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The Magazine of Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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CAVE IN ROCK on the Ohio River. Photo by William G. Farrar.

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COVER PICTURE

SWAN CREEK covered bridge near Greenbush, one of the few remaining original covered bridges in Illinois, and the only example using the Queen Post Truss. The bridge is 58 feet long. Photograph is courtesy Wayne Bridges.

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this photograph of a pause in spring plowing someplace in Illinois? A hint: Even though plowing with horses went out with the depression, this picture is not necessarily that old. Name the area and the reason horses are still in use in the fields.



Last Month's Picture

THE WHITE CITY, a popular airship, hovered over Chicago's Jackson Park in the 1912 photograph taken and provided by Mrs. Ethel Harris, our Los Angeles Illiroisan. No one identified the picture correctly.



A Second Look

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

Reprinting 1883 History

WE SELDOM mention books which are in the planning stages, since there is no madder set of people than those you have touted on buying a pig in the poke. But contrary to this long-standing policy, which is abrogated only on occasion, we mention one on the way.

Our friend Al Hartman of Waterloo recently informed us the Monroe County Historical Society is sponsoring a reproduction of the *History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois, 1883*, to be printed by Roeper Press of Valmeyer. Advance subscriptions to the book may be ordered from Al Hartman, P. O. Box 96, Waterloo, Illinois, or Roeper Publishing Co., 100 Lake St., Valmeyer, Ill.

Pre-publication price, prior to June 1, 1973, is \$20, including tax and delivery. After June 1 the price will advance to \$25.

The original publication in 1883 is an excellent source book on people and activities in the three counties, and includes a listing of early claims and surveys, land owners and land transfers.

For Illinois history partisans, it should be included on JANUARY, 1973

the book shelf since many of the names found in these three counties in early Illinois were the big hitters in both the territory and, later, during the early period of statehood.



Jolliet-Marquette Coming

ON A DAY in the third week in June, 1973, will be celebrated the 300th anniversary of the first substantiated contact between Canadian explorers and the land which became Illinois. And some time during that week in 1973, a re-enactment of that historic period in American history will be conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Jolliet-Marquette Tricentennial Commission. That original voyage of discovery and exploration led by 26-year-old Louis Jolliet and accompanied by Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs left St. Ignace mission on the Straits of Mackinac in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on May 17, 1673. They coasted Lake Michigan to Green Bay, then upstream on the Fox River in Wisconsin to a portage to the Wisconsin River, down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi River and down the Mississippi.

Re-enactment of the trip is under the supervision of Illinois' premier canoeist and long-time researcher into the French period in Illinois history, Ralph Frese of Chicago. Frese is building, as nearly as possible, an exact replica of the two 20-foot Algonquin canoes used by the seven-man expedition and has assembled and trained a seven-man crew.

The role of Joliet will be played by Reid Lewis, Elgin high school teacher of French. Father Charles McEnery will fill the role of Father Marquette, and the remaining voyageurs will include Lee Broske, Ken Lewis, Jim Phillips, Bill Dwyer and Dean Campbell.

The part of the young Indian boy from the camp of the Peorias will be played by Jeff LeClerc.

Numerous towns along the course of the long expedition are planning celebrations and re-enactments. The partial re-enactment schedule includes:

Date	Place	Mileage	Arrival & Departure
June 17	Prairie du Chien,	(2 P.M. — Dawn 6-18)	
June 18	Guttenberg,	20 Miles (Noon — 3 P.M.)	
June 18	Cassville, Wisc.,	10 Miles, (5 P.M.—Dawn 6-19)	
June 19	Dubuque,	28 Miles, (2 P.M. — Dawn 6-20)	
June 20	Bellevue,	24 Miles, (1 P.M. — 2 P.M.)	
June 20	Sabula,	21 Miles, (7 P.M. — Dawn 6-21)	
June 21	Clinton,	17 Miles, (10 A.M. — Noon)	
June 21	LeClair,	20 Miles, (6 P.M. — Dawn 6-22)	
June 22	Quad Cities,	13 Miles, (10 A.M. —***)	
June 23	Quad Cities (Bettendorf, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport)	(Dawn 6-24)	
June 24	Muscataine,	28 Miles, (2 P.M. — Dawn 6-25)	
June 25	Mouth of Iowa,	21 Miles, (2 P.M.—9 AM 6-26)	
June 26	Burlington,	30 Miles, (6 P.M. — Dawn 6-27)	
June 27	Ft. Madison,	20 Miles, (4 P.M. — Dawn 6-28)	
June 28	Nauvoo,	8 Miles, 10 A.M. — 11A.M.)	
June 28	Hamilton, Ill.	14 Miles, (2 P.M. — 2:45 P.M.)	
June 28	Keokuk, Iowa,	1 Mile, (3 P.M. — 6 P.M.)	
June 28	Warsaw, Ill.,	1 Mile, (6:30 P.M. — Dawn 6-29)	
June 29	Canton, Mo.,	21 Miles, (10 A.M. — 11A.M.)	
June 29	Quincy, Ill.,	16 Miles, (2 P.M. — 3 P.M.)	
June 29	Hannibal, Mo.,	18 Miles, (7 P.M. — Dawn 6-30)	
June 30	Clarksville,	38 Miles, (6 P.M. — Dawn 7-1)	
July 1	Peruque,	41 Miles, (6 P.M. — Dawn 7-2)	
July 2	Alton, Ill.,	28 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 7-3)	
July 3	Lewis & Clark State Pk., (Mouth of Missouri)	8 Miles, (10 A.M. — Dawn 7-4)	
July 4	St. Louis Arch,	15 Miles, (10 A.M. — Dawn 7-5)	
July 5	St. Genevieve,	57 Miles, (5 P.M. — Dawn 7-6)	
July 6	Chester,	15 Miles, (5 P.M. — Dawn 7-7)	
July 7	Grand Tower,	30 Miles, (12 noon — Dawn 7-8)	
July 8	Cape Girardeau,	28 Miles, (12 noon — 3 P.M.)	

July 8 — Thebes, 8 Miles, (5 P.M. — Dawn 7-9)
 July 9 — Cairo, 38 Miles, (2 P.M. — Dawn 7-9)
 July 10-16 — Average 45 miles per day, Reach New Madrid on the 11th, Reach Caruthersville on the 13th, Reach Memphis on the 15th, Reach Helena on the 16th.
 Aug. 19—Grafton, Pere Marquette State Park (Dawn 8-20)
 Aug. 20 — Kampsville, 32 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 8-21)
 Aug. 21 — Florence, 24 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 8-22)
 Aug. 22 — Beardstown, 32 Miles, 3 P.M. — Dawn 8-23)
 Aug. 23 — Havana, 32 Miles (3 P.M. — Dawn 8-24)
 Aug. 24 — Pekin, 33 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 8-25)
 Aug. 25 — Peoria, 11 Miles, (10 A.M. — Dawn 8-26)
 Aug. 26 — Chillicothe, 16 Miles, (12 noon — Dawn 8-27)
 Aug. 27 — Hennepin, 27 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 8-28)
 Aug. 28 — Utica, 23 Miles, (1 P.M. — Dawn 8-29)
 Aug. 29 — Ottawa, 10 Miles, (12 noon — Dawn 8-30)
 Aug. 30 — Morris, 23 Miles, (1 P.M. — Dawn 8-31)
 Aug. 31 — Joliet, 27 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 9-1)
 Sept. 1 — Chicago Portage, 24 Miles, (3 P.M. — Dawn 9-2)
 Sept. 2 — Damen Ave. Bridge, 7 Miles, (10 A.M.—12 noon)
 Sept. 2 — Michigan Ave. Bridge, 5 Miles (2 P.M. — Dawn 9-3)
 Departure date, St. Ignace, Michigan — May 17.
 Anticipated completion of reenactment (after going through Sturgeon Bay), foot of Green Bay — September 19.

Help Us, Save Us

THE ARTICLE by Dr. Paul E. Sprague in this month's magazine, *Can We Save Anything?*, points out the rapid and widening assault on Illinois architecture of historic importance.

Dr. Sprague, who has been prominent in a counter-assault designed to preserve some of the remaining landmarks, is an authority on the subject.

He has been active in the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation, which saved one of the last of the mansions on famous Prairie Avenue, Glessner House, and is currently attempting to stave off a proposed Chicago arterial highway along 18th Street which would render the first "save" into just another valient effort.

In a way it would be a double disaster, for it was mansions like Glessner House on Prairie Avenue and the life they mirrored which provided much of the stimulus for generations of eager young immigrants and sons of immigrants to "rise above their stations" and pursue the economic goals which, in turn, kept Chicago's economy in high gear. That, in turn, made for a continual ferment in the field of architecture as the drive for more and more impressive structures in turn attracted the very finest young minds in architecture during a relatively long period of Chicago's history.

Glessner House, by the way, will be one of the historic

structures which will be examined in detail in Dr. Sprague's upcoming series on famous Illinois architecture.

Old Slave House

TRACKING DOWN history in Illinois can at times be an enjoyable pastime, but at others a most frustrating enterprise. This month's article on "the Old Slave House" by John Metzger is a case in point.

To understand the problem, consider the stringent boundaries laid down for professional historians: Relate only fact as may be proved by written records, preferably legal, or by unimpeachable sources extant at the time the history was being perpetrated.

At the Slave House, as author Metzger points out, many of the modern legends cannot be tracked down to an authentic base. Much of the written record has disappeared since John Crenshaw was in his heyday, and a certain amount of the written record of the time—newspaper accounts, old letters—must be read with an eye toward the extreme bias prevalent in the period.

Hickory Hill mansion must certainly have seen many prominent persons in Illinois history. John Crenshaw was prominent in business, industry and politics in Illinois, his son-in-law was Stephen A. Douglas' campaign manager. As one of the early entrepreneurs in Illinois—and a successful one at that—Crenshaw would naturally have drawn visitors from a wide area and in a wide range of activities.

That Abraham Lincoln would have been one of them is not without reason, but documented proof of such a visit has not come forth, as Metzger points out.

That Hickory Hill saw many other men of importance at the time has not been documented, but is apparent.

But that Hickory Hill represents an era and a way of life, that it was a symbol of the importance of the once-vigorous salt industry in Illinois, can be documented in numerous ways.

We hope that the present owner, George Sisk, will take advantage of the work of Metzger and other aspiring young historians to present an even broader picture of the lives and times of the salt era in Illinois. It was a fascinating period.

Worthy Cause

THE SECOND annual Illinois Park and Recreation Foundation fund-raising dinner will be held on May 24 at the Marriott Hotel, 8535 Higgins Road in Chicago.

In the park and recreation field in Illinois, the annual event promises to be one of the worthier causes to come along. The foundation uses funds raised by the annual dinner to assist private and governmental agencies in a

variety of programs promoting park, recreation and conservation projects in the state.

Grants have been made to universities to develop programs for open space and conservation, to the scholarship program administered by the Illinois Park and Recreation Society.

Tickets to the dinner, at \$25 per person, are available from the Illinois Park and Recreation Foundation, c/o Illinois Association of Park Districts, St. George Office Building — Suite 206, 300 East Monroe St., Springfield 62701.

More Geese, Fewer Killed

EVEN THE BEST laid plans often go astray, muse game biologists with the Illinois Department of Conservation. It became apparent again when results of the 1972-73 goose season were tabulated.

In southern Illinois' four-county quota zone, fewer than 16,000 geese were harvested from the 24,000 quota allotted to Alexander, Union, Jackson and Williamson Counties by the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

The most common reason given for the relatively poor hunt was the absence of substantial numbers of immature geese. Under normal conditions, the immature birds are killed at a rate of two to three for each of the more wary adult birds, but this year the ratio was about one immature to each adult bird bagged.

"The harvest for this five-day period was very poor compared with prior seasons," said George Arthur, chief waterfowl biologist for the department. Arthur mentioned that Wisconsin as well as states below the Ohio River were also far below normal.

Final aerial census showed 320,000 geese in southern Illinois and western Kentucky, up 20,000 from normal population levels.

The question now comes, have they learned to teach new birds old tricks?

Sprague Series

IN A FORTHCOMING ISSUE we will begin a beautifully illustrated series of articles on outstanding Illinois architecture by Dr. Paul E. Sprague, teacher of modern architectural history at the University of Chicago, director of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, and with Wilbert Hasbrouck, a consultant in historic preservation.

As a consultant to the Illinois Department of Conservation, Paul has pioneered in developing a method of surveying architectural structures which will be much-copied in the future by other states seeking to compile inventories of historic and unusual structures.

We think you'll enjoy this series.



GRAND CENTRAL PASSENGER STATION in Chicago was selected for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 — and razed shortly thereafter.

Can We Save Anything?

By Paul E. Sprague

WHEN I FIRST visited Chicago in 1960 I took to the streets with Carl Condit's *Rise of the Skyscraper*, to have a personal look at Chicago's famous buildings. I was shocked to discover that a very large percentage had been demolished; many of the rest were decapitated by a well-meaning cornice removal program that I am told grew into a profitable racket.

It was about that time the first serious efforts in the generally futile business of preserving historic structures began with a fight to save the world-renowned Garrick Theater Building. It is said that Mayor Daley was so impressed by the resistance, which included picketing, that he determined this would not happen again. And, indeed, during the 1960's the mayor sought and got state legislation that was supposed to make it possible to save landmark buildings.

In 1957, before the Garrick crisis, a commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks had been created by the city council. By 1959 the Commission had designated thirty-nine landmark structures and, following the Garrick demolition, the Mayor presented commemorative plaques to the owners of those thirty-nine buildings. Some refused, the others got even by tearing their buildings down during the 1960's. The present Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks, created January 17, 1968, as a result of the new state legislation and local ordinances, maintains a collection of these laudatory artifacts.

In 1965, perhaps to commemorate the designation of the thirty-nine landmarks, the original commission brought out a book called *Chicago's Famous Buildings*. It was so popular that a revised and enlarged edition was published in 1969 by the new Landmark's Commission. With that book before him, any citizen was now able to locate and to appreciate and understand the value and meaning of Chicago's architectural heritage. Or was he?

Well, not exactly. If the book is examined closely, you will find that in the ten years since Mayor Daley awarded the landmark plaques, at least seven of the thirty-nine buildings have been demolished. Of the seventy pre-1930 buildings (that is, truly historic buildings) listed in the first edition of *Chicago's Famous Buildings*, at least fourteen have been demolished since 1961. The most famous of these was the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, in whose macabre skeleton the nationally-known photographer-preservationist Richard Nickel lost his life.

But there were other buildings of equal fame that were demolished, like the first Leiter by Jenney, which the Commission refused to designate a landmark; the Albert Sullivan

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DETAIL OF ornate Sullivan metalwork in the Carson, Pirie Scott building, still standing on State Street. Photo by the late Richard Nickel, courtesy Illinois Historic Sites Survey.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE building was demolished in 1972.





House by Adler and Sullivan; Frank Lloyd Wright's Frances Apartments and Purcell and Elmslie's Edison Shop.

By the end of 1972 only about 21 of the 90 buildings built in the city by Chicago's first modern architects, Adler and Sullivan, are still standing; the most recent victim was their early Rothschild Building of 1881 on West Monroe Street; it was quietly taken down in 1972. Even the fine buildings of the late 1920's by Holabird and Root are beginning to feel the pressure; their Diana Court Building on North Michigan Avenue, formerly owned by Time-Life, will soon be only a memory.

To be sure there are some hopeful signs, but before optimism takes hold, the preservationist should recall the

ROOSEVELT AUDITORIUM, another of the famous works of Louis Sullivan, is maintained by Roosevelt University. Photo by Richard Nickel, courtesy IHSS.

numerous other hopeful signs during the past decade or so and the generally dismal record of preservation in Chicago. But since there is already enough despair engendered by the continued demolition of important buildings from Chicago's rapidly declining architectural patrimony, let me end by mentioning some of the more promising recent developments.

In July 1972, Mayor Daley appointed the Mayor's

ANOTHER VIEW of the Roosevelt Auditorium, featuring magnificent detailing present in Sullivan's works. Photo by Richard Nickel, courtesy IHSS.





THE ROOKERY BUILDING'S ornate staircases are part of the reasoning behind inclusion of Burnham and Root's classic building in the National Register. Photo by Richard Nickel, courtesy Historic American Buildings Survey.

Commission for the Preservation of Chicago's Historic Architecture. To be sure, it has numerous representatives from the real estate interests among its members and most of the dedicated preservationists on the Commission are only *ex-officios*; nonetheless some good may come of it. The Commission had an organizational meeting in July and since then nothing has happened so far as the *ex-officio* members know.

Eight buildings have been designated landmarks by the city council. Glessner House, purchased by the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation for the purpose of preserving Richardson's famous house, was the first so designated. The only designated commercial buildings are Burnham and Root's Rookery office building on La Salle Street, and the Carson Pirie Scott building. The Rookery was given landmark status, I suspect, because of a potentially embarrassing situation. The University of Chicago holds the lease until 1986, after which the building becomes the sole responsibility of its landowner, who is none other than the City of Chicago.

A number of buildings in the city have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This federal program provides some protection as federal funds cannot be used to demolish buildings on the National Register. Furthermore, it provides matching grants-in-aid for renovation and rehabilitation of Register property. Bear in mind, however, that both the Stock Exchange Building and Grand Central Station were on the Register when they were demolished. Furthermore, the first Chicago-directed grant under this program, made to Roosevelt University which owns the Auditorium Building, was refused because of the strings attached.

The Illinois Historic Structures Survey is making an inventory of structures in the city of visual and/or technological interest. This is done building by building and block by block, and when finished in 1975 will provide the preservationist and others with a complete inventory of historic structures in the city. Such an inventory constitutes, however, only the first step in city-wide preservation. (so far, efforts have been confined mainly to the Loop) and at the rate buildings are disappearing, one wonders how much will be left to preserve when the survey is finished in 1975.

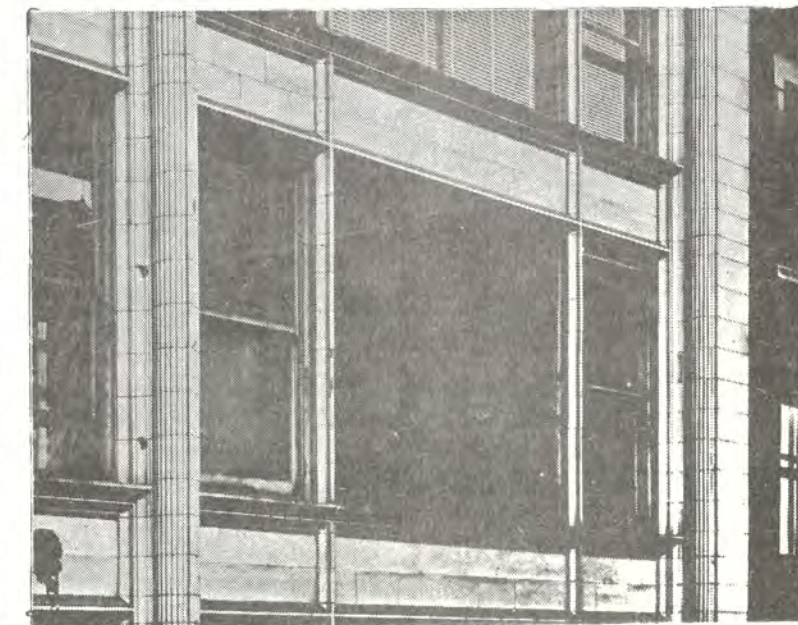
New on the scene in Chicago will be the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which in 1973 will open a field office in the city. Its thrust to date has been providing advice — not muscle — to local persons on questions of preservation, renovation, and the rehabilitation of historic properties.

Chicago's Commission on Historical and Architectural Landmarks is in the process of preparing plaques for landmark buildings. The Landmark's Preservation Council, a



RELIANCE BUILDING, photographed by Richard Nickel for Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks.

THE CHICAGO WINDOW, a notable first, was featured on the McClurg Building. Photo by Cervin Robinson, courtesy IHSS.





LEITER I BUILDING, razed in 1972.
Photo by Cervin Robinson for HABS.

private group, is working toward developing a revolving fund that will enable it to acquire, renovate, and resell landmark buildings, make loans in return for historic easements on properties; and the like. The Chicago School of Architecture Foundation is trying to generate interest in historic preservation through an architectural tour program run by trained volunteers. The Foundation is also doing everything it can to make their own landmark, Glessner House, a center for preservation archives in the city. In addition, the Foundation is developing a Prairie Avenue Historic District around Glessner House at 18th and Prairie Avenue. The district was recently recognized by, and added to, the National Register.

With so many promising developments in the Chicago preservation arena, it is difficult not to be at least a little optimistic. Nonetheless, given the reality of the record to date, I cannot rise much beyond a minimal degree of hopeful despair.

Building known to me that were demolished after 1960:
Adler and Sullivan:

Rothschild Store — 1881 — 210 W. Monroe — demolished 1972

Hammond Library — 1882 — N.W. corner Ashland & Warren — demolished 1963

Schuller (Garrick) Building — 1891 — 64 W. Randolph — demolished c. 1961

Albert Sullivan House — 1892 — 4575 S. Lake Park — demolished c. 1970

Meyer Building — 1893 — 307 W. Van Buren — demolished c. 1970

Stock Exchange Building — 1894 — 30 N. LaSalle St. — demolished 1972

Frank Lloyd Wright:

Frances Apartments — 1895 — 4304 S. Forrestville — demolished 1971

Purcell, Feick, and Elmslie

Edison Shop — 1912 — 229 S. Wabash — demolished c. 1968

Burnham and Root:

First Regiment Armony — 1890 — N.W. corner S. Michigan and 16th

Holabird and Roche:

Cable Building — 1899 — 57 E. Jackson — demolished 1961

Republic Building — 1905 — S.E. corner Wabash and Jackson — demolished 1961

Otis Wheelock:

Giles Building — 1875 — 423 S. Wabash — demolished c. 1967

W. L. Jenney:

Leiter I — 1879 — 208 W. Monroe — demolished 1972

George H. Edbrooke:

Central Cold Storage Warehouse — 1883 — 315-31 N. Clark — demolished c. 1970

S.S. Beman:

Grand Central Station — 1890 — S. W. corner S. Wells and Harrison — demolished 1971

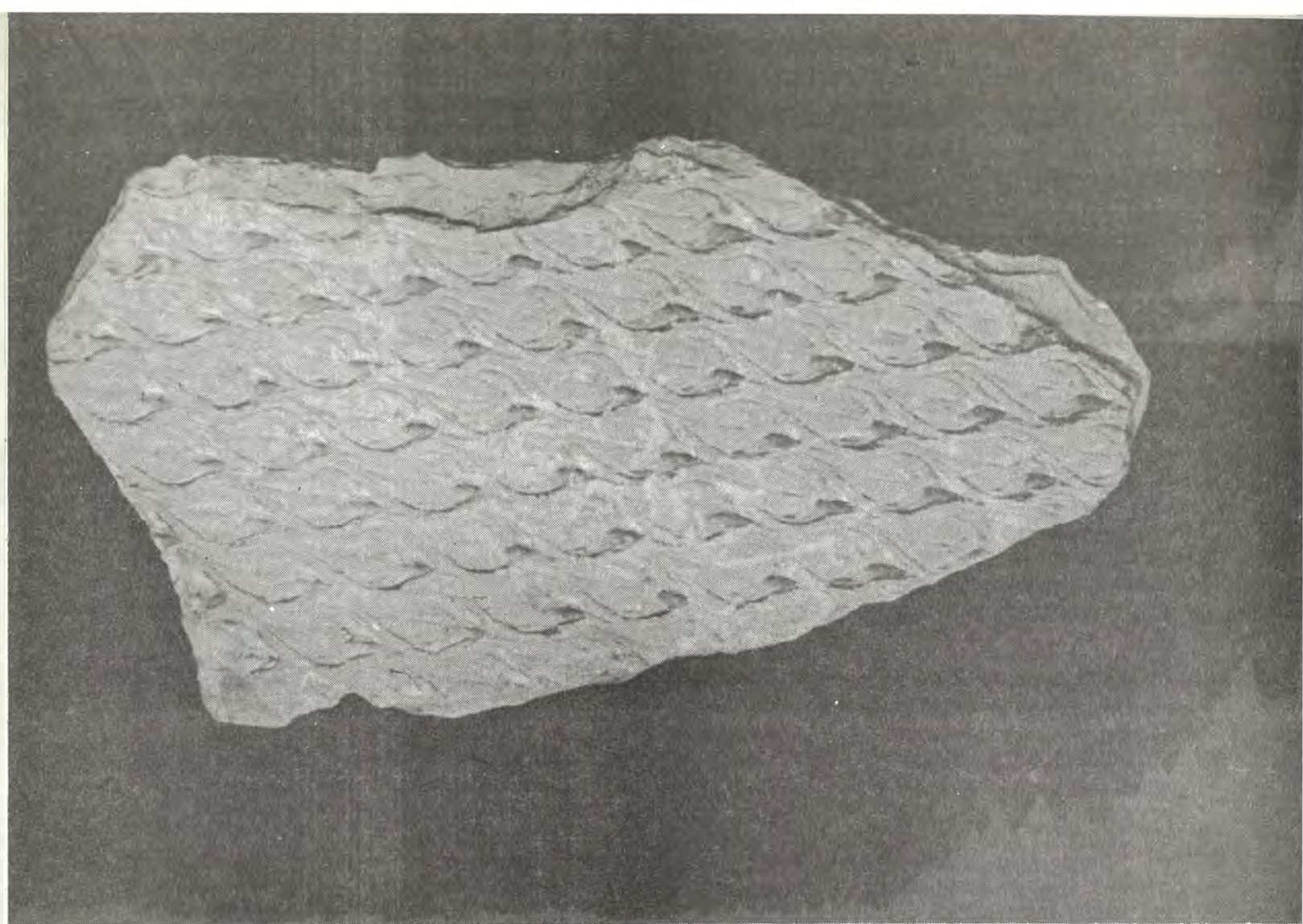


FIG. 1. Portion of fossilized trunk of *Sigillaria* from Illinois coal shale.

Illinois' Great Variety of Plant Habitats:

A Botanical Potpourri

By John W. Voigt

THE WORD habitat is used to describe the more immediate conditions under which a plant grows. Thus, every plant and animal species has a habit and the adjustment of that species to its habitat is to a large extent inherited. The relationships may often be rather specialized and thus restrictive to being able to survive outside its natural habitat or in some other plant community than it is usually found.

One finds companionship in seeking out various wild-
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flowers and identifying them. Upon making wildflower acquaintances, one opens a new door to knowledge. Our common plants of woodland and field speak of many things—their homes and how they live—their plant associates, related species, the plant communities of which they are a part, of present places, past haunts, and migrations. Wildflowers also speak of history, folklore, medicine, literary and artistic inspirations. Learning the common forms of wildflowers in your area is an excellent way of understanding our

kinship to nature. It helps one to discover the above relationship and aids one in also discovering the order present in the world of living things.

There are perhaps few if any areas in our country where botanical elements are brought to a focus in the manner existing in southern Illinois. Counting from the member species of the total southern Illinois flora we find that approximately one in five species reaches the edge of its range either in a northward, southward, eastward, or westward direction within a one hundred mile radius of the southern-most twelve county area of southern Illinois. The present day southern Illinois flora is a potpourri of botanical elements which have entered the area from all directions. Added to these are still many others which have always been here and are widely spread over the central and northeastern part of the United States. Over half the plants found in southern Illinois are of this kind.

Flowering plants evolved during the Cretaceous Period many millions of years ago. The extreme southern tip of Illinois at this time was a part of an inland sea whose bottom deposits are now displayed as a swampy coastal plain feature. Other physiographic features of the southern Illinois area had their beginnings, too, at the bottom of even earlier seas. Thus, some Illinois areas became available for the occupation by land plants even before the flowering habit evolved. Evidence of this is the fossil forms of tree ferns and others now easily found as well as the coal measures which were formed from this pre-flowering-plant period (Fig. 1).

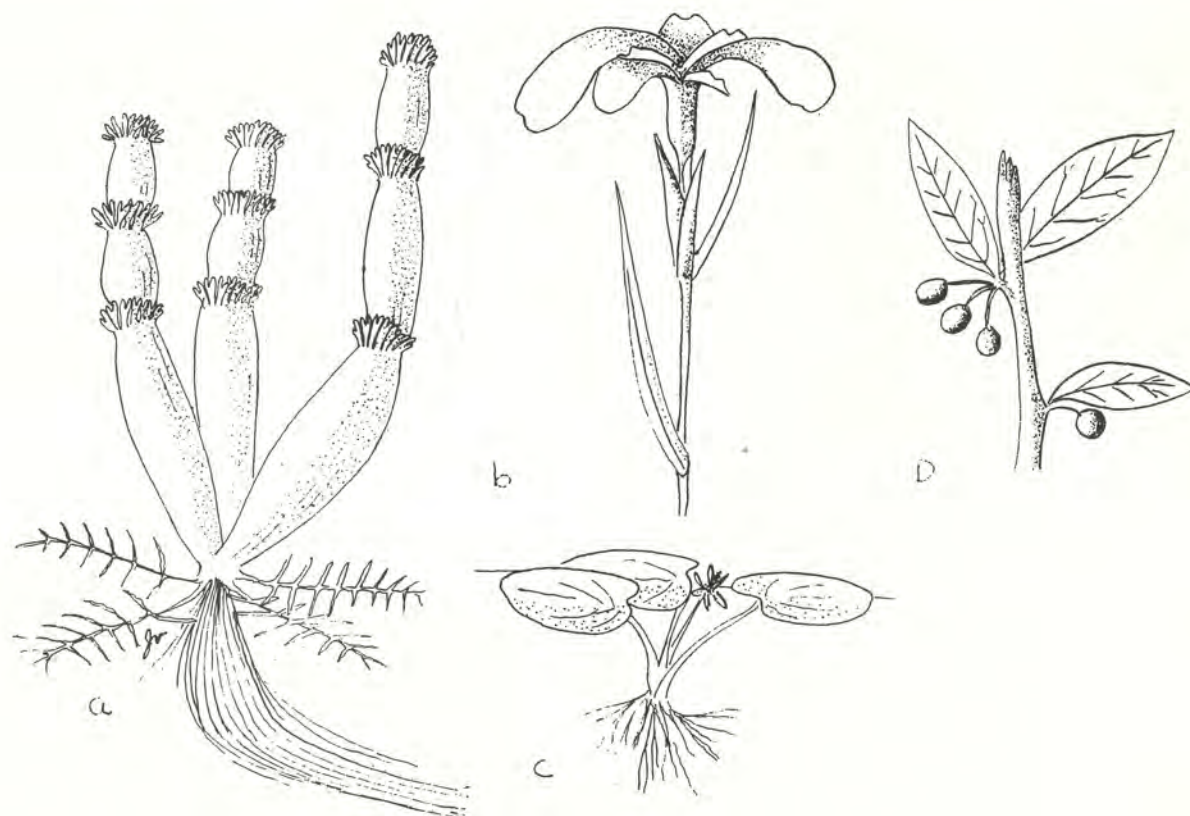
Coastal Plain species, those of swampy or sandy hab-

itat usually, were numerous during the Cretaceous. The present day coastal plain continues into southern Illinois through the Mississippi embayment. The prevalence of backwater or river cutoff areas and sandy river banks and plains of the Mississippi embayment have afforded migration of many coastal plain species into this area. Altogether the southern Illinois flora consists of roughly 20 percent of southern or southeastern species of which most is of this older coastal plain element.

Some of the more interesting species of our flora having southern affinity are: Virginia willow (*Ltea virginica*), southern buckthorn (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) storax (*Styrax americana*), American featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*) sponge plant (*Limnobia spongia*), swamp iris (*Iris fulva*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), spider lily (*Hymenocallis occidentalis*), and sedges (*Carex louisianica*, *C. oxplepis*, *C. flaccosperma*) (Plate 1).

Another land area of extreme ancient age which has been a center for dispersal of species into our area is the Missouri Ozarks. Because of their great age and the isolation they have had in the past, that area has several isolated or endemic species, but in the present day there is a continuity of habitat which allows several species of Ozark

PLATE 1. The Coastal Plain floral element included (a) American featherfoil (*HOTTONIA INFLATA*), (b) Swamp iris (*IRIS FULVA*), (c) sponge plant (*LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA*), southern buckthorn (*BUMELIA LANUGINOSA*).



affinity to be found in this area. Included in those species which have found their way into the southern Illinois area are: Harvey's buttercup (*Ranunculus Harveyi*), shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), bedstraw (*Galium virgatum*), beard-tongue (*Penstemon arkansanum*), flower-of-an-hour (*Talinum calycinum*), and (*Heliotropium tenellum*) (Plate 2).

The Mississippi River has functioned as a barrier to the eastward migration of some animals and plants. The degree to which the river has served as an isolating agent in the dispersal of plants between the southern Illinois area and the Ozarks isn't fully known.

The Shawneetown ridge or escarpment is our outstanding present day physiographic feature. Mississippian and predominately Pennsylvanian rocks are exposed over a sizeable east-west sector of southern Illinois and much more of southern Illinois is loess-covered.

The Appalachian area to the eastward is a much older land area and harbors a host of plants species of great antiquity. Again a continuity of habitats with the Appalachian area has long existed. The rivers Mississippi, Wabash, Tennessee, and Ohio have provided a water highway for legions of plants from more remote places having higher elevations. The convergence of these rivers into and near the southern Illinois area emphasizes our interior basin position.

Many species from the Appalachians have gravitated into the lower area of southern Illinois. The dissected up-

PLATE 2. Two species with Ozark affinity: (a) Harvey's buttercup (*RANUNCULUS HARVEYI*), and (b) flower-of-an-hour (*TALINUM CALYGINUM*).



PLATE 3. Illinois plants of Appalachian affinity include: (a) Bradley's spleenwort (*ASPENIUM BRADLEYI*), (b) live-forever (*SEDUM TELEPHIOIDES*), (c) pinxter flower (*RHODODENDRON ROSEUM*), (d) filmy fern (*TRICHOMANES BOSCHIANUM*), (e) silverbell (*HALESIA CAROLINA*), (f) cucumber tree (*MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA*), (g) alumroot (*HEUCHERA PARVIFLORA*).

lands of southern Ohio and Indiana have provided a northern outlet for Appalachian species which then entered our area through the river valleys and their dissected uplands. A few species common to both the Appalachian region and to southern Illinois are here, near the end of their range. Included among these are the following: pinxter flower (*Rhododendron roseum*), filmy fern (*Trichomanes boschianum*), Bradley's spleenwort (*Asplenium bradleyi*), stonecrop (*Sedum telephoides*), cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), silver-bell (*Halesia carolina*), Cordate black cohosh (*Cimicifuga cordifolia*), alum-root (*Heuchera parviflora*), and hedge nettle (*Stachys chingmanii*). (Plate 3).

Climatic conditions have fluctuated in time and there has been a shift from moist to drier condition and back again. It is evident from the existence of isolated small patches of prairie or grassland in the unglaciated, hilly sections of southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and southern Ohio that the prevailing climate was once, at an earlier time, of a drier nature. These isolated areas of prairie are quite old and their lineage is traced directly to the main body of unglaciated mid-western prairie farther west. When a more moist climate prevailed the spread of trees was fav-

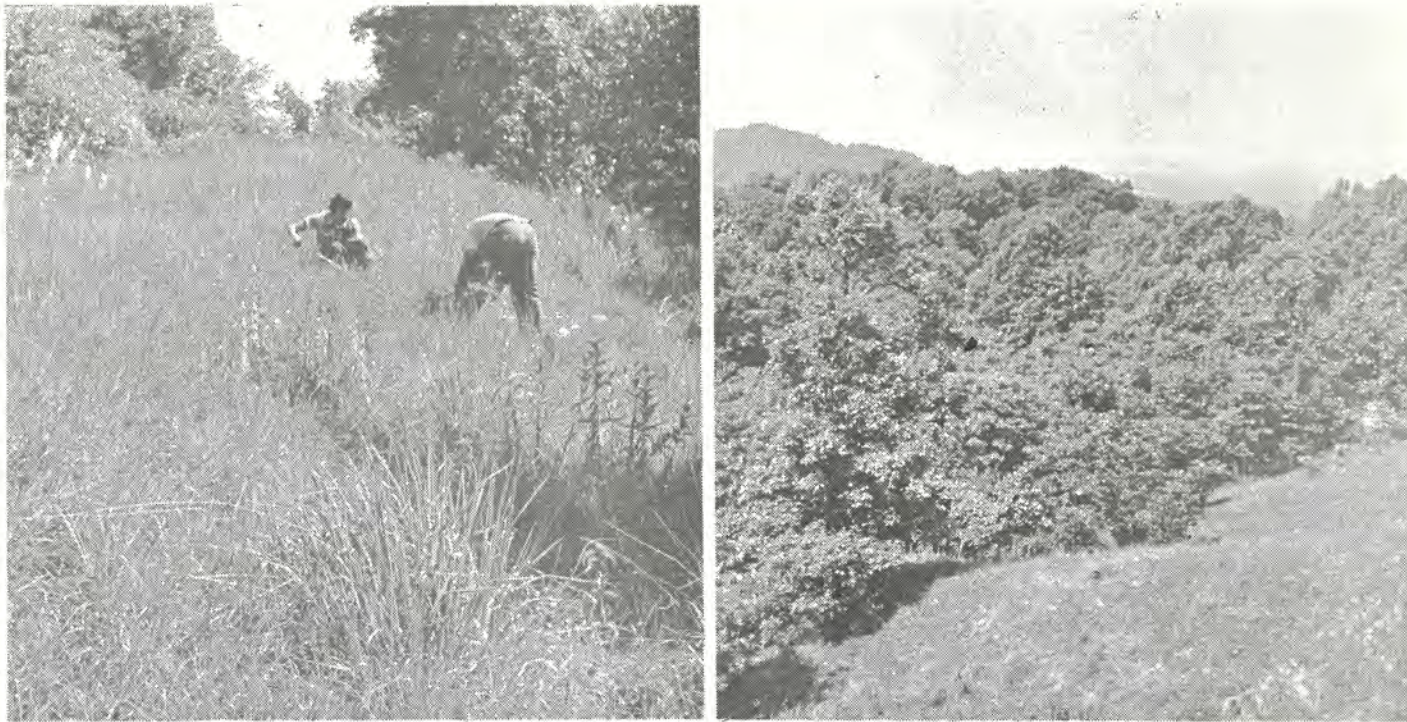


FIG. 2. Hill prairie at Government Rock in the Pine Hills, Union County (left), and near Prairie du Rocher in Randolph County (right).

ored. In these hilly areas only where there was compensation of habitat factors did the prairie continue to exist.

The great mid-continental grasslands of North America originated with the rise of the Rocky Mountains. Moisture-laden westerly winds were robbed of their moisture by the mountains; and the prairie or plains flora on the eastern slopes and plains evolved.

Grasses, as a group, are particularly well adapted to the dry uncertainties of the mid-continental climate. From the main body of prairie, grasses covered most of the northern two-thirds of our state, except along rivers and their tributaries and for the anomalous groves of trees in central Illinois. Grasslands exist in southern Illinois as fingerlike extensions into the forest or, to use the vegetation-fabric analogy, like the tattered edge of a shawl. Such an edge traverses the state in a general way from Lawrenceville on the eastern edge southward toward St. Louis. Elsewhere farther south the relic areas of prairies exist along the Mississippi River bluffs with only a few having more inland locations. The smaller relic prairies of the hilly areas are called hill prairies. (Fig. 2).

Our hill prairies are few and usually rather small, but display a remarkable stability and a structure of pure grassland vegetation. River bluff areas, such as those around Prairie du Rocher, will present the best of these hill prairies. The hill prairies within the forest are only fractions of an acre. Those at Government Rock in the Pine Hills



PLATE 4. Three species of interest in the hill prairies are: cone flower (left), Junegrass (center) and side-oats grama grass (right).

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

and at Old Stone Face in Saline County are examples and include such interesting species as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), Indian-grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), side oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*), and purple cone flower (*Echinacea pallida*). (Plate 4).

The Illinois area has suffered many physical vicissitudes, some of which were extreme enough to profoundly alter the face of the land. One of the last great forces shaping the Illinois landscape, hence establishing the habitats for plant occupancy, and the impetus for plant migration, was continental glaciation.

The great ice sheets began to form in the far northern reaches of the continent about a million years ago. Many species were ground to destruction by the monstrous thickness of the slow southward sliding of the ice. Such plants doomed to destruction were those of slow growing habit and which produced fruits and seeds having little or no mobility. Those species marching successfully in the advance of the glaciers were those of shorter life span and greater mobility, hence able to germinate, grow, and reproduce, always a step ahead of the threat of the grinding pressure of ice, which at times had as much as a mile of thickness.

The ice sheet thundered over valleys and screeched over the uplands and finally, at the leading edge of the Shawneetown ridge, it rode to a slow, melting creep, and finally stopped. It had overreached the nurture of the colder northern climate, and melting exceeded its buildup. The northern species thus delivered to southern Illinois found habitat compensations in the cool, shaded, north-facing slopes of steep-sided valleys and rock walls of the dissected sandstone ridge or escarpment. Northern species comprise only about ten percent of the southern Illinois flora and include such species as harebell (*Campanula intercedens*), bishop's cap (*Mitella diphylla*), ground pine (*Lycopodium complanatum* and *L. lucidulum*), partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*), and cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), nanny-berry (*Viburnum lentago*), sedges (*Carex substricta*, *C. media*, *C. tetanica*, and *C. projecta*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), and verticillate holly (*Ilex verticillata*) to mention only a few.

The foregoing paragraphs have disclosed the historical migrations of plants and the preferences they have for places in which to live and the associations they make with other plants. An unusual degree of intermingling of species occurs here. These species come from all directions and many of them have reached the edge of their range here. The proportion of such plants to others of the flora is about one in five.

The migration routes by which these plants have arrived at this continental crossroads include the dissected eastern uplands, the rivers and southern swamps and bayous, the western prairies, and the broad frontal glacial movements of the north.

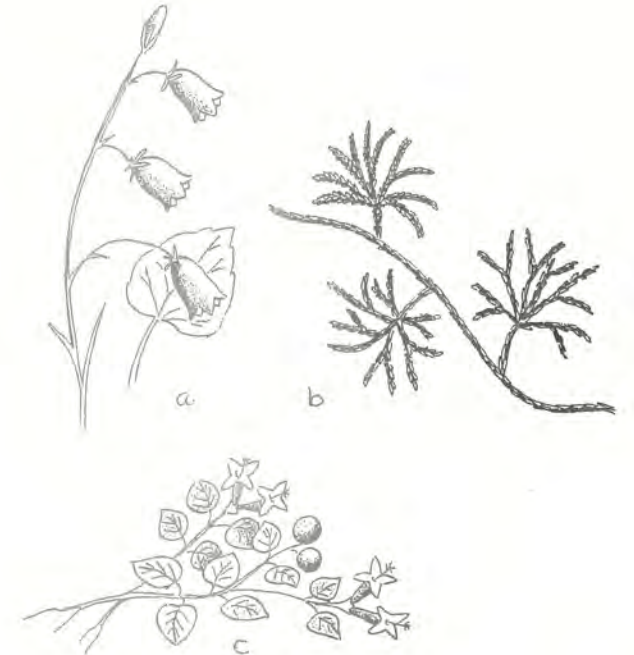


PLATE 5. Species of northern extraction include (a) harebell (*CAMPANULA INTERCEDENS*), (b) ground pine (*LYCOPodium COMPLANATUM*), and (c) partridge berry (*MITCHELLA REPENS*). All figures $\times \frac{1}{2}$.



THE LAND OF DRAGONS

An Allegory by W. Clark Ashby

Once there was a Nature Preserve called Beall Woods. He lived in the little Land of Wabash, in between the big Land of Illinois and the Land of Indiana, and far away from the Land of Chicago. Everybody loved Beall Woods. People came from far and near to stand under the giant trees and to watch and listen to the many, many birds which lived in the Woods and to look at the many kinds of plants which had once lived in other lands in the

ancient times before our fathers. Only a few years ago the Land of Illinois purchased the Woods for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Everybody then thought that the Woods would live forever and ever, and people happily drew lines on maps to show the Nature Preserve, and put it on a list with other Nature Preserves and in the U. S. Register of Natural Landmarks, and nothing could ever hurt the giant trees which everybody loved.

ONCE UPON A TIME the Land of Wabash had been a land of dragons: an Ice dragon which had covered it with ice, and a Flood dragon which had covered it with water when the Ice dragon melted and crawled away to the Far North. But now the Woods live there, and people don't believe in dragons any more.

High from the tops of the tallest trees one day the Woods had seen another dragon, crawling down along first one side and then the other side of the great river in the land of Wabash. And he was the Levee dragon. Only people don't believe in dragons, and called him the levees. And when the Levee dragon came and lay down along the great river, it couldn't rise out of its channel onto the flood-plain which God had made for it. So it flooded much deeper into the fields of farmers by the river away from the levee and ruined their crops, and into the Woods, and the great trees of the woods which were used to flooding once in a while began to drown from too much water in the now-mighty floods. And lands downstream now had mighty floods too.

One day the Woods felt another dragon crawling through the tree roots. This was the Oil dragon, which was crawling underground in shallow holes. Black oil runs through the holes, and markers in the Woods say, here lies the dragon. Only people don't believe in dragons and call them pipelines. But the Oil dragon doesn't always stay in his holes. Sometimes the pipelines burst and the Oil dragon crawls out of the ground and goes down to play with the streams and the trees. And people call it an oil spill and put barriers in the streams and burn off the oil. So the Oil dragon breathes fire and has to stay in his holes until the next time he crawls out. And people, who love the mighty trees, don't know that oil and fire and salt water from the Oil dragon's tears would ever harm the trees.

Far underground another dragon has been seen sleeping for many years, long before even the ancient times. And he is the Coal dragon, lying in veins six-feet and eight-feet and even twelve-feet thick under the Woods. One day he began to stir, first being seen by the tallest of the mighty trees as a scratching around on the nearest hilltop away from the river. The scratching became greater and greater, and mighty concrete towers to store the coal stool taller than the trees, and a hole led down hundreds of feet to where the Coal dragon was sleeping.

The Coal dragon is just now awakening. When he crawls out of his six-foot, or eight-foot, or twelve-foot veins, how long will the earth hold up above his lair? In the land of Southern Illinois the coal dragon's empty lairs keep collapsing and school children can't use their schools because of great cracks in the walls which make them unsafe. And airport runways sink to become ponds where ducks can land but airplanes can't. And the mighty trees of Beall Woods in the land of Wabash may sink and crash down, and duck ponds be where trees can't grow.

When the Coal Dragon awakens he will play with a Railroad dragon which is crawling to the mighty towers by the hole. And the Railroad dragon will carry the Coal dragon from the Land of Illinois to the Land of Indiana where he will breathe fire and poisonous fumes into the air in an electrical power generating plant. And the Power Plant dragon will live in Indiana because the Land of Illinois has banished dragons which breathe poison fumes with their fire. Some day a mighty hero will come to the Land of Indiana and slay the dragons which breathe poison fumes with their fire. But the mighty trees of the Woods may first be poisoned by those fumes, because the forces of the air and the winds don't know that Indiana's reckless poisoning of her environment isn't supposed to come into the Land of Illinois.

Out from the generating plant will come another dragon which will cross the river and crawl back past the Beall Woods to carry the electricity to Illinois. The Transmission Line dragon will stand with legs of steel and sinews of wire and stare at the perishable trees of the woods.

Maybe because no one believes in dragons we can't see that the Levee dragon brings flooding, and the Oil dragon smothers and burns the plants, and the awakened Coal dragon makes the land sink when he leaves his lair, and the Coal dragon and the Railroad dragon make terrible noises and stir up dust storms when they play to disturb the inhabitants of the Woods, and the Power Plant dragon breathes out poisonous fumes to make the mighty trees sicken or die, and the Transmission Line dragon binds the land with its sinews of wire.

St. George was a hero because he slew one dragon. Can even the mighty trees in the Beall Woods hope to withstand dragons to the South and to the West and to the North and to the East and under them and over them — all at one time?

Everybody loves the mighty trees and the Woods. People seem like dwarfs under the tree giants. What can friendly people-dwarfs do to help the Woods? Trees don't talk, and Levee dragons and Oil dragons and Coal dragons have friendly industrial giants who do, and things the tree giants may need to say don't get said. And dragons roam the land.

If all the friendly people-dwarfs believed in dragons they might banish the Oil dragon from the Woods, and let the Coal dragon sleep peacefully under the tree giants and not let the Levee dragon crawl any more, and make the Power Plant dragon even in Indiana breathe only fire and not poisonous fumes, and have peaceful, well-behaved dragons instead of wild, untamed ones roaming the land.

Moral: If you love mighty trees and Woods, or anything else, watch out for friendly dragons.



In La Salle County north of Peru and near Troy Grove there is a bronze plaque. It reads in part:

JAMES BUTLER "WILD BILL" HICKOK,

PIONEER OF THE GREAT PLAINS, BORN HERE MAY 27, 1837. Illinois has had its heroes of Western History. William Barclay "Bat" Masterson (Born near Golden Gate, Wayne County) and Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp (Born near Monmouth, Warren County) were also residents of Illinois before notching their names on the young nation's frontier. Masterson and Earp died quietly — without their boots on. Hickok died the way he had lived and a fellow Illinoisan, Jerry Bryan of Tazewell County, was in Deadwood that day.

. . . a day in Deadwood

By Larry D. Underwood

IN 1876 WITH the opening of the Black Hills to gold mining, thousands of adventurous men went west to seek their fortune. They came from all over the United States. One of these men was a youngster from Illinois named Jerry Bryan. Bryan kept a diary while he was searching for his fortune and in it is recorded an eventful two day period in Western History. These days were August 2nd and 3rd, 1876. The place was Deadwood, Dakota Territory. Jerry does not have the entire story recorded, but his observations set the mood for the assassination of James Butler Hickok.

August 2: "early this morning . . . a crowd of 20 armed men escorting a Murderer through Town"

The sun hit Break Neck Hill overlooking Deadwood Gulch about 5:45 AM on the morning of August 2, 1876. As the dew was drawn off the canvas and board roof tops, the day grew warmer. Soon miners started gathering their belongings to go off in the hills in hopes of making a bigger strike than yesterday, or the day before, or the day . . .

The thirty-nine-year-old man awoke

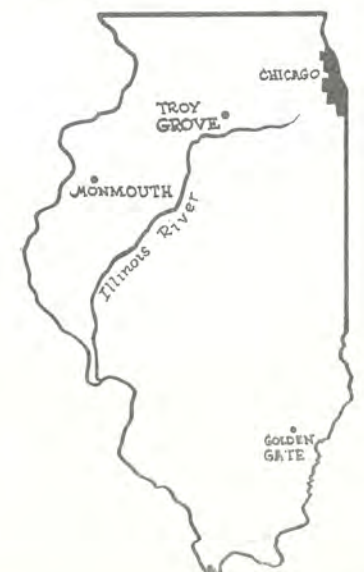
from a fitful sleep to find his partners California Joe (Moses B. Milner) and Colorado Charlie (Charles H. Utter) already stirring around the tent in preparation for the day. It was already hot. He had thrown off the blankets and now he sat up. Colorado Charlie spoke first and suggested that he and the man work a short time and then spend the afternoon in a saloon. He readily agreed. The other partner asked if he would like to join him in a trip to Crook City. He had no interest in that suggestion. He was tired from playing cards most of the night and it was nearing midday now.

"About noon a man was found just a cross the creek Dead cause of Death poor whiskey."

The sun passed high noon and glared down on the tent as Colorado Charlie and the sandy-haired man returned to prepare for the trip to town. He took his time washing as best he could in the stream, trying to get cool so he could stand his clothes. He layed out the Prince Albert coat, the checkered pants, the embroidered silk vest — his trademark. The patent-leather topped boots with cowboy heels were wiped

clean. Soon he was strapping on the .38 rim-fire Richards-Mason conversion pistols. The silver-mounted pistols had the butts forward, the way he liked them. The Prince Albert coat was next, and then the broad-brimmed black felt hat. As he started through the tent flaps he picked up the carbine fitted into an old-fashioned Kentucky rifle breech. On the stock was engraved the name, J. B. Hickok.

TROY GROVE, birthplace of "Wild Bill" Hickok.



James Butler Hickok had arrived in Deadwood, Dakota Territory about three weeks earlier. He said at the time, "Boys, I have a hunch that I am in my last camp and will never leave this gulch alive." Last night (August 1st) he had felt the same omen. To Tom Dosier, he said, "Tom, I have a presentiment that my time is up and that I am going to be killed."

Now the stream that separated the Whitewood camp from town was behind him. The alkali dust rose from the rocky, rutted street. It was too hot for August in Dakota. The few pine trees standing in the street offered no shade. The gambling houses and saloons lined the street on both sides. The other places of business provided the several other needs of the miners that used Deadwood as a base.

Wild Bill stepped through the front door of Carl Mann and Jerry Lewis' Number Ten saloon. It was about three o'clock when he nodded to his old friend Harry Young, who was tending bar. A poker game was already under way. Carl Mann looked to his left as Hickok entered and motioned Wild Bill to sit in. Hickok moved toward the table; Charlie Rich had the wall stool. Could he have that stool? Rich laughed. No one's going to attack you, sit here. The place offered was near the back door of the twenty foot long saloon. Hickok did not like that. It was not his custom to leave his back that open. Missouri steamboat captain William Rodney Massie, age 45, faced the back door. Hickok shrugged, pulled the stool under him and sat down. Still he was uneasy.

Before the cards hit the table, Wild Bill asked Rich to change with him again. This time, Massie, Mann and Rich all joined in the good-natured ribbing of Hickok. Wild Bill sat back down. He was not happy. He took his rifle from his lap and set it against the wall beside Rich. Colorado Charlie entered after a few hands. Hickok was losing. The open back door was more than his concentration could overcome. Captain Massie was getting his money back from the previous night when Wild Bill had beaten him handily.

At four o'clock, Colorado Charlie said he was hungry. He had stood, with Hickok's rifle cradled in his arms, beside Rich. Now he set the rifle back in place and left. Hickok did not notice. He was concentrating now; trying to get back in the game.

George M. Shingle stood at the bar busying himself weighing his gold dust. He heard the front door open, turned and saw a drunk come in. The drunk was a slight man. While his one eye was crossed and his nose looked as if it had been smashed, he was not unusual for a town full of hard men.

The man ordered whiskey and looked nervously around the room. He saw Shingle at the bar; then Rich, Mann, and Massie. Counting the bartender and Hickok, the drunk saw seven men in the room. (The seventh was probably Jerry Lewis, Mann's partner.) When his eyes ran across Hickok, he noticed that his back was to the rear door. Hickok looked toward him, but he only asked that Young, the bartender, bring him fifteen dollars in pocket checks. Massie had taken all the money Hickok had with him.

The drunk moved farther down the bar, closer to Hickok's back, but not behind him. Hickok and Massie started arguing. Hickok was irritated. Now in less than six minutes, Massie had taken the pocket checks.

The drunk started out the back door. He got within three or four feet of it, stopped and turned toward Hickok. Shingle heard the dispute between Massie and Hickok getting louder. Hickok said, "The old duffer — he broke me on the hand!" Shingle looked toward the table. The drunk held a large pistol in his right hand about two or three feet from the back of Hickok's head.

The startling boom of the big pistol surrounded a strangled cry from the drunk: "Damn you! Take that!"

"Wild Bill was Shot through the Head Killed instantly."

The bullet entered the "base of the brain, a little to the right of center. . . . exited through the right cheek between

the upper and lower jaw bones, loosening several of the molar teeth in its passage," and sped across the table downward and into the wrist of Massie. Mann sat stone-still. Hickok's head jerked down. Massie felt the numbness in his wrist, but did not know why. Shingle moved toward Hickok to look and Young started in the same direction. The drunk pointed the pistol at Young and Shingle and yelled, "Come on ye sons of bitches!" He jerked the trigger. The old pistol snapped twice. It was ten minutes past four.

There was a scramble for the front door. All got out except Mann who was still anchored to his stool. The drunk backed to the door, suddenly turned and ran out. Rich and the others hit the street yelling, "Wild Bill is shot!"

Moments passed while Mann sat on his stool. Then, he watched while Hickok's tall, lithe body eased to the left and fell to the floor. The body lay there on its side. The knees were drawn up just as they had slid off the stool. By the left hand lay Hickok's last poker hand — the eight of Clubs, the eight of Spades, the ace of Spades, the ace of Clubs, and a Diamond face card (Some say the jack; others, the queen.)

Colorado Charlie received the word of Hickok's death at the camp at Whitewood. A one-horse express wagon was sent to fetch the body and Colorado Charlie went straight to the Number Ten to make sure his friend was really dead. By this time the assassin had been captured in Jacob Shroudy's butcher shop. A crowd was already gathering to decide whether to lynch the man now or later. Suddenly the crowds attention was turned to a rider coming into town from the north. Indians were attacking Crook City!

"Reports come from Crook City that the Indians have Surrounded the Town"

Every man who had a horse or could borrow one decided to leave Deadwood and go to Crook City and fight the Indians. Meanwhile, Ellis T. (Doc) Pierce, medical man, barber, and undertaker; along with Colorado Charlie and Charlie Anderson busied themsel-

ves at the Whitewood camp preparing Hickok's body for display and burial.

Wild Bill Hickok was never more handsome. The corpse was an easy one to prepare. The hole in Hickok's head had drained most of the blood from his body and it took on a marble-like appearance. The sandy hair and flowing mustache were neatly trimmed. The hair was evenly parted with the ringlets over the shoulders framing the face. The several hundred that viewed the body the next day marveled at the dress suit of black broadcloth and the white linen shirt. The coffin was as fine as these miners had seen in Deadwood. While it was of rough pine lumber, it had been covered with black cloth outside. The inside was lined with white cloth.

A hasty coroner's jury convened in the Number Ten saloon after the shooting. The foreman, C. H. Sheldon, issued the result, stating that "J. B. Hickok came to his death from a wound resulting from a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of Jack McCall!"

Meanwhile, the assassin, Jack McCall, was being held captive. He said later that month, "I was arrested, lodged in jail and guarded by twenty-five armed men. Great excitement prevailed and I fully expected to be lynched, but another excitement . . . diverted attention from me and preparations were made for a trial.

"at Sundown a Greaser come in with an Indian Head Wild Bill and every thing else was thrown in the Shade."

Between eight and eight thirty, a Mexican, who had left town with the others to go to Crook City, returned. He had found a dead Indian, tried to scalp him, failed, and cut the head off instead. He came riding into Deadwood swinging the head by its long black hair. "The sight of the yelling Mexican and the bloody head caused great commotion in the city and men ran to prepare for an Indian attack, thinking that a real battle was coming." When it was apparent this was not the case "someone perched upon a pile of lumber along the street, pulled out a pair of balance scales and called for contributions." The Mexican was to be reward-

JANUARY, 1973

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ed for such "a worthy deed" and soon, sixty-two dollars in gold dust was given him. The Mexican then left for Crook City. He was shot later that night.

Deadwood soon settled down to a normal night of hell-raising. A mass meeting at McDaniel's theater appointed the officials for tomorrow's trial of McCall and out at the Whitewood camp in the pines north of Deadwood's main street, "White-eye" Jack Anderson sat patiently with the "Prince of Pistoleers."

August 3: "the Trial of the assassin . . . come off to day"

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Notices appeared around town early the morning of the third. On black bordered paper, they read:

Died, in Deadwood, Black Hills August 2, 1876, from the effect of a pistol shot, J. B. Hickok, (Wild Bill) formerly of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Funeral Services will be held at Charlie Utter's camp, on Thursday afternoon, August 3, 1876, at 3 o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

After a short session in the morning, the trial reconvened at two o'clock. Jurors were chosen, witnesses were called, McCall's character witnesses testified, and when McCall took the stand he said, "Wild Bill killed my brother, and I killed him. Wild Bill threatened to kill me if I ever crossed his path. I am not sorry for what I have done. If I had to, I would do the same thing over again."

At three o'clock at Colorado Charlie's camp, friends and a large number of curious onlookers surrounded an open grave. The pallbearers — Bill Hillman, John Oyster, Charlie Rich, Jerry Lewis, Charlie Young, and Tom Dosier — let the pine box down gently and evenly into the grave, someone tried to say the appropriate words, and soon another began to throw dirt on this legendary man. The son of William Alonzo and Polly Butler Hickok of Troy Grove, La Salle County, Illinois had ridden a long and difficult trail to gain this humble end. A simple marker at the head of the grave, carved into a stump, said:

A brave man; the victim of an assassin — J. B. (Wild Bill) Hickok, age 39 years; murdered by Jack McCall, August 2, 1876.

"Result of the Trial was, Turned him loose to kill some body else"

At seven-thirty, Charles Whitehead, foreman of the jury, rose and facing the judge, W. S. Kuykendall, said, "We, the jurors, find the prisoner, Mr. John McCall, not guilty."

"It is getting to dangerous here to be healthy. A man is liable to be Shot here any time by Some Drunken Desperado

... this is our last night in Dead Wood"

EPILOGUE: During the next days and months, Jack McCall found it in his best interests to get out of the Black Hills country. He was finally re-arrested and brought to trial in Yankton, Dakota Territory. The new trial was brought about because the Deadwood trial had been illegal. The Black Hills were still a part of Indian Territory due to the 1868 Laramie Treaty with the various tribes. This new trial revealed facts which contradicted the previous illegal trial. Hickok had not shot the brother of McCall in Kansas. It is doubtful that McCall even had a brother. He does appear to have had three sisters, a father and mother living in Louisville, Kentucky — this based on a letter received by United States Marshal Burdick at Yankton on February 28, 1877. In the letter, the sender, Mary A. McCall, was in search of her brother. She wrote, "This John McCall (sic) is about twenty-five years old, has light hair, inclined to curl, and one eye is crossed." John McCall, alias Jack McCall, fit this description exactly.

The morning of March 1, 1877 was dreary, cloudy, and rainy. At precisely 10:15 AM, John McCall's body fell four feet through the trap. With a strangled "Oh God," James Butler Hickok was avenged.

THE END

The following is a list of the works I have used for this article:

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Symplocarpus foetidus, Skunk Cabbage — Perennial herb, from stout, deep-growing rhizome; leaves compactly coiled in spikes, unfolding as blossom fades, numerous, basal, short-petioled, ovate, cordate, conspicuously net-veined, 1-2 ft. long, nearly as broad; flowers perfect, numerous, minute, lavender, arranged compactly over surface of subglobose, stout spadix, spadix with embedded ovaries,

persistent, becoming fleshy at maturity, subtended by spathe, spathe ovoid, curving, pointed at apex, margins inrolled enclosing spadix, to 10 inches long, mottled greenish-red to purple; fruit globose, to 14 inches in diameter; entire plant odoriferous. Blooms February, March, in low, swampy areas. Found only in northern 2/3 of Illinois.

skunk cabbage

By Miriam Wysong Meyer

THE SKUNK CABBAGE, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, occasionally discovered in bloom as early as late February, is not so much a sign of spring as it is an indication that winter is drawing to an end, although it may linger another month or more. Usually by mid-March, if one examines the ground closely while walking through the snow and mud of low swampy areas or along stream and river banks, the mottled green and red-bronzed helmets of the Skunk Cabbage may be seen everywhere, clustered in groups of three or four with an isolated plant here and there.

Formed the previous fall just under the surface of the mud, the skunk cabbage blossom pushes up to bask in the weak sunlight of waning winter and appears so early in the year, the flower precedes the return of another familiar denizen of the swamp, the Red-Winged Blackbird. By the time bloodroot, hepatica and spring beauties burst out in bloom, the skunk cabbage flower has begun to shrivel and is replaced by its rapidly growing, cabbage-like clumps of leaves.

The skunk cabbage is a member of the Arum family and exhibits the characteristic flower structure by which the family is known. The typical shape is there, a stout spadix enclosed by a cupped spathe. The spadix is a small, fleshy, rounded structure which bears the true flowers clustered on its surface. The many tiny flowers, with ovaries embedded within the spadix, are fertilized by early insects attracted by the strange, carrion odor emitted by the plant.

In the fall, the spadix becomes pulpy, finally releasing the small berries. The spathe, the second part of this peculiar flower, forms the familiar, cup-shaped, protective helmet around and over the spadix. Its graceful curves, ending in a nodding, tapering point, are as lovely and dramatic as its coloring, ranging from mottled green-

ish bronze to madder purple with the deepest reds inside, made all the more striking when backgrounded by the last snows of winter.

The closely-coiled blossoms push up through the nearly frozen ground without the benefit of leaves or stems, and squat in tight groups along marshy river banks. Soon, narrow, tight lettuce-green spikes appear among the flowers and as winter retreats in the face of spring, the leaves unfold slowly and develop into dense crowns, obscuring the fading blossoms.

By mid-summer the skunk cabbage can be located by its knee-high clumps of great leaves, often two feet or more high and nearly as broad. The leaves are shaped like elephant ears with conspicuous ivory midribs and delicate, net-like venation.

The flowers, leaves and fruit give off an offensive odor which has been described variously as a cross between mustard plaster and raw onions, or as decaying flesh.

In spite of the fetid odor, from which is derived its common name, obviously, the American Indians were not repelled from using the plant for medicinal purposes. The root, dried and ground up, was used as a styptic, to stop bleeding from superficial wounds. A somewhat surprising use was that of a flavoror, to mask even worse flavors or odors found in the products of other plants. It has been indicated that the Iroquois Indians made a bread from the powdered root.

Modern pharmacists have some use for skunk cabbage extract, known as Dracontium. It has narcotic properties and acts as a stimulant, emetic and anti-spasmodic but must be handled carefully as too large a dose is poisonous.

Skunk cabbage is a frequent plant of the northern two-thirds of Illinois.

Gallatin County's Hickory Hill Mansion

The Old Slave House

By John Metzger

JOHN CRENSHAW, "the Salt King of southern Illinois," was connected with the United States' Saline near Equality for well over thirty years. Born in North Carolina on November 19, 1797, Crenshaw was the grandson of John Hart of New Jersey, a signer of the *Declaration of Independence*. His family moved to Gallatin County from New Madrid, Missouri, following the earthquake of December, 1811, and John began working at the Saline shortly thereafter.

Crenshaw knew the Saline when it was the principal salt supplier of the West, working some 1,000 men. He saw the decline begin in 1822 when competition from Kenawha salt cut the profitability of salt-making. However, Crenshaw began to buy the leases given up by bankrupt salt-makers. By 1830, when the employment was down to 300, he had three furnaces. The decline in workers at the Saline in 1840 and 1850 continued to 17 and 3 respectively.¹

Crenshaw continued to make salt past the end of state control, on into the 1850's, and in spite of the economic decline of the Saline, he still managed to earn his regal title as well as a comfortably rich life. In the boom days of the Saline, many had profited, but with the fall only Crenshaw and one or two other held on, the earnings being split by far fewer persons.

Crenshaw had other business interests besides his primary salt-making. He owned a grist mill, saw mill, and had large holdings in land. In 1836 he was one of the commissioners to select Saline reserve lands for sale. In 1840 he obtained a contract to build a railroad from Shawneetown to Alton, and although this venture failed, he did lay the grade from Shawneetown to Equality. On March 3, 1843, Governor Ford appointed John Crenshaw as one of the three directors of the State Bank of Shawneetown². The variety of his interests is demonstrated by the report that on May 27, 1849, John Crenshaw is

... crass and peevish because ... the business in which they are now engaged is very perplexing and hard to manage — they are now grinding, sawing, and makeing [sic] salt rapidly — and by the first of August will be making whiskey.³

One might well imagine that so many operations going at once would be "perplexing."

It must be remembered that John Crenshaw began his connection with the Saline as a laborer. By hard work, he raised himself from poverty to wealth. On October 1, 1817, he married Sinia Taylor, and the story is told that in the

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



THE OLD SLAVE HOUSE, also known as Hickory Hill Mansion and the John Crenshaw House. William Cavin, an early architect and builder of Gallipolis, Ohio, designed and constructed this adaptation from the Greek Revival theme.

early years of their marriage, John and Sinia worked a furnace together, with their three children safely kept in a hole just deep enough for their heads to peep out.

John Crenshaw became a prominent man among the settlers of early Illinois, and in 1834 he began the construction of his mansion home, Hickory Hill. He engaged the widely-known architect and builder from Gallipolis, Ohio, William Cavin, to design and construct the house, which was completed in 1842 (so a note penciled on one of the window jambs reads). The house was built from hand-hewn timbers and is very impressive with its large wooden

JANUARY, 1973

columns, each turned from a single tree. The house has been described as an "ungainly adaptation of the Greek Parthenon."⁴

The house sits squarely atop a hill with a fine view of the surrounding territory. Especially striking is the manner in which it stands watch over the Lower Lick (Crenshaw's chief salt-well), which is just a few miles south of the house.

Many of the Saline workers were slaves or indentured servants and John Crenshaw worked slaves at his furnaces. In 1820 he owned five slaves, in 1830 he had twelve, but

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TRAIL OF BRINE from ancient salt springs near Hickory Hill mansion testifies to the salt-making strength the brine still possesses.

by 1840 he had none. The census of 1850 shows that John Crenshaw had three Negresses in his household: Jemimah, aged eighty-two years, and two teenage girls, Mary and Rachel Nixon. In 1860, Crenshaw had one servant, named Catherine, aged twenty-three, but her race is not given. In 1870, no blacks are in the Crenshaw household. In that year, Crenshaw was a farmer, aged seventy-two, with real estate valued at \$30,000 and personal estate worth \$6,000. That census also lists both John and Sinia as being unable to read or write. John Crenshaw died on December 4, 1871, and Sinia died on September 7, 1881. They are buried in a small cemetery near Hickory Hill.⁶

Perhaps due to this slave connection of the Saline and John Crenshaw, Hickory Hill has been known for many years as the "Old Slave House." A tourist promotion of much appeal, many people annually visit the house, which has achieved a notoriety not all too well deserved.

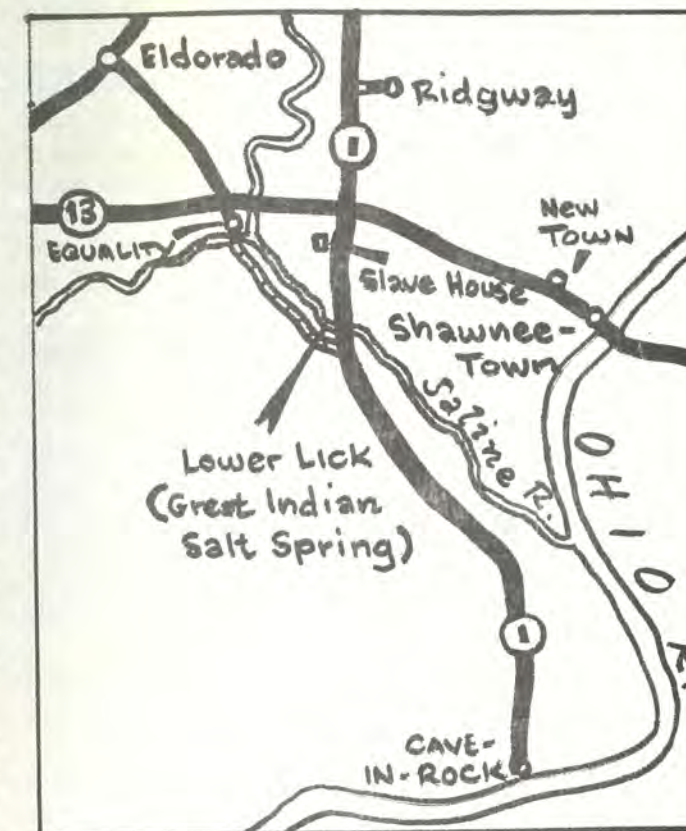
As one approaches the "Old Slave House," the legends and tales about the house become apparent. Signs allude to such sights: "See the breeding room! See the whipping posts! See the cells where slaves were kept! See the carriage drive! See the Lincoln Room!"

One story says that Lincoln stayed in the "Old Slave House" during the 1858 senatorial campaign. This writer could find no evidence that Lincoln was in Gallatin County after his visit in 1840 — a campaign trip for the Whig, William Henry Harrison. A search of *Lincoln Day by Day* (a chronology of Lincoln's daily life) revealed no trip after 1840. Remembering that the house was not finished until 1842, it is fairly certain that Lincoln did not stay at Hickory Hill as the legend states, and probably not at all. Mr. William Lawler says that his grandfather, General Michael Kelly Lawler, would never have stopped talking of Lincoln's visit if it had happened.⁶

A sign on the lawn of the "Old Slave House" says that Crenshaw sold annually 200,000 bushels of salt for \$1.25 per bushel for an income of \$250,000 a year, with the only expense being \$10,000 rent to the state. Salt sold for \$1.25 only before 1822. After that, when Crenshaw owned furnaces, the price was about 50c per bushel. Also, production in that year was not 200,000 bushels, but 100,000 bushels per year. The annual rent paid by Crenshaw was not \$10,000, but \$400; the bond was \$10,000.⁷ Also there would have been other expenses in addition to the rent, such as labor, supplies and improvements.

It is acknowledged that Crenshaw made money from his salt-making, but it was hardly \$250,000 a year. Continuing along the line of the "great wealth of Crenshaw," is a sign which says that when the widow, Sinia Crenshaw died, her estate was in the millions of dollars. A search of the probate records of her estate reveals the following: "That Sinia Crenshaw left an estate of the probable value of four thousand dollars."⁸

The tales of the carriage drive being used as a means of secluding the unloading of wagons of slaves are likewise exaggerated. The house did have a carriage drive into the middle of the building, but the rest of the story seems to be unsupported by any real evidence. It can be said that



the size of the salt industry after 1842 did not necessitate such a traffic. However, Crenshaw, along with a slave trader from Morgantown, Kentucky, Lewis Kuykendall, were indicted for having sold and bought, respectively, a family of free Negroes. They were cleared of the charges because of lack of evidence. It is said that Crenshaw was illegally hiring slaves from Kuykendall as well as selling kidnapped, free Negroes to him. Since the records of this trial have been lost, secondary reports of it must be relied upon. Descendants of the Crenshaw family say that the charges were false, and were the result of enmity and jealousy on the part of his peers.

The fact that John Crenshaw did have enemies is attested by the report in the *Illinois Republican* of April 2, 1842, that his steam mill on the North Fork of Saline Creek was burned. The reported thought that some enemy of "Mr. C's" had started the fire. The reporter admitted that he himself was not unusually sympathetic to Crenshaw, but that he did regret such a loss of a life's work. The damage was estimated at \$20,000 and was uninsured. An engineer and several others had been asleep on the second floor of the mill at the time of the fire and barely escaped by jumping from the second story window. One of them had broken his arm in the jump, and the engineer was said to have been deranged from the shock. This fire occurred just after Crenshaw's 1842 trial for kidnapping and at the beginning of the lawless period of "regulator and vigilante action."

Most of the legends of the "Old Slave House" concern the slaves imprisoned in the third floor cells. Half of the dozen cells are small, square rooms, and half are narrower bunking rooms with shelves six feet by two feet. On the windows are bars, but the doors were removed long ago.

Standing on the floor are two wooden contraptions which are said to be whipping racks. There are said to have been rings on the floor for chaining slaves.

The purpose of this third floor with its cells and torture instruments, so the legend goes, was to house the many slaves worked by Crenshaw at the Saline. Tales are told of holding kidnapped slaves there while awaiting shipment to buyers south of the Ohio River. It is stated that fugitives were held in the attic waiting to be claimed by their masters. The cruelty was so great that the "moans of the ghosts" can still be heard at midnight.

Along with the stories of whipping, stealing, and imprisoning slaves in airless cramped quarters goes the story that Crenshaw lost his leg while whipping a female slave. Several male slaves attacked him and cut off his leg with a broad axe. It is true that Crenshaw lost his leg in late 1847 or early 1848, and suffered much due to improper healing. He journeyed to the East Coast in 1854 to get a peg leg of which he said, "... I never expected to get one to suit me so well..."⁹ Family tradition has always said that the leg was crushed in a sawmill accident.

Also in line with the slavery topic is the claim that the Negro, Uncle Bob, was used as a breeding slave in a third-floor cell, fathering some 300 slave children. The pregnancy of female slaves would make them more valuable when they were sold South. Uncle Bob did exist, and he died in 1949 at the age of 114 years, at the Elgin Veteran's Hospital. The governor of Illinois visited him there as one of the last remaining veterans of the Civil War. Uncle Bob fought on the Southern side.¹⁰ If the age of 114 is correct, Uncle Bob was born in 1835 and by 1850 he would have been just fifteen years old. Stretching the case to the limits, from 1850 to 1860 he had just ten years to father 300 slaves, truly an admirable feat!

Mr. William Lawler says that as a boy when he played in the attic (in the 1920's), he never thought of slaves being kept there. Also, the whipping racks were not there, as is claimed. Lawler adds that they could not have been stored on the property because the only other building was a barn which burned during his youth. Some of the family say that the cells were actually closets used for storage, but William Lawler thinks that they were built for slaves. However, he dismisses the tales of cruelty as being for tourist consumption.

It hardly seems likely that John Crenshaw, who lived at Hickory Hill with his wife, son, daughter and their families, would have allowed such things as slave breeding, kidnapping and whipping to go on in the family home. There are too many reports of his Christian character for this. Crenshaw and his family were leading members of the local Methodist congregation.

We have seen that John Crenshaw did own slaves before 1840, but by 1842 when the house was completed Crenshaw, according to all available records, had no slaves. Perhaps his few remaining servants did live in the attic, but the legends of torture and breeding hardly fit into the picture. Neither does the "plantation life-style" which the legend surrounding the "Old Slave House" suggests. The

family letters of the period 1844 to 1857 do not speak of this life-style.

Two old doddering servants and constant complaining by the family that there is no "help" are a far cry from the tales of opulence and leisure. "Old Aunt Minny is hobbling about, ... and I don't think that Haman will ever live to make another garden."¹¹

They have no girl and Mother has everything to do as usual — I went to try to get one [servant] today, but did not succeed — I want to go to Saline to get one but Father thinks it is no use.¹²

Similarly a letter complains that the family is very busy because "Mother has no girl, so we all have to go to work..."¹³ That the need for help was not just domestic is shown by the following quote: "He [John Crenshaw] is harvesting his hay ... John Whiteside is helping Father, he makes a hand as yet, but it is so warm I fear he will fail soon — hands are scarce."¹⁴

In a letter of May 27, 1849, Adeline seems to be remembering the days not so long ago when servants were at Hickory Hill. "We are glad that you [Margaret Lanphier] have housekeeping — knowing that it is the most agreeable mode of living, and especially when we have children to manage."

From this correspondence, it seems that the "plantation" era of the Crenshaw family was over by the 1840's, and in fact that for the "Old Slave House" itself, it never really existed. John Crenshaw's slave-holding days had ended almost before its completion.

Crenshaw may have needed slaves for the working of his farms, but this is unlikely, and in 1854 he probably had no slaves as he complained that "Hands are scarce." Even though he is complaining about the scarcity of help, business seems to be going along well. The family is simply remembering, with nostalgia, the days when the Crenshaw family was, by benefit of its many servants, of a slightly higher class.

FOOTNOTES

¹These figures concerning the Saline are found in several *Census Compendiums*, 1820-1860.

²*History of Gallatin County*, 50-51; and *Illinois Statutes*, 1836, p. 64; and Greene and Thompson, eds., *The Governors' Letters*, 1818-1834, p. 57.

³Adeline Crenshaw to Margaret Crenshaw Lanphier, May 27, 1849, in possession of William T. Lawler of Jerseyville, Illinois. Adeline Crenshaw was the wife of William T. Crenshaw, son of John Crenshaw. Margaret was the daughter of John Crenshaw and the wife of Charles Lanphier, of Springfield, Illinois. William T. Lawler is the grandson of General Michael Kelly Lawler, son-in-law of John Crenshaw. Mr. Lawler has collected much "family history."

⁴Barbara Burr Hubbs, "Old Slave House," *Egyptian Key*, II (January, 1945), 12.

⁵"1820-1870 Census, Population Schedules, Gallatin County."

⁶William T. Lawler to John A. Metzger, March 15, 1971; and Charles C. Patton to William T. Lawler, March 23, 1968.

⁷*Illinois Statutes*, 1841, pp. 291-92.

⁸"Will of Sinia Crenshaw," Circuit Clerk, Gallatin County Court House, Box No. 1.

⁹Adeline Crenshaw to Margaret Lanphier, January 25, 1848; and July 8, 1854.

¹⁰*Courier News* (Evansville, Indiana), November 12, 1941.

¹¹Adeline Crenshaw to Margaret Lanphier, May 27, 1849.

¹²*Ibid.*, July 8, 1854.

¹³Margaret Lanphier to Charles Lanphier, July 30, 1857.

¹⁴Adeline Crenshaw to Margaret Lanphier, July 8, 1854.

Conservationist-At-Large

By Raymond Mostek

SET FAR BACK from the road, a large colonial house with commanding views, and an hour's drive from Washington, D.C. has become the location for the national AYH Campus. It is located on 62 acres and has 20 rooms. A brook runs across the front of the property and huge trees and rolling lawns bright with flowers and shrubs surround the residence.

The building and campus will be a year-around national training center for leaders of the American Youth Hostels. It will be a model-demonstration youth hostel. A lake will be used for the teaching of water sports. There will also be a National AYH Museum of Hosteling.

The training center will be used to train trip leaders for such kindred groups as scouts, YMCA's, Churches, etc., etc. The AYH Campus facilities will be used also, to conduct one week training course and seminars on environmental control, ecology and conservation.

Back in the early 1950's I was glad to serve as President of the Chicago Metropolitan Area Council of AYH. One of our most memorable trips was a bicycle ride out to the Amish country of Pennsylvania. We cycled from Harrisburg to Philadelphia along the back roads and, gratefully, we did not find one dusty road, nor one stray dog. All the dogs in the Keystone State seemed to be chained, or tied, and it made riding a bike a sheer pleasure.

The new AYH Campus and national headquarters will be located in Delaplane in Fauquier County in Virginia, in an area of fine country estates and farms. It is located 17 miles from Warrenton and Middleburg. The foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains rise beyond the property. The colonial manor house was built in 1926. The elegant center hall connects to all the other major rooms and is highlighted by a graceful colonial stairway. Nearly every room has its own fireplace.

AYH sponsors week-end trips and week-long and two week vacations. They sponsor bicycle, yachting, hiking, and back-packing trips. With over 26 councils, and 115 hostels with 4,200 beds, they have a national membership of 72,000 persons. There is a youth hostel at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, converted from a former motel. Over 700 donors contributed more than \$119,760 to the AYH in 1972. Inner-city programs have been started in Chicago, Pittsburg, Detroit, Phoenix, New Haven and other cities. More information may be obtained from the American Youth Hostels, 20 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011. "Youth is not a time of life, its a state of mind. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over love of ease." This was the Christmas message of Justin Cline, a veteran official of the

AYH. The Ches Perry Youth Hostel in northern Wisconsin, is named after a long-time Chicago AYH leader and businessman. The late Mr. Perry was a founder of the Rotary International.

* * *

BOOK REVIEW: A PORTFOLIO OF NEW ZEALAND BIRDS by Bruce Harvey. 64 pages. \$17.50. Tuttle and Co. Rutland, Vermont.

Twenty five species of New Zealand birds are found on huge 10 x 14 plates in this exquisite volume. Representative species of birds are found in marshes, field, lake and forest; each color plate is accompanied by a meaningful text, with both common and scientific name.

The commentary is not limited to expected statements on habitat, nesting and range, but also contains personal observations by the author. One wishes for more notes such as the encounter with the "TUI", which became intoxicated on nectar which had fermented into mead.

Portraits are found of the Pied-Tit, Silvereye, North Island Fantail, Grey warbler, Flesh-footed Shearwater, and the Yellow-Crowned Parakeet, among others.

* * *

Environmentalists in Illinois have put together a coalition to support a natural scenic rivers bill in this session of the state legislature. More information may be obtained from Hal Gardner, C/O Heart of Illinois Sierra Club Chapter, Box 485, Peoria, Ill. 61601. ... Illinois humanists and others are trying to form a local council to provide information on Euthanasia. Information may be obtained from Stewart V. Pahl, 3625 N. Pine Grove Ave., Chicago. ... The Cook County Forest Preserve District is adding on to Spring Lake Preserve. Some 1,068 acres are planned with picnic tables, trails and winter sport facilities in addition to nature areas. ... The National Mustang Association at Newcastle, Utah 84756 is trying to save the wild horses of the west. They have purchased a ranch where the wild horses are free to roam instead of being rounded up for dog food. Youngsters interested in working on the ranch in the summer and who love horses, may wish to contact the NMA.

Stephen A. Forbes has a new access road from the south off US 50, built by the Marion County Highway Dept. The park has 3,100 acres of land with a 585-acre lake. Camping is permitted in several areas ... The Chicagoland Chapter of the Friends of the Earth has called for the release of the military-owned 750-acre Fort Sheridan at Highland, Ill. to the State Dept. of Conservation. Sen. Stevenson has also called for a review of the land. The military base has a 18 hole golf course and a fine beach.





OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 quarts fresh or frozen cranberries | 4 oranges, quartered and seeded |
| 1 quart sugar | |

Put uncooked cranberries and oranges through food chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill 24 hours before serving.

This relish will keep for several weeks in the refrigerator or it may be frozen for later use. It is very good with wild game.

COUNTRY MOLASSES PIE

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ¾ cup flour | ¼ cup molasses |
| ½ cup sugar | ¼ cup boiling water |
| 1 tablespoon butter | ¼ teaspoon soda |

Combine flour and sugar, cut in butter with pastry blender or two knives until very fine. Set aside. Combine molasses, water and baking soda; beat until it is foamy and rises.

Add crumb mixture and mix thoroughly. Pour into a pastry-lined 8-inch pie pan. Bake at 350° F. about 35 minutes or until firm.

BRAINS WITH PEPPERS, TOMATOES

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1½ pounds pre-cooked brains | 1 bay leaf |
| 3 fresh green peppers, sliced thin | 3 tablespoons cooking oil |
| 2 cups fresh tomatoes, stewed and strained | 1 teaspoon oregano |
| 1 teaspoon sweet basil | 1 teaspoon parsley (cut fine) |
| | 1 onion, chopped fine |

Heat oil in skillet and brown chopped onions. Add peppers and cook until tender. Add the stewed tomatoes and herbs, cover and simmer about 20 minutes, then add brains and let cook gently about 5 minutes more.

Serve with fresh sprigs of sweet basil, or dust with dried sweet basil. Serves 6.

DUCK WITH SAUERKRAUT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 6-lb. duck | 2 quarts of sauerkraut |
| Salt, pepper, clove of garlic | 3 tablespoons sugar |
| 1 cup water | |

Prepare a young duck for roasting. Rub the duck over well with salt, pepper and clove of garlic. Place in a pan and add the sauerkraut, water and sugar. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (325°) until tender and brown. Bake about 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Place duck when done on a platter and garnish with parsley leaves. Serves 6.

BROILED VENISON STEAK

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 lbs. venison steak 1" thick | 1 clove garlic |
| 2 tablespoons fat, melted | 4 large mushroom caps |
| Salt and pepper | Parsley and watercress |

Rub steak on both sides with cut surfaces of garlic and brush with fat.

Place on greased broiler rack in preheated broiler and broil for 5 minutes. Turn and brush with fat and broil on other side. Broil mushroom caps. Season steak with salt and pepper and garnish with mushroom caps, parsley and watercress. Serves 4.

GINGER BEER, English Style

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2¼ lbs. loaf sugar | 2 lemons |
| 1½ oz. cream of tartar | 2 tablespoons brewer's yeast |
| 1½ oz. ginger root | 3 gallons water |

Bruise the ginger root, and put into a large earthenware pan with the sugar and cream of tartar; peel the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain, it and add, with the peel of lemons, to the other ingredients. Then pour the water, boiling hot. When it has stood until only just warm, add the yeast, stir contents of the pan, cover with a thick cloth and let it remain near the heat for 12 hours.

Then, skim off the yeast and pour the liquor off into another vessel, taking good care not to shake it so as to leave the sediment. Bottle immediately, cork it tightly, and in three or four days it will be fit for use.

PUMPKIN COOKIES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ¾ cups shortening | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1½ cups sugar | 3 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 egg, well beaten | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup pumpkin | ¼ teaspoon ginger |
| 3 cups sifted all-purpose flour | ¼ teaspoon allspice |
| | 1 teaspoon nutmeg |

Cream shortening and sugar, add well-beaten egg. Add pumpkin, sift flour with all spices, salt and baking powder together and add to the creamed mixture.

Mix all together well and drop by teaspoons-full onto greased cookie sheet. Bake at 400 degrees about 15 minutes.

LINCOLN LOG

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 egg yolks | ½ cup sugar |
| ¼ cup sugar | ¾ cup cake flour |
| ½ teaspoon vanilla | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| 4 egg whites | 1 teaspoon baking powder |

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored, then gradually beat in ¼ cup sugar and vanilla.

Beat egg whites until stiff, gradually add remaining ½ cup sugar and beat until very stiff.

Fold yolks into the beaten whites, then add sifted dry ingredients.

Fold in carefully. Bake in waxed-paper-lined 10 x 15 pan in 375° F. oven for 12 minutes.

Loosen sides and turn out on towel and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Remove wax paper. Spread quickly with jelly and roll it up on the towel. Cut in serving slices.

CORNMEAL COOKIES

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 cup shortening | 1 teaspoon baking powder |
| ½ cup sugar | 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg |
| 2 eggs | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 1 teaspoon lemon extract | 1 cup yellow cornmeal, Old Morrison Mill style |
| ½ cup raisins, chopped | |
| 3 cups cake flour | |

Cream shortening, add sugar, eggs (well-beaten) and lemon extract. Beat well.

Dredge raisins with ½ cup flour and add. Sift flour with other dry ingredients and add, mixing all together thoroughly.

Drop by teaspoon onto a greased cookie sheet and flatten out with a fork.

Bake 10 to 12 minutes at 400° F. Makes 60 2-inch cookies, and they keep very well.

Variationss You may increase raisins to 1 cup and add ½ cup finely chopped nuts, or you may omit raisins and add 1 cup dried apricots.

You may also place ½ a nut meat in the middle of each cookies.

DATE LOAF CANDY

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4 cups sugar | 1 cup sweet milk |
| 1 lb. dates (cut fine) | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 cup pecan meats (cut fine) | 1 tablespoon butter |

Mix ingredients together in large pan, stir and boil 8 minutes. Remove from heat and beat until stiff. Shape into a loaf. Press half a pecan meat into surface for a nice pecan roll. Chill 24 hours.

Slice to serve. It keeps well in refrigerator and can be sliced as needed or you may make into balls, whichever you desire, and dip in melted chocolate.

DIPPED COCOANUT FUDGE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 cups shredded cocoanut | 3 cups brown sugar |
| 1 teaspoon vanilla | 8 tablespoons golden syrup |
| ½ teaspoon almond flavoring | 2 tablespoons butter |
| Melted coating chocolate | Pinch of salt |

Cook the sugar, syrup and butter to 240° or to the soft-ball stage. Add the salt and remove from heat. Add the cocoanut and flavorings.

Spread in a pan lined with wax paper. Cut into small pieces. When cold, dip in melted chocolate.

BAKED HOMINY GRITS

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups water | 1 cup dried hominy grits |
| 2 cups sweet milk | 2 eggs, slightly beaten |
| 1 teaspoon salt | Butter |

Combine water, milk, salt and hominy grits in a saute pan. Allow 3 to 5 minutes for quick cooking, 25 to 30 minutes for regular grits. Stir a little of the hot grits into the beaten eggs, then return to grits in saucepan and mix well.

Turn mixture into buttered one-quart casserole, dot top with butter. Bake in pre-heated 350° oven 35 to 40 minutes, or until top is lightly browned and crusty. Serve with game birds. Make 8 servings.

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Laura H. Holman's

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Ms. Virginia Spieth
Centralia, Ill.

You know, that was one of the more enjoyable interview programs we have visited. The program conductor, Dan Parker, does an excellent job of carrying the mail and keeping the interviewee alive.

Dear Editor —
Here's my subscription — late tho it is.

We are leaving for Hawaii shortly and perhaps the December issue will arrive while we are gone and I shall have it to hole up with while re-adjusting to winter when we get back.

Glad to note wider coverage of the whole state — wonderful tho the southern part may be.

Really do enjoy the magazine!

Sincerely,
Margaret Bauer
Earlville, Ill.

In other words, O. I. at your house is considered as a way of getting used to hard times? It's good to know what your friends think of you.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find my personal check for a year's renewal. I would like to see more about "Va Bache" as I have a personal interest in this area.

After reading your article in the 1964 issue, I did research on my own and found there is much disagreement about what really happened. That is what makes history interesting.

Sincerely,
R. B. Adams
Assumption, Illinois

Dear Sir,

Outdoor Illinois is right in its extolling the State of Illinois and especially southern Illinois.

Last October we crossed the Mississippi River at Cairo into Little Egypt on the final leg of a long but most interesting drive from the Panama Canal to Benton, Illinois. Central America and Mexico have much beautiful scenery, mountains, volcanos, lakes, etc., but southern Illinois in October with all the colored trees, the Little Ozarks and the cool air was beyond description.

Crossing the river, both my wife and I exclaimed, "Good ole southern Illinois, it's great to be home again!"

While at home we visited the office of Outdoor Illinois; shame on those people who don't know where the old Illinois Central Depot is located!

Sorry we missed you, but have faith we'll come home again in October, '74.

Before we leave we'll feed our alligator, the monkeys and the boa constrictor, then get aboard a Pam Am jet and will be in southern Illinois for lunch. See

how easy it is? C'mon down to our little grass hut in the jungles of Panama and visit with us. We'd like to show you the Canal Zone, while it's still ours.

I'd like to talk more about southern Illinois but you know all about that area. I know a wee bit about the area, too, having grown up in the Capital of Little Egypt.

Just don't miss sending each issue of Outdoor Illinois and I suppose we will soon come home to stay.

Sincerely,
Marion E. and Emma Taake
Gatun
Panama Canal Zone

Dear Sir:

Please send me the Outdoor Illinois Magazine for one year. Cash enclosed.

Richard A. Fling
Spring Valley, Illinois

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed is \$11.50 for renewal of my subscription to Outdoor Illinois for a two-year period.

It might be of interest to you to know that I am a charter subscriber to your magazine and I enjoy reading same.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Frank A. Czarnecki
Belleville, Ill.

The thanks go from us to you. And no, it doesn't surprise us that you are a charter subscriber. We recognize THOSE names because they first became known to us when we were venturing forth with something new and untested — and you found it of enough interest that we felt justified in struggling ahead with it.

Thank you.

Dear Sir,

I was very much interested in your article, "A Look at Jubilee", in your October 1972 issue.

My grandparents were married in the Chapel of Jubilee College a hundred years ago this year — July 22, 1873 — by Samuel Chase. We have their original Certificate of Marriage, signed by Samuel Chase.

Some years back we stopped at the College, but it was closed and there was no one to give us any information about it.

After reading the article, we hope to go down there again.

We enjoy Outdoor Illinois very much and look forward to all the issues.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Edward A. Weston
Chicago, Ill.

Hopefully, the College will be re-opened in coming months.

Gentlemen,

We enjoy your magazine very much. Thank you.

Myrt O. Rogers
Paw Paw, Ill.

Our kind of town, your Paw Paw is . . .

Dear Sir,

I have recently been looking over a few back issues of Outdoor Illinois that I mooched from our Survey (Illinois State Geological Survey) files and from our mutual friend, Glenn Finger. I have decided that I cannot be satisfied with this parasitic existence, however, and that I should have my own subscription to your interesting little magazine.

When I get a chance to travel thru southern Illinois again, I will plan to stop at your reconverted railroad station. I know where it is — I've been past it many times.

Sincerely,
G. R. Yohe
Urbana, Illinois

Paid readers are welcome. Non-readers and other louts are not. Unless they are susceptible to our hard-sell ways, of course.

Gentlemen:

I wonder if you still have sample copies of your Outdoor Illinois Magazine for December 1970. I am particularly interested in the article about Charles Dickens in the December 1970 issue. Enclosed is check in the amount of 50c.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. James D. Murphy
Lakewood, Colo.

Certainly.

Dear Sirs,

I have found many times that your magazine provides relaxing moments and helps remind us of things of interest in Illinois . . . plants, trees, wildflowers, calendar of events, history. When taking

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REPRINT EDITIONS, clothbound, "My Own Times" by John Reynolds (1879), 8.60 ppd. "Settlement of Illinois, 1830-1850" by William Pooley (1908) 8.60 ppd. Many other titles available. Free lists. Prairie Archives, Box 2264, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

400 WILD FLOWERS in McDonough County, Illinois, by Frederic T. Mavis and Edith F. Mavis—70 pp. ill., brief description and list of close-up color slides; 64 families. \$2.50 includes tax, postage, and handling. Order from Dunsworth's Macomb, Ill. 61455.

OLD BOOKS, no rarities or real antiques, just interesting, inexpensive old books. Stamp for list. Jablin, 9124 Crawford, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

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our 2 students (Ex., that is) to SIU, I always thought of the teacher reading about the Long Knives and their spring trip across southern Illinois.

James Robert Whitson
Dallas City, Ill.

Hello:

That time of year again. Here is check for another year. Sure don't want to miss any issues. I read it from cover to cover.

Keep it going. It's the best

Yours truly,
Gladys Kenser
Mahomet, Ill.

You surely wouldn't put up with,
"So Mahomet comes to the moun-

tain?"

No, we thought that might be pressing it a bit.

Dear Editor,

Gladly renew my subscription for two years. Since I moved to Hancock County, my O. I. issues have been slow in coming. In fact, the latest one I have is the December 1972 issue. It was a good one, so good that I can't wait until the next one arrives. Shall I have a talk with the Post Office here or is Benton where the trouble is?

Sincerely,
Father Harold F. Schmitt
Carthage, Ill.

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Well, to tell the truth we had tried all the known methods of bollixing up the readers, which is the favorite game of the Head Janitor, and we decided it might be worthwhile to try some variations which were above and beyond his limited imagination.

Bearing that in mind, it is easy to discern that publishing the March issue prior to the January issue would be great fun, and then following very shortly with the February issue would be even more fun. So that is what we did.

And it wasn't great fun. We had an irate reader call this morning. His opening comment was, "It is, too, a major town!"

He was referring, of course, to the old picture in the March issue, showing the mill at Vergennes, the caption for which read, "It was a mill, but it wasn't in a major town."

Obviously, we must dream up a new wrinkle.

MEMO: To the Editor
FROM: Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance

Why not get the darned thing out on time. You ain't never tried that yet. And if you had ever been in the Navy, you'd know it ain't nice to be called the Head Janitor.

MEMO: Head Janitor
FROM: The Editor

If it isn't too much to ask, kindly do not shortstop the missives we write to our readers. They are definitely not interested in your ignorant thoughts. And even though we have had only limited experience with the Navy, we used the title wittingly. You are deserving of it.

MEMO: To the Editor
FROM: S.I.C.A.M.

It isn't nice to fool around with Mother Nature.

Dear Sir,

I was able to first see your very enjoyable magazine through the library and would like you to send 2 copies of the issue on Jo Daviess County to my sister.

Also, please send your most current issue to our local pastor and Boy Scout

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Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

Kenney: Rybolt's Antique Farm Museum, U. S. 54, seven miles S.W. of Clinton. Over 30,000 items on display. Blacksmith shop, Carriage shop, Antique machinery, Household, Indian Artifacts, County History. Open Apr. 15 to Oct. 15, 1 to 5 p.m. Daily and Sun. Group tours by appointment. Ph. Clinton 935-6142 before noon or after 6 p.m.

Knoxville: Historic Knoxville includes restoration of Old Court House where Stephen A. Douglas presided as circuit judge. Building includes General Henry Knox Room and Knox County Museum. Open June 1 thru Oct. 3. Old Hall of Records now houses Knoxville Library. Old jail with restored stone cells and sheriff's quarters. Original Log Cabin housed first store in Knoxville, Gothic Chapel from St. Mary's school. Open Sun., May-Oct. by appointment.

Lebanon: McKendree College. Oldest in Illinois, founded in 1828; home of Marion Bothwell Chapel and the McKendree Bell, reputed to be the oldest in America. Tours arranged by writing or calling Development Office 618-537-4481.

Lerna: Moore Home State Memorial, where Abraham Lincoln visited his stepmother and her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Moore, shortly before leaving for inauguration in 1861. Open May-Sept.

Lewistown: Dickson Mounds Museum of the Illinois Indian—a branch of the Illinois State Museum. Prehistoric Indian mound excavation. Burials and possessions left as placed many centuries ago. New museum. (Call or write before planning tour of museum.) Exhibits include the burial excavation area and many displays of prehistoric and historic Indian life in Illinois. Museum is also a research center. Facilities include a theater, snack bar, conference center and slide presentation with taped commentary. Lectures and films shown by app't. Park area has a prehistoric village site, a nature trail, picnic area and large parking lot. Museum open all year; 8:30-5:00. Closed on Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Advance notice for groups appreciated. Dickson Mounds is also southern terminus for Spoon River Valley Scenic Drive. Free.

Lincoln: Lincoln College collections of Lincolniana of over 2,000 impressive documents artifacts and furniture, many items original to Abraham Lincoln. Museum of U. S. Presidents, in McKinstry Memorial Library and Lincoln Museum. Open daily. Lincoln College holds summer theatre productions on Campus. Art Gallery features professional traveling exhibits and is open to the public. Original art work for sale. Univ. Hall, built in 1865, was original building of the first College named in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln: Postville Court House Memorial. On the Old Eighth Circuit traveled by Lincoln and the circuit riders. 1840-1848 Museum on 1st fl., with Civil War relics. Daily 9-5 except Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years. No admission charge.

Lisle: Illinois Benedictine College (formerly St. Procopius College). Guided walking tours of the 70 year old campus. Contact Admissions Office, Benedictine Hall, Lisle, 968-7270.

Lisle: Morton Arboretum, north on Illinois Route 53. Grounds open daily 8 to 7 D.S.T. and 8 to 5 C.S.T. An outdoor museum founded for education and research, with living collections of 4,800 species, varieties, and hybrids of woody plants of the world. Write or phone for current information on public tours, lectures, other services.

Moline: John Deere Plow and Planter Works, 501 Third Ave.; Industrial Equipment Works, tours Mon. thru Fri. by arrangement thru S. R. Majors, manager of Visitors Services, Deer & Co.

Moline: Niabi Zoo, U. S. Hwy. 6, 4 mi. E. of Quad-City Airport. In the Zoological Preserve, 200 specimens of mammals, reptiles and birds. Enjoy the large picnic

area, snack bar, miniature steam train, pony rides, play ground equipment for the kiddies. Open 9:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily. Closed from Nov. 1 to Mar. 1.

Moline: Rock Island County Historical Society Museum, 822 Eleventh Ave. 15-room mansion built in 1878 by Edmund B. Atkinson. Contains artifacts relating to historic heritage of county. Hours: May 1 to Dec. 1, Sat. & Sun., 1-5 p.m.

Monmouth: Monmouth College. Founded 1853. Birthplace of nation's first two sororities, Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Kappa Gamma. Tours 8 to 4:30 weekdays.

Monticello: Illinois Pioneer Heritage Center includes 4 museums and a 57 mile trail along the Sangamon River with many stops of historical, Indian and legendary interest. Museums include Carriage House, Art Center, Agriculture, Steam Railroading, Natural History, Doll Museum, Lost Arts, Heritage Display and Pioneer Museum. Open 7 days a week from Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Trail maps and other information available at Illinois Pioneer Heritage Center, 315 West Main, P. O. Box 12, Monticello.

Monticello: Robert Allerton Park, a country estate given to the U. of I. in 1946. Architectural showplace. Gardens with statuary from throughout the world and woodlands are open daily to the public 10 a.m.-dusk. Includes Ill. 4-H Memorial Camp.

Morris: Illinois Valley Museum includes Old-time Country Store, Blacksmith and Harness shop, Indian Long house, artifacts, pioneer kitchen and Farm Zoo. Located second crossroad south of Morris and ¾ mi. E. Open Sun. & holidays from Memorial Day thru Labor Day. Other times by app't.

Morton: Morton Pottery Co., 315 W. Jefferson. Plant tours at 9:30, 10:45, 1:15 and 2:30 Mon.-Fri. Legal holidays by appointment.

Mt. Carroll: Shimer College. Founded 1853. Four-year co-educational liberal arts. Campus tours by appointment 9-5 Mon., Fri. Write Director of Admissions.

Mt. Pulaski: Mt. Pulaski Court House State Memorial. Frequented by Lincoln. Daily 9 to 5 except Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day.

Mt. Vernon: State Game Farm, 7 mi. S. on Rt. 37. Wild-life zoo. Picnic pavilion.

Naperville: Caroline Martin-Mitchell Museum. Open all year Wed., Sun. & holidays. 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Guided tours at special request. Contact: Dorothy Y. Armstead, Curator, Naperville Park Dist. 421 Martin Ave., Naperville 60540.

Naperville: Heritage Society invites you to visit our Historic Village. Created by moving buildings that cannot be saved on original locations. Naper Settlement has a country Gothic chapel, Murray House, Tailoring Shop, Museum (Martin Mitchell). Guided tours of settlement & walking tours. Contact Jane Sindt, 312-335-1988.

Naperville: North Central College. Tours 8-5 daily; 9 to noon Saturday. Admissions Office appreciates advance notice.

Ottawa: Old 4978 Steam Locomotive, Tender and Caboose, S. of Ottawa Silica Co. Bldg., Boyce Memorial Drive. Daily 8:30-4:30. Tours Sat., Sun., holidays by one-week reservation. See world largest sandpits S. of Locomotive.

Palos Heights: Trinity Christian College. Founded 1959. Four-year coeducational liberal arts college. Tours 9 to 4:30 weekdays. Advance appointment appreciated. Contact Director of Development.

Peoria: Allied Agencies Center, 320 E. Armstrong. Eleven health agencies teamed into one unique group to provide thorough service to the physically, mentally and multiply-handicapped through coordinated efforts in therapy, training, education and research in a centralized facility. Arthritis Foundation; Crippled Children's Center; Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; Illinois Valley Mental Health Association; Mental Health Clinic; Peoria Association for Retarded Children; Peoria County Board for the Care and Treatment of Mentally Deficient Persons, United Cerebral Palsy Association; Vocational Evaluation and Training Section of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Guided group tours Tues. thru Thurs. by appt. only, one week in advance. Contact Robert Sloan, 673-6481.

leader. Enclosed is check to cover the cost.

Thank you,
Mrs. Ed Metsdorfer
Philo, Ill.

Dear Sirs,

Please send me your very interesting magazine. I have been a reader for some time, but have never subscribed before. I am enclosing money for subscription.

I hunt Indian artifacts as well as scenic spots all over southern Illinois. It is a very interesting country.

Thanking you,
Charles Oren Grizzell
Royalton, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Could you tell me of any canoe races or cruises coming up this year? Which rivers in Illinois are canoeable? I would also be interested in campgrounds which are along the rivers.

Would you be kind enough to send me this information or addresses of other organizations which might answer my

questions?

Liane Bennett
Petersburg, Ill.

Your best bets are these:

Write the Illinois Paddling Council, 2316 Prospect Ave., Evanston 60201, for information on the Council and its activities. Jack and Lynn Snarr will ship you details on cruising trips and races in Illinois and neighboring waters. Membership fee in IPC is nominal.

The Illinois Department of Conservation, (Division of Education, 602 State Office Bldg., Springfield 62706) publishes the Illinois Canoeing Guide, which is available upon request free of charge.

The Prairie Club has a yearly schedule of canoe cruises for members and prospective members. Write Charlie Stewart, 364 Rose Ellen Drive, Crown Point, Ind. 46307. Fees are almost non-existent: 10c for members and 25c for non-members. Upcoming cruises include Des Plaines, Mazon, Kaskaskia, Vermillion, Sugar Creek (Ind.), Turkey (Iowa), Mackinaw, Kilbuck, Kishwaukee, Lit-

tle Calumet, Pine (Mich.), Fox and Galena.

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