

William Tolle's 1834 Journal
of his Travels
from Barren County, Kentucky,
to the State of Missouri
and Back

September 14, 1834 — November 12, 1834

Transcribed by
Donald MacDavid ("Dave") Tolle

January, 1989



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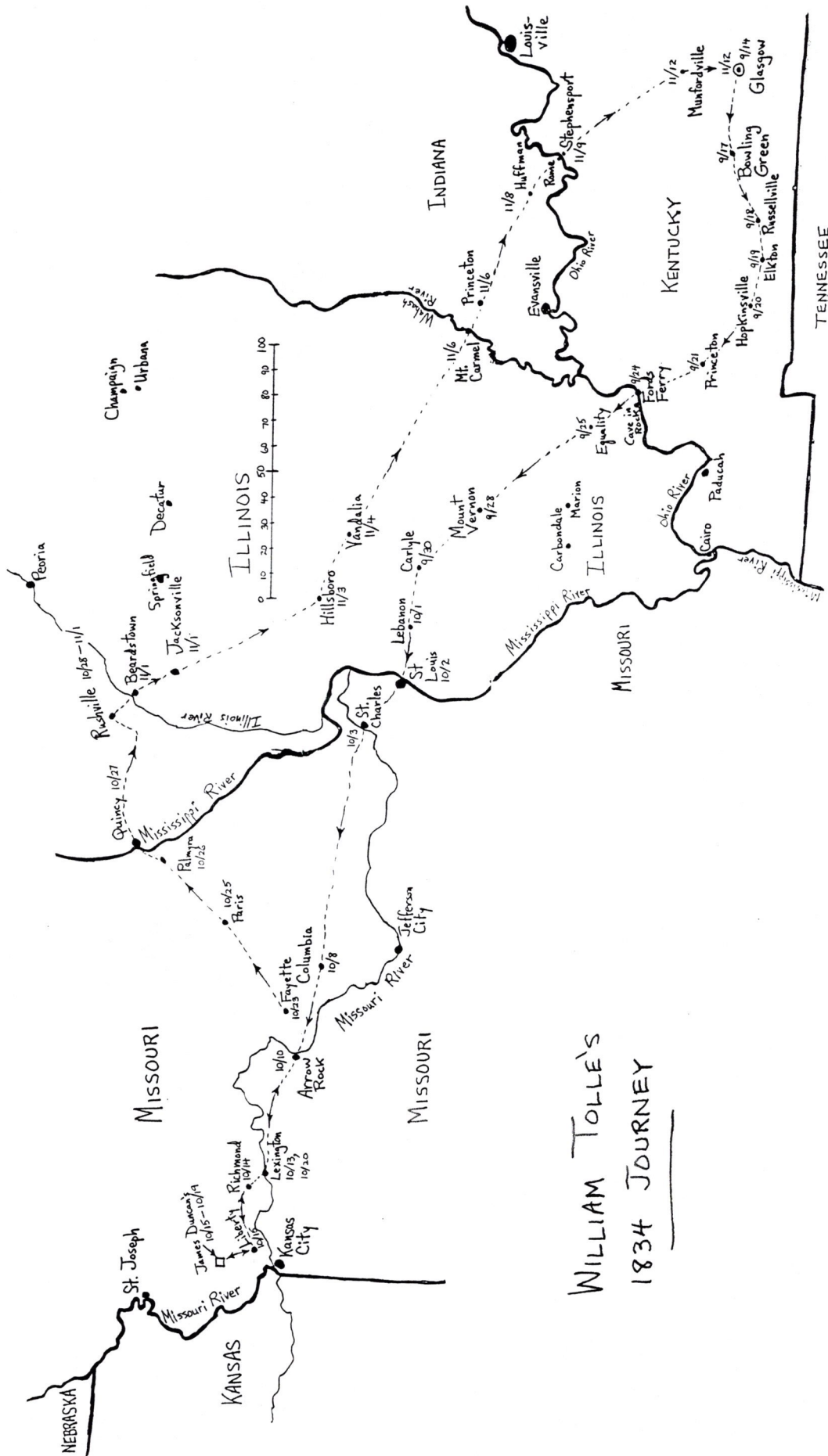
Donald MacDavid Tolle
Shell Development Company
3737 Bellaire Blvd.
Houston, TX 77025

or

Donald MacDavid Tolle
c/o Dr. and Mrs. Donald J. Tolle
907 Skyline Drive
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

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WILLIAM TOLLE'S
1834 JOURNEY

1 A Westward Journey

The year was 1834 and some of the young nation's hardy pioneers, having moved west to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee a generation earlier, were moving west once again, packing all their belongings and their families into horse-drawn wagons and making the long trek westward, eager for wide open spaces and cheap, fertile land.

The wagons made their slow way across the Illinois prairies to the Mississippi River, crossing by ferry at the bustling, handsome town of St. Louis, and then continuing the long journey across the wide prairies to far western Missouri, the edge of the 1834 frontier.

Driving a wagon on one of those westward journeys in the fall of 1834 was William Tolle, 49 years old, a farmer from Barren County, Kentucky. When the group reached their destination in Clay County, Missouri, he returned alone to his family in Kentucky, after an absence of nearly two months. We know something about his travels because he carried with him a leather-bound journal in which he recorded, usually daily, where he had been and what he had seen.

2 William Tolle's Journal

William, by his two wives, had 27 children, born between 1806 and 1848. Some of them lived in William Tolle's farmhouse in Barren County, Kentucky, all of their lives. That farmhouse, now ramshackle and unoccupied, still stands and until recent years belonged to one of William's great-grandsons, Leonard Tolle, who lives nearby. About 130 years after it was written, and probably long after all those who had known about it had died, that old leather-bound journal was found by Ray Tolle (a nephew of Leonard's and a great-great-grandson of William's) in the attic of the old farmhouse.

3 Physical Description of the Journal

The journal, which Ray Tolle has graciously allowed me to borrow for the last several years, consists of a leather cover and 16 sheets of curling, yellowed, very lightly lined paper. Each sheet is 16 inches long and $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches high,



Figure 1: William Tolle's farmhouse in Barren County, Kentucky. This picture was taken in 1980.

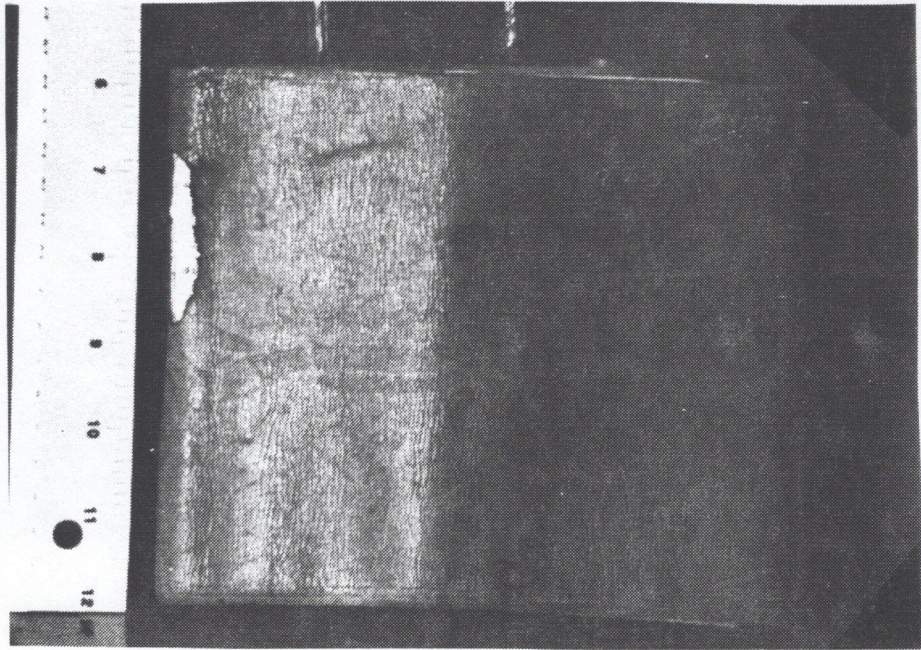


Figure 2: The front cover of the journal

and of moderate weight. The 16 sheets are bound to the cover through their centers with heavy thread stitching. Sixty-four pages are thus formed, each sheet contributing 4 pages. The pages are not numbered, but I will refer to them as if they were numbered 1 through 64.

The record of the 1834 journey is written on the first 31 pages. The half-sheet containing the first two pages had been separated from the rest of the journal when Ray found it. Fortunately, he also found and kept that half-sheet, although he did not at the time recognize its relationship to the rest of the journal.

Pages 32 through 60 are present but are entirely blank. The half-sheet containing pages 61 and 62 is ripped in half vertically, but is complete except for a half-inch hole. A single illegible word appears at the top of the 62nd page. It may be "from." Only the innermost inch or so of the final half-sheet is present. It is clear from that one-inch fragment that both pages 63 and 64 had something written on them, including a "9" and a "6." Did William Tolle keep a record of expenses on these pages?

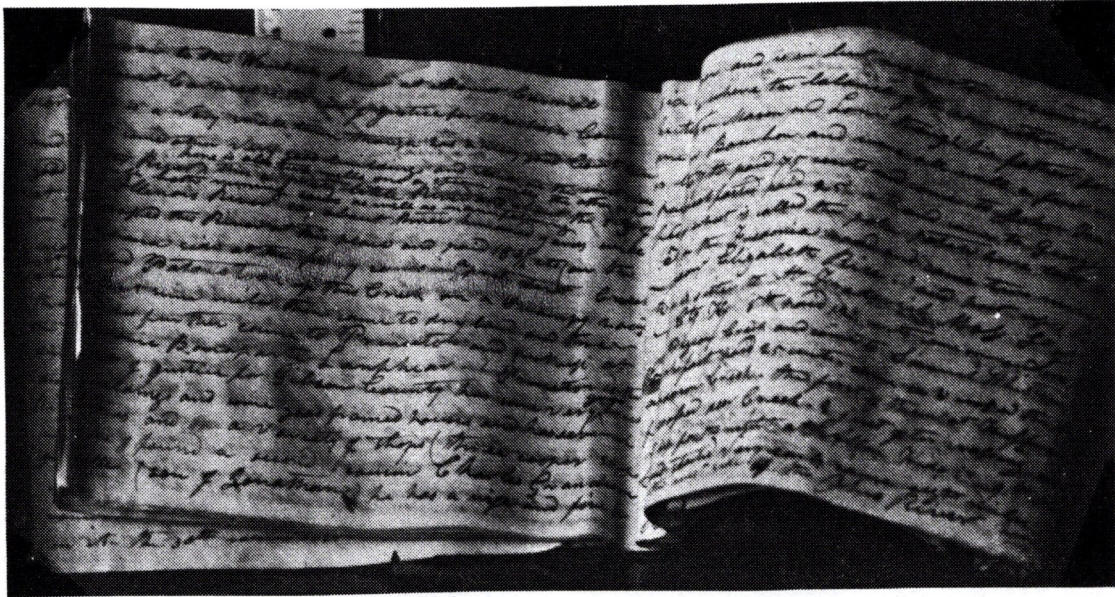


Figure 3: The journal, opened



Figure 4: Ray Tolle, circa 1979. He found the journal in the 1960's.

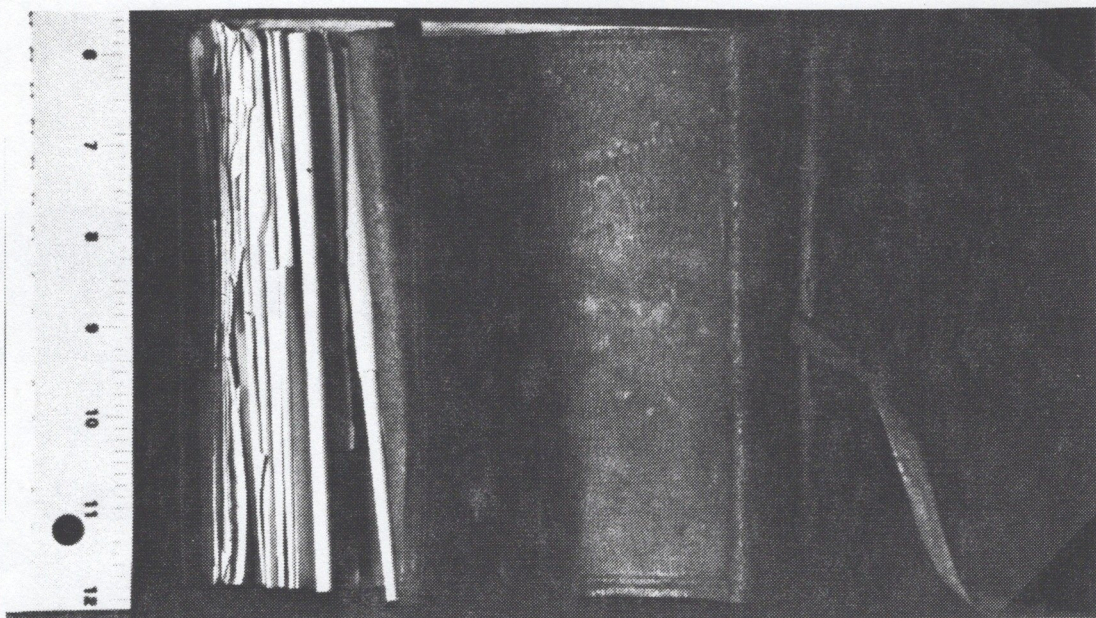


Figure 5: The back cover of the journal

The first few pages are in the worst shape of any—a half-inch by two-inch hole has been worn or eaten through the binding and the first 6 half-sheets.

The paper shows signs of having been wet in places. It is brittle in places, and some pieces are missing from some of the edges.

The cover is a flat piece of reddish brown leather, $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches high and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and nearly $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick. A 6-inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch remnant of a flat leather cord is still stitched to the cover. Presumably, it was originally about 14 to 16 inches long and was used to tie the journal, after it was folded once, into a package about $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

There is no writing or marking evident on the leather, except for a few faint traces on the inside back cover, which appear (from their reverse slant) to be images of a line from the 64th page. Unfortunately, I cannot make out what it says at all.

A typical page has about 200 words on about 17 or 18 lines. The handwriting is reasonably legible, but it has been a struggle to interpret some of it. The ink on the back of a page shows through, making it especially difficult to get a good photocopy. Also, the paper is strongly curled and hard to keep flat for making photographs or photocopies.

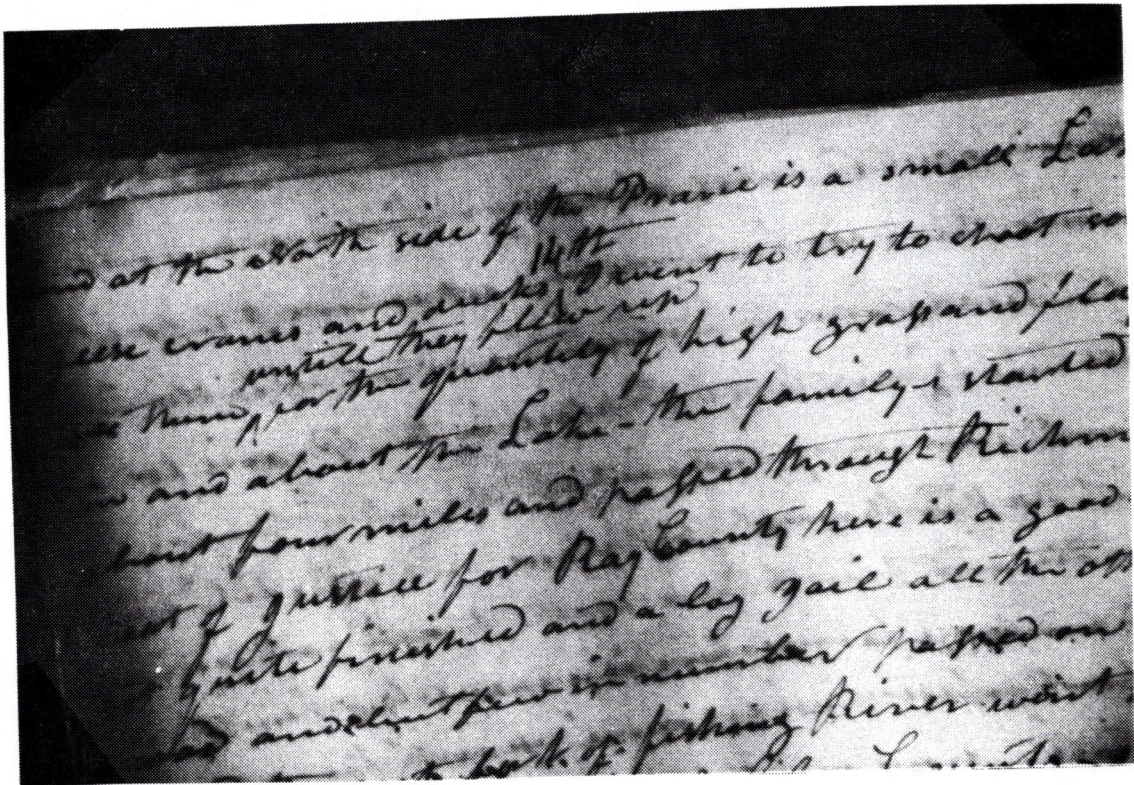


Figure 6: A portion of a page of the journal

4 Who Wrote the Journal?

Although William Tolle's name appears nowhere in the journal, we have the following evidence supporting the hypothesis that he was the author:

- The author of the journal lived in Barren County, Kentucky, which is where William Tolle lived.
- The author went out of his way on the journey to visit with a Daniel Snoddy in Saline County, Missouri. The Tolle and Snoddy families in Barren County were closely related: William Tolle was married to Martha Jane Snoddy; William's son Samuel Bell Tolle was married to Mary Ann Snoddy; William's daughter Ann Eliza Tolle was married to William A. Snoddy; William's daughter Martha Jane Tolle was married to Benjamin A. Snoddy; many of the Tolles (including William) are buried in the Tolle-Snoddy graveyard on William's farm in Barren County.
- The journal was found in the attic of William Tolle's farmhouse.
- The author mentions a "second cousin" named Charles Grandison Tolle, son of Jonathan Tolle, and we know that William Tolle's father had brothers named John and Jonathan, and that William Tolle had two cousins named Jonathan and John Tolle, Jr., who were brothers. (They were presumably John's sons.) If this younger Jonathan had a son, he and William Tolle technically would have been first cousins, once removed, but probably would have thought of themselves as second cousins.
- The author of the journal states that upon his return home, he found his mother to be very ill. We know that William Tolle's mother died when he was very young, but that his stepmother, who lived with his family in Barren County, died in about 1835.

For these reasons, I consider it very likely that William Tolle is the author of the journal, and have made that assumption throughout.



Figure 7: A picture of "The Snoddys," from Leonard Tolle's collection. We do not know which Snoddys they are, or the date of the picture.



Figure 8: The Tolle-Snoddy graveyard, on William Tolle's land in Barren County, Kentucky. Picture taken circa 1980.

5 What the Journal Tells Us—and Doesn't

Tolle says when and where the journey took place, and describes many of the towns and prairies and creeks and rivers along the way. He mentions several people traveling with the group, and a number of people met along the way, but generally gives little detail concerning people. He never explicitly tells us the purpose of the trip, or how many people and animals and wagons were involved. It is apparent, though, that he was along to drive Joseph Duncan's team of horses or oxen; that there were cattle and horses and oxen along; that Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were along; that at least two families, and probably several, were along; that the destination was James Duncan's place in Clay County in western Missouri; and that on the return trip Tolle probably traveled alone and on horseback.

Most people, I dare say, will not find the journal to be exciting reading; much of it consists of mundane matters such as the price of "brakefast," the names of creeks and rivers and prairies that are crossed, and brief descriptions of the little towns. But I personally find it fascinating to follow my great-

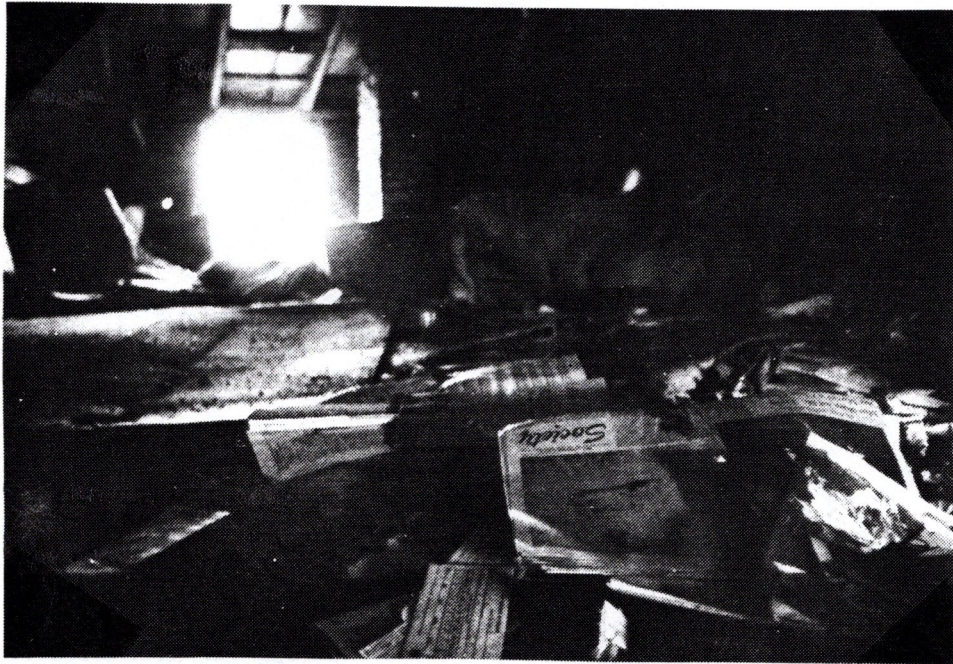


Figure 9: The attic of William Tolle's farmhouse, circa 1980. Vandals had broken in and left the place a mess after Leonard moved out some years ago.

great-great-great-grandfather William Tolle as he wends his way through the small towns and farmlands and wilderness of that agrarian nation of a century and a half ago. His path took him through the Missouri town where Daniel Boone had died fourteen years before; and near the town on the Mississippi River where Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was soon to be born; and through a town in Missouri where the Mormon leader Joseph Smith was soon to be jailed; and through the town in Illinois where the 25-year-old Abraham Lincoln was soon to serve his first term as a state legislator. Tolle was not famous, but he was a part of the fabric of America in 1834, and his journal gives us a brief glimpse of what it was like to travel through that place and time.

Although the journal is devoted primarily to descriptions of places, some memorable things happen: cattle escape and have to be rounded up; a profitable horse-trade is cancelled by "the interference of one woman"; they meet a number of families moving back from Missouri and Illinois; Tolle's oxen slip and fall near a toll bridge; the group nearly has a "small fracas" contending for their turn on a ferry boat to St. Louis; Tolle leaves the company for a day or so to visit a relative, Daniel Snoddy, and stops back by again on the return trip; Tolle meets with several old acquaintances, and makes some new ones; he stays several days in Rushville, Illinois, and hears a Thomas Rolston preach there; he meets with a "second cousin," Charles Grandison Tolle, son of Jonathan Tolle; and he arrives home after nearly two months to find his mother in very ill health.

He traveled about 1300 miles in the 59 days of the journey, averaging about 25 miles per day on the days he traveled.

6 A Brief Account of William Tolle's Family

William Tolle, the author of the journal transcribed here, was born on October 2, 1785, probably in Virginia. His father was Roger Tolle (February 4, 1742 — August 3, 1814) and his mother was Sally Simms (about 1770 — July 10, 1787).

At present I know nothing of Sally's ancestry. Roger's great-grandfather, who was also named Roger Tolle, arrived in Maryland as an indentured servant on January 20, 1663/4, on board the *Adventure of Hull*¹, a ship

¹Maryland land patent records, liber 16, folio 437-438.

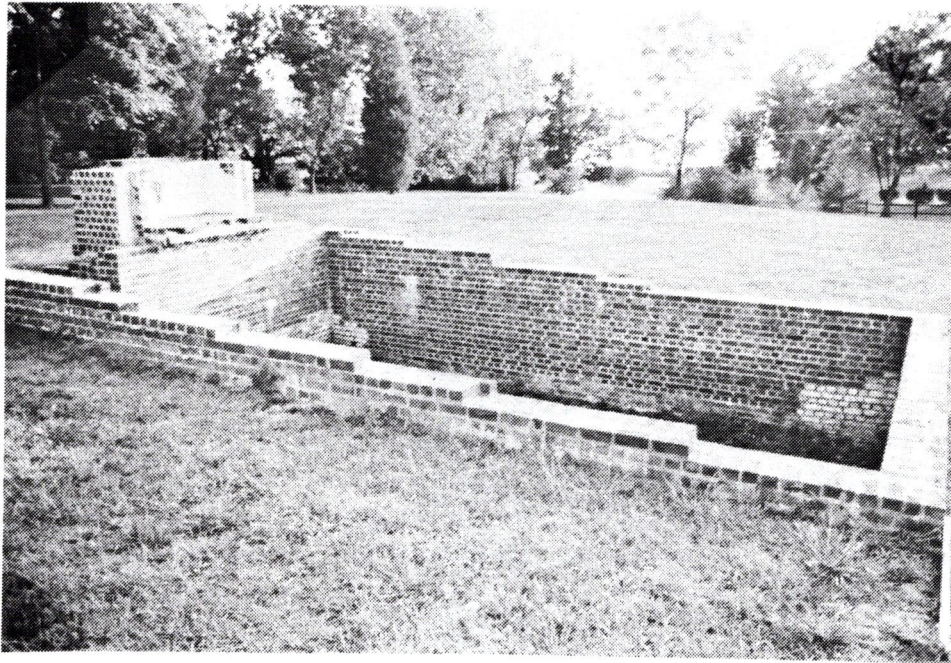


Figure 10: The excavated site of Roger Tolle's house in St. Mary's, Maryland, circa 1980.

whose captain was a mariner of Hull, England. I do not know how old Roger was in 1663/4 or where he came from, but presumably he was young and from England. At the end of his service seven years later, he received 50 acres of land; so did his wife Elizabeth. When this immigrant Roger Tolle died, in 1708 or 1709 in St. Mary's County, Maryland, he was a planter and had eight living children², including a son Tobias, who died about 1729³.

Tobias had a son Roger living in 1708. In 1768, this Roger Tolle, grandson of the immigrant, was living in St. Mary's, Maryland⁴. In the summer of 1972, archaeologists excavated his house site, which by that time stood on the campus of St. Mary's College⁵.

When this Roger Tolle, grandson of the immigrant, died in 1778 in

²Maryland wills, liber PC#1, folio 157-158. Also, *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Baldwin, Vol. 3, page 166.

³Maryland inventories, liber 15, folio 98-100.

⁴*Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County, and Church*, p. 73.

⁵*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 69: 1974, p. 197.

Fauquier County, Virginia⁶, he had a loving wife Sary, a daughter Ann, and six sons, including Roger, the father of William Tolle.

When Roger Tolle (great-grandson of the immigrant) and Sally Simms married (about 1782), he was about 40 and she was about 12 or 13 years old. William was born on October 2, 1785, and a second son, Alexander, was born July 10, 1787. Sally died at Alexander's birth, when she was about 17 or 18. Roger later married a widow Sanders whose maiden name was Dinah Fowler. She was called "Grandmamma" by William's children⁷.

Roger Tolle died August 3, 1814, at his farm in Campbell County, Virginia. His son Alexander remained there until 1822, when he moved to Barren County, Kentucky, near his brother William, bringing their stepmother Dinah Fowler Sanders Tolle with him.

William Tolle married Polly Turner of Fauquier County, Virginia, on March 15, 1804, in Maryland. He was 18 years old; she was about 20 or 21. William's chief occupation in Virginia was overseeing the plantations and slaves of other men. He served for six months in the War of 1812. In 1820 he moved with his family to Barren County, Kentucky, and farmed near the head of Boyd's Creek, near Glasgow. His wife Polly died from childbirth on July 29, 1823, 13 days after giving birth to their fifteenth child. Nine of those fifteen children survived to adulthood; seven of them married; two are ancestors of mine.

William married Martha Jane Snoddy in 1825; they had twelve children, the last in 1848. Ten of the twelve survived to adulthood; five of them married.

When the 1834 journey to Missouri began, William Tolle had thirteen living children, ranging in age from 28 down to 2. While he was still headed westward on the journey, on October 16, 1834, his wife, at home in Kentucky, gave birth to a son, William Daniel Tolle, their fifth child and his twentieth.

William Tolle died on September 27, 1854, after suffering for several months with an excruciating, hard swelling of the jaw. Martha Jane Snoddy Tolle died on December 24, 1859, of paralysis, after a four-month confine-

⁶Roger Tolle's will, dated Feb. 2, 1778, is stored in the Fauquier County, Va., courthouse. An abstract can be found in *Abstracts of Fauquier County, Virginia Wills, Inventories and Accounts 1759-1800*, by John K. Gott, 1972, p. 105.

⁷*Biography of the Tolle Family*, by William Daniel Tolle, a son of William Tolle, written about 1906. Unpublished. Much of our knowledge of William Tolle's occupations, wives, and children is derived from this six-page document.

ment.

I do not know how many descendants William Tolle has living today, but it could easily be thousands. I do know that one of William's sons (Samuel Bell Tolle) had sixteen children. And two of William's many grandsons (Joseph Turner Tolle and William Alexander Tolle) had thirteen and eleven children, respectively. And one of William's many great-great-grandsons (my grandfather, Edgar Earl Tolle—who also happens to have been a grandson of both Joseph Turner Tolle and William Alexander Tolle) has about thirty living descendants in 1989.

We can speculate: if William had about 100 grandchildren, about 300 great-grandchildren, and about 600 great-great-grandchildren, and if one-third of them have as many living descendants as my grandfather does, we would expect there to be about 6,000 living descendants of William Tolle today. My guess is that the correct number is somewhere between 1,000 and 20,000. Whatever the number is, the great majority of them do not carry the surname "Tolle" (perhaps 100 or 200 of them do), and most of them are unaware that William Tolle was one of their ancestors.



Figure 11: In front of William Tolle's farmhouse in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1980 (left to right): Leonard Tolle (b. 1911) and his wife Goldia McIntyre Tolle; Dave Tolle (b. 1947) and his parents, Mary Alice McNeill Tolle and Donald James Tolle (b. 1918).

7 Pictures of Some of William Tolle's Descendants

Because William Tolle died in 1854, before photographs of ordinary people were common, it is unlikely that any photographs of him were ever taken. We do have photographs of a number of his descendants, though, beginning with some of his children.



Figure 12: William Daniel Tolle (1834-1927). William Daniel Tolle was William Tolle's 20th child, and he was born during the 1834 journey, to Martha Jane Snoddy Tolle. In about 1906, he wrote the *Biography of the Tolle Family*, referred to earlier.



Figure 13: Nancy Parrot Tolle (1836-1902) and Adrastus Minus Tolle (1839-1866), William Tolle's 21st and 22nd children. Minus Tolle fought for the ~~Confederacy~~ ^{Union} in the Civil War, returned home broken in health, and died soon thereafter.



Figure 14: Senora Jane Tolle (1843-1935) and Judith Mariah Tolle (1848-?), William Tolle's 25th and 27th children. Of the five children of William Tolle pictured here, only Judith ever married. (Her husband's name was Cooper Garner.) All of the pictures of William's children are from Leonard Tolle's collection, having been passed down to him through the family. Late in life, Senora Tolle donated a number of Tolle family letters (some dating from the Civil War era) and other items to the Kentucky Library of Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, Kentucky.



Figure 15: Some of the family of one of William Tolle's grandsons (left to right): William Alexander Tolle (1833-1894), Edna Tolle (1877-1964), Francis Ann Matthews Tolle (1839-1917), Jasper Tolle (1875-1960). Circa 1890. Jasper and Edna Tolle were the 9th and 10th of the eleven children of William A. Tolle and Francis Ann Matthews Tolle. William A. Tolle's father was Alexander Roger Tolle (1807-1844), third child of William Tolle and Polly Turner Tolle.



Figure 16: Some of the family of another of William Tolle's grandsons (left to right): Lovie Jane Tolle (1864-1956), Martha Jane Ward Tolle (1837-1878), Mary Elizabeth Tolle (1858-1949), Joseph Turner Tolle (1834-1903), Robert Samuel Tolle (1861-1909). Circa 1866. Joseph Turner Tolle and Martha Jane Ward Tolle had seven children, of whom the first three are shown here. Joseph and his second wife, Phebe Hodges, had another six. Joseph Turner Tolle's father was Samuel Bell Tolle (1806-1868), second child of William Tolle and Polly Turner Tolle.



Figure 17: Two great-grandchildren of William Tolle's who married each other: Lovie Jane Tolle (1864-1956) (see the previous picture) and James Alexander Tolle (1855-1914), and their only child, Edgar Earl Tolle (1885-1965). Circa 1895. James A. Tolle was the first child of William A. Tolle and Francis Ann Matthews (see the second previous picture).

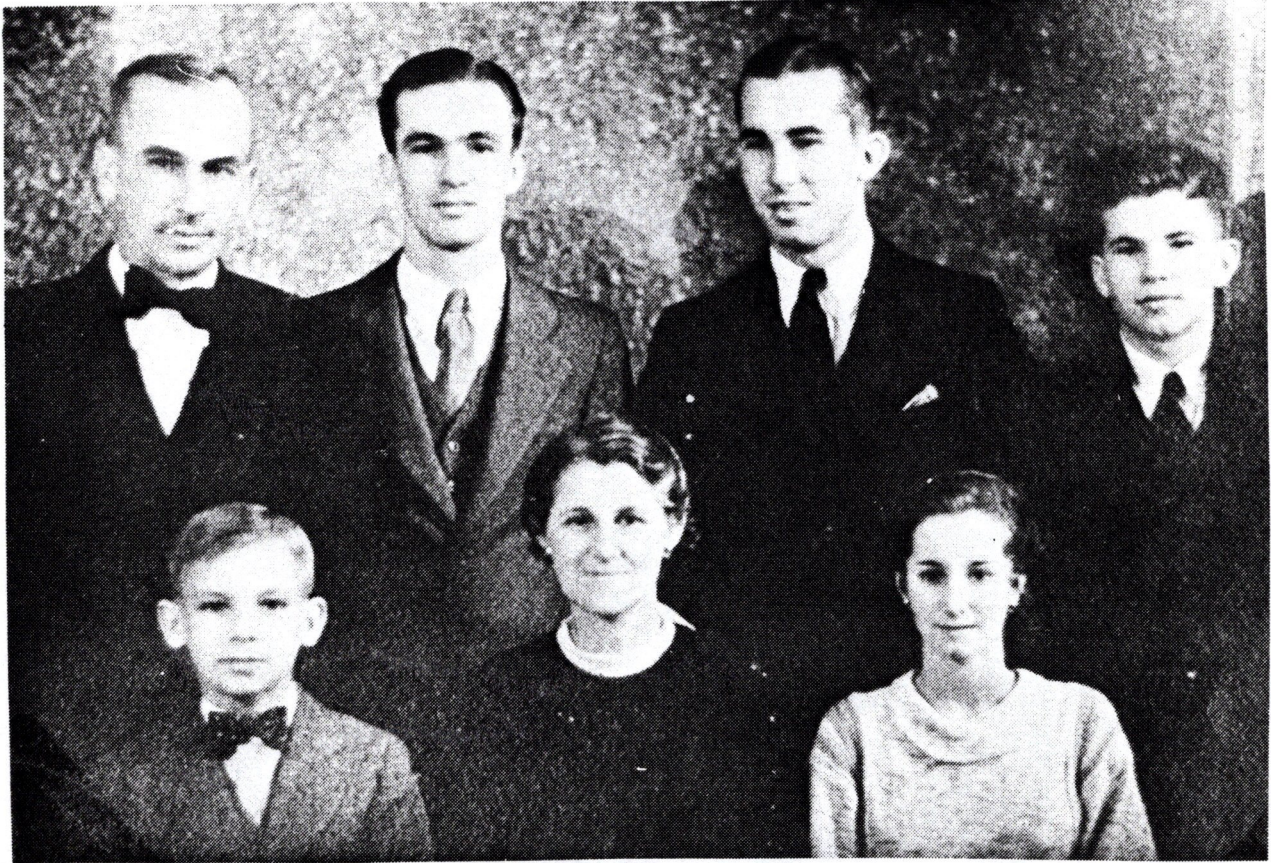


Figure 18: The following generation of this line: (back row, left to right) Edgar Earl Tolle (1885-1965), Kendall Lott Tolle (1908-), Carroll Keith Tolle (1910-1988), Donald James Tolle (1918-), (front row) Edgar Earl Tolle, Jr. (1923-), Sarah Margaret ("Sadie") Lott Tolle (1887-1967), and Gayle Genevieve Tolle (1913-). Circa 1928.

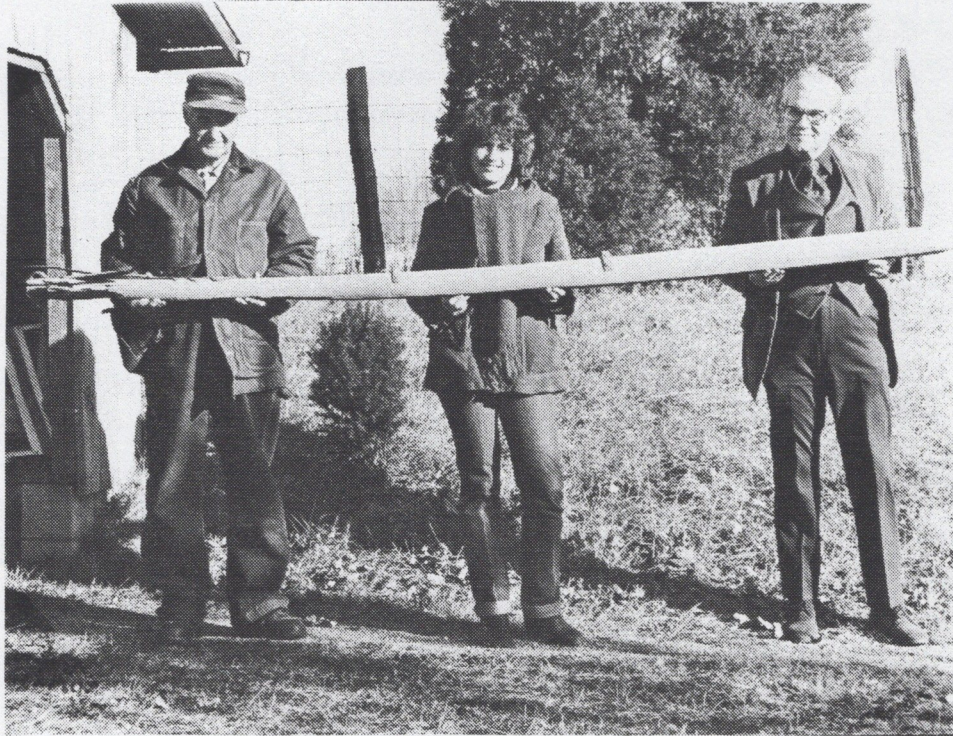


Figure 19: The wagon tongue used by William Tolle when he moved his family from Virginia to Barren County, Kentucky, in 1820. Left to right: Leonard Tolle (b. 1911), Theresa Love ("Terry") Tolle Pohlman (b. 1954), and Donald James Tolle (see previous picture). December 1980, at Leonard's place in Barren County. Terry Tolle Pohlman is the youngest of Donald J. Tolle's three children. Leonard is probably the last surviving great-grandson of William Tolle and Polly Turner Tolle.

8 The Transcription

I have tried to make the transcription as faithful to the original as possible, retaining the original paging and lines, the spelling, the punctuation, the insertions, and the scratch-outs.

Each page of the journal appears on a separate page of the transcription, surrounded by a box. Everything inside the boxes is William Tolle's, with the following exceptions:

- The square brackets ([]) are mine, and the text inside them is my best guess about his text at that place.
- The braces ({ }) are mine, and they enclose text that he scratched out.

William Tolle did not number the pages, but I have numbered the journal pages from 1 through 31; these numbers appear immediately above the boxes. Also just above each box is the first date mentioned on the page. Occasional notes, maps, and photographs are placed below the boxes.

An index for the journal follows the transcription.

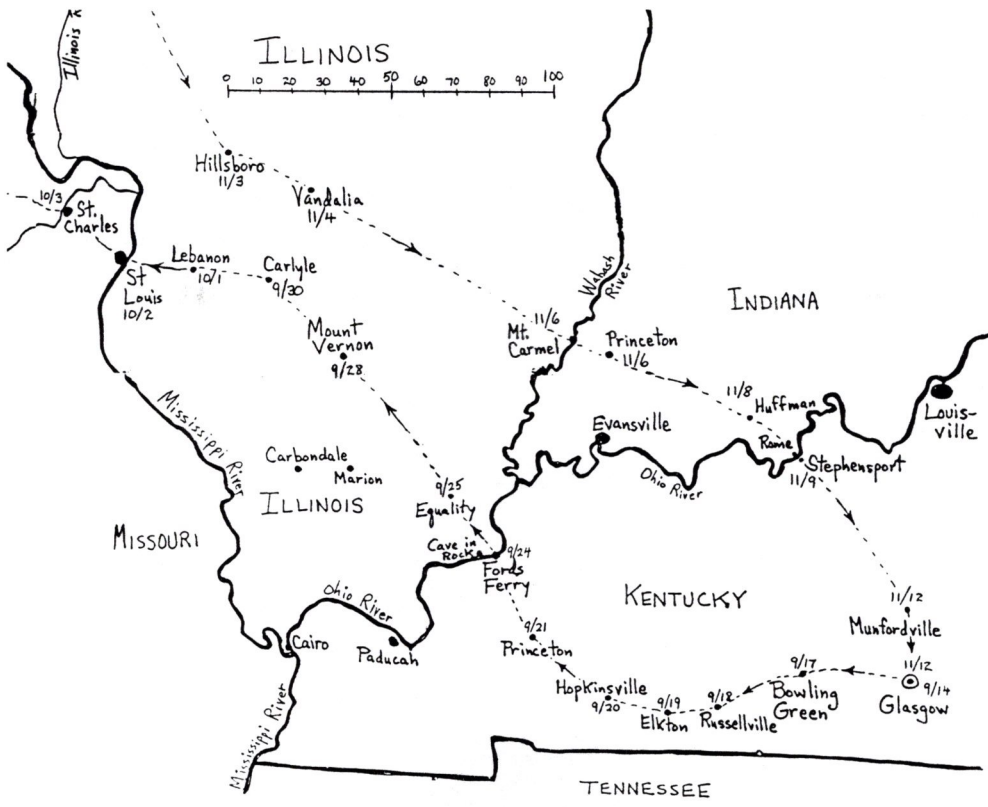
Journal Page 1: Sunday, September 14, 1834

*A Journal of my travels from Barren Cty. Ky.
to the state of Missouri
Started from home on the 14th day of September 1834
[with] Joseph Duncan to drive his team and went with a
[] deal of trouble (the team having never been
worked together before) on the 15th the cattle [] in
[] having left us last night stayed at camp
untill they were brought back then started about 10
O clock and went on about 20 [10?] miles to Wm Wrights
the 16th went on very well but saw nothing [of]
and camped
[note] and traveled about 16 miles ^ 17th [went]
3 miles past Bowlinggreen—this is a handsome little []
about ten miles to what is called Shaker Town
although it is nothing more or less than several [well]
regulated and managed farms with a handsome
dwelling house for as I suppose for what is called
the head of a family and several other more infer
ior houses for what they call this family — this is a*

Between 1830 and 1840, the population of Kentucky grew from 688,000 to 780,000, of whom 182,000 were slaves. Barren County had 15,000 people in 1830, and 17,000 in 1840, including 4,000 slaves.

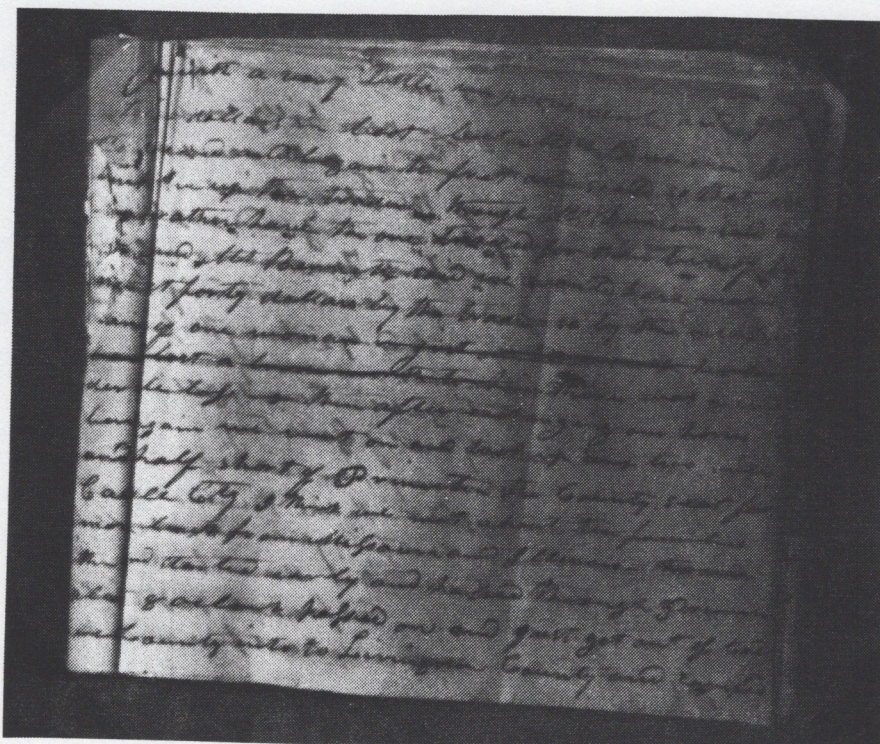
Journal Page 2: Thursday, September 18

handsome section of country for several miles along [the] road and appears to be about a mile on each side the road the 18 went on and passed several fine [] and passed Russelsville at one oclock and [] about 6 miles the 19th passed Elkton (Todd Coun[ty]) [and] went nine miles to G Nichols & camped this in Christian County about two miles after [] [] line the 20th went on and passed through a poor and [] [pa]rt of country for about nine miles then came to two or [] tolerable farms then about two miles to Hop [kins]ville there are some very elegant building here [par]ticularly near the Bridge—went on about 7 miles and took up camp Sunday the 21st started tolerable early and went on very well and alittle after we got out of Christian County into Caldwell Cty I swaped one of the waggon horses worth about 40 dollars for a horse worth at least seventy five



Journal Page 3: Monday, September 22

dollars with a very little improvement and got fifteen dollars in boot but Mrs Duncan got [dis]pleased and began to fret and scold so that we gave up the trade though Mr Duncan said he [would] rather have the one traded for than two of his [own] and Mr Bennett said we would have made [at] least forty dollars by the trade, so by the interference of one woman {in just one horse swap her has caused lost a trade worth to him} there was a considerable loss {s} Then after exchanging our horses back again we went on and took up camp two miles and a half short of Princeton the County Seat for Caldwell Cty I think we met about ten families moving back from Missouri and Illinois -- {tho and} the 22nd started early and passed through Princeton about 8 oclock. passed on and just got out of Caldwell County into to Livingston County and camped



Journal Page 4: Tuesday, September 23

Mr T. Barnes — the 23 started about half hour sun and traveled through a poor hilly country without seeing any thing worth noticing and camped [within] about half a mile of the Ohio River
 24th Started very early this morning and crossed [the] River at or almost at Fords Ferry now rented [by] Mr Patton (crossed in a boat worked by 5 hor[ses] though it is commonly worked by six horses) this ferry is t[] miles above the Cave in rock and twenty miles above Golconda and oposite to Galitin County Illinois (Equality is the County seat of Gallitin)
 the 25 went on through a very poor section of country and went twelve miles and crossed the Saline River at Equality this is a small River about fifty yards wide when full but is now very low — it is said that steam boats assend this River as high as this place in freshets passed Equality at 2 oclock and went { } on about five miles to the

Gallatin County had 7,405 people in the 1830 census, and 10,760 in the 1840 census. The state of Illinois grew from about 157,000 in 1830 to about 476,000 in 1840.

“About 1685, a French expedition penetrated to the banks of the Saline River in Southern Illinois for obtaining salt from the salt wells found in large quantities there ... the French left three men in charge of the garrison in the Fall—two were killed by Indians, the third escaped.” (*Gallatin County, Gateway to Illinois*, Lucille Lawler, 1968.)

Journal Page 5: Friday, September 26

fo[rk] of the road the left hand road leading to Frankford Il-
 and the right hand road {to} to mount Vernon there we
 [put] up camp for the night the 26th here we parted with
 []rch and Rogers they taking the left hand road by Frankf
 going
 [] and we took to the right ^ by Mount Vernon went on and
 [] traveled about twenty two miles and camped
 [ju]st in the edge of Hamilton county met not with
 any thing worth noticing today the 27th this morning
 is cloudy and misting rain and is prety cool alittle aft-
 -er the morning ceased raining and gets colder
 this morning about 8 oclock came to the first perarie
 which is about three miles wide along the road and
 seven miles the other way passed on several miles
 and came to another Perarie about six miles each
 way went on and camped in Jefferson county. Mount
 Vernon is the county seat of this county. the 28 was late

Hamilton County, Illinois, had about 3,000 inhabitants in 1834; Jefferson
 County had closer to 4,000.

William Tolle died exactly 20 years after that cool Saturday morning:
 September 27, 1854, in Barren County, Kentucky, a few days short of his
 69th birthday.

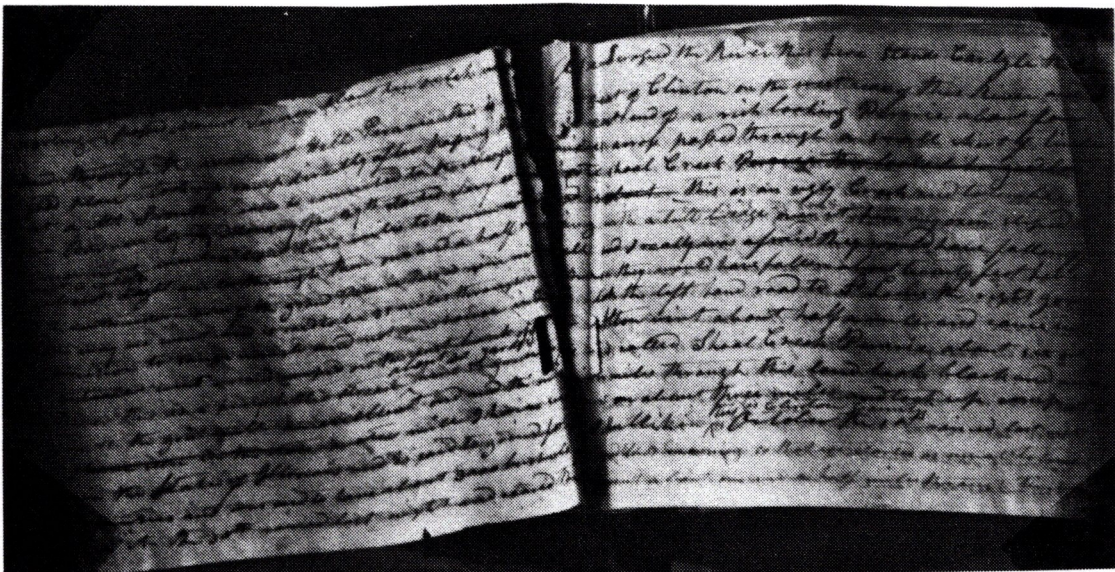
Journal Page 6: Monday, September 29

starting passed Mount Vernon a bout ten oclock went on and through the walnut Hill Perarie this is tolerable good place. took up camp directly after passing through at a Mr Smith-s who is connected to the Neagle fa[mily] in Barren Cty Ky Monday the 29th started very early [this] morning went a bout two miles to the seven mile Pe[rarie] as it is called

^ about eight miles through then one and a half mi[les to] the southwestern arm of the grand Perarie this is nine miles the way we went and is said to be 35 miles through in the direction to sangamaugh and not one house in that distance. went on and camped on the east bank of the Orant about 30 yards wide

River this is a prety little stream ^ here is grist and saw mill the grist mill an excellent one and the only {one I have seen in the state} water mill I have seen in the State of Illinois and is said to grind for four counties and was said to have about 3000 bushels of grain in it. the 30th rained last night and ceased this mor-

One of his daughters, Sally Simms Tolle (1812-1874), was married to John S. Neagle.



Journal Page 7: Wednesday, October 1

ning we crossed the River this here stands Carlyle the County seat of Clinton on the west side of this River and at the east end of a rich looking Perarie about four miles across passed through a small skirt of timber [] to Shoal Creek {Perarie this looks like good land and is about} this is an ugly Creek and tolerable [ing] with a toll bridge over it here my oxen slipped and fell and I really was afraid they would have fallen off where they would have fallen about twenty feet here we took the left hand road to St Louis the right going to Alton went about half a mile and came into what is called Shoal Creek Perarie about six or seven miles through this land looks black and rich went on about three miles and took up camp at
this is Clinton County

Mr G Mullikin ^ October the 1st rained last night but ceased this morning so that we started as usual tolerable early went about one and a half miles through timber

Shoal Creek, near where his oxen slipped. November, 1988.



Journal Page 8: Thursday, October 2

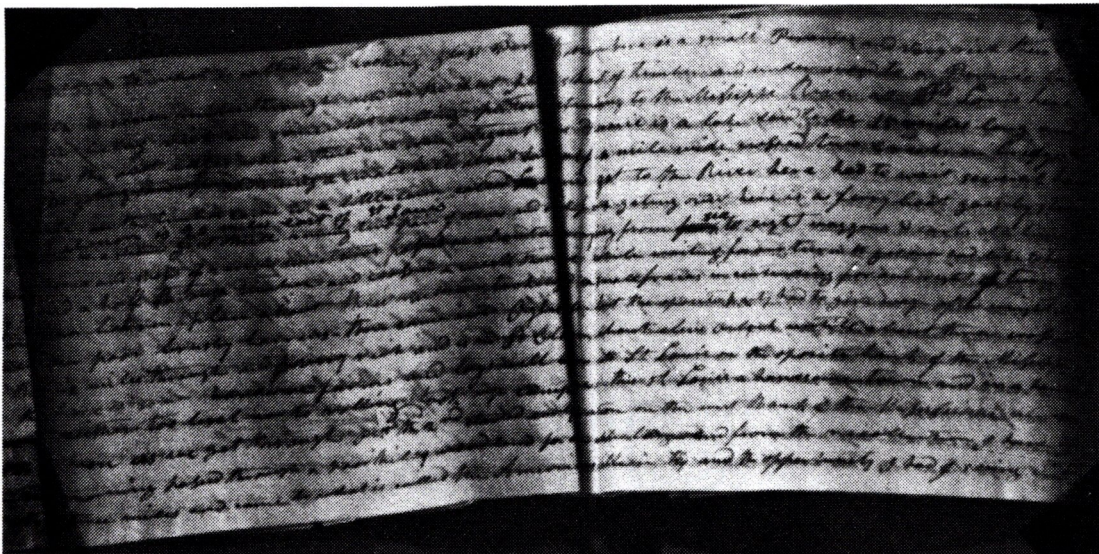
then came to what is called the looking glass Perarie
which is seven miles through and is the best I have yet
seen being rich and somewhat rolling perticular[ly]
near the out edges where there are some elegant farm[]
after geting through and rising a small hill about half a
mile in the timber came to a little town called Labeno[n]

Labenon is 20 miles east of St Louis

^ here is a steam grist mill runing two pair of stones and sever[al]
stores and shops of various discriptions passed on about a mi[le]
and a half through timber and crossed a creek then into a
poor barren place about three miles long looking like
our poor brushy barrens. then came into Aglis Perarie
six miles through and very rich and is in St Clair Cty
here is some handsome farms and lays well being
neither too level nor to rolling took up camp as
soon as we got through Oct the 2nd started early this
morning passed through a poor hilly woodland for about
three miles and came to what is called the American

St. Clair County, Illinois, had about 7,000 people in 1830 and about 13,000 in 1840.

William Tolle's 49th birthday was Thursday, October 2, 1834.



Journal Page 9

Bottom here is a small Perarie and very rich then through a skirt of timber and under wood to a Perarie larger extending to the Mississippi River at St Louis here in this Perarie is a lake said to be 15 miles long and half a mile wide crossed two creeks on bridges and got to the River here had to wait several hours before getting over here is a ferry boat goes by steam carrying from { } six to eight waggons & carts at a time here while waiting for our turn to get over had like to have had a small fracas in contending for our right of turn to cross-- but the oposite party had to give way-- after weighting from about eleve oclock untill about three crossed over into St Louis on the oposite bank of the Mississippi River. this St Louis a handsome town and in a handsom situation on the west Bank of the Mississippi and tolerable large and from the recollection I have of Louisville in Ky and the oppertunity I had of seeing St L

Did the whole party cross in one trip? If so, there couldn't have been more than 6 or 8 wagons.

St. Louis, Missouri, had a population of about 6,000 in 1833 and over 16,000 in 1840. The state of Missouri had about 140,000 in 1830, and about 384,000 in 1840.

Journal Page 10: Friday, October 3

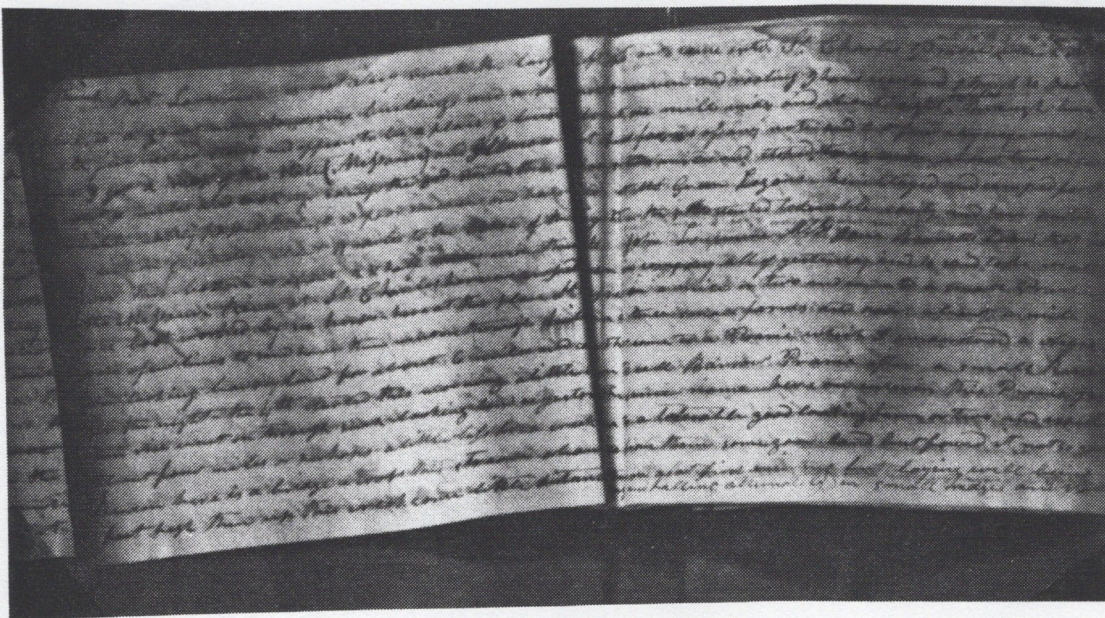
I think that Louisvill is not very much the largest here is a great many handsome buildings and a variety of well furnished stores and appears to be a place of business here I got a map of this state (Missouri) and Illinois went about 6 miles and took up camp the 3rd started this morn[ing] tolerable early passed through a poor uneven and barreny [] -ing section of country about 11 miles to the bottom of the M[] River this bottom is about 2 x half miles wide then came to the Missouri River at St Charles here we crossed in a horse boat worked by six horses -- here at this place St Charles wrote afew lines to send home then went on through hilly and poor looking barrey land for about 6 miles and camped for the night-- the 4th started this morning alittle before sunrise went on through such looking land as yesterday for about four miles or perhaps alittle less to a creek called Darden here is a bridge across this stream about 20 feet high then up this creek some little distance then

Daniel Boone died in 1820 in St. Charles County, Missouri.
St. Louis, as it was not in 1834:



Journal Page 11: Sunday, October 5

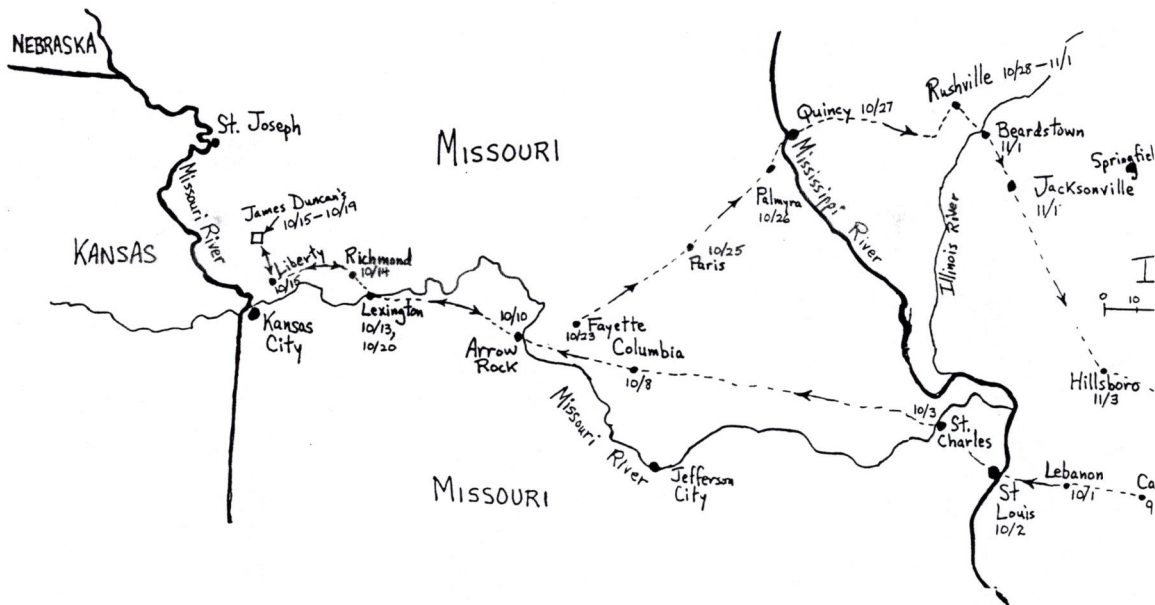
and is in St C Couny
 left it and came into St Charles Prarie ^ which is the
 most uneven and rooling I have seen and I think is poor-- is
 about one mile wide and about eight miles through here is
 but few farms of any note and but few anyway-- went on
 about two miles and stoped {to do some} about two oclock
 [] at Mr Green Logens_ here stayed and camped for the
 night_ the 5th started tolerable early and have parted
 Mr John Longmire Miss Jane Bennetts beau that has
 been in company all of yesterday and is said to be wealthy
 passed on a mile or two and came to a small Prarie
 here is three small farms and poor about a mile [more]
 further came to a Prarie which I understood a Negro
 man to call Barrow Prarie after a small River
 of the same name_ here on enterin this Prarie you
 come to a tolerable good looking farm or two and expected
 to see from them some good land but found it not so good
 further on as at first entering but laying well being
 rising and falling alternately in small ridges and Valliz



Journal Page 12: Monday, October 6

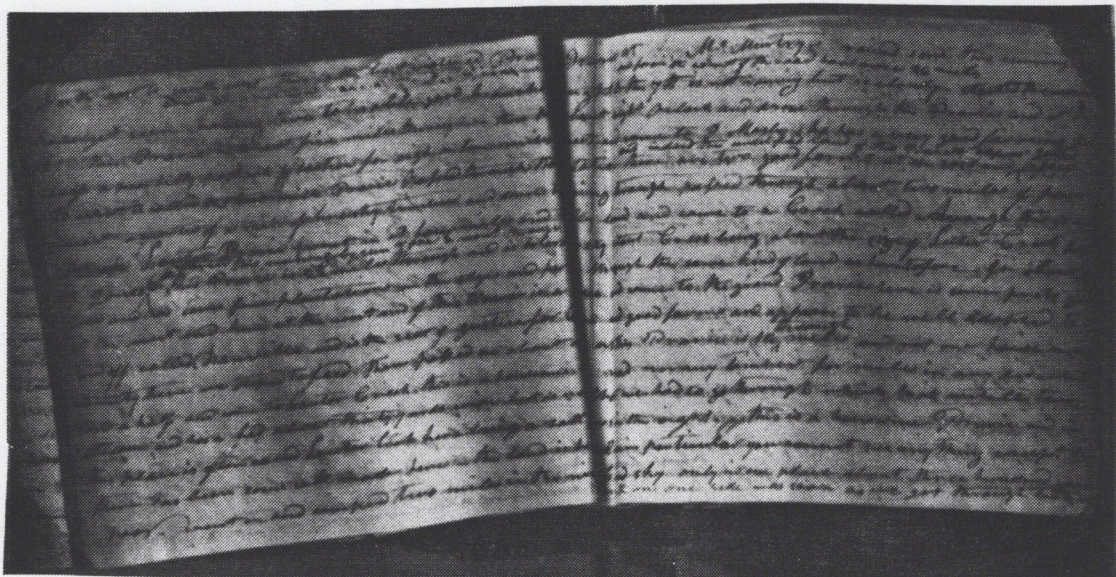
North east to south west this is the best watered Prarie I have yet seen having two tolerable good branches through it_ this Prarie is about five miles through_ then passed through a poor hilly post oak section for eight or ten miles and came to what is called the two mile Prarie passed through that and [] about a quarter of a mile of brushy timber and came to {L Prarie} Louter Prarie went in it four miles and camped

started this morning by sunrise & went through the Praire at Jones \wedge 6th This Prarie is 22 miles through and is tolerable good and has some fine plantations on the edges and particularly at the west end here at the west end of this Prarie is a Town laid off called Danville and is the seat of justice for Calloway County here we stoped to feed_ then passed on about a mile and a half and came to Lauter [Louter?] Creek_ this is a handsome running stream and has a bed about thirty yards wide but is now low this place is often called Louter lick here being a salt spring there has been some salt made here_ the land is hilly and poor_ went on and camped two miles in the nine mile



Journal Page 13: Tuesday, October 7

Prarie at McMurry rained some this evening &
 and from the count of the road have drove 26 miles
 night \wedge the 7th is not raining but is cloudy_ started this morning
 about eight Oclock and drove through the Prarie and at the
 west end came to J Mosby-s he has a very good farming pla-
 and indeed the uns[ettled] land of this Prarie appears good
 -ntation there are two good farms at the east end \wedge after
 going through passed through about two miles of poor
 hilly land and came to a Creek called Avaugh this is a
 prety stout Creek being about the size of Luter Creek passed
 on through the same kind of land as heretofore for about 4
 miles and came to the grand Prarie here is some prety good
 land and good farms and appears to be well adapted to
 through
 wheat this Prarie is 12 \wedge miles and not one house near
 the road nor any timber for miles in any direction
 so that we had to go through which took untill two
 hours in the night_ this is a handsome Prarie and in
 one place in perticular you cannot see anything except Pr
 grass and sky only in one place about three hundred yards
 in length on one side_ as soon as we got through took up



Journal Page 14: Wednesday, October 8

camp for the night having drove 25 miles the 8th started
 pretty early went about two miles and came to Cedar
 Creek a tolerable stream then three miles to the two
 mile Prarie. the timbered land between these Praries
 appears to be better than any this side St. Charles but not
 very good at best passed on several miles through timbered land
 to a Creek called Hinkston crossed that on a bridge and went
 on about a mile and came to Columbia the seat of justice
 for Boone County here is an elegant Court house built of bricks
 and several very good houses some of wood & some of brick and
 several stores and shops went on about five miles and part of
 the way through thunder and heavy rain and took up camp
 at Nicholls-' son in law to Jewell of Barren
 the 9th started half hour sun half mile crossed a large
 Creek called Persia or Persa here is a grist and saw mill
 we crossed this Creek on a very good bridge passed on ^{ten} \wedge {seve
 though broken
 -ral} miles through tolerable good land \wedge timbered with

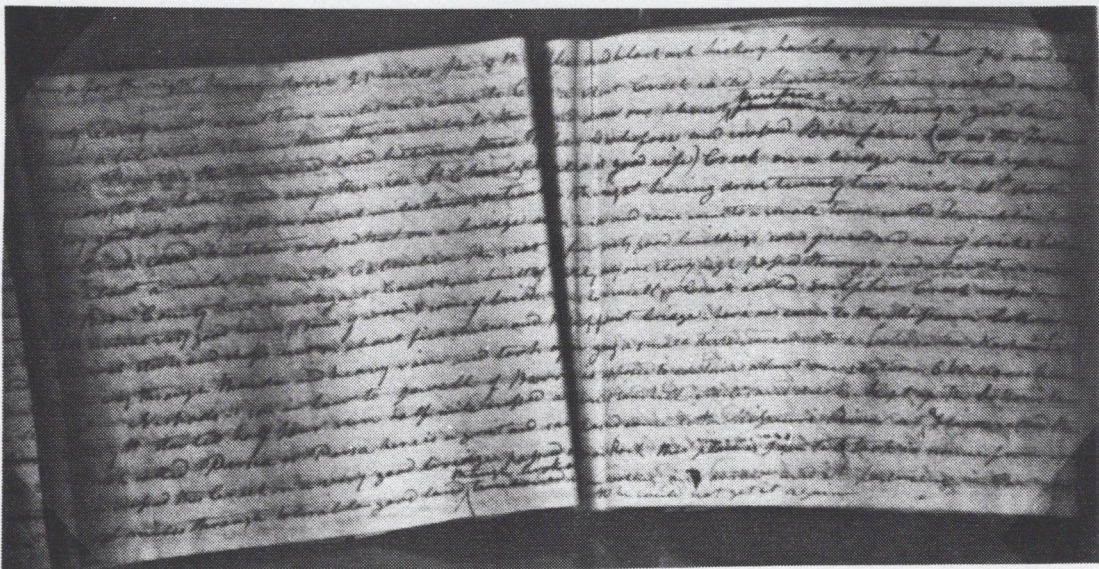
Around Boonville, Franklin, and Columbia is "Boone's Lick Country," where Daniel Boone and his sons moved from Kentucky in 1795 to make salt. Tolle passed within five miles of Boonesboro on October 10.

Washington Irving visited Columbia, Missouri, two years before Tolle did (September 19-20, 1832). Columbia's population in 1832 was 6,221 whites and 2,248 slaves. (*History of Boone County, Missouri*, Western Historical Co., 1882, St. Louis, p. 198.)

Journal Page 15: Friday, October 10

blue and black oak hickory hackberry walnut [&c] and came
to a stout Creek called Moniter this we crossed on a bridge
twelve
and drove on about {fourteen} miles through good land tim-
bered as before and crossed Boonfam (or as the French
calls it good wife) Creek on a bridge and took up camp
for the night having drove twenty two miles. 10th started at
sunrise and soon came to a small town called Franklin here is
a few prety good buildings some of wood and some of bricks but are
mostly only one story high passed through and about two miles
came to a small[er] Creek called Sulpher Creek crossed on a
indifferent bridge. here we came to the Missouri bottom and
after going a small distance came to a lake called Narher [Narhan?] Lake
this is supposed to contain about one section 640 acres here is
plenty of sandhill cranes and ducks. kept up the bottom ten
a
miles and came to the Missouri River at \wedge place called the
Arrow Rock this place as I am told took is name from some
person shooting an arrow and it fastening in the rock
so that he could not get it again.

There is reported to be a tavern in Arrow Rock, Missouri, that still serves meals, as it did in 1830. It is on the Santa Fe trail.



Journal Page 16: Saturday, October 11

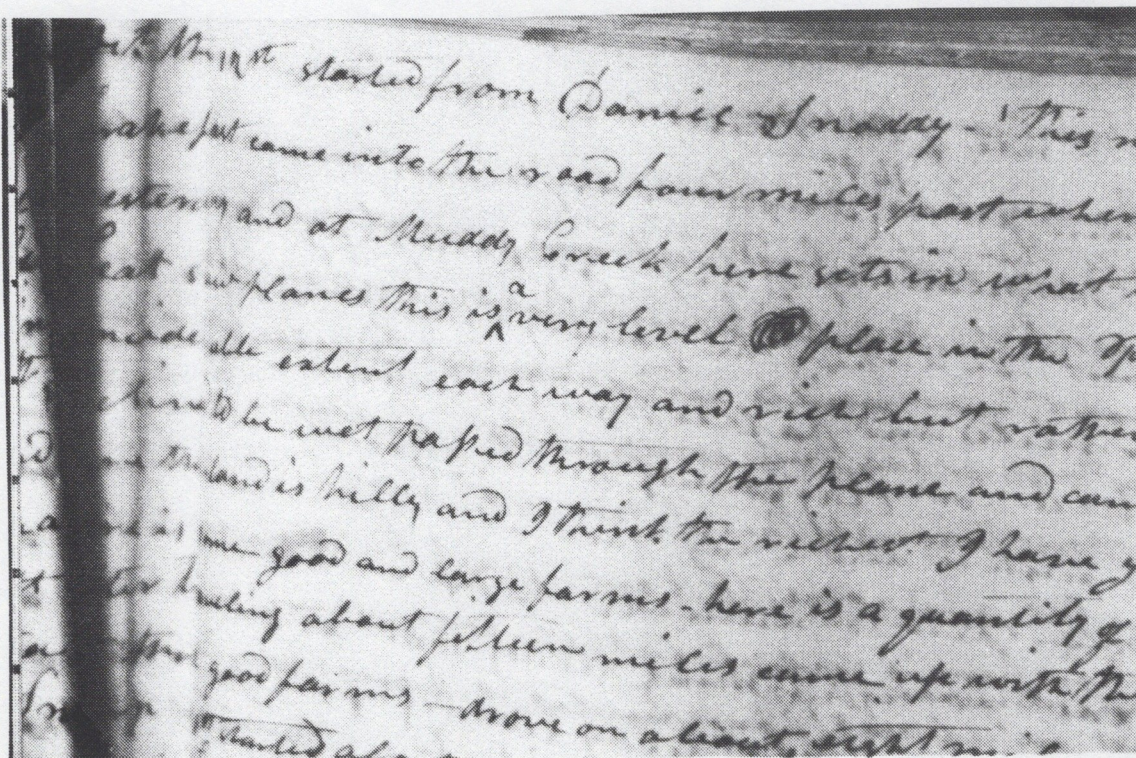
The River here is three hundred yards wide we crossed in a common ferry boat or flat over to the Arrow Rock as it is called here is a town laid out and several good buildings on the West side of the Missouri River and in Seline [Saline?] Cty went on about two miles and came to a Prarie has no name one mile further and took up camp at Wm Browns 11th started early went on through this Prarie it very hilly and tolerable rich 13 miles and came to Cow Creek this is a small Creek of salt water here is several sat springs where salt is made left the company and here I \^ went on about four miles to Lewis Carther's then squire to the right three or four miles to Daniel Snoddy's got there about three oclock and found all well and in a finely situated part of a very large Prarie the same we got into yesterday this Prarie is about 50 miles the way we are going and several hundred miles from North to south... This County Saline is thought to be in proporti -on one acre of timber to one hundred of Prarie

Daniel Snoddy was one of the first settlers in the area, having come from Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1832, to Section 10, township 51, range 21, according to the *History of Saline Co., Mo.*, Missouri Historical Co., 1881, pp. 440-441. Also according to that book, the first marriage there was that of Daniel Snoddy to Miss Jane Brown, in 1833, at the residence of Mr. James Brown; the ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister. Daniel Snoddy was a ruling elder of the Old-School Presbyterian Church. He died of cholera in 1849 (p. 525).

It seems likely that Daniel Snoddy was related to Martha Jane Snoddy Tolle (William's wife), but I don't know what the relationship was.

Journal Page 17: Sunday, October 12

Oct. the 12th started from Daniel Snoddy's this morning after
 brakefast came into the road four miles past where I left it
 yesterday and at Muddy Creek here sets in what is called the
 Leat [Seat?] saw planes this is a very level place in the Prarie for a
 a conciderable extent each way and rich but rather too low and
 inclined to be wet passed through the plane and came to Demass's
 here the land is hilly and I think the richest I have yet seen and
 here is some good and large farms-- here is a quantity of hemp raised
 after traveling about fifteen miles came up with the waggons
 at those good farms-- drove on about eight miles and took up
 three miles and crossed a large
 camp 13th started about sunrise drove \wedge fourteen miles to Lexington
 Creek on a bridge-- this Creek is called Tabbo
 this is the county seat of Lafayette here is a tolerable good Court
 house of bricks and two or three brick houses and the few others
 all of wood drove one mile to the Missouri River at Jacks
 Ferry crossed in a flat the last of us crossed at 4 oclok after
 being hindered two or three ours_ we are now in Ray County
 drove on two miles and came to a Prarie three miles and a half
 through went through and took up camp here near to camp



Journal Page 18: Tuesday, October 14

and at the North side of the Prarie is a small Lake and plenty of
 14th
 geese cranes and ducks ^ I went to try to shoot some but could not
 untill they flew up
 see them ^ for the quantity of high grass and flags that grows
 in and about the Lake... the familys started early and drove
 about four miles and passed through Richmond this is the
 seat of Justice for Ray County here is a good brick courthouse
 not quite finished and a log jail all the other houses are of
 wood and but few in number passed on about 18 miles
 crossed the east fork of fishing River went about one mile
 and took up camp this is Clay County -- 15th started this
 morning a little after day drove on about two miles and crossed
 this appears to be a rappid little stream with high bluff banks
 Fishing River ^ here the land in tolerable good but hilly and
 for some distance back is thinly settled passed on and found
 the settlement thicker... drove on a few miles to Liberty this is
 {seat of Justice}
 the ^ {County seat of} seat of Justice for Clay County and four
 miles from the Missouri River... here is a very good brick
 Court house and stone jail... this is a small place and ap-

The population of Clay County was 5,338 in 1830. The stone jail and brick courthouse in Liberty were built in 1833. Joseph Smith (leader of the Mormons) was imprisoned there in 1837.

According to *History of Missouri*, by Walter Bickford Davis and Daniel S. Durrie (A.J. Hall & Co., St. Louis, 1876), Liberty was until 1836 the most westerly town in the United States. It was visited by a great number of friendly Indians.

Missouri was the westernmost state until Texas was admitted in 1845.

Journal Page 19: Sunday, October 19

-pears to be growing as there are several buildings on hand principally of wood here are a printing office post office & several stores and shops & is situated in a fertile part of the County and hilly passed through this place and went on three miles and came to a tolerable large Prarie this appears to be very good land passed on about ten miles and at the North west end came to the end of our journey at James Duncans found them all well_ we have been one month and one day on the road we also are all well after staying untill Sunday the 19th started for home and came on to Richmond and put up at a Mr Jacob Gudgel's 20th took brakefast paid 75 cts & started came ten miles to Jack's ferry on the Missouri River here I paid 25 ct for crossing came on through Lexington to Estes here stayed all night_ 21st paid 50 cents no brakefast came on to Daniel Snoddy stayed here untill the 23rd this morning started after brakefast crossed the Missouri R

Capt. James Duncan was in the Platte township by 1824, according to *History of Clay and Platte Counties, Missouri*, National Historical Co., St. Louis, 1885, p. 421. So was Capt. Wm. Duncan. They were the first justices of the peace.

"... the old Platte Baptist Church was organized by the Primitive Baptists in June, 1827, at the school house at Capt. James Duncan's place, six miles southeast of Smithville... The first post office in Platte township was established some time prior to 1825 at Elm Grove, the residence of Capt. Duncan, and for many years was the only one in this section." — *Clay County, Missouri Sesquicentennial Souvenir 1822-1972*, by Alexander Doniphan Chapter, DAR, 1972, p. 106.

Journal Page 20: Friday, October 24

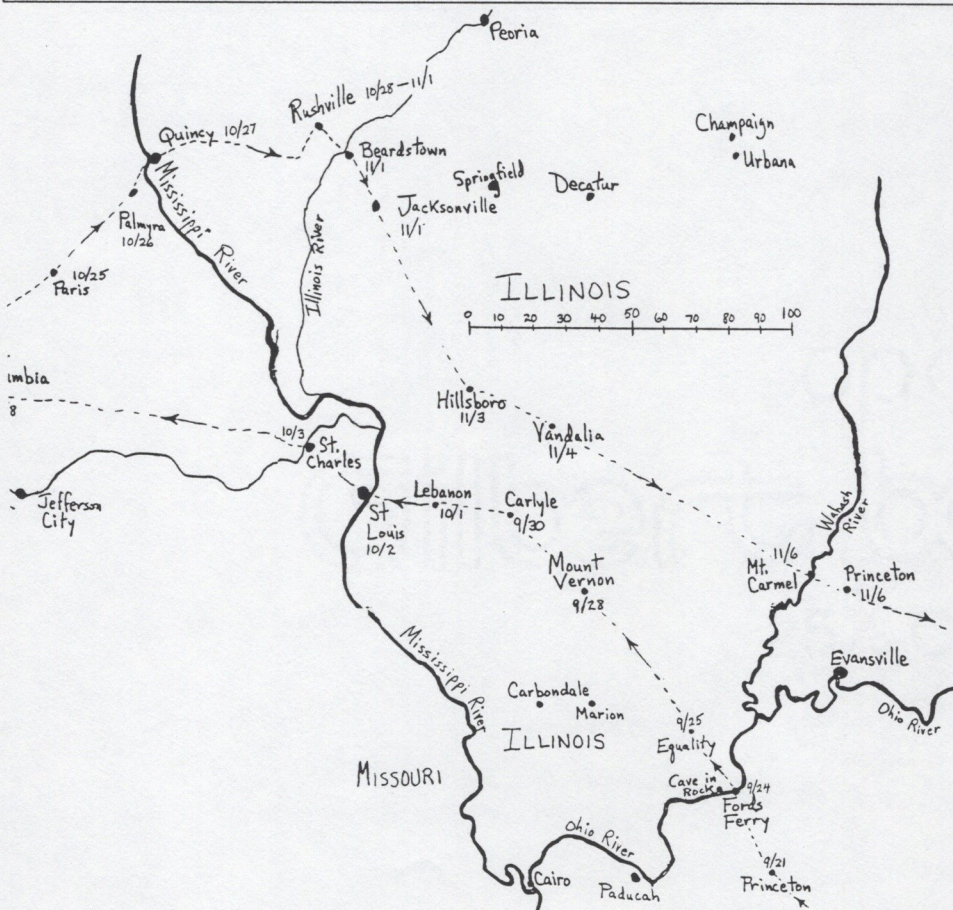
near to Charston here paid for Ferriage 25 cts and came on to {Charston} Lafayette and put up at W K B Cattes [W R B Cathes?] and stayed all night 24th paid 75 cts this Lafayette is the seat of justice for Howard County and is a flourishing looking place has an excellent Court house jail

^ several stores grocery shops and a Confectionary and is situated handsomely and in a healthy situation here I met with several old acquaintances Mr Gideon Shirley Jos. Bouzsaw [Bougsaw?] &c took brakefast at George Giddings and started on crossed Boon fam Cr then the salt fork of Boonfam and came 35 miles to Mr John Milligin's & took up for the night. has been raining conciderably this day and a good part of the night — 25th paid 50 cts and started about sun rise came on about nine miles and crossed the Elk fork of Salt River came on one mile to Samuel Pook's and took brakefast and paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents came on about two miles commenced

On the night of October 25, Tolle probably stayed about five miles from Florida, Missouri, where Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was to be born 13 months later, on November 30, 1835.

Journal Page 21: Sunday, October 26

raining and rained excessively hard and the wind blew tremendously hard and not a house that I could see so that I had to be in the weather for about four miles, when the rane ceased found myself at Paris this is the seat of Justice for Monroe Cty here is an elegant Court House and a jail_ and here I met with Harrison Campbell Braxton Gidding &c came on half a mile and crossed the middle fork of Salt River came on several miles crossed several small Creeks names not known except Brush Creek came on several miles and crossed the North fork of Salt River then two miles to Joel Frazer, and put up for the night 26th has cleared off and appears like being good weather paid 75 cts bill for night and brakefast and came on about three miles & crossed Indian Creek then four miles crossed the south fork of North River here got out of Monroe



Journal Page 22: Monday, October 27

County into Marion Cty four or five miles further and crossed Seas Creek this a tolerable good sized Creek and larger than either of the other two thence to Palmira this is the seat of justice for Marion Cty here is a prety good brick Court House and a jail_ this town is situated in a very rich section of the County and thickly settled neighbourhood and has some tolerable good buildings though mostly they are built of of wood and low then came about one mile to the North fork of Salt River this a tolerable stream about thirty yards wide - thence seven miles to the South Fabius this is about the size of North River thence two miles to the North Fabius this is a larger stream than either of the other two Rivers after crossing this last stream took up for the night at a Mr Mirrells 27th brakefasted and paid 75 cts came six miles and crossed the Mississippi

Journal Page 23: Tuesday, October 28

River at Quincy paid for Ferriage $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts and came up into the Town of Quincey this is the seat of justice Illinois for {Monroe} Cty \wedge the buildings are all of wood some Adams of which are frame the balance are of hewn logs has seven stores and some shops though a small town the houses very scatering the Court House a very indifferent log building - I left Quincey at eleven oclock and came to David M Campbell's (in what is called Campbell's Prarie) this is 28 miles from Quincey and not more than one half mile of timber in which the road passes-- 28th took brakefast paid $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents and started crossed two Creeks names not known thence to Crooker Creek crossed that at Henly's mill thence 10 [20?] miles to Rushville and found Josiah Parrott and family all well they having got home on sunday night and I got here on Tuesday three oclock. Rushville is situated in a rich and handsome level place and appears to be improving

Abraham Lincoln, who was 25 years old in 1834, lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, about 35 miles from Rushville and about 20 from Jacksonville. He was in New Salem on October 27, 1834, serving as a clerk at election for representative in Congress (*Lincoln Day by Day—A Chronology 1809–1865*, Earl Schenck Miers, Editor-in-Chief, Volume I: 1809–1848, William E. Baringer, Washington, 1960, p. 40).

Ann Rutledge, whom Lincoln loved, died in New Salem in 1835, at age 19.

Journal Page 24: Saturday, November 1

brick

very fast has an elegant \wedge Court house not quite finished
 a log jail seven stores two taverns and shops of all
 discriptions nearly and is said to have 850 inhabitants
 here is steam *manu*factorring mill running two pair of
 Burr's has about five thousand bushels of wheat in her
 with a saw mill attached running two saws this is
 at the east end of the town and at the west end is a
 steam saw mill running one saw -- the houses are scat-
 -ering and mostly built of wood framed and mostly one
 Circuit
 story high. This is \wedge Court week - the people seem
 generally very plain and familier - I stayed here
 from Tuesday evening untill Saturday morning
 saw some few that I knew and got acquainted
 with some others - saw {and heard} Thos Rolston
 and heard him preach Thursday night
 November 1st started on for home came twelve miles and
 here paid $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts
 crossed Illinois River at Bardstown \wedge this town is on the
 east side of the River is a small place and has two manufa-

Compare Tolle's description of Rushville with this one from *Peck's Gaze-
 teer of Illinois* in 1834: "Rushville has six stores, two groceries, two taverns,
 four cabinet makers, four brick masons and plasterers, three carpenters, two
 blacksmiths, four tanneries, one carding factory, one steam saw and grist
 mill, four lawyers and two physicians."

Journal Page 25: Sunday, November 2

that goes by steam

-toring Mills ^ thence several miles crossing some Creeks names not known came on and crossed a pretty stout Creek called Mauvista then to Jacksonville this is the seat of Justice for Morgan County and a handsome town and in a beautiful and fertile part of the Country is both rich and level has a great many elegant buildings an elegant Court house a Siminary & a steam manufacturing mill and saw mill attached two wool carding machines and cotton spinning factory has a good many stores and shops of various kinds and about one thousand five hundred inhabitants came on three & $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Matthew Sparks and stayed all night 2nd paid fifty cents and came on twelve miles to Culwell's [Culwill's?] fed and took brakefast { } paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ and came nearly thirty miles through a neck of the Grand Prarie and {took up} put up at Palmer's have traveled forty four miles this day and met twenty four waggons two carts and four tirbins [turbins?] moving the 3rd paid fifty cts and

Jacksonville, Illinois, had 446 inhabitants in 1830. Morgan County had 12,714. "The growth of the city [Jacksonville] received a severe check by the ravages of cholera in 1833, which carried off a great many of the inhabitants." —*History of Morgan County, Illinois*, Donnelly, Loyd, and Co., Chicago, 1878.

Journal Page 26: Tuesday, November 4

started early came on to Slayback's and brakefasted
 paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts and came on through Hillsborough this is
 the seat of Justice for Montgomery County this is a small place
 the houses principally of wood a frame Court house just
 commenced the frame only raised from here came to Sandford
 Gorins and stayed all night... the 4th paid $62\frac{1}{2}$ cts and
 came on five miles to Vandalia this is the seat of
 Government for the State of Illinois and in a poor and
 hilly situation and but a small place, has a few brick
 houses and some very good framed houses... this is also the seat of
 justice for Lafayette County... from Vandalia came on
 or Kaskaskia
 to the out skirt of Town and crossed the Ocaw \wedge River on a
 bridge here got on the National Road leading from
 Washington City to westward -- kept this road three miles
 and took the right hand on the Mayville road came
 a few miles and stoped at John A Wakefield here fed
 and brakefasted paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts and came to John
 Sutton's and put up... the 5th paid fifty cents and came
 eighteen miles to Maisville and took brakefast at

Montgomery County, Illinois, grew from about 2,000 people in 1830 to about 4,500 in 1840.

Abraham Lincoln was a 25-year-old first-term state legislator in the fall of 1834, but he was in Athens, Illinois, on November 4, when Tolle passed through Vandalia. (Vandalia was the state capital from 1820 to 1839). Lincoln traveled to Vandalia from Springfield for the legislative session on November 28 and 29.

Fayette County, Illinois (referred to by Tolle as "Lafayette") had a population of about 2,700 in 1830 and about 6,300 in 1840.

Journal Page 27: Thursday, November 6

C. Ridgway's Maisville is a very small and ordinary looking place and is the seat of justice for Clay Cty after brakefast paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts and came on two or three miles and crossed on a bridge
 little Wawbash River \wedge about two miles and crossed the Muddy fork of the L Wawbash on a toll bridge and paid $6\frac{1}{4}$ cts came about two miles and parted with Mr Sam^l Miller who has been with me since last Saturday he kept on the road to Vincinnes and I took to the right on the road to Mount Carmel I came on about fourteen miles to Mr Abraham Mirrell and put up for the night - about 8 miles short of Murrels crossed Fox Creek {came a few miles further to} the 6th paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts and started prety early came six miles and crossed Bumpaugh Creek at a saw mill a little further crossed another fork of the same Creek here is two poplar trees a kind of timber I have not seen in traveling nine hundred miles... came to Tarlton Boren's fed and took brakefast paid 25 cts and

Clay County, Illinois, had 755 people in 1830 and 3,228 in 1840.

The National Road, mentioned on the previous journal page, was originally mapped from Washington, D.C., to St. Louis, and constructed from Washington to Richmond, Indiana. It was a rough road in Indiana and Illinois:

The roads are impassable
 Hardly jackassable.
 I think those that travel 'em
 Should get out and gravel 'em.

—An Indiana rhymer, quoted by Phillip Dillon Jordan in *The National Road*.

Journal Page 28

came on to the Waubash River at Mount Carmal
 Mount Carmal is the seat of justice for Waubash County
 and is a very small town though has a very good Court house
 and some other very good buildings and stands on the west side
 here is also two mills one a steam mill the other a horse
 of the River \wedge This a pretty little River and about the size of
 mill both runing saws as well as manufacturing
 the Illinois River say about three hundred yards wide
 I crossed the River at this place and paid $18\frac{3}{4}$ cts on the
 a
 Indiana side at the ferry comes in \wedge pretty stout Creek
 called Patoco took up this Creek on a Swampy road
 about nine miles then came to dry land and three
 miles further came to Princeton and put up at
 Jerome Bonaparte Lanphear's Princeton is the
 good
 seat of Justice for Gibson County has some very \wedge brick
 buildings and some good framed houses and has several
 stores and a variety of shops (three cooper shops
 here I found a second cousin Charles Grandison
 Tolle (son of Jonathan) he has a wife and five or

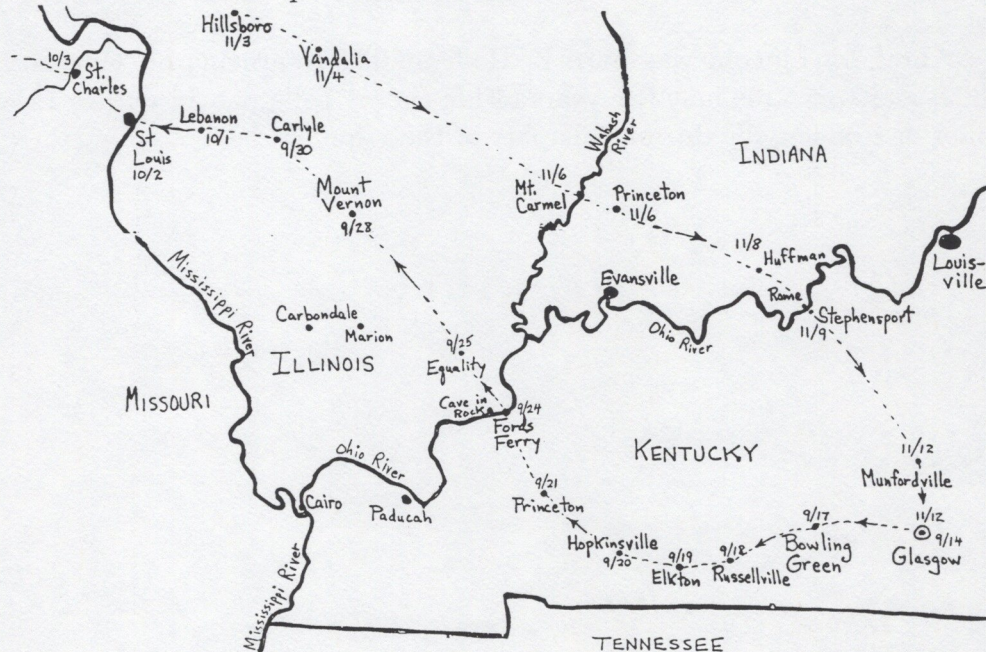
The courthouse in Mount Carmel was built in 1829 and destroyed by fire in 1857, according to the *Illinois Historical and Wabash Co. Biographical*, p. 631 (Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1911). Wabash County, Illinois, had about 3,000 residents in 1834.

Indiana had 343,000 people in 1830 and twice that many ten years later.

Journal Page 29: Friday, November 7

six children and is in but moderate circumstance he told me where the balance of the connection are they are mostly in Mason and Louis though his father Jonathan is living in Bourbon and were all well a few weeks past... the 7th paid 75 cts and came to John Farmer fed and breakfasted paid 25 cts and came to George Taylors or what is called the poke patch here took to the left on the Fredonia road and came two miles to the widow Elizabeth Rice's and put up (this Mrs Rice is sister to Mr Frederick Moss Sr of Barren Cty Ky 8th paid 12½ cents came on and crossed three forks of Pigeon Creek and came to Samuel Whittons fed and took brakefast paid 25 cents - came on & crossed the three forks of Anderson Creek - this first of them at Huffmans mills also crossed deer Creek - & just after crossing deer Creek put up for the night at Allen Hide's 9th paid 25 cents and started very early came eight miles to Rome on the west side of the Ohio River here

Lincoln's boyhood home in Indiana was in the Pigeon Creek area, five or ten miles from Tolle's path on November 8.



Journal Page 30: Monday, November 10

crossed over into Stephensport at the mouth of Sinking
and in Breckenridge Cty
Creek in Kentucky \wedge Rome is the seat of justice for Perry
County Indiana has a pretty good Court House built of
bricks three brick dwelling houses and several other of
wood some of which are very good framed buildings
Stephensport is nearly about the size of Rome or per-
-haps something larger and perhaps has the best buildings
and will no doubt excell it... for crossing the River
I paid 25 cents and came to John Perrins and found
all well. 10 started after brakefast crossed Sinking
Creek at Smiths Mills crossed the North fork of Rough
Creek near Henry Piles and came to Stephen P
brakefast
Pool's 11th after \wedge started crossed Callomells's
Creek at James Duncans and Rough Creek at
Cunninghams Ford and came to Nicholds
paid 25 cents and
and stayed all night the 12 \wedge started a little before day
crossed Nolinn River at Butters Mills crossed Baron
Creek at Wilsons and {Green River} came to

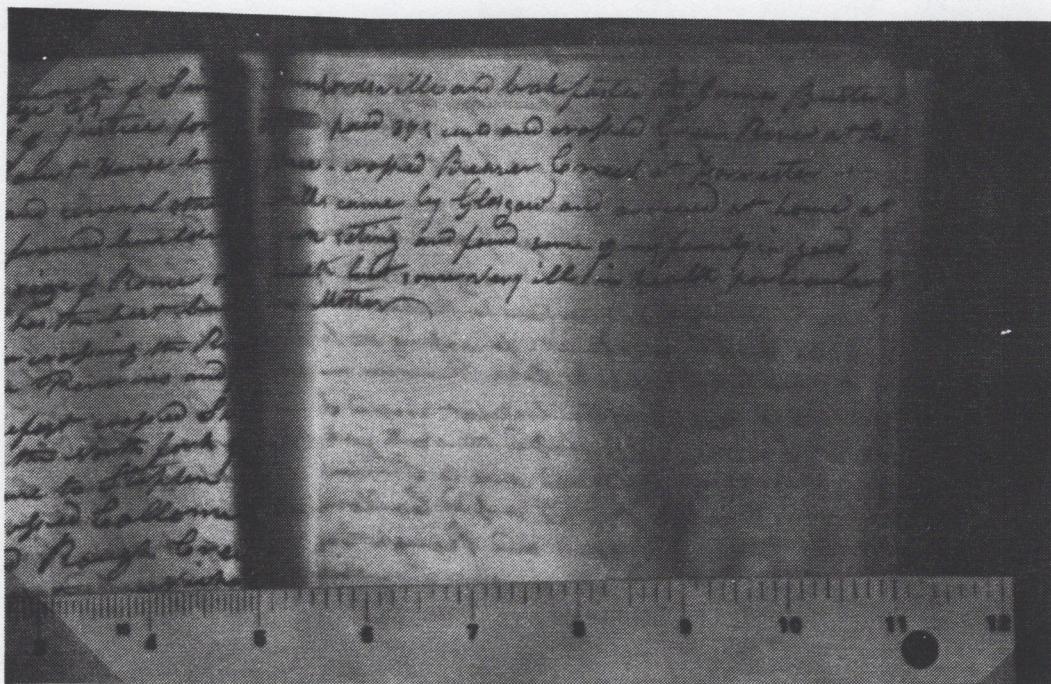
Abraham Lincoln was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, and spent his first few years of life there. Tolle passed within 12 or 15 miles of Hodgenville during this part of the trip.

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Munfordsville and brakefasted at James Buster's
 {crossed} paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents and crossed Green River at this
 place - crossed Beaver Creek at Forrester's
 Mills came by Glasgow and arrived at home at
 sun seting and found some of my family in good
 health but some very ill in health perticularly
 my Mother

His "Mother," Dinah Fowler Sanders Tolle, was really his stepmother. She died in about 1835, according to William Daniel Tolle's *Biography of the Tolle Family*, page 4.

William Tolle doesn't mention here the October 16, 1834, birth of a son, William Daniel Tolle; he was the fifth child by Martha Jane Snoddy Tolle, and the twentieth child for William Tolle.



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