

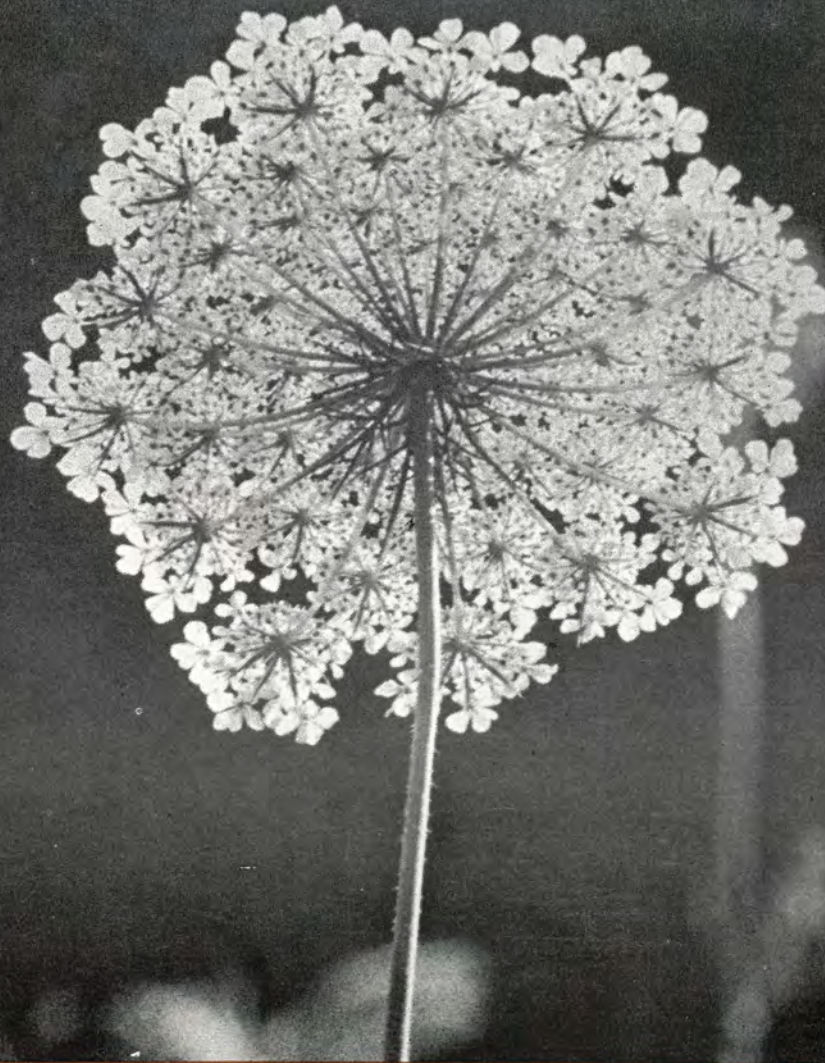
The Magazine of Illinois



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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1973

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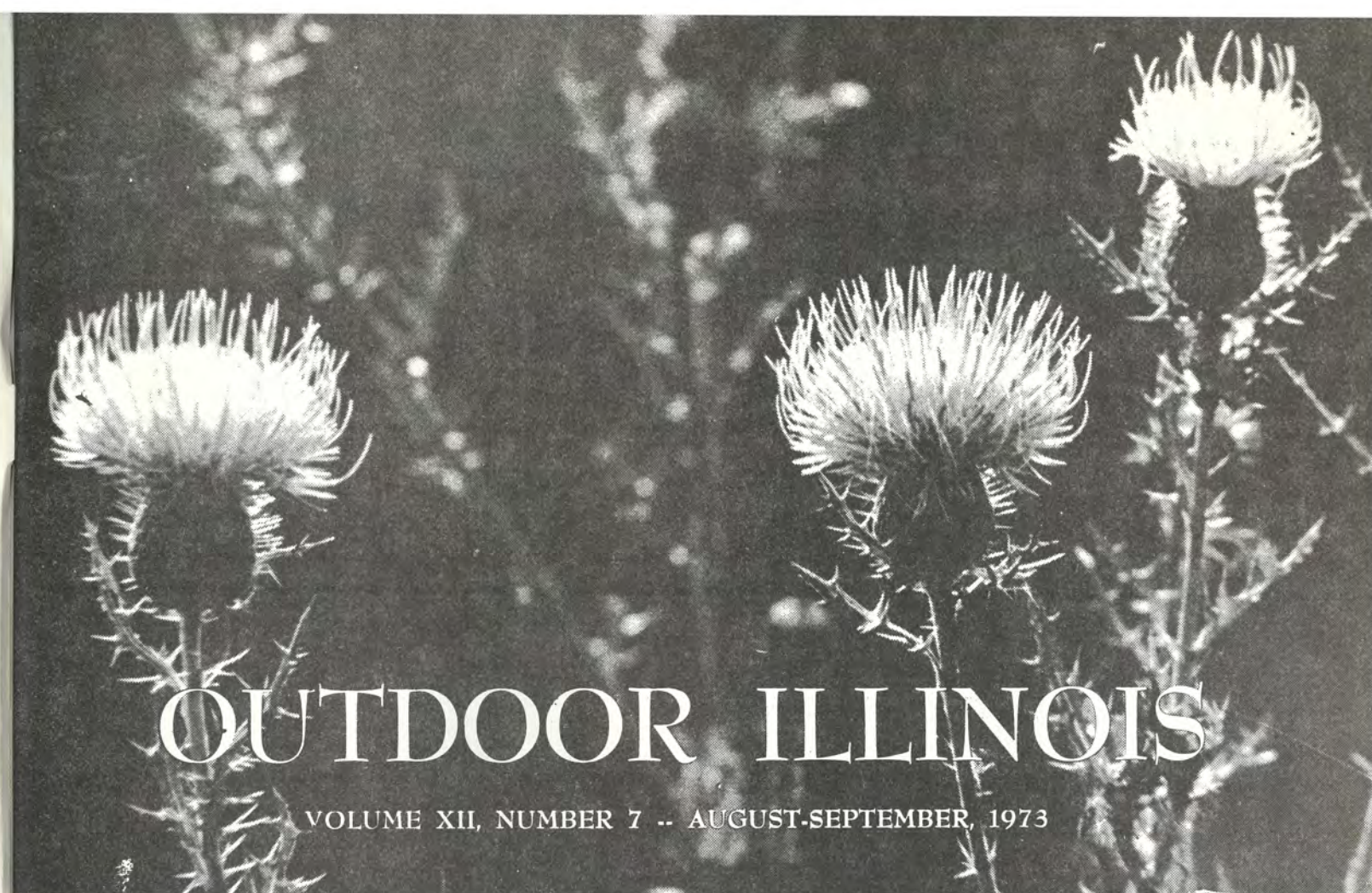
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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 7 -- AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1973

THISTLE IN PERRY COUNTY FIELD, Eugene E. Gallmeister

DAN MALKOVICH
Publisher

SUE M. KNUTSEN
Managing Editor

LOWELL A. DEARINGER
Associate Editor

WILLIAM H. FARLEY
Editorial Adviser

EVELYN PAGE
Circulation Manager

LARRY STOWERS
Production Manager

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COVER PICTURE

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE, also known as wild carrot, makes a distinctive impression along rural roadsides in late summer. Photo by Eugene E. Gallmeister.

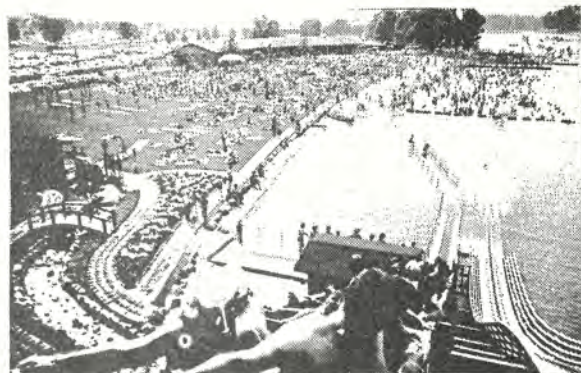
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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this old picture of a collapsed trestle and "encreeked" railroad cars somewhere in Illinois? A few clues, you say? Well, the railroad initials were the W. C. & W. and the creek was in southern Illinois.



Last Month's Picture

Identified by numerous readers was the giant slide at Lake of the Woods near Mahomet, which in turn is west of Champaign. The photograph received the largest response of any "old picture" that has appeared on this page.



A Second Look

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

Missing This Issue

THIS MONTH'S ISSUE will be a remarkable one—if only from the standpoint that two of our regular contributors, Laura Holman and Joyce Marshall Brukoff, took a vacation from bringing you old-time recipes and helpful hints, and a look at nature in Illinois. Both of them will be back in the October issue, to start another long run. Joyce will be detailing the story of the preservation effort which has culminated in protecting a remarkable prairie in the heart of the Chicago metropolitan area—Gensberg-Markham Prairie. And Laura has sent us another collection of the recipes which have been received so well by readers during the past decade.

October a Time to See It

GOLDEN OCTOBER is a favored month in Illinois, from time far into the past. It has ever been a time of harvest, and of the last near-certain chance for clear, warm—sometimes crisply warm—days and cool nights before the advent of the colder time.

As always, the weather brings forth a wide selection of places to go, events to see and participate in, and things to see and do. (See Calendar of Events).

Among the outstanding events around the state, the Southern Illinois Folk Festival the first weekend in October at spacious Hayes Fair Acres in Du Quoin, has gained a reputation for its excellent presentation of arts and crafts and things old and new.

The annual event opens Friday, October 5 at 10 a. m. and runs through Saturday and Sunday, October 6 and 7, sponsored by the Southern Illinois Arts and Crafts Guild.

The festival includes a startling range of demonstrations and activities in addition to an array of art and craft

work. Most crafts made at the festival will be available for sale. In addition, an antique auction and flea market will be held, and the Country Store will feature many special pieces of art work and hand-made crafts.

Among activities will be covered wagon, stagecoach and hayframe rides for both adults and children. Demonstrations include preparation of meals using wild foods, apple-butter-making, chair caning, folk music, spinning, wood carving, musket shooting, glass blowing, weaving, quilting and sausage making among many others.

Gates open Friday, October 5 at 10 a. m. and Saturday and Sunday at 11 a. m. A parking fee of \$1 per vehicle is charged.

Burgoo A-Building

THE FOLLOWING Sunday, October 14, the fabulous annual Burgoo Festival of the La Salle County Historical Society will be held at the Community Hall, Museum and village of Utica, between Ottawa and La Salle. The burgoo itself — an exotic stew-like preparation with a secret recipe — will be served from noon to 7 p. m. at a cost of \$1.75 for adults and \$1 for children.

A Country Store featuring La Salle County arts and crafts will open at 11 a. m., and miniature steam engine rides begin at the same time.

"Kaskaskia and Beyond," a historical drama, will be performed at 1:30 p. m. at Carey Field.

State Historical Society Meets

AS IF those two weekends were not enough, the following Friday and Saturday — October 19 and 20 — will see the 74th annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society view the many faces of Chicago.

October, 1873, In Illinois History

(Special from the Illinois State Historical Society,
Old State Capitol, Springfield)

THE BIG NEWS in Illinois one hundred years ago — October, 1873 — was the famous financial panic that had started in the East in mid-September and was beginning to be felt in the Midwest.

Although the newspapers did not then suspect it, the panic of 1873 was to be followed by one of the worst depressions in the nation's history.

The basic causes were world-wide: the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian and Austro-Prussian wars in Europe; the opening of the Suez Canal; and overinvestment in railroads in Europe, South America, and the United States — as well as other forms of speculation. The first result was the failure of several large eastern firms followed by a 10-day closing of the New York Stock Exchange.

The development of Illinois' share in this catastrophe can be traced in the files of more than 110 newspapers of the period in the Illinois State Historical Library's collection of some 40,000 reels of microfilm of the state's newspapers.

The era was at the beginning of Illinoisan Ulysses S. Grant's second term as President — he was inaugurated the preceding Mar. 4. John L. Beveridge, Illinois' lieutenant governor, had become governor on Jan. 23, when Richard J. Oglesby resigned ten days into his second term to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate. Chicago had been practically reconstructed since the Great Fire of October, 1871, and to celebrate this accomplishment a "Great Intra-State Industrial Exposition" was being held. The railroads were running special excursion trains to the city.

With each issue most newspapers professed to see signs that business was improving but at the same time they were reporting new bankruptcies. Many Illinois banks either closed or suspended operations. When the Aurora correspondent for the Chicago Inter-Ocean saw a local bank president hurrying downtown early one morning he became alarmed but learned "the man of greenbacks had forgotten the previous evening to get any beefsteak for breakfast." That "man of greenbacks" possibly had other worries but he probably did not have to worry too much about the price of "beefsteak for breakfast." During that October prime 3-to-5-year-old steers weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds were selling for \$5.25 to \$5.60 per hundred pounds. The price of wheat was 93 cents to \$1.05 per bushel, depending on quality, and corn was selling for 36 cents a bushel.

After a survey of the financial district the Chicago Tribune proclaimed on Oct. 2 that "The worst is over." A week later the Illinois State Journal (Springfield) commented, "While the recent panic afforded an excellent opportunity for a suspension of church and benevolent contributions, no places of amusement were closed, nor were their receipts diminished in consequence of the monetary scare."

Advertisements in the Tribune that month were for a variety of entertainment fare. The Globe, which called it

self "the People's Theater," was showing "Ned Buntline and His Dashing Scouts." McVicker's Theater was presenting a revival of "last seasons greatest success, 'Saratoga.'" The show at Hooley's Theater — "The Parlor Home of Comedy" — was "H. A. Webber's powerful dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Great Novel, 'Man and Wife.'" Entertaining at Myers Opera House were Arlington, Cotton and Kemble's Minstrels.

At that time the Illinois State Journal published a column on page 2 of each issue titled "State News" and consisting of one-sentence notes. Some samples from October, 1873: "Fox hunting is coming in vogue in Macon county." "Wolves have been troublesome in some parts of Lake county of late." "The Sandwich, DeKalb county, Enterprise Manufacturing Company are shipping their wind mills to California." "Rock Island arrested fifty-six evil doers last month and squeezed \$123 out of them." "Milk at Sycamore, DeKalb county, is worth one cent per pound." And "Danville has a stocking factory with a capacity of seventy-five dozen pairs per week."

On Semanticists

THE WELL-TURNED phrase has a strong attraction to us, and when we received notice a review copy of a new book would be made available to us not long ago, we were struck by the brochure included in the letter.

For the name of the book, almost certainly containing an indication of its theme, was "Ecological Fantasies: Death from Falling Watermelons."

Even though our mind wanted to stir up a rumbling of objections against Cy A. Adler's course of argument — even before we had heard it — that phrase, "death from falling watermelons," had us in its grip and we lost our a-building animosity.

Semantics and semanticists are the work of the devil.

On Giving Gifts

WE HAD a remarkable conversation lately with the president of a bank in a northern Illinois community concerning the reception his preferred customers — slightly under 200 — had given the Christmas gift he sent to them last year — a year's subscription to Outdoor Illinois Magazine.

"It was received better than any gift we have ever sent," said he.

Not having sold him on the idea in the first place — he had called us — we can't claim credit for it, but we did admire the compliment.

And at the same time, it was another reminder that we should remind you to consider Outdoor Illinois Magazine when you're searching for that right gift for a friend or relative this year.

Ethel's Boozie Beans

OUR GOOD friend Ethel Harris, a long-displaced Illinoisan living it up in Los Angeles, has sent along several recipes which sound like excellent fare for different times and different conditions one may encounter while eating his or her way through life. Ethel originated north of the Illinois River, but near it, so we're not sure about her comments on the river.

CEVICHE (Raw Fish)

1 lb. fresh white fish like haddock, snapper, rock cod, sole, etc.	1 small onion, minced or grated
1 cup lemon or lime juice	4 tablespoons oil (soy, corn)
1 tomato, peeled and diced	1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon sugar or honey	½ teaspoon oregano (or choose your herbs — avocado bits, if available)
¼ to ½ cup diced green chilies (canned)	

Remove any dark portions or skin from fish. (Out here we can get lightly smoked finnen on Santa Monica pier).

Cut fish in small cubes (pieces). Put in glass or good earthenware — not made with lead. Cover with lemon/lime juice.

This will "cook" the fish. Put in refrigerator 4-5 hours or overnight.

An hour or two before ready to serve, add grated onion, tomato, a bit of salt (we all eat too much so watch it), oil, vinegar and chilies. Mix well, cover and chill until ready to serve. Three to four hours is okay.

When serving, add bits of ripe avocado. Makes six generous servings.

This recipe evolved from three others. Try it once and revise it as you like. (The Japanese call this shushi; personally, I do not advise using Illinois river catfish for shushi).

POSOLE RANCHO DE CHIMAYO

1 lb. posole (pough soh-lay)	3 quarts water
dried, prepared hominy	1 lb. ribs
1 tablespoon sea salt	3 tablespoons vinegar to extract calcium

Simmer all ingredients for at least two hours, adding water as needed. When posole is done, it will pop like pop-corn. If desired, add a whole dried red chili pod (seeds removed — they are the hotniks) for color and flavor.

(You may obtain blue corn from Casados Farms, P. O. 852, San Juan Pueblo, N. M. 87566, or from Delfino Lujan Store, 220 Olisteo St., Santa Fe, N. M. 87501. Blue corn is a specialty type of good corn used in the southwest.

(Try it — live dangerously. Don't be stuffy. After all, I once made hominy from wood ashes leached in a V-shaped vat; Mother boiled corn in the lye and we then re-

moved the outer skins and, presto, we had hominy. However, I do not remember drying it).

BROWNIE'S BOOZIE BEANS

2 cups lima beans (canned, off surplus liquid).
dried, fresh, frozen . . . ½ cup honey
cook until done. Drain ½ cup whiskey

Add all together and heat and serve hot.

Kenilworth Trees

WE WERE in receipt of an actual book of late, rather than the brochure announcing one, and we liked it and think you might.

"Kenilworth Tree Stories," by Colleen Kilner, is a handsomely-bound volume printed under the auspices of the Kenilworth Historical Society in a limited edition of 600 copies in padded green leather, gold embossed and profusely illustrated.

Just a small excerpt:

JOHN BENHAM'S ELM

Besides an elm Joseph Sears built his first house for a tenant. But not until John Benham resided there, soon purchasing, did the tree come to have meaning.

On Sunday morning the boys of Kenilworth were wont to gather beneath the elm's widespreading branches. Formerly superintendent of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, until age eighty-one. Mr. Benham presided over Kenilworth Union Church Sunday School next door. He always had a class of boys, and to each one he wrote a birthday letter through college and into marriage. From his floral Easter cross each child carried home a potted purple or white hyacinth to plant in the garden as a symbol of the Resurrection.

On either side of the elm a house was built. To one came the Richard Donnellys, wife Grace with mother love carrying on for all Illinois garden clubs through World War II and after the floral work for hospitalized boys at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and after the Donnellys, Harold Keith, son of Carl Keith, the father of nine and first scoutmaster of Kenilworth Boy Scouts. To the other came Dr. Ovid Eschbach, revered founder-dean of Northwestern University's Technological School, unfailing friend to college boys, teaching a class of mischievous fourth-grade boys in Kenilworth Union Sunday School "because their early years are so important."

Such devotion causes wonder, but villagers hasten to explain, "It's John Benham's elm. Who lives beside it will carry on for boys."

The book, priced at \$7.50, is available from the Society in Kenilworth.



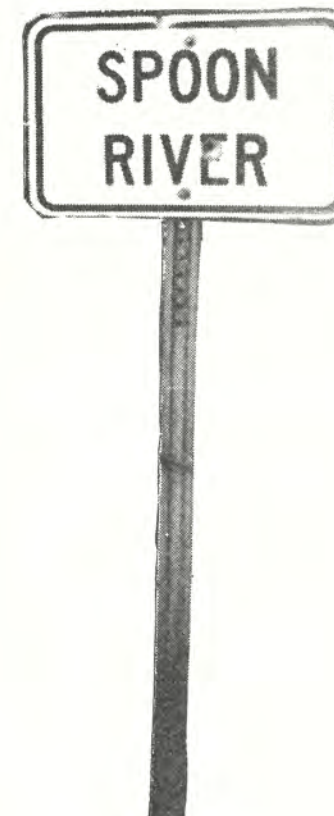
OLD MILL DAM at Bernadotte, near Lewistown, on the Spoon River provides a dandy "rapids" in times of rising water. The dam is the lone reminder of the long-gone mill.

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Escape to the Charm of Spoon River

By Mary Slingerland

Photographs by Jack Bradley,
Courtesy Illinois Bell



LIKE TO GET away from it all? Escape to a rural area as warm and colorful as the America that charmed visitors at the turn of the century?

Such fun is waiting for you in the annual Spoon River Scenic Drive Festival, the first two weekends in October. The 65-mile drive from London Mills to Lewistown is a careful restoration of the mid-America of by-gone days. These were days when folks were a little more likely to say "hello" to a stranger, even invite him into their home. Days that were slower moving, perhaps, but less pressed by the forces that give us modern folk ulcers.

The Festival features the valley as it was in the days of Edgar Lee Masters, author of the *Spoon River Anthology* (first published in 1915), and the pioneers before him.

A weekend escape in Fulton County

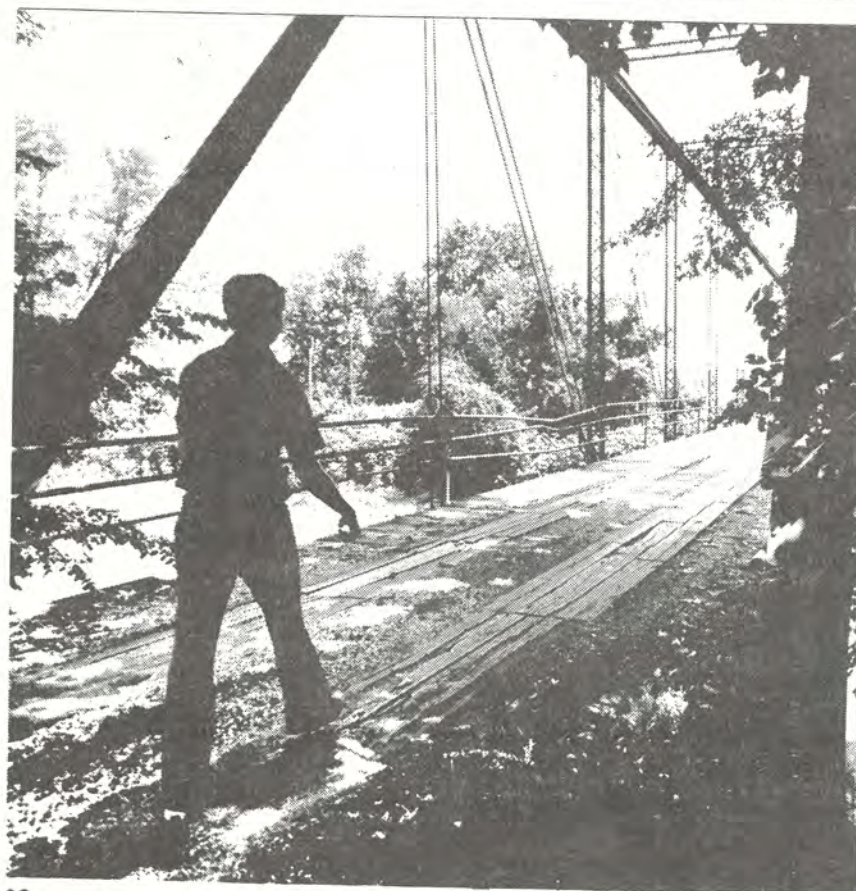
is two days wandering along rural roads lined by the golds, reds, and greens of oaks, hickories, and maples in their autumn dress. Often this color is reflected in the still-unpolluted Spoon River, which winds here and there under old-fashioned iron bridges. Sometimes the water babbles by remnants of old grist mills as at Bernadotte and Babylon.

Your "escape" may be on foot, bicycle, canoe, or car. A surprising number of visitors come by "shank's mare." And there's nothing more restful than floating down the Spoon. The only portage is at Bernadotte, where you go around "falls" so beautiful that artists come to reproduce them on canvas.

Your trip down the byways of the Spoon follows red and white clamshell signs — the official insignia of the 65-mile scenic drive. The river itself was named for these fresh water mollusks.



STORE FRONTS in Ellisville tell the story of an earlier time and a less utilitarian age. Building at right is town's post office.



WALKING THE iron bridges of the Spoon River can be fun when you are looking for Elmer, Herman, Bert, Tom and Charley.

As you travel along, you're likely to see stacks of pumpkins, country stands with taffy apples, popcorn, gourds, and apple butter. You can stop to visit flea markets, sorghum-making, and even an old-fashioned fish fry (Blout farms). Along the way, hand craftsmen display their wares.

Either entrance to the drive—some prefer to start at the south end because it's generally less crowded—is marked by a reconstructed building. Near Lewistown, not far from Dickson Mounds State Museum (Indian history), is a rebuilt toll ticket office. Here's the site of the first toll road in the area. Made

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



ELLISVILLE is not a town that has forgotten the charms of the past, nor have the charms of the past deserted this pleasant Fulton County community.

of planks, it ran from Canton to Liverpool. It was one-lane wide, and if you came nose to nose with another traveler, the one with the biggest load had the right of way. The other had to pull off, often into the mud.

At the northern entry is the old Ross Hotel at London Mills. Close your eyes and visualize the excitement of stage coaches pulled up to its doors, tired passengers disembarking while horses snorted anxious for feed and water. They're bringing the ancient inn back to life with furniture of the late 1800's, scenic wallpaper, and hopefully, even kerosene wall bracket lamps.

Reconstructions are the order of the

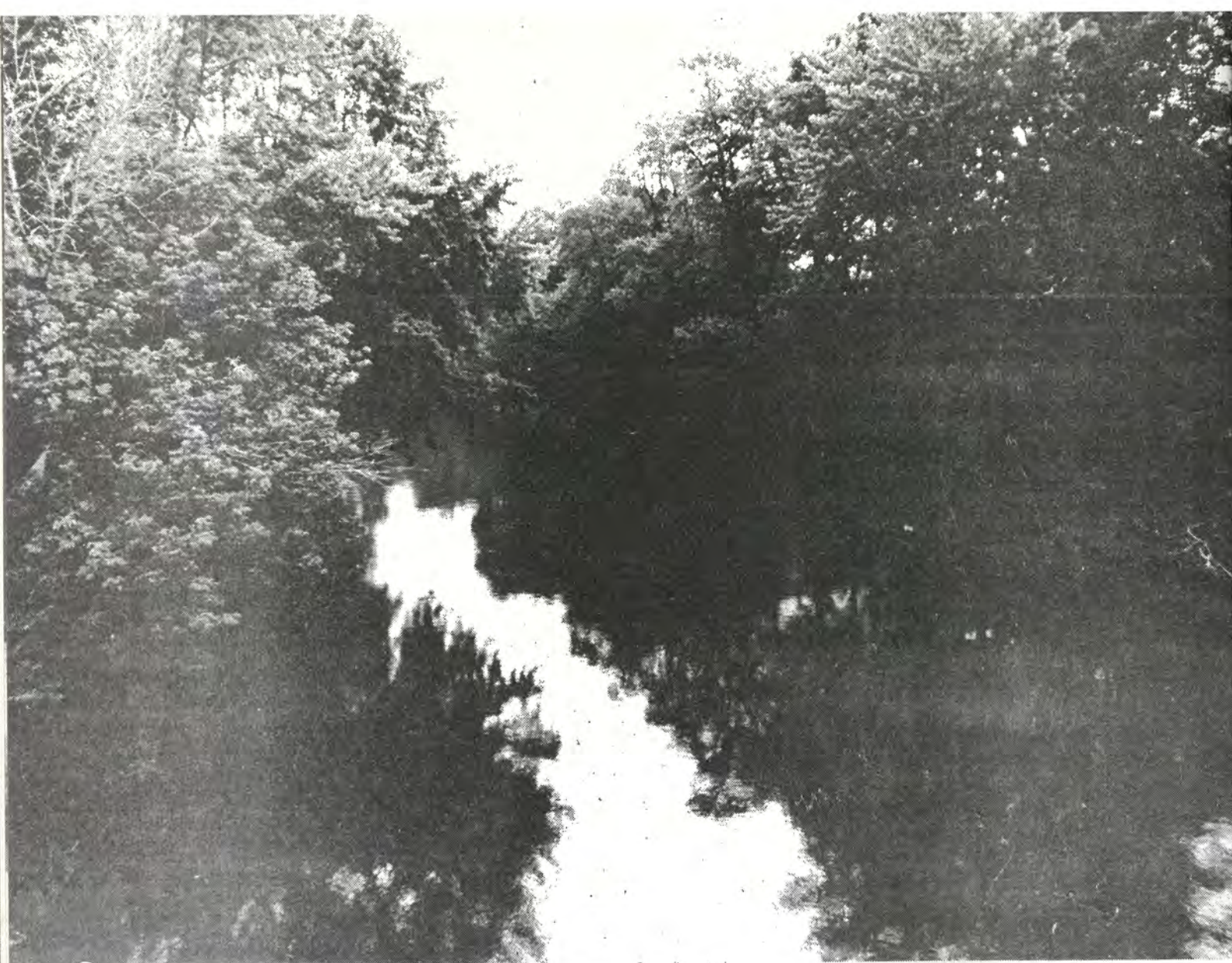
day—such as the Rasmussen blacksmith shop at Lewistown, where you can see a hand forge, or the old Op'ry House at Ellisville with its roll-up curtains emblazoned with advertisements of merchants, circa 1900. On October 6 and 7, afternoon and evening, you'll be able to watch students from North Central College in Naperville present two plays, "Because their Hearts were Pure" and the "Secret of the Mind." The group is directed by Dr. Donald Shanower of the school's department of speech. The festival, in fact, is high-

lighting drama. You can see the "Spoon River Anthology" presented by Lewistown High School students, October 5 and 7, 8 p. m., at the high school's auditorium. There are small admission fees for all of these performances.

Remember Masters' lines?

"Where are Elmer, Herman
Bert Tom and Charley
The weak of will, the strong
Of arm, the clown
The Boozer, the fighter
All, all are sleeping on the hill."

You can visit their resting place by



NORTH FACADE of the Robert R. McCormick mansion on the grounds of Cantigny War Memorial, showing the central portion along with east and west wings. It is an example of some of the better Georgian architecture in the United States.

A Memorial to War

By James Pearson

stopping at Oak Hill cemetery at Lewistown. There are, by the way, over 150 known burial grounds in Fulton County, some of them among the older cemeteries in northern Illinois. In some are the remains of Revolutionary War soldiers who came to the Military Tracts offered to veterans who wanted to come West to settle wilderness country.

The Military Tracts eventually became part of Fulton County, which marks its sesquicentennial this year and once included Rock Island, Peoria, and Chicago (1823 to 1825). The first marriage of a Chicago couple was recorded in the Fulton County court house! Fulton County was the center of Illinois civilization, and the dwellings on the banks of Lake Michigan to the north were in a near wilderness area.

A trip through Spoon River country is deceptive. Behind a veneer of the old fashioned lies modern and enlightened

thinking. This is pointed out by Mrs. Lawrence I. Bordner, president of the Scenic Drive Associates for six years. Once all of the valley of the Spoon was lovely rolling land. Then strip miners came to certain places and leveled the earth, left it bare and desolate. Not that they intended to so denude the environment. This was just the accepted way of mining in those days. But modern Spoon River folks are not willing to let their area's beauty go begging anywhere. They're engaged in an experiment that the whole nation is watching. Treated sewage sludge from the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District is re-blanketing the raw land in experimental tracts at St. David. On these tracts, farmers are growing corn and other crops which will be carefully studied to see how well they nourish cattle. You can visit this experimental area while you're on your Spoon trip.

Mrs. Bordner tells the story of modern farmers and their modern methods and then — chuckling — relates the misconception of a Scenic Drive visitor who came from abroad. He had come out to the festival to — and here we quote him — “see workers singing in the fields as they work by hand and to get a glimpse of warm apple pie on the window sill.”

Mrs. Bordner says he was probably bewildered by the modern equipment harvesting crops and he probably noted the lack of apple pie in windows although this is apple country.

Mrs. Bordner thinks this visitor was really looking for the nostalgic friendliness of a by-gone era. She says if he'd stayed around awhile he'd have found out that Fulton County folks go out of their way to make a stranger welcome.

So why don't you go to the festival? You won't be a stranger.

CANTIGNY IS a 500-acre estate located two miles west of Wheaton, Illinois on Roosevelt Road (Alt. 30) and adjacent to the town of Winfield. It was formerly the home of famed Chicago journalist Joseph Medill and later his grandson, Robert R. McCormick. Upon Col. McCormick's death in 1955, the property was left for the use of the people of Illinois. The Cantigny Trust operates the estate, which has been visited by more than 5,000,000 persons since it was opened to the public in 1958.

Main attractions of the estate are: The Robert R. McCormick Museum, the 10-acre McCormick Memorial Gardens, the Burial Ground, and the Cantigny War Memorial Museum.

Colonel McCormick gave the name Cantigny to his estate to commemorate the first battle in France in World War I in which United States troops participated as a unit and in which Colonel McCormick took part with the First Division of the United States Army.

The Robert R. McCormick Museum (former residence of Col. McCormick) is located on property which was once a part of a farm owned by Joseph Medill, founder

of *The Chicago Tribune* and the grandfather of Colonel McCormick. Joseph Medill was one of the outstanding journalists of his time and one of the persons who was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency of the United States. He was also Mayor of Chicago just after the Chicago fire of 1871 and played an important part in rebuilding the city.

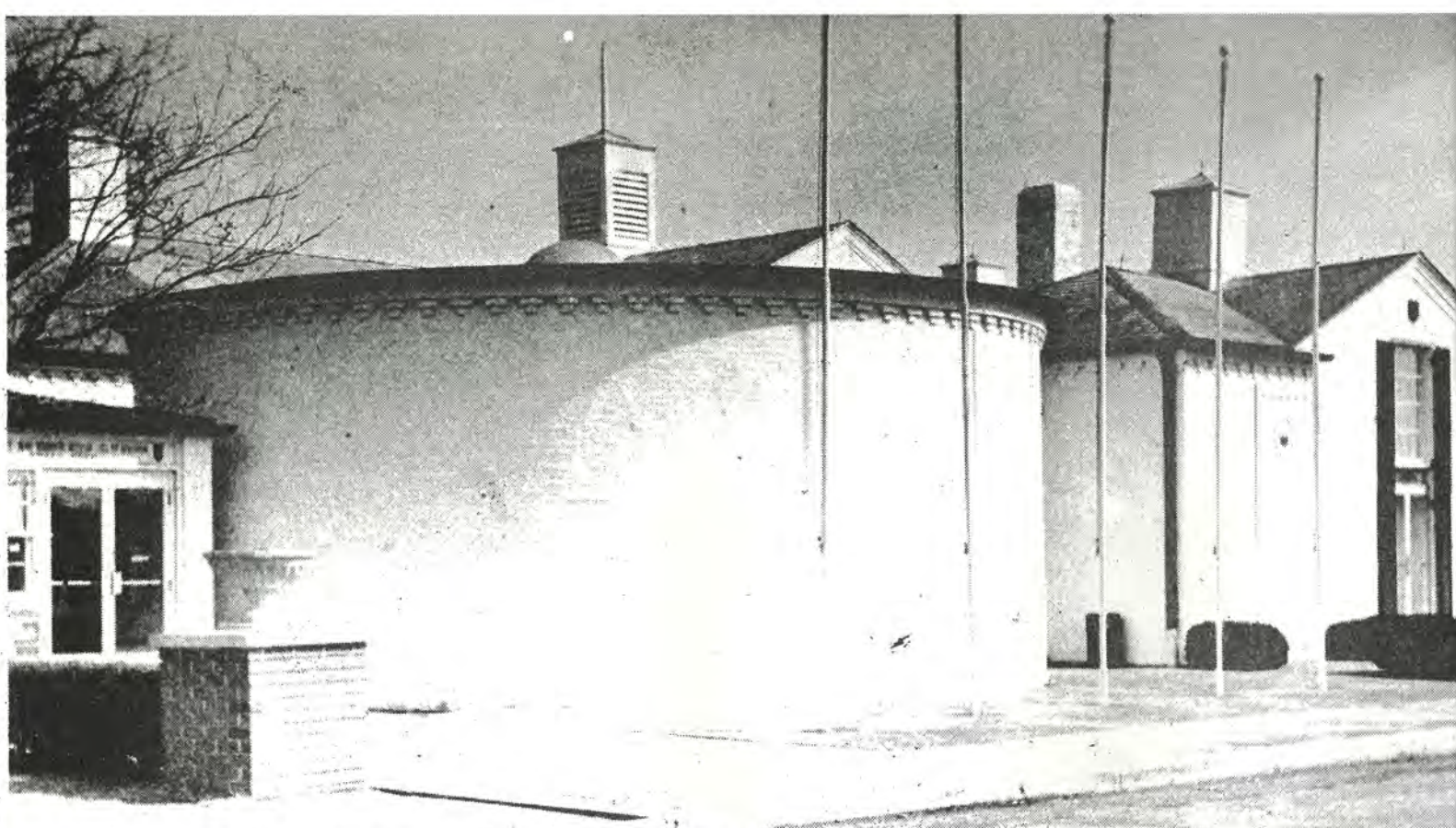
The museum is a three-story brick building containing a center portion with two large wings on either side and with large verandas.

The central part of the museum building was erected by Joseph Medill in 1896 and was used by him as his country home. After his death, Colonel McCormick purchased the building. He added a west wing in 1932 and an east wing in 1936. The latter was constructed especially to house the extensive library of Colonel McCormick.

Exhibit rooms of the Robert R. McCormick Museum include the Entrance Hall, the Main Hall, the Living Room, the Dining Room, Library, Weapon Hall, Colonel McCormick's Office and his Den, Mrs. McCormick's Bedroom and two large glassed-in verandas.

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The library, in the east wing, is made up of Colonel McCormick's extensive library of books of Freedom of Speech and the Press and his volumes on Military History and the War Between the States. Under Colonel McCormick's will, his collection of books and writings on historical and educational subjects was gathered together and brought to Cantigny to be included in this library, to be made available to students and scholars.

In other rooms of the museum are exhibits of paintings, statues, pictures, medals, manuscripts, and other objects of art and interesting items associated not only with Colonel McCormick, but with other persons prominent in the educational and military history of our country. Colonel

TANK AND BOMB are among displays of war equipment located west of the War Memorial Museum.



WEST FACADE of Cantigny War Memorial museum of the First Infantry Division. Building contains dioramas, photographs, full-sized weapons, military gear and life-size replica of World War I trench. All tell military life of the period.

McCormick was the author of a number of books on the War Between the States and was both a scholar of and an expert on the history as well as the military tactics and science of that War.

The Weapons Hall contains an extensive collection of military weapons. Ornate dress swords, knives, and guns from around the world adorn the walls.

Included in the museum is a reproduction on a small scale of the office in Tribune Tower occupied by Colonel McCormick during his years as publisher of *The Chicago Tribune*. In addition, there is Mrs. McCormick's bedroom with its unusual and valuable portraits and furniture furnished in the same manner as when she and Colonel McCormick lived at Cantigny.

The house has been described by architects as one of the best examples of pure Georgian architecture in the United States. It is of so-called pink brick with decorative facades. Of unusual interest is the fact that a number of the bricks of the building are old relics taken from some of the battle fields and historic sites of the War Between the States, such as Bull Run, Appomattox, and Fort Sumter.

A central attraction of the estate is the 10-acre McCormick Memorial Gardens, designed by landscape architect Franz Lipp. The gardens have won wide public acclaim.

[Continued Page 31]

WILD LILIES OF ILLINOIS

PART II

ILLUSTRATIONS

MIRIAM W. MEYER

COORDINATION & LAYOUT

JOHN RICHARDSON

Robert H. Mohlenbrock
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus officinalis

Other Common Name: Garden Asparagus.

Growth Form: The Asparagus plant produces beneath the surface of the soil a stout, much branched rhizome.

Stems: The stout, branched, smooth stem sometimes attains a height of six feet.

Leaves: Although the leaves appear to be the short thread-like structures found in clusters throughout the length of the stem, these threads are interpreted by botanists as branchlets. The leaves are interpreted as the very tiny scales found near the base of these clustered threads.

Flowers: The flowers are borne on very slender stalks usually at the junction of the stem where the main branches divide. The flower stalks have a joint at about their middle. Each flower is shaped like a little greenish-white bell about one-fourth of an inch long. Inside the bell are either six stamens or one pistil, but not both.

Fruit: From the flowers are produced round red berries about one-third of an inch in diameter. They each contain a few seeds.

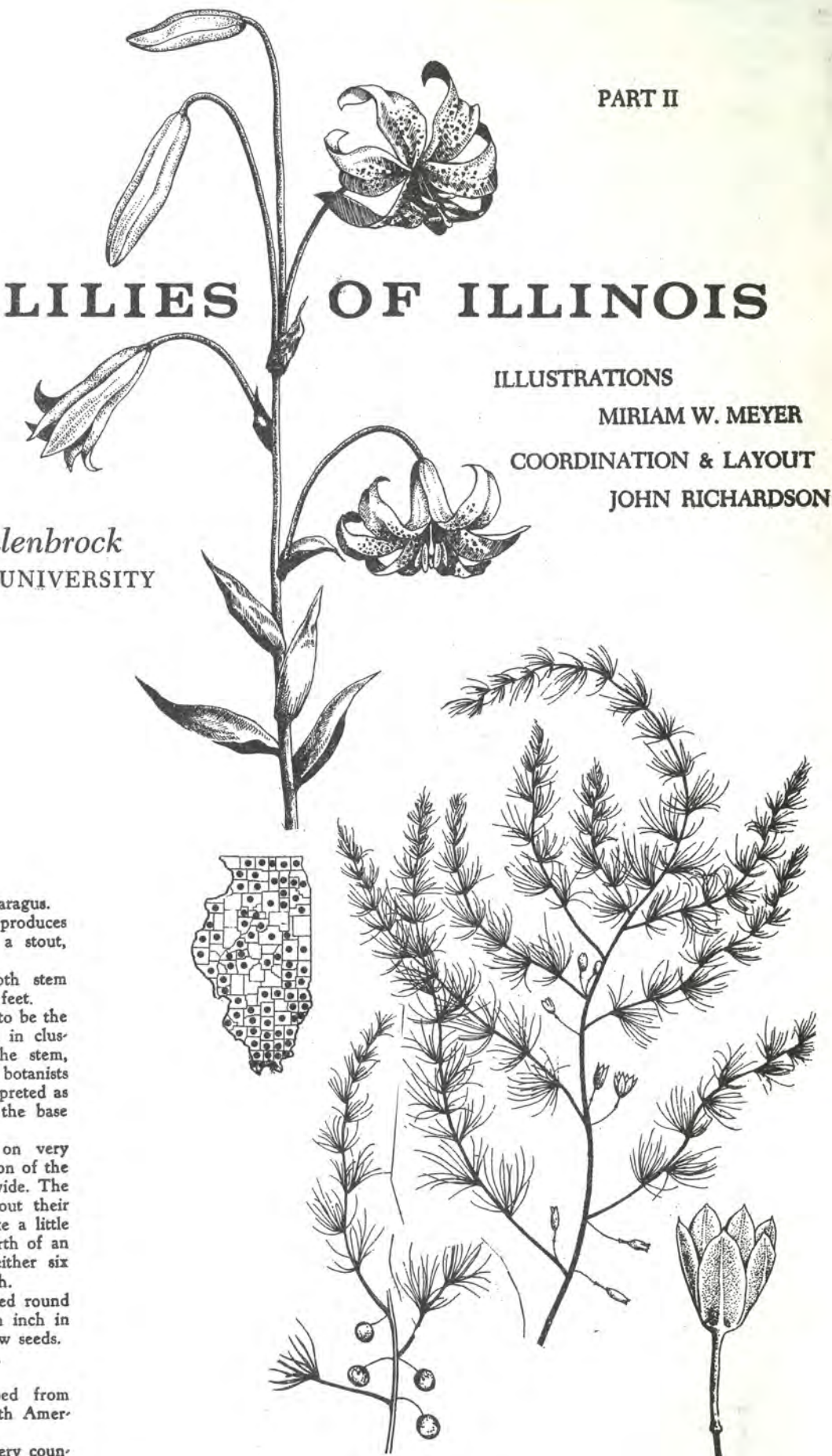
Time of Flowering: May and June.

Habitat: Waste ground.

Range: Native of Europe; escaped from gardens throughout most of North America.

Illinois Distribution: Probably in every county in the state.

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FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

Smilacina racemosa

Other Common Name: False Spikenard.

Growth Form: The False Solomon's Seal grows from a stout, knotty rhizome.

Stems: The stems are relatively stout and often are arched. Large plants may have stems as long as three feet. Average length of the stems, however, is one-and-one-half to two feet. Often the stem is covered by very short hairs.

Leaves: Five to twenty leaves occur along the length of the stem. They are elliptic and usually short-pointed at the tip. The bottom side of the leaf has minute hairs on it. The leaves are three to six inches long and about half as wide.

Flowers: Many small flowers grow in a feathery cluster two to six inches long at the end of the stem. Each flower has six very narrow, white perianth parts only about one-sixth of an inch long. The six stamens are actually longer than the perianth.

Fruits: The fruits are bright red, round berries borne in a cluster at the tip of the stem. Each berry is about one-fourth inch in diameter and contains one or two seeds.

Time of Flowering: April to June.

Distinguishing Features: This Solomon's Seal is larger than the Small Solomon's Seal, has its flowers in a feathery cluster rather than in a single group, and has red berries rather than black. It differs from all the true Solomon's Seals by the terminal cluster of flowers.

Habitat: Rich, moist woodlands.

Range: Nova Scotia across to Alaska, south to Arizona, east to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Common and known from every county.



SMALL SOLOMON'S SEAL

Polygonatum biflorum

Growth Form: This plant has a slender underground rhizome.

Stems: The slender stems seldom get taller than two feet and usually are much shorter. They are smooth.

Leaves: Several elliptical leaves grow along the stem. Each tapers to a short point at the tip and is rounded at the base, where there is no leaf stalk. Most of the leaves are two to three inches long and one to two inches wide. They are smooth and often paler on the lower surface.

Flowers: There are commonly two flowers hanging on slender stalks at the base of the most of the leaves. Sometimes there may be only one, or as many as three, but never more than three. Each flower has a slender white tube about one-half inch long, with six small triangular teeth at the tip.

Fruits: The fruit is a round berry about one-sixth of an inch in diameter. There are several seeds within.

Time of Flowering: April and May.

Habitat: Mostly in dry woods and on sandstone bluffs.

Range: Connecticut across to Michigan, south to Nebraska and Texas, east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from a few counties in the southern tip of the state.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

SMALL FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

Smilacina stellata

Other Common Name: Small False Spikenard.

Growth Form: This rather deliviate wildflower grows from a slender rhizome.

Stems: The stems are slender and erect. They are one to two feet tall and may be minutely hairy or smooth.

Leaves: There are only about six to twelve leaves along the stem. Each is broadly lance-shaped and pointed at the tip. They are three to six inches long and less than two inches broad. Tiny hairs cover the underside of each leaf.

Flowers: A single narrow cluster of five to twelve flowers grow from the tip of the stem. The cluster is about two inches long at most. Each flower has very narrow, white perianth parts about one-fourth of an inch long. The six stamens are shorter than the perianth.

Fruits: Several black berries constitute the fruit. Each berry is one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter and bears one or two seeds.

Time of Flowering: May and June.

Habitat: Moist woodlands, prairies.

Range: Newfoundland across to Alaska, south to California, northern Illinois, and Virginia.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional in the northern three-fifths of Illinois.



LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Convallaria majalis

Growth Form: The Lily-of-the-Valley has a horizontal stem, called a rhizome, which creeps extensively beneath the surface of the soil.

Stem: The stem which bears the cluster of flowers at the tip may get to be eight inches tall.

Leaves: There are two or three elliptical-shaped leaves toward the base of the plant. Each leaf is smooth and somewhat leathery. It may be as much as eight inches long and three inches broad.

Flowers: A cluster of six to twelve white bell-shaped flowers adorns the end of the flowering stem. Each flower, which has a delicious fragrance, hangs from a slender stalk. The flower is less than one-half inch tall. At the base of each flower stalk is a small, green bract.

Fruits: The fruit is a round, red capsule less than one-half inch in diameter. Inside the capsule are many round seeds.

Time of Flowering: May and June

Habitat: Waste ground.

Range: Native of Europe; found as an escape from cultivation in much of the United States.

Illinois Distribution: Not commonly found outside of gardens.

FALSE LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Maianthemum canadense

Growth Form: The False Lily-of-the-Valley has an extensive system of slender rhizomes just beneath the surface of the soil. **Stems:** The stems, which are smooth, are seldom more than six inches tall. They frequently are slightly zigzag.

Leaves: There are one to three leaves borne along the length of the short stem. Each leaf is basically egg-shaped and more or less pointed at the tip. The leaves may be smooth or finely hairy. Each may become four inches long and two inches wide, but usually they are considerably smaller. At the base of the leaf is a very short stalk.

Flowers: Many small flowers are crowded along the upper two inches of the stem. The flowers are peculiar in the Lily Family in that they have only four perianth parts instead of six. There are also only four pollen-producing stamens in each flower.

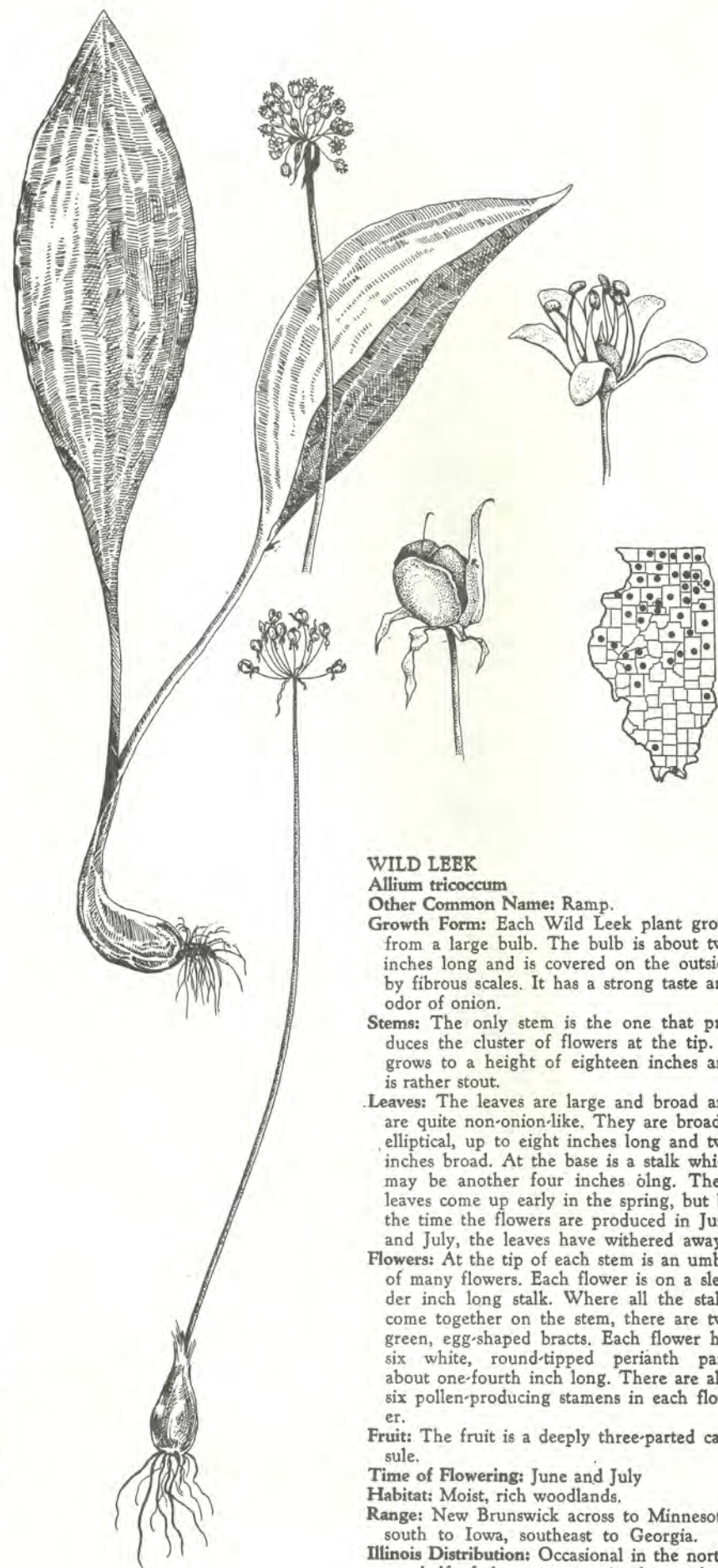
Fruits: The fruit of the False Lily-of-the-Valley is a light red, round berry about one-sixth of an inch in diameter. It contains one or two seeds.

Time of Flowering: May and June.

Habitat: Moist woodlands.

Range: Ontario across to British Columbia, south to South Dakota, east to Massachusetts.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from the northern one-fourth of the state.



WILD LEEK

Allium tricoccum

Other Common Name: Ramp.

Growth Form: Each Wild Leek plant grows from a large bulb. The bulb is about two inches long and is covered on the outside by fibrous scales. It has a strong taste and odor of onion.

Stems: The only stem is the one that produces the cluster of flowers at the tip. It grows to a height of eighteen inches and is rather stout.

Leaves: The leaves are large and broad and are quite non-onion-like. They are broadly elliptical, up to eight inches long and two inches broad. At the base is a stalk which may be another four inches long. These leaves come up early in the spring, but by the time the flowers are produced in June and July, the leaves have withered away.

Flowers: At the tip of each stem is an umbel of many flowers. Each flower is on a slender inch long stalk. Where all the stalks come together on the stem, there are two green, egg-shaped bracts. Each flower has six white, round-tipped perianth parts about one-fourth inch long. There are also six pollen-producing stamens in each flower.

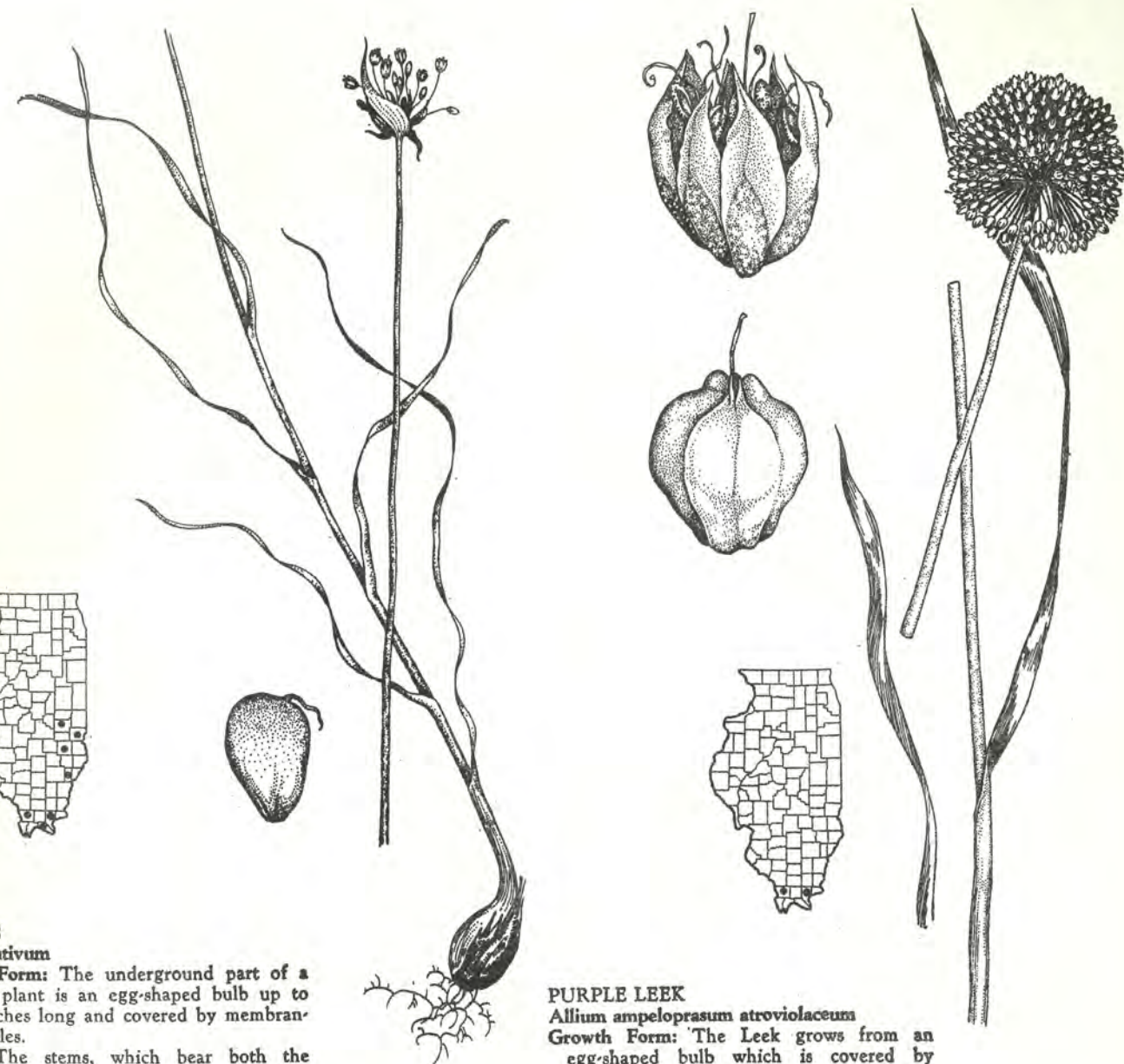
Fruit: The fruit is a deeply three-parted capsule.

Time of Flowering: June and July

Habitat: Moist, rich woodlands.

Range: New Brunswick across to Minnesota, south to Iowa, southeast to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional in the northern half of the state, rare in the southern half.



GARLIC

Allium sativum

Growth Form: The underground part of a Garlic plant is an egg-shaped bulb up to two inches long and covered by membranous scales.

Stems: The stems, which bear both the leaves and the flowers, grow erect and to a height of nearly three feet.

Leaves: There are several long, slender leaves borne along the length of the stem. Each is up to eight inches long and only one-half inch or so wide. Each leaf is rough to the touch along the edges and along the ridge which runs down the center of the leaf.

Flowers: Several greenish or whitish flowers are produced in an umbel at the tip of the stem. At the base of the cluster of flower stalks is a single, green bract up to four inches long. Each flower has six lance-shaped perianth parts about one-fifth of an inch long. Often, where flowers normally would be formed, hard bulblets are produced. Each bulblet has the ability to develop into a new Garlic plant if it falls to a suitable soil.

Fruit: The fruit is a shallowly three-lobed capsule.

Time of Flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Fields and waste ground.

Range: Native of Europe and western Asia; often planted in the United States and sometimes spreading into disturbed areas.

Illinois Distribution: Scattered in the southern half of the state.

PURPLE LEEK

Allium ampeloprasum atrovioleaceum

Growth Form: The Leek grows from an egg-shaped bulb which is covered by papery scales. The bulb is sometimes two inches long.

Stems: The stout stems, which bear the flower clusters at the tip, may sometimes be nearly six feet tall. They are slightly rough to the touch.

Leaves: The rather thick leaves are very long and relatively narrow, although sometimes they are nearly one-and-one-half inches broad. They are usually flat, but sometimes they are folded in half lengthwise. The edges of the leaf are rough.

Flowers: The flowers are borne in a large, deep purple head which may be nearly four inches in diameter. Each of the six perianth parts is about one-fourth of an inch long. The six anther-bearing stamens are too short to stick out from the flower.

Fruits: The fruit is a three-parted capsule, but it is seldom formed.

Time of Flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Roadsides.

Range: Native of southeast Europe and Asia; occasionally grown as a garden ornamental in the United States, but rarely does it escape into waste ground.

Illinois Distribution: Known only in the wild from Pope and Union Counties.

WILD GARLIC
Allium Canadense

Growth Form: The Wild Garlic grows from an underground bulb which is about an inch long and covered by fibrous outer scales.

Stems: The stems grow to a length of one-and-one-half feet.

Leaves: Several leaves are borne along the length of the stem. Each one is long and narrow.

Flowers: The flowers, when present, are pinkish. There are several of them in a cluster at the tip of each stem. Each is borne on an individual stalk much longer than the flower itself. Often, the flowers fail to develop but are replaced by small hard bulblets which are capable of developing into new plants under suitable conditions.

Fruits: Fruits are not often produced. When they are, they are shallowly three-parted.

Time of Flowering: May and June.

Habitat: Dry woodlands, prairies, waste ground.

Range: New Brunswick across to South Dakota, south to Texas, east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: Common; in every county. Although this plant can become a pesty weed, it is not as obnoxious as the Field Garlic.



LEEK
Allium porrum

Growth Form: This is the garden Leek. It grows from an egg-shaped bulb which is covered by papery outer scales.

Stems: The stems are fairly stout and often grow more than two feet tall.

Leaves: Several long, narrow leaves develop from along the stem. Although each leaf is flattened, it has a definite ridge down the middle.

Flowers: The flowers are closely packed into a large, spherical head which may be four or five inches in diameter. Each flower which makes up the head is pinkish or whitish and borne on a stalk longer than the flower itself. Each of the six perianth segments of the flower is lance-shaped and a little less than one-half inch long. The pollen-bearing stamens protrude slightly from the flower.

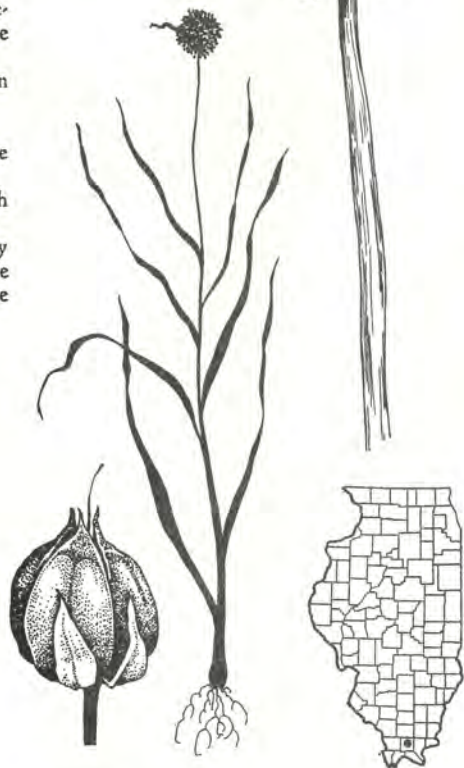
Fruits: The fruits, which are rarely formed, are three-parted and several-seeded.

Time of Flowering: May to July.

Habitat: Waste ground.

Range: Native of the Old World; not frequently found as a weed outside of gardens.

Illinois Distribution: A single plant of the Leek has been found as a weed in Johnson County.



NODDING ONION
Allium cernuum

Growth Form: Usually several narrowly egg-shaped bulbs are found clustered together. Each is covered by membranous outer scales.

Stems: The hollow stem is rather slender and scarcely ever more than one foot tall.

Leaves: Most of the leaves are crowded toward the base of the plant. They are very long and narrow, flat, and smooth.

Flowers: Several flowers make up the head. Each is on a slender, drooping stalk, a characteristic giving rise to the name Nodding Onion. The perianth parts are pinkish and at most only about one-fourth of an inch long. The six pollen-producing stamens protrude a considerable distance out of the flower.

Fruits: The fruit is three-lobed, with each lobe having a pair of short "horns" at the tip.

Time of Flowering: July to September.

Habitat: Wooden banks.

Range: New York across to British Columbia, south to Arizona, east to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Restricted to eleven counties in the northeastern corner of the state. This is one of our loveliest native onions.



CLIFF ONION
Allium stellatum

Growth Form: The bulbs of the Cliff Onion are often produced in pairs. They are rather slender, with membranous outer scales.

Stems: The slender, hollow stems attain a height of less than one foot.

Leaves: Several leaves are formed, most of which are crowded at the base of the plant. They are long and narrow, smooth and flat.

Flowers: Several pink flowers, each on its own long, slender stalk, are produced from the tip of the stem. Each perianth part of the flower is about one-fourth of an inch long. The six pollen-bearing stamens barely protrude from the flower.

Fruit: The fruit is a shallow three-lobed capsule.

Time of Flowering: June to September.

Habitat: Prairies on top of limestone cliffs.

Range: Ontario across to Saskatchewan, south to Texas, east to Illinois.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Jackson, McHenry, Monroe, Randolph, and Union Counties.



FIELD GARLIC
Allium vineale

Growth Form: The common and obnoxious Field Garlic usually produces several egg-shaped bulbs at the base. The bulbs are covered with membranous outer scales.

Stems: Under favorable conditions, the stem may become as much as three feet tall.

Leaves: Most or all of the leaves are found along the lower half of the stem. They are rolled up into long cylinders, rather than being flat.

Flowers: The flowers are pinkish, greenish, or whitish, but often they are replaced by small, hard bulblets. These bulblets fall to the ground during the summer and autumn where they may develop into a new onion plant. The flowers, when present, are on stalks much longer than the flowers themselves.

Fruits: The fruits are shallowly three-lobed capsules.

Time of Flowering: May to August.

Habitat: Waste ground, become an aggressive weed in lawns and fields.

Range: Native of Europe; naturalized throughout most of North America.

Illinois Distribution: Common; in every county.



WILD ONION
Allium mutabile

Growth Form: This onion has an egg-shaped bulb about one-and-one-half inches long and covered with fibrous outer scales.

Stems: The stem is hollow and stands about one foot tall.

Leaves: There are a few long, narrow leaves near the base of the plant. They are smooth and flat.

Flowers: Several attractive, pink flowers are borne from the tip of the stem. Each is on a slender stalk longer than the flower itself. The perianth parts are one-fourth to one-third of an inch long.

Fruits: The fruit is a shallowly three-lobed capsule.

Habitat: Dry soil.

Range: North Carolina across to Illinois and Nebraska, south to Texas, east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from DuPage, Johnson, and Will Counties.

CHIVES

Allium schoenoprasum

Growth Form: Chives, often cultivated as a garnishing vegetable, grows from several clustered bulbs less than one inch long and very slender. The bulbs are covered by membranous outer scales.

Stems: The hollow stems attain a height of about eight inches.

Leaves: Several leaves are found on the plant. Each leaf is rolled up into a long, slender cylinder which is smooth to the touch.

Flowers: Several pink or purple flowers are crowded at the tip of the stem. The perianth parts are larger than those in most onion flowers, reaching a length of about one-half inch. The six short anther-bearing stamens are shorter than the perianth parts.

Fruits: The fruit is a shallowly three-lobed egg-shaped capsule.

Time of Flowering: June to August.

Habitat: Disturbed soil.

Range: Native of Europe; sometimes planted as a garden plant but not often escaping to waste ground.

Illinois Distribution: So far found only in Jackson County.



ONION

Allium cepa

Growth Form: As almost everyone knows, the Onion, which is commonly cultivated in vegetable gardens, grows from an underground bulb.

Stems: Onions may sometimes have stout stems as much as three feet tall, but usually the stems are considerably shorter.

Leaves: Most leaves of the common garden Onion are found near the bottom of the stem. These leaves are rolled up into a stout cylinder, sometimes as much as one-half inch in diameter.

Flowers: If the Onion is allowed to stay in the ground long enough to flower, it produces a great number of white or greenish flowers from the tip of the stem. Sometimes, instead of flowers being formed, bulblets are produced from the tip of stem.

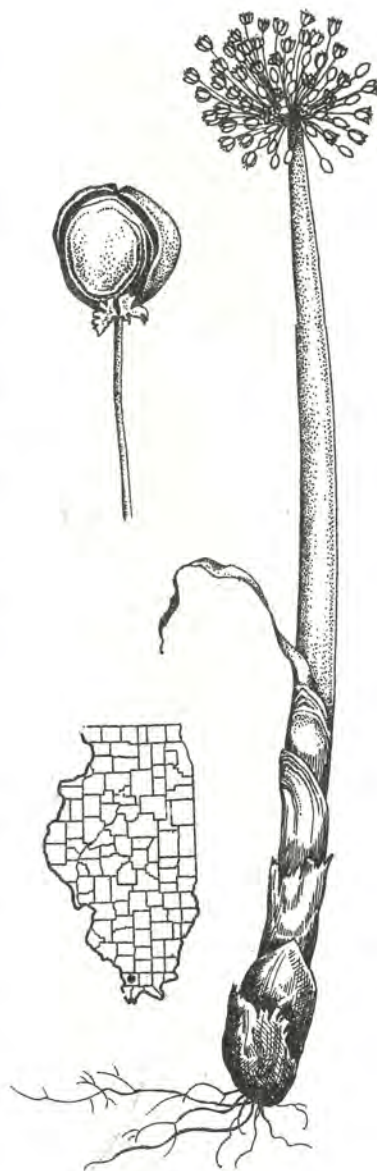
Fruits: The fruit is a roundish capsule which contains several seeds. It is seldom formed.

Time of Flowering: May to August.

Habitat: Waste ground.

Range: Native of southwestern Asia; often cultivated in the United States but rarely found outside of cultivation.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Union County.



FALSE GARLIC

Nothoscordum bivalve

Growth Form: Although this plant looks like an onion and has a bulb which is onion-like, it lacks any odor or taste of an onion.

Stems: The slender, erect stems are never more than one foot tall.

Leaves: Several leaves grow from near the base of the plant. The leaves are long and very, very narrow. They are flat and smooth to the touch.

Flowers: Five to twelve flowers grow on stalks from the tip of the stem. The flowers usually are yellowish-white. Each perianth part is about one-half inch long.

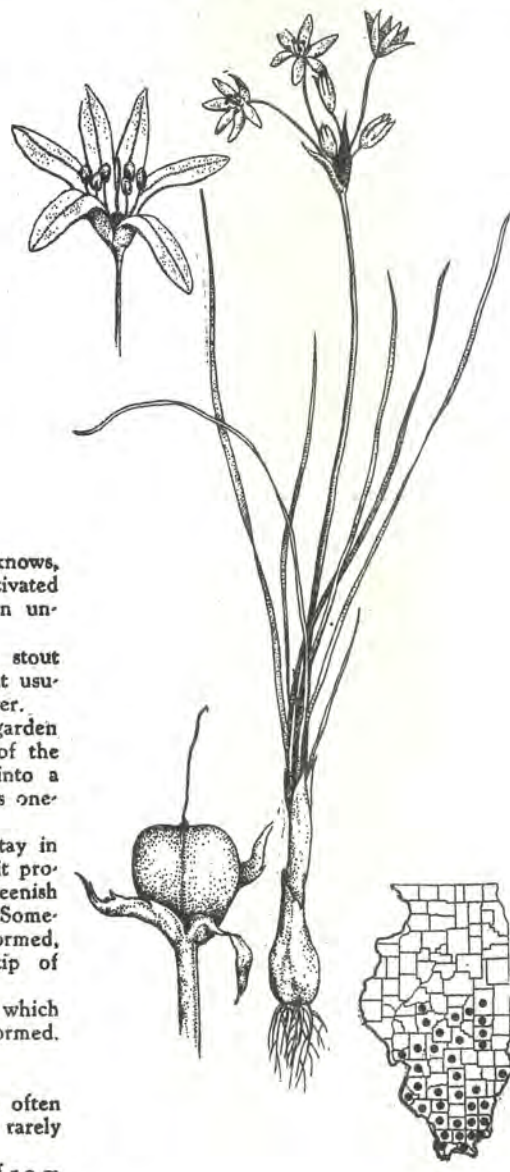
Fruit: The fruit is a nearly spherical capsule about one-fifth of an inch in diameter. It contains several black seeds.

Time of Flowering: April to June, then again sometimes in September and October.

Habitat: Dry woods, bluffs, and prairies.

Range: Virginia across to Kansas, south to Texas, east to Florida; West Indies, Mexico; Central America; South America.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from the southern half of the state; apparently absent from the northern half of the state.



CUCUMBER ROOT

Medeola virginiana

Growth Form: The so-called "root" of the Cucumber Root is really a white, underground rhizome. This rhizome is very slender and has the flavor of a cucumber.

Stems: The stems are erect and up to two feet tall. When they first come up, they are woolly. At maturity, however, they are mostly without hairs.

Leaves: Perhaps the most distinctive features about the Cucumber Root are the two clusters of leaves borne along the stem. The lowermost set of leaves has from five to eleven leaves in a group. The uppermost leaves are usually three in number. Each leaf is oblong in shape and pointed at each end.

Flowers: Three to nine flowers grow on stalks which arise from near the base of the uppermost leaves. These flowers hang in drooping clusters. The six perianth parts are greenish-yellow and unattached from one another. The six pollen-bearing stamens protrude from the flower.

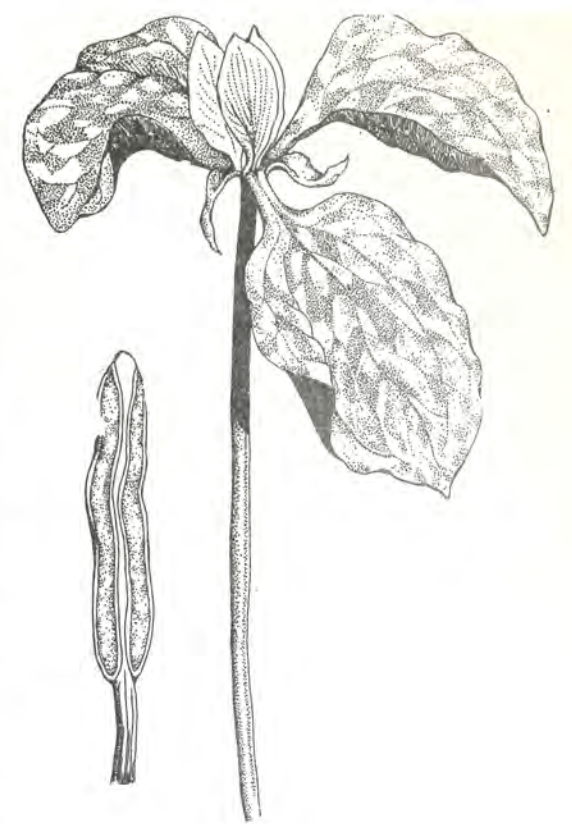
Fruits: Each flower produces a dark purple berry about one-third of an inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: May.

Habitat: Rich, moist woodlands.

Range: Nova Scotia across to Minnesota, south to Louisiana, east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: This is one of the rarest wild flowers in Illinois. It has been found in Cook County in 1877, 1889, and 1916, and at Starved Rock State Park in LaSalle County in 1939.



RED TRILLIUM

Trillium recurvatum

Other Common Names: Purple Wake Robin; Recurved Trillium.

Growth Form: The Red Trillium grows from a rather stout, underground rhizome.

Stems: The stem, which is sometimes purple-spotted, stands erect. It grows to a height of a foot or more. Occasionally very robust plants may reach a height of two feet. The stem is smooth to the touch.

Leaves: Three leaves are borne near the tip of the stem. The leaves are often green mottled with purple. They are narrowed to distinct stalks at their base. I have seen Red Trillium leaves as much as five inches long, but most of the time the leaves are considerably smaller.

Flowers: Nestled at the tip of the stem where the leaves come together is a solitary flower. Unlike all other members of the Lily Family in Illinois, the Trilliums have three of the six perianth parts green and the other three either purple, white, or rarely pink or yellow. In the Red Trillium, the three green sepals are complemented by three maroon petals. Each petal is narrowed to a slender stalk at the base. Each sepal, at maturity, is turned down backwards between the bases of the leaves. Sometimes the three petals may be yellow instead of maroon. Normally, there are six maroon stamens in each flower, but again, on rare occasion, the stamens may be yellow.

Fruit: The fruit is short, fleshy, and three-angled and contains several seeds.

Time of Flowering: March to May.

Habitat: Rich woodlands.

Range: Michigan across to Iowa, south to Louisiana and Alabama.

Illinois Distribution: Common; known from every county.



SESSILE TRILLIUM

Trillium sessile

Growth Form: The delicate Sessile Trillium grows from a short, fleshy rhizome.

Stems: The slender stem is usually from four to eight inches long. It is smooth to the touch.

Leaves: Three egg-shaped or nearly circular leaves are formed at the top of the stem. The leaves do not have a stalk at their base. They are usually mottled with purple.

Flowers: A single flower sets atop the stem and nestled where the three leaves come together. Unlike in the Red Trillium, the three green sepals of the Sessile Trillium stand upright, rather than being turned downward. The three petals are maroon in color. They are about twice as long as the six pollen-bearing stamens.

Fruit: The fruit is roundish and about one-half inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: Late March to May.

Habitat: Rich woodlands.

Range: New York across to Kansas, south to Arkansas, east across northern Alabama to Virginia.

Illinois Distribution: Found in various parts of the state, but not common.



GREEN TRILLIUM

Trillium viride

Growth Form: The Green Trillium has a rather stout, underground rhizome.

Stems: The stem is a little taller than the stem of the Sessile Trillium, averaging about one foot in length. Instead of being smooth throughout to the touch, there is a little roughness just beneath the leaves.

Leaves: Three egg-shaped, purple-mottled leaves are found at the summit of the stem. The leaves do not have a stalk at the base. The veins on the lower surface of the leaves are slightly rough to the touch.

Flowers: There is a single, stalkless flower at the very top of the stem. The three green sepals stand upright and are about one inch or slightly more in length. The three elongated petals are about twice as long as the sepals. They are usually green in color, but occasionally purple-flowered plants are encountered. Six stamens, about half as long as the petals, also are found in each flower.

Fruit: The fruit is an egg-shaped capsule one-half inch to one inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: April and May.

Habitat: Rich woodlands; prairies.

Range: Eastern Missouri and southwestern Illinois.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Jackson, Jersey, Macoupin, and Union Counties.



PURPLE TRILLIUM

Trillium erectum

Growth Form: The rare Purple Trillium has a fleshy rhizome beneath the surface of the soil.

Stems: The stem is from one foot to one-and-one-half feet tall. It is completely smooth.

Leaves: The three leaves are nearly circular in shape except for a long, slender point at the tip. The base of each leaf is rounded and without a stalk.

Flowers: Unlike all other maroon-flowered kinds of Trillium in Illinois, this is the only one which has a definite flower stalk. The stalk is as much as four inches long. The three long-pointed green sepals are about as long as the three pointed maroon petals.

Fruits: The fruit is nearly spherical and about one-half inch in diameter.

Habitat: Rich woodlands.

Range: Ontario across to northeastern Illinois, south to Georgia and Delaware.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Lake and McHenry Counties.



SOUTHERN GREEN TRILLIUM

Trillium cuneatum

Growth Form: A rather small, fleshy rhizome is found just beneath the surface of the soil in the Southern Green Trillium.

Stems: The stems are nine to twelve inches tall. They are completely smooth to the touch.

Leaves: Each plant has three rather large leaves at the top of the stem. The leaves are mottled with purple and are completely smooth. There are no leaf stalks present.

Flowers: The flower at the summit of the stem does not have a stalk. It has three upright green sepals and three maroon petals. The six stamens are only about one-third as long as the petals.

Fruits: The fruit is spherical or egg-shaped and about two-thirds of an inch across.

Time of Flowering: Late April to May.

Habitat: Rich, moist woodlands.

Range: North Carolina across to Illinois, south to Mississippi, east to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Giant City State Park.



SNOW TRILLIUM

Trillium nivale

Growth Form: The delicate Snow Trillium grows from a rather short, fleshy rhizome.

Stems: The slender stems are only four to six inches tall. They are smooth to the touch.

Leaves: The three elliptic to egg-shaped leaves are only about two inches long when the flower opens, but expand to four or five inches during the summer. They have a short stalk at the base.

Flower: The three white petals of the solitary flower are tinged with pinkish near the base. They are about one-and-one-half inches long, a little longer than the three green sepals. The flower is borne on an arching stalk about one-and-one-half inches long.

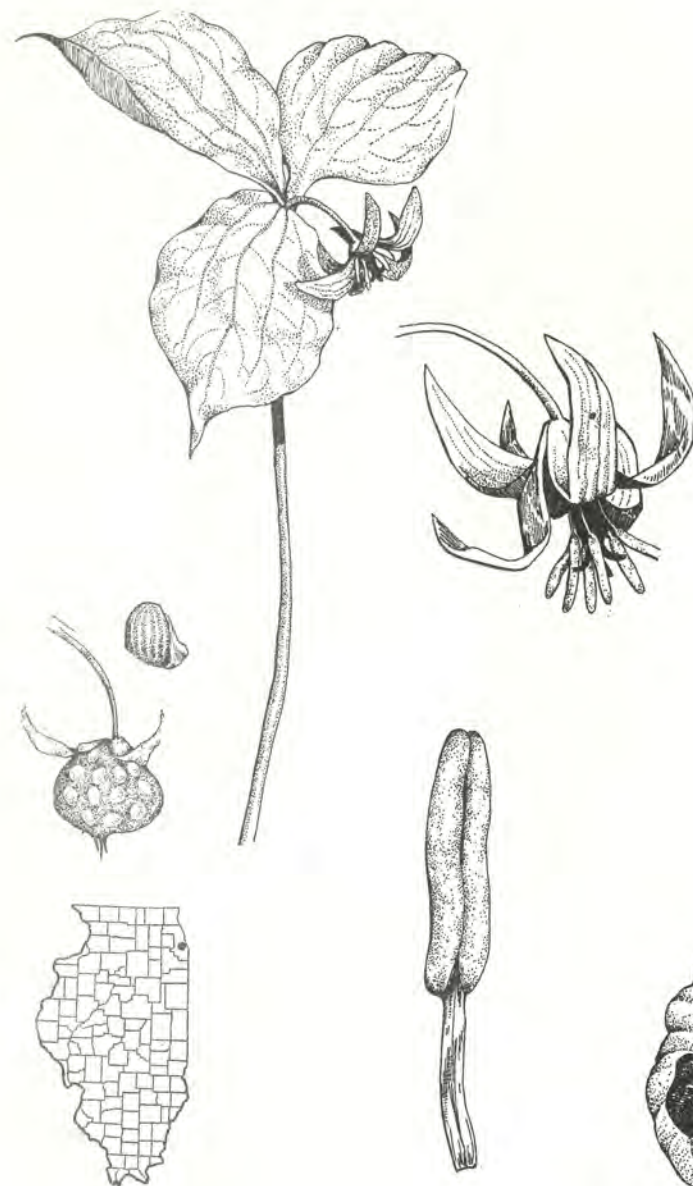
Fruit: The fruit is spherical and up to one-half inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: March, often while snow is on the ground, hence the common name.

Habitat: Rich woodlands.

Range: Pennsylvania across to Minnesota, south to Missouri and Kentucky.

Illinois Distribution: Not common; restricted to the northern three-fifths of the state.



LARGE WHITE TRILLIUM

Trillium grandiflorum

Growth Form: Each plant of the Large White Trillium grows from a rather stout rhizome.

Stems: Most of the stems of this handsome Trillium are about a foot or so tall. They are smooth to the touch.

Leaves: The three leaves are circular or broadly egg-shaped, but pointed at the tip. During the summer, they may expand to as much as five inches across. They may or may not have a short stalk at the base.

Flowers: The three large, gorgeous, white petals are as much as two-and-one-half inches long. The petals curve backward. They are surrounded by three slightly shorter green sepals. After the flower has been opened for a few days, the petals often change from white to pink.

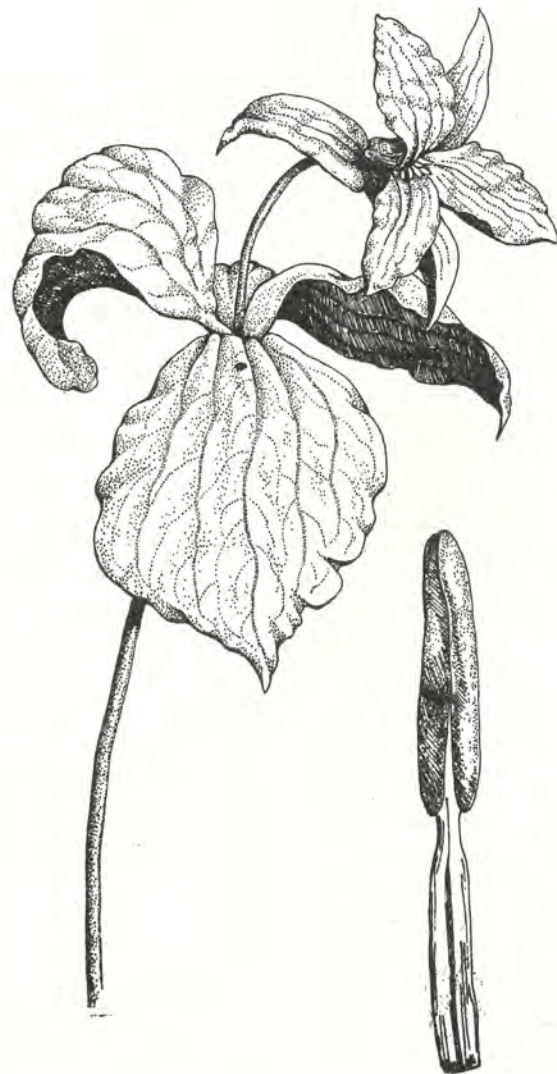
Fruit: The large spherical fruit may be one inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: April and May.

Habitat: Rich, moist woodlands.

Range: Quebec across to Minnesota, south to Iowa, southeast across to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional in the northern half of the state; also in Jackson County.



NODDING TRILLIUM

Trillium cernuum macranthum

Growth Form: The underground part of the Nodding Trillium is a rather small rhizome.

Stems: The smooth stem seldom gets more than one foot tall.

Leaves: The three leaves at the tip of the stem have a very small stalk at the base. Each leaf is almost circular except for a short-pointed tip.

Flowers: The single flower is on a nodding stalk up to two inches long. Each flower has three pointed green sepals and three white petals which are curved slightly backward at the tip.

Fruit: Each flower develops into a spherical fruit about one-half inch in diameter.

Time of Flowering: May and June.

Habitat: Moist woodlands.

Range: Vermont to Mackenzie (Canada), south to Iowa, east to Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

Illinois Distribution: Known only from Cook County where it was found in 1891.

WHITE TRILLIUM

Trillium flexipes

Growth Form: This White Trillium grows from a rather stout rhizome.

Stems: Robust specimens may have stems up to one-and-one-half feet tall.

Leaves: The leaves are often nearly circular, but with a pointed tip. They have no leaf stalk at the base. Each leaf during the summer may be six inches across.

Flowers: A single large white flower is borne atop a stalk as much as four inches long. The three beautiful white petals are one to two-and-one-half inches long. The three sepals are nearly as long as the petals.

Fruits: The spherical fruit is about one inch long.

Time of Flowering: April and May.

Habitat: Rich woodlands.

Range: New York across to Minnesota, south to Missouri, east to Maryland.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional throughout the state.



ADAM'S NEEDLE

Yucca filamentosa smalliana

Other Common Name: Yucca.

Growth Form: Adam's Needle grows from a large, heavy rootstock.

Stems: The only stem is the one which arises from the midst of the basal leaves and gives rise to a large cluster of flowers at the tip. It is the tallest member of the Lily Family, sometimes reaching a height of nine feet. Between the leaves at the base of the plant and the flowers at the tip of the stem, there are a few widely scattered reduced leaves on the stem.

Leaves: All the main leaves are clustered at the bottom of the plant. They are very leathery and have a hard, spiny tip. The edges of the leaf peel off into curly, threadlike fibers. Some of the leaves may exceed two feet in length.

Flowers: Many large creamy-white flowers grow in a huge, many-branched cluster. Each of the individual perianth parts of the flower is two to three inches long.

Fruits: The fruit is a cylindrical, three-part capsule one to two inches long. It contains several round, flat, shiny, black seeds.

Time of Flowering: May to August.

Habitat: Along roads and in cemeteries where it has escaped from cultivation.

Range: Native only from New Jersey to Georgia. All Illinois records are the result of plants which have escaped from cultivation.

Illinois Distribution: Scattered in the state, particularly the southern counties.



SNOWFLAKE

Leucojum aestivum

Growth Form: This plant, another escape from cultivation, grows from a cluster of bulbs.

Stems: Like in many members of the Lily Family, the only stem of the Snowflake is the one which bears the flowers. It is smooth and about one to two feet tall. It stands upright when the plant is flowering, but by the time the fruits develop, the stem bends downward.

Leaves: Several smooth, sword-shaped leaves develop at the base of the plant.

Flowers: Several nodding, bell-shaped flowers occur along the upper part of the stem. Each of the six perianth parts is white with a green tip.

Fruits: The fruit is a capsule containing several seeds.

Time of Flowering: April to May.

Habitat: Roadside ditch.

Range: Native of Europe; occasionally escaped from cultivation in the United States.

Illinois Distribution: Found once in Pope County.



DAFFODIL

Narcissus pseudo-narcissus

Other Names: Narcissus; Easter Flower.

Growth Form: The Daffodil grows from an underground bulb.

Stems: The flower-bearing stem averages about one foot tall.

Leaves: Several long, slender, flat, rather succulent leaves grow at the base of the plant. They have a thin whitish covering which can be wiped off easily with your hand.

Flower: A bright, solitary flower terminates each stem. The flower has six spreading, yellow perianth segments. The fluted tube protruding from the center of the flower is called a corona. It is interpreted as a petal-like outgrowth. Inside it are the six pollen-bearing stamens. Most of the Daffodils which are found growing around old homesteads and in fields have totally yellow flowers.

Fruits: The fruit, which is only occasionally formed, is a capsule.

Time of Flowering: March to May.

Habitat: Around abandoned homesteads; along roads; in fields.

Range: Native of Europe; occasionally escaped from cultivation throughout much of North America.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional throughout the state.



POET'S NARCISSUS

Narcissus poeticus

Growth Form: The Poet's Narcissus grows from a bulb.

Stems: The smooth, slender stem reaches a height of twelve to fourteen inches.

Leaves: All the leaves are found at the base of the plant. They are long and very narrow, flat, and rounded at the tip.

Flowers: The solitary flower at the tip of the stem is very fragrant. The six white perianth parts are spread out flat and often overlap each other. The corona is nothing more than small white ring with a red rim around it.

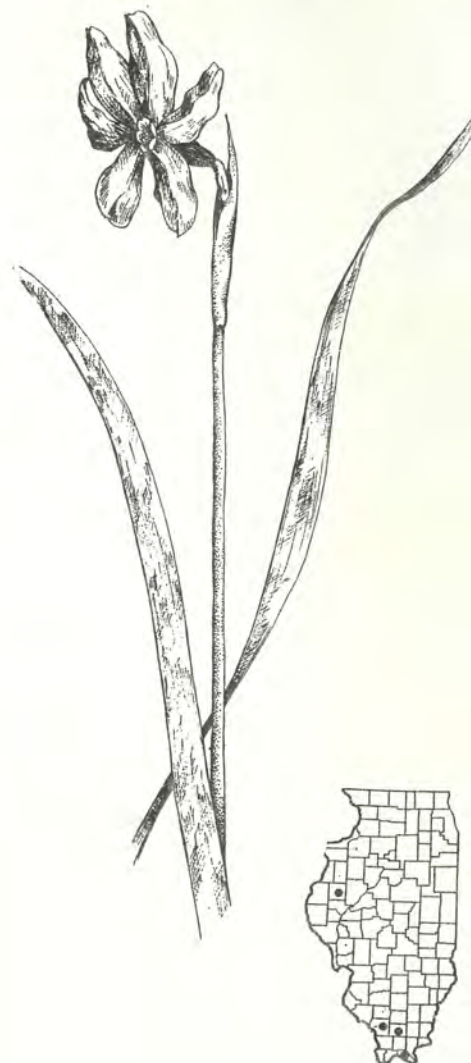
Fruit: The fruit of the Poet's Narcissus is a capsule.

Time of Flowering: March to April.

Habitat: Along roads; around old homesteads.

Range: Native of Europe; occasionally escaped from cultivation in North America.

Illinois Distribution: Occasionally found scattered in most of Illinois.



SPIDER LILY

Hymenocallis occidentalis

Growth Form: The Spider Lily grows from a rather large bulb.

Stems: The smooth stems have a whitish covering which can be wiped off with the fingers. They are up to two-and-one-half feet tall.

Leaves: Several broad narrow leaves grow at the base of the plant. Each leaf is as much as two feet long. It too is covered with a whitish coat.

Flowers: The six white perianth parts, which are very long and slender, are widely spreading and account for the name Spider Lily given to the plant. In the middle of the epianth is a white, membranous tube. Arising from around the edge of the tube are six delicate white stamens.

Fruits: A long elliptical capsule contains but a very few seeds.

Time of Flowering: July to September.

Habitat: Low woods, frequently in swampy situations.

Range: Indiana to Missouri, south to Alabama, east to Georgia.

Illinois Distribution: Confined to the extreme southern counties; also Wabash County.

AMERICAN AGAVE

Polianthes virginica

Other Common Names: American Aloe; False Aloe.

Growth Form: The American Agave grows from a cluster of thick, fibrous roots.

Stems: The stem is erect and as much as six feet tall. It is green but usually has purple speckles on it.

Leaves: The leaves are rather leathery and sharp-pointed at the tip. They have minute teeth all along their edges. Occasionally the leaves are purple-speckled.

Flowers: Several flowers are borne along the upper part of the stem. Each flower is greenish-yellow. It is narrow and tubular with six pointed lobes at the top. Protruding from the flower are six long stamens. The total length of the flower is about two inches long.

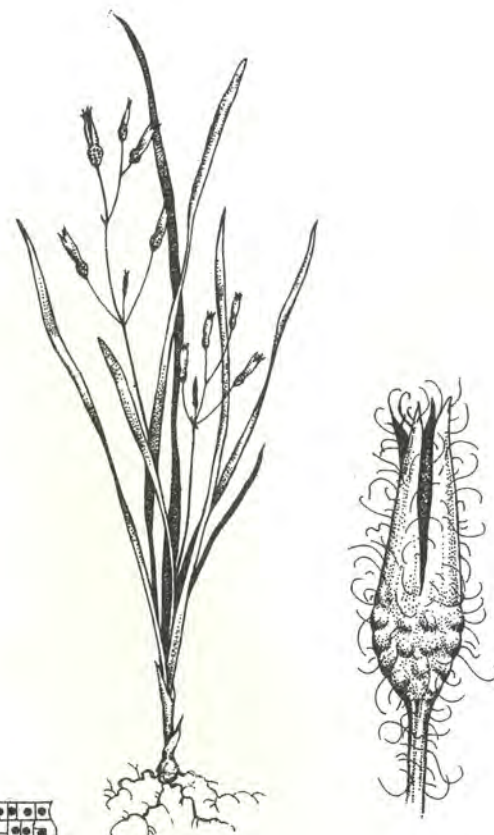
Fruits: The fruit is a nearly round capsule up to one inch in diameter. It is three-parted and contains many seeds.

Time of Flowering: May to July.

Habitat: Sandstone outcroppings; dry woodlands.

Range: Virginia across to Missouri, south to Texas east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: Found only in the southern one-fourth of the state; also Jersey Co.



YELLOW STAR GRASS

Hypoxis hirsuta

Growth Form: Yellow Star Grass produces a very short, fleshy rhizome beneath the surface of the soil.

Stems: The only stems the Yellow Star Grass has are the ones which bear the flowers. The stem is sparsely hairy and about six to eight inches tall.

Leaves: Most of all of the narrow, basal leaves are longer than the stems. Like the stems, the leaves are also hairy.

Flowers: There are usually about two to six flowers borne on each stem. The six perianth parts are bright yellow and smooth on the upper surface, greenish and with short hairs on the lower surface. Each flower is borne on a long, slender, hairy stalk.

Fruits: The fruit is a capsule which is ellipsoid in shape. It is sparsely hairy. Within the capsule are several black, shiny, minutely spiny seeds.

Time of Flowering: April to June.

Habitat: Dry woods, prairies, fields, sandstone outcroppings.

Range: Maine across to Manitoba (Canada), south to Texas, east to Florida.

Illinois Distribution: Occasional in all parts of Illinois.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

[Continued from Page 14]

The gardens are noted not only for their beauty and variety of plants, colors, and design, but also for their horticultural significance to the Chicago area. The gardens are used as a proving ground for plants that can be grown in the area. They are also intended to demonstrate to visiting gardeners the plants that are suitable for their home and gardens and the best methods of planting and cultivating them. There is a beautiful fountain along with garden statuary located there.

To the east of the museum and connected with the museum building by a path is the burial ground and memorial containing the graves of Colonel McCormick and his wife, Amy. The memorial is a modern adaptation of an ancient Greek "exedra." The exedra was a singular Greek semi-circular open air sitting place usually erected beside a temple or some heroic edifice. It was a place for casual gatherings, for conversation. It served somewhat the functions of a modern newspaper. This was Col. Robert R. McCormick's reason for choosing this form for his own memorial.

The material is granite, quarried from Mount Airy, North Carolina. It was carved, then bushhammered to provide its texture. This is the whitest of native granites and is said to be immune to stain or discoloration.

Crypts for two caskets are within the subterranean poured concrete foundation. It bears the 420 tons of the finished memorial. Largest single piece of the exedra is the three-step block of 22 tons. It was cut from a 55 ton mass. Side blocks of the stairs weigh 12 to 14 tons each.

Colonel McCormick and the memorial's designer, Andrew N. Rebori, spent months on sketches and preliminary drawings. The Colonel approved a model before his death, and his will provides for perpetual care of the memorial and the consecrated ground for the two graves.

Also on the grounds is the Cantigny War Memorial Museum of the 1st Infantry Division of the United States Army. It was in this unit that Col. McCormick served in World War I. After his death, the museum was established to display mementos and data of military history. More than 3,500,000 persons have visited the museum since it was opened in 1960.

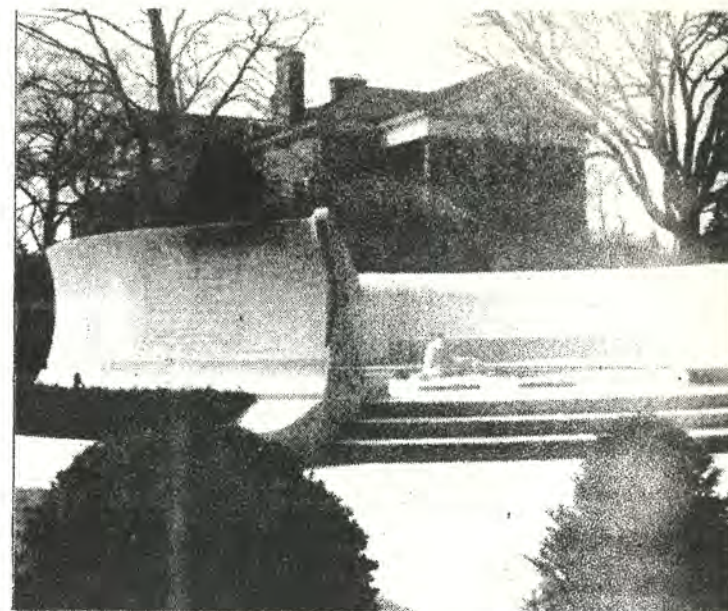
Dioramas, photographs, full-sized weapons, military gear, pre-recorded explanations, a life-sized World War I trench that visitors walk through complete with special sound and light effects combine to tell the story of military life of the period. Displayed outside the building are bombs, tanks, cannon, etc.

In the southern part of the estate is the woodland section where visitors are invited to walk through a bit of virgin forest, one of the few remaining in the Chicago area.

The grounds of the estate are open to the public every day of the year. From Oct. 1 thru April 30, the hours are from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; in other months of the year from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The residence is open to the public from 1 to 4:30 p. m. Wednesday thru Sunday and closed on the holidays listed below and on Christmas Eve.

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1973

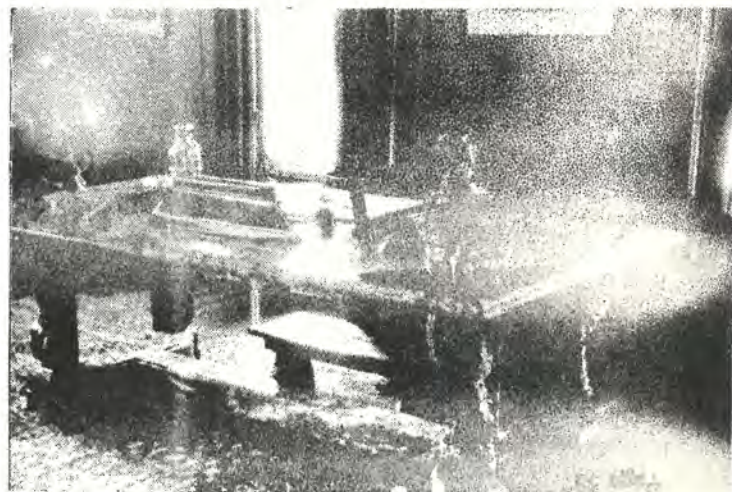


THE MEMORIAL, a modern adaptation of the Greek exedra, contains the graves of Col. Robert R. McCormick and his wife, Amy.

The war museum is open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. October thru April and 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. May thru September, except Mondays. It is closed Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Eve, and New Year's Day.



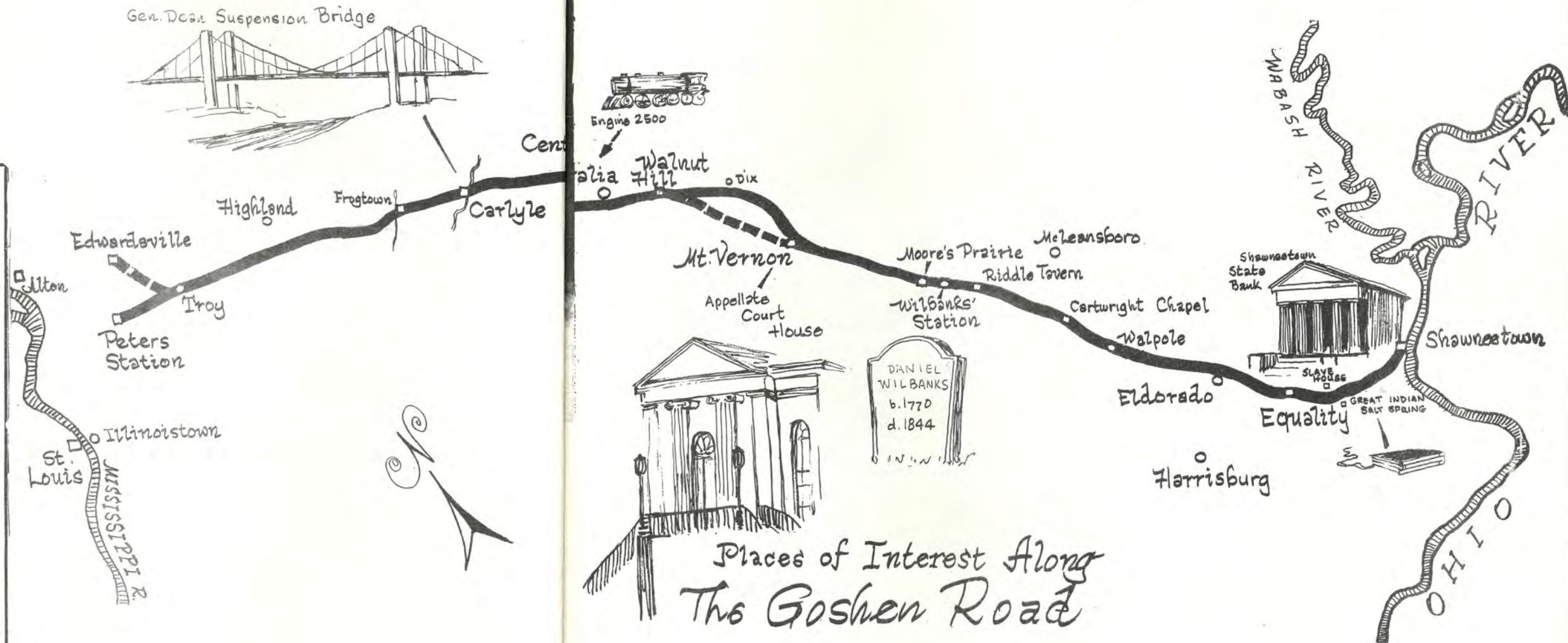
REPRODUCTION on a smaller scale of the office occupied by Col. McCormick in Tribune Tower during his years as publisher of the Chicago Tribune.



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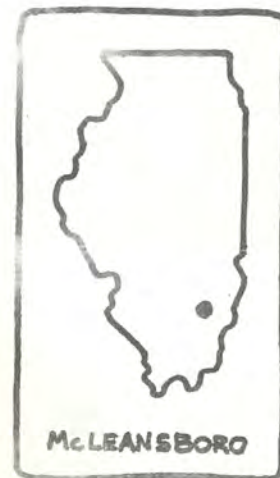


TRIBUTE TO the taste of a small town banker and entrepreneur of southern Illinois in the 1880s is the Cloud State Bank, a nominal Second Empire design with frenetic details.

The Cloud State Bank

One of McLeansboro's Bombastic Oldsters

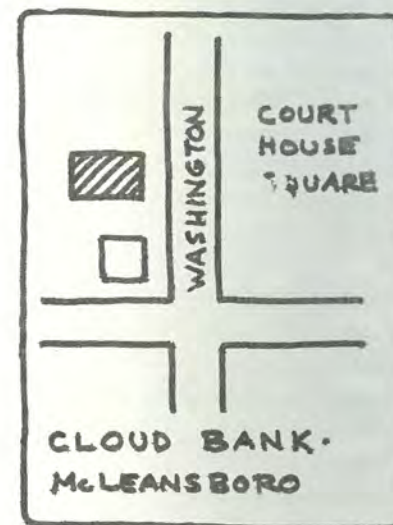
By Paul E. Sprague



IN 1871, Chalon Guard Cloud and Chalon Guard McCoy, first cousins, founded the Hamilton County Bank at McLeansboro. Cloud's father, Aaron Guard Cloud, had settled at McLeansboro in 1852 where he engaged in the mercantile business, real estate, loans, and after 1876, in banking. He married Eleanor McCoy in 1843, sister of James McCoy who was also in the mercantile business. Their daughter, Mary Ellen Cloud subsequently married in 1878 her first cousin, Chalon Guard McCoy, son of James McCoy.

This entangling marriage makes it difficult to establish with certainty for whom the present bank was built. Although its traditional name is the Cloud State Bank, there is no question that Chalon Guard McCoy had a substan-

Famous Illinois
Architecture: V



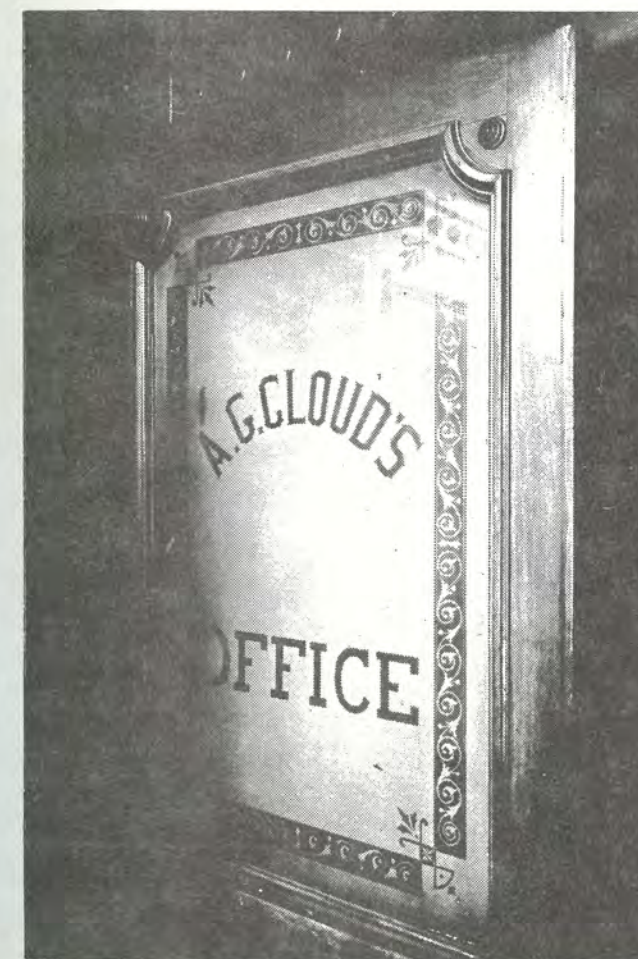
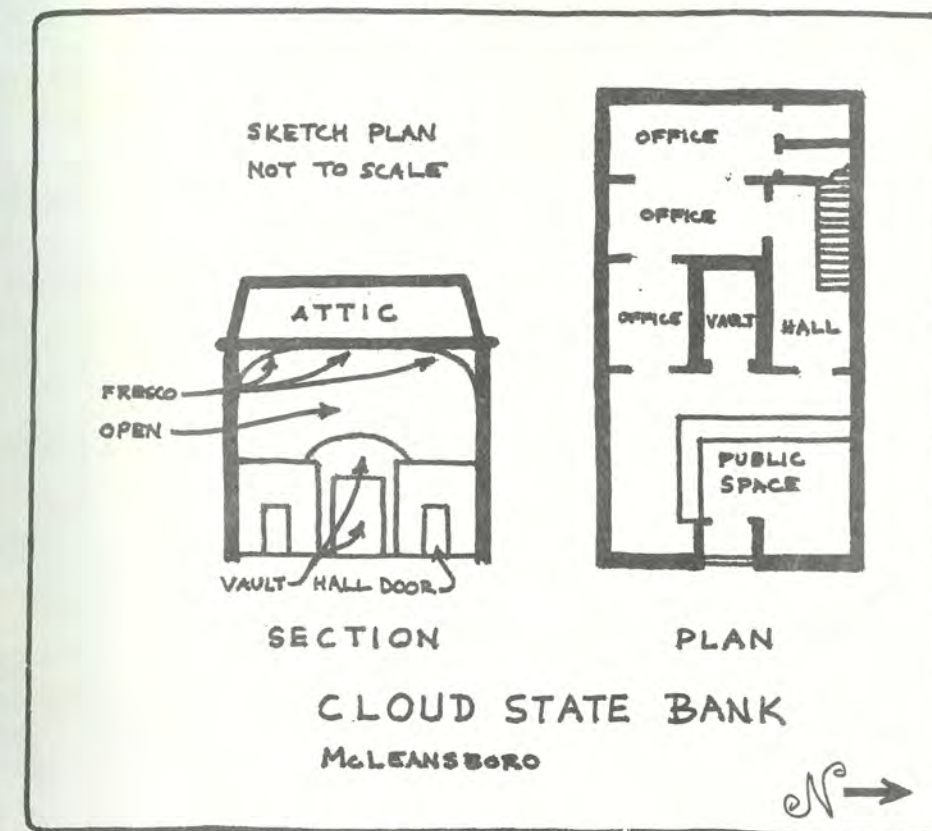
tial interest in it and, probably so did Aaron Cloud, whose name can still be seen on an office door in the bank.

The building was completed in the spring of 1882 as an extravagant and colorful mercantile palace in the by-then outmoded second empire style. It must have been the work of a provincial architect who, unconcerned or unaware of architectural purity, combined as many bombastic details as he could discover in the various phases of the style. It stands on a sandstone basement with its brick walls, liberally interlaced with projecting light stone blocks, supporting a heavy classical cornice and above that brick dormers and a colorful slate mansard roof. The front is given additional emphasis by a Baroque frontispiece constructed in several stages and, terminating in a mansarded tower with ornate cresting above its roof.

The bank was originally as ornate inside as it is out. Except for an office at the very rear, the interior opened into a continuous upper space enclosed by a frescoed ceiling. Above that, under the mansard, was a large attic illuminat-

FROSTED, ORNATE glass of A. G. Cloud's office reveals the depth to which the ornate outside design was carried to the interior.

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1973

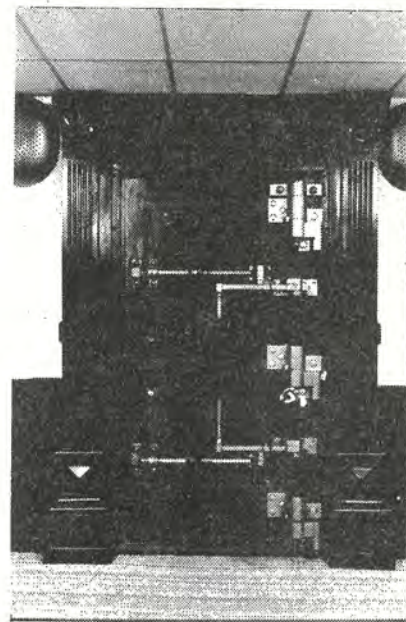




ONE OF THE ornate door knobs.

ed by the dormer windows. In the center of the interior space is a great vault with rich architectural details framing its large metal door. The banking room stood in front of it with offices on two sides and a hallway on the third, all of which opened into the uninterrupted space above them.

The building is a very significant record of provincial late nineteenth-century taste and a symbol of the personal and community pride associated with the banking business — it was the finest and largest building in the town after the courthouse — and with the acquisition of large private fortunes. Except for two suspended modern ceilings and some changes in the public space the building is very much in its original condition. Few small towns in Illinois can boast of so elegant and monumental a commercial building.



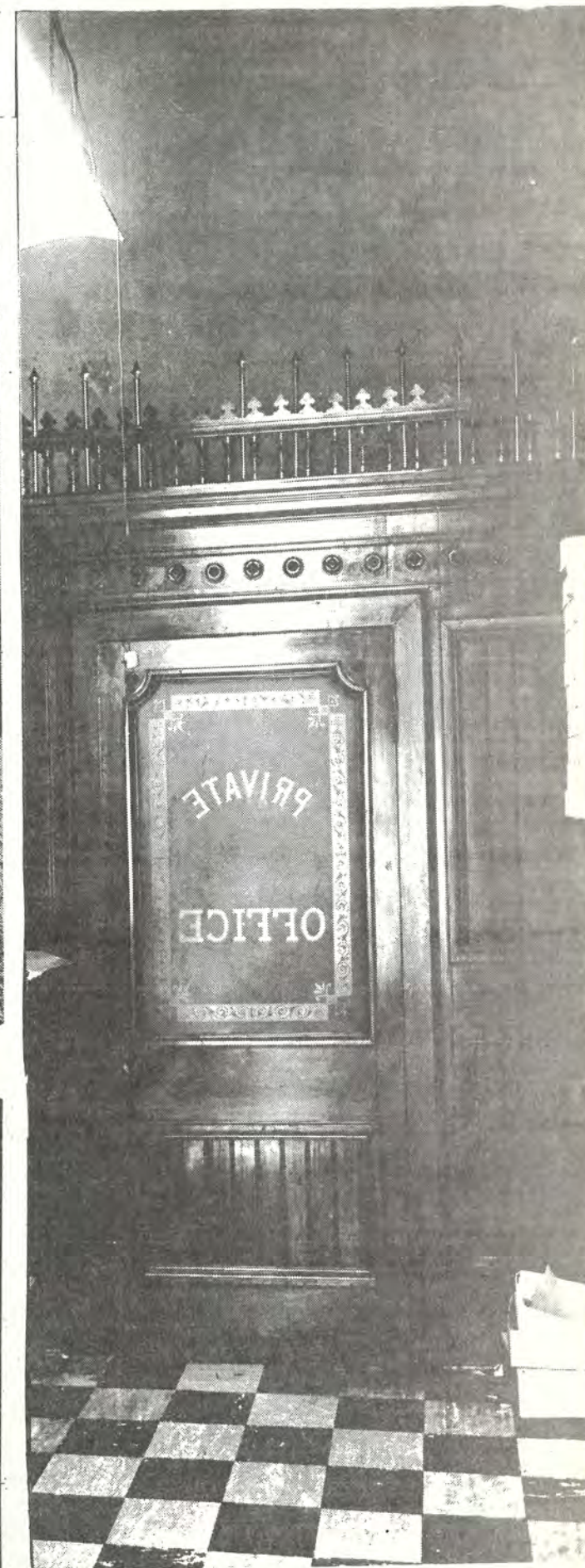
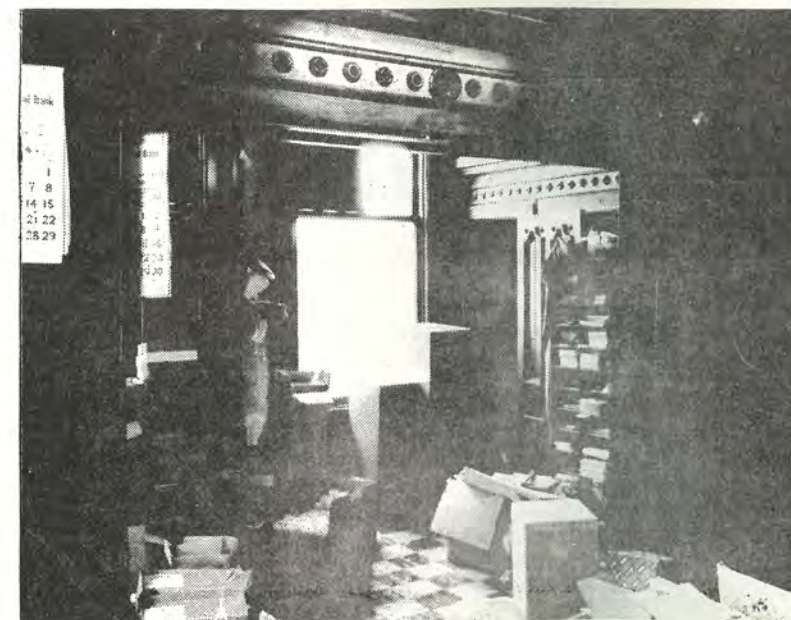
ABOVE: Vault, much as it was when the bank was a busy downstate center for finance.

OPPOSITE:

TOP LEFT, rear of the bank shows detail of overall embellishments.

BOTTOM LEFT, now used for storage, the beautiful woodwork of this office set it off among the somewhat ruder architecture of its time and place.

RIGHT, even from inside, the gothic style "private" denoted it would be better to approach the inner sanctum quietly.



Letters . . .

Gentlemen:

I would like to know if I could get a back copy of the Outdoor Illinois Magazine, Number 1 of 1970, that has the three-way transportation picture of the Interurban Line overhead, the Rock Island engine coming through the tunnel at Split Rock, and the barge on the canal, along with the east bound Rock Island track.

If you can furnish me with this issue, let me know what the price is and I will forward you the money.

Sincerely yours,
Ben Dachsteiner
Ottawa, Illinois

We have it, through a stroke of fortune. That is, we looked. And found it.

Dear Sir,

I was very impressed with the Outdoor Illinois Magazine which I read at the Morton Arboretum. I am sending \$6.50 for a subscription.

Do you have any back-dated copies you don't want anymore? I am looking forward to reading your magazine as this summer we discovered Illinois. We have always traveled many other states. But Illinois is beautiful . . . and sure glad we took the time to see it.

Sincerely,
Charlotte J. Finley
Lyons, Ill.

As a matter of fact, we have copies of almost all of the back issues — 115 numbers since that fateful, costly, interesting day in early 1962 when the first one was socked into the old mail as they may or may not call it at the U. S. Postal Service. And most of them, prior to 1971 issues, can be had for 50c each.

Sir:

We, the fourth grade class, wish to subscribe to the magazine Outdoor Illi-

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Magazine**

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nois for one year beginning as quickly as possible. Please find enclosed check. Send publication to: Brookview School, Attention Fourth Grade, Van Barriger, Teacher.

Sincerely,
M. L. Van Barriger, Teacher
Rockford, Illinois

Yes, as a matter of fact, you will receive it quickly, and not so quickly we will also send along a few reprints of articles we have had in past issues that may be of interest to the class.

Dear Editor,

During a recent weekend trip to Southern Illinois, my husband and I revisited Lusk Creek gorge. We were greeted by George Kraper, who is the interpretive guide there, now that Lusk Creek Canyon has become an Illinois Nature Preserve.

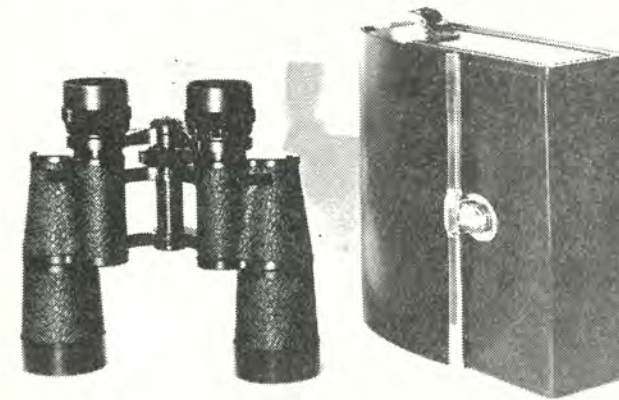
His pleasant manner and informative conversation added to our enjoyment of the hike. We felt Mr. Kraper, a Pope County native, has a genuine appreciation and understanding of this area.

Are there any issues of OI 1962-64 available for sale? Probably not, but I'll inquire anyway.

Mrs. Brice Anderson
Lancaster, Ill.

We could not agree with you more about George Kraper. Having helped stimulate the long fight to preserve the canyon area, we take especial pride that the wonderful forces of bureaucracy — now that our folks are not amongst them — have triumphed at last by hiring someone who grew up with the area, and knows it quite well. His mother and late father, in fact, first introduced us to Indian Kitchen and the canyon on a terribly hot summer day some years ago.

Some days in your life stand out,



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Sherwood Camping Resort near Rend Lake at Ina Interchange, north on State 37. Telephone 618/437-5530. Wooded camping area, playground, swimming pool, recreation area for children, social room for adults. Groceries, electric and water hookup, hot showers, dump station.

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Near Rend Lake
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Charley Brown Park
Family Camping
3 miles west on Now U. S. 50
Flora, Illinois

and that was one of them. The canyon and the cool green stream shadowed below the high cliffs, the marvelous hospitality of our friends George and Amy Kraper and Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Taylor — who was at the time the chairman of a political party in Pope County that was heavily outvoted at most elections. And, of note to an old-time picnic and camping participant who had thought he had seen everything, strawberry shortcake at some length from a paved road — in fact, at the very end of a dirt path.

Yes, the "interpretive guide" at Lusk Creek knows the area and is a part of it, and of its preservation. And we agree the State of Illinois did well in finding him.

As to 1962-64 issues, all except the May 1964 issue are available — and at 50c each, our head back-copy-sender tells us.

My dear Sir:

Do you still publish the magazine called *Outdoor Illinois*?

While visiting Starved Rock I saw some of the magazines in bound form from several years ago.

I would like to place an order for a year's subscription

Very truly,
Mrs. P. H. Kroll
Hillside, Ill.

Yes.

Shawnee Chief Motel

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Central Heat
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30 ALL NEW MODERN UNITS

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Young Colts Made Of Old 45's — New Zip Put In Young 22's. Room for 100 bathes. Men only. Free parking. Need no appointment. Bath \$5.50 or 5 for \$26.25. Memberships \$22 mo. or \$210 year, plus 65c each visit. Students halfprice. Oil-

alcohol or oak leaf broom massage, if wanted. \$3. 3 heat rooms, swimming pool, plunge pool, whirlpool, exercising, sun-polar deck, slumber room. Lunch room for snacks, steaks, juices, mineral waters from Hot Springs, Ark. and Vichy, France. Sauna rock heat is clean, dry, penetrating, easy to take — for fatigue, tension, weight control, body toning, assorted aches/pains. Central location — 1550 So. Kingshighway at McRee. One-half mi. so. of US Route 40. One block N of Interstate 44.

KERPAN'S ST. LOUIS SAUNA SPA
Finnish-Swedish-Turkish Baths
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Dear Sirs:

The picture in the May 1973 issue is the old mill at Golden, Illinois.

Very truly yours,
Carlin N. Morton
Bowen, Ill.

You're a bit late for the international prize, a one-year subscription to the world's greatest magazine printed in Benton. Benton, Illinois. But you win one of our thousands of right up there amongst 'em but not quite prizes, the listing of the location of your town:

Bowen (Ill.), 11 miles north-northwest of Golden, Illinois, has 558 quick-stepping residents and one person who puts stamps on envelopes slowly.

Sir:

During the weekend of June 23-24, I had the delightful experience of attending, for the first time, the annual Ft. de Chartres Rendezvous at Fort de Chartres State Park. This festival, commemorating French occupancy of the area over 200 years ago, drew together hundreds of participants from through-

out Illinois — all dressed in an incredible array of hand-made buckskins, French trapper, and French military costumes.

We spent our time touring the reconstructed buildings and watching the craft demonstrations such as wood-working, blacksmithing, soapmaking, tanning, et ce'era. A canoe race, tug-of-war, greased pole climb, knife and ax throw, muzzle-loader shoot and many other interesting events were scheduled during the two days and the only sour

SIRES

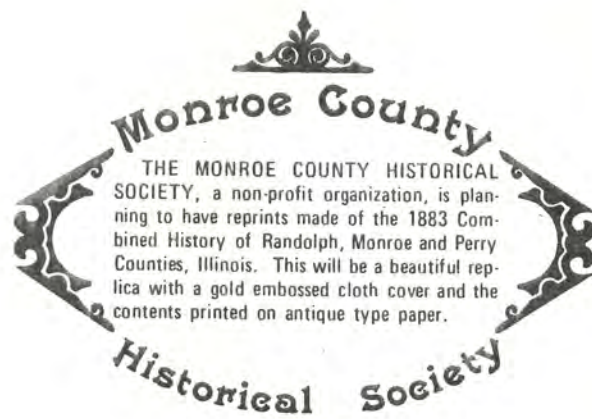
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THE MONROE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, a non-profit organization, is planning to have reprints made of the 1883 Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois. This will be a beautiful replica with a gold embossed cloth cover and the contents printed on antique type paper.

Reserve Your Copy Now!

Please reserve _____ copies of the reproduction of the HISTORY OF RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS, 1883.

☐ I am enclosing \$20.00 each, which includes sales tax and delivery charges.

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% Alfred B. Mueller
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Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

OCTOBER

Early October—Glen Ellyn—Fire Prevention Parade.

Oct. 1—Summit-Argo—Open House, Argo H.S. 50th Anniver.

Oct. 1-5—Macomb—Faculty Week. Residence Halls, WIU.

Oct. 1-6—Salem—Marion Co. Sesq.

Oct. 1-14—Chicago—"Coverlets" Art Institute.

Oct. 1-14—Urbana—Fall Flower Show. Lincoln Square Shopping Mall.

Oct. 1-15—Evanston—Faculty Exhibit. Evanston Art Center.

Oct. 1-18—Chicago—Ind. Research "IR 100" Awards Exhibit. Mus. of Sci. & Ind.

Oct. 1-21—Chicago—Drawings from the Krollier-Muller Mus. Art Instit.

Oct. 1-21—Chicago—Winslow Homer Exhibit. Art. Instit.

Oct. 1-21—Springfield—Art on Paper: Creation & Preservation. Ill. State. Mus.

Oct. 1-30—Chicago—20th Century Drawings from Chgo. Collect. Mus. of Contemp. Art.

Oct. 1-30—Quincy—Art Club, Graphic Art of Felix Vallotton, Quincy Art Center.

Oct. 1-30—Rushville—Tours: Schuyler Co. Jail Museum.

Oct. 1-31—Brookfield—Vanishing Animals Tour (self-guided) Brookfield Zoo.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—Chicago Lyric Opera. Opera House.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—Symphony Orchestra. Orch. Hall.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—Drawings and Sculpture by Serene Flax. Ill. Arts Council Gallery.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—"Grease" Blackstone Theatre.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—The New Lincoln Gallery Exhibit, Chicago Historical Society.

Oct. 1-31—Chicago—The Pioneer Gallery Exhibit. Chicago Historical Society.

Oct. 1-31—Edwardsville—Mike Anderson & Mark Carr: Clay & Paintings. Univ. Center.

Oct. 2—Peoria—Amateur Musical Club "Evening of Opera". Shrine Mosque.

Oct. 2-22—Chicago—Ringling Brothers Barnum & Baily Circus. Inter. Amph.

Oct. 3—Belleville—Zonta Club Card Party. Belle-Clair Expo Hall.

Oct. 3—Woodstock—Hospitality Day. Gift & Thrift Shop of Woodstock Auxiliary Hosp.

Oct. 3-7—Berwyn & Cicero—4th Ann. Cermak Road Houby Fest.

Oct. 4—Elgin—Golden Bahamas Travel Film. Hemmens Aud.

Oct. 4—Macomb—Lecture: Frederick Storaska. "To be or not to be raped". Univ. Union Ballroom.

Oct. 4—Normal—Harry Chapin. Univ. Aud. 8 p.m.

Oct. 4—Rockford—Symphony Orch. w/Victor Borge. Coronado Theatre.

Oct. 4—Springfield—Sr. Citizen Programs—Fall Series. Ill. St. Mus. Aud.

Oct. 4-7—Bloomington—Ann. Health Fair. Eastland Shopping Center. All day.

Oct. 4-7—Park Forest—New Car Show. Park Forest Plaza.

Oct. 5-7—Lewistown—Spoon River Anth. Stage Production. H.S. Aud. 8 p.m.

Oct. 5-7—Oregon—Autumn on Parade Festival.

Oct. 5-14—Peoria—"You Can't Take It With You". Bradley Univ., Carousel Playhouse.

Oct. 5-31—Chicago—48th Goodman Theatre Season. Goodman Theatre.

Oct. 6—Belleville—Inter. (Shoe) Co. Golf Tourn., Clinton Hill Country Club.

Oct. 6—Bensenville—Gold Rush Days.

Oct. 6—Bloomington—Church Music Conference. Presser Hall.

Oct. 6—Carbondale—Comm. Auction/Yard Sale. S.H.U. Arena Parking Lot.

Oct. 6—Danville—Symphony Orch. Concert. Jr. Col.

Oct. 6—Ellisville—"Because Their Hearts Were Pure". 1:30 & 8:00 p.m. Ellisville Opera House.

Oct. 6—Ewing—Ewing College Reunion. Ewing Baptist Church.

Oct. 6—Findlay—Country Western Musical Opry. Okaw Theatre.

Oct. 6—Lebanon—Fall Festival. Public Square.

Oct. 6—Northfield—Lions Club Oct. Fest. Willow Hill Shopping Center.

Oct. 6—Oregon—Square Dance-Ralph St. Pierre, Caller. St. Mary's School, 8 p.m.

Oct. 6—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.

Oct. 6—Sublette—Miss Blackhawk Parade and Pageant. Sublette Comm. Bldg.

Oct. 6-7—Bishop Hill—Jordbruk Dagarna Swedish Agric. Days. 10 A. M.

Oct. 6-7—Dickson Mounds—Spoon River Fall Festival. Dickson Mounds.

Oct. 6-7 (T)—Galena—Treasured Toys Exhibit. Hist. Mus.

Oct. 6-7—Jonesboro—Ill. St. Champ. Calling & Nat. Coon Squalling Contest. State Forest.

Oct. 6-7—Rock Island—2nd Ann. Cat Show. Armory.

Oct. 6-7—Springfield—Ill. Quarter Horse Ann. Show. State Fairgrounds.

Oct. 7—Ellisville—"Because their Hearts were Pure". Ellisville Opera House. 1:30 p.m.

Oct. 7—Springfield—Camera Club Program. Aud. Ill. State Mus. 2:30 p.m.

Oct. 7-13—Chicago—Fire Prevention Week Exhibition. Mus. of Sci. & Ind.

Oct. 7-31—Chicago—45th Ann. Exhib. and Art. Competition. Orphe Singing Club House.

Oct. 8—Belleville—Bank of St. Louis Golf Tournament. Clinton Hill Country Club.

Oct. 8—Bloomington—Faculty Open House. IWU. All Day.

Oct. 13—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run. 6:30 9 P. M.

Oct. 13—Springfield—Flea Market. Jerome Civic Center.

Oct. 13-14—Dickson Mounds—Spoon River Valley Fall Festival. Lewistown.

Oct. 13-14—Galena—Treasured Toys Exhibit. Hist. Mus.

Oct. 13-14—Peoria—Comm. Children's Theatre. "Young Tom Jefferson". Scottish Rite Temple.

Oct. 13-14—Springfield—Crafts Festival. Clayville Stagecoach Stop.

Oct. 13-14—Sullivan—Homecoming. Sullivan H. S.

Oct. 13-21—Springfield—Fall Festival. (Mum Show) Washington Park Garden & Conserv.

Oct. 13-21—Springfield—Indian Summer Festival—Lincoln Memorial Gardens.

Oct. 14—Champaign—"Ballet West, U.S.A." Krannert Cntr. of Performing Arts. 3 & 8 P.M.

Oct. 14—Pontiac—Turkey Shoot. 4-H Park. 11 A.M.

Oct. 14—Springfield—Monthly Registered Trap Shoot. Mather Land-O-Sports.

Oct. 14—Springfield—"Sea, Fire and Ice". Ill. St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.

Mid Oct.—Glen Ellyn—Glenbard West Homecoming.

Mid Oct.—Glen Ellyn—Artists Flea Market. Civic Center.

Oct. 15—Peoria—Youth Farm, Inc. 10th Ann. Benefit Calf Sale. Youth Bldg. Expo. Gardens.

Oct. 16—Belleville—Belleville Chamber of Comm. Ann. Mtg. Augustine's Restaurant.

Oct. 16—Rock Island—Bethesda Musikkor Choir & Orch. of Copenhagen. Centenn. Hall.

Oct. 16-18—Dixon—"Day of Christmas". Cook's Floral Shop. Loveland Comm. Bldg.

Oct. 17—Macomb—WIU Artist Series. "Grease". Western Hall.

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LETTERS, continued from Page 40

note was the rumor among the thousands in attendance that the Governor was going to cancel state backing of the festival next year.

To cancel this event would be foolish and I hope any of your readers who have ever attended the festival voice their opinion to the Governor.

Very truly yours,
Michael J. Meehan
Peoria, Illinois

We second the motion.

Dear Dan:

In receipt of your reminder notice that my subscription has expired and you are cutting me off the mailing list. We must correct that frightening possibility.

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Stuart Struever
Professor
Northwestern University
Archeological Field School Office
Kampsville, Ill.

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