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Jackson County: A New Geography

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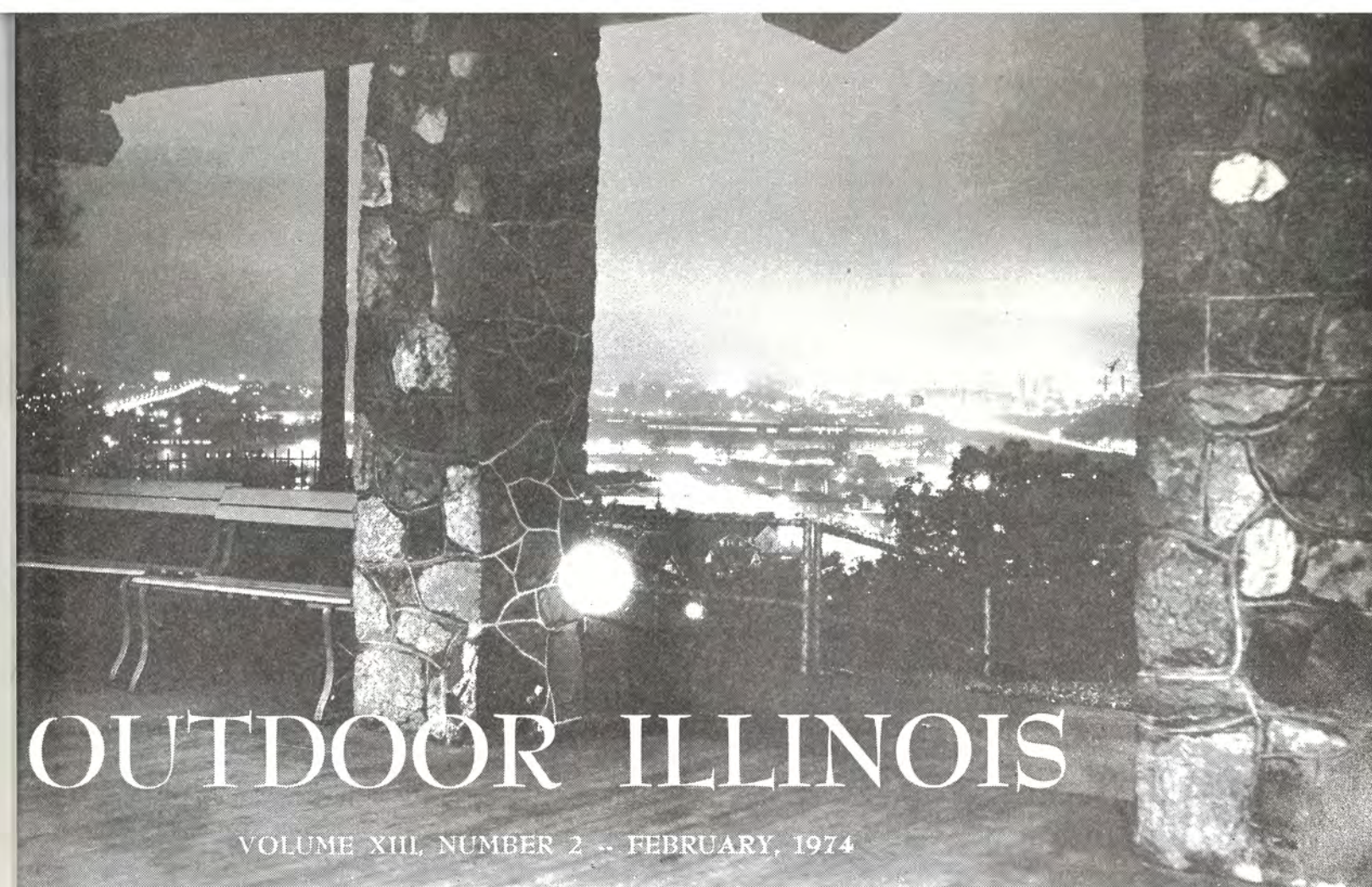
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The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 2 -- FEBRUARY, 1974

PEORIA AT NIGHT. Wayne Bridges, Delavan.

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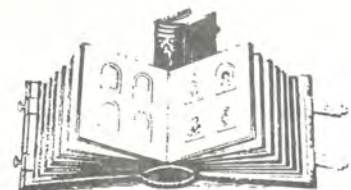


Cover Picture

THE BOONE Cemetery on the east side of Fountain Bluff, or Big Hill, north of Grand Tower on U.S. 3, is the last resting place of many of the earliest pioneers of Jackson County. See Page 15.

FEBRUARY, 1974

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this picture of a structure famous for its inside-outside chimneys and its association with Illinois history? No hints, except central Illinoisans should run rampant on this one.



Last Month's Picture

THE OLD Harrison Mine just north of Murphysboro was the scene of the picture, taken in 1910. For the first time in months, there were no correct identifications.

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

On Wry Things

PAUL SPRAGUE has a wry sense of humor, is quick and deft in putting it to use, and has a remarkable bear trap of a mind, especially when it concerns information on destruction or preservation of good architecture.

We mention this only to describe briefly, for you, your leader, if you're in the small army of Outdoor Illinois readers who are attracted by the series of articles Paul has done for the magazine on famous Illinois architecture. Judging from our mail, it is one of the more popular of the regular features in these pages.

This note is to tell you that there is more in the offing. Next month an exquisite, little-known church in Anna will be the feature, and following that a monumental post-bellum custom house at Cairo. And in the months to come, Paul will include a few articles on famous Illinois architecture no longer to be found in Illinois—lost to the headache ball or to its twin brother, neglect.

In the coming months, too, we're going to bring you up to date on the information on past cultures being discovered at Koster Site—you know, in Greene County
FEBRUARY, 1974



A Second Look

south-southwest of Firenze, Italy—and on the fabulous Mississippian city at Cahokia Mounds, in Madison County just about southeast of Omaha, Nebraska.



On Cyclings

SPRING IS in the offing. As Miriam Wysong Meyer points out in this issue, there is much activity these days below the leaves on the forest floor, a stirring of new life for the new year, part of the eternal cycle of life in the natural world.

With this issue of Outdoor Illinois we trust we are putting down an old cycle on a winning note—The New Geography of Illinois—and beginning a new cycle which will see the magazine brought to you at the first of the month—sort of a stirring of the leaves around the famous old I.C. Depot in the quaint little town in southern Illinois, as they say. (If “they” are ever identified, they’ll probably be hung on sight in that quaint little town.)

You’ll note our advertising is beginning to make tracks, a tribute to the energy of young Mark Minor and

a continually increasing number of readers who suddenly are looking like a market to a number of advertisers.

After a number of years putting the magazine together "on the side" while busily engaged in other activities aimed at keeping all of us afloat, the magazine is beginning to float on its own and we're devoting full time to it. We hope that will mean it will begin to noticeably improve, and won't it be grand if it does?

To the thousands of readers who have encouraged, aided and abetted in the interim, we say thank you and may your patience be rewarded. It's a cinch there is no way to repay you for it, unless it be with a constantly improving product.



Edgewater Rests

THROUGH 1969 and much of 1970, one of the "big" conservation fights among metropolitan Chicago newspapers was the preservation of the former Edgewater Golf Course for future recreational use. The property, at Western Avenue and Pratt Blvd. on Chicago's northwest side, was being sought for high-rise apartment development by private interests and the neighbors were attempting to get the City of Chicago Park District interested in acquiring the land as open space for recreation.

At the same time the fight raged, another fight went on behind the scenes, relative to the assumption by the state of an obligation which best belonged at the local level.

The state Department of Conservation finally purchased a 52-acre tract for \$7.9 million, named it after a long-time advocate of preservation, Laurence C. Warren, and it became a state park in the urban area.

When the remainder of the original tract of 90 acres was later purchased by the Chicago Park District, several years later, it was only a matter of time until the state-owned acreage would be returned to the city.

With the recent announcement by Gov. Dan Walker that legislation would be introduced later in the spring turning over the state-acquired land to the Chicago Park District, the fight for its preservation had finally ended and the land would finally rest with the local district best suited for its care.

Park personnel report the site is heavily attended. It is used largely for picnics, bicycle riding, field games and as a play area.



A New Flora

THE NORMAL paperback is a very handy small book which fits into the hip pocket with no problem. Not so the paperback edition of *A Flora of Southern Illinois* by Robert H. Mohlenbrock and John W. Voigt (400 pp., illus., \$3.95, publication date February 18 by Southern Illinois University Press).

The southern Illinois treated in this work covers the 12 southernmost counties—4,355 square miles—which offer a wide variety of unusual species of vascular plants, and as a result it is not your ordinary hip pocket which would hold this book.

Plants and plant communities commonly attributed to such wildly dispersed stations as Topeka, Lake Champlain, northern Florida and New Orleans are to be found in this region.

The authors have limited their flora to only those plants found growing in natural habitats. Escapes, adventures and introduced species growing in natural environments, however, are included in the keys and are described together with plants having long indigenous histories.

Explanatory notes pinpoint individual plants by describing such details as distinguishing morphological characteristics, flowering time, the distribution of genera and communities in southern Illinois, and the location of representative specimen.

Identification of each of the almost 1,600 species and lower taxa from the 143 families found growing naturally in the region is assured through the keys. Photographs of 67 interesting plants and habitats and 10 plates illustrating morphology grant further ease in determining the identity of a collected plant.

Both Dr. Mohlenbrock, chairman of the botany department at SIU-C, and Dr. Voigt, dean of general studies, have contributed often and well to the pages of this magazine. In this month's issue, Dr. Mohlenbrock's *Jackson County: A New Geography of Illinois* will be found on page 15, and Dr. Voigt led the fascinating trip through the numerical order in nature in the January issue.

A Flora of Southern Illinois should be on your reference shelf.



A New Geography

IN THIS month's edition is the first chapter in *A New Geography of Illinois*, a series with which we hope to give many Illinoisans a fresh new look at their state.

Jackson County has been picked as the first featured county in Illinois to appear in the series. The Jackson County segment was written by Dr. Mohlenbrock, a native of the county and chairman of the Department of Botany at SIU-Carbondale, as well as a regular contributor to the pages of this magazine.

An expert on the history and culture of the area, as well as author of numerous books on plants and plant communities in Illinois. Dr. Mohlenbrock is editor and chief contributor to the excellent reference series on Illinois plants, *The Illustrated Flora of Illinois*, published by Southern Illinois University Press. A prolific writer, he recently completed a definitive work on tree identification for the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The Jackson County feature includes layout and photography by John Richardson and illustrations by Mrs. Fredda J. Burton.

The section, like those to follow, contains a wealth of information in easily-digested form on Jackson County's prehistoric and historic beginnings, its physical features, plant and animal life and informative data on the life and works of Jackson Countians.

We think you'll enjoy the series. For us, it is the culmination of a long-felt need and a part of the beginning of a "new" Outdoor Illinois.



Corn Belt Tours

A SECOND book, also paper-bound, is *Commentary on a Corn Belt Countryside*, by a trio of geographer-authors at Illinois State University, Michael D. Sublett, William D. Walters, Jr. and Southard M. Modry. Copies are available for \$3 from the Department of Geography-Geology, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761.

The authors, operating under the assumption that the central Illinois high prairie offers a very diversified range of geographic patterns unknown to most passersby, proceed to outline in minute detail some interesting self-guided tours with a wealth of background material about places and people and activities and such information as glaciation and natural vegetation and history in McLean County and other counties contiguous to Bloomington.

Interspersed within the meticulous guided tour—which is marked to individual sites by tenths of a mile—are instructions on where to turn, where to stop, what to see.

Accompanying the text are maps of the Bloomington and McLean County area which show highways, political units, locations of grain elevators, individual farmsteads, original woodland in the county, the Illinois Traction System (1927), moraines, abandoned brick and tile works—in all, a most complete recording of places of interest in the "corn belt countryside."



Scratch Molasses

TAKE SOME care in feeding the birds, we can urge you. We have experimented with a number of menus at our feeding station. Most have been successful, but we can pass on to you the one that was not:

We tried molasses on bread, thinking its sugar would make molasses a good cold-weather food. We did not think, however, about the exceedingly sticky nature of molasses, when exposed to cold.

Within minutes, a mocking bird had stepped on the molasses, the bread proved too formidable a weight to air-lift, and the mocking bird was immobilized on the ground with both feet and a tail feather stuck in the goo.

We managed to wash the molasses off his feet and feathers with warm water at the kitchen sink, and released him again outdoors, a somewhat wiser bird. And, we hope, we may claim the same appellation.



More on Imports

THE MASSIVE impact wrought upon the biological balance of the North American continent by animal and plant species imported from the Old World has shown both the value of some species and the inherent danger in unfettered importation.

The English sparrow, the starling and, apparently, the recently established monk parakeet are among imports which have added little to the biological community. Johnson grass, imported originally as a forage grass by a well-intentioned planter, has become a persistent menace as a weed in much of the southern part of the country.

The latest to come to our attention is the white amur, also called the grass carp, which is native to certain rivers in Russia and China but appeared recently in the Mississippi River.

According to a report by George Sprugel Jr., chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey, the white amur has proven highly efficient in controlling pondweeds compared with chemical means. It does not reproduce in ponds, but does grow rapidly on a diet of pondweeds.

Comparative studies using the white amur alone or in combination with other fishes were conducted in twenty 10-foot diameter plastic pools with soil substrates. Algae and five species of common pondweeds were established in randomly selected pools in late May and early June. Bluegills, golden shiners and white amurs were stocked in early July.

The white amur eliminated dense weedbeds containing both leafy and small pondweeds, the slender and bushy species, but only moderately controlled the algae and coontail weeds. An almost identical degree of control was achieved with a chemical herbicide but only after repeated treatments.

Bluegill production was improved by weed control. The highest average production by shiners occurred in the chemically treated pools, primarily through increased production of young. Total weight of shiners were not significantly smaller when associated with the white amur.

Final average standing crops of white amurs were equivalent to 426 pounds per acre in pools stocked with pondweeds, and 371 pounds per acre in those containing algae. Use of the white amur permitted this bonus production of fish, almost twice the total weight of bluegills and shiners combined, without loss in production of companion fishes. At the same time, excellent control of pondweeds was achieved with less effort and expense, and without the possible side effects involved in the use of a chemical.





A. B. STAFFORD MEMORIAL LIBRARY
in Cairo, looking west from Washington
Street toward main front entrance.

HALL, looking toward front entrance and stairway to second
floor. Many of the fixtures were original. Note wooden
"wheel" inset in railing at bottom landing.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

The A. B. Safford Library in Cairo

Famous Illinois Architecture: X

Photographs and Story by

Paul E. Sprague



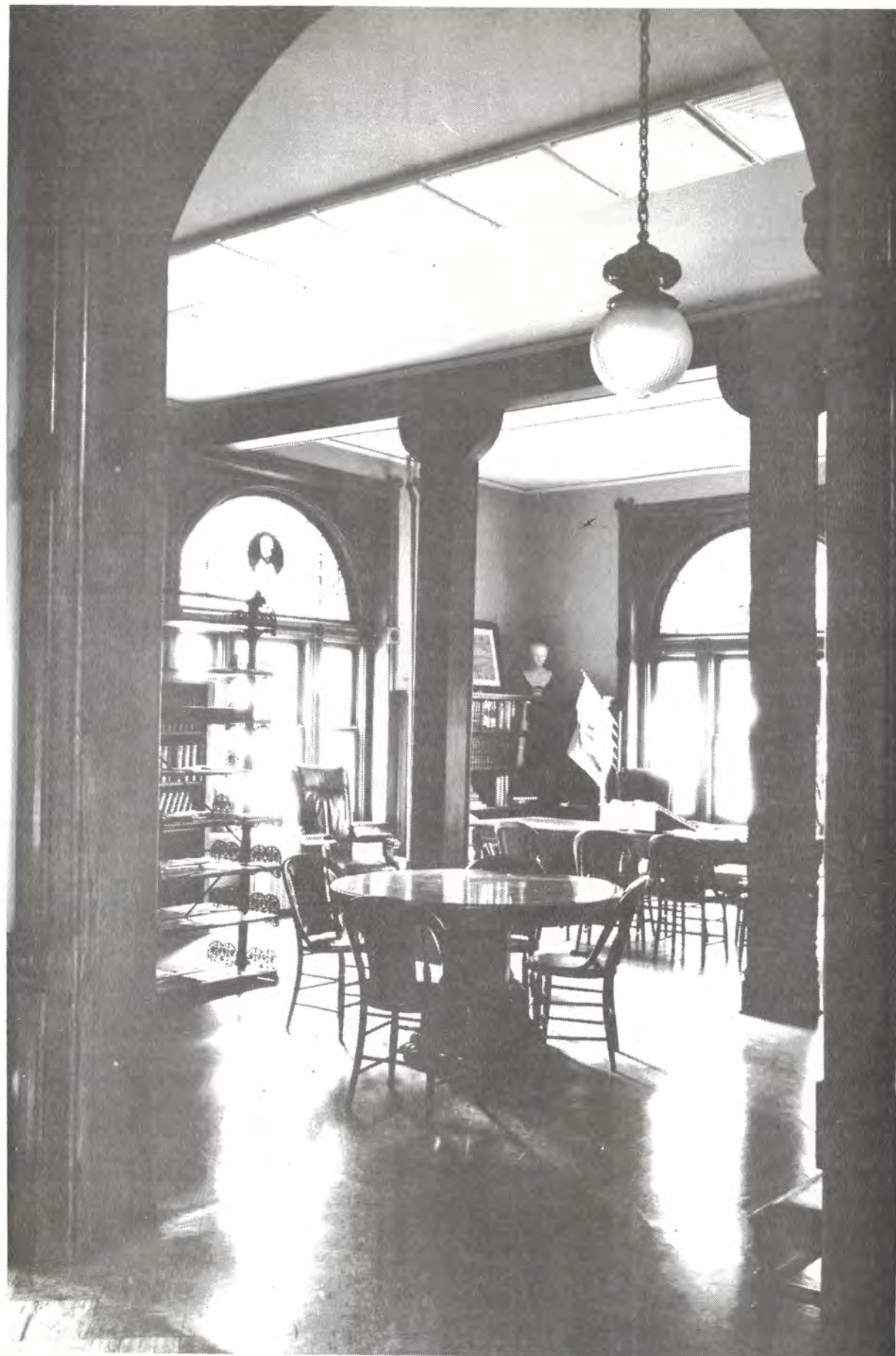
IN 1882 Mrs. Alfred B. Safford, member of a prominent Cairo family, offered to build a public library for the city as a memorial to her late husband. The offer was accepted and construction began the same year.

The architects, Williams & Wilcox of Chicago and St. Paul, although obscure, seem to have been talented designers as the building amply testifies. They provided plans in what was then a relatively new style called the

Queen Anne. Although certain elements of their design—the formal composition, harsh rectilinear forms and polychromy—seem to look backward to the architecture of the 1870's, other elements, such as the Dutch gables, molded and corbeled brickwork, floral details and general emphasis on brick in colors, textures and patterns, lend to the building an unmistakable Queen Anne character.

Inside, regardless of the exterior





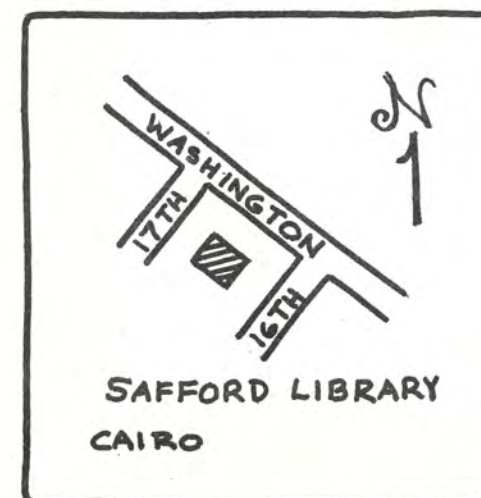
LOOKING INTO original library on ground floor. Stained glass windows feature famous authors in insets.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



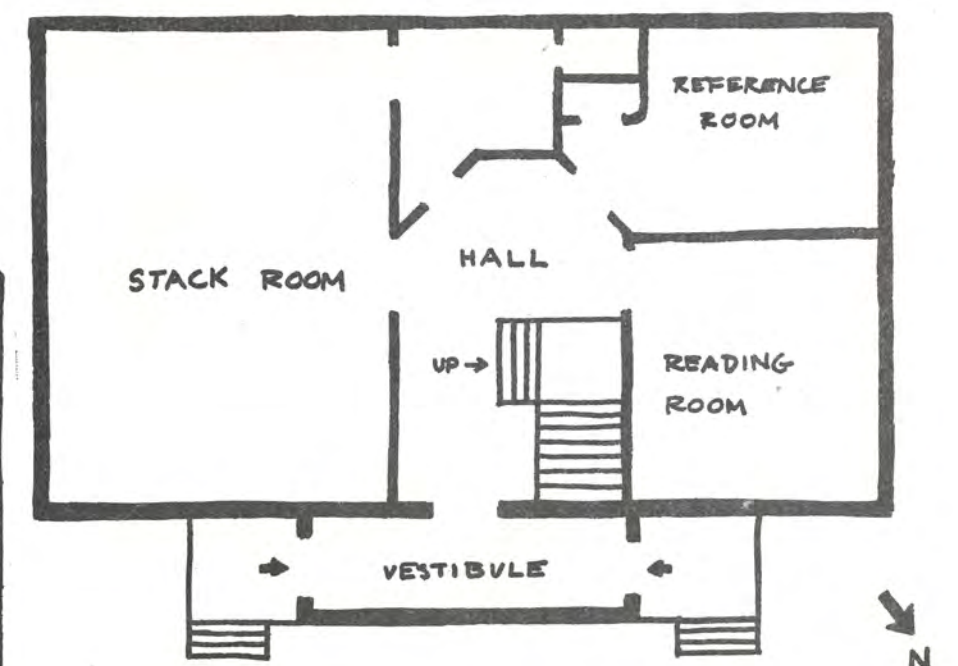
HALL, looking toward later addition from front door. Original polygonic termination ended near arch in back-ground.

style, the building is detailed in the manner of residential architecture during the 1870's and 1880's. There is much use of stained and polished wood, agreeably combined with plaster walls and enlivened by splashes of color in the glass.



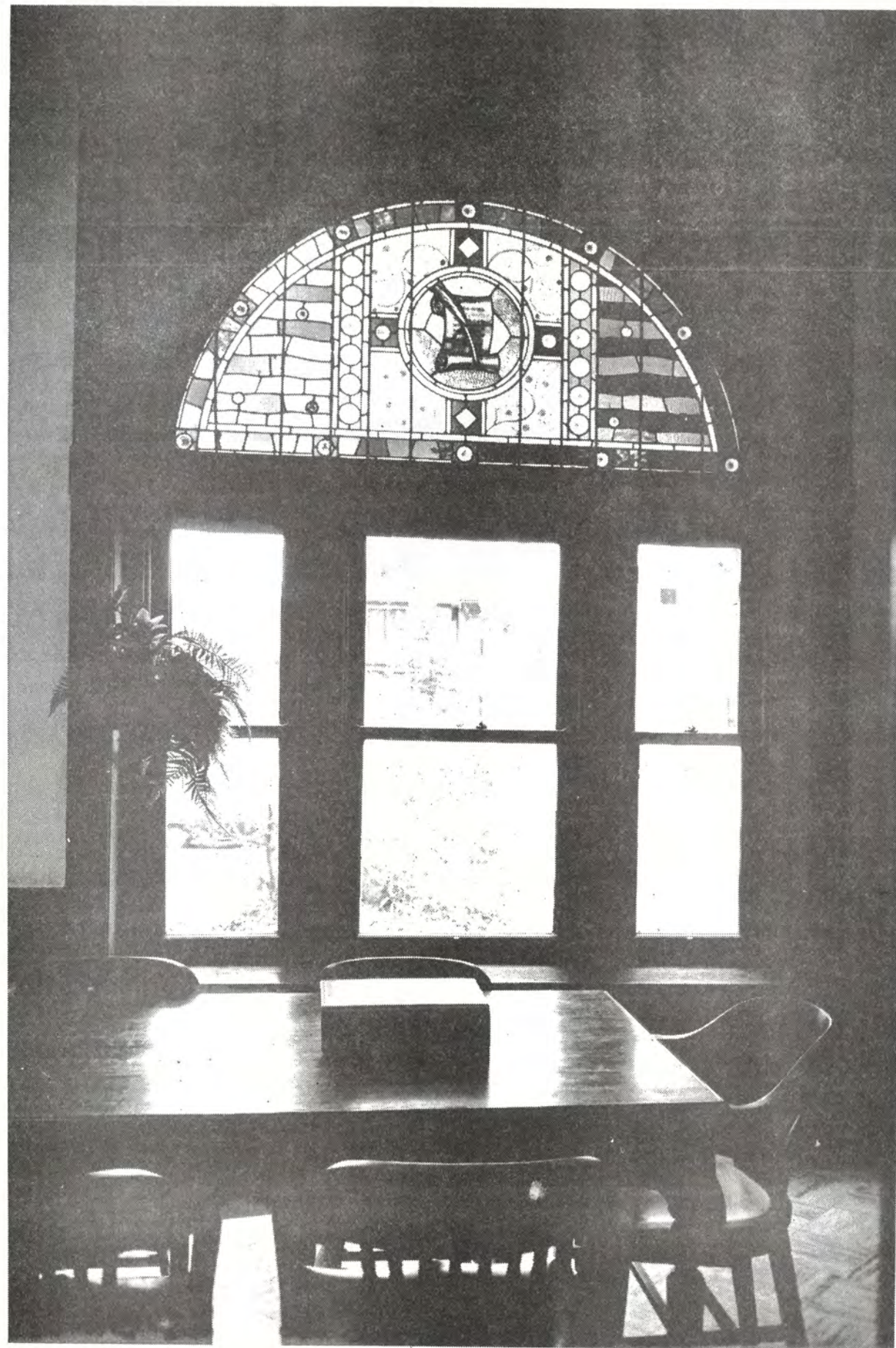
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SKETCH PLAN - NOT TO SCALE

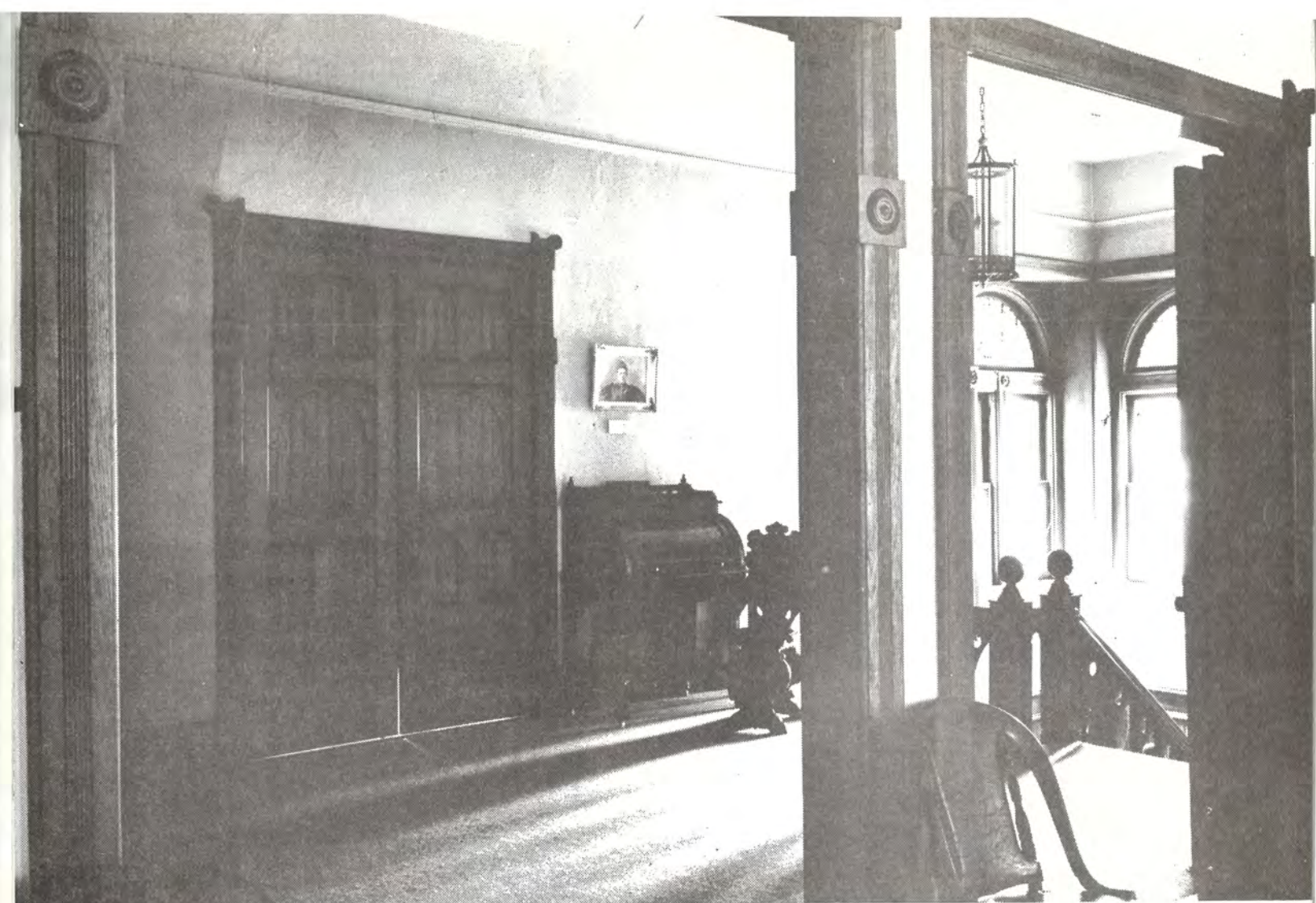


SAFFORD LIBRARY

CAIRO



WINDOW in former reference room, showing detail of one of stained glass features.

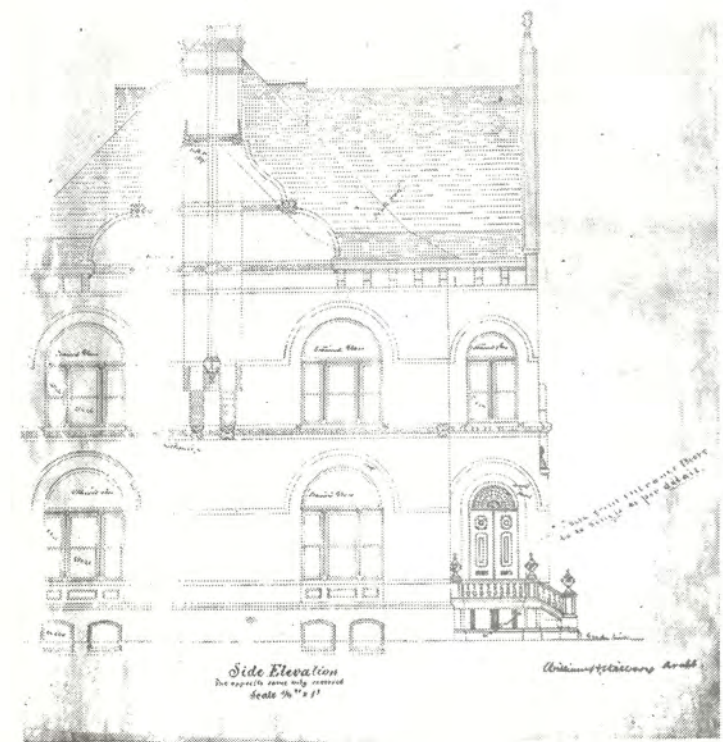


SECOND FLOOR hall, showing well lighted stairway well and doors to original museum.

ORIGINAL PLANS by Williams and Wilcox, architects of Chicago and St. Paul, show detailing of side elevation.

Although artistic to a degree, the plan seems largely conditioned by practical requirements—the central stair hall originally led to a stack room with circulation desk on the one side and to reference and reading rooms on the other. The upper floor was divided between a club room, museum and lecture hall, the latter two rooms having elegant high-pitched ceilings surfaced in stained wood.

Although some alterations have been made primarily in opening up the original stack room to readers after a new stack room was added at the rear of the library—the building remains very much in its original condition. It provides an excellent example in a provincial center of a style not often encountered outside major urban areas





NORTHWEST SIDE, showing addition at rear, looking east toward Washington Avenue.

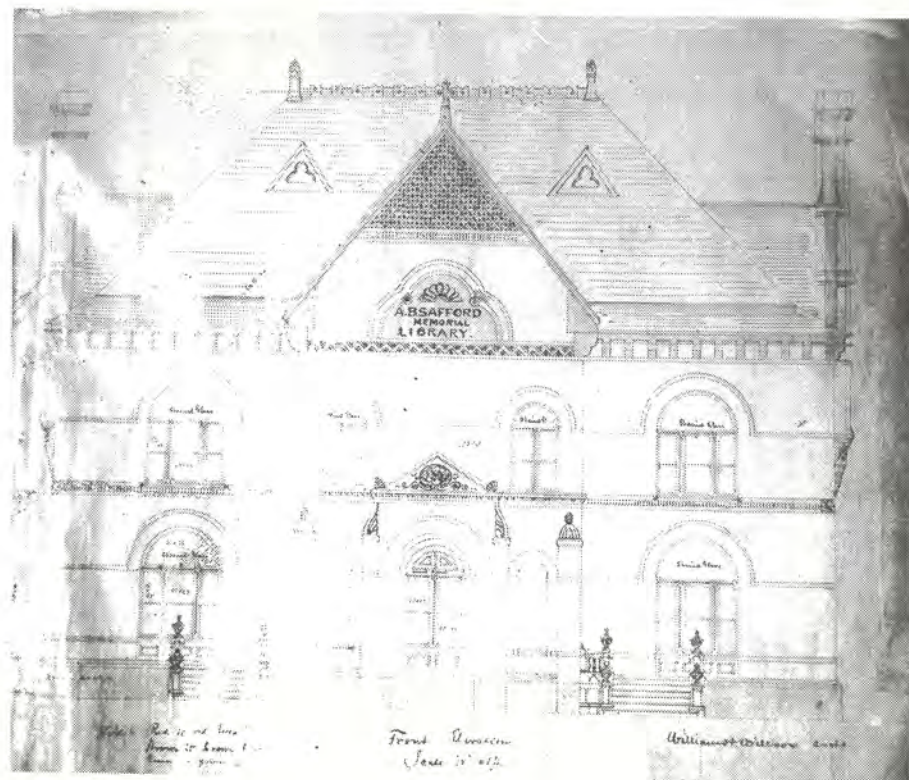


LECTURE HALL on second floor. Note polished wood ceiling and ornate chandelier.

ORIGINAL front elevation shows treatment of original entrance, which is different today.

and does so in a magnificently preserved building.

Bibliography: Unidentified clipping, June, 1967; paper on the library dated Feb. 24, 1967 by Patton and the original plans, all at the library.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

JACKSON COUNTY

PART 1: A New Geography of Illinois

ROBERT H. MOHLENBROCK
Southern Illinois University

Layout & Photography
JOHN RICHARDSON

Illustrations
FREDDA J. BURTON

LONG BEFORE white man trod upon Jackson County soils, Indians dwelled, hunted, and farmed this wild and fertile land between the Mississippi and Big Muddy Rivers. Much evidence still exists to remind us of these early Americans. Flint projectile points, frequently turned up in freshly plowed fields, may date back 10,000 years. The early immigrants who used these points were skilled hunters. Occasional crude pottery unearthed by archaeologists in Jackson County gives evidence to the presence of a Woodland Culture following the earliest people.

Remains of the Hopewellian Culture, which flourished following the Woodland Culture some 1000 years ago, can be seen in the form of burial mounds scattered in the southwestern quarter of the county. Pictographs, such as those on the west-facing cliffs of Fountain Bluff, indicate the habitation of Jackson County by Indians of the Mississippian Culture within the last nine hundred years.

Still another sign of earlier Indian life is the stone wall at Giant City State Park. It is speculated that the stone wall, and nine others like it in southern Illinois, were built by Indians of the Late Woodland Culture. The purpose is not known for certain.

When Marquette and Jolliet ventured south along the Mississippi River in 1673 to Tower Rock opposite the present community of Grand Tower, tribes of modern day Indians roamed the area. These were the Indians which the missionaries who accompanied Marquette and Joliet in a later voyage in 1678 tried to convert to their beliefs. A

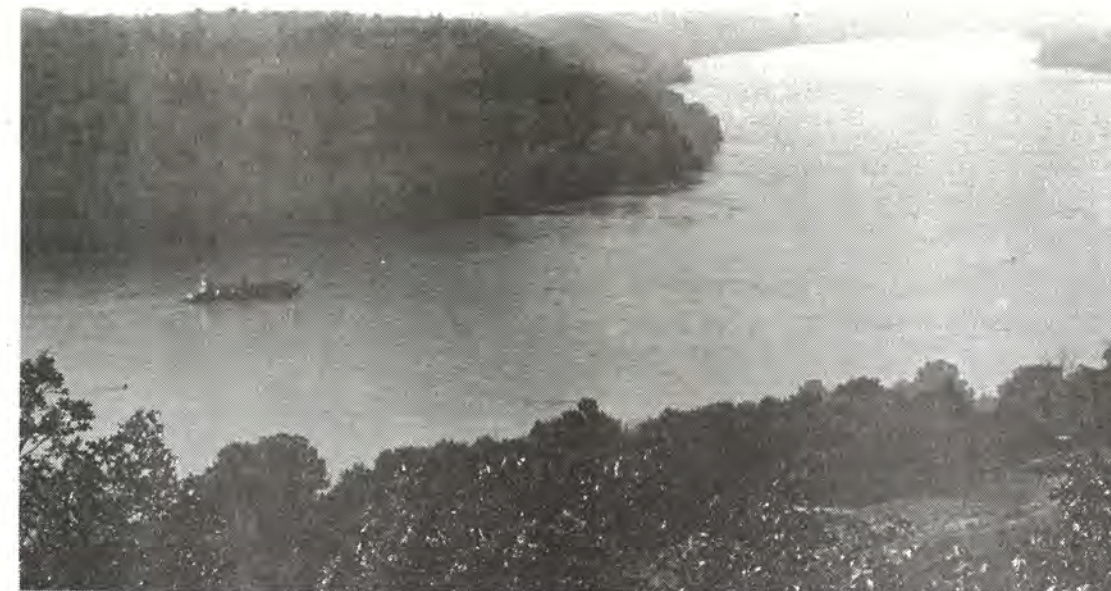
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wooden cross, many years gone, was erected by these missionaries atop Tower Rock, providing this interesting topographic feature with the alternate name "Rock of the Cross."

For over a century following Marquette and Jolliet's historic voyages down the Mississippi River, little is recorded about white man's activities in the region of Jackson County. The most noteworthy event was the massacre of several members of the Moredock family by Indians in 1786 when the Moredock party came ashore at the south end of the Devil's Backbone near Grand Tower. Marion Mitchell has given a vivid account of this massacre in the February, 1972, issue of *Outdoor Illinois*.

The area now occupied by Grand Tower, because of its location on the banks of the Mississippi River and near the confluence of the Big Muddy and the Mississippi, was one of the first in the county to be occupied. The Benjamin Walker family settled in this area in 1806, and at least twenty-four families were known to have lived in the county in 1807, primarily in the western section. Emsly Jones and a Mr. Reed are generally credited with being the first white settlers in the county when they homesteaded in 1802 just east of Degognia Creek.

William Boone, reputedly a distant relative of Daniel, was among these earliest settlers. After residing briefly under a bluff east of Degognia Creek in 1806, Boone established the first community in the county at Sand Ridge, probably by mid-1807. It was on May 6, 1807, that his son



MISSISSIPPI RIVER from the top of Fountain Bluff; Missouri across river.

Benningson became the first white child born in the county.

These very early white settlers found Jackson County heavily wooded with rugged, hilly terrain primarily in the southern one-fourth of the county and the western one-third of the county. The remainder of the county was virtually flat, with rather extensive prairies occurring in the northeastern corner of the county near the present community of Elkhaville.

The first settlers spent their time farming, hunting, and fishing. By 1810, coal was being mined near the banks of the Big Muddy River, and by 1814, salt was being manufactured from salt springs along the same river.

Meanwhile, Illinois was approaching statehood. In October, 1778, one hundred five years after Marquette and Jolliet's initial voyage to Tower Rock, Illinois was made a county of Virginia, a condition which lasted until December 20, 1783.

The Federal Ordinance of 1787 provided for all the territory northwest of the Ohio River to be administered as a single district, the Ohio Territory, to be governed by General Arthur St. Clair. This territory was divided into four counties, with two of them roughly corresponding to the present state of Ohio, one to Indiana, and one to Illinois. The county which included Illinois was called St. Clair County. On July 4, 1800, the Ohio Territory was split, with the area including Indiana and Illinois comprising the new Indiana Territory. William Henry Harrison, later to become president of the United States, was governor of the Indiana Territory.

The separation of the Illinois Territory from the Indiana Territory was accomplished on February 3, 1809, with Ninian Edwards being named the first governor of the territory. Much of the Indian-occupied land in Illinois at this time was being acquired by the white settlers by means of various treaties. This caused considerable ill will among the more warlike tribes. Thus, when the War of 1812 broke out between the United States and the British, many of the Indians in Illinois sided with the British.

To protect against possible hostilities by the Indians, several companies of Illinois rangers were formed. One of these companies was organized from Jackson County, with William Boone named as Captain. The specific assignment for Boone's rangers was to protect the area lying roughly between the confluence of the St. Mary's River with the Mississippi River south of Chester to near the present community of Cora. Numbered among the rangers was Gregore de Gognie, who later settled in the western part of the county and lent his name to the small community of Degognia, located in the township of the same name, to Degognia Creek, and to Degognia Canyon.

In 1814, Pennsylvania-born Conrad Will settled along the banks of the Big Muddy River, began operating a salt mine, and founded the town of Brownsville. On January 10, 1816, Jackson County was created out of Randolph County and, shortly thereafter, Brownsville was designated the county seat. When Illinois became a state in 1818, Jackson was one of fifteen counties. For twenty-six years,



GRANGE HALL, where first union of farmers was organized by W. D. Crews.

Brownsville was a thriving community until a wintry January evening in 1843 when the courthouse burned. Shortly thereafter Murphysboro was founded about three miles east of Brownsville with the promise that it would become the county seat, a status it has enjoyed ever since.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad in the mid-1850's was responsible for the establishment of Carbondale, DeSoto, Elkhart, and Makanda. The railroad proved a benefit to the coal industry, which became



STONE ARCH leads into family cemetery plot of W. D. Crews. Erected in 1917.

vigorous in the Murphysboro area at this time, and to the development of iron furnaces north of Grand Tower. Farmers were beginning to grow more and more corn, and cotton was a major farm product in the Carbondale area near the time of the Civil War.

Small towns began to spring up over much of the county, with most of them being farming communities. It was in 1900 that W. D. Crews and other Jackson County farmers met at the little square brick Grange Hall north of Murphysboro and organized the Farmer's Union, the first such anti-trust farm organization in the United States.

Dowell was an exception to the establishment of farming communities. It developed in 1918 in response to the opening of numerous coal mines in the northeastern section of the county.

A great disaster struck the county on March 18, 1925, when shortly before mid-afternoon, the most destructive tornado this nation has ever known roared into the narrow valley between Fountain Bluff and Gorham at speeds up to 60 miles per hour, moved diagonally to the northeast with gargantuan ferocity across the heart of Murphysboro, touched down again with fatal force at DeSoto, and menacingly left the county to strike again at West Frankfort in Franklin County, and still later in Indiana. In its wake it left millions of dollars worth of destroyed property but, more gravely, 689 fatalities were recorded, 234 of them at Murphysboro.

Following the second World War, the center of activity in the county gradually shifted to Carbondale in response

to the rapid growth of Southern Illinois University. Today, education provides the greatest source of employment in the county. Farming continues to prosper, but at a lesser rate than in earlier days. Coal mining is virtually gone from the county.



IRON KILN at the base of Devil's Backbone near Grand Tower is one of few remnants from once-thriving industry.

Location and Size. Jackson County is located in southwestern Illinois, occupying an area of 603 square miles. It is bounded on the south by Union County, on the east by Williamson County, on the northeast by Franklin County, on the north by Perry County, and on the northwest by Randolph County. The Mississippi River forms its southwestern boundary. The famous landmark in the Mississippi River opposite Grand Tower, known as Tower Rock, actually belongs to Missouri. Immediately south of Grand Tower the Mississippi River has altered its course in the recent past, cutting off an area of over 1500 acres known as Grand Tower Island. Although this "island" is on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, it is legally a part of Missouri. One can drive south from the village of Grand Tower to Grand Tower Island via the levee road and go from Illinois into Missouri without crossing the Mississippi River.

The county is named for Andrew Jackson. There are sixteen townships within the county. Seventy-five per cent of the population is concentrated in Carbondale and Murphysboro townships.

Physical Features. Three distinctive topographic regions can be defined in Jackson County. A wide, often fertile floodplain exists between the Mississippi River and the rocky ridges to the east, sometimes as broad as five miles. Much of this land has been converted to cultivation, particularly after the extensive levee system was built to protect the land from annual flooding.

Adjacent to the floodplains are rocky bluffs and high hills, often precipitous and occasionally rising more than 200 feet above the floodplain floor. These hills enter the northwestern corner of the county and form a band up to eight miles wide as they ap-

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Jackson County, from the Illinois State Atlas of 1875, with names of landowners who were patrons of the Atlas and locations of farms. Many of the old trails which were still in use at the time of this atlas have now disappeared.

proach diagonally to Murphysboro. South of Murphysboro they expand to fill nearly all the southeastern quarter of the county. Most of the exposed rocks of these cliffs are sandstone and are of Pennsylvanian age, formed some 280 million years ago. Numerous canyons and ravines dissect these cliffs, many of them forming areas of great scenic splendor.

Exposed limestone is found on two cliffs immediately north of Grand Tower. Known as Devil's Backbone and Devil's Bake Oven, these bluffs are among the oldest in the area, being of Devonian age. Occasional limestone outcrops in the Kinkaid Hills in the Ava area and on the river bluffs adjacent to the Big Muddy River just north of the Union County line are evident.

The northeastern quarter of the county is predominantly flat. A great part of this region was prairie, although the waterways in the area have always been forested. Early residents referred to Elk Prairie, Cox's Prairie, Vergennes Prairie, and Manning's Prairie. Today these prairies have succumbed to cultivation, except for a few strips along railways in the county.

Rivers and Lakes. The Mississippi River forms eighteen miles of shoreline on the southwestern border of the county. Winding tortuously in a diagonal from northeast to southwest is the Big Muddy River, emptying into the Mississippi about three miles be-



CASCADING streamlet descends one of the precipitous sandstone ravines at Little Grand Canyon.



HOPEWELLIAN INDIAN mound near the junction of Illinois 3 and 151, near the Mississippi River.

low Grand Tower. Beaucoup Creek and the Little Muddy River are major tributaries to the Big Muddy. Beaucoup enters the county from Perry County three-and-one-half miles northwest of Vergennes and empties its clouded waters into the Big Muddy a short distance northeast of Murphysboro. The Little Muddy joins the Big Muddy two miles east of DeSoto. Other major creeks are Rattlesnake and Kinkaid in the northwestern quarter of the county, Six Mile in the northeastern, and Drury, Crab Orchard, and Little Crab Orchard in the southeastern section.

Major lakes include the newly constructed Kinkaid Lake and Lake Murphysboro, both west of Murphysboro. Cedar Creek Lake, under construction south of Carbondale, will be filled within a few months.

Climate. A wide range of temperature prevails in Jackson County. Below zero and above 100° readings occur once or more nearly every year. Although the highest

temperature ever recorded in Carbondale was 113° on August 9, 1930, the average daily maximum temperatures for July and August are 91.1 and 90.2°, respectively. The lowest recorded temperatures in Carbondale were a phenomenal -24° for a very brief period early in the morning of January 13, 1912, and -22° for an equally brief period on February 2, 1951. The coldest month normally is January, with a daily minimum average of 26.4°.

Average annual precipitation for Jackson County is slightly above 44 inches, with most of it falling in the form of rain. Over half of the yearly rainfall comes from April through September. About 10 inches of snow falls annually in the county.

In general, rainfall during July and August is insufficient for ideal crop production in the area. Several consecutive days without rain in the summer are frequent.

The average number of frost-free days in the county is 190. The last freezing tem-

perature in the spring is usually by mid-April, while the first freezing temperature in the fall is usually experienced during the last two weeks in October.

Soils and Minerals. The third of the four great glaciers which inched southward into Illinois penetrated the northern portion of Jackson County. The diversity of soil types found in the county is due in part to the ice sheet. Jackson County soils can be classified into three broad groups. The flood-plain bottomland soils are generally dark-colored with a medium-textured, slowly permeable subsoil beneath the surface. Most of the wooded slopes are composed of light-colored, fine textured wind-blown soil, known as loess. Most of the flattened upland areas, those primarily supporting prairies long ago, are medium-colored and fine-textured.

Several rather thin coal seams run through the county, probably beneath nearly half of the total area. These have been put to profitable use by miners since 1810. Some

limestone is available and has been used in the construction of fireplaces and chimneys. The predominant exposed rock in Jackson County is sandstone, and some quarry operations for this type have taken place in the county. Sodium chloride, or salt, was at one time mined at Brownsville, but evidence of the old salt wells cannot now be found. A fair grade of clay is found at isolated areas in the county and gave rise to a brick plant in Campbell Hill for most of the first half of the twentieth century. Murphysboro at one time had a brick plant making paving bricks.

Plant Life. A wide variety of flowering plants occurs in Jackson County, with over 1600 different kinds so far recorded. Of these, over 200 are woody species. In the floodplains and along the major streams are sycamore, cottonwood, black willow, sweet gum, slippery elm, river birch, pin oak, bur oak, swamp white oak, hackberry, and many others. Huge pecans and king-nut hickories are in the floodplains, sometimes the only trees left standing in a field cleared for cultivation.

Wooded slopes are populated mostly by white oak, black oak, red oak, pignut hickory, and shagbark hickory. Blufftops support a scrub forest of post oak, blackjack oak, red cedar, and winged elm.

The Shawnee National Forest owns 40,639 acres of forested land in Jackson County. The Forest Service not only is involved with timber production in the county, but it is also cognizant of the recreational potential and natural history aspects of the forest.

The largest Sassafras in Illinois, with a circumference of 15 feet 2 inches, grows along Chautauqua Road about three miles west of Carbondale.

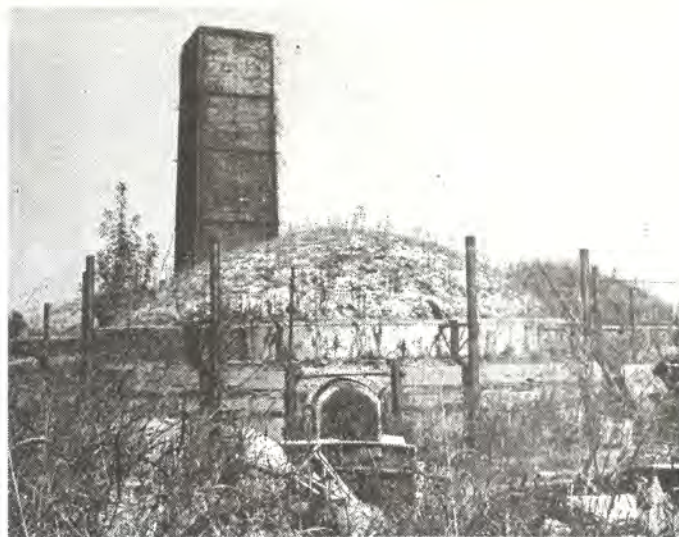
Occasional strips of prairie occur along railroad rights-of-way; typical examples of prairies parallel the Illinois Central and Highway 51 from Elkhart to DeSoto. Big and little bluestem, prairie dropseed, Indian grass, rosin weed, compass plant, tall prairie sunflower, prairie goldenrod, and blazing-star are just a few of the plants found in these prairie strips.

Animal Life. Bear, bison, and elk which inhabited the area decades ago have been gone for years, but a wide variety of animals exists in the county. Deer is the largest mammal, and occurs in sizeable numbers. Other common animals are the skunk, woodchuck, raccoon, and opossum. Eastern cottontails, gray squirrels, red foxes, and long-tailed weasels also are common. Jackson County is one of two counties in the state where the rare and endangered Illinois woodrat lives.

Snakes are plentiful, a fact attested to by Bennington Boone in his Jackson County sketches. Four species of poisonous snakes—copperhead, cottonmouth, timber rattlesnake, and pygmy rattlesnake—are all known from the county.

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

The People. Population in Jackson County in 1972 was 56,900, a considerable increase over the 1870 population of 19,634. With the exception of the period 1920-1930, the county has experienced increases in population for every ten-year period. The most dramatic increase occurred between 1960-1970, when a 23.4% increase was realized. Carbondale claims nearly half of the county's population with 26,900 in 1972. Murphysboro follows with 10,000, and then DeSoto, Grand Tower, and Elkhart in that order.



ONE OF several abandoned brick kilns at Campbell Hill, adjacent to Illinois 4.

Industry. Relatively few industries are in the county. The Brown Shoe Company has long been established in Murphysboro, as have two garment factories, a factory which produces metallic labels for bottles, and a branch of the Continental Aluminum Company. Carbondale has a branch of Tuck Tape Corporation, and Kopper's tie plant, and a ready-mix concrete company.

Agriculture. In 1969, the last reporting date by the U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 1,053 farms in Jackson County, consisting of 231,212 acres. This follows a general downward trend in number of farms and farm acreage since the peak year in 1935 when there were 2,581 farms comprising 312,463 acres. Although the greatest number of farms is less than 260 acres in extent, there are 74 reported in excess of 500 acres, and 4 exceeding 2,000 acres.

The cash farm receipts for Jackson County in 1972 were \$7,394,000 for crops and \$6,410,500 for livestock, for a combined total of \$13,804,500.

The major plant crops for 1972, in order of total cash value, were soybeans, corn, wheat, hay crops (including alfalfa, clover, timothy, and lespedeza), oats, barley, and rye. Soybeans were grown on 37,100 acres of land, yielding a total of 1,183,500 bushels with a cash value of \$3,038,400.

On January 1, 1973, 21,000 head of cattle was reported for Jackson County, with a value of \$4,857,900. Included among this number was 1500 head of milk cows, producing 14,700,000 pounds of milk. Hogs and pigs numbered 38,000 head in 1972, valued at \$1,540,700. Jackson County farmers had 19,600 layers in 1972 yielding 11,556,000 eggs. Jackson County is an important producer of apples and peaches. A. H. Worthen, the State Geologist during the last half of the nineteenth century, recalls settlers on the ridges of Jackson County growing peach trees as early as 1852. In 1964, there were 34,030 bearing apple trees producing 146,880 bushels of apples and 26,936 bearing peach trees producing 71,643 bushels. This is a sharp drop from the peak years of 1935 when there were 170,933 bearing apple trees and 198,009 bearing peach trees, producing many thousands of bushels.

Mining. The first coal mine in Illinois was started in 1810 near the Big Muddy River at the southeast edge of the present location of Murphysboro. A dilapidated mine tippie still stands near the area as a remnant of later mining activities. Considerable mining developed east of Murphysboro (at the present suburb of Mt. Carbon), beginning about 1832, and north of Murphysboro (at Harrison), around 1872. For a while, the coal was loaded on flatboats in the Big Muddy River and floated to the Mississippi River. In the first years of the twentieth century, the coal fields in the Elkhart area were developed. Jackson County coal reached its peak production in the period from 1930 to 1940 when an average of two million tons of bituminous coal were produced yearly. By 1970, only two mines were operating in Jackson County, yielding a total of 348,216 tons.

At the time of this writing, only the Royal Mining Company east of Elkhart is in operation in the county.

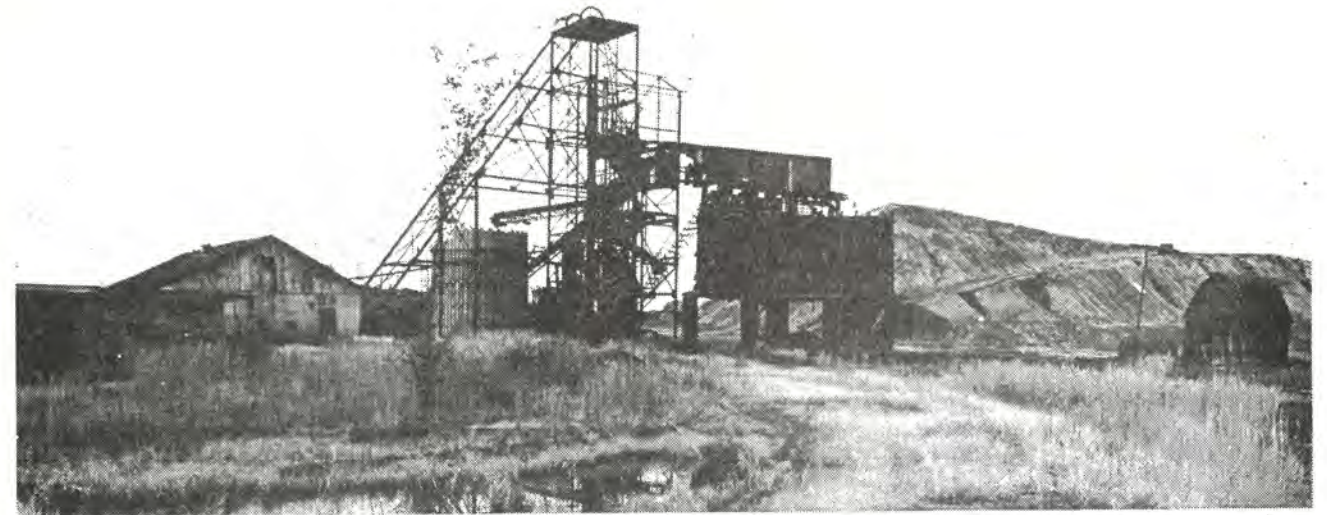
Driving the mining roads today in the northeastern quarter of the county reveals abandoned steam shovels, dynamite sheds, and coal tipples.

In addition to coal, there is some commercial value derived from stone, sand, and gravel in the county.

Transportation. Several historic routes have passed through Jackson County. The most notable of the early ones was the one taken by George Rogers Clark on his voyage from Ft. Massac to Kaskaskia between June 29 and July 4, 1778. Historians tell us that Clark's party crossed Jackson County on July 2 and 3, camping some six or eight miles northwest of Murphysboro on the evening of July 2. After breaking camp, the party proceeded in a direction near to the present communities of Ava and Campbell Hill.

A major route of travel developed between Brownsville and Kaskaskia, the state capital. A little later, considerable travel developed between Murphysboro and Chester, by way of Ava, closely following the original route of George Rogers Clark.

As early as 1832, Alexander M. Jenkins of Jackson County proposed a north-south railroad in Illinois and, in 1836, the state



ABANDONED Hallidayboro coal mine, with tippie which appears ready for use.

legislature granted papers of incorporation to the Central Railroad Company. As there was no money forthcoming, the company gave up its charter. At last, in 1850, the Federal government gave 2,500,000 acres to the State of Illinois who, in turn, gave the land to the Illinois Central Railroad. The last spike for the Chicago to Cairo route, which bisected Jackson County, was driven on September 27, 1856. Today, three railroad lines serve the county with approximately 165 miles of tracks.

In 1972, Jackson County had 933.91 miles of road for automotive travel, of which 129.2 miles are paved, 626.46 are gravel, and 78.25 are dirt.

A single airport serves the county, located midway between Murphysboro and Carbondale two miles north of Illinois Route 13. The commercial line Air Illinois is a user of this airport.

Communication. A number of newspapers has been published in the county since the JACKSON DEMOCRAT was first printed in Murphysboro on April 16, 1854. Five successors have followed the JACKSON DEMOCRAT in Murphysboro, including the successful MURPHYSBORO INDEPENDENT. The first of several newspapers printed in Carbondale was the CARBONDALE COMMERCIAL in 1855. Ava and Elkhart have also had their local newspapers. Today, the county is served only by the regional daily SOUTHERN ILLINOISAN, published at Carbondale, and the DAILY EGYPTIAN, from Southern Illinois University. Makanda has a small monthly newsletter.

AM radio stations are currently in operation in Carbondale (WCIL) and Murphysboro (WINI). Some twenty-five years ago, WAVA sent out its signals from Ava. There are three FM stations in the county. Southern Illinois University operates an education television station.

Education. Educational institutions have always played a prominent role in Jackson County since the first school established in 1814 in Sand Ridge by William Boone. In 1825, Joseph Duncan, the state senator from Jackson County who, nine years later, was

to become Illinois' sixth governor, introduced the bill establishing free public schools in Illinois. Brownsville opened its first public school on June 25, 1825.

Today Jackson County is divided into four unit school districts (Trico, Mississippi Valley, Murphysboro, and Elverado), plus the Carbondale area which is broken up into five elementary districts (DeSoto, Glendale, Carbondale, Unity Point, and Giant City) and one high school district. In addition, three parochial schools are operated within the county. Total primary and secondary students in Jackson County steadily increased until 1969, when 10,402 pupils were enrolled. There has been a gradual decline since that time, with 10,150 enrolling during fall of 1973. Of these, only 248 are in parochial schools. Total breakdown of pupils, by grades, in 1973, are: kindergarten, 703; first, 740; second, 733; third, 762; fourth, 842; fifth, 809; sixth, 845; seventh, 779; eighth 777; ninth, 760; tenth, 744; eleventh, 696; and twelfth, 650. In addition, there are 310 special education students.

The first institution of higher learning, known as Carbondale College, was opened in Carbondale by the Alton Presbytery on May 1, 1857. This was succeeded by Southern Illinois College, established by the Christian Church, on September 8, 1866. On April 20, 1869, the State of Illinois approved the establishment in Carbondale of Southern Illinois Normal University, and the first classes were held on July 2, 1874. Enrollment rose slowly and, by 1947 when the name was changed to Southern Illinois University, 2,855 students were enrolled. Then, with the naming of Dr. Delyte W. Morris as president in 1948, the University grew at a remarkable rate until a maximum of 23,843 students was reached in 1970. Enrollment during fall quarter, 1973, stood at 19,147.

Important Persons in the County

Bennington Boone. The son of William Boone, Bennington was the first white child born in Jackson County, on May 6, 1807. He wed Elizabeth, the daughter of Conrad Will. In 1855, Boone became the first postmaster at Grand Tower. Bennington, his



SCOOP FROM an abandoned coal-mining shovel near Elkhart on U. S. 51.

wife, and several of their children are buried in the historic Boone Cemetery on the eastern slope of Fountain Bluff.

William Boone. After working in the lead mines of southern Missouri, William Boone migrated to Illinois in 1802 and eventually into Jackson County in 1806. He opened a farm and established the first village in the county, Sand Ridge, in 1807. When Governor Edwards organized rangers from Illinois for the War of 1812, Captain William Boone commanded the group formed from Jackson County. William Boone served in the Illinois Senate from 1820-1823.

Daniel Brush. Credit for the founding of Carbondale is given to Daniel H. Brush who was one of a dozen persons who formed a company to lay out the town plat of Carbondale on October 11, 1852. Before establishing residency in Carbondale, Brush had lived in Brownsville, where he served as county clerk, and then in Murphysboro, where he ran a store and began his law practice. After the founding of Carbondale, Brush had several stores and offices, built the first mill, and constructed a large grain house. He was clerk for the town's Board of Trustees. When the Civil War broke out, Daniel Brush helped organize Co. K, 18th Illinois Infantry. He ultimately rose to the rank of Colonel. He is buried in the family plot at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Joseph Duncan. A native of Paris, Kentucky, Joseph Duncan distinguished himself in the War of 1812, receiving a sword of gallantry from Congress, before coming to Illinois. He and his family settled on the banks of the Mississippi River near the western base of Fountain Bluff where they



LT. GOV. ALEXANDER M. JENKINS lies beneath this marker at Woodlawn Cemetery, in Carbondale.



ABANDONED coal mining shovel sits forlornly near Elkhville.

built their "White House," said by some to be the finest house in the area. No trace of the house remains today. Duncan served in the Illinois Senate from 1824 to 1827 where he introduced the bill establishing free public schools in the state. He served in the United States House of Representatives before becoming governor of Illinois from 1834-1838.

Joseph B. Gill. After graduating from Southern Illinois Normal in 1884 and the University of Michigan in 1886, Joseph B. Gill resided in Murphysboro and was editor of the MURPHYSBORO INDEPENDENT. Gill then served in the House of Representatives from 1889 to 1892 before being elected Lt. Governor of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 when John Altgeld was Governor.

Alexander M. Jenkins settled at Brownsville in 1817 and became constable at the age of 21. He served in the State House of Representatives from 1830 to 1834, holding the position of Speaker during the final two years. While a member of the House, in 1832, Jenkins proposed a survey for a railroad route from Cairo to Peru, Illinois. He was elected Lt. Governor of Illinois in Gov. Joseph Duncan's administration in 1834, the first of only two times that the two highest state officials have been from the same county. Jenkins resigned his post in 1836 and became one of the first directors of the Central Railroad Company. He founded the JACKSON DEMOCRAT, the first newspaper in the county on April 16, 1854. He is buried in Carbondale's Woodlawn Cemetery. He was John A. Logan's uncle.

John A. Logan. The son of Dr. John Logan, an emigrant from Ireland, John A. was born on February 9, 1826. A marker in

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

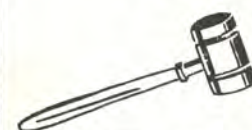
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MURPHYSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Town Plats of Grand Tower, Carbondale and Murphysboro taken from an 1875 Geography of Illinois.

Murphysboro designates his birthplace. He attended tiny Shiloh College, just across the county line into Randolph County, for a short time. He was elected Jackson County Clerk in 1849, and was named prosecuting attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit in 1853. Logan served in the Illinois House in 1853-1854, and again in 1857-1858.

He was in the United States House of Representatives from 1859-1861 when he resigned to recruit a regiment from southern Illinois for the Civil War. He rose through the ranks of brigadier general and major general to become Commanding General of the Army of the Tennessee in 1864. He fought in the battles of Belmont, Bull Run, Chattanooga, Port Hudson, Columbus, Dallas, Raymond, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, and Vicksburg.

He next was elected Congressman-at-large in 1866 and U. S. Senator in 1871-77 and 1879-1885. He was elected for a third term in 1886 and was being considered for nomination for Vice President in the 1888 election when he died in office on December 26, 1886.

It was John A. Logan who issued General Order Number 11 on May 5, 1868, establishing Memorial Day. Logan County, in central Illinois, is named for General Logan's father.

Conrad Will. A native of Philadelphia, Conrad (pronounced Coonrod) Will came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1813 and, about one year later, moved to a site about three miles west of Murphysboro and began manufacturing salt from a salt spring on the banks of the Big Muddy River. He helped form Jackson County in 1816 and Brownsville a year later. He was on the committee to frame a constitution for Illinois in August, 1818. From the time Illinois was admitted as a state, Will represented Jackson County in either the senate or the house until his death in 1834. Will County in northeastern Illinois is named for him.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

In addition to the communities described briefly below, several others are only a memory today. Numbered among these ghost towns are BROWNSVILLE, the first county seat, BRADLEY, ELTHAM, GRUBBS, PARSONS, and PERRY. Brownsville developed following the establishment of Conrad Will's salt mine in 1814. It was the county seat of Jackson County from 1817 until the courthouse burned on January 10, 1843. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and a variety of businessmen and craftsmen inhabited the village which could claim a population of about 500 at one time.

AVA. Ava has developed from a small saloon, called Headquarters, which marked the half-way stop along the early trail from Murphysboro to Chester. With the building of the railroad through the settlement, the populace voted to incorporate in 1901. Population has fluctuated through the years. Two or three stately homes near the west end of the main street indicate earlier periods of prosperity. The old gray stone Hatfield Garage stands abandoned near the depot. At one time, Ava could boast of its own newspaper, the AVA CITIZEN, and its own radio station, WAVA. Now the main street is a mixture of the old and the new—several abandoned and rundown stores alternating with a new, modern bank and

a post office. Two markets and a couple of craft shops are also there. The Bowen Park at the southeastern corner of the community provides an area for recreation and picknicking. The recent completion of nearby Kincaid Lake has given the citizens of Ava hope for economic improvement.

BOSKYDELL. A local minister provided this name for the little community along the Illinois Central Railroad. Although only a handful of homes and one church are all that is left of Boskydell, the village at one time was the site of a stone quarry. For a few years, beginning in 1885, there was even a post office.

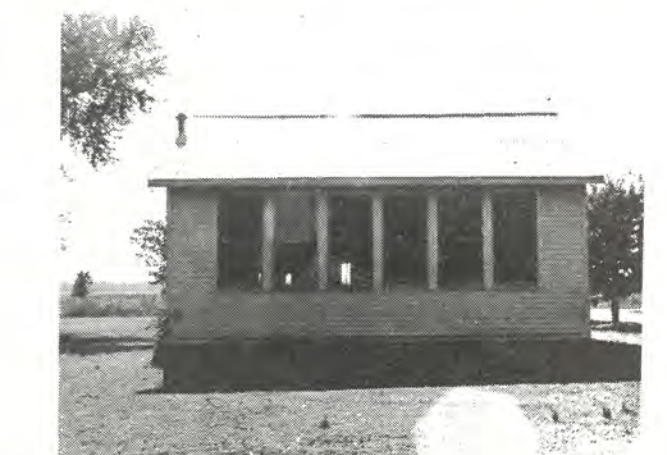
CAMPBELL HILL. When William Mohlenbrock discovered that the Narrow Gauge Railroad was to be built in 1870 about a mile northwest of Bradley, he built a store near the railroad and in so doing established the village of Campbell Hill. For a while, a successful mill was operated at Campbell Hill and, in 1901, a brick plant was begun. Today, a few still sturdy but badly neglected kilns still attract attention at the north edge of town. Several picturesque, steeped churches add charm to the community.

CARBONDALE. The largest city in the county derives its name from the coal which was mined in the vicinity. Second to Murphysboro in size for many years, Carbondale emerged ahead of Murphysboro in the



NARROW PASSAGE between huge blocks of sandstone, one of the "streets" which gave Giant City State Park its name.

FEBRUARY, 1974



NORTH SIDE of old schools often had spacious windows before electric lights came along. School is in Cora.

Page 27



ELABORATE COUNTRY home along the high road from Makanda to Giant City State Park.

1950 census and has continued to expand ever since. At 26,900, it is the largest city in Illinois south of the St. Louis area. Most of its phenomenal growth coincides with the rapid expansion of Southern Illinois University.

Carbondale was laid out along the route of the Illinois Central Railroad at a point about midway between DeSoto and Makanda. The first building was erected in 1852, and incorporation as a village came in 1856.

Cotton was the first big industry in Carbondale, with as many as five gins in operation at one time during the Civil War era.

Educational facilities have always been closely associated with Carbondale. The first rural practice school in Illinois was located a short distance west of town. On May 1, 1857, Carbondale College, a Presbyterian seminary, opened its doors to its first students on the third floor of a local store. This gave way to Southern Illinois College, affiliated with the Christian Church, in 1866, and this school existed until 1870.

On July 1, 1874, Southern Illinois Normal University, the forerunner to the present Southern Illinois University, was established as a public teacher's college.

Adjacent to the reservoir at the southern edge of town is the City Park.

CORA. Cora was established in 1903 and was named for Cora Brown, whose ancestors settled near the junction of Degognia Creek and the Mississippi River nearly three-quarters of a century before. Today Cora is nestled at the base of the Mississippi River levee and the high embankment of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, unnoticed by passing motorists on Illinois Route 3. Only a dozen or so homes are left, along with a Presbyterian Church. The neat and well-kept country school is next to the church, but children no longer attend there nor drink from the water pump near the south entrance. The school building is now used for quilting bees and other activities of local interest.

CRAIN. Only a few buildings along Illinois Route 3 constitute Crain, a village established during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Earlier buildings at this location provided stopping places for persons traveling the road between Brownsville and Kaskaskia between 1826 and 1843.

DEGOGNIA. Earlier reference has been made to the founder of this community, Gregorie de Gognie, a ranger who served with Captain William Boone during the War of 1812. De Gognie established his little town in the rugged Kinkaid Hills of western Jackson County. Now at the crossroads only an abandoned house remains of the village.

DESOTO. De Soto derives its name from the famed explorer, Hernando de Soto. It was established primarily because of the railroad, but later became associated with nearby coal mines. Although not incorporated until 1895, De Soto had established a post office in 1855. The devastating tornado of 1925 rumbled through the community, leaving much destruction and death. The recent increase in population of De Soto can be related directly to the expansion of the entire Carbondale area.

DOWELL. Dowell, which developed in the heart of the coal mining region in Jackson County, is now showing the effects of the demise of the mining industry in Jackson County. Today's 3-lane Main Street, wide enough so that cars can park down the center lane, services only a tavern and a post office among several empty structures which are now but a reminder of once busier times. The old grade school, with its adjacent quonset-hut gymnasium, is abandoned along a side street down which children hopped and skipped for half a century. An outbuilding along an alleyway serves as a shop for a furrier.

ELKVILLE. Elkhaville takes its name from the large Elk Prairie which covered the northeastern section of Jackson County before the coming of white settlers. Elk were known to roam the region as late as 1835. The village was laid out along the railroad in 1857, and a post office was established in 1861, but the town didn't begin to expand until the 1880's. Population increased until the mid-1950's, and a movie theatre and printing office were among the busi-



ALONG the same high road from Makanda to Giant City is this pagoda-like shelter in a cemetery.

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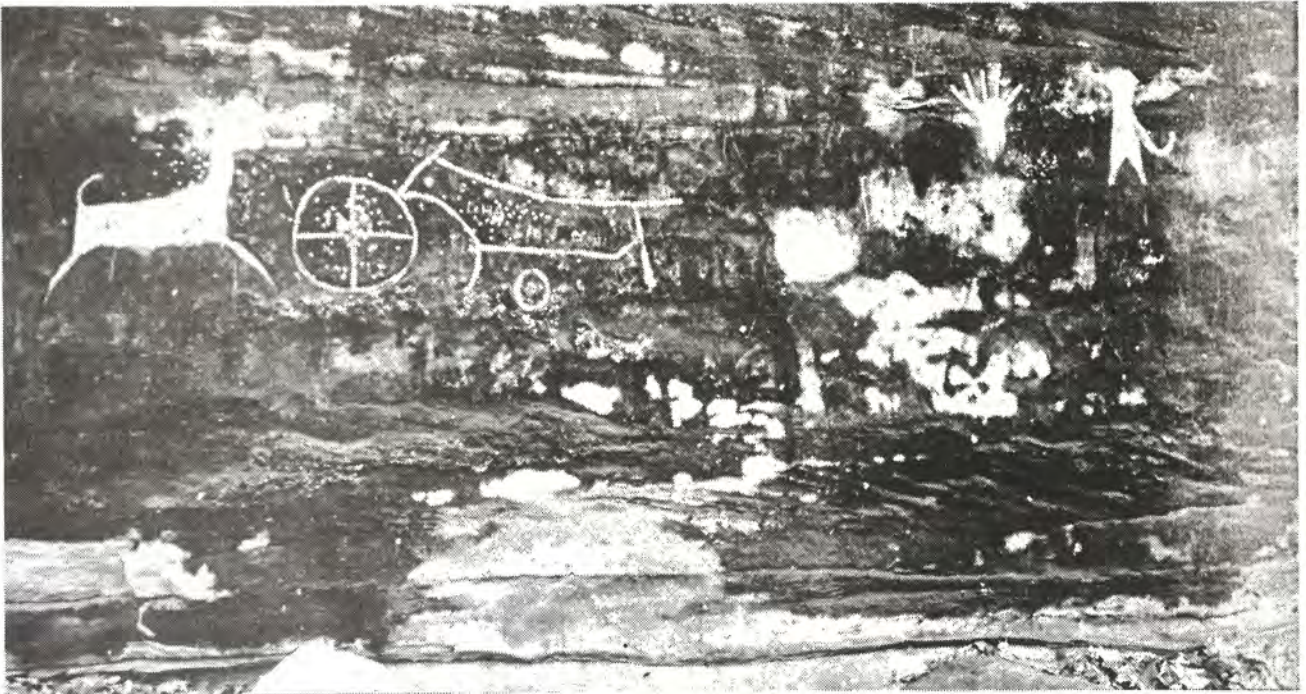
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PETROGLYPHS outlined in chalk by previous photographer, on west-facing cliff at Fountain Bluff. It is one of three picture galleries on the huge geologic structure.

nesses. Today's population is served by a modern bank and a handful of stores along Highway 51. The consolidated Elverado High School is in the south-eastern section of town.

ETHERTON. Known to most natives of the area as Etherton Switch, the little town at the foot of Tomcat Hill, Etherton was established along the old Mobile and Ohio (M & O) Railroad and served as a shipping point for nearby orchards for many years.

GLENN. This tiny community is probably named for descendants of the Robin Glenn family, who lived along Kinkaid Creek as early as 1825. A post office existed from 1892-1907.

GORHAM. Massive Fountain Bluff looms less than a mile south of the community of Gorham. The general area has been settled for over 150 years, but most of the earlier settlers built their dwellings near to the bluff, often referred to as the Big Hill. Numbered among these earliest settlers was the Duncan family, whose stately "White House" was nestled against the west side of the bluff in close proximity to the river. A prominent member of the family was Joseph Duncan, who later rose to the governorship of Illinois in 1834. No trace of the White House can be found today, nor the old water mill operated by the Duncan's nearby.

After several years, settlers established a village at the present site of Gorham. Originally called Leo Rock and then Fordyce, before becoming known as Gorham in 1912, the community became a center for area farmers who quickly realized the fertility of the bottomland soil. Today a busy Missouri Pacific track bisects the village. Mississippi Valley High School, which serves a large section of the southwestern corner of the county, is in Gorham. A fish farm is operated near town.

GRAND TOWER. Grand Tower natives consider their community to be the most historical in the county. It was here that Marquette and Joliet set foot on Illinois soil in 1673. It was here that John Moredock

survived the Indian massacre of the rest of his family in 1786. It was here that iron furnaces were erected along the base of limestone cliffs to produce pig iron used during the Civil War by Union forces.

Grand Tower today is protected from the Mississippi River by a high levee. Front Street is lined with a few businesses. Devil's Backbone is a narrow, rugged limestone cliff originating at the northern edge of the village and extending northward for three-fourths of a mile. Between the western base of the bluff and the river is a spendid

public park, with many picnicking and playground facilities. An old steam locomotive, built by the H. K. Porter Company in 1929, was donated to the park in 1961 by the Central Illinois Public Service Company.

A ferry operating between the north end of the park and Altenburg, Missouri, provides the only vehicular route across the Mississippi River between Cape Girardeau and Chester. Next to the ferry landing is a wide, sandy beach. Immediately north of ferry is a small but conspicuous limestone



POST OFFICE at Jacob, Illinois is just enough to do the job.

FEBRUARY, 1974

cliff jutting skyward at an angle. Known as the Devil's Bake Oven, this rock has, on its summit, the remains of the home of one of the iron industry's superintendents. Spanning the river and cutting across a corner of the Bake Oven is the huge orange and silver pipeline carrying natural gas from Texas fields to the northeastern states.

East of Grand Tower is Walker Hill, named for Benjamin Walker who first settled this area with his family in 1806. A large cemetery occupies much of the summit.

Of architectural interest is the Huthmacher House, the former home of a riverboat captain, which has recently been refurnished. Today it is a center of craft and skill demonstrations on weekends.

Fishing provides income for several residents of the village.

GRIMSBY. This small settlement, composed of a half dozen houses or so, still exists along the gravel road between Illinois Route 149 and Sand Ridge.

HALLIDAYBORO. The lonely, abandoned smokestack along the west side of Highway 51 one mile south of Elkhartville stands vigil over the remnants of a nearly abandoned coal-mining town. Many of the straight-fronted, two-storied company houses are still standing, and several of them continue to be occupied. A rambling three-room frame school, likewise abandoned, awaits ultimate collapse through the passage of time.

HOWARDTON. Only a few frame houses are all that is left of this village which was served by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and which was on the trail from Grand Tower to the Big Muddy River crossing at Rattlesnake Ferry.

JACOB. A glance at the names of the inhabitants of Jacob and its nearby sister village of Neunert reveals a strong German heritage in these communities. The Missouri Pacific tracks have confined the quaint buildings along Main Street to one side of the street. A post office, established in 1904, and a tiny town hall are interspersed among two-story businesses and dwellings.

JONES RIDGE. From Illinois Route 3 which passes a mile to the north, one can see the grain elevator of Jones Ridge which was a stop on the old St. Louis and Southwestern railroad. The abandoned and picturesque yellow-and-brown depot still stands opposite a few densely shaded homes.

MAKANDA. This little community at the entrance to Giant City State Park is remembered by visitors for its houses which appear to be perched precariously on the steep hills on either side of the Illinois Central railroad and the main street. The winding highway which connects Illinois Route 51 with Makanda passes a small green building which housed for several years a mini-factory for manufacture of wooden cases for soft drinks. The steep road leading east to Giant City State Park from the center of town passes a picturesque rural church and its cemetery with a sheltered pagoda.

In the center of town, next to the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, is a monument to Boomer the hound, the legendary train mascot who was killed after colliding with the bridge over Drury Creek while racing with a southbound freight.

Makanda is the home base for Presley Tours and for some craft and gift shops.



PRESENT COURT HOUSE of Jackson County, at Murphysboro, was constructed in 1926. Photograph by Ron Viecel.

MURPHYSBORO. Murphysboro developed from twenty acres of land given by Dr. John Logan to develop a new courthouse site after the Brownsville fire of 1843. The town has served as the county seat continuously since 1843. The present courthouse was erected in 1926. A granite slab enclosed by a small iron fence on south Seventeenth Street denotes the birthplace of John A. Logan, Dr. John's son.

A bronze bas-relief equestrian statue of John A. Logan by the sculptor Leon Hermant is in front of the high school. A bronze medallion of Mrs. Logan is mounted at the base of the sculpture.

Murphysboro soon developed into a prosperous and rough coal-mining community. An inter-urban railroad was built to connect with Carbondale, and this mode of transportation existed until 1927. The killer tornado of March 18, 1925, leveled much of the city and left 234 persons dead.

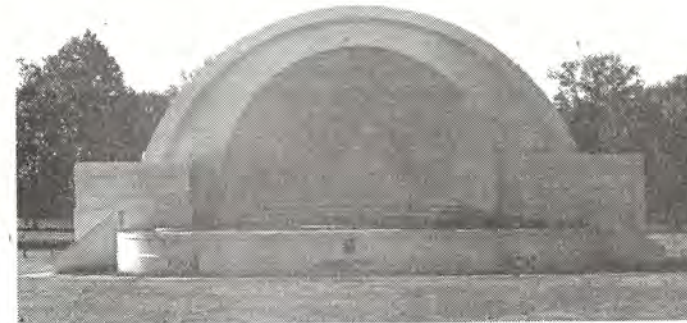
One of the nicest and certainly one of the oldest city parks is in Murphysboro. Lying above the north bank of the Big Muddy River, Riverside Park has a lighted athletic field, a swimming pool, and a picturesque white band shell erected in 1938 by Architect R. Z. Gill. At one time the park maintained a small zoo, and had week-



NATIVE SON General John A. Logan is remembered in Murphysboro by this bronze equestrian bas-relief on the grounds of Murphysboro Township High School. Photograph by Ron Viecel.

ly band concerts and Sunday evening church services in the band shell. Thousands of visitors from all over southern Illinois flock to the park on the Fourth of July for ball games, entertainment, and a fireworks extravaganza.

Early each September, since 1952, the Apple Festival fills a three-day weekend with a full-fledged parade, a children's parade, an apple-peeling contest, various theatrical performances, a drum-and-bugle corps contest, a queen contest, and a variety of other entertainment.



BANDSHELL at Riverside Park in Murphysboro was constructed in 1938.

NEUNERT. A visitor to tiny Neunert will be impressed by the meticulous homes which line the main street. The grandiose Christ Lutheran Church erected in 1906 at the north edge of the community is a structure of remarkable beauty. The associated parochial Christ Lutheran School is adjacent to the church. From 1892-1907 Neunert had its own post office.

ORAVILLE. Despite Newsome's remark in his Historical Sketches of Jackson County in 1894 that Ora "bids fair to become a lively place," this community consists today of a general store, which also serves as the post office, and a few houses. Oraville has had a post office since 1869.

POMONA. Like Oraville, Pomona developed because of the railroad which ran through the area in 1875. For nearly sixty years, the community maintained a population of about 300, but after the second World War it began to dwindle until now less than 100 persons remain.

RADDLE. Raddle has never been more than a small community along the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A church and three homes still remain in use.

SAND RIDGE. William Boone established the first town in the county in 1807 along the low ridge of sand near the Big Muddy River. The first school in the county was here in 1814. Even a cotton gin was in operation for a short while. Indians lived on a reservation nearby until 1832. No stores have survived the years, but one church and twenty-six houses today comprise Sand Ridge, in addition to a town hall.

SATO. When the Bryden Coal Company opened a mine about four miles northeast of Ava in 1885, several residents laid out the little community of Sato nearby. The village "held its own" as long as the coal lasted, but deteriorated when the mining ceased. Of some interest at Sato today is a small brick barn.

VERGENNES. As early as 1869, there was a post office at Vergennes, although the

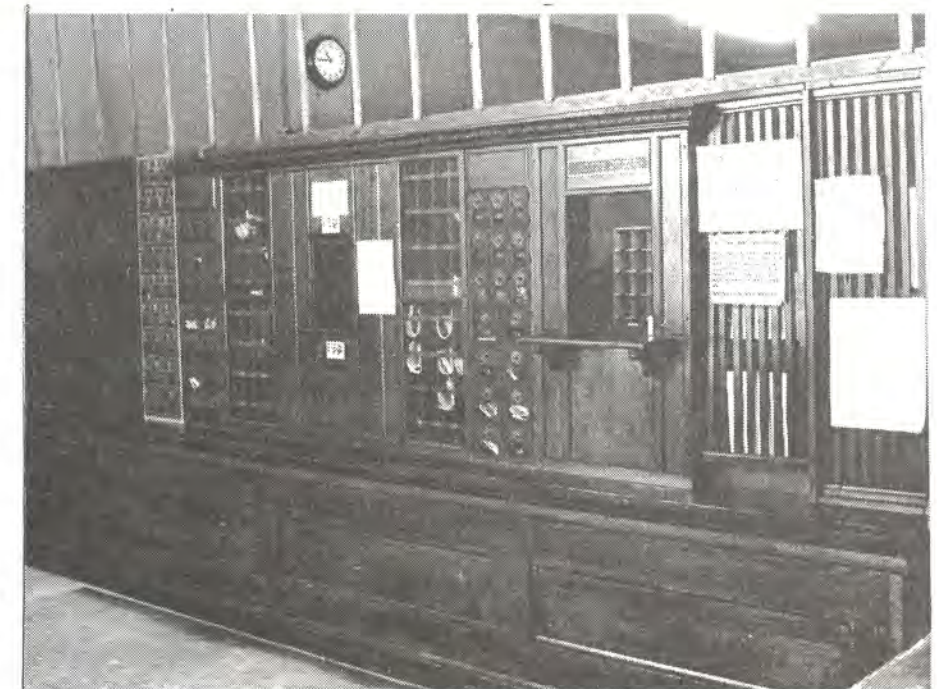
town wasn't incorporated until eighteen years later. It, too, was established because of the presence of a railroad. The main street of this sleepy village today has a bank, a grocery store, a feed store, and a post office. The interior of the post office, with its vertical wooden bars separating the clerk from the patrons, is a relict of the past.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Ava Cave. This cave, located 3½ miles southwest of Ava, is entered through the top. Carved out of Kinkaid limestone, the cave winds for at least 2400 feet, with numerous zigzags. Entrance is by means of a creepway through the roof of the cave.

Boone Cemetery. A steep climb of about 250 feet up the eastern slope of Fountain Bluff brings the visitor to the Boone Cemetery. The family plot of Benningsen Boone is here, surrounded by a low stone wall. The monument to Benningsen is tall and impressive. The Jackson County Historical Society has recently restored some of the cemetery.

Brick Plant Kilns. At the north edge of Campbell Hill stand several sturdy, abandoned kilns of the old Brick Company. Bricks were first made in 1901, and some of them were used in the construction of the Panama Canal. When brick production ceased in 1955, the kilns were used to make charcoal for a few years. They are located on private property, but are easily seen from Highway 4.



INTERIOR OF Post Office at Vergennes is a throwback to the palmy days of President McKinley.



DILAPIDATED BRIDGE over the Big Muddy River at Sand Ridge is no longer in use.

Bridges. Three bridges in the county provide an air of nostalgia. Two of these are over Beaucoup Creek and, despite their rusty condition and rattling floors, are still used. One of these is two miles west of Vergennes, on the Sato road. An old rusty sign hanging from the center span is dated 1904 by the Decatur Bridge Company. The other bridge is two miles northeast of Murphysboro. This span is particularly scenic when approached from the west. A larger bridge from the same era which at one time carried much traffic over the Big Muddy River just east of Sand Ridge has been closed. The old weakened structure is still well worth a visit.

Cedar Creek Lake. With the dam for this reservoir just completed in 1973, this lake, an ultimate water source for the city of Carbondale, is beginning to fill. A variety of recreational opportunities will be provided, partly by the city of Carbondale and partly by the Shawnee National Forest.

Charcoal Ovens. Two-and-one-half miles west of Murphysboro, along the Missouri Pacific tracks, stand five igloo-shaped charcoal ovens. Until the last few years, these ovens, which measure 40 feet in diameter, produced a substantial amount of charcoal of high quality.

Clear Springs. Named for a series of natural springs emanating from limestone cliffs, Clear Springs is a developed picnic site of the Shawnee National Forest. It is located in a beautiful wilderness setting.

Coal Mines. The site of the first coal mine in Illinois in 1810 can be seen just east of the railroad tracks about three-fourths of a mile south of the Big Muddy Bridge on Old Route 13 at Murphysboro. A few falling mine structures dating back several dozen years can be seen. A great number of abandoned strip mine areas dot the landscape between Elkhart and Vergennes. Two huge abandoned shovels stand lonely among poorly reforested slag piles.

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Only a very small, undeveloped section of this refuge enters Jackson County.

Devil's Backbone. Just north of Grand Tower and paralleling the Mississippi River for three-fourths of a mile is a rough, narrow, rocky ridge called the Devil's Backbone. Composed of Devonian limestone, the oldest rocks in the county, the Backbone has been the site of the Moredock Indian massacre and extensive pig iron production. A city park now exists at the western base of the ridge. A few of the iron kilns can be seen near the park road. The notch in the ridge which allows for visitors to enter the park was cut to permit railroads to reach the kilns.

Devil's Bake Oven. Also composed of Devonian limestone, this greatly tilted rock north of Devil's Backbone still has the foundations of an old home on the top. A number of interesting plant species is found here.



WOODEN-FLOORED iron bridge over Beaucoup Creek between Murphysboro and DeSoto has a long span.



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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 . . .

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MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS

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The natural gas pipeline across the Mississippi River passes near the Bake Oven, and a ferry to Missouri operates from near the base of the Bake Oven.



STILL IN USE is this rusty iron bridge over the Beaucoup Creek west of Vergennes.

Fountain Bluff. This gigantic monolith nearly four miles long and one mile wide stands conspicuously in the otherwise flat floodplain of the Mississippi River. Huge rocky cliffs, particularly visible from the west, are the homes for a vast variety of native plants and animals. Groups of Indian pictographs are well defined on some of these cliffs.

Giant City State Park. Sometimes referred to as the Queen of the State Parks in southern Illinois, Giant City State Park's 2,199 acres lie in Jackson and Union Counties. The park receives its name from narrow, street-like passages between tall blocks of sandstone. Ferns, trees, and wildflowers abound in the park, with about 820 different kinds known. The park has numerous picnicking facilities, campground units, and recreation sites. A rustic lodge and adjacent cabins provide food and lodging for guests. A horse trail meanders through the park. Giant City came into the state park system in 1927. Among the interesting features of the park is a stone wall easily reached from the main park road. This wall and others like it on sandstone bluffs across southern Illinois are thought by some to be an enclosure into which bison were herded by Indians and then stampeded over the face of the cliff to their death below.

Grange Hall. The little square brick building on the east side of Route 13 just south of the Beaucoup Creek bridge is the site of organizational meeting of the first Farmers'

Union in the nation. Led by W. D. Crews, the organization spread rapidly, and other farm organizations in the country followed its lead. Crews edited and published "The Union Farmer," a farm union newspaper from 1902 to 1914.

Greentree Reservoir. The Shawnee National Forest maintains a Greentree Reservoir in the Oakwood Bottoms between Fountain Bluff and the Big Muddy River. The Greentree is a hardwood timbered region that is purposely flooded around October 1 and drained about February, the period of dormancy for the trees present. This winter saturation of water provides for improved tree growth in spring and summer and ideal habitat for migrating and wintering waterfowl.

Horseshoe Bluff. This landmark along the Big Muddy River immediately south of Little Grand Canyon is a semicircular sandstone cliff rising nearly two hundred feet above the valley floor. It is one of the wildest regions in the county, and can be reached only by foot trail over rugged terrain.

Indian Mounds. Several Indian mounds dating back 2000 years to the Hopewellian Culture occur in the southwestern section of the county. The most conspicuous of these mounds stands in a cultivated field along



ONE of five abandoned charcoal ovens west of Murphysboro which can be seen from Illinois 149.

Illinois Route 3 at the intersection with Route 151. One-half mile north of the large Indian mound on the west side of Route 151 is a slab of sandstone with imprints of the human foot and of bird tracks. The origin of these markings is not completely understood.

Kinkaid Lake. Destined to become one of the largest man-made lakes in southern Illinois, when filled to capacity, Kinkaid Lake was completed in 1972 by the damming up of Kinkaid Creek. The lake will be a source of water for various communities in the area. Several recreational developments are also planned. An interesting artificial waterfall has been constructed below the spillway.

Lake Murphysboro State Park. Lake Murphysboro, an excellent fishing lake surrounded by wooded hills, is a picturesque state park of 940 acres. The major lake in the park covers 145 acres. Camping, picnicking, and hiking, in addition to fishing, attract many visitors to the park, established in 1948.

Little Grand Canyon. Little Grand Canyon is a deep east-west ravine between vegetation-clothed, high, sandstone cliffs some nine miles southwest of Murphysboro. The U. S.

Forest Service has designated Little Grand Canyon as a Special Management Area to protect the unusual assemblage of plants and animals found there. A scenic four-mile loop trail starting from the obsolete Hickory Ridge Lookout Tower drops into the canyon and, after staying in the ravine for a distance, ascends to the top of the ridge. Several splendid panoramic views can be enjoyed from the trail. **OUTDOOR ILLINOIS** presented a feature article on Little Grand Canyon in June-July, 1971.

Logan Statue. On the north grounds of Murphysboro Township High School is a handsome bronze bas relief equestrian statue of General John A. Logan. The site of the birthplace of the general is along South Seventeenth Street, two blocks south of Walnut Street.

Pomona Natural Bridge. Three miles northwest of Pomona in a densely wooded area of the Shawnee National Forest is a marvelous sandstone arch spanning a once fast-flowing stream. The arch is ninety feet long, nine feet wide at its narrowest point, and about 30 feet above the stream which cut it. The U. S. Forest Service maintains a small picnic area and hiking trail to the

bridge. The June-July, 1973, issue of **OUTDOOR ILLINOIS** describes the area in detail.

Reeds Creek Canyon. Formed by Reeds Creek, this canyon and those along the tributaries to Reeds Creek in the western part of Jackson County are additional scenic, semi-wilderness areas suitable for hiking and exploration. Part of the Reeds Creek Canyon area is in the Shawnee National Forest, and part is privately owned.

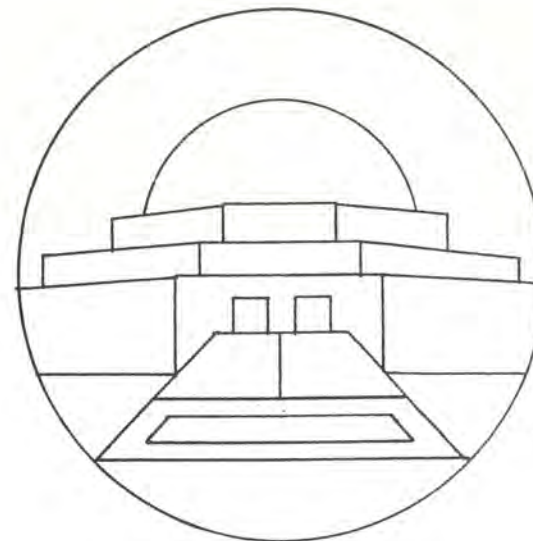
Sassafras. The largest Sassafras tree in Illinois grows just west of the junction of the Jackson County Country Club road and Chautauqua Road. This giant measures 15 feet 2 inches in circumference $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground. The top of the tree was damaged by a lightning strike early in 1973.

Turkey Bayou. A picnicking area and campground have been developed by the U. S. Forest Service at the junction of Turkey Bayou and the Big Muddy River across from the mouth of Little Grand Canyon.

Woodlawn Cemetery. On the east side of Carbondale, along the south side of Main Street, is Woodlawn Cemetery where veterans of the Civil War and townsfolk performed a quiet ceremony to honor the war dead on April 29, 1866. General John A. Logan was the guest speaker. This occasion prompted Logan two years later to issue General Order Number 11 establishing Memorial Day as a time to honor those who fought nobly for their cause. Elsewhere in the cemetery are the graves of Lt. Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, of Col. Daniel Brush, and several of the founding fathers of Carbondale. A metal casket mounted above ground reputedly contains the remains of a southern lady who willed never to be buried in northern soil.

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On Nature's Trail

The Great Adler Planetarium

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

THE DARK, blustery days of winter mean many kinds of discovery for those with the interest to find beauty in each season. In the country, there are myriad diversions from the crisscross tracks of winter-active animals to the beauty of moon on snow. In the city and attendant suburbs, there is still a bit of nature alive in the hostile environment of cement and soot . . . but for the most part, the city in winter is a grey blot of slush and dark ashen snow, of ice and the bleak network of buildings, signs and wires harsh against the sky without the soft balance of trees and green.

So . . . for those of us who must need be bounded, at least part of the time, by the cityscape, it is a joy to have the wonders of zoos, museums and other man-made "natural resource areas" to wander through, to contemplate, while the slush ridden traffic roars on outside. Such a place is the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, certainly one of the truly great planetariums in the world.

Designed by architect Ernest Grunsfeld and made possible by the generous interest of Max Adler, the distinctive lakefront structure was opened to the public in 1930. Since that time, more than 22,000,000 visitors have watched the dramatic sky show.

Viewed in the upper level "sky theater", the show is dependent on the remarkable Zeiss Mark VI projector, an amazingly complex instrument with some thousand individual parts. A total of nine thousand stars may be cast onto the viewing dome, along with the sun, planets, comets, variable stars, navigation and coordinate circles.

In a darkened auditorium, the lecturer captures his audience, working with the distinct advantage of ultra-sophisticated sound equipment. There are 37 loudspeakers, including a fifteen-inch speaker at the top of the dome which provides stereophonic reproduction of music, public address and sound effects.

The shows vary from time to time, with the subjects reflecting the wide spectrum of stellar events taking place constantly. For instance, around Christmas, there was a "Christmas star" show, which speculated on the possible scientific explanations for the legend of the star which shone over a manger, guiding wise men to the town of Bethlehem. Another show recently featured comets, in conjunction with Kohoutek's brief flash across the skies of our solar system.

After leaving the sky theater, visitors may roam through the halls of the older portion of the building, where a wealth

of fascinating exhibits feature antique scientific instruments, (one of the finest collections in the world), navigational aids, surveying instruments, early telescopes and many other marvelous astronomy-related objects.

The original planetarium building is a beautiful rainbow granite structure in the form of a regular dodecagon and crowned with a lead-covered copper dome. Twelve bronze plaques by Alfonso Ianelli are mounted on the twelve exterior corners and depict the signs of the zodiac. Stars are pictured in these sculptured figures according to constellation descriptions of Ptolemy. But a lot has happened to the physical plant since 1930.

The main innovation is downstairs! Under the drive leading to the original building is a new structure—the Astro-Science Center. There is the new Kroc Universe Theater. The theater is designed to further extend the presentation offered to visitors, seeming to transport them to any place in the cosmos and letting them view the universe from there.

Also on this level is the exciting space-age exhibition area, a vast arcade highlighted by an impressive 12 by 60 foot lunar mural. Here are the contemporary symbols of space exploration, where men are probing a nature be-



MAN-MADE WATERFALL spills down sandstone at Kinkaid Lake spillway.

yond the small confines of our own earth.

The entire building is crammed with a wide array of really great exhibits and show space. There is also a fine library, dining area (named a bit obviously, Crater on the Moon dining room), a

wondrous hall of telescopes, classrooms and even a planetarium store where the kiddies can buy star charts.

There is an amateur telescope-makers' optical shop, where budding interest is encouraged by expert instruction. The telescope is, after all, the fundamental

instrument of astronomy, and few commercial telescopes are manufactured to the accuracy of a fraction of a millionth of an inch needed to bring the light of stars and planets into perfect focus.

The optical shop provides, at a nominal cost, the necessary space, tools and

instruction for the construction of a fine astronomical telescope. But most of us don't aspire to build telescopes. We just like to look through a good one once in a while; we like to know what is going on in the vast natural arena of our universe . . . and when possible, to

speculate about what's beyond. (That still boggles my mind). For this purpose, the Adler Planetarium is perfect. It is a place for us to know again the thrill of seeing real stars.

For those of you in the Chicago area, if you haven't been to the Planetarium

recently, there's a treat waiting for you. And for you lucky country people, come see a few of the things the city has to offer a naturalist. The Adler Planetarium is one of them, one of the finest.



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OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

PLUM PUDDING

6 ounces suet, chopped fine 1 ounce candied lemon
8 ounces currants 3 eggs
3 ounces flour Small blade of mace
1/6 of a nutmeg 1/2 teaspoon salt
Dash of cinnamon or two 4 ounces sugar
1/2 pint of milk, or less 1/2 ounce citron

Beat the eggs and spices well together, mix the milk with them by degrees. Then add the rest of the ingredients, dip a fine close linen cloth into boiling water and put it in a hair sieve. Flour it a little, and tie it up close; put it into a saucepan containing six quarts of boiling water. Keep a kettle of boiling water alongside of it, to replenish your pot as it evaporates.

Be sure to keep it boiling six hours at least.

Plum pudding to wax eloquent upon!

TO PICKLE MORELS

Bruise a quantity of well-grown morels with the hands, and then strew a fair proportion of salt over them. Let them stand all night and the next day put them into stewpans. Set them in a quick oven for 12 hours, and strain them through a hair sieve.

To every gallon of liquor put of cloves, Jamaica black pepper and ginger one ounce each, half a pound of salt, set it on a slow fire and let it boil till half the liquor is wasted.

Put into a clean pot, and when cold bottle it for use.

TO MAKE A PUFF PASTE

Take a quarter of a peck of flour, and rub it into a pound of butter very fine. Make it up into a light paste with cold water just stiff enough to work it up. Then lay it out about as thick as a crown piece, put a layer of butter all over, then sprinkle on a little flour, double it up and roll it out again.

Double and roll it with layers of butter three times, and it will be fit for use.

RICE CUSTARDS

Put a blade of mace, and a quartered nutmeg into a quart of cream; boil and strain it, and add to it some boiled rice and a little brandy. Sweeten it to taste, stir it till it thickens, and serve it up in cups or in a dish.

It may be used either hot or cold.

This simple recipe is an excellent dessert, and dates back into antiquity.

GINGER BEER

2 1/2 oz. ginger 2 lbs. moist sugar
1 oz. cream of tartar Juice and peel of two medium lemons
1/2 pint of brandy 1/4 pint good solid ale yeast
3 1/2 gallons of water

This will produce an excellent ginger beer, which will keep 12 months.

Bruise the ginger and sugar, and boil them for 20 or 25 minutes in the water. Slice the lemon and put it and the cream of tartar into a large pan, pour the boiling liquor upon them, stir it well around and when milk-warm, add the yeast.

Cover it over, let it remain two or three days to work, skimming it frequently, then strain it through a jelly-bag into a cask, add the brandy, bung it down very close, and at the end of a fortnight or three weeks, draw it off and bottle, and cork very tight. Tie the cork down with twine or wire.

If it does not work well at first, add a little more yeast, but be careful of adding too much lest it taste of it.

LEMON CUSTARDS

Take half a pound of double refined sugar, the juice of two lemons, the rind of one pared very thin, the inner rind of one boiled tender and rubbed through a sieve, and a pint of white wine.

Boil them for some time, then take out the peel and a little of the liquor, strain them into the dish, stir them well together and set them to cool.

ORANGE TARTS

Grate a little of the outside of a Seville orange, squeeze the juice into a dish, put the peel into water, and change it often for four days, then put it into a saucepan of boiling water on the fire; change the water twice to take out the bitterness, and when tender, wipe and beat them fine in a mortar; boil their weight in double refined sugar into a syrup, and skim it, then put in the pulp and boil all together and squeeze in the juice, and bake them in a quick oven. Conserve of orange makes good tarts.

CRUMPETS

Set two pounds of flour with a little salt before the fire till quite warm. Then mix it with warm milk and water till it is as stiff as it can be stirred. Let the milk be as warm as it can be borne with the finger, put a cupful of this with 3 eggs well beaten, and mixed with 3 spoonfuls of very thick yeast.

Then put this to the batter and beat them all well together in a large pan or bowl, add as much milk and water as will make it into a thick batter; cover it close and put it before the fire to rise; put a bit of butter in a piece of thin muslin, tie it up, and rub it lightly over the iron hearth or frying pan. Then pour on a sufficient quantity of batter at a time to make one crumpet.

Let it do slowly, and it will be very light. Bake them all the same way.

They should not be brown but of a fine yellow.

Mighty Mites of the "Underworld"

By Miriam Wysong Meyer

ONCE AGAIN as winter's fierce grip on the land weakens and pale sunlight begins to warm the air, the endless cycle of seasons comes full circle.

Since mid-winter the subsurface of the forest floor has been stirring with new life as many plants, dormant over the cold season, prepare for the annual burst of leaf and blossom. Many of the earliest spring wild flowers make an appearance before all danger of snow is gone, seemingly in a rush to flower and set seed before being crowded out by later, coarser types.

As February glides into March, the weather remains cold and late winter storms can not be ruled out but in southern Illinois several of the very first spring flowers are already in bloom, silently giving promise of what is yet to come, while we in the north suffer three or four weeks of winter till we see them. Appropriately named Harbinger-of-Spring, (*Erigenia bulbosa*), a tiny member of the parsley family may be the first spring wildflower. Although not common throughout Illinois, this diminutive plant, also known lo-

cally as Pepper and Salt, grows profusely in selected spots and transforms the cool, moist forest floor into a sea of tiny white blossoms.

For those lucky enough to find it, Harbinger-of-Spring is easily identified. Growing from deep, small tubers, the plants are rarely taller than six inches above ground and consist of a smooth, unbranching, delicate stem crowned with two or three deeply-segmented,



feathery leaves. Wearing the leaves as a collar are the small clusters of minute, scented white and purplish black flowers.

The harbinger-of-spring's command

over the pre-spring scene lasts only a few short sunny days and it is quickly engulfed and lost among the rapidly growing grasses, weeds and larger wild flowers. While of no economic import-

ance itself, the harbinger-of-spring is a member of an enormous family, the Umbelliferae, with many more notable members. Among these are the parsley, carrot, parsnip, celery, caraway, anise,

and dill. Also the lovely, well-known wildflower, Queen Ann's Lace, is a relative as is the deadly Poison Hemlock, of Socrates fame.

Following closely on the heels of the

harbinger-of-spring, is another tiny plant, the Bluet (*Houstonia species*), again so small as to be easily overlooked if not sighted growing in great masses. By mid-March, bluets have taken over

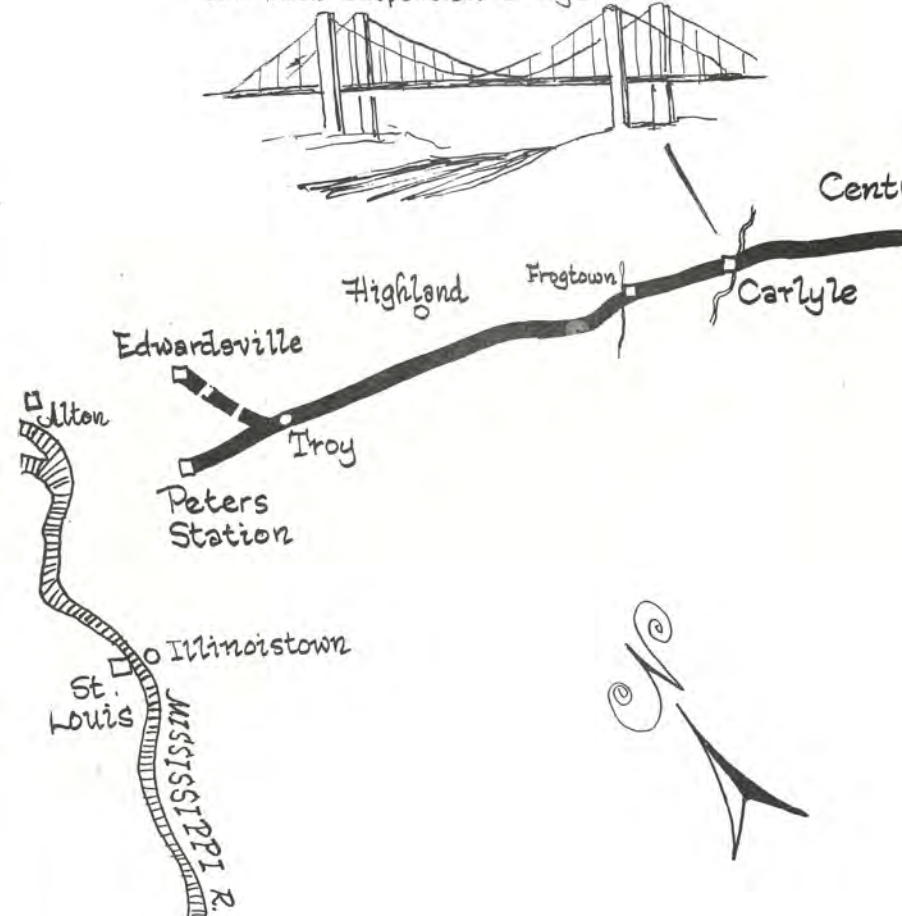
sunny moist hillsides, old pasture lands and rundown fields, covering them with a soft azure blanket, made from millions of tiny, four-rayed stars of blue or lilac, stained in the center with golden yellow.

Welcome to Goshen Road

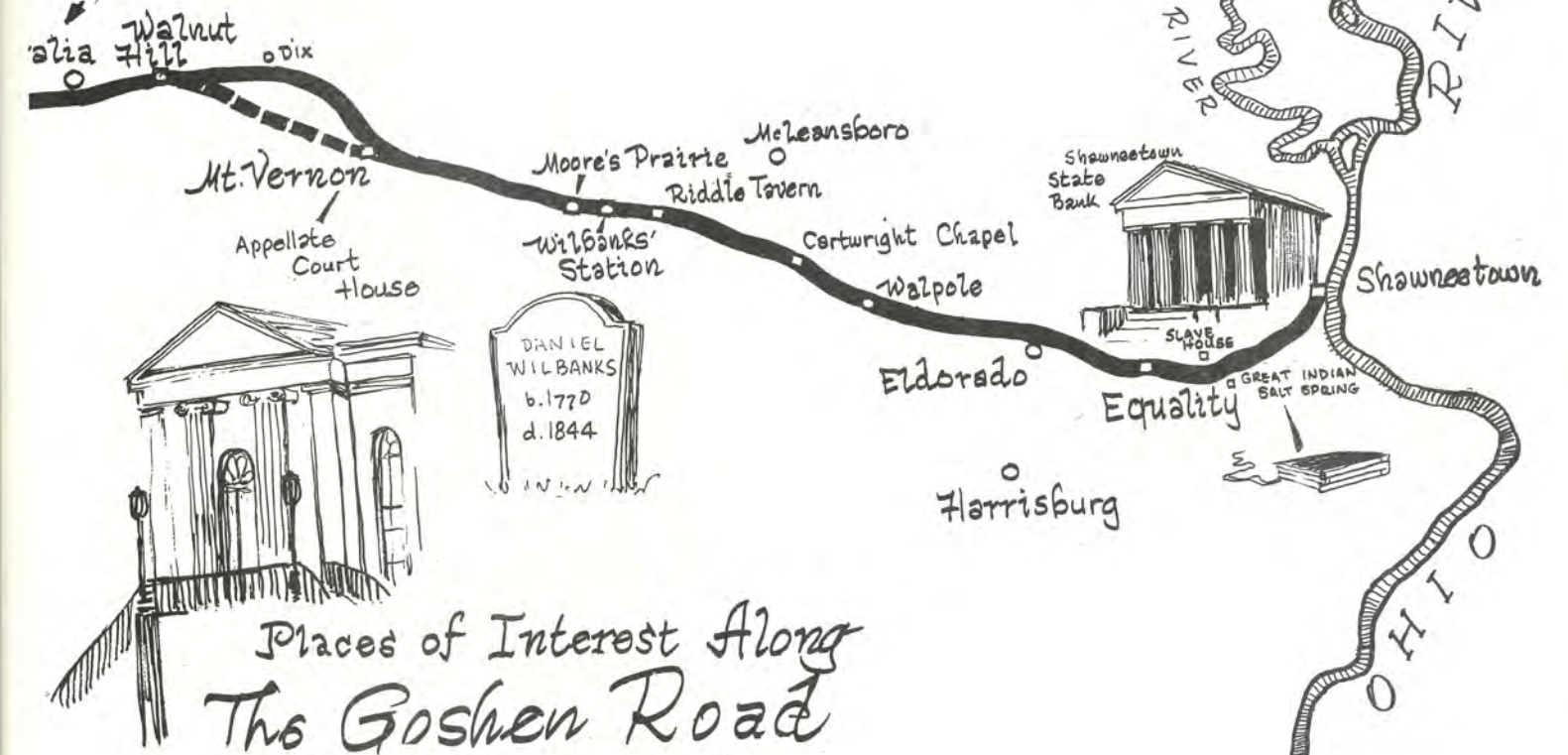
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low. This tiny plant is known by a variety of local names, each more charming than the previous: Innocence, Star-Violet, Eyebright, Angel-Eyes, and Quaker Ladies.

Growing from a small, round tuber or a creeping rootstock, the various species of bluets are basically alike. Each plant forms a dense clump or tuft of tiny green, lance-shaped, basal leaves. The flower stems are thread-like with even smaller leaves in pairs along the stem and each stem ends in a single dainty, enamel-like blossom. The entire plant rarely exceeds six inches in height and usually is shorter. The exquisite flower is no more than a quarter-inch in diameter, the petals fused at the base to form a minute tube and flared wide at the top, forming four points. Color ranges from white (rare) to pale pink, through the blues to lavender and purple, each set off with an eye of bright yellow.

The bluet does not always take to cultivation in the wild-flower garden but is well worth the effort. Try a shady or semi-shady location with slightly acid soil which is moist during the winter and spring. These plants can endure considerable drying out later on in the growing season. If the site suits them, the bluets will quickly spread, forming a shimmering carpet. They can be grown easily from seed or propagated by the careful division of the small tufts which seems to renew the vigor of the plant, as is often the case. Each individual plant is not long-lived but reproduces by self-sowing and the production of creeping rootstocks.

The bluet is a member of the Mad-dler family (*Rubiaceae*), which contains trees and shrubs as well as other herbs. It is a large family in the tropics, with such representatives as the coffee plant and the cinchona from which is obtained quinine. Roots of the madder plant once furnished red dye of the same name. Other family members include the florist's staple, gardenia, and a smaller plant with a growing reputation due to its wide-spread use as a terrarium plant, the partridge berry.

A third, very early spring wildflower is the Johnny-Jump-Up, (*Viola rafinesquii*), again a tiny plant which is often found blooming at the same time as and sometimes, even among, the bluets.

A member of the violet family (*Viola-ceae*), this plant exhibits the typical violet flower, and is easily recognized if one gets down close enough to it. It grows from creeping rootstocks, produces several branching stems with small leaves and feathery bracts and several flower stalks, each supporting one tiny violet flower which varies in color from shades of creamy white to rose lavender. The center of each bloom is lightly tinged with pale yellow and the petals may be set off with lavender or purple veins. A loosely sprawling plant, the Johnny-Jump-Up may grow no higher than six inches.

The Johnny-Jump-Up is interesting to botanists because of its unusual methods of reproduction, typical of most of the violet species. In the spring the plant sends out its ordinary flowers, complete with showy petals, stamens, pistil and all, for cross-fertilization by insects, but later in the season and even late into the autumn for some species, the violet produces a second type of flower (*cleistogamous*.) These are formed on short pedicels near the ground and never open up so are self-fertilized, thus producing a second crop of seed.

A final, dainty little flower of the pre-spring season is the lovely Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*.) Pushing up inconspicuously under the forest litter ever since mid-February, the thin, pink, watery stems and single set of red-brown, narrow leaves are topped by the curled over clump of flower buds. Waiting only for several warm, sunny days to bloom, the plants can survive the severest weather. Then suddenly it is nearly April and the woodland floor is covered with delicate pink blossoms by the thousands.

Arising from a tiny tuber, the spring beauty is another small plant which appears fragile but is surprisingly sturdy. The plant stem reaches a height of five or six inches, rarely twelve, and is somewhat reclining and soft textured. A single pair of grey-green, strap-shaped leaves occur about halfway up the stem.

The flowers form just beyond the leaves, first to the right and then to the left along one side of the stalk while the developing buds at the end hang curled and drooping. Ranging in color from

white to deep pink, each blossom opens its five flaring petals to the sun, revealing darker crimson veins in each petal, a pale yellow center and five stamens bearing bright pink anthers. The flower lasts only one day, then bends to one side to form its seeds as a lateral bud pushes up to bloom the following day in its turn. Often seed from the first flowers have ripened before the last of the blossoms on the same stem have flowered. When the last of the seed has matured, the leaves and stem turn yellow and all signs of the plant quickly disappear.

While found in moist, humus-rich deciduous forests, the Spring Beauty is both hardy and adaptable and is easily cultivated. Transplanting can be done at nearly any time by taking large, deep shovelfuls of earth at a time and can be successfully rescued from the path of new roadways or other construction jobs. After the plants have died down, the soil can be sifted to recover the tiny corms which should be replanted about three inches deep and several inches apart. Whenever possible, plant large numbers of the flowers together in masses for the greatest appeal. Requiring only a moist soil and semi-shade, this little plant is ideal for establishing at the bases of trees about the garden or even in more open areas. It responds readily to culturing and increases in number rapidly.

Portulacaceae, the family of plants to which the Spring Beauty belongs, is of little economic importance beyond a few garden ornamentals. The popular, old-fashioned garden flower, Rose Moss, is a member of this group.

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Letters . . .

Dear Sir:

We have enjoyed every issue since 1962. Keep up the good work.

Do you have an index for each year for sale. What is the price?

In the March 1973 issue, Mr. Dearinger's article on the Goshen Road, there is a picture on page 14 with the caption, "Doorway of long-abandoned Burns House, on the Goshen Road in NW Hamilton County near the site of the Riddle Tavern."

It has been my understanding for some time that this old house was the Irvin home, belonging to Abram Irvin, and that the stages stopped here and that Charles R. Riddle Tavern was just west of this location. Charles R. Riddle married Harriet Irvin, the daughter of Abram.

In later years, Abram operated an inn in the town of McLeansboro. I have been told that it was on the northwest corner of the square, about where the Soldiers' Memorial is now located.

I checked again with the Rev. Ralph Harrelson of McLeansboro, and from his information from running the deeds of Hamilton County, the house pictured is the Abram Irvin home. Furthermore, he stated he had not been able to pin-point the Burns home site at this time. Does Mr. Dearinger have data on this property that we do not have?

Do you know of anyone who has done research on the Jordan Fort located on the Franklin-Saline line? Not Frank's Fort at Frankfort.

Along with the articles of historical interest, I especially enjoy the letters and answers section of the magazine.

Thank you for any help you may be able to give.

Sincerely,
Mrs. H. O. Anderson
Ridgway, Ill.

The gentleman who first pointed it out to us a number of years ago called it "the Burns House", and that's the name we've used ever since. From whence it stemmed, we know not.

The Riddle Tavern site was immediately to the west, and like the former, was on a small knoll overlooking the Goshen Trail.

We may have a reader who can tell us about the Jordan (Jourdan?) Fort, which was located on what later became the farm of Capt. John Ing, the celebrated missionary to Japan, near Liberty Church south-east of Thompsonville.

Indexes are available back to '62, at 75c each.

Gentlemen:

Here is check for two-year renewal. With all the gas shortage, and high prices, too, I think a lot of us will be doing some armchair traveling—much more safe, I'd say.

In doing that, we shall be gaining knowledge, too, of our wonderful state, by reading Outdoor Illinois. I have learned about many places of interest—

FEBRUARY, 1974

and surely don't want to miss a single copy.

Yours truly,
Gladys Kenser
Mansfield, Ill.

We predict more Illinoisans will see more of Illinois than at any time since the hard road came to town.

Dear Sir:

I was just reading the January 1974 emission of O.I. and was much pleased with it, especially the drawings and names of common wildflowers.

I was all set to show off my new knowledge on training grandchildren until page 21 where someone goofed!

Right smack in the middle of the page is

Wild parsley
Pastinaca Sativa

In my unabridged dictionary the *sativa* family is a parsnip and not parsley. The sketch fits my memory of wild parsnips, their roots even smell like parsnips.

I was so astounded that I did not check out the Latin names of the other drawings, think that pleasure should be yours.

Good hunting,
Max Chapman
Carmi, Illinois

PASTINACA SATIVA is, indeed, the parsnip, according to "A Flora of Southern Illinois," and thank you for the very sharp eye. The whole bunch of us here missed it.

Carmi people are notorious catcher-uppers. It was a famous Carmi native, Dick Cochran of Fairfield, who first spotted our extremely rare up-

side down tree of Bell Smith Springs. Unfortunately, they tend to remind you (us) of their feats by bringing them endlessly to mind.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a check for \$6.50 for renewal of my subscription.

I am moving out of state. Would you please start my subscription upon notice, as I do not now have a permanent address? Will notify you so soon as I am located.

Thank you,
Miss Harriet Burrows
Hampshire, Illinois

We will hold the magazines till you advise.

Sirs:

Your magazine is great—and nostalgia to those far away native sons like myself.

S. Carl Walker
Venice, Calif.

Outdoor Illinois,

I do enjoy each issue.

As a result of answering one of your advertisements, I spent October in one of Janet Connor's cottages on the bank of the beautiful Ohio River. It was a great experience—weather almost flawless, cottage comfortable, convenient and far more than one expects to find in a rented place, the river traffic is heavy and fascinating to watch, especially the brilliantly lighted boats at night.

Found it an ideal spot to lure friends to see the beauty in our own back yard, as it were. During the month, I had sixty-



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two guests—several came from distances but the farthest away one was from Sun City, Arizona.

Marjorie C. Bunker Equality, Ill.

Cave-in-Rock is one of the really restful places to be found in Illinois. It appears you agree.

Dear Sir:

Sorry I am so late renewing my subscription. I think my Dad would enjoy OUTDOOR ILLINOIS, too. I am enclosing a check for both my renewal and a gift subscription for him. Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,
Marla Hersherberger
Chicago, Illinois

If each subscriber to OUTDOOR ILLINOIS would duplicate your thoughtfulness, we can assure you we would bring you a more colorful magazine in half the time.

Dear Sir:

Would you believe that last Oct. 3, I fed my alligator an extra native, and gave the monkey a few extra coconuts to tide him over and then took a jet to the states to pay my subscription to OUTDOOR ILLINOIS for 1974? You don't?

Well, I was in our old home area at that time, and two times I came by the Office and no one was there to take my money.

So now I am back in the jungles of Panama in my little grass hut and I am forced to send my renewal back via air mail. If the Panama Canal were operated like the office of my favorite magazine, we'd have ships backed up clear to Florida, instead of Cuba!

Please ring the cash register and get my name back on the mailing list for 1974.

Sincerely yours,
Marion E. Taake
Gatun, Canal Zone

We're glad you had the stamina to keep trying.

If the canal were operated on the O.I. principle, you head gringos would be climbing the coconut trees and the natives would be pulling the ships through with mules.

Dear O. I.:

After picking up the December issue and reading our son's article, "Spirit of the Great Lakes" (William G. Farrar), and then discovering my sister's (Mrs. Ivan Pfeifer) letter of renewal on page 42, how could I "just put it off any longer?"

So please renew, post haste, to what

must certainly be the brighter hope for good reading in '74 in Outdoor Illinois.

And you'll just have to agree that you have proven many times in the past that it's always "better late than never."

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Farrar
Ottawa, Ill.

It looks like we have just been surrounded into no response at all.

Dear Sirs,

We enjoy your magazine very much—especially the historic houses, the flowers (a real course in botany) and the old roads . . . even the recipes, which I read but do not cook.

Madge D. Macy
Chicago, Ill.

Paul Sprague, Bob Mohlenbrock, Miriam W. Meyer, John Richardson, Fredda J. Burton and Laura Holman will be delighted with your good taste.

Dear Sir:

Someone gave me a copy of your magazine. I enjoyed it thoroughly and read every word from cover of cover. I would like to take out a subscription to this most informative magazine.

Looking forward to my first issue, I remain.

Sincerely,
Miss Justine Cudzewicz
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Being a former resident of Eldred, Illinois, I think it's about time for someone to protest.

In your recent article about Koster Site (December issue), you mentioned that it was located near the Illinois River in Greene County. Now tell me, wouldn't it be just as easy to say that it is located 5 or 6 miles south of Eldred?

Every article we've read mentions every town around that area. Kamps-ville, which is across the river and in a different county, no less. I can under-

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Flora, Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

- Feb. 22—Macomb—Wind Ensemble Concert. Union Ballroom. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 22-23—Antioch—Lady Anderly's Secret - (Musical Comedy). Palette Masque & Lyre Theatre, Inc.
- Feb. 22-23—Chicago—College Conference, ILL. & WIS. Wrestlers. Gym, North Park Coll.
- Feb. 22-24—Carbondale—Thesis Production (a Play). Laboratory Theatre. Comm. Bldg. SIU.
- Feb. 22-24—Chicago—"Cyclorama 74". Inter. Amph.
- Feb. 22-24—Evanston—Opera premiere - "The Knot Garden" by Sir Michael Tippett. Cahn Aud.
- Feb. 23 (T)—Batavia—CHERRY PIE DAY.
- Feb. 23—Macomb—All-Star Band Concert. Union Ballroom. 3:30 p.m.
- Feb. 23—Oak Park—HISTORIC DISTRICT CONFERENCE. Unity Temple.
- Feb. 23—Petersburg—"Ill. Country Opry". Prairie Run.
- Feb. 23-24—Bloomington—All Day. Antique Show. Scottish Rite Temple.
- Feb. 23-24—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 23-24—Rock Island—Tri-City Symphony Concert. Augustana College, Cent. Hall. 8:30 p.m.
- Feb. 23-28—Chicago—Automobile Show. McCormick Place.
- Feb. 24—Bloomington—Bloomington—Normal Symphony. Scottish Rite Temple. 7:30 p.m.
- Feb. 24—Bloomington—Ill. Gladiolus Society's Bulb Auction. Sinorak's Smorgasbord, Rtes. 66 and 51.
- Feb. 24—Edwardsville—Lincoln String Quartet. Science Bldg. 3:30 p.m.
- Feb. 24—Evanston—Opera Premiere, "The Knot Garden". Cahn Aud. 4 p.m.
- Feb. 24—Oregon—Square Dance, Cal Golden, caller. St. Mary's School. 2-5 p.m.
- Feb. 24—Springfield—"Islands of The Sea". IL St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Feb. 24—Troy—ILL. Gladiolus Society Bulb Auction.
- Feb. 24-25—Evanston—Nat'l Ceramic Invitational Exhibit. Evanston Art Center.
- Feb. 25—Macomb—Lecture: Vincent Price. Western Hall. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 25-26—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Feb. 26—Peoria—Symphony Orch. Shrine Mosque.
- Feb. 27—Champaign—Boys Vienna Choir. Krannert Center of Performing Arts. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 27—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 27—Macomb—Newcomers Concert. Heritage Ballroom. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 27-28—Edwardsville—Univ. Theatre Performance. Comm. Theatre Bldg. 8:15 p.m.
- Feb. 28—Galesburg—Sr. H.S. All School Musical. GSHS. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 28—Macomb—"Two Gentlemen of Verona". Western Hall. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 28—Springfield—Sr. Citizen Program—Winter Series. Aud., Ill. St. Mus.

MARCH

- Mar. 1—Jacksonville—Faculty Recital of Contemporary Music. Merner Chapel. 8:15 p.m.
- Mar. 1—Macomb—World Day of Prayer.
- Mar. 1-2—Bloomington—IWU Opera. Presser Hall.
- Mar. 1-2—Edwardsville—Univ. Theatre Performance. Comm. Bldg. Theatre. 8:15 p.m.

- Mar. 3-4—Chicago—Chicago Area Non-Public Schools Science Exposition. Mus. of Sci. and Ind.
- Mar. 3-25—Quincy—Art Club, Okla Art Center Graphic Image Show. Warfield House.
- Mar. 4—Macomb—Denver Symphony Orch. with Nerine Barret, soloist. Western Hall. 8 p.m.
- Mar. 11—Edwardsville—Winter Choral Concert. Comm. Bldg. Theatre. 8:15 p.m.
- Mar. 12—Champaign—Alfred Brendel, Pianist. Krannert Centr. for Perf. Arts. 8 p.m.
- Mar. 12—Chicago Heights—St. James Aux. Luncheon Fashion Show. Olympia Fields Country Club. Noon.
- Mar. 12—East Moline—Pops Choir Concert. South Campus Aud.
- Mar. 12—Macomb—Wind Ensemble Concert. Browne Hall. 8 p.m.
- Mar. 12-13—Peoria—Broadway Thtre. League. "Two Gentlemen of Verona" Shrine Mosque.
- Mar. 13—Chicago—"Johnny Appleseed" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Mar. 13—Peoria—Homemakers A'Fair. Expo. Gardens.
- Mar. 13-14—Champaign—Afro-American Jazz Festival. 8:00 p.m. Krannert Cntr. For Performing Arts.
- Mar. 13-16—Bloomington—Play "Twelfth Night" McPherson Theatre. 8 p.m.
- Mar. 14—Elgin—"Micronesia" Travel Film. Hemmens Aud.
- Mar. 14—Shelbyville—Senior Citizens Potluck Dinner, Lake Towers.
- Mar. 14-15—Bloomington—Contemp. Music Symposium-IWU. Presser Hall.
- Mar. 15-17—Belleville—Custom Car Show. Belle Clair Expo. Hall.
- Mar. 15-17—Jacksonville—Theatre Production. Coll. Theatre. 8:30 p.m.
- Mar. 15-17—Peoria—"Norman, Is That You?" Peoria Players Theatre.
- Mar. 15-17—Peoria—SPEBSQSA Ann. Antique Sale. Expo Gardens.
- Mar. 16—Belleville—Philharmonic Ball. Fischers Restaurant. 9-1 p.m.
- Mar. 16—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Mar. 16—Wilmington—Ann. Fireman's Ball. H.S. Gym.
- Mar. 16-17—Chicago—"Johnny Appleseed" (Children's Play) Goodman Theatre.
- Mar. 17—Jacksonville—MacMurray Music Assoc. Concert: Biggs Consort. Merner Chapel 8:15 p.m.
- Mar. 17—Peoria—Peoria Symphony Orch.-St. Patrick's Day Concert. Shrine Mosque.
- Mar. 17—Shelbyville—Ill. Fiddlers Assoc. Music Session. 4-H Bldg.
- Mar. 17—Springfield—"Williamsburg-Story of a Patriot" Ill. State Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Mar. 19—Belleville—"Lady of the Snows," speaker series. Fischer's Restaurant. 7 p.m. Roger Conklin "Tomorrow is in the Sea"
- Mar. 20—Bloomington—Bridal Show presented by local merchants. Scottish Rite Temple.
- Mar. 20—Decatur—Univ. Concert Series. The Norwegian Nat'l Ballet. Kirkland Fine Arts Center.
- Mar. 21—Rock Island—Travelogue. Augustana Cen. Hall. 8 p.m.
- Mar. 21—Tuscola—Miss Tuscola Contest & Style Show. Comm. Bldg.
- Mar. 21-24—Chicago—Antique Show and Sale. McCormick Pl.
- Mar. 22—Chicago—Orch. Concert. Lecture Hall Aud. N. Park Coll.
- Mar. 22—Chicago—Professional Wrestling. Inter. Amph.

APRIL

- April 4, 5, 6—Evanston—Ladd Arboretum Ecology Conference. Environmental Association of Illinois (EAI), annual meeting.
- Apr. 26-28—Mt. Vernon—The Illinois Audubon Society annual Spring Meeting, Ramada Inn.

stand why they would mention Kampsville since the expedition centers there but one article stated that it was close to Hardin, which is also in a different county and 10 miles more or less still south of the Koster site.

NBC-TV News was the only news media to give special recognition to Eldred.

My home-place is just a few miles from Koster Site, and my family and I have enjoyed visiting it when we are there and find it very interesting. We read every article we can find on the subject. Especially liked the one in the January Reader's Digest. But there, again, they made no mention of Eldred. And it disgruntles us a little not to have Eldred mentioned. So come on now, can't you at least admit that its south of Eldred, Illinois in Greene County?

We enjoy reading Outdoor Illinois, especially the letters, history of Illinois and the old homes you have featured.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Cliff Gangwish
Gibbon, Nebraska

Well, really, you have a point. When Stuart Struever gets into the expansionist field, maybe he can create a University of Kampsville at Eldred, sort of like the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Sort of.

If given our druthers, we would opt for "the Koster Site, south of Haypress, in Greene County." Now that is something to conjure with.

At least, you didn't ask it to be southeast of Gibbon, Nebraska, wherever that is.

Gentlemen,
We are living in Florence, Italy, for several months, and because the Italian mail service is unbelievably bad we are late in renewing.

Please send back copies so we have a complete set of issues, from last October. Our house renters will save the issues for us.

Mrs. John M. H. Olmstead
Firenze, Italy

... or, the Koster Site, west of Firenze?

Dear Sir:
Page 4 of last issue (December): My guess for the flood scene is 1919 or 1920—possibly 1918, but more likely the first

guess. Beardstown, Illinois, but I would not know the street.

I have many river flood scenes my husband took at Beardstown, but he was not my husband then.

What a marvelous issue, and I hope I win to get another year!

Mrs. William A. Bartlett
Springfield, Illinois

Sorry, you missed town, river AND year. If you hadn't been following your future husband around with stars in your eyes, you might have been a little more aware, right?

Gentlemen,
Enclosed please find check in the amount of \$28.50 for a 5-year subscription for the following: Lawrence Maedeker, Metropolis, Ill.

We are presenting Mr. Maedeker this 5-year subscription as a retirement gift, therefore we would appreciate having a gift certificate mailed before February 6th for presentation to Mr. Maedeker.

Sincerely,
Jerry L. Clutts, District Ranger
U. S. Forest Service
Vienna Ranger District
Vienna, Ill.

You honor us.

Dear Sirs:
We still enjoy your magazine down to the last page! Please renew our subscription and send a gift subscription to my mother, who has recently moved from Illinois to Florida.

Sincerely,
W. Michael Lisec
River Forest, Ill.

What is the matter with the last page?

Dear SICAM:
Your slip of the "tippie—oops" is no clue as any of the long-ear jackasses below would know. It was one of many old coal mines in Franklin, Williamson and Saline counties.

The real lead is "Stockton" reflected on the camera lens. I'll put my bid in for the "old West Mine" at West Frankfort, looking southwest with the steam hoist to the right. This is about the angle I remember seeing it from a window of the Edwards School, and the old ball park, while inhaling the wonderful aroma of Angeli's wine cellar.

This was before the explosion, which reportedly blew one of these wise asses out of the top of the shaft.

A story on these intelligent beasts and their role in the industry of the era would be interesting. Now hurry, before the "driver" becomes extinct.

Yours truly,
Kenneth Keith
Vienna, Ill.

That's the best suggestion for a story we've had in some time. Some of the funniest stories of days in coal mining's early period in Illinois revolve around the wonderfully bright minds of the mules, and the ceaseless efforts of those mule-drivers to gain control of those minds.

In addition to racing steeds, the

mules were notable for receiving premonitions of disaster, and at such times could barely be stirred from the stall.

You are dead wrong, however, on the location of the January What and Where picture. It was the old Harrison Mine, located just north of Murphysboro, about 1910. The original picture belongs to Ed Pullis, of Murphysboro, and was provided to us by Jack Wides, of the same town.

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MAGAZINE

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