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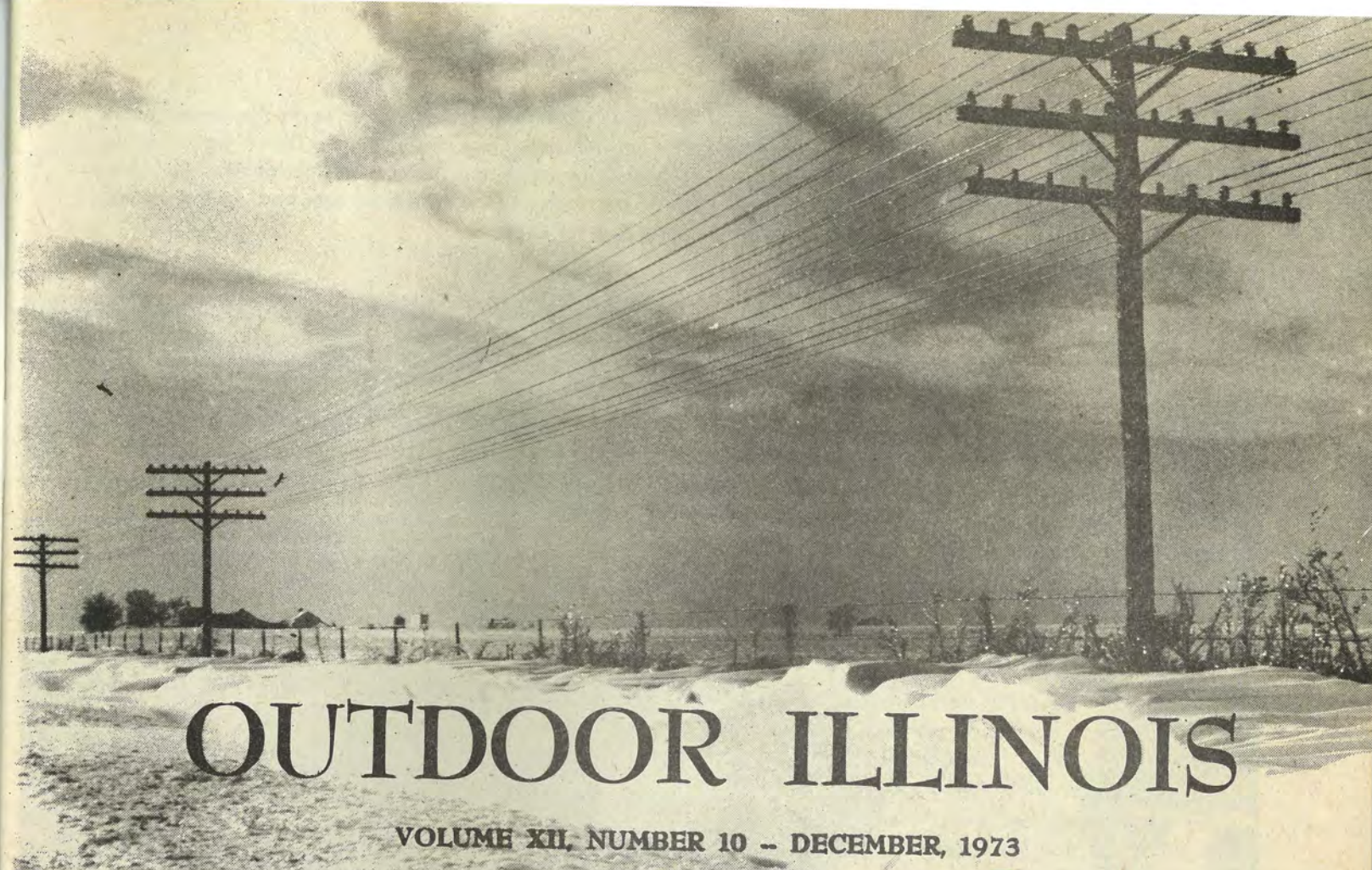


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The Magazine of Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

320 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BENTON, ILLINOIS 62812



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 10 -- DECEMBER, 1973

YEAR OF BIG SNOWS, Wayne Bridges Photograph

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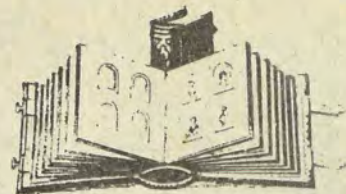
Snow scene in central Illinois, Winter of
1973. Wayne Bridges.

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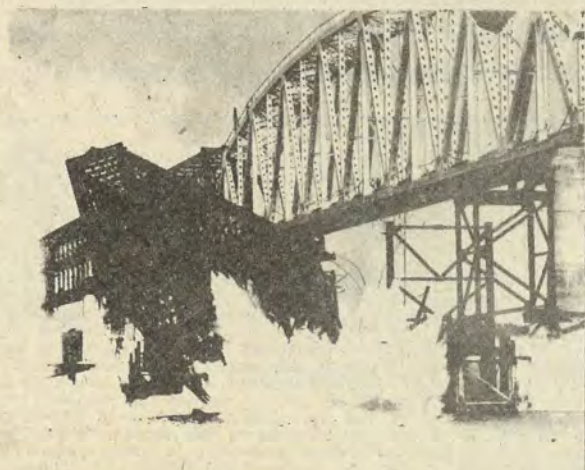
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Page 3



WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this scene in the winter which manufactured one of the all-time Illinois floods, the location of the street and the year the photograph was taken? Note the snow on the ice cream sign and rooftop in foreground.



Last Month's Picture

WHEN THE Illinois Central management decided to replace the old span across the Ohio River north of Cairo, originally constructed in 1889, they laid careful plans to slide the span evenly off into the river, where it would be dismantled underwater. As with many best laid plans, one of the runners snapped and the the bridge span came off unevenly, almost upending into the river. The unusual picture was taken by L. S. Smith Jr., publisher of the *Du Quoin Evening Call*, in the early 1950s.

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



A Second Look

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

No Gas? Try Illinois

UNLIKE MANY, we look upon the gasoline shortage as a blessing in disguise. We think Illinoisans may forego those long-range, expensive vacations for a shop-at-home experience among the historic, recreational and scenic places of interest in Illinois.

From Winthrop Harbor to Cairo, we hope Illinois citizens will take another look at themselves, put their best feet forward and welcome their neighbors to come see the real world of Illinois.

Consider the state parks and memorials you haven't seen . . . The U. S. Grant home and Washburne mansion in Galena's really beautiful post-bellum setting . . . the wild dunes of Illinois Beach on the huge inland sea, Lake Michigan . . . the excellent restaurants and outstanding places to go of downtown Chicago and the suburbs . . . Adler Planetarium, Shedd Aquarium, the fabulous Field Museum, the Museum of Science and Industry, McCormick Place's endless stream of exhibitions and shows . . .

Glessner House on Prairie Avenue and the many Prairie School architectural specimens around the state—in Oak Park, and Springfield, and Anna and Quincy, to cite a few . . .

Follow the Mississippi downstream along the high bluffs of the Mississippi Palisades past Savanna and Cordova and Rock Island's famous arsenal to New Boston and Oquawka and Dallas City and Warsaw to Quincy, a stately matron on a high bluff overlooking the wide river valley . . . to Calhoun County and fantastic country-style meals at the old stagecoach stop in Brussels, Wittmond's, and the grand archaeology camp at Kampsville . . . and digs at the Koster Site, Cahokia Mounds State Park near Collinsville, and at Fort de Chartres near Prairie du Rocher . . .

Float down the Illinois River, beginning to clean up since 1970, past Goose Lake Prairie State Nature Preserve

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and the nearby Dresden atomic plant—opposites on any scale . . . stop for a look at the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Morris or Marseilles or Ottawa . . . see Starved Rock State Park and a big, roomy lodge and fascinating vistas . . .

Fish at the Marshall County or Woodford County Conservation Areas, sail on wide Lake Peoria or canoe on the Mackinaw River . . . Visit the outstanding archaeological exhibits at the Illinois State Museum's Dickson Mounds installation near Lewistown and wet a line at Anderson Lake Conservation Area and travel the nearby Spoon River Scenic Trail . . .

Vacation ideas? Take the kids to Pontiac State Penitentiary and let them be quiet in the back of the car for the rest of the tour . . . try the excellent facilities for recreation and relaxation at the Vermilion County Conservation District's Forest Glen Preserve or canoe the Middle Fork of the Vermilion before someone dams it . . . try a week of camping at Lake Shelbyville, probably the most scenic of the new big lakes of Illinois . . . or choose from huge Carlyle Lake and its excellent park facilities or Rend Lake, Crab Orchard and Lake of Egypt, to say nothing of Lake Kincaid, in southern Illinois . . .

Need other ideas? Rent a cabin at Cave-in-Rock, backpack in some of the nearly-wild parts of Illinois — Jackson Hollow, Lusk Creek valley, Pine Hills . . . visit the French country along the Mississippi near Chester, take a great country meal at Tommy Hale's in Grand Tower and enjoy the ferry ride to Missouri there, or at Grafton or Cave-in-Rock or Golden Eagle . . . enjoy the restored Fort Massac at Metropolis and Superman headquarters nearby, or the unrestored Kinkade Mounds to the east, the lock and dam at Golconda and Steamboat Hill campground overlooking both the town and the Ohio River . . .

Thebes and its ancient courthouse museum . . . Cairo, that lovely city which is beginning to come back from its time of trial and has some of the finest old structures in

Illinois to make your visit there an enjoyable one—Magnolia Manor, Riverlore, the Custom's House, Fort Defiance-Cairo Point State Park where the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi merge for the long trek to the Gulf of Mexico.

Does it give you an idea you haven't seen all of the state you need to see? Good, because we barely skimmed the surface.

There's more to be seen, in shorter distances, in Illinois than anyplace else on earth.

Nickel Exhibit

RICHARD NICKEL, whose photographs have appeared in these pages, was a remarkable architectural photographer and scholar who devoted his life—and in the end, gave it—in the recording of Illinois architectural landmarks in superb photographs.

In 1971, commenting on the tragic loss of many early landmark buildings, Nickel said, "The forces are so great that there is really almost nothing you can do. I almost hate to say it, but in the long run none of the Chicago landmarks are going to be completely safe. We'll try to save them as long as it is reasonably possible."

A year later, Richard Nickel was killed during the demolition of the Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

A retrospective exhibition of his contribution to the photography of architecture will be on display until February 3, 1974, in the Montgomery Ward Gallery of The Art Institute of Chicago. It is impressive, as was his devotion to preservation of that living art form, architecture.

Help the Birds

IN A WINTER which has seen more early snow—and deeper—than in some decades, our friend Jim Lockart of the Illinois Division of Wildlife Resources passed along the sound advice, "once you begin feeding birds, you must continue throughout the winter."

In an annual plea, Jim suggests that birds adapt to hand-outs, and if they are discontinued the birds will wait around and ultimately die.

With only small amounts of fat stored in their bodies, the birds must eat more during cold weather to maintain body heat," he adds.

In times of deep snow which cuts off natural food supplies, birds which have adapted their habits to feeding at bird feeders are faced with an awesome task if the feeding stations are not kept supplied.

For those who would like to help out in the time of crisis for wild birds, feeders are simple to make and food is relatively inexpensive. Most markets carry selections of packaged feed; in addition, cracked corn as well as small grains and sunflower seeds are good bird foods.

Feeders should be placed in locations safe from marauding cats, which can make short work of a feeding station, which concentrates harmless birds where they can be readily pounced upon. For the most part, squirrels are harmless to birds, especially if the neighborhood enforcers—

the blue jays—are present. The jays seem to tolerate most other birds, but will keep starlings—those wild tributes to mobocracy—at a distance from the main feeding activity. And to show you have a heart, stale bread, table scraps, suet—anything will please the ignoble starling. They are survivors.

Excellent Deer Season

DEER HUNTERS in Illinois set a new record for white-tailed deer in the 1973 split season, a tribute to the careful husbandry of the Department of Conservation's biologist in charge of deer management, Jack Calhoun.

"We're not running a numbers game," Calhoun pointed out in releasing figures for the deer season. "We are not trying to increase the deer kill every year. What we are trying to do is maintain the Illinois herd that agriculture and our forests can support."

Calhoun recalled that in 1957, the first year of modern deer hunting in Illinois, critics felt most of the white-tails had been killed off when 1,700 deer were taken by gunners and 200 by archers. That did not prove to be the case, and Calhoun has shown excellent judgment in fighting off, in the past, both politicians and untutored environmentalists who attempted to interfere in the program.

The tally by the Department showed 3,500 more deer were killed in 1973 than in 1972.

A total of 13,730 deer were reported killed during the two three-day seasons for shotgun hunters. In the three-day first half season in mid-November, 9,579 were killed, and in the second three days in early December another 4,151 were reported.

Southern Illinois hunters bagged 5,870 deer, Central Illinois counties reported 4,718 and Northern Illinois produced 3,126 whitetails.

Williamson County led all counties in deer production for the first time—due to a special hunt at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge to reduce an over-abundant deer herd which threatened the available food supply. A total of 1,168 deer were taken in six days in Williamson County, which saw only 307 taken in 1972.

Pope County again led the remainder of the counties with 868 deer, followed by Jo Daviess, 645; Hancock, 490; Adams, 461; Johnson, 455; Carroll, 449, and Pike, 425.

Calhoun said there was an increase of the herd from last year in Illinois, and "we expected a harvest increase."

"The biggest increase in the harvest came in central Illinois, in counties which are highly agricultural," he added. "We are getting more and more crop damage reports from these counties, and the increase in deer harvest in these areas was desired."

Jack Calhoun has had sole responsibility for managing the deer program in Illinois since its inception in 1957, and had the devilish task of stocking many of the original deer hunting counties.

The success of the program is a result of his devotion to proper management, and his intensive work at the task.

If his character is somewhat prickly at times, it has developed that way as a result of the sometimes insufferable attempts by novices, rank amateurs and a few incredibly stupid people who managed to get to the loudspeakers from time to time and attempted to sway the program to their own ends.

Like the Canada goose management program, Illinois can be proud of its professionals who have stemmed the tide of disaster for those species, and we can hope programs for turkey and grouse have the same element of success.

Koster Discovery Startling

OUR FAVORITE archaeologist in the entire world is home-grown Illinoisan Stuart Struever, professor of anthropology at Northwestern University and leader of the king-sized Koster Expedition at Kampsville, in Calhoun County.

The latest report from Dr. Struever's 1973 expedition at the Koster site in Greene County, next to the flood plain of the Illinois River, is a fascinating one, indeed.

The most important discoveries last summer were the remains of prehistoric houses.

Excavators discovered a series of flat, man-made terraces stepped back along a creek. Remains of large post holes in the terraces suggest that the structures which were built on them were substantial and perhaps used year-round.

Four structures, which are believed to have been houses containing hearths and food storage pits, have been unearthed so far.

Dating to 4200 B. C., the houses are the earliest habitations yet discovered in North America. They pre-date by 1700 years the ancient dwellings discovered at the Koster Site in 1972.

"The discovery that Indians living in Illinois more than 6,000 years ago were sophisticated enough to alter the landscape by constructing terraces and building substantial structures on them changes some of our ideas about early man," Dr. Struever said.

"We used to think that permanent villages and a sedentary life only came about after people had developed agriculture," he added. "But in the Lower Illinois River Valley agriculture did not become a way of life until several hundred years after the birth of Christ. These ancient houses were built by a people who relied on a hunting-gathering economy."

Obviously, Summer 1973 saw a truly significant threshold crossed in the examination of Illinois' past. But, at depths below 30 feet, will there be other indications of early man?

Struever says, "We do not know how old this Site is. We do not know how deep Koster Site is."

Before the Summer 1974 expedition can be mounted, there remain problems to be solved. Technical problems include cave-ins, water seepage, and just the sheer problem of backdirt removal.

Through the first four major field seasons, and a little one in 1969, most of the work was completed on Horizons

1 through 10. Horizon 11, which is where the digging has arrived, gives all the signs of being the richest and potentially the best preserved community ruin of any in the Koster Site, but at the same time lies at the groundwater table. Work on this horizon was begun in summer '73 and seepage along the wall base indicates the cave-in potential to be enormous — very dangerous.

Without being able to lower the water table there is no real way to dig that horizon except in little test squares, which are not adequate.

A long-awaited de-watering system, designed by Drs. Keros Cartwright and Frank Sherman of the Illinois Geological Survey, is now scheduled to be installed in March, 1974.

The system consists of a series of six wells about 30 feet apart on the north and east sides of the excavation. The wells will allow the expedition to intercept the ground water as it comes down the slope 29 feet below the ground surface, pump it out of the ground before it gets to the excavation, and within a month lower the water table several feet.

A second problem to be met before the 1974 season also concerns water. About 15% of the 1973 excavation season was lost to rain or the aftermath of rain. These were days that can never be retrieved or made up due to the closed-end season. It makes good sense, believes Struever, that some kind of canvas canopy be erected over the excavation so they don't lose 15% of the work time in 1974.

The third problem to be faced is the repair of four Kampsville dormitories damaged in last year's heavy floods.

Beyond those "incidentals", the expedition plan for 1974 will include a massive hole in the ground to excavate a major area of the village at Horizon 11.

In addition, a minimum of six 6-foot squares will be excavated down through Horizon 11 as soon as possible to determine the richness of Horizon 12, which lies at about 34 or 35 feet below the present surface.

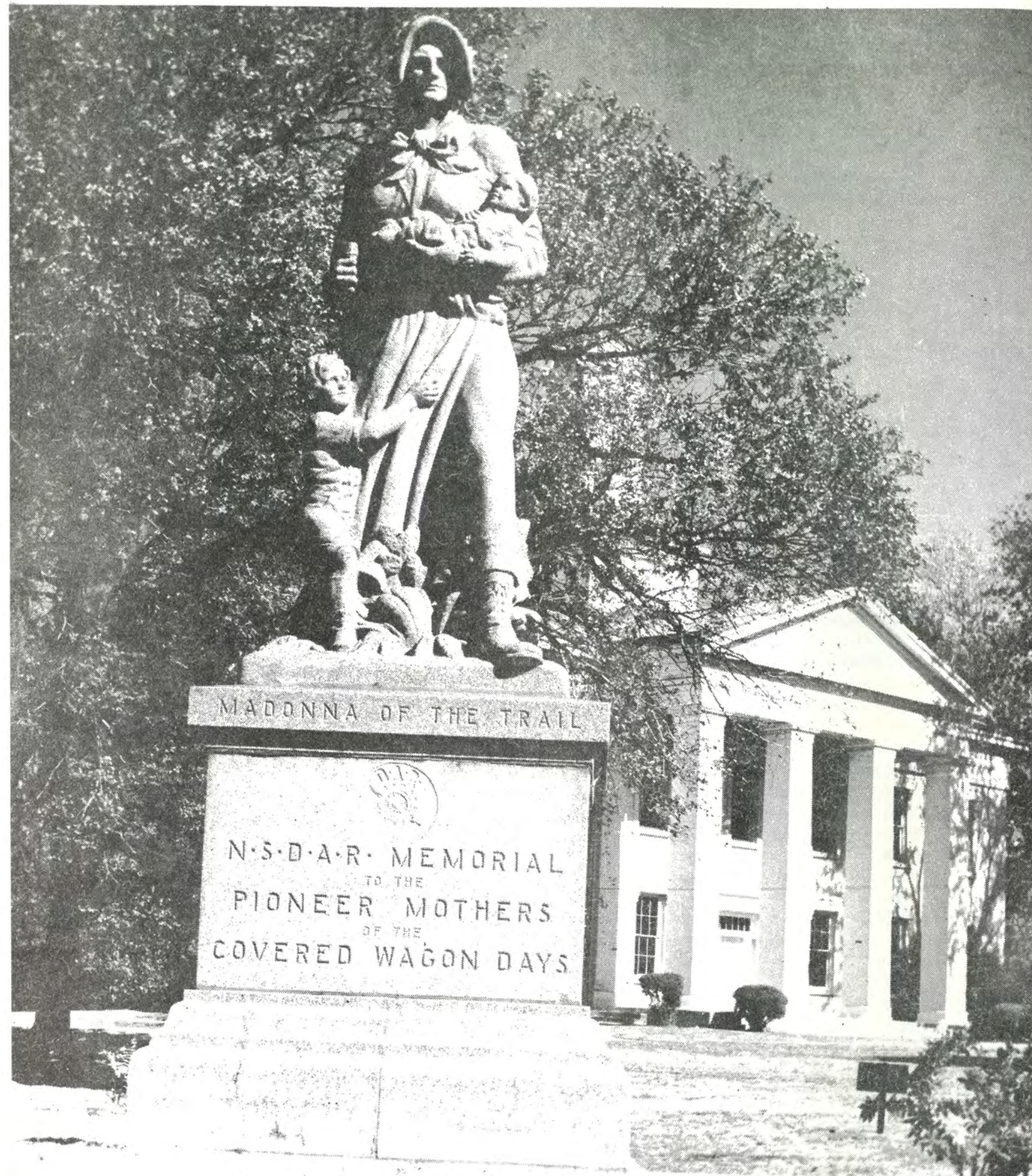
At 40 feet below the modern ground surface, which is fully five feet below Horizon 12, there is a sand layer found in core drillings which is probably a minimum of 12,000 years old.

The investigators will be seeking evidence of man in or below that sand layer.

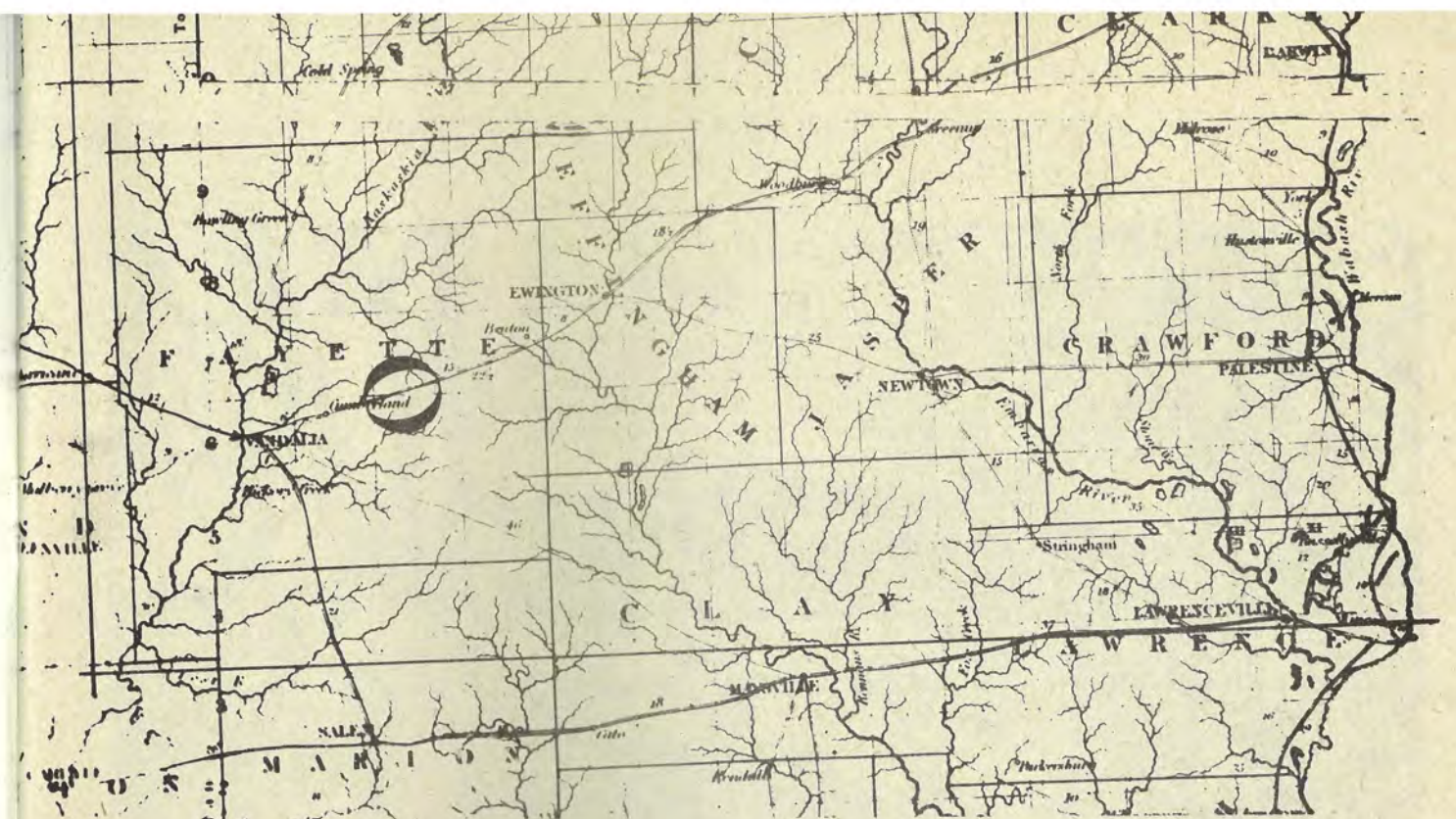
As always, one of the hallmarks of Struever's Northwestern University Archaeological Field School is the high level of student motivation and performance.

Each year this experience is made available to between 50 and 60 new students who come from 20 or more colleges and high schools. The daily schedule combines digging, laboratory work, seminars and lectures in a learning-work week of 50 or more hours. The inter-action between instructor and student is closer than in normal university classrooms and for many it is their first opportunity to gain a realistic picture of the scholar and the scholarly process.

Information on the summer field school at Koster may be had by writing Dr. Stuart Struever at Northwestern University Department of Archaeology, P. O. Box 1499, Evanston 60201.



MADONNA OF THE TRAIL monument in the statehouse square at Vandalia was placed there and dedicated to "The Mothers of Covered Wagon Days" by the Daughters of the American Revolution on October 26, 1928. The National Road ended at Vandalia, Illinois.



MAP OF postal roads c. 1834 shows National Road location in Illinois.

The Old National Road

By Lowell A. Dearing

Part Two: Conclusion

IN THE PRIME DAYS of stage coaches as many as 20 traveled in a single line. At wagonhouse yards drivers and a hundred tired horses rested overnight.

Taverns along the Road often served breakfast to 70 transient guests. Imagine the dinner to which these guests were treated the night before! Here is a typical menu, family style:

Roast Beef, very tender, Ohio grown
Excellent Coffee
Cucumbers and Onions
Corn
Asparagus in Milk
String Beans
Boiled Cabbage
Tomatoes, Stewed with Toast
Rhubarb
Potatoes, Warmed in Milk
Cold Bread, Butter
Warm Biscuits
Rhubarb and Cherry Pie (Ugh-LAD)
Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Cream,
with Strawberries





AN "S" BRIDGE in Ohio, located about five miles west of Old Washington, was erected in 1828. It is one of four remaining in that state. It is located in a small roadside park just off U.S. 40.

If this doesn't make you hungry, the price will — twenty-five cents. Ah, these were the good old days! Were they not?

East coast taverns mainly were drinking places. In the West, taverns catered to the needs of travelers. Also, tavern signs so common in New England were known only in the earliest days of the National Road. Some of these read: Catfish Camp, Sign of the White Goose, Buck Tavern, Sign of the Spread, and Globe Inn, all in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The majority of the western taverns bore on their signs only the names of the proprietors, such as Billy Werden's in Columbus. Although most of the operators were men, widows often carried on after their husbands' deaths.

It was quite customary for patrons to add remarks to tavern registers when they signed in. One affectionately-minded fellow wrote this:

"mi luv she is mi harts delite
her name it is miss Betsy
ile go & see hur this very nite
if god almighty lets me."

One traveler signed "Stranger and wife." The next to sign in had a sense of humor. He added, "Or some other old whore."¹

In both taverns and wagonhouses the fireplace and bar always were present. Many of these fireplaces were seven feet in length and nearly as high. Such fireplaces at the end of the room lighted up the darkest corners as no candle could.

To reminisce by proxy, tavern guests along the Cumberland (National) Road, where the stages stopped for the night, "saw merrier scenes than any of their modern counterparts. And over all

their merry gatherings the flames from the great fires threw a softened light, in which those who remembered them best seem to bask as they tell us of them."

Taverns near some of the larger villages often entertained for a winter's evening a sleighing party from town. These monopolized the great room and its fireplace, where soon "lispering foot-steps and the soft whirl of old-fashioned skirts that told that a dance was on."

Pokers used in the old taverns matched the sizes of the fireplaces, often being seven or eight feet long.

Each landlord was Keeper-of-the-Poker in his own tavern. Many were particular that none but themselves should touch the great fire, which was one of the main features of their hos-



pitality, after the quality of the food and drink.

"Boss" Rush, who ran a famous tavern near Smithfield, Pa. (Big Crossings), even kept his poker under lock and key.

The passage of a President-elect, or any other Very Important Person, was a triumphant procession. Stage companies kept special coaches for the occasion. The best equipment was used. The most stylish horses were groomed carefully. The most noted drivers were appointed to the honorable station of "Charioteer-to-the-President-elect."

Thousands of homes along the route were bedecked in honor of the celebrated traveler. Welcoming heralds rode out from the larger towns to escort such prominent guests to celebrations for which preparations had been in the making for days in advance.

These slow-moving pageants are said

TYPICAL MIGRANT camp, such as once seen along the National Road in its heyday. It looks like grouse for supper at this encampment. The wagons were pulled by oxen.

to have been educational and ceremonial events, "not infrequent in the old coaching days."

It was a colorful period.

Jackson, Van Buren, Monroe, Harrison, Polk and Tyler were some of the greats who traveled over the National Road. Another was Henry Clay, champion of the Road. One of the towns, Clayville, was named in his honor.

Other travelers mentioned were Benton and Cass, Gen. LaFayette, Gen. Santa Anna, Black Hawk, Jenny Lind, P. T. Barnum and John Quincy Adams.

Political enemies of internal improvements were not forgotten as they passed along. Rancor and prejudice were long-lasting, as Van Buren learned when someone sawed the axle of his coach

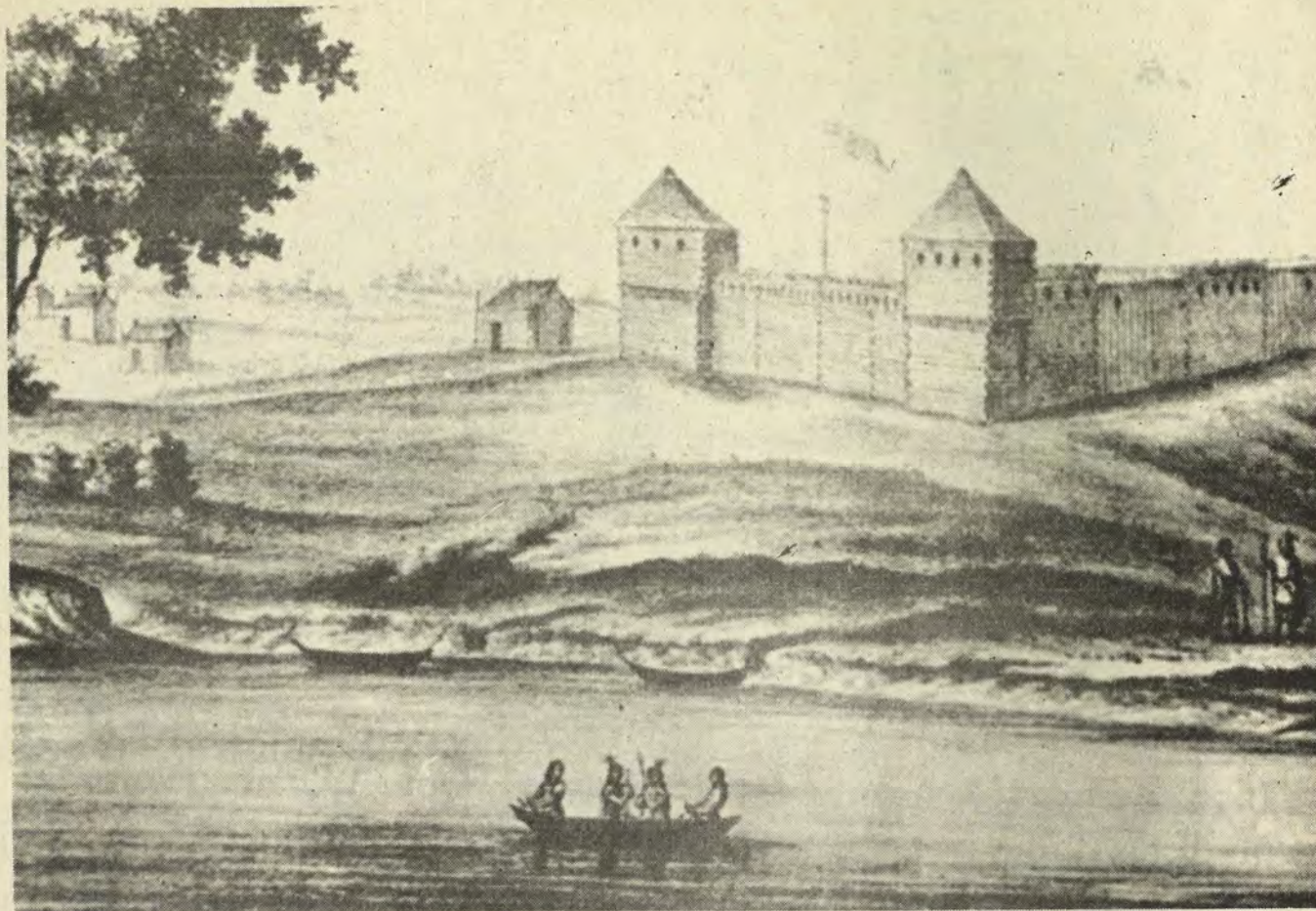
nearly in two, causing it to break down where the mud was the deepest. While President, Van Buren had vetoed an appropriation bill for the National Road.

INDIANA

The first appropriation for the National Road in Indiana was made in 1828. Construction was carried on both east and west of Indianapolis. By 1834, the Road extended across the state to the Illinois line.

From the Ohio line to Indianapolis the National Road crosses a rolling plain, passing stock and dairy and grain farms, interspersed with woods.

Soldiers of George Rogers Clark were the first to settle in Richmond, Indiana. Later, Quakers, founders of Earlham



FORT HARRISON, about 2½ miles north of downtown Terre Haute, Indiana. Gen. William Henry Harrison built the fort in 1811, during his march to meet the Indian Confederacy at Tippecanoe. From this campaign came his presidential campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too."

College, settled there. One of these Quakers, Ebenezer Lynch, had an unusual experience just outside Richmond.

Ebenezer and his wife drove into Richmond for the annual meeting of the Friends. Crops had been good that year, but they were plain people, and the fancy clothes displayed in the stores did not appeal to the Lynches. Except at one place, Ebenezer saw a hat which he knew full well would make him look like somebody.

Ebenezer bought the hat.

That night on his way home he put the hat beneath the buggy seat. When his wife asked about his purchase, he carelessly tossed the old hat by the side of the road and reached for the new.

As he did so, his wife screamed.

Ebenezer looked up and saw the moon leering at him, wearing his old Quaker hat, recognized by a stain made where his cow had stepped on it.

Ebenezer quickly discarded the new hat and made for home. What eventually happened to the new hat nobody

knows, but for quite some time, when folks around Richmond saw the moon wearing a Quaker hat, they knew that some Friend had been worldly and had bought doodads and folderols instead of plain things good Quakers bought.¹

Levi Coffin was not a Quaker. At Fountain City, nine miles north of Richmond on US 27, his home was a main depot on the Underground Railroad. It is said that not one of 2,000 escaping slaves Coffin harbored was ever re-captured. The home has been restored as a state memorial.

West on the National Road at Cambridge City may be seen the bed of the Whitewater canal. Here also was the Vinton House, a tavern having served patrons traveling the old Road or the canal.

On west is Greenfield, the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley.

"Oh! the old swimmin-hole.

When last I saw the place,
The scene was all changed
Like the change in my face."

There really was an old swimmin' hole. It is preserved in Greenfield's Jas. Whitcomb Riley Park. At the courthouse is a statue of the Hoosier poet, a gift of school children. The Riley Homestead, now a museum (a small fee), features Currier and Ives prints, Victorian furniture and the poet's papers.

Before becoming a staff member of the Indianapolis Journal young Riley painted signs, sold Bibles and shoes and traveled with medicine shows.

While we are on the subject of literature, in Indiana "writing is (or was) all out of proportion to the population."

The librarian at Purdue University checked the authors of the ten best-selling novels each year from 1900 to 1940. He gave ten points for the num-

ber one best seller, nine points for the second best, and so on, down to one point for the 10th best.

The total for Indiana was 213 points. New York state was only five points higher. Pennsylvania was a poor number three, with 125 points.

Among Indiana writers were George Ade, Charles and Mary Beard, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Elmer Davis, Lloyd C. Douglas, Theodore Dreiser, Edward and George Eggleston, Martha Finley (of Elsie Dinsmore fame), John Hay, Kin Hubbard, George Barr McCutcheon, William Vaughn Moody, George Jean Nathan, Meredith Nicholson, Ernie Pyle, Gene Stratton Porter, Booth Tarkington, Lew Wallace, and, of course, James Whitcomb Riley. If you have read ten of these, count yourself a well-read person.

Riley's Indianapolis home, 528 Lock-
erbie St., is preserved as it was when he lived there. It is open for a small fee, 10 to 4 Tuesdays through Saturdays and noon to 4, Sundays.

To leave Marion County without mentioning the Indianapolis Speedway would be to ignore one of the influences which makes personal transportation a national pastime.

The Speedway was built in 1909 as a proving ground for automobiles. Rear vision mirrors, balloon tires, more efficient motors and ethyl gasoline are but a few of the innovations introduced at the track. Exhibits linked with racing cars are shown in a museum at the main entrance, open daily, 10 to 5.

From Indianapolis to Putnamville is mostly farm land. Just beyond Putnamville, near Walnut Park is (or was) McKinley Tavern (1834). On down the Road, Brazil, at the edge of coal and clay deposits, has several large brick, tile and other clay products plants.

Indiana seemed to favor plank roads. The planks usually were eight feet long and three inches thick, and were spiked to oak or walnut stringers. Plank surfaces provided pleasant travel until they were worn, or after rain-storms, when some were slippery for unshod horses.

Cordurooy roads were used across marshy places. The trunks of trees were laid side by side, and held together by strips nailed along the ends. Of such roads, one pioneer wrote:

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WABASH RIVER at the site of Fort Harrison, now occupied by the Elks Fort Harrison Country Club of Terre Haute. Logs from the old fort were used in the cocktail lounge at the club.

EUGENE V. DEBS, early labor leader and five times a candidate for the presidency on the Socialist Party ticket, lived at this home at 425 North 8th Street in Terre Haute.





"My mother was a delicate woman and in the hope of prolonging her life, my father, in 1830, broke up his home at Windsor, Connecticut, and started overland for Jacksonville, Illinois . . .

"The wagon for my mother was made strong and wide, drawn by three horses, so that a bed could be put in it and most of the way she lay in this bed.

"Most of the time the drive was pleasant but over the mountains it was rough and over the national corduroy road of Indiana, it was perfectly horrible."

Even good Hoosiers found cause for complaint about the National Road in Indiana.

When the state capital was moved from Corydon to Indianapolis, Samuel Merrill, state's treasurer, moved the treasury and state papers by wagon. A sister-in-law reported the experience:

"The road was laid with rails or logs for miles, then covered with water that seemed bottomless. When the horses and wagon would go down, it seemed they might have reached China. At such times, my sister would scream with

PAUL DRESSER, composed of the Indiana state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash," lived in this home at the south end of Fairbanks Park in Terre Haute. His brother, Theodore Dreiser, wrote "An American Tragedy."

fright. One day we traveled two miles and a half only. The water lay in the road too deep to venture in and trees had to be felled to make a road around."

John Douglas, state printer, and his family moved with the Merrills. The group spent one night at a "good looking frame house."

"When we entered the house," the sister-in-law wrote, "Mrs. Douglas, being very tired from holding her babe, laid him on the bed. The woman (of the house) screamed: 'Take that child off my bed, for it has the itch.' We all felt indignant and yet felt funny, for Mrs. Douglas had always kept her little ones clean of all skin diseases. Part of us slept on the floor.

"The young lady of the house had a young man visiting her. They sat up late in the room that we were huddled in. They sat by the fire all night on opposite sides of the fireplace, never moving up. He wore a coon-skin cap with

the tail attached . . . Not a word was spoken by either of the lovers; they only gazed at each other.'

"When Silence speaks for Love," who needs conversation?

In 1811, when Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison advanced on Tecumseh's Indian confederacy at Tippecanoe he built Fort Harrison at a bend in the Wabash River, two and one-half miles above present Terre Haute. Returning from the battle of Tippecanoe, Harrison stopped at the fort.

He assigned a small permanent garrison under the command of Capt. Zachary Taylor, later President. In September, 1812, Indians attacked the fort. They set fire to one of the block-houses, but this was quickly extinguished. When the garrison held, the Indians gave up the attack.

The Elks Fort Harrison Country Club now occupies the site. Logs from

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



ORIGINAL LOG from the corduroy ford across the Little Wabash River at the site of Ewington, first seat of justice in Effingham County. The log has been preserved by E. T. Ballard.

the fort are used for wall partitions in the taproom.

Terre Haute (High Ground) was the home of Paul Dresser, composer of "On the Banks of the Wabash," the Indiana state song. Dresser's home is near the Wabash, at the south end of Fairbanks Park, and is open April through October, second and fourth Wednesdays.

Terre Haute also was the home of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader and organizer of the American Railway Union. Debs was five times Presidential candidate for the Socialist Party. He was twice imprisoned for expressing his radical views, which were held to have been treasonable. His home at 425 N. 8th Street is open Sundays, 2 to 4, and by request. Debs was highly regarded in Terre Haute.

DECEMBER 1973

ILLINOIS

Clark County had been created in 1819. Darwin, the first county seat, is located just above the Wabash flood plain, southeast of Marshall.

When the public sale of Darwin town lots was held in August, 1823, the Commissioners ordered John Chenoweth, crier of the sale, to "Procure 10 gallons of whiskey to be drunk the day of the sale" (italics ours). Perhaps this was why for five years Darwin lots were worth more than those in Chicago.

The first construction survey for the National Road from the Indiana line to Vandalia was made in the summer of 1828. Obeying the Congressional directive the route was laid out in a straight line between the two points, by-passing Darwin.

The route generally was level, except

at streams. Of the 89 miles from the state line to Vandalia, nearly one-fourth of this distance was prairie, the rest being forested.

On May 31, 1830, Congress appropriated \$40,000 for opening and grading the National Road in Illinois. Wm. L. Greenup was appointed construction superintendent. By January 16, 1831, the Road had been cleared of timber, but not of stumps, to Vandalia.

At Marshall the National Road crossed Hubbard's Trace — Chicago to Vincennes, connecting at the latter town with the Shawneetown Road. This was one of the most important intersections in the state, making Marshall an important and trading center. The county seat was moved to Marshall in June, 1838.

Marshall was laid out by Governor Duncan, father of the Illinois school laws and by Wm. S. Archer, one of the Illinois and Michigan Canal commissioners, for whom Archer Avenue in Chicago was named.

A Marshall citizen, John Schofield, is said to have been the only man to re-

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THIRD STATEHOUSE of Illinois is this imposing structure in Vandalia maintained by the Illinois Department of Conservation. Most of the rooms have been refurbished according to the period. It is open daily. In the foreground the last of the 12 Madonna of the Trail monuments is alongside the old National Road, placed there by the DAR.

fuse an appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This does not seem to have been the Gen. John Schofield, one of Gen. Sherman's staff offices.

Also associated with Marshall is the

John Birch family, a son being one of the murderers of Colonel George Davenport, at his Rock Island home, July 4, 1845. Edward Bonney, self-appointed detective to track down the murderers, traveled the National Road from St.

Louis to Marshall, where he visited the Birch family at their home a few miles distant. The Bonney-Davenport story will be the subject of a future article.

Wm. L. Greenup and Joe Barbour founded Greenup, the county seat of Cumberland County. Barbour operated an inn on the National Trail. With additions, the name was changed to the

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Greenup Hotel. In 1915, prideful citizens placed at the historic structure a marker identifying the site and honoring the founder. The building was razed in 1972.

Teutopolis was settled by Germans in 1839. A log church served the community until 1850, when the present church was built. In 1901 the church was remodeled and a new steeple added. Since then other changes have been made. Today it is the oldest church in Effingham County. A Franciscan monastery is located on the grounds.

When pipes for the new church organ were installed folks thereabouts were certain that cannon were being imported and began to prepare for defense against they knew not what.

To add to their concern, strange lights were seen in the southwest part of the town. The lights, however, turned out to be harmless fox-fire.

Effingham County was named after Thomas Howard, Third Earl of Effingham (England), who refused to draw his sword in the "attempt of his Country to Subjugate America in the year 1776."

According to a second source, the county and city were named for Gen. Edward Effingham, an Englishman by birth, the United States surveyor who laid out the county.

Ewington, at the crossing of the Little Wabash River, was made the first seat of justice when Effingham County was created, February 15, 1831. At the time the town claimed 300 permanent residents and nearly 300 transient highway workers.

In 1848 Abraham Lincoln and Judge Anthony Thornton reportedly attended court at Ewington. After the county seat was moved to Effingham the courthouse was used as a dwelling, and was razed in 1912. Nothing remains at the site to indicate that a thriving village once was located there.

During the Civil War, Mother Bickerdyke and Mary Safford (The Angel of Cairo) were well-known nurses serving with the Union Army in and out of Cairo. A third nurse should be mentioned — Mary Newcomb, of Effingham.

Mrs. Newcomb served at Birds

Point, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and elsewhere. At Shiloh she and two other nurses carried water two miles for the thirsty men. To take care of her boys Mary was known for defying regulation-minded officers, as did Mother Bickerdyke.

When news of President Lincoln's assassination reached the front, Mary wrote, "The Army stood still. Soldiers stood with bowed heads and streaming eyes . . . It was sad to see the grief of these strong men."

Mrs. Newcomb wrote of her experiences during the War, ending her memoirs with these words, "It is a grand thing to be an American. Let us never forget those who saved our liberties for us."

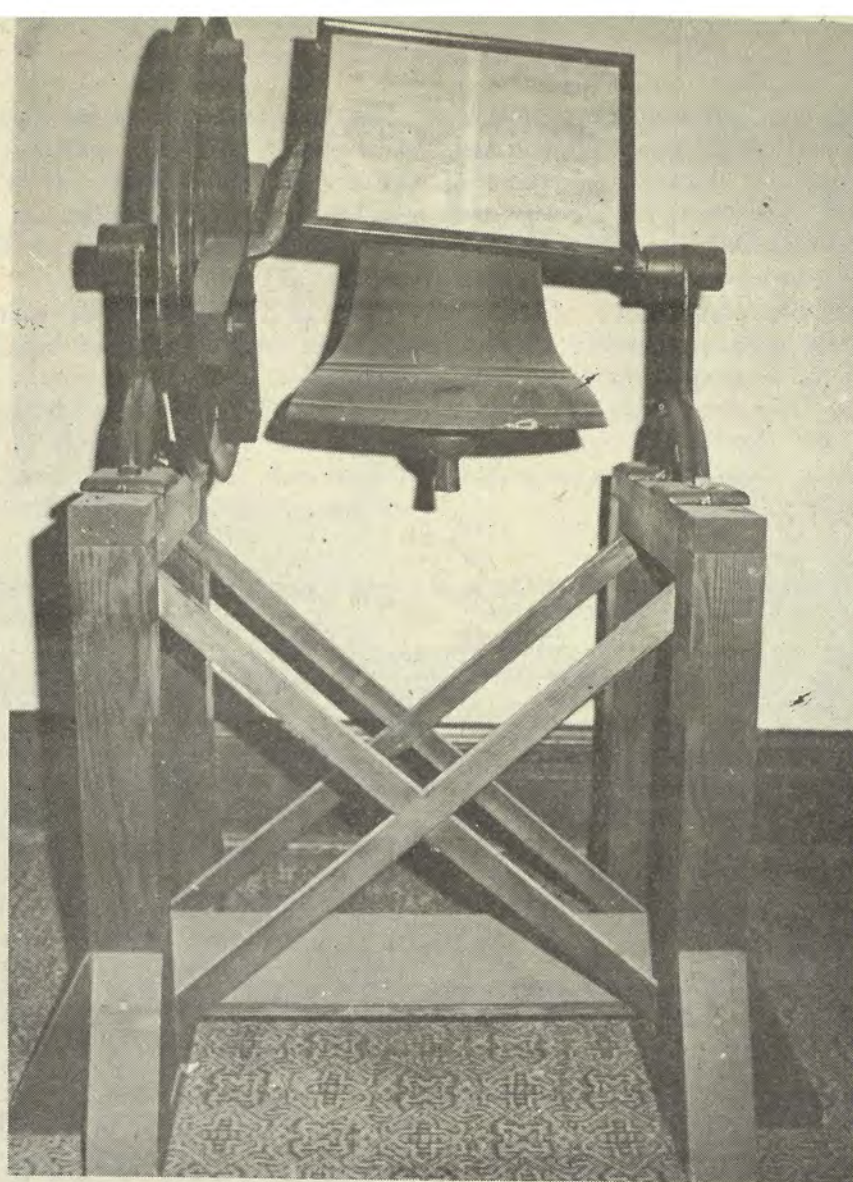
Altamont (High-Mount) was named after Blue Mound, a glacial hill, 78 feet high, a mile or so northwest of town. In 1883 the government built on Blue Mound a tower of wood 75 to 100 feet high, for use in surveying.

It has been claimed that from the top

TOWER OF the Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, as seen from the north entrance of the Vandalia State Capitol Building.



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THE FIRST BELL used by a Protestant church in Illinois was said to be this one, given to the First Presbyterian Church in Vandalia in 1830 by Mr. and Mrs. Romulus Riggs in honor of their daughter, Illinois. He was a Philadelphia merchant.

of this tower it was possible to see Missouri, Arkansas and cowboys in Texas riding with their cattle. The source did not say whether the cattle were Texas Longhorns, Shorthorns or Herefords.

In 1894, during Pres. Cleveland's second administration, a panic, unemployment, labor unrest and strikes plagued the nation. Organized groups of unemployed men, known as Coxey's Army, marched to Washington. One of these groups of about 160 men marched through Altamont. Seemingly half the town was at the National Road to watch the marchers come through.

The men were "poorly dressed, looked tired and despondent. They kept close together in marching form. It was a pitiful sight; those discouraged men, asking only for work."

and saw mills, was dragged over to the railroad and became the village of Moccasin.

In Illinois, road construction was halted during the winter. In summer, blood-sucking prairie flies were "most intolerable" to man or beast.

Sections of the road had been awarded to local contractors. Most of these, it seems, turned out inferior work. For example: Improperly constructed abutments of the Little Wabash bridge had slipped, causing the super-structure to tumble into the river.

Wm. Greenup was replaced by Captain (later Major) Cornelius Ogden. The Army Engineer Corps was given complete control over construction of the road.

In spite of lower costs under Ogden's supervision, the lack of trained workers, poor workmanship, high water, prairie flies and a high rate of illness, the road never was completed. Although the road officially was opened in the summer of 1839, much surfacing needed to be done, and stumps needed removing.

Because of the opposition in Congress, necessary appropriations to complete the Road never were made. Even Henry Clay, long time champion of the road, opposed appropriations for the road, "because its passing would mean a national debt." (Hear! Hear!)

Clay also hinted at greed, selfishness and seeming corruption in the Midwest. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, he pointed out, the road cost \$14,000 per mile, while in Kentucky 600 miles of macadamized road were built at a cost of about \$6,000 per mile.

The Road had been projected to terminate at Jefferson City, Mo. Illinois and Missouri differed over the crossing at the Mississippi. Illinois wanted Alton. Missouri wanted the crossing at St. Louis. The problem was brought before Congress.

The debate lasted for years. Finally, on May 9, 1856, the government finally turned the road to the state of Illinois.

By this time Springfield had become interested in the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois Central Railroad. Although the county commissioners had been instructed to repair and preserve the road, the National Road was allowed to lapse into a neglected dirt track.

Vandalia had a big problem — getting

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across the Kaskaskia bottom east of town. Here is a comment by George Flower, of the English Settlement at Albion:

"Before getting to Vandalia, there was a low piece of timbered bottom-land, wet and swampy, and often covered with water, through which every traveler had to make his way best he could, often at the risk of his life."

Another traveler stated the condition more bluntly:

"The roads are impassable —
Hardly jackassable."

As late as 1852, the Vandalia Age of Steam campaigned for a plank road. Eventually a dirt fill was made across the bottom and a plank surface was laid over the fill.

In spite of its condition the road for years was crowded with migrants and other travelers. Many continued on west on trails to Alton and St. Louis. Others headed north for the Sangamo country. Some remained in the Vandalia area.

The Hanover Colony was one of these latter groups.

In 1820, Ferdinand Ernst brought to Vandalia a colony from Hanover, Germany. A partner, Frederick Hollman, had seen to the building of homes for Ernst and the colonists.

The Hanoverans staged a dramatic entry into Vandalia. A German band, playing "Hail Columbia" (Columbia The Gem of The Ocean), led about 60 men, women and children, some on foot and some in wagons, into Vandalia.

The parade paused at the capitol where the colonists gave three cheers for the state of Illinois and three more for the legislature then in session. The colonists then marched to the Ernst home, built by Hollman, where the band played "Yankee Doodle."

It was a stirring event.

Vandalia was the capital of Illinois from 1819 to 1839, when the capitol was moved to Springfield. During this period seven governors headed the state of Illinois, from Shadrack Bond to Thomas Carlin.

During those 20 years Vandalia had three statehouses. The first, a log cabin, burned. The present structure replaced

the second, the Vandalians hoping to retain the capitol with a better state-house.

In 1836, Edmund Flagg, tourist, stopped at Vandalia. Of the town he wrote, "A miserable town, withered like a flower in the prairie heat at noon."

"There is but little of scenic attraction about the place . . . Such huge structures as are beheld, in a town so inconsiderable in extent, present an unnatural and forced aspect to one who has just emerged from the wild waste of the neighboring prairies, sprinkled with their humble tenements of logs. The scene is not in keeping. It is not picturesque."

Morris Birkbeck of Albion, who has been given most of the credit for defeat of the slavery movement, was one of the better-known men who served the state at Vandalia. Others were Sidney Breese, Attorney General; James Lemen, who brought the first Baptists to Illinois, and with Peter Cartwright sponsored a bill in the legislature making it a misdemeanor to beg money or sell religious literature on the Sabbath Day for the support of missions. Peter Cartwright, Methodist missionary, in 1832 defeated Abraham Lincoln for a Sangamon County seat in the lower house. In 1834, Stephen A. Douglas represented Morgan County in the lower house. Vandalians willingly point out the window through which Lincoln jumped, in order to prevent a quorum and an adverse vote on moving the capitol to Springfield.

James Hall, of English descent, undoubtedly was one of the most outstanding personalities in early Illinois. He came to Shawneetown in 1820, where he began the practice of law, and edited the *Illinois Gazette*. When Gen. La Fayette came to Shawneetown in 1825, Hall had the honor of delivering the address of welcome.

In 1827, when the legislature appointed him state treasurer, he moved to Vandalia.

Hall was instigator and first president of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois, the first organization of its kind in the state. The Society did not last long after he left Vandalia.

While in Vandalia he published the *Illinois Gazette*, the *Illinois Monthly*

Magazine (1830-32) and books of historical worth. He resented derogatory reports on America made by English visitors, such as Frances Trollope. Reporting on Mrs. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans* he stated: "From whatever sources they may have been drawn, they are certainly as new, as curious and as wonderful to us as they can possibly be to any of their European readers."

In 1833, James Hall moved to Cincinnati where he died July 5, 1868. His works should be better known in Illinois.

Mary Ann, last name not given, married Romulus Riggs, a Philadelphia merchant. Mary Ann was born in Illinois. The two named their first child, a daughter, Illinois. To honor this daughter, Riggs, in 1830, presented a bell to the First Presbyterian Church of Vandalia. This was said to be the first protestant church bell in Illinois.

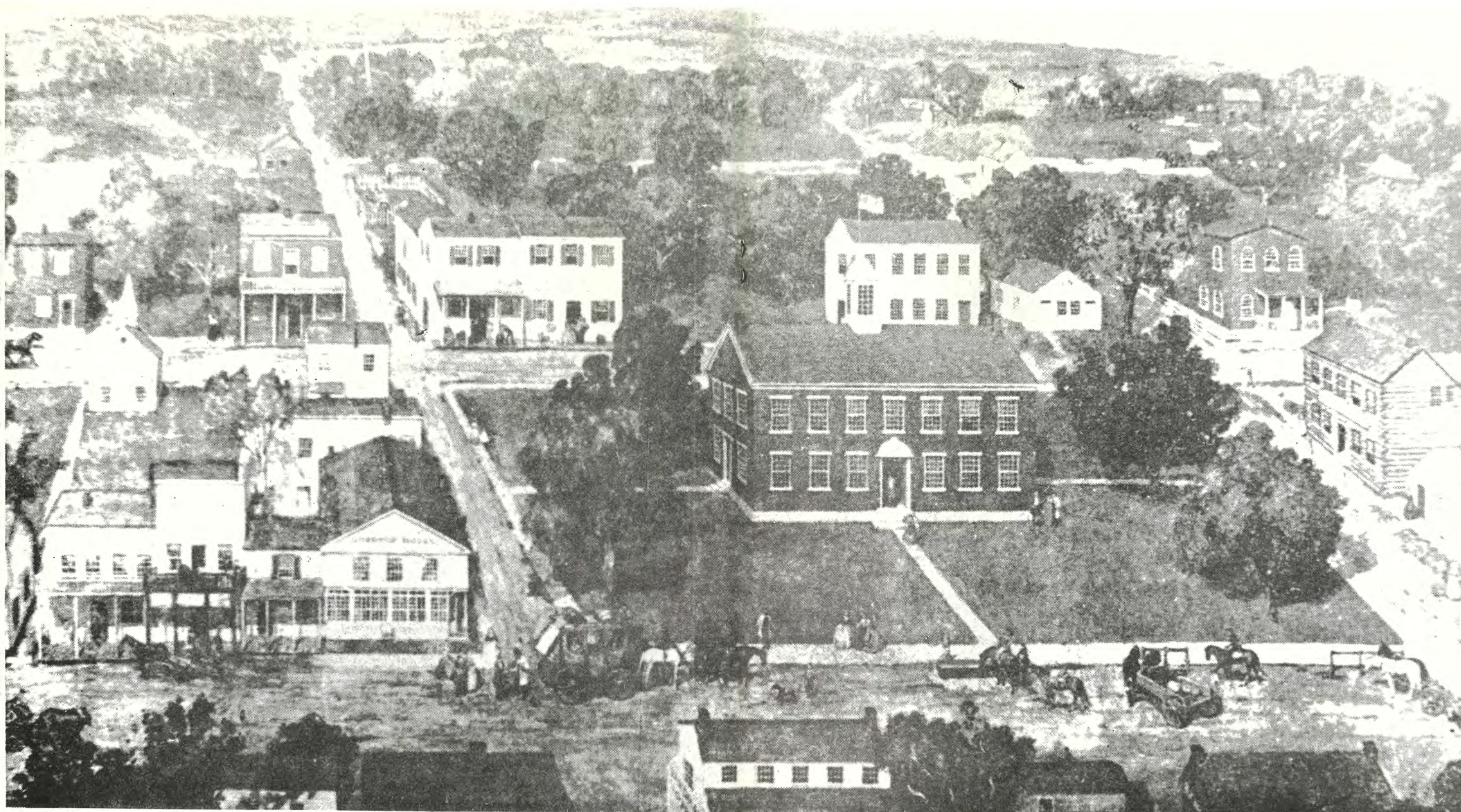
The Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1823. The site for the building was on four lots adjacent to the Statehouse Square, contributed by the state legislature. Recently the Presbyterians moved to a more convenient location.

The old church building, slightly more than a century old, is owned by Historical Vandalia and will be used as a museum. The bell had long since been retired from the belfry. Cherished in Vandalia as a symbol of pioneer faith, the bell should be a popular exhibit when the museum is opened.

Another landmark in Vandalia is The Little Brick House, at 621 St. Clair Street. Built over a century ago, the furnishings are of the early Vandalia period, most being originals. Abraham Lincoln is associated with the house. The Little Brick House may be visited by appointment.

The National Road ended at Vandalia. A Madonna of the Trail monument on the Statehouse Square was dedicated October 26, 1928 to "The Mothers of Covered Wagon Days." Contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Madonna is one of 12 such monuments located in the several states through which the National Road ran.

Of the thousands who came to our



MURAL SHOWS Vandalia as it was when it was the capital of Illinois, before the Long Nine with the help of window-exiting Abraham Lincoln, managed to "politic" the state capital to Springfield.

Prairie State over the National (Cumberland) Road, not everyone liked our prairies. A visitor from New York state wrote the following to friends back home:

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"Beautiful prairie, rich with grass,
Where buffaloes and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail.
"I'd rather live on camel's rump

And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where they never see a stump
And shake to death with fever ager."

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On Nature's Trail

Tracking Comets

With Joyce Marshall Brukoff

THE COMING of the Comet . . . There are many trails to follow in nature; the snaking course of a white water river, the shaded woodland nature path, the exhilarating cross country ski trail . . . but there are roads in the sky we can follow too, with eyes, 'scopes and the words and photographs of astronomers. This year we are fortunate in having had a visit from one of the most erratic of heavenly trailblazers . . . a comet.

Named Kohoutek after its discoverer, Dr. Lubos Kohoutek, the comet was first noticed by the Czechoslovakian born astronomer in Hamburg, Germany while he was observing asteroids. When first sighted, it was about as far away as Jupiter. On December 28th, it came closest to the sun, reaching its perihelion at about 12,000,000 miles from our local star. In general the comet was seen before this date only before sunrise, appearing in the southeastern skies.

Between December 24 and January 1, viewing of the comet by inexperienced observers (you and me) was discouraged as it was too close to the sun to observe safely. Looking directly at the

sun any time can damage the retina of the eye. It's after the first of the year that Kohoutek was seen in comfort, when it appeared in the evening sky.

Beginning with January 2, the comet was a magnificent sight especially when observed with small telescope or binoculars. It was not, however, visible to the naked eye. Just after sunset, it was seen in the southwest sky, rising and proceeding towards the west as the earth turns. After the 15th of the month, the tail begins to shorten and will be last visible in February.

What is a comet? The storied intruders from the outer reaches of our solar system have generated mass terror in the past, as when the famous Halley's comet swung close to the earth. Drifting through space, a comet is little more than frozen gases mixed with grains of dust, or as they have been called, dirty snowballs. Their content is therefore notoriously insubstantial. It has been suggested that meteor showers represent the debris left in the wake of comets. Indeed, many meteor showers occur in streams with established orbits, often

coinciding with orbits of former comets.

When a comet nears the sun, beginning to encounter both solar radiation and solar "wind", the comet's slushy nucleus begins to melt and to glow, reflecting sunlight. Soon the streaking body develops a halo of bright gas and eventually a glowing tail begins to stretch out away from the comet's head, as if escaping the fury of the sun.

Many comets, as they repeat their passage around the sun, seem to fade away little by little, slowly disintegrating to possibly be replaced by meteor showers. Halley's comet has become far less brilliant than it was when it frightened people who contemplated in its awesome appearance portents of the end of the world. There was considerable speculation that Kohoutek was a virgin comet, never having before approached the sun.

At any rate, the passage of a virgin comet is usually quite spectacular. To leap from its previous orbit, Kohoutek may have been exposed to some gravitational disturbance that broke into its path far out in our system and sent it sizzling towards the sun.

All through Illinois, astronomers, sky watchers and interested folk have attempted to capture the comet on lens and in the fragile memory of the eye. One of the best places to find a comprehensive comet study is in the Chicago environs at the great Adler Planetarium. James A. Seevers, assistant astronomer at the planetarium, said the January sky show will feature Kohoutek and other comets.

Comets are rarely seen, yet there are millions of them. The cloud of comets traveling with our sun may extend almost halfway to the nearest star, over four light years away. Their actual composition is made up of relatively small amounts of solid material, impregnated in the fluffy masses of frozen gases. There may also be chunks of heavier material such as dust particles or larger rock-like objects. These comets, loosely packed knots of matter, are in constant motion on either parabolic or elliptical paths. Due to the added influence, a comet may become hyperbolic, when occasionally one of the cometary masses plunges towards the sun as it is sucked into its gravitational



COMET MKROS, taken through a telescope at Hale Observatory in Pasadena, Calif. Photograph courtesy Hale Observatory.

field. Then, we may see the warmed mass as its frozen gas layers expand to tremendous distances, forming the familiar glowing envelope called the coma. As it leaves the influence of the planets, it may become elliptical, its path proceeding out to as many as 2000 astronomical units.

For those of you readers who are near Chicago, it would be worth your while to visit The Adler Planetarium and discover the wealth of material they have about comets . . . and loads of other fascinating subjects. In our interview of Adler's Jim Seevers, we rediscovered the planetarium for ourselves, amazed at the

changes which have taken place there over the past decade. In fact, it was so interesting that we have decided to devote a forthcoming article to this marvelous place where we can relearn the wonder and awe we knew as children when we first "discovered" the stars. There are many sky trails to follow in what is nature's most awesome spectacle . . . the universe and beyond. We'll take a peek at them next month. In the meantime, we will always remember our Christmas comet . . . Kohoutek, as it soared across the sky, flaming like some ancient god enroute to the sun.





OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

HARD TIMES RECIPES

When the going gets tough, they say, the tough get going. And if your going is getting tougher, here are some recipes calculated to aid in stretching the family grocery dollar — or enjoying more with less, as they also say.

SHREDDED WHEAT BREAD

Break into a bowl two shredded wheat biscuits. Pour over these one pint of boiling water, add one-half cup of molasses, one-half mixing spoonful of salt and one mixing spoonful of lard. Let cool.

Put in yeast cake and then add one pint of milk, and bread flour to make stiff sponge.

Next morning, knead well and put in pans. Bake a little longer than white bread.

EMERGENCY BISCUITS

One cup of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter or lard, one-third cup or a little more milk.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Put in the shortening. Add the milk or water, stirring as little as possible.

Bake until done.

BAKED RHUBARB

4 cups diced rhubarb 1½ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon ½ teaspoon ground mace
1 orange

Wash and dice the rhubarb but do not peel. Place with the sugar and spices and the juice, pulp and grated rind of the orange in a baking dish. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes, or until tender.

If desired, the cover may be removed during the last of minutes of cooking. Use only the stalks of the rhubarb. Use no part of the leaves or stems as they are toxic.

OATMEAL BREAD

1 cup rolled oats 3 cups boiling water
½ cup molasses 1 tablespoon lard
1 dessert spoon salt 1 yeast cake, dissolved in
Flour water

Put in mixing pan rolled oats, pour over the three cups boiling water. Add molasses, lard, salt, and let cool, then add yeast cake, dissolved, and add flour enough to knead.

Let rise overnight. Make into loaves and bake one hour and twenty minutes.

JOHNNY CAKE

1 cup sour milk 1 cup corn meal
1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon sugar 2 cups flour
Mix soft and bake twenty minutes.

RICE CUTLETS

5 oz. rice Seasonings
A little bacon fat Well-beaten egg

Boil the rice as if for curry. When cool, mix it with seasoning to taste and a little fat of bacon (or butter), a teaspoon of the latter is sufficient.

Add a well-beaten egg and mould the mass into the shape of cutlets. Egg and bread crumb each of the molded cutlets and fry in boiling fat to a nice brown. Serve hot.

JACKSON COUNTY APPLE CRUMBLE

6 medium-size apples 1 cup quick-cooking oats
¾ cup white sugar ¾ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon 3 tablespoons butter

Rub inside of baking dish with butter. Peel and slice the apples into the dish. Sprinkle white sugar and cinnamon over the apples.

Combine oats, brown sugar and butter and stir until well mixed. Then you will have a crumbly mixture. Sprinkle it evenly over the top of the apples.

Bake in 375° oven for 30 minutes. Serve warm with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

APPLES AND SAUERKRAUT

For something different but unusual and delicious, try cooking apples in with your sauerkraut. You'll enjoy the results.

FRENCH PEAS

2 tablespoons butter 2 cups fresh shelled peas
1 teaspoon rich brown 4 medium mushrooms, sliced
prepared mustard 1 teaspoon salt
1 clove of garlic 1 tablespoon water

Melt butter in heavy iron skillet; blend in mustard, add garlic, peas, salt and mushrooms. Sprinkle with water.

Cover pan lightly, and cook over medium heat for 10 minutes or until peas are tender, shaking pan occasionally.

Serve while hot.

UNION COUNTY APPLE PIE

8 apples, peeled and sliced 1 teaspoon cinnamon
real thin (Jonathons preferred) 1½ cups sugar
2 tablespoons butter 1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ teaspoon nutmeg

Steam the sliced apples. Place apples in unbaked crust and place crust in pie pan. Mix other ingredients and sprinkle over the apples. Bake in hot oven 450° for 15 minutes, then lower heat to 350°, and bake until done.

This is an open-face pie, but I prefer placing strips across the pie, lattice-style, since it looks much nicer.

LADS' AND LASSIES' TAFFY

For an old-time taffy pull, you will need:

1 cup sugar 1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon butter

Cook sugar, butter and molasses slowly over low heat, stirring constantly until it cracks when dropped in cold water (275° F.). Remove from fire.

Pour into greased platter or cookie sheet. As edges cool, turn toward the center with spatula or the edges will be hard before the center is ready to pull.

Pull and stretch with your hands until light and taffy-colored. Yield: 1¼ pounds.

This was the recipe used in the days before the Civil War when taffy pulls were large in the family entertainment field. You might enjoy one now with your family.

APRICOT-MOLASSES SPREAD

1 cup dried apricots, 1 teaspoon lemon juice
drained ½ cup molasses

Mash apricots to a smooth paste. Add molasses, lemon juice and mix well. If too thin, simmer gently until thicker. Yield: 1¼ pounds of spread. And very, very good.

MOLASSES-BANANA MILK SHAKE

1 fully ripe banana ¾ cup sweet milk
1 tablespoon molasses Dash of salt

Peel banana, mash with a fork until smooth and creamy. Add milk, molasses and salt, and beat thoroughly. Serve at once.

TOFFEE

1 cup brown sugar 1 cup blanched almonds,
1 cup butter chopped
2 bars sweet milk chocolate

Sprinkle half of chopped almonds over buttered pan or platter. Place butter in heavy iron skillet and add sugar.

Bring butter and cup brown sugar to boiling point and boil 12 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over the almonds. When set, but warm, arrange chocolate bars over the mixture. As chocolate melts, spread evenly with spatula. Sprinkle rest of nuts over the top. Break into pieces when cool. Make one dozen pieces.

ROAST WILD DUCK

Before roasting, parboil with a small carrot, peeled, put within each. This will absorb any unpleasant wild taste. An onion will have the same effect, but unless you plan to use an onion in the stuffing, the carrot has a more neutral effect.

After parboiling, throw away the carrot or onion, and let lay in fresh water half an hour.

Stuff with bread crumbs seasoned with pepper, salt, sage and onion, and roast until brown and tender, basting for half the time with butter and water, then with the drippings. Add to the gravy, when you have taken up the ducks, a teaspoonful of currant jelly, and a pinch of Cayenne. Thicken with browned flour and serve in a tureen.

UNUSUAL!

Laura H. Holman's

OLD TIME RECIPES

Taken from the
pages of

"Outdoor Illinois"

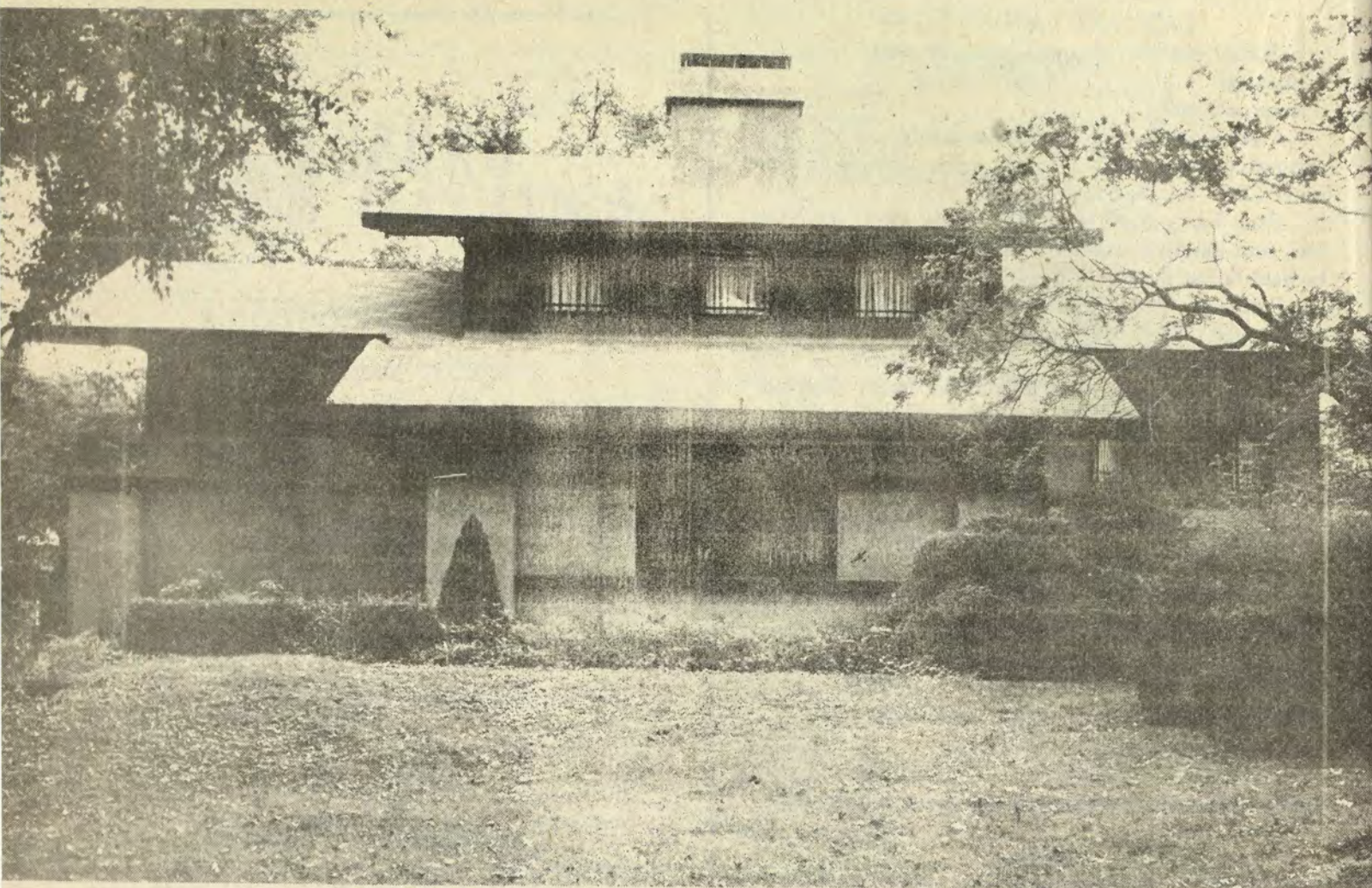
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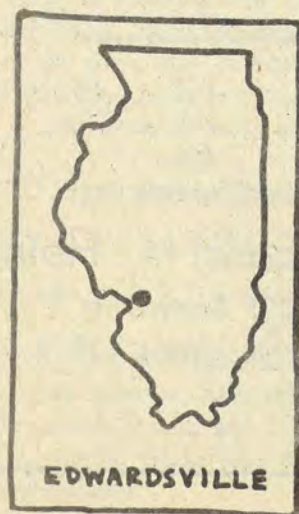
Mrs. Laura H. Holman

601 South First
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THE RALPH D. GRIFFIN home in Edwardsville was designed in the Prairie School style of his famed brother, Walter Burley Griffin, in 1910. View from the street front, looking north, shows the stucco on frame treatment and the rectangular lines. Not long after, Griffin won the competition to design the national capital of Australia, Canberra, one of his noted landmarks in planning and design.

Edwardsville's Prairie School Masterpiece: The Ralph D. Griffin House



Famous Illinois Architecture: VIII

Photographs and Story by

Paul E. Sprague

NEXT TO Frank Lloyd Wright, the most original designer among the Prairie School architects was Walter Burley Griffin. One of the better examples of Griffin's architectural ac-

men during his early years of independent practice is the house he designed for his brother Ralph, newly married in 1910, at Edwardsville, Illinois. Griffin was able very quickly to go beyond his



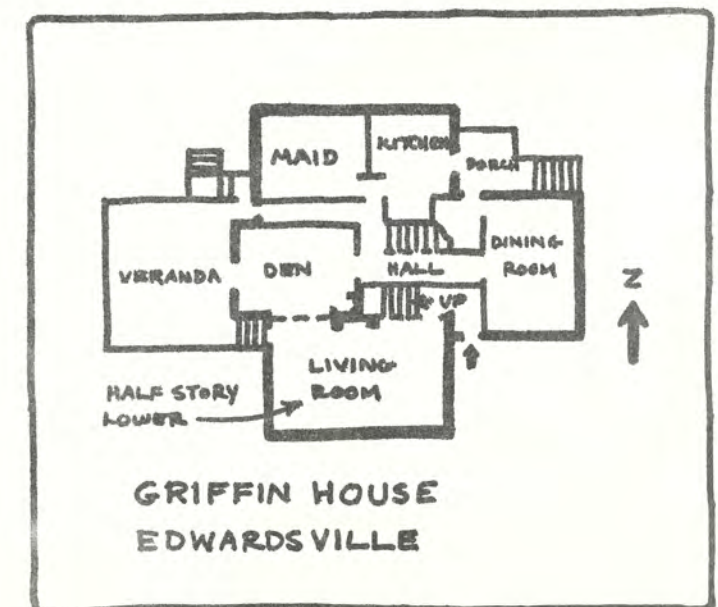
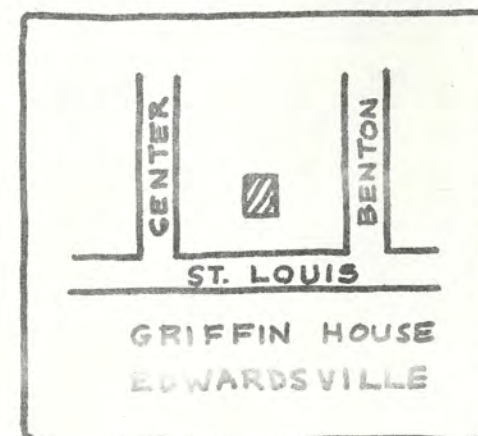
LIVING ROOM, looking northeast, has a pitched story-and-a-half ceiling with views at higher levels through the den and hall.

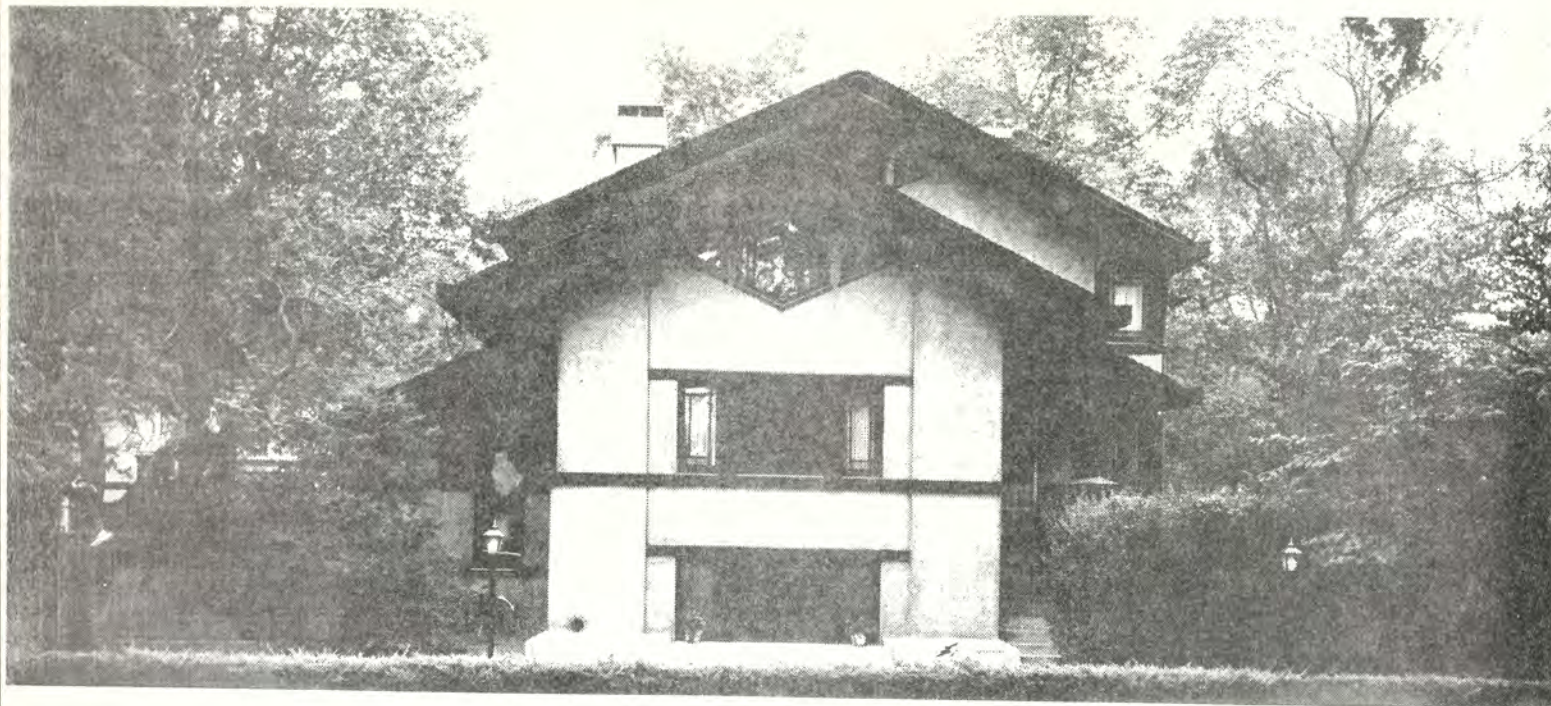
training with Wright, whose chief assistant he had been from 1901-06, and evolve a style of his own that was in

large degree original while, at the same time, founded on Wright's style.

The Ralph Griffin House is stucco

on frame with brick and concrete foundations. As in much of Griffin's early work there is an emphasis on solidity



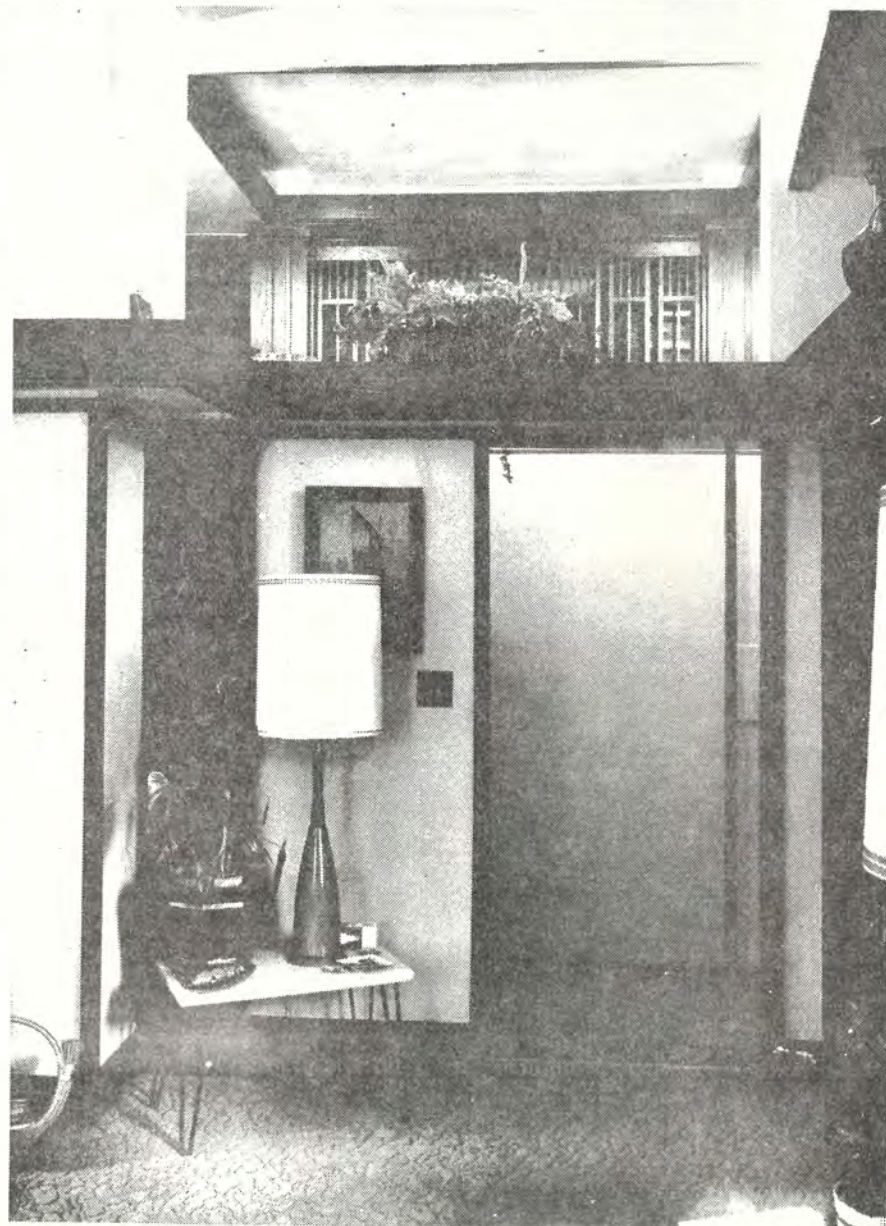


EAST SIDE OF THE Griffin House, looking west. Difficult to handle diamond form of upper windows fits in well with low-pitched roof.

and mass that goes beyond Wright's paradigms. Even though Griffin groups his windows in horizontal bands of casements accentuated by frames and stringcourses of rough-sawn stained wood, the geometric mass in Griffin's designs seems to transcend the Wright-derived horizontal motifs. Griffin also, as here, uses open gables, more often than not pierced with a window of a strong geometric form, as the diamonds of the Griffin House. One also often finds wide piers at the corners and massive slab-like forms enclosing exterior stairs both of which are to be seen in the Griffin House.

Inside there is a very complex plan emphasizing interlocking and interpenetrating spatial shapes. The living room, reached by several steps from grade, is a large room having a pitched story-and-one-half ceiling with views at a higher level through to the den, hall

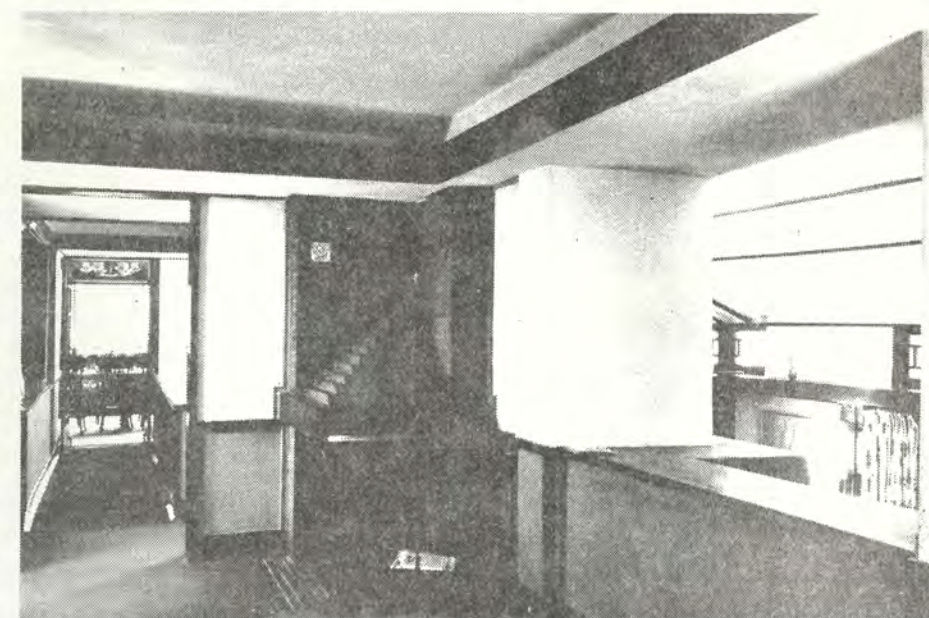
LOOKING FROM living room into entrance passage. Door (right) leads to entrance (left) upstairs to den, dining room, kitchen and veranda level. Hall at that level passes by opening above door. Further back is screen separating hall from stairs, going to bedroom level.



and living room. Those rooms interconnect at that level along a spatially involved axis; the dining room at right angles to it opens into the hall from whence there is a view into the living room or, through a handsome rectilinear wooden screen, to the second floor stairs; from there one reaches the den on axis with an angular corner fireplace and a window looking into the living room; beyond the den there is a veranda, also on axis, looking out across the grounds.

The second floor is, by comparison, compact and functional, its main points of interest being the pitched ceilings of the four bedrooms and the passage between the two front bedrooms behind the chimney.

The Ralph Griffin House is a rare example of Griffin's early work outside

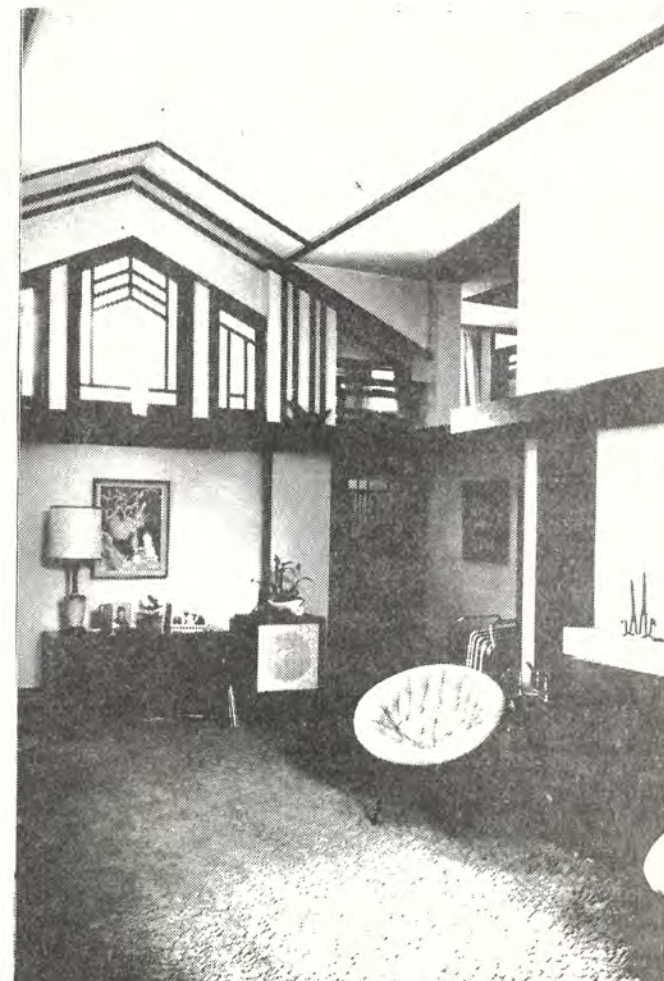


DEN, looking east toward dining room on the same level. At right, open space overlooks the living room. Note the fireplace corner design.

ENTRANCE, looking northwest, with walk which extends to street. Design conceals spaciousness of the interior.



LIVING ROOM, looking northwest. Door leads to veranda, opening looks into the den.



EAVES AND detail of wood trim, looking toward the sky from ground below.

the metropolitan Chicago area. Its spatial and compositional qualities make it relatively novel even among his other buildings of those years. Finally, it is a work that, from the point of view of architectural aesthetics, can more than stand on its own.

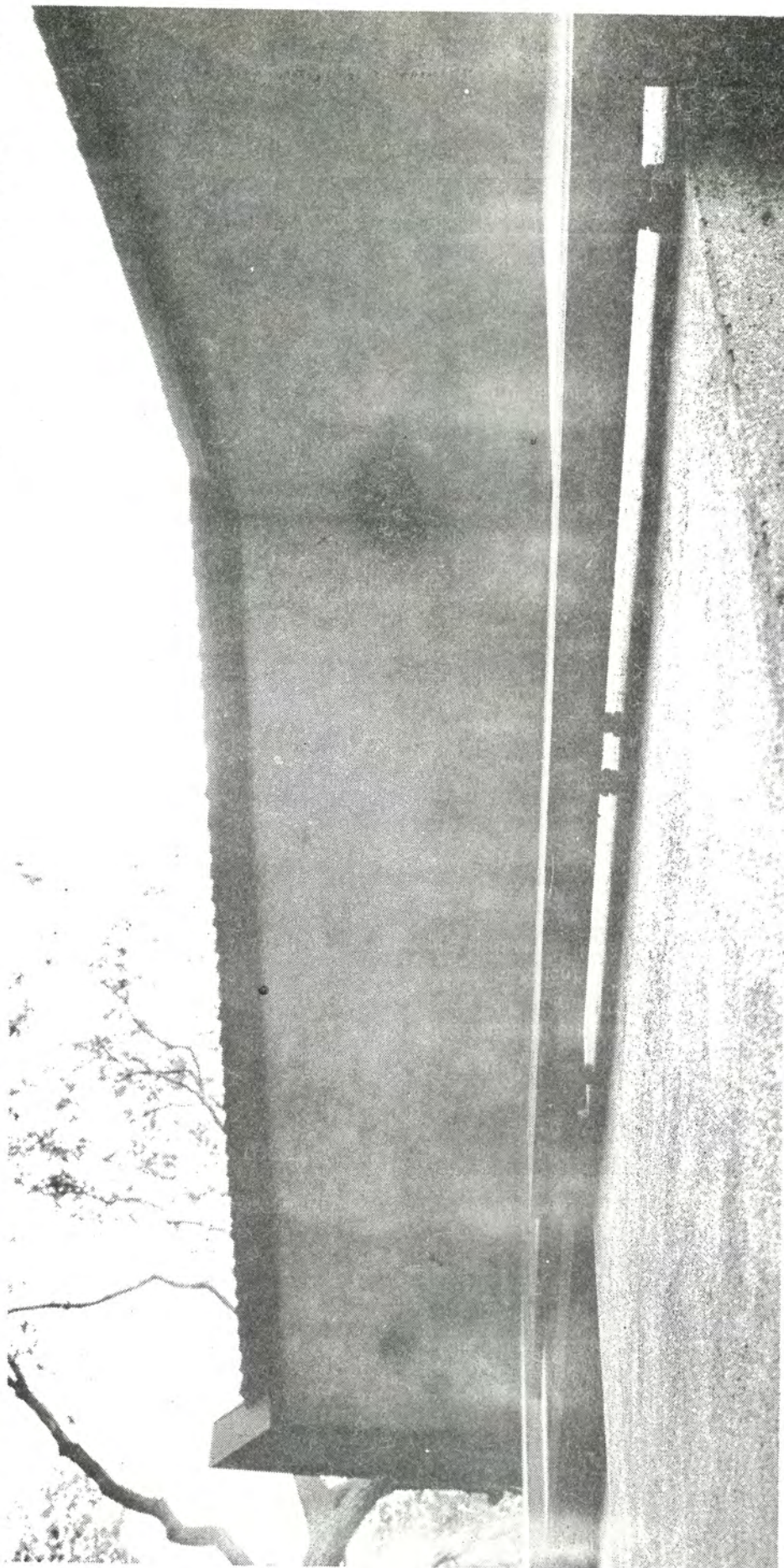
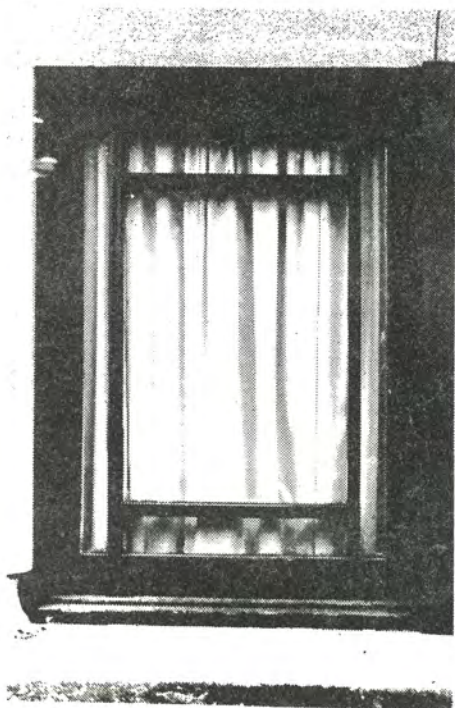
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Allen Brooks, "The Prairie School," pp. 121-122.



WINDOW DETAIL emphasizes rectilinear lines which are often repeated in Prairie School designs.



The Spirit of the Great Lakes Fountain stands at the south wing of Chicago's Art Institute. Nereids representing the Lakes pour water into a pool below the figures. (photo — Bill Farrar)

"Spirit of The Great Lakes"

BY LORADO TAFT

By William G. Farrar

Statues by Lorado Taft are quite common throughout Illinois. This is perhaps accounted for by the fact that Taft was a native Illinoisan. Taft was born in 1860 in Elmwood, Illinois and moved with his family to Champaign at age 12. Taft graduated from the University of Illinois and left for Paris to study at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. The Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 provided Taft and many other young sculptors with a showcase for their work. Many reputations were begun in this way.

Taft executed several fountains during his career. The "Columbus Memorial Fountain" at the

Union Station in Washington D. C. is quite impressive. His "Fountain of Time" on the Midway Plaisance in Chicago was done in 1922 and will be the subject of a later article.

"The Spirit of the Great Lakes" stands in the plaza of the south wing of the art institute in Chicago. It was unveiled on September 9, 1913 and was donated by the B. F. Ferguson Fund. The work is bronze and depicts the Great Lakes as nereids who hold the Lake waters in shell basins. Superior at the highest position pours water from the basin into that of Michigan. From Michigan the water flows to Huron,

thence to Erie, and finally to Ontario who seems reluctant to surrender them to the Atlantic.

A word about the B. F. Ferguson Fund might be in order. The fund was created by B. F. Ferguson, who left his million-dollar estate in trust so that statues and memorials might be erected for the citizens of Chicago to enjoy.

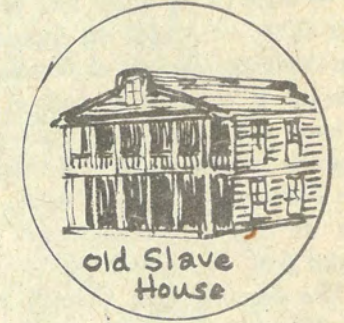
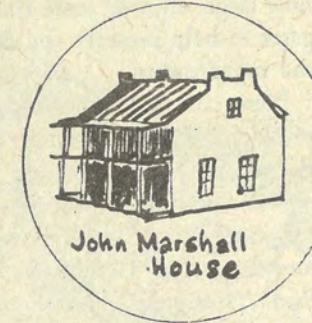
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"Golden Moments in American Sculpture," Loring Holmes Dodd, (Dresser, Chapman and Grimes, Cambridge, Massachusetts), 1967.



Welcome to Goshen Road Country



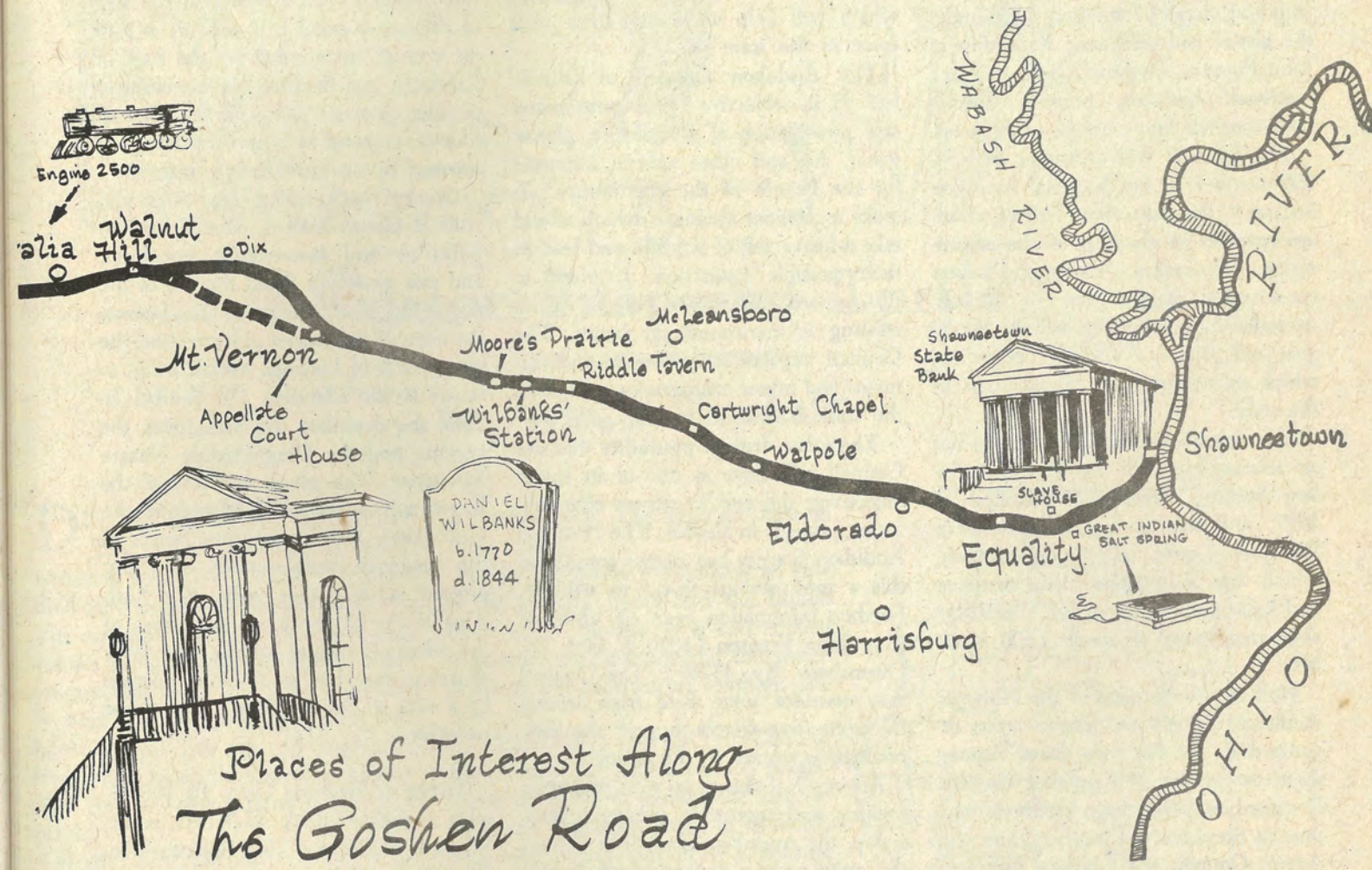
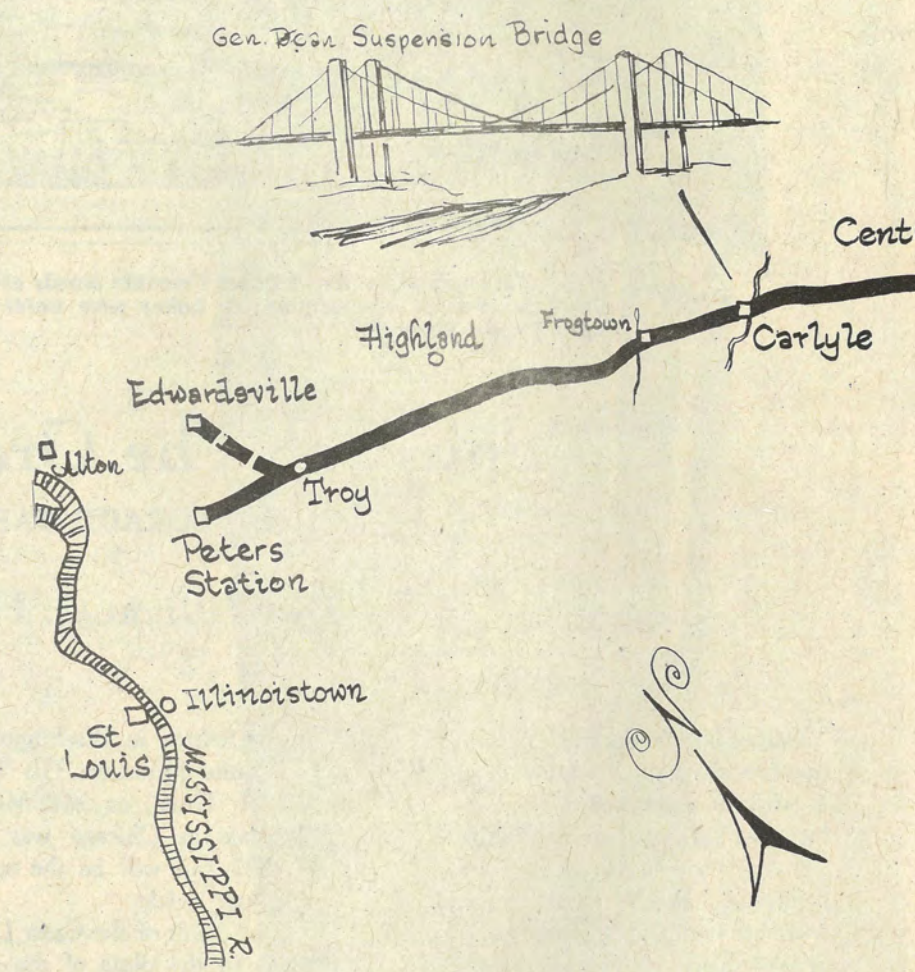
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Conservationist-At-Large

By Raymond Mostek

A NEW AND viable conservation organization came into being on Oct. 20th, 1973 with the formation of the Audubon Council of Illinois, adoption of a constitution and a set of bylaws, and the election of officers. The Council is made up of local chapters of the National Audubon Society, which has its corporate headquarters at 950 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

The origin of the Council became possible only after a vigorous membership and chapter formation drive under the genial and persistent leadership of John Franson, Regional Director of the National Audubon Society. Similar state councils also exist in other states.

The Council will represent over 9,000 members of the National Audubon Society in the state, about half of whom are enrolled in chapters of the organization. This makes it the second largest conservation organization in Illinois, exceeded in membership only by the 40 year old Illinois Wildlife Federation, which counts over 24,000 members in the state.

The Audubon Council of Illinois has no relationship with the Illinois Audubon Society, which was founded in 1897, and has state headquarters in Downers Grove. That organization, which has a separate dues structure and bylaws and officers, has a membership enrollment of about 2,500 members.

Half of the chapters of the National Audubon Society in Illinois were organized in the last two years. Among them are groups in Kankakee County, Rockford in Winnebago County, Freeport in Stephenson County, Quincy in Adams County, the Chicago Audubon Society in Cook County (with over 1,900 members), Arlington Heights in Cook County and Park Forest in Will County. In addition, NAS has local chapters in Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Wheaton, and De Kalb.

New chapters of the Audubon Council of Illinois are expected to be formed in a half-dozen cities in 1974. Chapters are entitled to representation on the Council based on local membership

strength, with no chapter, no matter how large, allowed more than four delegates to help preserve the democracy of the organization.

New officers of the organization are president, R. Sethurman, 6414 North Ridge Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60626; vice president, Robert Greenberg, Champaign; secretary, Nicole Bowkett, Evanston; treasurer, Gerald Paulson, Rockford. A regular Newsletter is being planned for the Council membership, which will help make it a more vital force in the state.

The Audubon Council of Illinois has as its objective "the conservation and preservation of all wildlife, plants, water, air, and other natural resources for the benefit of the community." It seeks to prevent measures which would take a heavy toll of wildlife and lead to their possible extinction. It plans to disseminate information of all kinds relating to environmental issues. The Council expects to co-operate with all major and minor conservation groups in the state in furthering these goals.

There is a distinct possibility that the Council will have as one of its major objectives, the end to stream channelization projects in Illinois. The National Audubon Society has always considered this a most serious threat to wildlife. Further information may be obtained from John Franson (1020 E. 20th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301). The Council may consider some field trips around the state by charter bus if the fuel problem is relaxed in the future.

All in all, if things go well, and with exciting and aggressive, persistent leadership, the Audubon Council of Illinois can prove to be a dynamic force in this state, (which has for so long lacked a conservation "ethic") to bring us up to the level of other midwestern states. The National Audubon Society, with over 275,000 members is the fastest growing member-oriented, conservation organization in the country, and by far the largest. If our environmental groups had a membership comparable to the American Legion, with over 4,000,000, look at the great good that

could be accomplished. Ah — but that is a topic for another column.

BOOK REVIEWS

TWO ISLANDS: Grand Manan and Sanibel. By Katherine Scherman. 1972, 212 pages. Illustrated. Ballantine-Walden Edition. 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Paperback.

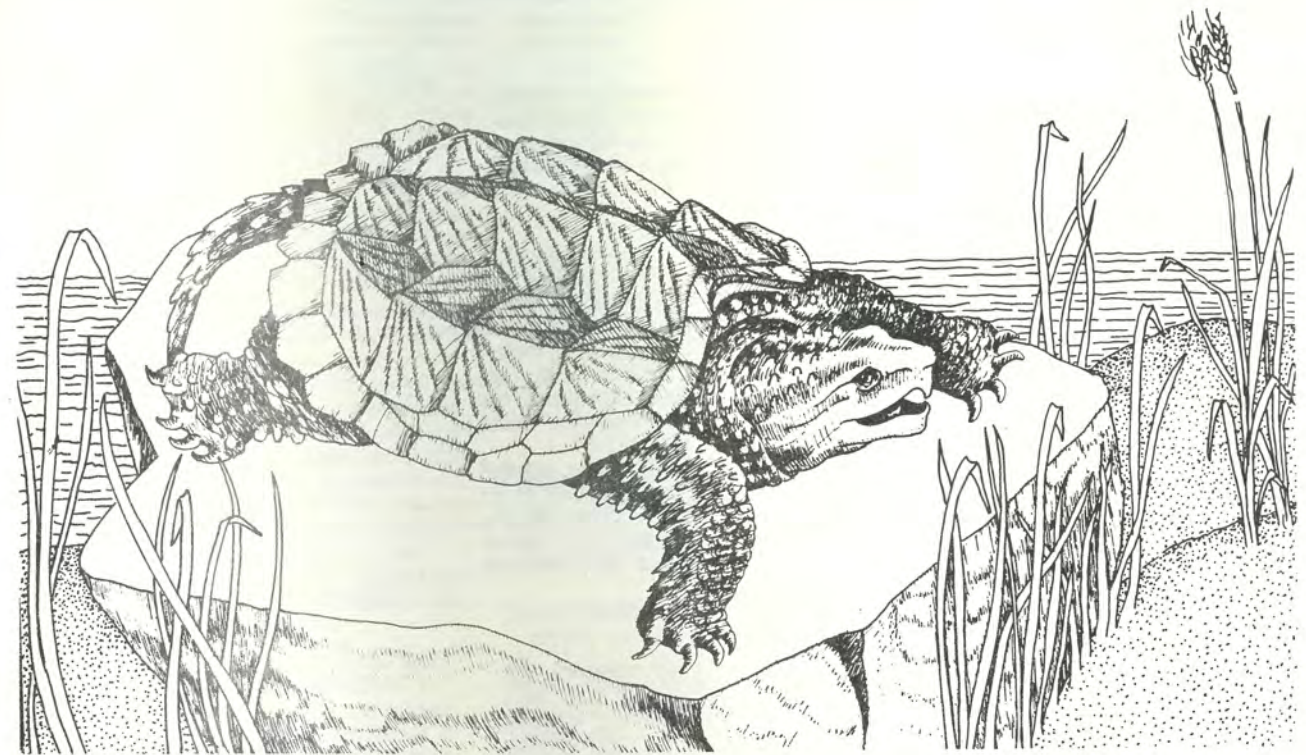
Islands are very much like people: some are cold and unapproachable; others are warm and sunny and temperate. Katherine Scherman describes for us her life on these two islands, the people who inhabit them and the botany and the geology of these two distinct worlds. One is found in the Bay of Fundy, so small it is difficult to find on a map, surrounded by the fogs of Labrador; and Sanibel, the increasingly popular vacation island off the coast of Florida, caressed by a southern sun, and warmed by the Gulf Stream waters.

On her walks along the crags and cliffs of Grand Manan, Miss Scherman helps us find strawberries, bobolinks, and tree swallows. Amid the call of the purple finch and the great blue herons, we learn of the lobster industry, and the great catch of herrings, which mean so much to the islanders. On Sanibel Island, she describes, the mangroves, the beaches and the Ding Darling Nature Sanctuary. The island has one of the largest roseate spoonbill colonies on the Gulf coast. The eleven mile beach of the island is made entirely of shells, ground so fine they seem like dust. This is one of the great attractions of the place. It would appear, the lover of nature would be made more welcome by a visit to Sanibel than its northern neighbor.

* * * * *

Secrets of Redding Glen. By Jo Polseno. A Golden Book. \$3.95. 61 pages. Western Publishing Co., Racine, Wis. Illustrated. 1973.

Subtitled, "The Natural History of a Wooded Valley," the tale describes a secluded area in Connecticut — a real place near the author's childhood home. The short story opens with springtime and takes us through the year, with observations on wildlife, to snowflake time. Some illustrations, by the author, of mushrooms, raccoons, and the kingfisher occupy a whole page. Children should find the book delightful.



Alligator Snapping Turtle

[MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII]

By Steve L. Wunderle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

The largest freshwater turtle, weighing up to 200 pounds. The dorsal shell may range to 26 inches in length. The carapace (top shell) of both the juveniles and adults has three continuous longitudinal keels. The head is extremely large with powerful jaws that have hooklike tips. The eyes are not visible from above as are the common snapper. The general color pattern is brown to black.

HABITAT: Occasionally found on land, but generally found in muddy aquatic situations such as sloughs, swamps, rivers, oxbows, and sluggish streams.

FOOD HABITS: Generally lies in wait for its prey which is attracted to the alligator snapper's pink, worm-like tongue. It will feed upon fish, crayfish, and any other species that may come near its bone-crunching jaws.

REPRODUCTION: The 16-50 eggs are laid during May-June in a hole 14-

20 inches deep. The eggs incubate in 10-11 weeks.

RANGE: Along the Mississippi River up to Rock Island and the Illinois River up to Havana. It is encountered with more regularity within the watersheds of the counties in southern Illinois.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Alligator snapping turtles can be prepared for the table by shaking the meat in flour and browning them in a skillet. The meat is then placed in a pressure cooker for 15 minutes. The meat can also be used in soup. A very delicious eating meat. The eggs are sometimes used as food.

ARTIST: Freda J. Burton, R. R. 1, Murphysboro, Illinois.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois, by Philip Smith, Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin, Volume 28, November, 1961.



Turtle's Range

Letters . . .

Dear Sirs,
Assuming that the fuel shortage is for real, the only way we will get to revisit Illinois in 1974 is through the pages of your magazine.

Therefore, please use the enclosed money order to extend our subscription through 1974.

Thank you,
Nicholas Noyes
Elmwood Park, Illinois

We will get you there.

Dear Sirs,
Do you still publish magazine OUTDOOR ILLINOIS? My issue is October, 1963. If still published, what is yearly subscription cost? Would like for Christmas gift but since it is so late just let me know and I'll order anyway.

Yours truly,
Mrs. William Gordon
Falling Spring Road
Cahokia, Illinois

You'll think you fell out of that spring on your head. The price, \$3.00 in 1963, is now \$6.50.

Dear Sir,
The railroad bridge span falling in the Ohio River was taken about 1950—when the Illinois Central replaced the old bridge spans with new ones. The new one is standing there ready to roll over into

the position the old span occupied before it was rolled into the river.

H. E. DeLap
Harrisburg, Ill.

You win one of the super gifts of the year, a one-year subscription to Outdoor Illinois for your correct answer, along with the Ralph Gibsons of Cairo, below.

Dear Editor,

You asked for it! The "What and Where" picture is the rebuilding of the Illinois Central Railway Bridge connecting Kentucky and Illinois, north of Cairo. The original bridge was built in 1889 for 3 million dollars and signalized the last link in a direct route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The reconstructed bridge was started in 1949 and completed early in 1952 at an approximate cost of 6½ million. During reconstruction the rail bridge was replaced span by span without discontinuing train service.

Ralph and Virginia Gibson
Cairo, Ill.

If you folks were crap shooters, we would stake our fortune on your next roll. You've made three straight passes and your O. I. subscription now reads June 1976. Keep it up and we'll ship you the Superintendent in Charge of All Maintenance as the Grand Prize, if not the Grand Vizier.

Dear Sirs,

Please send these "memberships" out again this year, and enclosed is my check.

Thanks for a wonderful, heartwarming magazine. Merry Christmas.

Mary Weber
Olney, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send us your Guide Map to Johnson County and to Pope County.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Robert Greenberg
Champaign, Ill.

P. S. Where are the best cypress swamps in southern Illinois?

Best cypress swamp to view is at Heron Pond, an Illinois Nature Preserve maintained by the State of Illinois south of Vienna. Take U.S. 45 south of Vienna and turn west on the Belknap road 4½ miles south of Vienna. Go 1½ miles west to Forman Church and turn north on the gravel road.

Our Johnson and Pope County Guidemaps may be obtained from the Region 9 Tourism Council, c/o Illinois Division of Tourism, 2209 West Main, Marion, Illinois 62959.

Dear Sir,

I am a paid up subscriber to your magazine, to November 1975. My sister has just sent a one-year gift subscription. To forestall any possible confusion, please correct my paid up time to November 1976.

Both of our museums made the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and we are very proud.

Much work remains to be done on the Robinson-Stewart place, as we hope to be ready for a resident caretaker some time in 1974.

Come see us anyway, as we open up on call when visitors arrive on weekdays. Happy holidays to you and the Crew.

Max Chapman
White County Historical Society
Carmi, Ill.

Both the Robinson-Stewart House—once the home of an early Illinois U.S. Senator, John McCracken Robinson (1794-1843)—and the Ratcliff Inn Museum are excellent examples of early Illinois architecture. The Ratcliff Inn dates from 1828, while the earlier Robinson Home was begun in 1814. Sen. Robinson later became an associate justice of the Illinois Supreme Court and died only a month after taking office at Ottawa, Illinois in April, 1843.

Dear Sir,

I would like to someday read in your magazine about Weaver, Illinois—it's all a farmland now—and about Clifford, Illinois. My wife went to school and was born in Weaver, I went to Clifford School.

Alex Cherepski
West Frankfort, Illinois

Weaver, in the Lake Creek area of Franklin and Williamson Counties, was very near one of the early fords on the Big Muddy River, and was an early coal mining area.

Outdoor Illinois:

Enclosed is money order for a one year subscription to Outdoor Illinois. The subscription is a Christmas gift for my grandfather, who I think will enjoy it very much. Since this will get there a little late, I hope you will hurry to send him his first issue.

Thank you,
Gary Tidball
Dahlgren, Ill.

Dear Sirs,

I want you to continue sending O.I. another year, so here's my check. I have them all, from the first, and when I want

to do a little traveling while not moving, I get them out and reread a bunch. I believe the old ones are better than the new but maybe its just because you have told about the best and have taken up all the slack. But reading long lists of flowers and trees that can be gotten other places if one likes that sort of thing seems to me to just be filling up space.

Give us some geology of Illinois, tell us about our coal and minerals way back in the beginning. I have often wondered where we got so much clay and its lack of rocks, and how the tillable land got distributed, the prairies of Illinois, and if they were always prairies, or made that way later.

Primitive man makes good reading and those of Illinois were some of the best. Why did the Indian fail to hold his own or assimilate, or did he assimilate more than we are aware? Was it poor leadership, tribal living and ownership that was his downfall, even yet? Why has it taken him till now to protest his treatment? If it was his communal living that made such an easy target for conquest, his was no better than that of others.

Thanks for many a good tale, and looking for more to come.

Yours truly,
Byron H. Milburn
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Listen, the trouble with you anti-botanical geological-anthropological readers is that you have gone out and got a one-sided look at the world. If you would pull back some of those flower petals and branches that are in your way, you'll see that some of those rocks originated as living greenery.

It would appear that primitive man held his own over far greater periods of time in Illinois than the rest of us. Look how short were the reigns of the French and British in Illinois only a handful of decades before the mixture now reigning took a-holt of the throttle.

Compare that with the thousands of

years (See A Second Look) earlier—rather than primitive—man inhabited the country, we are very short termers indeed.

Apparently, from present knowledge, organized warfare was not a "custom" in early cultures. It was not until the advent of western culture here that civilization was able to concentrate on the finer points.

Gentlemen:

Will you please quote the price on binders, as I will need two for 1972 and 1973? And I would like the price of the index for 1971 and 1972. When will the 1973 index be available?

Sincerely,
J. C. Skinner
Peoria, Ill.

Our bright red gold-imprinted binders are \$4.20 each, the indices are 75c each. The 1973 index should be ready by mid-February.

Dear Sirs,

Sorry! In the hurry of preparations for the Holiday Season I "plumb" forgot to send in our renewal for Outdoor Illinois. We have two grade school students in the family and I save every issue of Outdoor Illinois along with National Geographic, for future use in high school and college. They both contain valuable information that can't be found elsewhere.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Earl Tucker
Ewing, Illinois

You certainly know how to get your magazine on time, even if everyone else has to wait a month on theirs.

Dear Mr. Outdoor Illinois:

Please send one year plus one issue subscriptions of your magazine to the following address. By this, I mean—could you start the subscription with the issue with the Autumn Coloration article and run it for an extra issue next year?

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BOOKS

ANNOUNCING new book, CHARLES E. DURYEA - AUTOMAKER by George W. May. Biography of the man credited with first practical, American-made gasoline automobile in 1893. The only biography of Duryea ever produced in book form. Traces his turbulent career in Peoria, Springfield, Reading, Saginaw and Philadelphia. Based on research in seven states. Cloth — Illustrated — 175 pages — \$6.00. By mail postpaid from George W. May, R. 1, Metropolis, Ill. 62960. Will make a nice Christmas gift.

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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slumber room. Lunch room for snacks, steaks,
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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.
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off Ill. 13, 269-3193—30 units, one and
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units available, phones in all rooms, heat
thermostat controlled. AAA, AHMA.

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on new U. S. 50. Shady camping area, free
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stoves.

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

**Sherwood
Camping Resort**
Near Rend Lake
on I-57, Ina exit

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

Or something like that. I know you can figure it out.

Sure wish you would stop printing that thing on toilet paper.

Sincerely,
Fredda J. Burton
Nile Creek Farm
Murphysboro, Ill.

Zounds! Like a bolt from the gray comes a brilliant idea. Charmin idea, in fact.

We could print the entire issue including the cover on Northern Tissue, send it to the reader in a tube—who's

to object? We could be the new Montgomery Ward, and never mind National Geographic.

Possibly a few readers would carp, would say the magazine had developed a scratchy personality. But you find a few like that in every crowd.

MEMO TO: Editor

FROM: Superintendent in Charge of All Maintenance

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Outdoor Illinois Magazine

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Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

- Jan. 1-5—Watseka — Christmas Tree Lane. Old Court-house Museum.
- Jan. 1-6—Belleville—Way of Lights. Shrine of our Lady of Snows. 5-10 p.m.
- Jan. 1-6—Chicago — Los Angeles Environmental Sculptures. Museum of Contem. Art.
- Jan. 1-6—Joliet—Christmas Flower Show. Birdhaven Conservatory.
- Jan. 1-18—Chicago — "Gone With the Wind". Opera House.
- Jan. 1-20—Chicago—Marcel Breuer Exhib. Mus. of Sci. & Ind.
- Jan. 1-20—Chicago—Near Eastern Art in Chicago Collections. Art Insti.
- Jan. 1-20—Springfield—Taylor Show. Ill. State Museum Art Gallery. East.
- Jan. 1-21—Springfield—Barker Paper Weights. Ill. State Mus. Art Gallery. E.
- Jan. 1-31—Brookfield—Winter Animals Walk (self-guided). Brookfield Zoo.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—Christmas Around the World Festival—Mus. of Sci. & Ind.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago — Symphony Orchestra. Orchestra Hall.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago — Cougars Hockey Season. Inter. Amph.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago — 48th Goodman Theatre Season. Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—"Grease" Blackstone Theatre.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—The Great Chicago Fire Exhib. Chicago Hist. Soc.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—The Lincoln Gallery Exhib. Chi. Hist. Soc.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—The Pioneer Gallery Exhib. Chi. Hist. Soc.
- Jan. 1-31—Chicago—"Two Gentlemen of Verona". Shubert Theatre.
- Jan. 2—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 2-28—Evanston—"Quilts". Evanston Art Center.
- Jan. 4—Macomb—Recital: Ann Collins. Browne Hall. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 4-31—Chicago—"Long Day's Journey into Night". Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 5—Oregon—Square Dance. St. Mary's School. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 5—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Jan. 5—Quincy—Opening of Ill. Womens Bowling Assoc. Tourn. Casino Bowl.
- Jan. 5-6—Chicago—"The Emperors New Clothes". Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 6—Macomb—Concert Band Program. Browne Hall. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 6—Springfield—Camera Club Program. Ill. State Mus. Aud.
- Jan. 7-8—Chicago — Carl Westerdahl Mem. Lecture. Isaacson Chapel. N. Park Theol. Seminary.
- Jan. 7-8—Joliet—Inter Collegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink. Rt. No. 52.
- Jan. 7-27—Edwardsville — Johnathan Waite/Radford Thomas: Paintings & Drawings. Governor's Lounge Gallery.
- Jan. 8-27—Quincy—Art Club Prints by J. Dine & J. Rosenquist. Art Center.
- Jan. 9—Chicago—"The Emperors New Clothes" (Children's Play) Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 9-10—Belleville—Ill. Fruit Council Augustine's Restaurant.
- Jan. 10—Shelbyville—Sr. Citizens Potluck Dinner. Lake Towers.
- Jan. 11-13—Lisle—"Cinderella" Academy Theatre. Illinois Benedictine Coll.
- Jan. 12—Chicago—Professional Wrestling. Inter. Amph.
- Jan. 12—Easton—Optimists Pancake and Sausage Day. Easton H. S. Cafeteria.
- Jan. 12—Elmhurst—"Dinosaurs" Slide Lecture. Lecture Hall. 2 p.m.
- Jan. 12—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Jan. 12—Quincy—Donna Fargo, Tommy Cash Country Western Show. Quincy Jr. H.S.
- Jan. 12-13—Chicago—"The Emperors New Clothes" Children's Play. Goodman Thtre.
- Jan. 12-31—Chicago—Robert Arneson Sculpture. Mus. of Contemp. Art.
- Jan. 13—Clinton—Lecture on Antiques. DeWitt Co. Mus.
- Jan. 13—Springfield—"Natures Half Acre". Ill. State Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Jan. 14-15—Joliet—Inter Collegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink. Route No. 52.
- Jan. 15—Belleville—Lady of the Snows speaker series. Fischer's Restaurant.
- Jan. 15-16—Peoria—"Twigs". Broadway Theatre League. Shrine Mosque.
- Jan. 16—Chicago—"The Emperors New Clothes" Children's Play. Goodman Theatre.
- Jan. 16—Macomb—Duke Ellington Orchestra. Western Hall. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 17—Jacksonville—Symphony Concert. Ill. Coll. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 17—Quincy — Lecture: Mel Roams. Quincy Art Center. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 18—Chicago — Organ Dedication. Chapel, North Park Coll.
- Jan. 18-19—Chicago Heights—3 one act plays, Prairie Drama Group. Prairie St. Coll.
- Jan. 18-20 (T)—Bloomington—Children's Show. Scottish Rite Temple.
- Jan. 18-20—Bloomington—IWU Children's Theatre. McPherson Theatre.
- Jan. 18-20—Carbondale—Ann. Latin Amer. Play. Laboratory Theatre. Comm. Bldg. SIU
- Jan. 18-20—Lisle — "Cinderella". Academy Theatre. Ill. Benedictine Coll.
- Jan. 19—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Jan. 19-20—Chicago — "The Emperor's New Clothes". Children's Play. Goodman Thtre.
- Jan. 19-20—Rock Island — Tri-City Symphony Concert. Aug. Coll. Centenn. Hall. 8:30 p.m.
- Jan. 20—Danville—Winter Outing. Kickapoo State Park.
- Jan. 20—Oakwood—Winter Outing. Kickapoo State Park.
- Jan. 20—Shelbyville—"The Illinois Fiddler" 4-H Building. 2-8:30 p.m.
- Jan. 20—Springfield—"Reflections in Space" Ill. State Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Jan. 21—Chicago—Lecture & Artist Series/Multivision Jesus Rock. Aud. North Park Coll.
- Jan. 21-22—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink. Rt. 52.
- Jan. 23—Jacksonville—Music Assoc. Concert. MacMurray Coll. Merner Chapel. 8:15 p.m.
- Jan. 24—Macomb — Recital: Hugo Maglicco. Heritage Ballroom. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 24—Rockford — Symphony Orchestra. Coronado Theatre.
- Jan. 24—Rock Island—Travelogue. Augustana Cent. Hall.
- Late Jan. (T)—Fox River Grove—Ski Jump Contest. Norge Ski Jump.
- Late Jan.—Glen Ellyn—State Speed Skating Meet. Lake Ellyn.
- Jan. 25-26—Bloomington—Brokaw Follies. Scottish Rite Temple. 8 p.m.
- Jan. 25-26—Normal—"Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris". ISU Aud. 8 p.m.

come you print the magazine on sich—uh, sich—uh, sich TERRIBLE paper? How come you don't answer that?

MEMO TO: S.I.C.A.M.
FROM: The Editor

Since you obviously have trouble spelling simple—that is, easily spelled—titles such as E-D-I-T-O-R, and you have never been able to spell M-A-I-N-T-E-N-A-N-C-E, I have been toying with the idea of changing your description to one which would more readily fit both your work habits and your personality.

You may wish to help me in the selection process. I have narrowed it down to Superintendent In Charge of Knavery, or Head Assistant for Mouthery. You might want to abbreviate the title, in either case.

Barring that, we may send you down to Florida to get rich as a stock broker. Anybody can handle that.

MEMO TO: Idioter
FROM: S.I.C.A.M.

If that lady could draw better, we could print it better, right chief? She's probably from Wisconsin, besides. Is my spellen better?

Dear Outdoor Illinois:

You had better keep our magazine in the mails. What with the gasoline shortage and the possible rationing in the future, we will need all the information about our state that we can get for vacationing close to home.

It is so easy to miss the interesting places near by and take long trips out

of state. Perhaps the shortages, much as we dislike them, will cause us to look around a little closer.

Mrs. Ivan Pfeifer
Mazon State Bank
Mazon, Ill.

Gentlemen—

Please renew our *Outdoor Illinois* subscription for two years. We enjoy the magazine very much.

Mrs. William J. Kinkead
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

A little story you might appreciate—some weeks ago my daughter Mary Virginia up in Salina, Kansas called, all excited, she had been selected for a part in their Little Theatre production and wanted to tell me. She said they were doing "Spoon River Anthology", so I quickly said, "Oh, Illinois, Edgar Lee Masters."

Well, she didn't know what I meant, so I told her about it. Then, just a happenstance, I noticed my August-September (I think) issue of *Outdoor Illinois* on the table, and on the front cover, in big letters, about an article inside on the Spoon River country.

Well, the next day I sent the magazine to her. Again she called, real excited, she had carried *Outdoor Illinois* to play practice and the director and the cast had read it. They didn't realize, or know, about a real Spoon River area. Then they came up with the idea of making a display for the lobby, featuring the article in *OI*.

Who knows, maybe some displaced Illinoisan will just attend the perform-

ances, see the display, and get real homesick for Illinois and more copies of your magazine.

I know you're not interested in the fact that my child may be the star of the show, or anything like that (which she isn't), but thought you'd like to know another way your magazine has been featured, and in what faraway places it is read.

Merry Christmas,
Mrs. Helen Ross Cobb
Camden, Arkansas

In addition to Mary Slingerland's fine article in August-September '73, the late John Depler treated the subject of the Anthology in August 1969, and Lowell Dearing took a hitch at it in April 1970. Sorry we didn't know in time, we'd have shipped copies to your daughter.

But thank her anyway, and thank you for the story.

Outdoor Illinois:

Long about October of 1972 I had the honor of being bestowed with one of your Pox.

Question: How long are those things good for, and how do I get it lifted?

All in all, this has been one heck of a year and that is the only cloud hanging over my left shoulder I can think of.

Concerned,
Grey Warrner
Ottawa, Illinois

Good Lord, we forgot all about that one! We will remove it immediately, since some of the ones we threw in 1972 were automatically renewable.

To make it up to you, perhaps there is someone you would like for us to transfer it to . . . ?

Dear Sir:

While I was visiting in Southern Illinois a while back, I acquired a map called "OUTDOOR ILLINOIS magazine's guide map to Hardin County." Do you publish any maps like this on Pope County or any other counties in Southern Illinois? If you do would it be possible for you to send me them?

The Hardin County map provided us with many interesting and beautiful places to visit.

Thank you,
Tom Moran
Bradley, Ill.

Guidemaps of Pope, Johnson and the four counties of Gallatin, Hamilton, Saline and White are available from the Southern Illinois Tour Promotion Council, c/o Division of Tourism, State Office Bldg., Marion. All appeared in *Outdoor Illinois* in previous years. They also have an overall southern Illinois guidemap of the same type, which has 198 attractions listed.

Another map, at the other end of the state, is the Guidemap of Galena and Jo Daviess County, which should be available from Region 2 Tourism Promotion Council, Edith Huffman, 1533 South Blackhawk Ave., Freeport 61032.

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