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KANSAS
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ing, however, in Kansas territory, the southern border of which is formed by the Arkansas and the northern border by the Nebraska or Flat [Platte] river.³⁰ The name was taken from the river which cuts through the tremendous expanse of land across almost its entire breadth.

For several days we, therefore, had been traveling through a region to which the stream of immigration is particularly directed at the moment; to be sure this is being accomplished by two different parties, each one of which is struggling to influence the new constitution of the young state by superior voting power, and to make it either a "Free State or a Slave State" according to the principles or rather according to the personal interests of the victorious party. As is evident from the last pages of my description, the settlements in that region were still widely scattered. Still there can be no doubt that the growth of the population must be hastened when two mighty parties are struggling for supremacy. Whether the free man eats his bread by the sweat of his brow, or whether the colored slave writhes under the whip of a cruel master, no barrier can any longer stem the onward push of civilization, any more than it can the final solution of the problem of slavery. The solution of this problem may still be held in suspension artificially during the coming decades, but slavery must break down of its own accord as an unnatural institution especially in a time of progress and of growing enlightenment.³¹

We reached the edge of the elevation from where we had a view of the wooded valley of the Neosho and the delightfully situated little town of Council Grove.³² We halted almost involuntarily in order to feast our eyes longer on the landscape which was lovely beyond all description. The dense, vigorous forest with its strange distinct contours hid the little river from our view. But I thought that I had never seen anything more beautiful and more charming than when I looked down on the tops of the oaks and hickories, the sycamores and cottonwoods which with their magnificent shades of color blended together as in one single carpet, and as I watched, the shadows of light feathery clouds glided along lazily and yet

30. The geographical location of Kansas territory as bounded by the Arkansas and Platte rivers is, of course, only roughly correct.

31. It should be recalled again that Möllhausen is writing in a period (1858) when Kansas was a territory and the strife between the Free-State and Proslavery parties was still acute at the time of Möllhausen's visit. His prophetic comment on the disappearance of slavery in the United States is doubtlessly based on the experiences of his extended travels in two continents which gave him a truer perspective of coming events.

32. Council Grove is in eastern Morris county on the Neosho river.—See *Eighteenth Biennial Report*, p. 111.

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animatedly over the expanse of the woods and darkened the fresh green of the trees for a few minutes at a time.

I looked up and down the winding valley to where wooded depressions and grassy heights were veiled in blue haze. Gray log houses peeped out of the wooded fringe, herds of cattle grazed on the green slopes and right before me lay the settlement with its two rows of houses, its enclosures and cornfields. On the street, children were playing, dogs were barking, roosters were crowing, and I recognized clearly the regular beat of the hammer, wielded by a strong hand, falling heavily on the sparking iron and the resounding anvil.

This flourishing little town is called Council Grove in memory of the fact that only a few years ago the wild sons of the prairie gathered there for their councils, and even now the neighboring tribes meet every year in order to carry on negotiations with the white man; negotiations which usually have to do with abandonment of new territory or payment for land already abandoned.³³

The environs of Council Grove have been reserved for the Kansas or Kaw Indians; a mission school is situated there in which the children of the natives are to be brought up as Christians and made into diligent citizens. However, the attachment to the free, unfettered, nomadic life is too deeply rooted in the North American Indian tribes to be suddenly smothered. With the exception of a small number hardly worth mentioning who lean toward agriculture, the Kansas Indians still roam the prairies, hunting, fighting and plundering.

We rode down from the upland and when we entered its only and very broad street we noticed crudely painted signs on all the houses on both sides of the street; the houses numbered about thirty. By these signs we saw that the place was inhabited exclusively by merchants. There were also two inns which stood out because they were painted white. We entered one of them which also had a store connected with the hotel.

We halted there only long enough to read an 8-day-old newspaper and to eat breakfast which was served us by an old negress and consisted chiefly of fresh, cool buttermilk and cornbread. We bought as much of the buttermilk as we could put in our bottles, and enriched in this way we left the town. After crossing the Neosho we rested for several hours in the shade of tall trees. While the mules were enjoying themselves in the rich grass, we refreshed

33. For a more exact note on the naming of Council Grove, see Geo. C. Sibley's account in *The Western Journal*, St. Louis, December, 1850, pp. 178-180.

ourselves by a bath in the little river and not until the sun had crossed the noon line did we leave the charming valley.

I shall avoid describing the rest of the journey in diary form, for on the entire route from the Neosho to the Missouri, a stretch we covered in six days, we were constantly in surroundings whose character remained unchanged but which seemed to us none the less beautiful and inviting. For even though flowered meadows, shady groves and clear brooks are repeated just as the sky, overhung with black clouds and threats of lightning, alternates with lovely sunny blue, the gifts of nature will remain eternally new. The original impressions are recalled to nature lovers with the recurring shapes, forms and colors.

Now we came only to tributaries of the Kansas river, which at times as insignificant brooks and at times as swollen rivers, frequently cut through the paradisaical stretch of land and irrigated it. Everywhere, however, I saw signs of terrible recent downpours and several times we had to stop at brooks which a single night's rain had transformed into raging torrents and which made further travel impossible for an entire day. We crossed Rock creek in whose valley the cornfields of the settlers were largely washed away by terrible cloudbursts; next we forded Bluff creek and "Creek 142," so named from the number of miles from there to Independence.

At Elm creek we waited for the water to recede and on the following day we reached the junction of the roads to Independence and to Fort Leavenworth.³⁴ We spent the night near Brownville, a delightfully situated village of about 30 houses.³⁵ There we learned that the bridge over the Kansas at the little town of Topeka had been torn away by the swollen river. We, therefore, turned toward the city of Lawrence situated farther east, where the communication between the two banks of the Kansas was maintained with difficulty by a ferry. On July 19 we crossed the Wakarusa and on July 20 about noon we camped within sight of the city of Lawrence where we intended to attempt the crossing over the Kansas on the following day.

For the last few days we had noticed numerous settlements from the road. Most of them, however, were not really inhabited farms. By the regular intervals at which small log houses appeared, each

34. Bluff creek, Creek 142, and Elm creek are in present northern Lyon county. The road junction mentioned was probably near Burlingame, present Osage county.—*Eighteenth Biennial Report*, pp. 110, 111.

35. The travelers had taken the Fort Leavenworth road, leaving the Santa Fe trail in present northwest Osage county and going north into Shawnee county, for Brownville was in southern Shawnee county, about 12 or 15 miles southwest of Topeka and 30 miles from Lawrence. Brownville is present Auburn.—*Kansas Historical Collections*, v. 12, p. 474.

surrounded by a fence, I knew very well that here, too, land speculators had preceded the real settlers.

Whenever the government of the United States acquires land from the Indians by agreement or by purchase, it hastens to have the land surveyed, and divided into districts and then into regular "blocks" of 80 and 160 acres. The government hands these blocks of land over to the new settlers and newcomers for the small price of one and a quarter dollars per acre. In order to bring about a more rapid colonization the purchaser is obliged not only to pay a small property tax but also to build a house on his holding, to cultivate the land as well as to fence it in, also to live there for at least part of each year or to have a tenant or a servant live there. Besides this, when soldiers have served their time they are given certificates upon demobilization by virtue of which they may claim 80 acres of land for every four years of service and they may choose it from any government land wherever it may be.

These so-called "land warrants" are, however, used only in the rarest of cases by their original owners in the manner intended by the government; depending on the circumstances they find their way into the hands of land speculators for a price ranging from a bottle of whisky up to \$100. If the stream of immigration turns in a certain direction, individuals possessing adequate means or simply land warrants, hurry on ahead of the farmer, utilize the certificates issued to the soldiers, and buy up as many more blocks of land as seem appropriate or as many as they can pay for. And then, in order to satisfy the law and not to lose their claims, they put up a little cabin on each 160 acres as well as some fencing, even plough up a little piece of meadow, have a man live in turn on a whole succession of so-called farms, and then wait quietly until the advancing population gives them an opportunity to make double and triple what they themselves have paid a short time before.

To call a complete halt to the misuse in this way of the bounty of the government will be very difficult; but it can be foreseen that voices will be raised against a practice whereby relief and benefit intended for the needy ones come only to people who do not need them. Unfortunately, among the land speculators are found men of the highest reputation and influence, people who are able to throw a heavy weight into the balance if anyone should consider attacking their freedom of enterprise and their freedom of trade, even if such an attack be in harmony with the laws of humaneness. However, in order to discover such abuses, I might almost say inveterate



evils in human society, one does not need to go to the far West; we find them everywhere where human beings live together, and where therefore egotism, prejudice, conceit and differences of opinion exist and form the basis for oppression and hatred that cannot be overcome.³⁶

The city of Lawrence is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kansas at the foot of the slopes of the prairie which lies about 300 feet higher and which at that point approaches to within a thousand yards of the river and its wooded valley. The population may comprise 12,000, and there is great activity in the main streets which are lined with beautiful, massive four-story buildings, by shanties and by log cabins.³⁷ Shops, poolrooms and saloons are to be found side by side in motley mixture, and among these one notices a German beer house here and there where good Bavarian beer is served by heavy-set fellow countrymen.

The prejudices of Americans against everything originating in Germany have in some respects diminished considerably. For even though, for example, the wearing of a mustache was, as I remember quite well, taboo among native Americans a few years ago, just as beer drinking was considered ridiculous, one now notices beards even in the Eastern states and among all classes of society; beards which would do honor to a German demagogue and make a pampered ensign proud.

Likewise the Americans, accustomed to stronger beverages, now drink beer as if they had learned it at German universities. Although the former, like all customs which are subject to fashion, has no special significance, and I only mention it as a kind of curiosity, nevertheless the latter is to a certain degree not without blessing for the nation, for obviously the taste for alcohol diminishes in the same degree as the love for the malt brew grows.³⁸

We betook ourselves at once down to the Kansas river and I was no end delighted to see the broad stream again, which, swollen by the numerous downpours, raged and foamed in wild anger. Communications had been completely cut off on the preceding day and not until shortly before our arrival had they begun, by means of a spacious flat-bottom boat, to transport waiting passengers back and forth, along with wagons, horses and cattle. As I now watched the

36. Note that the federal land policy described by Möllhausen was not that contained in the homestead act of 1862 as Möllhausen was writing in 1858. But the abuses of the land policy were discussed with considerable truth.

37. Möllhausen had been so long away from "large" towns that Lawrence deceived him. Its population in 1860, according to the federal census of that year, was 1,645; that of Topeka, 759.

38. Doubtlessly Möllhausen would be astonished and more than pleased to see his argument for the use of malt brew appearing in this publication of a dry state.

heavy craft which danced like a feather on the surging waves and every moment ran the danger of being smashed to bits by huge drifting tree trunks I thought of times long past. In my mind's eye I saw the peaceful Kansas with its firm bed and its mirror-smooth surface as I had known it when I had entered the plains of the Missouri river for the first time, and had crossed the river a short distance above this point in company with Duke Paul of Württemberg.³⁹

The ferry man disturbed me in my contemplations: "All ready, gentlemen," he called to us and shortly after that we were busy loading our goods and animals. Without mishap we reached the left bank of the stream where we continued our journey without losing any time. The road led through low-lying land which was partly inundated and as a result we made very slow progress.

Towards noon we reached higher ground and just as we expressed the hope that we would no longer be hindered by impassable roads, we suddenly found ourselves at the edge of a deep gorge, filled with water, whose bridge had been torn away by recent rainstorms. On both sides I noticed groups of people standing there in expectation of making the crossing on a raft put together from the remains of the bridge. Since, of course, the travelers had to be taken across in the order of their arrival, we could not count on continuing our journey the same day. We set our animals free and camped on the bank, from where we watched how the people were ferried across on the craft so frail that their lives were in danger. The wagons eventually followed one after the other.

The glowing heat of the sun made the atmosphere in the shady, damp woods almost unendurable; this, together with the circumstance that wagon and luggage often sank into the water, and could be pulled out only with the help of several obliging Shawnee Indians, and that we had to protect our collections above everything else from dampness, induced us to inquire whether there wasn't another road leading to Fort Leavenworth. A young Irishman who lived there among the Shawnees and who likewise helped with the crossings, informed us that he did indeed know of another road but that it was at least six miles farther away. The possibility of danger to our collections seemed to us so great that we could not shun the detour, and since the Irishman was willing to act as our guide, we saddled up before evening and followed him up the ravine. We

39. On a trip to Fort Laramie in the summer of 1851, Müllhausen had accompanied Prince (or Duke?) Paul of Württemberg and crossed the Kansas river on the outbound trip at the Uniontown crossing in present Shawnee county.—See Prince Paul's account in the *New Mexico Historical Review*, Albuquerque, v. 17 (July, 1942), p. 198.



soon found ourselves on an extensive meadow which was enclosed by strips of woodland. We rode rapidly through the tall grass, the blades of which reached up over our saddles.

Not without anxiety we watched the western sky which with lightning rapidity became overcast by threatening clouds and which was tinged fiery red and sulphur yellow by the hidden rays of the sun. We soon heard the dull roar of thunder, sharp individual claps became pronounced, and before we had agreed upon the place where we were to pitch camp for the night, the storm broke over us with such violence as I had never before experienced.

We tried to protect ourselves from the cloudburst by laying our saddles on the ground and crouching down on them with our weapons under us and a blanket around our shoulders. But the firmament seemed to collapse and after a few minutes we were sitting in deep water which rushed violently down toward the Kansas. The yellow tinge had in the meantime spread over the whole sky, and like a flaming dome the bursting clouds seemed to rest on fiery pillars of forked lightning. The peals of thunder were endless; the earth trembled under the deafening blows and the animals fearfully crowded up close to us as if seeking protection from the raging elements. Then, when the storm had reached its peak the black ceiling of clouds suddenly lifted from the prairie, a fiery streak flashed from north to south, and for a few minutes the setting sun appeared in full glory. The rain soon ceased but during the whole night under the starry sky we were chilled because we had been so thoroughly drenched. That was our last experience on the prairie.

On the evening of the following day, accompanied by the Irishman, we reached the main road which led directly to Fort Leavenworth, our goal, from which only a good two days' trip separated us.

[CHAPTER 38]

After long, arduous labour, when the end is in sight, one often feels inclined to finish the work faster by increasing the pace, although loath to leave a task which has been done to the best of one's ability. That's how I feel now that there are only a few pages left for me to report. That's how I felt then as we rapidly approached the Missouri river and finally saw the beautifully situated and flourishing city of Leavenworth.⁴⁰

Since the Irishman's departure we had come through more or less settled country, with farms, fenced-in gardens and fields; we ad-

40. In 1858 Leavenworth was the metropolis of Kansas. Its population, according to the census of 1860, was 7,429.

mired everything as is to be expected after a trip in the wilderness, but only in passing, for we had no time to stop. The animals had to exert their last strength to carry their masters as fast as possible to the edge of advancing civilization; they, themselves, however, were bound for the green pastures of the military post.

Even the many hundreds of heavily laden wagons which we noticed everywhere, which were destined to transport food to the army stationed at the Great Salt Lake, aroused only superficial comment on our part, especially since we had learned of the armistice concluded between the United States and the Mormons and the prospect of an early peace.

It was more interesting for us to notice that the closer we got to the city the more curiously we were observed. Since our exterior and the appearance of our animals gave evidence of a long hard trip, we were usually taken for couriers from the battlefield. When we told individual questioners of our Colorado expedition they smiled in disbelief, winked an eye and replied: "We know you have come from Salt Lake with secret dispatches and you do not want to be questioned. Well, good luck," they called when we left and continued cheerfully on our way.⁴¹

At nightfall on July 24 we finally rode into the city of Leavenworth and soon found ourselves among its lighted houses with their dark silhouettes.⁴² We rode up and down the streets before we discovered a hotel to our liking. In Peacock's opinion, one was too fashionable for our appearance; another, according to my opinion, not fashionable enough, and it was, therefore, quite late when we registered at a so-called boarding house, there to await the next morning. Fortunately we had our men camp outside the city, because even we four had quite a time in finding lodgings in rather dirty rooms.

I must not fail to mention that we obtained the desired quarters only after having proven ourselves solvent. You could not blame the people for acting in this manner because everything we had on

41. Reference is made here by Möllhausen to the Mormon "war" of 1858.

42. The arrival of the party in Leavenworth was reported by a newspaper in part as follows:

"LIEUT. IVES' COLORADO EXPEDITION.—The following gentlemen, connected with the above expedition arrived in our city on Saturday last:—Dr. J. S. Newberry, Surgeon and Geologist; B. Möllhausen, Artist; F. W. Egloffsteins, Topographer, and Geo. H. Peacock, Train Master. We learn some interesting particulars relative to their trip. [Here followed several paragraphs discussing the route of the expedition.]"

"Dr. N. brings with him a large number of specimens, geological, mineralogical and botanical. The Artist has a collection of fine sketches, and Mr. Egloffstein a complete topographical map of the region."

"The report [of the expedition] will be very valuable and of interest. Gentlemen like these, who for months undergo the privations of the wilderness, are the true heroes of the age. Their works will benefit Humanity while themselves are forgotten. All honor to the Crusaders of sciences and Pioneers of civilization, say we."—*Leavenworth Times*, July 31, 1858.

our bodies, with the exception of our guns, was no longer worth enough to pay for the lodgings of even one of our party; and our exhausted animals would need long and very good care before they could ever be used for work again. For that reason they, too, would not have made very good securities. But we did not forget the lack of confidence shown toward us. After we had taken a bath the next morning, had gone through the hands of a colored barber, and had then changed our clothes from head to toe in a clothing store, we hurried back to our landlord where in the meantime our men had arrived with the wagon. We paid our bill and then moved to the best hotel in town despite polite and impolite invitations to stay.

Our next matter of business was to pay the men and then to deliver the mules, the wagon, harnesses and saddles, in brief all government property, to the military post which is situated very picturesquely three miles down [up] the river.⁴³ Since we had not kept anything but our diaries and our collections, nothing prevented us, until the departure of the St. Louis steamboat, from thoroughly enjoying the small pleasures which civilization offers and which had become so unfamiliar to us.

43. Fort Leavenworth was the great supply depot of the West for the U. S. army.—See Elvid Hunt, *History of Fort Leavenworth, 1827-1927* (Fort Leavenworth, 1926), p. 97.

A History of the Topeka Dental College

RALPH W. EDWARDS

AMONG the lesser known dental schools of the United States was one that existed for a period of two years and was probably the last of the proprietary institutions to be founded. It was the Topeka Dental College, founded by Robert C. Hutcheson, D. D. S., M. D., in 1909. As far as it is known, no data of this institution have ever been recorded in dental historical or educational literature.

On June 11, 1909, articles of agreement were compiled for the establishment of the Topeka Dental College corporation by Alfred C. Sloan, Robert C. Hutcheson, William A. McCarter, John Henry Solecki, and Robert Sorren Magee, all of Topeka. Of the incorporators, all were dentists except Robert Sorren Magee, M. D., an oculist. All constituted the board of directors. The project was incorporated for \$5,000, fifty shares at \$100 each. Ownership was distributed as follows:

Robert C. Hutcheson	2 shares
William A. McCarter	2 shares
John Henry Solecki	2 shares
Robert Sorren Magee	1 share
Alfred C. Sloan	1 share

The articles of agreement were filed and a charter granted on June 14, 1909. The charter granted was for 50 years' duration, and the school was to be located in Topeka. The purpose of the corporation was "to conduct a school of instruction in the science and art of dentistry."¹

An agreement was effected with the Kansas Medical College (1890-1913), the medical department of Washburn College, for the Topeka Dental College to share the building and instructional facilities of the medical college, located at 521 Quincy street.²

The first class opened October 5, 1909.³ The course in dentistry at that time was of three years' duration, based upon three years of

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1. Frank J. Ryan, Secretary of State, Topeka, personal communication, July 19, 1947; "Corporation Charters (official copybooks from office of Secretary of State, now at Kansas State Historical Society)," v. 77, p. 30; *The Western Dental Journal*, Kansas City, Mo., v. 23, p. 793.

2. Clarke N. Mertz, D. D. S., Topeka, personal comment, July 26 and December 12, 1947; *Polk's Dental Register* (Detroit, Baltimore and Chicago, 1910), pp. 45, 321; *The Journal of the Kansas Medical Society*, Kansas City, Kan., v. 9, p. 293.

3. *Ibid.*

high school preparation for entrance. The four matriculants in the first class—three men and one woman—were C. D. Lau, Alva Ricks, R. C. Stewart and Edna Rinehart.⁴ The basic science courses were taken with the medical students from medical instructors, while the four dentists who were incorporators were among those furnishing instruction in dental and technical subjects.⁵

Since the dental school was dependent upon the medical school for housing as well as instructional facilities, its opportunity for growth and survival depended upon the future of the medical school. About that time medical education was undergoing an advancement in academic prerequisites for the study of medicine. By 1910 forty of a total of 131 medical schools had ceased to admit students with only a high school background and were requiring one to two years of acceptable college work for admittance.⁶ In 1912 the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association set the admission requirement, beginning in 1914, of a year of college work as a necessary requisite for a Class A rating for medical schools. In 1918 the requirement was advanced to two years of collegiate preparation.⁷ This trend toward higher entrance requirements for the study of medicine resulted in a gradual reduction in the number of schools, so that by 1915 only 96 were in existence.⁸

Because of this increase in premedical education, many of the proprietary medical schools merged with university schools, while others, unable to obtain a suitable affiliation, voluntarily closed their doors. The Kansas Medical College, unable to conform to the new standards for a Class A rating, discontinued its sessions and merged with the University of Kansas School of Medicine in 1913.⁹

The Topeka Dental College continued its activities for a period of two years, although only two new students—George Gilliam and F. H. Dowler—were matriculated for the year 1910-1911.¹⁰ In the spring of 1911, when it was patent that the Kansas Medical College would not continue much longer to exist because of the increasing entrance requirements for the study of medicine, the Topeka Dental College disbanded. The six students transferred to the Western

4. Interviews with Dr. Mertz, July 26 and December 12, 1947, and F. H. Dowler, D. D. S., Topeka, December 12, 1947.

5. *The Western Dental Journal*, loc. cit.

6. William J. Gies, *Dental Education in the United States and Canada* (New York, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926), p. 125.

7. Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, "Medical Education in the United States," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Ill., v. 95 (August 16, 1930), p. 487.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 504.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 511.

10. Interview with Dr. Dowler, December 12, 1947.

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Dental College of Kansas City, Mo., and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from that institution.¹¹ Robert C. Hutcheson, the dean and founder of the Topeka Dental College, joined the faculty of the Western Dental College, and remained there until it merged with the Kansas City Dental College in 1919.

In reviewing the history of the Topeka Dental College, it is obvious that there was not much need for this institution. Geographically, the area was well served by established schools at Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and two schools at Kansas City, Mo. Why, then, was it established? That is a matter for conjecture. The golden era of commercialism in dental education represented a period from 1870 to 1900, when dental schools increased in number from ten to 57, the greatest number to exist since the beginning of formal dental education in 1840.¹² Since 1900 there had been a gradual decrease in the number of commercial dental schools due to the power of university dental schools in resisting the proprietary influence in dental education.¹³ In view of the changes that were taking place at that time it is surprising that the Topeka Dental College ever was founded. It is apparent that there was not much opportunity in the light of a changing philosophy in dental education for this school to take root and survive.

11. Interviews with Dr. Mertz and Dr. Dowler.

12. John T. O'Rourke and Leroy M. S. Miner, *Dental Education in the United States* (Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1941), p. 33.

13. Gies, *op. cit.*, p. 47 et seq.



William Clark's Diary
MAY, 1826-FEBRUARY, 1831
PART FOUR, 1830-1831—CONCLUDED
Edited by LOUISE BARRY

ST. LOUIS, January, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

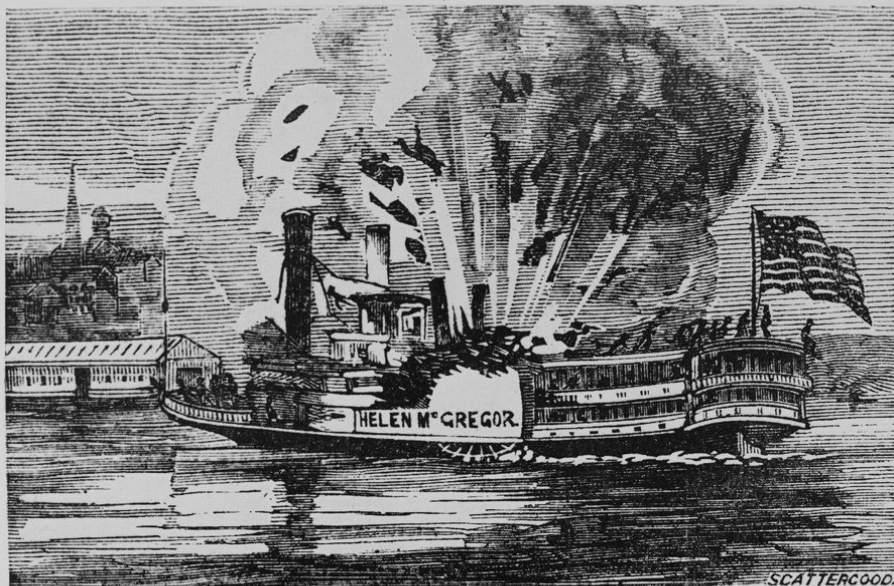
Date 1830	Thermom at 8 AM	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
January 1st	54	Cloudy	SW	50	Clear	W	River still falling.
2	56	Clear	"	58	"	W	" is still falling
3	48	"	W	56	"	"	
4	48	Cloudy	NW				
5	38	Clear	N		Clear		
6	47	Clear	NW		Clear		
7	50	Clear	S.	62	Clear	SW	
8	55	Clear	S	53	Clear		
9	42	raing	NW				
10	28	Clear	N	42	"	N	
11	40	Clear	S	46	"	S	
12	46	"	S	48	"	S	Some ice running
13	46	Clear	Calm	48	"	Calm	
14							
15							
16	46	Clear	NW	44	Clear	NW	No appearance of a rise.
17	44	Clear	Cold	44	Clear	NW	River quite low
18	44	Cloudy	NW	44	"	NW	River upon a stand with Ice afloat on Surface.
19	44	"	NW	44	"	NW	River very low
20	44	Cloudy	SW	44	"	NW	" " "
21	54	Clear	NW	56	"	NW	" " "
22	44	"	N	52	"	S	" " "
23	44	Windy	NW	40	Windy	NW	" rough from high winds
24	42	Clear	N	44	Cloudy	W	Floating Ice thick in the river
25[?]	48	"	W	48	Clear	W	" " " " " "
25	58	"	S	54	Cloudy	NW	but little Ice in River
26	20	Clear	W	30	"	W	River very low & its surface crowded with Ice.
27	48	"	NW	48	Clear	W	" " " " " " " "
28	28	Cloudy	NW	52	Cloudy		Ice still running
29	24	"	NE	36	Clear		Ice thick in the river
30	14	Clear	N.E	32	Clear		Ice thick in river.
31	32	Cloudy	W				ice runng abundantly

REMARKS

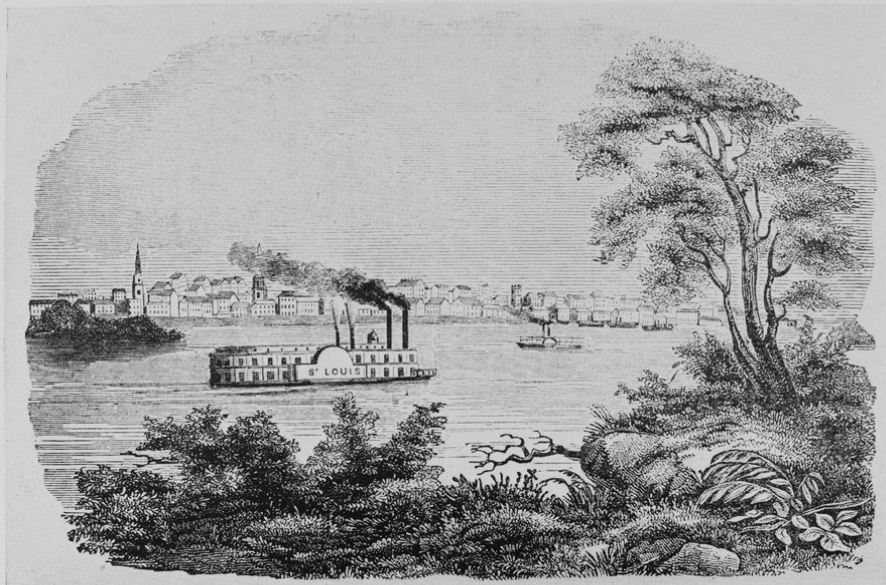
1 May the New year that has come,
Ever brighten and cherish
The thoughts of freedom at home,
And the principles of goodness ne're perish
While on Earth, we are permitted to roam. A. K.²⁹²

LOUISE BARRY is in charge of the Manuscripts division of the Kansas State Historical Society.

²⁹² "A. K." was Augustin Kennerly, interpreter and clerk in the superintendency office. (See Footnote 101.)



EXPLOSION OF THE "HELEN MCGREGOR" IN 1830 AS PICTURED IN "LLOYD'S STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY" (CINCINNATI, 1856).
SEE THE DIARY ENTRY FOR MARCH 5, 1830 (P. 388).



VIEW OF ST. LOUIS, PROBABLY IN THE EARLY 1840'S. FROM "A NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES" (NEW YORK, 1848), EDITED BY ROBERT SEARS.

WILLIAM CLARK'S DIARY

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- 3 To day a change of weather from warm to cold.
- 5 Pleasent day.
- 6 Pleasent day
- 7 Pleasent day Miss Har[ri]et Christy & Capt Dean married²⁹³
- 8 Pleasent fine Weather Mr Biddle party Cap. Clark from Orleans [on S. B.] *Phenix*
- 9 rained the latter part of last night
- 10 frozed hard
- 11 fine day Le clear²⁹⁴ ret[urne]d
- 12 Party to night butiful night
- 13 Steam Boat *Phenix* sets out for N Orleans Cap. Clark, William & McGinnis &c on board²⁹⁵
- 16 This morning cold & clear. wind high this Evening
- 17 this day Cold with cold N.W. wind in the Evening
- 18 Ice continues
- 19 This day cloudy with a little snow, still cloudy
- 20 Cloudy and warmer than yesterday. still clear A duel takes place at Jeff Bks between Mr. Jas Hamilton & Lt. May which results in the death of the latter.²⁹⁶
- 21 S. Boat *Jubilee* aground at Videpouch²⁹⁷
- 22 A clear and cold morning. high winds this Evng
- 23 cold & cloudy. A greateal of dust flying in the Streets *Diania* arrived & Departed to day
- 24 This day extremely cold & evening much like snow.
- 25[?] A fine pleasant day Genl. M. G. Clark arrives
- 25 Smoky & warm morning. Genl. M. G. Clark leaves for Kanzas
- 26 morning clear & cold. Cloudy & cold.
- 27 Clear & smoky. clear and cool
- 28 This morning Cloudy & like Snow Mr. Reusou married²⁹⁸
- 29 My family went to Jeff. Barracks
- 30 Very Cold night cold all day [Family] ret[urne]d.
- 31 cold

293. Capt. James Dean, of the Third infantry regiment, and Harriet Christy, daughter of Maj. William Christy of St. Louis, were married on this date.—Billon, F. L., *Annals of St. Louis* (St. Louis, 1888), pp. 195-197; *St. Louis Beacon*, January 9, 1830.

294. Probably Antoine Le Clare, employed as an interpreter.—*The National Calendar . . . for MDCCCXXXII* (Washington City, 1832), p. 213.

295. "Cap. Clark," has not been identified. For "McGinnis" see Footnote 308. "William" was no doubt William Clark's son.

296. Bvt. Lt. Charles O. May, of the 6th regiment U. S. infantry, from Vermont, was killed in a duel, January 19, 1830.—Heitman, F. B., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (Washington, 1903), p. 698.

297. "Vide Poche" (empty pocket) was the name given by the prosperous "industrial" settlers of early St. Louis to the less-well-to-do neighboring agricultural village of Carondelet.

298. According to the *St. Louis Beacon*, February 3, 1830, Lt. Gustave S. Rousseau of the Sixth infantry regiment and Miss Emily Lee were married on January 29, at the residence of Maj. Benjamin O'Fallon.

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KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

February, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 AM	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
February							
1	30	Cloudy	NE				River still low with Ice
2	34	Clear	SE	36	Clear	W	Ice floating thick.
3	44	Clear	SE	50	"	SE	do.
4	36	"	SE	28	"	N	
5	12	Clear	N	30	Clear	N	
6	10	Cloudy	NW	28	"	W	the ice floats in sheets
7	26	"	W	28	"		Ice as usual, river falling some
8	20	Clear	calm	34	"	"	river low & Some Ice floating
9	40	fine	S	48	fair	S	river clear of floating ice
10	40	Dark	"	24		N	
11	16	Clear	W	26	fair	W	very little Ice floating.
12	20	"	W	34	"	W	Small cakes of floating ice thick.
13	"	"	"	"	"		
14	50	butiful	S	62	Smoky	S	Scerely any Ice in river either floating or on the Shores. river rise 1½ Inch
15	55	do	W	63	Smoky	S	River rises 1 in No ice
16	48	Smoky	S	64	Smoky	S	river rises a little
17	42	"	W	62	"	S	" "
18	36	"	S	61	"	S	" "
19[?]	60	Cloudy	S	58	rain	"	" "
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	missed
20	42	"	S	55	"	S	" " muddy.
21	44	Cloudy	NE	34	rain	N	river falls
22	30	Clear	N		Clear		" " a little
23		"	"		"		river falls
24	43	Clear	N	54	"	S	
25	34	Cloudy	N	54	"	S.	river rises a little
26	38	Clear	S	62	"	S	river rises 10 Inc.
27	43	"	"	60	"	S	river rises a little
28	51	"	S	64	"	S	river rising "

REMARKS

- 1 Snow about 3 Inch deep a very Cold night last
- 2 Snowd Boys from the College visited my Cottage, hunt & scate ²⁹⁹
- 3 Snow melts Genl. Hughes S agent for the Kanzas arrive[s]
- 4 Mr. Kennerly set out to the Kickapoos, & Jas. to Phila ³⁰⁰
- 5 last night excessively cold & clear
- 6 very Cold night (Thespian Perform) to night ³⁰¹
- 7 move the Thermometer recd. Genl. Street agt & Genl. Hughes Del
- 8 recd Letter from Wm. at N Orleans wrote L
- 10 the morning very dark very cold at night

299. This entry, made by William Clark, evidently refers to the farm home. The boys were students of St. Louis College.

300. Probably a reference to George H. and James Kennerly.

301. The St. Louis Thespian Association presented "Cumberland's admired play of THE JEW," and "the laughable farce of the IRISH TUTOR. . . ." The proceeds of the performance were for the use of the Sisters of Charity.—St. Louis *Beacon*, February 6, 1830, advertisement.

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- 12 fine day (party)
- 15 very Dusky to day
- 16 do.
- 17 Some little rain last night
- 18 a party Set out to Columbia with Rubodeau & Charles Cab-
bina ³⁰²
- 19 a little rain this morning Dr. Masure married last night, To
the delicious Miss Chenie ³⁰³
- 20 Steam boat *Merriland* Came up
- 21 Some little rain & snow to day Steam boat came up
- 22 white frost this morning went to Jefferson Barracks
- 23 Returned from the Jefferson Barracks
- 24 wrote to Sanford Mr Ho—[?] Chouteau ³⁰⁴ and others set
out to the East
- 25 Some little Snow last night Judge Pope ³⁰⁵ came up
- 26 Augustin Kennerly returned last night from the Kickapoo
Towns on Osage river
- 27 *Jubilee* sets out
- 28 *Maryland* sets out *Duwit Clinton &* arrive from
Louisville

March, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 PM	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
March							
1	48	foggy	calm	58	NW	Clear	river on a Stand
2	32	fair	N	45	NW	" " "	" " "
3	36	"	NE	60	S.E	"	river rises
4	40	Clear	SE	56	S	Cloudy	" "
5	48	Rain	S.E.	58	S	"	"
6	54	Cloudy	E	64		S.W	
7	42	"	NW				
8	32	Cloudy	NW	50	NW	Clear	
9	30	"	S	56	S.E	"	
10	50	Clear	S	72	S	"	River fall[s] 4 inches.
11	40	Cloudy	NW	54	S	Cloudy	
12	58	"	S.E	60	S. hard	Rain	River rising rapidly
13	36	Clear	W	52	W	Clear	
14							
15	48	Cloudy	S.E	40	NW	Cloudy	River still rising

³⁰². Apparently a fur-trading expedition starting for the Columbia river area, with traders Joseph [?] Robidoux and Charles Cabanné.

³⁰³. Dr. Auguste Masure and Amanda Chenie, both of St. Louis, were married on February 18, 1830. She was the daughter of Antoine and Marie Therese (Papin) Chenie.—St. Louis *Beacon*, February 20, 1830; Billon, *op. cit.*, pp. 211, 212; Drumm, Stella M., ed., *Down the Santa Fe Trail and Into Mexico; The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847*, p. 53, footnote.

³⁰⁴. Henri Chouteau (1805-1855) was the only member of the family at this date with a given name beginning with "H." No information has been found about the journey. *See, also*, diary entry of April 16, 1830.

³⁰⁵. Judge Nathaniel Pope, of Kaskaskia, Ill.

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
16	50	"	"	60	S	"	" " "
17	48	"	S	58	Clear	S.W	River rising fast
18	38	Clear	E	36	Cl[?]	E	" still rises
19	46	"	E	40	"	S.W	" " "
20	60	Rain	S.E	72	Clear	S.E	" " "
21	56	Clear	E	78	"	S.E	" " " rapidly
22	68	"	SW	72	"	S.W.	" " "
23	44	Cloudy	NW	48	Cloudy	N.W.	" " "
24	44	Rain	S.E	44	Rain	S.E	" " "
25	44	Rainy	N.E	52	cloudy	W	" " "
26	48	Clear	NE	72	"	W	" " "
27	50	"	NW	68	"	NW	" " "
28	64	"	S	68	"	S	" " "
29	65	Clear	S.	76	clear	S.	rise
30	55	Cloudy	S.	60	"	S.E	River falling
31	46	cloudy	N.W.	48	cloudy	N.W	" falling

REMARKS

- 1 *Oregon* Dept. in the fog Aug³⁰⁶ report of the Kickapoos received
- 2 *Traveler* came up Cold west wind last night
- 3 This day Clear and pleasant.
- 4 *Cleopatra* from Louisville William C[lark] returns from N Orleans. Cloudy & like rain this evening
- 5 Note. The explosion of the S. Boat "*Helen McGregor*" took place at Memphis on her passage from Orleans to Nashville on the 25 of February by the bursting of her Boilers, at which it is supposed, between 50 and 100 persons were Killed and wounded (information by Messrs Maginnis and Wm. P. Clark, who were passengers on board) those who perished principally Deck passengers.³⁰⁷ Dark and rainy morning. A. L. Maginnis Esqr.³⁰⁸ leaves for City Washington
- 6 Muddy Streets, Cloudy & unpleasant weather. Mr. Forsythe³⁰⁹ arrives

306. Augustin Kennerly. See diary entries of February 4 and 26, 1830.

307. "The steam boat *Helen McGregor*, when just putting-off from Memphis, Ten. was blown up, by the bursting of one or more of her boilers. Sixteen or seventeen persons, were instantly killed, 16 badly wounded, and 11 slightly wounded—a number more were thought to have been blown over-board, and, if not killed, to have perished in the river. It is believed that not less than from 60 to 80 persons were killed and wounded. They were all on deck. Those in the cabin escaped without injury. She had 410 passengers, at the time. The vessel was rendered a complete wreck, in a moment, but did not sink. . . ."*Niles' Weekly Register*, Baltimore, March 20, 1830. This account gives a general summary of the facts known. Lloyd, J. T., *Lloyd's Steamboat Directory* . . . (Cincinnati, 1856), p. 69, states that "the loss of life by this accident was, at that time, unprecedented in the records of steam navigation." The names of 16 known dead, of 15 badly wounded and of 10 slightly wounded are listed in Lloyd's account. The *Helen McGregor*, a 340-ton boat, built at Cincinnati in 1825, was apparently repaired. Hall, James, *Notes on the Western States* . . . (Philadelphia, 1838), p. 256, noted her as "destroyed at Mobile," in 1831.

308. Arthur L. Magenis, young lawyer of St. Louis, later moved to Washington, D. C.—Billon, *op. cit.*, p. 339.

309. Probably Indian subagent Thomas Forsyth.

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- 7 High wind, preceded last night by Rain, Thunder, lightning & hail
- 8 Still cold & Cloudy. beautiful clear & pleasant Evening
- 9 Cool yet pleasant & clear morning pleasant Evening 50
Socks & Foxes arrive with Chief Quash Quamme³¹⁰
- 10 Clear warm morning, Capt. Ruland³¹¹ returned Council to
day 2 Peorias arrive
- 11 Cloudy & Cold morning (Mr. C. visits the B—) Cloudy eve-
ning
- 12 More smoky than cloudy with high wind this morning, pre-
ceded last night with hard rain accompanied by lightning.
- 13 Another clear & pleasant morning after a hard rain the pre-
ceding night accompanied with Thunder Cool clear evening
- 15 A little cloudy attended with smoke. Rain this evening
- 16 This morning Cloudy. still cloudy and like rain
- 17 Damp, close morning clear pleasant afternoon
- 18 A clear and pleasant morning. cooler than in the morning
- 19 A little cloudy this morning. Clear evening. D. D. Mc
[Nair]³¹² Resigns the Clerkship of the Dept.
- 20 Cloudy morning attended with a little rain, warm Evening
- 21 Clear & pleasant morning after a fine rain last night. delight-
ful evening
- 22 Fine Spring weather. this day clear warm and pleasant.
- 23 rather cold and damp
- 24 sick[?] This day has continued Cloudy with rain
- 25 do Rained last night and this morning— cloudy during
the day but clear at night
- 26 Clear and pleasant morning. fine Evening Kickapoos arrive
- 27 Clear and warm weather. 18 Sock & Fox Chiefs leav this on
Steam B
- 28 35 Kickapoos arrive under Kesk koo & 27 under Pin-e-she
- 29 This morning Clear & warm warm fine evening
- 30 This morning Cloudy. this Evening clear & warm
- 31 Windy— inclined to rain— cloudy unpleasant evening

310. Quash-kaume (Jumping Fish) was a Sac. He "signed" the Indian treaty of August 19, 1825.—U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *Treaties Between the United States of America, and the Several Indian Tribes* (Washington, 1837), p. 378.

311. The last mention of Capt. John Ruland was on August 29, 1829.

312. See Footnote 150.

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KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

April, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830 April	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
1	42	Windy	W. by n. 44	cloudy	N.W	River	falling a little
2	44	clear	S.W 70	clear	S. by W.	"	"
3	52	"	SE 74	"	S	"	"
4	58	"	S 78	"	S	"	"
5	66	"	" 78	"	S	"	"
6	78	Cldy	S 82	Cloudy	S	"	"
7	68	"	S 66	"	"	River rose	10 Inches to day
8	54	clear	S. 62	"	S.E	"	"
9	58	"	S 58	"	S	"	still rising rapidly
10	44	"	W 70	clear	W	A rise of about Six feet in the River	
11	58	Cloudy	ENE 62	"	W	river rising Missouri high the Mississippi also rising	
12	56	Clear	NW 64	"	"	river rises about 11 Inch last night & during the day about one foot.	
13	62	"	W 78	"	S	river still on a rise of about	
14	73	Cloudy	S 68	cloudy	S.	"	fallen about One foot
15	43	Clear	W 60	"	W	"	fallen since last night about 8 Inc.
16	44	"	W 72	"	N.E	"	fallen since yesterday about 10 "
17	48	"	N.E 82	clear	N.E.	"	Rising some since last Evening
18	68	"	SE 84	"	S	"	risen since yesterday about 22
19	64	Cloudy	S. 86	"	S	"	fallen 1½ foot since last night
20	64	"	S. 80	"	S	"	" about One foot since last Evening.
21	70	Clear	E 66	Cloudy	S.E	"	" two feet since last night[t]
22	66	Cloudy	S.E 72	"	S	"	" 1½ feet since last night
23	68	Clear	W 88	Clear	W	"	" about 2 feet since last night
24	74	Cloudy	NW 76	Rain	S	"	rising a little
25	48	"	NW 54	Clear	W	"	risen about two Inches
26	46	Clear	W 56	"	W	"	rising rapidly to day
27	52	"	W 80	"	S W	"	risen about 3 feet within the last 48 hours.
28	62	"	SW 80	"	S	"	risen about 1½ feet since last night.
29	70	"	S.E 76	"	S	"	risen " 2 "
30	76	Cloudy	S.E 76	Cloudy	S	"	" 2½ "

REMARKS

- 1 Cold disagreeable morning— Unpleasant weather
- 2 fine pleasant weather— 8 Foxes under Teomah's son left to-day, for home
- 3 morning calm & pleasant— windy towards evening 18 Socks Dpt Mjr Taliaferro ³¹³ & Lady arrive
- 4 Wind blows hard from the South. *Diana & Cleopatra* left this [day] for Louisville
- 5 This day has continued clear and warm
- 6 Rain last night & this morning, still Cloudy & warm. Genl. Hughs arrives this evening
- 7 Cloudy & dark morning still Cloudy Evening
- 8 Cloudy morning & Some rain last night wind high. Wind continues high and cool

313. See Footnote 140



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- 9 Last Night the hull of the Old S. Boat *Liberator* (so long an Eye sore to the people of the lower part of our City, was removed from its sunken position in the River by a rise of the water: thus has nature by the force of that Element done more for Man in one Night than all his efforts by Canoes, Cables, [?]akers, flat Boats &c. have done for the last 3 Months.³¹⁴
- 11 Fur boats come down the Kansas & Osage Rs
- 13 Mr. Willbank drowned himself ³¹⁵ A very hard rain to day attended with lightning & hard thunder
- 14 Some rain to-day. Genl. Hughes left here for Ky on 10th. inst
- 15 Clear and cool morning. rained hard last night. Cloudy
- 16 Clear and cool morning Evening warm. Mr. Chouteau ³¹⁶ returns from Philadelphia
- 17 This morning Clear, a rise of about 3 Inches since last Evening
- 18 Mjr Taliaferro & Lady leaves this morning for St Peters. Continues warm
- 19 This morning Cloudy and warm. Still clear and very warm
- 20 This morning a little rain and strong S. wind continues during the day. very warm
- 21 a fine rain fell [last night] We are this day favoured with the news of the arrival of Mr. J. Kennerly & Miss Risque ³¹⁷ at Camp.
- 22 This morning cloudy with appearance of Rain. Continues Cloudy
- 23 This day Miss H. Risque made her appearance in St Louis from Lynchburg Virginia
- 24 Cloudy morning. hard rain accompanied with high wind Thunder & lightning
- 25 Cool, cloudy & high wind this morning. Continues so during the day, and quite cool
- 26 This morning quite cool & remarkably clear. Clear Evening
- 27 Morning clear & pleasant— warm evening. Messrs. Bean & Wm P Clark ³¹⁸ started to-day for U[pper] Missouri
- 28 Warm weather. Genl. Clark goes to the country [?]
- 29 Warm & Clear. high South wind this evening. S. Boats *Jubilee* & *Cleopatra* arrive

314. See diary entry of October 20, 1829 (river column), and Footnote 274.

315. "Mr. Thomas Wilbanks, a citizen of this place, is missing . . . and is supposed to have drowned himself in the Mississippi. . . ."—*St. Louis Beacon*, April 15, 1830.

316. See diary entry of February 24, 1830.

317. James Kennerly and Harriet Risque. For further note on the latter see diary entry of July 6, 1830.

318. Indian subagent Jonathan L. Bean and young William Preston Clark. Bean was on a special mission to collect delegations of Sioux and Omaha Indians for the coming treaty council at Prairie du Chien. See Footnote 330.

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KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

30 Rain this morning, warm and Cloudy. Evening warm and much like Rain. Genl. H. A. Atkinson arrived last Evening at J. Barracks from Louisville Ky

May, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
May							
1	64	Cloudy	S.W	84	Clear	S.W	River seems fallen a little
2	62	Clear	S	82	"	SE	" rising this morning
3	70	"	S	78	Cloudy	S	" risen about 3 feet since yesterday.
4	70	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	S.W	" risen about 2 feet
5	44	"	NW	70	Clear	NW	" risen about 1½ do & drift afloat.
6	48	Clear	W	68	"	W	" risen " 2 feet
7	48	"	W	72	"	W	" " " 2½ "
8	56	"	"	68	"	"	" " " 1 "
9	58	"	"	68	"	"	" upon a Stand this morning
10	60	"	"	68	"	"	" " "
11	68	"	"	68	"	"	" still upon a stand
12	70	Rain	S	92	Clear	S	" fallen since yesterday about 3 Inches.
13	72	Clear	W	98	"	S	" fallen since yesterday about 2 feet.
14	82	Cloudy	S	88	Cloudy	S	" " " " " 1 "
15	68	Clear	S	84	"	S	" " " " about 1 foot.
16	64	Cloudy	S	80	"	S	" " " " 2 "
17	64	Rain	S	82	Clear	S	" falling rapidly
18	64	Clear	S	86	Clear	S	" " "
19	62	"	W	74	"	W	" fallen within the last three days about 4 feet.
20	64	"	W	68	Rain	W	" falling gradually to day
21	68	Rain	"	68	Cloudy	"	" fallen since yesterday about 2 Inches.
22	52	Rain	"	52	Rain	"	" rising to day but slowly
23	48	Cloudy	NW	48	Clear	"	" Risen since yesterday 6 Inches
24	64	Clear	W	68	Clear	"	" Risen since yesterday 1 Foot
25	62	"	S.E	72	Clear	S E	" Risen since yesterday 2 "
26	70	Cloudy	S	72	"	S E	" " " " 18 Inches
27	68	"	W	72	Rain	S	" " " " 1 Foot
28	70	Cloudy	S.W	78	Clear	SW	" " " " 6 Inches
29	72	Rain	S.W	80	Clear	W	" Risen " " 4 "
30	68	"	S	68	"	SW	" " " " 20 "
31	68	Rain	S	78	Rain	S.W	" " " " 10 "

REMARKS

- 1 Not clear, yet pleasant morning. Warm and clear evening
- 2 Clear and pleasant morning. Evening clear and warm
- 3 Very warm and much like rain
- 4 Cloudy with rain last night Evening clear with high wind.
- 5 Cloudy & remarkably cool, last Evening & this morning having more the appearance of a Novembers windy night, than the pleasant breezes of the Month of May!
- 6 Clear morning & Cool. Evening quite warm
- 7 Clear & warm morning Evening clear and warm Genl Clark at the farm unwell

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- 8 Still continues clear and warm, a letter from W. P. C[lark].³¹⁹
dated Cantonment Levingworth.
- 9 Clear and warm weather, family still at the farm
- 10 Clear and warm weather, hear from Genl Clark, reported
better
- 11 Warm and clear morning. Evening extremely warm Genl.
Clark & [family] return from the Country
- 12 some rain this morning. Clear Evening
- 13 Capt Vashon³²⁰ arrives this morning. Clear even.
- 14 This morning Cloudy & warm. Warm evening S. B. *Atlantick*
chartered by a number of Gentlemen for a trip to camp.
- 15 Warm morning, cloudy Evening & like rain
- 16 Warm and cloudy morning with Rain in the Evening Mr.
Miller³²¹ arrives from Rockingham Va.
- 17 Clear fine weather. Genl. Clark leaves for the farm.
- 18 Clear morning. Genl. Clark still at the farm.
- 19 Day continues warm. Genl. Atkinson arrives from the Garri-
son
- 20 Clear morning. letters sent to Genl. Clark at the farm. Rain
- 21 Rain this morning. Cloudy & rather cool Evening. Genl.
Clark returns from the farm.
- 22 Rain and very cool to day, continues to rain
- 23 Cloudy morning. still lowering but not raining
- 24 Clear morning & warm. Very warm Evening.
- 25 Not entirely clear this morning & warm. A greateal of drift in
the River
- 26 Cloudy & like rain. Miss Julia Cabanne married last night to
Lieut Kingsbery of the U. S. Army.³²²
- 27 Cloudy morning. Rain this Evening. Mr. Martin, Sent ex-
press Yesterday to the Osage Towns.³²³
- 28 Cloudy & warm Drift floating [in] the River. Clear Evening
- 29 Rain hard this morning. Clear and warm at intervals during
this [day], with frequent showers.
- 30 Unusually Rainy weather, so much so that for the last week
there has been more or less Rain within each 24 hours of that
time

319. See diary entry for April 27, 1830.

320. See Footnote 237.

321. "Mr. Miller" has not been identified.

322. Lt. James W. Kingsbury, of the First infantry regiment, and Julia A. Cabanné, daughter of John Cabanné, of St. Louis, were married on May 25, 1830.—*St. Louis Beacon*, May 27, 1830; Billon, *op. cit.*, p. 401.

323. This express was probably about the Osages who had been abroad, and were being returned to their nation. See Footnote 60 and diary entry of June 6, 1830.

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KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

31 Hard Rain this morning. Rain this Evening and yet cloudy with a strong appearance of more Rain

June, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
June							
1	70	Clear	W	72	Clear	W	River fallen since yesterday 6 Inches
2	70	"	W	74	Cloudy	S	" fallen since Yesterday 4 "
3	70	Cloudy	S.W	78	Clear	S	" " " " 3 "
4	78	Clear	NW	84	"	W	" fallen since Yesterday 3 "
5	78	Rain all day	W	86	"	S	" Risine " " 5 "
6	72	Rain cloudy	W. or S	58	Cloudy	W	Sunday " " 2 feet
7	60	Cloudy	NW	70	Clear	NW	Munday " " 10 Inches
8	64	Clear	W	70	"	S.W	Tuesday " " 18 "
9	72	"	W	72	"	S.W	Wednesday " " 9 "
10	74	"	S.W	68	Cloudy	S	Thursday Fallen " 3 "
11	78	Cloudy	Calm	84	Clear	W	Friday fallen " 8 "
12	78	Clear	S.E	86	"	S.E	Saturday fallen " 4 "
13	88	Clear	Calm	98	Clear	Calm	Sunday. fallen 2 feet
14	82	"	"	92	"	S.E	Munday. fallen 18 Inches
15	84	"	"	94	"	W	Tuesday fallen 2 feet
16	86	"	W	92	"	W	Wednesday " 6 Inches
17	80	"	S.W	80	Cloudy	S	Thursday " 4 "
18	80	"	W	86	Clear	S.E	Friday " 6 "
19	86	Cloudy	S	86	Clear	W	Saturday " 3 "
20	76	Clear	W	80	Windy	W	Sunday " " "
21	76	"	"	80	Hard Wind	W	Munday " 3 "
22	70	Clear	W	84	Clear	W	Tuesday risen 1 Inch
23	70	"	W	82	"	W	Wednesday. Risen 10 Inches
24	64	"	W	70	"	W	Thursday On a stand
25	84	Cloudy	E	68	"	W	Fryday Risen 1 Foot
26	86	Clear	W	90	"	W	Saturday 18 Inches
27	80	"	W	90	"	W	Sunday 2 feet
28	84	Rain	S	90	Rain	S	Monday 1 "
29	84	"	S	90	"	S	Tuesday 2 "
30	80	Clear	S	90	Clear	S	Wednesday 1 "

REMARKS

- 1 This day is the first entire one without Rain experienced here, for the last 11 days (Rain more or less each 24 hours. Mrs. Genl. Ashley ³²⁴ dies on board the *S. B. Wm. D. Duncan*, about dark.
- 2 Clear & warm morning. Cloudy Evening. Mrs. Ashly buried at 4 P. M. of this day
- 3 Cloudy this morning, but clear & very warm in the Evening.

³²⁴. This was Eliza (Christy) Ashley, second wife of William H. Ashley, the fur trader and explorer.—*St. Louis Beacon*, June 3, 1830. She was the daughter of Maj. William Christy, of St. Louis. The Ashleys had been married on October 26, 1825.—*Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1928), v. 1, p. 391.

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- 4 Clear & warm morning. Very warm Evening. Mr. Caldwell's Company of players ³²⁵ arrive from Orleans.
- 5 Clear and very warm morning. Warm Evening. Govnr Miller ³²⁶ arrives from City of Jefferson
- 6 Hard Rain this morning & warm. Unsettled & very warm weather. The Osages leave to day in the Stage ³²⁷
- 7 This morning remarkable for cool NW. winds. This Evening is calm, clear & not so cool as the morning was.
- 8 Cool, but clear morning. Evening quite warm & clear
- 9 Clear and warm morning. This Evening warm and Clear
- 10 Clear and warm morning. Genl Clark goes to Camp. Warm Evening. Splendid party at Camp.
- 11 Rain hard last night. this morning very warm Genl Clark returns from Camp.
- 12 On last evening & on board the S. Boat *Atlantic* (Capt. Rian) from Orleans, arrived the excentric and no less strange *Woman*, Mrs. Ann Royall! ³²⁸ Her turbulence & wanton vehemence, excites curiosity, while it keeps from her, the real friendship of all.
- 13 During the last night as well as this morning, it is unusually warm, on from the hours of 10 & 11 to the hours 11 or 12 at night, the day was exceedingly hot.
- 14 Still very warm. The celebrated Mrs. Royal procures Boarding in One kept in a house of Mrs Shepherd on the hill
- 15 Since the 11th. Inst. to Yesterday, Mrs. Royal had been unanimously refused appartments by all the Respecible boarding houses of St Louis
- 16 This morning Madam Royal visited the Office of Supt. Ind. Affairs, and after venting a little of her Spleenatic, left the office & took a hack for Edwardsville Illinois.

³²⁵. The theater season opened on June 12. The main performance was Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." Also given was the comedy "The Hotel: or, Two Strings to Your Bow."—*St. Louis Beacon*, June 10, 1830, advertisement.

³²⁶. Missouri's governor, John Miller.

³²⁷. See Footnote 60.

³²⁸. "Mrs. Ann Royall, returning from her Southern tour, arrived at this place on Friday last. From the reception, or rather non-reception, Mrs. R. met with here, we may expect from her a royal edict for the expulsion of Missouri from the Union."—*St. Louis Beacon*, June 17, 1830. Mrs. Anne (Newport) Royall (1769-1854), traveler and journalist, had many enemies, and a few loyal friends. From 1824 to 1831 she earned her living by traveling over the United States, and writing her impressions of the country and people, in such books as *Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States* . . . (1826); *The Black Book, or a Continuation of Travels* (3 vols., 1828-1829). She was outspokenly pro-Mason, and anti-Evangelical, and so enraged the Presbyterians that she was arraigned in Washington, D. C., in 1829, on the charge of being a common scold. The trial brought her so much unpleasant publicity that she found traveling difficult. From 1831 until her death, she edited newspapers in Washington, D. C.—*Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1935), v. 16, pp. 204, 205.

- 17 Clear & warm morning. This Evening Cloudy, warm, air close, and much like the approach of Rain.
- 18 Hard Rain last night, this morning clear and pleasant. Clear and very warm Evening.
- 19 Dark, cloudy, and very warm morning. Rain about 12 O'clock Clear and very warm Evening
- 20 Clear and rather more pleasant than otherwise, this morning. A number of wind clouds, creating much wind this Evening
- 21 Clear and pleasant morning. Evening clear and rather warm
- 22 Clear and pleasant weather. Clear and pleasant Evening
- 23 This morning is quite pleasant. The sun no[t] so intensely hot as it has been for some days past
- 24 To day at 4 O'clock P. M. Genl Clark, Lady, Daughter, and little Son accompanied by Capt. Jno. Ruland, Mr. Magure and Mr. Mettee (Interpreter)³²⁹ leave for P. du Chein, as one of the Commrs to hold a treaty at said place on 4th July.³³⁰
- 26 This morning warm with an exceeding Sultry Evening
- 27 This day the S. B. *Chieftain* set out with 4 Companies of the 3rd Regt & Mjr Kerny³³¹ in comm[an]d for P. du Chien.
- 28 Hard rain last night accompanied with severe thunder & lightning
- 29 Rain hard this morning and as much so this Evening
- 30 Very foggy this morning. Clear Evening

July, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River	
July								
1	82	Cloudy	S	90	Clear	S	Thursday.	River rises 1 foot
2	86	Rain	S	94	Rain	S	Friday	" " 2 "
3	84	"	S	94	"	S	Saturday	" " 2½"
4	86	Clear	S	96	Clear	S	Sunday.	fallen 2 Inches
5	80	"	S.	98	"	S	Munday	" 2 feet
6	80	Cloudy	S	98	Cloudy	S	Tuesday	" 1 "
7	86	"	S	94	Clear	S	Wednesday	" 2 "
8	86	Clear	SE	96	"	S.E	Thursday	" 1½ "

329. William Clark and wife, step-daughter Mary P. Radford, and six-year-old Jefferson K. Clark. John Ruland, Clark's assistant, was secretary to the commissioners during this council. Mr. "Magure" has not been identified. Jacques Metté, interpreter, was a witness to the treaty subsequently made at Prairie du Chien.

330. Clark and Willoughby Morgan, colonel of the First infantry regiment, had been appointed commissioners to hold a treaty with the several Indian tribes of the upper Mississippi, to secure land cessions, and to arbitrate existing difficulties among the Indians. Both Clark's party and Colonel Morgan left for Prairie du Chien on the steamboat *Planet*. The councils began on July 4, 1830. On the fifteenth, a treaty was concluded with the Sacs and Foxes, some bands of the Sioux, the Omahas, the Iowas, the Ottobas and the Missourias. Clark returned to St. Louis on July 20.—Superintendency of Indian affairs, St. Louis, "Records" (in Kansas State Historical Society), v. 4, pp. 129, 142; St. Louis *Beacon*, July 1, 1830.

331. Maj. Stephen Kearny, and troops from Jefferson Barracks, were part of the treaty expedition.—*Ibid.*



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Date 1830	Thermom at 8 AM.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
9	84	"	SW	90	"	SW	Fryday " 2 "
10	84	"	S.W	94	"	SW	Saturday " 3 Inches
11	86	"	"	94	"	"	Sunday " 2 "
12	86	"	"	96	"	"	Munday " " "
13	86	"	"	96	"	"	Tuesday " 2½ "
14	86	"	S	96	"	S	Wednesday " 2 "
15	88	"	S	96	"	S	Thursday On a Stand
16	86	"	S	96	"	S	Fryday Yet on a Stand
17	88	"	S	96	Rain	S	Saturday " " "
18	88	"	S	96	Clear	S	Sunday River falls a little
19	96	"	S	98	"	E	Munday On a rise since last night.
20	96	"	99½	"	Calm	"	Tuesday " " of about 1 Inch
21	84	Clear	S	98½	Rain	SE	Wednesday " " " 2 Inch
22	82	"	S	86	Clear	SE	Thursday River rises 1¼ do
23	84	"	S	88	Clear	S.E	Fryday " " 2 do
24	84	"	S.W	88	"	S.W	Saturday " " ½ do
25	82	"	"	92	"	"	Sunday " " "
26	84	"	"	91	"	"	Monday " " "
27	85	"	"	92	"	"	Tuesday " " "
28	86	"	W.	94	"	"	Wednesday " rising
29	84	"	"	88	"	S.E.	Thursday " " "
30	84	"	S.	93	"	S.	Friday River falling fast
31	88	"	SW	94	"	"	Saturday " " "

REMARKS

- 1 This morning Cloudy with some Rain. Clear and very warm Evening
- 2 Incessant Rain, which continues at intervals during the day
- 3 Very unsettled weather, sudden showers of rain.
- 4 This day continues clear and warm
- 5 Clear and pleasant weather but the close of day somewhat threatening Rain
- 6 Cloudy & warm morning. Continues so during the day Col Menard ³³² arrives. H. Risque married ³³³
- 7 Cloudy & very like rain this morning, but clear in the Evening
- 8 Clear and very warm morning and continues so during the day.
- 9 Clear and very warm morning and evening. [Mak?]ing the west side of the office quite unplea[sa]ntly warm
- 10 This morning close air and warm Sun, which continues during the day.
- 11 This day very warm. S. B. Chieftain leaves for the Prairie
- 12 Weather warm. Hear a Doctor say that the amt of Medical Bills arising from the sickness occasioned by effluvia arising

³³². Col. Pierre Menard, of Kaskaskia, Indian subagent there. See Footnotes 112 and 118.

³³³. "Married, on Tuesday evening last, . . . at the residence of Mr. James Kennerly, Jefferson Barracks, Capt. G. C. Hutter, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Harriet J., daughter of Maj. J. Risque, of Lynchburg, Va."—*St. Louis Beacon*, July 8, 1830. Harriet (see, also, Footnotes 43 and 317) was the daughter of Maj. James B. and Elizabeth (Kennerly) Risque, her mother being the sister of Clark's second wife, and of George H., James and Augustin Kennerly. Capt. George C. Hutter, of the Sixth infantry regiment, was stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

from Water street ³³⁴ this year will be more than it would cost for paving of same.

- 13 Very warm weather. Mr. Wm. Higgins ³³⁵ buried to-day
- 14 The Sun intensley hot with little or no wind
- 15 The weather very hot & reported to be very sickly.
- 16 The weather still continues very warm.
- 17 Notwithstanding the rain of this Evening, yet the air sultry and very close.
- 18 This day very warm, and a little Cloudy in the Evening
- 19 This day through marked with intense heat & close air
- 20 This morning oppressively hot and evening more so.
- 21 This morning as usual, very warm. though it has rained this Evening, yet it is truly hot and disagreeable
- 22 This morning rather more pleasant than for some days since Evening Clear and warm.
- 23 This mornng Clear and a little warm. Intensley hot this Evening & no appearance of its getting any cooler.
- 24 This morning and during last nigh[t], a pleasant Breeze from the S. W. which continues during the day.
- 25 fine breeze in the forenoon— rain during the after[noon]
- 26 Messrs. Bean, Hughes & Kennerly, ³³⁶ left town Saturday eveng.
- 28 Perry ³³⁷ and his party (16 in all) started home to-day
- 29 Rain during the day— weather a little more cool than it has been for some days
- 30 very sultry weather.
- 31 do.

August, 1830

WEATHER AND RIVER DATA

Date 1830	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River	
August								
1	78	Cloudy	S.E.	92	clear	W	Sunday	River falling
2	82	clear	S.E.	84½	"	"	Monday	"
3	82	"	S	86	"	S	Tuesday	"
4	82	"	S.W.	86	"	S.E.	Wednesday	"
5	81	"	S.E.	87	"	S.E.	Thursday	Still falling
6	81	"	S.E.	89	"	S.E.	Friday	"
7	86	"	"	90	"	"	Saturday	"
8	84	"	"	88	"	"	Sunday	"
9	83	"	"	87	"	"	Monday	"
10	85	"	S	95	"	S	Tuesday	"

³³⁴. Water, or Front street, the thoroughfare along the river front.

³³⁵. William Higgins, a "tallow chandler," had been a resident of St. Louis since 1820.—*St. Louis Beacon*, July 15, 1830; Billon, *op. cit.*, p. 354.

³³⁶. Indian subagents Jonathan L. Bean and Andrew S. Hughes, and one of the Kennerly brothers, probably Augustin, interpreter and clerk in the superintendency office.

³³⁷. Shawnee chief Perry. See Footnote 106.



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Date 1880	Thermom at 8 A.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Thermom at 4 P.M.	State of Weather	Points of Wind	Stage or Height of River
11	86	"	S E	98	"	SW	Wednesday
12	84	"	S W.	87	"	"	Thursday
13	81	"	S. E	84	"	S. E	Friday
14	82	cloudy	"	86	cloudy	"	Saturday
15	83	"	"	84	rain	"	Sunday
16	80	clear	W	81	clear	W	Monday
17	77	"	N.E	76	"	N.	Tuesday
18	72	"	"	80	"	"	Wednesday
19	73	"	"	75	"	"	Thursday
20	72	"	W	81	"	"	Friday
21	78	"	SE	84	"	"	Saturday
22							
23	80	"	S.W.	91	"	"	Monday
24	76	cloudy	NW	90	"	W	Tuesday
25	72	"	W	80	cloudy	S W	Wednesday
26	76	"	S.W	84	Clear	S	Thursday
27	86	"	S	90	Clear	Calm	Friday
28	88	Clear	Calm				Saturday
29							Sunday
30	82	Cloudy	Cloudy	82	Cloudy	W	Monday
31	82	Clear	S.W.				Tuesday [?]

REMARKS

- 1 Storm last night— heavy rain accompd. by lightning
- 2 Some air stirring— pleasant Evening
- 3 Weather becoming cooler
- 4 " " "
- 5 Air sultry to day
- 6 " "
- 8 Sultry weather
- 9 very warm
- 10 very hot
- 11 still warm
- 12 weather more moderate
- 13 Rain towards morning— cool in the forenoon
- 14 Considerable rain during the day— but sultry weather
- 15 considerable q[uiet] rain during the night
- 16 Rain at intervals during the day
- 17 Morning quite Cool— weather pleasant
- 18 pleasant weather
- 19 "
- 23 Morning clear and warm.
- 24 Stormy with appearance of rain. Clear & pleasant Evening
- 25 Cloudy and much like rain this morning also like rain this Evening
- 26 Cloudy and cool morning. Clear and quite warm Evening.
- 27 Clear and very warm morning and continues so during the day