

Ignace and Elizabeth Heislen

Ignace¹ Heislen² (1811 – 1899)

Angelique Elizabeth Pequignot³ (1820- 1905)

A story in the family of Martin S. and Anna Plassmeyer is that early in their marriage they decided to use English as their everyday family language because they had grown up speaking different dialects and had difficulty understanding each other. Of course, this may have been a largely unconscious decision because they probably used English during their courtship. One can imagine Anna shopping in Martin's store and having to converse in English because neither could understand the other's dialect. But the difficulty may go deeper than just a difference in dialect. In earlier generations it may have been a difference in language.

Long before Anna and Martin encountered the difficulty of different dialects, Anna's parents and grandparents also found it necessary to make decisions as to which dialect or language to use in their families. Her paternal grandparents probably spoke completely different languages. Her Heislen grandfather, Ignace Heislen, was from Alsace⁴ and her Heislen grandmother, Angelique Pequignot, from the Doubs area of France, along the Swiss border southwest of Alsace⁵. She would have spoken "the Franc-Comtois language, a dialect of Langued'Oil."⁶ At some time they must have decided in some way that Ignaces' Alsatian dialect would be the family language. Therefore, Anna's father, Peter Heislen, who was born in the United States, grew up speaking the Alsatian dialect of his father.

Anna's maternal grandparents, John Herman Hagner and Anna Maria Catherine Prenger⁷ were among a group of Belgian and Hanoverians from what is now northern Germany, who settled in eastern Cole County, Missouri in the 1840s.⁸ The Hagners and Prengers were from Emsland.⁹ They had their own dialect which was very different from the Alsatian spoken in the Heislen family. When Anna's parents, Peter Heislen and Mary Angela Hagner married, either by default or by decision, Peter's Alsatian dialect became the household dialect.

So, when Anna and Martin faced the decision as to the language or dialect for their family, they faced a question that went back at least two generations in Anna's family. They followed the tradition of Anna's Alsatian-Emsland parents and her Alsatian-French grandparents who had to make decisions as to the language or dialect to use in their families. This was probably a common occurrence among the immigrant population. It is interesting that they did not settle on Martin's dialect, but chose English. It may be that they spoke English as they got to know each other or that they chose English as a result of a desire to be more American. Whatever the reason it is true that their children learned English as their first language and learned very little German of any dialect.

The people of Upper Alsace (Haut Rhin), the European home of the Heislens, trace their ancestry to the Allemanni, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated into the Roman Empire in the 4th and

5th centuries. Their language is an Allemanni or Swabian dialect related to the dialects of Baden, Switzerland and Wuerttemberg.¹⁰ The Celts were the first known settlers in the area, but they were conquered by the Romans, and the area belonged to the Roman Province of Germania Superior. After the Germanic tribes, including the Allemanni, migrated into and invaded Roman Gaul, the Allemanni were subdued by the Franks in the late 5th century and over two centuries became Catholic Christians. Through the Middle Ages and later Alsace belonged alternately to the Franks and the Holy Roman Empire (the German Empire). By the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, Alsace went to France with some of the cities remaining independent.¹¹ Also, at this time, many immigrants from Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Lorraine and other area of Europe settled in Alsace.¹² In 1871, after the Franco-Prussian War, Alsace was divided with most of it going to Germany, but a small part to the southwest, named the Territory of Belfort remaining as a part of France. After WWI Alsace was returned to France, but Nazi Germany seized it in 1940. After WWII Alsace was again returned to France and remains today as a region of France divided into two departments, Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin. French is now the official and dominant language.

The earliest records of the Heislen name available to us are in the 1844 Rouffach, Alsace registry of persons applying for passports for travel to America.¹³ In the 1840s, Alsace suffered from hunger, housing shortages and lack of work for young people and many left for Paris and America, but also for Russia and the Austrian Empire.¹⁴ On 21 December 1844, Laurent Heislen, a locksmith aged 29, applied for a passport for himself and a brother to emigrate to Jefferson, America.¹⁵ About a year later on 15 November 1845 a Paul Heislen applied for a passport for himself and his wife and child, and on the same day, another resident of Rouffach, Ignace Sohn applied for a passport.¹⁶ All put their destination as Jefferson, America. The destination of Jefferson, America would mean Jefferson City, Missouri. Other notations of destinations in the registry are Cincinnati, America and St. Louis, America with no attempt to name the state or otherwise be more exact. Unfortunately, we do not have a record of Ignace Heislen having applied for a passport, but this is not unusual because many of the Alsatians leaving for America did not bother to get official approval to leave. They simply made their way to La Havre or some other port and sailed on the first available ship. Another possibility is that he may have been included, but unnamed, on a passport. The rather loose Alsatian practice on passport applications was to simply mention the principal by name and list the others by relationship such as wife, child, brother or sister. It is therefore possible that to simplify the application process, Ignace was included on the passport of Paul Heislen along with their sister and the three siblings applied as husband, wife and adult son. The fact Paul Heislen later married at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos, Missouri makes it clear that he was not married when he applied for a passport.

A Katharina Heislen also arrived in Osage or Cole County, Missouri some time before 1846 and married Fidel Moser. Both are from Rouffach in Alsace.¹⁷ They appear in the St. Francis Xavier Parish records as witnesses to baptisms and weddings of other Heislens.

On 26 March 1845 an L. Heislen, age 20, an A. Heislen, age 24 and a J. Heislen, age 25 arrived in New Orleans on the Narraganset.¹⁸ However, while the passenger list has the spelling of

"Heislen," Gentges gives the spelling as "Heisler" and gives their origin as Württemberg.¹⁹ The spelling of "Heisler" would be consistent with the country of origin of Germany on the passenger list. These Heislars may be those who settled around what became St. Thomas in Cole County southwest of Taos.²⁰

There is no record of Ignace Heislen's travel to the United States or of how he travelled to Taos in eastern Cole County, Missouri. If Ignace followed the route used by most of the immigrants from Alsace, he boarded a ship in La Havre bound for New Orleans. From New Orleans he travelled up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to the mouth of the Osage River or to Jefferson City. Of course, he may have even travelled by water up the Osage River to the vicinity of Taos. The earliest evidence we have of Ignace Heislen's presence in the United States is the record of his marriage to Elizabeth Pequignot at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos, Missouri on 12 May 1846.²¹ Then on 1 July 1848 he bought 80 acres of government land in Section 11, of Township 43N-Range 11West, located just to the southwest of Taos and in 1859 he bought an additional 40 acres in the same section.²² Today Bode's Ferry Road runs through this section of land. Of course, he may have purchased land earlier from prior settlers in the area. He and Elizabeth with six children are included in the 1860 Federal Census of Liberty Township, Cole County.²³

Also, in 1848, 1856 and 1860, a Laurent Heislen entered land in Section 10 just to the west of the land entered by Ignace Heislen.²⁴ We do not know if he is the same Laurent Heislen who applied for an Alsatian passport in 1844, but it is likely. As we have seen, to simplify the application process for passports, some Alsatians used made-up families on their passport applications. So, the Paul Heislen who applied for a passport for himself, wife and child is probably the same Paul Heislen who came to America with his brother and sister in the early 1840s. One of the Heislen descendants writing in 1998 says that a Paul Heislen with his brother, Ignace Heislen and sister, Rosalie Heislen came to America from Rouffach, Haut Rhin, Alsace in the early 1840s. This descendant also says Ignace Heislen married Elizabeth Pequignot in Taos in 1846, Paul Heislen married Anna Mary Schulten in Taos in 1854 and after his first wife died, he married Elizabeth Southolder in 1857.²⁵ This is consistent with the marriage records of St. Francis Xavier Parish in Taos. When and where he died is not clear so far. Neither Paul nor Laurent Heislen appear on the on the 1860 Federal Census for Liberty or Osage Township of Cole County. They may have lived in an adjoining township because one of the children of Paul and Elizabeth Heislen was baptized at St. Francis Xavier Parish in Taos in 1865.

Rosalie Heislen, the sister of Ignace and Paul, married Charles Joseph Boillot in 1849, and they lived in the Loose Creek community. Loose Creek did not have an independent parish until October 1848 and did not have a resident pastor until sometime in 1849.²⁶ Prior to that time the records were kept in Taos or Westphalia. The St. Joseph Parish records in Westphalia show their wedding date as 6 February 1849. The Missouri Marriage Records show that they married in Osage County on 26 January 1849 with Fr. Ferdinand Helias officiating; however, their marriage was not recorded until 13 May 1849.²⁷ According one family tree, Charles and Rosalie Boillot had six children.²⁸ The biography of Frank J. Boillot in a history of Osage County says he is the

son of Rose (Heislen) Boillot who came to America from France "with her two brothers, and located near Jefferson City, Cole County."²⁹ Some Boillots still live in Linn and the northern part of Osage County. Some of them may be descendants of Charles and Rosalie; however, we cannot be sure because over 20 Boillots from the Doubs Department of France emigrated to Osage County between 1836 and 1856.³⁰ Rosalie died in 1896 and Charles in 1903. Both are buried in the Immaculate Conception Cemetery in Loose Creek.³¹

The earliest mention we have of Angelique Elizabeth Pequignot, who married Ignace Heislen, is on the passenger list of the Oregon when it arrived in New Orleans from La Havre on 2 May 1843.³² She is from the Doubs Department of France.³³ Angelique traveled with her brothers, Louis, Claude, Jean and Xavier and sister, Theresa. Of the 246 passengers on the Oregon, 163 were from France and at least 57 from Doubs.³⁴ The name "Pequignot" is relatively common and many Pequignots settled in the American Midwest.³⁵

Angelique and her siblings were not the first Pequignots to arrive in Osage County. The practice of sometimes using just one name which might be the first or the second name and sometimes using both given names in various documents and records makes it difficult to trace the individual Pequignots. As early as 1838, Fr. Helias mentions that he held divine services in the home of Aug. Pequignot at Loose Creek.³⁶ By 1843, August Pequignot owned land at what became the town of Loose Creek.³⁷ The records of St. Joseph Parish in Westphalia show that he married Josephine Gan'come there on 18 June 1843. The name "Gan'come" is probably a different spelling of the French name "Gaume" which appears on some land records.³⁸ Later on 28 September 1843, August and Josephine sold six acres of land for the building of Immaculate Conception Church at Loose Creek church to Fathers Verhaegen, De Theux and Smedts for five dollars and helped establish the parish.³⁹ August's full name on the deed is Louis Auguste Pequignot.⁴⁰ In July 1844 August Pequignot died and is buried in St. Joseph Cemetery in Westphalia. His name in the 1844 burial records is in Latin as Ludovicus Augustus Pequignot. The executors of his will were his wife Josephine and his brother, Claude Joseph. This Claude Joseph is probably the Claude we see on the passenger list of the Oregon. If that is true, then August was a brother to all the Pequignots who arrived on the Oregon in 1843.

In September 1844, Claude Pequignot also died leaving his estate to his brothers, Jean and Xavier and sisters Angelique and Theresa.⁴¹ After selling some interest in their land to the Maire family in late 1844, some of the Pequignots probably left Loose Creek. We know Angelique married Ignace Heislen in Taos in 1846. By 1847 Xavier was in St. Louis because in that year, Xavier Pequignot of St. Louis and Louis, Angelique and Theresa of Osage County, sold their remaining interest in the land to the Maire family.⁴² There is no further mention of the brother, Jean.

On 1 July 1848, a Louis Auguste Pequignot purchased 82 acres of Government land near what had become Loose Creek,⁴³ and later an August Pequignot served in Company F of the Osage County Regiment of the Missouri Home Guard during the Civil War.⁴⁴ An August Pequignot

(spelled Piquenew and Piquinew) also served in Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry and was killed on 19 September 1862 at the Battle of Iuka in Mississippi.⁴⁵ He may have been the only child of the August Pequignot who died in 1844 and his wife, Josephine;⁴⁶ however, given the number of Pequignots having the first or second name of some variation of "August," we cannot be certain.

Like the Alsatians, the people of Doubs trace their ancestry to a Germanic tribe, the Burgundians. Of course, the Burgundy region of France gets its name from the same tribe. The Burgundians lived in several areas of modern-day France, and for a while had their own kingdom along the modern Swiss border. They were neighbors and sometime enemies of the Allemanni, the Germanic tribal ancestors of the Heislens. The French-speaking part of Switzerland traces its linguistic history to the Burgundians and the German-speaking part of Switzerland traces its linguistic history to the Allemanni.⁴⁷ The Burgundians were Arian Christians until they were conquered by the Franks in about 534-554 AD. They became Catholic when a Burgundian princess who had earlier become Catholic married Clovis, the king of the Franks, and persuaded him to embrace the Catholic faith.⁴⁸

The French from Doubs, France were not the first French to settle in what became Osage County. At some time in the first few decades of the 19th Century, some French from Cote-Sans-Dessein across the Missouri River in what became Calloway County were forced by the cutting of the Missouri River into the north bank of the river to move to the south bank. Their settlement there became known as French Village, located about a quarter mile below the site of the present Bonnots Mill.

Cote-San-Dessein dates from between 1792 and 1812.⁴⁹ It was located on a hill separated from other hills and bluffs by Missouri River bottoms. Several sources agree that the English translation of the name would be "Hill Without Design."⁵⁰ How it got its name is not clear, but the town was established by a group of French farmers who, however, made their living primarily from hunting and trapping. One of the founders was Baptiste Roi who selected the site because of its easy access to the Osage River valley known for its deer, beaver and bear. He may have been given a grant of several thousand acres.⁵¹ By 1817 it had a population of 300 - 400.⁵² Despite the encroachment of the Missouri River, it was still prominent in 1821 and 1822 when it was the first choice for the location of the Missouri state capital.⁵³ While the French population had disappeared, it still had inhabitants and businesses including a steam-powered saw and grist mill as late as 1860.⁵⁴ It is remembered today in the name of Cote Sans Dessein Ridge on the north bank of the Missouri River.⁵⁵

French Village was the site of the first store in Osage County; however, there is some disagreement as to the identity of the owner. One story is that it was opened by Captaine A.G. Bennet in 1820, although he may have sold more whiskey than merchandise.⁵⁶ Another possible early store owner was a Mrs. Bonnot.⁵⁷ The store at French Village predated the second-oldest store in the county established in 1831 or 1832 at Lisletown where the Maries River flows into

the Osage.⁵⁸ Unfortunately, French village suffered the same fate as Cote-San-Dessein. It was gradually washed away by the Missouri River and disappeared from the map entirely in the great flood of 1844.⁵⁹ As the French of French Village moved to higher ground to escape the encroaching Missouri River, they lived in the vicinity of what would become Bonnots Mill and may have built the St. Isidore Church. However, the founder of Bonnots Mill was Felix Bonnot who laid out the town in 1852.⁶⁰ Fr. Helias did not give the French of Cote Sans Dessein and French Village very high marks. While he did say Mass and administer the sacraments at both locations he found the French inhabitants indifferent to religion.⁶¹ His opinion probably would have been even more severe had he known of their practice of families buying a barrel of whiskey and leaving it open for all in the town to drink as they wished.⁶²

There is no record of how the Pequignots traveled from New Orleans to Osage County. They must have stopped in St. Louis and then possibly traveled by smaller steamboat up the Missouri. If they did they may have stopped at Cote-Sans-Dessein and then crossed the Missouri River or they may have landed at French Village or some other landing along the Missouri. Of course, it is also possible that they travelled overland from St. Louis to Osage County. The Winkelman/Huecker family traveled from St. Louis to the Westphalia community by oxcart, with the family probably walking, in 1846. Some of the Crede's who also settled in the Westphalia community, started their trip up the Missouri by steamboat, but the steamboat ran aground on sandbars so often, they decided they could make better time on land and walked much of the way to Westphalia.

Within three years of her arrival at New Orleans, Angelique Elizabeth Pequignot married Ignace Heislen at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos.⁶³ The original name for the town was Haarville, named after Henry and Gertrude Haar, who gave the land for the building of the church.⁶⁴ Later veterans of the Mexican-American War who served with Sterling Price in New Mexico and defeated the Indians when they rebelled against American rule in 1847 at Taos, New Mexico returned to Haarville. On their return, some of them were given quarter sections of land around the town of Haarville, and the post office and also the town became known as Taos in recognition of the site of their victory over the Indians in New Mexico. They even brought back cannon as war trophies and fired them at the celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Joseph's Church in Westphalia in 1848.⁶⁵

Ignace and Elizabeth probably made their home on the land purchased by Ignace in 1848. They may have lived there for several years before formally completing the purchase or they may have lived on land Ignace purchased earlier from a prior settler. A search of the Cole County land records would provide a more accurate record. They had eight children, born between 1847 and 1862. All were baptized by Fr. Helias at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos.⁶⁶ At least two of their children also married at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos. Their son, Peter Paul Heislen married Maria Hagner on 16 November 1877, and their son, Joseph Heislen married Maria Magdalene Clad on 22 April 1879. The 1880 Federal Census lists Ignace and Elizabeth as living in Liberty Township of Cole County with three of their children Elizabeth age 32, Ignace age 27,

and Anna age 20. A Sophie Heislen, probably the child of Ignace's brother, Paul and his wife, Elizabeth, is working for the Bernard Wolken family.⁶⁷ By 1880, Peter Paul and his family lived in Osage Township of Cole County.⁶⁸

Ignace died in 1899 and Elizabeth in 1905. Both are buried in St. Stanislaus Cemetery in Wardsville just a few miles west of Taos.⁶⁹ St. Stanislaus Parish was established in 1882, and they must have lived within the boundaries of the newly-established parish. The 1900 Federal Census has Elizabeth Heislen and her single daughter, also named Elizabeth, living in Osage Township.⁷⁰ One son of Ignace and Elizabeth Heislen lived in Osage township in 1900. He is Peter Paul Heislen who lived there with his wife Mary and their two children.⁷¹

Martin Lloyd Plassmeyer

A great-great-grandson of Ignace and Elizabeth Heislen

29 June 2013

Colorado Springs, CO

Appendix

The children of Ignace and Elizabeth Heislen

*All eight of the children of Ignace and Elizabeth Heislen were born in Taos and baptized at St. Francis Xavier Parish in Taos; however, for some of their children, many other details of their lives are either not available or have not been found so far.

- Elizabeth Heislen - baptized 18 April 1847; died 31 March 1914. Her death certificate says she was buried in Taos, MO. Her birth date on the death certificate is incorrect. Elizabeth did not marry because she is listed as single as opposed to widowed on the 1900 Federal Census for Osage Township of Cole County. Two Elizabeth Heislens died in 1914 and are buried in St. Francis Xavier Cemetery in Taos, MO. The other may be the first wife of Paul Heislen, the brother of Ignace.

- Peter Paul Heislen - baptized 13 May 1849. He married Mary Angela Hagner at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos, MO on 16 November 1877. Mary Angela was born 9 February 1854. Peter and Mary Angela had two children, Anna Catherine and Katherine. Katherine's second name was probably Elizabeth, but that is not certain. Peter died in Wardsville, MO on 17 June 1905. Mary Angela died in Jefferson City, MO on 7 August 1931. She was living at 413 Mulberry with her daughter and son-in-law, Albert and Katherine (Heislen) Kroeger, at the time. Both Peter Paul and Mary Angela are buried in St. Stanislaus Cemetery in Wardsville, MO.

(The information on Peter Paul and Mary Angela (Hagner) Heislen is based on baptismal records for St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO; Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002; burial records for St. Stanislaus Cemetery in Wardsville, MO; Death Certificate for Mary Angela (Hagner) Heislen; and the 1900 Federal Census for Osage Township, Cole County, MO.)

- Ignatius Loyola Heislen - baptized 3 July 1851. According to the burial records of St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO, he died 7 September 1887 and is buried there.

- Joseph Heislen - baptized 14 July 1853 and according to the marriage records of St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO, married Maria Magdalene Clad there on 22 April 1879.

- Anna Maria Heislen - baptized 22 September 1856.

- Anna Heislen - baptized 26 June 1859.

- Maria Magdalene Heislen - baptized 14 May 1861.

- John Heislen - baptized 15 June 1862. He married Anna Gertrude Mertens in St. Thomas, MO on 1 October 1889. She was born and baptized in Westphalia, MO in 1866, the daughter of Johann H. Mertens and Maria Christina Scheulen.⁷²

¹ The first name of Ignace Heislen appears in several forms. Among them are "Ignace," "Ignatius," "Ignitz," and "Ignatz." I chose to use the spelling "Ignace" because it seems to be the original Alsatian spelling. It is the spelling used in the name of Ignace Sohn, another emigrant listed in the register of emigrant applications from Rouffach, Alsace in the 1840s about the time Ignace Heislen emigrated from Alsace to Missouri. From Smith, Clifford Neal, French-American Genealogical Research Monograph, Number 2, Parts 1 and 2 'Emigrants from France(Haut-Rhin Department) to America, Part I - 1837-1844, Part II – 1845-1847, Reprinted two parts.

² It is easy to confuse the names "Heislen" and "Heisler." The Heislens came from Alsace and the Heislars came from Württemberg. Unfortunately, the surname "Heislen" is sometimes spelled with a final "r" as in "Heisler" in some documents. Also, Margaret Gentges has it spelled with two "ss" as in Heisslen in her notation on page 41 of her IMMIGRANTS to OSAGE COUNTY MISSOURI and their IMMIGRANT SHIPS, Second Edition, 1995. It is important to note that the Heisler families from Württemberg settled in Cole County in the vicinity of Taos and Wardsville about the same time as the Heislens. Careful reading of the source documents allows identification of the correct family.

³ Angelique Elizabeth Pequignot went by her second name. She used the name Elizabeth when she and Ignace Heislen married in St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos in 1846; however, in Margaret Gentges list of immigrants to Osage County, she is listed as Angelique E. Pequignot who married Ignatius Heisslen. From Gentges, Margaret H., IMMIGRANTS to OSAGE COUNTY MISSOURI and their IMMIGRANT SHIPS, Second Edition, 1995, p.41.

⁴ Gentges, p. 41.

⁵ Gentges, p. 79.

⁶ Doubs, France History article in Wikipedia.

⁷ As is the case with many immigrant names, the spellings vary. Then name "Hagner" is sometimes spelled "Hagener" which seems to be the original spelling. Similarly, "Pranger" seems to be the original spelling of "Prenger," also spelled "Pringer."

⁸ Garraghan, Gilbert J., S.J., Ph.D., Jesuits of the Middle United States, 3 Vols., Vol. 1, Loyola University Press, Chicago, 1938, p. 461.

⁹ Emslanders to the American Midwest web site at <http://www.emslannders.com>, article on Emslanders in Cole County, Missouri in the 1830s and the article on Hagener born Scherpen, John Herman.

¹⁰ Smith, Clifford Neal, Introduction.

¹¹ Alsace history in Wikipedia.

¹² Alsace history in Wikipedia.

¹³ Smith, Clifford Neal, p.30 and Passenger and Immigration Lists 1500-1900 which refer to Smith's monograph and to Cornelia Schrader-Mugenthaler, The Alsace Emigration Book, Vol. 1., Apollo PA: Closson Press, 1989, 277 pages.

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- ¹⁴ Alsace history in Wikipedia.
- ¹⁵ Smith, Clifford Neal, Part I, (Register Number 1679, vol. 8), p. 30.
- ¹⁶ Smith, Clifford Neal, Part II, (Register Numbers 2447 and 2448, vol.8), p.8.
- ¹⁷ Gentges, pp. 41 and 74.
- ¹⁸ Passenger list for the Narraganset which arrived in New Orleans on 26 March , 1845.
- ¹⁹ Gentges, p. 41.
- ²⁰ Land Patent Details for John Heisler 1852 and 1856 and for Augustus Heisler 1856, from BLM Land Records for the Fayette Land Office from the BLM website.
- ²¹ Extract from St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO parish records and Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 record for Ignace Heislen.
- ²² Land Patent Details for Ignace Heisler 1848 and 1859 from BLM Land Records for the Fayette Land Office from the BLM website. Note that the name is misspelled with a final "r."
- ²³ 1860 Federal Census for Liberty Township, Cole County, Missouri.
- ²⁴ Land Patent Details for Laurent Heisler 1848, 1856 and 1860 from BLM Land Records for the Fayette Land Office from the BLM website. Note that the name is misspelled with a final "r."
- ²⁵ 19 January 1998 inquiry to the Osage County Surnames and queries web site by Janet Ruth; Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 - Records for Ignace Heislen and Elizabeth Pequignot, Paul Heislen and Mary A Schulten, and Paul Heislen and Elizabeth Southalte.
- ²⁶ Bescheinen, Hubert, The History of Loose Creek, (Privately published), Part II The Immaculate Conception Parish, p. 4.
- ²⁷ Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 record for Miss Rose Heislen.
- ²⁸ 1860 and 1880 Federal Census for Linn Township, Osage County, Missouri, abstract from records of Immaculate Conception Cemetery, Loose Creek, Missouri and DSBS Family Tree on Ancestry.com.
- ²⁹ Goodspeed's Osage County History of 1889 as reproduced by Osage County EBooks, Hearthstone Legacy Publications, 2004 and 2008. p. 1133.
- ³⁰ Gentges, p. 11.
- ³¹ Immaculate Conception Parish burial records and Find A Grave records for Charles J. Boillot and Rosalie Heislen.
- ³² Passenger list of the Oregon arriving in New Orleans from La Havre on 2 May 1843.
- ³³ Gentges, p. 79.
- ³⁴ Passenger list of the Oregon arriving in New Orleans from La Havre on 2 May 1843 and Gentges, various pages listing the European origins of the passengers of the Oregon.
- ³⁵ Ancestry.com map showing distribution of the name "Pequignot" in the United States.

³⁶ Garraghan, fn 17, p. 456.

³⁷ Goodspeed's Osage County History of 1889 as reproduced by Osage County EBooks, Hearthstone Legacy Publications, 2004 and 2008. p. 681.

³⁸ Land Patent Details for Francoise a. J. Guame 1851, from BLM Land Records for the St Louis Land Office from the BLM website.

³⁹ Garraghan, in fn 47, p. 467 and Goodspeed, p. 689.

⁴⁰ Garraghan, in fn 47, p. 467.

⁴¹ Hodges, Nadine and Mrs. Howard W. Woodruff, Missouri Pioneers County and Genealogical Records, Vol. XVII, December 1972, p. 52 which includes the:

Abstract of Will of August Pequignot of 13 July 1844 in which he named as executors his wife, Josephine and his brother Claude Joseph Pequignot., and

Abstract of Will of Claud Pequignot of 7 September 1844 in which he bequeathed his estate to his brothers and sisters, Jean, Xavier, Angelique and Theresa.

See also Passenger list of the Oregon arriving in New Orleans from La Havre on 2 May 1843.

⁴² Bescheinen, p. 5.

⁴³ Land Patent Details for Louis Aguste Pequignot 1848, from BLM Land Records for the St Louis Land Office from the BLM website.

⁴⁴ Civil War Records for August Pequignot service in Capt. Bonot's Company F, Osage County Regiment, Missouri Home Guard undated.

⁴⁵ Roster for Company H, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry on 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry web site at <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~the26thmo/>

⁴⁶ Head Family Tree on Ancestry.com

⁴⁷ All About Switzerland website at <http://swiss-government--politics.all-about-switzerland.info/swiss-history-traditions.htm> and The Burgundians website at <http://odinic-rite.org/AcornHollow/2011/09/the-Brgundians/>.

⁴⁸ The Germanic Peoples website, p. 9, at <http://www.odinsvolk.ca/GermanicPeoples.htm>.

⁴⁹ Moore, William Nash, "Interesting Facts about Pioneer Settlements," in the Mokane Herald-Post, 16 September 1904, transcribed by Carolyn Branch, 28 October 2002. Website at <http://callaway.dbrl.org/history/early-south-callaway-history/cote-sans-dessein>.

⁵⁰ "Cote sans Dessein," Fulton Telegraph, Friday, Nov 23, 1860 on the Tebbetts, Mo Area Historical Group Website, <http://kchsoc.org/towns/cote> .html;

Article "Cote Sans Dessein" Callaway County History at <http://callaway.dbrl.org/historyhistory-of-callaway-county-missouri/>

Moser, Arthur Paul, "A Directory of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets Past and Present of Callaway County, Missouri, at <http://thelibrary.org/lochist/moser/callawaypl> .html.

⁵¹ Schake, Lowell M., article on "Cote san Dessein" dated October 24, 2005 on La Charrette Village web site at <http://lacharrettevillage.blogspot.com/2005/10/cote-sans-dessein> .html.

⁵² Letter by J. Ferguson included in Letters from the Old Settlers Meeting of 10 November 1883 published on the Tebbets, Mo Area Historical Group Website at <http://www.kchsoc.org/towns/cote> .html.

⁵³ Parrish, William E., gen. ed., A History of Missouri, 5 vols. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971, 2000), vol. 2: 1820 to 1860, by Perry McCandless, p. 22.

National Registration of Historic Places Registration Form for the Bonnots Mill Historic District, p. 20, and endnotes 2,3 and 4.

⁵⁴ "Cote sans Dessein," Fulton Telegraph, Friday, Nov 23, 1860 on the Tebbets, Mo Area Historical Group Website, <http://kchsoc.org/towns/cote.html>.

⁵⁵ Map showing the ridge named Cote Sans Dessein at <http://hikearizona.com/map.php?NP=1045712>.

⁵⁶ Osage County Centennial August 30th, 31st and September 1, 1941, booklet, published by Unterrified Democrat Print, Linn, MO and Goodspeed, p. 633.

⁵⁷ Goodspeed, p. 634.

⁵⁸ Osage County Centennial August 30th, 31st and September 1, 1941, booklet, published by Unterrified Democrat Print, Linn, MO.

Osage County Memory Book, Compiled and Written by the Linn High School Bicentennial Class, Printed by Jeff City Printing, Incorporated, 1976.

Garraghan, in fn 5, p. 450.

⁵⁹ This information is from Frank Weber, "Place Names Of Six South Central Counties of Missouri," M.A Thesis., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1938.

⁶⁰ Goodspeed, p. 681.

⁶¹ Garraghan, p. 459.

⁶² Osage County Centennial August 30th, 31st and September 1, 1941, booklet, published by Unterrified Democrat Print, Linn, MO.

⁶³ Extract from St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO parish records and Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 record for Ignace Heislen. Angelique used the name "Elizabeth' when she married.

⁶⁴ Garraghan, pp. 461-462.

⁶⁵ Garraghan, p. 471.

⁶⁶ Extract from St. Francis Xavier Parish, Taos, MO parish records.

⁶⁷ 1880 Federal Census for Liberty Township, Cole County, Missouri

⁶⁸ 1880 Federal Census for Osage Township, Cole County, Missouri

⁶⁹ Burial records of St. Stanislaus Cemetery, Wardsville, MO

⁷⁰ Extract of 1900 Federal Census for Osage Township, Cole County, for Elizabeth Heislen. "Heislen" is misspelled as "Heisler" in the document.

⁷¹ Extract of 1900 Federal Census for Osage Township, Cole County, Missouri for Peter Heislen. "Heislen" is misspelled as "Heisler" in the document.

⁷² Berg and Frank Families web site at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~blberg/> pp. 19, 109 and 1217.