

*The Magazine of Illinois*



OUTDOOR

# Illinois

ONE DOLLAR



DECEMBER 1974

## Adams County: A New Geography





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

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

We'll buy that.

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

Like, when we have a story on the famous old Goshen Road from Shawneetown to Edwardsville, we want an illustration to show the historic trail at its zenith. So why not David H. Burr's map of Illinois of the 1830s showing the four-horse mail post coach roads, the two-horse mail stage roads, the one-horse mail or sulkey roads, the crossroads, and the distance between towns and stage stops.

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

Nowhere, that's where!

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

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

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

## Outdoor Illinois Magazine

In the old I. C. Depot  
320 South Main Street  
Benton, Illinois 62812

- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$8.50 for one-year subscription.  
☐ Enclosed is my check for \$9.00 for one-year subscription AND a 18"x25" copy of David H. Burr's handsome 1830s map of Illinois, (suitable for framing), so I can be up-to-date.  
☐ Enclosed is my check for \$2.00 for map only.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. or RFD \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

That's *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*.

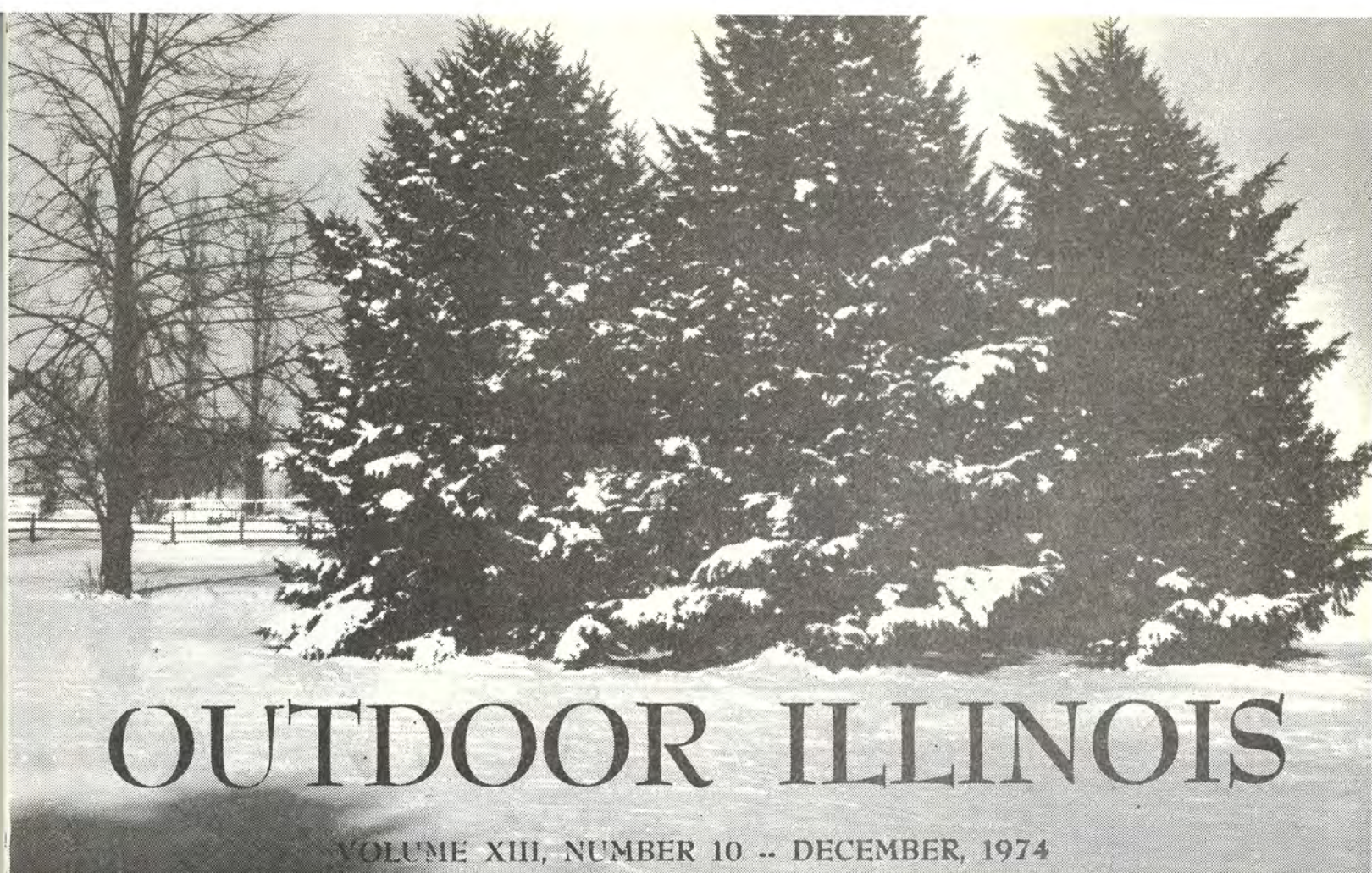
If you have read this far, then we know you are like the growing number of people who find *Outdoor Illinois* "my favorite magazine." And we want to number you among them.

To make it easy for you, use the coupon below to subscribe to *Outdoor Illinois* so you won't miss any more chapters of the story of Illinois, its places to go and things to see and do. Simply check the proper box, enclose coupon with your check, and mail to:

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS MAGAZINE

In the Old I. C. Depot

320 South Main, Benton, Illinois 62812



# OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 10 .. DECEMBER, 1974

DECEMBER: CENTRAL ILLINOIS: COLD, Wayne Bridges Photograph

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## COVER PICTURE

DRAPER'S BLUFF, a massive mesa on the boundary of Union and Johnson Counties, furnishes the locale for artist Kenneth Martin's acrylic painting of Christmas in the 1920's (See Page 7).

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## WHAT and WHERE

**C**AN YOU IDENTIFY this idyllic scene along the upper Mississippi engraved some time around the middle of the Nineteenth Century? A hint? That falling water had some bearing on the location of an early manufacturing establishment which is still going strong in the same area.



### Last Month's Picture

THE RED Covered Bridge across Bureau Creek near Princeton, in Bureau County, saw an entire raft of correct answers come storming through the door. Luckily for the proprietors of the world's greatest, only four managed to arrive in the very first mail to receive the grandest prize of all. The picture was courtesy of Leslie Swanson, an expert on both old covered bridges and old mills in Illinois.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



## A Second Look

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

### Jarrot Mansion Endangered

**W**E HOPE readers with a historic bent will lend an ear to the plea of Cahokia librarian Carla Pluff, who is seeking a means to preserve one of Illinois' more historic buildings, the 1799 Nicholas Jarrot mansion in Cahokia. Her letter on page 57 details the problem, and we hope you may be able to lend a hand in solving it.

### Old Fashioned Christmas

**A** Christmas recreated from the style of the 1830s on the Illinois prairies will be observed at New Salem State Park near Petersburg Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 14 and 15, by the Special Events section of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Rides on horse-drawn sleighs, demonstrations of toy wood carving, fashioning of Christmas decorations from pine boughs, pine cones, corn husks and acorns, fabrication of corn husk, apple head and rag dolls and door-to-door caroling are among activities which will give visitors a feel of the time, if not of the place.

Members of women's clubs from Springfield, Petersburg and Menard County in period costumes will demonstrate household crafts of the era, such as candle dipping, weaving, butter churning, broom making, knitting, spinning, wool carding, sewing, cooking and baking.

During the observance, New Salem itself will come alive, the cabins occupied by costumed families performing daily chores, the village blacksmith and mills will be in operation, and school will be in session. Hot cider will be served at Rutledge Tavern to help take the chill off the air.

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At least eight of the historic village's cabins will be open to the public. Activities will get underway at noon and conclude at 5 p. m. each day.

### Poachers Beware

**G**AME POACHERS have come on hard times in some parts of Illinois as the Illinois Department of Conservation police officers have stepped up a crack-down on illegal taking of game. In addition to patrols, law enforcement personnel are reported to be using airplanes to spot poachers and relay their positions to officers on the ground.

Four Galena men were arrested for illegal possession early in October when two deer and two raccoon were found in the trunk of a car stopped on a routine traffic violation.

In another case, acting on a tip officers arrested a Byron man for killing deer out of season. Deer entrails and a fresh deer skin were buried in straw in his barn, and freshly killed venison found in a freezer.

### Moving It

**T**HIS ISSUE marks the 130th magazine we have put to bed since founding the magazine in 1962. It seems but a short time ago that we had our 100th issue anniversary, and now we're thirty beyond that, so we will quit that line of thought before this begins to look easy to us.

This also marks the sixth chapter of The New Geography of Illinois series on counties, and we would like to thank George W. Irwin of Quincy for the special assistance he gave us in its preparation. It seems we recognize many persons who have traveled on, and some who achieve fame in the tinsel world, but seldom do we recognize those who



are among us today who have made Illinois a better place. George Irwin is among the latter. A former chairman of the Illinois Arts Council, member of the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and moving force in the Quincy Society of Fine Arts, he has been a driving force in bringing to many Illinoisans the finer products of our culture.

In our small way, we hope we have done the same.

### Shoeshine Boys Project

**WE** HAPPENED recently, quite by accident, upon an almost unknown display of idealism which is worthy of repeating.

Dick Hughes, 29, a Pittsburgh native who went to Viet Nam five years ago as a wire service journalist, received a national award from the Jaycees as one of America's ten outstanding young men last year. It came as a result of his work with the street children of Saigon, which started within two weeks of his first appearance in the country.

He found waifs—six, eight, ten years old—wandering the city streets seeking food, sleeping on the pavement. Alone, bewildered, frightened, they stayed on his mind and changed his life.

Starting with a shelter for 11 shoeshine boys, a place where they could sleep, bathe, and store their few belongings, Hughes gradually established four hostels in Saigon and one in Danang.

It was named the Shoeshine Boys Project, for the trade most of the young boys followed. Today the hostels house over 150 homeless children, ranging from eight years old through 17.

"Typical is Quy," Hughes said. "Twelve years old, small, separated from his family in the Delta by fighting, he ended up in Saigon shining shoes and begging. Then he was arrested, soon he was in and out of jail."

"When we got him, he had some difficulty in adjusting. He'd had a tough time on the streets, but now he's doing well."

For Hughes, funding the private project has been a constant and usually desperate problem. A trip to the U. S. in 1970 resulted in a flow of small donations—\$2, \$5, \$10 from little people who have the least to give. It is this sort of "funding" which provides most of the \$3,000 it takes to operate the hostels monthly.

But progress has been made. Hughes said the hostels provide medical and dental care, private tutoring, job training and placement, and assistance in securing identification records. Where possible, the children are placed in the homes of surviving relatives and friends, if they can be found.

In an effort to permit the boys to develop a trust in Viet adults and to re-create an understanding of Viet culture which their artificial street existence had destroyed,

Hughes turned the actual operations over to Vietnamese. A Viet priest serves as director, while Hughes works from an office in Saigon raising funds and coordinating program efforts.

American soldiers are gone now from Saigon, leaving only a few administrative personnel. Gone with the GIs are the shoe shine and errand jobs which used to keep a lot of the street children alive. Without help from individuals like Hughes, the only recourse is back to begging and stealing.

Obviously, he needs help in the sort of idealistic task which shows that idealism continues as a strong strain within many Americans.

If you can help in any way, it would be more than welcome. Funds may be sent to: Shoeshine Boys, 1460 Broadway Ave., New York, N. Y. 10036.

Cash may not be sent to Viet Nam, but materials, such as clothing, medicine, blankets, soap and similar items may be sent to: Dick Hughes, Shoeshine Boys Project, APO San Francisco, CA 96243.

### And More Poetry

**ONE** OF our Champaign friends, which is to differentiate from champagne friends, is G. R. Yohe, whom readers will remember for his tale of the apple merchant some time back, and for his more recent reminiscence of the terrific thunderstorm which punctuated a playing of the 1812 Overture by the University of Illinois band during a campus open-air performance in the 1920s.

Bob has accused the village of Benton with possession of a village ordinance which bans poetry. Nothing could be further from the truth. On various occasions during the day, we see people wander outside our windows, moving their lips and obviously reciting aloud from their favorite muse, or making up poems as they go.

We have not raised our windows to listen, of course, since the weather is cooler and we would not like to fetch a cold. But we are almost certain those are poems rising with the frosted breath, since it would certainly not make sense in a cultural center of such renown for persons to be doing otherwise.

In any case, along with his canard, and as you might expect, Poet Yohe has sent us a few poems which struck us, for the most part, reasonably well, especially since we have often thought an ordinance calling for the hanging of poets upon first sight would be a reasonable ordinance indeed.

But all that aside, we like his choice of titles:

#### WILD ONIONS

Those blue-green spikes that flourish everywhere  
Adorn the hillside and the fields of corn;  
Their pungent odor permeates the air  
When they are trampled on a dewy morn.

#### RIVER JUNCTION

Just off this point the rippling waters meet.  
From left, the wide Ohio surges forth  
To join the Mississippi's silted sheet  
That comes from far-off lands in west and north.

#### CAVE-IN-ROCK

A great, wide hole looks out from limestone walls  
That rim the calm Ohio's gliding flow;  
From it the river pirates made rich hauls  
By preying on the shippers long ago.

#### GARDEN OF THE GODS

The ancient cliffs of rounded, weathered stone;  
Fantastic shapes of lichen-bearing gray,  
Look out across the forest. Here, alone,  
They dream uncounted centuries away.

#### LITTLE EGYPT

The wooded heights to river bottom yields—  
A languid land where tall magnolias grow;  
Where cypresses stand by the cotton fields,  
And trees harbor sprigs of mistletoe.

— G. R. Yohe

### Goose Lake Prairie

**OUR** FRIEND, Gunnar Peterson, executive director of the Open Lands Project in Chicago, sent along a copy of "Growing Up in Goose Lake" just before press time for this issue and we felt it worth your while to know about it.

Written by William S. Miller, who grew up on a farm at Goose Lake Prairie in Grundy County, the paper-bound book is an interesting reminiscence of life on the farm in the early years of this century.

"When I, a young man, left the farm in 1923 I did not realize that an era was coming to an end, and that life on a farm in this region would no longer be the same," says Miller in the foreword.

"But to me," he adds, "just a long generation away from the pioneer period of the Prairie, time brought a recognition of change, and of the fact that youth in my then typical community would not be duplicated by succeeding generations in midwestern America."

The insight into the passing of a way of life with which he was blessed is evident, too, in his story of the Miller farm, the agricultural practices of those days and the social aspects of that period of quiet and strength in Illinois life.

The book may be obtained for \$3.93, including postage, tax and handling, by writing Open Lands Project, 53 West Jackson, Chicago 60604.

The Open Lands Project was instrumental in the successful effort to preserve Goose Lake Prairie in 1968 and 1969. The virgin prairie is now contained within Goose Lake Prairie State Park and is part of the Illinois Nature Preserve System.



Christmas at Draper's Bluff  
CIRCA 1921

ACRYLIC BY KEN MARTIN

**A**NCIENT DRAPER'S BLUFF is an imposing geological feature easily visible east of Interstate 57 just north of the Lick Creek intersection in southern Illinois. From its top can be seen one of Illinois' most breathtaking panoramas, one which was viewed by prehistoric inhabitants of the area, as can be seen by the stone wall constructed there during an early Illinois culture.

This rendition of the scene in acrylic by Marion artist Ken Martin depicts a Christmas in the early 1920's.

A number of weeks ago we described to the artist an old, weather-worn, forlorn cottage—now used as a barn—along the gravel road between Lick Creek and Buncombe.

"Could you maybe see if you can find the place and maybe put the house back into its heyday, say sometime in the 1920's, and get a human or two into it along with some snow?" we asked the artist.

"Sure thing," he replied, with all the confidence of youth.

We were distinctly pleased that his artist's touch was able to visualize for us the scene we had in mind, with a faithfulness to our mind's eye that was startling. It was a sure thing, just as he had said.

As with the first in our series of Illinois Scenes, we have arranged to have reprints of the cover, *Christmas at Draper's Bluff*, reproduced in full color in a limited collector's edition.

The painting is reproduced the same size as the cover printing, centered on 14x17-inch Beckett Brilliant Opaque paper suitable for framing. The prints are numbered from 1 to 1,000 and are available for \$3.66 each, including tax, postage and handling charges. (Those who have ordered the first painting in the set will be pleased to know that the reason you have not received them is the overlong delay in receiving mailing tubes, ordered some weeks ago but which did not arrive until this issue was about to go to press. The prints should be in the mail in a few days from the time you receive this issue.)

The actual location of the scene on this month's cover is almost astride the Union and Johnson county boundary. If you're down that way at first snow, let us know if the scene is anything like Ken painted. It is unsettling to think there are two of us round who think every challenge can be blithely knocked off with ease.





ERECTED IN 1848 as the Logan County Court House in Mt. Pulaski, this small Grecian temple shows the adaptability of its elegance and grace to a small government building.

## A Small Grecian Temple, But Rich in History Mt. Pulaski Court House

Famous Illinois Architecture XVII

By Paul E. Sprague

(Photographs by the Author)

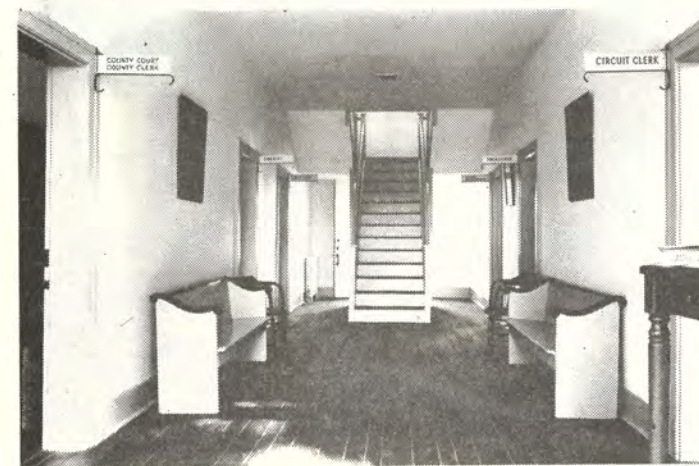
THE OLD LOGAN County Court-house was erected in 1848 following an election transferring the county seat from Postville to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. The transfer was a victory for the

citizens and supporters of Mt. Pulaski, who had pledged a business block and funds to construct the courthouse as an inducement to relocate the county seat. Their success was short-lived, however,

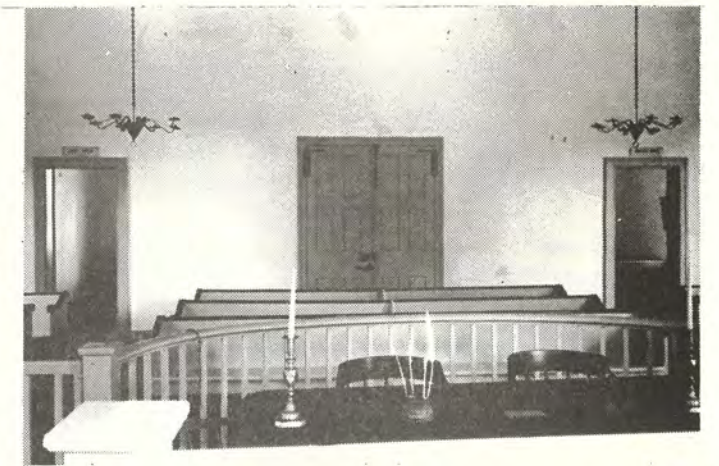
for in 1853 the seat was moved to its present location at Lincoln.

Although the building was used for only five years as a courthouse, that half-decade proved to be one of considerable

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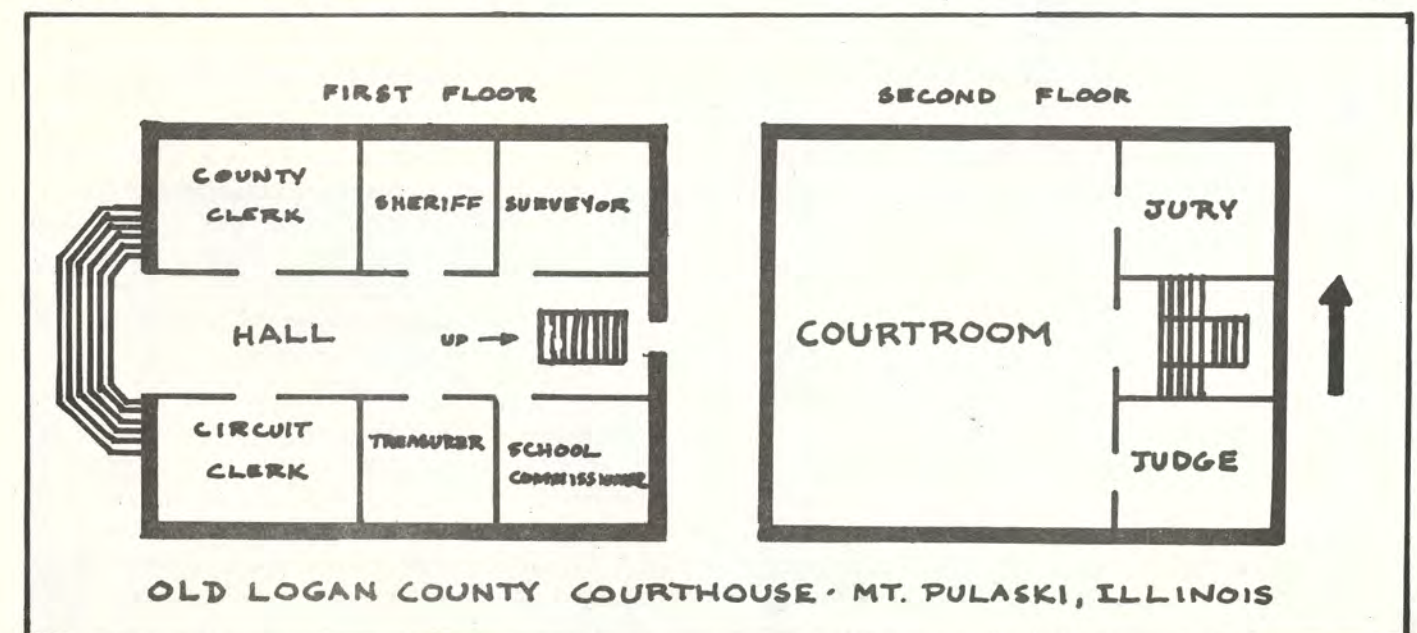
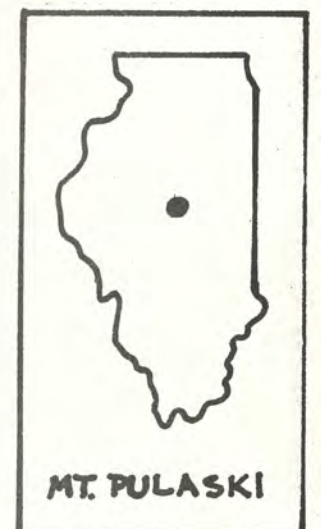
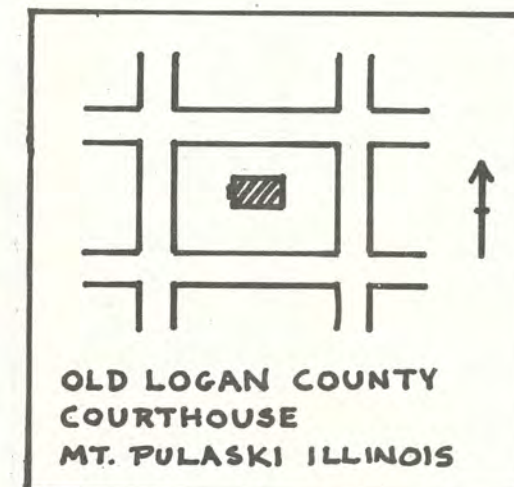
MAIN HALL downstairs offered gathering place for visitors to the county seat, and saw much gossip exchanged and county politics discussed. Note simple stairway leading to second floor.



COURT ROOM as restored by state offers a classically simple, clean and elegant appearance. Doorway at left led to jury room, at right to judge's chamber. Middle doors opened to stairway and first floor.

historic interest. As part of the old Eighth Judicial Circuit, the court attracted to Mt. Pulaski a number of men destined to play leading roles in state and national government: Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, David Davis and Robert G. Ingersoll. Between 1853 and 1878 the building, fitted out with cupola and bell, served as a school. Other indignities followed until, in 1936, the State of Illinois acquired the building as a memorial and restored it to its original appearance.

The plan is typical of small Greek Revival courthouses of the time. Its entrance on the west opens into a hall with county offices on either side and leads to a staircase and rear exit at the opposite end of the building. The second







*ANOTHER VIEW of court room; from view of the spectator and the defendant, backlighted judge's seat put them at a psychological disadvantage, which may have been planned.*

*FROM THE CLERK'S desk the slightly elevated judge's rostrum appears to loom over the assemblage.*

*SIMPLE FRONT entrance to Mt. Pulaski court house is little changed from the original entrance as seen in copy of daguerreotype on opposite page.*

floor contains a large courtroom with windows on the north, west, and south sides and a judge's chamber and jury room at the rear on either side of the staircase.

The original oak floors are preserved in the second floor. Those in the jury room are marked with what are said to be the misplaced strokes of an ax used to trim firewood.

The presence of flues in the walls and the absence of fireplaces makes it fairly certain that Franklin stoves, not restored when the photographs were taken, provided heat for the building. Holes in the courtroom floor served as accurate guides for seating the spindles of the reconstructed railing.

A photograph made from a daguerreotype taken shortly after the building was completed shows the brickwork left in its natural state and the wooden trim painted a light color, probably white. The courthouse is a handsome temple building with a large and noble door-

*DAGUERREOTYPE TAKEN shortly after completion of the building shows construction debris and places the time at about 1848. This copy of the daguerreotype was made in 1942 by D. C. Beidler:*

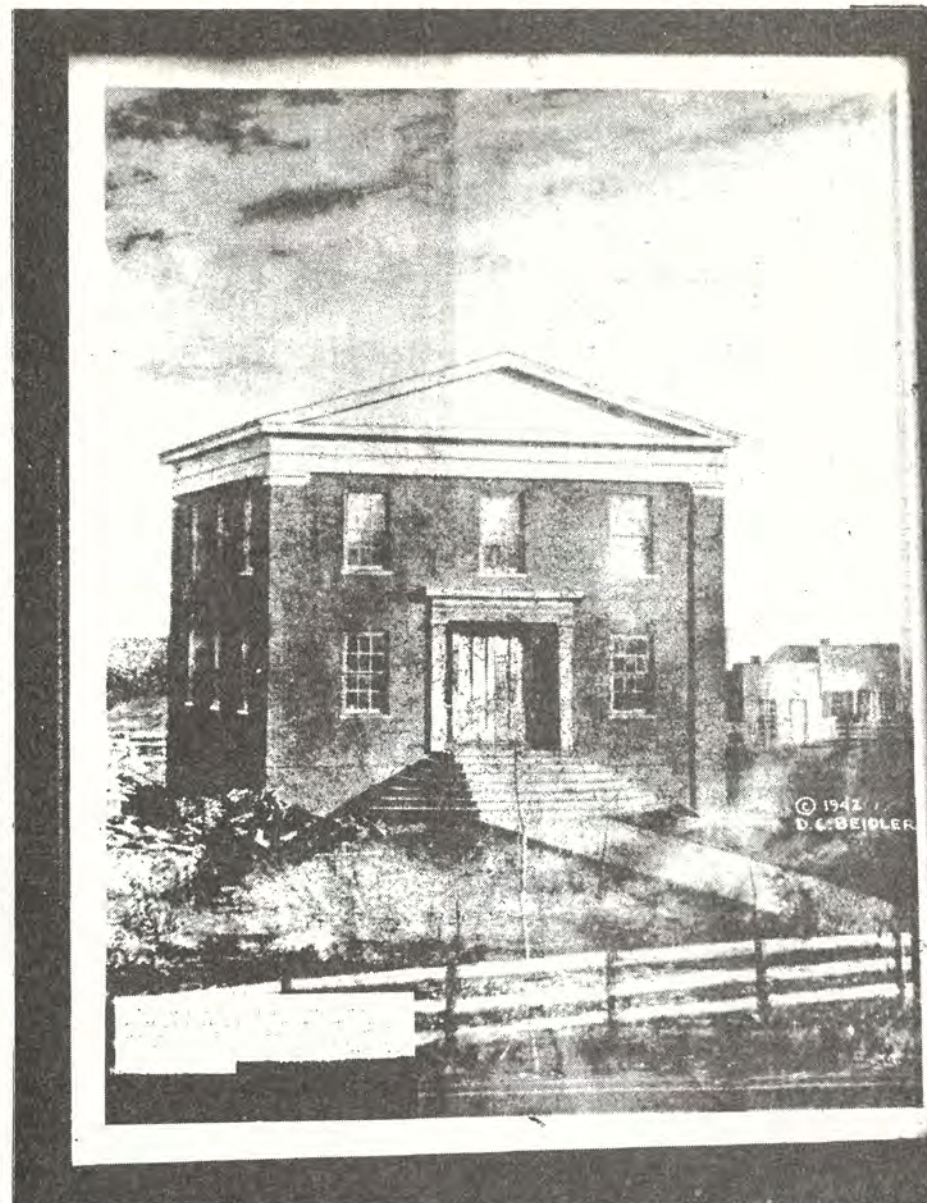
way properly scaled to the size of the pediment, cornice and corner pilasters. Its entrance consists of double doors framed by mullioned glass lights and ornamental pilasters carrying a simple but impressive cornice.

As the courthouse was small, about 25x30 feet, and inexpensive, about \$3,000.00 in 1848, there was never any possibility of dressing the building up with an expensive portico or cupola. Even so, this diminutive Grecian courthouse at Mt. Pulaski ranks among the finest and best-preserved pre-1850 buildings in the state. It shows how well the Greek Revival style could be adapted to give elegance and sophistication to so small and inexpensive a governmental building.



*ROUGH-TIMBERED floor shows much use over the years. The building served as county court house for a period of only five years.*

*HAND-WROUGHT hardware on gate to forecourt was patterned after the original wrought iron hinge. The flag is a copy of 30-star flag of the period.*





# Nature Keeps Better Time

By John W. Voigt

SINCE TIME is paid little notice by other organisms except in ways in which nature's control dictates, it is assumed to be a concept or invention of man, who has divided it into the past, the present, and the future. Only a moment ago the present was the future, and in another moment it will be the past.

Time is without beginning or end. It is like a river upon which man has embarked and upon which he will travel for the rest of his days without getting off, or it is like a web in which man is perpetually suspended. Man is a prisoner of time if not indeed a slave to it. Man is the only animal who depends upon his invented timepiece, the watch or clock, to tell his time.

Some animals are social or live together in an organized way. Social living implies a certain unity. For man, one of the social animals, this unifying factor is his culture. Time has developed to a point of considerable importance in that culture, and each society has a particular way of looking at time.<sup>1</sup>

When we examine how we have developed our economy and how we are using our environment, we can see how time has become our master. Our ever-expanding economy seems geared to more people using more things, and throwing them away faster. Indeed, the consumer feels that shortened product life and obsolescence has been planned. To sustain such a system makes us slaves to time, but it is said to be good for progress, whatever that is.

American vacation trips are very much regulated by time. We have to get to a certain place, and return, within a given amount of time. We try to crowd into that time as much as is utterly possible. "Time is money", indeed it is. A certain number of miles must be covered

each day, and we often go down the highway looking at some historical spot from a car traveling at a speed which is as great as the law allows while some member of the family exclaims, "there it is!" and then reads to everyone from the meager information about it which has been printed on the road map or tour guide. To travel in this manner is to allow a great deal of the trip to be wasted. Little can be learned of the kinds of roadside plants, the condition of the crops, the architecture of the rural buildings or the ingenuity of mounting the rural mailbox and the humor these sometimes project.

The American Indian used the moon and the seasons for his calendar, and he used the position or height of the sun in the sky for his daily reckoning. Any good observer of nature could indeed come very close to paralleling the calendar and the watch by using natural events and phenomena.

Birds are faithful to certain migration patterns or time. The swallows fly back to Capistrano every year on schedule. Barn swallows in Illinois show up each year at about the same time.

The small plant known as Harbinger of Spring and the red maples are faithful to February in my area. Bloodroot blooms in March, the spring peepers are heard, and geese usually head north again.

April is devoted to redbud, and dogwood. Azaleas bloom in May as does the red buckeye, and the night-flying beetles are heard as their heavy bodies bounce off the window screens in the evening hours.

June is a month of white blossoms. The Queen Anne's lace and fleabane dominate all others. July is grain and hay harvest time, the calling of bobwhite, the beginning of blooming for goldenrods, and the ripening of dewberries and blackberries.

Nights are cooler in August and there

is copious dew formation on the grass. Cicadas begin their strident buzzing. A parade of yellow which had its beginning in July and increased in August has now in September begun its march in earnest. Over vast areas the Spanish needles hold sway. Rosinweeds and sunflowers as well as oxeye daisy conspicuously dot the roadsides. Woolly bears in a hurry to get somewhere are numerous crossing the roads and sidewalks.

Blue clear skies, fruition, and autumn colors characterize October. Monarch butterflies also may be found dizzily flapping southward. Animal migrations begin and continue into November. Animal coats cease their summer shedding and begin to thicken. Leaves are fallen, and snowbirds and chickadees are frequently seen along with the junco and titmouse.

In December on milder days in the southern part of the state, the chickweed and dandelion will bloom. Witch hazel has been observed in full flower as late as December 20th. January will also encourage chickweed and dandelion to bloom in the south where a sixty degree day or two during this month will not be uncommon.

Nature's calendar or the march of the seasons has been a favorite subject for nature writers for a long time. Each writer in his own place is able to chronicle in vivid and appealing style the events highlighting each month of the year. These events are so continuous and are so much taken for granted that they flow smoothly and a separation of four seasons is not so evident as those indicated by the equinoxes and solstices on the calendar. But each event announces the passage of time.

Many humans are able to arise at the time they desire without using an alarm clock. Perhaps they have a better developed internal or biological clock other animals not living indoors seem to have highly developed. I do know that it helps to raise the shade if one wishes to get up early. Some claim to be able to get up at a desired hour by concentration on the time they wish to get up. A friend of mine is usually awakened by having an ear tuned to the heightened



activity of birds in their early morning singing.

Some people have such well regulated habits that they know the time of day by these patterns. By watching spiders one could tell something of the daily march of temperatures, which correlates with hourly progression during the day. Spiders climb up from the ground and lower themselves to the ground in response to temperature changes. As the day warms up they climb upward and as the air cools more quickly at night than on the ground, they will return to the ground where it is warmer.

**GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON** (*Tragopogon pratensis*) is open fully and bent strongly eastward at 8 a. m. morning light. The flower begins its closure at 9 a. m. and is mostly closed by 10 a.m. (upper right). By 11 o'clock (lower left) it is closed more closely and at noon is tightly closed (center).

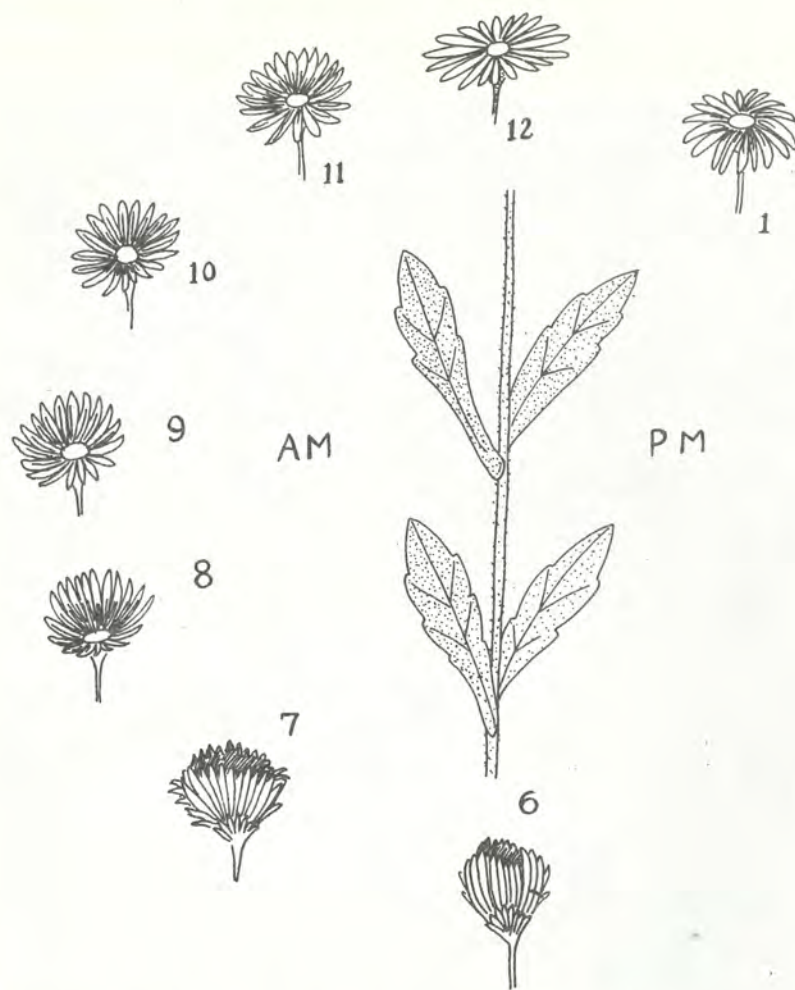
The fruiting head (lower right) follows flowering by a few days. Note carefully the hexagon pattern formed by the centers from which pappus hairs radiate.

The Queen Anne's Lace has its umbels in a horizontal plane with the earth's surface during the daytime. At night the umbels are directed downward so that they hang in a position 90 degrees from their daytime position. This has happened for the most part by ten o'clock in the evening. The yellow-flowered composite known as the prairie

salsify or goat's-beard has its radial flowers distinctly arched toward the rising sun. Goat's beard is in full or open flower condition from about six in the morning to eight in the morning. Hour by hour following, it begins to close so that it is nearly closed by ten o'clock and by mid-day it is tightly enclosed by the involucre bracts (above). Another com-

<sup>1</sup> Sommer, Robert D. 1971. *A Time for Every Purpose*, NATURAL HISTORY, Aug.-Sept., pp 24-25; 80-81.





LIKE THE DIAL of a watch, positions of petals of daisy fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*) shows the hours from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. The petals return to vertical orientation by late evening.

mon name for this plant, which closes its flowers before noon, is "go-to-bed-at-noon". Blue-flowered chickory is another plant which closes its flowers by noon-time.

More exacting clues as to the time of day are given by the daisy fleabane. It practically tells the time by the hour. The way in which fleabane tells the time is by the position of its petals. At six a. m. the whitish, ray petals are vertically oriented so as to enclose the disk (Fig. 2). An hour later the ray petals are relaxed so as to descend slightly, and suggests that the head is opening. At nine a. m. the ray petals are about half-way downward to the horizontal plane to the earth. By one o'clock, p. m. the ray petals are extended slightly downward so as to expose the disk more fully and give it an appearance of being slightly elevated. This re-

flexing of the ray petals has reached its fullest extent by two p. m. and little change takes place throughout the afternoon.

If we are to tell afternoon time we must switch to another plant which is sensitive to some aspect of the afternoon environment. Such a plant could be the Four-o'clock which has been named for the opening of its flowers at about that time of day.

The performance of many flowers is influenced by darkening sky conditions as caused by excessively clouded skies or impending rain or storms. Evening primroses display the late afternoon flowering pattern and some species such as *Oenothera linifolia*, *O. speciosa*, and *O. pilosella* are diurnal, or bloom both in morning and evening, and are closed in the interval between. The Morning-

glory is glorious only until late morning, and then "puckers its trumpet" until the next day. Jimson weed unfolds its white flowers at dusk.

Birds which are active at dusk are the night-hawk, and the whip-poor-will. The mockingbird actively sings both during the day and in the evening.

Other plants, by their daily flowering habits, can give one some clues to the time of day. Flower-of-an-hour is open only a few hours a day so that correlation with a clock reference point would fit an exact time. The Asiatic Day Flower is also open during certain hours and closes at a rather reliable fixed time. The same is true for the Spiderwort which is open during the hours to mid-morning and then closes. For this behavior the plant has (male chauvinist humor) been called widow's tears, "because they dry up so soon."

One may argue that these events and activities are entirely too variable or inexact for man to function in the complexity of modern life. Certainly life as we know it could not exist without punctuality and yet management has learned that a flexible arrangement of work schedules is possible and can foster production matching or even exceeding that obtained with rigidly managed shifts, whistle blowing and closest supervision.

"Time is money", but like money it should be enjoyed. By watching nature a bit more we become less slavish to time. Nature, meanwhile, might also tell us, "it is later than you think."

"The world is too much with us;  
late and soon,  
Getting and spending,  
we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in Nature  
that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away,  
a sordid boon,  
This sea that bears her bosom  
to the moon,  
The winds that will be howling  
at all hours  
Are up-gathered now like  
sleeping flowers,  
For this, for everything,  
we are out of tune..."

— Wordsworth



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

# A New Geography of Illinois ADAMS COUNTY

By Larry Underwood

Photographs By Gaedes



ON A MILD, rain-threatened summer day in 1673, a band of men aimed their canoes down the great Mississippi River. The sky, grey and overcast, touched the horizon as they watched the tree-lined river bank slip past. Some of the men noted that the bank rose gradually to an outcropping of rock, then fell back to its former level. And again, the monotonous wall of trees rimmed the river. Without comment, these men and their leaders, Louis Jolliet and father Jacques Marquette, had slipped past Quincy and Adams County, Illinois. Nevertheless, Quincy and Adams County history had begun.

Prehistorically, Adams County went through the periods common to Illinois and the midwest. There were tribes of primitive men in and out of the area for countless ages. Some even lived in Adams County long enough to die. Their mounds appeared near Bear Creek, Mill Creek and to the south of Quincy. Indian Mounds Park at Quincy features several burial sites, designated as post-Hopewell (c. 750-1250 A. D.) Erroke Indian Mounds.

In later times, the site of Quincy served as a rendezvous point for Indians. They traded with the French from Cahokia and other French settlements.

STATUE OF Governor John Wood rendered by C. G. Volk stands in Quincy's Washington Park.



These French often wintered at the camp prior to American settlement. To winterize their camps, they sometimes built rude, stone chimneys and fireplaces along the river. Some of these still stood near the foot of Broadway and Delaware streets in later years. Legend has it that one of these French traders, a Monsieur Bourvet, buried a keg of gold somewhere on Quinsippi Island. It has not been found.

After the War of 1812, the site of Quincy became more attractive to Americans. For one thing, the last Indian village was gone, destroyed by Rangers in 1813. For another, an Act of Congress proclaimed the area part of the Military Bounty Land Tract in May, 1812. Any veterans of the War could claim his veteran's bonus (a tract of land) from this area.

But it was not only veterans of the War of 1812 who came. Many of the veterans were from the West and had

already experienced the lonesome hell of pioneering a new land. Many of these men sold their tract to land speculators and Eastern bankers—who in turn peddled the land for profit.

One of the veterans who did come to Adams County, however, was Justus I. Perigo. He was an old soldier and drew a quarter of Section 9 in the northern part of Fall Creek Township. By 1820, he had improved his property and farmed some. His farm was the first cultivated in Adams County.

Not long after, Daniel Lisle located a short distance south of the present town of Liberty. Others had been into area around Quincy. George W. Berrian and a man named Jacobs found old poles and other remnants of wigwams on the site of Quincy in June, 1819. Some time later, two men, Moffatt and Flynn, visited the site. Flynn took the quarter section of land east of that which now joins 12th and State streets. He held the land

until 1822 when he sold it to John Wood and Willard Keyes for \$60.

Wood, a native of Cayuga County, New York, and Keyes, from Vermont, saw the site of Quincy from the river as early as May, 1819, according to some sources. In 1821, they investigated the possibilities for settlement.

At the time, Adams was part of Pike County, whose boundaries were formed by the Illinois River to its fork, "thence up the fork of the said river until it strikes . . . Indiana, thence north . . . to the north boundary line of this state, thence west . . . to the west boundary line of this state, and thence . . . to the place of beginning." Pike County dated from January 21, 1821. At that time, "the entire population . . . could not have exceeded 100 whites, including a few French families on the Illinois River."

Wood liked what he saw and returned in 1822 and became Quincy's first permanent settler. With his friend, Willard Keyes, Wood built a rough, nail-less log cabin; chinked it with clay; and moved in on December 8, 1822. Located at the southeast corner of Front and Delaware streets, its dimensions were 18x20 feet.

During the following year, Major Jeremiah Rose and his family moved in with Wood. Rose's wife and young daughter were the first white women in the area. Mrs. Rose cooked and Wood boarded with the Roses. Together, Wood and Rose farmed the land purchased from Flynn.

Elsewhere in Adams County, another settler arrived. He was Asa Tyrer, a blacksmith. Tyrer came in 1821 and later brought his family to Melrose Township, southeast of Quincy.

Eighteen twenty-four was a boom year for the area. Willard Keyes built a cabin near Vermont and Front streets. Dr. Thomas Baker, the first physician in Adams County, arrived and in the fall, a French shoemaker, John Droulard, came to Quincy. He built a cabin on his 160 acres near the corner of Jersey and 8th streets.

Meanwhile, Wood petitioned the legislature in Vandalia, the state capital, to create a county. On January 18, 1825, a Tuesday, the county was born. John

Quincy Adams, recent winner of a controversial election, would be the next President of the United States; his name was used for the new county's name. The county was carved from Pike County and unorganized territory attached to Pike. Since it was mid-winter, no county seat was chosen.

When the spring thaw set in, a committee rode out of Bluffs — Quincy's name then — following Willard Keyes. He led the little group a twisting path through the forests, bogs, and quagmires. Finally, the group was surprised, but pleased, to find themselves safely back in Bluffs. They drove a stake and the tiny settlement became the seat of Adams County government.

By the time H. H. Snow platted the town, the name Bluffs had been replaced by Quincy, after President Adams. In the plat, Snow set aside a public square. It was named John's Square, also after President John Quincy Adams. The combined population of Adams and Hancock counties was 192.

With a post office—the northernmost on the Mississippi—serving the area, the town took shape. Several people gathered for the sale of lots in Quincy on December 13, 1825. In all, 51 lots sold that day. The cheapest sold for \$5.50. Willard Keyes had an enemy and the man bid up Keyes on the lot that Keyes had built his cabin. Keyes finally won the bid, but the lot cost him \$38, the highest amount paid that day for a lot. Keyes bought three other lots, spending \$75.50 for them. Levi Hadley bought eight lots, but spent only \$87.50 on the total.

The following spring, Rufus Brown took out a hotel license and George Logan, Adams' first permanent lawyer, arrived. The Reverend Jabez Porter was hired to teach school in 1827 and Asher Anderson opened "a shack of a store," becoming Quincy's first merchant in 1828. The store stood at the northeast corner of Maine and Third streets.

By 1830, Quincy had 200 residents. Asher Anderson built a new home, the first brick building in Quincy, and Reverend Porter preached at the courthouse. Quincy was on its way and so was Adams County. In the next ten years,

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IN WOODLAND CEMETERY is buried Dr. Daniel Wood, Revolutionary War surgeon and father of Illinois Governor John Wood.

Adams County became the eighth most populous county in the state with 18 people per square mile. But what attracted these people during the 1830's?

First of all, Quincy was well located on the Mississippi River. In addition, she had Quincy Bay; steamers could winter there. Besides Anderson's store, a hotel located at the corner of Fourth

and Maine. George W. Hight, opened a tavern on Front Street. And as important as any of these other reasons, the U. S. Government opened a land office in Quincy in 1831.

After the cholera epidemic of 1832, Quincy settled into steady economic and industrial growth. A branch bank of the State Bank of Illinois opened on the

| ADAMS COUNTY'S FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS<br>BY TOWNSHIP                  |            |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| SETTLER                                                                | DATE       | TOWNSHIP    |
| Justus I. Perigo                                                       | 1820       | Fall Creek  |
| Asa Tyrer                                                              | 1821       | Melrose     |
| John Wood and Willard Keyes                                            | 1822       | Quincy      |
| Daniel Lisle                                                           | 1822       | Liberty     |
| Samuel Stone                                                           | 1822       | Payson      |
| Elias Adams (?)                                                        | 1824       | Burton      |
| Sam Groshong, Geo. Campbell, William Worley                            | 1825       | Ursa        |
| Joseph Harkness                                                        | 1828       | Lima        |
| Dan Smith and James Lasley                                             | 1828       | Camp Point  |
| Martin Shuey                                                           | 1828       | Honey Creek |
| ..... Haven                                                            | (Pre-1830) |             |
| Samuel Seward                                                          | 1828       | Ellington   |
| Jacob Franks and A. N. Penrod                                          | 1828       | Richfield   |
| Alexander Oliver (& wife + 10 kids)                                    | 1829       | Northeast   |
| Obediah Hicks and Family                                               | 1829       | Clayton     |
| .....                                                                  | 1829       | Gilmer      |
| James Thomas                                                           | 1830       | Columbus    |
| John Wells, John Ausmus, H. Bennett, and<br>Elijah Ellison             | 1832       | Concord     |
| Azeriah Mayfield                                                       | 1832       | Beverly     |
| Joel Benton, Thomas Hudson, Ralph Harden,<br>John Caldwell             | 1834       | Keene       |
| Wm. Hogan, John Covert, Calvin Brady,<br>John H. Keller, Dudley Perigo | 1838       | McKee       |
| .....                                                                  | .....      | Houston     |
| (Originally part of Ursa Township)                                     |            | Mendon      |
| (Originally part of Ellington Township)                                |            | Riverside   |





**CAPSTONE FROM Mormon Temple in Nauvoo, now located on grounds of Adams County Historical Society in Quincy, denotes the role Quincy citizens played in Mormon history of Illinois.**

southeast corner of Maine and Fourth in 1836 and an Indiana-to-Quincy railroad received a state appropriation of \$1,800,000.

Then it happened! The Panic of 1837 rocked the country. The railroad money was no longer available. The bank reeled under the economic burdens. Men lost their farms. For some, it seemed time to move off to another place and buy land cheap, then work hard for several years, improving it to the point that they could regain their losses from the disastrous economic collapse of '37.

But in Quincy, things were not so bad as in New England. There, ninety per cent of the factories closed. Farmers lost their land; land prices skyrocketed; shipbuilders were out of work; and more and more, cattle growers squeezed the small farmer out. The one choice left to them: Go West! And many came to Quincy.

With them these Yankees brought new ideas. They were a commercial-minded people, they wanted a good education for their children, and they were vigorously opposed to slavery.

They were not Adams County's only abolitionists though. Reverend Asa B. Turner of Templeton, Massachusetts may, however, have been the first. In 1831, he built a church in Quincy. It lacked a great deal and soon acquired

the name of the Lord's Barn. Abolitionist society meetings began at the Lord's Barn soon after. When the Reverend Dr. David Nelson arrived, he built his Mission Institute approximately where Madison School now stands in Quincy at the corner of 25th and Maine. But in addition to preaching against slavery, Nelson helped slaves flee from his former residence in Marion County, Missouri. Needless to say, Nelson made many enemies there. Pro-slavery Missourians banded together in attempts to destroy his institute. They succeeded in 1843.

But Turner and Nelson were not the only active ones helping slaves flee Missouri, the slave state. An Underground Railroad was active from 1830 in the area. Dr. Richard Eels, Deacon Josiah Platt of Mendon, and a station operator in Plainville helped many slaves escape. The usual route followed lines from Quincy to Mendon, to Plymouth, and then to Ottawa.

Another serious situation faced citizens in Quincy in the winter of 1838-39. A group called Mormons were chased into Illinois by the "Extermination Order" of Missouri Governor Lillburn W. Boggs. Sympathetic to these beleaguered people, Quincyans met them at the ferry landing and offered the hospitality of their city. When Joseph Smith purchased land in Hancock

County in May, 1839, his Mormon followers joined him. Five years later, Smith was dead, assassinated.

For over two years, Nauvoo was in turmoil. Then in September, 1846, the "Mormon War" took place. Again, Quincy offered a helping hand. A delegation journeyed to Nauvoo in an attempt to forestall more violence. When the Mormons agreed to move, citizens of Quincy again opened their city that the Mormons might get through the winter. In the spring, the Mormons began trekking toward their new home, Salt Lake City.

But these were not the only problems faced by the young county seat of Adams County. The original plan for the seat of government was to locate it near the county's center. But as stated above, the weather was bad. The commissioners traveled around in the mud and finally drove their stake near the present Washington Park. Columbus, near the geographic center of the county, asked for an election in 1835 to move the county seat. The result: 618 voters were in favor of Quincy remaining the county seat. Only 492 favored Columbus. But again in 1841, Frank Higbee of Columbus (incorporated, 1839) asked for an election. A fierce campaign to convince voters one way or the other ended election day, August 2.

The next morning, as the sun slipped in over the woods at the east edge of Quincy, there was still no result from the polling places. The final tally came later and to the pro-Quincy faction, the results were stunning! Frank Higbee, on the other hand, was elated. Columbus had won 1,636 to 1,545!

Taking up the battle, the pro-Quincy faction contested the election. They declared the election rigged and talked of going to the Illinois Supreme Court to retain the government in Quincy. Circuit Judge Stephen A. Douglas listened intently to the arguments, then ruled that the county records be removed to Columbus. The county commissioners did nothing.

In the meantime, the state legislature split Adams into two counties—the second was Marquette. This added confusion to the matter and kindled the fire in the eyes and hearts of the Columbus

faction who found themselves in the new Marquette County. They refused to form a county government! In 1847, the state legislature changed the name from Marquette to Highland County. Still, the Columbus faction would not budge. Time passed; a new legislature and new Illinois Constitution regained for Adams County its lost territory. And Quincy remained the county seat.

(In the 1870's another attempt was made to move the county seat, this time by a faction from Coatsburg. There was little support for Coatsburg, however, and an election ended in Quincy's favor: 5728-1553.)

But if the citizens of Adams County could be strongly opposed to some things, they could demonstrate resilience in their unity. In the South, and across their borders in Missouri, trouble was brewing. If there were citizens who were not aware of it, they became aware on Wednesday, October 13, 1858. That afternoon, about 2 o'clock, people in Quincy and from surrounding areas began massing around a wooden speakers' stand in Washington Square. They came in droves. The best guessers put the crowd at from ten to twenty thousand people. The old square was fenced then, and they crowded about trying to keep from tearing it down.

On the stand, someone noticed a tall, homely looking lawyer rise and step forward. Near him, there sat a short, round man, his hair nearly to his shoulders. These two men were running for the U. S. Senate and they were going to speak about slavery as they had five times before throughout the State of Illinois. Abraham Lincoln, the tall one, spoke first. He used his hour well and was followed by his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. Many of the people in the crowd knew these two men who often visited Quincy and Adams County. And after the short, round Douglas had finished his one and a half hour speech and the tall, homely Lincoln held their attention for another half hour, the crowd went away with Lincoln's words in their minds:

"I suggest that the difference of opinion, reduced to its lowest terms, is no other than the difference between the men who think slavery a wrong and those who do not think it wrong."

Less than three years later, the tall, homely Lincoln would ask, as President of the United States, for many of these same listeners to make their choice. And Adams County responded by sending 5,173 men and boys, more than any county in Illinois save Cook and LaSalle, into the Civil War on the side of the North.

And so, the 1840's and 50's had seen Adams County grow in wealth and population. Quincy's population in 1845 reached 4,007 and Adams County tallied 20,000. As a major shipping center,

Quincy ranked high on the Mississippi. Factories produced organs, shoes, stoves, wagons, carriages, plows, corn planters and steam engines. Hog raising boomed and herds of livestock were shipped too. By 1860, Quincy held the rank of Illinois' second largest city. The 1870 Census showed that she still held that title, but change was upon her.

The steamboat had only a few years left. The railroad made strides into areas that no river had reached. Other counties caught and surpassed Adams County's earlier advantage in transportation

**LORADO TAFT bas-relief depicts Lincoln-Douglas debate in Washington Park at Quincy during 1858 senatorial campaign. On October 13 they spoke to an overflow crowd at the site.**





and soon, the population began to slip behind first one county and then another. The county did not have the transportation lines nor resources needed for the post-war industrial boom that swept the country. Quincy, however, did hold her own, and still does.

Adams County has factories and agriculture. And Quincy has continued to be the GEM City, the heart and life of Adams County.

#### LOCATION AND SIZE

Adams County, situated in west-central Illinois, is approximately 330 river miles north of Cairo, Illinois on the east

bank of the Mississippi River. It is bounded on the north by Hancock County; on the east by Schuyler, Brown and Pike counties; and on the south by Pike County.

Its 866 square miles contain twenty-three political townships, sixteen of which are of the regulation 36 sections each. These account for 576 square miles of the total.

Adams was created on January 13, 1825 from Pike County (created, 1821) and unorganized territory attached to Pike County. John Quincy Adams, from whom the county took its name, was the newly-elected President of the United States.

*QUOTATIONS of Lincoln and Douglas at the Quincy debate appear on the reverse of Taft's sculpture.*

#### LINCOLN AT QUINCY

"WE HAVE IN THIS NATION THIS ELEMENT OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY WE THINK IT IS A WRONG NOT CONFINING ITSELF MERELY TO THE PERSONS OR THE STATES WHERE IT EXISTS BUT THAT IT IS A WRONG IN ITS TENDENCY TO SAY THE LEAST THAT EXTENDS ITSELF TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE WHOLE NATION"

#### DOUGLAS AT QUINCY

"I HOLD THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES ARE CIVILIZED MEN AS WELL AS OURSELVES. THAT THEY BEAR CONSCIENCES AS WELL AS WE AND THAT THEY ARE ACCOUNTABLE TO GOD AND THEIR POSTERITY AND NOT TO US. IT IS FOR THEM TO DECIDE THEREFORE THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES WITHIN THEIR OWN LIMITS"

Except for a period in the 1840s when the State Legislature formed Marquette County (later named Highland) from ten eastern townships, the county's boundaries have remained unchanged.

Within Adams' twenty-three townships, there are fourteen incorporated municipalities.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The bluffs of Quincy attracted early settlers during the 1820's. Both north and south on the river for many miles there was no other such attraction. Most of the county can be described as rolling terrain. The northeast corner is the exception, where the terrain is comparatively level. All sections are drained by streams which flow toward the Mississippi with the exception of the east-central portion of the county which is drained primarily by McKee Creek to the Illinois River south of Meredosia. The general elevation of the prairies is 200 to 280 feet above the Mississippi at low water level. Along the western, or Mississippi River border of the county, a belt of alluvial bottom lands from one to five miles wide nestle along the river, except in the vicinity of Quincy where the bluffs approach very near the river bank.

A portion of these alluvial lands are well drained and possess a rich, productive soil. The low bottoms have some timber and the bottom lands north of Quincy, once very wet, are now drained to permit farming.

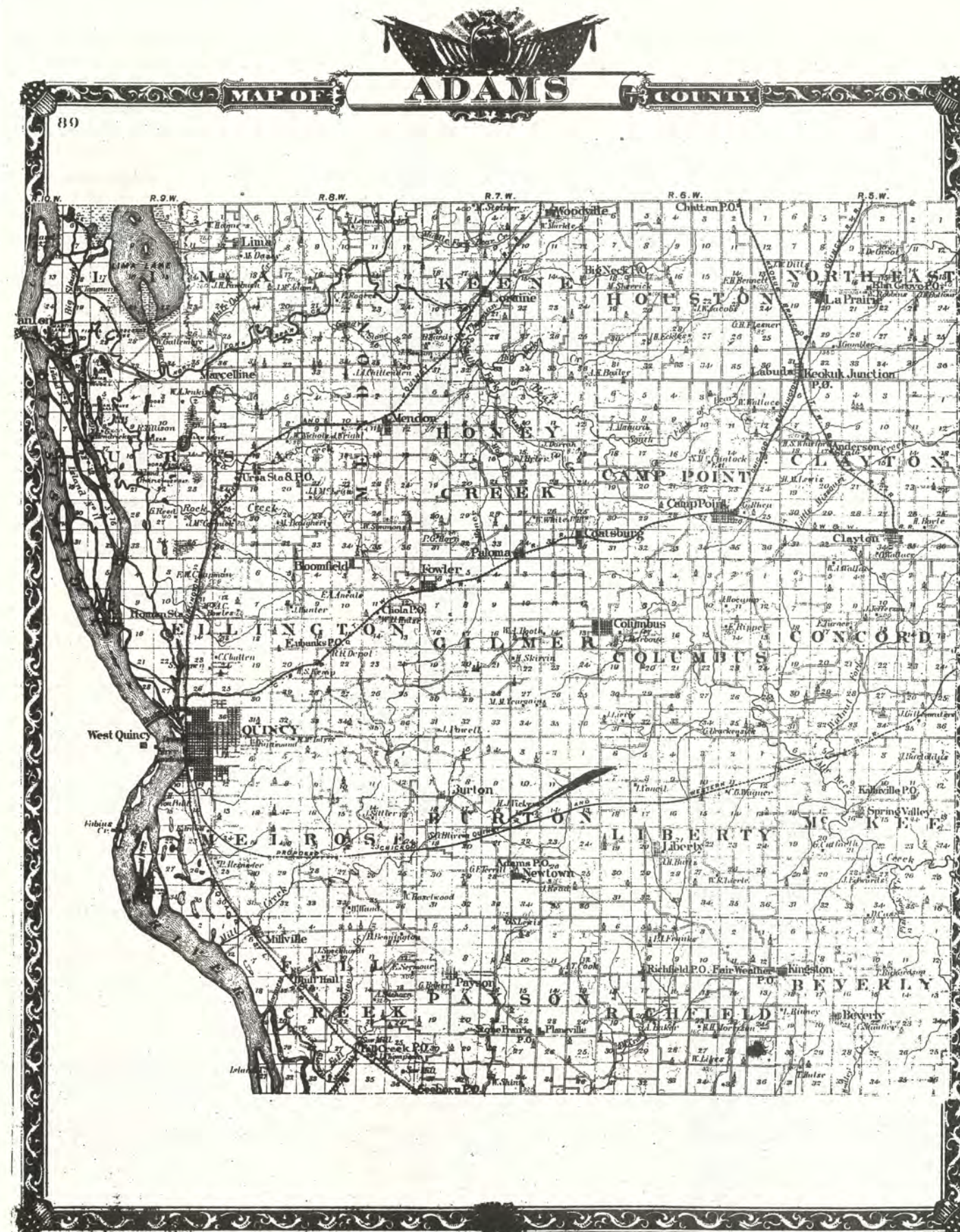
#### RIVERS, STREAMS AND LAKES

The Mississippi River flows for 34.7 miles along Adams County. Lock and Dam No. 20 and No. 21 are located along this stretch of river, with No. 21 forming a pool called Quincy Bay (306 acres). Most of the county's lakes are in the Quincy area. The exceptions are the 68-acre lake at Siloam Springs State Park, the 9.3-acre Camp Point Lake, and the Clayton city lake (25.4 acres). In or near Quincy, there is the South Park Pond (.05 acre), Berrian Pond (0.4 acre), and Triangle Lake (113.8 acres).

Bear, Ursa and Crooked creeks drain the northern portions of the county to

*OPPOSITE: Adams County as it was in 1876 Atlas of Illinois. Columbus, in center of county, once vied for location of county seat in 1830's and 40's.*

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the Mississippi River. Rock and McKee creeks water the central and eastern township and Mill, Fall, McCrancy's and Hadley's creeks are in the south. The South Fork of Bear Creek runs for 47 miles; Bear Creek flows five miles. Other streams and creeks in Adams County are: Fishhook, Grindstone, Tourmeal, Elm, Missouri, Figley, Curl, Cedar, Austin, Honey, Brushy, Baldwin, Thurman, Mud, Coal, Crooked Neck, Curtis, Sand, Pigeon, Anderson, Beebe, White Oak, Lick, Holman, Jenkins, Main.

In addition, there are a number of springs in certain areas of the county. They are fed by subterranean waters which find their way up through the Burlington or Quincy limestone in the southern and western portions of the county. The most notable springs were those at Siloam Springs State Park.

#### CLIMATE

Normally, Adams County gets its first

**UNIQUE MONUMENT** below the hill in Woodland Cemetery marks last resting place of a former Quincy fire chief.



freeze about October 17. From 180 to 190 days before that, the county experiences its last freeze of spring. During the period between freezes about 22 inches of the county's annual average of 38 inches of rain falls. The snowfall norm calls for 23.4 inches annually and Adams' residents can expect about 50 days during the year with thunderstorms. About 35 days each year see the mercury climb over the 90° F. mark, while the average annual temperature is close to 55° F.

The coldest month is usually January, with a temperature average of 27° F. July averages 77.3° F. Extreme temperatures were reached in July, 1936 when the thermometer approached 114° F. and in February, 1905, when -30° F. was noted by someone brave enough to look.

Rainfall during 1965 was at its greatest. Adams and surrounding counties had a total for the year of 46.85 inches. On the other hand, 25.28 inches of precipitation during 1953 caused farmers and gardeners much concern.

#### SOILS AND MINERALS

Western portions of Adams County include a belt five to ten miles wide underlaid with marly sands and clays of loess. It drains good with a rather porous subsoil. Along McKee Creek and its tributaries, the surface is broken and the soil derived from drift clays is a stiff, clay loam. It is better adapted to wheat and grass than anything else. In the northeastern part of Adams, the level prairie has a deep, black soil rich with annual decay. This black prairie is underlaid with a fine silicious brown clay and does not lend itself readily to cultivation during the wet season, but makes for very productive farming with the right weather.

Even though there is an old coal shaft near Coatsburg, commercial mining of coal has met with little success in Adams County although it has been estimated that about one half the county is underlaid. Outcroppings have been noted along streams at such places as the South Fork of Bear Creek and on streams near Columbus, Camp Point, and on Mill Creek near the Pike County line. About a mile southeast of Clayton on a branch of McKee Creek, early

settlers opened a 14- to 16-inch thick vein of coal. Other such diggings have led many to turn elsewhere for coal since it may be obtained more cheaply outside the county.

Any traveler to Quincy will see quarries still working at the south edge of the city. There are but few counties in Illinois where good building stone has been so abundant and easily accessible to all parts of the county. Common sand and gravel, stone, lime and some crude oil have been worked commercially in Adams. In addition, plastic clay and fine sand of loess have been used to produce bricks throughout Adams County's history.

#### PLANT LIFE

Early settlers found prairie grasses growing throughout the county. One observer noted: "The prairie was luxuriant, not with the long swamp grass of the bottom lands nor of the prairies of Southern Illinois, but with a grass about breast high and very thick. It did not, as many imagine, reach to the river or even to the verge of the bluffs."

Also in abundance was the natural timber. Red, white and black oak, pig-nut and shell-bark hickory grew in abundance and still does in certain areas of the county. There was elm, black and white walnut, sugar maple, linden, wild cherry and honey locust. Along McKee Creek, two or three varieties of oak and hickory were characteristic.

Throughout much of the county, one sees an abundance of trees along streams and cuts in the rolling terrain. The many parks in Quincy are replete with various kinds of trees and Siloam Springs State Park is a showplace of wild grasses, common shrubs, ferns, wild flowers and trees.

#### ANIMAL LIFE

In the Mississippi Migratory Waterfowl Flyway, Adams County still sports an abundance of ducks and geese each season. Located far enough north to take advantage of Illinois' north-oriented duck season, hunters harvest mallards, teal and geese each year. Early pioneers saw many birds that no longer appear. There were wild Muscovy ducks, the blue coot, the pileated woodpecker, red-eyed pigeon, sand hill cranes, plovers, wild

turkey, grosbeak, French robin (cuckoo), and will-o-the-wisp. The oriole, pheasant, turkey buzzard, crossbill, bald eagle, scarlet tanager, wild white swan, butcher bird, pewee, ground sparrow and parakeet (green parrot) made Adams County a birdwatcher's delight. The Canada goose once even bred in great numbers in northwestern Adams.

In the lakes, streams and rivers, a fisherman can take smallmouth bass, bluegill, sunfish, crappie, channel cat, bullhead, carp, sucker and drum. The various species of catfish, sauger, white bass, suckers and drum are taken in the Mississippi.

Early settlers attested to herds of deer and an "abundance of all sorts of game." Some even found the remains of earlier, prehistoric animals such as the mammoth and mastodon.

Today, the rabbit, quail and squirrel abound in the county due to the excellent cover that has been permitted to stand.

#### LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

##### THE PEOPLE

Quincy, the largest city in Adams County, has over half the county's population. Presently, Quincy's population is just over 45,000, while Adams County counts 71,000 plus inhabitants. Quincy has shown a steady increase from its 6,902 in 1850; to 36,252 in 1900; to the 1950 population of 41,450. Adams County has grown proportionately. With about 81 people per square mile, Adams is well below the state average of 165.

North Quincy, an unincorporated area, ranks next in size to Quincy with 2,256 inhabitants. Only five other communities in the county have over five hundred inhabitants. Camp Point with 1,143 leads those. Mendon (883), Clayton (727), Payson (589), and Golden (571) are the others.

##### INDUSTRY

Quincy is the only manufacturing center in the south half of what was the old Military Tract. It remains a distribution center for the agriculture products from the surrounding areas.



NEW ENGLAND influence on Adams County may be seen in this large barn and house in Plainville.

Barge lines, trucking lines and railroads carry such products as machinery, hardware, chemicals, foundry and rubber products, paints, building supplies, beverages, soaps, electronic equipment, farm equipment and food products from the city.

Adams County's over 15,000 industrial employees are also involved with paper products, building materials, clothing products, aluminum products, heating equipment, radio and TV equipment, mining equipment, concrete products, lime and limestone products, poultry equipment, furniture, wallboard, optical goods, and insecticides. There are drydocks and shipbuilders as well.

Industrial employment has increased by 51% since 1960 and nearly four million square feet of manufacturing space has been added since 1960. Much of the manufacturing is done along the waterfront in close proximity to barge facilities, but areas such as that near the intersection of Wisman Lane and North 36th Street, the Quincy Industrial Expansion Site, demonstrates the city fathers' interest in expanding Quincy's already booming industry.

With groups like the Quincy Chamber of Commerce (developed from the Young Men's Business Association of Quincy in 1887) promoting it, Quincy stands to continue its industrial growth,

thus promoting Adams County right along with it.

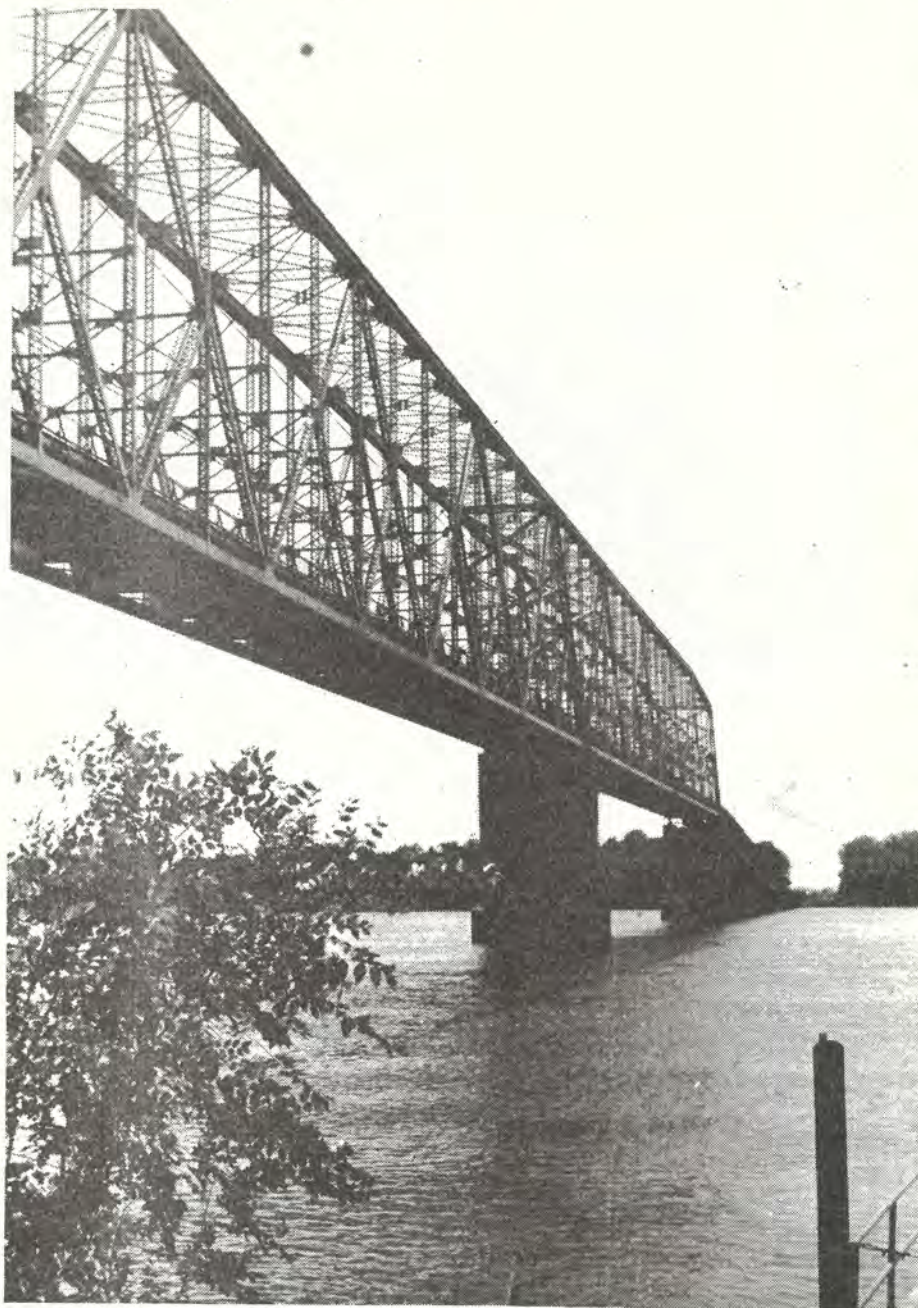
#### AGRICULTURE

When Captain Nathaniel Pease of Boston arrived in Adams County in 1833, he had in mind to buy, butcher, and pack hogs into barrels for shipping to the growing markets in the East. The hogs in the area were described as being "long-legged, long-snouted, fleet as a deer." For 6½c a pound, he obtained 300 hogs, did what he planned, and began one of Adams County's first commercial ventures in agriculture. By 1848, twenty thousand hogs were shipped and before long, the number reached 70,000 hogs annually.

In 1972, only Henry and Pike counties in Illinois had more hogs and pigs on the farm than Adams. With a value of \$10,043,200; there were 233,000 head in Adams. In addition, the county ranked fifth in number of beef cows with 21,100 head and 4200 milk cows produced 35,800 pounds of milk products during 1972. Thirty-seven hundred sheep were worth \$79,800 and poultry farmers counted 42,200 laying hens near the end of 1972.

During the same year, the largest acreage in Adams County was devoted to corn. The 160,200 acres produced 11,700,700 bushels at a value of \$15,628,500. Over 109,000 acres of soybeans





QUINCY MEMORIAL bridge, built in 1830, crosses the Mississippi toward neighboring Missouri.

brought \$15,857,400; while Adams ranked 19th in Illinois with 1,017,500 bushels of wheat. About five thousand acres of oats were harvested.

In 1971, there were 1,680 acres of sorghum planted and 180 acres were devoted to vegetables for sale.

With 16,850 apple trees in less than 10 orchards in 1972, Adams ranked sixth in the state. There were also 920 peach trees. Orchards had their start in the early 1820's between 12th and 14th and State and Kentucky streets in Quincy. John Wood brought a pint of apple

seeds — a dollar's worth — from St. Louis and planted them. Later, in 1824, he added peach stones and by 1827, Wood was collecting fruit. In 1867, Clark Chatten of Fall Creek had the largest orchard in Illinois — 284 acres of apples; 187 acres of peaches.

Out of the search for better agriculture methods, Henry Clay Cupp of Fall Creek began the Mississippi Apple Growers Association. In 1883, Major J. H. Holten headed the Adams County Agricultural Society and E. W. Rusk was hired as Adams County's first Farm

Adviser in 1914. Helen Comstock became Adam's first adviser for the County Home Improvement Association in 1918.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Canoes plied the waters near the old Indian trading post at Quincy centuries ago. Early explorers such as Marquette and Jolliet used the oldest "road" in the Midwest too. Later, when settlers had goods to sell from their Adams County farms, they steered rafts down river to St. Louis and New Orleans. Then it was the steamboat era.

Volumes could be written of the steamboat era, an average of as many as five boats a day landed in Quincy. This was during the ten months when the river had no ice. At Quincy Bay they often wintered until the ice left the river in early spring. Warehouses near the waterfront bustled with activity as farmers brought their goods to exchange for the imported necessities they ordered from larger cities. Barrels of goods were loaded and unloaded in a frenzy and the atmosphere was one of prosperity. The Quincy Municipal Barge Terminal, built in 1959 by W. S. Black, is a reminder of those days long past.

A railroad completed from Quincy to Galesburg linked Quincy and Chicago on January 31, 1856. Called the Northern Cross Railroad, the name was later changed to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Nehemiah Bushnell of Quincy was the president of the line. A short time thereafter, a rail line was completed to Meredosia, thus connecting Quincy and Springfield. Today, the Burlington Northern, Inc. and Norfolk & Western run freight trains regularly to Quincy. Two Amtrak passenger trains stop daily at Quincy's twenty-year-old passenger station.

Aviation history was made in Quincy on Saturday, June 30, 1860, when Thomas Scott Baldwin was born. He made the first parachute descent in the United States when he was 27 and the second jump a short time later in Quincy. Baldwin and Glenn H. Curtiss together spent the better parts of their lives making aviation history and it was Baldwin's SC-1 that was chosen as the U. S. Army's first aircraft. Today, Quincy

Airport's Baldwin Field is named in the native son's honor. The airport was opened January 2, 1948 and is located ten miles east of the city along Illinois Route 104. It is a Class Four field with two 5400-foot concrete runways and one concrete runway that is 7100 feet long. In the past few years, an attractive \$800,000 terminal has been added. Ozark and Air Illinois both have daily service at this memorial to one of America's leading aviation pioneers.

Perhaps of most concern to early residents of Adams County was crossing the Mississippi River. From 1838 until the first bridge went up thirty years later, Woodford Lawrence's ferry opened the "gateway to the West" for travelers. Lawrence's ferry was their first "key." It was nothing more than a railroad platform built on two canoes and it landed at the mouth of Mill Creek on the Illinois side.

The bridge completed in 1868 was for trains only. It began at the foot of Spruce Street in the northwestern part of Quincy and ran 3185 feet to Missouri. It was a Pratt Truss patent-type bridge with 19 piers. The center span, pivoted by steam power, was 362 feet long. At low water, it was 32 feet above the Mississippi River. It was built at a cost of \$1,500,000. Thirty years later, the bridge was remodeled to include wagon traffic at a cost of \$207,000.

An \$8 million, high-level rail bridge now spans the Mississippi at Quincy. Passenger car traffic still moves along the Continuous Truss bridge built in 1930. The main span is 628 feet long. It is called Quincy Memorial Bridge. Wooden bridges throughout the county were begun prior to 1840 with the most famous of these being the Old Bear Creek Bridge between Quincy and Lima.

Lock and Dam No. 20 and No. 21 have handled millions of tons of river traffic each year since their construction during the New Deal Era.

Quincy has an inter-city bus line serving her as well as two transcontinental bus lines which arrive and depart daily from the Union Bus Depot on Hampshire near 6th Street. Quincy also has a local bus line. From 1865, there has

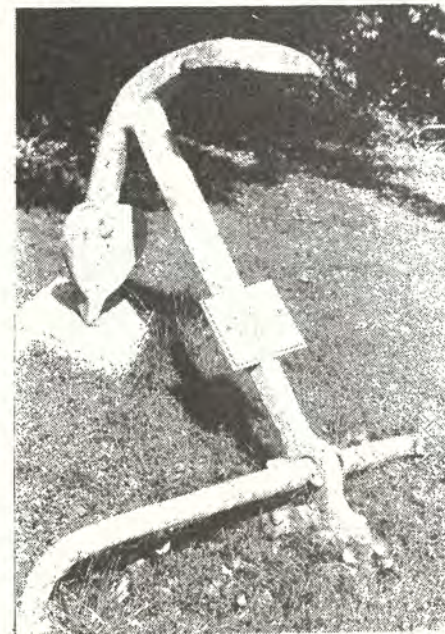
been good transportation for Quincyans. The Horse Railway and Carrying Company was chartered that year. When electricity came to Quincy on January 1, 1891, it was only seven years until the McKinley Traction System followed. Both the horse car and electric streetcar lines ran the length of the city at one time.

The first highway in Adams County was that used to transport goods to the forts north of Adams County in the early part of the 19th Century. At Warsaw in Hancock County, there was such a fort and a road developed from Quincy north to Warsaw. The southern wing of this road ran to Atlas in Pike County. Today, that road follows roughly that called Illinois Route 96.

In 1825, the first five streets in Quincy were laid out and named for several northeastern states: Maine, York, Jersey, Hampshire and Vermont. The first macadam work was done on Hampshire Street from Third to Front Street. The contract was let for a 25-foot-wide street. The contractor was paid \$3.62½ per running foot. If a curb was built, he got an extra dollar.

By 1914, transcontinental highways were the rage and the Ocean-to-Ocean

ANCHOR OF the "Flying Eagle," which sank near Hannibal, just south of Quincy, in 1903. It is on grounds of John Wood Mansion at 425 South 12th in Quincy.



Highway entered Illinois near Terre Haute, Indiana and exited at Quincy.

Today, Quincy is very much in need of an Interstate Highway. Although a Chicago-Quincy-Kansas City Interstate is geographically sensible, cities like St. Louis, now on the Chicago-Kansas City route, fear the trucking industry would bypass them for the shorter, more economical route. The only U. S. highway now in the county, U. S. 24 enters on the east near Clayton and passes west out of Illinois at Quincy. Illinois Route 96 enters in south-central Adams and exits in the north near Lima, while Illinois Route 104 runs from the southeast corner of the county to Quincy. Illinois Routes 94 and 61 are in the northern part of the county and 57 runs southeast from Quincy. Illinois Route 79 enters in the extreme southwest corner where it joins 57 near Fall Creek.

#### COMMUNICATION

Townsites located near Illinois' rivers not only got the first people, but the first newspapers. In 1835, the *Illinois Bounty Land Register*, issued by C. M. Woods and edited and owned by Judge R. M. Young, began publication. It was Quincy's first newspaper. Three years later, the *Quincy Whig* commenced. The *Register* changed its name to the *Quincy Herald* (1841) and in 1926, the two papers became one: The *Quincy Herald-Whig*. It offers a daily and Sunday paper and has a circulation of 34,517.

Weekly papers are published at Clayton (*Enterprise*), Golden (*New Era*), Liberty (*Bee*), Mendon (*Dispatch-Times*), and Camp Point (*Journal*).

Quincy got its first telegraph in the summer of 1848 and first telephone in 1879. Electronic communication science provided her with WGEM(ABC) AM-FM and WTAD (CBS) AM-FM radio stations over a half century later. Since August, 1953, WGEM-TV, an NBC affiliate, has been telecasting on Channel 10. The local CBS affiliate is KHQA-TV on Channel 7 and entertains Quincy with its other TV channel.

#### EDUCATION

When Levi Wells beckoned his handful of students into the newly built school in Fall Creek Township on a





JOHN WOOD Mansion houses Adams County Historical Society. It is near the corner of State and Twelfth.

mild autumn day in 1825, it is certain that he had no idea what he was beginning. Today, Adams County has a public school enrollment of over 13,000.

Other schools soon followed Mr. Wells'. William Medford, a Methodist minister, taught in Burton Township in 1831. The village of Burton got its first school during 1844. Otis Thompson was the teacher.

A Miss Janes taught in Northeast Township in 1833 and the Camp Point area's first school stood at Garrett's Mill in 1836 on land owned by Peter B. Garrett. By 1837, the first school in Quincy had opened in the Lord's Barn near Washington Park. There were 30 pupils there to greet their teacher, a Mr. Burnham. For nearly 30 years, from 1843, Quincy's first school building stood on Fifth Street. It was a two-story brick and had two rooms. It cost \$4000. Quincy's first high school opened in 1864.

Five school districts handled a public enrollment of 13,803 during the 1973-74 school year. By grades, they break down as follows: kindergarten, 1119; first, 920; second, 888; third, 922; fourth, 997; fifth, 1052; sixth, 1020; seventh, 1108; eighth, 1016; ninth, 1131; tenth, 1043; eleventh, 1107; twelfth, 881. There are 369 primary Special Education students and 230 on the secondary level.

For 1973-74, Adams County's eight parochial elementary schools enrolled 2073 students in grades 1-8, while Notre Dame High School and Quincy Catholic Boys High School listed 685 students at the secondary level. This brought the grand total of grade and high school students in Adams County during school year 1973-74 to 16,561.

With one of the most innovative new secondary schools in Illinois and perhaps in the United States, Quincy is setting the pace for change in the rapidly changing field of education. "Called Quincy II," said *Newsweek's* October 21, 1974 edition, "this pace-setting school . . . combines seven high schools in one, each calculated to meet the special needs of individual juniors and seniors."

For three straight years now, since 1972, an educational conference has been held in Quincy during October. A teacher-oriented activity, the conference features such nationally-known figures as Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation, Dr. Mario Fantini of New York, and Dr. Richard Foster of California. The conference draws between two and three thousand participants each year.

In higher education, Quincy College, at 18th and College Avenue, a four-year, accredited, co-educational college was

founded in 1859 at a site on 8th and Maine now marked by a plaque. With a faculty of about 100, the college had a 1973-74 enrollment of 1569.

The Musselman Brothers founded Gem City College in 1870. It enrolls about 1000 students annually in its Schools of Business, Fashion and Horology. Students come primarily from Adams and the surrounding counties in Illinois and Missouri.

Our Lady of Angels Seminary opened in the 1960's for young men entering the Catholic priesthood. The seminary division of Quincy College, a four-year college education leads to the four-year theological program and ordination into the priesthood.

In addition, Adams County offers Quincy Technical Schools, Manpower Development Training Schools, and schools of nursing, x-ray technician training, and laboratory technician training at local hospitals.

Since education cannot end when "school is out," Quincy provides several cultural activities and societies for its citizens. There is the Quincy Art Club, the Symphony Orchestra, the Civic Music Association, and the Community Little Theater. In addition, there is a Progressive Playhouse, Sunday Music Series, Photographic Society of Quincy, and the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County.

#### IMPORTANT PERSONS IN THE COUNTY

THOMAS SCOTT BALDWIN. The first man in this country to make a parachute descent from a balloon was born in Quincy on January 30, 1860. Baldwin made the jump near the Cliff House in San Francisco off a 1000-foot bluff in 1887. Later in the year, he rode a balloon three miles above Quincy and made his second jump. During the next several years he performed on world tours in many countries. Soon, he and Glenn H. Curtiss began building dirigibles. On August 3, 1904, Baldwin became the first American to fly along a predetermined course and return to his point of origin. World War I found him in an aeronautical division of the Army. Major Baldwin's SC-1 was chosen as the

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

U. S. Army's first aircraft. He lived out the remainder of his life—he died May 17, 1923—working for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Quincy's Baldwin Field is named in his honor. Quincy High School occupies the site of former Baldwin Park, once owned by Baldwin.

ORVILLE HICKMAN BROWNING. This friend—and critic—of Abraham Lincoln became Quincy's second U. S. Senator. Stephen A. Douglas was the first. Douglas resided in Quincy from 1841 to 1852. He was a circuit judge, served five years in the House of Representatives, and spent his early years in the Senate as a Quincy citizen. Unlike Douglas, however, Browning did not change his residence from Quincy. Born in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky on February 10, 1806, Browning came to Quincy in 1831. He was an Illinois Senator (1836-40) and Representative (1842-44), but stayed on the political sidelines for a time after losing elections to the U. S. House to Stephen A. Douglas (1842) and William Alexander Richardson (1852). Maintaining a successful law practice in Quincy with *Nehemiah Bushnell* occupied Browning's next years. While his partner, Bushnell, gave birth to the creation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and became its first president, Browning continued to attend conventions and stay close to politics. He was at Bloomington, Illinois in 1856 when the new Republican Party nominated John C. Fremont for President; he was at Chicago in 1860 and watched as the Republicans made a mistake, he thought, in nominating his friend, A. Lincoln. In 1861, following the death of Stephen A. Douglas, Browning was appointed to fill the Senate seat left vacant until an election could be held in Illinois. He met often with President Lincoln during those years and when Richardson succeeded him to the Douglas Senate seat in 1863, he elected to remain in Washington and practice law. A supporter of President Andrew Johnson, he was appointed Secretary of Interior on July 27, 1866, the appointment effective September 1, 1866. When President Johnson left office in March, 1869, Browning returned to Quincy to practice law and pass his

remaining years with his wife, the former Eliza Caldwell. Browning died August 10, 1881.

ALLAN NEVINS. One of the four children of Joseph Allan and Emma Stahl Nevins, Allan Nevins was born May 20, 1890 on a stock and grain farm near Camp Point. On graduation from Camp Point High in 1908, he attended the University of Illinois. While studying for an advanced degree, Nevins wrote his first book, *The Life of Robert Rogers*, published in 1914. Since then, Nevins has authored and edited over sixty books, won the Pulitzer Prize for his biographies of *Grover Cleveland* (1933) and *Hamilton Fish* (1937), and received the Scribner Centennial Prize and Bancroft Prize for his *Ordeal of the Union* (1947). He married Mary Fleming Richardson in 1916; they are the parents of two daughters. For thirty years, Nevins taught at Columbia University. He now resides in San Marino, California.

One of America's best writers of history, it is written of Nevins: "In the

quality, quantity, and scope of his book Allan Nevins has shown a devotion to the interest of American historiography perhaps unmatched by any other living scholar in the United States."

His brother, Arthur S. Nevins, became a brigadier general in the military and a close friend of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

BENJAMIN MAYBERRY PRENTISS. Born in Belleville, Wood County, Virginia, November 23, 1819, Prentiss came with his family to Marion County, Missouri in 1836. Five years later, he and his father were in Quincy engaged in the manufacture of cordage. During the Mexican War, as a Captain in James Dada Morgan's Quincy volunteers, he commanded a company garrisoning Saltillo near Buena Vista. Back home, he studied law and began practice in 1850. On April 29, 1861, he became a Colonel in the Union Army. In May, he was promoted Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers. In command of the Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, he fought at the Hornet's Nest in the Bat-

REVERSE OF marker on grounds of Wood Mansion describes portions of his long career as pioneer and statesman.







ALTHOUGH NO longer a National Cemetery, Woodland still contains a number of veterans' graves.

tle of Shiloh (March 26-April 6, 1862) repelling twelve separate attacks before being captured. His action saved Grant and the Union won the battle called the "turning point in the war in the West." Six months later, he was freed by the Confederates and in November, promoted Major General. In command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, he was engaged by General Theophilus Hunter Holmes (CSA) at the Battle of Helena on July 4, 1863. Again, against overwhelming odds, Prentiss was victorious. Three and a half months later, he resigned and returned to Quincy to practice law. From April, 1869 to 1877, he was Pension Agent by appointment of President U. S. Grant. In 1878, he practiced law in Quincy. The next year, he moved to Bethany, Missouri as postmaster. Prentiss died in Bethany on February 8, 1901.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICHARDSON.** Born in Lexington, Kentucky on January 16, 1811, Richardson came to Quincy in 1846 after being admitted to the bars of the states of Illinois and Kentucky when but 20 years old. He was State's Attorney for Shelby County, resided in Schuyler County and served two terms in the Illinois House. He served as a Captain and Major in the Mexican War and was at the Battle of Buena Vista. Appointed to the U. S. House of Representatives to replace

Stephen A. Douglas on December 6, 1847, he served until August 25, 1856. Resigning, he became President James Buchanan's appointee as Governor of Nebraska Territory. Again elected to the House of Representatives in 1860, he served until January 29, 1863, when elected to fill the final two years of the deceased Senator Douglas' term. Richardson died in Quincy, December 27, 1875.

**JOHN WOOD.** Called the "Father of Quincy," Wood and his friend and associate Willard Keyes are considered to be Quincy's first settlers. Keyes, born in Windham County, Vermont, October 28, 1792, a wool dyer and school teacher before coming West at age 25, met Wood in March, 1820. Wood was the only son of Daniel and Katherine Krause Wood of Moravia, Cayuga County, New York where Wood was born December 20, 1798. During the summer of 1819, he arrived in Shawneetown. He wintered 1819-20 in what is now Calhoun County, then lived 30 miles southeast of Quincy until moving to Quincy in 1822. Three years later, through his efforts, Adams County came into existence. The following year, he married Ann M. Streeter. Their son Daniel C. was born February 9, 1829, the first white child born in Quincy. A daughter and two more sons were born before Ann's death in 1863. Wood remarried

two years later. His second wife, the widow of Joseph T. Holmes, died in 1887, seven years after Wood's death on June 4, 1880.

An adventurous man, Wood fought in the Black Hawk War and in 1848, after serving his first of three terms as mayor of Quincy, journeyed to California with two of his sons. Returning to Illinois, he served as State Senator (1851-54), then as Lieutenant Governor under William H. Bissell until Bissell's death in March, 1860. Wood filled the office of Governor from March 21, 1860 to January 14, 1861. He was appointed Quartermaster General of Illinois by Lincoln in 1861, but went to war at the head of the 137th Illinois Infantry three years later. A month after entering service, he accepted command of the Third Brigade. A friend of Abraham Lincoln, it is said that he organized the Republican Party in Adams County. Today, he rests in Woodland Cemetery a few feet from his father, a Revolutionary War soldier, who was brought to Quincy after dying in Moravia at age 93. Quincy sculptor Cornelius G. Volk's statue of Wood stands in Washington Park.

#### OTHERS

**THE ARTS.** Several Adams County residents have achieved fame in music, theatrics and art.

**John Robert Anderson,** one of Hollywood's and TV's best known character actors, was born in Clayton on October 20, 1922. His career was boosted when he enrolled in Miss Enid Ireland's Radio Workshop at Quincy Senior High about 1940. He worked for WTAD in Quincy, then WTMV radio in East St. Louis. While in the Coast Guard from 1943 through 1945, Anderson married a former Quincy girl, Pat Cason. After the war, he took his B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University of Iowa and began summer stock in 1950. A favorite in shows with a Western theme, he has appeared in, among others, "The Virginian", for which he received the Western Heritage Award for a 1967 episode. His tall, lean frame; steel-blue eyes; and deep, resonant voice slip into the nation's homes many times each year. His mother, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, resides in Quincy.

**MARY ASTOR** was born Mary Lucille Langhanke on May 3, 1906, in Quincy to Otto and Helen Vasconcellos Langhanke. Miss Astor began her motion picture career during the 1920's. She won an Oscar in 1941 for her supporting role in "The Great Lie." She has appeared in many TV and motion pictures, including "Maltese Falcon," "Meet Me in St. Louis," "Return to Peyton Place," and "Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte." Since the 1960's, she has embarked upon a writing career, first publishing her autobiography, *Mary Astor, My Story*. She has since published over a half dozen other books. She resides in California.

**ALBERT MORRIS BAGBY,** American pianist and concert manager, resided for a time in Quincy before studying in Berlin and, with Franz Liszt, in Weimar. On his return to America in 1891 at age 32, he organized the Bagby Morning Musicales and presented 428 concerts, directing them until a few weeks before his death in February, 1941.

**DAVID WARREN HAGERBAUMER,** "one of the country's foremost watercolor artists, specializing in waterfowl and upland game birds," was raised on a truck farm south of Quincy. He is the son of George and Lillian Hagerbaumer. He has been staff artist and assistant ornithologist at the Santa Barbara (California) Museum of Natural History and worked at the Nevada State Museum. He lives in western Oregon and has painted full time since 1959. With Sam Lehman, Hagerbaumer published a book, *Selected Game Birds*, containing 26 of his plates, in the fall of 1972.

**NEYSA McMEIN** was born Marjorie Frances McMein in 1889 in Quincy to Harry Moran and Isabelle Parker McMein. Miss McMein graduated from Quincy High in 1907 and after studying at the Chicago Art Institute, became one of the most successful women commercial artists in New York City. One of her largest contracts was with *McCall's Magazine*, which used her paintings on monthly issues for a number of years. Presidents, motion picture and stage stars, and other notables sat for her until her death in New York City in May, 1949. She was most famous

perhaps for her portrayal of "typical American girls."

**JOHN QUIDOR,** the American painter, was born in New York in 1801, but moved to Adams County, perhaps as early as 1834. He opened a shop in Quincy and purchased land, farming for a time. His best known series of romanticized scenes were inspired by the writings of Washington Irving, whom he knew personally. "The Return of Rip Van Winkle" is one of his best known works. He finally returned East and died in New Jersey in 1881.

**JAMES WELLMAN** of Quincy was

born to Lawrence and Bernice Wellman. Since 1964, he has been a stage, screen and television actor. He has also appeared in a number of national television commercials. His credits include "The Unexpected Mrs. Polifax" with Rosiland Russell, "How to Save Your Marriage and Ruin Your Life" with Dean Martin, "Beach Ball Bingo," and "Wild, Wild Winter." He has been seen on television in "Star Trek" and "Mission Impossible." He began acting in the Quincy Community Little Theater and in productions at Quincy High and Quincy College. Wellman has also won the International One-Act Playwriting

**SOLDIERS MONUMENT** in Woodland was erected by Sisters of God Samaritan Society in 1867. Built on an Indian mound, the sculptor was Quincy's C. G. Volk.







FROM HILLTOP location of Riverview Park, Quincy's riverfront and bridge offer an interesting view.

competition for his "Mr. Anderson, What Are You Doing?"

HENRY CLAY WORK (1832-1844) and GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT (1820-1895), two of America's leading songwriters in the 19th Century, lived in Quincy for a time. Root taught there during 1854 and Work was a resident from 1834-45. Work wrote such songs as "Marching Through Georgia" and "Grandfather's Clock." Root, with Dr. David Nelson of the abolitionist Mission Institute, wrote the famous hymn, "The Shining Shore." In addition, Root wrote such favorites as "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

#### THE MILITARY

About 1842, the Quincy Thespian Society formed and in one of its first plays, some of the female parts were played by young men. One of the players was a young man from Virginia who

had come to Quincy to live with his lawyer uncle Andrew Johnson. The young man was GEORGE EDWARD PICKETT. He was in Quincy establishing residency that he might gain an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In his native Virginia all nominations were filled for the year 1842. He was chosen and graduated from West Point in 1846. Seventeen years later, he played a different role. He was General Pickett of the Confederate Army; the scene was a little town in Pennsylvania called Gettysburg. "Pickett's Charge" is named for George Edward Pickett, who went to West Point from Quincy.

The American Civil War brought fame to a number of Adams County residents:

MOSES MILTON BANE came to Payson in 1849 and practiced medicine there for ten years. During the Civil War, he was a Colonel, commanding the 50th Illinois

Infantry at Fort Donelson, Shiloh (where he lost his right arm), Corinth, Bear Creek and Town Creek. He commanded the Third Brigade of the 16th Army Corps, but was at the head of the 50th Illinois Regiment during part of Atlanta Campaign. He left the military in 1864 and entered law school at Harvard the following year. In 1866, he was made Collector of Internal Revenue in Quincy for the 4th District of Illinois. In 1876, he was appointed Commissioner of Lands in Utah at Salt Lake City. Shortly thereafter, he moved to Washington where he died and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

JAMES DADA MORGAN, born in Boston in 1810, served in the Mexican War and rose from Lieutenant to Brevet Major General during the Civil War, seeing action at such places as Bird's Point, Mission Ridge and Chickamauga before leading the attack for Sherman's Army against Bentonville, North Carolina. After the war, Morgan was associated with the pork-packing firm of C. M. Pomeroy and Company. He promoted

an opera house for Quincy, was involved in railroad projects, and was one of the first to introduce gas lighting to Quincy. He died in 1896.

EDWARD PRINCE was commanding Colonel of the 7th Illinois Cavalry during Grierson's Raid in 1863, the feat described by Union General William Tecumseh Sherman as "the most brilliant expedition of the war." The New York born Prince and his family came to Payson in the fall of 1835 when he was three. He graduated from Jacksonville College in 1852 and read law in the office of Williams and Lawrence of Quincy. After the war, he practiced law in Quincy.

WILLIAM ANDREW SCHMITT was a Quincy-born soldier who was breveted Brigadier General five years before his thirtieth birthday during the Civil War. He returned to Quincy and worked in the postal department before moving to Chicago.

JOHN TILLSON was born in Hillsboro, Illinois in 1825. His family moved to Quincy in 1841, five years after his father built the Quincy House, the finest hotel west of Pittsburgh. Tillson, a lawyer, rose to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General while on the "March to the Sea" with General Wm. T. Sherman. He commanded a brigade at the time. After the war, he served as president of the company building the Quincy to Keokuk railroad and became a partner in the Quincy Whig. He was elected to the Illinois House, but resigned his seat to become U. S. Revenue Collector. He died in 1892.

#### BUSINESS

Quincy's financial and industrial success owes much to the efforts of its many citizens and in particular a number of its industrial and business leaders.

ROBERT W. GARDNER, the youngest son of James Gardner of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in London, February 18, 1832. He came to this country in 1849 and settled near Rushville as a teacher. After a visit to Scotland, he returned to Quincy September 1, 1852 and began work in Edward G. Turner's small machine shop on Sixth between Maine and Hampshire. He worked at

engine building in Alton for a time, then returned to Quincy. He and Henry Mitchell bought Turner's shop and John Robertson joined him when Mitchell died. Setting out to develop a better steam engine governor, he took out his first patent in 1860. Purchasing Robertson's share of the shop, he incorporated his Gardner Governor Company in 1883. From 1870, his main product was the fly-ball steam governor. By 1900, the company was the largest special governor works in the world. Gardner's descendants continued the business and in 1927, the Gardner Company merged with Denver Rock Drill Company, the name changing to Gardner-Denver. By 1973, with thirteen domestic and seven foreign plants and a sales of \$276 million, Gardner-Denver was involved in manufacturing equipment for construction, mining, electronics, production and general industries.

All the Gardners have been involved in civic affairs and have demonstrated interest in Quincy's park system. Gardner's grandson, Ralph G. (1890-1964), is responsible for the Gardner unit of the Mark Twain series of wildlife refuges along the Mississippi River, located five to ten miles below Lock and Dam No. 20 on what was known as Long Island. In the spring of 1974, the last of the Gardners in executive position with Gardner-Denver, John Willis Gardner II, retired, bringing a close to

115 years of Gardners on the board of directors.

THE MOORMANS. Enter Quincy from any direction and a huge red, black and white sign proclaims: "Moorman's—Welcome to Quincy." Quincy is the headquarters for a livestock feed and feeding equipment manufacturing company known as the Moorman Manufacturing Company. The company services 32 states and dates its beginnings in Quincy from 1909 and an old building at Front and Hampshire streets.

THOMAS MOORMAN began selling a fattening remedy for hogs in Big Springs, Kentucky about 1900. With his sons, he moved to Gorin, Missouri. Soon, the brothers, H. C., E. V., and C. A. began their business. E. V. (Edgar Vaughn) Moorman was the main force and president of the company until his death in 1942. It was then that his younger brother, C. A. (Charles Aaron) took over as president until his death in 1948.

E. V. was born January 20, 1878 to Thomas R. and Lucy McKay Moorman. E. V. was a blacksmith and wagon maker before settling into business. By the time of his death, Moorman's had become Quincy's leading industry and the "largest mineral mixture business in the world." He married Jessie Seaman in 1912 and they had three daughters.

BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN of Lights is located in Washington Park.





He was active in religious philanthropies and was the Vice-Presidential candidate on the New Prohibition Party ticket in the 1940 presidential election. E. V. and President-nominee Roger W. Babson took about 60,000 votes for their third-party ticket in states where they appeared on the ballot. E. V. died in Quincy on August 8, 1942.

C. A. MOORMAN succeeded his brother to the post of president of Moorman's Manufacturing in 1942 and remained in that position until his death in Albany, Georgia on January 8, 1948. He was born in Big Springs, Kentucky on June 8, 1887 and, in 1913, married Fabiola C. Cassidy in Quincy. They had one son, John Thomas Moorman.

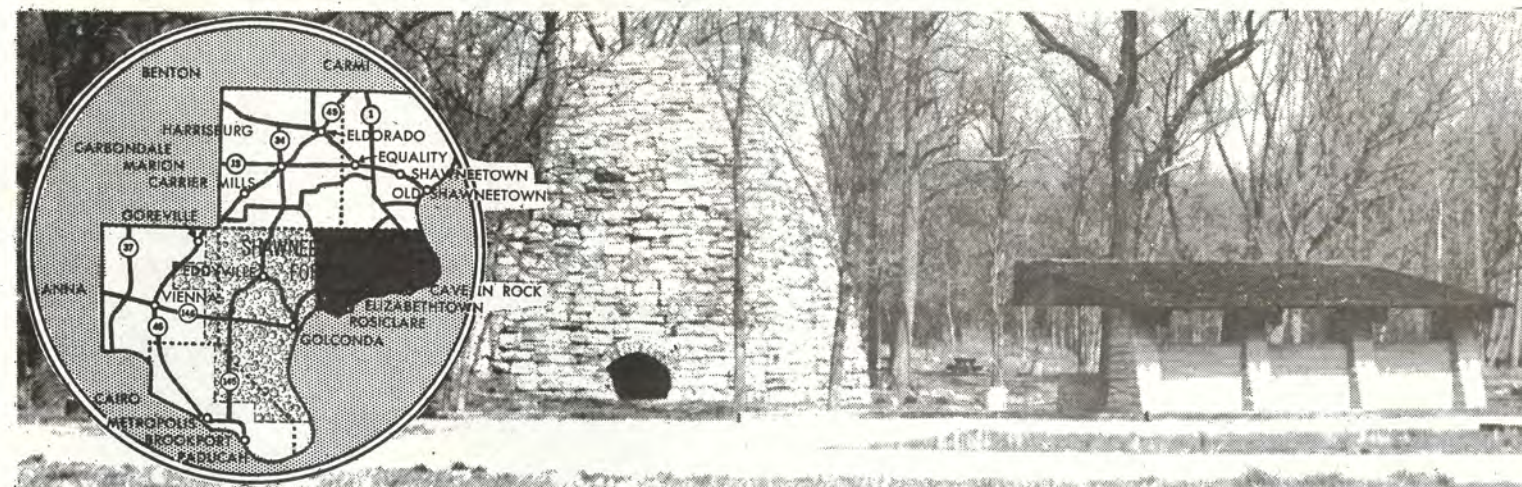
C. A., like his brother, was involved in civic activities throughout his life, serving as director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, the Y.M.C.A., and several other civic organizations, both local and statewide. The three Moorman brothers also had two sisters, Virginia and Vennie, both residents of Quincy.

RICHARD F. NEWCOMB, born in 1837 in Bernardston, Massachusetts, was from 1872, a leading figure in promoting Quincy business and industry. He was responsible for the construction of the Newcomb Hotel at 4th and Maine and organized the second largest strawboard company, the Quincy Paper Company, in the United States. When it was

absorbed by the American Straw Board Company, he became that company's president. His former home at 1601 Maine Street is one of Quincy's most elegant.

EDWARD J. PARKER was associated with the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, Illinois' largest banking institution outside Chicago at the turn of

the century. Parker, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, came to Quincy in 1863. Through his efforts, the Quincy Park and Boulevard Association prospered; he was a director of the street railway company; treasurer of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad; and one of the organizers of the Quincy Country.



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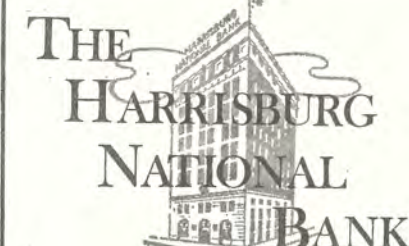
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**WILLIAM WARFIELD** came to Quincy from Bridgeport, Ohio in 1866. He engaged in the wholesale grocery business and from that came the Warfield Grocer Company. As president of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, he was instrumental in modernizing Quincy's street railway system at the turn of the century, bringing the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home to Quincy, and, among other projects, building the former public library across from Washington Park's southwest corner.

**ELMER HENRY WAVERING** was born in Quincy, April 22, 1907. He attended St. Boniface Grade School, Quincy High, and in 1923, began "building and servicing" radios. In 1930, after attending George Washington University, Wavering and Paul V. Galvin developed the "first practical mass-produced car radio." Galvin, the founder of Motorola, Inc., made Wavering the manager of the auto radio division in 1934. Nine years later, Wavering became a director of the company. Soon, he was vice-president, then executive vice-president, and eventually served as president of Motorola for seven years. Finally serving as vice chairman, Wavering retired in 1971. He and his wife, the former Vera L. Deremiah, have one daughter, Lynne Ann. Wavering Park on 36th Street near Katherine Road is named for Wavering.

#### POLITICS

In addition to those mentioned elsewhere, the following made their marks in Adams County political history:

**JACKSON LEROY ADAIR** (1887-1956) was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives (1933-37) and in the Illinois Senate (1929-32) before becoming U. S. judge of the Southern District of Illinois (1937-1956). He was born in Clayton.

**LEWIS LEONARD BOYER** (1886-1944) was born in Richfield Township and was Adams County Superintendent of Highways (1915-36) before becoming a member of the U. S. House of Representatives (1937-39).

**THOMAS CARLIN**, Illinois' sixth Governor, was registrar of the Land Office in Quincy from 1834 to 1838. He left that office to become Governor and served from 1838 to 1842.

**JOSEPH N. CARTER** (1843-1913) served in the Illinois House (1879-82) and was a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from 1894 to 1903, serving one year (1896) as Chief Justice of that court. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, but came to Quincy in 1869.

**HORACE S. COOLEY** (1806-1850) was Illinois Secretary of State from 1846 to 1850. He came to Quincy in 1841 after living in Rushville and his native Connecticut.

**CHARLES B. LAWRENCE** (?-1883) was on the Illinois Supreme Court as an associate justice from 1864 to 1870 and Chief Justice from 1870 to 1873. Born in Vermont, he lived in St. Louis before coming to Quincy.

**JAMES WASHINGTON SINGLETON** (1811-1892) served in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1879 to 1883. A native of Virginia, he lived in Mount Sterling before coming to Quincy.

**ONIAS C. SKINNER** (?-1877) sat as a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from 1855 to 1858. He came to Quincy from New York, via Peoria.

#### CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

Like the "good ol' days," several of Adams County's early settlements are gone. They have faded, been absorbed by larger communities, or in some other

**UNIQUE MARKER** with built-in planter stands in Woodland Cemetery.



way lost their identity through the years. There are a few citizens who remember **BUEL, BOWLING GREEN, CHESTLINE, CLIOLA, SLAB TOWN,** and **YORK NECK.** Others may recall **ANDERSON STATION, ELM GROVE, ENOS, GLENWOOD, HOUSTON, MAGNOLIA, NEWTOWN, SPRING VALLEY,** and **THOMPSON;** or have at least heard stories about them.

Some that no longer grace modern maps can be found in the brief descriptions of the communities that follow:

**ADAMS.** About five or six miles north of Plainville, this village got its first post office in 1850. Some say it was named for Elias Adams, a War of 1812 veteran who settled near here. Others claim it was named for the President by that name.

**BEVERLY.** John B. Robertson, William Raymond, Charles W. Billington, Samuel Reynolds, and Archibald Williams laid out this community in 1836. Robertson had been the postmaster since 1837, the year a tornado took away the first schoolhouse. Beverly is nestled along a side road in Adams County's southeast corner. It takes its name from Beverly, Massachusetts.

**BIGNECK.** Only a few inhabitants are left in this village on Illinois Route 61 seven miles north of Coatsburg, not far off Big Neck Creek. The first post office opened Monday, December 10, 1849.

**BLACKS.** This settlement, three miles southeast of Golden, is along what was once the Wabash Railroad.

**BLUFF HALL.** This former station on the Louisiana branch of the old Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. lies halfway between Marblehead and Fall Creek in the southwest corner of Adams County.

**BURTON.** About seven miles east of Quincy and just south of Illinois Route 104, this village got its first post office four years after Elijah M. King platted it in 1836. Paris T. Judy had the first store and the Ironside Baptists built a log church there in 1834. A village school was established in 1847. A local attraction for years is Burton Cave.

**CAMP POINT.** Located where a point of timber became a favorite camping spot for Indians along a trail between



**GEORGE ROGERS CLARK** monument at Riverview Park was the design of Charles J. Mulligan, director of sculpture at Chicago's Art Institute.

the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, along U. S. 24, and the Burlington & Northern Railroad; this community of 1,143 (1970 Census) shows signs of steady growth, especially over the past two decades. Daniel Smith and James Lasley settled near here in 1828 and Peter B. Garrett arrived seven years later and began a mill, giving the settlement its first name, Garrett's Mill. Later called Indian Camp Point, the name was finally shortened to Camp Point. Granderson M. Hess opened the first general store in 1854 and the village was platted the following year when the Northern Cross Railroad arrived. About 1870, Thomas

Bailey and George W. Cyrus established the *Camp Point Journal*. Bailey, a teacher in the area from about 1840, donated the Bailey Opera House and the former Adams County Fairgrounds, later called Bailey Park. The grounds became a meeting place for the annual chautauquas and picnics. Two of Camp Point's youngsters grew up to claim world fame. They are *William L. Honnold*, mining engineer and assistant to Herbert Hoover in the European Relief Fund Administration following World War I. Later, Honnold headed the American Board of Relief. Historian-author *Allan Nevins* was born in Camp Point and graduated

from the high school in 1908, when Camp Point's population was 1148, nearly the same as it is today.

**CHATTON.** Just north of Illinois Route 94, about three miles north of Golden, this tiny rail station was once located three miles farther north on the Keokuk branch of the CB&Q R.R. It opened its first post office in May, 1863 and owes its name to B. I. Chatton.

**CLAYTON.** Six miles east of Camp Point on U. S. 24, this community was founded 140 years ago by the McCoy Brothers (Charles, John and Reuben). Named for Henry Clay of Kentucky political fame, the town showed promise with a school (1836) and church (Presbyterian) being organized the same year. The area's first teacher, David M. Campbell, built a hotel in 1835 and Charles McCoy opened the first store. The Reverend Reuben McCoy built the community's first residence. The town was incorporated and got a post office in 1837. Not much else happened until the railroad came in 1856. In 1877 a two-story brick public school was built and the town hall was finished in 1887. By 1890, the population had risen to 1033. It was then that the decline began. By 1960, 774 people remained. The 1970 count showed 727 residents.

**COATSBURG.** Less than six miles west of Camp Point, this community of about 150 aspired to be the county seat in 1875 because of its central location in Adams County. Platted by R. P. Coats in January, 1855, the name Coatsburg stuck until 1893 when it was changed to its present form. A shipping center for grain and livestock for years, Coatsburg's growth was early and quick. By 1900, the population slumped to 321 residents. One of the main attractions of the community, its Chrysanthemum Show, was held for many years after its inception in November, 1898.

**COLUMBUS.** About three miles south of Coatsburg and within a few miles of the geographic center of Adams County is this community of about 100. From 1841 to 1848, while the question of locating the county seat at Columbus was an issue, there was steady growth. A Mr. E. Ferry founded the *Columbus Advocate*; there were stores, wagon fac-



tories, and several churches. A wool carding machine operated for a time. Mormons owned the village for a while, but a fire leveled much of the community in 1847. Once called Walnut Point, the first post office was established in 1837. Willard Graves platted the village in

1835. The Reverend C. R. Underwood was pastor of the Methodist Church there for many years. Abraham Jonas, an early settler, had a son, B. F. Jonas, who became a United States Senator from Louisiana.

ELLINGTON. In Mendon Township,

four and one-half miles south of Mendon, this tiny settlement once had a post office. The post office was established January 15, 1883.

EWBANKS. Three miles southwest of Fowler, this tiny village, formerly called Ewbanks, is located on what was once

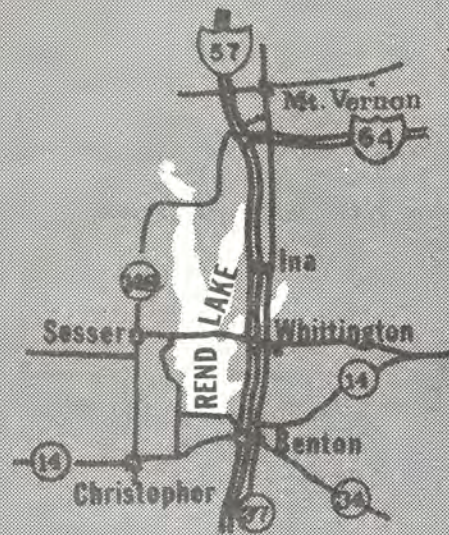
the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Just a few miles from the former village of Bloomfield, Ewbanks was bypassed by modern highways.

FALL CREEK. Formerly a station on the Louisiana branch of the CB&Q R.R., this community was named Fallcreek,

Falls Creek, and finally its present name after the post office opened there in March, 1872. Just off Illinois 57, it is south of Quincy.

FOWLER. The first post office opened in 1859 for the CB&Q Railroad's Fowler Station. In 1869, the name changed to

Fowler and presently about 150 residents call this tree-studded community home. Edward Fowler bought the land from Dr. Thornton Gilmer and the town was laid out by Henry Brenner, August, 1856. The Home Public Cemetery was surveyed nearly 101 years ago.



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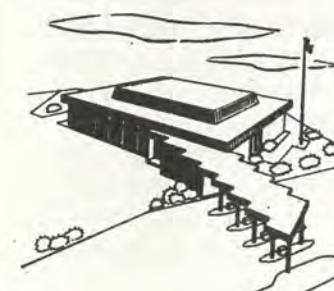
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**GOLDEN.** Formerly called Keokuk Junction and Lubuda, this community of 571 is on Illinois Route 94 north and east of Camp Point. The first post office was established in 1863. J. H. Wendell had the first residence and L. U. Albers built the first store. The first sale of lots was September 9, 1866. Harm H. Emminga once operated a windmill and the *Golden New Era* was founded October 15, 1891. Holy Cross Lutheran Church dates from 1852.

**KELLERVILLE.** At the east edge of Adams County just north of Siloam Springs State Park, this tiny community got its first post office in the spring of 1875. Once called Hickory Corner, Payton, and Peyton's, less than fifty residents call Kellerville home today.

**KINGSTON.** James King was one of the founders of this community just off Illinois Route 104 in southeast Adams County. Once named Fairweather, the first post office opened in October, 1836. In 1854, a Methodist Church was built.

**LA PRAIRIE.** The former Gibbs, Gibbstown and Pitman got its first post office in 1856. The town was incorporated 13 years later. The founders of this community of about 150 residents were H. Dills, Benjamin Bacon, Obediah Gibbs, A. C. Marsh, O. L. Skinner, H. T. J. Ricker, and Hiram Rogers. It is northeast of Golden on the Burlington & Northern Railroad.

**LIBERTY.** New Liberty's post office opened in July, 1833. The name changed some years later. Presently, with a population of 369, the community is located on Illinois 104, 14 miles east and south of Quincy. W. R. Robinson began the *Liberty Bee* in October, 1912, seventy-eight years after a Mr. Dudley laid out the town. It was platted by Paris T. Judy in 1850. D. P. Meacham opened the first store and Liberty got a school in 1852. W. H. Odell was the first teacher. About one and one-half miles southeast, a group of Mormons began a town named Montgomery in 1830. They built a few houses, then abandoned their project. Peter Cartwright, the circuit rider, often preached at camp meetings in the area. Zions Evangelical Lutheran Church at the north edge of town shows the dates 1854-1870-1907 on stained glass over its front doors.

**LIMA.** About 150 people live in Lima



TOWNSHIP HALL located on Illinois 96, south of Quincy, offers another look at a "New England" style facade.

on Illinois Route 96 at the north edge of Adams County. Dr. Joseph Orr built a store in 1833 soon after the town was platted. Three years later, the first post office opened. A peaceful, well-shaded community, Lima takes its name from a Peruvian visitor to Dr. Orr, who, so the story goes, complimented the beauty of the local ladies, saying they were as beautiful as those in his country's capital city. Lima boomed shortly after the turn of the century and recorded a 1910 population of 797.

**LORAIN.** With the 1970 Census count at 372, Loraine nestles along the tracks of the former CB&Q Railroad in north-central Adams County. Two men named Woods and Leinberger platted the town in December, 1870, while the Carthage branch of the CB&Q was being built. Its post office dates from May 15, 1871. The first schoolhouse in the township (Keene) was built a mile north of Loraine. The Loraine Methodist Church was built in 1884.

**MARBLEHEAD.** Strung along Illinois Route 57, with about 150 residents, this community showed signs of growth from its beginnings in 1835. Michael Mast, John Coffman and Stephen Thomas laid it out. There was once a steam-powered ferry operating, and by 1919, a collection of buildings surrounded the Marblehead Lime Company. Primarily residential now, it is just south of Quincy

along the tracks of the former CB&Q Railroad. The former village of Millville was located nearby.

**MARCELLINE.** Three miles north of Ursa on Illinois 96, this community of about 150 residents opened its first post office five days after New Years Day in 1843. The town was laid out in 1842 by S. M. Jenkins.

**MENDON.** With a 1970 population of 883, the former Fairfield is located on Illinois 61 four miles east of Ursa. Laid out in 1833 by John B. Chittenden, Benjamin Baldwin, and Daniel Benton, the name was changed to Mendon when it was discovered that Fairfield already existed in southern Illinois. A Kentuckian, Ebenezer Riddle, settled near here first, but many of the early settlers were "thrifty Connecticut Yankees." E. A. Strong was the community's first blacksmith; Abram Benton was the first postmaster. In 1877, the first newspaper, the *Mendon Enterprise*, began circulation. The name changed to the *Mendon Dispatch* the following year. The Bicentennial Year, 1976, will have special meaning for Mendon's residents. It was in 1876 when hard maples were planted in Chittenden Park forming Centennial Row. Adams County's Fair was held at the fairgrounds in Mendon August 1-6, 1974.

**MEYER.** This Mississippi River community is just north of Lock and Dam

No. 20 a few miles from where the Mississippi begins to flow south along Adams County's western border. The first post office opened on January 11, 1895.

**NORTH QUINCY.** With a 1970 population of 2256, this unincorporated community lies north of Quincy and is in Riverside Township. Sprawled along either side of U. S. 24, it is primarily residential.

**PALOMA.** About 150 people live in this former station on the old CB&Q Railroad known at various times as Pickle Station or Pickleville after the large number of cucumbers raised and canned nearby. The part of the village south of the tracks was once named Maryville. Laid out in 1862 by Daniel W. Gooding of Maine, local economy was based on trade in stock, grain and hay. The first post office came in 1856. Two years later, the Paloma Methodist Church was dedicated. It has since been rebuilt. Paloma is on U. S. 24 two miles west of Coatsburg.

**PAYSON.** With 589 residents in 1970, Payson has grown little from its 1910 population of 467. Deacon Albigeance Scarborough of West Hartford, Connecticut purchased the town in 1834 from John Wood and associates. The next year, the town was platted and named for a friend of Scarborough's, the Reverend Dr. Edward Payson of Portland, Maine; Deacon David Prince opened a store. The first sale of lots took place August 7, 1836. The First Congregational Church was founded the same year. The New Payson Cemetery dates from 1858. A new high school stands across Illinois 96 from the former Charles W. Seymour Memorial High School, named for the 16-year-old baseball player who was killed instantly on May 22, 1915 when struck over the heart by a baseball in a game on the school grounds.

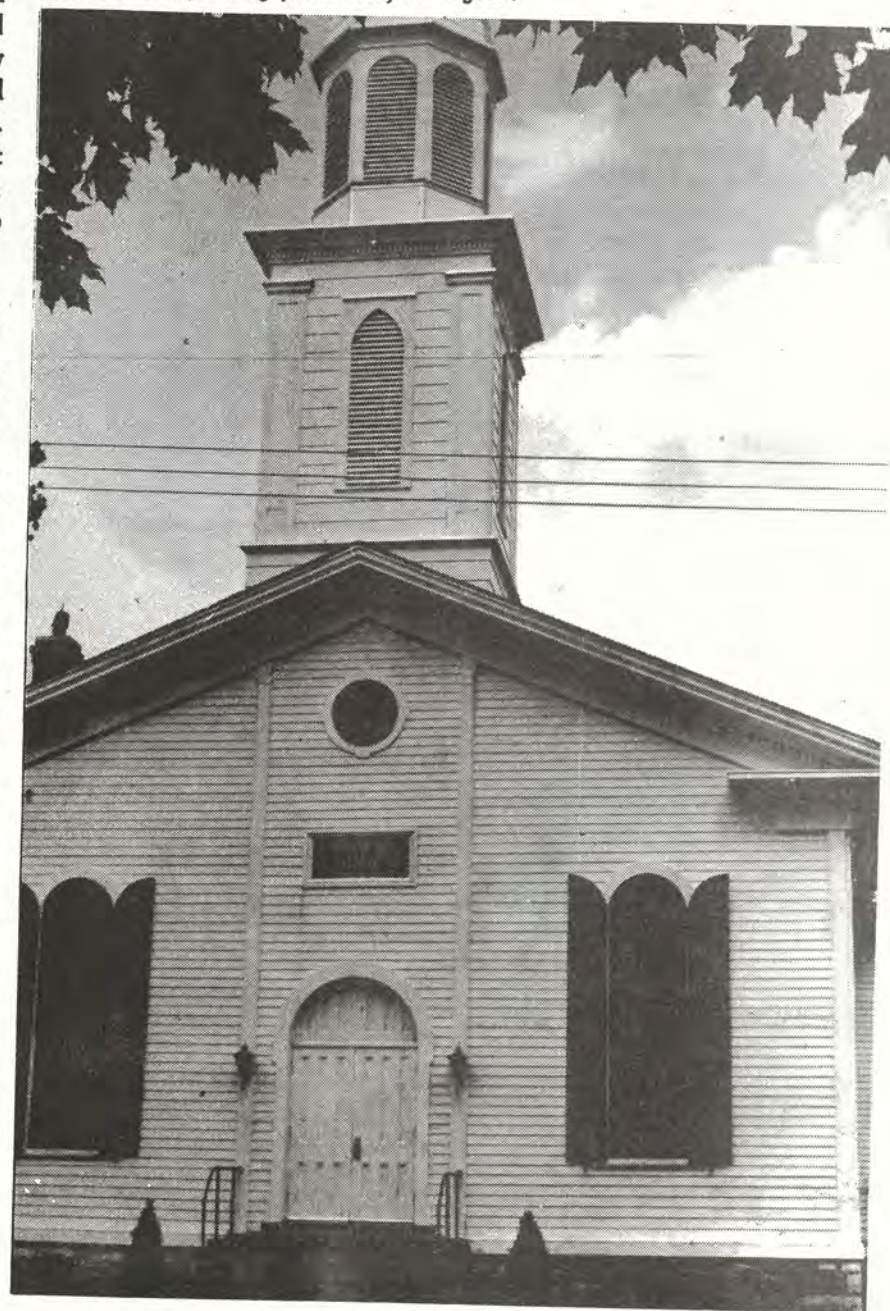
**PLAINVILLE.** John Delaplain and A. V. Vinning founded this town and it was originally named Stone's Prairie. For a time, it was called Shakerag, but when the post office came to town, the name was changed to honor Delaplain. Shiloh Church was founded in 1854. The 1970 Census showed 289 residents, down nearly 200 from the 1910 population of 467. It is four miles southeast of Payson on Illinois Route 96.

**QUINCY.** Quincy's "citizens have ever been active and energetic; . . . they have shown a world of zeal and public spirit in building here a city of . . . magnificent proportions and beautiful arrangement; . . . they profusely expended capital and labor in the construction of its railroads and other facilities of commerce; the erection of its stately business edifices, elegant residences, costly churches and noble educational institutions; . . ." and ". . . they have kept an eye to beauty as well as prosperity."—Patrick H. Redmond (1869).

These words, written 105 years ago,

live on telling the story of Adams County's GEM City. Quincy is an architect's delight with homes and buildings constructed in all the different architectural styles common to the Midwest between 1835 and 1915. With the help of a tour guide developed for the Quincy Society of Fine Arts, George W. Irwin, President, and distributed by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, a visitor can identify Greek Revival (1830-1860's), Italianate (1850's-1870's), Second Empire and Eastlake architecture. He may also observe Queen Anne and Romanesque (1880's-1890's), Prairie School,

NEW ENGLAND influence may also be seen in this Congregational Church, dating from 1865, in Payson.





Gothic Revival, and Colonial and Neo-Classical architectural styles in the older parts of the city. (Many of these buildings were on display from September 29 to October 27, 1974 at the Quincy Art Center, in an exhibit, "An Architectural Heritage: Quincy and Adams County," under the guidance of the Quincy Art Club, Mrs. John Inghram, President.)

Quincy is the leading commercial and industrial center in west-central Illinois and the center of a retail trading area which extends into western Illinois as well as northeastern Missouri. Among items produced in Quincy are electronic equipment, air compressors, pumps for mining and drilling operations, paper products, truck and trailer bodies, and agricultural equipment and products. All of these items and more are produced in nearly one hundred manufacturing and processing plants.

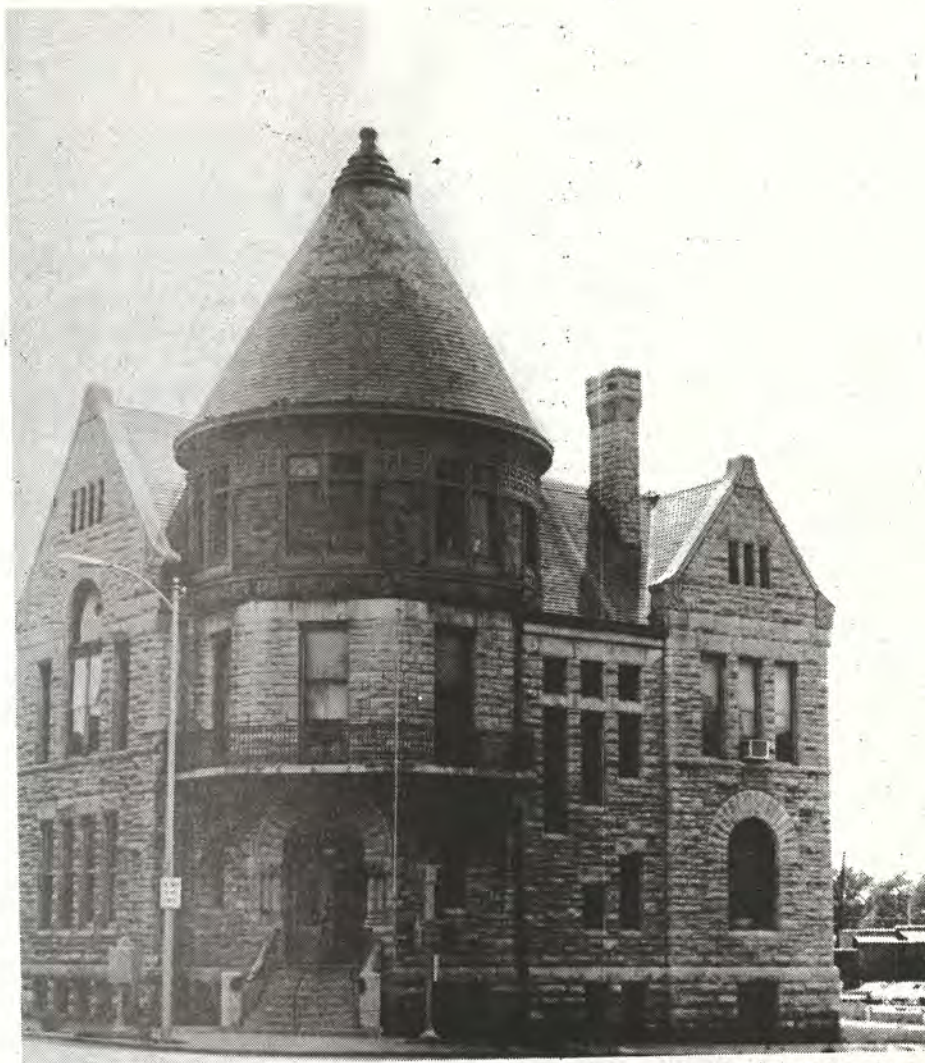
Every home in Quincy is within six blocks of one of Quincy's twenty-six parks or recreational areas. The beautiful parks are laced along the bluffs and throughout the city enhancing its beauty in a way few cities can match. In addition, the Park District operates a swimming pool, a Little League baseball program, a Children's Junior Theater, and numerous other programs for Quincy's young people.

With the latest population statistics ranking Quincy 13th in downstate Illinois with 45,400 residents, she continues to grow and hold her place among Illinois' leading cities.

**RICHFIELD.** About four miles south of Liberty, this village was platted in 1842 and incorporated in 1919. Nahma Tyler built the first store in 1845. The settlement had a post office six years later. The Methodist Church dates from about 1850.

**ROCK CREEK.** Two and one-half miles southwest of Ursa, this tiny settlement is along the old CB&Q Railroad, south of the Diversion Canal which drains the south part of Ursa Township.

**URSA.** This progressive community is located at the intersection of Illinois Routes 61 and 96 north of Quincy. Old Ursa got its first post office in 1836, but the town moved about one mile north in 1875 when the railroad missed the old



FORMERLY THE Quincy Free Library, this Romanesque structure at Maine and Fourth was designed in 1888 by Chicago architects, Patton and Fisher.

town. Incorporated in 1963, the community's population was 423 by the 1970 population. It is a center for area farm activity.

**WOODVILLE.** Almost exactly at the middle of Adams County's northern border with Hancock County, this tiny settlement is along the Burlington & Northern Railroad and got its first post office in March, 1837. Woodville Creek is just east of town.

#### OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

**CEMETERIES.** Many of Adams County's cemeteries offer unique stones with both English and German epitaphs. Others have birthplaces listed from points east in the United States and Europe indicating the origins of many of Adams' early settlers. An epitaph hunter practicing the art of gravestone rubbing can while away hours in such cemeteries

as KINGSTON CEMETERY, the DUNKARD CEMETERY near Kellerville, WOODVILLE CEMETERY near Loraine (1830's), and countless others scattered throughout the county.

**WOODLAND** on South Fifth Street in Quincy is one of the oldest cemeteries in the county. The visitor can see the Soldiers Monument, a marble shaft dedicated to Adams' men killed in the Civil War. John Wood and his father, one of Adams' Revolutionary War soldiers, are buried nearby. SAINT PETER'S CEMETERY on Illinois Route 104, west of Thirty-Sixth Street, has a tall stone cross bearing the names of the Very Reverend John Patrick Kerr and "the first colored priest in the United States," the Reverend Augustine Tolton. On Eighteenth Street north of Locust is another old Catholic cemetery, CALVARY.

Still another is located at the corner of State and Twentieth, SAINT BONIFACE. A Jewish cemetery called the VALLEY OF PEACE is on Thirtieth Street just south of Ellington School. GREENMOUNT CEMETERY dates to 1875 and is on South Twelfth. In the northern part of Quincy is the ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AND CEMETERY. FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL GARDENS near the corner of Thirty-Sixth and Maine is a beautiful spot.

Buried at unknown sites in Quincy are several noteworthy men. Lieutenant Governor Adolphus Frederick Hubbard from Gallatin County in southern Illinois, Illinois' second Lieutenant Governor, may still lay in an unmarked grave on old Jefferson Square, site of the 1919 Adams County Courthouse. Somewhere in Quincy are probably located the graves of Stephen Jones and Charles Shepherd, both Revolutionary War soldiers. Shepherd served with the Pennsylvania Artillery from February, 1777 to November 3, 1783. Martin J. Hawkins, Co. A, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, one of twenty-four men chosen in 1862 to accompany James J. Andrews on "The General" in the raid depicted in Walt Disney's "The Great Locomotive Chase," is buried in Quincy.

David Strahan, born in North Carolina on March 1, 1755, served in the Revolutionary War and is reportedly buried in a cemetery four miles southeast of Clayton. Other Adams County cemeteries hold the remains of Samuel Conner, John Cotton, John Fee, John Martin, Samuel Shaw, all Revolutionary War veterans. Henry Covell, who came to Adams County in 1832, enlisted in the war as a Minuteman at Danbury, Connecticut in April, 1775. He too is buried somewhere in Adams County.

**CHURCHES.** There are 51 churches in Quincy and, at last count, another 34 throughout Adams County representing nearly every denomination. These churches range in age as varied as their architecture. A representative few would include the Salem Evangelical United Church of Christ at Ninth and State in Quincy; St. James Lutheran Church; and St. Mary's Church at Seventh and Adams. A modern church

is St. Boniface at Maine and Seventh. At Twelfth and Maine, there is a beautiful structure, the First Union Congregational Church. Others are the Methodist Church of Columbus, founded in 1825; Bluff Hall Church, built in 1892; the Holy Cross Lutheran Church, founded in Golden in 1852; and Payson's First Congregational Church, founded in 1836 and dated 1865. The First Methodist Church of Camp Point is also noteworthy for its architecture.

**ILLINOIS' SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.** On June 26, 1885, the Illinois State Legislature passed an act establishing this institution for veterans of American wars and their dependents. The site chosen nearly six months later included 140 acres. General Charles E. Lippincott, former Auditor of the State of Illinois and Civil War veteran born in Edwardsville, became the first superintendent. The cemetery contains many veterans' graves from several years. Attractions include the swans on a lake shaped like the State of Illinois, the gardens, peafowl and deer herd. The area may be entered from Fifth Street.

**THE JOHN WOOD MANSION.** This former home of Quincy's founder and Illinois' 12th Governor is at present closed to the public. The Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County maintains it and is in the process of renovating and

restoring the interior for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration, July 4, 1976. A visitor to 452 South 12th Street may, nevertheless, view what is certainly a magnificent structure and fine example of Quincy's Greek Revival architecture.

**THE LORENZO BULL HOUSE.** Another of the listings in the Quincy Society of Fine Arts Tour Guides, distributed by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, is this structure at 1550 Maine Street. Presently occupied by the Quincy Women's City Club, it was built about 1850 by a wealthy pioneer in Quincy, Lorenzo Bull. Behind the house is a barn built by Joseph L. Silsbee in the Eastlake Style about 1887. Silsbee was the first architect to train the young Frank Lloyd Wright. The Quincy Art Club has studios in the remodeled barn.

**QUINSHIPPI ISLAND PARK.** The Quincy Park system has 27 parks with total acreage over 1000. One of the parks, Quinshippi, features entertainment for the entire family. In this and adjacent parks, there is an excursion boat, animal zoo, passenger train, antique auto museum, carousel, ferris wheel, Indian museum, log cabin village and sky cruise. Picnicking, camping facilities and other displays of interest are provided in the area by the Quincy Park District. Other parks within the district include SOUTH PARK, BERRIAN PARK, and two which

JOHN WOOD monument in Woodland Cemetery details a sad story of the early deaths of four children.





encompass several Indian mounds, PARKER HEIGHTS PARK and INDIAN MOUNDS PARK. The latter includes a public swimming pool. At the city's WASHINGTON PARK is the John Wood Statue and the Lorado Taft monument to the Lincoln-Douglas Debate of October, 1958. At the CASTLE PARK & PLAYGROUND, the only Moorish castle on the Mississippi, the Villa Katherine, built by George Metz, is on display. In RIVERVIEW PARK, Charles J. Mulligan's George Rogers Clark Monument stands

ORNATE MEMORIAL stands near southeast corner of Woodland Cemetery.



overlooking the Mississippi. PROGRESS PARK at the northeast edge of Quincy, an area of more than 100 acres, is under development, a strong indication that Quincy's present city fathers plan to continue the park system begun nearly a century and a half ago.

SILLOAM SPRINGS STATE PARK. About 25 miles east of Quincy along the Adams-Brown County line, this park with 3183 acres is an outgrowth of a project begun in 1881 by Quincy Burgess of Clayton. During a period when

it was fashionable to visit natural springs for their healing contents, Burgess built the Siloam Forest Home Hotel. In the years that followed, to about 1890, such guests as Phillip D. Armour, C. E.

#### HISTORIC FIRSTS CITY of QUINCY

- 1822: First settlers; John Wood and Willard Keyes
- 1823: First steamboat lands; the *Western Engineer*
- 1833: First frame house built
- 1834: First permanent church; First Union Congregational
- 1835: First newspaper; *Illinois Bounty Land Register*
- 1837: First Catholic Church organized; by Rev. Augustus Brickwedde
- 1838: First fire department
- 1841: First library association
- 1842: Quincy Thespian Society founded
- 1848: First Quincy - built steamboat; First telegraph
- 1850: Adams County Medical Society organized
- 1852: First daily mail; First daily newspaper, the *Quincy Whig*
- 1854: First gas street lights
- 1863: Moulders and Stone Workers organized
- 1864: First high school
- 1867: First hospital; St. Mary's
- 1879: First telephone service
- 1888: Construction began on Quincy Public Library
- 1891: First electric lights; Blessing Hospital School of Nursing
- 1896: Quincy Historical Society founded
- 1916: First city waterworks
- 1927: First radio station
- 1953: First television station
- 1964: Chosen as All-American City

and A. G. Ringling, and P. T. Barnum signed the ledger in the hotel. About 75 people made their homes at the site during those times.

Business slowed to a halt and the town that grew up around the hotel was abandoned. In 1935, however, interest



OLD FRONT STREET buildings, near Quincy riverfront, contrast with Quinsippi Sky Ride, a mile-long publicly-owned sky ride to nearby Quinsippi Island in the Mississippi River.

was revived by the Siloam Springs Recreation Club. They began improving and developing the area and, in 1940, the State of Illinois purchased the site. The hotel was sold and moved away and over the next few years the houses were removed.

A 68-acre lake, noted for its small-mouth bass, was completed in 1955 with the damming of Crabapple Creek. The site of the old village can still be seen and is a pleasant picnic area. A rustic old bridge crosses the brook that once babbled its way from one end of the village to the other.

SIDE ENTRANCE to John Wood Mansion.



DECEMBER, 1974

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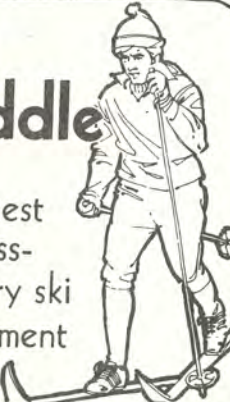
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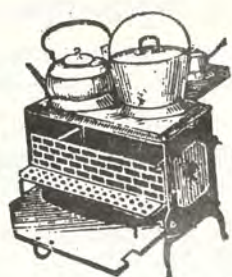
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OLD TIME

# Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

## ROAST TURKEY

Select a plump 10-pound young turkey. Dress, clean, stuff and truss. Place on thin sides of fat salt pork, arranged on bottom of dripping pan.

Rub entire surface of turkey with salt and spread breast, wings and legs with the following mixture:

Cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter, add slowly  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of flour, stirring constantly.

Place turkey in hot oven and brown delicately; baste every 10 minutes until richly browned with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter melted in 1 cup boiling water. Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of boiling water to fat in pan. Continue basting every 15 minutes until turkey is tender.

It will require from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours according to age of the turkey. If turkey is browning too fast, cover with a larger pan. Remove the skewers, sewing and trussing before placing on hot serving platter.

## KASKASKIA INDIAN PUDDING

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 heaping teaspoons cornmeal | 1 quart milk                |
| 4 tablespoons sugar          | 1 tablespoon butter         |
| 3 eggs                       | 1 teaspoon Brownsville salt |

Boil the milk in double boiler, and sprinkle the corn meal into it, stirring slowly. Cook for 12 minutes, stir often.

Beat together the eggs, salt, sugar and half-teaspoon of ginger. Stir the butter into the meal-and-milk, then pour this gradually over the egg mixture.

Bake for one hour in a slow oven. This should be served with a heated maple or sorghum syrup sauce and butter. Delicious with cream.

## CAMP POINT BREAD

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 level teaspoons baking powder      | $1\frac{1}{2}$ level cups bran      |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup entire wheat flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rye flour or meal |
| 1 level teaspoon salt                | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn meal         |
| 2 shredded wheat biscuits            | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses          |
| 1 cup milk                           | 1 cup water                         |

Put baking powder and bran into a bowl, add entire-wheat flour, rye flour sifted with salt, corn meal, shredded wheat biscuits (crushed), molasses, milk and water. Beat thoroughly and pour into a well-greased mold, cover, and steam steadily for three to four hours.

Long standing improves the flavor and makes bread darker.

Sufficient for one medium sized loaf which will serve six persons.

## APPLE DUMPLINGS DU ROCHER

- |          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 6 apples | 6 level tablespoons sugar |
| 6 cloves | 1 egg                     |

Roll out pastry about one-fourth inch in thickness, and cut out 12 rounds with a cutter. Peel apples thinly and core them without breaking. Place an apple in one of the rounds, and work pastry round the apple until it reaches to the middle of it. Then fill the hole in the center of the apple with sugar and a clove, lay another round of pastry on the top half and work it down to meet the other round.

Fasten, join with a little cold water, and brush over with egg well-beaten. Continue the same way with all the apples.

Place dumplings on a greased tin, and bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Dredge with sugar and serve hot or cold.

Sufficient for six dumplings.

## POLENTA BREAD

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 level cups corn flour         | $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups milk |
| 1 level teaspoon salt           | 2 cups boiling water     |
| 4 level teaspoons baking powder | 2 eggs                   |
|                                 | 2 level teaspoons fat    |

Scald corn meal with boiling water, then add the milk, beaten eggs, salt and fat. Sprinkle in the baking powder and mix well. Bake in shallow pans about 20 minutes in quick oven and serve before it cools.

## BAKED BEAN SOUP

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 cups cold baked beans     | 4 cups water      |
| Salt                        | 2 slices of onion |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ sliced carrot | 2 tablespoons fat |
| 2 tablespoons flour         |                   |

Put the beans, onion and carrot in saucepan with four cups of water and allow to simmer for half an hour. Put through a colander or coarse sieve. Add a little salt and the flour and fat, which have been cooked together.

## WALNUT MACAROONS

- |                                      |                                            |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| White of 2 eggs                      | 4 level teaspoons powdered sugar           |
| 1 level tablespoon flour             |                                            |
| 4 tablespoons finely chopped walnuts | $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoon baking powder |

Mix all together until stiff, and drop by spoonfuls on well-greased tin. Bake in quick oven.

## FRUIT BARS

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 eggs, beaten with pinch of salt | 1 level cup dates        |
| 2 tablespoons boiling water       | 1 level cup sugar        |
| 2 level teaspoons baking powder   | 1 level cup chopped nuts |
|                                   | 1 level cup flour        |
|                                   | 1 teaspoon vanilla       |

Break eggs into a bowl, beat, then add other ingredients in order given, sifting flour and baking powder together. Pour into shallow greased pan and cut in squares when cold.

Sufficient for 25 bars.

## MOLASSES COOKIES

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 cup sugar                  | 1 teaspoon soda      |
| 1 cup molasses               | 1 teaspoon sour milk |
| 1 cup shortening             | 1 teaspoon ginger    |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water | 1 teaspoon salt      |

Pastry flour to roll thin

Heat molasses, sugar and shortening. Pour into mixing bowl to cool. Then add soda, dissolved in warm water, sour milk and dry ingredients, sifted together. Knead well and roll very thin.

Bake by spoonfuls on greased tin in quick oven.

## RAISIN PUDDING

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 cups seeded raisins    | 1 egg                              |
| 1 cup boiling water      | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour          |
| 1 teaspoon soda          | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt        |
| 4 tablespoons shortening | $\frac{2}{3}$ cup chopped nutmeats |
| 1 cup sugar              |                                    |

Mix the raisins and boiling water and let stand until lukewarm. Stir in the soda and reserve to add to the batter later.

Cream the shortening, sugar and egg until smooth. Then add the above raisin mixture, and stir in the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt.

Add the nutmeats and mix thoroughly. Place in a greased, shallow loaf pan (9x9 inches) and bake in a moderate oven of  $350^{\circ}$ . Cut in squares and serve warm with sweetened whipped cream.

## CREAMED CARROTS AND PEAS

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 medium sized carrots        | 1 cup peas              |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt   | 1 cup white sauce No. 1 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper | 1 tablespoon butter     |

Clean and cut carrots in thin slices, strips or cubes. Boil with peas, salt, butter and barely enough water to keep from burning until carrots are tender. Allow water to cook out at the last. Add white sauce and pepper. This serves six people.

## WHITE SAUCE No. 1

- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons butter             | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons flour              | $\frac{2}{3}$ cup water     |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ cup condensed milk |                             |

Melt butter until it stops bubbling, stir in flour and mix thoroughly. Add milk and water, stirring until thick and smooth. Add seasoning.

## QUINCY BEAN SOUP

- |                                                         |                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped celery or leaves              | $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked dried peas, lima or kidney beans |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups soup stock                          | 1 cup cooked or canned tomatoes                             |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water or leftover vegetable liquors | Salt                                                        |
| Paprika                                                 |                                                             |

Combine celery or celery leaves with beans, stock and water or vegetable liquors. Cover. Simmer 20 minutes. Add tomatoes. Season with salt and paprika. Cover. Simmer 5 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

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# On Nature's Trail

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

CAMPING, PRIMITIVE style, in the fall can be the most mixed up experience of the season. That's what happened recently when four of us struck out on the first weekend of November for a brisk weekend, hoping to catch the remnants of fall color.

We did indeed catch fall color. We also caught cold, rainy weather and had our first experience with a stomach flu child in a four-man tent. Still, reflecting on the weekend, enough happened that was of beauty to share some impressions.

The place was Shades Park in southern Indiana (sorry folks, we know that's cheating . . . not in Illinois, but it's close enough to be comparative.) Shades is a lovely, trail-strewn area with some great primitive sites, and long meandering trails that are not carefully delineated gravel walkways. You climb up river beds and at times the trail seems non-existent. There are many places like this in southern Illinois, where the trail is just there enough for you to follow and at times markers are needed for guidance.

The first day was magnificent. Gold and yellow trees, scarlet sumac, bits of remaining green and all the vivid brilliance that makes autumn such a visual treat. We hiked along the winding trails, munching on oranges, clad in windbreakers that flapped open in a friendly breeze. A special find or two brought the two adults back to childhood wonder . . . a tiny flower at child level, beaming its white message of full-fillment in the midst of falling leaves. There was a marvelous, smelly hole which had no doubt played home to a variety of small creatures; a place where we waited in vain for something alive to appear — the adults wisely knowing the place was deserted, the children alive with the boundless hope of the young.

Then came the early sunset, the fire and the descent of the cold, heavy air that spelled a change. Huddled on a rotting tree trunk, making up a ghost story for tired youngsters, watching the fire at that most beautiful time when the embers stretch out their visions of the fires of humanity, and we can almost remember the caves of *homo erectus*.

Then the tent, a refuge and later the scene of a very sick little boy's troubles. Finally, exhaustion and sleep.

Then an awakening, to the lovely yet dreaded sound of rain beating steadily on the tent wall. Awakening to find the child is better, but you are very, very tired and must find the bathroom . . . in this case the nearest thicket feasible from the campsite. Awakening to want coffee and food, but knowing you have nothing to cover the cooking area.

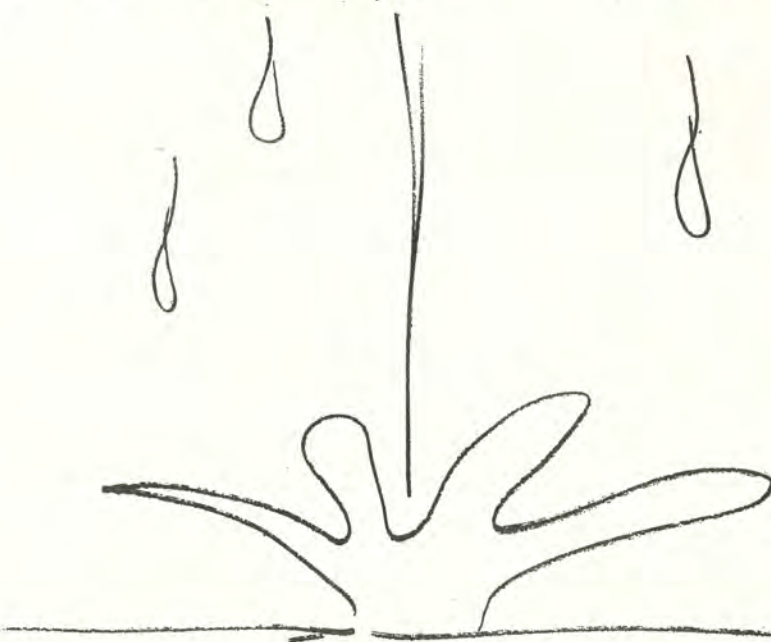
Then a break in the rain. Everyone scuttling to the car, to the good old Coleman . . . light the stove, let's have bacon and eggs . . . quickly with the water for the coffee. Then, while the bacon is frying, the rain commences again. Stubborn, you continue cooking,

water dripping from your poncho . . . the rainwater sizzles in the bacon grease. When done, and gulped between the worst of the downpours, the breakfast was one of the best meals you had eaten.

And then, break camp. Take down a wet tent. The child is getting another stomach ache. You make him comfortable in the car. The other one trundles off to get the last jug of water, yellow raincoat glowing like a firefly in the darkened woodland as he bounces down the trail.

Then, the children safely bundled into the car, the gear is loaded and it's time for a quick run to the privy. Shoes by this time are totally sloshy, especially mine, which are completely non-water-repellent. (What can you expect from two-year-old gym shoes? Very intelligent packing.) Water is dripping in a determined line from the top of my poncho onto my nose and hence distributes itself in rivulets down my chin and creeps into the crevice between poncho and the drier areas below. I AM COLD.

On the way home, heater on, driving down the slick and gleaming road, we see the receding woods as an alien place . . . How could we have spent so much time wet, cold outside and still be happy? We have no logical answer . . . so we just resign ourselves to madness and start to plan our next camping trip. The sooner the better.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

# WIN With Watermelons

By Cynthia Olmsted

LAST SPRING when planting time came around I was not astonished to hear my generally mild-mannered husband sternly order, "Do not plant watermelons!" The memory of our watermelon summer has not diminished enough that I dare serve the succulent, sweet, pink flesh in our house. Maybe by 1976.

This is how it all began:

That spring I bought a quarter of a watermelon. It was absolutely delicious, and I could not resist the temptation to plant some of the shiny black seeds in the northwest corner of the lawn enclosed along the north side of our swimming pool. The Texas soil which had produced my purchase was undoubtedly more favorable for melons than southern Illinois' clayey soil, but I had to try to compete. And abundant life was given!

I don't recall just when in the summer John, my husband, began to complain that the lawn was being taken over by the watermelon runners, which ran pretty much east by southeast—in other words heading for the swimming pool on the bias. In a few weeks we began noticing watermelons appearing so rapidly that it was as if elves were spending their nights blowing them up. I began picking the mature fruit, which were very good, and I was expansive with the good feeling a successful

gardener has. We had beautiful juicy slices of rosy-fleshed melon for breakfast every day because I was so proud of my success and because I so enjoyed the flavor.

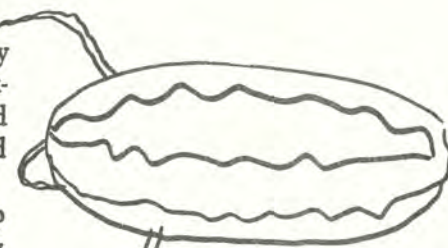
But we were not able to keep up with the crop, so I took to marinating watermelon cubes in various kinds of

wine and serving a chilled fruit cup at dinner. To keep up the perceptibly flagging interest in watermelons as a food, I instituted guessing contests based upon the question, "What kind of wine was this watermelon marinated in?" In two days no one cared. I think I overheard one of the children mutter, "I'd like to marinate some of HER flesh!"

Some members of the family began skipping breakfast—not hungry — and the melons became a problem. We had for some time thought it would be nice to have an old refrigerator in an outside cupboard near the pool, and now it became a necessity. In no time at all it was filled with big, green, prolate spheroids.

Starting about this time I could never let anyone else in the family use the car during the day because I needed it to deliver gift watermelons to friends. After I had made the rounds a couple of times I began to run into summer vacations; at least no one ever seemed to be home.

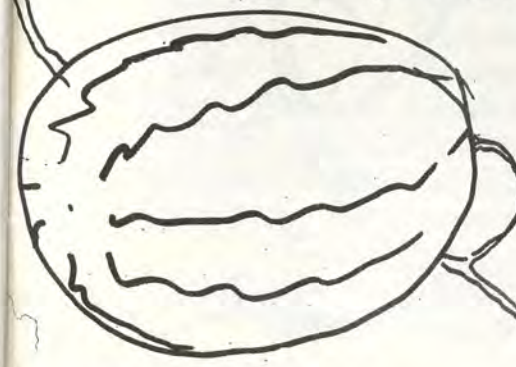
And still the melons kept ripening and coming. Our egg man pointed out to me that I ought to be turning the melons so that they would develop evenly, have equally distributed benefit of the sun, and this took so much of my time that I had to hire help to clean our house. Turning watermelons is



tricky and is not to be trusted to just anyone, because one could, if not careful in keeping records, keep turning the melons in the same direction until the fruit would be twisted off the stem before it was mature. John did not seem to consider this possibility as tragic as the plots of some of the early Greek tragedies.

And still the supply was forthcoming. I never drove to a store, or anywhere else, without having with me some melons to give to anyone who would take one. Finally there was no one left in this dispersed metropolitan area who had not been favored. People began having a thing about watermelons, and stores began writing nasty letters to the local Chamber of Commerce saying that someone had ruined the watermelon business, and that the appropriate committee had better look into the matter, fast! The fruit-stand owners threatened to sue someone. I found a store that had sun glasses with exceptionally large lenses and I got a supply in various dark colors. With these and several wigs to change my appearance I found I could safely go about town.

Then we noticed that the members of our family had a swollen look, and we had to start taking diuretic pills instead of watermelon for breakfast. It



DECEMBER, 1974



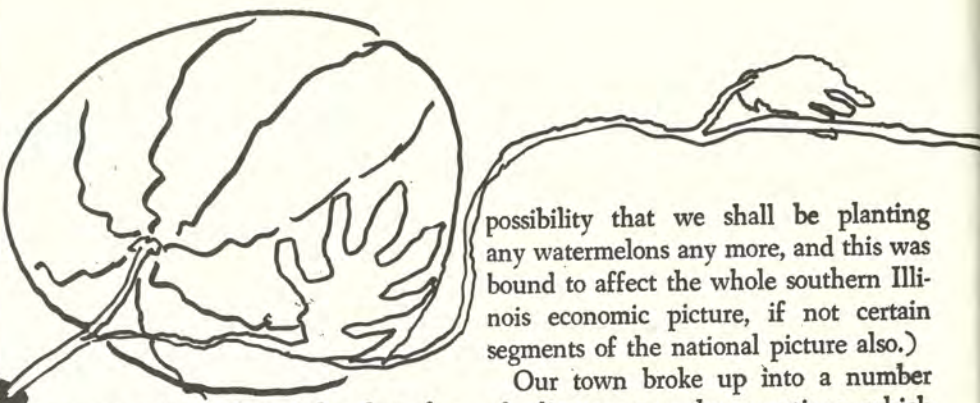
became difficult to find a bathroom free, and the family became quite cross.

The swimming pool near which the watermelons were growing is the pride and joy of John's life. He believes godliness is having a superclean pool. When the watermelon vines began creeping down the sides of the pool and interfering with the swimming, John began to exhibit signs of lack of self control. The vines were producing so avidly that the runners seemed to be reaching out to the swimmers and saying, "Here, have a melon." People who really were gung-ho about swimming began turning down invitations to swim in the pool, whereas in previous years they had accepted with alacrity.

And still the watermelons kept flourishing. We took to sneaking up to the front, side, back, and garage doors of friends' homes after the friends were in bed, to leave a few melons. Our friends began staying up later and later to forestall us. We began to get very tired from lack of sleep because we were forced into staying up until midnight, then one, and one-thirty, and we could hardly keep going.

Most of the people we were favoring with our largesse are educators, and they began to teach less and less well be-

cause they were tired and because the time they spent skulking in their shrubberies awaiting us was time taken from preparation for classes. Students became concerned that they were not getting their parents' dollars' worth from the university, and the president got so many bags of complaining letters that he was unable to attend to his usual duties from spending his time on public relations with parents. My husband, somewhat hypocritically I thought, began sending notes to his flagging staff saying to shape up or ship out. People got



so nervous about their jobs that the quality of the teaching fell off even more.

The autumn was unusually lovely, mild, protracted, sunny, ideal for growing things. Watermelons are not the brightest things living, and ours got the idea that we were experiencing an unusually long August, and that they ought still to be producing. The vines outdid themselves in this effort. In empathy with the present sensible stand on not wasting the fruits of the earth, we felt that even if we could not keep up with eating "la carne de azucar," as Jimene\* calls it, we could at least use the rinds for making pickles.

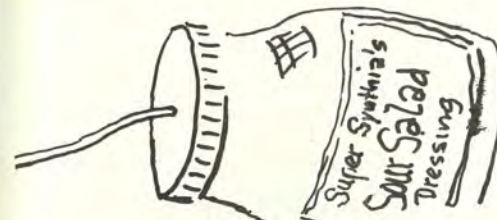
In no time at all the price of Mason jars skyrocketed in our area (if the jars were to be found at all), and one mem-

possibility that we shall be planting any watermelons any more, and this was bound to affect the whole southern Illinois economic picture, if not certain segments of the national picture also.)

Our town broke up into a number of cliques over the questions which arose because of canning pickles: Should one can using screw tops or the new-fangled metal lids? One faction said only apple cider vinegar should be used in making the pickles, whereas a more snob group maintained that one should make one's own vinegar. (It turned out that these were amateur wine makers who were not having very good luck.) People wrote letters to the editor of the daily newspaper to express their preferences in these canning matters, and the editor had to buy a full-page ad in his own paper asking people to please keep their comments about canning to themselves, or to move over into Pope County where there are not so many people to write letters to the editor.

ber of our family spent a lot of her time going around to junk shops and antique stores where she was able to pick up a few jars (some with the date 1858 on them at \$10 a throw, but jars don't forget) in places named Balboa, Spiritless, Dog Gone, and Muslin. The only stock on the stock market which was a high yielder this year was, of course, Mason jars, but I must point out that I think this was a temporary situation, and one should be cautious about investing his life savings based upon the history of that market. (Incidentally and economically speaking, there is a very strong force developing in our household, not on the distaff side but on the other, whatever it is called, which seems to preclude the

\*PT ATERO Y YO, Juan Ramon Jimenez, XXI, "El verano," p. 41, Editorial Losada, S.A., Buenos Aires, 20th ed.



One day in early winter I tackled the problem of using the accumulating pickle juice. The Depression ambience never quite leaves those of us who matured in the early 30's: don't throw anything away! I discovered that combining the pickle juice with barbecue sauce made a sensational dressing, and I began thinking up names for marketing this product:

Coalville Supreme Salad Topping  
Mrs. Olmsted's Pickley Salad Dressing  
Pickley Mrs. Olmsted's Dressing  
Southern Illinois Sweet-and-Sour.

When I realized I would have to divulge on the label the contents of the dressing, I went out of business almost as fast as I had gone into it.

And now we are ready for the recipes. Bear in mind that for a delicious product such as my salad dressing you cannot be in a hurry. You ought to be

prepared to devote as long as a minimum of four months, preferably five, from the beginning of the operations until you can serve the finished product.

#### WATERMELON PICKLES\*

First of all raise some watermelons. Then make pickles as follows:

Watermelon rind  
4 cups sugar  
3 cups water  
1 cup vinegar  
1 tablespoon whole allspice  
1 tablespoon whole cloves  
1 large stick of cinnamon

Select melons which are slightly underripe and remove outer green rind and all soft (pink) portions. Cut the white rind into the size pieces you find pleasing for serving. Cover with a brine made by dissolving 4 tablespoons of salt in a quart of water. Let stand 3 hours. Drain and rinse the pieces in cold water. Add rind to the syrup which was made of the other six ingredients above, to the point where the syrup still covers the rind, and boil 10 minutes. Let stand over night. The next day boil gently

until rind is clear, and seal in sterilized jars.

\*If you don't like watermelon pickles you can always give them to friends for Christmas.

#### WATERMELON-IN-WINE DESSERT

Cut the flesh of a well-ripened watermelon into cubes, poking out the seeds. Place in a container which can be covered, such as a half-gallon plastic ice-cream container, and cover with a sweet wine such as Catawba or a table wine with a bit of sugar added. Marinate for a few hours before serving cold.

#### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SWEET-SOUR SALAD DRESSING (perfect for salads of fruits on lettuce leaves)

Open a jar of the watermelon pickles made according to the recipe above, eat the pickles, and save the juice. Using your favorite barbecue sauce, measure out a quantity to equal half of the pickle juice on hand. Shake, taste, and adjust quantities to your liking, adding some salad oil if calories mean nothing to you.

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In the '20's Schools and Administrators  
Had to be Rough and Tumble

# The Lice Exams

By Raymond Lee

IT WAS not an uncommon thing in our neighborhood school district for some parents actually to sew the long cotton underwear on their youngsters as soon as winter set in and not to remove these garments until Spring when the wild onions came out along Reese's creek bottoms and everyone gorged on them to "thin his blood".

Unfortunately, during the particular winter of 1921, the school became infested with both head lice and body lice. Everyone who attended the one-room country school hung his coats and outer garments on nails at the back of the school near the fancy black Waterbury heater. The intense heat naturally made the insects crawl about quite a lot and curiously venture into new areas for exploration.

Of course it was my luck to be one of the first pupils to become lousy. When my Mother discovered the tell-tale nits (eggs) in my rather long auburn-colored hair, we were not many minutes in whistling Old Trailer in from the pasture, hitching him to the buggy, and taking off to the village for Dr. J. T. Marlow, who also owned the local drug store, for a smelly medication to rid myself of that awful "cootie infection".

Considerable anger and indignation resulted from the general infestation of the school, and finally a school board meeting was called to "clean things up".

General blame for the lice was quite rightly placed on some very large and very poor and very, very dirty families who had been brought into the district to "clear" several hundred acres of virgin oak timber. They were called the "woodchoppers" by the other stable residents, who considered them a shiftless, drifting lot of thieving "poor white trash".

Mother, my great uncle, Frank Williams, and Harry Cowley were the three school directors at the time. The plan that developed was for my Mother and the teacher, Edna Manis, to examine the girls behind a flowered curtain which they stretched across the SE corner of the school room. Then Uncle Frank and Harry Cowley delegated themselves to examine the boys. Any who had head lice or body lice or nits were to be sent home to clean up.

However, on the appointed afternoon considerable opposition to the whole idea began to develop from the "woodchoppers". About two dozen rough-looking young men as well as several older, bearded ones came stalking up to school bearing shotguns, rifles, and clubs and declaring loudly that "no dammed school directors was going to examine their kids fer louses!" Almost simultaneously with their arrival came the three directors, my Mother, Uncle Frank Williams, and Harry Cowley.

Uncle Frank immediately took over by ordering all school children to step outside the building until they were called back in. He then called the meeting to order. Mother and Miss Manis started hanging the flowered stage curtain in the corner of the room. I tried to peek in a window to see what was happening but was soundly conked on the head by a club held by one of the woodchoppers, who was also peeking in. He told me to "get the hell outta here". And I got.

As soon as the room was cleared of children, Uncle Frank pulled out his old trusty 1862 Smith and Wesson .32 rimfire (which he had carried constantly since his teenhood days when he had shot a contemporary over a girl), laid it on the teacher's desk beside him, and said, "We'll brook no foolishness. Any

one who tries to interfere with this board of directors and its duty will get a bullet between his eyes!"

Frank Williams then proceeded to call the children back into the school house and the examination began. Several children were found to be "infected" and were sent home. Among those found to be lousy were two of the children of school director Harry Cowley.

In the face of things Cowley showed remarkable courage and fortitude. An almost illiterate farmer who worked seasonally at the "Little Muddy Coal Mine" as a digger, along with Father, Cowley reared an unusually large family of wonderful children who were all to do surprisingly well in the years to come. Unfortunately, the problems of feeding such a large brood in those pre-relief days when crops failed and the coal mine shut down proved too much for poor Cowley. A few years after the louse episode, Cowley became discouraged and more ill than people realized and allegedly swallowed an enormous dose of paris green to make folks "sorry". He died a quick but horribly painful death. Because of the poverty-stricken condition of the family, neighbors who had very little themselves outdid themselves in sharing and trying to be good Samaritans to the hungry and bereaved family.

Following the completion of the examination for lice, Uncle Frank Williams "dismissed the meeting", put his pistol back in its holster and stalked proudly and fearlessly out of the school building into the midst of the armed and terribly angry but cowed "woodchoppers" who continued to make dire threats and rumblings I remember noting one thing, however, as I watched the panorama of anger and ill feeling. It was the fact that my uncle never removed his hand from the handle of his equalizer as he walked from the school grounds. Hot tempered, precise, and exacting, yet surprisingly tender-hearted and just on occasion, Uncle Frank — had he been attacked — would have used his pistol on those angry, vicious, and frustrated "troublemakers" as quickly as he would have shot the head off a rattler. And they knew it!

## Letters . . .

Gentlemen:

I am delighted to discover your magazine. I have been researching the Hunsaker family for 30 years and the first three issues I received of your magazine contained a great deal of family data.

In the August-September issue there was a letter from Mrs. Ethel Weddle of Girard, Ill., and the October issue had one from Naoma B. (Braddy) Ward, of Bethesda, Md. Could you send me their complete addresses? I would like to write to them and compare family notes. I am enclosing a clipping from the Quincy Herald of 1861 that you might find interesting when you do the issue on Adams County. As you see, the Hunsakers were very firm in their political beliefs.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Hunsaker  
Hobbs, N. M.

Mrs. Weddle said she read her magazine at the Girard Public Library, so perhaps a note to the librarian there might get you her address. Mrs. Ward can be reached at 4611 Harling Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dear Sir:

It sho nuf looks like the Red Covered Bridge over Bureau Creek to this old Scouter.

The 20-mile Boy Scout Trail named after it is one to be enjoyed and long remembered.

Sincerely,  
Dr. C. J. Maginel  
Galva, Ill.

You share the duplicate grand prize.

You All:

The mystery picture in the Nov. 1974

Issue must be somewhere north and a little west of Princeton, Ill.: Ye Old Red Bridge over Bureau Creek.

J. A. Pinell  
Ottawa, Ill.

Yipes! Put a picture in What and Where from north of the Illinois River and the locust plague descends. This month there were four in the first mail, each receiving the super-prize, a one-year subscription to the world's greatest and-so-forth.

Gentlemen:

Is the What and Where picture in the November issue of Outdoor Illinois the Red Covered Bridge over Bureau Creek north of Princeton, Illinois?

Very truly yours,  
Mrs. Paul Nicely  
Tampico, Ill.

How in the world can you answer a question with a question and expect to win a grand prize of international magnitude? It just defies human comprehension how some people muddle around on the avenue to great riches.

Readers will be most pleased to learn that Mrs. Nicely captured the guessing title in August-September, too, and has a paid up grand prize through December, 1976.

Outdoor Illinois:

The What and Where picture in the November issue is a good likeness of our Red Covered Bridge northwest of Princeton, near our beautiful park. This is one of the unique landmarks of this area, built over Big Bureau Creek in 1863 by private subscription "not to exceed \$1,000."

Now very much in need of repair, if I'm not mistaken it isn't the first time. At age 86, one can be mistaken about many things.

However, I am confident being a subscriber of Outdoor Illinois, as I've been many years, this is not one of them. Much success in the future.

Sincerely,  
Harry G. Thomas  
Princeton, Ill.

You share the victory.

Dear Sir:

I am very pleased with your Outdoor Illinois Magazine.

And I wish to extend my gift subscription and also I want to renew my subscription to your magazine for one year.

Thank you,  
Opal Brannan  
Eldred, Ill.

Greene County, which is seldom heard from, is obviously a place where they put their money where there, uh, commentary is.

Sirs:

Please renew my subscription and the gift subscription to my father-in-law. I especially enjoy the features on the counties of Illinois (and am looking forward to one on Peoria County) and the famous architecture.

The new look is great!!  
Sincerely,  
Barbara J. Niehaus  
Peoria, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I think the photo in the November 1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois is the covered bridge at Oquawka, Illinois.

Sincerely,  
Larry G. Maedge  
Lena, Ill.

Sorry, vandals burned that one some time ago. But you give us a chance to comment that Lena inevitably brings us to the naming of Lake Le-Aqua-Na State Park. The cherubs

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who do such things named the park by taking Lena, splitting it in half, and throwing the Latin name for water between the front and aft portions.

Bureaucrats have always furnished us with much fascination.

Sirs:

Please renew my subscription to OI for the next year and also send me the map (Burr's). My subscription runs out in November so this is a break for me to get the map for just an extra 50c.

Several years ago we were camping at a state park near Chester, Illinois. A Mr. (William) Smith was the superintendent. Quite a person—friendly and

ready to tell the history of the region. I believe the name was Ft. Kaskaskia State Park . . . an old golf course, at any rate.

Near was an old house being torn down. Everyone was taking souvenirs from the place. I took the papers off the floor. They are old as the hills and full of local news items. Also, the ads are worth looking at.

My hobby is collecting Indian artifacts so when I see articles related to that era I enjoy them just that much more. It's surprising how many points, drills, e' cetera a person can collect throughout the year. I've only been at it a few years and I have a great collection, including few rare items.

Keep up the good work. O. I. is the high point of my month.

Chuck Miller  
Markham, Ill.

Those old lake ridges and moraines near waterways in your area should be rich indeed.

Gentlemen:

Didn't our favorite magazine (OI, of course) once publish an article about Round Barns? We have looked through all our back copies and we can't find the article.

Sincerely,  
The Mavises  
Macomb, Ill.

Our minds run on parallel tracks, but on this subject OI just hasn't reached the destination. Round barns are a future subject, but not immediately, and not until we find a round-barn-freak who has already done most of the collecting.

Sirs:

We do enjoy your magazine greatly.

We've taken our three young children to all but four of the state parks, memorials and conservation areas during the past three years, plus all the covered bridges owned by the state. Even our four-year-old recognizes many of the pictures in your magazine.

Keep up the good work.

Norma Bennett  
Golden, Ill.

It sounds like your kids are in the middle of a good beginning as childhoods go. You keep up the good work.

Dear Sir:

Please enter a subscription for me, to your magazine. I would like it to start with the Oct. '74 issue because I am particularly interested in the Sullivan Halsted House in Chicago.

If you have had a series on architecture, has it been continuous, and how far back (which issue) did it start?

Thank you,  
Isabelle Eisele  
Naperville, Ill.

The last one was Number 16 in the series by Dr. Paul Sprague (October 1974) and it has been almost continuous, having started with the Lake House in Rockford, in the February, 1973 issue. Not counting the issue on the Halsted house, you would need 15 to be complete.

Dear Sirs:

I would lament, too, if I missed a single issue of such a splendid magazine. It is my favorite.

John S. Handlin  
Springfield, Ill.

You are very kind.

Dear Sir:

Along with our love, please continue to send your fantastic magazine to our good friends, the Skaggs. Also include a copy of Burr's 1834? map of Illinois to them.

For good measure, the enclosed check includes another amount for our sub-

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

scription and to see that a copy of said map comes to our mailbox, without any slip-ups, like my not remembering when our subscription is due to expire, heaven forbid.

Thank you,  
Mrs. Lewis C. Riley  
Yorkville, Ill.

Don't worry about your, uh, slip-ups, We'll never tell.

Dear Sir:

In the last issue (Oct. '74) of your magazine, you paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Farley. As I looked at Mrs. Farley's picture I remembered the pride with which Mr. Farley spoke of her when he came to set up the Mary Farley Fund for Nurses at our college.

Mrs. Farley was a registered nurse and a cousin of the late May Roberts, who was editor of the American Journal of Nursing for many years. The Farleys had no children, and in Mrs. Farley's memory her husband established the loan fund at Southeastern Illinois College, School of Nursing.

Some of their friends have made contributions to this fund and more would be welcomed. Information may be obtained from the Coordinator of the school.

Sincerely yours,  
Mrs. Geneva Newman, R.N., M.S.  
Coordinator  
Southeastern Illinois College  
Harrisburg, Ill.

Mary was a dear friend, and with Bill was often a visitor to this office and to our home. What Bill overflowed with — rambunctiousness — was tempered by Mary's overabundance of patience.

We had not known about the loan fund, but will subscribe to it, and endorse it to Bill and Mary's many friends.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find check for my renewal for a very good magazine.

John B. Reeves  
Cayuga, Ind.

Certainly it cannot be said that everything Indiana-ward is backward. There is John B. Reeves, and, let's see, one other thing. Oh, yeah, William Jones.

Outdoor Illinois:

Cost of foreign subscription of Outdoor Illinois — to Sydney, Australia?

Would like to subscribe for daughter and son-in-law. Would like to start back with January '74 if it could go back to it. (He teaches English in Blacktown, N.S.W., lives in Kingswood, N.S.W.)

Respectfully,  
Albert H. Eckert  
Normal, Ill.

At the moment, postage for the average O. I. sent to Sydney is 16c per copy. We have added a buck, therefore, to more or less cover the overage plus the envelopes they're mailed in.

Tell that schoolteacher if he wants to see some prime Illinois work, go to Canberra and catch the overall

DECEMBER, 1974



KEMEYS' BRONZE LIONS stand guard at the entrance to Chicago's Art Institute. They are familiar landmarks to Chicagoans and visitors to the city alike. The view is looking north along Michigan Avenue. (photo — Bill Farrar)

## Noted Illinois Sculpture The Art Institute's Lions

By William G. Farrar

ONE OF CHICAGO'S most readily recognizable landmarks is the pair of lions which guard the entrance to the Art Institute. The lions were created by Edward Kemeys and were unveiled on May 10, 1894.

Edward Kemeys was the first American sculptor to specialize in the animal form. He was born in Georgia in 1843 and died in 1907. Kemeys viewed the wild animals of America as a part of the heritage of the nation. His love of animals was nurtured when he was 13 and visited Illinois. After the Civil War he tried his hand at farming, again in Illinois, but failed.

Kemeys' first major work was "Hudson Bay Wolves" which won acclaim. Between 1876 and 1890, he created many works in the east, among them "Still Hunt", a mountain lion crouched

and ready to spring, and "Bison and Wolves." In 1892, he moved to Chicago. At his studio, "Wolfden", he created many works for the Columbian Exposition. At that exposition he won a medal and also won one at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.

Kemeys' last major work is located in Champaign, Illinois. It is a fountain group featuring an Indian, a panther, and a deer. It represents one of Kemeys' only works containing a human form.

Kemeys died in 1907 and was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. This self-trained sculptor added much to the development of American sculpture and to the landscape of Chicago and Illinois.

**Bibliography**  
Sculpture in America, Wayne Craven—Thomas E. Crowell Company, N. Y., 1968.

[One of a Series]

Page 53

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city plan and many of the buildings designed by Illinois' Walter Burley Griffin, circa 1913 and later. (We're not certain, without referring to a map, if New South Wales is near, far or all around Canberra.)

Dear Sirs:

Recently I purchased your magazine and enjoyed it very much; it happened to feature our county of Vermilion. Please find enclosed check for \$8.50 covering a one-year subscription.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Herman Starr  
Alvin, Ill.

We thought Larry Underwood's treatment of Vermilion County was excellently handled.

Gentlemen:

I am interested in obtaining accurate research information on the Cave-in-Rock area circa 1789-1847, particularly in regards Ford's Ferry, Fords Hill Road, Ferry Ohio, Potts Inn, et cetera. I am also interested in — Simpson of Simpson's Landing, circa 1860-1880. Do you have or know where I can obtain information such as I have described?

Thanks,  
L. T. Everett  
Galva, Ill.

Can any readers help in the quest?

You might check with our correspondent in the Far East, John Bandy of 10026 East 21st St., Indianapolis 46229, who descended from early settlers about Battery Rock.

Another Indian and O.I. reader, author W. D. Snively, M. D., of Evansville has one of the better pieces of research on James Ford in his book, "Satin's Ferry Man."

Dear Sir:

I certainly enjoy your magazine. Can't get copies away from my Dad so guess it's time to have my own subscription!

Shirley A. Beal  
Western Springs, Ill.

Your dad is one of our undercover agents.

Sir:

Referring to the mystery picture in the August-September issue, I would identify it as the Annan Mill at Unionville, Illinois. This "M" which you mentioned is probably Morrison which is just across Rock Creek from Unionville and might be described as a suburb of the latter. The mill was built around 1859 by William Annan and John Robertson. William Annan became the sole owner in 1867.

There were three runs of stones, 48 inches in diameter. Prior to 1877, a run of burrs called "pony size" was added.

They were 32 inches in diameter. Prior to 1885 two sets of rollers. About that time (which may have been in 1882), water-wheel power was changed to turbine. That is why no wheel shows in the picture.

The mill still stands. It is a picturesque structure and has been photographed and painted countless times. It is located where U. S. Route 30 crosses Rock Creek.

With best wishes,  
Wayne Bastian  
Fulton, Illinois

Thank you for adding to the previous material on the mill.

Dear Outdoor Illinois:

Thank you for such a fine magazine. They are all very precious to me. I save them all. I hope I can continue to get the magazine the rest of my life (I'm 83).

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Walter K. Chapman  
Tonica, Ill.

You're a dear girl in spite of your poor taste.

Dear Sir:

I think your picture is the covered bridge near Princeton, Ill., that crosses Bureau Creek.

E. Bart Beatty  
Rushville, Ill.

There was such a conserved ava-

lanche of quick answers to the Red Covered Bridge near Princeton that we can only say Rushville would be Slow City if they named it after the position of your letter in the horde.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of Outdoor Illinois for June-July 1974. I was told there is an article on Union County, where the Cherokees camped on their way to southwest Missouri and Arkansas. My people were on this march and I am anxious to read any information about it. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,  
Allen Pendergraft  
Sedona, Ariz.

Dear Sirs:

While in Decatur yesterday, I was in a large book store and spied your magazine on their racks. Being a 'genealogy bug', I thought I would buy it and try it. By the way, I had never known this magazine to exist before. Had never seen it anywhere.

This magazine is marvelous. I sat and read the whole thing from cover to cover last night. The article on Vermilion County was very good—but the rest of the magazine was, too. But, I am wondering how many county histories I have missed.

Also, may I ask what the offer in your June-July 1974 issue was, that everyone was talking about in the letters section? Thank you for a marvelous magazine. Wish I had known about it long ago. Am enclosing a check for a subscription and the map. Thank you so much.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Phyllis L. Lynch  
Clinton, Ill.

The offer mentioned is of a six-volume set of bound volumes of Outdoor Illinois for the greatly reduced price of \$49.95, plus \$2.50 Ill. tax. The set includes all of the years from 1965 through 1970.

For Mrs. Lynch and others who want to test it for less, we will make a special offer of the 1965 bound volume only, for \$8 plus 40c state tax. People all over the country are shocked by the generosity of our special offers, so don't feel you are in a minority when dealing with the quick-dealers at Outdoor Illinois.

This quick-deal expires at midnight, December 24, 1974, so don't try to sneak in after hours.

Meanwhile, in answer to your other query, the Vermilion County chapter of A New Geography of Illinois was fifth in the series (This month's, Adams County, is sixth). Other counties covered include: Jackson (February 1974), Union (June-July 1974), Madison (August - September 1974) and Jefferson (October 1974).

Sir:

Thank you! Thank you! For sharing your creation, the Outdoor Illinois, with our family. It is pure pleasure, joy, education, and sometimes "fun"!

I will ever be grateful for the friend who introduced it to us.

A most grateful reader,  
Dorothy Shirely  
Marshall, Ill.

Well, if you can't think of anything nice to say, don't write.

Dear Sir:

I was surprised and pleased with the last issue of Outdoor Illinois. Just think, a beautiful watercolor on the cover. Thank you, it is appreciated. Perhaps the readers might be interested in the following items which relate to stories in this memorable November issue.

In late spring or early summer of 1965 my family and I sent for and received reservations to stay at the old Rose Hotel at E'town. Upon arriving late Saturday afternoon, we were disappointed to learn the management was no longer serving those gourmet home-cooked meals. Also, the old place obviously needed some repairs. However, it was quite an experience. A full moon rose seemingly out of the river and bathed the old structure in a soft light. While sitting in the pergola, at the river's edge, we talked of the

hotel's birth in 1812 and of the big earthquake which occurred the same year. Surely, it must have awakened even the sound sleepers rooming at the establishment, for its foundation is set in bedrock limestone.

I was through Elizabethtown last summer and was pleased to see the hotel had been restored and a bronze plaque designated it a National Landmark.

My other item pertains to Larry Underwood's "A New Geography of Vermilion County". In an oak grove above Interstate 74 and just west of the Middle Fork there is an old cemetery. Only a few stones are standing and those on the ground are covered by myrtle. However, I could discern the following epitaph:

In Memory of  
Edward M. Wilson  
Born in County Down  
in Ireland

Immigrated to United States  
Served in Battle of North Point  
Migrated to the West — 1832  
and died Sept. the 4, 1840—Age 55 Years

I believe "North Point" was a major battle in the War of 1812. Mr. Wilson's epitaph shows us "how the West was won" and this, like many other cemeteries, should be preserved as part of our great heritage.

Sincerely,  
William S. Brenneman  
Decatur, Ill.

Mr. Brenneman expresses pleasure in our magazine, and we can tell him that we are continually surprised and pleased with the quality of our readers.

Dear Sirs,

Please renew my subscription and the two gift subscriptions. I have had three opportunities in the past year to visit southern Illinois and have had increased enjoyment from the information I obtained in your excellent magazine. Its always a pleasure to renew it.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. John W. Bell  
Dixon, Ill.

Sirs,

Thank you for your reminder that it is time to renew my parents' subscription.



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As I suspected, they enjoy your magazine very much. Hope you will continue to present the excellent balance of articles on historical and natural Illinois.

Thank you,  
John Lancaster  
APO San Francisco

Thanks for both compliments.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed my check for renewal of my subscription. Something happened to the renewal notices—I hope it is not too late to make my subscription continuous. If any special dispensation must be made, refer me to my old friend, Dan Malkovich, who is aware of my shortcomings and eccentricities.

Sincerely,  
Donald F. Lewis  
Bethalto, Ill.

He said he ain't never heard of you and besides you live to far from Golconda to ever amount to anything. And wouldn't loan you no money if you LIVED at Shawneetown.

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MEMO: SICAM  
FROM: The Editor

It is with a great deal of trepidation that I ever step out of this office. No sooner do I return than I find you have insulted the readers, or let the coal stove go out, or in the evenings

even fail to turn the gaslights up. We apologize, of course, to our old friend, Don Lewis, and hope he will overlook your shortcomings. This last is said in jest, since you by and large are entirely one shortcoming.

MEMO: Edioter  
FROM: SICAM

I have talked to the shop steward and he says I don't need to listen to insults like that trepidation.

Sirs,

Can you furnish me with the back issues? Thank you.

R. J. Loyd  
Greenville, Ill.

Only about 124 of them.

Gentlemen:

From the appearance of the extensive sand bar and the apparent bend in the stream below the bridge, I would identify the covered bridge as the Wolfe Bridge over Spoon River, approximately six miles north and west of the town of Douglas in Haw Creek Township of Knox County. That spot along the sand bar was quite deep and was a wonderful place for fishing.

Incidentally, I have snapshots of all nine covered bridges, most of them in color.

I have certainly enjoyed the magazine,

keep up the good work. Please extend to Mr. Dearing the best wishes from both my wife and me. He was a former Keystone employee.

Yours truly,  
J. Clayton Skinner  
Peoria, Ill.

Ah, yes, did he not sell wire and steal for a living? He's known all over the state, is M. Dearing.

Sirs,

On page 4 of the Nov. issue, my guess for the covered bridge is the Wolf Bridge over Spoon River, built 1848, length 234 feet.

Your note on favorite sons in this same issue may include "authors" . . . and among them can be H. Allen Smith of McLeansboro, Hamilton County; Robert Lewis Taylor, Carbondale; Marie Campbell, Tamms, "Cloudwalking Country"; May Henderson Neatherlin, Hamilton County, "The Rancher's House"; John Allen, Hamilton County. These authors' books are all in public libraries.

I enjoy every copy of Outdoor Illinois. I have two copies of the Egyptian Key, with my collection of O.I.s.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Russell Pemberton  
McLeansboro, Ill.

You might be interested in knowing that Katharine Griffith Rawson, who was a major part of the Egyptian

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Key, is a fellow collector of O.I.s. Katharine sent up a note recently, with a new address: North Park Tower, Apt. 305, East St. Louis, Illinois 62204. Key readers might wish to write, along with other old friends. She's recovering from a broken hip and leg.

Dear Sirs:

I do not want to miss any copies of your charming magazine. It is most informative and should be in every library and high school in Illinois.

Sincerely,  
Millie Ross  
Hinsdale, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a purchase order for bound volumes of your fine magazine. Our copies circulate rapidly and the bound volumes will allow us to keep permanent files in the reference section. As you may suspect, Cahokia is swamped with requests on the early history of Illinois. OI has been a great help.

Now, if you will permit me to 'change hats,' I will question the complete accuracy of the magazine I have just praised. As a local history nut and member of the Cahokia Historical Commission, I must challenge the National Register article which appeared in May.

Most authorities date the Old Cahokia Courthouse to around 1737, not the late

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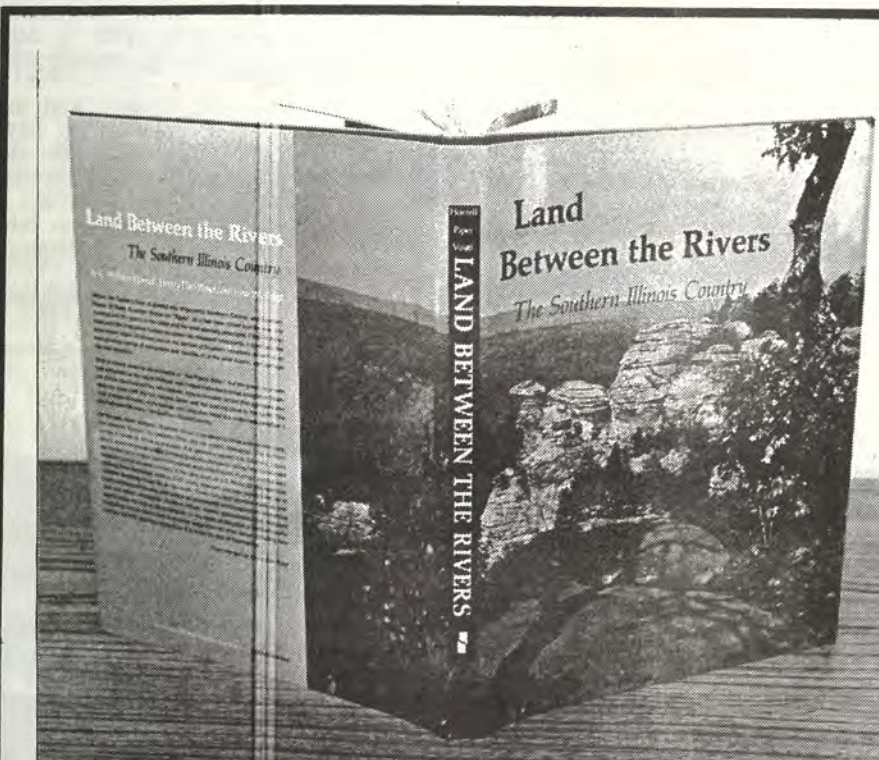
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1700's as was stated in the article. Although the Saucier family did sell the property to St. Clair county, they were not the original owners. The Old Log Church of Holy Family was built in the 1790's but not formally dedicated until the 100th anniversary of the parish in 1799. The National Park document which confers Landmark status also includes the cemetery (1699) and the Jarrot Mansion (1799)—neither of which was mentioned in Mr. Farrar's article. Since all these sites are within one historic complex and currently owned by Holy Family, separate designation was not required.

I do not mean to be petty about this but it is very important that all sites be mentioned. Jarrot Mansion is in danger of being lost. While I abhor the trend which claims "this is the oldest—or first—or most original," it is true the house was built in 1799 and is supposedly the oldest brick building in Illinois. It is a lovely example of Federal-style architecture and, if for no other reason, deserves to be saved. The question may become purely academic unless something is done very soon.

Holy Family Parish has not used the property for several years and upkeep is admittedly a strain on their limited finances. Previous pastors have attempt-

ed to preserve the mansion until some historical group could take it over but the present pastor has placed it on the open market. The Cahokia Historical Commission has been trying to get a sales contract or lease-with-option-to-buy for almost a year now. We have hit one snag after another since the past, Fr. Schumacher, would prefer to sell to a commercial interest in order to get immediate cash.

The property is not zoned for commercial purposes and this commission has been assured it will not be rezoned for such use. Unfortunately, we have not been able to convince the pastor of this.

In June of this year, (same weekend as the Rendezvous) the Jarrot Mansion was struck by lightning and severely damaged. No repairs have been made. Unless emergency repair work is done before winter, the structure may be irreparably harmed.

Please inform your readers and ask them to support our efforts. We have full support of the Village of Cahokia and the St. Clair County Historical Society. When an old building is lost everyone is upset and regretful but it is too late. NOW is the time to act, while there is still a chance to save it.

Honestly, I did not intend to bend your

ear but we do have a desperate situation here and could use your support. I have purposely avoided asking for donations although they are most welcome. What we really need is a vast base of concerned individuals who will voice their support in no uncertain terms! If you and your readers would write to any or all of the following parties, it would indicate that people do care and want Jarrot House preserved.

Thank you for your time. We will appreciate any aid you can give us.

Sincerely,  
Carla J. Pluff, Librarian  
Cahokia Public Library  
Cahokia, Illinois

Letters should go to: Cahokia Historical Commission, 213 Julian Drive, Cahokia 62206; The Rev. Harry Schumacher, Pastor, Church of the Holy Family, 116 Church St., Cahokia 62206; Office of the Mayor, Village of Cahokia, 103 Main St., Cahokia; Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste, Bishop of Belleville, 222 South 3rd St., Belleville, Ill.

Those who know the Jarrot Mansion will hopefully join in the effort to save it, as did the Joseph Desloge family many years ago preserve the Old Holy Family Church.



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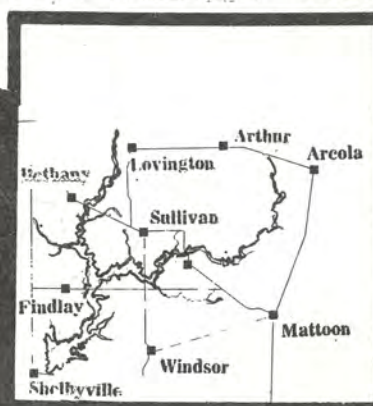
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