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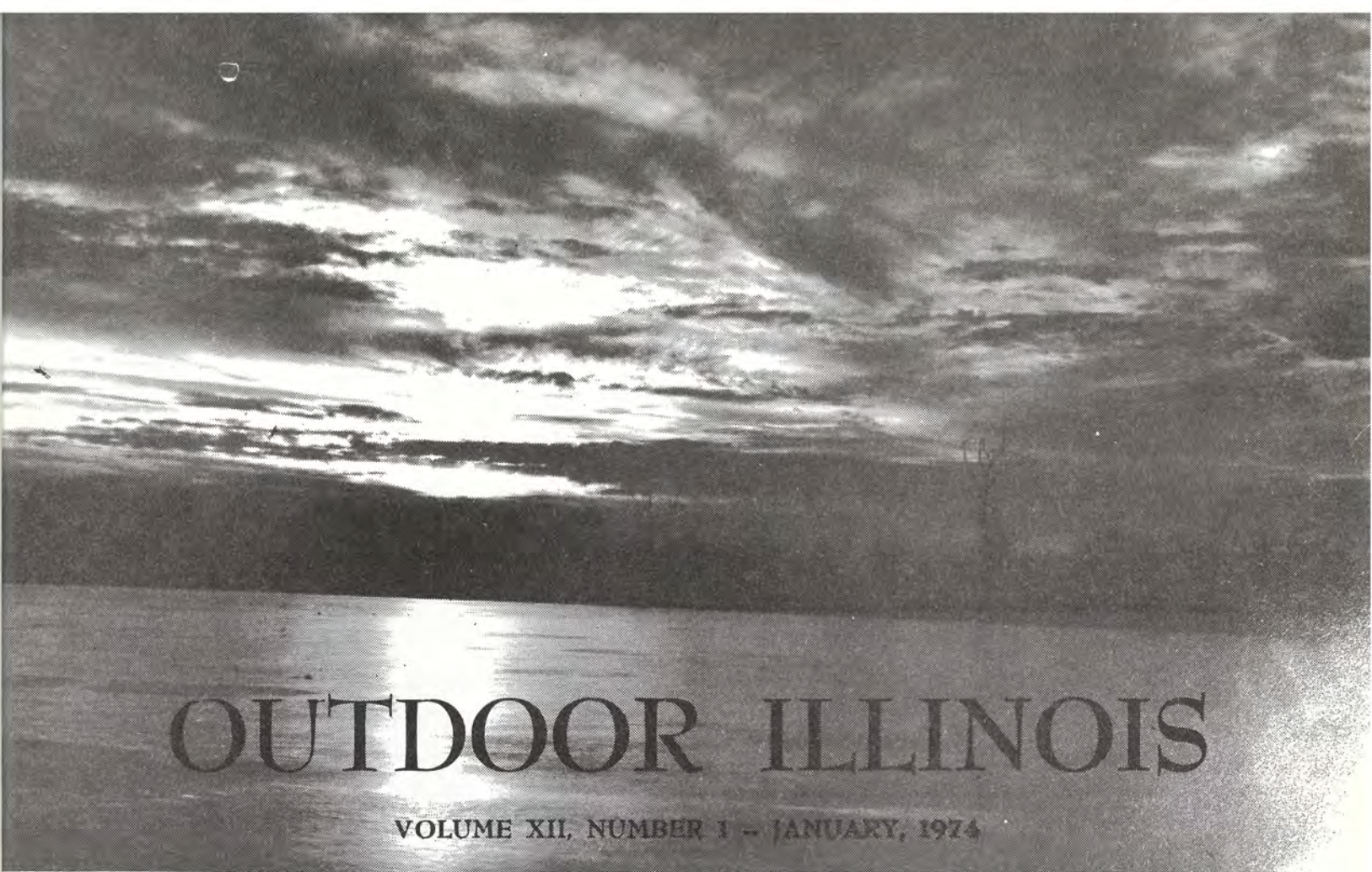


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The Magazine of Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

320 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BENTON, ILLINOIS 62812



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 1 -- JANUARY, 1974

ILLINOIS SUNSET, Photograph by Wayne Bridges, Delavan

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT AND WHERE	4
A SECOND LOOK	5
Famous Illinois Architecture: IX	
QUINCY'S MAGNIFICENT HUFFMAN HOUSE, <i>Paul E. Sprague</i>	8
Special 16-Page Section:	
APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK, <i>Robert H. Mohlenbrock</i>	15
NUMERICAL ORDER IN NATURE, <i>John W. Voigt</i>	31
MRS. HOLMAN'S RECIPES, <i>Mrs. Laura H. Holman</i>	37
LETTERS	39
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	41
CLASSIFIED	42

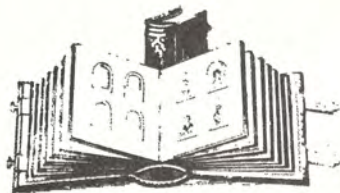


Cover Picture

Paul Sprague is an exceptional sleuth of unusual Illinois architecture, and this closeup photograph of a door plate and intricate door knob at the Huffman Mansion (See Page 8) is just one example of his unerring eye for detail.

JANUARY, 1974

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this scene taken at an Illinois location early in this century? Note the wooden construction of the tipple—oops!!



Last Month's Picture

WHEN THE 1937 flood on the Mississippi arrived at Illinois one of the first places flooded was the Main Street at Galena, identified first by the Rev. Joe Gibbon of Lanark (once of Galena) and Michael Livingston, who would not be washed away. The photograph was courtesy Mrs. Vera Millhouse, Galena Public Library.



A Second Look

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

Talk Slow and Lately

NOEL HURFORD, publisher and editor of the *Hardin County Independent* at Elizabethtown is a most exasperating man, according to one of his columnists, A. C. Reed. Reed figures Noel is "unpredictable and cagey," and gives the following explanation for his belief:

"I was chatting recently with Harry Winters about his cross-country birthday trek last year, when he walked from E'town to the Cave (Cave-in-Rock), and Harry mentioned that Noel was going to walk with him this year. I snickered and said, 'Yeah, if Noel does it, so will I.' Bud Robertson, listening to our conversation chimed in with, 'If Noel does it, I will too.'"

"I thought no more about our 'nonsensical banter' because I was sure that the 'august Editor of our local paper' wasn't about to walk ten miles just to measure Harry's tracks. I mean he might walk to the post office, but not a Cave-in-Rock safari.

"That afternoon I happened to meet Noel in J. B. Dale's store and jokingly related the story to him, thinking he'd get a kick out of it, too. But to my surprise—no, a better word is shock, the kind that stops your heart, he said he was serious and had every intention of making the walk with Harry.

"If that wasn't enough, he went on to say he had grave doubts about my endurance to merely walk from E'town to Hosick Creek and that's all down hill. His parting shot to me was, 'You're as much out of shape as a ten-year-old corset.'"

"I can do it. I've got to do it. I walk from the house to the truck every morning and don't get a bit tired.

"Anyhow, I'm taking a few things along just in case the trip takes me a whisper longer than it does Harry. I'm

taking a jug of water, an umbrella, an extra pair of shoes, a can of Cloverine salve for blisters, some smelling salts and a basket lunch.

"What's more, Bud's got to go along. That makes four of us that will embark on this little caper whenever Harry says the word. But if any of you wish to come along, you're welcome. Misery loves company."



Abraham Lincoln Symposium

ABRAHAM LINCOLN buffs, and they are legion, will be interested in a two-day Abraham Lincoln Symposium to be held February 12-13 at the Old State Capitol in Springfield under the sponsorship of The Abraham Lincoln Association, Sangamon State University and The Illinois State Historical Society.

Among Lincoln students and the papers they will present:

Lincoln and Frederick Douglass: Another Debate, Christopher N. Breiseth, Sangamon State University; *Lincoln's Indian Policy*, Harry Kelsey, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History; *Lincoln and the Politics of Morality*, Ronald D. Rietveld, California State University at Fullerton;

Lincoln and the Weight of Responsibility, Don E. Fehrenbacher, College of William and Mary; *Lincoln and Congress: Why Not Congress and Lincoln?* Harold M. Hyman, Rice University; *Lincoln and the Old State Capitol*, James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Society; and *The Spiritual Pilgrimage of Abraham Lincoln*, D. Elton Trueblood, Earlham College.

Reservations may be sent to the Abraham Lincoln Banquet and Symposium, Illinois State Historical Society, Old

State Capitol, Springfield 62706. Registration fee is \$2, the banquet at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, February 12, is \$15, and the luncheon on Wednesday, February 13 is \$5. Additional information and a detailed program may be obtained by writing Roger D. Bridges at the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield.

New Supermap Coming

WE HAVE a talented geographer hard at work applying the finishing touches to a huge wall-sized map of Illinois (approximately 66 inches by 44 inches) which we plan to make available on a limited basis by early summer.

Included on the map will be places to go and things to see and do throughout the length and breadth of Illinois . . . state parks, memorials, U. S. Forest Service recreation areas, National Wildlife Refuges, places to camp and picnic and sight-see, boat access areas on the major rivers and lakes in the state, campgrounds.

The map, to be printed in multiple color and highly suitable for wall display in your home or place of business, will be mentioned by us again in future issues. At the moment, we simply want to let you know there is help on the way in the realm of planning your all-Illinois vacation and weekend recreational trips.

Notes on Sullivan

TWO PAPERBOUND books arrived in the same mail on a recent morning . . . a very sunny winter morning with the temperature in the 60s and a bright sun shining through our big south windows at the OI depot. It was that kind of day, and it fit in with the books. Both showed considerable enterprise on the parts of the authors.

Century I, Notes on Sullivan Illinois, compiled by the Moultrie County Historical and Genealogical Society, includes a two-color map of historic sites in the city of Sullivan from 1845 to 1973 and a number of old photographs of places and people from the community's early times.

Two anecdotes concerning Abraham Lincoln, in particular, stand out. Lincoln was a frequent visitor to Sullivan from 1849 to 1852, attending court at the Sullivan court house as part of the circuit riding entourage of lawyers who visited the court twice a year.

"Few records have been kept of Lincoln's appearances here. In one incident, however, some of Lincoln's humor is preserved. The prosecuting attorney at the time was David Campbell. Campbell had just been in a fight during which the seat of his pants was torn out. Some of the other lawyers present suggested that they buy Campbell a new pair of pants. When they approached Lincoln, he said, 'I can not conscientiously contribute anything to the end in view.'"

A little-recalled event in Illinois history was the Lin-

coln-Douglas "Riot" in Sullivan during the campaign for U. S. Senate in 1858:

"Probably one of the most infamous events to occur in Sullivan's history was the day of the 'riot' between the supporters of Lincoln and Douglas when they appeared here in 1858.

"The fracas may have been the only one of its kind during that long summer of campaigning for the U. S. Senate. They had engaged in a series of now famous debates all over the state, but had many separate speaking engagements, as their Sullivan appearance on September 20th was to be. Their fourth debate took them to Charleston two days before.

"Apparently, their dual appearance in Sullivan was a coincidence of scheduling, although Douglas accused Lincoln of following him around the state to capitalize on the crowds he gathered. He indeed gathered crowds, for early in the day they began streaming into the little village from all the neighboring counties.

"After a morning spent in parading into and around the town, and then celebrating at the Eagle House, Douglas began his two hour speech at 1 o'clock. The *Express* described the ensuing events:

"A short time after two o'clock, as the Judge was making a point on Mr. Lincoln, which struck terror to their hearts, the abolition part of the audience hurried off, and with full band playing and all the discordant vocal noise that they could muster, assembled at the "Eagle House", northwest corner of public square, where they kept up the din a short time."

"Lincoln's supporters were smaller in number, but their enthusiasm more than made up the difference. The main feature of their procession was a huge wagon twenty-four feet by sixty-four feet long with wheels that were cut from a hickory log three and one-half feet in diameter, and it was pulled by thirty-six yoke of oxen. Upon this rode one hundred people, including the band and those running the animated exhibits on the wagon.

"The Lincoln procession, led by this huge wagon, proceeded counterclockwise around the square. At this point, Douglas took note of the disturbance, and asked the audience to ignore them and 'let the howlers pass, for I can speak louder than their noise.'

"Instead of bypassing the crowd on the east side of the square, the Lincoln procession turned and drove right through the middle of the Douglas gathering. 'In a few minutes the confusion was general, coats were drawn, clubs flourished in the air and everything seemed favorable to a general melee,' said the *Sullivan Express*.

"One of the exhibits on the Lincoln wagon depicted the evils of slavery with an overseer whipping two slaves working in a cotton field, all set in motion by a small windmill. F. M. Green, the creator of this controversial cotton field, was one casualty:

"As the wagon was about to pass the viewing stand . . . a mob, infuriated by my exhibit, sent a shower of missiles at my cotton field, and one of the bricks made that dent in my forehead."

"Lincoln and his supporters then went out to Freeland Grove where he delivered his speech. The town was still in turmoil that evening and there were threats of more violence, which, fortunately, did not materialize.

"There are so many different versions of what did happen that day that it is difficult to ascertain the truth. Accounts written by Democrats usually play down the violence and place the blame on the Republicans who interrupted their meeting, while the Republicans accused the Democrats of assaulting their peaceful procession.

Whatever is true, passions were still running high fifty years later. The eyes of James T. Taylor, a Douglas man, lit up while reminiscing about the riot and he exclaimed, 'Now they had no right to do that!'

The book was sent us by reader Mrs. Roger Roney, of Bethany, who invited OI to "visit God's country and dig up some really exciting history." Luckily, much has been done in this realm so the hard digging is not required in most places. But we do plan, finally, to visit the Moultrie-Shelby County area this spring to do a story on the Lake Shelbyville development, and the surrounding country. Not a moment too soon, say our many readers in that area.

Between the Rivers

IF YOU DIDN'T get your order in early for the Southern Illinois University publication, *Land Between the Rivers, The Southern Illinois Country*, chances are you didn't get one of the 5,000 which were published.

Magnificently printed, with a great number of four-color illustrations, the oversize 9½x12¼" compilation of history, photographs and literature from ages past is the collective work of three Southern Illinois University faculty members, C. William Horrell, Henry Dan Piper and John W. Voigt.

Horrell is a professor of cinema and photography and was responsible for the black-and-white photographs and a few of the scenic color photographs. Piper, professor of English and former dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, wrote the text, and Voigt, dean of the General Studies Division and professor of Botany (as well as long-time OI contributor, including the fascinating article on the numerical order in nature in this issue) provided some scenic color photographs, color photographs of wild flowers and served as scientific consultant in the preparation of the book.

Fortunately, the entrepreneurs at Southern Illinois University Press are considering bringing out a second edition of *Land Between the Rivers* for the numerous Illinoisans who thought there was "plenty of time" to order it, and found quickly that there was no time at all. If you missed, write Vernon Sternberg at SIU Press, Carbondale, to be notified on the second edition.

Along with the pleasure of seeing a really fine piece of work done in Illinois, we have known several of the famous and talented but unknown authors and poets whose work has been chosen for display in the book.

H. Allen Smith, the noted humorist and scalawag of

McLeansboro and Decatur, has a passage of one of his books, *Lo, the Former Egyptian*, dealing with McLeansboro's shed roofs, which protect the downtown sidewalks:

"Most of the McLeansboro stores, facing the square, have shed roofs extending out over the sidewalk. These are constructed of wood or galvanized iron and supported by iron poles, and they reflect the Southern traditions of the town. Subsequently I told a McLeansboro merchant that I considered these shed roofs to be unsightly, and he agreed with me, and I asked why they were not torn down.

"When it rains here," he said, "it rains cats and dogs. And when it comes on summer, you never see the like of such blazing heat. If we was to tear down them roofs, we'd have a revolution on our hands. Where could people loaf at if they didn't have that protection from the sun and rain?"

Closer to home is a selection from the *Poems of Little Joe*, the work of the late Joseph E. McGovern Jr., a boyhood friend of the editor, who died a tragically early death in his twenties.

Joe went barefoot when we did, in the growing up time of the 'thirties in Benton, and to find his poetry in *Land Between the Rivers* was an especial pleasure to us:

"I remember the old saw mill,
The heaps of sawdust
On a summer day,
An engine churning back and forth,
With steam in a wistful wind,
The green stalks of corn, row on row,
The old, hermit-like bridge
Creaking and rattling as a team of horses
Crossed.
And one morning I saw a red bird
Flitting around in the woods,
The clear Bob-White call I recall,
And meadow-larks.
I remember the wagon bumping over
Rutty roads,
Threshing time when the women folk
Prepared long tables of food in a grove
Of trees."

Finally, from the pen of Frank Hickman in *This Is All I Remember*, comes this reminiscence of Benton and Franklin County in a much earlier time, between the Civil War and the Spanish American War:

"Uncle Jack was one of the characters of the whole county, strong and shrewd, and considered one of the best horse traders in this part of Illinois . . . One Saturday afternoon he was arrested and fined five dollars and costs for being drunk. When hauled before the same court the following Monday on the same charge, the court fined him again. He mildly asked the judge if it was the rule in his court to punish a man twice for the same offense. The court replied "no." The prisoner then said to his honor that this was the same drunk for which he had been fined on Saturday, and the judge, appreciating his witticism, gladly remitted the second fine."

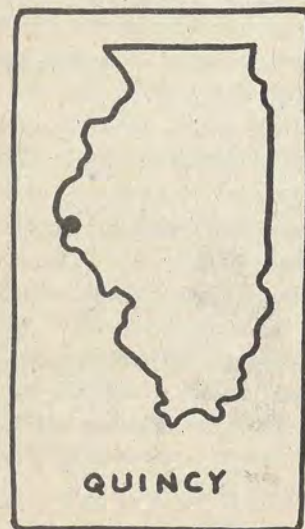


DETAIL OF front elevation shows the Second Empire style in which the residence was cast by its unknown architect.

Quincy's Magnificent Huffman House

Famous Illinois Architecture: IX

Photographs and Story by
Paul E. Sprague

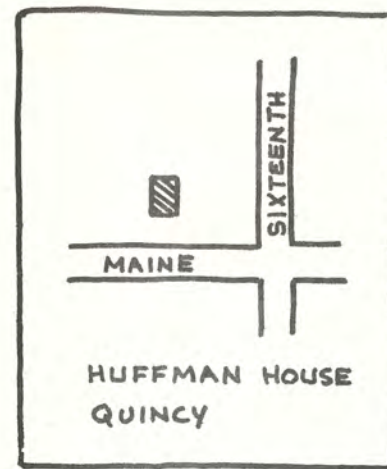


M. F. HUFFMAN SETTLED in Quincy in 1866 and opened a jewelry store, which by the late eighties had become "the most complete jewelry establishment in this growing western country." Huffman's success enabled him to erect in 1881 a sumptuous residence on the most fashionable block of Maine Street. Although the architect is

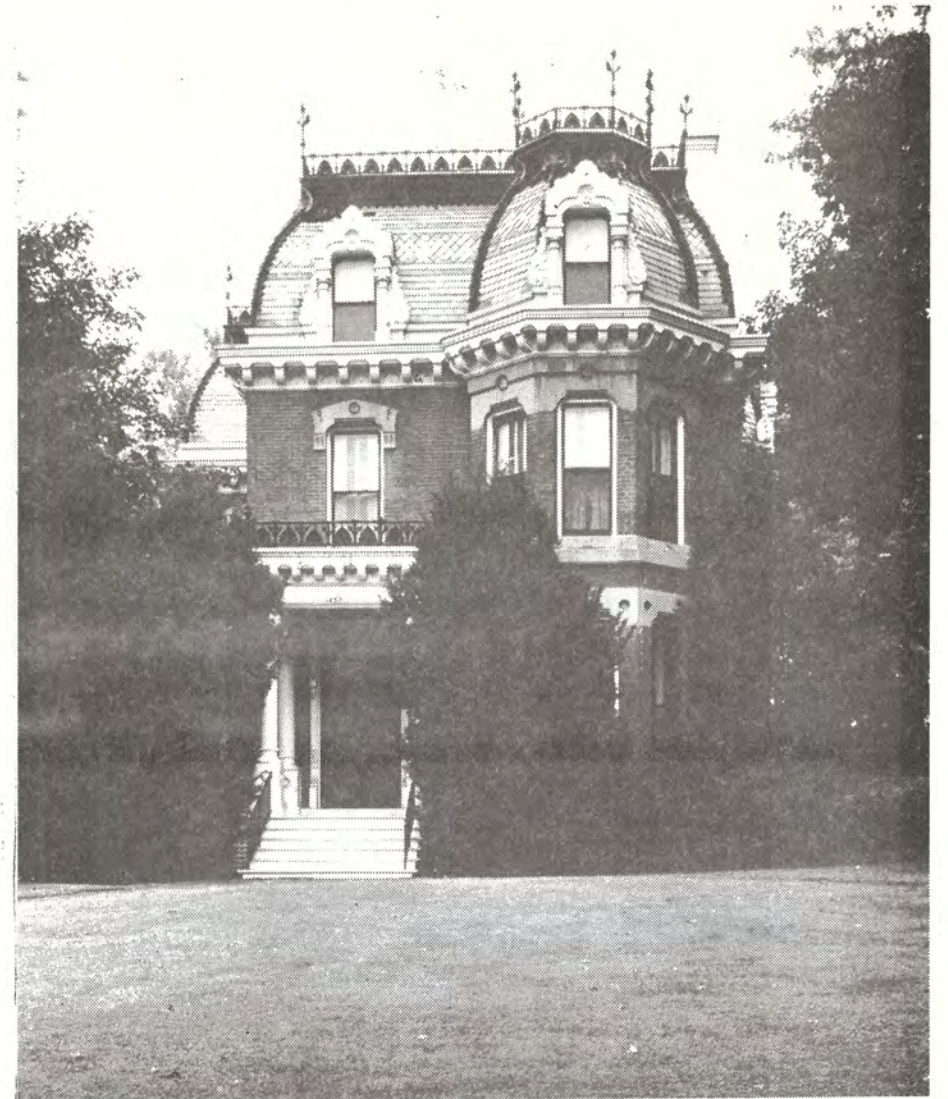
unknown, it is likely that he was of respectable training for the design is thoroughly competent without any touch of provincialism.

The Second Empire style in which the residence is cast, although ultimately derived from the 1851 rebuilding and extension of the Louvre at Paris — a building of the French Renaissance—

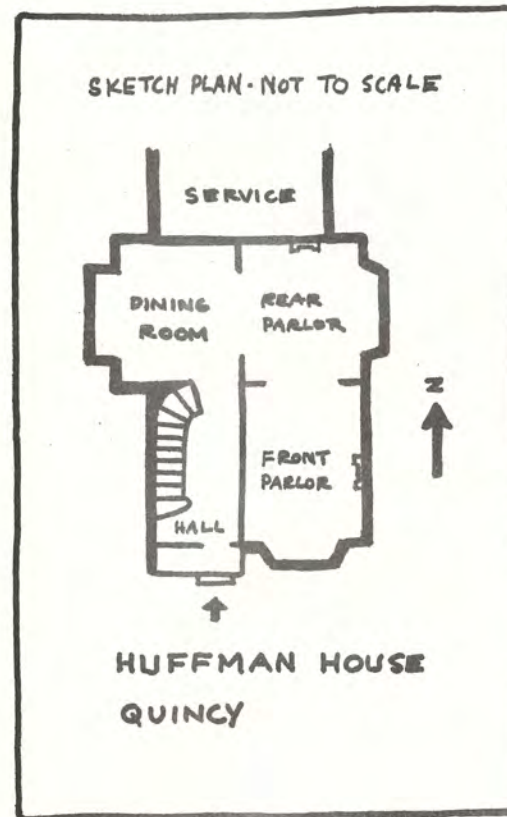
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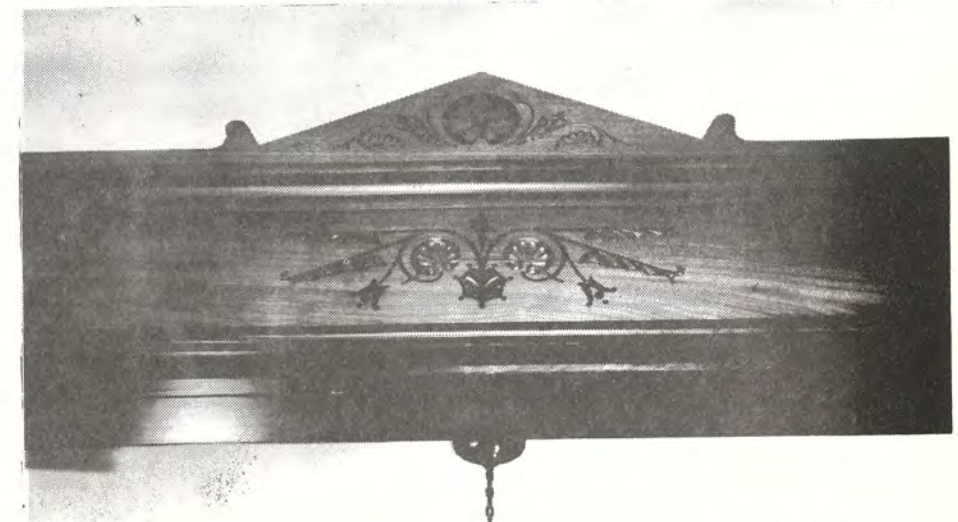
was to become very much of an original nineteenth-century style in the hands of American architects. The reasons for this degree of originality may be sought partly in the growing desire during the second half of the nineteenth century for the creation of a new style of architecture, partly in the nature of the Louvre extensions which were concerned primarily with exterior architecture, partly in the scarcity of detailed illustrations of the Louvre and partly in the need to adapt the style to other building types such as, in this case, a residence. In fact it is only the mansard roofs and the heavy classical details of the porch and windows that relate the



FRONT ELEVATION, looking north.



OVERALL DETAIL shows fine carving of a workman.



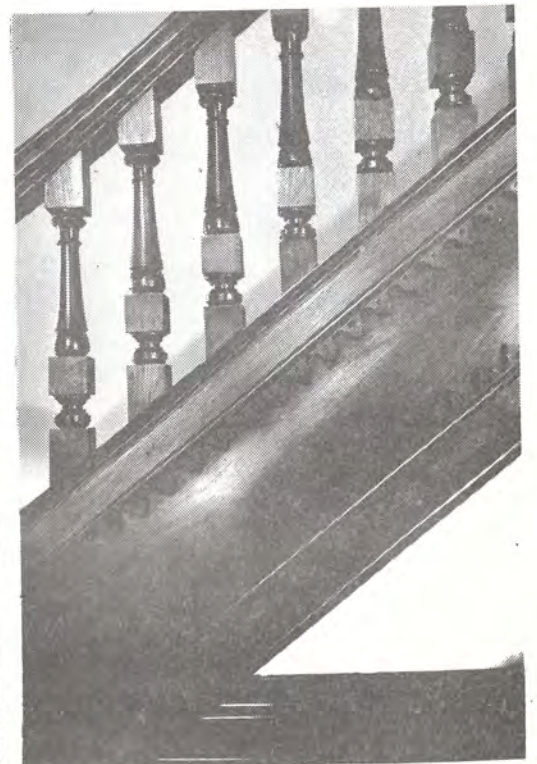
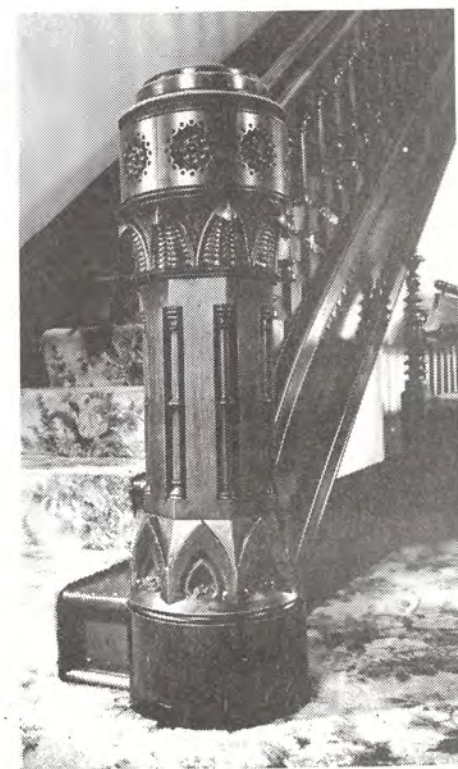


LOOKING EAST from dining room into rear parlor. Note the elegant chandeliers.

NEWEL POST at base of stairway in entrance hall has massive feel.

BALUSTERS in stairway are simply turned and carving is not ornate .

STAIRHALL, looking north from front entrance.
JANUARY, 1974

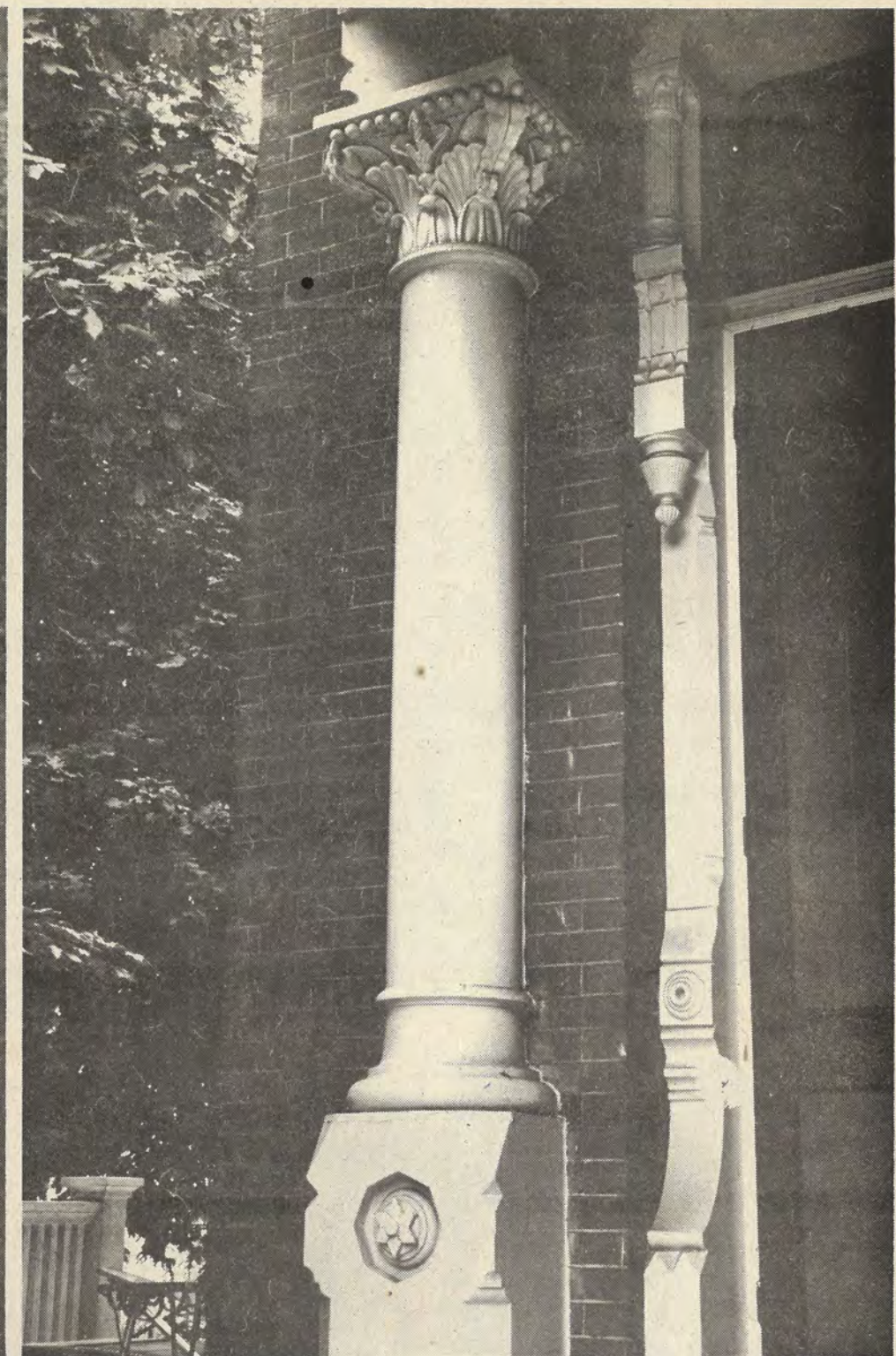




LOOKING NORTH from front parlor into rear parlor.



ANOTHER of the ornate door plates.



FRONT PORCH detail shows care taken with the house from time of its construction in 1881.

building to the French palace.

The polychromatic contrasts provided by the multi-colored roof tiles and red brick and white stone of the walls as well as the metal cresting on the porch and mansard roofs is derived from the Victorian Gothic style. The window moldings and the large stylized leaves at the corners of the roof derive from a type with no identifiable historic prece-

JANUARY, 1974

dents, introduced by Richard Morris Hunt in the early 1870's.

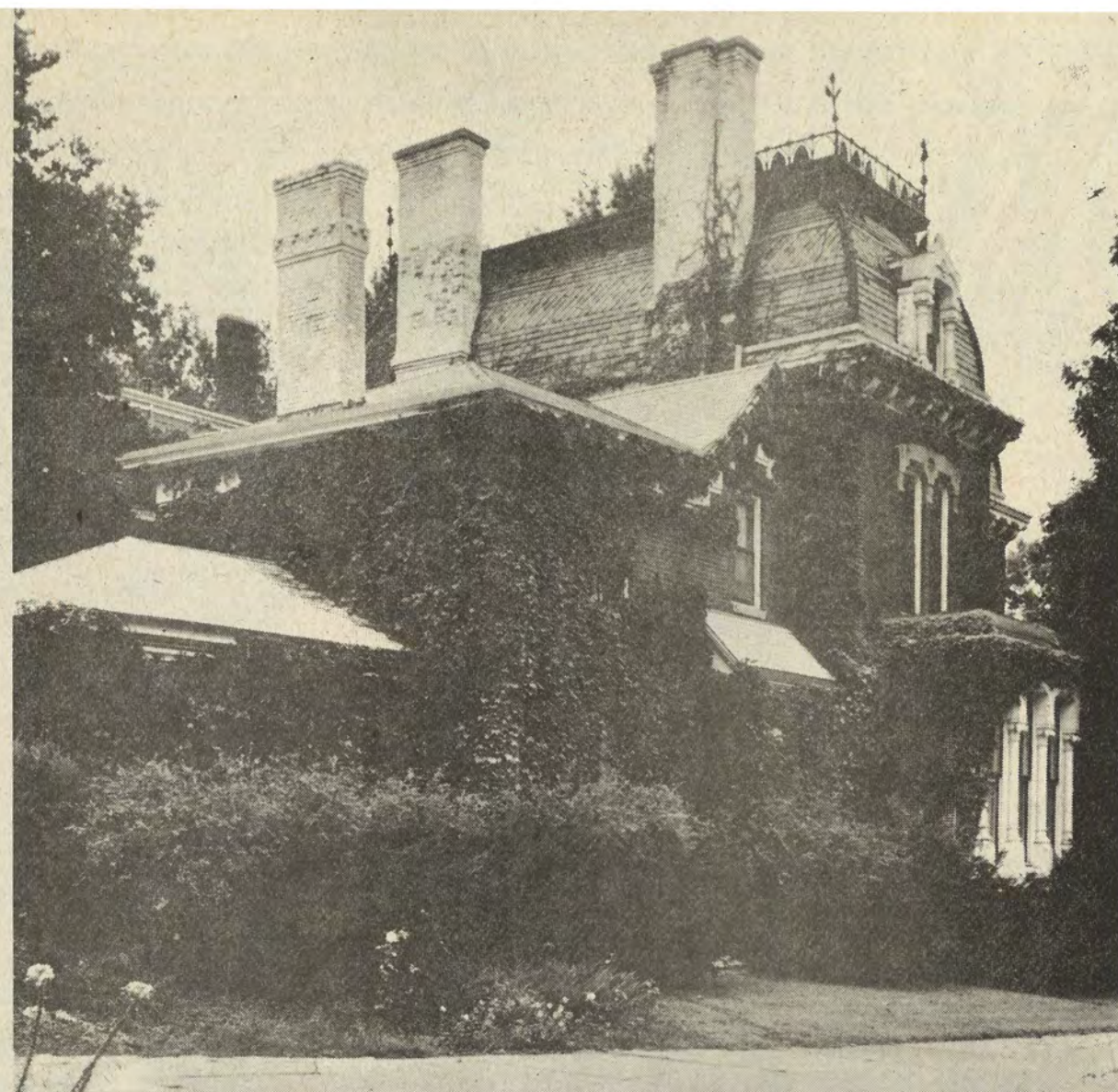
The decorative details are nearly all composed of conventionalized floral designs, common during the 1870's, that resulted from progressive theories of decoration emanating from England after 1850; they are found in buildings of varying architectural styles into the mid-1880's. Thus when the Huffman

House is categorized as "Second Empire" a great deal more than the style of the Louvre is intended.

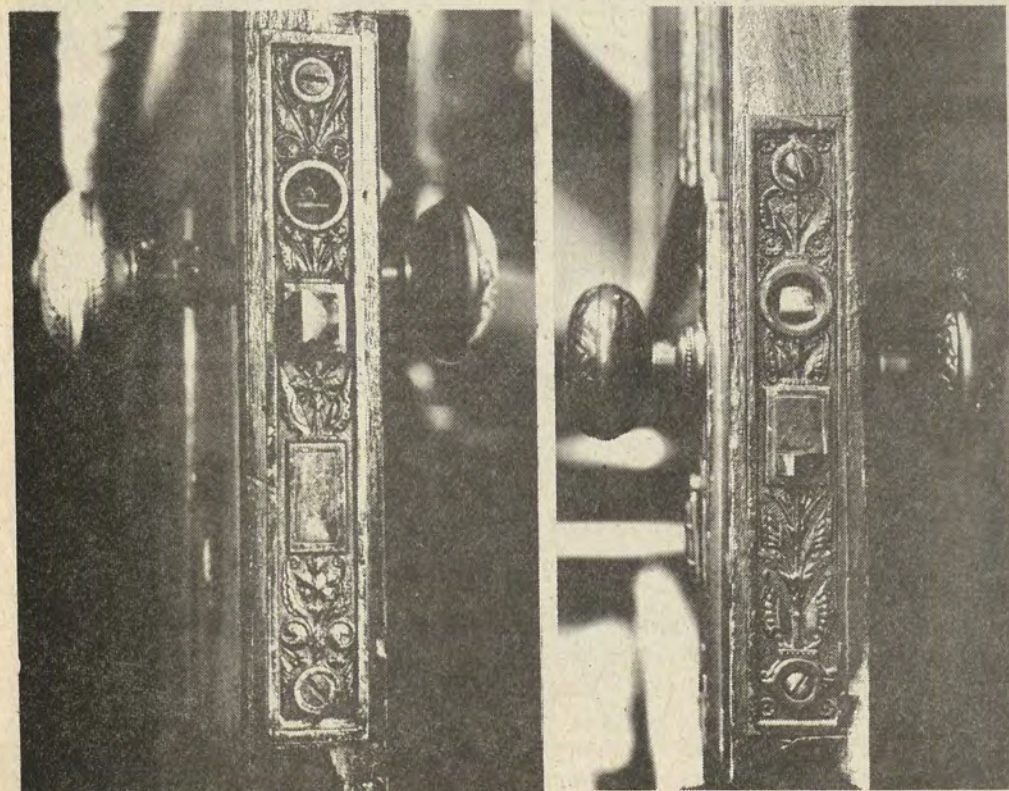
The house, which comes down to us in immaculate condition, is surely one of the finest examples of its type in the entire Midwest and perhaps beyond.

Bibliography: Quincy City Directories, 1880-82.





REAR OF Huffman House, looking southeast.



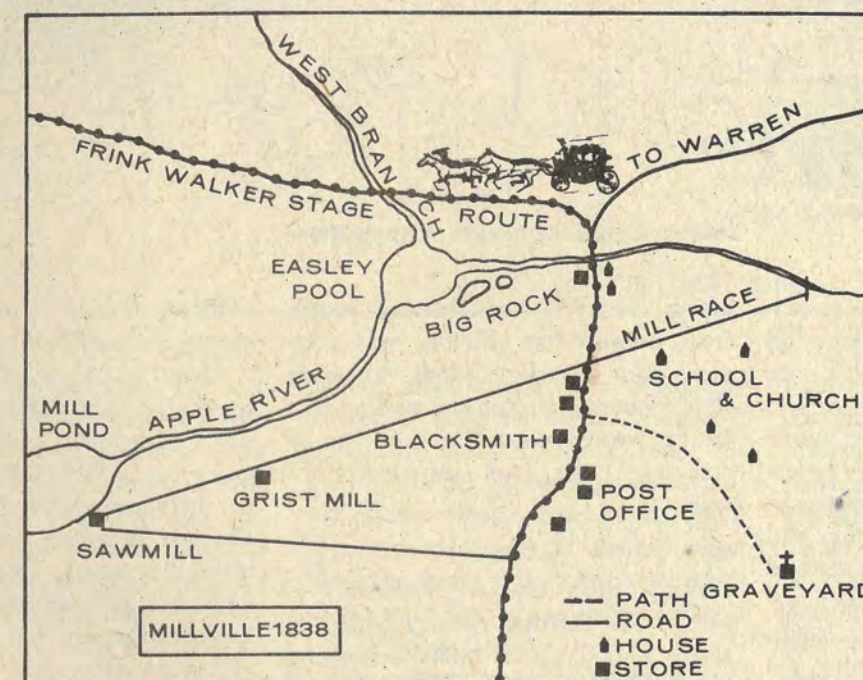
TWO DOORPLATES again show the meticulous attention to detailing in Nineteenth Century architecture.

Outdoor Illinois Magazine Guide To Apple River Canyon State Park

Robert H. Mohlenbrock
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

ILLUSTRATIONS
FREDDA J. BURTON

COORDINATION &
LAYOUT
JOHN RICHARDSON



APPLE RIVER CANYON State Park, in the extreme northwestern corner of Illinois, is one of the most rewarding state parks to visit in all of Illinois. Occupying only 236 acres, the park offers a wide variety of activities as well as scenic beauty.

The park is centered around the cool and clear Apple River and the sheer-walled cliffs of the canyon which it has cut through the ages.

The geologist is attracted to the region because it is part of the Driftless Area, an unglaciated region totally surrounded by glaciated land. The botanist is awed not only by the wide variety of

plants but by the unusual nature of some of them. The camper, hiker, and picnicker are sure to be pleased by the offerings available in the park.

The clear Apple River enters the park from the northwest, then abruptly changes its course by a nearly right angle turn. This angle, in the center of the park, was the site of the old village of Millville. Millville was established in the 1830's and boasted of sawmills and grist mills. Without a grist mill, the settlers would have to pound and grind their grain. Soon, a blacksmith shop, a post office, and several stores and saloons opened for the 330 inhabitants

in the village in 1838. The east-west Elfrink Stage from Chicago to Galena, on which passengers could travel the 160 mile distance in two days for \$12.50, passed through Millville.

The town prospered and was particularly busy (and boisterous) on Saturdays when nearby miners came to town.

The new Galena, Chicago, and Northwestern railroad which passed through Warren six miles away in 1855 marked the beginning of Millville's demise. Families began moving away. When heavy rains in the 1870's broke the dam above Millville, most of the town washed away. By 1892, Millville



Looking toward the Canyon of Apple River

ceased to exist. Today, a plaque mounted on the side of a huge boulder is all there is left to remind us of this once busy community.

Much of the area surrounding Apple River Canyon State Park in Jo Daviess County was dotted with lead mines in times past. Indians were mining lead when the first French explorers reached the area in 1685. The Indians exchanged lead for goods with the traders. American pioneers came to mine the great mineral wealth around Galena as early as 1810. Lead mining became extensive in much of the county until the peak production year of 1845. The lead thus produced was used as currency for the manufacture of bullets, and for making sheet metal and lead piping.

The park can be reached by traveling two miles west of Stockton on U. S. 20 and then six miles north on county highway 10. It can also be reached by county highways from Apple River to the north, Warren to the east, and Elizabeth to the west.

Apple River Canyon was acquired for the State Park System in 1933, with dedication on October 3. The event,

which drew large numbers of people from northwestern Illinois, was complete with speeches, bands, a barber shop quartet, and even the reading of a locally written poem. At the time of dedication, the park contained 157 acres.

GEOLOGY

Apple River Canyon State Park is part of the Driftless Area, a region of about 15,000 square miles occupying much of southwestern Wisconsin and parts of adjacent Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. Jo Daviess County and a corner of Carroll County are all that is included in Illinois. It extends roughly for one hundred ninety miles north-to-south and one hundred twenty-five miles east-to-west.

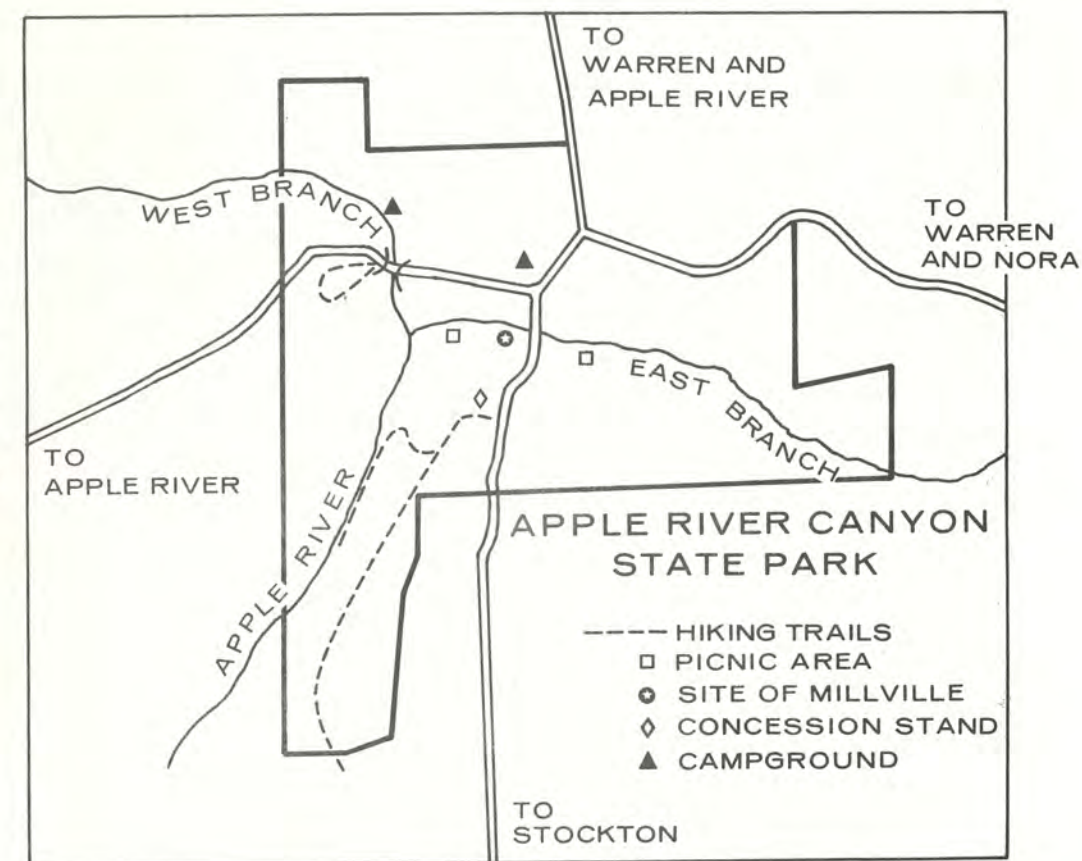
The Driftless Area is completely surrounded by glaciated territory but untouched by any glaciation itself. During the Pleistocene period from twenty-five thousand to one million years ago, four great sheets of ice penetrated southward into northeastern North America. These various glaciers advanced at different times and at different speeds so that the

Driftless Area was never an "island" among glaciated land.

About 25,000 to 30,000 years ago, the glacial stage known as the Wisconsinan underwent a series of advances and retreats. Although several of these advances penetrated south beyond the Driftless Area, the ice sheet failed to cover this region. Theories given as to why the glacial advances by-passed the Driftless Area are that the lowlands and valleys on either side diverted the flow of ice or that the northern highlands of Wisconsin deflected the ice flow to either side of the Driftless Area.

As a result, this unglaciated region, which includes Apple River Canyon State Park, possesses greater relief, sharper contours, and greater drainage than the surrounding glacial areas. The soil, which is thin and rather easily washed, has not been enriched by deposition of glacial material.

The land surface of Apple River Canyon is extremely rough. Sheer vertical cliffs along Apple River may rise 250 feet above the stream. Most of the exposed rock is known as Galena dolomite. It is hard and massive and usually is



rich in lead ore and zinc ore. The rock is mostly gray or light bluish-gray, weathering to brownish or reddish. It usually contains nodules of chert and fossil animals. Chert is a form of silica, derived from shells of silica-secreting animals. These chert nodules, which are usually hard and fine-grained, are white to chocolate-colored. It is sometimes referred to as flint.

The fossil most conspicuous and most frequently found in the Galena dolomite is that of a sponge-like animal. The surface view of this fossil, which resembles a sunflower head after the seeds have been removed, accounts for the common name "sunflower coral."

VEGETATION

Several different types of habitats in Apple River Canyon State Park account in part for the abundance of trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and ferns found there.

The stream community along Apple River and its South Fork has an abundance of black willow, cottonwood, sy-

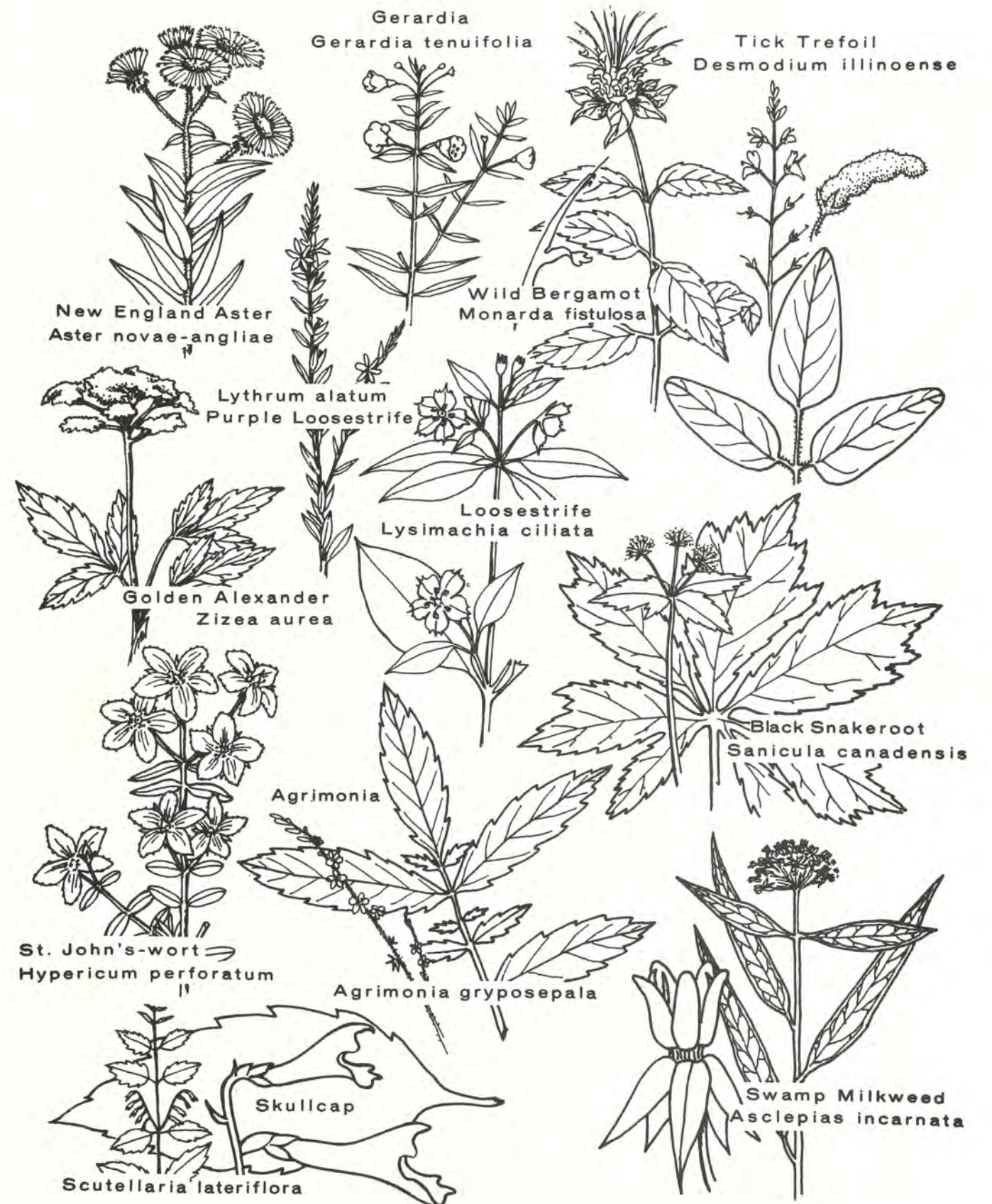
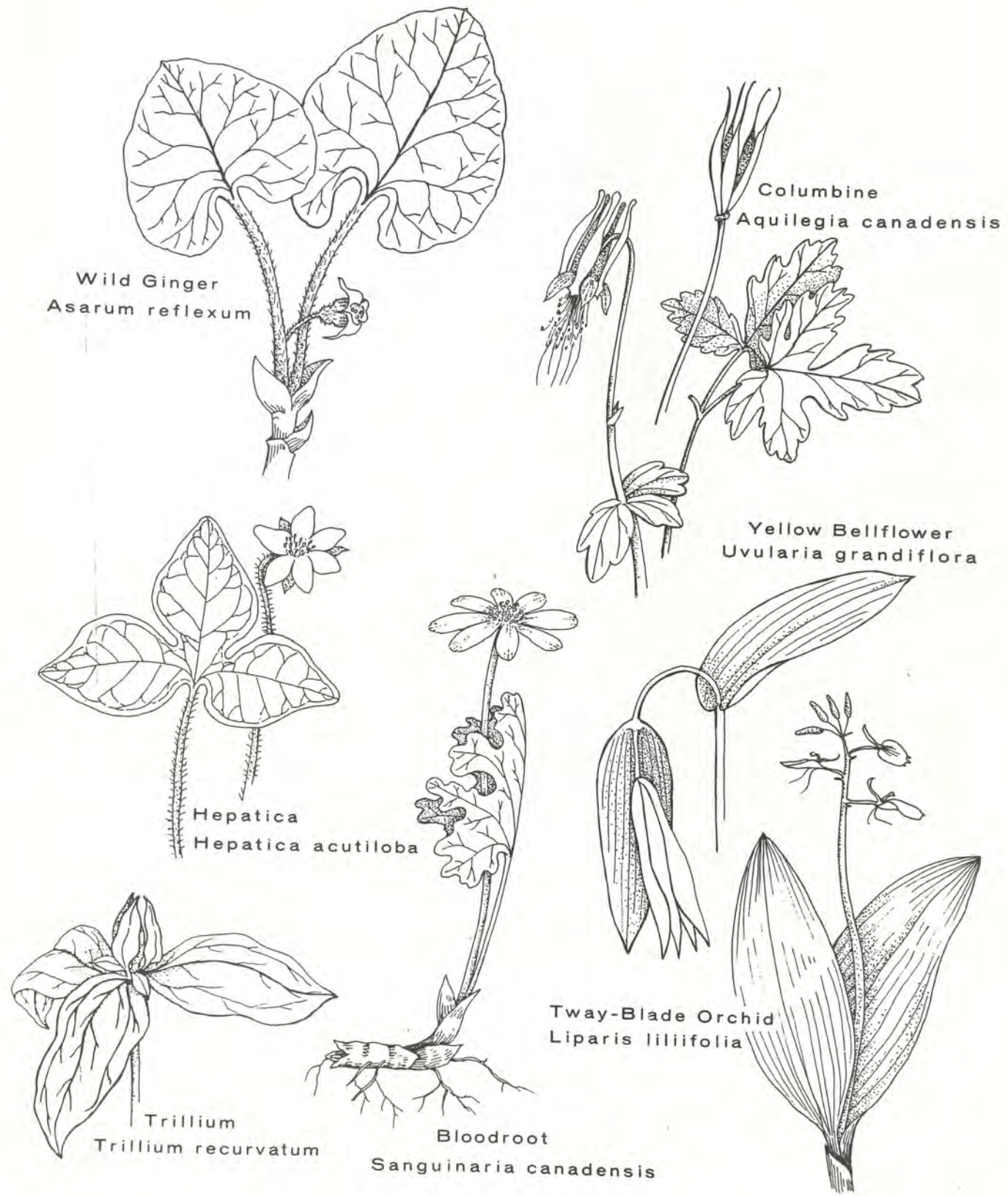
camore, silver maple, box elder, and hackberry along its banks. Numbered among the shrubs of the shoreline are the heart-based willow and occasionally the meadowsweet spirea. Several kinds of smartweeds grow in shallow water along the shore, as do water horehounds of the mint family and beggar's lice of the sunflower family.

The richest area for numbers of kinds of plants is in the lowland community just above the shoreline. Here handsome specimens of basswood, sugar maple, black walnut, shagbark hickory, white ash, and bur oak can be found. These forest denizens form such a heavy canopy that only isolated rays of sunlight can penetrate to the forest floor. Thus much of the flowering activity takes place in the spring before leaves are fully grown on the trees. The sharp-lobed hepatica is one of the first flowers to blossom, followed closely by bloodroot, golden bellwort, purple wake robin, white trillium, wild ginger, small false solomon's seal, wild lily-of-the-valley, and sweet cicely. Bladdernut,

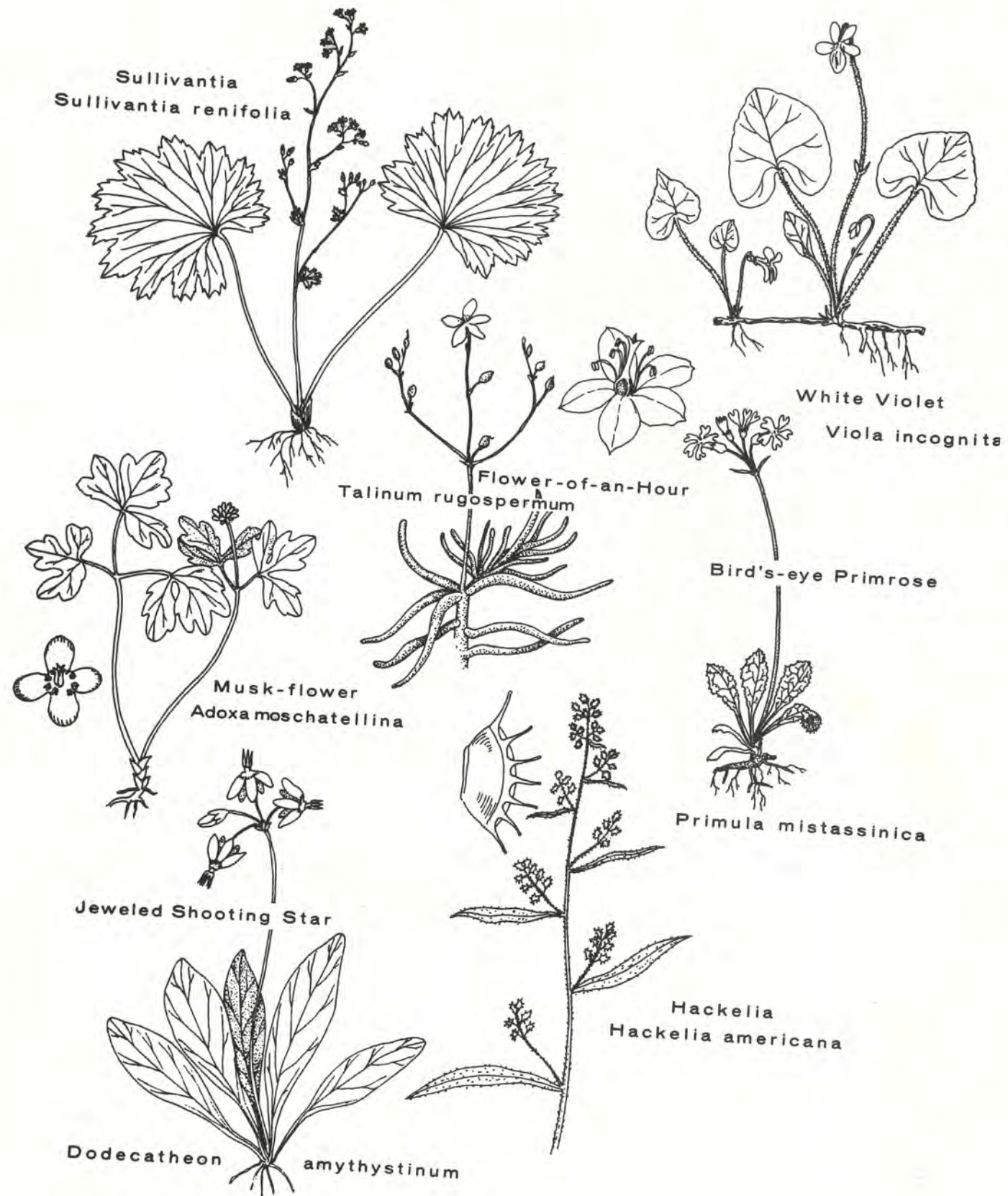
wahoo, and leatherwood are frequent associates in the shrub layer.

Steep, shaded, north-facing wooded slopes provide the habitat for white pine and creeping yew, two evergreen species which are rare in Illinois. Both plants of more northern climates, the white pine and creeping yew are known from only a few locations in the northern tiers of counties. Another rare woody plant in this habitat is the beautiful paper birch.

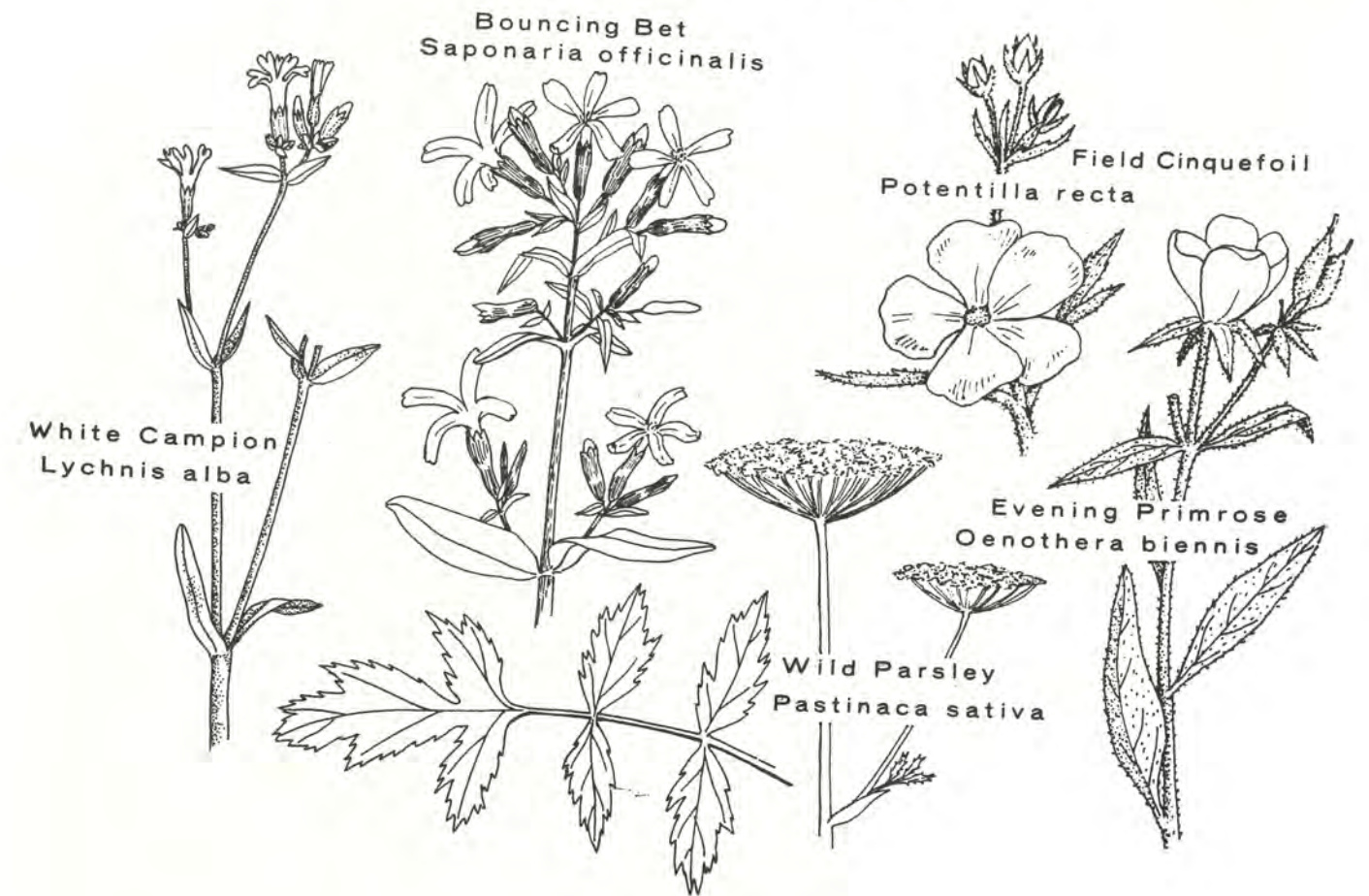
On drier wooded slopes, the woody population is composed of red cedar, wild black cherry, large-tooth and quaking aspens, and black, white, and yellow chestnut (or chinquapin) oak. The understory is more open than the understory in the lowland woods with the result that the wildflowers appear later in the spring or during the summer. Some of the prettier ones are the yellow golden alexanders, round-fruited St. John's-wort and fringed loosestrife, the lavender skullcap and wild bergamot, and the white enchanter's nightshade. By autumn, the purple of the New



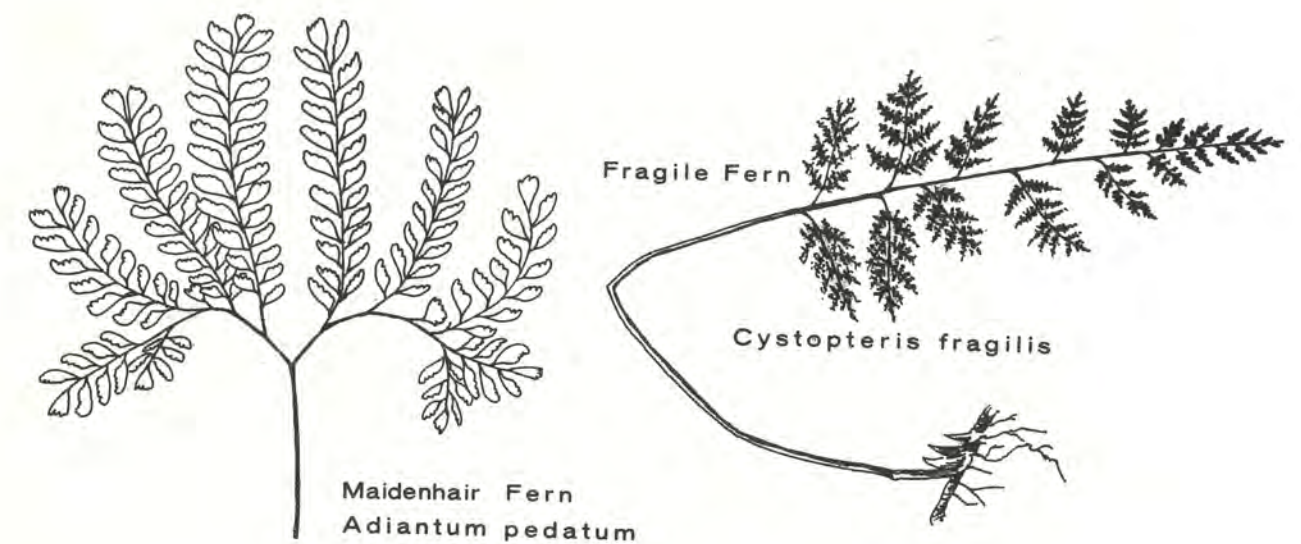
RARE RELICT FLOWERS

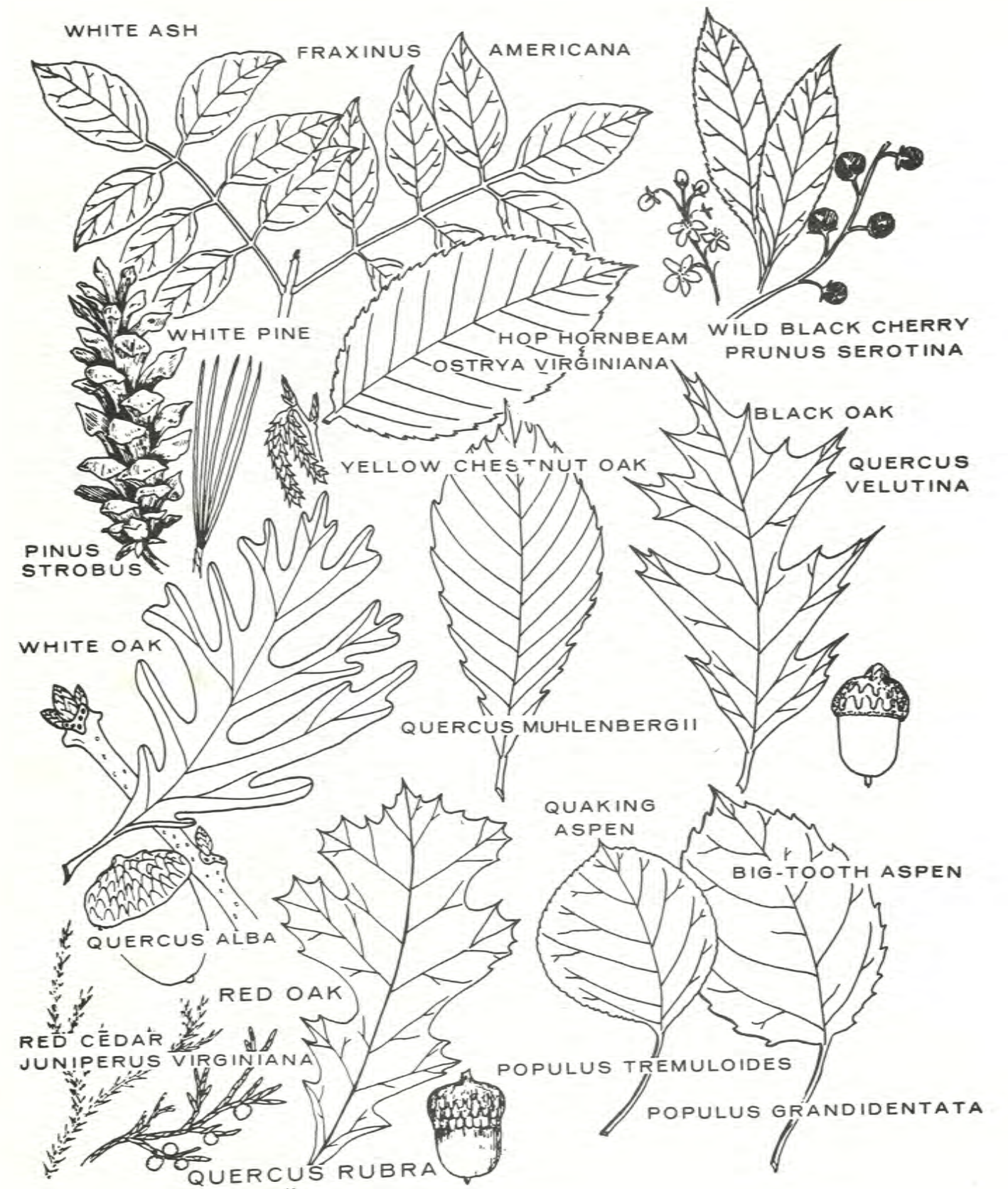
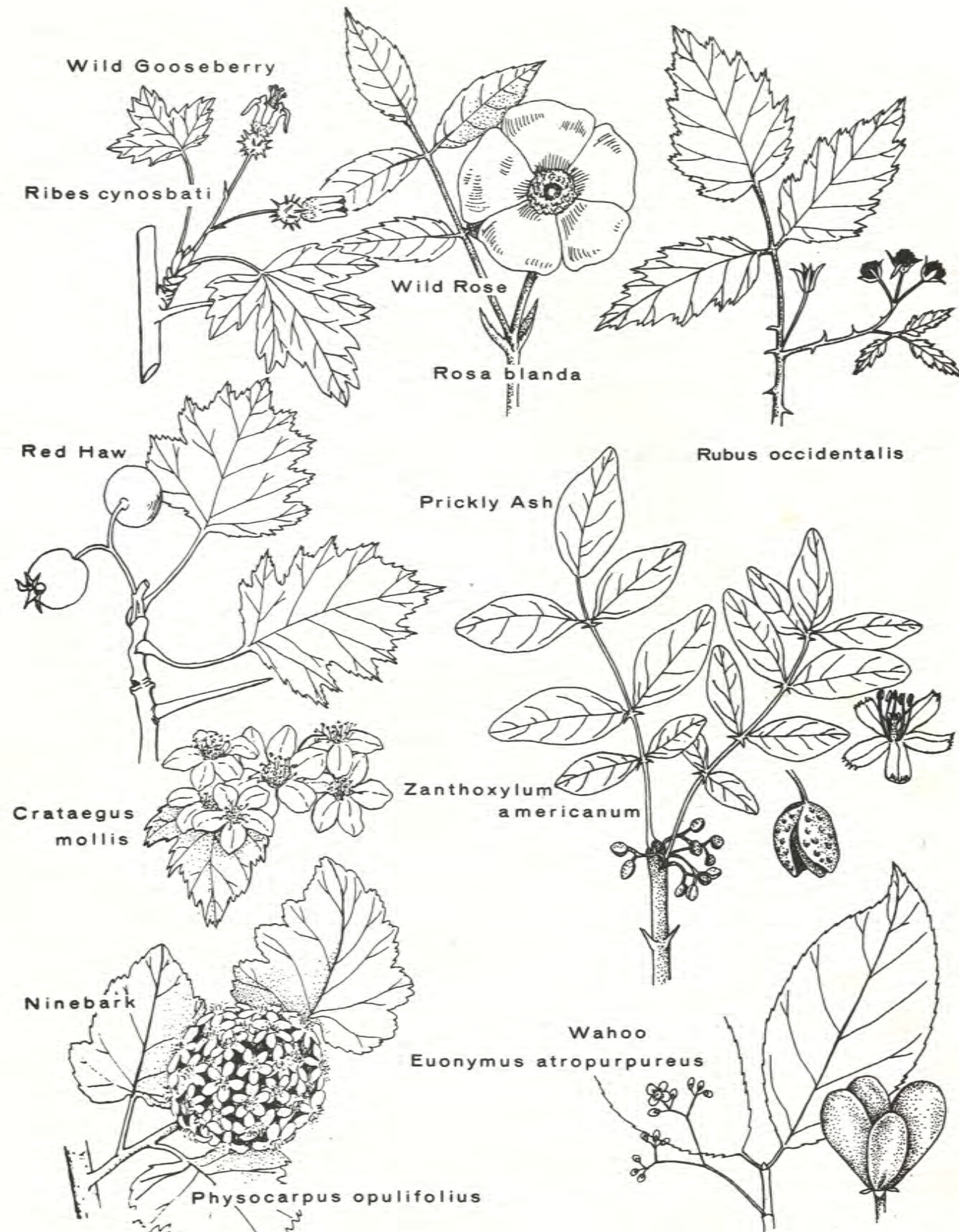


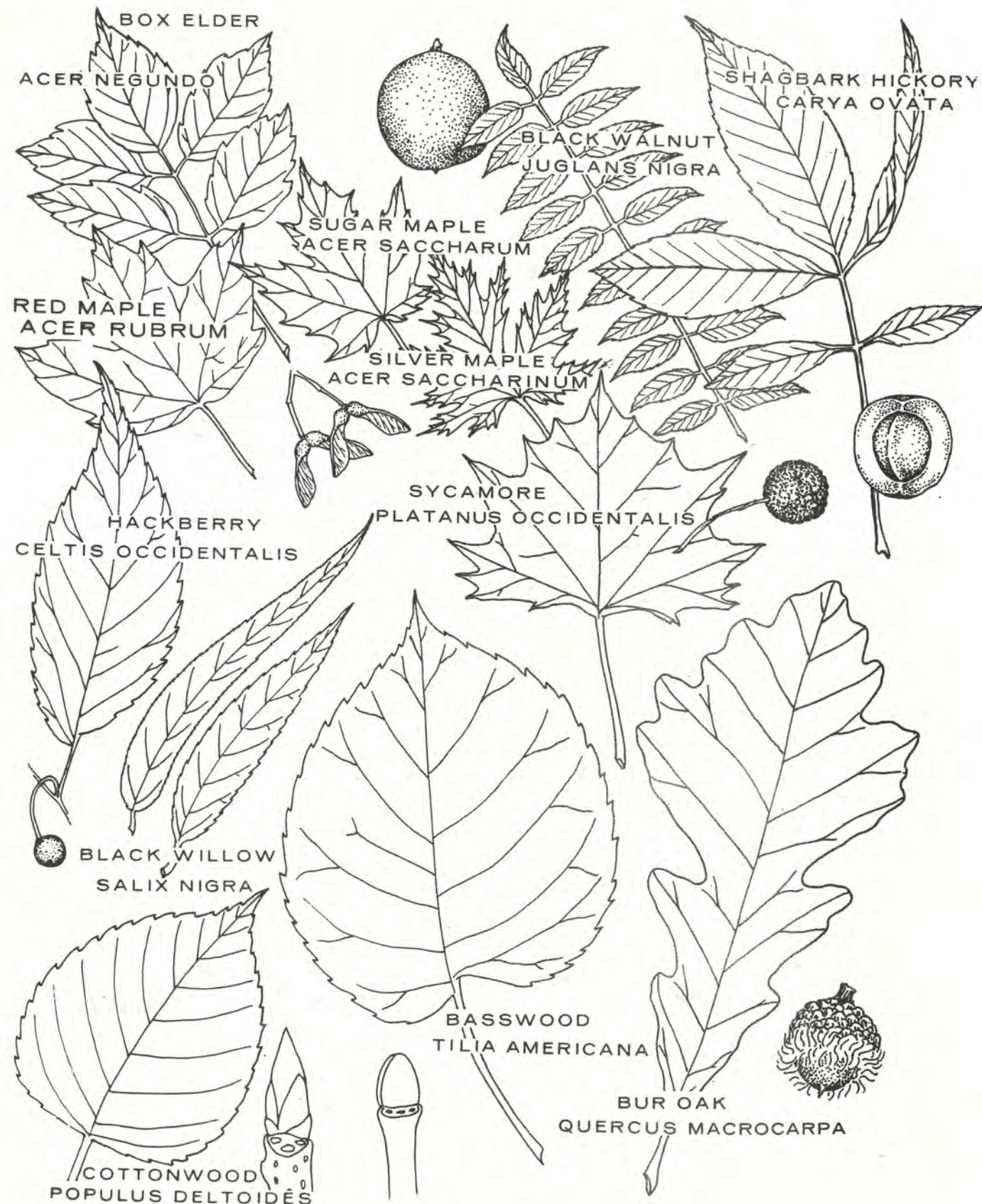
COMMON ROADSIDE WEEDS



COMMON FERNS







Along the trail to Tower Rock

England aster and the yellow of the smooth goldenrod dominate the scene.

It is not necessary to leave the automobile to see colorful wildflowers, since some of our showiest plants occur as roadside weeds. Yellow rocket of the mustard family abounds in the spring. During summer, tall cinquefoil, wild parsley, and evening primrose continue the yellow theme. The small, white-flowered verberna flowers from July until frost. During autumn, the purple ironweed glows along the roadsides.

Perhaps the most unusual aspect of the vegetation of Apple River Canyon State Park is the presence of several

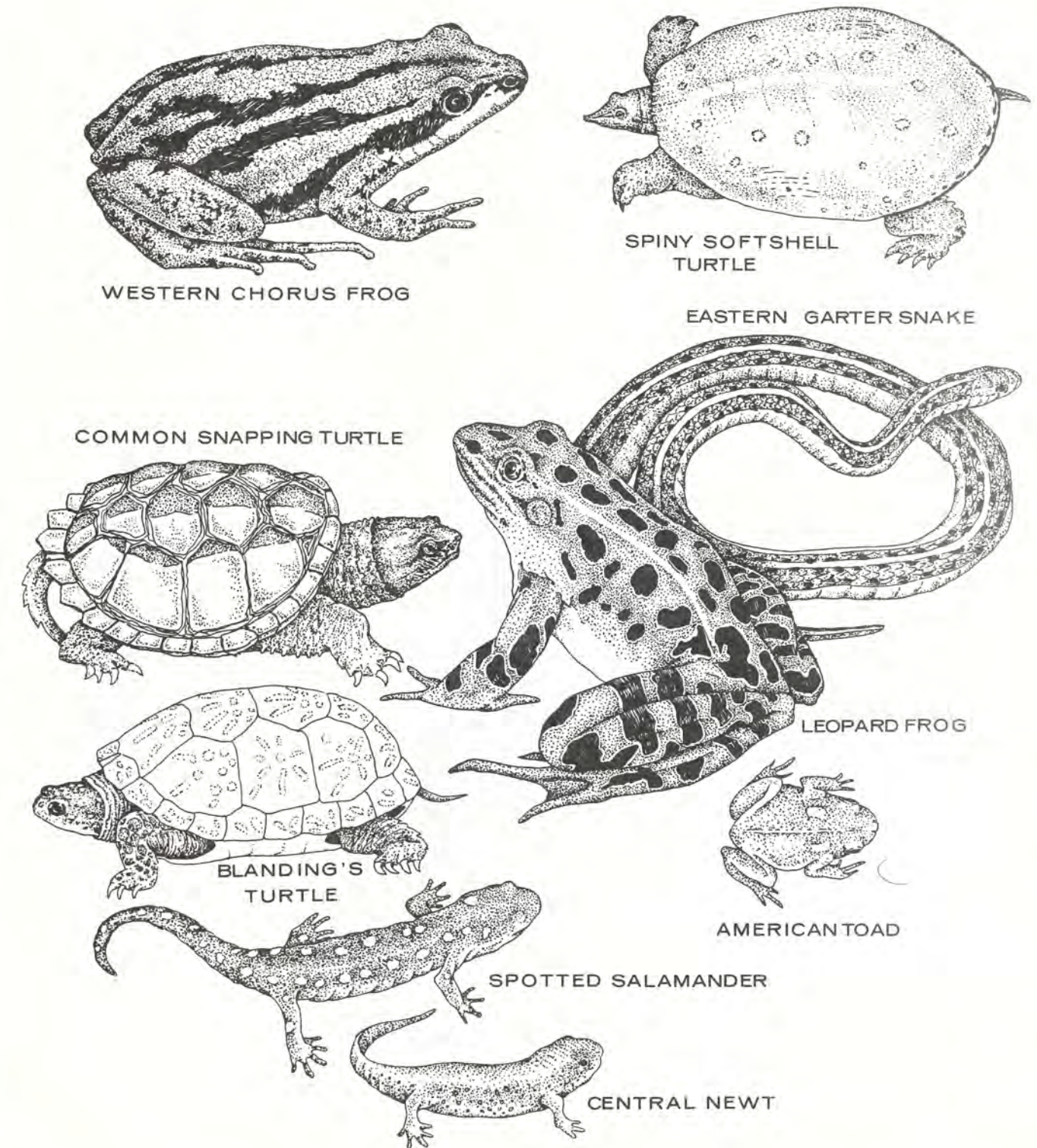
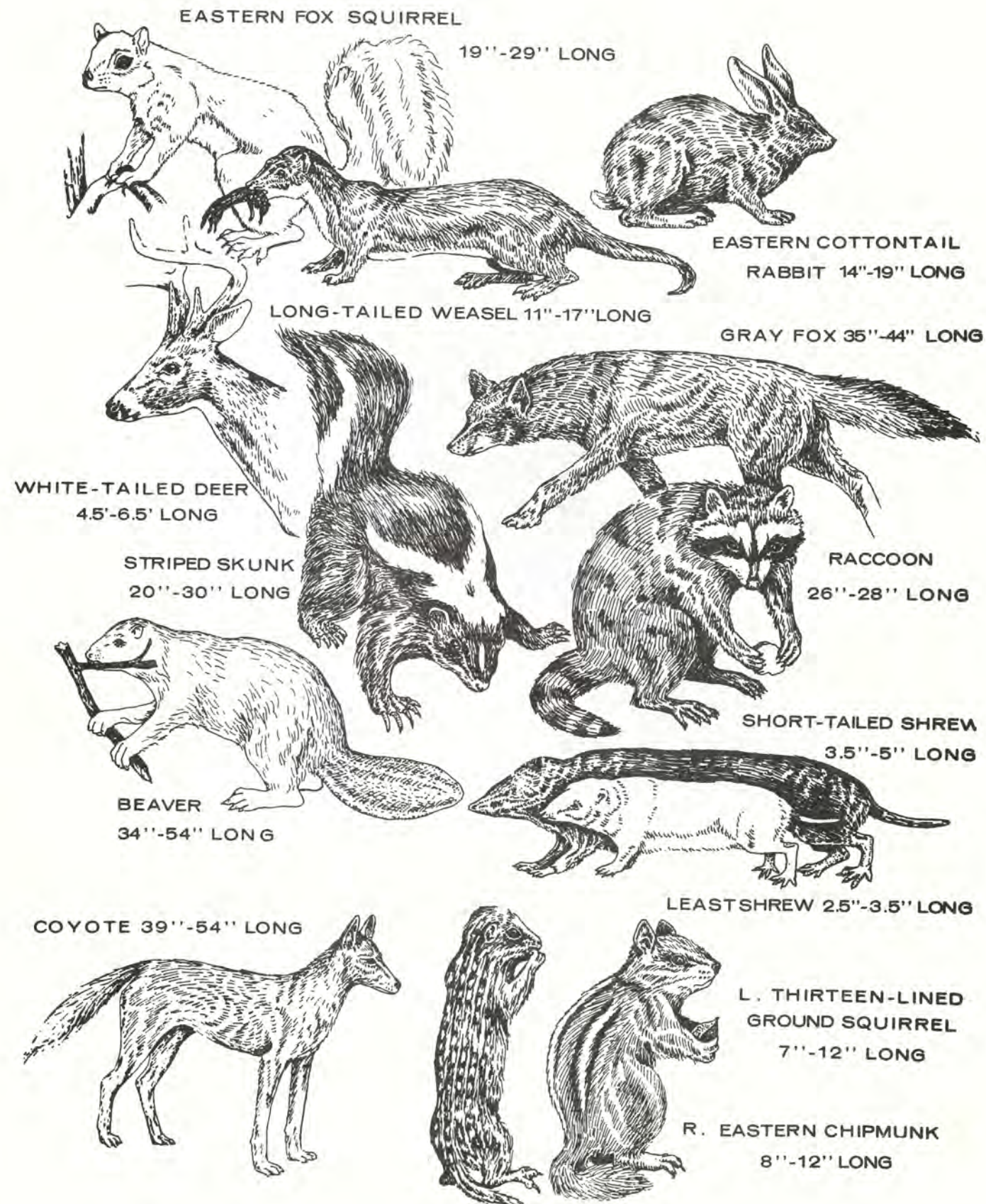
distinctive plants which apparently survived as glacial relicts. The Driftless Area seemingly served as a refuge for these plants during glacial times. The birdseye primrose and the moschatel are two tiny wildflowers, growing on dolomite ledges, known from no other locality in Illinois. Nearly as rare, and certainly as beautiful, are the jeweled shooting star, round-leaved sullivantia, American stickseed, woodland white violet, and cliff goldenrod. Each of these species is extremely rare in Illinois.

Ferns are plentiful, particularly in the canyon. Commonly seen are maidenhair fern, walking fern, fragile fern,

lady fern, rattlesnake fern, and intermediate fern. Common woods fern is abundant in drier situations.

ANIMAL LIFE

Considerable diversity of animal life exists in the park. Most of the mammals remain out-of-sight of visitors, although an occasional white-tailed deer, raccoon, opossum, groundhog, eastern cottontail rabbit, and chipmunk may be seen. Usually less obvious are the striped skunk, the long-tailed weasel, the red and the gray fox, the muskrat, and the gray and the fox squirrel. Several other mammals, many of them nocturnal, have



been recorded from the park. Numbered among these are the eastern mole, short-tailed and least shrew, mink, coyote, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, the white footed and the meadow jumping mouse, and the meadow and the pine vole. Beavers, which were introduced into the region several years ago, occasionally work in the area.

Amphibians are those animals which live in water and breathe with gills during the early stages of life, but which develop lungs and breathe air when mature. Less than a dozen kinds of amphibians have been observed at Apple River Canyon State Park. Common are the bullfrog, the American toad, the northern leopard frog, and the pickerel frog. Occasionally seen are the green frog, the eastern gray treefrog, the northern spring peeper, the western

chorus frog, Blanchard's cricket frog, and the strikingly different central newt. Of very rare occurrence is the showy spotted salamander. Many of these make their presence known audibly during the evening hours of spring and summer.

Only the timber rattlesnake is poisonous among the several kinds of snakes which live in the park. One is likely to encounter the blue racer or the pilot black snake or one of the eastern garter snakes in the wooded sections of the park. Less likely to be seen, but present nonetheless, are the beautiful eastern milk snake, the western ribbon snake, the western fox snake, the bullsnake, the western smooth greensnake, and the curious eastern hognose snake. Along Apple River the northern water snake can sometimes be found.

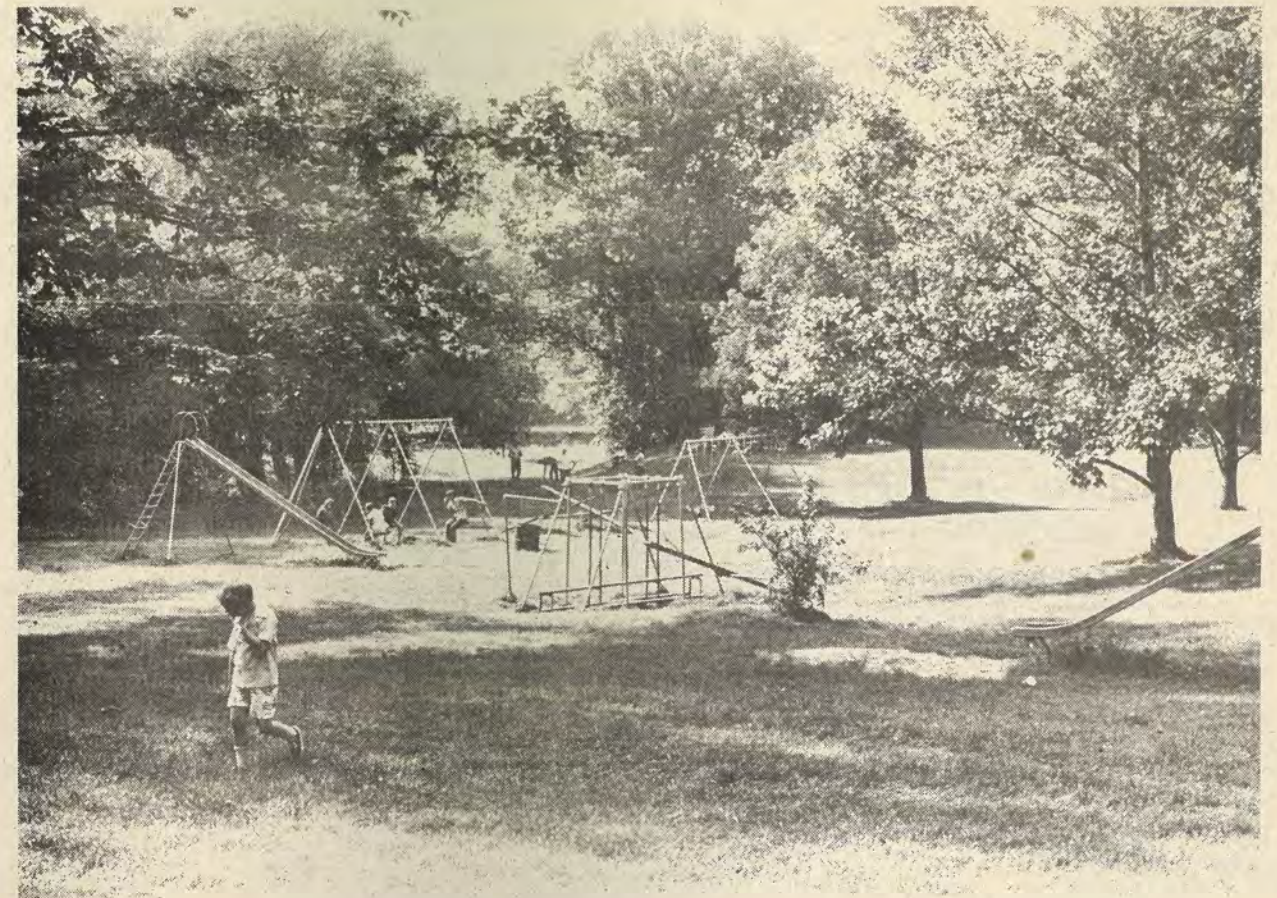
The smooth and the eastern spiny softshell turtle are sure to evoke interest among those who encounter them along the Apple River. In the same habitat are found the common snapping turtle and the western painted turtle. Blanding's turtle and the rare musk turtle are also known from the park. The musk turtle reaches the northwestern limits of its range in the park.

Many birds live in or pass through Apple River Canyon State Park. Several of the popular songbirds can be easily seen during any given day of the spring and summer.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Fishing. The cool, clear waters of Apple River are kept well-stocked with a wide variety of game fish. There usually is a brief trout season in April. During the remainder of the year there

Wooded shoreline and limestone cliffs in the park.



Recreation area in Apple River Canyon State Park

is good fishing for smallmouth bass, northern pike, walleye, yellow perch, and crappie.

Camping. Two campgrounds with a total of 100 campsites are maintained in the park. Each area is provided with gravel pads, picnic tables, fire rings, rest rooms, water pumps, and playground equipment. There is a \$2.00 per night camping fee.

Picnicking. Picnic tables are scattered throughout the park, with the largest concentration of them near the concession stand.

Recreation Facilities. Playground equipment is found in both camping areas and in the picnic grounds. Included are swings, slides, and merry-go-rounds.

Concession stand. A centrally located concession stand offers sandwiches, snacks, and drinks. A limited number of souvenirs is available.

Hiking. The best way to see the natural beauty of the park is by hiking the fairly well kept trails. **Tower Rock Trail.** This trail leads from beside the concession stand and climbs rather rap-

idly to the summit of the hill by way of a wide, abandoned dirt road. After about ¼ mile, the trail goes left at a major junction. For another half mile, the trail stays near the top of the ridge, passing through a forest of white oak, shagbark hickory, and an occasional white pine. Beneath the trees is a dense growth of ferns and wildflowers. A short side trail to the right (unmarked and easily missed) comes to Tower Rock, a limestone cliff looming high above the Apple River. **Canyon Trail.** For ¼ mile this trail follows the Tower Rock Trail, but departs from it at the major junction by turning right. The Canyon Trail soon descends to the bank of the Apple River where it parallels the river and enters the scenic canyon. **Sunset Trail.** This trail leads for a short distance through a forested region of trees dominated by oaks and hickories. The trail head is directly across from the entrance to Campground 1.

IN THE VICINITY

There are many other points of interest to visit in Jo Daviess County after you have completed your tour of

Apple River Canyon State Park. Many enjoyable hours can be spent in Galena. Galena developed in 1820 because of the lead boom in the area. Soon as many as 15,000 persons inhabited the city, and many fine homes and buildings were erected. Several of these homes, with spacious lawns and gardens are open to the public. During the second weekend in June and the last weekend in September, many of the private homes are available for touring.

The oldest house in Galena is the John Dowling House, built in 1826 by a pioneer merchant. Constructed from native limestone, it has been refurnished as an early dwelling and as a miner's trading post. It is open for a small fee from April 15 to November 1.

The Old Stockade, which served as protection for early settlers against Indians beginning in 1832, is now a museum open from May 1 to November 1.

Most impressive is the Grant's Home State Memorial, a stately two-story brick home presented to Galena's favorite son on his return from the Civil War. The house, which is operated by the Depart-

ment of Conservation free of charge from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., is fully furnished with many of General Grant's own belongings.

The home in which General Grant lived prior to the Civil War is open for a small fee from May 1 to November 1.

One of the finest homes open to the public is Orrin Smith, the elegant Italian style mansion built in 1852 by a riverboat captain and furnished in the manner of a Mississippi River boat. Also of interest in Galena are the Old Gen-

eral Store museum and the Parnell House, both open from May 1 to November 1. This latter house, constructed in 1843, has a chapel and a wine cellar.

Between 1840 and 1910, the Old Market House was one of the largest centers of farming business in the midwest. Today it has been restored and is maintained by the State Department of Conservation as a State Memorial.

An historical museum maintained by the Galena Historical Society is open from May 1 to the end of October.

Six miles north of Galena is the old Vinegar Hill Lead Mine, one of the famous mines producing lead during the first half of the nineteenth century. Tours of the mine are available from April 15 to November 15 for a small admission.

Just one-fourth mile south of the Wisconsin border is Charles Mound, the highest point of elevation in the state at 1,241 feet. A fine view of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa can be seen from the summit.

THE PARK AT A GLANCE

Address: Warren, Illinois.

Area: 236 Acres.

Major Attractions: Picturesque cliffs, clear stream, lush vegetation.

How to Reach the Park: Two miles west of Stockton on U. S. 20, then north 6 miles on County Highway 10 to park; also via county roads from Apple River, Warren, and Elizabeth.

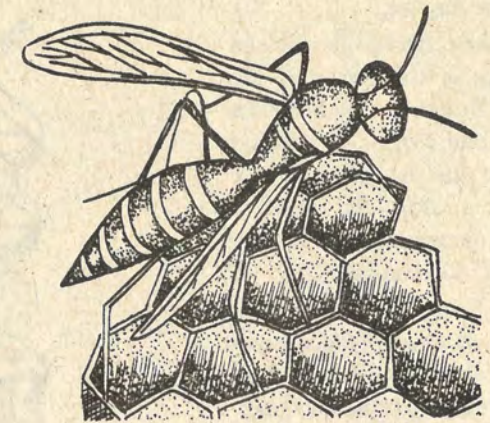
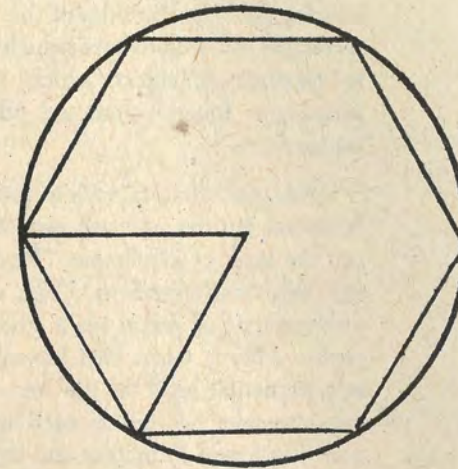
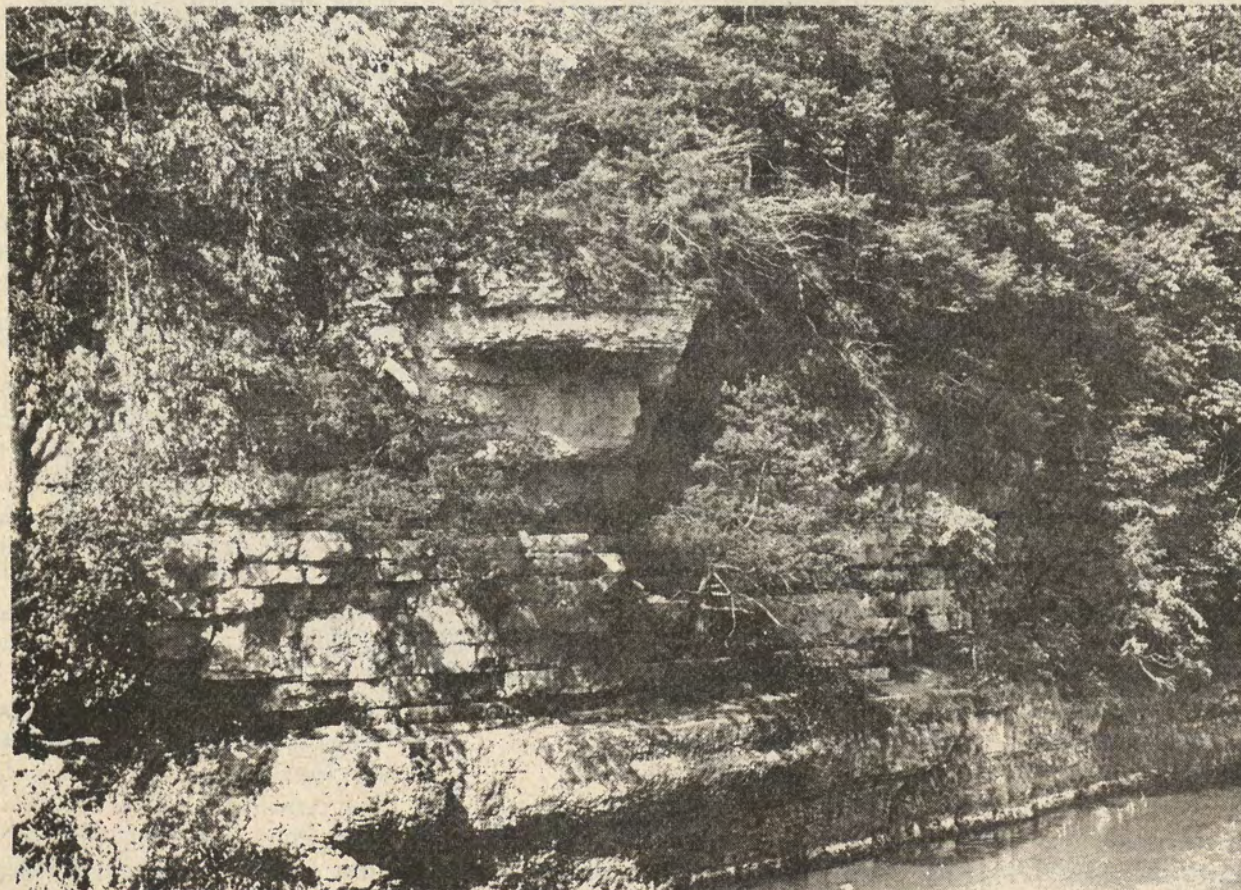
Accommodations: Campgrounds. Limited motel accommodations are available in neighboring communities.

Activities: Hiking, fishing, camping, picnicking.

Services: Concession stand, picnic tables, picnic shelters, outdoor grills, rest rooms, water pumps, playground equipment.



Vertical limestone cliffs along Apple River. Various relict species of flowering plants grow in this habitat.



HEXAGONS are common in nature, and are made up of triangular subdivisions, as shown here.

The Numerical Order In Nature

A Thoughtful Look at the Mathematical
Relationships of Natural Entities

By John W. Voigt

IN THE NATURAL world there are only a few basic designs, and these are repeated most faithfully over and over again in different organisms or in inanimate objects from place to place. We may find triangles, cubes, rectangles, prisms, cylinders, spheres, corkscrew spirals, the helix and various polygons.

Nature seems to not only abhor a vacuum, she also abhors a straight line. The mathematicians, in fact, might

prove there isn't such a thing as a straight line. There is evidence on every hand that nature's commonest line expression is a curve. Curves are known to be most pleasing to the eye of man (man is used generically).

Everyone has observed a number of common phenomena involving undulations such as the rise and fall of waves of water, the flight of birds where they rise with alternate beatings of wings and fall in the interval between the

wing beats. There are circling patterns in the flights of hawks and gulls.

There are spirals in shells of mollusks, whelks, and snails, in the swirl of water down the drain, in the upward turning of vines, in the cellulose thickenings of tracheary vessels in plants, in the single helical pattern of some tendrils, and the double helical pattern as found in the DNA molecule of plants and animals.

A helix is defined as a line so curved

around a right circular cylinder that it would become a straight line if the cylinder were unfolded into a plane. A spiral on the other hand is defined as circling continuously around a point or center in curves that continuously increase or decrease in size.

The philosopher Bacon has stated that mathematics is the key and the gateway to the Sciences. Mathematics is the most accurate way of description and has become the language of the sciences, most especially the physical sciences, and is increasingly becoming so in the natural sciences too.

Study of the forms of natural entities as well as their more detailed anatomy reveal a depth of mathematical relationships from the lowest to the highest order. It may be said that nothing is ever new since, if we look closely and look often, nature will reveal that she has tested and evolved a number of basic designs which have been refined and incorporated with success in many different organisms. The inanimate world will also reflect many forms and objects from which mathematical lessons have been learned. All knowledge has been gained from nature.

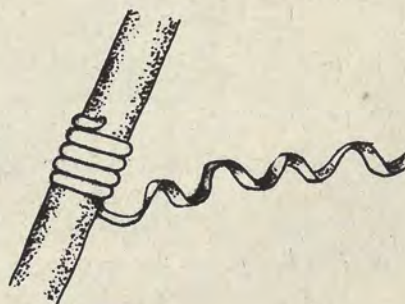
Some mathematical exercises are fun. There are many tricks and puzzles with numbers and their manipulation. Often these fun things are seemingly unrelated to more serious application. They exist simply as oddities.

In the thirteenth century an Italian, Leonardo Fibonacci, discovered an interesting sequence of numbers when solving a hypothetical problem on the birth progression of rabbits, an animal well-known for its power to multiply (*Time Magazine*, April 4, 1969). In considering the sequencing, Fibonacci discovered the numerical series 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, etc. An examination of this series shows that 1 plus 1 = 2; 1 plus 2 = 3; 2 plus 3 = 5, etc. The next number in the series is always obtained from the sum of the two preceding numbers.

Little importance was attached to the Fibonacci numbers. Some older botanical textbooks allude to the Fibonacci numbers and relate them to the arrangement of leaves on stems, and of petals or fruits on receptacles. Newer textbooks, i. e., those written in the past



DOUBLE HELIX as found in the DNA molecule is shown in this diagram.



SINGLE HELIX or helical pattern is shown in the tendril of the grape.

two decades, scarcely if ever mention the numbers.

According to the *Time* article, a group interested in the Fibonacci numbers was organized in the early 1960's to study and explore the occurrence of the number series. Some of the things revealed by this society at present is that there are Fibonacci numerical meter patterns in the poetry of Virgil and other Roman poets. The keyboard of the piano has

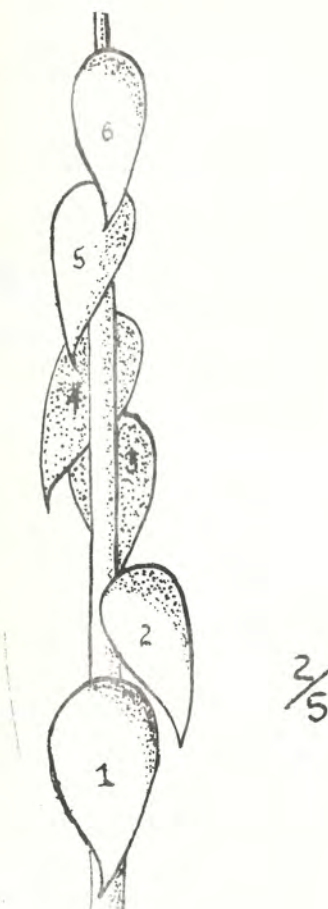
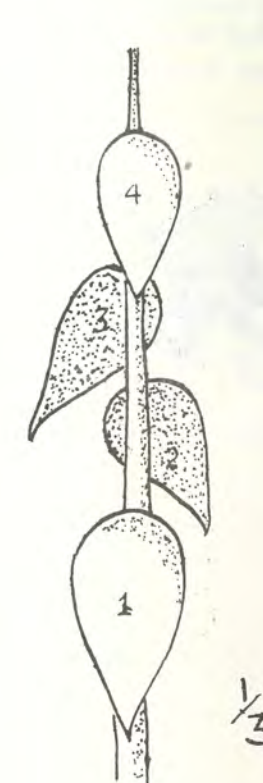
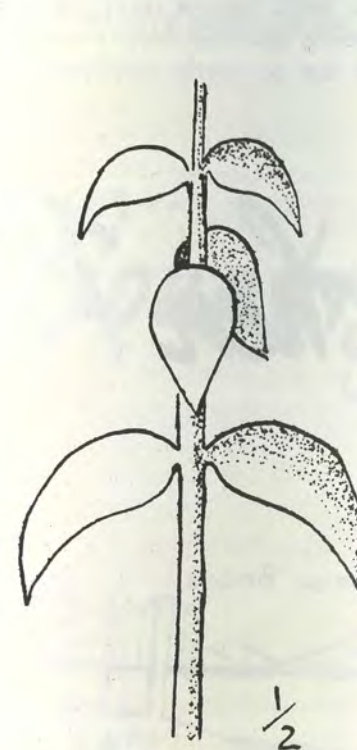
five black keys and eight white ones. The reproduction of male bees is in accordance with the number series. It is said that a ratio between any two successive larger numbers in the series is 1 to 1.618. This ratio is the same as that existing between the sides of the "golden rectangle" of architecture which is said to produce an effect which is more pleasing to the eye than any other rectangle form.

Spiral patterns are widely present in botanical entities and are generally under the topic of phyllotaxy (Phyl=leaf, and taxus=arrangement). The simplest arrangement of leaves on a stem is opposite. This is when two leaves appear at a particular level on the stem and at opposite sides (a leaf on each side at a node) as found in maples and dogwood. In the opposite arrangement, when the second pair of leaves above the first pair is located exactly over the first pair with only one turn around the stem we have a decussate or one-two phyllotaxy, and we write it as a fraction ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The most common arrangement, though not as simple, mathematically, is the alternate arrangement. This arrangement has one leaf at each node or growth point on the stem, and these occur from one side of the stem to the other in ascending order. If one were to observe the points of attachment of leaves on the stem, it would reveal an ascending spiral around the stem. The alternate points of attachment of leaves are separated by an angle of less than 180 degrees.

One of the most common phyllotaxies found is the $\frac{2}{5}$, in which case the spiral begins with a given leaf and passes two times around the stem with five different leaves involved before the sixth is encountered directly above the beginning one. The numerator refers to the number of turns around the stem before the second leaf appears at the next node directly above the first leaf. The denominator refers to the number of leaves in the spiral. Another way of saying it is that the fraction shows the distance from one leaf to another as related to the circumference of the stem. The five leaves are separated by angles of 72 degrees ($5 \times 72 = 360$).

As a number of different plants are



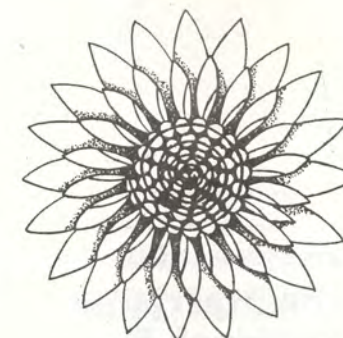
FIBONACCI NUMBERS are noted in the leaf arrangements or phyllotaxy shown here of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.

studied a range of fractions will be found, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{13}$, etc. These fractions are related in a series as shown by adding the numerators of the first two, which results in a total of two, which becomes the numerator of the third fraction in the series. By adding the denominators of the first two fractions, in this case 2+3, we obtain 5, which is the denominator of the third fraction in the series. Each time we add numerators and their denominators of the previous two fractions it leads to the next fraction in the series.

One finds the smaller fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{2}{5}$ quite commonly as leaf arrangements on stems, with somewhat elongated internodes which are intervals between points of attachment of leaves or buds on the stem. A number of plants having higher fractions in their phyllotaxy have shortened stem internodes. In fact, many of them have such a shortened stem that we would fail to see it, and the growth form is called a rosette. Some plants which

have rosette leaf display include the small annuals such as primrose (*Androsace occidentalis*) and the small mustard (*Draba verna*). A biennial of common occurrence with rosette formation is the evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*). A most interesting perennial with this leaf arrangement is the familiar hen-and-chicken (*Sedum sem-*

RADIAL SYMMETRY of the sunflower head, on closer look, displays a spiral.



pervivum). The phyllotaxy of such types can usually be easily analyzed when viewed from the top.

Phyllotaxies involving even larger fractions may be found such as $\frac{8}{21}$, $\frac{13}{34}$, $\frac{21}{55}$, etc. These fractions are to be sought in such entities as flowers with many petals, the numerous leaves of the bromeliads such as the pineapple, the fleshy leaves of artichokes, or fruits such as the achenes or "seeds" imbedded in the sunflower head or the spiral arrangement of achenes or "seeds" in the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry.

In the multiple fruit of the pineapple, where the edible portion of the fruit is made up of the fleshy pedicels and ovaries of the many flowers present, it is the individual ovary which marks the square or angular surface of the fruit. The scales of a large pine cone are arranged in a $\frac{21}{55}$ arrangement. It is a certainty that this number series is to be found in many other natural objects. With regard to plants it is apparently explained by certain genetic relationships existing in growing points which

are manifested in the developing leaves, and modified leaves and fruits.
Having examined the numerical series and the various types of phyllotaxies

in plants which also display the Fibonacci series, we should now examine the various numbers separately and see in what way they occur in both natural

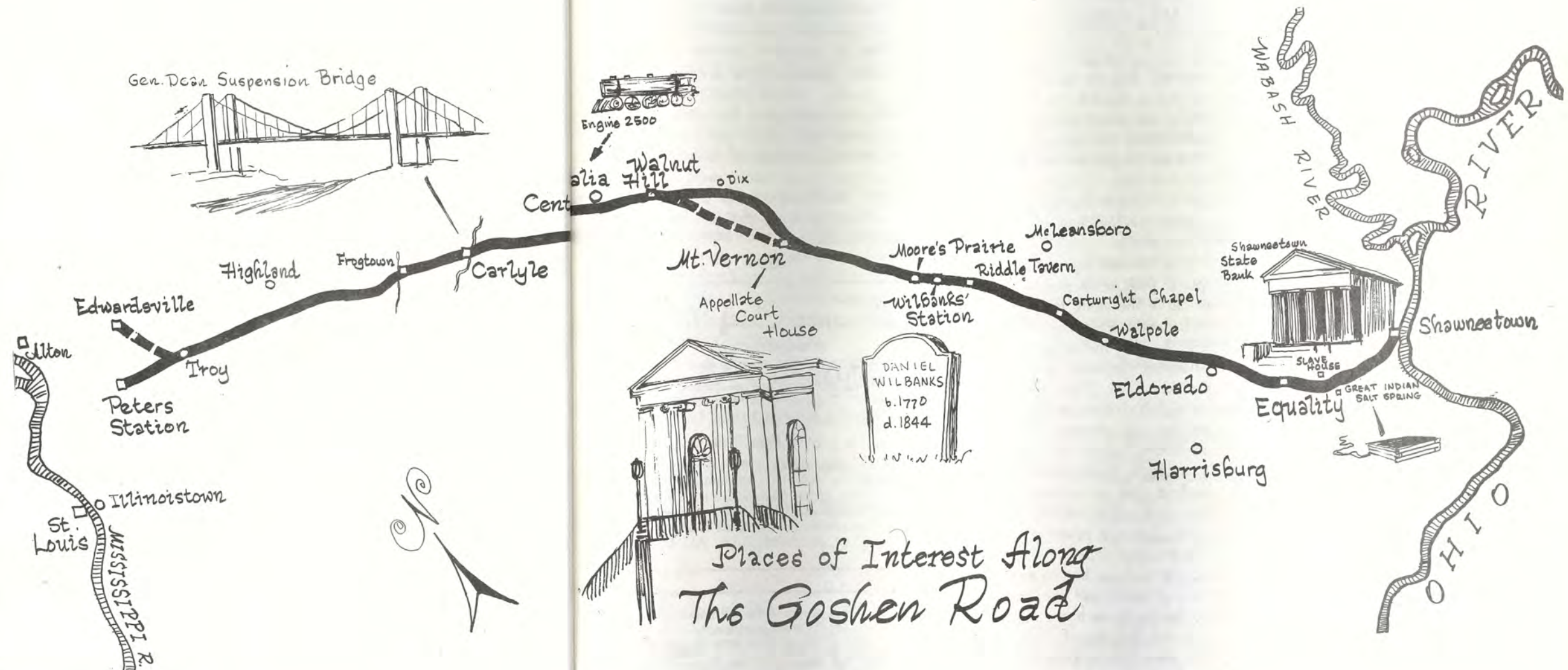
and artificial ways in man's world.
The single item or entity would be so common that most things we point to would not be overly significant. Per-

haps the hydrogen atom with its single electron and its primary position in the periodic table of the elements should be mentioned, since along with the life-

giving atom of oxygen, it forms the life-giving substance, water.
The number "two" is virtually as common in nature as is the number

one. In the plant and animal world bilateral symmetry is common, and is described as having body halves which are mirrored opposites. The appendages

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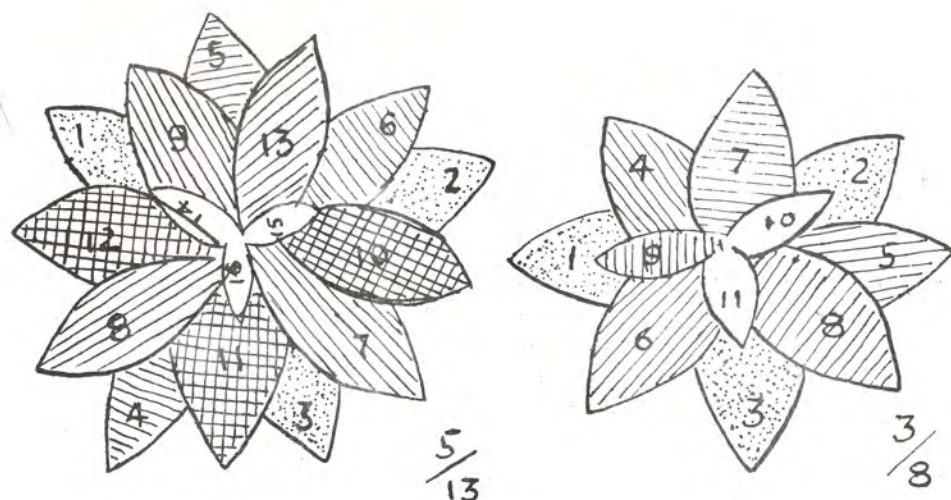
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LEAF ARRANGEMENT or phyllotaxy of 5/13 and 3/8 is found in the basal rosette type of vegetative growth of certain plants.

are often paired, as in two eyes, two ears, two arms, etc. In the Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*), and the Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*), the needles are in pairs. The fruits of some plants occur in pairs as in the samaras of the maples. The twinflower (*Linnea*) was a favorite of the great Swedish naturalist Linnaeus, and named after him.

In enumerating natural entities involving threes, the most numerous examples come from the large subclass of plants known as the Monocotyledoneae or "monocots". These are characterized by having their flower parts arranged in threes and multiples of threes. Included are such common plants as the lilies, trilliums, spiderworts, and iris. The number three is shown outside the monocot group by the yellow or short-leaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) who's needles are usually in threes. Cherry fruits are often in clusters of three, though they also occur in singles and in twos. There are many triangular patterns in nature. Examination of the pentagon and hexagon patterns show them to be made up of triangular subdivisions, and of course the excurrent form of the coniferous trees is triangular.

The number five in the Fibonacci series is represented in many flowers whose petals and other parts are in this number, or multiples of it. The Rose family comes to mind as an example of a group in which fives and multiples become the basic plan. The Maple leaf has five lobes as does the leaf of Sweetgum. The White Pine (*Pinus*

strobus) has its needles arranged in clusters or fascicles of five. At the seashore, one would find starfish and sand dollars with the five-parted star shape. (I have just discovered there are five holes on each side for the laces in my shoes.) Down through the ages the number five has had a mystical fascination for man.

The number eight often holds some special position in games. In the Bohr model of the atom, the second electron shell holds eight electron in quite a few elements including these: sodium, potassium, calcium, and chloride, to mention a few. The element oxygen is the eighth element in the periodic table and has eight protons and electrons. As mentioned earlier, the musical octave is an eight phenomenon. The yellow buckeye has a palmately compound leaf with eight leaflets. Its scientific name (*Aesculus octandra*) reflects this. The number eight is reliably found in a group of fungi known as the Ascomycetes. These fungi are known as the sac fungi. In each sac of the fruiting structure are found eight ascospores. The plant disease known as the brown rot of stone fruit (peaches) is caused by an ascomycete fungus.

The number thirteen presents somewhat of a challenge in being able to come up with examples of the appearance of this number in the natural or cultural world. There are some superstitious people who believe that the number thirteen is unlucky. Some hotel doors have no thirteen and some aircraft seats have not used the number

thirteen. A deck of cards has thirteen cards in a suit. In each suit there are five even numbers and five odd numbers, and three face cards. All are Fibonacci numbers.

Any schoolboy knows the game of blackjack or "twenty-one". One could look among the plants having odd pinnately compound leaves and possibly would find the number twenty-one.

It is not my intention to deal with each of the numbers in the Fibonacci numbers ad infinitum, but rather to give a few common examples to illustrate that they are of wide occurrence. When one begins to think of them and to keep his eyes open for them, it then seems they are quite common.

Some observers have been tempted to transfer the predictability of the Fibonacci numbers to the operation of the stockmarket or to placing bets at the parimutual window. It is doubtful that there is any such useful connections. There seems to be no mystical connection between the numbers and the Universe.

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OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

GENERAL RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH

SIR. R. PHILLIPS' RULES

1. Rise early, and never sit up late.
2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel, or scrub the whole body for ten or fifteen minutes with flesh brushes.
3. Drink water generally, and avoid excess of spirits, wine and fermented liquors.
4. Keep the body open by the free use of the syringe, and remove superior obstructions by aperient pills.
5. Sleep in a room which has free access to the open air.
6. Keep the head cool by washing it when necessary with cold water, and abate feverish and inflammatory symptoms when they arise by persevering stillness.
7. Correct symptoms of plethora and indigestion by eating and drinking less per diem for a few days.
8. Never eat a hearty supper, especially of animal food. And drink wine, spirits and beer, if these are necessary, only after dinner.

DR. BOERHAAVE'S RULES

This great man left, as a legacy to the world, the following simple and unerring directions for preserving health; they contained the sum and substance of his vast professional knowledge, during a long and useful life:

"Keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the body open."

If these were generally attended to, the physician's aid would seldom be required.

—From the Universal Receipt Book

SPRING FRUIT PUDDING

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 4 dozen sticks of rhubarb | 1 lemon |
| Dash of Cinnamon | Sugar to sweeten |
| 4 egg yolks | 1 egg white |
| ¼ pound butter | ½ nutmeg |
| Peel of a lemon, grated | |

Peel and wash four dozen sticks of rhubarb, making certain no leaves are present. Put in a stewpan with the peel of a lemon, a little cinnamon and as much moist sugar as will make it quite sweet.

Set it over a fire and reduce it to a marmalade, pass through a hair sieve, and proceed to add the other ingredients, beat well together, line the inside of a pie-dish with good puff paste, put in the pudding and bake half an hour.

STRAWBERRY TEA

Gather the leaves of strawberries along with the flowers in the spring, while they are young, and only the smoothest and cleanest leaves are selected as they are not to be washed.

They must be dried in the air, but not in the sun, as drying them in the sun would lessen their flavor.

After first pinching their stalks clean off, warm them over the fire, roll them up in the hand while they remain flexible and dry them thus rolled.

When the leaves are thoroughly dried, the tea is fit for use. It is hardly possible to discover the difference between this tasty tea and that of China tea.

SKILLET BURGER

Brown two pounds of hamburger in an iron skillet. Add: 1 small onion, chopped, and salt and pepper to taste.

Cook two cups of macaroni, add to hamburger and stir in one can of tomato soup. Simmer one-half hour.

BOHEMIAN COFFEE CAKE

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 cup butter or oleo | 3 cups flour |
| 1 cup brown sugar | |

Sift flour and mix with other ingredients until mixture is as fine as corn meal. Take out 1 cup of the mixture and save for topping.

To the remainder, add:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 2 eggs, well beaten | 1 cup buttermilk |
| 1 teaspoon baking soda | ¼ teaspoon salt |

Mix well and pour into two 8x12-inch pans, then cover with one cup finely chopped dates and one cup finely chopped nutmeats.

Bake at 375° for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm.

SHRIMP CREOLE

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 lb. shrimp(frozen is best) | 1 medium can bean sprouts |
| 1 bay leaf | Couple dashes of garlic salt, |
| 1 large onion, cut fine | salt and pepper |
| 1 cup celery, cut fine | 1 large can tomatoes, stewed |
| 1 can tomato paste | 2 dashes thyme |
| 1 dash tabasco sauce | Cooking oil |

Brown the onion and celery in cooking oil. Add the remaining ingredients, plus two cups water, and cook about two hours or until no longer real watery.

Serve with cooked rice (about 1½ cups of rice for six people).

BLACK CHERRY SALAD

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 No. 2 cans black cherries | 1 cup chopped nuts |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 large pkg. cream cheese, |
| 2 pkgs. black raspberry, or | diced into cubes |
| black cherry gelatin | |

Bring to a boil the cherries with juice and sugar. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool until partially set; fold in nuts and cheese. Pour into a gelatin mold and chill until set.

UNUSUAL!

Laura H. Holman's

OLD TIME RECIPES

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VENISON CAKES

1½ pounds venison, ground 1 egg, well beaten
½ pound pork, ground 1½ teaspoons salt
1 onion, diced fine ¼ teaspoon black pepper

Mix all ingredients thoroughly and form cakes. Roll in flour and pat them out and fry in hot butter or other fat until brown on both sides. Continue cooking slowly until meat is thoroughly cooked. Serves 6.

This is a very old recipe, and its age has found it as good as its youth.

RED PEPPER JAM (Relish)

2½ cups sweet red pepper 1 teaspoon salt
3 cups sugar 2 cups vinegar

Remove seeds and midribs from thick-walled ripe bell peppers. Run peppers through food chopper (finest blade). Measure, sprinkle and salt, then let stand 3 or 4 hours.

Add sugar and vinegar and simmer until thick. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal at once.

Excellent with ham, turkey, etc.

—Ethel Harris

CORN BREAD FOR TWO

1 cup yellow corn meal 1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons flour ½ teaspoon salt (or less)
2 egg yolks and whites 2 tablespoons shortening
separated 1 cup boiling water

Mix dry ingredients in bowl and over them pour boiling water, stirring so it will not lump and every bit of the mixture is wet. If it seems dry, add a little more boiling water.

Add shortening to hot mixture. Let cool slightly before adding beaten egg yolks. Then fold in stiffly beaten whites and pour into a well-greased pan. (7x10 is a good size).

Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) about 20 or 25 minutes, or until golden brown. Serve hot.

The consistency will largely depend on type of corn-meal used. A coarse meal, such as *polenta*, will give a more granular bread, which crumbles more than that made from a finer meal.

There is really enough here for three!

—Ethel Harris

TO DRY CHERRIES

Having stoned the desired number of cherries, put a pound and a quarter of fine sugar to every pound of cherries. Beat and sift it over the cherries, and let them stand all night.

Take them out of their sugar, and to every pound of sugar put two spoonfuls of water. Boil and skim it well, and then put in the cherries, boil the sugar over them, and next morning strain them, and to every pound of syrup put half a pound more of sugar.

Boil it till it is a little thicker, then put in the cherries and let them boil gently. The next day strain them, put them in a stove and turn them every day till they are dry.

Letters . . .

Dear Sir:

A few bits of information on the What and Where picture for December. It's Main Street, Galena, and probably the flood of 1937 — one of many which plagued Galena merchants before the dike and flood gates were built after World War 2.

The entire block of buildings on the right-hand side of the picture dates back to the 1850's with the exception of the light-colored one with the large second floor window (it goes back to the 40's). Two disastrous fires in 1854 and 1856 leveled the structures on either side of it. Since these were peak times in Galena owners quickly rebuilt.

The large four-story double building is the Coatsworth Building, built in two sections in 1856. It was recently purchased by the State of Illinois and leased to the Galena Preservation and Restoration Association. Last summer it underwent a face-lifting—the red paint was sand-blasted off and windows were repaired and painted. The front of the building is faced with Milwaukee Cream City brick and during the sand-blasting many old-timers were amazed to see the light color reappear. Some even thought the workers were using a new technique to dye what they believed was old Galena brick!

The Grant Leather Store was in the second front from the left in the Coatsworth Building. It was here that Ulysses S. Grant worked for his father from April of 1860 until the outbreak of the Civil War (see *Outdoor Illinois*, May 1971). If Grant had not come from Missouri to work in this building Illinois would never have been able to claim him.

When we filled in the basement of our building, which is also in this block, we found several inches of silt—and one can only marvel that these buildings could withstand so many floods and still survive!

Also a note on your "A Second Look"—when visiting Galena tourists may go through the U. S. Grant Home, but the Washburne house is not open to the public. However, don't forget to visit the Market House State Memorial.

Sincerely,
Kathryn D. Oestreich
Galena, Ill.

. . . And if Grant had any managerial ability at all, he could have made a comfortable living as a Galena merchant and might never have had to go back into the army.

Readers who have not visited Galena will find it well worth the trip. And in this year of The Great Gas Scare, it is one of many places to see on your All-Illinois vacation.

Dear Sirs:

We just received the notice of my mother's subscription expiration with the next issue. For years my mother received your magazine and enjoyed it immensely. She always made a special

JANUARY, 1974

effort to get to the Post Office early when she knew the magazine was due.

Mamma passed away last March and though we read the magazine after she had read them from cover to cover we returned them to her to re-read.

Since her passing our family still passes the magazine around. So not wanting to be without an issue, will you please send a subscription to my husband for a two-year rate.

Thank you for a most interesting magazine about OUR state.

I especially enjoyed the articles of Bob Burns of Ottawa that he used to publish through you. He is a personal friend of the family.

Sincerely yours,
Janet Krabel Clifton
Woodland, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Think you might have to give me another year's subscription to *OUTDOOR ILLINOIS*. I believe the photo in your December 1973 issue depicts the Main Street looking north at Galena, in the flood of 1937. This flood occurred a few years before Galena built its present floodwall.

Still wanting to see an article on El-sah, Illinois and Principia College.

Sincerely,
Michael L. Livingston
Galena, Ill.

You win again.

The article on El-sah has been written, and we will have it in an early issue. And please don't say "better late than never."

Dear Sir,

Even the pillow makers are having trouble. The price of down has gone up.

Vaya con Dios,
Ethel Harris
Los Angeles, Calif.

Et tu, Brute?

I'm sorry I'm so late in reply. I had the check made out and ready to mail two and a half weeks ago and thought I had mailed it; but this afternoon I found the envelope. Please rush gift card.

Sincerely,
Warren Carter
Collinsville, Ill.

Let's start that again. OTHER
People who are late really bug us.

Dear Sir,

My rural community will be observing the centennial of our local village of Redmon on August 2, 3 and 4 of next year (1974) and is gathering material for a souvenir booklet, tentatively entitled *ON THE EDGE OF THE PRAIRIE*.

In your February 1972 issue of *Outdoor Illinois*, pages 19-26, was an article by Roger Anderson, *THE PRAIRIES*. He included a relief map showing the areas of forest and prairies about 1820—the beginning of settlement in our county of Edgar. Could I obtain a copy of that map for possible duplication, with proper credits, in our booklet?

Another item of interest, aside from Mr. Anderson's noteworthy story, was the quotation on Pages 22 and 23 from George Flower's 1817 *HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN EDWARDS COUNTY*.



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As for your magazine, I think it's great. Enclosed you'll find a check for a one-year's gift of Outdoor Illinois.

Yours truly,
Mrs. A. Joyce Brown
Redmon Historical Committee
Brocton, Ill.

Flower's book, *HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN EDWARDS COUNTY, ILLINOIS* is available at \$6.00 from Prairie Archives, 641 West Monroe, Springfield, Illinois 62704. Another extremely good source is *PRAIRIE ALBION*, by Charles Boewe, available at \$10 from Southern Illinois University Press, in Carbondale.

We are sending you a copy of the map you will be able to use.

Dear Sirs:

On this day in January, 1974, when the January issue of *OUTDOOR ILLINOIS* could conceivably be late, the December issue arrived. Your SICAM must have had a hard time over the year end activities.

However, your mystery photo was no mystery at all. I served the United Methodist Church in Galena several years. The street corner in the foreground of the photo is on Main Street directly below my office window, from

which vantage point I watched countless thousands of interested and interesting visitors pass by.

I believe I have seen the original of the photo in the Galena Public Library. I think it was a photo of the devastating flood of 1937, the one that finally moved the populace and government to build the much-needed levee to protect the city. I was not there at the time but it is still possible to see the water marks left by that flood.

Better late than never, I keep saying.

Respectfully,
Joe Gibbons
Lanark United Methodist Church
Lanark, Illinois

The Rev. Mr. Gibbons is not your ordinary country pastor, as you can see, but we wish he wouldn't stoop to blaming our former lateness on the SICAM's year-end activities. He's in a slump the entire year.

You are correct in your assessment of the picture location, the time and the place where you had seen the original. Our friend Mrs. Vera Millhouse at Galena sent us the copy of the original from the Galena Public Library, which both you and Michael Livingston identified first and correctly. If we're not mistaken, you are both repeaters in the *What and Where* list of winners of the world's

greatest prize which originates at Benton, Benton, Illinois.

MEMO TO: Edioter
FROM: Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance

How come you didn't have the nerve to ask him if he used that "better late than never" at some of the weddings he preforms? You didn't have the nerve, did you? But you thought it was awfully funny around here.

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

The Parson probably garbled his letter. He meant to say the year you spent on end. With that in mind, knowing that there are other persons who have noticed your latent dormant tendency, perhaps you could put a dash of viengar in a pail of water and address yourself to the windows. It would help you to note that the sun is moving back northward and spring will be with us ere long. That's your sign to once again come awake.

MEMO: Edioter
FROM: S.I.C.A.M.

Let me know at which time it is convenient. Sunny days you are always dozing in front of the windows and you're liable to catch a cold if I splash water on you.

Gentlemen:

Please enter this subscription for one year for: Tracy Gorman, Elmhurst. This was won as a prize for an essay on Illinois History.

Sincerely,
Charles Hopper
Bryan Junior High School
Elmhurst, Illinois

Our congratulations, good wishes and a magazine to Tracy Gorman!

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

FEBRUARY

- Feb. —Chicago—First Week. Boy Scout "Around the World" Exhibit. Museum of Sc. & Ind.
- Feb. (T)—Rockford—Rock Cut State Park Winter Carnival.
- Feb. 1-2—Edwardsville—"West Side Story". Commun. Bldg. Theatre. 8:15 p.m.
- Feb. 1-3—Carbondale—"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL". Commun. Bldg. Theater.
- Feb. 1-3—Chicago—Sportsmen's Vacation & Outdoor Show. Inter Amph.
- Feb. 1-3—Evanston—"Man & Superman". NWU. Cahn Aud. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 7—Belleville—Belle Scott Ann. Dinner. Fischer's Restaurant. 7 p.m.
- Feb. 7—Bloomington—IWU Jazz Band Concert. Presser Hall.
- Feb. 7—Elgin—"Germany—Key to Europe." Travel Film. Hemmens Aud.
- Feb. 7—Springfield—Sr. Citizen Program - Winter Series. Aud. IL. St. Mus.
- Feb. 7-9—Champaign—Repertory Theatre by N. Y. City Cntr. Acting Co. Krannert Center of Performing Arts.
- Feb. 7-10—Quincy—"The Glass Menagerie". Theatre Bldg. 8:15 p.m.
- Feb. 8—Chicago—Parents Assoc. Musicale. Lecture Hall. Aud. North Park Coll.
- Feb. 8—Chicago—Professional Wrestling. Inter. Amph.
- Feb. 8-10—Belleville—Travel Trailer & Camper Show. Belle Clair Expo. Hall.
- Feb. 8-10—Chicago—Inter. Speed & Custom Car Show. Inter. Amph.
- Feb. 8-10—Chicago Heights—"You Can't Take It With You", drama. Bloom Twp. H.S.
- Feb. 8-10—Lisle—"Showcase '74". Studio Theatre. Ill. Benedictine Coll.
- Feb. 9—Antioch—Lady Anderly's Secret (Musical Comedy). Palette, Masque & Lyre Theatre, Inc.
- Feb. 9—Peoria—Amateur Musical Club-National Ballet. Shrine Mosque.
- Feb. 9—Petersburg—"Ill. Country Opry". Prairie Run.
- Feb. 9-10—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 9-10—Peoria—Mid-West Gun, Coin & Antique Show. Expo. Garden.
- Feb. 10—Danville—Open House (Lincoln's Birthday). Vermilion Co. Museum.
- Feb. 10—Elgin—Elgin Symphony Orch. Hemmens Aud.
- Feb. 10—Springfield—"Spruce Bog". Ill. St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Feb. 10-11—Rock Island—Augustana College Band Festival. Cent. Hall.
- Feb. 10-16—Macomb—"Ice Sculpturing". Univ. Union.
- Feb. 11—Macomb—Lincoln Day Dinner.
- Feb. 11-12—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Feb. 12—Pontiac—Pontiac Women's Club - "Antique Appraisal" by Mrs. Betty Grissom, accredited appraiser.
- Feb. 13—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 13—Chicago Heights—Boston Tea Party Style Show. St. John United Ch. of Christ.
- Feb. 13—Macomb—Univ. Orch. Union Ballroom. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 13-16—Carbondale—"ALLADIN" (A play for children). Univ. Theater Comm. Bldg. SIU
- Feb. 14—Chicago Heights—Symphony Orch. Concert. Bloom Twp. H.S. 3:15 p.m.

- Feb. 14—Decatur—Univ. Concert Series: The Juilliard String Quartet. Kirkland Fine Arts Center, Millikin Univ.
- Feb. 14—Edwardsville—Symphony Orch. Comm. Bldg. Theatre. 8:15 p.m.
- Feb. 14—Normal—Concert. Univ. Aud. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 14—Shelbyville—Sr. Citizens Potluck Dinner. Lake Towers.
- Feb. 14—Springfield—Sr. Citizens Program—Winter Series. Aud. IL. St. Mus.
- Feb. 1-3—Lisle—"Showcase '74". Studio Theatre. Ill. Benedictine Coll.
- Feb. 1-3—Peoria—"DR. COOK'S GARDEN". Peoria Players Theatre.
- Feb. 1-3—Springfield—Antique Show & Sale. Holiday Inn, East.
- Feb. 1-10—Chicago—"Long Day's Journey into Night". Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 1-11—Chicago—"Black Esthetics Art & Theater" Festival. Mus. of Sc. & Ind.
- Feb. 1-24—Springfield—Ill. Photographers-1974. Ill. St. Mus. Art Gallery.
- Feb. 1-28—Brookfield—Winter Animals Walk (self-guided). Brookfield Zoo.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—Chicago Symphony Orch. Orch. Hall.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—Cougars Hockey Season. Inter. Amph.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—48th GOODMAN THEATER SEASON. Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—"GREASE". Blackstone Theatre.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—Robert Arneson Sculpture. Museum of Contemporary Art.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—The Great Chicago Fire Exhibit. Chicago Hist. Soc.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—The New Lincoln Gallery Exhibit. Chicago Hist. Soc.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—The Pioneer Gallery Exhibits. Chicago Hist. Soc.
- Feb. 1-28—Chicago—"Two Gentlemen of Verona"—Shubert Theatre.
- Feb. 2—Chicago—Chinese New Year Celebration. Sheraton - Chicago.
- Feb. 2—Oregon—Square Dance, Bob Poyner, Caller. St. Mary's School. 8 p.m.
- Feb. 2—Petersburg—"Ill. Country Opry". Prairie Run.
- Feb. 2-3—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 3—Quincy—Lecture: Frank Gallo, American sculptor. Art Center. 3 p.m.
- Feb. 3—Springfield—A Camera Club Program. Ill. St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Feb. 3—Wilmington—Madrigal Dinner. H.S. Gym 6:30 p.m.
- Feb. 3—Wilmington—Winter Band & Chorus Concert. H.S. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Feb. 3-7—Chicago—Black History Week. Campus. North Park Coll.
- Feb. 4—Springfield—Ill. Agri. Co. Fair Queen Contest. Ill. St. Armory.
- Feb. 4-5—Joliet—Inter Collegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Feb. 4-23—Highland—Photography Show. Lobby, First Natl. Bank.
- Feb. 4-28—Edwardsville—Daniel Anderson: Photo Images on Clay. Governor's Lounge Gallery.
- Feb. 5—Springfield—Springfield Symphony Concert. Springfield HS Aud.
- Feb. 5-24—Quincy—Art Club, Sculpture of Frank Gallo, Art Center.
- Feb. 6—Chicago—"JOHNNY APPLESEED" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Feb. 6-10—Rock Island—Quad-Cities Camping & Vacation Show. R.I. Armory.
- Feb. 14-15—East Moline—Freshman & Sophomore Play. South Campus Aud.

Outdoor Illinois publication. I would like to subscribe to it.

Thank you,
Robert C. Howell Jr.
Washington, Ill.

It is, without doubt, the greatest magazine in the world printed in the entirety of Benton, Illinois. We would take in the entirety of Franklin County, Illinois, but we would not want to denigrate the charms of the American Cooner and Cars and Parts, published by our friend George Slankard at nearby Sesser.

Gentlemen:

This past weekend we were at Starved Rock State Park Lodge and we enjoyed OLD copies of OUTDOOR ILLINOIS.

As these were old copies, and with inflation, we thought we had better write you and ask for an up-to-date subscription blank.

We enjoyed these old copies very much. If you could send us an up-to-date copy of this magazine we should like that.

Yours very truly,
Archibald Enoch Price
Glenview, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check for \$6.50 for my renewal of Outdoor Illinois.

I certainly enjoy this magazine! The pictures, the historical information and the old time recipes make it a most interesting publication.

With best wishes for a very good 1974, I am,

Yours truly,
Mrs. J. K. Beams
Mason City, Ill.

For some reason, it just struck us that we do a lot of talking in the Letters section but many times our readers do less than they should. In the future, we would like at LEAST a paragraph on your area, its places and persons of interest.

Like, Mason City is a town of better than 2,000 people (or, city of 2,000 better people?) in Mason County which was named for a county in Kentucky. It was originally a part of both Tazewell and Menard counties but snatched bodily from both on January 20, 1941—133 years ago this month—by the legislature in its wisdom, which may well have had some then.

The county has an area of 541

square miles, and included within it are better than 25 miles of shoreline along the Illinois River, a county seat named Havana, a town called Bath, which is pronounced like it looks and another called San Jose, (which isn't: San Joe's).

In addition, the soil in much of the county is extremely sandy, which accounts for the "blowouts" when the thin topsoil gets sparser and the wind suddenly blows away the remaining vegetation to create miniature deserts.

The soil is one reason why Mason County is noted for production of huge watermelons in the summer, and why it was necessary for the state to reforest a large tract many years ago, the Mason State Forest, and part of the reason for the Mason State Nursery, where hundreds of thousands of tree seedlings are produced for planting in Illinois under programs supervised by the Division of Forestry of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

On second thought, maybe not QUITE this much with each letter, friends.

Dear Sir:

I am afraid that my subscription to OUTDOOR ILLINOIS is in the confused state—unless you have me down for a three-year subscription.

I sent an \$11 check for two years and my father, R. E. Fagerburg, sent a one-year gift subscription.

I would like to change this. I want to return his kindness and have that \$11 check and the \$1 enclosed apply to a gift subscription for R. E. Fagerburg of Western Springs for next year through 1975, and my subscription for next year ending October '75.

That is, \$6.50 and \$5.50=\$12.00. Please contact me if this isn't clear to you.

Joan Shurtleff
Riverside, Ill.

Shurtleff, eh? We have put up with Western Spring's most famous Hoosier all these years and now he has proliferated himself and is beginning to multiply and subdue the rest of the earth, starting with Riverside, a hitherto lovely old town.

Yes, we understood your figuring completely. Confused thinking is our normal milieu.

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