

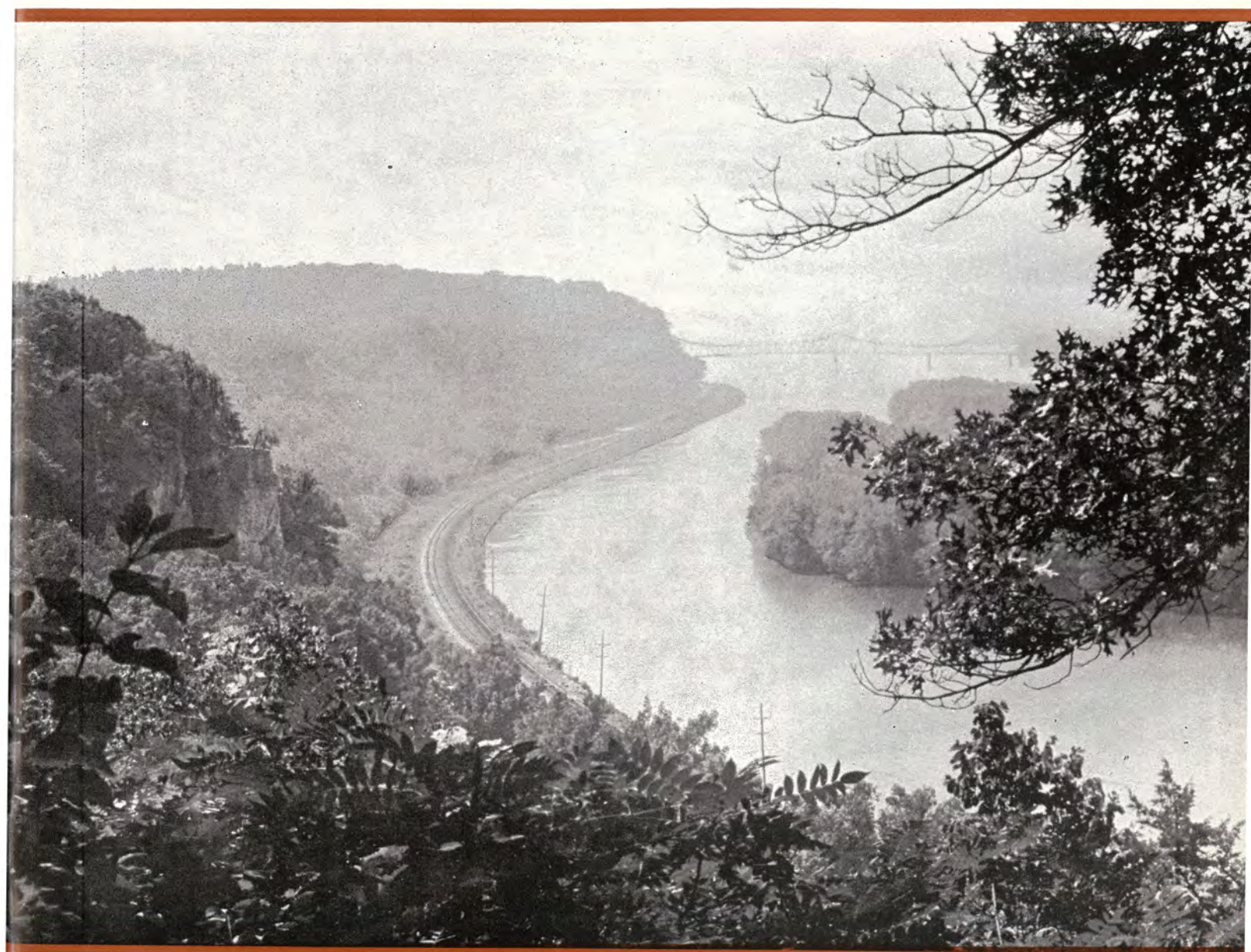
The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR

Illinois

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APRIL 1974

A Guide to Mississippi Palisades

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 4 APRIL 1974

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COVER PICTURE:

THE PALISADES of the Carroll County shore of the Mississippi River, looking south along Sunset Trail in Mississippi Palisades State Park, are impressive as an early morning fog begins to lift. Photo courtesy Robert H. Mohlenbrock.

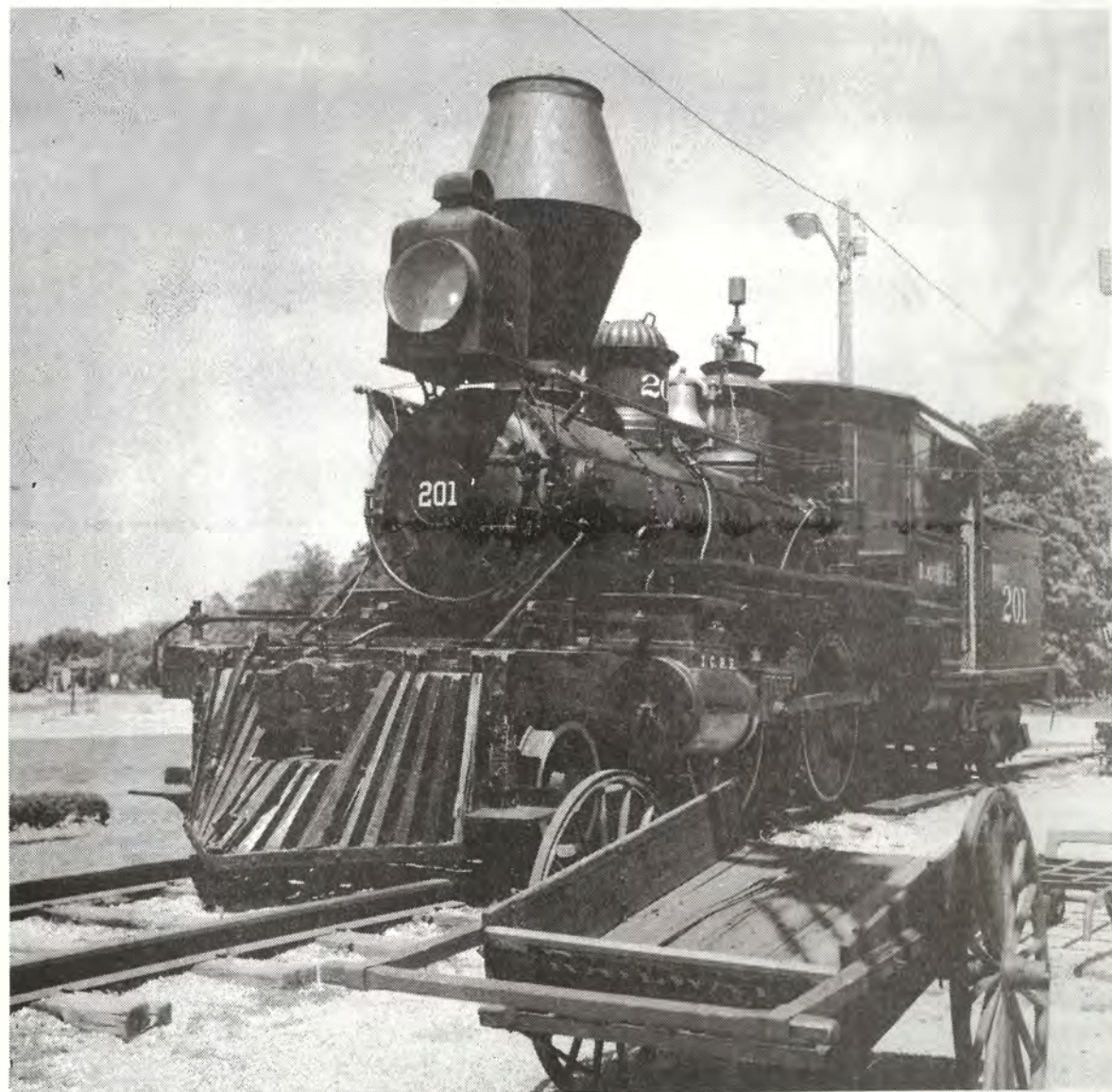
APRIL, 1974

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this old steam-power engine and its location in Illinois? It saw a long period of service in a different part of Illinois than its present domicile. Photo courtesy Wayne Bridges of Delavan.



Last Month's Picture

The old Methodist Church in Topeka, Illinois—in Mason County not far distant from the Mason State Nursery—was correctly identified by Merle Glack of Pekin.



A Second Look

**A Compendium of Illinois Happenings,
Events and Comment, Past and Present**

April, No Fool

HOPEFULLY, this issue of Outdoor Illinois will be in the mail on April 1. We mention that because we want to make certain all of the loyal subscribers who have enjoyed the vagaries of our publishing schedule over the years may know that it is not an April Fool's joke, but the real and original one and only Outdoor Illinois.

At this writing we say "hopefully" because our paper merchant is trying to track down two large rolls of paper that should have been at our printers a week ago, and we have been on the telephone attempting to scrounge another backup roll just in case those two don't arrive.

As you can see by this issue, our increasing success as an advertising medium has crashed headlong into the paper crunch, and the result is an old-style 44-page issue, probably for the last time. Next month we'll be at least 52 pages, and the print number—we have been going on news stands and the sale has been heavy—will increase to 7,000.

Somehow, we hope we aren't forced into that most dire anathema of all, getting "business-like," by all this activity.

David Currie Honored

WE WERE casually looking through a Chicago newspaper recently when we came across a short squib—way back on page 41—which noted that a University of Chicago law professor had received an award.

When our mind thinks of University of Chicago law professors, it invariably offers up the name of David Currie as an immediate response. Sure enough, the story of two paragraphs in length noted that Prof. David P. Currie

had been the recipient of the first annual conservationist award of the Committee on Lake Michigan Pollution.

Currie, a great number of persons may not know, was the principal author of Illinois' widely respected 1970 Environmental Protection Act and was first chairman of the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

On the heels of Bill Rutherford's frenetic and inept efforts, David Currie was placed in charge of the state's environmental protection efforts. He quickly and coolly put together a coalition of persons which efficiently "savaged" the Environmental Protection Act through the recalcitrant Illinois General Assembly.

It was done so efficiently that few knew who bore the overall responsibility for putting the program together. It was David Currie, with the full backing of former Governor Richard Ogilvie.

It is a pleasure to see that someone has remembered his efforts.

Handy Handbook

WE SEE a wide variety of books in the course of a year, many of an entertaining nature and many which are of a useful bent. We received one of the latter lately from Wayne H. Schimpff, director of environmental education for the Open Lands Project in Chicago, and we strongly recommend it to school administrators, school teachers, persons with an environmental leaning, and to anyone who has children in school and would like to see them become initiated into an appreciation of the natural world around them.

Environmental Education and Your School Site, by Donn Paul Werling, is a really fine handbook

on the use of school and recreational sites for environmental education. It offers an excellent discussion of the reasons for site development, practical guidelines on how to get it done, and case histories of actual site developments in a number of schools ranging from inner city to suburban fringe and rural schools.

In addition, it outlines ways in which the teacher may be introduced to the site, and in turn make full use of the increased instructional potential of the site.

The handbook's appendices alone are reason enough for ordering the book. They are a treasure of ideas, information and places to get low-cost or free materials and assistance for site development programs.

The hand book may be obtained by sending \$3.00 to: Open Lands Project, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 60604. We recommend it.



Tracing Early Trails

WE SPENT a recent afternoon with Ranger Jerry Clutts, district ranger for the U. S. Forest Service's Vienna district, and Lowell A. Dearing, our intrepid associate, looking for traces of the old Indian and French trails which possibly traverse Johnson County in the Moccasin Gap area near Reynoldsburg.

Identifying Indian trails, in hilly, wooded areas is not too difficult. Since they generally traveled single-file, long usage by early Indian inhabitants eventually resulted in well-worn trails, deeply cut and easily picked out if the area is of a nature that it is impossible or difficult to farm.

We have the notion that an early trail connected Cahokia Mounds in Madison County and Kincaid Mounds in Pope-Massac counties, both large Mississippian-era centers of Indian culture. We also think the trail probably traveled near Gum Springs, which is in the Moccasin Gap locale, which is one of the reasons we were anxious to see the area with Ranger Clutts.

In the process of tramping through the woods, we found several likely looking "deep-cuts," as well as later slightly-wider traces which appeared to have been worn into hillsides by horse-drawn wagons. And in the Hog Bluff area, we ran into what appeared to be a stone-lined burial mound near one of the deeply worn paths.

The early French trail from Kaskaskia and Fort de Chartres to Fort Massac must have gone through the same general area, and very possibly would have followed the path first worn by the skin moccasins of the Mississippian people.

According to a report published in the *Ava Advertiser* during the '20's, sent us by Barbara Burr Hubbs, another French trail buff, there were good explanations for the locations of both Indian and French traces:

"Both these trails start as one from Fort Massac. About five miles west of Marion the trail divides, the old branch runs along the easiest ground to the ancient crossing of Big Muddy just above the (present) M & O R. R. bridge at Murphysboro. Thence over the old Murphysboro road to Ava, thence along the north side of the breaks of Little Kincaid west to Shiloh Hill, Wine Hill, Randolph, Fort Gage and 'Kaskia.

"This old trail was used by the Indians, followed the high ground, the watershed of the Ozark uplift, the entire way from Fort Massac to 'Kaskia, the only crossing of any water being at the old ford near Murphysboro, and the Indians boasted that they could go from Ohio to Mississippi without wetting their moccasins, it really being quite easy to jump from one rock to another at the old ford.

"The other trail ran near to where Herrin now stands, thence swings north and west to (near) Du Quoin, Denmark, Steeleville, rejoining the old trail near Randolph, thence to 'Kaskia.

"In very early times, a military road was opened by the French, following the general line of the old Indian trail, but making such cutoffs as the use of horses permitted. This road was marked each mile on a tree. The numbers of the miles were cut or burned with irons, and then painted red. Uncle Ninian Smith, about 1870 in cutting a tree on his land adjoining Ava, opened up one of these marks as he took off the first chip. The figures and the red paint were very plain and had been covered in the natural growth of the tree."

As you can see, seeking the early trails can become a fascinating enterprise.



That Reader Survey

WE HAVE been pleasantly overwhelmed by the response to the reader survey we published in the March issue, in which we asked a number of personal questions in order to identify the sort of readers who find an affinity for this magazine, and to get a line on the "mix" of articles we should attempt to combine in the magazine.

A cursory tabulation makes it appear that our present product has attracted a college-weighted crowd, with a surprising number of them having attended or gone beyond graduate school.

History, Natural History and Architecture features consistently ranked high but a significant number commented they "start at the front and read through to the back."

We were delighted to find a few thorny individuals who objected strenuously to our questions on personal finance and education, etc. . . . and wrote their comments on the margin of the survey—which they fully completed.

Somehow, we thought *they* were indicative of the

kind of readers we attracted. Independent to a fault, honest, and terribly consistent in forgiving almost any slight.

When we get caught up, we will devote some time to compiling the survey. Your fellow readers may interest you as much as they interest us.



Big Lake Maps

FISHERMEN INTENT on getting right down to business and hauling in fish with machine-like determination can look to Downers Grove's Darrell Taylor with a certain amount of favor.

Using topographical maps as a base, he has compiled a booklet of large-scale maps covering each of the three new Corps of Engineers reservoirs in the south half of Illinois: Rend Lake, Carlyle and Shelbyville.

Each series is available at the price of \$10. Called Topo-Structure Charts for Serious Fishermen, they may be ordered from him at 5804 South Lee, Downers Grove 60515.



Revolutionary War Bibliography

HISTORY BUFFS, students and teachers will be pleased to note the availability of a new 20-page bibliography on the Revolutionary War Period, 1763-1787, compiled from publications of the Illinois State Historical Library.

The bibliography was published by the library's school services division through a grant from the Illinois Bicentennial Commission.

Entries cover the time between the closing of the French and Indian War to the passage of the Northwest Ordinance and are arranged under ten subject headings: biography, commerce, courts and law, ethnic groups, forts and camps, Indians, manners and customs, military expeditions, and politics.

Books and periodicals cited are available from most public and academic libraries in Illinois. Copies of the bibliography may be obtained at no charge from the School Services Division, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield 62706.



Audubon Meeting

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society will make one of its infrequent sashays downstate when it meets in Mt. Vernon on April 26 and 27.

The meeting schedule includes:

Friday, April 26—Registration from 7 to 9 p.m., with slide programs during that time on wild flowers of the southern Illinois prairie, by Robert Ford, wild things around us by Alfred Dupree, and slides submitted by members.

Saturday, April 27—7 a.m., area birding and a trip to the Mitchell Art Museum, followed by chapter leaders' meeting and the annual meeting, which begins at 10:15 a.m.

At 2 p.m., a panel discussion, "Land Stewardship in Illinois", will be moderated by Prof. Harry B. Kircher of SIU-Edwardville. At 4:10 p.m. a Corps of Engineers program, "The New Mood", will be presented by Jay Gore. The annual banquet will begin at 6:30, with the banquet address given by Charles Callison, executive vice president of the National Audubon Society.

Sunday, April 28—Two field trips will be offered. One, of extended length, will visit Heron Pond at the south edge of Johnson County and hopefully a look at Swainson's Warbler among many species which frequent that cypress swamp area. The second field trip will visit nearby Rend Lake. Both trips will depart from the Ramada Inn, headquarters for the meeting, at 7 a.m.



Volunteers Sought

A VOLUNTEER archaeology program in conjunction with this summer's excavation at Fort de Chartres will be offered by La Compagnie des Amis de Fort de Chartres, it was announced recently. The Company of Friends' announcement noted that a minimum of three days attendance is required, between June 26 and August 11. Workdays will be Wednesday through Sunday.

Inquiries about the volunteer field school should be addressed to Dr. Margaret Kimball Brown, 1002 Austin Apt. 4-B, Evanston, Illinois.



Keeping It Simple

RESIDENTS OF Nashville, Illinois, have a difficult time keeping their Washington County seat from under the shadow of its namesake in Tennessee. They must have felt doubly put-upon on a recent March Sunday when they awoke to find a full-fledged London double-decker bus parked on Main Street.

Luckily, it turned out a "Let's Name it London" drive was not underway. Instead, the bus had been purchased by a church in Ft. Collins, Colorado as a historical exhibit. The driver and mechanic picked it up at its Norfolk disembarkation point and were in process of driving it to Colorado when it broke down in Nashville.

The vehicle had evidently seen extensive service in London. It bore signs indicating it was in use at the famous Victoria, Marble Arch and Paddington stations. Seating capacity of the bus was 56 passengers.

While awaiting parts for its repair, it was parked at a Nashville parking lot where it drew admiring stares, according to the *Nashville News*, Nashville, Illinois.

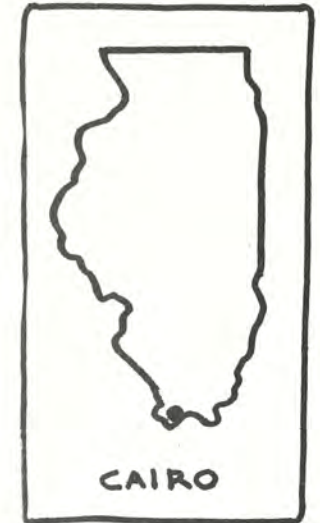




Cairo's Rare Old Customs House

Famous Illinois Architecture: XII

Photographs and Story by
Paul E. Sprague

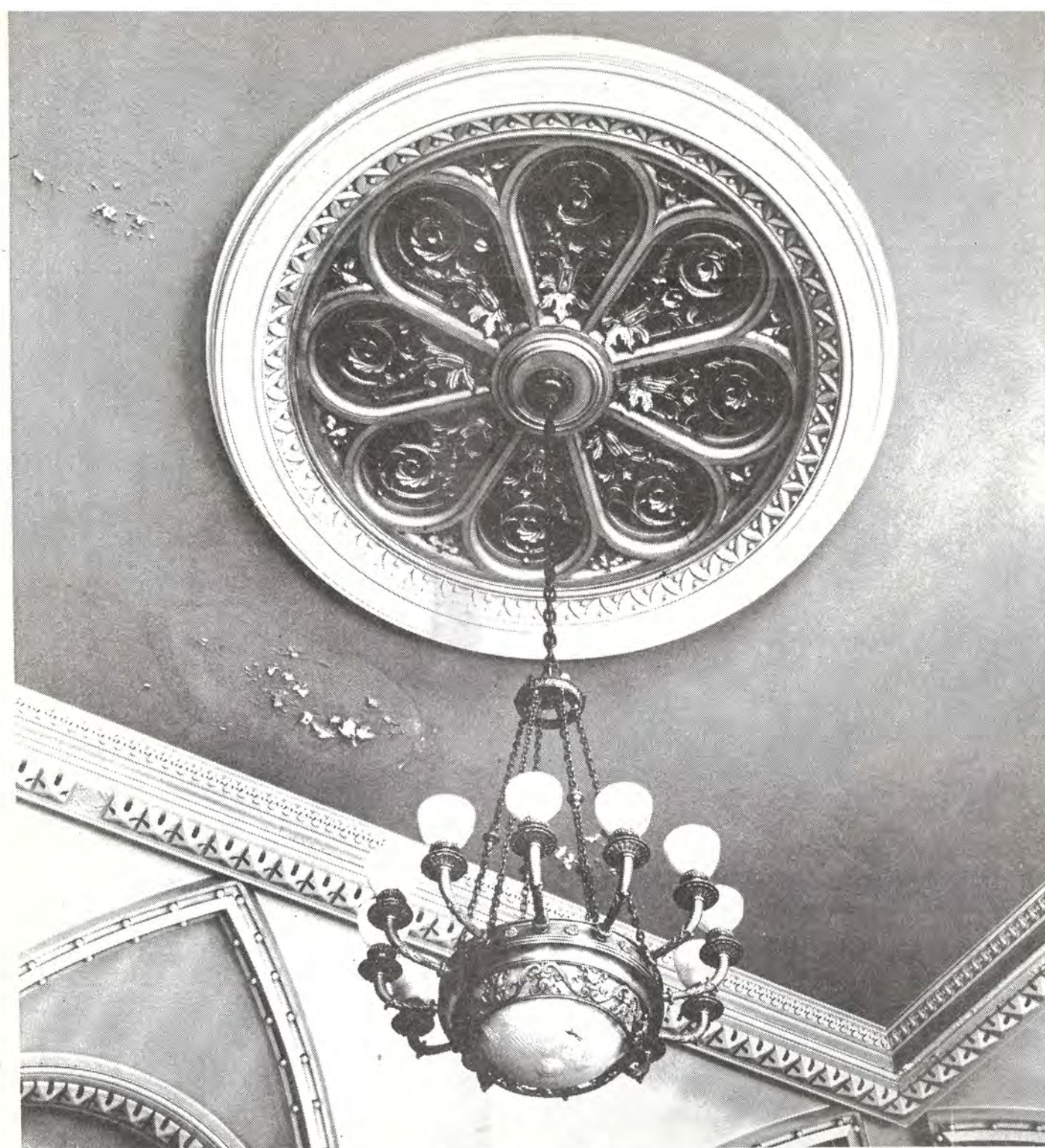


BY 1869 the city of Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, had assumed so important a role in the commerce of the mid-Mississippi Valley that it was selected as the site of a large monumental fed-

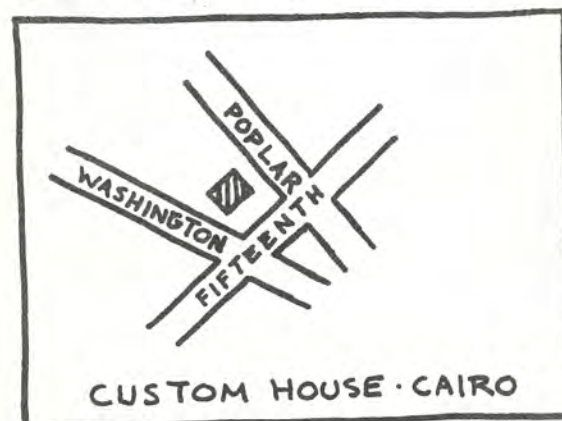
eral building to house a post office, customs house and court. Its designer was Alfred B. Mullet (1834-90), U. S. supervising architect between 1865 and 1880. He had come to America with his parents in 1845 and later trained

OPPOSITE: Courtroom in the U. S. Customs House and Court, erected at Washington and 15th Street in Cairo between 1869 and 1872, looking northeast. BELOW: Exterior, looking north from intersection of 15th and Washington.





CEILING OF the courtroom, with lavishly done details and chandelier.



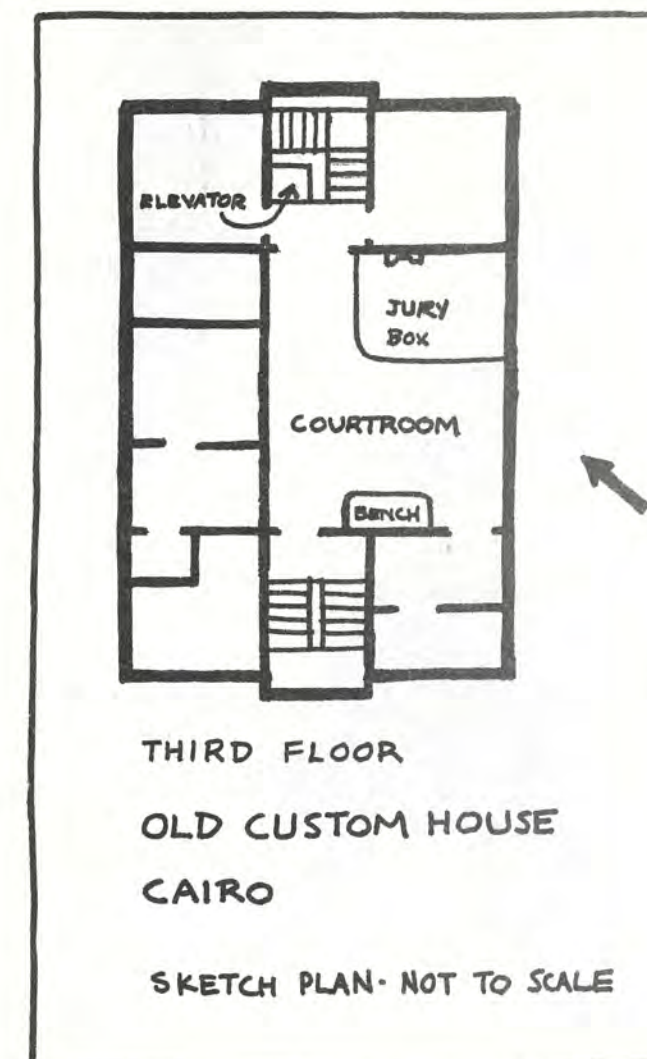
as an architect in Ohio and Europe. He was associated with the well-known hotel architect, Isaiah Rogers at Cincinnati, until 1865 when appointed to the architectural post.

Mullet designed the building in the Palazzo, or the Commercial Italianate, style. It was a style that had remained very popular for commercial buildings ever since its introduction in 1829 by the English architect Barry. Why Mullet should have used it for a government building is not known; however, its discipline of smooth stone surfaces articulated by unornamented arched windows and doors was highly appropriate for such a building. The very unusual treatment of a half-story projecting above the main cornice is the result of having placed the courtroom with its very high ceiling at the center of the third floor.

That room was sumptuously fitted up with a marble fireplace, brass chan-



LOOKING WEST from intersection of 15th and Poplar. Note cannon lying near sidewalk in foreground. BELOW: Detail of marble fireplace in courtroom.



deliers, and walnut railings and bench, all of which still survive. The walls are subdivided by handsome corinthian pilasters that support the vaults of the ceiling. The first and second floors contain offices on either side of a wide longitudinal hallway. A passenger elevator which, because of its decorative details, must have been installed at the time of construction, links the three floors by way of its open metal-framed shaft covered with wire mesh.

The building was constructed between 1869 and 1872 at a cost of \$184,000. According to Lansden's *History of Cairo*, when Mullet visited the city to inspect the construction he was shocked

to find that the building was being built according to local tradition for buildings of a permanent character with its first floor at the height of the levees surrounding the city. His response was to order as many courses of stone removed as was necessary to bring the first floor down to its present grade.

When a new post office was built in 1942 the building was given to the city and now serves as police headquarters. When I visited the building several summers ago, the courtroom was no longer in use and in derelict condition.

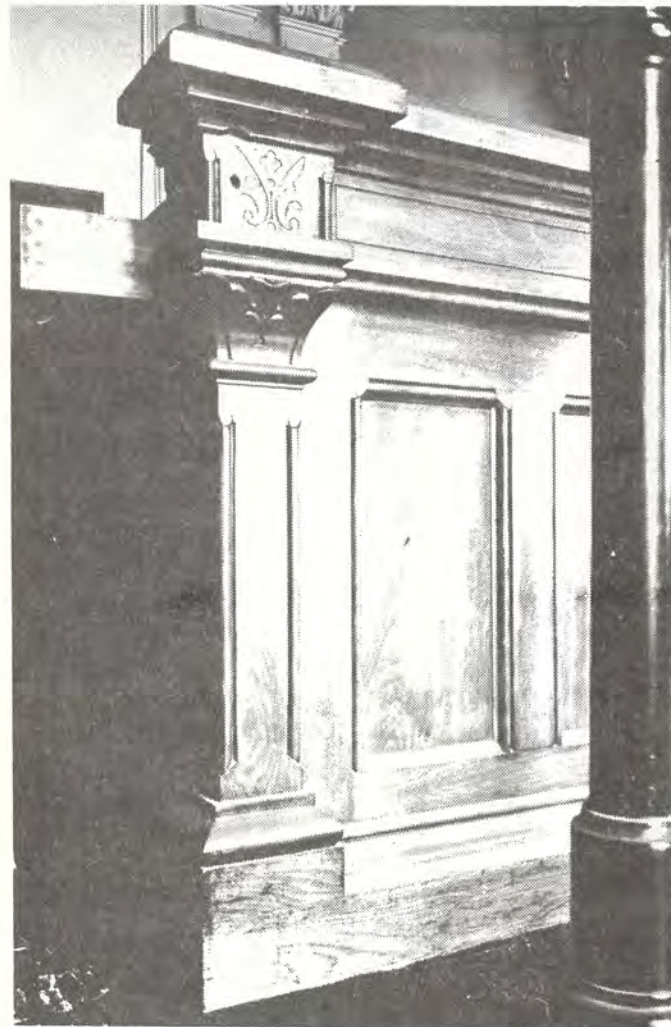
As a rare and monumental example of a commercial Italianate government

building, the Cairo Custom House is of special significance. Its design and that of the courtroom inside is of high aesthetic quality. The building is also of interest as an early structure with a passenger elevator dating from the time of its construction. It is also of considerable historical value as a physical reminder of the former pre-eminent position of Cairo in commerce and shipping along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Bibliography: Lansden, *A History of the City of Cairo*, 1970, p. 234. Withney, *American Architects Deceased*, p. 432.



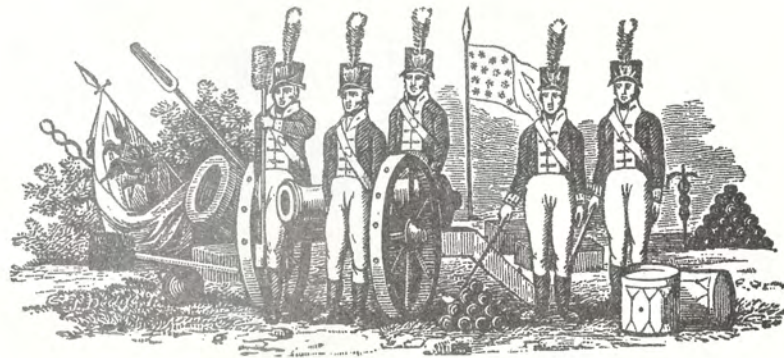
DETAIL of judge's bench in the courtroom. The building is now used for Cairo city offices.



PASSENGER ELEVATOR appears to have been installed at the time of construction of the building.



THE STATELY, Italianate design of the Customs House, viewed from Washington Avenue.



A Memorable Spring Concert

By G. R. Yohe

PROBABLY THE most memorable concert I ever attended was presented by the combined bands of the University of Illinois at Urbana in the late 1920s, during my days as a student there.

Each spring the bands gave a series of outdoor concerts on Wednesday evenings, with the band seated on the steps of the Auditorium at the south end of the quadrangle, while the listeners lolled on the grass. At that season, daylight lingered throughout the concert hour.

The Concert Band, the First Regimental Band, and the Second Regimental Band usually took turns in giving these concerts, but on this particular evening, all three united as one great band. The final number on the program was Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture," and the band had the assistance

of the University's carillonneur and two units of the R.O.T.C.

During the concert, ominous clouds of a spring storm boiled up in the southwest, and the silence that preceded the Tchaikovsky number was disturbed by the rumble of thunder. As the band moved through the overture, the darkness of the approaching storm increased rapidly.

At the proper moment, the band director gave a cue to a Signal Corps student, whose waving flag relayed the message to the Artillery unit that was emplaced on the drill field on south campus. In a few seconds, a booming cannonade of artillery fire resounded across the quadrangle; the battle was being waged as the band played. The jarring, cascading thunder of the impending storm heightened the already dramatic effect.

Then, in response to another message transmitted by the Signal Corps boys, the great bells in the tower of the old library building, now named Altgeld Hall, at the north end of the quadrangle rang joyously and riotously, sending their heavy but melodious clangor over campus and town. And at that moment, the first blast of storm wind rocked and swayed the great elms that lined the walks and drives at the sides of the quadrangle; lightning flashed brilliantly; thunder exploded in our ears.

The band swept through the concluding measures with a flourish, the bandmen grabbed their music books and dashed for the Auditorium just as the first big drops of rain came pelting down, and we listeners scurried for shelter in the nearest buildings.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

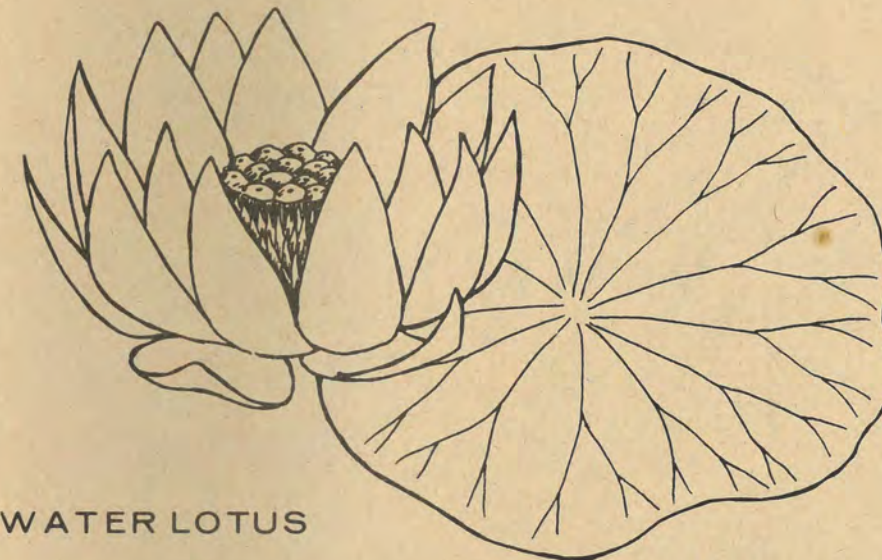
Outdoor Illinois Magazine Guide to

MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK

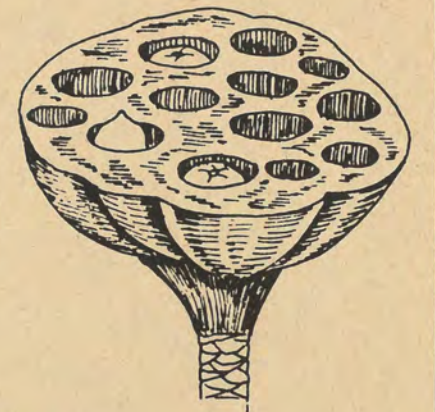
ROBERT H. MOHLENBROCK
Southern Illinois University

FREDDA J. BURTON
Illustrations

JOHN RICHARDSON
Coordination &
Layout



WATER LOTUS



THE PARK AT A GLANCE

Address: Savanna, Illinois

Area: 1561 acres.

Major Attractions: Vertical limestone cliffs, exquisite vistas, geological formations, dense vegetation, marina, naturalist services.

How to Reach the Park: Illinois Route 84 about 2 miles north of Savanna. Park is on either side of highway.

Accommodations: Campgrounds.

Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, nature walks, scenic drive, summer movies, fishing, boating, nature study.

Services: Concession stand, launching ramp, visitor's center, picnic shelters, picnic tables, outdoor grills, rest rooms, playground equipment, campground with electricity, public telephone, grocery store, bait and tackle shop.



APRIL, 1974

IF A LIST were made of Illinois state parks which offered a wide variety of activities for the visitor, Mississippi Palisades State Park, beginning two miles north of Savanna along Illinois Route 84, would certainly be in the upper part of the list.

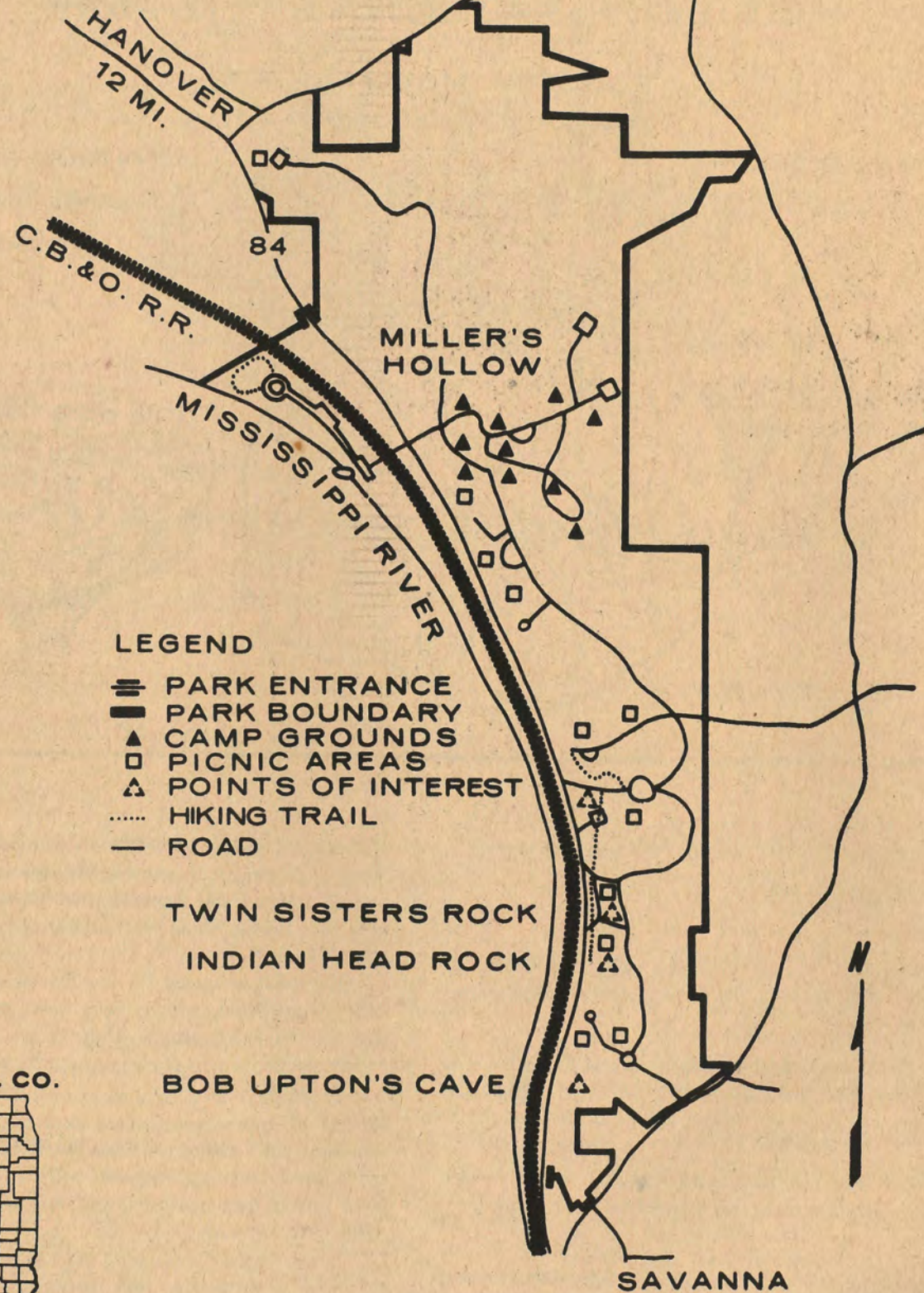
The park is named for the line of vertical limestone cliffs, or palisades, which tower some two hundred fifty feet above the Mississippi River valley. A section of the Mississippi forms part of the western boundary of the park.

Established as a state park in 1929, the park today consists of approximately 1561 acres. In addition to the limestone cliffs and the Mississippi River, there are interesting caves and rock formations in the park, densely forested ravines and wooded slopes, and excellent panoramic views from the tops of the cliffs.

Several nature trails have been developed, and a park naturalist is on duty to lead nature hikes and to run the excellent visitor's center. A large marina on the river is available for the boating enthusiast and, in winter, facilities for snowmobiling are provided. A large campground is well-maintained, and numerous picnic tables and play-

MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK

SAVANNA, ILLINOIS



PALISADE-LIKE bluffs are dominant feature along the upper Mississippi River, and responsible for the naming of Mississippi Palisades State Park.

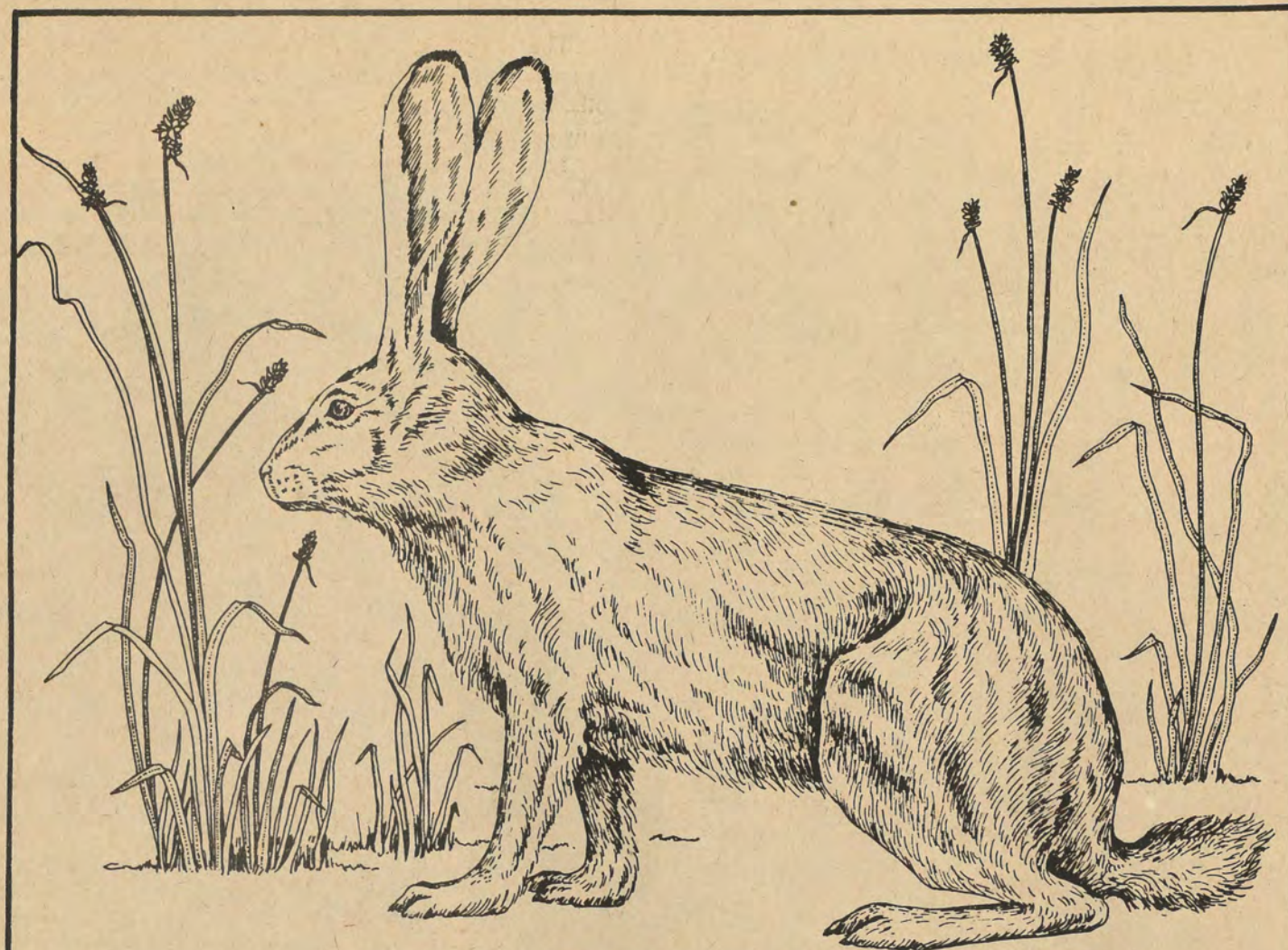
ground equipment are available. An all-weather blacktop road makes much of the park easily accessible.

The palisades are the most conspicuous feature of the park. Composed of massive Niagaran dolomite, the vertical walls of the cliffs are eroded here and there to form popular topographic features in the park.

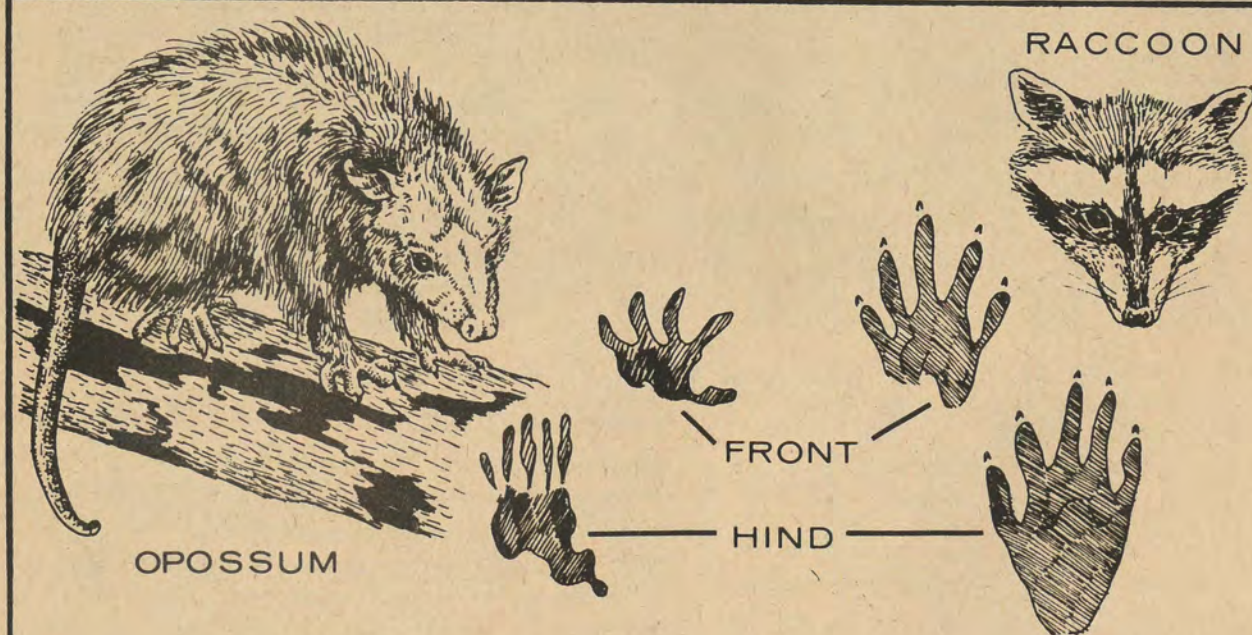
Near the southern boundary of the park, and only a few yards north of Highway 84, is Bob Upton cave. The cave, which at its entrance is tall enough for an adult enter without stooping, bores into the cliff for only a few feet. Legend has it that Bob Upton, a young man at

the time, hid in this cave during an Indian raid and was the only survivor from his little settlement. A small pullout along Route 84 near the cave permits two or three cars to park. Just north of the cave are Indian Head Rock and Twin Sisters, two well-named limestone landmarks in the park.

The park has much to offer during all seasons of the year. Ice fishing is available during the winter months, and snowmobiling, skiing, sledding, and tobogganing are popular on the gentle slopes of the park. Winter camping, known to scouts as polar bear camping, is done by the more rugged visitors.



WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT



TRACKS

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE PARK

Mississippi Palisades State Park abounds with animal life. Numerous songbirds can be found flitting merrily about the park. A bird-feeder display, near the Miller's Hollow entrance, features different types of bird feeders. Because of this source of feed, this is an excellent place to begin bird watching. Another good place to observe different kinds of birds is along the Miller's Lake Nature Trail. Several marsh-loving species of birds can be seen here if the trail is taken quietly.

Since the great Mississippi Flyway parallels the western boundary of the park, many waterfowl pass over the park. During the peak of the flights, the sky virtually is darkened by the abundance of birds. It is rewarding to stand silently at Lookout Point and watch and listen to the sounds of nature. Many of these sounds are produced by birds.

About thirty kinds of mammals are known from the park. Most of them remain unseen by the casual visitor because of their primarily nocturnal nature. Near dusk is a good time to look for many of them.

The presence of many mammals can be detected by the tracks they leave in the mud and sand. One of the easiest tracks to recognize belongs to the opossum. The tracks of the front feet show five wide-spreading fingers. The back feet have the big toe far to one side, with the other four toes close together on the opposite side. The tracks of the opossum are frequently evident along the Miller's Lake Nature Trail.

Another animal whose presence is readily known by its tracks is the raccoon. The prints of both the front and back feet have all five digits pointing directly forward above a rather elongated palm. These tracks are usually abundantly seen along the edges of streams, lakes, and ponds. The raccoon spends most of the day sleeping in his den, but at night he prowls about in search of food.

Moles and shrews are similar in that they are thick-furred and burrowing mammals. They are represented in the park by the eastern mole, the masked shrew, the short-tailed shrew, and the least shrew. These small animals feed mostly on insects in the soil. The average adult mole is from six to eight inches long and weighs only about four ounces. It has a very sensitive, elongated nose which is used in probing for soil insects. Most everyone has observed the ridges of soil made by the burrowing mole. Using his front, spade-like feet in the manner of a swimmer doing the breaststroke, the mole is able to make extensive passageways underground. It is in these burrows that the mole forages for insects and worms throughout the year.

All shrews in the park resemble mice at a glance, but the shrews have a velvety fur and generally more pointed nose. In addition, the ears of the shrew are usually hidden among the dense fur. It is not uncommon for as many as twenty shrews to be living in an acre of forest land.

The palisade-like limestone cliffs of the park provide suitable habitats for the Indiana bat, the little brown bat, and the big brown bat. Unlike the blood-lapping vampire bat of tropical America, the bats in Illinois are harmless.

The red bat roosts alone in trees in the park, while the other three species live in colonies in cavities of the cliffs. Bats are the only mammals which truly can be said to fly.

Several of the park's animals are classified as carnivores, or flesh eaters. In addition to the raccoon which was mentioned earlier, other carnivores living in the park are the least and the long-tailed weasel, mink, coyote, and the red and the gray fox.



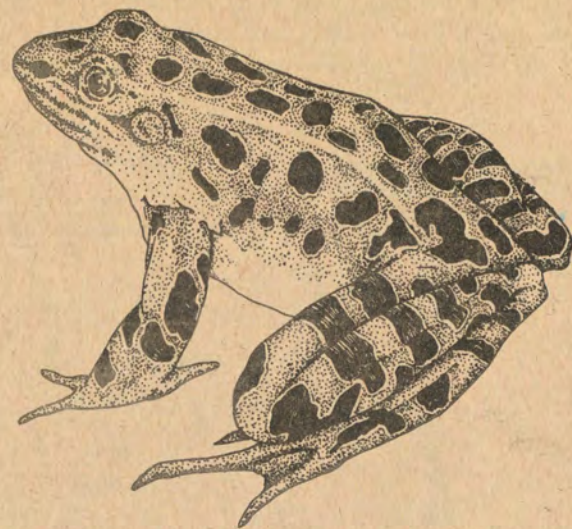
R. EASTERN CHIPMUNK

L. THIRTEEN-LINED
GROUND SQUIRREL

The order of mammals with the greatest number of species in the park is the rodent, or gnawing animals. To this group belong the rather large woodchuck and muskrat and the smaller squirrels, ground squirrels, mice, and moles. The deer mouse is an inhabitant of the park, where it lives in prairie habitats. It is particularly abundant south of the park in the sand prairies around Fulton and Thomson. This little grayish-brown fellow with a darkened stripe down the middle of his back is less than four inches long (minus the tail). Its main sources of food are primarily seeds, berries, buds, and an occasional insect.

Only two kinds of rabbits are known from the park. One is the common and familiar eastern cottontail, and the other is the white-tailed jackrabbit. This latter rabbit is a species of the northwestern United States which just barely gets into Illinois in the extreme northwestern counties. This is a large animal, considerably bigger than the eastern cottontail, sometimes reaching a length of two feet. It may weigh as much as seven pounds. The fur on the upper parts of the white-tailed jackrabbit is buff-gray in the summer, changing to white in winter. The under parts are white at all times. Only the tips of the ears are black, making this a strikingly handsome species.

The largest mammal in the park is the white-tailed deer. This deer is so abundant in the general area around the park that Carroll County often ranks second only to Pope County in number of deer killed by hunters during hunting season. Of course, hunting is not permitted in the state park.

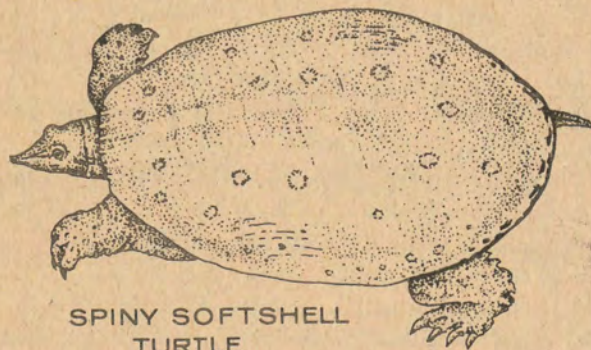


LEOPARD FROG

A good representation of toads, frogs, turtles, and snakes is in the park. Of the nearly three dozen species of amphibians and reptiles known from the park, only the common snapping turtle, the eastern massasauga (rattlesnake), and the timber rattlesnake are dangerous. None of the amphibians and reptiles in the park should be collected or handled, and great care should be taken to avoid the harmful ones. If any of these are encountered, they should be left alone and not tormented or harrassed.

The common snapping turtle is found around water, while the massasauga inhabits the patches of prairies in the park. The dangerous timber rattlesnake lives along the rocky cliffs. Most visitors to the park never encounter the rattlesnakes, or any other snake for that matter, so that fear of these reptiles should not deter one from coming to the park.

Several frogs are common along streams and in marshes in the park. Some of these are Blanchard's cricket frog, green frog, leopard frog, and pickerel frog. In deep, moist woods may be found (or heard) the upland chorus frog and the northern wood frog.

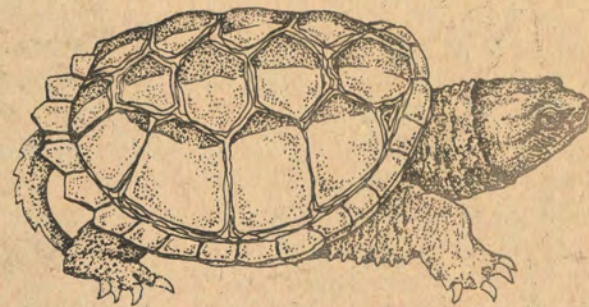


SPINY SOFTSHELL
TURTLE

Of the eight kinds of turtles in the park, the red-eared turtle is easy to recognize because of the red streak extending from the eye onto the neck. Easily identified also are the two softshell turtles with their slender snout

and their flat, soft shells. Although turtles are usually not thought of as prairie animals, at least the ornate box turtle, with his yellow-streaked shell, is sometimes found in the prairies of the park.

COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE

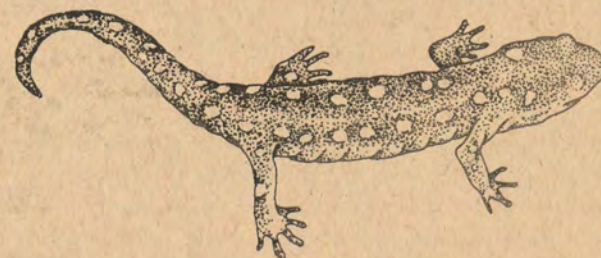


There is no snake in the park more spectacular than the young eastern milk snake. These moderately slender snakes have red-brown blotches surrounded by heavy black borders. Since it is of rare occurrence, its chances of being seen are rather slim. Another snake sure to cause a second look is the bullsnake. This is a stout-bodied snake sometimes four feet or more in length. It has brown blotches against a yellowish-tan background. Bullsnares are beneficial because of the number of rodents they capture.

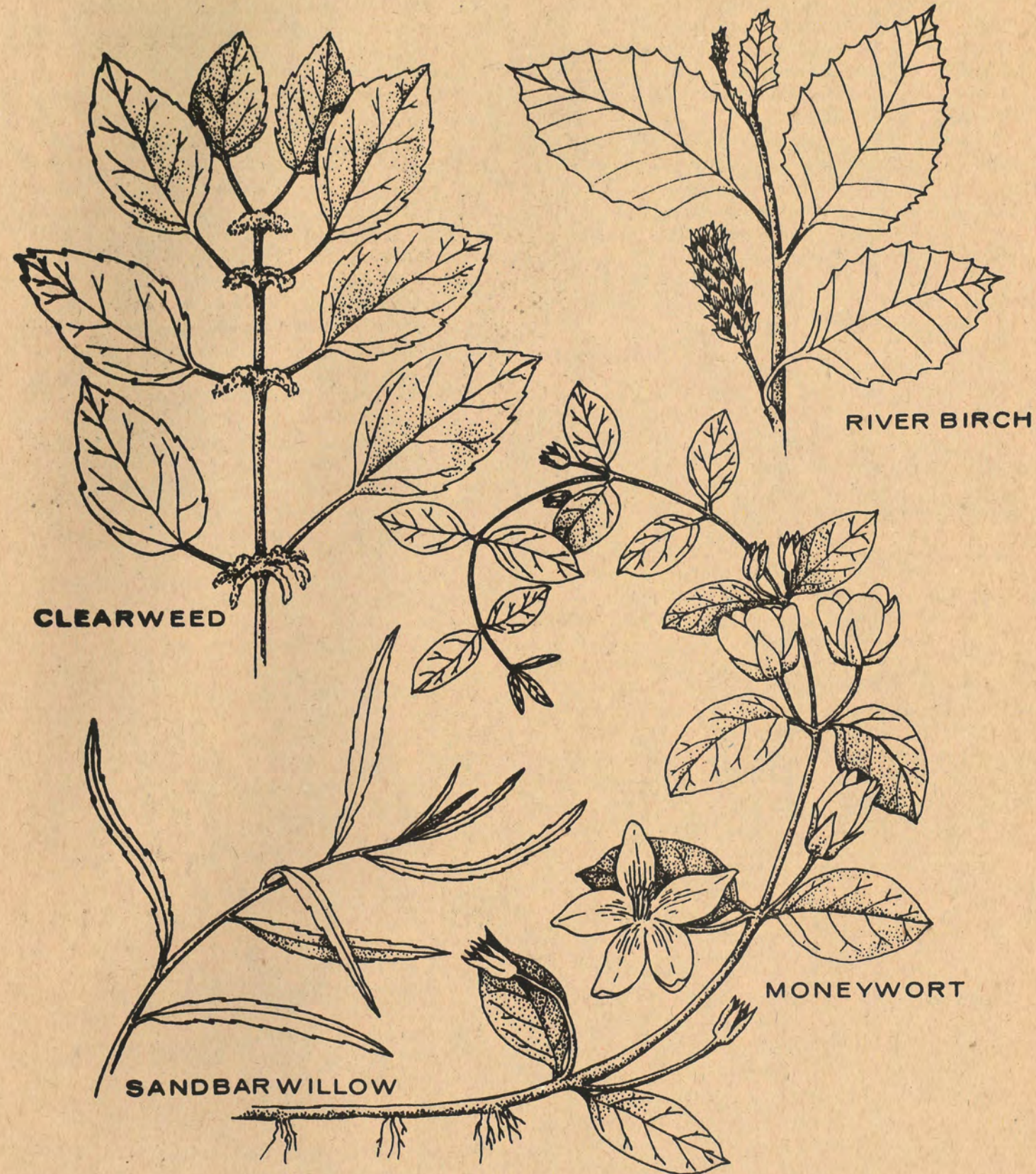
Several other kinds of snakes are known from the park, but most of them stay well away from areas frequented the most by visitors to the park.



STRIPED SKUNK



SPOTTED SALAMANDER



CLEARWEED

RIVER BIRCH

MONEYWORT

SANDBAR WILLOW

PLANT LIFE IN THE PARK

Mississippi Palisades is one of the better parks in the state in which to observe a variety of plant life. Nearly six hundred kinds of flowering plants have been recorded from the park. Of these, one hundred of them are trees, shrubs, and woody vines. Several different habitat types account for much of the diversity among the plant life.

An aquatic plant community is developed where the Mississippi River adjoins the park. This gives way a little above shoreline to a marshy meadow and finally to a lowland woods. Moving to slightly higher ground, one encounters a rich woodland teeming with spring wildflowers. Up slope, as conditions become less moist, an oak-dominated upland woods community is developed. This decrease in moisture is culminated in the limestone blufftop community, where extremely dry conditions prevail. Finally, scattered on the wooded slopes and near the bluffs are isolated patches of treeless areas known as prairies. Each of these types of communities has its own characteristic grouping of trees, shrubs, vines, wildflowers, and grasses.

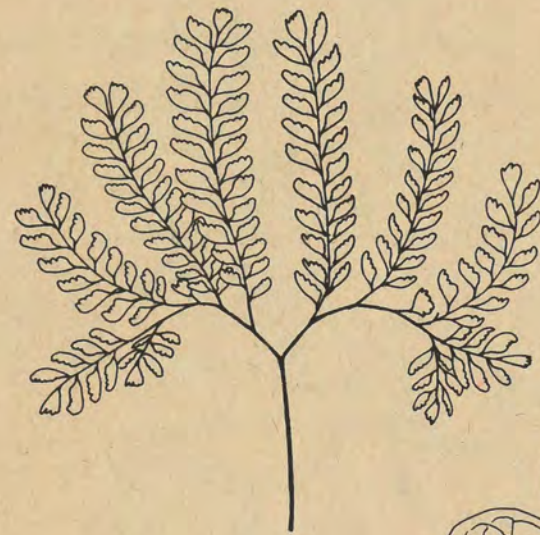
Great quantities of spatter dock, a yellow-flowered waterlily-like plant, grow in the standing water of Miller's Lake. In drastic size contrast, minute green duckweeds, referred to as "scum" by many, may congregate by the thousands on the surface of the water. Near the shore, cat-tail and arrowleaf are abundant.

The marshy meadows in many places will be less colorful than other plant communities because of the great num-

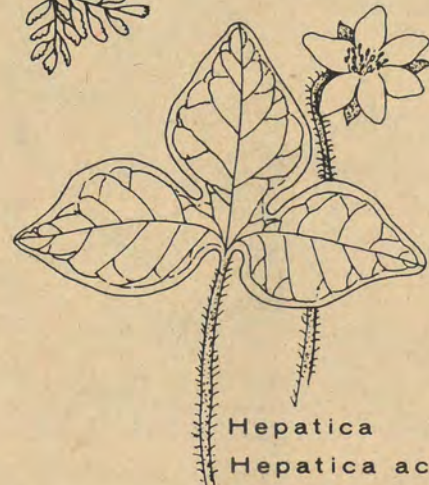
bers of grasses and sedges in this habitat. Although flowering plants, the grasses and sedges bear greenish or straw-colored flowers which are often inconspicuous. Sandbar and black willows often form borders to these marshes which are otherwise virtually treeless. Native blue irises, yellow loosestrifes, and cardinal flowers add a touch of vividness here and there.

The floodplains, which occupy most of the area between the river and the bluffs, produce a bottomland forest of silver maple, sycamore, cottonwood, river birch, hackberry, and box elder. These trees grow rapidly and often attain sizes of enormous proportions. There is a limited number of herbs on the forest floor. Those that are present are usually inconspicuous, such as the bedstraw and the clearweed.

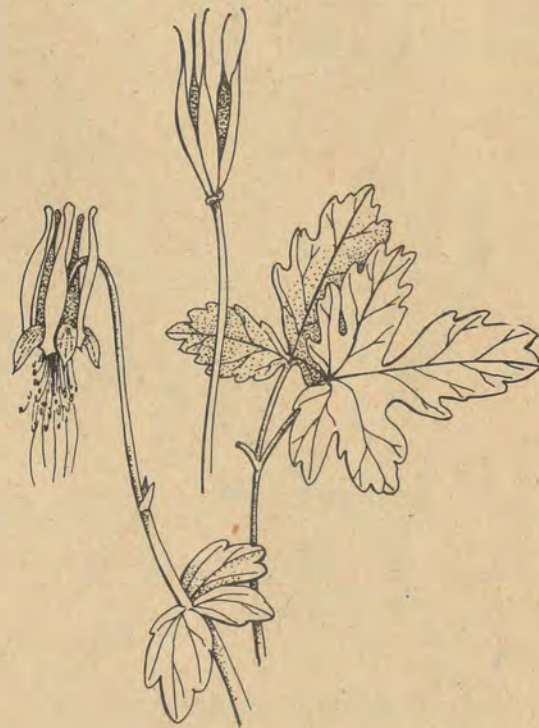
At elevations slightly above the floodplain woods, usually at the bases of the cliffs and in the ravines, is the rich woods community. Here is assembled the lushest vegetation in the park. Wildflowers literally carpet the ground during the spring. Wild ginger, wild geranium, bluebells, white dog-tooth violet, dutchman's breeches, bloodroot, violets, hepatica, and doll's-eye are just a few of the herbs that give beauty to this habitat. Providing the much-needed shade for the maximum growth of these wildflowers are sugar maples, basswoods, American elms, bur oaks, and other trees. The rich woods community also abounds with ferns. Most commonly seen are the rattlesnake fern, maiden-hair fern, lady fern, and fragile fern.



Maidenhair Fern
Adiantum pedatum



Hepatica
Hepatica acutiloba



Columbine
Aquilegia canadensis



GRACEFUL ARCHED bridge spans one of the ravines on nature trail in the park.

A dry woodland community frequently develops on the slopes of the park. These slopes are generally drier than the rich woods, but moister than the exposed bluffs. In contrast to the rich woods where wildflowers are plentiful in spring, the flowers of the dry woods are best developed during the summer and early parts of autumn. Dominating the slopes are red oak, white oak, black oak, bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, slippery elm, and hop hornbeam. Another rather common tree is the paper birch, although this handsome plant is rare in all the rest of the state. There is an abundance of climbing plants in this community, not the least of which is poison ivy. Other vines include the Virginia creeper, fox grape, and bittersweet.

At the crests of many of the bluffs is an area of exposed limestone. Plants living here must be able to tolerate conditions of extreme heat and dryness. Trees are normally stunted and gnarled. Several ancient red cedars cling tenaciously to the cliffs. Yellow chestnut oak is fairly common. The dryness of this habitat is attested to by the presence of the gorgeous yellow-flowered prickly pear cactus. Ferns able to withstand these rigorous conditions are the purple cliff brake and the baby lip fern. One plant sure to be seen on most of the exposed limestone is the lyre-leaved cress, a small member of the mustard family with four petals and leaves divided into many segments.

There are prairies in the park, not vast expanses of grasslands but miniature western prairies which have found suitable environmental conditions available in the park. Most of the prairies are near the crest of the hills, hence the usual reference to them as hill prairies. The composition of plants in these small prairies is similar to the composition

of the prairies of the west. The grasses which predominate are big and little bluestem, Indian grass, switch grass, and side-oats grama. Colorful flowering herbs, most of them blooming in the summer and autumn, are plentiful in most of the prairies. Purple prairie clover and white prairie clover are spectacular, as is the magnificent white-flowered false indigo. Mountain mint, black-eyed susan, false foxglove, and several kinds of goldenrod bloom well into September. Here and there woody plants try to encroach onto the prairie so that an occasional New Jersey tea or a prairie pussy willow can be found.

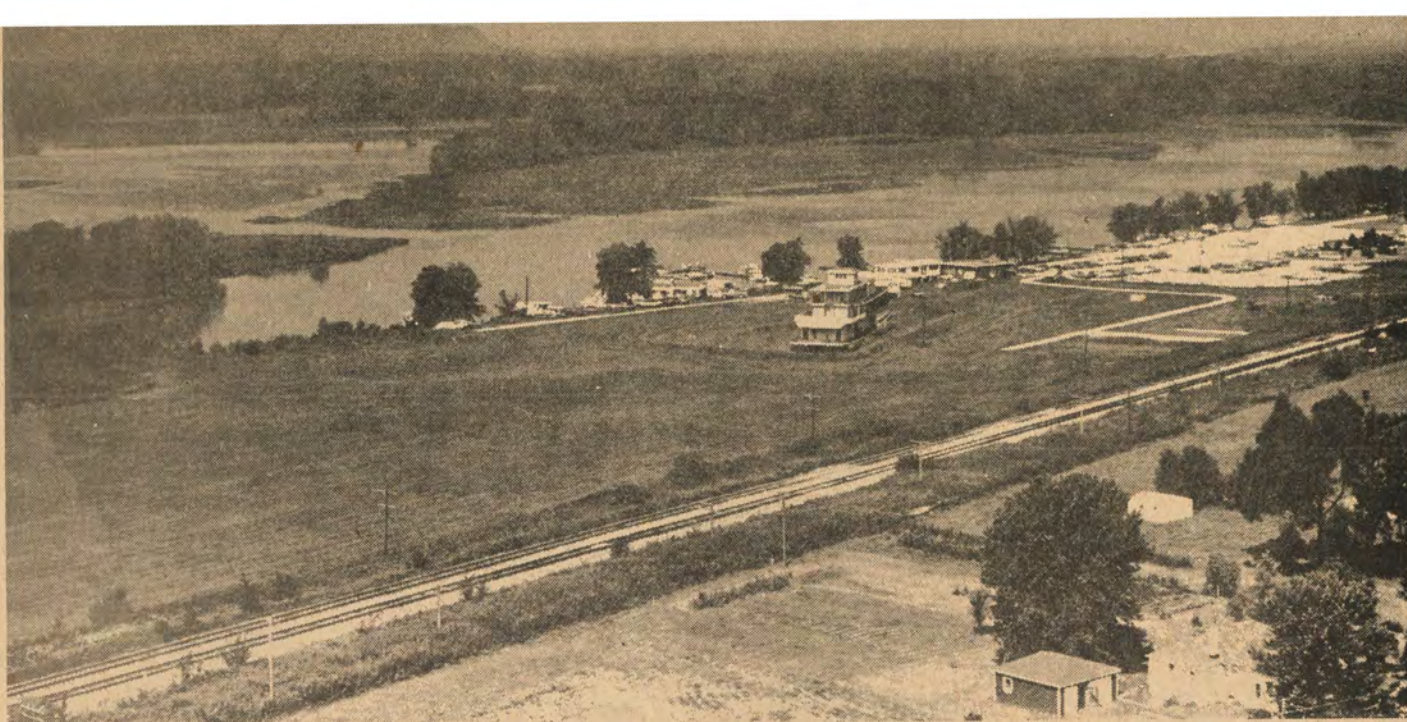
Several of the hill prairies in the park are of easy accessibility to the visitor.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

FISHING. The Mississippi River and adjacent Miller's Lake provide exciting opportunities for the angler. A bait and tackle shop near the boat ramp has everything for the fisherman.

BOATING. Many people take part in a wide variety of boating activities in the Mississippi River. A boat ramp provides easy entrance into the river. Near the ramp is a snack shop, a public telephone, and picnic tables.

CAMPING. A beautiful, shaded campground is available for both tent or trailer camping. There are approximately 300 campsites, with about twenty per cent equipped with an electrical hook-up. A permit to camp must be secured from the park ranger. There is a country store near the campground where fresh eggs, bread, rolls, meat, milk, ice, and charcoal can be purchased. Summer movies are frequently shown in the campground.



THE MARINA at Mississippi Palisades, as seen from Lookout Point.

PICNICKING. Picnic tables are plentiful and are found throughout the park. Most picnicking sites are provided with an outdoor grill. A large stone picnic shelter is near the south entrance to the park. Comfort stations are adjacent to some of the picnic areas.

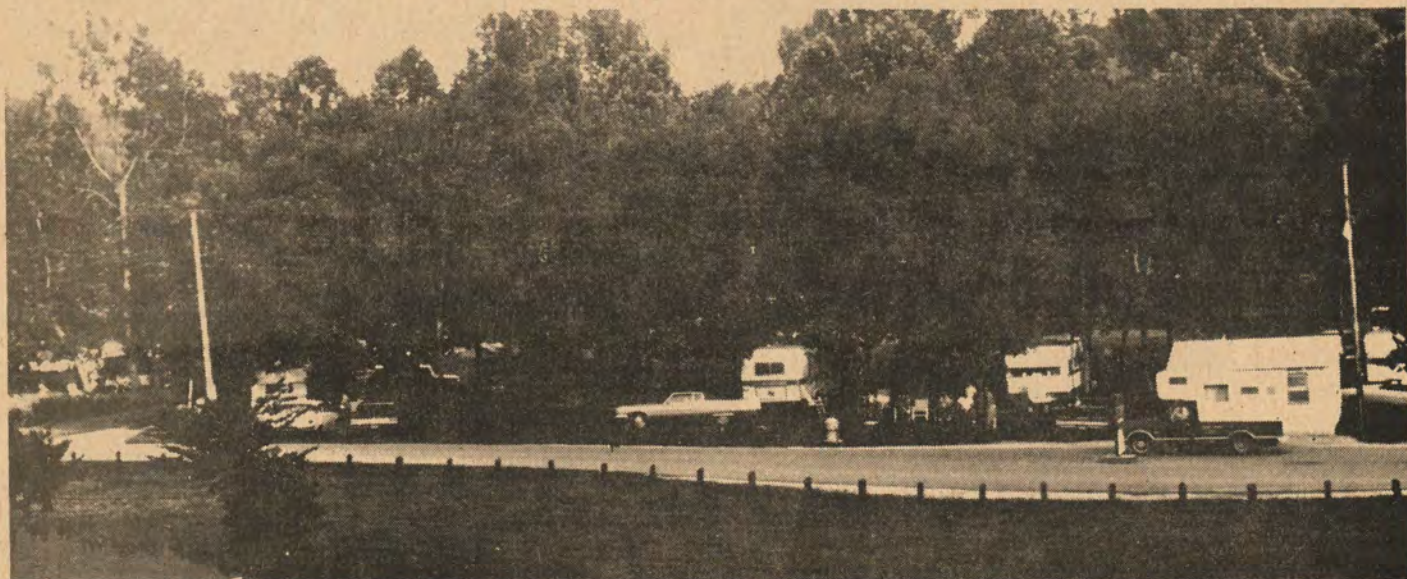
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT. Youngsters can expend their excess energy on the variety of playground equipment in the park.

WINTER SPORTS. Mississippi Palisades is one of the most utilized parks for winter sport fun. Ice fishing is popular in the backwaters. Snowmobiling, sledding, and tobogganing are popular activities on some of the park's slopes. There is a warming house used as a central gathering place for winter sports lovers.

HIKING. Several trails are in the park. Three are well marked and popular with hikers. *Sunset Trail to Lookout Point:* Beginning near the south entrance of the park, this trail climbs steadily to the bare-bluffed summit known as

Lookout Point. At the summit and at several points along the trail, magnificent views across the Mississippi River valley are thrilling to behold. *Trail to Indian Head Rock:* This trail begins at the curved bridge near the south entrance to the park and traverses past Twin Sisters to Indian Head Rock, two well-named and conspicuous geological features in the park. *Miller's Lake Nature Trail:* Near the parking lot adjacent to the boat ramp is the starting point for this circular trail through marshland. Excellent views of the Mississippi River and the distant palisades can be seen along the trail. Round-trip distance is about three-fourths of a mile.

SCENIC DRIVE. There is an excellent scenic drive on the north side of Route 84 through the park. Beginning at the south entrance to the park, the road soon climbs steeply 0.4 mile to the crest of the hill. A side road to the left for a short distance leads to Lookout Point. The main drive stays on the ridge top. Three other side roads, to



CAMPING AREA offers shaded grounds for wide variety of camping vehicles during spring, summer and fall.

Squaw Point, Louis Point, and Ozzie's Point are well worth taking. Short hikes to the scenic view must be made at each point. Park groundsmen keep the main drive neatly mowed for thirty yards on either side. Just as suddenly as it climbed the ridge, the road descends down a steep hill to the Miller's Hollow entrance.

VISITOR'S CENTER. A rustic visitor's center is maintained at the end of a short walk from the Miller's Hollow entrance. The center, described elsewhere in this article, is an excellent place to begin a visit to the park. There are numerous exhibits to orient you to the general environment. The park naturalist is frequently on duty here.

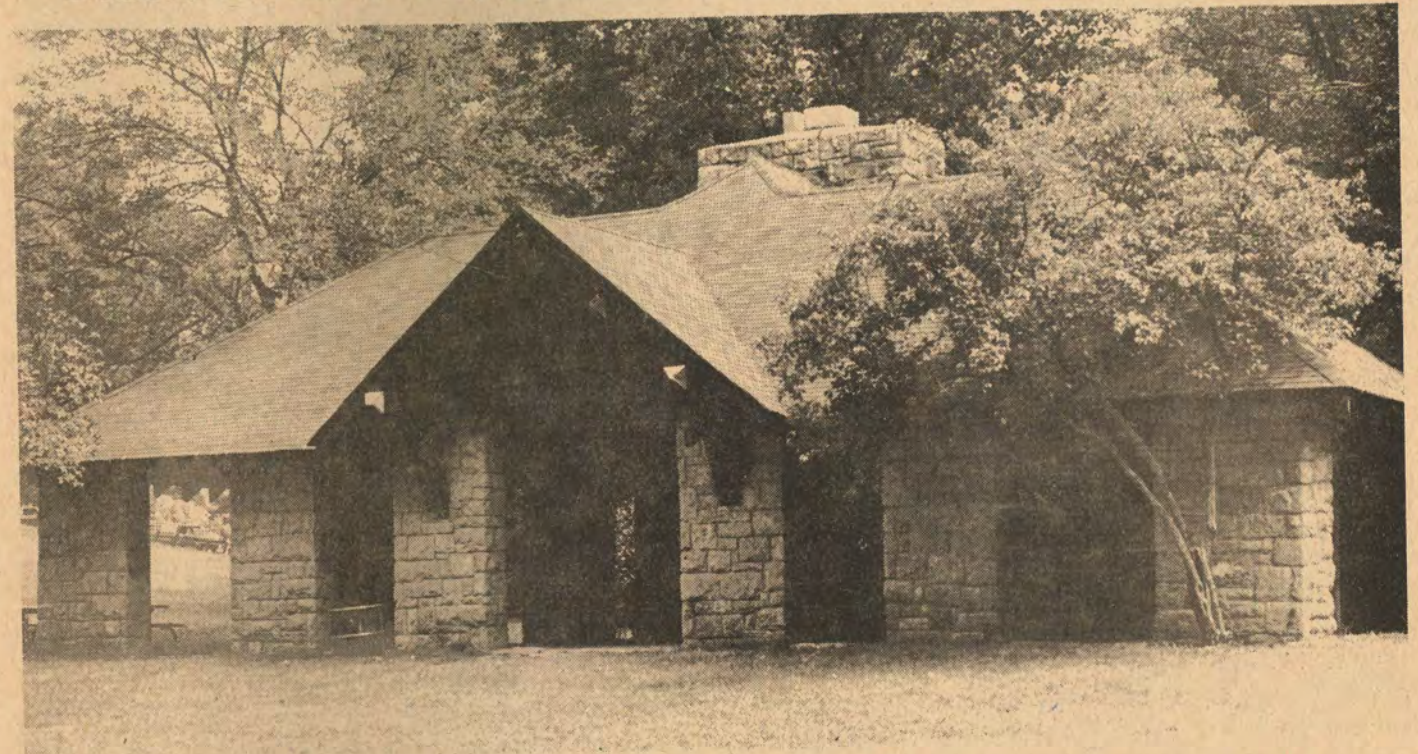
INTERPRETER'S PROGRAM. Guided nature walks

and campfire programs are just two of several features operated by the staff of interpreters in the park.

THE VISITOR'S CENTER

A rustic cabin nestled in the woods a short distance north of the Miller's Hollow entrance to the park serves as the visitor's center. Reached by a well-kept trail, the center is filled with exhibits which explain many of the features of the park and adjacent areas. The trail to the center passes through a woods of slippery elm, sumac, red cedar, red mulberry, hackberry, red oak, black walnut, and basswood. A fossil exhibit along the way explains some of the prehistoric features of the park.

The center itself, sometimes attended by the park naturalist, has a large wooden map of the park to greet



PICNIC SHELTER is well-used during the year.

visitors. Dioramas depicting soil communities and snakes and turtles are worthy of study.

The Army Corps of Engineers has prepared a large panel explaining the Upper Mississippi River Navigation Project. Flood control measures and recreational opportunities are emphasized.

There is an interesting exhibit on the geology of the area, covering such topics as sinkhole ponds, simple springs, sedimentary rocks, and fossils. Nearby is a trickling water display and an exhibit on man, river, and time.

A well-done painting depicting four stages in the history of the area adorns one wall. Indian life, pioneer life, the Frenchman's life, and the riverboat captain's life are all authentic.

An exhibit sure to interest the boating enthusiasts who are attracted to the park features models of a keelboat, a flatboat or ark, a pleasure cruiser, and a steamboat.

Then there is another panel describing the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. Established in

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1924, this refuge covers nearly 200,000 acres of bottomland from Wabash, Minnesota, to Rock Island, Illinois.

Another exhibit, entitled *Pollution and You*, stresses some of the environmental problems of the day, while an exhibit on the *Gruesome Threesome* depicts the deleterious nature of the housefly, the cockroach, and the brown rat.

One should spend some time studying the drawing of a cross-section of the park. It would be well to understand this drawing before proceeding on any of the hiking trails in the park. The cross-section shows the general relationship of the habitats of the park—hillside woods, upland woods, upland prairie, hillside prairie, cedar ledge, bare bluffs, base of bluffs, wet prairies, ponds, wet woods, and the river.

A skeleton of an Indian girl who lived over 2000 years ago is on display, as are several sketches of Indians.

For proper orientation, your visit to the park should begin at the visitor's center. There is something here for the entire family.



INDIAN HEAD ROCK stands out sharply against wooded backdrop.

TRAIL TO INDIAN HEAD ROCK

The two best known geological features in the park—Twin Sisters Rock and Indian Head Rock—can be seen along this interesting nature trail which originates at the main (south) entrance to the park. The round-trip to Indian Head Rock is about one mile in length and provides a good look at a moist, bottomland forest. The trail is well-kept, easily followed, and offers no hiking difficulty unless a side-trip to climb a cliff is taken. Incidentally, the trail passes near picnic facilities if one is inclined to carry his lunch along the trail. There are comfort stations along the trail, too.

Near the entrance to the trail is a graceful, gently-arching, rustic bridge beneath a dense forest canopy. Most of the trail is in low ground, and a characteristic assemblage of plants is encountered. The American elm is one of the conspicuous trees along the trail. It is recognized at once from a distance by its fan-shaped appearance. The solitary trunk spreads out above into a widely spreading crown. The leaves are easily identified as well because of their very asymmetrical base, their jagged teeth along the edges, and their relatively smooth surface, at least on the upper side.

Another tree sure to be seen is the American basswood. In European countries, trees of this botanical genus are referred to as lindens. The trees have rich green leaves which are heart-shaped at the base. The fruit is a small, hard, round nut attached by a slender stalk to a leaf-like, paddle-shaped bract. These can be found in the fall.

White oak and bur oak are along the trail. Both types have leaves which are round-tipped, as opposed to the bristly-tipped leaves of the black oak and red oak. The white oak, which is the state tree, has an acorn about three-

fourths inch long, with a tight-fitting, saucer-shaped cup which covers about one-fourth of the nut. The bur oak, on the other hand, has an acorn about an inch across. The cup usually covers over half of the nut and has a fringe of hairs around the edge. (By contrast, the bur oak in the southern part of Illinois has an acorn as much as two inches across.)

Several shrubs grow along the trail. One of the most interesting is the wahoo. Growing to a height of nearly 12 feet, the wahoo is related to the bittersweet vine. This is apparent when the fruit is seen. About three-fourths of an inch across, the fruit is shaped like a four-pointed star. At maturity, when it is a beautiful rose color, it splits open, revealing bright orange berries.

Many ferns and wildflowers abound on the forest floor. A favorite of everyone is the maidenhair fern. The shiny ebony stalk, forking above, displays odd little leaf segments which resemble the leaves of the oriental Ginkgo tree.

A much larger fern, growing in conspicuous clumps, is the lady fern. The leaves, known as fronds, are much divided. Several fronds arch from the center of the plant. On the back of some of the leaves are small, narrow reproductive structures. Both the maidenhair and lady ferns die back during the winter months, but begin to leaf out late in April or early in May.

Violets are frequent along the trail. The most common one is the woolly blue violet, so named because of the dense covering of hairs on the leaves and leaf stalks. The handsome purple flowers, often several per plant, are in bloom during most of May.

Other interesting wildflowers are the purple wake robin, with three leaves and three maroon petals, the yellow

bellflower of the lily family, with six petals and leaves which are penetrated near their base by the stem, and solomon's seal, with its cluster of small white flowers at the tip of an arching stem which bears up to a dozen leaves.

The rock formations are worthy of study. About half-way to Indian Head Rock is a formation known as the Twin Sisters. Mounted atop a solid limestone base, the Twin Sisters rise as a united pair of rock figures.

A little beyond the Twin Sisters, the stern face of Indian Head Rock can be seen high on the cliffs. For many centuries this old Indian has gazed westward, overlooking the mighty Mississippi River.

SUNSET TRAIL TO LOOKOUT POINT

Perhaps the most rewarding trail is Sunset Trail. Beginning a short distance east of the main entrance to the park, the trail begins in moist, lowland forest, climbs rapidly through a densely forested upland woods, past rocky outcrops, eventually reaching the crest of the hill near a magnificent overlook known as Lookout Point.

A shelter midway along the route offers still another outstanding vista. Looking south from this shelter toward Savanna, one sees the broad rounded curve of the C B and Q railroad crowded between the Mississippi River and the vertical palisades of the park. In the far distance the graceful spans of the Savanna-Sabula bridge linking Illinois with Iowa can be seen.

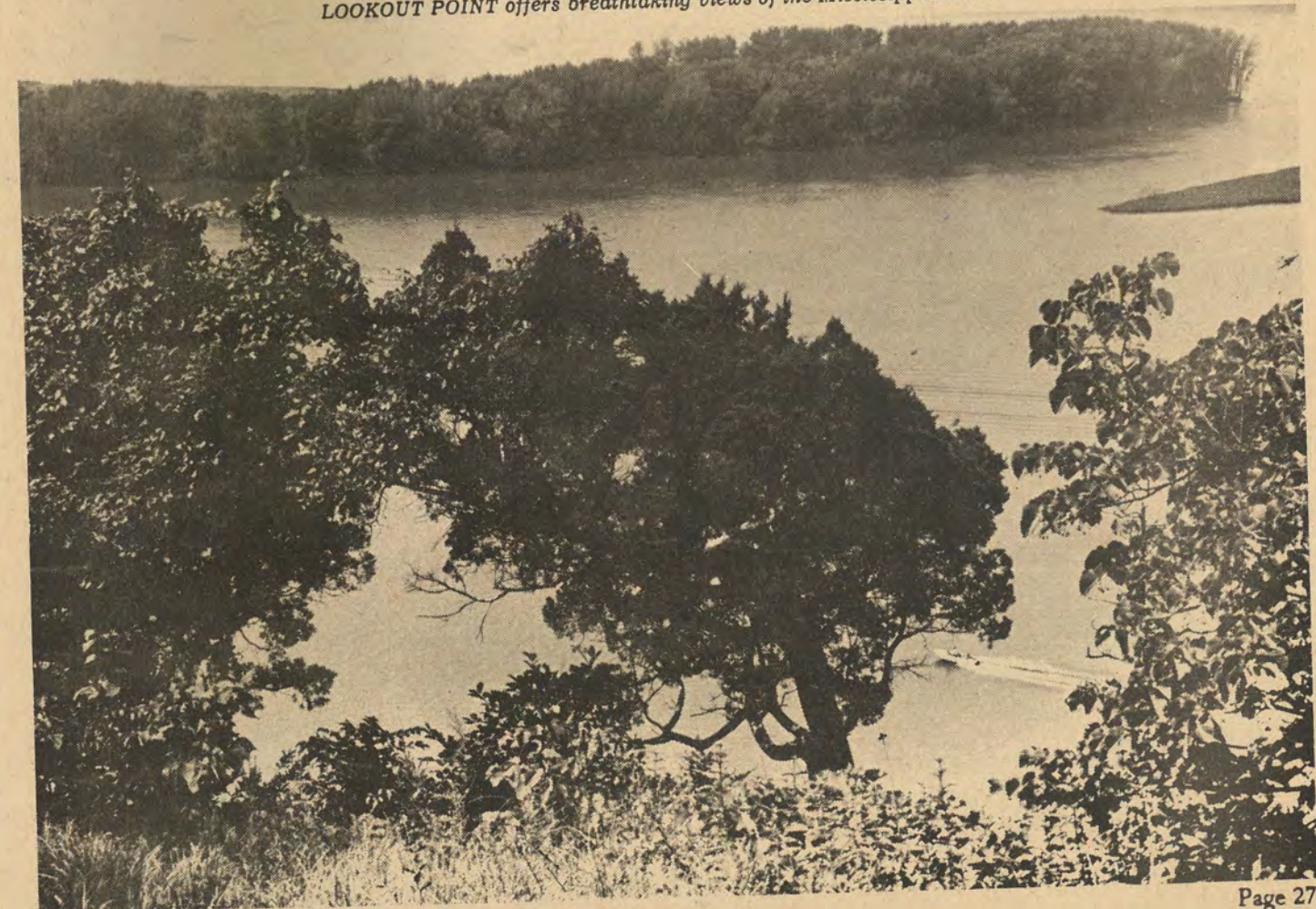
At the beginning of the trail, the forest is composed of sugar maples, shagbark hickory, white ash, wild black cherry and several other species. One of particular interest is the bitternut hickory. Unlike all other hickories in Illinois, the bitternut has slender, mustard-yellow buds. The leaflets are usually 11 to 17 in number and are often sickle-shaped. As the name implies, the nut of this hickory is bitter and inedible for humans.

Among the spring wildflowers are common blue phlox and the hepatica. This latter plant, belonging to the buttercup family, is one of the first to flower in the spring, putting forth its delicate white or pale lavender blossoms in April. The pointed, three-lobed leaves have a leathery texture.

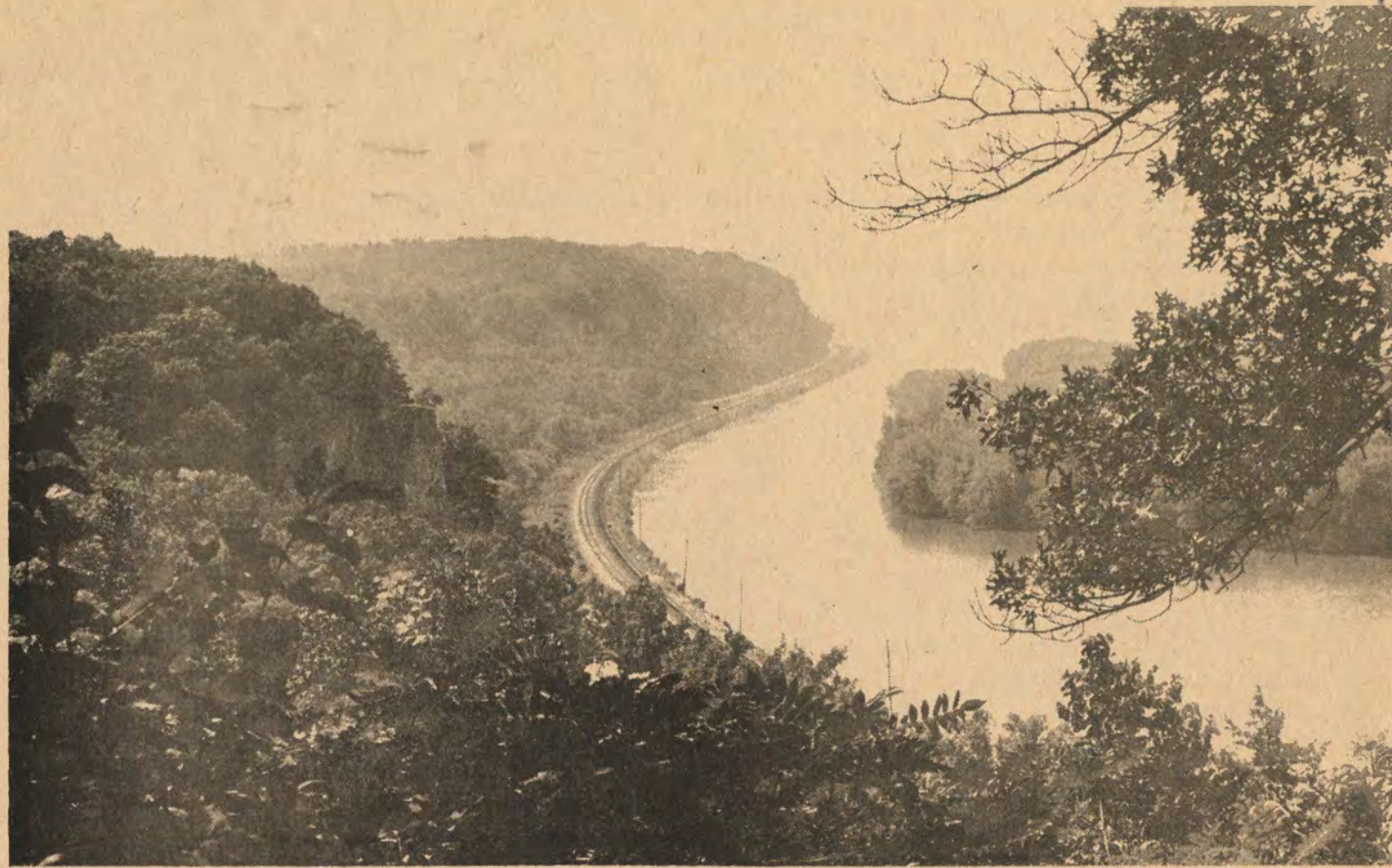
Where the trail skirts a limestone outcropping, stop and examine the rock face. One of the plants likely to be met with is the walking fern. The leaves of this small, strange fern are up to an inch wide at the base, becoming narrow and extremely long-tapering at the tip. This tip has the ability to send out rootlets if the tip comes in contact with suitable soil, thus establishing a new plantlet. As a result, the fern "walks" across the rock surface. Although the leaf is unfem-like in appearance, tell-tale reproductive structures can be observed on the reverse side of the leaf.

From crevices of the rock may grow the attractive wild columbine, whose flowers have five red tubular spurs colored yellow within. The flowers bloom during May and are persistent into June and July.

LOOKOUT POINT offers breathtaking views of the Mississippi River.



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THE PALISADES, looking south from pathway of the Sunset Trail.

As Sunset Trail reaches higher on the cliff, different tree types dominate the scene. Both black oak and red oak become prominent. Occasionally the hop hornbeam is seen. The leaves of this small tree resemble those of elms, but the fruits, which look like hops, leave no doubt as to the identity of this species. This tree is also known as ironwood, because of the extremely hard and durable nature of the wood.

Among the spring wildflowers of the upper slopes, the wild anemone is one of the most conspicuous. Sometimes growing to a height of two feet, this plant bears several leaves near its base and a cluster of similar but smaller leaves toward the top of the stem. It is from these uppermost leaves that a solitary white flower, measuring more than an inch across, is produced.

By summer and early autumn, the upper slopes are teeming with wildflowers. The wild purple bergamot, or monarda, heart-leaved skullcap, false yellow foxglove, and arrow-leaved aster are among the most conspicuous.

The climax of the trail is reaching the summit, at Lookout Point, where there are unending vistas to the west. Below, boats can be seen churning the waters of the Mississippi on clear summer days. Lookout Point is located on the edge of a high, vertical limestone cliff, and great care should be taken when approaching the rim. It is certainly unwise for young children to run ahead here, or even to be here at all without adult supervision.

The seemingly bare limestone rock at Lookout Point actually has some lower forms of plant life — mosses and

lichens — growing here and there on the surface. From occasional crevices in the rock may be seen two ferns. The purple cliff brake, the larger of the two, has oblong, greenish-blue leaf segments growing from smooth, purple-black stems. Some of the leaf edges are rolled under, enclosing the reproductive structures.

Less conspicuous is the tiny, tufted baby lip fern. During the dry periods of summer, this fern rolls up into a dead-looking gray ball, only to unroll quickly after exposure to moisture. Because of this feature "to spring alive" suddenly, the common name resurrection fern is sometimes applied. Both these ferns found on Lookout Point are confined to limestone cliffs throughout their entire range.

After viewing the terrain from Lookout Point, one may return to the starting point by way of the same trail, or take a more circuitous route via the blacktop road to the starting point. Of course, it is possible to have someone with wheels to meet you at Lookout Point.

MILLER'S LAKE NATURE TRAIL

Across State Route 84, on the Mississippi River section of the park, is a unique trail through lowland marsh adjacent to the Great River. Although foot bridges are provided across heavily wet areas, the trail is soggy in places and should not be taken with your Sunday shoes on. During certain times of the year, a good mosquito repellent is advisable before beginning the hike.

The trail forms a loop from the main parking lot and covers about three-fourths of a mile in its entirety. It is best to walk it in a clockwise direction. There are some

numbered stakes along the way which are referred to in the following account.

Miller's Lake Trail begins as a dirt route along the edge of Miller's Lake. Silver maple and river birch are along both sides of the trail. Beneath the trees is a foot tall herb with bright yellow, five-petalled flowers. This yellow loosestrife flowers during the summer. Miller's Lake, which can be seen many times from the trail, is partially covered by a large water-lily-type plant, with yellow flowers, known as spatter dock.

A good river birch can be seen at marker number one. The trunk and larger branches of this tree have a papery reddish outer bark which curls up as it matures, exposing a pale, pinkish-white under-bark. Old trees have an extremely flaky trunk. Near stake number one is a fine specimen of green ash, recognized by its opposite, compound leaves. Several large fungi can be noted on soggy, fallen logs nearby.

Near stake number two is an abundance of small herbs. One which is sure to arouse attention is the clearweed, whose stem is so translucent that it transmits light through it. The leaves are opposite and round-toothed. Although a member of the nettle family, clearweed does not possess stinging hairs as do many members of that family.

Growing with the clearweed is the small dayflower, whose blossoms open in the morning hours but quickly close and begin to disintegrate by sundown. The blue and white flowers, few in number, are borne from a cradle-like, folded, green bract.

Beyond stake two, the ground moisture increases and the dirt trail gives way to a wooden boardwalk. A floodplain area is entered at marker number three, after which the trail passes over a small wooden bridge.

Just past stake number four, the trail parallels Miller's Lake, and at one point, the lake waters lap up to the trail. Showy summer-flowering herbs, including the lavender wood sage (with square stems) and the cardinal flower (with vivid red flowers), are common.

A sign at marker six provides identification for the pond flowers that lie before you in Miller's Lake.

The trail turns abruptly right and passes through a weedy patch of coarse herbs and vines, such as the climbing pea, wild morning glory, dogbane (with opposite leaves and milky sap), wood sage, and white snakeroot (an herb about four feet tall with densely hairy stems).

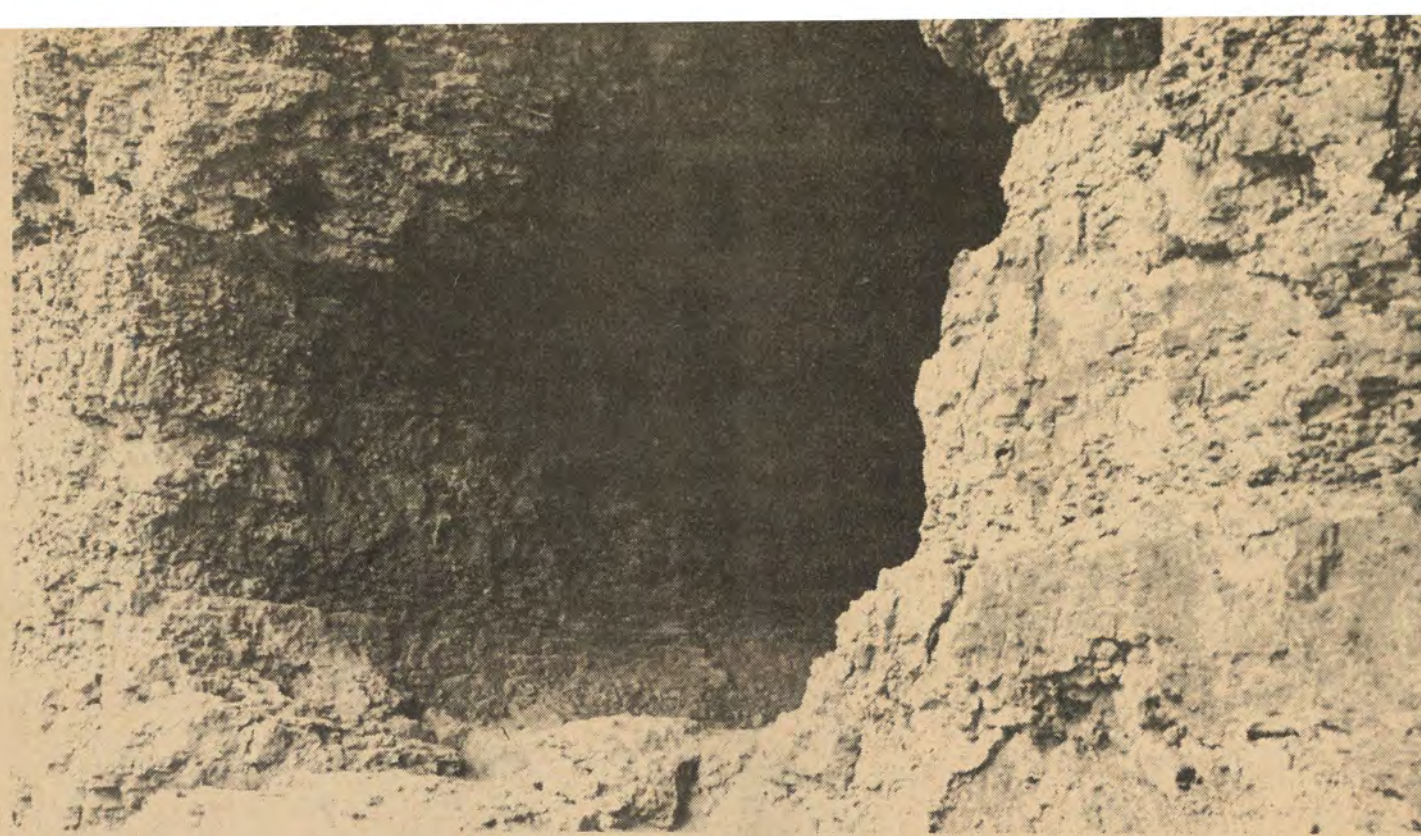
Marker number seven marks the beginning of a dense thicket of sandbar willows. These small, slender trees, usually seldom more than twenty feet tall, grow so thick here that only the nature trail permits penetration of the area. The leaves of the sandbar willow are very narrow, and their edges are only sparingly and shallowly toothed.

As abruptly as the trail came to the willow thicket, it leaves it. Now the caked, open ground on either side of the trail is covered by the creeping, round-leaved, bright yellow-flowered moneywort. Rising a foot or so above the moneywort is the false nettle, another sting-less member of the nettle family but one with opaque stems.

Turning right and heading back toward the Miller Lake parking lot, the trail goes through a grove of young silver maples and enters a region of shallow standing water on either side. Buttonbush shrubs, so named because of the perfectly spherical heads of closely crowded white flowers, are common here, as is the touch-me-not. It is also the place along the trail where the mosquito repellent will be most welcome.

WELL-WORN path along Miller Lake Trail.





BOB UPTON CAVE is the subject of conjecture for many visitors to the park.

A clearing in the woods is reached at stake number eight. A great diversity of marsh-inhabiting plants grows in this soggy area. In summer, the flowers of the purple swamp milkweed contrast with the white of the dogbane and the arrowhead. Giant cream-colored hibiscus flowers, with purplish centers, are particularly showy.

Allow your eyes to gaze eastward now for a superb view of the vertical palisades across the wide floodplain. If you are lucky, as I was on my last visit to the park, you may see a colorful freight rumbling toward Savanna, with the palisades forming a picturesque background. The velocity of the train forms ripples across the top of solid stands of cutgrass.

The trail passes through this cut-grass at marker nine. Be careful not to reach out and run your hand across the leaves of this grass, because the edges of the leaves are razor-sharp. If the trail were not there to provide access through the cut-grass, you would likely have numerous painful lacerations if you had to pioneer through this coarse grass.

IN THE VICINITY

The community of Savanna lies two miles south of Mississippi Palisades State Park, via Illinois Route 84. Because of its position on the banks of the Mississippi River, Savanna offers many water-based recreational activities. Boats can be launched from the public ramp at the foot of Randolph Street. Marquette Park, one of two city parks in Savanna, is located next to the river between Webster and Van Buren Street. There are numerous picnicking facilities in the park. On the east side of town is Old Mill Park. Savanna is a lively place during the weekend of the U. S. Grant Civil War Cantonment at nearby Mississippi Palisades. Parades and an assortment of contests highlight the activities.

Eleven miles east of Savanna, by way of U. S. Highway 52, is Mt. Carroll, the county seat of Carroll County. On the grounds surrounding the centrally located courthouse, various civic events ranging from old-fashioned ice cream socials to band concerts are held. A nostalgic visit to tiny Shimer College, a private four-year institution founded in 1858, is a pleasant experience. The school, now in a severe financial crisis, has graduated many renowned scholars in its long history.

Other communities in Carroll County, such as Thomson, Lanark, Chadwick, and Milledgeville, have public parks and offer some special events during the year.

South from Mississippi Palisades State Park on Route 84, past Savanna and Thomson, is a remarkable area of sand prairie, dunes, and blowouts on a sand terrace of the Mississippi River valley. Since sand prairies of this type are unique in the state, the Department of Conservation has set aside 37 acres of this area as a protected Nature Preserve, known as the Thomson-Fulton Sand Prairie Preserve. The preserve is two miles south of Thomson, in the northwest corner of Whiteside County, between the Burlington-Northern Railroad right-of-way and the Mississippi River navigation pool. Many unusual kinds of sand-inhabiting plants and animals are found there. As a nature preserve, the area is subjected to strict regulations which are rigidly enforced.

In accordance with Article LXIV of the 1972 Administrative Order of the State of Illinois Department of Conservation, it is unlawful for any person to collect any plants or animals, remove any rocks or soil, camp, build a fire, discard rubbish, operate a motor vehicle, or take part in any sporting or athletic activity in a nature preserve.



OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

GARDEN CASSEROLE

With less meat, it's a vegetable. With more, it's a main dish.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 medium-size head cabbage | 3 cups milk |
| 1 12-ounce can pork-ham luncheon meat, cut in ¼-inch sticks | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | Pepper |
| 3 tablespoons kitchen fat | ½ cup grated American cheese |
| 6 tablespoons enriched flour | |

Cook cabbage, covered in boiling, salted water until just tender, for 15 to 20 minutes. Brown meat in hot fat. Remove. Add flour to the fat, blend. Gradually add milk. Cook over low heat until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Season. Add cheese; stir until melted. Add cabbage and meat. Heat through. Serves six or eight.

SALAD DRESSING

Yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, rubbed fine and smooth, one teaspoon English mustard, one of salt, the yolks of two raw eggs beaten into the other, and a dessert spoon of fine white sugar.

Add very fresh sweet oil poured in by very small quantities, and beaten as long as the mixture continues to thicken, then add till as thin as desired. If not hot enough with mustard, add a little cayenne pepper.

BREAD PUDDING

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1½ cups sweetened condensed milk | 2 eggs |
| 3 cups hot water | 1 tablespoon melted butter |
| 2 cups finely diced bread | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| | ¼ teaspoon salt |

Blend sweetened condensed milk with hot water, pour over bread and let stand until cool. Stir in slightly beaten eggs, melted butter, salt and vanilla. Pour into a baking dish and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Serve with plain cream or fruit sauce.

CURRIED HADDOCK

Curried haddock is excellent. Fillet the fish and curry it in a pint of beef stock, slightly diluted with water, and thickened with a tablespoon of curry powder. Some cooks chop up an onion to place in the stew.

It will take an hour to ready this fish. If preferred, fry the fish for a few minutes in clean lard oil before stewing it in the curry.

MACARONI SOUP

To a rich beef or other soup, in which there is no seasoning other than pepper or salt, take a half pound of small pipe macaroni, boil it in clear water until it is tender, and then boil it for fifteen minutes in the soup, before serving.

OX-TAIL SOUP

Take two ox-tails, and two whole onions, two carrots, a small turnip, two tablespoons of flour, and a pinch of white pepper. Add a gallon of water, let it boil for two hours. Then take out the ox-tails and cut the meat into small pieces. Return the bones to the pot, for a short time, boil for an another hour, then strain the soup and rinse two ounces of arrowroot to add to the soup with the meat which had been cut from the bones, and let all boil for a quarter of an hour.

CELERY SALAD

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 boiled egg | 1 raw egg |
| 1 tablespoon salad oil | 1 teaspoon white sugar |
| 1 saltspoon salt | 1 saltspoon pepper |
| 4 tablespoons vinegar | 1 teaspoon mustard |

Prepare the dressing as for tomato salad. Cut the celery into bits, half-an-inch long, and season. Eat at once, before the vinegar injuries the crispness of the vegetable.

PUREE OF PEAS

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 can peas | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 1 slice onion | 1 pint milk, scalded |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 teaspoon sugar | ½ teaspoon pepper |
| 1 pint cold water | |

Drain the peas and add the sugar, onion and cold water. Simmer 20 minutes. Remove from the fire and run through a sieve. Reheat and then thicken with the butter and flour cooked together. Add the scalded milk, salt and pepper.

Put two gills of broth in dripping-pan, and baste well during cooking. Sprinkle well with 2 pinches of salt, five minutes before taking from the fire.

ECONOMY MEAT LOAF

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 2 cups bread cubes | ½ teaspoon pepper |
| 1 lb. ground beef | 1 tablespoon melted butter or margarine |
| 3 tablespoons chopped onion | ¼ cup chopped celery |
| 2 tablespoons grated lemon rind | 1 egg, well beaten |
| ¼ cup catsup | 1 cup beef bouillon |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |

Combine bread cubes, beef, onion, celery, lemon rind and catsup. Season with salt and pepper. Add butter and egg and mix well. Shape into loaf in a greased rectangular baking dish. Pour bouillon around the loaf and bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) for one hour, basting frequently.

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APPLE CORN BREAD

2 cups white cornmeal	1 teaspoon cream of tartar
2 tablespoons sugar	1 ½ cups milk
½ teaspoon salt	3 tart apples, peeled and sliced
1 teaspoon soda	

Mix the dry ingredients, add milk, and beat thoroughly. Add the apples, pour into a well-buttered shallow pan, and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven.

BALM GILEAD

Balm-gilead buds, bottled up in new rum, are very healing to fresh cuts or wounds. No family should be without a bottle.

CURRY SAUCE

1 tablespoon butter	1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon curry powder	1 large slice of onion
1 large cupful stock	Salt and pepper to taste

Cut the onion fine and fry brown in the butter. Add the flour and curry powder. Stir for one minute, add the stock, and season with salt and pepper. Simmer five minutes, then strain and serve. This sauce can be served with a broil or saute of meat or fish.

WINE JELLY

One box Cox's gelatine, dissolved in one pint of cold water, one pint of wine, one quart of boiling water, one quart of granulated sugar, and three lemons.

GRANDMA'S OLD FASHIONED MOLASSES JUMBOS

½ cup shortening	¼ cup sugar
2 eggs	½ cup molasses
1½ cups sifted flour	2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt	½ teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon baking soda	¼ cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, beating after each. Add molasses. Sift together dry ingredients. Add, then beat until smooth. Gradually add milk.

Drop by teaspoons on greased cookie sheet 2" apart. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Remove to cake rack. Cool and frost. Makes 20 giant-size old fashioned jumbos.

PASTEL FROSTING

Water	Yellow, pink, green
1½ cups confectioners sugar	vegetable coloring
Vanilla extract	Lemon extract
Almond extract	Peppermint extract

Slowly add enough water to confectioners sugar to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Divide mixture into 4 separate bowls. To one-fourth, add few drops of vanilla extract. To second fourth, add few drops yellow coloring and lemon extract. To third, few drops yellow coloring and peppermint extract. To final fourth, add few drops green coloring and almond extract.

On Nature's Trail

A New Look at the Chicago River

with Joyce Marshall Brukoff

NOT MANY people near the much-maligned Chicago River think of this polluted stream as a river related to that one which inspired the words that form a part of the official song of Illinois. Yet there is something being done about the river and, believe it or not, it is slowly moving towards recovery. There are even those who envision the Chicago River in the future as a sort of Venetian Canal, flanked by homes and shops, pavillions and grassy parkland.

Conceived as a public service by architects Holabird & Root, the plan is dependent on many factors: public interest, financial support, the cooperation of civic authorities and the complete fruition of the Metropolitan Sanitary District's current program to clean up the river.

Long ago, about 160 years to be exact, the Chicago River teemed with all kinds of life... muskrat and mink, turtles, ducks, fish and wading birds galore. Now the debris-laden stream winds sluggishly past warehouses, trucking stations and the tedious grey of industrial areas. Men have walled it off rather than preserved it, and it hides like a guilty conscience behind the soot and dirt of the city.

But the same men are now attempting to revive the river. A new central

area plan for Chicago calls for improvement of water quality and improvement of lands adjacent to the river. Environmental groups have continued their battle to recreate a life supportive stream of water and a few of the plans have begun, so we have a glimmer of hope for the future of one of Illinois' most historic rivers.

Most of us know that back in 1900, the construction of the Sanitary and Ship Canal was completed, causing a reversal of the flow of the south branch of the Chicago River. Making the river "run backwards" helped clean up a monstrous problem as the city's sewerage was dumped into the river and thus into the lake. Great health problems had resulted from this pollution of the city's water supply.

There is a low continental divide between the watershed of the Chicago River and the Calumet River systems on one hand and that of the Des Plaines on the other. The canal was constructed through that divide, utilizing three great natural features of the Chicago region: Lake Michigan, the divide itself and the Des Plaines River, which turns and flows southwest, at a point near Summit, into a deep valley. At Rockdale, south of Joliet, the canal joins the Des Plaines which, widened and deepened, becomes part of the Illinois deep waterway. The Des Plaines

continues southwest until it joins the Kankakee to form the Illinois River.

So, for a time the pollution problem was solved by a plan which won world acclaim for the Metropolitan Sanitary District. In addition to the reversal of the south branch, the North Shore canal, through gates at suburban Wilmette, diverts fresh water into the North Branch. The Calumet Sag Canal, completed in 1922, reversed the flow of the Calumet and the Little Calumet Rivers and discharges their waters into the main canal. In 1907, interceptor sewers were completed, protecting Lake Michigan from pollution.

But as remedies kept coming, so did the increase in man-made pollution. Sewage treatment plants were constructed between 1922 and 1939, with the three main plants operating both a primary and secondary treatment process. Tertiary treatment is planned, to be completed within a few years.

Primary treatment removes 35-40 per cent of suspended solids, while secondary treatment is 90 per cent effective. Tertiary treatment will leave the water as much as 99 per cent pure. While the three main plants are undergoing streamlining, smaller tertiary treatment plants are on the way, with some already in operation. The first such, completed, in suburban Hanover Park, became operative in 1968.

There are many other plans to clean up the river. One is in-stream aeration, now in process in some areas and imminent in others. This process of renewing life in the river depends on the release of oxygen to channels and streams to help raise the dissolved oxygen content to five parts per million, the amount needed to support high quality fish life. The method is accomplished by blowing air or oxygen into the water from submerged pipes or by churning the water.

Another future development will be the Chicago Tunnel and Reservoir system, dealing with problems of waterway flooding and with combined sewer spillage. This system will capture combined sewer flows, conveying them through high velocity underflow tunnels below the routes of existing sur-

face waterways. They will be held in huge pit type detention reservoirs during storm periods until the water may be safely pumped into treatment plants without danger of flooding and back-up. Architects Holabird & Root, in their

vision of a major use river instead of a hidden dirty stream, suggest improved land use along the banks. Neighborhood centers would contain both residential and commercial nodules, utilizing the river as an aesthetic

delight, a convenient mode of short transportation and a renewed sports and recreational resource. Plans have been developed to work out the mechanics of this gigantic ambition. With enough support, perhaps a pilot neighborhood

could be built. It could . . . it should work.

In Chicago at least, the day of the mink and muskrat are irretrievably gone. But there is a chance that the Chicago River, one of the state's true

trails of nature, may be again a bright and lovely river, serving the human beings in an urban environment and meshing its natural beauty and function to their complex needs.

NOTE: Portions of this article are excerpted from an article by J. M. Brookoff which appeared in the Field Museum of Natural History Bulletin in November of 1973.



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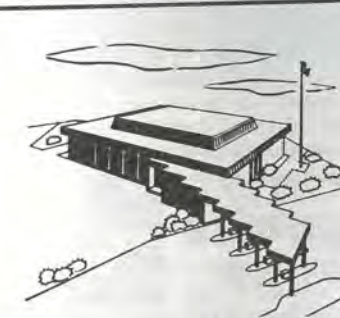
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Letters . . .

Sir,
The mystery picture is the old Methodist Church in Topeka, Illinois. I have photographed it many times—most photogenic.

Merle Glick
Pekin, Ill.

You are correct, first, and win the grand prize—a full-year's supply of Outdoor Illinois. The picture, like that of the Postville Courthouse in the preceding issue, was taken by Wayne Bridges, who prowls central Illinois with his camera as a hobby, and does it well.

Gentlemen et al:

For me, the "Rend Lake is Ready" by Lowell A. Dearing came at a most appropriate time. Although seeing that part of the lake visible from I-57, I have not sought information relative to its history, facilities, etc.

Now, thanks to your informative publication, I am informed.

Thank you,
Harry E. Ryan, M.D.
Centralia, Ill.

We come up with an acorn every now and then.

Dear Sirs:

We wrote the Illinois State Historical Library to learn what publications (magazine form) they published on Illinois. They responded that "Illinois History" is one by subscription for youth. Do you know the type of material this contains?

Furthermore, they gave us your name and the magazine you publish, "Outdoor Illinois". We are subscribers to "Outdoor Indiana". Let us know if your magazine is of similar nature, only focusing on Illinois. And what is the price?

We are retired from the United Methodist ministry and find it of interest to learn more of our native states—wife of Indiana and I of Illinois.

Respectfully,
Rev. Ralph C. Glore
Gibson City, Ill.

"Illinois History", edited by Olive Foster, features well-researched articles on Illinois history themes by students in Illinois high schools. It is well done.

We suppose O.I. is similar in character with Outdoor Indiana, although they don't have much to write about over there. Frankly, we think if THEY wrote more about coon dogs they would do better amongst them Hoosiers.

Dear Sir,

Please put me down for a one-year subscription to Outdoor Illinois and send

me a bill. Also, could you please forward two copies of the May 1973 issue which showed a picture of the Glessner House on the cover? Please add this to the bill.

Thank you for the cooperation.

Very truly yours,
Mary Neff
Attorney at Law
Chicago, Ill.

Delighted. We spent a day recently on your South LaSalle Street (at the board room of the LaSalle National Bank) in a meeting of the Illinois Park and Recreation Foundation. It's a long way from Lusk Creek.

Dear Outdoor Illinois:

Keep those "A New Geography of Illinois" articles coming.

Living up here in Chicago, all I hear is Wisconsin, Wisconsin. Now I have a great magazine to help back me up when I talk of southern Illinois.

I've turned a few over to our cause.

Yours truly,
Ron Cherepski
Chicago, Ill.

P. S. Oh yes, I graduated from F.C.H.S. in 1960.

Since there was no further information on the identification of F.C.H.S., we are not certain of your place of origin in southern Illinois. Looking nearby, it could be that the letters stand for Fido Community High School, which would be derivative of

(West) Hotdog, which in turn comes from (West) Frankfort. How does our reasoning stand up?

Dear Sir,

I am told by Roger Bridges of the Illinois State Historical Society that the May 1968 issue of O.I. contains some maps and a story by Lowell A. Dearing, "The Cherokee Trail of Tears."

Could you send me that issue and also the June 1968 issue, which contains the maps of "Early Trails"?

I am a new subscriber who enjoys your magazine and can see by the two issues I now have what I have been missing. I don't know what your charge is for the two issues, but bill me and I'll send a check. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
John A. Nass
Murphysboro, Ill.

You would probably enjoy the April 1968 issue with the special portfolio, "Illinois, 1818," with people and places of note in Illinois at the beginning of statehood.

Outdoor Illinois:

Enclosed is \$1.00 for a copy of March 1974. We receive it at the library but I want a copy of this issue to send a friend. The story of the Mitchell Art Museum in Mt. Vernon was very interesting. I have seen it and it really is an exceptionally beautiful building.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Edythe Dunn, Librarian
Albion Public Library
Albion, Ill.

Certainly the design could only have been helped by the architect's exposure to the culture of Benton, the south's center of intellect, as a youth.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find check for 10 extra copies of the February issue of Outdoor Illinois.

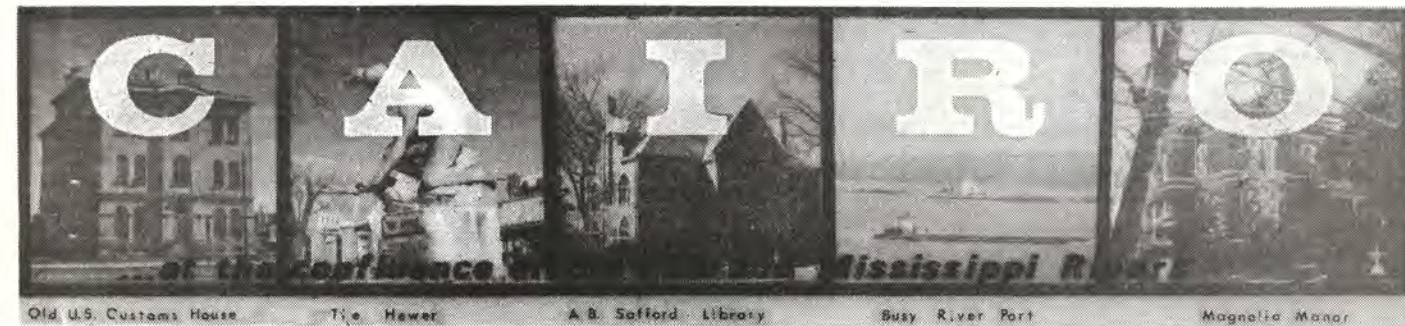
Your cover picture of the Boone Cemetery is my Great-Great-Grandfather Benning's Boone's family burial plot. A few years back a large tree fell across the lot and broke all the grave stones over, except the ones that look aged in the picture.

Two had to be replaced and three were repaired by the Randolph Monument Works at Steeleville, who replaced and sand-blasted letters on the old ones.

The first stone on the left is my great-grandmother, Juliana Boon Donalds, with her infant son. In 1928, the youngest son of Benning's—Cyrus Conrad, came home from Oregon state after 60 years absence and erected a stone for his father. The one on the right, he sketched a picture by memory of his grandfather Capt. William Boon's home and had the monument makers use it for the design on the grave tombstone. He also had the plaque installed on the monument stone which gives his father's birth and army records.

Uncle Conrad, pronounced like his grandpa, Conrad Wills, "Coon-rod," was sheriff of Roseburg (Oregon) County for years and lived to well up in his nine-

APRIL, 1974



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one's comments on the matter, though.

Dear Sir:

Please renew my subscription. In this northwest country, it rains all day and it rains all night, but when I read Outdoor Illinois things seem all right.

Ed Williams
Seattle, Wash.

If we can help doctor up that crummy state in any way, glad to be of service. We keep the pox-caused water from coming under the door of that stockbroker in Florida, why not sop up rainwater in Washington?

Dear Sir,

We are enjoying Outdoor Illinois very much. Last month we were visiting our son in Southern Illinois and had discuss-

ed a building across the road from their home. Upon receiving our February magazine, we found a picture of the building, the old Grange Hall. Even the chair was there!!

Sincerely,
Mrs. Thomas C. Hamlin
Highland, Ill.

We can top that. Into our office recently strolled a reader whose father had built the outhouse at the hall. Call your next case.

Dear Sirs,

Could you send us any information on Lake Kincaid down in your neighborhood?

Thank you,
Mrs. Adam Becker
Collinsville, Ill.

Write: Murphysboro Chamber of

Commerce, Murphysboro. We're sure they will furnish details on that very scenic new lake.

Dear Sirs,

I would like a copy of the January 1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois. We have a farm located just 2½ miles from Apple River Canyon State Park—so are anxious to have the fine article about the park.

Thank you,
Mrs. John Rutherford
Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have recently become acquainted with your publication and find it an interesting magazine with a fine balance on articles of interest to nature lovers and history buffs.

As my parents are both of the above,

I would like to enter a subscription in their names. If possible I would appreciate your starting the subscription with the especially fine January issue.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Jo Ann Lancaster
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Dear Sirs,

Please renew my subscription for the coming year to Outdoor Illinois. It's a great magazine for us teachers.

Linda Kincaid
Streator, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for your article on the book, "Land Between the Rivers." Your kind mention of my brother Joe's poems in the book will be cherished by all of us.

We have enjoyed your magazine in the past and will continue to enjoy it in the future.

Sincerely,
Willia McGovern Barminski
Fort Worth, Texas

Gentlemen:

I'm probably too late for the picture, but I would say it is a Mormon-built house at Nauvoo. I just received my book in last night's mail so you see we don't get them too soon up here.

I was really thrilled with your article on Jackson County! I would like to visit there again this spring and find the pictographs along the railroad track. The last time we were there, no one seemed to know where they were (that's been about 6-7 years ago and I read about it in Outdoor Illinois, too.) I've enjoyed vacationing "by Outdoor Illi-

nois". My son (now 17) has been educated "geographically and historically" by Outdoor Illinois. Thanks for a great magazine. Keep up the good work.

If you ever decide to reprint some back issues now out, let me know. I only lack one or two copies of having your complete set.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Rosemary Bowers
Mendon, Ill.

Mendon: population, 784, is in Adams County northeast of Quincy, with bad mailservice.

Dear Sir,

Your What and Where in February issue looks like the home of Mentor Graham in Petersburg.

It doesn't look well-cared for so probably isn't a national or state shrine.



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When Planning Your Shawnee Hills Trip

... call ahead, make certain
of your reservation, get the
latest information on places to
see.

However, there is a placard beside the door which marks it for attention.

Mr. Graham was not, as thought, Mr. Lincoln's teacher. However, it is said he advised him to read certain speeches and biographies of great persons whom it would be good to emulate.

We certainly enjoy Outdoor Illinois.

Your very truly,
Frances Pitchford
Effingham, Ill.

Sorry, as you know by now the picture was of the Postville Court House. But your notes on Mentor Graham should stimulate some comment.

Dear Sir:

Since I am sure I'll be renewing my subscription to your publication-without-a-peer, I enclose check for \$7.00 to keep it coming through December 1975 and to get the Burr map, too, the best happening in a year of February's.

Please don't give up the good work.

Respectfully,
David A. Hunker
Champaign, Ill.

You had a short delay in getting the map. We had it printed, found it not as satisfactory as it should have been, and had it reprinted again.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed is my check for a gift subscription to Prof. Oscar Moreno Riuas, Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Professor Moreno has done so much for the American students that we would like to express our personal appreciation of his efforts. Besides that, we can't think of a better way to familiarize a stranger with the superiority of the State of Illinois!

Sincerely,
Mrs. William K. Wieland
Dow, Ill.

We hope we don't give him too distorted a picture of the life and times of Illinois.

Dear Sir,

My husband and I just spent a relaxing weekend at Starved Rock Lodge. Among the many pleasures was your magazine. Please send me a subscription for one year and also one for my parents. I know they will enjoy it.

Thank you—and looking forward to the magazine.

Keats Scott
Chicago, Ill.

That is a great place to stay, isn't it. George Spiros does a good job of inn-keeping. And you'll find Jerry Smith at Pere Marquette Lodge, near Grafton, does an excellent and hospitable job there, too.

Dear Sirs,

Please send a gift subscription to: Mrs. Joan Carlson, Cary, Ill. Her birthday is Feb. 14—this is a bit late to be

on time, (Feb. 11) but send it along as soon as possible.

This is the third gift subscription I've ordered and I've also suggested to the school librarian that she order Outdoor Illinois for our elementary school library. Maybe you should start paying me a commission for all this business!

We do enjoy your magazine, needless to say!

Sincerely,
Kathy Lisec
River Forest, Ill.

We do appreciate your thoughtfulness—but why did you affix that picture of the pair of striped skunks to your letter?

You foresaw there would be no commission!

Gentleman:

I enjoy your publication very much, especially the articles on early architecture in the state.

Sincerely yours,
Gary J. Popp
Milan, Ill.

Milan (pop. 3,941), meanwhile, lies at the meeting of the Rock and Mississippi Rivers in Rock Island County, and is split by the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, also known as the Hennepin Canal, which is currently maintained by the Illinois Department of Conservation as a recreational area.

Plan Now To Attend 3rd Annual REND LAKE WATER FESTIVAL Benton, Ill. May 18 Thru 26

- Sat., Nite May 18—GOSPEL SING WEBSTER JR. HIGH GYM
- Tues. & Thurs. Nites, May 21 & 23 — MISS REND LAKE PAGEANT BENTON HIGH SCHOOL NEW GYM (ALSO LITTLE MR. & MISS REND LAKE)
- Wed., Nite May 22 — TOM SAWYER MUSICAL WEBSTER JR. HIGH GYM
- Fri., Nite May 24 — COUNTRY & WESTERN SHOW BENTON HIGH SCHOOL NEW GYM
- Sat., Morn May 25 — REND LAKE PARADE DOWNTOWN BENTON
- Sat., Nite May 25 — REND LAKE FESTIVAL BALL BENTON COUNTRY CLUB
- Fri.-Sat.-Sun., May 24-25-26 — BOAT & SPORT SHOW MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT CARNIVAL ON ADJACENT LOT



The Historic

Owen Lovejoy Homestead and Underground Station Princeton, Illinois

Conducted Tours are now offered, May through October, of this 1838 homestead of minister, abolitionist Congressman Owen Lovejoy, one of two most important stations on the Underground Railroad in Illinois. Runaway slaves were harbored by the Lovejoy family on their way to Canada and freedom. Little Red Brick School included on tour.

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

APRIL

April 26, 27—Streator—30th anniversary Streator Hobby Show, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Free admission. Armory, on West Bridge St.

April 26, 27—Mt. Vernon—Illinois Audubon Society Annual Meeting, Ramada Inn.

April 27-28—Goreville—Southern Illinois Country Days at Ferne Clyffe State Park. Bluegrass bands, dulcimer playing, square dancing. Lumbering demonstrations, photography clinic, plant identification tour, herbal remedy tour, edible plant identification tour. Contests for children: slingshot shooting, marbles, sack-racing, hoop-rolling, frog jumping. Pie eating and turtle racing, too.

TOURS

Nauvoo: Nauvoo Winery, vineyards and fruit processing daily except Sat. & Sun. Guides.

Normal: David Davis Mansion, 1000 E. Monroe. Tues.-Sun., 1-5. Phone 828-1084.

Norway: First permanent Norwegian settlement in North America, on Fox Valley Canoe Trail. Historic Marker on Rt. 71. Open year around.

Oakland: Pioneer doctors home & office (1847) completed, restored & open to public on Sun. 1-5 to Oct. 15. Also depot & "Meeting House". Open any time by appointment.

Oak Park: Oak Park Conservatory, 621 Garfield St. Year-around on Sat. and Sun. 2-4.

Oak Park: "Pleasant Home" (popularly called Mills House Museum). Handsome residence built by Mr. John Farson in 1897 at Pleasant and Home Ave. Open every Sun. 3-5. Information: Pleasant Home Museum, 216 Home Ave., Oak Park.

Oak Park: Tour of Frank Lloyd Wright homes and buildings conducted by Chicago School of Architectural Foundation. Tour originates at Unity Temple, Lake & Kenilworth. Every Sun. 2, year around.

Oblong: Oil Field Museum in Oblong City Park. Admission free. Contact Sylvan R. Cross, Tourism Council 407 E. 2nd St. Open to Oct. 31.

Ottawa: LaSalle County Historical Museum. Sat. 2-4 p.m.; Sun. 10-5 p.m. year around. Other times by appt.; 815-434-0188, ext. 223. Free adm.—groups invited.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is money for two-year subscription. I am sorry I let my subscription expire. I enjoy the magazine very much, for I like to read about Illinois history—especially Southern Illinois.

Thank you,
Mike Emery
Raleigh, Ill.

Would you please quit capitalizing Southern? You'll make folks up north think southern Illinoisans consider themselves a race apart, and we all know that isn't so. Uh. Don't we? All?

Gentlemen:

Please renew my subscription for two years for which I enclose my check. I find I sit right down and go through picking out articles to read again later. Keep us informed on Northern Illinois



Dear Mr. Outdoor Illinoise,

Please find enclosed a small token of my esteem for your fine journal.

Sincerely,
Fredda J. Burton
Murphysboro, Ill.

Mrs. Burton is the artist (see page 15, this issue) who illustrates many of Dr. Mohlenbrock's articles in Outdoor Illinois. Apparently, she is attempting to make up for her deplorable comment on our printing medium in the December 1973 Letters section. Perhaps.

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210 N. YORK ROAD, ELMHURST

Gas Company rights in some areas of Shawnee National Forest!

Sincerely,
Mrs. Schofield B. Gross
Riverside, Ill.

We cannot see the name Riverside without picturing its pleasant, winding tree-shaded streets and the really fine architecture on every side.

Dear Sirs,

I am enclosing my check in the amount of \$11.50, which I understand is the cost of 30 issues of Outdoor Illinois.

Please begin my subscription at once.

Sincerely,
George L. Hayes
Wood River, Ill.

Sorry, George, \$11.50 hasn't bought

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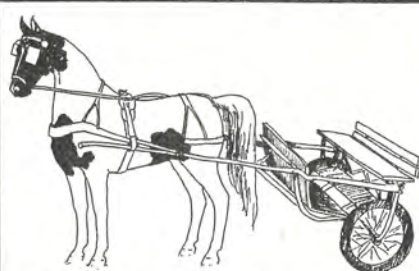
Dear Sir,

I would like very much to subscribe to Outdoor Illinois. Enclosed is my check for \$10—Mr. Pike of the Nature Conservancy thought that was the correct amount.

I am writing a paper on Illinois conservation and am so anxious to have your paper. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Francis C. Farwell II
Lake Forest, Ill.

It is good Dan Pike rates us so highly, but our bookkeeper had a \$3.50 check



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BOOKS

364 PAGE hardcover History, "This Is Grundy County", contains human interest stories of the Midwest. Not a biography. \$7.25 postpaid. Helen Ullrich, Rt. 4, Morris, Illinois 60450.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS wanted to complete set. Any 1962 and August 1964. R. Kieckhefer, 222 Oak Knoll Road, Barrington, Ill. 60010

FOR SALE: "History of Hardin County Illinois-Historical Reminiscences of the early Pioneers of Hardin County. Price \$5.00. Ruby Franklin Hall, 306 S. Graham, Carbondale, Illinois 62901."

ANTOINETTE OF ILLINOIS: Story of French colonists in Illinois and the daughter who, as a second Joan of Arc, tried to make America a French province. \$4.00 Sunshine Press, Litchfield, Ill. 62056

TWO BOOKS, "Covered Bridges Illinois, Iowa," and "Old Mills," \$1.50 each; many illustrations, photos, maps. Swanson's, Box 334-S, Moline, Ill. 61265.

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MAGAZINE

BIRTHDAY GIFTS are often quickly opened and rapidly gone. A subscription to Outdoor Illinois Magazine keeps coming around the calendar with good reading, fascinating accounts of history, and places to go and things to do and see in Illinois. Only \$6.50 for a thousand dollars worth of enjoyment. OUTDOOR ILLINOIS Magazine, 320 South Main Street, Benton, Illinois 62812.

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The Magazine of Illinois

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Our Latest Map of Illinois Has Seen Heavy Use. Since 1834.

MOST PEOPLE have a burning desire to be up-to-date.
To be modern.

We'll buy that.

At our famous Illinois Central depot in the small southern Illinois town of Benton, we *insist* on being up to date.

Like, when we have a story on the famous old Goshen Road from Shawneetown to Edwardsville, we want an illustration to show the historic trail at its zenith. So why not David H. Burr's map of Illinois in 1834, showing the four-horse mail post coach roads, the two-horse mail stage roads, the one-horse mail or sulkey roads, the crossroads, and the distance between towns and stage stops.

Where else are you going to get that kind of information nowadays if you don't use David Burr's map? Or, excuse me, if we don't use his map to illustrate Tales Along the Historic Goshen Road in *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*?

Nowhere, that's where!

And it's the same with everything else we do in the pages of *Outdoor Illinois* as we bring to our readers the *people* and *places* and *times* and *things* which have made — and will continue to make — Illinois different.

People like the Indians who met the first European explorers three centuries ago last year, a handsome, strong race descended from Illinoisans who had lived on this land for at least 117 centuries before that day in 1673 . . .

Places like Lusk Creek Canyon and Kincaid Mounds and Nauvoo and Galena and Maramech Hill and Prairie Albion and Zion and Creal Springs and the Koster Site and Jubilee College and Bishop Hill . . .

Times like the Pennsylvanian period, 400 million years ago, when bituminous coal was beginning its long process of formation with the decaying vegetation in the widespread swamp forests which covered much of Illinois or times like the Middle Woodland when skilled Indian artisans were turning out marvelously shaped and smoothed effigies and statuary . . .

Things like the New Madrid earthquake and wild Illinois orchids and early trails in Illinois and lists of the biggest trees in Illinois and where to find them and how to create a wildflower garden under glass and U-Boats on the prairie and the Great Sauk Trail . . .

But you get the idea. We do like to keep our readers up to date. Even if the date was 400 million years ago in Illinois. For Illinois is the subject and the object of *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*. Everything and anything that makes our state different, unusual, enjoyable, interesting. Everything we think you would enjoy or need to know.

That's *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*.

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS MAGAZINE

In the Old I. C. Depot

320 South Main, Benton, Illinois 62812

Outdoor Illinois Magazine

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Benton, Illinois 62812

- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$6.50 for one-year subscription.
- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$7.00 for one-year subscription AND a 18x25" copy of David H. Burr's handsome 1834 map of Illinois, (suitable for framing), so I can be up-to-date.
- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$2.00 for map only.

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