

The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR

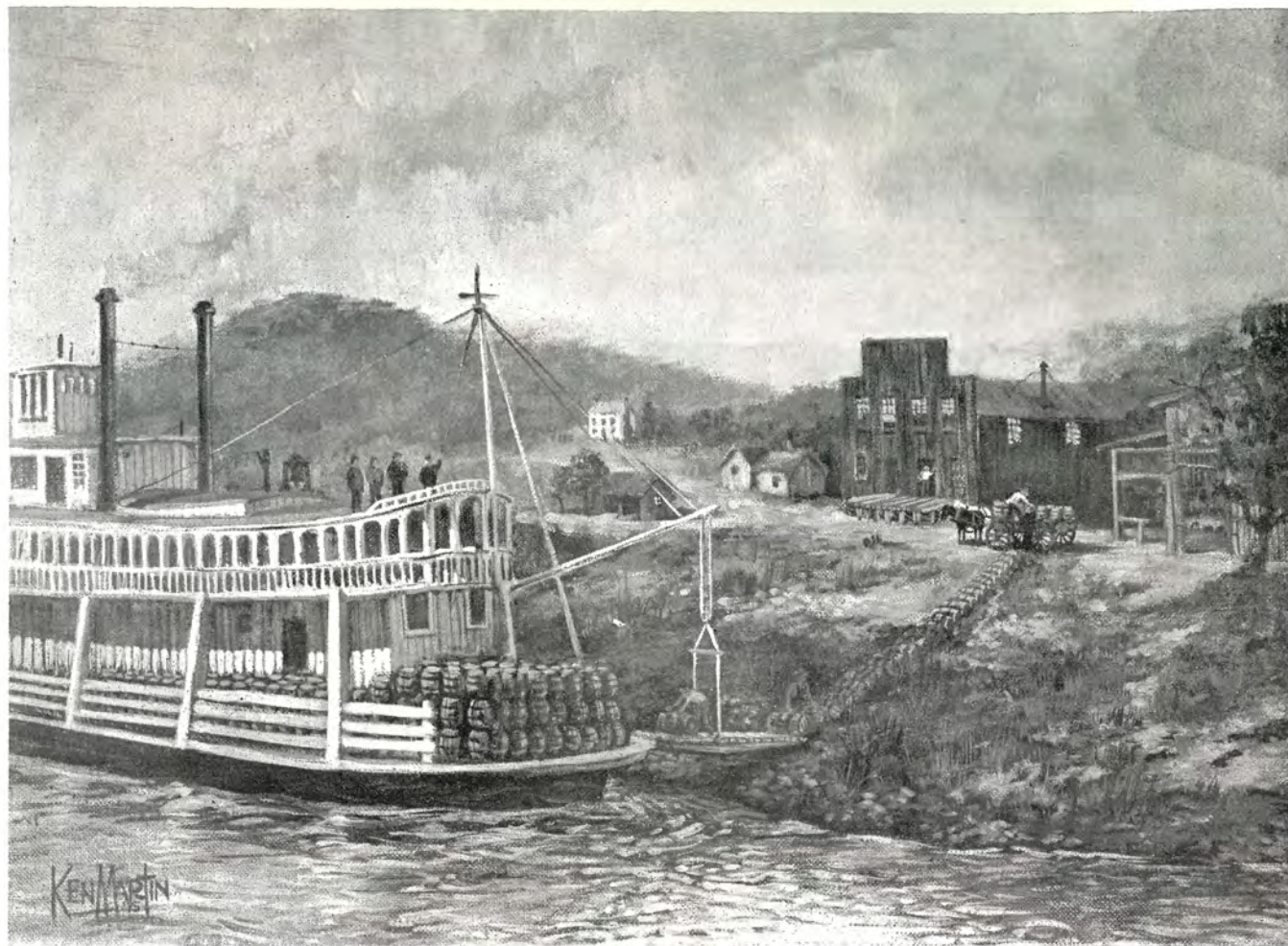
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DECEMBER 1975

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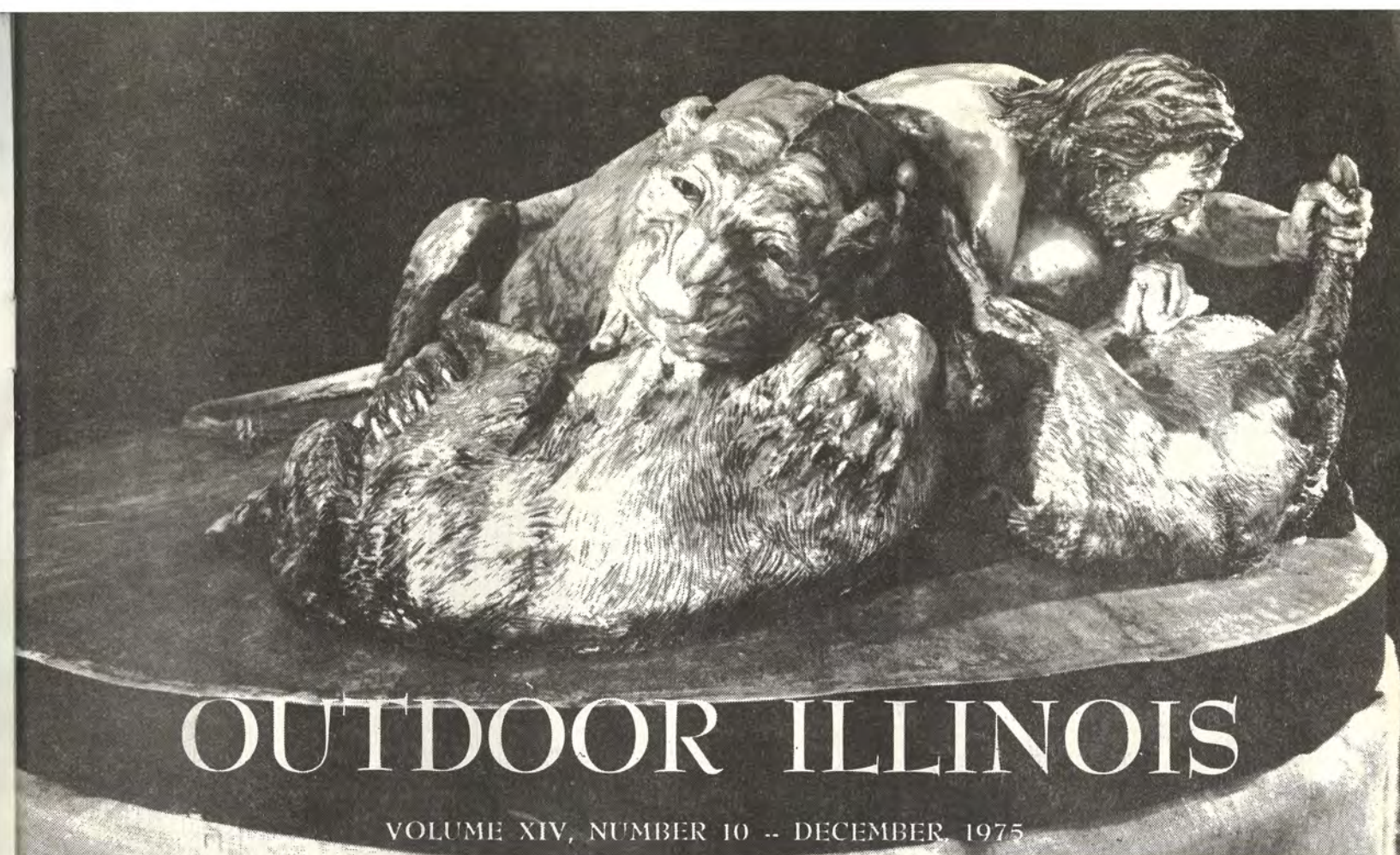
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FROM "MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT," Field Museum of Natural History

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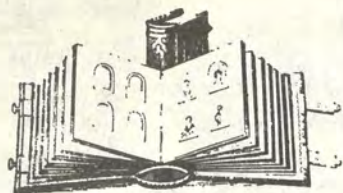
THIS MONTH'S COVER

MAGNOLIA MANOR, Cairo's excellent preserved historic mansion painted by Mt. Vernon artist Mary Lou Parker, welcomes visitors the first weekend each December to a holiday house sponsored by the Cairo Historical Association. The home is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

DECEMBER, 1975

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Page 3



WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this street scene in a town along the Fox River in the long ago? We can't give you much of a hint without making it easy.



Last Month's Picture

The Old Cahokia Court House in the earliest permanent settlement in Illinois, Cahokia (1699) was correctly identified by two readers who acted quickly and won the duplicate first prizes, and by several other readers who acted not so rapidly and got zilch. That's a dictatorship for you, fellows and persons.



A Second Look

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

Our Thanks

WE HAVE BEEN gratified by the sudden upsurge in the use of *Outdoor Illinois* Magazine as a Christmas gift in recent years, but never more than this year. It is plain that somewhere in recent issues we have struck a chord which has brought a response from a larger number of persons, and we thank you for it.

We keep shaping and reshaping the content, but staying with the basic premise that Illinoisans are interested in almost any subject which has a kinship to Illinois.

We have been pleased with the pleasant way you have received *The Good Earth Harvest* by Fredda Burton and Bob Buffington, and Carol Sims Rademacher's expertness in genealogy, and the direct way she presents it, has struck a quick spark, too.

A Christmas issue is a time for looking back, and we want to thank the remarkable Mrs. Laura Holman for the great recipes and good sense she has perpetrated upon you these pleasant years. Laura is our columnist of longest standing, having begun as we were into our second year—
DECEMBER, 1975

1963, has it been *that* long?—with never a month that she failed to deliver at least two pages of sometimes startling, often stimulating recipes.

She has been particularly adept at treating Indian pudding as a recurring dish, much to the delight of the editor, and her occasional treats to the head gomo, things like homemade sassafras jam and persimmon cookies, are known to have kept him fit and mean.

Paul Sprague we will treat separately, and not just because he is a separate kind of human.

Joyce Marshall Brukoff has continued to grow with her writing and has given us a deft description of unusual parts and pieces of Illinois. Larry Underwood would be with us more regularly but he sandwiches us in between books, school teaching and slide scripts. But when he's with us, we enjoy the work.

Lowell Dearing has been a regular contributor and associate so long we don't know which came first, him or the yegg. Or the bad jokes. But all three have been steadily in view since the magazine lurched into sight that March

day in 1962. At the moment, he is compiling a treatise on the salt manufacturing heyday in Illinois, which was more like a heymlenia when you consider the Indian salt industry which started it all.

Gary DeNeal is working on a couple of stories, one of which involves the premier Illinois desperado of the '20s, Charlie Birger. And never mind mentioning Al Capone, he never sported cavalry boots and an occasional Sam Browne belt. Gary's story this month was brought about when he was idling through some old newspaper files in Harrisburg and came across the pseudo-rage created by a turn-of-the-century Saline County editor.

We want to recognize, too, the great contribution to the magazine by Illinois artists who began in 1974 to give the cover a more colorful look. Ken Martin, Don Ross, Donna Atwood, and Mary Lou Parker have been exceptional.

Finally, we want to offer a blessing to Mrs. Evelyn Page, the main business person on the premises, who has personally witnessed an unbroken series of bad Monday mornings without letting them affect her exemplary behavior. The world knows how Monday mornings descend on Culture City like a horde of huns. They ride past her desk and she gives them nary an upward glance while others in the building insist on losing to each horde each Monday morning.

We hope you have enjoyed the year.

One More Thing

WHEN ALL the plans are laid and the mission is completed, the occupants of the Old Illinois Central Depot in Benton, Illinois are known to glance furtively over their shoulders to see what's coming down the track.

We mention this as we pass along this note from Alfred C. Koelling, associate curator of botany at the Illinois State Museum:

"The article on *Nelumbo lutea* in the November *Outdoor Illinois* really should have been more explicit about collecting the species with reference to the legality of it all!"

Nelumbo lutea is the American lotus, featured in *The Good Harvest* last month.

Along with the note was a copy of the 1923 Illinois statute which specifically points out that the lotus is one of six species which in Illinois are protected. Others include the bloodroot, lady's slipper, trillium, columbine and gentian.

Any person, firm or corporation who knowingly buys, sells, offers or exposes for sale any of the above plants or any part thereof, dug, pulled up or gathered from any public or private land, unless in the case of private land the owner or person lawfully occupying such land gives his consent in writing thereto is guilty of a petty offense.

Our thanks to reader Koelling for reminding us of something we should have mentioned.

While only these few are protected by law, it is wise to note that a number of others should not be picked. A

list is available for 5c from the Illinois State Museum Society, Spring and Edwards Streets, Springfield 62706. Ask for "Protection of Wild Flowers."

On Full Funding

WE HAVE BEEN involved with a local Illinois school district for several years now and have formed an opinion about public schools which may come as a surprise to some: Public schools have no reason for mediocrity.

We have observed schools in many parts of the state and have come to the conclusion that the public has made more than a sufficient amount of money available to create first class learning institutions.

If any public school in Illinois is less than adequate, it is not a result of a lack of money.

The recent flack about full funding for Illinois schools was a spurious, politically-motivated exercise, and we think it diverted attention from some of the crying needs which are readily apparent in Illinois education: extremely poor management of the schools, failure to prepare teachers in the art of teaching, cronyism and nepotism in hiring of personnel, and finally an almost tragic failure in electing competent persons to school boards and creation of excellent learning systems.

If this sounds a little forthright, believe it. We've seen some of it at close range and some from a distance, and none of it is necessary.

There are good teachers, they abound. Relatives don't have to be hired. And there are good aids for management available to even the least of us.

When you hear the cry for full funding from within your school district, look closely. You may have a problem other than funding.

Sprague 'Available'

PAUL E. SPRAGUE has reached milestone number 24 in his continuing series, Famous Illinois Architecture and we are pleased to report we have a number of others in the offing, including several which are expanded in size.

We have often urged him on occasion to put his statewide awareness of architectural masterpieces, his training and knowledge in historic restoration, and his expertness in dealing with bureaucrats and bureaucratise—or better, cutting through the barriers they seem often to put in the way of logical programs—at the disposal of ordinary citizens and action groups interested in historic preservation.

We are happy to report he has done so. An announcement of the opening of his firm, Paul E. Sprague, Historic Preservation Services, will be found on Page 24 of this issue and we will leave to the advertisement the best definition of the services he will offer.

As for us, we can and do recommend him highly. We

have known him professionally and have watched his thorough, meticulous approach to inventorying historic resources in the state, an effort which has received national recognition.

We have seen some first-rate preservation and restoration efforts in recent years in Illinois, but we have seen during the same period some rather pathetic and unseemly restorations of historic structures which have in the end destroyed the historic fabric of the buildings with a finality no bulldozer could improve upon. It has been the well intentioned but misdirected efforts which have finally persuaded Paul to toss his hat into the preservation ring with abandon. We applaud him for it and urge Illinois preservationists to take advantage if his very fine degree of expertness in the field.

If for no other reason, it will keep him in the state and available when it is obvious that he could "go national" and find the sledding much easier immediately.

If you have problems in historic preservation, or need expert advice, we do recommend consulting Paul Sprague.

Professional Jealousy

WE READ the *Hardin County Independent* each week and seldom does a week go by that we don't find an article we particularly enjoy. Editor and Publisher Noel Hurford's wry sense of humor is there, if you look closely for it.

In a recent issue, a picture and caption related an unusual catfish catch by two insurance agents who stopped on the Elizabethtown waterfront to have lunch and enjoy the view of the beautiful Ohio. Doy Van Zandt of Christopher and Gary Cravens of Carterville saw a big catfish swimming at the water's edge, which had apparently been injured by the screw of a tow boat and could not navigate efficiently. The two went into the water after the fish and successfully "hogged" it, to use the southern Illinois phraseology, with their bare hands.

Noel's headline read: "43½ inches . . . 53½ pounds . . . and not even fishin'."

Citizens Arise!

NEXT YEAR marks the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution, a citizen revolt against absentee ownership in a land usurped from its original owners. The revolution was less than it was touted to be at the time or since, as all revolutions have a way of being. The ideals propounded in stirring up that revolution, however, were something else.

The method of governance, and the ideals embodied in the declaration of independence from the mother country, and the bill of rights, have served as the torch and goal of generations of Americans.

We have had a brilliant past. But portions of the bill

of rights are as yet unattained. And while the method of governance has at times shown sparks of the fire those revolutionists hoped to kindle, at a large portion of the intervening interval the result has been an appalling show dominated by overly ambitious individuals who gave lip service to ideals and principles while creating a spoils system dedicated to entrenchment rather than service.

We are more than a little distressed at the ignorance and ineptness shown in many local government entities, and the cupidity which is an every day commandment in much of the state and federal governments.

If we can be granted a bicentennial wish, it is that the citizens will become once again involved and afire with the idealism exhibited by those few idealists who framed the declaration. The next revolutionary junta may not care for a bill of rights.

Nominate and Elect

WE WERE leafing through a recent copy of *Down East Magazine*, the most excellent Magazine of Maine, and noted that *Outdoor Illinois* reader Charles C. Feirich, of Carbondale, Metropolis and Bar Harbor, had nominated a certain story in *Down East* as the Best Article of 1975.

Well, Charlie, you gave us an idea.

We would like those of you who are deeply into O.I. to send us your idea of the best feature, or article, or column in 1975, to your notion, which appeared in *Outdoor Illinois*.

We will totalize the count and announce the results in the January issue, and perhaps reach into our bag of munificent gifts and bestow one upon the author, writer, artist or perpetrator — whichever.

Hannon Cited

MEANWHILE, we are proud to pass along the word that another *Outdoor Illinois* reader, Prof. Bruce Hannon of the University of Illinois' Center for Advanced Computation, was awarded first prize in the Mitchell international competition for papers contributing to the debate on "problems inherent in the transition from growth to equilibrium of population, material consumption, and energy use."

A member of the Sierra Club's National Energy Policy Committee and probably the single most important individual in the successful eight-year-long fight to save Allerton Park from the Oakley Dam proposal, Prof. Hannon wrote on "Energy, Growth and Altruism."

A total of \$20,000 was awarded to the four prize winners in the competition. A limited number of Hannon's paper are available from Judith Kunofsky, The Sierra Club, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

'from the dry old hills of southern Illinois came A LITTLE PRAISE FOR the nicotine-soaked women of ARKANSAS'



By Gary DeNeal

LEAFING through the dusty, yellowing pages of the turn-of-the-century Illinois county newspaper, the dry newsprint is unable to subdue the vibrant, colorful language which struggles forth. It is a personal form of journalism, endemic at that time, memorable, bursting with a Twainesque sense of humor not easily sensed in today's highly computerized descendants.

Come with us as Gary DeNeal follows the thread of a home-made tale of the times.

SEVERAL WAGONS topped with red, left Tuesday for Arkansas," so reads an item from the Derby column of the Sept. 26th, 1902 issue of the *Saline County Register*, published at Harrisburg, in southeastern Illinois. From the hill farms of Eagle Creek came the wagons, more than a few with "Arkansas or Bust" painted on their sides.

Why this mini-migration?

Cheap land for one thing. For another, there were jobs to be found in the gravel pit near Bethal, Arkansas. In general, as one old timer said recently, "they just thought they could do better down there." But there was something

else, something these great-grandchildren of westering pioneers might have had trouble defining. It was Adventure with a capital "A".

There in that alleged pocket of wilderness called Arkansas they were free to emulate their storied ancestors (amend that to: ancestors who told stories), free to clear, build, and hear the wolves howl. Here, as elsewhere, the dream did not always coincide with reality, a lamentable fact which in no way diminished the dream.

To share the excitement with the prosaic folks up in Illinois, the correspondent for each colony sent items of interest to the old home paper, the *Saline County Register*. Under such Arkansas-foreign headings as Pekin, Paragould, Jonesboro, and Bethal, these items appeared in print, usually every week.

About this time you are probably saying to yourself, "so what?" As you will discover by reading on, these are not the anemic "Sally - visited - Sue - and - a - good - time - was - had - by - all" personals we are accustomed to today. It is an understatement to say that in the years following the turn of this century extreme northeastern Arkansas and extreme southeastern Illinois traded correspondence in a manner that

sometimes brought a laugh and sometimes bordered on libel.

Let us lead in gently, however, with a bit of poetic prose as related to the Bethal scribbler by a young man formerly of Horseshoe, in the shadow of Saline County's Cave Mountain:

Sept. 26, 1903. "Ves Raymer says he is a genuine Arkansas Swamp Angel, with wings like a blue crane."

Outlandish stories were mailed to the *Register*, where they were printed along with the other Items of Interest, as was this one from Pekin, Ark. — Autumn 1905:

I will tell you how our flying machines are made. We get out after supper of an evening and get a swarm of skeeters after us and we [as many as want to take a ride] run and get under a wash kettle. All we have to do is brad them as fast as they pop through with a hammer. When we think there are enough to tote us we cut the ropes and let 'er go. We sail sometimes as far north as Illinois, but that is as far as the skeeters will go on account of so many up-to-date people living there.

With Missouri's bootheel planted be-

tween them, the partisans of the "sweet sunny south" and the "dry old hills" could not refrain from trading good-natured insults:

Nov. 3, 1905, Pekin, Ark.:

Somerset, I was glad to hear of the wonderful changes that have taken place in the last three years since I have been in Arkansas. Times were quite different from what you say they are. I will only ask you to tell me what have you done with your great gobs and platters of chinch bugs. Do you continue to pay taxes on your old setting hens? Have you all paid the mortgages off your hillside farms that won't sprout peas?

Nov. 10, 1905, Somerset, Ill.:

Pekin, you are right; there have been many changes in Saline County in the last three years, all for the better I think. The best and most wonderful change that took place here was when you left for Arkansas. O, yes, we are still paying taxes on our old hens and selling the eggs for two bits a dozen. The mortgages are all paid off and our land has doubled in value in the last three years. You spoke of seeing an automobile in Arkansas. Now, are you right sure it was not a hay

press? There is considerable difference between an automobile and a hay baler. The latter has no motor attachments. If you see that machine again you take a second look, and I think you will see that you were wrong. You know Pekin, if an automobile was to pass through your little place there you would take your old coon-skin cap in your hand and climb the saplings shouting "Get thee behind me, Satan"; the bullfrogs would cease their melodious strains of vocal music in the nearby sloughs; your oxen would no doubt turn the joke and have everlasting jeeminy fits; your razor backs would gin your cotton as they go galloping through the patch; your old milk cow would seek other pastures.

By juggling chronology a little, the foregoing will serve as a fitting preface to the odd narrative that follows. It can be said that if this is an example of turn of the century humor we must have come a long way. And yet you will have to agree the Sassyville-Bethal newspaper feud does have its moments:

Aug. 7, 1903, Sassyville, Ill.:

Bethal, cease your croaking, your grating voice so nearly resembles the bullfrog's that it is likely to

make the people here quake and shake with chills.

Bethal, Ark.: Dear Old Sassyville you ought to come down to the sweet sunny south and listen to the mocking bird. It will cheer your poor old heart as I think it is growing very cold, besides you would get to see the most beautiful women you ever cast your sheepeyes [?] on.

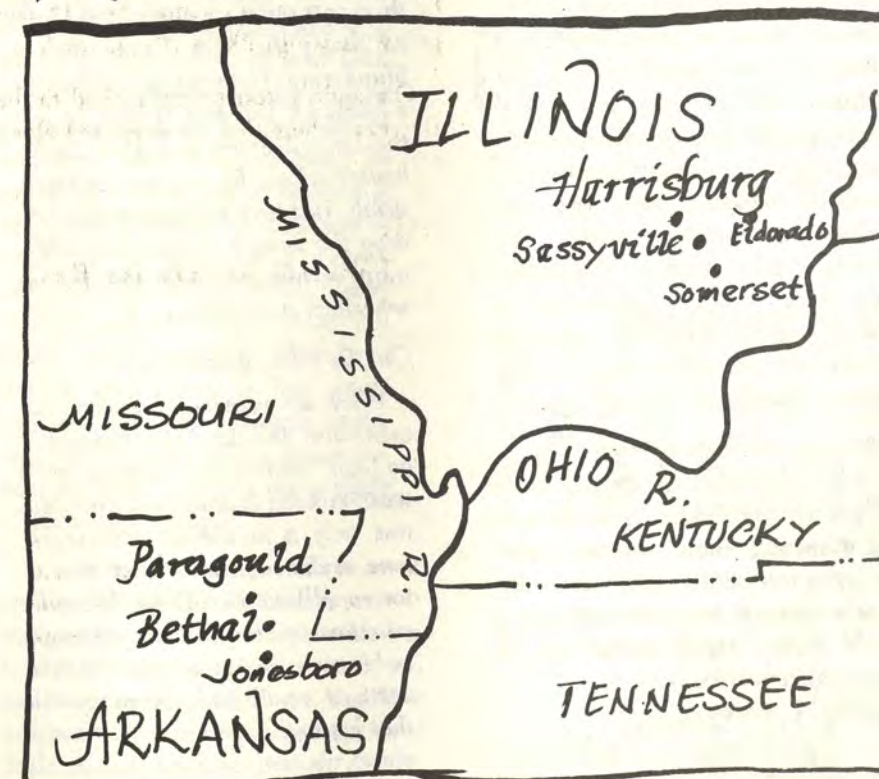
Arkansas is one of the best places for a poor man in the United States. Here he can get work to do when he feels disposed to work—when he don't he can fish or hunt. He can let his livestock run at large all the year around and don't pay any dog tax, and of course he can keep as many yelping curs around him as be convenient.

Aug. 21, 1903, Sassyville, Ill.:

It was our good fortune Saturday to hear a young lady deliver an eloquent discourse on the immodesty of a lassy "sacking" a laddie in company. Oh how sincerely we wished that blatherskite at Bethal, Ark., could have been present and heard the fluent flow of language that fell from wingless angel's lips can be better imagined than told for we believe it would have relieved him of that chronic case of colic and "jim-jams", with which he has so long been suffering. The chime of her musical voice surpassed in one moment, all the melody that mocking birds, mosquitoes and adders could produce in ages, though they be aided by that tintinabulation that so musically swells from the throats of ten thousand bull frogs. Her cheerful words were calculated to have the same effect on a chilled and killed old bachelor's heart that "fire water" has on an Indian's brain.

Aug. 28, 1903, Bethal, Ark.:

We are glad to know our old Friend Sassyville had such a happy time listening to a young lady giving a discourse on such an important subject as a lassie sacking a laddie [as he calls it]. I will venture to say he was made to think of



those good old times before his hair was gray, as the poet says in the good old song; or, in other words, before he became such an Arkansas woman hater. There are plenty of them down here that can make you stare, Mr. Sassyville, on the same subject, but you would be the object.

Sept. 4, 1903, Sassyville:

Bethal, you are a puzzle, an enigma, a mystery too deep for the ken of the ordinary mortal. How you ever got the idea in your head that we are an Arkansas woman hater, since we have never at any time intimated such a thing, is beyond our comprehension. But the question that is perplexing the people here is this; and we leave for you to answer; how does it happen that you, a person endowed with average intellectual faculties, at the same time do not possess sense enough to know that too much undeserved praise, especially when bestowed upon the nicotine-soaked women of Arkansas, has a tendency to make the heart sick and sometimes the stomach, too.

(Bethal must have replied that Sassyville was silly but we couldn't find it. On Sept. 17, 1903, Sassyville achieved new heights in vehemence.)

"There is about as much sense in your replies as there is in a goose's babbling. Any person who possesses a smattering of principle would never insinuate that another is silly even though it be a fact. But it may be that the infectious rot that wafts its fumes off a chaos of decayed vegetation and which you have since your advent into the filthy swamps of Arkansas, been compelled to breathe as a substitute for air, has benumbed and stupefied your brain and caused you to forget this. But be this as it may we want to know how it happens that you still let your chronic case of colic run on rampant and unchecked if there is any truth in the old saw that "poison kills poison". Strychnine is the only medicine that will ever prove a balm and solace to your aching entrails and we im-



plore you to try a dose of it; and as to visiting your state we beg to be excused; we have been in those repulsive backwoods swamps once too often for the good of our health, already. Now we expect to see you come out next week with a full column still praising your snuff dipping, pipe pulling, tobacco chewing, cigarette smoking, barefooted, malarial soaked women. We consider it a disgusting subject and would gladly avoid it if possible, but since you are determined to carry it to a sickening excess go ahead and you will find us always ready to dispute everything you say.

Sept. 25, 1903, Jonesboro, Ark.:

Mr. Sassyville, you do not want to get too game about Arkansas and its women. I know you and could tell you lots of things. If you were not a married man and had not a good wife, I would advise you to come to Arkansas.

Oct. 2, 1903, Eldorado:

Jonesboro, Ark., we feel it our duty to inform you that you have

got the wrong sow by the ear. The Sassyville correspondent was never married. We were personally acquainted with him and know that there was not a woman in the United States that would take such a blundering blatherskite as he for a husband, and that is why he left the United States and went to Arkansas where he met an untimely death. Just here we suggest that you drop the woman subject and soliloquize awhile on the merits of your wheelless automobiles.

Oct. 9, 1903, Bethal, Ark.:

Why do people grieve and lament over the dead is a question I do not understand, especially a weak-minded hair-brained fool that was only a fit subject for the insane asylum while in that vale of sorrow [Illinois]. All that Sassyville ever saw or ever will see was right in his own community, and if after death it could have been possible that his soul departed to that awful place we are satisfied he would thank his God he was not sent over

to Eldorado with its countless number of demons and there be cast in its bottomless pit to be tormented forever and ever.

Oct. 16, 1903, Eldorado:

Bethal, Ark., you have succeeded in convincing us that Sassyville did not go to hell and we cheerfully retract what we said of him two weeks ago. We never did believe that the soul of a person mentally unbalanced could go to that sulphureous realm of torment. Although we were personally acquainted with Sassyville, yet we were wholly unaware that he was insane and probably should never have known it had you not given us that information. But we have always heard it said that when a soul departs this life and goes to the infernal regions and proves to be too much for his Satanic Majesty, or if the punishment is thought to be too lenient to suit the case, he is packed up and sent back to Arkansas. And this for all we know may be the reason that you are now a resident of that confounded quagmire. Let you be what you may, or let your origin be what it will, we certainly sympathize with you and consider it too bad to let your chronic case of colic go on unchecked. With the interest of your weal at heart we implore Sleepy Hollow [knowing him to be an artist of surprising merit and believing he could be a physician of renown if he would only turn his attention to medicine] to prescribe a remedy for you; so speak out boldly, Sleepy Hollow and tell Bethal what you think will sooth his disordered bowels, and when he has grown eloquent about the ultimate destination of the souls of the demented, have no fears; it is but the prelude of his many vagaries.

... If he [Note: Eldorado is referring to the Cottage Grove correspondent who must have added his "two cents worth" without our catching it] possessed as much judgment as an ordinary jackass he could plainly see that Bethal, Ark. is incapable of writing anything

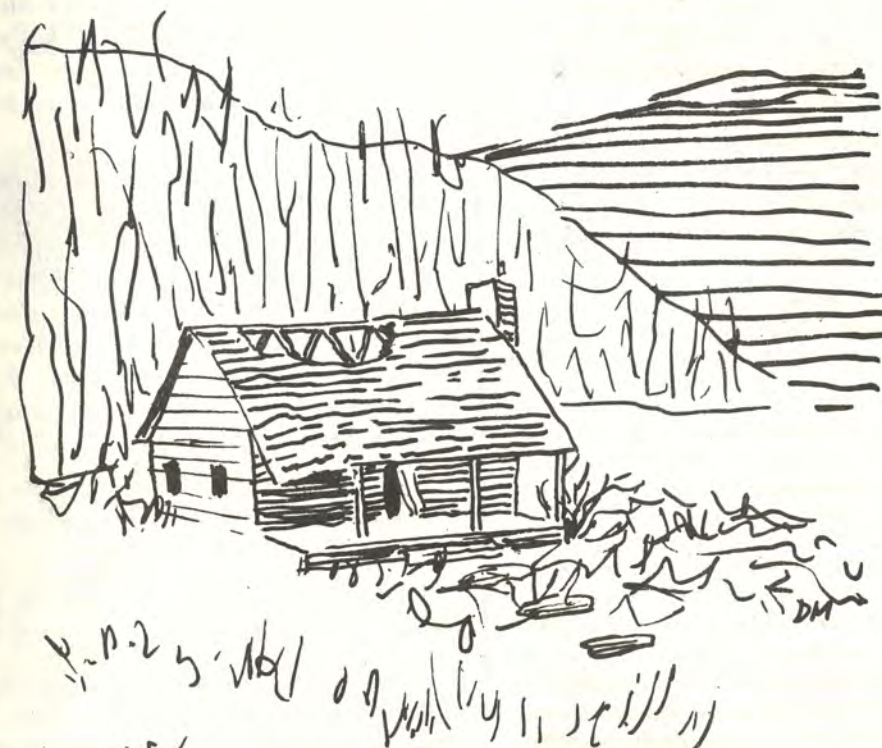
except a lot of incoherent slush concerning honey sloughs, the famous old flutter tree¹ and long strings of nonsense relating his adventures while 'coon hunting with his "Uncle" David Crockett, accompanied of course by an occasional blast of praise from those tobacco chewing freaks of nature which his capricious fancy has pictured as women."

¹On Jan. 23, 1903, Bethal related that two of the wives had triumphed over their homesickness since their husbands had "found that much talked of flutter tree and slough of honey. They also found silver ladles to scoop it up with."

After wading through a slough of dictionaries we failed to find any reference to the "flutter tree." Perhaps it thrives only in the lush forests of Arkansas mythology. According to the Unabridged Edition of the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, flutter itself means:

1. To flutter.
2. One who, or that which, flits.
3. Fine metallic fragments esp. as used for ornamentation.

Given the above, one might deduce that the famous "flutter tree" was of a size somewhat greater than a sapling though somewhat less than gigantic and—here's the clincher!—was fruited down and a'glitter with bushels of newly minted dimes. Enough to fire the imagination of any bone-tired half of a cross-cut saw duo.



THOSE DRY OLD HILLS

Oct. 23, 1903, Jonesboro, Ark.:

Say, Bethal, when a man is so ignorant as to not know that a man that is unmarried can't have a mother-in-law, as Eldorado thinks, and as Sassyville was so unbalanced in the upper region that he died and went to hell the moment he entered Arkansas, don't you think it would be best that we drop this now and forever? What say you?

There is this post script from the March 25, 1904 Saline County Register. Wrote the Bethal correspondent: "It will soon be time for the friends of the late Sassyville and Eldorado² to plant a few flowers and ornamental trees on the graves of our late lamented friends. I will send a buckeye bush for one and a flutter tree for the other."

Incidentally, it should be noted that most of the Illinois emigrants — at least those who had left from the Eagle Creek area — eventually returned to the "dry old hills" of home.

²It was suggested that the Sassyville and Eldorado correspondents were really one and the same. Their writing styles had much in common.

Siloam Springs State Park

An Old Resort Area Now a Western Illinois Recreation Center

By Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock

Drawings by Fredda J. Burton

SILOAM SPRINGS State Park takes its name from several springs located near the Adams and Brown county line which bisects the park. The springs are extremely rich in minerals and led to the establishment of a resort area late in the nineteenth century.

Quincy Burgener, in 1881, began to develop the area and the next year started construction of a hotel. In 1884, the Forest Home Hotel opened, with bath houses and a swimming pool. A post office at Siloam was established on December 15, 1882.

Patrons of the spa came from miles around to stay at the Forest Home Hotel and partake of the spring water. Celebrities such as the Ringling brothers and P. T. Barnum were included among the clientele. The little village of Siloam developed, with the hotel the center of business.

The hotel was a huge, L-shaped, three-story white frame structure. The second and third floors were balconied and provided a pleasant place for the patrons to sit and look across the valley.

Analysis of the springs showed the mineral content high enough to rank Siloam Springs near the top of all mineral springs in the country.

When the railroad by-passed Siloam, business began to slow. By 1931, the post office at Siloam had been discontinued, and shortly thereafter, the town folded.

In an effort to at least salvage the wooded area as a recreational park, the Siloam Springs Recreation Club was formed in 1935. In two years, the old hotel had been remodeled and access roads to the park were improved by layers of gravel. Church groups, scouts, and other organizations began to make moderate use of the park.

In 1940, local citizens entered into an

Turn of the Century Festival

DURING ONE weekend each September, the roads leading to Siloam Springs State Park are crowded with people, some in the 1900-era costumes. Straw hats and long dresses predominate. Many of the group head toward the area near the ranger's station, passing old-fashioned flower vending carts. An even greater number make their way down to the old picturesque site of the once prosperous Siloam Springs spa. A rinky-dink piano player rambles rapidly over the keyboard, playing ragtime melodies on the old piano which sits on the wooden bridge which separates Adams and Brown counties.

It is the exciting Turn of the Century Festival, a celebration sponsored by the Illinois State Department of Conservation to recreate happenings as they may have occurred around 1900.

Participants can don Gay Nineties costumes and be photographed in the style of this interesting era. They can eat old-fashioned ice cream cones and watch old-time silent movies. Even a traveling medicine man show from nearby Galva entertains the celebration with Wayne Nordstrom doing his thing.

Music is everywhere. Besides Robert March's ragtime piano, the roving Great River Barbershop chorus sings songs of the good old days throughout the park. Band concerts are given periodically each day, and the enthusiastic sounds of a sprightly John Phillip Sousa march still bring out the goosebumps on many a listener. The Junior Theatre Guild Barnstormers of Quincy perform well in a historical skit of the Adams County area. For kids of all ages, the very talented mime and student of Marcel Marceau, Monsieur Daniel, offers a magnificent pantomime, and an authentic Punch 'n Judy show is expertly presented.

Firemen from nearby communities participate in a spirited water fight, and giant hot air balloons lift off into the autumn sky. An antique auto show is sure to please the Henry Ford buffs.

Large crowds gather to watch the pewter caster, the broommaker, the weaver, and the stained glass craftsman meticulously create their specialties.

Nearly 20,000 persons attended the second annual Turn of the Century Festival held this past September 13-14. Most who attended agree that this year's event far exceeded the previous one, and anticipation for next year's event is already running high.

agreement with the State of Illinois to furnish funds jointly to develop a state park. The old hotel was sold at auction and torn down. With ensuing years, the other buildings of the old village were removed.

Now all that remains in the peaceful valley of Siloam are a few foundations, a storage cellar, and a few signs marking the sites of the hotel, the post office, and a small spring house. A meandering creek, which separates Adams from Brown County, still flows through the valley and is partially fed by waters issuing from springs.

Sixty-eight acre Crabapple Lake has been built in the park. Since the dam has been constructed across the head of a deep ravine, the lake is relatively deep, with a maximum depth of forty-six feet. The lake, which drains a watershed of 1,280 acres, was completed in 1955 with the construction of a 320-foot long earthen dam. The site of the old Happy Hollow school was inundated when the lake was built. Fishing for large-mouth bass, red-ear sunfish, bluegills, and channel catfish is good here.

Siloam Springs State Park today contains 3,183 acres of scenic beauty, nestled among rugged hills.

What to See and Do

Hiking. Hiking can be done any place in the park but a nature trail leading away from the old town site has been constructed recently. This trail is described in the following paragraphs.

Hoot Owl Trail

Extending in a rather circular pattern for about one-and-one-half miles, the Hoot Owl Trail begins at the site of the old village of Siloam Springs.

Along the course of the trail, which is not a difficult one although a few hills are en-



FOREST HOME HOTEL opened in 1884 with bath houses and swimming pool, and became a popular spa before succumbing to the twentieth century plethora of places to go and things to do.

countered, the hiker will pass through a mid-slope woods, a ridge-top woods, several patches of prairie, and a pine plantation. A good cross-section of the topography and the communities of plants and animals in the park can be gained from taking the trail.

Hoot Owl Trail begins by climbing a rather gentle, wooded slope. A small ironwood tree is first observed on the right, recognized by its smooth but sinewy bark and its narrow, elm-like leaves. Ironwood derives its name from the very hard wood it possesses, a trait found useful by the early set-

tlers. Because of its smooth, beech-like bark, the tree is sometimes referred to as the blue beech, a name perhaps preferable since ironwood sometimes is used for other trees in the region.

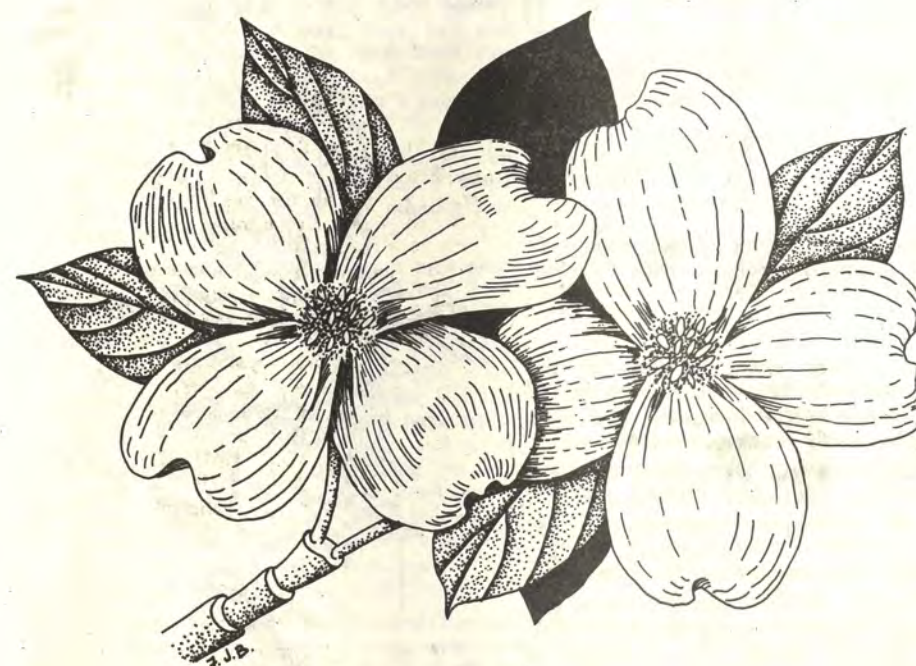
Further up the slope are sugar maple, dogwood, and sassafras on the left and box elder and slippery elm on the right.

Sugar maple, which grows mostly in the ravines and along the lower slopes, is recognized by its opposite, palmately lobed leaves and its pairs of winged seeds. The sugary sap can be tapped from the trunk of the sugar maple to provide the delicacy of maple sugar.

Dogwood, like the sugar maple, has leaves arranged in an opposite manner on the twigs, but the leaves of the dogwood are smooth along the edges and have deeply impressed veins. The small dogwood flowers, surrounded by four large white bracts, make this a most lovely tree during May at Siloam Springs State Park. Following the flowers come shiny, waxy red berries adorning the branchlets in late summer and autumn. Examination of a dogwood in winter will reveal the extent to which each tree will blossom the next spring, since the rounded flower buds are easily distinguished from the narrow, pointed leaf buds.

The green twigs of the sassafras bear leaves of three types—a three-lobed mitten, a two-lobed mitten, and an unlobed form. The

DOGWOOD BLOSSOMS appear in May along the many hiking trails at Siloam Springs.





RED OAK is a common tree encountered along the Hoot Owl Trail.

leaves, when crushed, give off a strong, spicy odor. Sassafras roots, when dug (outside the park boundaries!), washed, and steeped, provide a tea with a distinctive flavor.

The box elder is actually a maple with leaves divided into 3-5 leaflets. Like the sassafras, the box elder has green twigs, but the leaves of the box elder are attached in an opposite rather than alternate pattern.

Slippery elm is common along the trail. Its coarse, jagged toothed, asymmetrical leaves have the feel of sandpaper on their upper surface. Early settlers would chew the inner layer of slippery elm bark until the whole mass became exceedingly slimy. Slippery elm reportedly has a soothing effect on the throat, and slippery elm lozenges can be purchased commercially.

Beneath the trees on the right side of the trail is a conspicuous fern with leaves up to two feet long. These leathery, divided leaves belong to the Christmas Fern, a handsome fern whose leaves persist throughout the winter. Some of the leaves may appear to have much reduced segments near the tip. If so, these are areas where the spores are being formed. Ferns do not form seeds but reproduce by means of spores.

Along either side of the trail are white oaks, some attaining considerable size. Illinois school children designated the white oak to be the state tree a few years ago. The light-colored bark and the round-lobed leaves, which are pale on the lower surface, distinguish this tree. The acorns, which are produced every year, fall to the ground in autumn and immediately begin to sprout. Acorn collectors will observe this unusual feature of germination during late autumn and early winter.

Another dogwood grows to the left of the trail, but unlike the flowering dogwood encountered earlier, this one has leaves rough to the touch, accounting for the name of rough-leaved dogwood. The flowers of this dogwood are not surrounded by the four conspicuous white bracts found in the flowering dogwood. The berries of the rough-leaved dogwood are white, rather than red.

As the trail continues to edge upward, the red oak begins to appear on the landscape. The red oak has leaves with bristle-tipped lobes and the acorns are produced

every year. The trunk is much darker than the trunk of the white oak. Wood of the red oak has been of value in the making of furniture and in interior finishings.

Two kinds of shrubs or small trees now present themselves on the right. The smooth sumac has leaves divided into 11 or more jagged-edged leaflets. In early autumn, or sometimes even late summer, these leaflets turn a brilliant red. Large pyramidal clusters of wine-colored berries add to the colorful display of the smooth sumac.

The hop-tree, or wafer ash, is another small tree rarely exceeding a height of ten feet. Its leaves are divided into three segments which are finely toothed along the edges. Thin, wafer-like fruits, each bearing one centrally located seed, hang gracefully from the branches in autumn.

Grape vines climb high over existing vegetation, and occasional coarse herbs grow beneath the trees. The drooping brome grass and the white-leaved Indian plantain are conspicuous elements of the summer scene.

A decayed old honey tree stands to the left of the trail. Swarms of bees produce a low drone heard above other woodland sounds. Across the trail from the honey tree are remnants of an old fence.



A HANDSOME tree of the woodlands is the Shagbark Hickory, with "peeling bark".

Soon a deep ravine develops to the left of the trail. The slope is steep to the valley floor below, and no trails have been developed which penetrate this area.

A large black oak grows along the right of the trail. Resembling the red oak, the black oak usually has more deeply cut leaves and an acorn with a deeper cap. In addition, the edge of the cap has jagged scales.

Across the trail from the large black oak is a hop hornbeam with the shrubby coralberry growing beneath. Hop hornbeam, a medium-sized tree with leaves resembling an elm or the blue beach, has a roughened bark. The hardness of the wood gives rise to the

name ironwood sometimes used for this plant.

Coralberry is a low-growing, wiry-stemmed shrub with rounded, opposite leaves. During the autumn, coral-colored berries are formed from the axils of the leaves. Frequently the coralberry grows in dense thickets. When forming these impenetrable thickets, it sometimes is known as buckbrush.

A little farther along the trail on the left, an uprooted white oak lies decaying across the forest floor. Insects, fungi, and various microorganisms are busy at work returning nutrients to the soil.

The trail now makes a long bend to the right. A hint of prairie is detected on the right as several stalks of little bluestem break the pattern of the forest.

Remains of an old house appear, overgrown by red mulberry and flowering dogwood. Mulberries, which frequently persist around old homesteads, produce edible berries. Although very seedy, the mulberry has a sweet flavor.

Red oaks and sassafrasses border the trail on the left. Meanwhile, a deep ravine has developed to the right.

Shagbark hickories line the rim above the ravine. The long-peeling bark readily identifies this tree, which has deliciously edible nuts.

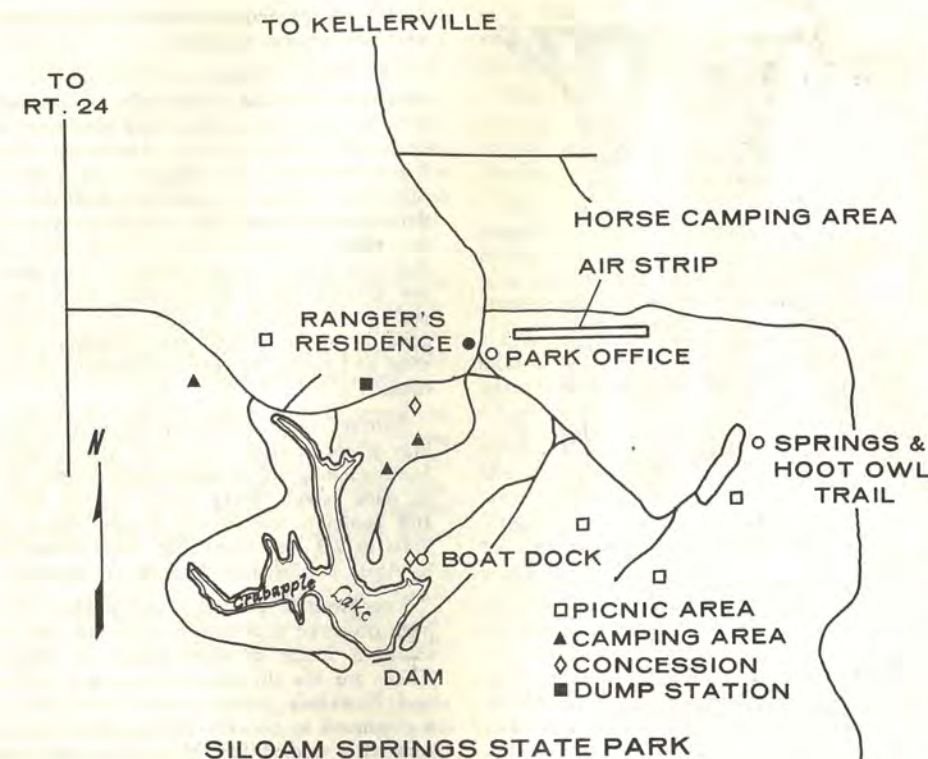
The relative dryness of the ridge is attested to by the presence of the red cedar, the only native evergreen found in the park. The red cedar, with its usual pyramidal shape, forms small purple berries rather than cones. The strongly scented red wood of the cedar is prized for the making of cedar chests. Red cedar logs crackling in a winter fire emit a most delightful aroma.

Growing among the shagbark hickories and the red cedars is the wild black cherry.

SPICEBUSH is a conspicuous member of the shrub layer in several Siloam forests.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



Myriads of small purple cherries develop during late August and early September. The cherries, a delight to birds, are bitter as judged by most humans.

A good patch of prairie has developed along the left of the trail. The land was cultivated some years ago and when abandoned grew back into an old field prairie. Prairie grasses such as big and little bluestem and Indian grass are conspicuous. Among the showy prairie wildflowers, most of which bloom during the summer and autumn, are the yellow partridge pea and prairie sunflower and the white indigo and flowering spurge.

Beyond the prairie the trail makes a sharp turn to the right. A small black haw tree stands in the bend on the right. Black haw has small, opposite leaves and dark blue berries. The edible berries were a source of food for the early area settlers.

Prairie patches become more abundant on the ridge top. Tall coreopsis, hairy hawkweed, and various asters are other prairie plants common in these areas.

The trail next passes through a pine plantation. Although the pines grow well here, they are not natural members of the Illinois flora.

As the trail emerges from the pine plantation, a red cedar appears on the left and another prairie on the right. A large white oak stands next to the prairie, and small redbuds seem to be encroaching on the prairie. The redbuds, with their heart-shaped leaves, produce beautiful pinkish-purple flowers in spring. This small tree is a member of the pea family, and tell-tale pods, or legumes, are developed during the summer.

A black walnut on the left and a white ash on the right add two more kinds of trees to the remarkable diversity of woody plants found along Hoot Owl Trail.

DECEMBER, 1975

The trail, which continues to alternate between wooded areas and old field prairies, veers to the right as it begins to head back, and proceeds over two dips before coming to the largest of the prairies to be encountered along the trail.

Although bigger than the other prairies along the way, this prairie is still characterized by the same assemblage of plants. In summer the scene is punctuated by the brilliant pink flowers of the marsh pink. A member of the gentian family, the marsh pink has square stems up to two feet tall, terminated by sweet-smelling pink flowers.

As the prairie is left behind the woods again predominate, huge ravines develop on both sides of the trail. Soon the trail barely has room on the narrow ridge between the ravines. Trees of considerable size highlight the woods. Shagbark hickories and white oaks are common. An old, gnarled white oak is particularly picturesque in its woodland setting.

The trail makes one last climb over a knobby hill before it begins its final descent. Large black oaks bid a final farewell as the trail bursts into a clearing in the valley a few yards from the entrance to Hoot Owl Trail.

Another interesting hike can be made by encircling picturesque Crabapple Lake.

An historical trail can be taken by starting at the county line bridge and circling the valley on either side of the creek. Points of interest along this pleasant trail are a concrete storage cellar, the site of the old post office, the old hotel, and a small spring house, and a spring or two.

Motor Drives. All of the roads in the park lead through forested areas and have much scenic value. A particularly interesting drive through rough terrain begins just north of

SUGAR MAPLE is a common tree in the shaded woods of the park.





WHITE-TAIL DEER roam freely in the park in winter and summer.

the Ranger Station and proceeds eastward past the air strip to the eastern boundary of the park. Other interesting drives go on both sides of the lake.

Fishing. Fishing is good at the 68-acre Crabapple Lake. Since it is a State Fishing Preserve, only two poles or four hooks can be used by the fisherman. No motor boats are permitted. A shoreline of nearly six miles provides the bank fisherman with many places to drop in his line. Principal fish caught are the largemouth bass, the red-ear sunfish, the bluegill, and the channel catfish. Fishing is not permitted from the pier adjacent to the boat ramp.

Boating. Only boats without motors are permitted on the lake. Boats are available for rent from the concession stand next to the boat dock. Life preservers may be rented for twenty-five cents.

Picnicking. There are two major picnic areas in the park. One is along the entrance road on the way to the Park Ranger's office. The other, which is in the springs area, is in a very pleasant setting. Facilities for picnicking are good.

Camping. A campground is situated on the east side of the lake. It is equipped with grills, running water, and comfort stations. Permits to camp must be obtained from the Park Ranger. Camping supplies can be purchased at the concession area.

Recreation Facilities. Playground equipment can be found in the picnic areas. There are horseshoe pits at the springs picnic area.

Hunting. When populations justify it, hunting is permitted in the park. Hunters should check with the Park Ranger concerning regulations.

Horseback Riding. Riders will find the six miles of trails in the park much to their liking. A special camping area north of the airstrip has been provided.

Winter Sports. If ice becomes thick enough on Crabapple Lake, ice fishing is allowed.

Summer Programs. Naturalists programs, craft workshops, and other interesting events are scheduled for summer weekends. Check with the Park Ranger for the weekly schedule.

Animal Life in the Park

Although most visitors to Siloam Springs State Park fail to see many animals, they are present in considerable abundance. Many of the animals are nocturnal, while most of the rest are cautious and seldom venture out into open habitats.

White-tailed deer are perhaps the most commonly seen of the twenty-six different kinds of mammals known from the park. Swift afoot and blending in well with surrounding vegetation, these handsome creatures can often be observed along the Hoot

EASTERN SPINY SOFTSHELL turtle is often seen sunning on a log in summer on Crabapple Lake.



Owl Trail, particularly where the trail passes near the prairie openings.

The prairie openings are home for several other animals. The prairie vole, a short-tailed rodent, lives in underground burrows beneath the prairie grasses. Measuring about five inches long, including the one inch tail, this vole is brownish-gray with a lighter undersurface suffused with yellow or rust. In the thick grasses of the prairie openings, the vole makes surface burrows just above the ground level. Those who study mammals report that a 16 square foot area may have as many as 160 feet of surface burrows and up to 40 feet of underground burrows.

Another small rodent in the grassy openings is the meadow jumping mouse, whose five inch long tail is considerably longer than its dark brown, furry body. During spring and summer, this mouse jumps about the grass in 2-3 foot leaps, but from November to April, it hibernates beneath the ground.

Two kinds of ground squirrels which have been observed at Siloam Springs are near the southern limits of their range in Illinois. These are the thirteen-lined ground squirrel and Franklin's ground squirrel. Resembling a chipmunk in size, the thirteen-lined ground squirrel is named for the more or less thirteen stripes extending the length of the back. Franklin's ground squirrel, on the other hand, lacks the stripes and resembles a small gray squirrel. Both ground squirrels live primarily in grassy areas. Neither is generally found from any state parks farther south in Illinois.

Other rodents in the park are the common woodchuck, often seen rearing up on its back quarters along park roads, the saucy eastern chipmunk, the gray squirrel and the fox squirrel, the flying squirrel, and the white-footed mouse. Although the flying squirrel is fairly common in woodlands throughout most of Illinois, it is infrequently seen because it sleeps in hollow trees by day and comes out to forage only at night.

Opossums, raccoons, striped skunks, red foxes and gray foxes, and eastern cottontail rabbits are other common mammals occasionally seen in and around Siloam Springs State Park.

As for toads, frogs, and turtles, Crabapple

Lake and the several streams and natural springs in the park provide an abundant supply of moisture for several different kinds.

The green frog is a rather large frog about three inches long and green to olive-green to even brown in color. There are usually some rather faint dark spots on the back. Similar to the bullfrog, the green frog leaps from the banks of Crabapple Lake with a loud squawk.

The northern leopard frog is similar in length to the green frog, but has conspicuous dark spots on its greenish or brownish back. This frog has the ability to put forth a shrill scream if caught by a predator.

A small frog is the grayish-green, conspicuously striped western chorus frog, whose measurement is about one-and-one-half inches long. At Siloam Springs State Park, this frog is found mostly in wet roadside ditches rather than around Crabapple Lake.

Other frogs and toads known from the park are the bullfrog, the northern crayfish frog, the eastern gray treefrog, Blanchard's cricket frog, the American toad, and Fowler's toad.

Most of the turtles found in Siloam Springs State Park also occur in most parts of Illinois. Included among these rather common turtles are the spiny softshell, the red-eared turtle, the western painted turtle, and the common snapping turtle.

The spiny softshell is frequently seen basking in the sun but, when alerted, swiftly slips into the water. If encountered on land, the spiny softshell moves with remarkable speed. This turtle has a pointed snout and a large, flat shell, or carapace, which has small tubercles along its forward edge.

The red-eared turtle is named for the red stripes which extend from the eyes to the neck. This is a large turtle with an oval carapace usually having a slight depression

in it. Like the spiny softshell, the red-eared turtle often is seen basking on logs in Crabapple Lake.

The western painted turtle in Siloam Springs State Park is a rather large, mostly aquatic turtle which also is frequently seen basking in the sun.

The common snapping turtle is a powerful, large-headed turtle which is found primarily in the vicinity of Crabapple Lake, although it is sometimes found away from water, presumably on its way to another body of water.

One turtle at Siloam Springs State Park with a more limited range in Illinois is the eastern box turtle.

The eastern box turtle, common in southern Illinois, ranges north in the state only to the Siloam Springs State Park area in the west and a comparable latitude in the east. This turtle is a terrestrial species, where it occurs primarily in forested areas.

Salamanders are interesting amphibians who start their life cycle in water but soon develop four legs and, in a short time, become adapted to life on land. Although there are about twenty different kinds of salamanders in Illinois, only three are known to the author from Siloam Springs State Park. These are the small-mouthed salamander, the tiger salamander, and the long-tailed salamander.

The small-mouthed salamander and the tiger salamander are both basically bluish-black to very dark brown, but the small-mouthed has rather inconspicuous gray speckles while the tiger has large, yellow blotches. The long-tailed salamander is mostly yellow-orange with conspicuous dark brown to black markings.

Snakes are plentiful in the park but are infrequently seen because of the nocturnal habits of most of them and the caution most of them exhibit during the daytime. At least fourteen different kinds of snakes are



THIRTEEN-LINED ground squirrel can be seen scurrying busily about in many parts of the park.

known from the area in and around the park. Three of these are poisonous—the copperhead and timber rattlesnake of woodlands and the massasauga, or prairie rattler, of prairie areas.

Several ill-tempered water snakes are found in and around Crabapple Lake, including Graham's water snake, the northern water snake, and the midland water snake.

The most colorful snake in the park is the milk snake whose pattern of reddish-brown blotches bordered by black is striking. It has been found under decaying logs in the park.

Other snakes observed in the park are the heavy-bodied bullsnake, prairie kingsnake, blue racer, pilot black snake, garter snake, eastern hognose snake, and Dekay's snake.

Two skinks in Siloam Springs State Park are the five-lined skink and the broad-headed skink. Both are woodland species, usually found around rotten logs and dead trees, although neither is apparently common.

The female and the young male of the five-lined skink are dark brown with conspicuous gray stripes, but the adult male shows little evidence of stripes. The broad-headed skink is similar in appearance but is on the average larger than the five-lined skink.

Plant Life in the Park

The association of plants at Siloam Springs can be grouped into a number of fairly distinct units known as communities. The greatest percentage of land in the park is wooded, but several major types of woods can be recognized.

The ridgetops have been cut over several times and in some areas, the trees were totally removed to accommodate farming. After acquisition by the state some thirty years ago, these cleared ridgetops began their succession of plant communities on their way to supporting a mature woodland of oaks and hickories.

Several modest sized trees have developed

SHADED PICNIC area, one of many pleasant resting places to be found at Siloam Springs.



during this time. A number of large white oaks are scattered across the park's ridgetops. With them in considerable numbers are red oaks and shagbark hickories. These three species are the predominant trees of Siloam Springs ridgetops, but a good variety of other woody plants grow in this community as well.

Reaching a height of thirty to thirty-five feet is the hop hornbeam, or ironwood, whose jagged-edged leaves are reminiscent of those of an elm. The roughened bark conceals a remarkably hard wood which proved valuable to early settlers in the making of axe handles.

Of similar stature to the ironwood on the ridges is the sassafras, a tree readily recognized by its green twigs and by the three forms of its leaves. These leaves, when crushed, emit a strong and characteristic odor.

Occasionally on the ridges, particularly in the Adams County section of the park, is the leathery-leaved post oak. With leaves divided into three blunt, squarish lobes, this oak produces acorns only about one-half inch in diameter.

The kinds of shrubs which occur on the ridgetops are less diversified than the trees which make up this community.

Common is the handsome, pink-flowering wild rose, whose blossoms provide a touch of color to the woods. Equally abundant is the fragrant sumac. With leaves divided into threes, and similar in shape to the poison ivy, those of this handsome little shrub are strongly aromatic when crushed. (I don't advocate crushing them to find out if there is an odor should doubt exist concerning their identity.) Yellow flowers are produced in March and April, usually before the leaves begin to unfold. In autumn, the plant is adorned with clusters of red berries.

Another shrub associate on the ridgetops is the prickly-stemmed Missouri gooseberry.

ANOTHER PICNIC area overlooks the site of the now-disappeared old watering place.



Going from the ridgetop to the ravine, one first encounters a fairly well-defined community of plants on the upper slopes. Most of the trees which were found on the ridges are more common on the upper slopes and frequently obtain greater stature. To the red oak, white oak, and shagbark hickory is joined the black oak, recognized by its rather large, angular, gray-hairy buds and its acorn with a rough-rimmed cap. Black oak, one of several kinds of oaks with bristle-tipped leaf lobes, is a handsome tree often attaining large size. But it is short-lived, as far as oaks go, seldom living beyond 200 years and often rotting from within near the base.

Beneath the canopy of oaks and shagbark hickory are a number of trees of smaller stature. Among these are the blue beech, or muscle-wood (that same ironwood), a smooth-barked tree whose trunk has a sinewy, muscular appearance. The leaves of the blue beech resemble those of the hop hornbeam. To some they may even appear elm-like. The seeds are borne in clusters, with each seed attached to a green, 3-lobed, leaf-like structure known as a bract.

Another small tree beneath the canopy is the flowering dogwood. During May, this small tree puts forth handsome white flowers which may measure up to four inches across. Close examination of one of these flowers will show an interesting feature. The four large white structures are not petals, but are colorful appendages which surround a cluster of small, centrally located flowers. Thus what appear to be large solitary flowers in reality are groups of small, inconspicuous flowers.

Approaching the lower wooded slopes from above, there is a gradual transition from an area of moderate shade and moderate moisture to an area of dense shade and greater moisture. The vegetational composition of the woods changes in response to these environmental conditions. The more common trees downslope are sugarberry, slippery elm,



REMAINS of one of the stone structures at the old Siloam Springs town site.

bitternut hickory, black walnut, bur oak, basswood, sugar maple, white ash, and Ohio buckeye.

The Park at a Glance

Address: Clayton, Illinois

Area: 3,183 acres.

Major Attractions: Rugged woods; remnants of abandoned mineral spring resort area; 68-acre lake; Turn of the Century Festival.

How to Reach the Park: East and south on Illinois Route 104 from Quincy for 19 miles, then east on secondary road for about eight miles.

Accommodations: Campgrounds.

Activities: Camping, fishing, boating, hiking, horseback riding, scenic drive, picnicking.

Services: Picnic tables, picnic shelter, outdoor grills, rest rooms, concession stand, boat dock, landing strip.

Sugarberry is a type of hackberry, verified by its gray bark covered by many warty projections. The asymmetrical shaped leaves usually do not have any teeth along their edges. As the common name of this tree indicates, the fruit is an extremely sweet berry about one-fourth inch in diameter.

Slippery elm is recognized by its coarse, asymmetrical, jagged-toothed leaves. Ironically, the leaf of the slippery elm is extremely rough to the touch, resembling a piece of coarse sandpaper. The slippery part of this elm is the inner bark which becomes exceptionally slimy if chewed for a period of time. Many people are unaware of the kind of flowers and fruits produced by the slippery elm. The flowers are small but massed together in spherical, rusty-colored clusters on leafless twigs early in the spring. Later, as the leaves begin to break bud, flat, half-inch wide, wafer-like fruits are formed. Each fruit has a small, centrally located seed surrounded by a thin, narrow wing.

Bitternut hickory is sometimes called the yellow-bud hickory because of the conspicuous mustard color of the elongated buds. Unlike most other hickories in the state which have usually 5-7 leaflets per leaf, the bitternut hickory frequently has eleven or more

leaflets. The common name of this tree is well founded, since the rather elongated nut has a very bitter kernel.

Black walnut is one of the most important forest trees in Illinois. The rich-toned wood and the tasty nuts are of considerable economic value. Even the husks of the fruits provide a source for natural dyes. Some similarity exists between the leaves of the black walnut and those of the bitternut hickory, but the black walnut usually has 17 or more leaflets and are strongly scented when crushed.

One of the more interesting trees in Illinois is the bur oak. Often attaining a very large stature, the bur oak produces the biggest acorn among Illinois oaks. Not only is the nut large, sometimes nearly as much as two inches across, but the cap encloses half or more of it. In addition, the cap is densely fringed around the edge. The very large leaf, resembling the white oak by its blunt lobes, has a large, distinctive notch on either side of the main vein midway between the middle and the base of the leaf.

A handsome tree on the lower wooded slopes is the basswood, whose rich green, heart-shaped leaves have small but sharp jagged teeth along the edges. The fruits of the basswood are hard and spherical, measuring up to 1/2 inch in diameter. They are borne in clusters at the tip of a stalk which, in turn, is attached to a paddle-shaped leaf-like structure.

No more beautiful forest tree exists in the autumn in Illinois woods than the sugar maple, whose leaves become vivid orange or yellow or red-orange during October. The wood of this species is strong, imparting the name hard maple to it (to distinguish it from the silver, or soft maple, which has less durable wood). There are many uses for the wood of the sugar maple, particularly for furniture, cabinets, and interior finishing.

Another tree of the wooded lower slopes which has attractive autumnal foliage is the white ash. The leaf of this tree, which is compounded into 5 to 9 segments, turns a lovely pale purple during October. The ash is also similar to the maple by its seeds which have an elongated wing attached to them but, unlike the maple whose winged seeds are borne in pairs, the seeds of the ash are produced singly.

The Ohio buckeye is an easily recognized tree of lower wooded slopes. Its leaves are divided into 5 to 7 leaflets which radiate from a common point at the top of the leaf stalk. Such an arrangement of leaflets, said to be palmate, is unique among the trees of Siloam Springs State Park. During autumn, the buckeyes are formed—spherical, shiny, pale brown, at first enclosed by a rather thin, prickly husk. This tree is recognized during the winter by its large, pointed buds, and its gray bark.

It is on these lower slopes, beneath the sugarberry and the bur oak and the basswood and the buckeye, that a community rich with wildflowers exists during spring. Bloodroot, rue anemone, hepatica, purple wake robin, spring beauty, and many other attractive flowering herbs grow abundantly, mixed with a sprinkling of fragile fern, maidenhair fern, and silver spleenwort.

Where the ravines open into the flood-



PICTURESQUE BRIDGE in the area of the old spa spans the county line between Adams and Brown counties.



A TRAIL leads through the dense woods at Siloam Springs. Little remains from original mineral springs development.

plain, an area occasionally covered by water overflowing the creeks, a community of flood-plain trees has developed. Silver maple, cottonwood, American elm, and hackberry are common trees, with the shrub layer mostly composed of swamp holly. Along the streams themselves, black willow, peach-leaved willow, river birch, box elder, and sycamore grow in abundance. Beneath the trees and shrubs are occasional dense patches of false nettle, whose stems are beset with acid-tipped bristles. In areas where the false nettle occurs, care should be taken not to stray off the park trails.

While woodlands dominate much of Siloam Springs State Park, treeless remnants of prairies are scattered throughout. Big and little bluestem and Indian grass are the conspicuous prairie grasses, with colorful herbs such as white indigo, prairie goldenrod, and partridge pea adding splashes of brightness.

The low-growing pussy willow, a naturally occurring shrub, can be found around the edges of some of the prairie patches. Invading the prairie where pockets of moisture exist are red cedar and shining sumac.



SASSAFRAS: *Sassafras albidum* (nutt) nees

Lauraceae Family, members: Cinnamon, Avacado, Cassia, Sassafras

Other names: Ague tree, Cinnamon Wood, Common Sassafras, Red Sassafras, Saxifras, Smelling Stick, Mitten Tree, White Sassafras, Saloop, Root Beer Tree.

I got so thin on sassafras tea
I could hide behind a straw,
Indeed I was a different man
When I left Arkansas.

- OLD SONG

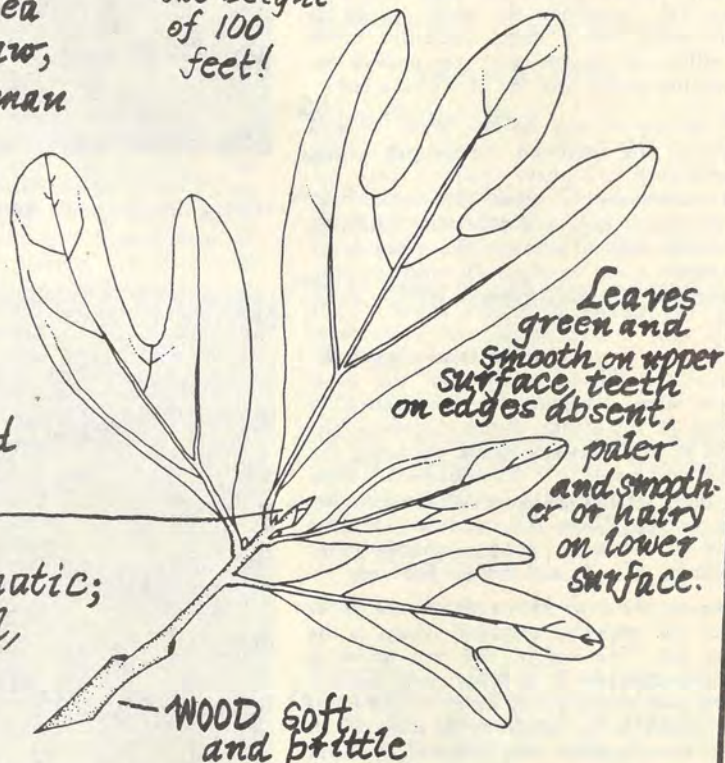
HABITAT - Roadsides, old fields, woods.

LEAVES - 3 different shapes, single-lobed, double-lobed (mitten), and triple-lobed.

BUDS - Ovoid, scarcely pointed at the tip, greenish up to 1/4-inch long

TWIGS - slender, green, aromatic; leaf scars alternate, small, half-round, usually with 3 bundle traces

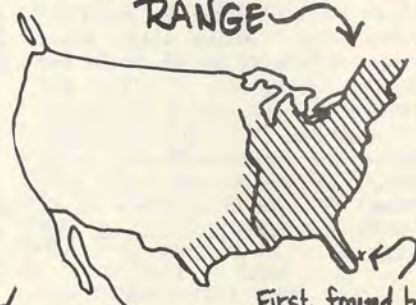
In the south this tree has reached the height of 100 feet!



First product exported to Europe in 1603 by Bartholomew Gosnold!



FRUITS - Dark blue berries about 1/3-inch long, in deep red cups and on stalks up to 2 inches long.



First found by white man, 1492

USES - Tea of sassafras mixed with milk and sugar makes a drink called saloop, popular in London, Eng. The twigs, leaves and buds are used to flavor and thicken soups in the south known as gombo file (fole), gombo zap and gombo sassafras.

SASSAFRAS makes a delicious tea. It's best to gather the roots in the fall or spring when the sap is still down in the roots. The root bark makes the best tea, but the twigs, leaves, buds and root wood can also be used. The leaves should be gathered while green and pulverized to be used in thickening soups, stews, et cetera.



ROOT MATERIAL can be distilled to make sassafras oil, which is used mainly as a flavoring agent in beverages, confectionary toothpaste, and medicine. (Colonial Americans were advised to chew the bark of this tree to break the tobacco habit!)



HISTORY: The Spaniards and early French explorers first named the tree sassafras. Later it was given the name Ague Tree by the English for its curative powers in dealing with the ague (fever). This tree is given credit for aiding in discovery of America, as it is said to have been its strong fragrance, smelled by Columbus, which encouraged him to persevere and enabled him to convince a near-mutinous crew that land was near.

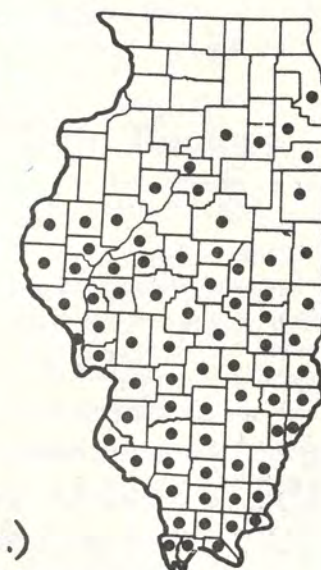
RECIPES: Sassafras Candy - grate bark, boil, strain, and pour into boiling sugar; let harden, break into small pieces.

Sassafras Jelly - boil up 2 strong cups of tea and one package (2 oz.) powdered pectin. Add 3 cups strained honey. Strain and put into jars. Jelly will thicken slowly.

Sassafras Tea - Add one teaspoon of root bark, root wood, young twigs or buds to one cup boiling water. Boil 5-10 minutes. Strain, sweeten.

- R. S. Buffington

Counties where Sassafras is found





OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

MOLASSES STOCKING COOKIES

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3 tablespoons melted fat | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| 5 tablespoons sugar | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 cup molasses | 1/2 teaspoon cloves |
| 1 tablespoon milk | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 2 cups flour | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg |

Sift dry ingredients together. Mix the melted fat and sugar well. Add molasses and milk, then add dry ingredients to the fat mixture. Chill. Roll out dough 1/4 inch thick on lightly floured board. Use a cardboard pattern to cut cookies in boot shape. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F).

FROZEN YULETIDE PUDDING

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10 graham crackers, rolled coarsely | 1/4 cup maraschino cherries, chopped |
| 1/2 cup chopped raisins | 1 quart vanilla ice cream |
| 2 tablespoons peanut butter | |

Mix the cracker crumbs, cherries, peanut butter and raisins, blending well. Scatter half of the cracker mixture over the bottom, then spread the ice cream. Sprinkle the rest of the crumbs over the top and freeze till firm. To serve, unmold and slice. Serves about 8.

EARLY ILLINOIS CHRISTMAS CAKE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 cups brown sugar (or two cups molasses) | 3 tablespoons lard or beef fat |
| 1 package raisins | 1 teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon, cloves |
| 2 cups hot water | |

Boil these ingredients for five minutes after they bubble. When cold, add one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water and add three cups of flour. Bake in two loaves 45 minutes in a slow oven.

Do not cut this cake until two or three days after baking, as it is like any dark fruit cake, and the longer you keep it the better it is—that is if you can keep it once the family has a taste.

GERMAN SOUP BALLS

Mix together butter and cracker crumbs into a firm, round ball, and drop balls into soup a very short time before serving. Very nice for chicken broth.

BEEF SOUP WITH RICE

Boil a beef bone till the meat is cooked well. Half an hour before dinner, put in 1/2 cup of rice. Season well to your taste.

CHOCOLATE DROPS

(Using Sour Cream)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup butter | 2 cups sugar |
| 2 eggs | 1/4 cup sour cream |
| 3 squares chocolate, melted | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 2 teaspoons vanilla |
| 4 cups flour | 1 teaspoon soda |

Cream butter and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and drop portions from tip of spoon onto greased baking sheets. Space cookies two inches apart. Bake 12 minutes in moderate oven.

Cover tops with chocolate frosting or place nutmeats on top of cookies before they are baked.

WAR CAKE OF 1865

Makes two cakes, 13x9 1/2x2

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 cup butter or shortening | 3 tablespoons baking powder |
| 1 1/2 cups molasses | 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves, allspice |
| 5 cups sifted flour | |
| 1 tablespoon each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg | 1 cup quince or peach preserves |
| 3 cups raisins finely chopped | 1 cup finely chopped nutmeats |
| 1 egg, beaten | 1/2 cup finely chopped lemon peel |
| 1 1/2 cups apple sauce | |

The raisins called for in this recipe are the old time seeded muscats, which are all but impossible to find at any store now. Seeded raisins, either dark or light, will do as a replacement.

Cream the shortening, add egg, molasses and apple sauce, and mix well. Sift dry ingredients together and stir into creamed mixture, alternately with preserves. Add rest of ingredients, mix well.

Line greased pans with wax paper, greased and floured. Pour cake into them and bake in a slow oven, 275° F., for 1 1/2 hours.

CONFEDERATE ARMY SOUP

Made at Gen. Pickett's HQRS.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 ham bone | 1 beef bone |
| 1 pod red pepper | 1 pint black-eyed peas |

Boil in a mess-kettle in 2 gallons of salted water. Splendid for a wet day.

BAKED EGGS

Take a large platter. Break on it as many eggs as you need for your meal, sprinkle over with salt, pepper and lumps of butter. Set in oven and in about 5 minutes the whites will be set and the eggs sufficiently cooked. A handy way on washing or ironing days, when the top of the stove is all in use!

Younger housekeepers may not understand the last sentence.

QUAIL, STEAMED

Steam quail until nearly done, then roast in the oven to a nice brown, basting often with melted butter in water. Serve on buttered toast. Very nice.

SHAWNEE GUMBO FELA

Take an onion and cut it up fine. Let it fry a light brown in 2 tablespoons hot lard. Dust in 2 tablespoons flour and stir all the time to keep from burning, and in a few minutes it will be brown.

Pour in boiling water as much as will serve the family, allowing for boiling down. Have a nice fat chicken cut up, put it in the pot and boil until tender. Take 50 oysters from the liquor, and strain to remove all pieces of shell. Put the liquor in a stewpan, let it boil up once, then skim and put the liquor in the pot, and season with salt, black and red pepper, and a small piece of garlic. After letting it boil 15 minutes, add the oysters. Take 2 tablespoons of the fela and dust in, stirring all the time. As soon as it boils once, it is ready to serve. Always serve with boiled rice.

NOTE: FELA was prepared by southern Indians and is simply the young leaves of the sassafras, dried in the shade and pulverized with a few leaves of the sweet bay. In the summer, young okra pods are used in place of fela.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS GUMBO

6 squirrels or 2 chickens

Cut up small and cook till the flesh falls from the bones. Then take a handful of sassafras buds for a gallon of soup, either green or dried (put in a bag in the soup) and 1 quart of okra, 2 onions cut fine, 6 large Irish potatoes cut in dice, a grated carrot, a little cabbage. Pepper and salt to taste. When done, take out the sassafras bag and remove the buds and squeeze the bag. Use a pod of pepper. Thicken with scorched flour.

RABBIT SOUP

Sometimes rabbits or hares will be found very tough. They can then be used in making a soup that is excellent.

Crack the bones of 2 rabbits and boil with 1 pound of ham or salt pork, cut up small. Chop 3 small onions and put in, with a bunch of sweet herbs. Stew in 3 quarts of water slowly for 3 hours. Season and strain.

Thicken slightly with browned flour, wet with cold water. Add tablespoon of catsup and teaspoon of Worcestershire, or some other kind of sauce.

BARLEY SOUP

Put 1 1/2 cups of barley into 3 quarts of water, along with 3 large onions, 4 carrots, and 2 turnips, all cut small. Cook gently for two hours. Add a neck of mutton with a pound of lean ham. Salt to taste. Cook for two hours longer. Add pepper at the very last.

DUCKS, ROASTED

Pluck, singe, draw and wipe well. Do not wash! Let the duck retain its own flavor as far as possible. Leave the head on to show its species. Roast without stuffing, 25 or 30 minutes, in a hot oven after seasoning with pepper and salt. Baste with butter and water. A bit of cayenne and a tablespoon of currant jelly added to the gravy are an improvement. Thicken with browned flour.

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MOLASSES TAFFY, 1850 Style

2 cups molasses
1 tablespoon vinegar

1 cup sugar
Butter, size of a walnut

Combine the molasses, sugar, vinegar and butter. Cook slowly until mixture boils. Boil slowly, stirring constantly. Test by dropping a small quantity in cold water, and when it forms a hard ball, remove mixture from heat and pour into a greased pan.

Cool the taffy enough to handle.

Grease your hands. Form and reform the mixture into a ball, and pull until light yellow in color. Stretch into a long rope and cut into small pieces. Wrap each piece in a waxed paper.

OX-TAIL SOUP

1 ox-tail
4 carrots
bunch of thyme

2 lbs. lean beef
3 large onions

Cut the ox-tail in pieces, fry brown in butter; remove and fry onions and 2 carrots. Place the fried vegetables and ox-tail in a soup pot with the thyme and the beef, cut in slices.

Grate in the 2 carrots and pour over 4 quarts of water. Boil slowly four hours; strain and thicken with 2 tablespoons of flour. Add a tablespoon each of salt and sugar. The juice of half a lemon improves the flavor.

BEET SALAD

1 pkg. lemon jello
¾ cup beet juice
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon horseradish

1 cup boiling water
3 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons grated onion

Dissolve jello in boiling water, add rest of ingredients. Mix well and refrigerate until firm. Good!

BAKED BEANS

Put one quart of beans to soak over night. In the morning put one pound of salt pork in the bottom of the bean-pot, put the beans in, with plenty of water to cover, 2 tablespoons of molasses, a teaspoon of salt and place in the oven. Bake slowly all day, being careful to keep the beans covered with hot water from the tea kettle.

If the oven is needed as the modern homemaker is busily cooking and baking other dishes, the bean-pot can be set on the back of the stove for any length of time, without harm. This quantity will make over two quarts when done.

CHEESE, CABBAGE AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

3 cups finely shredded cabbage
1 cup diced pineapple
Grated or riced snappy cheese

Mix the cabbage and pineapple together, then add enough salad dressing to make it of desired consistency. Serve on lettuce leaf or on salad dish with no garnishment. Top with cheese.



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ADOLPH MUELLER HOUSE, on Millikin Place in Decatur, is one of three classic prairie-style residences influenced by the master architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright. View is from the front, looking north.

The Adolph Mueller House, Decatur

Famous Illinois Architecture: XXIV

By Paul E. Sprague



COMPARED TO the very Wrightian E. P. Irving House (See November 1975 *Outdoor Illinois*), the Prairie residence built farther west on Millikin Place by Adolph Mueller does not seem to have been touched at all by the hand of Wright. Adolph Mueller's house appears instead a unique blend of the æsthetic personalities of architects Marion Mahony and Walter Burley Griffin, who in 1911 were united in marriage.

The emphatic geometric qualities of this stucco residence, with its strongly articulated piers, open gables with windows rising into them, narrow linear casement windows in the first floor, and attenuated proportions in detail and mass, speak strongly of Griffin. The plan with its continuous longitudinal axis from the western porch through the dining room terrace, antagonistic to Wright's propensity to break long axes, speaks of Mahony.



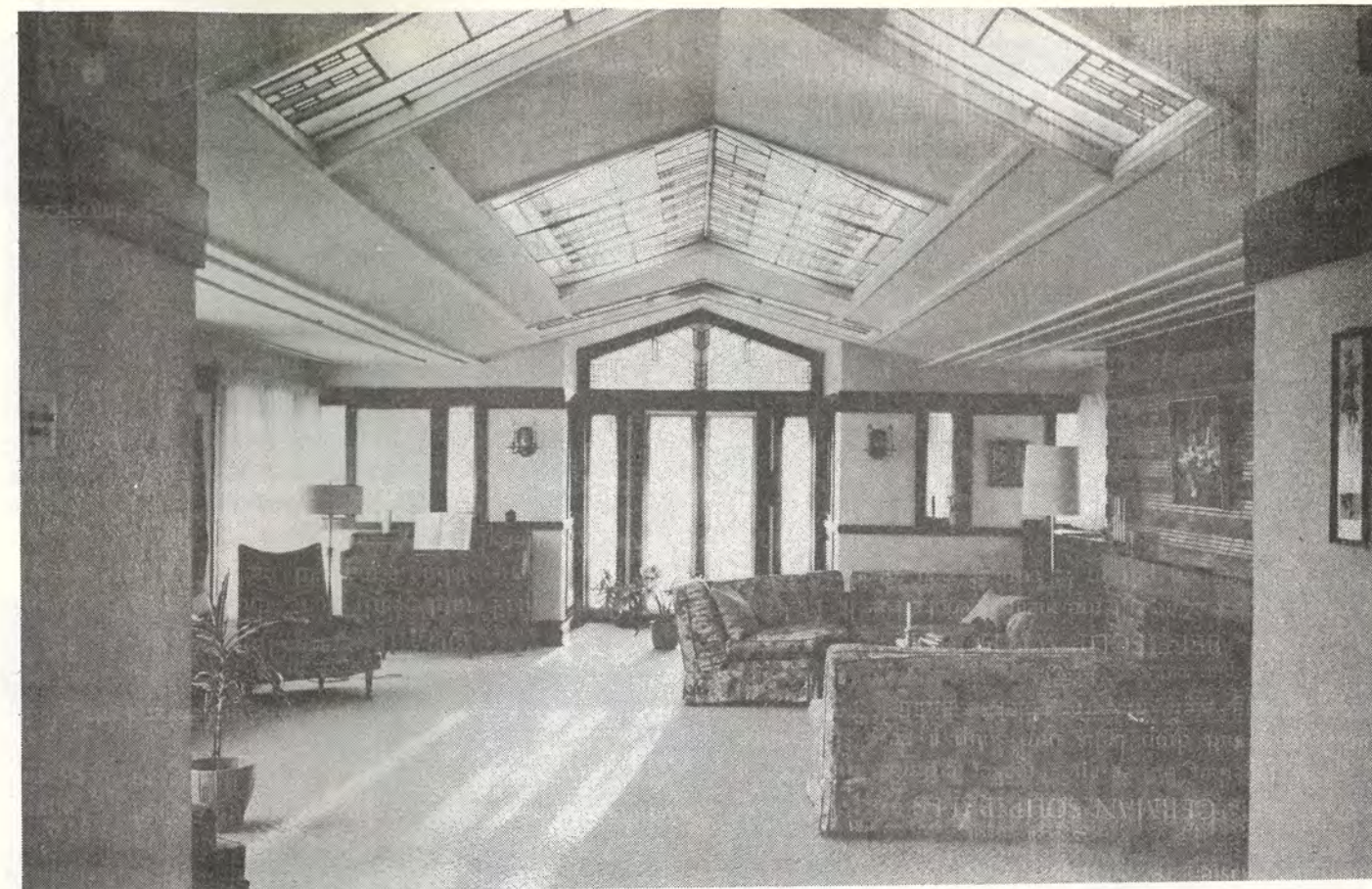
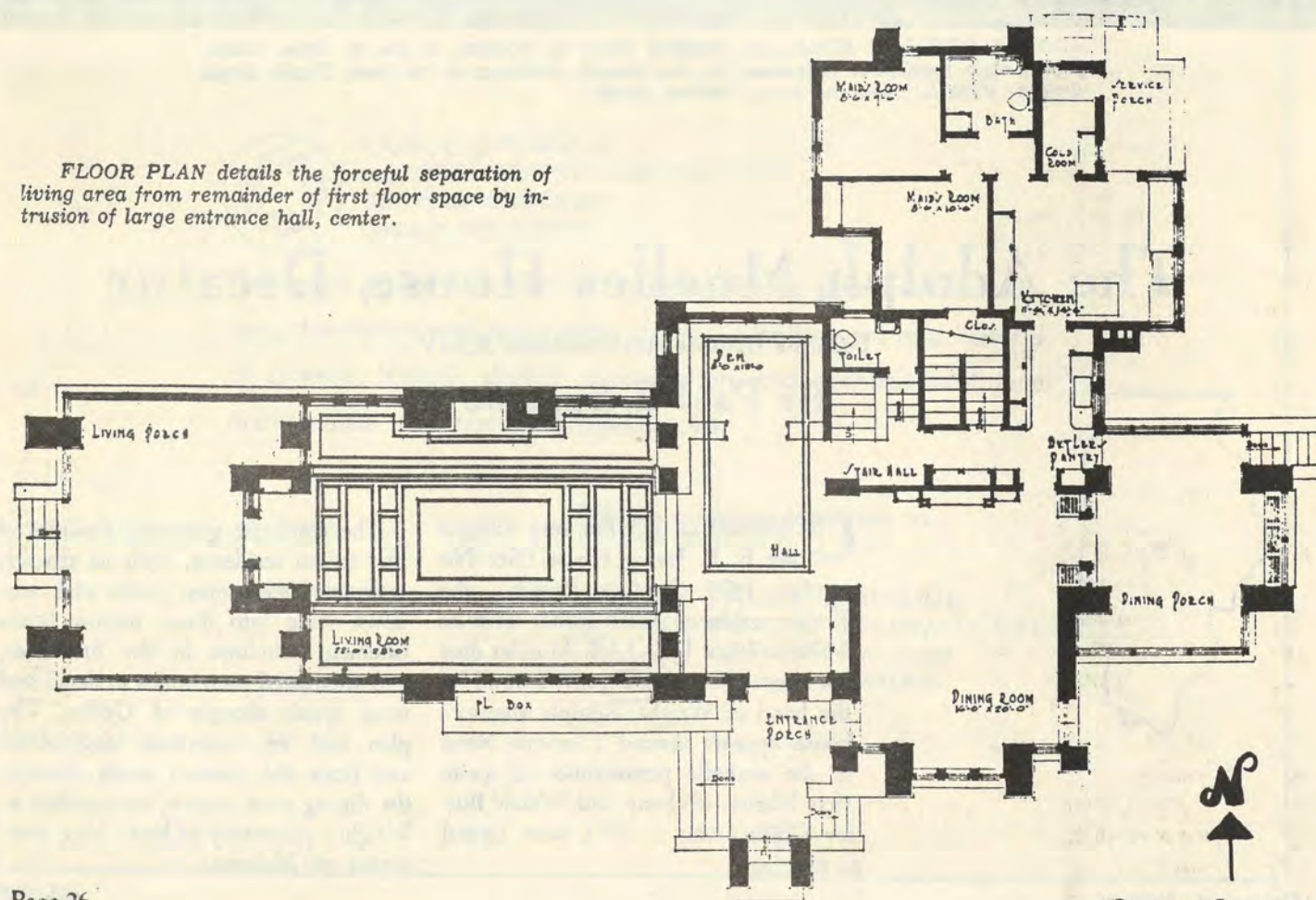
LIVING PORCH, left, looking east toward entrance porch at right. Roof line is reminiscent of Japanese architecture, which apparently had a strong influence on prairie architecture.

Her elongated entrance hall and den defiantly cross the longitudinal axis and forcefully separate the living and dining rooms in a way without counterpart in Wright's work. Her change in level, down from the hall into the living room, and her somewhat confused organization of interior space, would also be hard to parallel in Wright's work. The fireplace on the outside wall is also rare in residences by her master.

Several unusual features were incorporated into the house at the request of the Muellers. There is a mink room on the second floor into which one can see through the stained glass windows of the stair hall. In the back yard there is a bat house in the form of a free-standing pier.

Adolph Mueller was born May 8, 1886, at Decatur, the son of Hieronymus Mueller, who had come to Decatur in 1857. After 1870 he founded the Mueller Manufacturing Co., producer of pumps which soon developed into one of Decatur's largest industries. Adolph studied mechanical engineering

FLOOR PLAN details the forceful separation of living area from remainder of first floor space by intrusion of large entrance hall, center.



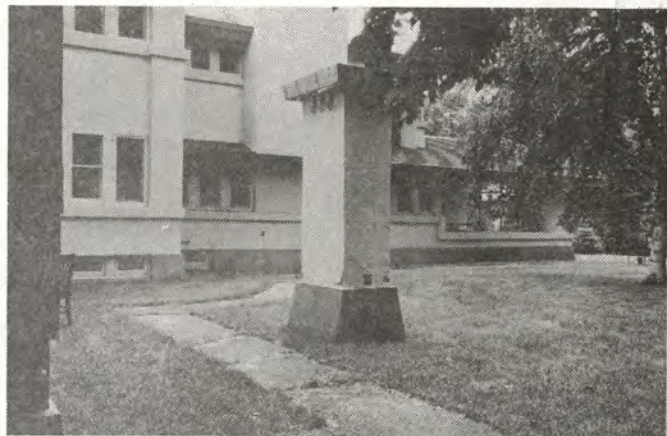
LIVING ROOM of Adolph Mueller house, looking west onto living porch, with fireplace to right. Ceiling has stained glass panels illuminated from behind by electric lights.

LIVING ROOM fireplace in the Adolph Mueller house was on an outside wall, unusual in Wright-designed homes, and may have been solely the contribution of Marion Mahony.





LIVING PORCH, foreground right, looking southeast from side yard.



FROM BACKYARD, looking southwest, with living porch at right, bat house in foreground.



MASTER BEDROOM, above living room, looking northwest. Sleeping porch is through doors on left.



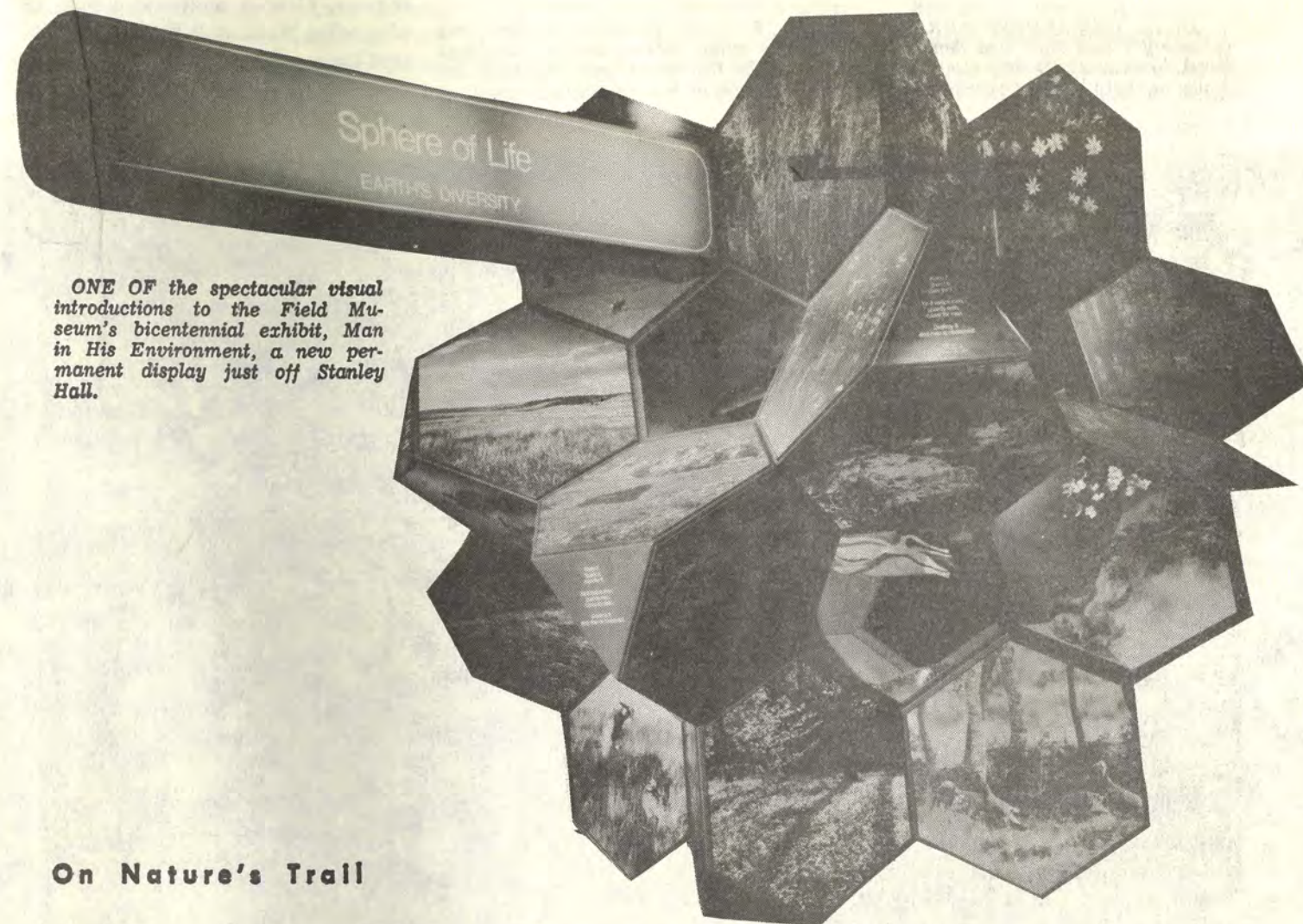
STAINED GLASS ON sleeping porch, looking south from bedroom at front of house.

at the University of Illinois and later worked in his fathers' business, becoming an officer in 1886.

The Adolph Mueller House is of great interest as an early collaborative work by Marion Mahony and Walter Griffin. It is also important for its high æsthetic quality and as the home of a prominent Decatur family.



TWO-CAR GARAGE may once again comfortably hold the smaller, gas-conscious cars of the present era.



ONE OF the spectacular visual introductions to the Field Museum's bicentennial exhibit, *Man in His Environment*, a new permanent display just off Stanley Hall.

On Nature's Trail

Man in His Environment

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

*A Show to Shake You Opens
at Chicago's Field Museum*

THE NEW Bicentennial exhibit at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago is undoubtedly the most significant show to open in Illinois for many decades. Designed to inform and motivate a passive public into renewed awareness of our environmental dilemma, the exhibit is to a degree disturbing since it places before our eyes the imperatives of survival.

Man in His Environment was over five years in the making, and becomes a permanent exhibit in an 8,000-square-foot area which is divided into six ir-

regularly-shaped rooms, two of which contain streamlined theaters where animation supports the visual material in other areas. Even the shapes of these small exhibit rooms bear a relationship to the message, with the first three areas rounded and curved, suggesting forms of nature and the last three of an angular conformation that has the stamp of man-made forms.

The visitor will leave the quiet and familiar Stanley Hall with Carl Ackley's imposing African elephants and enter the new exhibit area through a

curved carpeted entrance. The entire complex of six rooms is totally shut off from the rest of the museum with a resultant concentration of strong visual material. In the first room is a large biosphere, a towering sculpture of many geometric shapes that represent the six basic environments of earth along with plant and animal species indigenous to each. Precariously balanced in relationship to each other, they would all collapse if just one were removed.

Moving on to the next area, the viewer steps into the first of the two

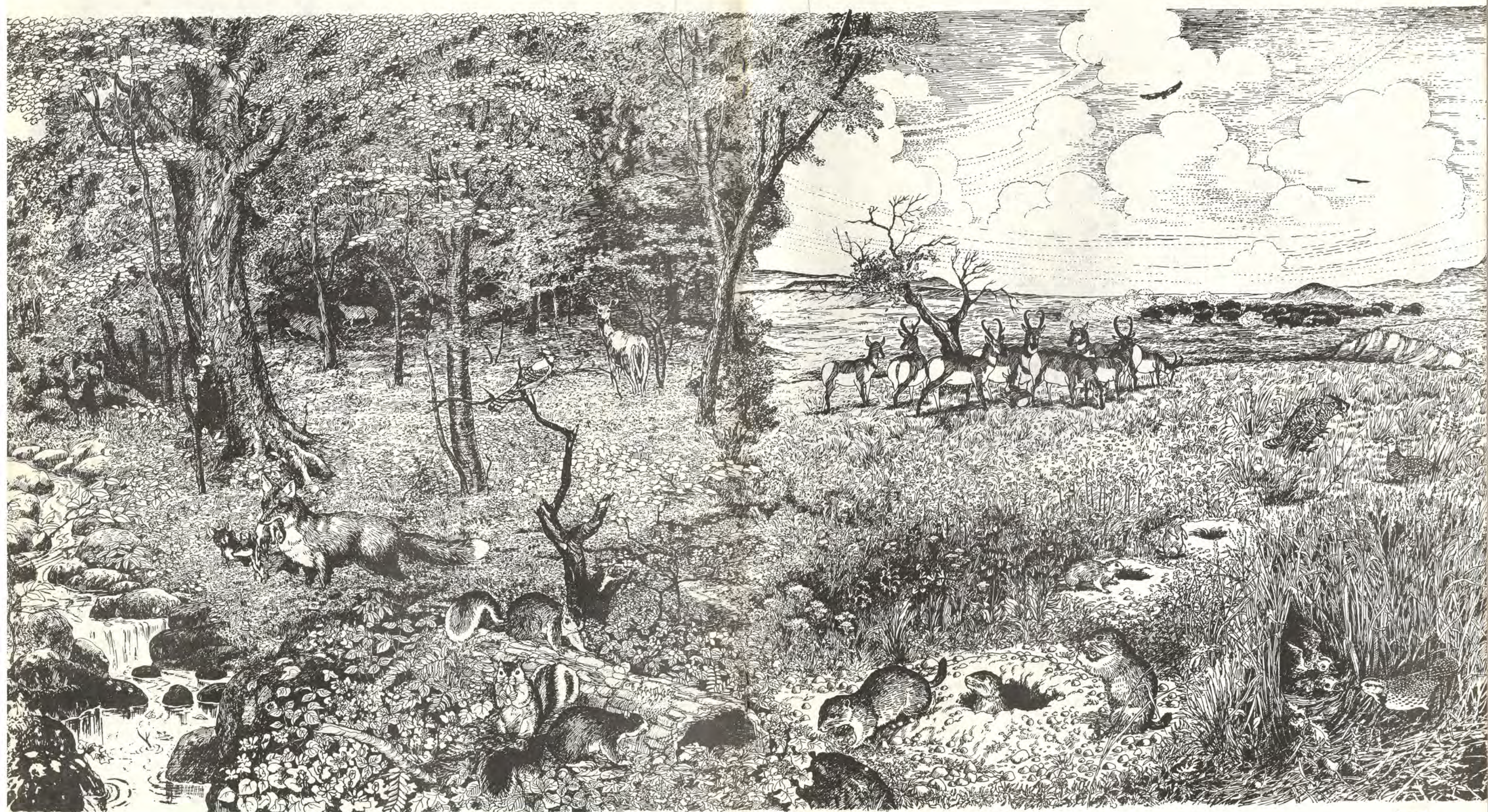
HUGE PEN-AND-INK-MURAL by Kinuko Y. Craft, measures 48 feet long by nearly 8 feet high, and depicts six of earth's major biomes—tundra, deciduous forest, grassland, desert, jungle and marine. Only the forest and grassland are shown on these pages. Copyright 1975 by Field Museum of Natural History.

theaters. Here, a continuous-loop color film called "Ecological Realities — Natural Laws at Work" is shown. Produced especially for the exhibit, the film treats

the cycling of energy . . . from the sun, through mineral nutrients, the food chain pyramid and animal population growth.

The basic flow of natural life is illustrated by shots taken in the specific environment of a marsh at Sapelo Island, Georgia.

Beyond, in the third chamber is a strikingly realistic diorama of the salt marsh. Actual specimens have been prepared to take their place in the grasses





of the marsh, from tiny snails and insects to a furry family of raccoons. Egrets, dragonflies, grasshoppers and mice delight the eyes of a visitor who takes the time to slowly pace around the glass enclosed diorama, taking in the myriad details. The curved walls of this room are completely covered by a dramatic photo-mural of the Sapelo marsh, reinforcing the visitors' emersion into the unique environment.

The fourth room is the first of the angular chambers in which man makes his appearance upon the natural scene. The geometric shape underlines the human species' impact on nature. This second half of the exhibit flows from one area to another, bringing man's strong influence on the environment into sharp and embarrassing focus.

First, we see a stunning sculpture in

which the heads of both a man and a lion emerge from a single torso. The lion is tearing at his kill with teeth, while symbolically, the primitive human is chopping away at the raw meat with a simple flint tool. Next we come to the evolution of technology as illustrated by the plow. Two versions of this vital tool are shown: a simple earth-parting tool of Medieval days and a highly technical contemporary agrobusiness machine. The first has been faithfully recreated against a backdrop of a visual that shows the few people and resources needed to produce this relatively simple instrument. The modern plow is suspended gleaming above our heads like a metal god, hung against a wall of photos showing the myriad processes, people and materials that go into its creation.

SALT MARSH ecology, one of the Man in His Environment displays.

In this section of the exhibit is the second theater, where a 22-minute film is shown . . . "The Choice is Ours." The film, also created for Man in His Environment, is powerful and compelling in its message. Mixed with shots of starving people, strip mining and chemical pesticides are tantalizing pictures of earth in its raiment of natural beauty.

Population growth is explored, as are the alternates to voluntary control. Chillingly, we learn that any university computer could handle genetic control . . . not in 2001, but right now. (Would you like to have a baby, Mr. Smith . . . ?) Then the film proceeds with the cold words spilling from a machine . . . rejected, rejected, rejected. Zero population growth, a plan to replenish our

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

existing population as needed with a smaller birth rate is certainly a desirable alternate. Yet, unlike many alarmist films and books of this age, the film is not calculated to shock, but to penetrate our psyche with the magnitude of the issues at hand.

At the end of the exhibit is a restful and refreshing meditation room, where a detailed mural of peaceful animal life by Kinuko Craft surrounds you. The emotions have a chance to regroup themselves and the final note is one of hope and thoughts of a finer world.

Man In His Environment is based on a conceptual script in book form by Ruth Moore, entitled appropriately enough, Man In His Environment, and available in soft cover. This carefully reasoned essay is well worth reading prior to visiting the museum to view the exhibit.

The exhibit is a team effort with curators, designers, film makers and consultants all lending their talent and expertise. The basic visual plan was the work of Robert Kosturak, a young designer on the museum staff. It was a good choice. His design, keeping wisely away from a flamboyant show business approach, is elemental in scope and dramatically expressive without presenting so much material that the mind and senses are bogged.

Kosturak expresses his ideas with ingenious solutions such as the curved versus angular rooms. Wall surfaces range from natural, rough textured at the beginning to slick, industrial type near the end. The tunnel connecting exhibit areas slowly narrows as you proceed, making you physically aware of the press of other humans around you, thus subtly reminding of overpopulation. Rather than speak of many industries, he speaks a volume with the simplicity of the old and new plow, each juxtaposed against a background of their time.

In a very fine commentary by David Elliot of the *Chicago Daily News*, we read "it forces our imagination to consider the total costs and rewards of our way of life, one in which too often, in the words of Lewis Mumford, 'the good life is merely the goods life'. The exhibit does not ask us to indulge in fashionable fat society guilt, but to change

our habits, our politicians and our very ethics for the very preservation of the world."

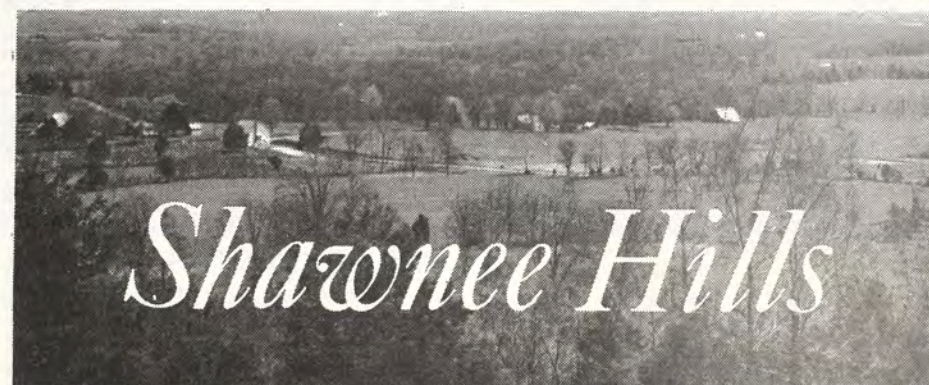
Throughout the Man in His Environment exhibit is a legend, appearing in exhibit areas and on the brochures distributed to visitors. It is a quote from Alan Paton, in "Cry the Beloved Country" . . .

"Keep it,
guard it
care for it,
for it keeps men,
guards men
cares for men.
Destroy it
and man is destroyed."

Perhaps we, as men, should learn a lesson from those humans of long ago

who believed the sun revolved around the earth. They were wrong.

Now, many of us act as if everything on earth should revolve around man, that all exists only to serve man. This is why the great whale is still being hunted to extinction along with many other creatures on a global scale. This is why perhaps we allow strip mining, destroying the land which nurtures us. Co-existence is something we have not as yet learned, either with ourselves or with other life around us. We must change some deeply rooted concepts about ourselves to accept a premise that cuts deeply into traditional ethics of a Judeo-Christian civilization. It is no longer a question of conservation; it is a matter of survival.

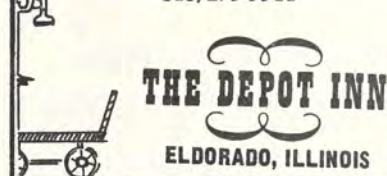


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Climbing the Genealogical Tree

with
Carol Sims Rademacher

ONE OF THE MOST valuable aids for genealogical research is the U. S. Federal Census taken every ten years, beginning with 1790. It is possible to get these census reports through your public library, providing that library has a microfilm reader. The Federal Records Center in Chicago has census film available. This center serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. They prefer that your library borrow directly from the Center, rather than going through inter-library loan.

To be able to borrow the film you must have two catalogs (listed below) and you must work through the Records Center that serves the area in which you live. For those of you who don't live in the states listed above, write for the leaflet on "Regional Branches of the National Archives." You might also request the "Genealogical Information Kit"; this has the forms you use to request information from the Archives. Write to: Central Research Division, National Archives GSA, Washington, D. C. 20408.

Microfilm List No. 1 is a catalog of what is available at the Chicago Center and is free of charge. Write to Federal Archives and Records Center, 7358 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago IL 60620.

Federal Population Census 1790-1890 is a catalog of film by number and price (if you wish to buy it). This catalog is free from Publications Sales Branch, General Services Administration NEPS, Washington D. C. 20408.

Why should so much importance be placed on the Federal Census? To collect this information the census taker

had to go from door to door, or neighbor to neighbor. Those neighbors might be part of the family or prospective in-laws for the children in your ancestor's family. Concentrate on the first names of the children next door. They may have grown up to become your great uncle Lycurgus or great aunt Emphrasia.

When a family migrated to another state they generally went with a group. You may find clues on the last place of residence of the neighbors, when you could not do so on your own family.

The 1790 Federal Census gives only the name of the head of the household, the number of persons in the family. Portions of this census were destroyed, but an attempt has been made to reconstruct from a tax list. This has been published and should be available at some of the larger libraries.

The 1800-10 Census again names only the head of the family but has age groups listed, as: under 10; 10 and under 16; 16 and under 26; 26 and under 45; and 45 and upward for both free white males and females.

The 1820 Census names the head of families, has same age groups as 1800-10 except that free white males between 16 and 18 were added. Note, that this is in addition to the listing of free white males between 16 and 26. If your ancestor had twin boys or boys close together in age and under 18, they would have been counted twice. You may be searching for an extra boy or two that didn't exist. Be very careful.

In the 1830-40 Census, the age groups were divided into smaller categories.

The 1850 Census is the first census

that listed everyone by their name, age, sex, color and place of birth (state or country).

Mortality Schedules were taken beginning with 1850 through 1880. This listed those persons who died within the year preceding the census year, the cause of death plus the same information on the regular census schedule. The census year began on June 1.

The 1880 Census is on soundex which means that surnames were alphabetically coded so that all surnames which sounded alike would be interfiled regardless of spelling. However, in 1880, this pertained only to families with children under 10 years of age.

The 1890 Census was almost completely destroyed by fire. The only Illinois record remaining is Mound Township, McDonough County.

Oh yes, those occupations or professions??? Whatever they were, it was written in black and white. If a person were proprietor of a "house of ill repute" he or she was listed as such, employees of same, by their profession . . . at this point, who's worried about a horse thief in the family?

The 1900 Census must be read personally by you or your representative and is available at the Federal Records Center. "By the end of 1975, the 1900 census should be available by mail from the National Archives in Washington," says Mr. James D. Walker, Research Specialist at the National Archives. The 1900 Census is on soundex.

Mr. Wesley Johnston of Springfield informs us that "the price of genealogy in Illinois has increased as of October 1, 1975 due to a new state law (HB681) amending the Vital Records Act. The fee for a search and certification (either of the finding or not finding of the record) is now \$3.00, and the cost of additional copies issued at the time of search is now \$2.00. The cost for registering a delayed record of birth, or of filing a new birth certificate, or of amending records more than one year after the date of occurrence is now \$5.00.

The only unchanged fee is that for verification of marriage or divorce; this

was intended to be changed but was overlooked. In addition the word "impression" has been stricken so that only a seal and not an impression seal is now required on a certification or a certified copy of a vital record.

A few county clerks have cited this amendment as a means for authorizing their refusal to allow "members of Illinois genealogical societies" to have the indexes of vital records prior to

January 1, 1916 available to them. This amendment in no way restricted the requirement that local registrars and county clerks have that these records "shall be made available to members of Illinois genealogical societies." This requirement is in paragraph 73-24 of the Vital Records Act, and that paragraph was not in any way amended by HB681. (See the "Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly" Volume VII No. 2,

Summer of 1975 for a full discussion of the law.)"

BOOK REVIEWS

Illinois Soldier's and Sailor's Home at Quincy. Admission of Mexican War and Civil War veterans, 1887-1898. Index by Lowell M. Volkel. 118 pp 1975, softcover \$7.25. Established by an act of the Illinois General Assembly in 1885 to provide a home for veterans who could not earn their livelihood.

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They must have enlisted from Illinois or had become an Illinois resident.

This volume covers 4,418 veterans admitted to the Quincy Home between

March 1887, and June 1898.

Information for each veteran includes date admitted, registry number, name, company, regiment, county of residence,

and remarks concerning disability. Later entries also give age, pension, amount and nativity.

The Quincy Home records are in the

Illinois State Archives. Photocopies of a soldier's file can be obtained by providing the archives with the soldier's

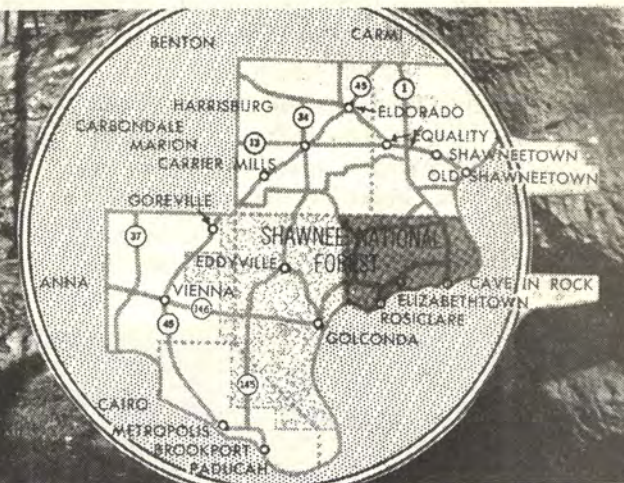
name, regiment, and registry number—all found in this volume.

This is excellent research material

and its publication has brought an obscure source to the attention of genealogists.

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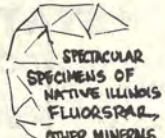
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Franklin County Cemetery Inscriptions, Ewing Township. By Marie Greenwood 122 pp plus an every name index, offset soft covers \$7.75.

This is a transcription of all known cemeteries in Ewing Township. It includes a map of Franklin County locating Ewing Township, a map of the township locating each of the cemeteries and a map of several of the cemeteries. Mrs. Greenwood has not alphabetized the cemetery, she has done the genealogist a great service by listing the

stones as she found them in the cemetery, then preparing an every name index.

Both of the above books are available from Heritage House, P. O. Box 211R, Thompson, IL 61285.

THE MAILBOX

(Queries and answers on genealogy should be addressed to Carol Sims Rademacher, 705 Cathy Lane, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056. Queries must contain 50 words or less; a name, date and locality; and an Illinois connection).

Q 1-75, Mrs. Vivian Poe Jackson

asks: "Have the tombstones of Browning Hill Cemetery, Franklin Co. IL been transcribed and where is the transcription located? Are the cemeteries "on the JONES farm North of Benton" and the "JONES Cemetery near Parrish IL still in existence? Have they been transcribed, etc? Does anyone know the legal description of the land occupied by the cemeteries, for exact location?"

A 1-75: The publication *Saga*, of the Southern Illinois Genealogical Society, c/o John A. Logan Jr. College, Carter-

ville had a listing of the inscriptions upon the stones in the Browning Hill Cemetery in its issue, Volume I, Number 4, in 1974. We understand a copy may be had for \$2.00 from the above address.

Q 2-75, Jewell LEDBETTER DONITHAM: I am interested in anything about Richard LEDBETTER, born 1878/9, 6th son of Burlington LEDBETTER and Nancy MILLIGAN born 1840; and Rozana GINGER, born

1878/9 daughter of Elizabeth PAGE and Archibald GINGER of Hardin Co. IL. Burlington's mother was Susan HOBBS, only daughter of celebrated Dr. Anna BIGSBY.

Q 3-75, H. L. Rotramel: I wonder if the book, *Franklin County Cemetery Inscriptions, Ewing Township* by Marie Greenwood, means just Ewing Township or all of Franklin County? I have really hit a snag on one Walter Jones ROTRAMEL, Sr. born Logan

Co. Ky ca 1815/17; in 1840 he appears in the Wilson Co., TN census. Married Lucinda HOWARD Dec. 1840. In 1850 he shows up in Jefferson Co., IL 1847 he enrolled in Capt. Thomas J. MOONEYHAM'S company for the Mexican War, discharged on July 21, 1848. No public record can be found of him or Lucinda. They do not appear in the 1860 census.

A 3-75: The book *Franklin County* includes Ewing Twp only. There



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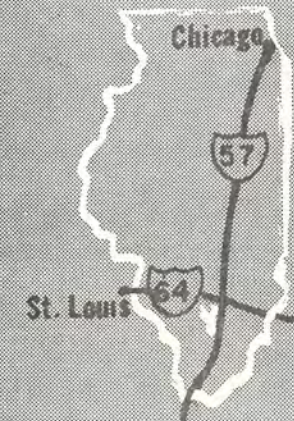
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ty, IL Cemeteries Inscription in- was bounty land given for the Mexican War. Have you sent for his military record and requested all information (bounty land & pension) attached to that file? Do some research on migration from Wilson Co. TN and Jefferson Co. IL. There was quite a migration to central Illinois from Franklin and Hamilton Counties, ca 1855. Missouri and Texas would be another possibility.

Q 4-75, Dorothy Pickard: Hopewell

Church was reported to have 13 members in 1848. In 1860 its name was changed by the presbytery to Knob Prairie. This prairie is located in Eastern Township, 15 miles northeast of West Frankfort, IL. Does anyone know where these Presbyterian Church records may be located? Where are the Kaskaskia Presbyterian Archives located?

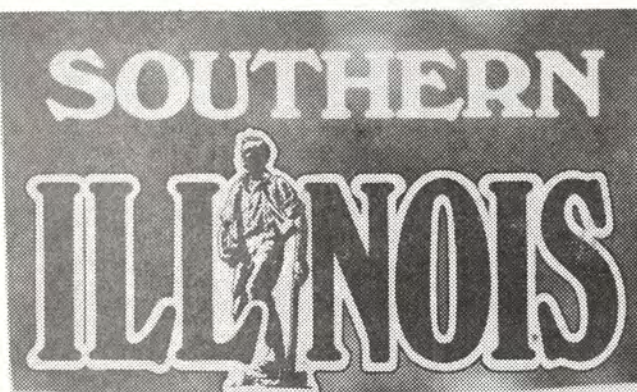
Q 5-75, Grayce Harper Alsterda: Was John LEFLER (LEFFAR), Rev. Soldier, the father of Jacob and Christopher LEFLER (LEFFLER-LOEFFER)

whose descendants live in Chicago Area? John lived with Christopher and died Tioga Co. Pa.

[We are using a simple index for questions and answers: Q1-75 is the first question of 1975, A 1-75 is an answer to that question.

Readers who file their copies of

OI will be able to check quickly for the questions when they are answered at a later date. We're trying all the time, troops.]



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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



Bruno and the Bee Trees

By Raymond E. Lee

BRUNO WAS a white cur dog that I bought from a school-boy acquaintance for a dollar. He was the best "tree dog" I ever owned. He led a most active and useful life during the 1920s until he was shot by a vicious neighbor while running a rabbit across this neighbor's yard. We found him dead along his favorite woodland path about half-way home from this misadventure.

It is hard to remember all the things my dog could do to earn his keep. As a trusty watch dog he had few equals. Even chicken thieves had little luck with us because of him. I well remember being awakened one night about midnight by his peculiarly different bark which plainly indicated "strangers are in the yard". Mother awakened Father who quickly seized a loaded shotgun and ran outside. By then two shadowy figures were running toward the orchard with Bruno charging and snarling at them from the rear. Father fired his shotgun at one of them and this fellow yelled and swore as a few birdshots evidently stung him in his fleeing backside. But both thieves kept on going. We later found two empty gunny sacks beside the chicken house. Bruno had saved the chickens!

One of my summer boyhood jobs was to locate a few bee trees in the woods to add to the honey supply our own bees produced so we'd have plenty for the long winter ahead. Bees fly in a straight line (bee line) from their source of nectar to their home, so I usually went to the clover field, watched the direction they took and followed that direction into the woods to a hollow bee tree which I properly "marked" with my hatchet so that no one else could claim it.

The first summer that I located a bee tree in this manner, Bruno accompanied me. He watched me very closely. He appeared obviously puzzled since I did not carry my rifle. He did not try to hunt or chase game. The next time I went bee-tree hunting Bruno again accompanied me. This time he stayed close beside me and looked up toward the sky, appearing to watch the bees just as I did. When the bees gave me a clear-cut direction to follow, Bruno and I headed into the woods. He ran ahead of me and I soon lost him only to hear him bark "treed" about a half-mile ahead of me.

I decided he had found a squirrel, but when I finally caught up with him

he was barking and looking up at the huge hollow limb of an enormous hickory nut tree. Bees were buzzing busily and happily around the hole! This was Bruno's first "bee-treing" experience, but in the same way located two more trees for me that summer. The next summer he found two more. We always had plenty of honey as long as Bruno lived.

Never did I completely figure out just how Bruno actually located the bee trees, but I became inclined to believe that his keen sense of smell was the determining factor. Wild asters, goldenrod, and smart weed are used considerably for honey, and in late summer the hive or bee-tree will give off a strong pleasant odor from these combined sources of nectar. Dogs usually do not have very good eyesight, at least not as keen as their sense of smell. I don't believe Bruno actually saw the direction the bees were taking from the clover field, but that, rather, he got his general direction for searching from observing my movements. But regardless of how he did it, Bruno became an accomplished locator of bee trees until the day he died.

Perhaps the most money I ever re-

ceived at one time from all of my boyhood hunting and fur trapping was a check for twenty-eight dollars received for a mink hide. Bruno treed this mink in a big hollow Clockie apple tree limb. A friend and I poked the huge mink out of the hole, and Bruno seized it by the throat and quickly ended its struggles. Rabbits, foxes, minks, squirrels, thieves, or bobcats were all "fair game" for him. He was ever on the alert to protect "his people" and all their domestic animals from harm.

One of Bruno's favorite jobs was "bringing in the cows" at milking time. We only had to say, "Go, get the cows, Bruno", and he would run down into the pasture and herd them toward the barn lot. The cows were never too happy to be brought in by him and would usually moo softly in mild protest. But his barking and gentle nipping of their hind legs would get them on the way. I never knew him to chase or anger one so that she would not give down her milk.

Bruno's reward for this service was a generous bowl of warm skim milk after we had turned by hand the old Sharples cream separator to separate the milk and cream and had safely hung the can of cream in the well to keep it cool.

To the rest of the skim milk we added ship stuff or bran, stirred it up well and fed it to the eager hogs.

Writers in times past have claimed that dogs can see ghosts, spirits, and especially the angel of death. Of course, we no longer believe such things, and tend to put them aside as coincidental happenings. Perhaps so, but once again I must tell of an unusually similar happening. I was in bed and rather sick with the measles. My Grandmother Williams was in her home ill with pneumonia. It was in late March, and doctors then were using the "fresh air" treatment to clear the lungs of their pneumonia patients. The sick one was put on a bed in the middle of the room, covered up, and all the outside windows and doors were left open twenty-four hours a day so the pneumonia germs could "escape" from the patient to the cold outside. One really had to be strong to survive such idiotic treatment. Grandmother was not that strong.

One late evening after supper Mother took care of her measly ones at home and then went up to the old "home place" about a quarter of a mile north through the hickory nut grove to see

how grandmother was getting along. My dog went with her.

Later that night after she had returned home she came into my room to see about me. I woke up and saw that Mother had been crying. She said to me, "Raymond, your grandmother won't be alive much longer. She is very weak and can hardly breathe. And while I was with her your dog stood under the big pine tree next to her room and howled—three long mournful times. I just know it was a death warning." Grandmother died that night.

Mother had other superstitions which she appeared to believe about dogs. For example, if one were bitten by a mad dog he could be saved from death only by eating a piece of the cooked liver taken from the rabid dog. She firmly declared that melted down dog fat was an excellent remedy for rheumatism.

Although Mother never tried this remedy on any of the family, she once told me that she had been told that many diseases could be cured by placing several hairs of the sick one between slices of bread and butter and feeding it to a dog. In this way the animal would take the disease and the patients be cured. Mother said she understood this

procedure was especially good for treating measles or whooping cough!

Yes, the folk-beliefs and superstitions of many long years development were

dying hard in the 1920's. Only a few such notions were to survive into the 30's. One can only wonder if such old time beliefs were more dangerous to

people in their times than the evils brought on today in our drug-addicted society.



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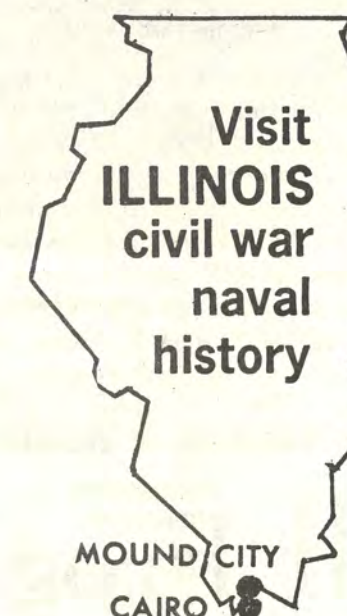
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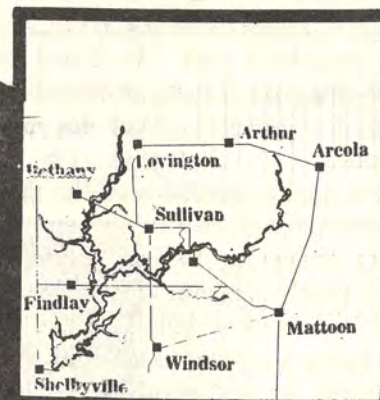
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Not All Frogs Are Found In Ponds

By Stanley Drykacz

TREEFROG? The very word describes a frog that lives in a tree, and indeed they do. There are five different types of tree frogs in Illinois. Although they resemble each other, each has its own specific characteristics and requirements.

First, however, what about their similarities? Like all frogs they have moist skin (which helps them to breathe). They are small to medium sized and usually do not exceed two inches in length. They have a rough, granular skin and tiny suction cups (called toe pads) on the tip of each toe. It is this "toe pad" that enables these creatures to walk up walls, sides of trees and sometimes across ceilings.

Reproduction starts in early-late spring and in some cases (depending upon the latitude) extends into late

summer (August). Only the spring peeper stops breeding earlier than the others (June). Only the males call and each species has its own distinct sound. The calls are different enough that recognition is possible without capturing the frog. The males usually only call at night (except the spring peeper) and sometimes during the day if the weather is very overcast.

Treefrogs feed upon a variety of small arthropods including various insects, spiders and small invertebrates.

Treefrogs are not without enemies and among them are snakes, fish, turtles, birds and mammals. During the breeding season, when spring rains are prevalent, they can sometimes be found in considerable numbers on highways. Many are killed by automobiles and other vehicles.

GREEN TREEFROG. The green treefrog lives in extreme southern Illinois in large swampy areas (which include cypress swamps, sloughs and marshes). Often they are found calling from lily pads or cattails. The call is an evenly spaced "quonk, quonk, quonk". The eggs hatch within a few days and the larvæ transform into small adults in about two months.

BIRD-VOICED TREEFROG. The bird-voiced treefrog's range is nearly identical to that of the green treefrog, although it is generally restricted to cypress swamps within that area. This treefrog is small and somewhat similar in appearance to the gray treefrogs. It differs from them however in that the

inside of the thighs is green and not bright yellow. The calls are quite different and the bird-voiced (as the name implies) has an extended, bird-like whistle. The bird-voiced and the gray treefrogs have the ability to change colors and individuals can change from light gray or green to nearly black depending upon the temperature. It has large irregular blotches across the back and legs.

GRAY AND COPE'S GRAY TREEFROGS. These two treefrogs will be discussed together since they are nearly identical. Both have large dark irregular blotches across the back and legs, set on their changeable background. The only sure way these two frogs can be separated is by electronically analyzing their calls. They both occur throughout Illinois, although very little is known about their individual requirements. It has only recently been determined that Cope's gray and the gray treefrog both occur in Illinois. Originally it was thought that only the gray treefrog occurred here. The frogs are large with a maximum length of about two inches. The gray treefrogs inhabit forested areas and are usually found on tree branches. The eggs hatch within a few days of deposition and the larvæ transform in about a month. The call of the male is a loud, guttural trill similar to that of the America toad.

SPRING PEEPER. The remaining Illinois treefrog is the spring peeper. It is the smallest of the treefrogs and usually is not more than one inch in length.

Adults are tan to brown and have a dark X-mark on their back. The spring peeper also ranges throughout Illinois and inhabits forested areas. It is usually found in trees. The call is a soft, evenly spaced bird-like whistle. The eggs hatch within a few days of deposition and the larvæ transform in about two months.

CAPTIVITY

Treefrogs usually adapt quite well to captivity and if given suitable quarters will live several years. All they require is moisture, a branch or branches to perch upon and live, moving food. An aquarium (with a lid) works quite well. The substrate can be coarse gravel and moss with a few rocks for shelter. The tank should be misted with water each day and kept warm (not hot!) for best results. Treefrogs are most active at night and observations can be best accomplished by using a low wattage red bulb for illumination.

CONSERVATION AND STUDY

For those people who would like to learn more about treefrogs and other amphibians and reptiles, organizations exist which devote much of their time and money to conservation and study. In Illinois we have the Chicago Herpetological Society. Based in Chicago its membership reaches across the United States and some foreign countries. Over 250 members are able to enjoy the benefits of membership which include a Bulletin, monthly newsletters and special activities. For more information write: CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60614.

TREEFROGS OF ILLINOIS — SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS	DESCRIPTION	SIZE
Green treefrog	<i>Hyla cinera</i>	swampland	extreme southern Illinois	bright green with white stripe on the side of body	1.5-2"
Bird-voiced treefrog	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	swampland	extreme southern Illinois	gray-green to nearly black; with dark blotches; inside of thighs green	1-1.5"
Gray treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	forests	entire state	gray-green to nearly black; with dark blotches inside of thighs yellow	1.5-2"
Cope's Gray treefrog	<i>Hyla chrysocelis</i>	forests	entire state		1.5-2"
Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>	forests	entire state	tan-brown with a dark X-mark on back	1-1.5"

MR. AND MRS. Tom Hale continue the tradition of fine meals begun by Tom's mother, Melissa Hale, in 1940 when a riverboat captain stopped by and asked for a meal.



A River Town Tradition

Grand Tower's Hale's Place an Unusual Treat

Photographs by Jeff Van Scoyk

THE BUSTLING kitchen has seen well over 1½ million meals served since it opened, a remarkable number since the tiny Mississippi River town, Grand Tower, is off the beaten path.



HOME-MADE PIE and bread are among the staples of the family style meals served from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. each day.

THE EARLY riser will not be turned away, but on Sundays and most weekdays the neighborhood of Hale's Place sometimes appears to be in the early stages of a stampede. Nearby Murphysboro and Carbondale account for some of the meal-seekers but usually the heavy traffic at Hale's includes out-of-the-area and out-of-state persons attracted by the word-of-mouth advertising which has been largely responsible for the restaurant's amazing success.



Letters . . .

Dear Sirs:

Please send me (2) two copies of Outdoor Illinois on Calhoun County. If you print an article on Macoupin County, please send me one or else tell me and I will send a check.

Thank you,
Ron Schneider
Brighton, Illinois

We don't think you want to be in our tickle file, Ron. You're liable to get all manner of interesting things in the mail.

Dear Sir:

I didn't know exactly the correct title to use in the salutation. Your November issue, in the caption on Page 9, and in other places, used the term "ediote".

Looking this up in my Funk and Wagnall, and Webster's Unabridged showed nothing. Maybe it was a typo, surely not a mistake.

Perhaps there was a transportation. Spelling this "editoe" it might be a variation of edituer, meaning the governor or the defender of a temple. Or was it really a goof, with "idiote" the correct term? This might mean one without professional knowledge, or a silly person.

More correctly, perhaps a new term has been coined. By looking up various root words, the definition of "ediote" might be a peculiar wonder or a wonderful prodigy. I'd assume the latter is true. Enjoy your magazine. It has a lot of relevance.

Sincerely yours,
Richard A. Ott, Managing Editor
Illinois Medical Journal
Chicago, Illinois

Oh, listen, it is not fair to tempt folks with leads like Funk 'n Wagnalls. It is definitely improper under the august Canons of Editorial Ethics which all of us read every morning as you know.

As to the term "ediote", we must admit that in some manner which we have been unable to fathom, our Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance, variously known as SICAM, is able at times to alter the actual makeup of the magazine before it is printed.

In numerous instances—whenever errata appear, invariably—we can trace it back to an alteration on his part. Everyone knows that he cannot spell "editor", of course, so that stood out to us all. But at other times, when you see misspelled words in your issue of Outdoor Illinois, or when at times it appears the editor's syntax is less than it should be, knowing as you do that all editors have intuitive and always faultless ability with the use of words, you can bet your sweet, uh, bibby that the Superintendent In Charge of all Maintenance has struck again.

We hope this sets your mind at rest and that we will not be called before the Professional Standards Committee and publicly chastized as the first editor to ever make an error. That's one honor we would just as soon not catch.

In any case, it is good to hear from a fellow traveler in the sea of ineptness. If it weren't for our great sense of dedication and duty to our fellow man, journalism might not be worth wading through the barriers put up by our fellow workers, would it?

MEMO: EDIOTE

FROM: Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance.

I have now saw everything. The Doctors Union has got a guy to Manage Edioters. I used to vote against them doctors getting in the International but from now on I am definitely for 'em. If they need any help, our local will pitch in with there local because I know how hard it is to manage edioters.

This is the best thing I have ever heard. Now that we have got a handle on edioters, maybe we can pin them down next and find out what they are.

And they ain't no call to get mad because your name was not in the magazine under that picture last month. The printer told me your name was to long to get on the line and when he ast what to do, I told him how to spell ediote and he done it.

If there is anyone revelant around here, it is our printer. He is also the only cousin I got that has made it to the big money so kindly don't fool with him or you got all of us against you. What if we got the word around about how low your sin tax is?

MEMO: SICAM

FROM: The Editor

We learned long ago that it was impossible to discuss anything with you at length without you getting entangled in the most simple language. We wish our good friend from Chicago was not subjected to this spectacle simply because he was under the misapprehension that a fellow editor, under the trying conditions that all of we editors labor under, might make a mistake and bring forth the crack in our pediment which naysayers have sought for years.

Luckily, they are still not able to get into the temple other than through a door, and we have you to thank for that.

With that in mind, perhaps we can overlook your error this time.

MEMO: EDIOTE

FROM: SICAM

Since when did temples have doors?

Dear Sirs:

Thank you very much for the copy of your July-August issue featuring Perry County. I would like to know if it is

possible to secure a copy of the map on page 35, which is headed "Perry", since for eight generations my family has lived in Perry County, and I am now researching my family tree, it would be nice to have that map.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Jack House
La Habra, Calif.

We can probably get a photographic reproduction for not too much effort and about four bucks.

Dear Sir:

Being a resident of Adams County, a Cub Scout leader and interested in facts for the Bicentennial, I recently came across your December 1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois. Are reprints of the magazine available?

Enclosed please find \$4 in payment for two David Burr 1830s maps of Illinois; also one dollar for the December issue of the magazine featuring Adams County.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sara Husemann
Coatsburg, Ill.

They are available. In quantity, 25 or more, they can be had at 80c each.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a check (\$1.00) for two reprints of "Some Early Trails of Illinois", from June 1968, pages 23-30.

Yours,
John E. Reynolds
Bloomington, Illinois

Got it and they're on the way to you.

Sirs:

I received my picture, "Loading Apples at Kampsville", and was well pleased. I would like to have another one to give to my sister.

Thank you,
Mrs. Lafe T. Finke
Pittsfield, Illinois

Ken Martin, whose painting of the closed down symbolic dig overlooking Kampsville graced last month's cover, does a great job of putting down on canvas the germ of an idea given to him. We're pleased that others are equally taken with his talent.

Dear Sir:

I would like to subscribe to Outdoor Illinois starting with October. I would also like a copy of the Johnson County issue of January 1975.

The copy about Perry County was very interesting to me. I grew up on a farm that was a part of the Roots farm.

Raymond Lee was my teacher in the little one-room (Williams) school.

Thank you,
Mrs. Marion Webb
Nashville, Illinois



Something Special

IT'S A CURIOUS mixture of adopting a quaint old river town and seeking an alternate life style which brought Holger and Marie-Jo Pedersen to Golconda and their Golconda Gift and Craft Shop. But what is even curi-ouser, a delighted public is beginning to find its way to the tiny (population: 800) town in Illinois' most thinly populated county, Pope County, in southern Illinois.

The arrival of the couple is the latest in a small movement of "good" things which has happened in recent years. The Sloan House, an imposing mansion on the south bluff overlooking the community, has recently been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stannard, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Foster have renovated an old mansion once owned by a prominent banker and steamboat owner into a comfortable hotel, the Riverview Mansion Hotel.

Holger, of Scandinavian descent, and Marie-Jo, a native of France, selected the region after "falling in love with it" and began in a small way in June, 1974, operating from a private home. In a short time they moved into a lovely old building within sight of the Ohio River, once occupied by William Watson's hardware store, and began in earnest to renovate the building and begin to accumulate the type of well-designed crafts they wanted to display and sell.

After better than a year, their search for fine arts and crafts sources has begun to pay off. Anyone who has delved into the field can enumerate the large number of craftsmen who can furnish one item but fail as consistent sources of supply. "Commercial" craftsmen are hard to find, but the



HOLGER picks out and cuts the small wooden plaques and Marie-Jo spends as long as six weeks in finishing them, using up to 40 coats of varnish. The grain of the wood is selected specifically for each decoupage picture.



PROPRIETORS of the Golconda Gift and Craft Shop, Marie-Jo and Holger Pedersen, stand behind a wooden rocking horse made by Holger and a setting hen fashioned by an area craftsman.

Pedersens—who obviously are more taken with their work than with the profit in it—have established a working relationship with a number of fine craftsmen and it is apparent in the tastefully appointed shop, and continuing high quality.

Holger, in his spare time, turns out hand-made wooden toys, "blanks" for decoupage, a marvelous little dancing monkey wooden toy, and takes an occasional turn at the smith to fashion wrought iron candle holders.

Marie-Jo, in turn, finds time to make feather duster calico dolls and some distinctive and colorful hand made wooden and cloth Christmas decorations between customers.

We were taken by the exquisite satiny-smooth wooden plaques which require as many as 40 coats of varnish—and six weeks of patience, with each coat taking 24 hours to dry—which are gravely underpriced from 90c to \$1.25.

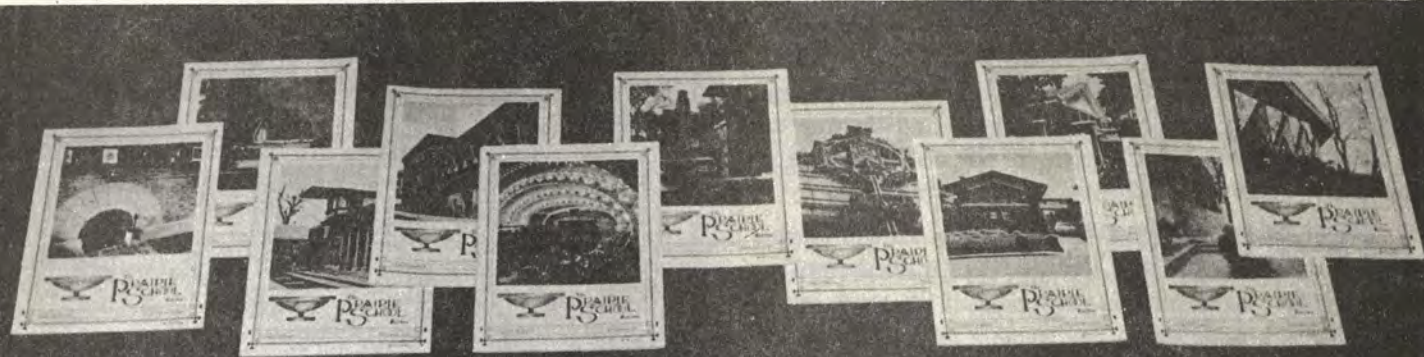
But as she says, "I would rather not sell them at all, if they go to someone who is unappreciative of the fine grain of the wood, you know?"

Christmas shoppers who are looking for distinctive presents, ranging from tinware to woven basketry to cleanly styled handmade pottery will find their shop a delight. They are open every day but Tuesday, with store hours from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday the shop is open from 2 to 5 p. m.



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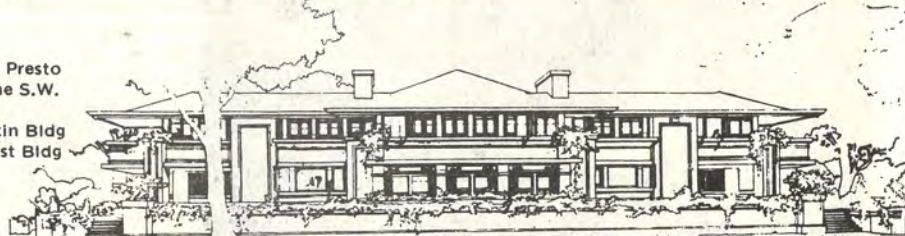
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Past issues have included in depth studies of individual buildings by these men as well as monographs on Byrne, Iannelli, Purcell & Elmslie and others who worked in the "Prairie" style. Measured drawings are a regular feature as are book reviews, bibliographies and news of architectural preservation efforts.

The *Review* is available by subscription at \$10.00 per year or can be purchased at \$2.50 each as individual issues as long as supplies last.



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Letters Cont'd.

Sirs:

The picture in November 1975 issue, What and Where is the Cahokia Court House, in Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois.

Marsha Ann Ferguson
Urbana, Illinois

You are the winner and your subscription—R. G. Ferguson's, that is—has been extended to July, 1977.

Dear Sir:

I believe the photograph in the November Outdoor Illinois to be the Old Court House in Cahokia, Illinois.

Native Cahokian
Mr. John Schuh
Cahokia, Ill.

You were right and your subscription is extended to September 1977. We're happy to see that Urbana and Cahokia winners were not overly disadvantaged by the mail service.

Dear Editor:

The What and Where photo in the November O.I. is the Creole House in Prairie du Rocher.

Mrs. Brice Anderson
Lancaster, Ill.

The architecture, quite similar to the French colonial style also seen at Ca-

hokia Court House, fooled a number of usually adept What-and-Where players last month.

Sirs:

The answer to What and Where in the November issue of Outdoor Illinois is the Old Cahokia Courthouse, Cahokia, Illinois.

Mary L. Norton
Cahokia Senior H.S.
"Home of the Comanches"
Cahokia, Ill.

Home of the Comanches? Not by almost 500 miles! With all of those marvelous Illinois native names to select, who reached out to Oklahoma for "Comanches"? Probably some Okie riding through on a freight. A slow freight.

Just think how rhythmic your pep yells would have been if you had bought Illinois: "We ain't no feigners, We're the Moingwenas."

Would you take, "We're going to soak ya, We're the Cahokia?"

No imagination.

Dear O.I.

After trying to peer through the haze in an attempt to see the outline of your What and Where picture, I think I can identify it as the magnificent lens of O.I.'s news camera.

That was tricky. Even for you!

Jim Bruner
Clearwater, Florida

When the tide goes out, your vis-

ion should clear. If you can hold your breath that long.

The trouble with sending O.I. out-of-state is that no one else has perfectly tranquil weather like we have here in Illinois, and all kinds of vapors and miasmas are abroad, messing up your ability to read our pictures.

For folks in Florida, we have seriously contemplated sending along glasses to assist in their reading of the magazine, but a fist-fight broke out on the premises over whether Florida people could read better through brandy sniffers or high ball glasses.

Dear Editors:

The What and Where picture for November shows the Cahokia Court House in Cahokia, Illinois. Built as a home around 1737, it was sold for use as a county courthouse and jail in 1793.

The building has been moved to both St. Louis and Chicago for World's Fair appearances, but it is now back in Cahokia where it can be seen without all the vegetation shown in the picture.

Sincerely,
Robert A. Taggart
Karen K. Taggart
Evanston, Illinois

We're sorry you were late with the correct answer but it was nice of you to note that it was vegetation and not Florida-style humidity which made the photograph somewhat mur-

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ky last month. We should probably apologize to the Clearwater reader. Really. Or send him some underwater spectacle cleaners.

Amigos:

Your November issue, Lorado Taft. My oldest brother, Henry Emmett Bartlett (1870-1949) went to Champaign on a scholarship in 1889. We did not consider ourselves as "poor", we just had little cash money! I can remember my mother sending him boxes of food, which today would appear ridiculous! But at least they were sent with love. I was 7 years old when Emmett graduated from Champaign in 1893. So some of "yesterday's attic" was what the family talked about.

One thing I do remember was when Emmett brought to our farmhouse near Mt. Sterling a Japanese man who was attending the University at Champaign. Now I wonder what was the Japanese gentleman's reaction.

Anyway, apparently the University in 1889 was still a mudhole with three buildings. My brother worked his way through the university. One of his chores was showing the visiting firemen of that day around the mudhole campus. It had a

Museum, because I remember Emmett talking about it.

Emmett graduated in Engineering in 1893, and had a mother left with eight children, of whom he was the oldest and I was next to the youngest.

Emmett ran for County Superintendent of Schools in 1894; was elected, the youngest ever in the state (he was then 24) and he was a good one! I can remember some of his innovations because he took me along to "watch" when he had to be absent for a short while, like in examinations for teachers.

In 1904 he went to Panama as first Official Photographer . . . he got \$400 for equipment. No such category on the government payroll, so Emmett was entitled "lineman". I have this from the governor of Panama.

My youngest sister, Helen (married Wm. Byford Elliott, 1916) was in the office of the Superintendent of Grounds, or something like that, at the University of Chicago about 1914-16. She saw Lorado Taft quite often, also Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

The old courthouse in Mt. Sterling was built by our mother's father, Thomas Jones, in 1887. I understand Taft said it

was the finest piece of Bullfinch architecture in Illinois. Unfortunately, in 1939 it was gutted by fire and the handsome dome was not replaced, a case of misguided economy. A few months back, I wrote the Mt. Sterling Democrat-Messenger the dome should be replaced as the building now looked like a picked chicken.

Happy Thanksgiving,
Ethel Harris

The Bullfinch courthouse in Mt. Sterling is indeed a very fine example of his clean, classic style. We agree, the structure should be restored to its original lines.

Dear Outdoor:

I thought I'd write you something of the dredging of the Illinois River way back in depression days. My husband was with the Corps of Engineers in the days of 1932 and 1933. The levee at Naples was under construction, the army engineers dredging the river and building up the levee by hydraulic fill attached to the dredge.

Pat Murphy was the head engineer and the office for the engineers was located at the foot of Main Street in Mere-

dosia. We lived with the Tuschers, who owned drug stores in Meredosia and Bluffs. The crew lived on the Houston, at Browning, Illinois. Our little girl played with Brother Boyd, whose father owned the button factory on the river bank. Their best times were playing with the stamped-out shells thrown out on the sand of the river bank. This was Riverside Drive and the fish boat was docked close by.

The fish hatchery was upriver. Near the fish hatchery was a tent; a man lived in it winter and summer on the \$10 a month he got from the government. In the spring, the river flooded and we all went swimming. That is, until a backhouse floated by. Those were the days!

My best wishes to you.
Mrs. Edgar Wagner
Evanston, Ill.

To those of us raised in the days of barefoot summers and swimming holes which were sans suits, your description of depression days evokes pleasant memories.

Dear Sirs:

I have taken Outdoor Illinois since 1964 and think it is the best of any "State" magazine I have ever read. Every issue has so much in it of interest to anyone who has ever lived in Illinois. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
John A. Brookens
Taylorville, Ill.

John Brookens is known all over the world as a connoisseur of regional magazines and we refuse to think differently about it.

Dear Sir:

I see there is confusion about the exact route of the well-marked dirt road once known as the Burlington Trail. First, I must mention that Illinois State Highway Four replaced the Burlington Trail. I think the Trail was the same road as the old Ava-Campbell Hill dirt road, in that part the paved highway first known as 151, later as 43, then as Four; cut across many right-angle segments of the old Trail.

In a letter I wrote, published in the September 1972 issue of O.I., I mention-

ed both the State Road, and the Burlington Trail were the same, leaving Ava, headed to the Eastward. The route crossed the M. & O. at Massey's Crossing, thence Northeastward, through the Whistler, Varnum, Blue, and Garver farms, to the King Cemetery. At that point the State Road turned Northward, to the left; the Burlington Trail continued Eastward, past the "Old Graff place", past the J. B. Williamson farm, Brad Morgan's place, to the Blue Goose Corner. Thence through the Ditzler farms past the Ditzler Cemetery, to the Linze Corner, thence to the Simpson District 22 School, thence past the Higginson, Emil Sherrman, and Mort Heiser farms to a point near Oraville. Somewhere there near the Ben Ripley farm the road headed for Murphysboro, if my recollection serves me right.

To clarify the foregoing I will mention that everywhere the Burlington Trail was laid out, the idea was to find the easiest grades, and to cross the streams at points where a culvert was least likely to wash out. Moreover, there were steel-reinforced concrete culverts built to stand any weight ever likely to be running across. To find these culverts,

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is to locate the Burlington Trail, for sure. A good spot to start is to go East from Ava, on Four. Turn left onto the Sato road, drive a half-mile Northward, stop at the Blue Goose corner. To the Westward, the old Trail is no longer in use. This is the segment leading to the King Cemetery.

(This Blue Goose corner was once within the old mining town of Sato. The Blue Goose itself was a saloon. The edifice was later removed, and it became the kitchen for a farmhouse.)

But back to the Burlington Trail:

Go Eastward, go 3/10ths of a mile. The culvert under the road is one of the concrete culverts mentioned in the foregoing. There must be others farther along the Route.

There was one drawback to the choice of routes for those early cross country roads. No one had the authority to cause the kinks and elbows in the existing roads to be straightened out. Nor did the townships have the funds to bring suit, to cause landowners to grant easements.



FORT CHARTRES

Fort Chartres, France's most expensive fortress in the new world was built originally in 1720 along the rapidly encroaching Mississippi River. It was twice destroyed by floodwaters and in 1753 the present huge stone fort was constructed a half mile from the river. This reconstructed barracks now serves as a museum. This state park includes picnic grounds and a play yard near the huge gate tower. On Route No. 155 near Prairie Du Rocher.

KASKASKIA PARK

This beautiful park overlooks the confluence of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. Here one of Gen. George Rogers Clark's famous expeditions known as the Shawneetown trail ended, and the trail to Vincennes, Indiana began, in the year 1778. Camping sites are available here.



Consequently, one series of kinks and sharper-than-right-angle corners, in the segment between the Blue Goose Corner and the King Cemetery, caused any number of accidents and collisions.

Day or night, no one ever could stray from the Burlington Trail. The stripes 'round the telephone poles marked the Trail. A white stripe, a stripe of an orange-yellow blend, then another of white. The segment in between Simpson School and Ava, was first traversed by motor car, about 1904-1905, steered with tiller. One of the residents who thus saw his first car still lives along the Trail.

Respectfully yours,
Jay Russell
Wasilla, Alaska

Dear Sirs:

Recently I was shown your Outdoor Illinois Magazine guide to Apple River Canyon. This is a very interesting and informative pamphlet and as I have lived my entire 70 years within 5 miles

of the area, I am especially anxious to receive a copy of this article. Will you please send me this material or give me information as to any charge?

Thank you,
Mrs. Paul Marks
Stockton, Illinois

The article on Apple River Canyon appeared in the January 1974 edition or O.I.

Dear Sirs:

We're anxious to see a history of Franklin and Williamson Counties.

Mrs. K. Malaer
Rockford, Ill.

The Williamson County chapter of A New Geography of Illinois will appear in next month's issue, but it will be some months before Franklin goes to press.

To the Editor:

An 1823 Methodist Magazine features a letter from Thomas S. Hinde. He travel-

led up the American Bottom in June, 1819, with a long-time resident who had a great knowledge of its history, extending for 40 years.

"There is a natural pyramid, on a very high peak, on the elevated and towering rocks forming the E. boundary of the bottom land. Do you see?", he asked me, "a small paling or enclosure on top of that peak? It is Mr. Hull's grave. He was an early settler in this country from the eastward, and agreeable to his direction, he was buried in an erect or standing position, with his face toward the Mississippi. That paling you see encircles his head."

Captain Nathaniel Hull's graveyard is about 1/2 mile south of Chalfin Bridge, along the Bluff Road. The magazine is in Rex Franklin's collection (and Warren Smith's).

Al Hartman
Waterloo, Ill.

Planting people standing up seemed to be in vogue for some years in early Illinois, and at about the same

time or earlier, if we remember correctly, an Indian chief was buried sitting on his horse on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River out west; didn't Lewis and Clark run into that episode during their trek?

Dear Sir:

Thank you for printing my letter to you. I have since gotten two letters from Jefferson County and one from California, so my family tree train is back on the track and alive and well.

I received one letter from a fine man in Wayne City, who isn't a Rotramel at all but he knew one, an Oliver Rotramel, who was the champeen marble player in all of Belle Rive, Illinois back in its heyday.

He must have been a smart man (Oliver) because he never married and just played marbles all day, and when the day was through they laid their marbles by an old tree where they remained undisturbed until the next game.

Over in Thompsonville where I came

from, it was "washers" the old fellows played.

Sincerely,
H. L. Rotramel
Pontiac, Mich.

We still toss washers and play a little checkers in this neck of the woods.

Sir:

Please renew my subscription to Outdoor Illinois and send me the David H. Burr's map of Illinois.

I have become quite interested in the Goshen Trail. I have a feeling that this trailer court lies along a small piece of it. How do I disprove or verify my hunch.

Sincerely,
Alice Anderson
Centralia, Ill.

At the southeast edge of Centralia, a blacktop road from Walnut Hill intersects with U. S. 51. This blacktop was the original Goshen Road and at the intersection it is now just about a fourth of a block south of the



CHARTER OAK SCHOOL

This unique eight-sided school house is one of the three remaining in the United States. Located five miles southwest of Sparta, Ill. on an oil road, it has picnic facilities and an outside fireplace.

MARY'S RIVER COVERED BRIDGE

Built in 1854 with a 70 foot span, it was part of a planked toll road between Steeleville and Chester. Located on Rt. 150 north of Chester, it is now an inviting picnic area maintained by the State of Illinois. No campfires allowed.

PIERRE MENARD HOME

The early French architecture of this stately old mansion built in 1802 by slave labor was the home of the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois. It is now maintained by the State of Illinois, and is located just below Ft. Kaskaskia State Park.



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original intersection. If you roughly take an angle from that point and aim it at Carlyle, you should be able to determine if the trailer court is along the path.

Dear Dan:

It would please me a great deal, as well as my friends and family, if you could find space in O.I. for my "outdoors" poem.

My son is in the Navy, but he surely likes to come back to southern Illinois. Also have two Kraper grandsons in the service as well as one Sielbeck grandson in the Coast Guard Academy.

They all love southern Illinois and your magazine will help keep that love alive.

Sincerely,
Sylvia J. Curtis
Rose Bud, Illinois

HERITAGE

A child of mine had a hickory tree
With slender branches to climb.
And a leaf-green realm with cardinals
shared

In a world where there was no time.

This child of mine had a graveled
creek—

And a sky from wood to hill.
And fish and frogs and squirrels for
friends

And evenings with whip-poor-wills.

The tree is old—the creek is changed,
The child of mine is grown—
May all the treasures he possessed
Be passed on to his own.

Sylvia Curtis

We hope you enjoy the small slice of
Pope County that's in William Wat-
son's former hardware store in this
issue.

Gentlemen:

Please send a copy of November 1975
issue of Outdoor Illinois to the under-
signed. Enclosed \$1.

Thank you.

Thomas E. Mills
Hoopeston, Illinois

We hope you enjoyed the issue. As a
conservationist, we're sure you share
the concern over thoughtless develop-
ment of the Middle Fork of the Ver-
million when there are numerous
suitable alternatives available.

Dear Friends:

Please enter my subscription for one
year. I have been a silent reader in li-
braries and from newsstands for three
year. However, I now live in Charleston
and am unable to find a newsstand copy.

I would appreciate backdating this
subscription to November, if possible.
If not, please send me a copy of that
month's issue, if possible.

I much enjoyed the Lorado Taft article
and wish a personal copy.

Sincerely,
Patrick J. Glithero
Charleston, Ill.

Everything is plausible around here.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed check for \$9.50 for one year's
subscription to Outdoor Illinois. Also, if
possible, I should like a copy of the
March 1975 issue which had an article
about the Episcopal Church at Lewiston.
If this is available I will pay whatever is
required.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Richard E. Jeanes
Rock Island, Illinois

Just stick to the schedule, lady.

Dear Sir:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy the
magazine, having lived in Du Quoin in

WPA days (I had charge of the WPA
library system for Perry County). I par-
ticularly enjoyed the Perry County issue.
Then I became head of the District — 7,
I believe — and traveled several other
counties so I enjoyed the Jefferson
County special, too.

We are having a talk on Lorado Taft at
a DAR meeting so the article on him in
the November issue fits right in. We en-
joy all the nature articles and wish some
time we could identify one of the What
and Where pictures.

For a long time, I have wished you'd
include a genealogy section. Having had
charge of genealogy at the Seattle Pub-
lic Library since 1949 and before that

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tures by George Ford Morris. Send full
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homet, IL 61853.

FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORY, reprint
of the Centennial Edition by H. M. Aiken,
first published in 1918. Portrays the origin
and organization of Franklin County, Illi-
nois; the pioneers, their modes of living,
social life, schools, churches, roads, indus-
tries, early towns and villages, development
of the coal industry, railroads, industrial
centers. Hiram Aiken was a county native
whose grandfather settled there in 1816.
He was an educator and served two terms
as county superintendent of schools. An
excellent reproduction, complete in every
detail, with the addition of a photograph
and short biography of the author, and an
index not included in the original. Pre-
publication price, \$12.60 including tax,
until Oct. 15. After Oct. 15, \$14.70 includ-
ing tax. Make check and order to Franklin
County Historical Society, P. O. Box 19,
Benton, IL 62812.

"A NICKEL'S Worth of Skim Milk" is a
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risburg, West Frankfort, etc., during the
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acre pond. Beautiful country, with trees
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has house, barn and four-acre pond, for
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with house, two barns, stable, can be had
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along the Trigg Ozark Trail, call Don
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Calendar of Illinois Events

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

DECEMBER

- 4 Rockford — Colonial Tour of Homes (3-8 p.m.)
Chicago — Lecture: "Cultural & Biological Evolution
of Man," Chicago Acad. of Sciences (7-9 p.m.)
4-7 Bloomington — "The Lady's Not For Burning,"
McPherson Theatre, Ill. Wesleyan Univ. (8 p.m.)
Jacksonville — Madrigal Dinner & Concert, Mac-
Murray Coll., McClelland Dining Hall.
4-20 Ottawa — Art League Show & Sale, 220 West
Madison St., Ottawa.
5 Chicago — "Christmas in Italy," Display & Dinner,
Mus. of Sci. & Ind.
Normal — Minnesota Orch., Union Aud., ISU (8 p.m.)
Springfield — Jazz Band Concert, Comm. Dining Rm.,
Menard Hall, Lincoln Land Community Coll.
5-7 Carbondale — "King UBU," Communications Bldg.,
SIU Student Ctr.
Moline — "Night of the Iguana," Playcrafters Barn
Theatre.
Peoria — "Nightwatch," Peoria Players Theatre.
(Fri.-8:15 p.m.; Sat.-6 & 9 p.m.; Sun.-7:30 p.m.)
5-13 DeKalb — Madrigal Dinners, Holmes Center, NIU
(6:30 p.m., Closed Dec. 7)
5-31 Springfield — "Second Invitational Fibers & Fabrics
Exhibition," & "Pottery by Twelve Potters,"
Springfield Art Assn. Gallery. (Thru Jan. 11)
6 Anna — Christmas Parade, city streets (10 a.m.)
Champaign — Children's Theatre: "The Nutcracker,"
(ballet), Festival Theatre, Krannert Ctr. for Perf.
Arts (1 & 3 p.m.)

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- 6-7 Cairo — "Holiday House," Magnolia Manor.
DeKalb — Holiday Open House at Ellwood, Ellwood
House Mus. & Art Ctr.
- Galena — Galena Antique Dealers' Old Fashioned
Christmas Walk.
It feels a lot like Christmas along Galena's turn-of-
the-century main street where tiny antique &
curiosity shops, decorated for the season, open
their doors to shoppers who refuse to be caught in
the last minute rush. Rest your feet along the way
with hot cider and chocolate served up by local
merchants.
- 6-14 Springfield — Girl Scout Toy Shop, Illinois State
Museum.
- 6-31 Chicago — Children's Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz,"
Goodman Theatre, Art Institute (Thru Jan. 25)
- 7 Belleville — Philharmonic Christmas Chorale Concert,
place to be announced.
- Carbondale — Minnesota Orch., Shryock Aud., SIU.
Charleston — "Messiah"-Christmas Choral Concert,
Concert Hall, Eastern Ill. Univ. (4 & 8 p.m.)
Chicago — Oratorio Festival-Handel's "Messiah", The
Rockefeller Chapel Choir and Orch., Rockefeller
Mem. Chapel, Univ. of Chi. (4 p.m.)
Clinton — Christmas Tea at Dewitt County Museum.
Danville — Open House & Christmas Concert at
Vermilion County Museum.
Edwardsville — Choral & Orchestral Christmas Con-
cert, Univ. Ctr., SIUE (8:15 p.m.)
Galena — Choral Society Christmas Concert, Galena
High School.
Normal — "Messiah," Union Aud., ISU (2 p.m.)
Springfield — Sunday Afternoon Programs, Thorne
Deuel Aud., Ill. State Mus. (2:30 p.m.)
West Frankfort — Handel's "Messiah," Frankfort
Comm. H.S. Aud.
- 15-18 Naperville — "Christmas at the Chapel," (music &
drama), Century Chapel. (8 p.m.)
- 16-17 Chicago — Concert: Handel's "Messiah," Orchestra
Hall, Michigan Ave. (8:15 p.m.)
- 16-31 Mt. Vernon — Paintings from Mitchell Collection,
Mitchell Art Mus. (Tues.-Sun., 1-5 p.m.; closed
Mondays & holidays)
- 17 East Moline — Christmas Choral Concert, South
Campus, United Township H.S. (7 p.m.)
Shannon — Christmas Concert, High School Gym.
- 18 Rockford — Audubon Wildlife Film, Rockford Thea-
tre. (8 p.m.)
- 19 Vandalia — Christmas Caroling, Vandalia State House
Mem.
- 19-21 Lisle — "Alice in Wonderland," Ill. Benedictine Coll.
(Fri., Sat.-8 p.m.; Sun.-7 p.m.)
- 20 Waukegan — Special Christmas Movies, Belvidere
Recr. Ctr. (12-6 p.m.)
- 20-31 Chicago — Christmas Show, Garfield Park & Lincoln
Park Conservatories. (Thru Jan. 4)
- 21-31 Joliet — Christmas Flower Show, Birdhaven Green-
house. (Thru Jan. 11)
- 23 Alton — City-Wide Caroling & Bell Ringing.
- 25 Bishop Hill — Julotta; 19th Cent. Swedish Christmas
Service, Colony Church. (6 a.m.) Attend a tradi-
tional 6 a.m. 19th-Century Swedish Christmas
service in the tranquil serenity of the newly re-
stored Colony Church, similar to the services the
original settlers of Bishop Hill attended many
Christmases ago.
- 25-28 Lisle — "Alice in Wonderland," Ill. Benedictine Coll.
- 27-28 Peoria — Holiday Matinee, Peoria Players Theatre.
- 31 Hennepin — Putnam County Belles & Beaus New
Year's Eve Square Dance, Hennepin Pool Complex
(8 p.m.)

worked 1938-47 at the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield) I have watched the interest in genealogy grow until it is now the second most popular hobby in the U.S. So I am glad to see the new feature. I think Carol Sims Rademacher is doing a good job of it and I predict her articles with the queries will win you many new subscriptions.

I was interested in the review of the 125th anniversary history of Trinity Lutheran Church in Mildstadt, Illinois. We used to have a WPA library in Millstadt and it was on my itinerary as I traveled seven or eight counties back in 1936-8.

Sincerely,
Carol C. Lind
(Mrs. C. Eugene)
Seattle, Wash.

P.S. I like everything about your magazine.

Carol, you didn't say which hobby was more popular, did you?

Dear Sir:

Heaven forbid! Don't pull my name-

plate. I was out of town the past six weeks and just received this mail. Check enclosed. Please mail November issue.

Avid Reader of Outdoor Illinois,
Kenneth Keith
Vienna, Illinois

Sorry for the quick whistle, but we're deadlly efficient around here as everyone knows.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a check for \$8.50 for a year's subscription to your magazine. I am giving the subscription as a gift to my parents. If any special procedures are necessary for this, please let me know; otherwise, please begin mailing your fine magazine to my parents.

Sincerely,
Richard Schaefer
Carbondale, Ill.

We try to keep it simple. For our sake.

Gentlemen:

On October 9, I sent you a check to cover the cost of my renewal to Outdoor Illinois (which I think is the greatest) and an additional fifty cents for the map and five dollars and forty-one cents for the vinyl binder. Total \$14.41. I have received the map but not the binder. I thought perhaps this was an oversight as I wrote this item in on the business reply card and it could very easily have been overlooked.

I am just calling this to your attention for checking.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Blanche Quigley
Quincy, Ill.

Our subscription department tells us that it was indeed an oversight and your binder went out shortly after this letter arrived, and just after the head gomo went into a Monday morning chant.

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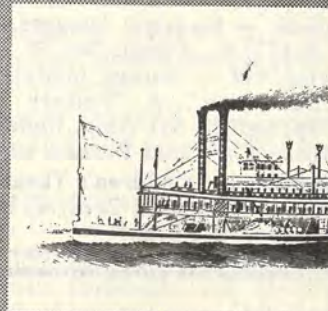
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Like, when we have a story on the famous old Goshen Road from Shawneetown to Edwardsville, we want an illustration to show the historic trail at its zenith. So why not David H. Burr's map of Illinois of the 1830s showing the four-horse mail post coach 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 . . .

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.

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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 _____

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