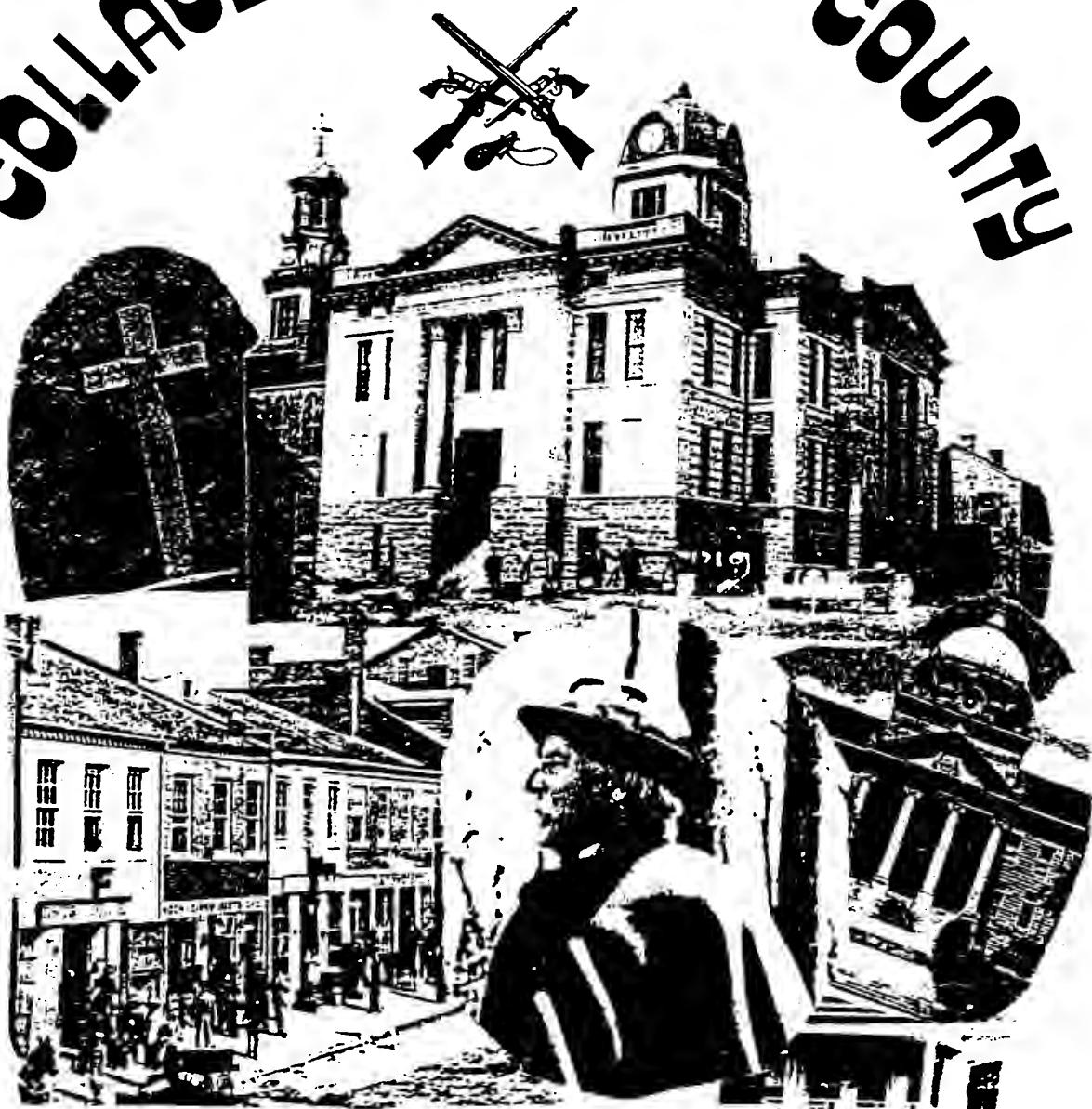


March 2020

COLLAGE OF CAPE county



CAPE GIRARDEAU EXPORTS 1874

Item	Amount	Price	Value
flour	120,000 bbls	\$ 6.00	\$720,000
lime	38,000 bbls	1.15	43,000
bacon	300,000 lbs	.07	21,000
lard	50,000 lbs	.07	3,500
hogs, dressed	150,000 lbs	.05	7,500





P. O. Box 571

Jackson, MO 63755

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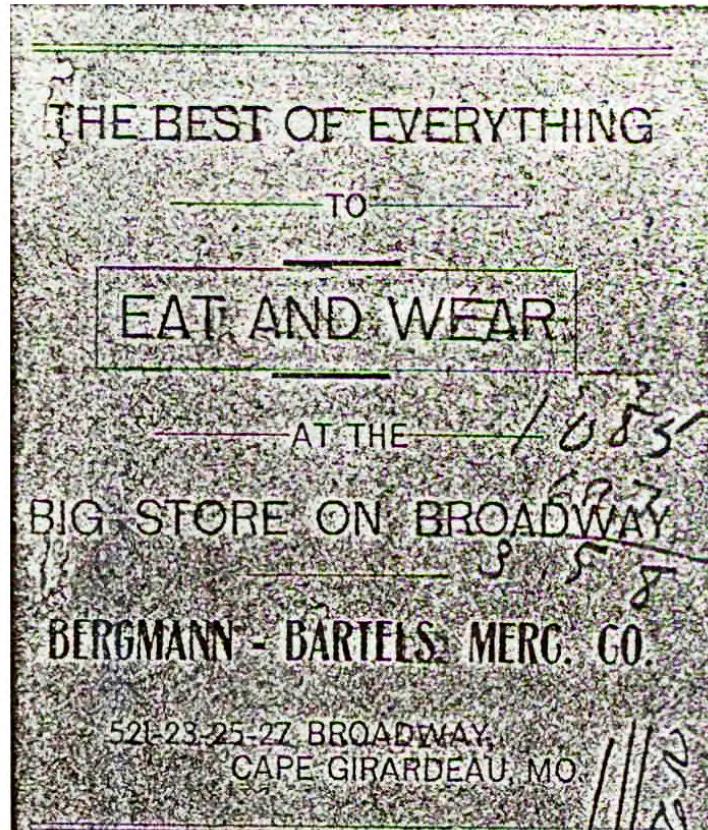
The Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society was organized in May 1970, a non-profit organization, its primary purpose is education in the field of genealogy. Membership is open to individuals upon payment of the annual dues of \$10, or a couple for \$15, per year, beginning in May. Life membership is available for a one-time payment of \$250. Web site: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mocgcgs/index.htm>

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

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

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"a miserable and forsaken little town"
Cape Girardeau – Fall 1820
By Ray Nichols

The year 2020 is the 200th anniversary of the Stephen H. Long Scientific Expedition to the Rocky Mountains as part of the 1819-1820 "Yellowstone Expedition." The expedition began at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in March 1819 and essentially ended at Cape Girardeau, Missouri in October 2020. So far I have heard of no plans to celebrate the expedition anywhere in the United States and that is unfortunate. Long's expedition visited Cape Girardeau in 1819 on the way up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and assembled for a final time at the Cape in October 1820, before all the members went their separate ways.

Most Cape Girardeau history buffs are familiar with the short visit of members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Cape. According to a 23 November 1803 entry in his journal, Meriwether Lewis described his visit with Louis Lorimier and his family at Cape "Jeradeau." Lewis then joined the rest of the expedition that was camped at Old Cape Girardeau, site of the original trading post of Lorimier, before leaving for St. Louis.¹



1865 U.S. Coast Guard Map of the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois to St. Mary, Missouri showing the proximity of the town of Cape Girardeau to Old Cape Girardeau

Sixteen years after Lewis and Clark's visit, the Stephen H. Long Scientific Expedition visited the Cape at the beginning of their journey as recorded by Edwin James:

"June 2nd [1819]. As it was only ten miles to Cape Girardeau, and the progress of the boat [Steamboat *Western Engineer*] extremely tedious, several of the party, taking a small supply of provisions' went on

¹ November 23, 1803 entry. Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On line at <https://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/item/lcjrn.1803-11-23> (June 2019).

shore, intending to walk to that place. Above the settlement of Tyawapatia, and near Cape a la Bruche, is a ledge of rocks, stretching across the Mississippi, in a direct line, and in low water forming a serious obstacle to the navigation. These rocks are of limestone, and are placed at the commencement of the hilly country on the Mississippi. Here the landscape begins to have something of the charm of distant perspective. We seem released from the imprisonment of the deep monotonous forest, and can, occasionally, overlook the broad hills of Apple Creek, and the Au Vaise, or Muddy river of Illinois, diversified with a few scattered plantations, and some small natural meadows.

About five miles above Cape Girardeau we found the steam Boat *Jefferson*, destined for the Missouri. She had been detained sometime waiting for castings which were on board the *Western Engineer*. Several other steam boats, with stores for the troops about to ascend the Missouri, had entered that river, and were waiting to be overtaken by the *Jefferson*, and the *Calhoun*, which last we had left at the rapids of the Ohio. On the 3d of June we passed that insular rock in the middle of the Mississippi, called the Grand Tower, it is about one hundred and fifty feet high, and two hundred and fifty in diameter. Between it and the right shore is a channel of about 150 yards in width, with a deep and rapid current"²

The expedition would continue up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and embark up the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains.

During October 1820 the Stephen H. Long Scientific Expedition would reassemble at Cape Girardeau on their return trip home. After arriving at the Cape, Edwin James, botanist and geologist of the group, made an entry into his diary, stating Cape Girardeau was a

"...miserable and forsaken little town... at present contains 20 or 30 log cabins, great part of which are unoccupied and many of them in ruins. The streets are regular but much torn and gullied by the rains and overgrown by enormous weeds."³

However, James' initial impression of the Cape may have been colored by an attack of intermittent fever, defined as a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. This attack will be covered later in the article.

In the beginning there were three U. S. expeditions designed to explore the territory west of the Mississippi, following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the far Northwest; Zebulon Montgomery Pike explored the Southwest; and Stephen Harriman Long examined the Middle West.

Seventeen years after Lewis and Clark's visit to the Cape, the remnants of Stephen H. Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains arrived in Cape Girardeau, this time followed by their unusual steamboat, the *Western Engineer*. They had just completed their journey to the Rocky Mountains and were headed home on the final leg of their trip. They would spend a month at Cape Girardeau in the fall of 1820.

Stephen Harriman Long (1784-1864) was born 30 December 1784 in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1809, and after teaching in Salisbury, New Hampshire and

² James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. (Philadelphia: H.C. Carey and I. Lea, 1823), Volume I, pp. 45-6. Readix Microprint.

³ Edwin James Diary entitled "Notes of a part of the Expd. of Discovery Commanded by S. H. Long Maj. U.S. Eng. &c &c." now in the Special Collections, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, p. [232], and quoted in Maxine Benson, "Edwin James, Scientist, Linguist, Humanitarian." PhD. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1968, pp. 77-78.

Germantown, Pennsylvania, he became a member of the Topographical Engineers in the U.S. Army. Following a year of teaching mathematics at the U.S. Military Academy in 1815, he was assigned to topographical duties in the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. During 1817 Long selected the site for a fort on the Arkansas River, where Fort Smith was erected. Following his expeditions, he settled in at Fort Belle Fontaine, north of St. Louis, during January 1818 to compile his reports.⁴

During the time of his topographical duties Long became convinced that the era of the steamboat, following the War of 1812, should be used not only for commerce and travel but exploration as well, so while visiting Washington, DC, on 15 March 1817 Long wrote to President James Monroe proposing that the major rivers of the Middle West and the Great Lakes be explored by steamboat. Long's letter proposed:

"I would build a small Steam Boat about 40 feet in length and 7 feet Beam, drawing no more than 14 inches of water. With this I would navigate all rivers of consequence falling into the Mississippi, meander their courses, and take the Latitude and Longitude of their mouths and heads (sic) of navigations. I would then ascend the Illinois and pass into the Lakes, with my Boat, which may be easily done in time of high water, I would reconnoiter (sic) the Coasts of the Lakes, explore the waters falling into them, and take the Latitude and Longitude of all important places. By these means, the courses and relative positions of the rivers may be ascertained, and a correct Plan of the country may be made, with less trouble and expense, probably, than by any other method that would be devised."

Long proposed such a steamboat would cost around \$5,000 and he offered to lead such an expedition.⁵

President Monroe and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun at the time had their own scheme for a grand exploration venture. It was to be called the Yellowstone Expedition, including a scientific phase composed of competent scientists and artists and a military phase designed to protect the explorers, impress the Native Americans and establish a line of forts on the northern border between the Mississippi River and the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

Major Long's Scientific Expedition, as it was known, was one of three parts of the Yellowstone Expedition. The first part, the Mississippi Expedition under the command of Colonel Henry Leavenworth, proceeded to the Falls of St. Anthony in 1819 and constructed Fort Snelling at the site of one of Major Long's 1817 travels. The second part, the Missouri Expedition, was the more ambitious of the expeditions as it was to proceed further west to the Mandan Villages far from any American settlement. Commanded by Colonel Henry Atkinson of the 6th Infantry Regiment, it was to proceed from Plattsburg, New York to Fort Belle Fontaine above St. Louis. In the spring of 1819 the force was to travel by steamboats towards the Yellowstone River and build a fort near the mouth of the river. The transportation was contracted to James Johnson, older brother of Congressman Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. Johnson arrived at Fort Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, two months late and began receiving complaints from the post commander Colonel Talbot Chambers. One complaint concerned the steamboat *Expedition* that had taken five days to travel the 25 miles from St. Louis to Fort Belle Fontaine. The steamboat *Johnson* arrived a few days after the *Expedition*, after spending the winter on a sand bar in the Ohio River. The steamboat *Jefferson* blew a piston and had to be repaired at St. Louis. The last steamboat, the *Calhoun*, had so many problems it was never used in the expedition. Then, the St. Louis sheriff tried to serve Johnson, claiming he owed the Bank of St. Louis \$50,000. Johnson

⁴ Wood, Richard G. Stephen Harriman Long, 1784-1864, Army Engineer, Explorer, Inventor. (Glendale, CA: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1966), pp. 27, 30, 34-41.

⁵ Ibid. p. 59-60.

appealed to Colonel Chambers but received no assistance from the commander. To evade the sheriff Johnson moved his operations to the Illinois side of the river. Atkinson and his troops provided another delay as they did not arrive until 7 June because of bad weather. The expedition finally departed Fort Belle Fontaine on 5 July 1819.⁶

However, due to unforeseen obstacles such as the muddy waters of the Missouri River clogging the steamboat boilers, progress was slow. All of 1819 was spent in reaching the Council Bluffs, close to present-day Omaha. The season ended with a miserable winter spent fighting scurvy with over 100 men dying. The Missouri Expedition failed to proceed further. At this point Congress became disgusted with the progress and refused to provide further funds.⁷

Major Stephen Long, while visiting Washington, DC in the summer of 1818, again proposed his plan, this time to the Secretary of War instead of the President. He also requested Lieutenant James D. Graham and Cadet William H. Swift be assigned to his expedition. He assumed a scientific group would accompany the mission. Secretary of War Calhoun readily approved the expedition and authorized the construction of the proposed steamboat at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Long's Expedition was ordered to follow the same route the failed Missouri Expedition had taken.⁸

Long began construction of his steamboat the *Western Engineer* during the summer of 1818, and continued into early 1819 at the U.S. Arsenal near Pittsburgh. The boat was a wooden hull sternwheel measuring 75 feet long, and 13 feet beam, 30 tons, and a draft of 19 inches unloaded and 30 inches loaded. The engine was high pressure (working pressure 96 pounds per square inch, on occasion raised to 128 pounds), located below deck. The craft held three boilers, each 20 inches in diameter by 15 feet long, also located below deck. Instead of being 40 feet long the boat ultimately was 75 feet long and drew almost two feet of draft instead of the proposed 14 inches.⁹

Assistant naturalist and painter of natural history on the expedition Titian Ramsay Peale further described the vessel:

"On the quarter deck there is a bullet proof house for the steersman. On the right hand wheel is *James Monroe* in capitals, and on the left, *J.C. Calhoun*, they being to two propelling powers of the expedition. She has a mast to ship and unship at pleasure, which carried a square and topsail, on the bow is the figure of a large serpent, through the gapping mouth of which the waste steam issues. It will give, no doubt, to the Indians an idea that the boat is pulled along by this monster. Our arms consist of one brass four pounder, mounted on the bow, four brass 2 7/8 inch howitzers, two on swivels, and two on field carriages, two wolf pieces carrying four ounce balls; twelve muskets, six rifles, and several fowling pieces, besides an air gun, twelve sabers, pistols, and a quantity of private arms of various sorts and a great sufficiency of ammunition of all kinds for our purpose."¹⁰

⁶ Jones, Jonathan M. "When Expectations Exceed Reality: The Missouri Expedition of 1819," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 94, #3, April 2000, pp. 241263.

⁷ Fuller, Harlan M. ed. The Journal of Captain John R. Bell, Official Journalist for the Stephen H. Long Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1820. Glendale, CA: Arthur C. Clark Company, 1973), p. 14.

⁸ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp. 60-61.

⁹ Western Engineer, "Steamboat Times, A Pictorial History of the Mississippi Steamboating Era, Steamboats 1811-1861, found at http://steamboattimes.com/steamboats_1811%7E61_p1.html (July 2011).

¹⁰ Titian Ramsey Peale, May 3, 1819 entry in his journal, quoted in Asa Orrin Weese, "The Journal of Titian Ramsey Peale, Pioneer Naturalist," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 41, Issue # 2, January 1947 p. 149.

The *Western Engineer* was launched on 26 March 1819, and christened in honor of the engineering corps and her ultimate destination. However, because of the added weight of passengers and the stiffness of the machinery, the rest of March and April was spent correcting the problems. Finally a second launching occurred on 30 April 1819.¹¹



Western Engineer. Titian Ramsey Peale sketch made at the Engineer Cantonment north of Omaha, NE, ca 1819.

A week earlier on 18 March 1819, Secretary of War John G. Calhoun had given the expedition orders to Major Stephen H. Long, Topographical Engineer:

"You will assume the command of the expedition to explore the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. You will first explore the Missouri and its principle branches and then in succession Red River, Arkansas and Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri...The object of the expedition is to acquire as thorough and accurate knowledge as may be practicable of a portion of our country which is daily becoming more interesting but which is yet but imperfectly known. With this in view you will permit nothing worthy of notice to escape your attention..."

On 31 March 1819, Long issued "the following instructions giving an outline of the services to be performed by the party, and assigning to each individual the appropriate duties." When Long assembled his men in Pittsburgh during April 1819, in addition to Long, the expedition included:

- Lieutenant Graham and Cadet Swift to "officiate as his immediate assistants..."
- "The journal of the expedition will be kept by Major Biddle..."
- "Dr. Baldwin will act as Botanist for the expedition..."
- "Mr. Say will examine and describe any objects in Zoology..."
- "Geology, so far as it relates to earths, minerals, and fossils... will afford subjects of investigation for Mr. Jessup..."
- "Mr. Peale will officiate as assistant naturalist..."
- "Mr. Seymour, as painter for the expedition..."

¹¹ Nichols, Roger L. and Patrick L. Halley. Stephen Long and American Frontier Exploration. (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995), pp. 80-100.

- "Lieutenants Graham and Cadet Swift, in addition to the duties they may perform in the capacity of Assistant Topographers, will attend to drilling the boat's crew, in the exercise of the musket, the field piece, and the sabre..."¹²

Military personnel either chosen by or assigned to Long included Lieutenant **James Duncan Graham**, a twenty-year-old artillery officer and graduate of West Point. He was a 1st Lieutenant while serving under Long but later was promoted to colonel. Born 1799 in Virginia, he was the brother-in-law of Major General George Meade. Upon completion of the expedition Graham performed topographical duties, railroad surveys, and boundary commissions. He died at Boston at the end of 1865, age 66.¹³

Assisting Long and Lt. Graham was **William Henry Swift**, a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, who left the Academy before completing his course. His older brother, John G. Swift was the first graduate of the Academy and at the time of the younger Swift's assignment with Long, was a general in the Engineer Corps. Cadet Swift was born 1800 at Taunton, Massachusetts and while serving with Long his older brother accepted his appointment as 2nd Lieutenant the following August. Cadet Swift became a distinguished engineer in his own right and eventually became a civilian engineer on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He died 1879 at age 78 in New York City.¹⁴

The third military member of the expedition was Major **Thomas Biddle, Jr.**, born 1790 in Philadelphia. He applied to the Adjutant General to accompany Long feeling "so liberal, interesting & enterprising an undertaking." Biddle first entered the army as a captain of infantry but transferred to the 2nd US Artillery. He served at Fort Erie during the War of 1812. The Major frequently argued with Long, refused to perform his duties as expedition journalist during the summer of 1819, and ended up resigning in mid-1819. Biddle later wrote, "I cannot but believe [that] he [Long] is entirely unqualified for an expedition of this sort." After resigning the expedition he became a regimental paymaster on the staff of Colonel Henry Atkinson. Biddle challenged Congressman Spencer Pettis, an opponent of the U.S. Bank, who had publicly criticized Biddle's brother Nicholas Biddle, its president, to a duel. The two met on 27 August 1831 at Bloody Island (a sandbar in the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis). Both men were mortally wounded. Pettis died the following day while Biddle died two days later. Major Thomas Biddle was buried with military honors at St. Louis.¹⁵

In addition to the three military officers, Long's boat crew consisted of a sergeant and eight privates from the Artillery, a steam engineer, a carpenter, a pilot, a clerk and two boys.¹⁶

"Scientific characters" chosen by Long included **Dr. William Baldwin**, suggested to Secretary Calhoun by William Darlington of Pennsylvania. Baldwin was a physician and one of the first botanists to explore the American Southeast, especially Georgia and Florida, and parts of Latin America and the West Indies. He was born 1779 in Pennsylvania. He became interested as a child in botany through his acquaintanceship

¹²James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. (Philadelphia: H.C. Carey and I. Lea, 1823), Vol. I, pp. 1-3.

¹³ Heitman, Francis B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the US Army. (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1903), Volume 1, p. 468; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p. 75; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

¹⁴ Heitman, Francis B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the US Army. (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1903), Volume 1, p. 941; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p. 75; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

¹⁵ Heitman, Francis B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the US Army. (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1903), Volume 1, p. 217; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp. 74-75; www.findagrave.com (June 2020); Nichols, and Halley. Stephen Long, p. 102.

¹⁶ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p. 76

with Dr. Moses Marshall. In 1802 he began the study of medicine under Dr. William A. Todd at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1805, short of money to continue his studies, Baldwin enlisted as ship's surgeon on a merchant ship which sailed to Canton by way of Antwerp. In 1807 he was awarded his medical degree and he married Hannah M. Webster and moved to Wilmington Delaware where he opened a practice. In 1818, he was appointed ship's physician on the *USS Congress* and accompanied Rodney's diplomatic mission to South America. He collected in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Uruguay. During the Long expedition, Baldwin had been ill since the beginning of the journey and on 18 July he informed Long he could no longer continue. Dr. Baldwin died in September 1819 at Boone County, Missouri Territory, of chronic tuberculosis. He was buried beside the Missouri River.¹⁷

The zoologist of the expedition, **Thomas Say**, was one of the generations of self-taught naturalists, and Father of American Entomology. Say was born 1787 in Philadelphia. Say attended the Quaker boarding school until the age of fifteen. His father, Benjamin Say, and his grandfather, Thomas Say, were noted as "fighting Quakers" for the colonial cause. Say's father tried to discourage his son's early interest in natural history by putting him in the apothecary business, but the business failed. In 1818, Say went on an expedition to the Sea Islands of Georgia and Spanish Florida. After returning from Long's expedition, in 1823 he was zoologist on Long's trip to the headwaters of the Mississippi River. After that Say moved to New Harmony, Indiana where the malarial climate on the Wabash River contributed to Say's early death in 1834. Unfortunately, after his death, Say's collection of insects was long neglected before it was finally established at the Academy of Natural Sciences and many of the type specimens were hopelessly damaged.¹⁸

Augustus Edward Jessup, geologist, mineralogist and paper manufacturer was born ca. 1797. Jessup attended Dr. Thomas Cooper's Scientific School in Philadelphia, beginning about 1816. Elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia he became very active in its affairs. Jessup made a trip to Mexico in 1817 or 1818, and returned with valuable mineral collections. In 1819 he joined Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains as its official geologist. He became tired of exploration in the winter of 1819 and quit the expedition. He bequeathed his extensive mineralogical and geological collections to the Academy. He died in 1859 (age 61-62) at Wilmington, Delaware and is buried in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania¹⁹

The assistant naturalist assigned to the expedition was **Titian Ramsey Peale**, born 1799 at Philadelphia. Peale was one of the many talented offspring of the Philadelphia artist and pioneer paleontologist Charles Willson Peale, noted painter and founder of the nation's first museum. On Christmas Day 1817, Peale left Philadelphia with zoologist George Ord (1781-1866) and sailed to Savannah, Georgia. There, the two men joined the wealthy geologist William Maclure (1763-1840) and naturalist Thomas Say (1787-1834), whose pioneering work on American insects "the self-styled Dr. T. R. Peale" had begun to illustrate. On this trip the group travelled to Florida. After serving with Long's expedition, he managed his father's museum during 1821, collected birds again in Florida in 1824, traveled from Maine to Colombia from 1829-1832, and joined the first US Exploring Expedition to the South Seas in 1838-42. After the family museum failed and his wife and daughter named Florida died, Peale served as patent office examiner in Washington, DC. Peale died 1885 (aged 85) at Philadelphia.²⁰

¹⁷ The New York Botanical Garden, Mertz Library. The William Baldwin Papers. "Biography of William Baldwin."

¹⁸ <https://www.encyclopedia.com> (June 2020); Stroud, Patricia Stroud. Thomas Say, New World Naturalist. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992), pp. 10, 17, 23; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

¹⁹ Archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences . "Biography"; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

²⁰ www.findagrave.com (June 2020); Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp. 68-69

The landscape painter on the expedition, **Samuel Seymour**, is one of the more enigmatic figures on the historical American art scene. An engraver and artist, he may have been born ca. 1775 in England, but there is no proof of this. His earliest known work appeared in 1796, and apparently from that time on he resided in or near Philadelphia. Not much is known of his work for the next 20 years. He exhibited landscape paintings at various showings sponsored by the Pennsylvania Academy of Arts in Philadelphia, and engraved at least three pictures by William Birch (1801, 1803, and 1804). In December 1820 Seymour returned to Philadelphia via New Orleans. During the next two years, Seymour reportedly finished some 60 of the 150 sketches he made while on Long's exploration trip. Of all this work, however, only 17 of his drawings from the 1819-1820 expedition can be identified today. In 1823, Seymour again accompanied Long on an expedition, this time to the headwaters of the St. Peter's River in Minnesota. Returning from this trek by 26 October of that same year, the artist again provided a number of drawings for the official report of the exploration party, presumably finishing these by mid-1824. From this point on, Samuel Seymour disappears from historical sight.²¹

After loading all provisions and some last minute alterations the *Western Engineer* sailed down the Ohio River, steaming up to the docks at St. Louis on 9 June 1819. The steamboat then left St. Louis on 21 June and after several excursions of the scientists on shore to explore and collect specimens the party arrived at Franklin, Missouri on 13 July.²²

After reaching Fort Belle Fontaine above St. Louis on the Missouri River, Long added to the exploring party, Major Benjamin O'Fallon, the Indian agent for the Missouri River tribes and his interpreter, Mr. John Dougherty.²³

Benjamin O'Fallon, born 1793, was an orphan at an early age. Raised in St. Louis by his uncle, Governor William Clark, he first operated a mill, and then became an Indian agent and trader. He received the title of Major when he was made Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri in 1819. He went with Long's expedition to the Yellowstone River as far as Council Bluff, where he had his headquarters. He was the brother of noted St. Louis philanthropist John O'Fallon.²⁴

John Dougherty, was born 1791 in Kentucky. He immigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, as a young man. Dougherty spent the six winters from 1809 to 1815 trapping on the Columbia River as an employee of the American Fur Company. Dougherty learned to speak French and numerous Indian dialects fluently and in 1819 and 1820 served as an interpreter for Long's expedition.

Dougherty served as an Indian agent from 1820 until 1837 when he was dismissed by Martin Van Buren's administration for political differences. While an Indian agent he made his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, and St. Louis. He assisted in making various treaties with the Indians, principally with the Pawnee, Otoe, Missouri, Iowa, Sauk, and Fox tribes, and his most conspicuous public service was in connection with the cession of the Platte Purchase territory in Northwest Missouri in 1836. In 1837 Dougherty purchased a large estate near Liberty, in Clay County, Missouri. He continued working with the Indian territories as a sutler and freighter. In 1840 Dougherty was elected to the Missouri state legislature from Clay County on the Whig ticket. In 1856 he completed a palatial residence on his Clay County estate, which he called Multnomah. He died at Multnomah in 1860.²⁵

²¹ Ewell Sale Stewart Library, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA. "Biography."

²² Benson, "Edwin James," p. 38; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

²³ Nichols, Stephen Long, pp. 75-76, 111; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p. 79

²⁴ www.findagrave.com (June 2020)

²⁵ State Historical Society of Missouri. "Biography"; www.findagrave.com (June 2020).

The expedition halted their upriver journey 17 September 1819 and spent the winter at Engineer Cantonment near Council Bluffs. While spending the winter at the Cantonment, the scientific personnel gained significant information as to life on the upper Missouri. Here they examined the area, collected natural history specimens, and took astronomical observations. They also encountered for the first time crude mountain men, dirty fur traders and early fur trader entrepreneurs such as Manual Lisa. They also encountered the local Indians, "their faces streaked with red and white clay, who came to camp to dance and share feasts of roast buffalo hump."²⁶

While the expedition spent the winter at Engineer Cantonment, Long, along with Jessup, returned to Washington to discuss future goals with Calhoun. Augustus Jessup, the geologist, apparently became tired of exploring and decided to return east with Long. It was during this time that Long made some adjustments to the expedition personnel.²⁷

He appointed Captain **John R. Bell** to become the journalist of the venture. Bell, then an instructor of tactics at the Military Academy, was a native New Yorker, who had graduated from West Point and served in the artillery since 1812. Bell served in the Niagara Campaign in the War of 1812 and was promoted to Captain. Following the war he served on garrison duty in New England before returning to West Point to instruct. After serving with Long's expedition, he was breveted major in 1824 but died in 1825.²⁸

Long also chose **Edwin James** to replace Baldwin as botanist and Jessup as geologist. James, surgeon, botanist, geologist, and linguist was born 1797 in Vermont. He attended Addison grammar school as a child and graduated from Middlebury College in 1816. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. John James, and later studied botany and geology with John Torrey and Amos Eaton. James, after being appointed surgeon, biologist, and geologist for the Long Expedition of 1820, is said to be the first white man to climb Pikes Peak in Colorado, and he was the first botanist to examine the alpine flora of the Rocky Mountains. He is responsible for presenting the idea that the lands west of the Mississippi River were the "Great American Desert" a term that has plagued the expedition even today. On this expedition he collected and recorded many new species of flora and also recorded the geology along the Arkansas, Red, and Canadian Rivers. Most of the plants he collected were described by John Torrey. From 1823 to 1833 he served as assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army. In 1827 he married Clarissa Rodgers, and they had one son. James served as editor of the Albany, New York, *Temperance Herald and Journal* from 1833 to 1836 and as subagent to the Potawatomi Indians in 1837-38. From his experiences with Indians he became a student of Indian languages and prepared several spelling books and translated the New Testament into the Ojibway language. James was involved with the Underground Railroad from 1838 until his death at Rock Springs, Iowa, in 1861.²⁹

²⁶ Shubert, Frank N. Vanguard of Expansion – Army Engineers in the Tan-Mississippi West, 1819-1879. (Washington, DC; Historical Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1980), p. 2.

²⁷ Nichols. Stephen Long, pp. 100-102.

²⁸ Heitman, Francis B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the US Army. (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1903), Volume 1, p. 208; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p.91.

²⁹ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp.91-94; www.findagrave.com (June 2020); Carlo Rotella, "Travels in a Subjective West- The Letters of Edwin James," Montana: The Magazine of Western History, Vol. 41, No. 4 (Autumn, 1991), pp. 20-34; Benson, "Edwin James," pp. 2-9.

Long and James left Philadelphia on 20 March 1820, and James began to keep his journal immediately. They arrived at Pittsburgh on 26 March and Captain Bell joined them for the journey back to the Engineer Cantonment at Council Bluffs, where they arrived on 27 May 1820.³⁰

As they left Engineer Cantonment for the trip to the Rocky Mountains, James noted he was to attend to botany, mineralogy, and geology and take charge of the medical department. Thomas Say was to handle all the other branches of natural history as well as the anatomy and diseases of the Indians. They finally departed Council Bluffs on 6 June 1820.³¹

On 13 July 1820, before turning east and heading home, the members of the expedition reached the mountain which Zebulon Pike had sighted fourteen years earlier. There they began to climb the "Grand Peak." After camping overnight the party reached the summit the following afternoon. Spending very little time on the peak, they began their descent and arrived back at camp on 15 July. Dr. James, Zachariah Wilson, the baggage master, and Private Joseph Verplank were the last to leave the mountain peak. Now came the time for the expedition to leave the mountains and return home.³²

James, Bell, and two other men left the base camp on 17 July and began a short trip into the mountains along the Arkansas River. Long, along with the rest of the party, left the camp on 19 July 1820. After the two groups re-assembled on the Arkansas, they again separated into two groups on 24 July. Captain Bell was placed in charge of a party that was to venture down the Arkansas to Belle Point and await the second party. Major Long was to lead the second party, including James and Peale and was to go south to the Red River and then east to Belle Point.³³

To the surprise of everyone, Long's party took the Canadian River which was far north of the Red River, causing them to delay their trip to Belle Point. The party finally arrived at Belle Point, the site of Fort Smith, on 13 September. Captain Bell's party had already reached Belle Point on 9 September. However, three men of Bell's party had deserted along the way, taking with them horses, rifles, clothing, and the very important manuscripts belonging to Swift and Say, containing all their notes and observations. On 7 October a \$200 reward was placed in the newspaper by Major William Bradford, Commandant of Fort Smith, for the three men's apprehension and the recovery of the manuscripts lost. It is unknown if they were ever apprehended. Apparently they were not as none of the manuscripts have come to light.³⁴

The two parties, after being reunited after almost two months, finally separated again for the remainder of the journey to Cape Girardeau. Bell left on 19 September with two other men. James and Swift left the next day by way of the hot springs of Washita. Major Long, with the rest of the group, left Fort Smith on 21 September.³⁵

Dr. James and Lieutenant Swift, accompanied by Captain Stephen Watts Kearny, left Fort Smith and planned to travel to the "Hot Springs of the Washita." Captain Kearny was at Fort Smith as inspector and paymaster. James described Little Rock as, "... a village of six or eight houses, [where] we found several

³⁰ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp.92-93.

³¹ James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. I, p. 424.

³² James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 23-33; Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p.167.

³³ Benson, "Edwin James," pp. 68-72.

³⁴ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, p.110;Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, pp. 256,275; The Arkansas Gazette, Arkansas Territory [Post], AR, Saturday, 7 October 1820, p. 3, col. 4

³⁵ Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, p. 284; James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 263-4; Benson, "Edwin James," pp. 76-77

of the members of a missionary family destined to the Osages. "After separating from Kearny, the two travelled via Short Mountain, Rocky Bayou, Point Pleasant on the Illinois River. The two then proceeded towards Little Red River via the White River and into the wilderness of southern Missouri. On 1 October James and Swift arrived at the ford on the Strawberry River near its junction with the Big Black and on 8 October arrived at Jackson, Missouri, which James described as, ..." after St. Louis and St. Charles, one of the largest towns in Missouri."³⁶

Captain Bell, along with two men recently discharged from the expedition, began their journey to Cape Girardeau on 19 September in advance of Major Long's party. The three travelled on the south side of the Arkansas River to Walter Webber's, a young Cherokee chief who lived near the mouth of Illinois Creek in Pope County, Arkansas. Here they met Dr. James and Lieutenant Swift and eventually Long's party caught up with them. They then travelled in the direction of Batesville in Independence County, entered southern Missouri, crossed the Strawberry River, the Current River, then to Little Black River, near the new town of Greenville, then past Crooked Creek, to the White Water River and spent the night at Major Bollinger's house who owned the mill on White Water. The next morning the group left Bollinger's experiencing a heavy frost and arrived at Jackson.³⁷

Captain John R. Bell the official journalist of the expedition, in his journal, described the town of Jackson as follows:

"FRIDAY, OCTR. 6th....Jackson is the seat of Justice for Cape Gerardeau county, distant from the Cape on the Mississippi 12 miles. The land on which the town is laid out, was purchased by the county Commissioners, for the purpose of building a county town, and was commenced about 5 years ago, there is now a frame court house, and about 100 buildings some of them well constructed, a number of stores & mechanics of various branches, apothecaries shops and Doctor & Lawyer offices. **It is the most flourishing town I have seen in the country west of the Mississippi, St. Louis excepted.** There is a fine tract of country about it, and pretty well settled with able planters..."³⁸

Dr. James' entry in his diary may have been due to the fact that he and most of the other men who met at Cape were ill with an attack of intermittent fever. He recorded in his later report that:

"A few days subsequent to our arrival at Cape Girardeau, the greater number of those who had been of the party by land, experienced severe attacks of intermitting fever, none escaped except Capt. Bell, Mr. Peale, and Lieut. Swift. Maj. Long and Capt. Kearney, who had continued their journey immediately towards St. Louis, were taken ill at St. Genevieve, and the latter was confined some weeks. The attack was almost simultaneous in the cases of those who remained at Cape Girardeau, and it is highly probable, we had all received the impression which produced the disease nearly at the same time. The interruption of accustomed habits, and the discontinuance of the excitement afforded by travelling, may have somewhat accelerated the attack. We had observed that we had felt somewhat less than the usual degree of health, since breathing the impure and offensive atmosphere of the Arkansas bottoms about Belle Point, and there, we have no doubt the disease fastened upon us. In every instance, we had the opportunity of observing, the attack assumed the form of a daily intermittent. The cold stage commenced with a sensation of languor and depression, attended with almost incessant yawning, and a disinclination to motion, soon followed by shivering, and a distressing sensation of cold. These symptoms pass off gradually, and the hot stage succeeds. The degree of fever is usually somewhat proportioned to the

³⁶ James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 263, 266, 273, 275, 281, 284.

³⁷ Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, pp. 284, 288-9, 293, 295-9.

³⁸ Fuller, Harlen M. and LeRoy R. Hafen, eds. The Journal of Captain John R. Bell. (Glendale, CA: Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1973) pp. 299-300.

violence of the cold fit, the respiration becomes full and frequent, the face is flushed, the skin moist, and the patient falls into a heavy slumber; on awaking after some time; extreme languor and exhaustion are felt, though few symptoms of fever remain. This routine of most uncomfortable feelings commencing at nine or ten in the morning, occupied for some time, the greater part of our days; late at evening, and during the night we suffered less.”³⁹

When he chronicled the expedition later in 1823 he made no note of the Cape being a “miserable and forsaken little town.” Instead he described the town as follows:

“The town comprises at this time about twenty log cabins, several of them in ruins, a log jail, no longer occupied, a large unfinished brick building, falling rapidly to decay, and a small one, finished and occupied. It stands on the slope and part of the summit of a broad hill rising about one hundred and fifty feet above the Mississippi, and having a deep primary soil, resting horizontal strata of compact and sparry limestone....the streets of Cape Girardeau are marked out, with formal regularity, intersecting each other at right angles, but they are now in some parts so gullied and torn by the rains as to be impassable, in others, overgrown with such a crop of gigantic vernoias and urticas, as to resemble small forests. The country back of the town is hilly, covered with heavy forests of oak, tulip tree, and nyssa, intermixed in the vallies with the sugar tree, and the fagus sylvatic, and on the hills with an undergrowth of the American hazle, and the shot bush or angelica tree. Settlements are considerably advanced, and many well cultivated farms occur in various directions.”⁴⁰

Captain Bell also described his observations of Cape Girardeau:

“MONDAY, OCTBR. 9th ...The town of Cape Gerardeau is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, and must in time become a place of business – at present there are about 40 houses, perhaps 25 of them are occupied – the others are in a neglected state, fast going to ruins. The site of this Town was included in a large landed estate belonging to a Mr. Laromere [Lorimier] deceased.”⁴¹

When arriving in Cape Girardeau, Captain Bell related, in his journal, they arrived at the Cape about noon and “put up” at the tavern of a Captain Ellis. This was probably Charles G. Ellis who according to Snider and Collins, “...built a hotel sometime before 1810 on the site of the Old Opera House.”⁴²

When Long and Bell arrived at Cape Girardeau on 6 October, the steamboat *Western Engineer* had not arrived from St. Louis. The boat had spent the winter at Council Bluffs under the charge of Lieutenant Graham and eventually arrived at St. Louis during the summer. Graham left St. Louis with the *Western Engineer* on 4 October and arrived at the Cape a few days before the entire expedition assembled.

³⁹ Ibid. pp. 321-2.

⁴⁰ James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition. Vol. II, pp. 323-4; the “giant crop of gigantic vernoias and urticas” were *Vernonia altissima marginata* (now *V. marginata*), **plains ironweed** and Urtica is a genus of flowering plants in the family *Urticaceae*. Many species have stinging hairs and may be called nettles or **stinging nettles**, although the latter name applies particularly to *Urtica dioica*. Nyssa, is the genus of **tupelo**, **black gum**, or **pepperidge trees**. Sugar tree may refer to: *Acer saccharum*, a maple commonly known as the **sugar tree**. *Fagus sylvatica*, the **European beech** or **common beech**, is a deciduous tree belonging to the beech family *Fagaceae*. *Corylus americana*, the **American hazelnut** or **American hazel**, is a species of deciduous shrub in the genus *Corylus*, native to the eastern and central United States and extreme southern parts of eastern and central Canada. **Angelica tree**, also called **devil’s walking stick**, **Hercules’ club**, or **prickly ash**, (species *Aralia spinosa*), prickly-stemmed shrub or tree, of the ginseng family (*Araliaceae*),

⁴¹ Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, pp. 304-5. Louis Lorimier died 26 June 1812.

⁴² Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, p. 300; Snider, Felix Eugene and Earl Augustus Collins, Cape Girardeau: Biography of a City. (Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1958), p. 226.

According to James' report, "Lieutenant Graham and all his party had suffered severely from bilious and intermitting fever," thus delaying their departure from St. Louis to the Cape.⁴³

By 12 October 1820, the expedition had reassembled at Cape Girardeau.⁴⁴

During the month spent at Cape Girardeau, both Dr. James and Captain Bell recorded observations of local life in the town.

In Captain Bell's journal, he recorded an event that took place while he was staying at Captain Ellis' tavern/hotel. He noted:

"We were invited by Mr. Ellis to attend the funeral of a Mr. Smith who had died in his house a boarder. He was from the Country, staying at Ellises under the attendance of a physician by the name of Gibbs, who it was suspected, was an imposter, at any rate, his patient died of consumption in a short time under the Drs. Prescriptions. The hearse, was a wood sled, drawn by two oxen, the followers were, the wife of the deceased, a man that had accompanied her from her home & her children, to view the cold remains of a fond husband & father – Mr. Ellis, the Major & myself. The coffin was let down into the grave, not a sigh, not a tear except from the widow – how solemn and serious are those last duties to the dead." ⁴⁵

Captain Bell's journal entry then describes the local militia:

"A militia company, met near the house we were staying at, for the purpose of military exercise – at 12 o'clock, the Captain ordered the men to 'parade,' they took their places in single rank, at shouldered arms, when the order was given 'right face,' and repeated, which brought them to the right about, when they were dismissed having performed all that was deemed necessary in the practice of manoeuvre – and they spent the afternoon in drinking whiskey and talking hard of their neighbors who were not present."
⁴⁶

In continuing his description of the town of Cape Girardeau, Captain Bell noted the recent sales of town lots:⁴⁷

"In order to divide the property among his [Mr. Laromere (Lorimier)] it has been offered for sale in lots of different sizes according to the situation – those in the Town the common size of the building lots as laid out in the Western country and those out of town containing 5-10-15 or 20 acres. At the Sale of Town lots, they were bid off at most extravagant prices, the purchasers forfeiting the first payment, which was a mere trifle, in order to keep down improvements in the town, while the new Town of Jackson in the same country was starting and progressing rapidly, an other Sale of lots took place today [Monday, October 9th] – they were bid off at fair prices from 30 to 100 dollars according to the mercantile business – the out lots sold at from 10 to 15 dollars per acre, they are well timbered."

The first notice of sale found for the above was located in a St. Louis paper in November 1819, followed by a second notice in May 1820:

⁴³ Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, pp. 300; James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. II, p. 321; Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, MO, Wednesday, October 14, 1820, p. 3, col. 5.

⁴⁴ James, Account of the Expedition, Vol. II, p. 321; Benson, "Edwin James," p. 77.

⁴⁵ Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, p. 303.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 304.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 305.

**TOWN OF
CAPE GIRARDEAU.**
(SALE BY AUTHORITY.)

PURSUANT to an order of the Circuit Court for the county of Cape Girardeau, will be sold at Public Auction⁴⁸ the confirmed funds belonging to the estate of *Louis Lericier*, deceased, consisting of a large square, including the town of Cape Girardeau, the mills and plantation on Cape Girardeau creek, together with a tract of 30 acres adjoining the same.

The town of Cape Girardeau is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, in 32 deg. 19 min. 20 sec. latitude, 42 miles by water above the confluence of the Ohio; (30 in a straight line) 20 miles from the town of America, and ten miles from Jackson. The ground on which it is laid out is pleasantly undulated, and abundantly supplied with excellent springs. As it is the first good landing place above the bend of the big river, and one in which an access by the river is open in all seasons, Cape Girardeau seems to be singularly well situated for a commercial town, and a considerable state of prosperity, offering the double advantages of an uninterrupted navigation, and an easy land communication with the interior settlements.

The ground reserved for the town is nearly a mile in front of the river, and three-quarters in depth. The houses increase from one story in a half acre, and the rest from two & ten to 100 acres, increasing in size with their distance from the town.—For further particulars, reference is made to the plan of the town, and the plan of those lands, parts of which will be reserved for the inspection of the purchasers at the time of sale.

The sale will commence on Monday the 2d of November next, in the town of Cape Girardeau, and be continued according to adjournments. A copy of *Cape Girardeau* and *Breckinridge* counties will be given and extractions made to the purchasers, by taking mortgages on the premises sold for the payment to the proprietors.

<i>B. Cousin,</i> <i>C. G. Ellis,</i> <i>H. Garner,</i> <i>Wm. Bell,</i> <i>R. M. Dorrill,</i>	<i>Commissioners.</i>	<i>Benj. M. Dorrill,</i> <i>W. Conrin,</i> <i>F.M. Kelson,</i> <i>W. Garner,</i> <i>Contractors.</i>
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Sep. 10—15/22

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**TOWN OF
Cape Girardeau.**

Sale of Lots and Out Lots.

BY an order of the Circuit Court for the county of Cape Girardeau, April term, 1820, the residue of the confirmed funds belonging to the heirs and representatives of *Louis Lericier*, deceased will be exposed to public Vendue; consisting of upwards of two hundred lots in the town of Cape Girardeau, and about seventy Out lots in its vicinity; the form, situation, and size of all which will be distinctly shown in a general plan of the town and its environs.

The terms of sale will be, one eighth part of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder to be paid in three equal installments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four calendar months, from the day of sale, to be secured as formerly, by notes and mortgages on the premises sold.

The sales will commence at the town of Cape Girardeau, on Monday the twenty-fourth of July next, and continue from day to day, and from time to time, by adjournment, until the whole is sold.

C. G. Ellis,
Benj. M. Dorrill,
W. Conrin,
F.M. Kelson,
W. Garner,
Contractors.

May 8, 1820.

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Both Captain Bell and Dr. James gave favorable accounts of the slaves in Cape Girardeau at the time.
First Captain Bell:

"At the house, we put up at, are a number of negroes of both sexes and different ages. In justice to Capt. Ellis & his wife — I have never seen or witnessed in my life in a family holding slaves, that care and attention that is paid to them here — girls from 12 to 16 years of age, carding and spinning, and performing the duties of the house, neat and cleanly dressed, as white girls performing those duties in the states where Slavery is not tolerated. It is true they are closely watched & kept at work by their mistress and what — girls of their age do not require it? If they are to be made useful member of a family." ⁵⁰

Edwin James recorded the following slave ceremony:

"While at Cape Girardeau, we were induced, from motives of curiosity, to attend at the performance of some ceremonies by the negroes, over the grave of one of their friends, who had been buried a month

⁴⁸ Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, MO, Wednesday, 10 November 1819, p. 1, col. 2. Note: These sales can be found in Eddleman, Bill and Jane Randol Jackson, abs., *Abstracts of Cape Girardeau County Deeds*, Books A/B-f, 1797-1826, various entries in Deed book E between 1287-1445; 1867-68.

⁴⁹ Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, MO, Wednesday, 31 May 1820, p. 3, col. 4. Note: These sales can be found in Eddleman and Jackson, various entries in Deed Book E between 1460-1864, some of them taking place a month or so after the Long party left the Cape.

⁵⁰ Fuller, *Journal of Captain Bell*, pp. 307-8. The 1820 Census for Cape Girardeau County shows a total of 864 slaves and 45 free colored persons. However, a breakdown per family is not shown. This is shown in *Census of 1820* (Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1821), p. 159. The first record for Charles G. Ellis is 1828 where he owned 17 slaves.

since. They were assembled round the grave where several hymns were sung, an exhortation was also pronounced by one who officiated as minister of the gospel, who also made a prayer for the welfare of the soul of the deceased. This ceremony, we are told, is common among the negroes in many parts of the United States; the dead are buried privately, and with few marks of attention; a month afterwards, the friends assemble at the grave, where They indulge their grief, and signify their sorrow for the deceased, by the performance of numerous religious rites.”⁵¹

Such was the appearance of Cape Girardeau when visited by the Scientific Expedition commanded by Major Stephen Harriman Long in the fall of 1820.

One of the first to leave the Cape was Captain Bell. On 12 October 1820, the same day James recorded the entire expedition had re-assembled; Major Long issued orders to Captain Bell to “proceed by way of Nashville, Tennessee and Washington City, to Philadelphia.” Captain Bell began his journey the next day choosing to cross the Mississippi River north of Cape Girardeau then across to Golconda, Illinois on the Ohio River, crossed into Kentucky where he travelled to Hopkinsville. Leaving Hopkinsville he entered Montgomery County, Tennessee, on to Nashville then to Knoxville and thus entering Virginia. From Abingdon, Virginia he travelled to Alexandria, crossed the Potomac River and entered Washington, the capitol 20 November 1820.⁵²

The next party to leave the Cape was Say, Graham and Seymour. James recorded:

“About the first of November, Messrs. Say, Graham, and Seymour, had so far recovered their health, as to venture on a voyage to New Orleans, on their way home. They left Cape Girardeau in a small boat, which they exchanged at the mouth of the Ohio for a steam boat, about to descend. Mr. Peale, who had escaped the prevailing sickness, accompanied them... ”⁵³

At about the same time Captain Bell arrived in Washington, Lieutenant Swift left the Cape with the steamboat *Western Engineer* on 23 November. Dr. James, now almost fully recovered from the fever, determined to follow the same route from Bainbridge, through the Illinois interior to Golconda and on the falls of the Ohio on horseback.⁵⁴

However:

“On arriving at Golconda, Dr. James had become so much indisposed, by a recurrence of fever and ague, as to be unable to proceed. This circumstance, with others, induced Lieutenant Swift to leave the steam-boat for the winter at the mouth of Cumberland river, twenty miles below. After a delay of a few days, the latter continued his journey towards Philadelphia on horseback.”⁵⁵

All that was left was to compile the reports. Major Long requested Captain Bell, Lieutenant Graham and Lieutenant Swift be retained to help compile the reports but they were ordered to their regiments. By midsummer Dr. James had compiled reports, one on botany and one on geology. Seymour completed about 60 of his sketches and Reuben Peale, brother of Titian Ramsey Peale, requested Titian’s collection of natural history items be deposited in his museum. This was approved but the collection was unfortunately lost after P.T. Barnum had purchased many of the articles and his museum burned in

⁵¹ James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition. Vol. II, pp. 328.

⁵² Fuller, Journal of Captain Bell, pp. 307-337

⁵³ James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition. Vol. II, pp. 324.

⁵⁴ Ibid, p. 329.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

1851. After completing the 60 sketches, Seymour did not reply to Long's letters concerning other sketches and about this time Seymour disappeared from the scene. When the Engineer Department began to make inquiries about the steamboat *Western Engineer*, the boat was brought to the mouth of the Cumberland River by Zachariah Wilson, the baggage master where Long suggested "repairs would cost \$1500. Like Seymour, the steamboat passed from history at this point in time.⁵⁶

Thus ended Major Stephen Harriman Long's Scientific Expedition of 1819-1820. As Roger L. Nichols points out in his Preface to his treatment of Long, "...the expedition made several contributions to geographic and scientific knowledge. The expedition brought some of the country's most accomplished naturalists and cartographers together... Long strengthened the ties between the federal government and the scientific community...But their information on Plains Indians, weather and climate, mineral and timber resources, agricultural potential, and western rivers was a substantial addition to what Lewis and Clark had learned a few years earlier. Long's explorations addressed issues that even today draw both scholarly attention and public interest."⁵⁷

The only problem with Nichols' last statement in his Preface is that practically all articles and books published on the expedition only casually mention the month at Cape Girardeau, or do not mention it at all. It's time the historical community of Cape Girardeau recognized a second expedition that passed through because the Cape has certainly grown from "a miserable and forsaken little town."

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⁵⁶ Wood. Stephen Harriman Long, pp.111-114.

⁵⁷ Nichols. Stephen Long, pp. 7-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also Available

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

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

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