironton and Pilot Knob, MO, Sept. 1861 – Aug. 1865).

⁹ The regiment was truly diversified in professions with farmers making up the majority. However, there were 41 carpenters, 26 blacksmiths, 10 physicians, 9 shoemakers, 9 teachers, 8 coopers, 8 merchants, 8 lawyers, 7 clerks, 6 millers, 5 saddlers, 4 peddlers, 4 machinists, 4 ministers, 4 moulders, and 38 other professions with one or two identified. Company C, by far, contained the most diverse.

G. W. Henry, of Clay County, Ills., is now dispatched to your easy with requisitions to complete the outfit of clothing and musical instruments for the regiment. It is due the officers of companies to say that for intelligence and general worth they occupy a high position. Many of them have occupied preeminent positions as civilians, leaders of education and refinement.

In one single company nearly every profession and laudable pursuit is represented. The lawyer, the physician, the minister, master mechanic, painter and poet, as well as the farmer, blacksmith and sailor are all vying with each other to excel in the art military. The Eleventh Missouri will win for itself honor when a foe worthy of its steel shall meet its freeborn sons on the field of battle.

[Page 3, column 2]

A Cute Idea for a Contraband – One of the Pike County boys over at Louisiana found an old darkey in the woods who had heard that secession property was to be confiscated, and therefore commenced by executing the order upon himself. He surrendered to the invader and gave a history of himself, concluding by saying: “Gorry! Massa, I’ll brace your boots, brush your close, bring you water – do anything you want me, if you’ll only congsate do ole ____.” We didn’t hear whether Pike County acted upon the suggestion or not. *Illinois State Journal*.¹⁰

[Page 3, column 2]

New Regiment. Ex-Gov. R. M. Stewart is raising a regiment for the United States service. The Governor is a man of excellent ability, and great energy of character. In the Union cause he has shown himself “true as steel.” Success to him.¹¹

[Page 3, column 3]

A National Hymn¹²

¹⁰ The source for this article could not be located.

¹¹ “Robert Marcellus Stewart was born in New York, on March 12, 1815. After studying law, he was admitted to the New York Bar in 1836. He practiced law briefly in New York and then in Louisville, Kentucky, from 1837 to 1839. He moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1839, where he opened a legal practice. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, Stewart organized a company of soldiers attached to the Oregon Battalion. Captain Stewart was forced to resign his commission for health reasons and returned to St. Joseph. He was elected to the Missouri Senate in 1846, serving a total of 10 years. After Governor Trusten Polk resigned his office to fill a vacant seat in the U. S. Senate in February 1857, Stewart was elected Missouri's 14th governor in the resulting special gubernatorial election, taking office on October 22, 1857. He opposed both secession and abolition. Governor Stewart vetoed legislation that would have forced free African Americans to either leave Missouri or be sold into slavery. In 1858 when violence erupted on the Missouri-Kansas border, he sent troops to the region; temporarily restoring order. Stewart attempted to join the Union army. However, his failing health kept him from any active service. Governor Stewart died in St. Joseph on September 21, 1871.” (Missouri Secretary of State’s Office, Missouri Digital Heritage, Missouri State Archives, Robert Marcellus Stewart, 1857-1860).

¹² “In obedience to the request of many citizens who have observed the tendency to give poetic expression to the emotion which stirs the heart of the nation, the gentlemen whose names are undersigned, have consented to act as a Committee to ward a prize of \$500 for A National Hymn.” So read the announcement of the national contest of which the above was apparently entered. (New York Times, New York NY, Sunday, May 19, 1861, p. 7, col. 6). The cut-off date for entries was to be June 20th. Up to July 1st over 1200 entries were received by the Committee. The Committee reported their original intent also included conditions of “the right of rejecting all contributions, whatever their merit should none of them be deemed suitable.” The Committee lived up to that clause. They reported “they received nearly 1200 manuscripts in answer to their call, of which about one-third furnished new music as well as words. Every manuscript received was opened by the Committee, read and duly considered. Every musical composition was performed once, and those found sufficiently meritorious to be worthy of more careful examination were heard in solo and chorus. With comparatively few exceptions, the hymns sent in proved to be of interest only to their writers as rhymed expressions of personal feeling or fancy.” They concluded, “Although some of them have a degree of poetic excellence which will probably place them high in public favor as lyrical compositions, no one of them is well suited for a National Hymn. They, therefore make no award.” The Committee destroyed the remaining manuscripts (the ones that did not make the final selection),

By L. F. Thomas¹³

(Air – Anacreon in Heaven, more commonly known as “The Star Spangled Banner,” from the words adapted to the original tune by the late Francis S. Key, Esq., of Washington, DC)

When the arm of a tyrant reached far o’er the sea,
And our fathers felt the full force of oppression,
They formed a firm Union resolved to be free,
And their children to shield from all future aggression;

Its broad banner they threw on a field of rich blue,
Gem’s with typical and stripes of red hue,
And we pray thee, O God! My that Union yet live,
And thy mercies, thy bounties and blessings receive.

O! may never one star in its galaxy dim,
Or meteor-like shoot from the sphere that enfolds it,
But ever united send praises to Him,
Who hath ever upheld, and now still unholds it,
While the loyal and bold, ‘neath its flag are enrolled,
By our free constitution and honor control’d,
Then we pray thee, o Good! Let our Union still live,
And the mercies, thy bounties and blessings receive.

Though traitors may threaten and base foemen assail,
Thou’lt keep it for aye in thy holy protection,
And ne’er let their vile machinations prevail,
To ruin the Rule nearest human perfection;
O! then stretch forth thy hand and redeem this fair land,
From the Treason and faction that ‘gainst it would stand;
And we pray thee, O God! Let our Union still live,
And thy mercies, thy bounties and blessing receive.

The symbol of Fame, the proud flag of the Free,
Great Washington’s glory forever reflecting,
Should never be sullied, or down trodden be,
Or our Union laid out for false traitors’ dissecting,
But each star should shine, with splendor divine,
That only can beam from fair Liberty’s shrine,
O! we pray thee, O God! Let our Union still live,
And thy mercies, thy bounties and blessing receive.

with their accompanying envelopes (unopened) containing the writers’ names. Dated August 9, 1861. (New York Times, New York, NY, Sunday, August 18, 1861, p. 3, col. 7).

¹³ The L. F. Thomas, Esq., is thought to be Lewis Foulk Thomas, Esq., of St. Louis. Born November 3, 1808 and a native of Maryland, he died December 26, 1868. In 1841 his New Indian Play, “Osceola, The Florida War Chief,” was being presented for the first time At Burton’s National Theatre in Philadelphia. (Public Ledger, Philadelphia, PA, Thursday, October 14, 1841, p. 3, col. 1). Then in 1842 he published a book of his poems entitled, India, a Legend of the Lakes, with other poems. The book was printed by V. Ellis in St. Louis and contained 132 pages. Then, in 1855 he published “Ode to Odd-Fellowship,” dedicated to the Odd Fellows order, in the Louisville paper. (Louisville Daily Courier, Louisville, KY, Friday, November 23, 1855, p. 1, col. 6). He would also pen an illustrated book on the Mississippi Valley with John Casper. Wild, The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated in 1841. In 1857 he published Cortez, the Conqueror. A Tragedy in Five Acts. This play was published in Washington, D.C. He was a brother to the period novelist William F. Thomas and the son of E.S. Thomas, editor of the Cincinnati Daily Post. His sisters also authored books. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, OH, along with other members of his family. Coincidentally, there was a Lewis Franklin Thomas living in Bollinger County with future Confederate Lt. Colonel Jason Hunter in the 8th Missouri Cavalry, but moved to Cape Girardeau when 18 and joined the 2nd Missouri Artillery, Battery A. However, he was a farmer all his life. (Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Roll: 765; Page: 161B).

[Page 3, column 3]

Summary

Lieut. Col. Peckham – We regret to announce that Lieut. Col. Peckham of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, was accidentally shot by the Adjutant of the Regiment, a few days ago at Paducah, Ky. It is hoped he may recover.¹⁴

[Page 3, column 3]

Skirmish – A skirmish took place at Stewartsville a few days since, where 27 rebels were killed.¹⁵

[Page 3, column 3]

Fight on Black River¹⁶

¹⁴ Lieut. Colonel James Peckham, born in New York in 1828 and a harness maker, came to St. Louis around 1860 from Ballston, Saratoga County, NY and joined the 8th Missouri Infantry (Zouave Regiment) July 4, 1861 at the St. Louis Arsenal at age 31. He was mustered in the same day as Lt. Colonel of the regiment. After the regiment was fully organized, it moved to Cape Girardeau on July 29, 1861. The regiment remained at the Cape for six weeks until it left for Paducah, KY on September 7, 1861. The unfortunate accident mentioned in the article happened on September 17 when Adjutant David C. Coleman was cleaning his pistol and it discharged. The ball entered Peckham's side and passed through his abdomen. Peckham eventually resigned because of the wound on February 3, 1862. Coleman eventually became Lt. Colonel of the regiment. After healing Peckham again enrolled in the Union Army, this time as Lt. Colonel of the 29th Missouri Infantry September 6, 1862. On September, 1862 the regiment embarked for Cape Girardeau where it remained until transferred to Patterson, MO on November 1, 1862. While at Camp Cavender at Cape Girardeau, on the day they arrived, the 23rd. the Post Surgeon Ernest Kramer, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry brought charges against Peckham for 1) Illegitimate Orders ; 2) Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman; and 3) Conduct Prejudicial to the Service. There's no evidence the charges stuck. Peckham was promoted to Colonel of the 29th on February 20, 1863 when John S. Cavender resigned. He was wounded in the leg at Lookout Mountain, GA. Because of his disability from the wound, he was mustered out of service March 9, 1864, and returned to his family at St. Louis. In 1866, he wrote the book General Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861: A Monograph of the Great Rebellion, printed in New York. James Peckham died at Hot Springs, AR June 1, 1869. He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis. (Missouri Republican, St. Louis, MO, Friday, June 4, 1869, p. 2, col. 2; Compiled Service Records, M-405, Rolls 455 & 774, Eighth Infantry; Compiled Service Records, M-405, Rolls 603, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Missouri Adjutant General's Report p. 222; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, M-432, Roll: 593; Page: 532B; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, M-653, Roll: 857; Page: 127.

¹⁵ This was reported in the Daily Missouri Republican, Tuesday evening, September 17, 1861, p. 2, col.3. According to the St. Louis paper, the correspondence was dated St. Joseph, Missouri, September 13, 1861 and stated, "I might add, that yesterday at Stewartsville, twenty-eight miles east, two companies of Col. Morgan's Home Guards had a skirmish with a band of Secessionists, whipped and routed them, killing ten or more, and capturing several horses." There is no mention of the skirmish in the book The History of Andrews and DeKalb Counties. Stewartsville is in DeKalb County. The name of Stewartsville was originally named Tethertown for its founder, but was later changed to honor Missouri Governor Robert M. Stewart, a prime leader in building the Hannibal, St. Joseph Railroad, on which Stewartsville was located. The Colonel Morgan could not be identified no could records for the DeKalb County Home Guard.

¹⁶ The Indiana Regiment was the 1st Cavalry in charge of Major John S. Gavitt. According to General John Fremont's report in the Official Records, Gavitt "was sent out in reconnaissance towards Hardee's position at Greenville, met the pickets, drove them in, attacked Talbot's camp, killing 2, and took 3 of the enemy prisoners; also captured 60 muskets and 25 horses. The report above, Fremont's Report and the newspaper report do not agree on any of the number of Rebels killed, captured or the number of horses. According to Jim Morris, who is working on a biography of Benjamin Talbot, a reference given in the History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: G. Knapp and Company, 1869) on page 500 the autobiography of Elihu H. Shepard states, "... Captain Benjamin Talbot came to me with about 20 of his men. He had been under my command in Mexico as a lieutenant. The next morning (Sunday) he took post at a small Baptist Church, on the south end of my farm, as the congregation generally rode their best animals there, he seized them as fast as they arrived. He also took from my store all the ammunition, together with my shot-gun and apparatus." Jim McGhee states, "My research indicates that Captain Benjamin Talbot commanded an independent cavalry company that served in the 1st Division, Missouri State Guard." The August 12, 1861 edition of the Missouri Democrat says, "...his band came from the Black River Country of Reynolds." Morris also relates, In 1858 Benjamin Talbot stabbed and killed a Mr. Rosebury at a circus at Old Mines. On the 12th of November of that year he was indicted for the murder, but made his escape from jail." (Missouri in the Civil War Message Board, <http://www.history-sites.com/> - January 2017)

From the Missouri Democrat we learn that a skirmish occurred on Tuesday, 16th inst., at Black River, about twelve or fifteen miles southwest of Ironton, between three companies of Indiana Cavalry and a body of secessionists under the command of the notorious thug and murderer, Ben Talbot. The Indianans discovered the gang and made a rapid charge upon them, killing five and taking four prisoners, besides thirty-five horses and a quantity of arms. The balance of the rebels took to the hills like so many squirrels, and were soon lost in the bushes and mountains. The Indianans pursued them some distance, but the rebels knew the country so well that they eluded their vigilance.

[Page 3, column 3]

Brave Officers – We are gratified highly at observing by a correspondence in the Democrat that several of our friends in Dent County, now in command of mounted companies, are doing such excellent service. The correspondent says: One company of cavalry is in command of Capt. McFall, as brave, daring and fearless a man as ever stepped into stirrup. Capt. Bowen has charge of another. Capt. B. is a man of great decision of character. Capt. Ing, a third whose acquaintance I have not yet made; all doing good work in this section. The rebels disappear before them like the dew before the noonday sun.¹⁷

[Page 3, column 4]

Fight at Lexington¹⁸

The reports of the fight at Lexington, Mo., which transpired on Monday the 16th, are up to this date unsatisfactory. Our best information would give to the Secession forces under Price about twenty thousand men. With heavy reinforcements under Parsons, Harris and McCulloch within a few miles of him and rapidly moving to his support, Price assaulted the noble little garrison of twenty-five hundred or three thousand under Col. Mulligan, of the Illinois Irish Brigade. Throughout the day on Monday the conflict raged. Several times did the rebels assault the entrenchments aiming to carry them by storm, but each time were they repulsed with heavy loss. The day closed with

¹⁷The above mentioned three men are a story unto themselves. The group spoken of in the above article had its beginnings at St. Louis, Missouri in April 1861, when the 1st Regiment Missouri Infantry (6 months) was formed. On June 1, 1861 Bowen and McFall were transferred the 1st Missouri Rifle Battalion, attached to the 1st Missouri Infantry Regiment (6 months). About August 1, 1861, both were detached to Rolla, MO. On a Consolidated Morning Report for Rolla, MO September 16, 1861, three companies were shown on the roll: Company A Cavalry, Captain John McFall, with 1 Sergeant and 4 Privates present for duty and 3 Commissioned Officers and 68 Privates were absent on detached service; Company B Cavalry, Captain Stanford Ing, with 1 Corporal and 16 Privates present for duty and 3 Commissioned Officers and 47 Privates were absent on detached service; Company C Cavalry, Captain William D. Bowen, 1 Sergeant and 28 Privates present for duty and 3 Commissioned Officers and 26 Privates absent on detached service. On the same roll there were 24 Recruits for Cavalry present for duty. About September 25, 1861 those recruits and others were formed into Company D with Captain Martin H. Williams commanding. On October 1, 1861 the four companies were formed into Bowen’s battalion Missouri Cavalry at Rolla, MO. Captain William D. Bowen became Major of the Battalion and Frederick W. Benteen became Captain of Company C. The Battalion, also known as the 1st Battalion Missouri Cavalry, was attached to the 28th Illinois Infantry at Rolla. The period spoken of in the article was before the battalion was formed. Later, about September 26, 1862 the 9th Missouri Cavalry was formed from Bowen’s Battalion and four additional companies. Then, on December 4, 1862 the 9th Missouri Cavalry and six companies of the 10th Missouri Cavalry were consolidated into the 10th Missouri Cavalry. Companies G and H of the 9th were attached to the 3rd Missouri Cavalry. Captain Stanford Ing went AWOL August 18, 1862 and was mustered out June 9, 1862. Captain John McFall resigned October 9, 1861 and then joined the 26th Missouri Infantry on November 25, 1861 as Captain Company I. He was promoted to Lt. Colonel of the regiment and mustered out in 1865. Major William D. Bowen stayed with the 9th Cavalry as Lt. Colonel. When the 9th and 10th regiments consolidated, the founder of the 10th Florence M. Cornyn was made Colonel and Bowen Lt. Colonel. This resulted in an on-going dispute between Bowen and Cornyn ending when Bowen shot and killed Cornyn August 10, 1863. This prompted Bowen’s dismissal on October 14, 1863. After the war McFall and Bowen returned to St. Louis and Ing died in Franklin County, Il. (Missouri Secretary of State’s Office, Missouri Digital Heritage, Soldiers’ Records: War of 1812 – World War I; Compiled Service Records. M-405, Roll 372, 1st Infantry, 1861; Compiled Service Records. M-405, Rolls 210 & 211, Ninth Cavalry; Compiled Service Records. M-405, Roll 224, Tenth Cavalry; Compiled Service Records. M-405, Roll 590, Twenty-sixth Infantry; National Archives. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916, M617, Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, 1780’s-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C, Roll 1040, Rolla, MO; www.findagrave.com – January 2017).

¹⁸ The Siege and Battle of Lexington, MO is best covered in the Official Records. (The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901) Series 1 - Volume 3, pp. 171-189).

a reported loss of eight hundred Union troops and four thousand rebels. This is doubtless an over estimate on both sides.

The latest dispatches up to this date are as follows extracted from the Missouri Democrat of the 20th: Jefferson City, Sept. 19 – There is nothing definite from Lexington today. A secession report came in that the city had been taken, and the federal forces had surrendered unconditionally; but the report is utterly false. The latest news via Georgetown is that no attack was made by Price after his signal repulse on Monday.

Reinforcements have reached Lexington, and the town and Col. Mulligan's fare believed to be perfectly safe. Price is reported as falling back although he has been reinforced by Rains, Harris, and Parsons with four thousand men.

No news today from Ben McCulloch's forces. He is reported to be marching on this city. Every preparation, however, is being made to give him a warm reception. He cannot take this place.

Col. Mulligan is a hero, and every one bets that he and his gallant Irish Brigade will die in their shoes before they give up. The secessionists here have crowed considerable over the report that he was taken, but they are very silent now. All quiet here. Dispatches to the Associate Press.

Jefferson City, Sept. 19 – No definite intelligence has been received from Lexington today. Dispatches were received her this afternoon from Boonville, saying it was reported and currently believed there that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday. Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Boonville at 7 o'clock this morning utterly discredit the report. There were 4,000 Federal troops at Boonville, beside the Home Guards.

[Page 3, column 4]

New Fort at Ironton¹⁹

A new fort is being created by our troops upon a hill between Ironton and Arcadia. It is a fine commanding position. The Nebraska first and Illinois twenty-first are busily engaged throwing up earthworks for defense. The Knob will soon present a formidable appearance and be able to resist a considerable force.

[Page 4, columns 1-2]

Important Notice to Recruiting Officers²⁰

The following important order has been promulgated. It conveys valuable information to those who are engaged in raising volunteer regiments:

¹⁹ The fort would be called "Fort Hovey" named for the Colonel of the 33rd Illinois Infantry. By August 6, 1861, Major Henry Kraut was on site at Ironton, Missouri and "engaged in laying out entrenchments." On August 8 General U.S. Grant, along with the 21st Illinois Infantry, moved by train from St. Louis to Ironton. The 21st Regiment Illinois Infantry was commanded by Colonel U.S. Grant when it arrived in St. Louis on August 7, 1861. At that time Grant was promoted to Brigadier General and turned the command of the regiment over to Colonel John W. S. Alexander. Upon arrival at Ironton, Grant became commander of the post and made arrangements to further the building of the fort. Major General John C. Fremont, Commander of the Western Department, ordered Major Kraut back to St. Louis on Aught 12th, and replaced him with 1st Lieutenant William Hoelcke, of the U.S. Engineer Corps. Hoelcke reported for duty at Ironton, MO, August 15, 1861. The 1st Nebraska Infantry was ordered to Ironton on August 14, 1861, along with two 6-pounder cannon. When filled out on October 12, 1861, the first Post Return for Ironton in September 1861, showed, three commissioned Engineer Corps officers and 17 enlisted men present for engineer duty. Along with 1st Lieutenant Hoelcke, 2d Lieutenant John Andrew Veith, reported on October 2nd and was present, and 2nd Lieutenant James R. Willett reported for duty on September 26th. The fort was being built on a hill between Arcadia and Ironton (today known as Fort Hill), beside the camp of the 33rd Illinois Infantry. The 1st Nebraska, mentioned in the article, did not stay long at Ironton. It was removed to Syracuse, Missouri August 19th. The 33rd Illinois finished the work on the fort and was garrisoned there. By October 9, 1861, Lieutenant Veith reported the fort almost complete with the exception of the blockhouse. He estimated the work would take 14 more days. Lieut. Colonel Edward E. Roe, of the 33rd Illinois Infantry, would later recall that, "It required three or four month's work of 1,000 men and when it was completed it was little more than a stockade. It was built of heavy timber cut on the ground close by, and was about 100 yards by 60 yards in extent." The fort would mount two 24-pounder cannon at the corner bastions. The name of the fort would later be changed to Fort Curtis, in honor of Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis. When work began on Fort Davidson at Pilot Knob, Fort Hovey was all but abandoned. (ORA, Series 1. Volume 3, pp. 427, 430, 438, 442; Post Returns, M-617, Roll 519, Ironton and Pilot Knob; The National Tribune, Washington, DC, Thursday, March 27, 1884, p. 1, col. 7; National Archives. Compiled Service Records, M-405, Roll 384, U-Z).

²⁰ The text of the General Orders No. 70 can be found in a pdf of the original at the "Chronicling Illinois" site <http://alplm-cdi.com/chroniclingillinois/items/show/20263> (January 2017). A very good site for original documents.

Washington, Sep. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70.}

It is announced that the appropriation "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers under the acts authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men," is intended for the payment of all expenses that may hereafter be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimbursement to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have been, or may be, received into the service of the United States. Reimbursements of expenses for organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the United States service, will not be made. Claims of States for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers, are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one new referred to.

Bills must in all cases specify the date of expenditure, the particular item and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and by a certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense, that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States. Among expenses properly chargeable against this appropriation may be enumerated:

First. Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third. Subsistence of volunteers prior to their muster into service. After such muster, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. If possible, subsistence will be issued in kind, as recognized in the regular service, (or if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies,) and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnished at a rate not to exceed forty cents per diem.

Fourth. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into the service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster, transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steamboat fare.

Fifth. Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, cost of erection of quarters, or cooking stoves when absolutely necessary, of clerk and office hire when authorized by the Adjutant General, and of all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth. Knives, forks, tin cups and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments, or the mustering in of the Regimental Surgeons.

Eighth. Actual railroad, stage, or steamboat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth. Advertising. Officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous under their charge.

Tenth. Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the regular army.

Eleventh. All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the United States service.

By order. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

[Page 4, columns 2-3]

POLICE REGULATIONS²¹

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES

²¹ No record of Lindsay Murdoch being Provost Marshal could be found and he does not cover it in his "Narrative of the Service." The first Post Report was for August 10-12, 1861, and Murdoch is not listed. This would have been the time that he was Major of the 1st Battalion Fremont Rangers, Missouri Home Guard, that he enrolled in on August 25, 1861. Then, there is a gap between August and October when the next report was submitted and once again he was not listed. The first time he is mentioned in the Post Returns was for December 1861, when his newly formed Missouri Mounted Rifles appears with two officers and 63 enlisted men present for duty. This unit was mustered in at the Cape on December 25, 1861. Lindsay W. Murdoch was born in Dunbarton, Scotland, October 31, 1833. He moved to Bollinger County, Missouri in 1858. He died in Marble Hill, Missouri May 26, 1907. (National Archives. Compiled Service Records, M-405, Roll 715, Mc-My; ("Narrative of Service", p. 121).

Cape Girardeau, Sep. 11, '61

Sentinels except at the guard house will not permit any but commissioned officers to pass, unless the written pass distinctly states that they are allowed.

Officers are not permitted to pass their men through the guard.

No passes will be good unless signed or countersigned by the Commandant of the post, or the commanding officer or a Regiment, or the Provost Marshal.

No private's passes will be recognized after Tattoo.

Officers will be required to have written passes, unless on duty, stating the time they are permitted to be absent from quarters, and the reason why.

Any individual or individuals found evading the picket guard in order to get within or without their lines will be considered as spies and dealt with accordingly.

The sale of spirituous mixed or vinous liquors to officers, or soldiers, is hereby expressly forbidden; and the selling, bartering, exchanging or giving away the same, with the intention to evade this order, to any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers, saloon keeper, store keeper, their employees, agents or other persons, shall be deemed sufficient cause for the closing of the saloon, coffee house, store or other place where the same has been done; of if any violation of this order shall be committed by the occupier of any private dwelling, with the intent to evade the license laws of the City of Cape Girardeau, and of the State of Missouri, by the arrest and punishment of such offender. Malt liquors to be excepted from the operation of this order.

Saloons, bar rooms, billiard rooms, __ houses of public resort must close their doors punctually at 7 o'clock, and no persons are to assemble therein after said hour for any purpose whatever.

Depredations on the property of citizens of the city and vicinity, robbing orchards, stealing fruit, corn, poultry, & c. will be severely punished.

Unnecessary destruction of property is strictly prohibited; complaints of such will be immediately attended to and parties offending promptly punished.

Soldiers will not be permitted to enter the yards or premises of private citizens unless invited.

Firing guns inside the lines is prohibited. Any soldier discharging his piece without orders from a proper officer will be put on the trenches.

Any one causing a false alarm in the camp will be punished as laid down in the articles of war.

The officer of the guard will, daily, on being relieved, unless otherwise ordered, take the guard outside of the lines, to some safe place, and cause them to discharge their guns at a target.

Commandants of companies will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their company quarters, and will see that their men bathe frequently, and keep their clothes neat.

These orders will be strictly enforced. By order
LINDSAY MURDOCH
Lieut. Col. Com. H. G., Marshal

[Page 4, column 3]

Officers Arrested²² – Gen. S. A. Hurlbut and Col. Williams, of the Iowa third are under arrest. The General for drunkenness and the Colonel for cowardice. If convicted the smallest penalty that should be inflicted is dismissal from the service with perpetual disgrace fastened upon them.

[Page 4, column 3]

Movements of Price.²³ - The hero of Boonville, who opened his “masked battery” with such overwhelming effect upon the vine clad hills of Cooper County, last June, is now marching upon Lexington with a reported force of sixteen thousand.

[Page 4, column 4]

Drawing Rations²⁴

There are some episodes in the life of a soldier provocative of laughter, and that serve to disperse in some measure the ennui of camp life. Not long ago a farmer, who did not reside so far from a camp of “the boys” as he wished he did, was accustomed to find every morning that several rows of potatoes had disappeared from his field. He bore it some time, but when the last of his field of fine “kidney” began to disappear, he began to think that sort of thing had gone far enough and determined to stop it. Accordingly he made a visit to camp early next morning and amused himself by going around to see whether the soldiers were provided with good and wholesome provisions. He has not proceeded far when he found a “boy” just serving up a fine dish of “kidneys,” which looked marvelously like those that the gude wife brought to his own table. Halting, the following colloquy ensued:

“Have fine potatoes here, I see.”

“Splendid!” was the reply.

“Where do you get them”?

“Draw them!”

Does Government furnish potatoes in your rations”?

²² Brigadier General John Pope assumed command in Northern Missouri on July 29, 1861. At Hudson (Macon City), Missouri on September 12, 1861, Pope was apparently having problems in his district. He wrote to General Fremont, “The drunkenness, incapacity, and shameful neglect of duty of many officers of rank in this district have brought matters to a sad state in North Missouri. I shall repair the mismanagement rapidly; but to do so effectually the principal offenders must be brought to punishment. I have sent Colonel Blair, Second Kansas, and Major Hays and Captain Ralston, Sixteenth Illinois, to Saint Louis in arrest. Charges will be transmitted as soon as there is a moment's leisure to make them out. A thorough reform is needed in the regiments which have been stationed in this district, and must be made vigorously and with the strong hand. I am satisfied I shall have your cordial support in carrying it out against all clamor.” In early September, when Pope discovered the rebel leader Martin Green's force encamped in the neighborhood of Florida, Missouri, he ordered Hurlbut to take a train from Shelbina to attack the rebels. Hurlbut being drunk did not act with promptness and instead of arriving at the appointed time of 3 PM; he arrived at 11 PM, too late to attack Green. Pope marched to Green's camp but the rebels being mounted were able to easily escape the Union infantry. The result was the arrest of Hurlbut by Pope. When this incident occurred the Ottawa Free Trader printed the following: “The appointment of Hurlbut, a 5th rate drunken lawyer, to a Brigadier Generalship by President Lincoln, was received at the time with universal expressions of disapprobation and contempt.” (Ottawa Free Trader, Ottawa, IL, Saturday, September 14, 1861, p. 2, col. 3). Colonel Nelson G. Williams with his 3rd Iowa, about 800 men attacked Martin Green's rebel force at Shelbina September 4th, and found the rebels to be about 3,000, and according to the report received at St. Louis by General Fremont, was forced to retreat and was cut off from any communication. In the Official Records both Hurlbut and Williams blame the abandonment of Shelbina on Lieut. Colonel Charles W. Blair of the 2nd Kansas Infantry. In some sources Williams is indicated as being arrested for cowardice and in others for drunkenness. Some sources say Williams, being a Colonel, arrested General Hurlbut for being drunk and not advancing on Shelbina, and others say he was drunk with Hurlbut when General Pope had them both arrested. It is documented in the Missouri Republican that Charles Blair was arrested and taken to St. Louis for trial. There is only one article that indicates Hurlbut and Williams were arrested and that report from St. Louis was published in several other newspapers of the time. There is no indication they were taken to St. Louis for trial like Blair. (Daily Missouri Republican, St. Louis, MO, Saturday, September 7, 1861, p. 2, col.1 and Saturday, September 20, 1861, p. 2, col.1; ORA, Series 1, Volume 3, pp. 156-60 and 479.)

²³ Thomas L. Snead indicated that Price was marching towards Lexington, Missouri on August 26, 1861. The Confederate siege of Lexington took place September 13-20, 1861. (ORA, Series 1, Volume 3, p. 684, 171-185)

²⁴ The source for this article could not be located.

“Nary potato!”

“I thought you said you drew them”?

“Did! We just do that thing!”

“But how, if they are not included in your rations”?

“Easiest thing in the world! Won’t you take some with us”? Said the soldier, as he seated himself at the table opposite the smoking vegetables.

“Thank you! But will you oblige me by telling how you draw your potatoes, as they are not _____ the commissary”?

“Nothing easier. Draw ‘em by the tops mostly! Sometimes with a hoe if one is left in the field.”

“Hum! Yes! I understand! Well, see here! If you won’t draw any more of mine, I will bring you a basket every morning and draw them myself.”

“Bully for you, old fellow,” was the cry, and three cheers and a tiger were given for farmer _____. There, we like to have written his name! – The covenant was entered into, and no one but the owner drew potatoes from that field afterwards.

[Page 4, column 4]

Secesh and Constitutions²⁵ – It is well worth remembering that every State that has seceded has not only violated the Constitution of the United States but the Constitution of the State also. This is palpable in every case from South Carolina down to Claib Jackson.

[Page 4, column 4]

North Missouri²⁶ – The cut-throat Mart Green, continues his depredations in Northern Missouri. A number of valuable bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad have been burned. In one case a train was precipitated some thirty or forty feet into the Platte River, killing a number of men, women and children, and wounding many more. Who will now howl over the slaughter of innocent women and children?

²⁵ Evidentially not all Northerners agreed with this view. To quote Professor Walter E. Williams, Professor of Economics at George Mason University, in his essay on Historical Ignorance, “Both Northern Democratic and Republican Parties favored allowing the South to secede in peace. Just about every major Northern newspaper editorialized in favor of the South’s right to secede.” The following articles illustrate his point: ‘If it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, then we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861.’ (New York Tribune, New York, NY, Monday, December 17, 1860, p. 4, col. 5); ‘Why should not the Government of the United States recognize the government formed by the States that have seceded? An attempt to subjugate the seceded states, even if successful, could produce nothing but evil — evil unmitigated in character and appalling in content.’ (Detroit Free Press, Detroit, MI, Tuesday, February 19, 1861, p. 2, col. 1); ‘There is growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go.’ (New York Times, New York, NY, Thursday, March 21, 1861, p. 4, col. 3).

²⁶ On the morning of September 3, 1861, the accident occurred on the Little Platte River where Martin E. Green’s force had burned the bridge. The bridge was apparently still standing as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad train approached the bridge at the usual speed. When on the bridge the timbers cracked and the engine, tender, and passenger cars were “precipitated into the stream” some forty feet into the gorge. Thirteen were killed, including most of the train crew and 26, identified by the local coroner were wounded and another “25 or 30” unidentified were wounded. There were no women or children listed as killed or wounded. This brought on the attack at Shelbina and Martin Green’s forces on September 4, annotated above. (Daily Missouri Republican, St. Louis, MO, Friday, September 6, 1861, p. 2, col.3 and p. 3, col.3, Thursday, September 19, 1861, p. 3, col.1-3).

Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863-65, Surnames H (part)-K (part)

Extracted by Bill Eddleman –Continued from March *Collage of Cape County*

Township	Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Mar. Status	Birthplace	Prior Service	Notes
Hubble Twp	Heagher, Phillip	42	W	Farmer		Germany	None	Dead 1864
Shawnee Twp	Hatcher, Milton H	20	"	"	Single	Mo.	8 mos. E M M	
"	Hatcher, James D	25	"	"	Married	"	" " "	
"	Henkle, Warran L	27	"	"	Single	"	10 " " "	
Bird Twp	Hendricks, Ressil	33	"	Shoemaker	Married	Tenn.	"	
Hubble Twp	Hill, Henry H	21	"	Farmer	Single	Mo.	"	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Hobbs, Isaac W	20	"	"	"	"	"	
Randall Twp	Haynes, Ephraim	20	"	"	"	Georgia	"	
Liberty Twp	Harrison, Felix B	31	"	"	"	Tenn.	"	
"	Helderman, John	25	"	"	"	Mo.	11 days E M M	
Bird Twp	Henry, Wiley D	21	"	Blk Smith	"	"	6 mos. E M M	
Weich Twp	Hilley, Charley	24	"	Farmer	Married	Germany	None	
Hubble Twp	Hill, Jasper F.	27	"	"	Single	Tenn.	"	
Shawnee Twp	Helwig, George	32	"	"	Married	Hanover	120 days in E M M	
"	Haile, Leamon	35	"	Carpenter	"	Tennessee	Capt E M M	
"	Hudoff, John	40	"	Farmer	"	Hanover	None	
Bird Twp	Helderman, David	36	"	"	"	Missouri	"	
"	Hoffmaster, John	40	"	"	"	Germany	"	
Randol Twp	Hitt, Clark B	26	"	"	"	Missouri	82 days E M M or B. C. Hitt	
Shawnee Twp	Hines, Edwin	27	"	"	"	Ky.	None	
Liberty Twp	Helderman, John	37	"	"	"	Mo.	"	
"	Helderman, Elam	38	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Helderman, Aaron	35	"	"	"	Mo.	"	
Shawnee Twp	Harris, Wm. H.	22	"	"	Single	"	8 mos E M M	
Randol Twp	Hitchcock, Smith	26	"	"	Married	Ark.	None	Was in Reb. Army
Liberty Twp	Hahn, Daniel	26	"	"	"	Mo.	"	
White Water Twp	Harke, Ransom B	24	"	"	"	"	"	2 weeks " "
"	Hartle, Columbus	22	"	"	"	"	"	4 weeks " "
"	Hartle, Peter	28	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
"	Hendricks, John A	33	"	"	"	"	1 mo. E M M	
Apple Creek Twp	Hill, Joel R	31	"	"	Married	Mo.	None	
Liberty Twp	Hudson, Edward	45	"	"	"	"	"	
White Water Twp	Hartle, Jacob	43	"	"	"	"	"	
Hubble Twp	Hinton, Henry	24	"	"	Married	Ills.	6 ½ mos. E M M	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Hitt, Mason	20	"	"	"	Mo.	E M M	
"	Hiering, Barnard	31	"	Laborer	Single	Hanover	None	Claims alienage

Byrd Twp	Hagen, Edward	21	W	Farmer	Single	Mass.	None
"	Howard, Alexander	34	"	"	Married	"	3 mos. E M M
"	Harenburg, Charles	36	"	"	"	Germany	6 " E M M
Cape Girardeau Twp	Hendricks, Fritz	25	"	Tobacconist	"	"	3 mos H Gd 8 mos. 10 Mo. Cav.
"	Hagan, Edward	21	"	Tel. Repairer	Single	Mass.	None
"	Hawley, Wilber S	20	"	Clerk	"	N. York	"
"	Hethington, William	43	"	Govt Agent	Married	Penn.	Enrolled 7 Dist Kansas
Hubble Twp	Howard, Christopher	42	"	Farmer	"	Mo.	"
"	Hunter, Sanford	34	"	"	"	"	"
Randol Twp	Holland, John	30	"	"	"	"	"
"	Huffstetler, Geo. W	37	"	"	"	"	6 mos. Rebl. Army was in " "
"	Heise, William	27	"	"	"	Prussia	U. S. Vol Discharged
"	Hill, Thomas K	20	"	"	Single	Mo.	None
"	Hahn, Alfred A	22	"	"	Married	"	Was in Rebel Army
Cape Girardeau Twp	Humphreys, Thomas	25	"	"	Single	Ala.	"
"	Hodges, Alexander	20	"	Teamster	"	Mo.	"
"	Hefstetler, Jacob	28	"	"	"	Tenn.	"
White Water Twp	Hager, William	35	"	Farmer	Married	Mo.	"
Cape Girardeau Twp	Handy, K. B.	21	"	Clk QM Dept	"	Unknown	"
Randol Twp	Hughey, Gregg W	20	"	Farmer	Single	Mo.	E M M
"	Harris, William P	31	"	"	Married	"	None
Cape Girardeau Twp	Harty, Basil	28	"	Govt Teamster	Single	Tenn.	"
"	Hearty, Jacob	26	"	"	"	"	"
"	Hamilton, Thomas	31	"	"	"	Canada	"
"	Hoff, William	24	"	Wood chopper	"	Tenn.	"
"	Hough, E. D	29	"	Merchant	Married	N. J.	4 mos. E M M
Apple Creek Twp	Hamman, John	36	"	Wagon maker	"	Germany	70 days " "
Cape Girardeau Twp	Hareng, Herman	40	"	Cooper	"	"	None
Jackson City	Howard, Columbus C	35	"	Farmer	"	Mo.	"
White Water Twp	Hampton, Marion	24	"	"	Single	Tenn.	"
"	Hampton, John	28	"	"	Married	"	"
Apple Creek Twp	Hampston, John H	22	"	"	"	"	"
Shawnee Twp	Harris, W R	37	"	Farmer	"	Mo.	8 mos E M M
Apple Creek Twp	Howard, James M	21	W	"	"	Ky	7 th Michn Inf
Byrd Twp	Heider, Wm	20	"	"	"	Mo.	None
Randol Twp	Hale, Charles	23	"	"	"	"	E M M
Byrd Twp	Hitt, William	44	"	"	"	Tenn.	"
Randol Twp	Harper, Anderson	44	"	"	"	"	"

Hubble Twp	Hineke, Christian	21	W	Farmer	Single	Germany	
"	Hineke, August	"	"	"	"	Mo.	
"	Huckstepp, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Hineke, George	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Hunter, Enos	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Hagden, Wm T	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Hill, Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Huckstepp, Alfred M	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Hunter, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	
Apple Creek Twp	Haele, Frederick	24	"	"	"	Germany	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Horton, Joshua	36	"	"	Married	Tenn.	
Randol Twp	Irwin, William	30	"	"	Single	Mo.	70 days 56 E M M
Cape Girardeau Twp	Iswein, George	20	"	Cooper	"	Germany	None - Supposed to be 20 (alien his father is a citizen)
"	Ivers, John	38	"	Merchant	"	N. York	None Surg Certificate
"	Igel, Richard L.	24	"	Druggist	Married	Germany	21 mos. 32d Inf. Vol & 3 mos 6 th Inf Vol
Randol Twp	Irvin, James M	21	"	Farmer	Single	Mo.	30 days in E M M
Hubble Twp	Illere, William	34	"	"	Married	Germany	None
Apple Creek Twp	Ische, Henry	37	"	"	"	"	82 days E M M
Liberty Twp	Inman, James	30	"	"	Single	N. C.	None 3 mos. Reb. Army
"	Inman, Alexander	22	"	"	Married	Tenn.	"
Apple Creek Twp	Irby, Samuel H.	33	"	"	"	"	"
Hubble Twp	Illers, William	28	"	"	Single	Germany	6 mos. 8 th Prov Regt E M M
Cape Girardeau City	Ingle, Maurice	40	"	Peddler	"	"	None
Shawnee Twp	Ingram, William	37	B	Miller	Married	Louisiana	None
Byrd Twp	Juden, Chas. G.	25	W	Merchant	Single	Mo.	None
Cape Girardeau Twp	Johns, Frederick	32	"	Shoemaker	Married	Germany	3 mos. H. G. & 15 mos 8 Mo Vol
"	Jennings, James C.	33	"	Tailor	"	Kentucky	None Surg Certificate
Randol Twp	Juden, John	35	"	Farmer	"	Missouri	45 in 56 Regt E M M
Cape Girardeau Twp	Johnson, Starlin	29	"	"	Married	E. Tennessee	18 mos. U. S. Service
Apple Creek Twp	Jenkin, Ambrose D	23	"	"	Single	Tenn.	None Served in Rebel Army
"	Johnson, James M	24	"	Pilot	Married	Mo.	"
Randol Twp	Juden, William	29	"	Farmer	"	"	40 days E M M
Byrd Twp	Johnson, Herman	27	"	"	Single	Germany	None
Cape Girardeau City	Jennings, Peter	20	"	Teamster in QM Dept	"	Ireland	"
"	Johnson, George W	20	"	Laborer in QM Dept	"	Mo.	20 mos 22 Ind. Vol Discharged

Additional Enrollment May 1864

Cape Girardeau Twp	Jaeger, Adolph	38	W	Tinner	Hungary	80 days S6 E M M	
Byrd Twp	Jackson, Thomas	38	"	Farmer	Kentucky	None	
Cape Girardeau City	Joyal, Oliver	44	"	Beef Contractor	Mo.	83 days in E M M	
Randol Twp	Jenkins, James P	37	"	Farmer	"	"	
Hubble Twp	Jackson, Francis S	35	"	"	"	None	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Jones, James	41	"	Farmer & Wood Merchant	Indiana	"	
Randol Twp	Jenkins, Oliver P	24	"	Farmer	Married Ky.	None	
"	Jenkins, John M	31	"	"	"	"	
"	Juden, Joshua J	39	"	"	Mo.	"	
Apple Creek Twp	Jenkins, William T	32	"	"	Married Ky.	6 mos E M M	
"	Jaeger, Christian	23	"	"	Single Waldeck	" " " " "	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Jenkins, Robt A	25	"	"	" Ireland	None	
Welch Twp	Jolly, William	34	"	"	Married N. C.	"	
"	Jones, Jeremiah	22	"	"	" Mo.	1 Mo. Rebel Army	
Liberty Twp	Jones, Jonathan A	24	"	"	" "	3 " " "	
Shawnee Twp	Johnston, James W	25	"	Pilot	" "	"	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Jones, John	43	"	"	"	"	
Shawnee Twp	Johnston, Payton H.	25	"	Miller	Married Virginia	None	
Cape Girardeau City	Johns, Henry	29	"	Cooper	" Germany	"	
"	Jennings, Peter	21	"	Teamster QM Dept	Single Ohio	None	
"	Jones, George	29	"	Farmer	Married Indiana	E M M	
"	Joos, Leonard	44	"	Laborer in QM Dept	Germany	Probably a reenrollment	
"	James, Cooper	38	"	Farmer	Indiana	"	
	<u>Additional Enrollment May 1864</u>						
Randol Twp	Johnston, Eli S	25	W	Farmer	Married Tenn.	None	
Liberty Twp	Jones, James P	37	"	Carpenter	" Ills.	was in Rebel Army	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Judan, Russell H	21	"	Farmer	Single Missouri	External Rupture	
"	Jenkins, Robert A	28	"	"	" Ireland	"	
Cape Girardeau Twp	Kimmel, George G	26	W	None	Penna	70-days 56 th E M M	
"	Koch, Ferdinand	24	"	Saloon Keeper	Married Germany	Exempt for Life	
"	Kollas, Henry	29	"	Cooper	" "	3 mos. H. Guard & 50 days 8 Regt E M M	
"	Kollas, Christian	31	"	"	" "	3 " " & 14 " " "	
"	Krueger, William	25	"	Butcher	" "	3 " " & 45 " " "	
"	Klosterman, Louis F	24	"	Clerk	" "	3 " " " 80 " " "	
"	Krueger, Christian	28	"	Butcher	Single "	3 " " 8 mo 29 Mo Vol Discharged	
"	Koerher, William	32	"	Farmer	Married "	3 " " 80 E M M	
Byrd Twp	Kopler, John W	20	"	"	" "	8 days 56 Regt " " "	
						None	

Index – June 2017 Collage

A

ALEXANDER
John W. S., Col. 9n

B

BARNUM
Capt. 2
BAYLES
Col. 2, 3
BENTEEN
Frederick W., Capt. 8n
BLAIR
Charles W., Col. 12n
BLAND
Col. 4
BLENKER
Louis 2n
Ludwig 2n
BOWEN
William D., Capt. 8
BROWN
John 4n

C

CARLIN
William P., Col. 4n
CAVENDER
John S., Col. 7n
COLEMAN
David C., Adj. 7n
CORNYN
Florence M., Col. 8n
COWPERTHWAIT
Lt. 2
CURTIS
Samuel R., Gen. 9n
CUSTER
George A. 2n

D

DENEZET
Justine 3n
Maurice 3n
Morris 3n
Victoria 3n
DUTCH
Joseph F.
Lt. 4

E

EDDLEMAN
Bill 14

F

FREMONT
John C. Gen. 4, 7n, 9n,
12n

G

GAVITT
John S., Maj. 7n
GILROY
Patrick, Dr. 1n, 2
GRANT
U. S., Gen. 9n
GREEN
Martin 12n
Martin E. 13

H

HADSON
John 15
HAELE
Frederick 17
HAGAN
Edward 16
HAGDEN
Wm T 17
HAGEN
Edward 16
HAGER
William 16
HAHN
Alfred A 16
Daniel 14
David 15
HAILE
Leamon 14
HAIRER
George 15
HALE
Charles 16
HALLECK
Gen. 4n
HAMAN
Henry 15
HAMILTON
Thomas 16
HAMMAN
John 16
HAMMERSTEIN
Herbert von, Maj. 2n
HAMPSTON
John H 16
HAMPTON
John 16
Marion 16
HANDY
K. B. 16
HARDEE
Gen. 7n
HARENBURG
Charles 16
HARENG
Herman 16
HARKE
Ransom B 14
HARNESS
Stephen 15
HARPER
Anderson 16
HARRINGTON
John 15
HARRIS
David R 15
W R 16
William P 16
Wm. H. 14
HARRISON
Felix B 14
Nathan C 15
HARTLE
Columbus 14
Jacob 14
Peter 14, 15
HARTY
Basil 16
HASEY
Smith 15

HATCHER
James D 14
M 15
Milton H 14
HAUENSCHILD
Henry 15
HAWLEY
Wilber S 16
HAWNY
Fred 15
HAYES
George 15
HAYNES
Ephraim 14
HAYS
Maj. 12n
HEAGHER
Philip 14
HEARTY
Jacob 16
HEFSTETLER
Jacob 16
HEIDER
Wm 16
HEISE
William 16
HELDERMAN
Aaron 14
David 14
Elam 14
John 14(2)
HELWIG
George 14
HENDRICKS
Fritz 16
John A 14
Ressil 14
HENKLE
Warran L 14
HENRY
G. W., Lt. 5
Wiley D 14
HERALD
Valentine 15
William 15
HESS
Charles 15
HETHRINGTON
William 16
HIBLER
Lt. 2
HIERING
Barnard 14
HIGGENBOTHAM
Marian 15
HILL
Henry H 14
Jackson 17
Jasper F. 14
Joel R 14
Thomas 15
Thomas K 16
HILLEY
Charley 14
HILLMAN
Fred 15
HINEKE
August 17
Christian 17
George 17

HINES
Edwin 14
HINTON
Henry 14
HISEW[?]
Geo M 15
HITCHCOCK
Smith 14
HITT
Clark B 14
Joshua W. 15
Mason 14
Russell 15
Samuel 15(2)
William 15, 16
HOBBS
Isaac W 14
HODGES
Alexander 16
HOELCKE
William, Lt. 9n
HOFF
William 16
HOFFMASTER
John 14
HOLLAND
John 16
HONSAM
Lorance 15
HOPPER
Geo. W 15
James 15
James T 15
Jeff 15
Perry 15
HORTON
Joshua 17
HOSEY
Jonathan 15
HOUGH
E. D 16
HOWARD
Alexander 16
Christopher 16
Columbus C 16
Hamilton 15
James M 16
HUCKSTEPP
Alfred M 17
Joseph 17
HUDOFF
John 14
HUDSON
Edward 14
HUERING
Francis 15
HUFFLE
Lewis 15
HUFFSTETLER
Geo. W 16
HUGHEY
Gregg W 16
HUMPHREYS
Thomas 16
HUNTER
Enos 17
Jason, Lt. Col. 6n
Robert 17
Sanford 16
HURENG
Herman 15

Index – June 2017 Collage

HURLBUT
S. A., Gen. 4, 12

I

IGEL
Richard L. 17
ILLERE
William 17
ILLERS
William 17
ING
Stanford, Capt. 8
INGLE
Maurice 17
INGRAM
William 17
INMAN
Alexander 17
James 17
IRBY
Samuel H. 17
IRVIN
James M 17
IRWIN
William 17
ISCHE
Henry 17
ISWEIN
George 17
IVERS
John 17

J

JACKSON
Francis S 18
Thomas 18
JAEGER
Adolph 18
Christian 18
JAMES
Cooper 18
JENKIN
Ambrose D 17
JENKINS
James P 18
John M 18
Oliver P 18
Robert A 18(2)
William T 18
JENNINGS
James C. 17
Peter 17
Peter 18

JOHNS
Frederick 17
Henry 18
JOHNSON
George W 17
Herman 17
James M 17
Starlin 17
JOHNSTON
Eli S 18
James W 18
Payton H. 18
JOLLY
William 18
JONES
George 18
James 18
James P 18
Jeremiah 18
John 18
Jonathan A 18
JOOS
Leonard 18
JOYAL
Oliver 18
JUDAN
Russell H 18
JUDEN
Chas. G. 17
John 17
Joshua J 18
William 17

K

KIMMEL
George G 18
KLOSTERMAN
Louis F 18
KOCH
Ferdinand 18
KOERHER
William 18
KOLLAS
Christian 18
Henry 18
KOPLER
John W 18
KRAMER
Ernest 7n
KRAUT
Henry, Maj. 9n

KRUEGER
Christian 18
William 18

L

LeCOMPTE
Ferdinand, Maj. 2n
LEE
Robert E. 2n
LINCOLN
President 1, 2n, 12n
LIVINGSTON
B. F., Maj. 4
LYON
Gen. 3

M

McCLELLAN
Gen. 2
McCOMAS
Elisha Wesley 4
McCORMICK
Mr. 4
McCULLOCH
Ben, Gen. 3, 8-9
McDONALD
Emmett 3
McFALL
John, Capt. 8
McGINNIS
Capt. 4n
McLANE
William H. 1n, 2
MORGAN
Col. 7n
MULLIGAN
Col. 8-9
MURDOCH
Lindsay W., Lt. Col.
10n, 11
MURDOCK
Lt. Col. 3

N
NEISLEIN
Andrew 3n
Justine 3n
NICHOLS
Ray 1

P
PANABAKER
William E., Lt. Col. 4

PECKHAM
James, Lt. Col. 7
POLK
Trusten, Gov. 5n
POPE
John, Gen. 12n
PRICE
Sterling, Gen. 3-4, 8-9,
12
Wm. C. 3

R

RADOWITZ
Paul von, Lt. Col. 2n
RALSTON
Capt. 12n
ROE
Edward E., Lt. Col. 9n
ROSEBURY
Mr. 7n

S

SIGEL
Gen. 3
STEELE
Charles B., Lt. 4n
STEWART
Capt. 2
STEWART
Robert Marcellus, Gov.
5, 7n

T

TALBOT
Benjamin 7n, 8
THOMAS
L., Adj. Gen. 10
Lewis Foulk 6

V

VEITH
John Andrew, Lt. 9n

W

WARNER
Capt. 3
WEBER
Capt. 2
WILLIAMS
Col. 12
Martin H., Capt. 8n
Nelson G., Col. 12n



Downtown Cape Girardeau during a flood – early 20th century

-Books for Research Using Vital Records – City of Cape Girardeau-

Cape Girardeau City Births #1 (1897-1916) (140 pages, indexed)	\$18
Cape Girardeau City Births #2 (1917-1926) (122 pages, indexed)	\$18
Cape Girardeau City Death Book A (4/1882-1911) (71 pages, indexed)	\$18
Cape Girardeau City Death Book B (1912-8/1924) (69 pages, indexed)	\$13
Cape Girardeau City Death Book C (9/1924-2/1934) (86 pages, indexed)	\$13
The Religious Registers of the Saint Francis Medical Center, Cape Girardeau, Missouri \$16 Compiled by Diana Craig-Bryant and Sharon K. Sanders. Baptisms, Sacrament of the Sick Ledger, Obituaries of nuns who served at the St. Francis Hospital. (119 pages, name index).	

We pay postage and some quantities are limited. Please include SASE when writing if you need further details about any book, or for a brochure with a complete list of publications. A complete list of publications may requested for a SASE, and can also be viewed on our web site: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mccgcs/> Mail order from: Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MO 63755. May also be purchased at the **Cape Girardeau County Archive Center** in Jackson, MO.

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.

-----MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION-----

MAIL TO: Cape Girardeau Co. Genealogical Society, Betty Voss, Membership, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MO 63755. DUES: Individual \$10.00 Couple \$15.00

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ PHONE () _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
EMAIL ADDRESS _____
Researching Surnames _____

DUES ARE DUE IN MAY