

The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR

Illinois

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JANUARY 1975

Johnson County: A New Geography

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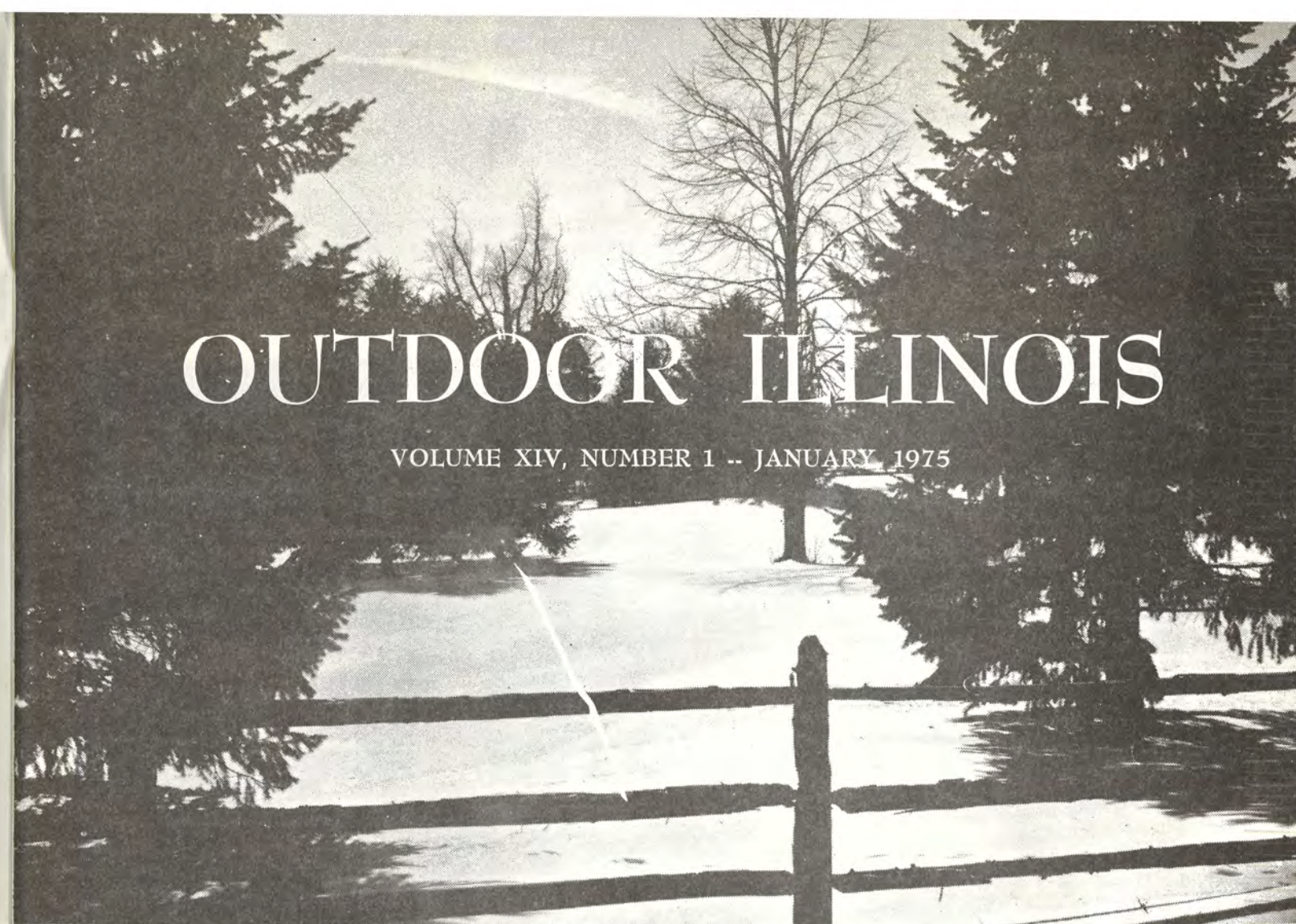
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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 1 -- JANUARY, 1975



"THAT AIN'T STEAM, BABY," Wayne Bridges of Delavan

DAN MALKOVICH
Editor and Publisher

LOWELL A. DEARINGER
Associate Editor

EVELYN PAGE
Business Manager

ROBERT TUCKER
Advertising Manager

LARRY STOWERS
Production Manager

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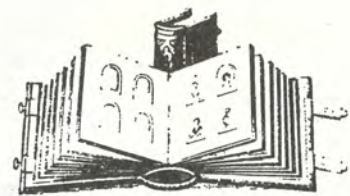


COVER PICTURE

THOMPSON COVERED BRIDGE spans the Kaskaskia River near Cowden, northwest of Effingham. The acrylic painting is by artist Donna Atwood of St. Elmo. (See Page 7).

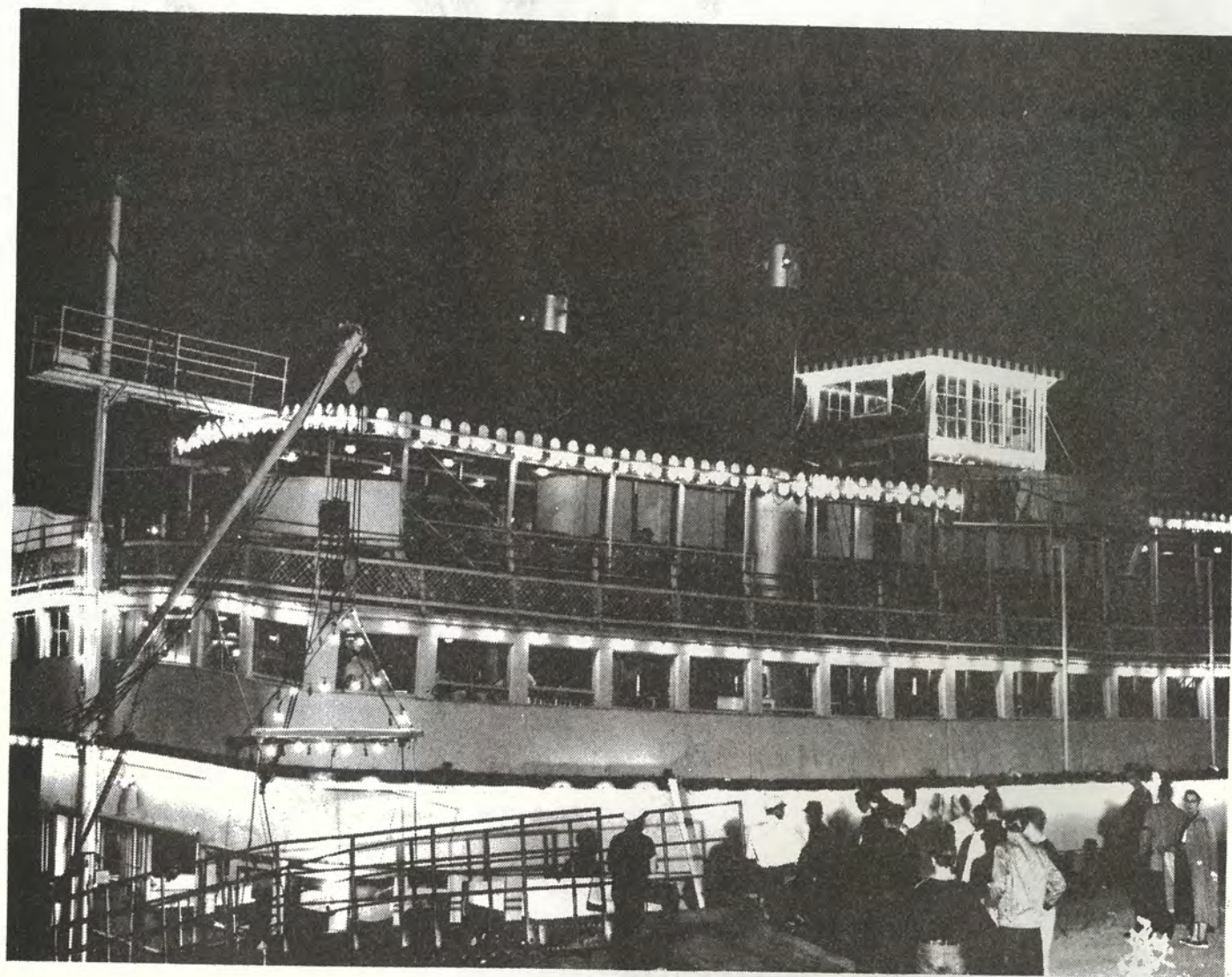
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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this steamboat, shown at an Illinois port during the past 20 years? Give us the name and its present (different) name and location.



Last Month's Picture

The scene on the Mississippi River depicted Moline. The lithograph was one of a series done on the Mississippi in mid-19th Century. "Short-sentence Gary" Thomas, of Springfield, aced the field in identifying the photograph. (See LETTERS).

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



A Second Look

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

Johnson County

THIS MONTH'S feature in our series *A New Geography of Illinois*, centers on Johnson County, small in population but rich in history, and equally wealthy in unusual places of interest. Some of our favorite places are there . . . Heron Pond, Hog Bluff, Gum Springs, Benson Bluff, Clark's Spring, Round Knob, Draper and Cedar Bluffs . . . and deeply etched in the county are the remembrances, the footpath which carried Indians from the huge city at Cahokia Mounds to the smaller town at Kincaid Mounds, the old Grand Trace which French soldiers followed from Ft. De Chartres to Ft. Massac, the Hunter's Trace paralleled by George Rogers Clark on those late June days which eventually led to a change in ownership of the land now called Illinois.

JANUARY, 1975

With Bob Mohlenbrock's detailed description as a guide, and a sure-welcome awaiting among the business places whose advertising helped bring it to you, we think you will find a visit to Johnson County well worth the trip. And if you are readed that way on Interstate 57, you're welcome to stop by the old Illinois Central Depot in Benton, the cultural capital hereabouts, and watch as the denizens try to anticipate the next lurch.



More Yohe

THE TROUBLE with poetry — let's make that, *our* trouble with poetry — is that once you show the slightest tendency to appreciate it, dozens of poets and would-be poets throw down the barricades and advance to the gates

with incendiaries phizzing and drums rolling — usually slightly off cadence.

We hesitate, therefore, in giving you another dose of G. R. Yohe, but the glimpses of Illinois he sent us struck us as sound, with a clear, bell-like quality.

THE STONE FACE

Atop the craggy, tree-crowned scarp he clings,
To stare eternally across the Saline plains
At distant Harrisburg. Each era brings
New callers; stolid, changeless, he remains.

THE ORCHARDS

The red-gold peaches ripen in the sun
Where rows of trees are long and clean and straight,
While laden apple branches have begun
To bend and sag beneath the growing weight.

COAL

Beneath this soil, in layers thick, compressed,
The plants of bygone ages still repose
Where miners, with their huge machines, can wrest
Them forth, as fuel to drive our dynamos.

HORSESHOE LAKE

It was created by the river's flow
In ages past; now autumn's cypress trees
Play host as northern geese swim to and fro
Among their trunks, around protruding knees.

SPOUT SPRING

The stream of water, fresh, transparent, cold,
Pours forth in this remote, protected vale
Where deer may drink, and cardinals are bold,
And sharp "Bob White" is sounded by the quail.

—G. R. Yohe

Nuclear Problem

DECEMBER WAS not a good month for advocates of nuclear energy. Commonwealth Edison was fined for radioactive waste violations and failing to comply with a security plan at its Dresden nuclear complex just north of Goose Lake Prairie in Grundy County, and within hours another in a series of radioactive water leaks was discovered in an Edison nuclear plant, this time in the Dresden 2 reactor.

The crack in bypass piping in the primary cooling system was the cause of the radioactive leaks. As a result, the Atomic Energy Commission said it has ordered an inspection of 14 other reactors built by General Electric across the country, "as a precaution."

"This was of concern because it was a crack in a primary cooling system," said AEC spokesman Jan Strasma.

Similar cracks were found last September and repaired

at the same Dresden reactor, at one of Edison's two Quad Cities reactors near Cordova, and at the Millstone Point reactor near New London, Conn. The latter is owned by Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.

The four-inch piping used at Dresden 2 and 3 and both Quad Cities reactors, as well as that in Connecticut, were manufactured from the same batch of stainless steel and processed at the same time, said Strasma. Metallurgical examination in September showed the earlier leaks probably resulted from "stress-assisted corrosion".

At the Illinois plants, only the leaking sections were repaired. There are two lengths of such piping, each about 29 feet long, at the four Edison plants.

The company had been fined for 18 violations between June and September by AEC because violations persisted despite some measurable progress.

The AEC said the violations did not involve an immediate threat to public health and safety, but "these situations . . . could in another instance be a health hazard."

In an August 25 incident, 1,130 gallons of low-level radioactive water from the plant's laundry unit were released inadvertently into the Illinois River.

A valve that should have been closed was opened.

Cheap Shot Returned

AND IN another area, the citizens who publish the daily *Southern Illinoisan* newspaper had a good day in December. We'd like to tell you about it.

With a bold headline, they indicated that the Region 9 Tourism Promotion Council was paying two women to contact area businesses for contributions to sustain the region's active tourism promotion program.

The newspaper, which at times seems to have its stinger unduly extended in Gov. Daniel Walker's direction, apparently did not like his son-in-law's activities in behalf of the tourism group, by implication, and didn't like the percentage, 50%, the fund-raisers were to retain.

And by implication, too, the manner in which the story was written seemed to give a gratuitous slap in the chops to this magazine and to its editor and publisher.

In the story, it was mentioned that the goal of the fund-raising activity was to raise something better than \$19,000, "a major part" of which was to be used to republish a 1968 recreation map of southern Illinois which had been "designed by . . . , editor and publisher of Outdoor Illinois Magazine."

Other than the fact that the brochure had been designed (in 1965) by the individual named, the story was somewhat wide of the mark in a number of respects, but chiefly in the fact that no way had a commitment been made by the tourism folks to spend "a major part" of their

funds on an O.I. map, and the brief discussions which had been held between our folks and their folks was to the point of putting together a completely new map of southern Illinois points of interest, and that we would set a price which they could take or leave.

We didn't like the implication in the story. We thought it was poorly done.

We also think that if the newspaper is mad at someone, they should make a great point of carefully detailing the cause of their, please excuse us, madness.

This newspaper, by the way, was the one which was full of good words for Charles Percy when he ran for office against Otto Kerner some years back. But suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, on election eve their endorsement went to Mr. Kerner. Within a week they were named the official state newspaper and published thousands and thousands of dollars worth of state legal publications. It was a peculiar circumstance, but quite legal.

So that we can go back to being friends with them, let us further say that the credit for the story should seem to go to Ben Gelman, regional editor of the newspaper, and to Bill Cox, managing editor. Publisher of the newspaper, for those who like to see poetic justice fully retributed, is John C. Gardner.

If there is ever anything we can do for you, fellas, let us know.

— Dan Malkovich

Gunnar Peterson, Good Citizen

WE REGRET the news we heard at press time of the departure of Gunnar Peterson from the Open Lands Project in Chicago.

He has been executive director of the project since its beginning in 1963 and is widely known in Illinois and nationally in the fields of recreation and conservation.

His new assignment will be as the first coordinator of outdoor recreation for the Province of Nova Scotia, a new position. His office will be based in Halifax.

His efforts in the fight to preserve and improve the natural environment of the great but deteriorating Chicago urban area, and his work on behalf of preserving open natural lands, such as Goose Lake Prairie, Markham Prairie and Kennicott's Grove were matched by his efforts in restoring the Illinois and Michigan Canal as a viable recreational facility.

We met him soon after he assumed the Open Lands Project position in 1963, and have respected his calm approach to preservation. We think he will be missed in Illinois, but wish him the best in his new venture in a totally different environment.

JANUARY, 1975



Thompson Covered Bridge, Cowden

KASKASKIA RIVER

ACRYLIC BY DONNA ATWOOD

ONLY A FEW covered bridges remain in Illinois from that glorious period of empire building that saw even the bridges get their own houses.

We asked artist Donna Atwood, of nearby St. Elmo, to capture the Thompson Bridge for us on a still, cold January morning and the result you see on this month's cover.

The bridge is one of but seven originals that we can recall still exist in the state, two having been destroyed by vandals in recent years. Two others, one in Litchfield and another near New Salem, have been constructed new in the last decade or so by covered bridge fans, long may they wave.

Like the preceding paintings in our series of Illinois Scenes, the Thompson bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places along with the other remaining bridges. (Last month's scene, Draper's Bluff, will be listed in the National Register for its prehistoric Indian wall, we are assured.)

Reprints of the Thompson Covered Bridge are available for \$3.66 each, including tax, postage and handling charges. The prints are numbered from 1 to 1,000. If you order more than one, figure \$3.00 for each and one charge of 66c.)

As most of you know, we have an inordinately difficult time getting this magazine to lurch into the carefully-thought-out footsteps we expect it to follow.

For instance, when we selected a paper for the reprints, we focused on a beautifully-manufactured sheet called Beckett Brilliant Opaque. We ordered the paper, suffered delays in shipment—common in this day and age—and watched as our printer ran the paper meticulously through his press. As the third color was laid down we knew we had a problem, and with the fourth we had a disaster.

With that, we scrapped Beckett Brilliant Opaque and switched to a paper we think does the job we set out to do in the first place.

Again, for those who ordered early, sorry for the delay.



FRANCISCO TERRACE, looking southeast across Francisco Street on Chicago's near west side. The imaginative pre-1900 work of Frank Lloyd Wright has been razed.

Francisco Terrace

Wright's 1895 Tenement Design, Recently Razed
Offered Amenities Ahead of Its Time

Famous Illinois Architecture XVIII

By Paul E. Sprague
(Photographs by the Author)

ONE OF FRANK Lloyd Wright's more unusual commissions was the tenement he designed in 1895 for his well-to-do friend and patron, Edward C. Waller.

Instead of having Wright develop the site on Chicago's near west side to the maximum possible density, Waller chose

to experiment philanthropically by including open space and other amenities in the plan. Even though decorative details, expensive materials and the size of the flats had naturally to be kept to a minimum, Waller was determined to create a more humane physical environment than was then ordinarily encoun-

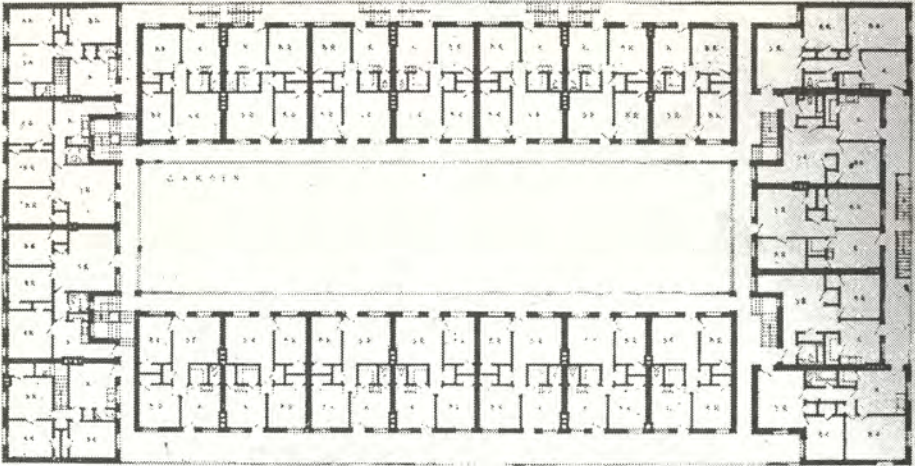
tered in low-cost apartments of the period with their dreary hallways and dearth of exterior open space. Although Wright had been in private practice for hardly more than two years when the commission came to him, he proved himself fully able to satisfy its unusual requirements.

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SECOND FLOOR plan of Francisco Terrace shows the atrium-style garden encircled by apartments. From Grant Manson's "Frank Lloyd Wright to 1910," 1959. Reinhold.

He conceived of the apartments as flats in two tiers ranged around an interior garden court. The latter was to be reached from the street by a low arch so that, in passing from street to court, the tenant would experience a sense of elation and freedom as he left the confines of the archway and passed into the airiness of the courtyard.

Staircases inserted in tower-like structures marked the corners of the court and gave access to second-floor flats. The construction was brick throughout ex-



CHICAGO

cept for ornamental details which were molded of terra cotta. Wright used an elegant face-brick for the Francisco street front and for the walls facing into the court; elsewhere he employed common brick.

Wright's concept was clearly expressed in the legend on his plans published in a Boston architectural journal in 1900:

"Francisco Terrace, an arrangement of four room flats with independent en-

EVEN IN disarray the courtyard offers a glimpse into the mind of one of America's best-known architects. Wright, operating on a "short" budget, offered residents of this early tenement a pleasing vista of nature at the same time the outside world was both noted and kept at bay through the arch.



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ENTRANCE ARCH ornamentation was derived from Adler and Sullivan's Guaranty Building at Buffalo.

SOUTHEAST STAIRS seen from ground floor. The combination of elements leaves a pleasing effect from the whole.



trance, rear porch, store cellar and water closet for each; public baths for men and women; steam heat and janitor service; general stairways at the corners of the court connecting first and second-story walks and basement alleyways; rear stairs to basement for each flat, entrances to basement from street and alley."

In the building as constructed there was a bath in each flat fitted into a pantry. These undoubtedly replaced the proposed public baths which apparently were never built.

Considering the early date of Francisco Terrace in Wright's work, some five years before his mature Oak Park style was born about 1900, the ornamentation of this innovative flat building is especially interesting. Originally the balcony that gave access to the second floor flats was protected by a wooden railing of long gracefully-attenuated balusters.

ORNAMENT DETAIL from Francisco Street front derives from Adler and Sullivan's Guaranty Building at Buffalo.



COURTYARD, looking northeast. The corner "towers" add to the feeling of protection from forces outside the central atrium.

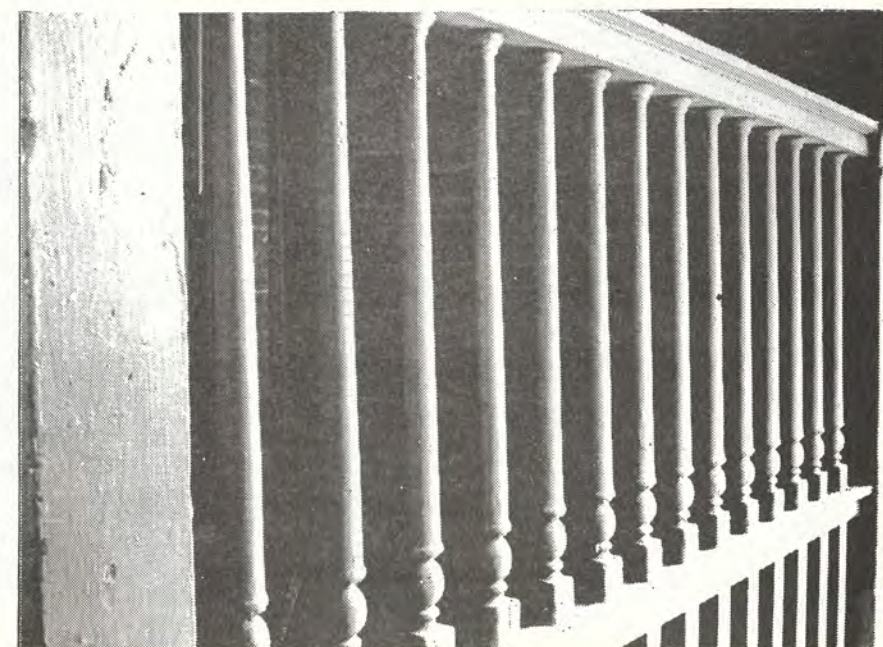
Balusters of the same kind, but of less elegant proportions, were also used in the stair towers. This type of baluster occurs in numerous interiors by Wright up to about 1897, and seem derived from the turned balusters of Queen Anne houses.

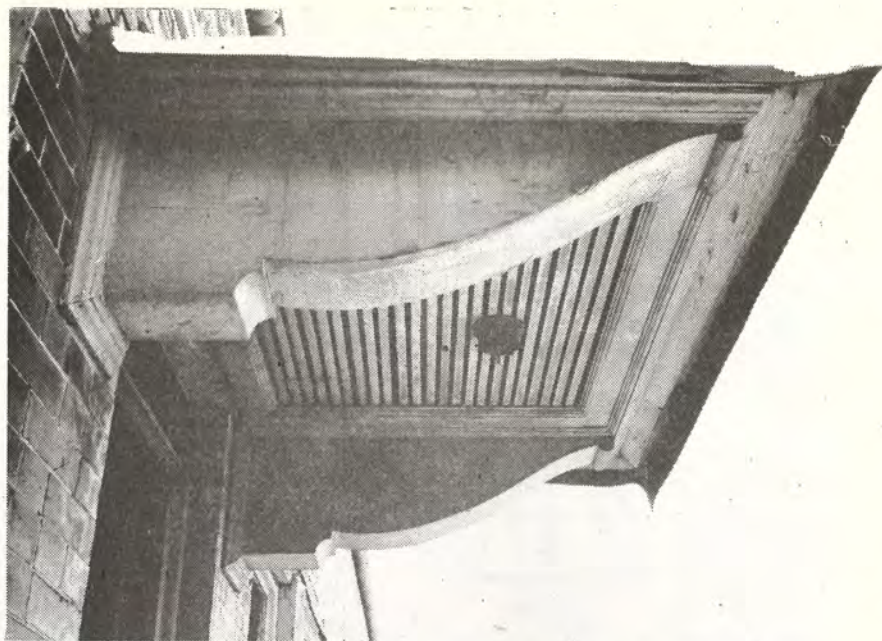
The ball-like frieze serving as cornice was an equally imaginative attempt to be original and avoid using historic moldings. Even the terra cotta decorations above the entrances to the stair towers are also attempts at originality however much they may at first seem derived from medieval architecture.

The ornaments in the spandrels of the Francisco street arch and below the columned windows on the second story of that same front are of special interest because of their source. Both patterns appear on Adler & Sullivan's Guaranty Building at Buffalo which was in construction at the same time as Francisco Terrace. Presumably the design came to Wright through George Elmslie who, at the time, was Louis Sullivan's chief draftsman and who, it is said, occasionally helped Wright out in the evening. Since the molds already existed for these ornaments, it is probable that Wright was able to reuse them, thus introducing these refined ornaments at a modest cost.

Francisco Terrace no longer exists. It gradually fell into ruin along with hundreds of other buildings on Chicago's decaying west side. Valiant efforts to save the building by attorney Devereux Bowly and other preservationists failed and in January, 1974, the city issued a demolition permit. Architect Benjamin Weese, who especially liked the proportions of the building and the expansive feeling experienced when entering the court, prevailed on the city to let him try an idea of his own for preserving at least something of the charm of the

BALUSTERS in one of the stair-towers.





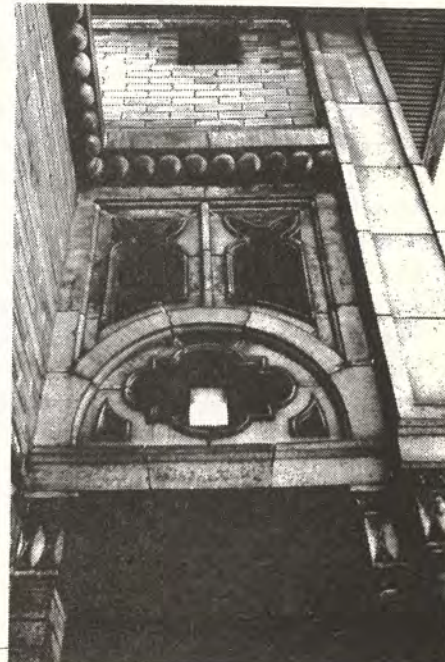
ROOF over entrance to one of the second floor flats.

GROUND FLOOR flat, with living room on the right, bedroom on the left.



WHILE MANY would swiftly identify this subject as a Trotskyite, it is only our author "providing scale" for this photograph taken from living room of second floor flat looking into bedroom. Temperature was 5° above zero at time.

DETAILS OF corner stair tower taken from second-floor gallery.



On Nature's Trail

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

LINCOLN PARK in winter is a stretch of white that shimmers along the lakefront in Chicago. Trees and grass are covered with snow that escapes for a time the smudged badge of urban slush and ice. From North Avenue up to Fullerton and Diversey the area is probably the most heavily used piece of parkland in the United States, if not in the world.

There are numerous attractions, both indoor and outdoor, crammed into a space which seemed feasible to city planners who were dealing with much lower population figures. Now, hundreds come each day to the Lincoln Park Conservancy, the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Academy of Sciences and to Lincoln Park Zoo. Others walk along the quiet paths, feed the winter birds and jog along the deserted beach. Some hardy souls ride the bike paths almost all year around.

The most popular feature is Lincoln Park Zoo, located in the heart of the high-use area, a 29-acre zoological park rated as one of the world's finest . . . (35 acres with the neighboring "farm in the zoo").

Blessed and limited alike by this "small campus" concept, Lincoln Park Zoo has over four million visitors a year. It is also one of the oldest zoos in the country, founded in 1868. Everybody can afford to come, as it is a free public zoo, under the direct supervision of the Chicago Park District. Even the Chicago Transit Authority gives a helping hand with the "Elephant Special", an all-year-around shuttle bus that runs from other transportation stops to the entrance. The fare is just 10c.

There have had to be many changes to keep the zoo growing with other public facilities in an increasingly sophisticated society. When founded, the zoo was just an exhibition area, with cages built to hold animals for viewing, like so many pictures in a frame. This was common practice at the time, a fact

reinforced by checking the facilities of other European and American zoos founded at approximately the same time or shortly thereafter.

Now, of course, we are living in a different era. Fortunately for the animals in zoos throughout the world, people have come to recognize the rights of life other than human to exist in an environment which is good to live in as well as look at. At Lincoln Park Zoo, some giant steps have been taken to insure this concept, a job that required monumental effort on the part of the Chicago Park District, the zoo staff

and the indefatigable Lincoln Park Zoological Society.

Since the space is so limited, major decisions had to be made regarding the collection itself. There was a reduction of the hoofed stock, rather than expansion. "Someday," says Lester Fisher, director of the zoo, "we would hope to acquire some 100 acres in the country for breeding herds. Then we could bring one representative pair to the zoo for exposure to the public."

The zoo has always been noted for its unusually fine collection of great apes. With famous Bushman, once at the zoo and now at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Lincoln Park Zoo became established as the "gorilla" zoo. And the tradition continues.

To accommodate these important residents, plans are in progress for a new great ape house. The zoo probably

YOUNG VISITORS are entranced by feeding session of jaguar cub. Volunteer wields the bottle.



houses the finest collection of great apes in the world and the birth record is notable, especially in the case of gorillas. At the time of this writing there are two baby gorillas being raised in the zoo nursery, and both doing well. Monies have already been raised for the construction of the new facility, which will replace the very outdated quarters now in use. Now that major financial commitments have been made construction of the new great ape house looms close and an outstanding design is in the works.

In brief, a large circular building will house six habitats with two each for gorilla, orang-utang and chimpanzee. The smaller primates will move up from their present quarters to the now-existing ape house. Everybody gets a better place to live. The new facility will have natural environments, retreat areas and a circular pedestrian walkway for public viewing. The entire structure is to be mostly underground, but naturally-lit through huge skylights.

The underground concept carries through in renovation which is now under construction at the zoo. Its purpose is to preserve the open, outdoor spaces in the zoo, rather than clutter up the limited area space with a number of buildings. This is in keeping with the original design of a zoological garden where the public can wander through gardens, green spaces and exhibition areas.

Now the animals are no longer just part of the scenery. Their needs are being considered. A word here about the philosophy of animals in captivity. Many people have the idea that all zoos are bad because they enclose and restrict an animal which should have the privilege of "living free". Unfortunately, many animals are no longer living free as a



THE AUTHOR and Kumba, a young gorilla, in the nursery. Kumba has since moved to the Great Ape House, his place taken by a new infant in the nursery.

species. They are, in fact, quickly disappearing from our planet in numbers. Thus, the zoo forms a bank, to hold and preserve, to increase the numbers of vanishing species.

It's a human bank, too. Can we expect the child who has never seen a white rhino to care as much about its eventual extinction as one who has had the educational and emotional experience of seeing the animate form rather than a picture? This child grows up and hopefully has a voice in laws governing the protection of earth's life forms.

At Lincoln Park Zoo, and indeed in zoos throughout the world, the battle is being waged to preserve the future of these animals.

People don't just look at the animals. They learn about them. Classes take field trips. Visual material, both pictorial and written, are on display throughout public areas, supportive of the educational program. A group of volunteers at Lincoln Park Zoo, called *docents*, take various groups and people on regular

tours, treating them to educated lectures along the way in the fashion a guide takes you through a famous art museum.

We must remember many animals are often not inclined to move around a great deal, even in the wild. Lions for instance, are notoriously sedentary animals, spending a great deal of their time snoozing in the shade, in the wild or in a zoo.

At Lincoln Park, much has already changed. A wide landscaped mall stretches down the central section, replacing old Webster Avenue. A new seal pool has underwater viewing areas and has a closed filtered system which reuses water. Thus, the area has four times the usable water as the old facility. It is also much more attractive and probably much more fun if you happen to be a seal.

The big cats, lions, tigers, snow leopards, and others have enlarged space with outside moated areas of rock, grass and uneven terrain which is reminiscent of their native habitat. Now under construction is a major facility to house a food preparation area and hospital, both prime priorities on any modern zoo's updating list. Plans for the future call for an educational center with actual classrooms, to be staffed by full time teachers.

So, Lincoln Park Zoo is growing up. With a modern nursery that has undoubtedly saved countless lives of infant animals, a super bird house, acres of flowers and an increasingly contented permanent population, the "gorilla" zoo is becoming a great place to both visit and live in, a part of outdoor and indoor Illinois that deserves special recognition.



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A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS

JOHNSON

COUNTY



ROBERT H. MOHLENBROCK

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

PHOTOGRAPHY JOHN RICHARDSON

ILLUSTRATIONS FREDDA J. BURTON

LONG BEFORE the first known white settler homesteaded in 1805 in land now called Johnson County, the area had been witness to many events by people of different origins. Prehistoric Indians were here long ago, as indicated by archaeological findings such as those on Hogg Bluff, or by hieroglyphics such as Buffalo-on-the-Rock, or by strange imprints of the human foot, such as those found at Footprint Rock.

Historic Indians were here, too, and even existed with the early white settlers, at least along George's Creek in the vicinity of Ganntown.

The French had been penetrating Illinois following Marquette and Jolliet's famous excursion in 1673 which brought these intrepid explorers down the Mississippi River. Fort de Chartres had been completed in 1719 and, after the French and Indian War had ended in 1763, all territory west of the Alleghenies became British. Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and other areas had been settled for some time.

In 1777, George Rogers Clark laid plans to conquer British posts northwest of the Ohio River. The next year, Clark arrived at Ft. Massac and soon began his historic six-day march to Kaskaskia which he and his men captured on July 4, 1778. To traverse these hundred miles to Kaskaskia, Clark and his men followed a trail which apparently took them through Johnson County. It is believed by some that

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the first two nights were spent in Johnson County, the first on Indian Point bluff, the second at Clark, or Square, Springs.

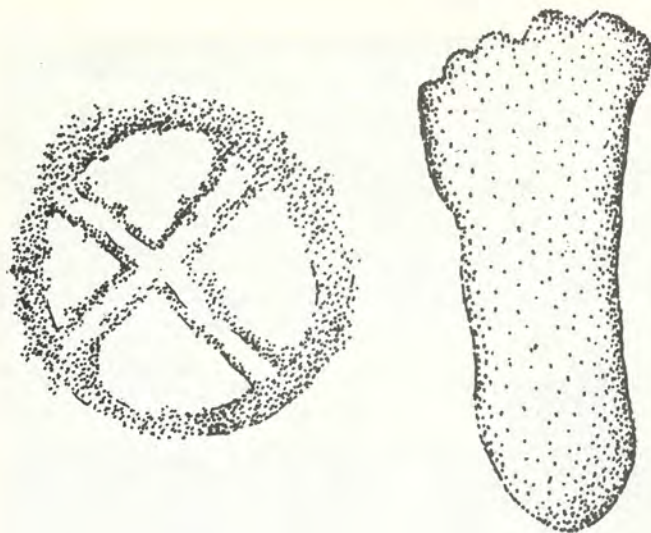
In October, 1778, the Virginia legislature proclaimed that all settlers west of the Ohio shall be included in a district county, to be called Illinois. Governor Patrick Henry appointed John Todd as the lieutenant-commandant of this county.

The Federal Ordinance of 1787 created the Ohio Territory, a land mass including all the territory northwest of the Ohio River. General Arthur St. Clair was named governor of this district, and when he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, he created St. Clair County by proclamation. This new county included everything west of a line drawn from near the present site of Pekin on the Illinois River to Ft. Massac, and bounded by the Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers.

On October 5, 1795, Gov. St. Clair divided St. Clair County by running an east-west line from just south of New Design. The southern county thus created became known as Randolph County.

May of 1800 found Ohio Territory divided into an eastern section and a western section, the latter becoming known as Indiana Territory with its territorial capitol at Vincennes. Indiana Territory included the present states of

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ARTIST'S RENDERING of the impressions found at Footprint Rock, one of a number of prehistoric "picture galleries" to be found in the Johnson County area.

Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Four years later, Illinois Territory was created out of Indiana Territory, and Ninian Edwards was named first territorial governor on April 24, 1809.

By this time the region we now know as Johnson County had been settled by several homesteaders, beginning with William Simpson near Double Bridges in 1805, John Bradshaw at Elvira in 1806, James Bain near present-day Vienna in 1807, Levi Casey at Casey Springs in 1808, and John Elkins, John Gore, and Hezekiah West in 1809.

Most of these early settlers came from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Many had lost all their possessions during the Revolutionary War and were eager to begin again on new land. Many of these people reputedly brought with them shrubs and wild flowers from their earlier homes. Some even brought slaves. Most of these sturdy, pioneer families were intensely religious, and their Bibles and Hymnals ranked at the top of their worldly possessions.

On September 14, 1812, Governor Edwards issued a proclamation stating:

"And I do lay off a county or district to be called Johnson county to be bounded as follows, viz.: To begin at the mouth of Lusk's Creek on the Ohio; thence with the line of Gallatin county to the Big Muddy; thence down the Big Muddy and the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and up the Ohio to the beginning. And I do appoint the house of John Bradshaw to be the seat of justice for Johnson county."

This included all or parts of present-day Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Johnson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac counties.

A legislative council for the Illinois Territory was elected in October, 1812, with John Grammar chosen to

represent Johnson County in the lower house and Thomas Ferguson in the council.

The first court was held at John Bradshaw's home in Elvira in 1813, the same year that Hezekiah West organized the West Eden Church. A year later the log courthouse was constructed in Elvira.

Jackson and Pope counties were split off from Johnson in 1816, and Union County was created from Johnson's west side in 1818, the year of Illinois' statehood. With the loss of that part of its land mass to Union County, Johnson County found its center of justice at Elvira too far to the periphery of the county.

Thus despite the fact that Elvira was the only thriving community in the county in 1818, with a courthouse, a post-office which had been built in 1817, and several dwellings and businesses, the decision was made to move the county seat to a more central location, and Vienna was chosen as the site in 1818.

A year later, Samuel Chapman opened the second post office in the county, and Hiram Chapman began a subscription school a few miles north of Vienna.

The passage of the state's free school law in 1825 saw the development of four school districts in the county—Vienna, Bloomfield, Cache, and West Eden. Only a few of the children eligible to attend school did so, however.

The first church edifice may not have been constructed until early in the 1840's, although several congregations had been organized in previous years.

The abundance of timber provided the first big business in the county. Sawmills and cooper's shops were scattered over much of the county. Milling also had an early start, with the first mill apparently built along the Cache River as early as 1816. The milling of wheat became a profitable venture for several decades. The Vienna Star Mill, built in 1857, was one of the largest in the area. It was not long before several large mills were operating in the county.

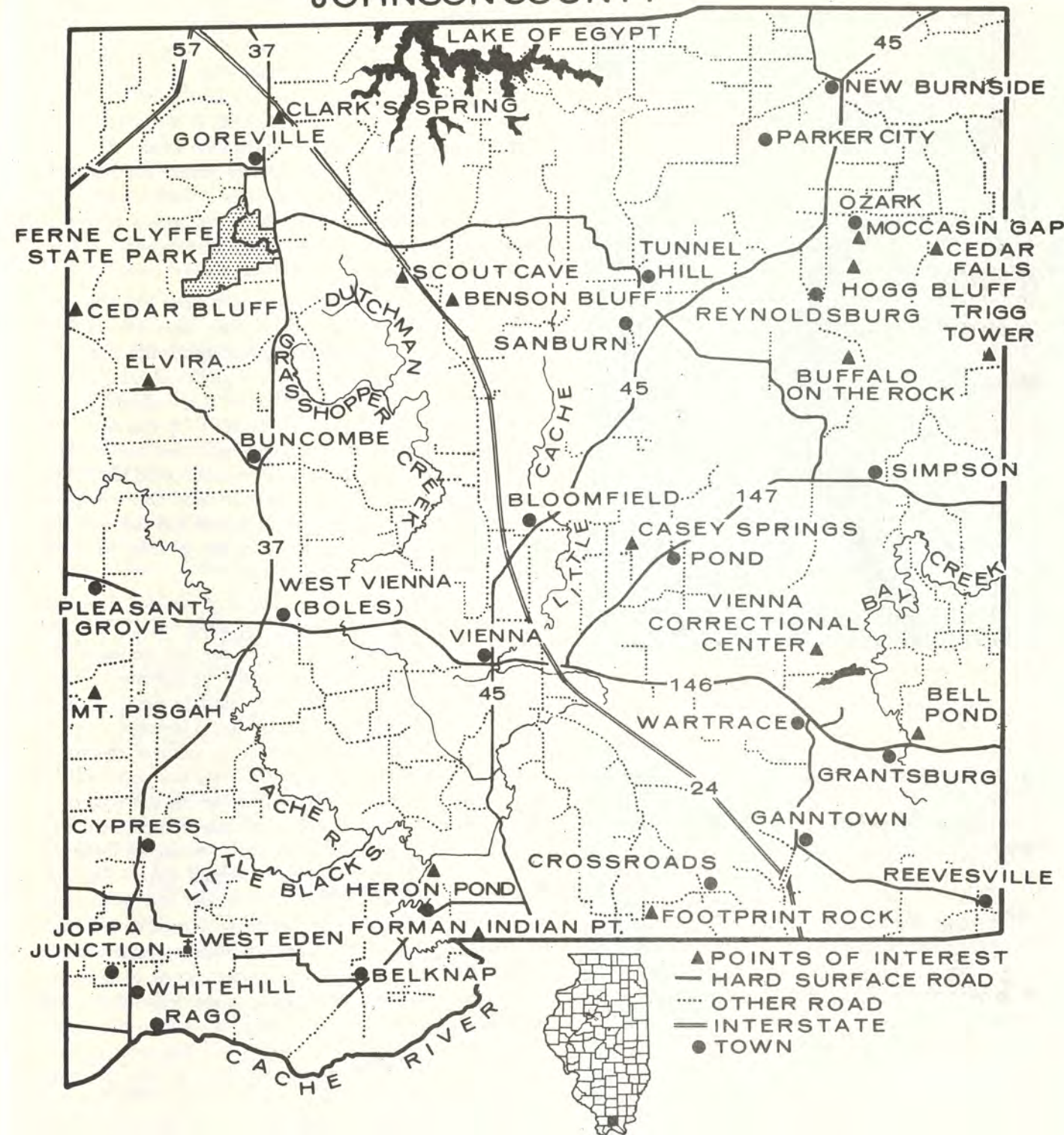
In 1843, Johnson County was finally reduced to its present physical size with the creation of Massac and Pulaski counties.

The first newspaper made its appearance in 1858 and quickly took up the issues which lead up to the Civil War. The War created great division in the county. Sentiments



BUFFALO-ON-THE-ROCK, a pictograph on a shelter bluff wall in Gum Spring Hollow, is shown in this artist's interpretation.

JOHNSON COUNTY



within communities, churches, and even in the same family were often divided. Many men from the county served in the Civil War: several did not return.

An incident relating to the Civil War, locally known as the Battle of Camden, occurred in the New Burnside area. About 1862, the Camden family, living on a farm just southeast of New Burnside, was accused of being disloyal to the Union. Captain J. B. Murray of the 6th Illinois Cavalry and his Company were detailed to arrest the Camdens. They went under cover of darkness one night

and, approaching the Camden home, were met with a volley of shots from Camden, his two sons, and a daughter. Lemuel L. Lawrence was shot, allegedly by the daughter. Lawrence applied for an invalid's pension for injuries. It was granted.

But the reconstruction period following the Civil War was a time of excitement in the county, a time of economic development. By 1871, the first railroad was laid down in the county and was responsible for the rapid development of Tunnel Hill, New Burnside, Belknap, Bloomfield, and



BENEATH THE sandstone shelter bluff at Cedar Falls, the visitor is aware of the distance from urban America.

Forman. Coal was found in the New Burnside area in 1875, and the first bank in the county was opened in New Burnside in 1878.

It was soon discovered that apple orchards did well in the soil and climate around New Burnside, and thus was born an industry of great economic potential which still exists today.

Following the war there seemed to be more cohesiveness within the family and even within the local community. Several events called for participation by all available hands in the vicinity, and a spirit of unity prevailed. Two such events described in an unpublished manuscript by W. L. Cummins are produced here for posterity.

Log rolling was a part of the process of clearing land and preparing it for crop cultivation. Timber was felled and sawed into lengths of some ten to twelve feet; all limbs and underbrush were piled and burned. On the day announced, the men in the neighborhood from four to five miles away arrived very early in the morning to help roll logs. Actually the logs were usually carried. Sticks about six feet in length, strong and seasoned, called spike poles, were used for carrying logs. From six to twelve men, one on each side, would walk up to a log, push spike poles under it, lift it, and walk to the pile to be burned. Sometimes a log was so heavy you couldn't get enough men around to lift it. This log had to be rolled, and cant hooks were used for rolling logs. A cant hook is a wooden lever with an iron

hook near the end. The hook could be adjusted to grasp a large log. Two men with cant hooks could roll a very large log. When all logs had been piled together they were burned. A pile of logs would burn for weeks. Thousands of board feet of the best lumber ever grown were thus destroyed. It was a great waste, but land must be cleared; crops had to be grown to provide food. It was a gala affair. While the men had been rolling logs, the women had been preparing food. When the logs started burning there was a big celebration. Bountiful tables awaited hungry men. In some sections the "Brown Jug" was passed around to be emptied of "snake bite remedy" lest someone had been snake bitten and hadn't noticed it.

Hog-killing day was another high day. The hogs had been on feed a full twelve months. There were none of these five-month-old pigs brought along with antibiotics, hormones and supplement as market hogs are produced today. These were real hogs weighing three fifty to four hundred pounds and sometimes five hundred pounds. They had been "on corn" for a year. A ham or "middlin" from one of these brutes was a joy to behold and all one man could lift. When cured it was also a delight to the taste buds. One who grew up on this product turns away in disgust and sad eyed disappointment when he sees the result of fried breakfast bacon today, or packing house ham.

The day preceding "hog-killin" days was one of preparation. Many things had to be done to make ready. The wood for fire around the kettles had to be dry and well-seasoned. The hoops on the scalding barrel had to be tightened to make sure they did not leak. The barrel must be rigidly secured and tilted at an angle to hold about half a barrel of water. A platform made of lumber extended in front of the barrel about ten feet and wide enough to let two men stand side by side. The farm sled was about right and made a good platform. Three large iron kettles stood side by side, their legs resting on stones elevating them just a few inches above the ground. They were filled with water and surrounded with good dry wood and kindling. Two forked logs about eight feet long and five inches in diameter were stood on end leaning together at the forks. They were tied together securely with wire. A straight log was then placed across, of about the same dimensions, one end resting in the forks of the two upright logs, the other end extending back to the corner of the woodshed or chicken house, and tied securely with baling wire. On this horizontal log the hogs were to swing head downward when killed and scalded. The butcher knives must be ground razor sharp at the grindstone. One would be selected as a sticking knife and its point would receive particular attention. The smokehouse must be made ready to receive the meat and salt must be on hand in ample supply. The last thing before retiring for the night was to see that the twenty-two rifle was clean and cartridges were on hand. All hands were soon in bed for a good sound sleep knowing tomorrow would be a long hard day. Father rolled out when the first rooster crowed before light was showing in the east. He kindled a fire in the little wood heater and it puffed like a steam engine climbing a long hill. The house began to warm up and he aroused the

family. While mother put on the coffee pot, worked up the dough for three big pans of biscuits, fried a platter of last year's "middlin" meat cured until its flavor must be tasted to be appreciated, fried a big skillet of potatoes, made about a gallon of flour gravy in the skillet where the "middlin" was fried, one of the older boys went out to start the fire around the kettles. Breakfast was soon ready and when the above menus disappeared (and it soon did), the remaining biscuits were finished off with great servings of sorghum molasses stirred full of fresh fluffy butter. What a meal!

The eastern sky was now streaked with red; daylight was approaching. There was a light crust of freezing on top of the ground, and it sounded loud and crunchy when you walked. Everything was white with frost. The air was sharp and the breath emitted great puffs of steam. By the time a hog could be shot, stuck, and dragged to the scalding barrel, the water would be boiling. Everyone was assigned a job. One would keep the fire going and the kettles filled with water. Father would shoot the hog. He was a crack shot and knew just where the bullet must hit if it were to enter the brain. The position of the hog's head would determine this. If he was holding his head high, you must hit a certain spot. If he was holding his head low, you aimed for a different spot. Always the bullet must be properly placed, depending on the manner or position of his head. If the bullet did not hit the brain, the hog squealed and ran away and another or perhaps many more shots would be necessary before the hog was finally killed. An injured hog was scared and excited and very difficult to kill. Moreover, the flavor of the meat might be impaired as a result of excitement, so it became very important that the bullet struck the brain.

Jim Fisher would stick the hog. This, too, was a fine art, and if not done correctly there would be little bleeding and the meat would be sub-standard. When the point of the knife hit the jugular, as it would if he were properly stuck, the blood would gush a foot high and pour out in a stream. Not too many men would agree to shoot or stick.

To do a poor job of either was an indication of inferiority and was quite embarrassing to one who tried and failed. Therefore, most of the men refused to do these things and waited for someone else to take the rap.

Father had a reputation for being a sure rifle shot which reputation he justified again and again both at hog-killings and in the woods. Jim was equally good with the sticking knife, so these things were pre-determined. When father shot the hog, it dropped to the ground with body quivering. There was no sound of a squeal. They said he was never known to make one squeal. Jim Fisher immediately vaulted the top board of the hog pen, grabbed the left foreleg and turned the hog on its back. He started the point of the knife in the neck just to the front of the forelegs and exactly between them. The blade was inserted at an angle of about thirty degrees. The point went straight to the jugular. The blood gushed and flowed freely and the hog was soon dead.

With the hog still on its back, four strong men grasped

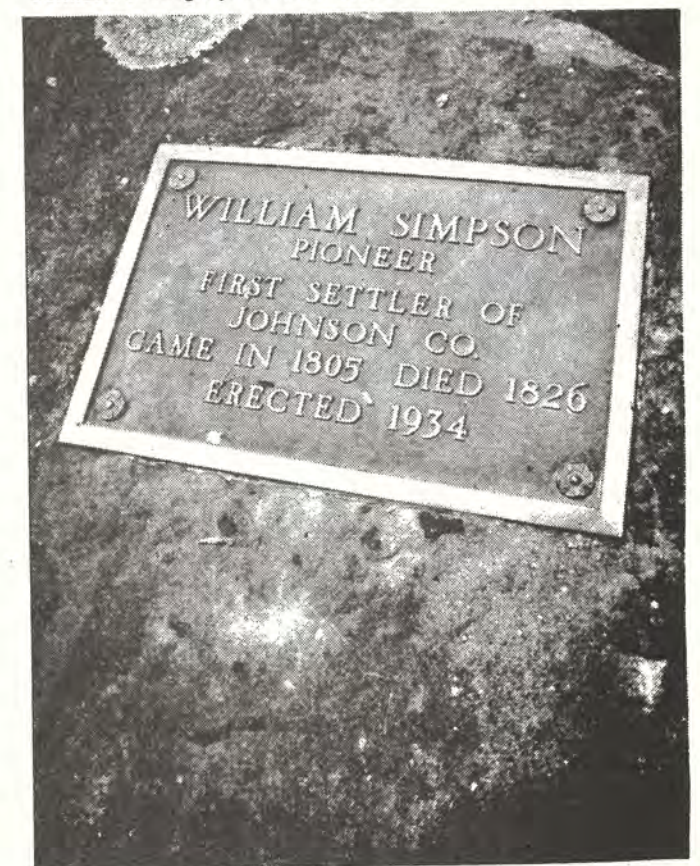
a leg apiece and the fifth man hooked a hay hook in the snout. In this manner the hog was soon moved up to the scalding barrel.

The water was in the barrel and a shovel full of wood ashes had been added to the water. Here expert advice was again necessary. The exact temperature of the water was very important. If it was too hot, it would "set the hair," and if this happened it was next to impossible to get the hog clean. If the water was too cold, it would not scald at all. If it was just right, the hair would slip off in great patches and very little work was necessary to get it nice and clean.

Father was an expert in testing the water. There were no thermometers and, if there had been, no one would have known what the temperature of the water should have been. But father could tell when it was right by passing his finger tips through the water three times. If, on passing his fingers through the third time he lost a nail, the water was too hot and he added a bucket of cold. If he could pass them through the fourth time and still find the nails tight, it was too cold and he added a bucket of boiling water.

When he was satisfied it was right, you could depend on it. I never knew him to get a "bad scald." "Good scald" and "bad scald" became descriptive terms for all sorts of good and bad work. When a man finished any kind of work and it was well done, they said, "He got a good scald on that

BRONZE PLAQUE in overgrown Double Bridges Cemetery notes the burial place of Johnson County's first white settler.





ENTRANCE SIGN directs visitors to the U. S. Forest Service facilities at 2,200-acre Lake of Egypt, at northern edge of the county.

job." If he did a poor job it was said, "He got a bad scald on that."

When the hog was clean, a gambrel stick was inserted behind his heel strings. The skin on the back hock was split so the sharp end of the gambrel stick could be inserted. The stick was long enough to spread his legs as far apart as they would go. One man lifted up on the gambrel stick with all his might while two strong young bucks, one on each side of the hog, reached under its body and locked their hands together and came up with him.

These men had to have strong backs and arms with a good grip in their hands. They were lifting about two to two hundred and fifty pounds each, and they had to lift high enough to swing the hog on the horizontal pole already described.

The removal of the "innards" came next. Someone had to "gut" the hog. Great care had to be exercised in doing this job. If you accidentally cut a "gut," the result was a messy hog and some permanent damage to the flavor of a "middlin" and the total loss of the lard from the intestines.

Sausage was made from the lean trimmings, some fat being added for flavor and to make it fry good.

Head cheese, or "souse," was another by-product of butchering day. It was prepared by boiling the head and feet until the meat fell loose from the bone. It was then well

seasoned, poured into a stone crock, a rock was placed on a dinner plate which had been turned upside down over the meat in the crock. When this got cold and was sliced, it was "souse" and was mighty good eating.

Near the turn of the century, the center of activity in the country gradually shifted from the New Burnside area to Vienna. Goreville was beginning to awaken, and new communities at Reevesville and Cypress developed.

The Charles Stone Company began its operation at White Hill in 1913. Other stone quarries developed in the county. But the chief use of the land was still timber production and farming. Sawmill settlements such as Rago had sprung up overnight, only to disappear when timber in the immediate area had been harvested. More and more farmers tried their luck on the soil. In 1920 there were 1,742 farms covering 193,077 acres.

The first paved highway crossed the county in 1921. A touch of prosperity was being realized in Johnson County. Prior to the Great Depression, eight banks were functioning in the county. Then, through the hard times, banks closed and business faltered. Soon the people of Johnson County would have to begin to search for a better life.

LOCATION AND SIZE. Johnson County, nearly square in outline except for its irregular southern boundary, is located in the next to bottom tier of counties in the extreme southern end of the state. Its total area of 349 square

ROCKY STREAMS are much in evidence in much of the county, which also boasts some unusual "southern" cypress and tupelo swamps and languid streams.



A GLIMPSE of Heron Pond Nature Preserve, one of the unusual Illinois natural areas preserved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission in recent years.



miles makes it one of the smaller counties in Illinois. The county is bounded on the north by Williamson County, on the east by Pope County, on the south by Massac and Pulaski counties, and on the west by Pulaski and Union counties. The county is named for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a fellow Kentuckian and friend of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards. It is divided into nine townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Johnson County is a rugged county, with impressive gigantic rock formations contrasting with low elevation swamps.

A conspicuous ridge runs east to west across the northern part of the country, dividing waters of the Cache River and Bay Creek, tributaries of the Ohio River running south, and the waters of the Big Muddy and Saline Rivers, running north.

This ridge across the northern part of the county is frequently marked by high, rocky, south-facing bluffs. This ridge country is extremely rough, with little tillable land available. The creeks which drain the ridge have etched their way through rocky gorges. The steep, rocky hills usually rise to a level ridgetop often wide enough to permit the development of satisfactory farms.

This dividing ridge contains areas of unusual scenery and are, therefore, some of the more familiar natural areas in southern Illinois. Ferne Clyffe, Cedar Bluff, Draper's Bluff, Cedar Falls, Scout Cave, Bulge Hole, Grasshopper Creek Canyon, Benson Bluff, and Gore Canyon are but a few of the local names given to these striking areas.

South of this, the hills are generally more sloping, with fewer conspicuous rocky outcrops, although Indian Point Bluff south of Forman and parts of Little Black Slough east of Cypress are important topographic features. The gradual decrease in average elevation to the south culminates in the low cypress swamps which extend from Bay Creek to the

Cache River. Along these rivers there is such little fall in elevation that the bottoms are frequently overflowed and often wet throughout the year.

Although several minor coal-bearing seams occur in Johnson County, there are no principal coal strata which extend into the county. The county has little ore, except for a brown hematite iron ore which is thoroughly mixed with sandstone. Several overhanging cliffs protect small quantities of saltpetre.

The southern section of the county has wider creek bottoms and more rolling ridges than the northern section.

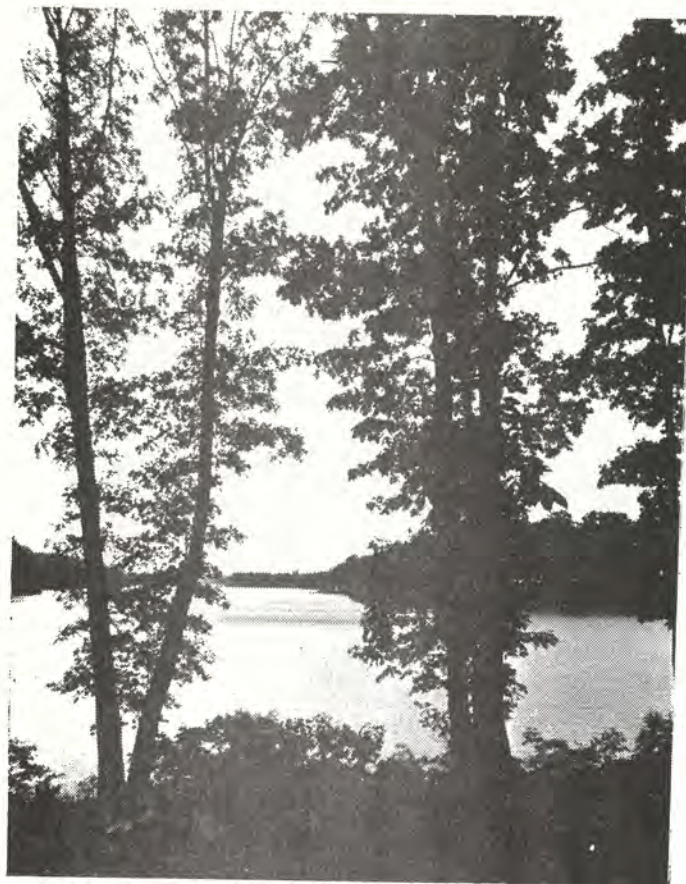
The rocky outcrops in the county consist of sandstone, limestone, and shale. Cedar Bluff, for example, is composed of a ten foot cap of sandstone over about ninety-five feet of exposed limestone. Indian Point, on the other hand, is layered, from top to bottom, by 40 feet of sandstone, fifty feet of siliceous limestone, another twelve feet of sandstone, and finally a ten-foot zone of limestone. There are several limestone outcrops in the extreme southwestern corner of the county. The county is rich in building materials.

A study of a topographic map of the county reveals many springs in Johnson County. These mineral springs contain mostly sulfate of iron and are frequent in areas of layered shale.

Sinkhole ponds occur in the western side of the county, primarily between Pleasant Grove and Joppa Junction.

Caves are found in limestone regions of the county, particularly in the cliffs east of White Hill.

RIVERS AND LAKES. Drainage in the county is made possible by a sizeable number of rivers, streams, and creeks. The Cache River is the major waterway, entering the western side of the county about a mile-and-one-half northwest of Pleasant Grove and winding tortuously through the southwestern corner of the county before abruptly flow-



ANOTHER VIEW of Lake of Egypt, which straddles the Johnson-Williamson County line northeast of Goreville.

ing westward south of Belknap. It leaves Johnson County at the most southwestern point in the county.

Little Cache Creek dumps its waters into the Cache River in the vicinity of Forman after originating northwest of Tunnel Hill.

Dutchman Creek, with its major tributary Grasshopper Creek, provides an important watershed in the western side of the county. Important streams in the eastern half of Johnson County include Cedar Creek, whose magnificent watershed is best seen from the Trigg Lookout Tower, Bay Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Several natural sinkhole ponds occur in the county, particularly in the area south of Pleasant Grove. Gigantic 2,200-acre Lake of Egypt is the largest man-made impoundment in the county, occupying parts of fourteen sections in the northern region of Johnson County between Goreville and New Burnside. Smaller man-made lakes are found in Ferne Clyffe State Park, the Vienna Correctional Center, and at Dutchman Lake.

A number of swamps and sloughs, several of them extensive in size and most of them relatively inaccessible, are found in the southern half of the county, primarily below Illinois Route 146.

CLIMATE. Temperature is moderate in Johnson County with few days, if any, recording greater than 100° or less than 0°. July and August are the warmest months,

with the average daily maximum 91.8° and 91.0°, respectively. January usually is the coldest month, with a daily minimum average of 27.3°.

Rain falls mostly during April, May, and June, while July and August have the least rainfall. Snowfall seldom exceeds nine inches per year. Total annual precipitation for Johnson County averages 47 inches.

The average number of frost-free days in Johnson County is 194, with the last spring freeze occurring in early April and the first autumnal freeze coming in late October.

PLANT LIFE. A great diversity of habitats in Johnson County accounts for a large number of plant species which grow there. Rich, moist woods, wooded slopes, dry ridges, floodplains, riverbanks, and swamps are the major habitats for plant life in the county.

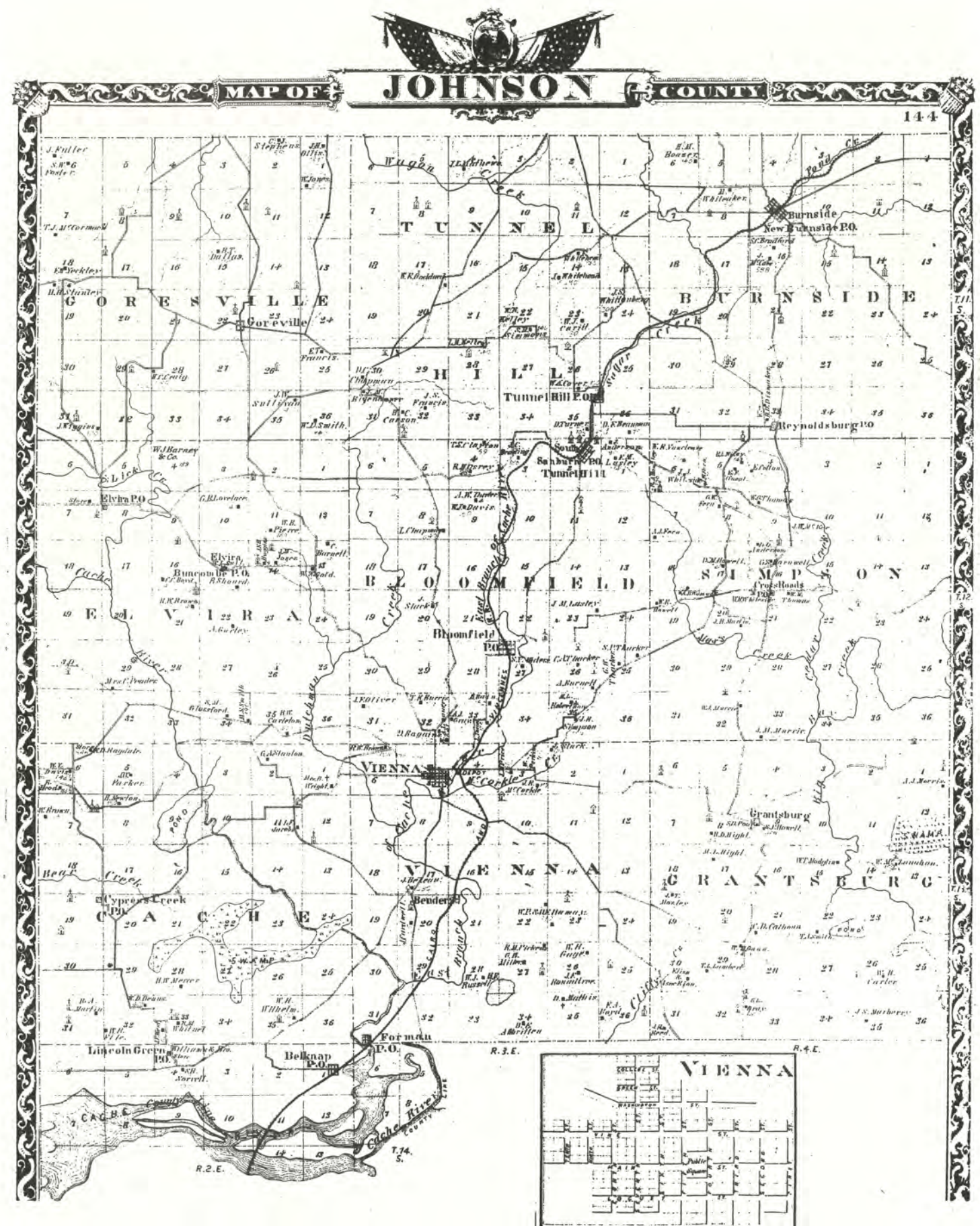
The rich, moist woods, usually found in deep valleys between rugged sandstone or limestone cliffs, are characterized by tall, stately trees, numerous ferns, and an abundance of spring wildflowers. The trees include beech, sugar maple, red maple, tulip poplar, white oak, and red oak. Carpets of violets, trilliums, dutchman's breeches, wild gingers, jacks-in-the-pulpit, buttercups, phloxes, spring beauties, bloodroots, and many others, fill the ravine floors in March and April.

Excellent examples of this kind of plant community may be found at Ferne Clyffe State Park, Gum Springs, and Camp Ondessonk (in a beautiful canyon known as Splitrock Hollow).

The mid-slopes, defined as the regions between the valley floor and the ridgetops, are dominated by white oak, black oak, sugar maple, shagbark hickory, and black walnut. Numerous other woody species occur in this community. The mid-slope woods are characterized by having less moisture and less shade than the ravine woods, and there is a lesser abundance of herbaceous flowering plants.

The ridgetops in Johnson County support a growth of mostly scrubby trees with a relatively sparse understory of herbaceous plants. Post oak and blackjack oak are interspersed with winged elm and red cedar. Large expanses of seemingly barren sandstone occur on many of the ridgetops. Close examination of these solid rock masses reveals the presence of small, often obscure plants known as lichens. Excellent examples of ridge-top vegetation can be found on Round Bluff at Ferne Clyffe State Park, on Cedar Bluff, and on gigantic Draper's Bluff (see Cover picture, December 1974).

Bottomland, or floodplain, forests are those found generally on flat terrain adjacent to and irregularly flooded by rivers and creeks. They differ from swamps in that the water does not stand throughout the year. Many of these bottomland forests have been cut and the land drained for agricultural purposes because of the fertile soil. Those which are left are made up of a variety of forest trees. The more frequently occurring ones are white oak, swamp white oak, shingle oak, pin oak, sugar maple, butternut, black walnut, slippery elm, pignut hickory, and shagbark hickory.





KILNS OF the Belknap Charcoal Company, in the rich timbered bottomland in southernmost Johnson County.

Some of the finest cypress swamps in the Midwest occur in Johnson County, particularly at the Heron Pond Nature Preserve and in parts of the Little Black Slough. Standing water the year round, sometimes to depths of several feet, supports a community of plants dominated by bald cypress, tupelo gum, and pumpkin ash. The smaller herbaceous plants which grow beneath the trees are frequently species more common in the southeastern section of the United States. Several of them are extremely rare in this part of the world.

Along the rivers and streams are trees typical of this kind of habitat in southern Illinois. Black willow, cottonwood, sycamore, and box elder are common species along Johnson County waterways. The banks of the Cache River provide suitable habitat for the rare water elm, or planer tree.

Patches of prairie are found on the rocky south-facing slopes of limestone cliffs. A particularly fine one is on Wildcat Bluff at the north end of the Heron Pond Nature Preserve. Indian grass, little bluestem, prairie clover, and other prairie species grow at these sites.

ANIMAL LIFE. Johnson County abounds in animal life, partly because of the diversity of habitats and partly because of the many acres of relatively undisturbed land. Wolves were present during the days of early settlement, and the first courts offered bounties for them. Undoubtedly other mammals extinct in Illinois today roamed the county decades ago. The bobcat still survives today, although in limited numbers. Deer, groundhogs, muskrats, and various kinds of squirrels, foxes, mice, and shrews are plentiful.

Bird life is abundant, with the wooded swamps along the Cache River providing habitat for many species. Heron Pond takes its name from the great blue herons which nest high in the tops of the bald cypress trees. Other swamp-

inhabiting species, such as the Louisiana thrush, are known from the Cache River bottoms.

Reptiles and amphibians are common, and some of them are perhaps the better known animals in the county. Huge alligator snapping turtles are not uncommon. Timber rattlesnakes, copperheads, and cotton mouths (or water moccasins) occur throughout the county. The cottonmouth is extremely abundant in the swampy regions of the county.

Few counties in Illinois can boast of a more diverse fauna.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

BELKNAP. Belknap has the distinction of being the southernmost town in Johnson County, as well as the lowest above mean sea level at 344 feet. West of the community, the topography is gently rolling uplands. To the south and east are the most productive farmlands in the county. This rich farm area in years past was timbered swampland and, during periods of heavy rain, the town was cut off for months.

The village was originally called Morgan's Mill when it was laid out along the route of the newly constructed Big Four Railroad in 1873. Two theories exist concerning the origin of the name Belknap. It may have been named for the Honorable William W. Belknap who served as Secretary of War under President Ulysses S. Grant. Or it may have been named because of the following legend: George Morgan and Jim Bell each had a sawmill, with Bell's mill situated down near the present community of Ullin. Morgan frequently sold logs to Bell and floated them down the Cache River to Bell's mill. During those seasons of the year when the water level in the Cache became too low, the logs could no longer be rafted down the river. It was during these slack periods, known as Bell's naps, that Morgan would start up his mill and do sawing of his own.

The community soon developed into one of the county's

busiest industrial centers by 1900. Timber and wheat were the major products. A flour mill had been built in 1877 by W. L. Williams and W. D. Deans. By 1906, the population had swelled to 600, and the town boasted of two restaurants, six stores, four churches, and the Oglesby Hotel. But the golden days of Belknap were soon to end.

In 1910, the CB&Q Railroad by-passed Belknap and was routed through Forman some two miles away. A huge fire destroyed much of the business district, including the Oglesby Hotel, in March, 1913.

Although a fine two-story brick school was later constructed, Belknap was never able to return to its former more prosperous past. Today, the community consists of a post office, a grocery store, and a few homes. The brick school building is occupied by Custom Poly Bags, Incorporated. At the edge of town is the Belknap Charcoal Company, whose three round and three rectangular kilns operate daily, burning any kind of native timber except Willow, cottonwood, and bald cypress.

BLOOMFIELD. The area around Bloomfield was settled around 1808 by Levi Casey about 1¾ miles southeast of Bloomfield. A nearby crystal spring was responsible for the name Casey Springs, and a cemetery was laid out. Markers in the cemetery date back at least to 1816.

Meanwhile, a post office, the second in the county, was built northwest of Casey Springs. S. J. Chapman was the postmaster of the Bloomfield post office in 1819. Hiram Chapman taught a subscription school here during the same year.

A year earlier, in 1818, Union County had been created from Johnson County. The loss of the Union County land mass placed Elvira, the county seat, at the extreme edge of the county. Feeling the location of the county seat should be more centrally located, S. J. Chapman allegedly tried to have the court house moved to the Bloomfield area. The



FROM INSIDE the kiln can be seen one of the stacks of native wood soon to be converted to charcoal.

county seat did move, not to Bloomfield but to Vienna, some four miles to the south.

Although a post office and perhaps a dwelling or two existed after 1819, no town was apparently established until 1873 when Jonathan Waters laid out Bloomfield along the newly constructed Big 4 Railroad.

The Bloomfield area developed into an area of important livestock ranches. In 1935, twelve homes and a one-room school made up the village. Today, along U. S. Route 45, and just north of the I-24 crossing, Bloomfield



THE AUTHOR takes a sightseeing break at the general store in Belknap, next to the tiny post office.



ONE OF the stores along the main street of Cypress is the Mathis General Store, a throw-back to an early era of merchandising.

has a combination filling station and general store and about eight houses.

The nearness to Vienna undoubtedly has contributed to the lack of expansion of Bloomfield.

BUNCOMBE. A visit to Buncombe's Main Street today is reminiscent of a bygone era in Johnson County. The town pump stands along the main street, and a village hall, post office, blacksmith shop, and a few stores line either side. At the far end of the street is the old brick school, from mid-autumn to mid-spring still beckoning to the happy sounds of small children. When I visited there in early May, a young teacher with a small class of eager youngsters was taking advantage of the balmy southern Illinois day and was holding class beneath a shagbark hickory tree.

About 150 years ago, immigrants from North Carolina settled just east of the site of the present community of Buncombe, naming the settlement after a county in North Carolina. Peck reported as many as forty families in 1837. The community thrived, with a post office built in 1871. A cotton gin operated here until 1875.

When the C&EI Railroad was built a little west of old Buncombe in 1900, the town moved to its present location just west of Route 37.

Within fifteen years, the new town had four or five general stores, a flour mill, a saw mill, a bank, a lumber



OVERALLS HAVE not gone the way of the passenger pigeon, despite the fact Marshall Field and Abercrombie and Fitch don't give them wide play.

yard, and a box factory. The brick school was added to the community in 1928.

CEDAR BLUFF. South and east of Goreville is a scattering of homes in the vicinity of a huge sandstone cliff known as Cedar Bluff. A post office bearing the name Cedar Bluff was established in 1860 but long ago passed from the scene. A picturesque church at the base of the bluff and an adjacent cemetery still denote the area. For a number of years, a small frame schoolhouse was nestled near the bluff, with one of the bluff's overhangs used to shelter the winter's supply of coal.

CROSSROADS. The Crossroads described in this paragraph refers to an area in the extreme southeastern corner of the county where two rural roads intersect, and not to the early name for Reynoldsburg. Crossroads is marked today by a quaint country store which serves the surrounding farms with all their needs. McGinnis Store has occupied the same building on the same northeast corner since 1900. A visit to the store reveals an old-fashioned desk where one of the area residents is often found sitting, exchanging views of the day with the proprietor who stands behind the time-worn candy case with his elbows propped on the heavily etched glass top.

The store provides all the basic grocery needs. A nook in the back of the room is lined with hardware supplies. An extensive collection of patent medicines is neatly lined

up along another wall. At one time the tiny store even had a barber's chair.

In front of the store is an ancient two-track ramp, elevated just high enough for the proprietor-mechanic to work beneath new compacts, just as he tinkered with the underside of the first jalopies which chugged through the area decades ago. I wondered as I studied the ramp if I could even guide my automobile onto the narrow runners.

West of Crossroads the gravel road narrows as it drops down through a forested canopy to cross picturesque Clifty Creek. A short distance away is old Shiloh Cemetery, whose huge red cedars are testimony to the antiquity of the region.

CYPRESS. The weathered stores that line the west side of the main street betray the relative youthfulness of the village of Cypress. The town was founded near the turn of the century by J. C. Carter and J. H. Lowery along the newly constructed C&EI Railroad. Growth was rapid and, by 1925, a population of 500 inhabitants had developed. Two hotels, two churches, general stores, a bank, and all other businesses essential to the growth of a rural railroad community were there. An impressive brick schoolhouse was built. A post office was moved to Cypress from nearby Lincoln Green. Two newspapers, the *Commercial Enterprise* and the *County Review*, came into existence between 1915 and 1920.

The post office is the oldest brick building standing today, although other remnants of the past are evident, such as the Mathis Country Store. The north half of the store is a modern grocery market tracing its origin back to the Lentz Meat Market which was founded during the first decade of this century.

The south half of the store is a large, dimly-lighted hardware store. Many items dating back several decades are offered for sale along with modern products. If you are fortunate, the venerable proprietor, Mr. Lentz, will be found

RAINBOW ARCH, a scenic natural bridge less than a mile west of Cypress.



ANOTHER OF the country stores found in little hamlets is the McGinnis Store in Crossroads, southeastern Johnson County.

in a corner of the store near the pot-bellied stove, ready to tell you about earlier days in Cypress. He may wish to show you old photos of Cypress' main street, or he may be willing to walk up the street with you a short way and show you the old hitching post which stood in front of the country doctor's office.

Although railroad activity is minimal in Cypress today, a few modern businesses still exist in the town.

ELVIRA. Johnson County's most prominent and influential pioneer town is gone. Elvira was in its heyday during the first two decades of the nineteenth century, almost from the time that John Bradshaw, Isaac Worley, the Thorntons, and the Wiggs settled the area around 1806. By 1809, John Bradshaw had been named Justice of the Peace. Three years later, Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards declared John Bradshaw's house to be the seat of justice for Johnson County. Subsequently the first court in the county was held there on January 15, 1813. Elvira was the name of Gov. Edwards' wife.

By 1814, a log court house thirty-five feet long and twenty feet wide, with a fireplace at either end, had been constructed. Within another year there was a jail and tavern. The first post office in the county, called Johnson Court House, was established in Elvira in 1817 with James Finney serving as postmaster.

When Union County was created out of Johnson in 1818, Elvira was left far to one side of the county. Because of the desirability of a more central location, the county seat was moved from Elvira to Vienna. At the time of the move, about forty persons inhabited Elvira. In the ten years following, the community had dwindled to three or four homes and a post office. In 1879, a church was built in the Elvira area. By 1906, all that remained of this early prominent seat of government was a single store and a post office.

A plaque denoting the site of Elvira has been placed



FIRST COURT HOUSE in Johnson County was at the county seat, Elvira, a town which has disappeared. Marker at the site was erected by Daniel Chapman Chapter of DAR. Draper's Bluff looms in distance.

along the road near the old town. The original log court house was moved to the east end of Cedar Bluff and was torn down within the past year.

FORMAN. A farm house and brick church near the junction of Dutchman and Cave Creeks with the Cache River remind us of a small settlement of bygone days called Forman. The original Forman was on a bluff about one mile west of the new Forman and one mile north of Belknap. But when the CB&Q Railroad was constructed, the town moved to its present location. At first, Forman consisted of a post office and general store, both run by Lee Bridges. By 1877, a large lumber mill provided work for neighboring residents. Even a hotel was built to accommodate the large number of railway passengers.

Suddenly, in 1879, almost as rapidly as it developed, Forman began to decline. Those on their way to the Heron Pond Nature Preserve today pass through the village of Forman and cross the tracks along which the depot and hotel once bustled with people. A brick church which used to be the Forman School still stands today. Immediately south of this building are the steps to the original church.

GANNTOWN. There were Indians in the vicinity

FORMAN CHURCH occupies what was once the Forman school house. The once-thriving village has all but disappeared.

before and during the settlement of the Ganntown area in the southeastern portion of Johnson County. The Indians were a peaceful band, living along George's Creek, probably as late as the 1850's, according to Mr. Harry Cummins of Vienna. John Gann, for whom the village is named, was one of the first white settlers in the region. At one time, Ganntown could boast of two general stores, a post office, and the old "Sugar and Coffee" Railroad which followed along the course of George's Creek. A two-story frame building, prominent in the village today, has served for many years as the Lodge 236 of the AF and AM. Newly constructed I-24 by-passes Ganntown.

GOREVILLE. Goreville, which advertises itself as the Crossroads of Southern Illinois, presumably because it is near here that I-24 will intersect with I-57, dates back to about 1850 when John Gore settled the area and opened a general store. The community was quick to develop into a busy and rather prosperous center. A store, blacksmith shop, post office, and two or three dwellings comprised the town in 1875. By 1900, the population had swelled to 406.

The *Goreville News* was founded in 1901, followed by the *Goreville Record* in 1905, the same year that the Goreville Bank was organized. A big fire in 1907 slowed development for a while, but growth resumed again during the era of World War I. In 1920, the population had increased to 700, and the town could count 2 churches, 10 stores, 2 restaurants, 2 grist mills, and 3 blacksmith shops.

Illinois Route 37, which doubles as Goreville's Main Street, is lined with a variety of businesses today. In the heart of town is Durham's Livestock Company, an active horse- and mule-trading business.

A short distance south of Goreville is the entrance to Ferne Clyffe State Park.

GRANTSBURG. Grantsburg is another town laid out because of the coming of the railroad. The village to-

DOORSTOP OF an old Elvira residence belonged to Dr. Gore, and has since been removed from the site of the village.



day is situated on the banks of Bay Creek, but was originally settled a short distance to the west before the railroad came through. A post office, church, general store, and about fourteen houses make up the town. Just east of Grantsburg is a fine swamp of bald cypress, tupelo gum, and pumpkin ash. Known as Bell Pond, the swamp has recently been designated a Botanical Area by the Shawnee National Forest.

GRAY'S MILL. Gray's Mill served as a little trading center before the Civil War for the residents of the West Eden area. A post office was established in 1857. Because Mr. Gray was reportedly a southern sympathizer during the Civil War, the northern loyalists banded together to effect a name change from Gray's Mill to Lincoln Green. The site of the old settlement is near the junction of Illinois Route 37 with the Belknap Road, about 1 1/2 miles south of Cypress. The post office at Lincoln Green was relocated in Cypress when the latter town was established in 1899.

JOPPA JUNCTION. Joppa Junction is the name given to that area in the extreme southeastern corner of the county where the Joppa branch of the C&EI Railroad leaves the main line of the Illinois Central. There are a number of widely scattered farms in the area.

MT. PISGAH. On the far eastern side of Johnson County, a few miles south of Pleasant Grove, in an area of steep hills, deep ravines, sink holes, and level uplands, is the area known as Mt. Pisgah. A picturesque church and cemetery mark the region today amid several scattered farms. At one time Mt. Pisgah and Moscow, across the county line in Union, were nearly contiguous, with residents from both settlements frequently interchanging ideas regularly.

Thomas Gore lived in the Mt. Pisgah area apparently as early as 1812 for he is reported to have recalled an incident when "the stars fell and great blocks of stone, large as a house, were torn from the bluff and rolled down Hughes





ONLY A divergence of railroad tracks marks the site of Joppa Junction.

Hill (just west of Mt. Pisgah, but in Union County) in a terrifying earthquake." Undoubtedly Gore was referring to the great New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-12.

In 1821, the court at Vienna ordered a road to be constructed from the Concord Meeting House to Wilcox's Warehouse on the Ohio River. Concord Meeting House presumably was located near Concord Cemetery which is hidden away a short distance northwest of Mt. Pisgah. The road passed between Mt. Pisgah and Moscow on its way to Wilcox's Landing by way of West Eden.

In 1860 there were both a church and a 2-room school at "Pizzgy", as the natives refer to the region. A cotton gin was established in 1867. During the Civil War, Co. C. of the 120th Illinois Infantry was organized at Mt. Pisgah.

The cemetery at Mt. Pisgah contains the graves of a mother and her three sons who were killed in the horrendous tornado of March, 1925, which killed hundreds of persons, a great many in Murphysboro and Jackson County.

NEW BURNSIDE. In 1880 it appeared that New Burnside was to become the major city in Johnson County. In the few short years since its founding in 1872 along the Big 4 Railroad, the town has grown to a population of 1200. The railroad had brought progress to the area. Orchards were planted on many of the surrounding hills and ridges in response to a ready means of transport to far-away markets. Another boon to the economic growth of New Burnside was the discovery of coal in 1875 by G. H. Huffman.

The first bank in the county opened in 1877, and a newspaper, the *Burnside Bugler*, made its appearance in 1893. By 1917, New Burnside was reported to be the largest shipping point in the United States for early apples. Orchards still supply a lively economy for the area.

Only an occasional train rumbles through New Burnside today, and the business district, with a grocery store and a barber shop, is but a ghost of earlier days. A roadside market on the eastern edge of town along Highway 45 sells locally made Corn Cob Jelly.

The town takes its name from General Burnside of Civil War fame who later served as president of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

OZARK. Like its neighboring village of New Burnside, Ozark was founded as a fruit-shipping point along a railroad, this one being the Illinois Central, in 1888. A huge Cooperative Fruit Growers Warehouse was built for packing apples. The town soon had a post office and a blacksmith shop and, in 1921, added a bank. The population by 1925 had grown to 125. A church, a post office, and a few homes remain today in Ozark.

PARKER CITY. A short distance west of New Burnside is the old town site of Parker City. At one time, this was a thriving railroad community because it was here that St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute crossed the Big Four Railroad. The railroads led to a prosperous hotel business which continued only as long as the railroads went through Parker City. Only a few homes mark the site of the community today.

PLEASANT GROVE. The settlement of Pleasant Grove, now marked by a church and cemetery and a few scattered farmhouses, is in the Cache lowlands with rugged, broken regions of hills and bluffs to the south. It was around 1810 that John Bridges, Millington Smith, Joshua Elkins, and their families settled here. Bridges constructed an impressive 2-story frame house with two huge fireplaces at either end. Known as Brides' Tavern, the building served as a convenient stopping place for travelers along the road from Golconda to Willard's Landing. The house stood until about twenty years ago when it was destroyed by fire. Hillcrest Kennels now occupies the site, and the old barn just east of the kennels reportedly was the old trading post.

In 1850, the Pleasant Grove church was organized, with the building erected in 1856. The church was rebuilt in 1934. A general store was opened in 1894 and, a short time later, a post office was established.

POND. On a high ridge that forms a watershed between Cedar Creek and the Little Cache River is the site of the old settlement of Pond. The area was originally called the McFatrige Settlement for the early homesteader, McFatrige, who came in 1809 or 1810. McFatrige was a rather prominent figure in the county. He and Hezekiah West represented Johnson County at the first constitutional convention in Kaskaskia on August 3, 1818. Even Mack's (Max) Creek which meanders through the area is named

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for him. In 1896, a general store was constructed on the banks of a large mill pond. The region has long been known for its vegetable gardens and its apple orchards.

RAGO. Rago was a thriving lumber camp and village in 1901 along the Cache River about one mile south of White Hill. It was the site of the original Main Brothers' lumber mills.

REEVESVILLE. In anticipation of the coming of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad, Reevesville was laid out in 1888, although the original name of the community was Wellington. The railroad was built with hand-hewn ties, made with a broad axe. By 1890, one hundred persons were residing in Reevesville. There were three or four stores, several 2-story buildings, and a busy railroad depot. Four passenger trains made the run from Carbondale to Paducah daily. A train from Golconda made connections with every train. As many as one hundred persons at a time would transfer from one train to another. Two disastrous fires around 1910 caused great damage from which the village never fully recovered.

A visit to Reevesville today is an interesting one. There are two general stores, a depot, a church, and several homes. A tall ancient coal chute straddles the tracks just north of town. A huge, nostalgic water tower is nearby. East of town is an old iron bridge which crosses Bay Creek (although a sign condemns the bridge for traffic at the time of this

WOODEN WATER tower used to serve the steam-driven locomotives of the Illinois Central Railroad at Reevesville.



NORTH OF Reevesville, a coal chute still straddles the Illinois Central track, with faint hope the coal-fueled engines will return.

writing). At the south edge of town is the modern Millstone Water District treatment plant.

REYNOLDSBURG. James Sanders, his wife, and eight children were in the party of Cherokees on their historic trek across southern Illinois in the winter of 1837-38. The Sanders' departed from the Cherokees and established a small settlement at the site of Reynoldsburg. The original town name was Cross Roads because of the settlement's location where the Massac-Kaskaskia Trail crossed the Vienna-Shawneetown Trail. Because of its strategic location, Reynoldsburg became an active trading post. Coal was discovered in the vicinity by David Watkins, and tobacco was well-suited to the growing conditions of the region. In 1860 Reynoldsburg had seven stores, a large tobacco barn, a post office, and a church. But in 1875, the Big Four chose to route its railroad about two miles east of town, and Reynoldsburg was essentially abandoned. Five buildings and the church were still there in 1932, and the church and three or four scattered farmhouses exist today. At one time among the population of Reynoldsburg was State Legislator Frank McGee.

RIDENHOWER. Ridenhower was a tiny sawmill village along the Big Four Railroad just above the Forman crossing. It was named Collinsburg at first, but postal authorities rejected that name because of its possible confusion with Collinsville in St. Clair County. The village was known locally as "Shoo Fly." There is little trace of Ridenhower today.

SANBURN. Around a big bend immediately south of the Penn Central Railroad tunnel at Tunnel Hill is a vestige of the old community of Sanburn. A century ago Sanburn had a post office, a school, and several homes. Joseph Kuykendall, one of the leaders of Johnson County in its developing years, settled near here. Sanburn today has diminished to two houses and one trailer.

SIMPSON. The community sprang up on the farm of J. M. Simpson when the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad came through the area in 1888-89. The Daisy Roller-Flour Mill was in full operation in 1890 and was a major factor in Simpson's growth until it burned in 1917. The J. W. Reynolds Monument Company was established here in 1890. At the time the bank was constructed in 1910, the population was about 200. By 1925, the population had begun to decrease, although the town had a hotel and five stores during that era. Simpson today lies mostly along one street just north of and parallel to Illinois Route 147. A small grocery and the post office comprise the business district.

TUNNEL HILL. The valley town of Tunnel Hill provides a touch of nostalgia to those passing through and taking a moment to look around. The huge, neglected, two-story building which used to house the D. E. Verble Store sets diagonally across the Penn Central tracks from the recently abandoned general store.

South along the tracks about a half-mile and just out of sight around the bend is the north entrance to the railway tunnel. Originally blasted in 1871-72 for a length of 800 feet through sandstone and shale, the tunnel has been shortened to about 530 feet. The track is in such poor condition that the first impression is that it no longer carries traffic. However, a single train usually runs daily, but is restricted to 5 m.p.h. in the tunnel and 8 m.p.h. on the open road.

Between 1910 and 1918, when the Big Four operated four passenger trains daily, Tunnel Hill flourished. There were two hotels, a restaurant, and a big granary. The town was both a cattle and an orchard center. As many as fourteen carloads of apples were shipped daily from Tunnel Hill.

VIENNA. Vienna has reigned as the county seat of Johnson County since the center of justice was relocated from Elvira on August 15, 1818, only 125 days after Vienna had been laid out. Vienna was selected as the site for the court house because of its central location in the county and along a new road connecting Golconda and Jonesboro.

The area had been settled between 1807 and 1809 by James Bain on a knoll surrounded by lowlands. A mill was built in 1820, and a tanyard operated by Joseph McCorkle followed in 1821. Additional roads began radiating in several directions from Vienna, and a deluge of immigrants quickly soared the population to nearly 150 by the late 1840's. During the decade beginning in 1850, scores of additional settlers arrived from the slave states.

William Price operated a wool-carding machine in 1848, JANUARY, 1975

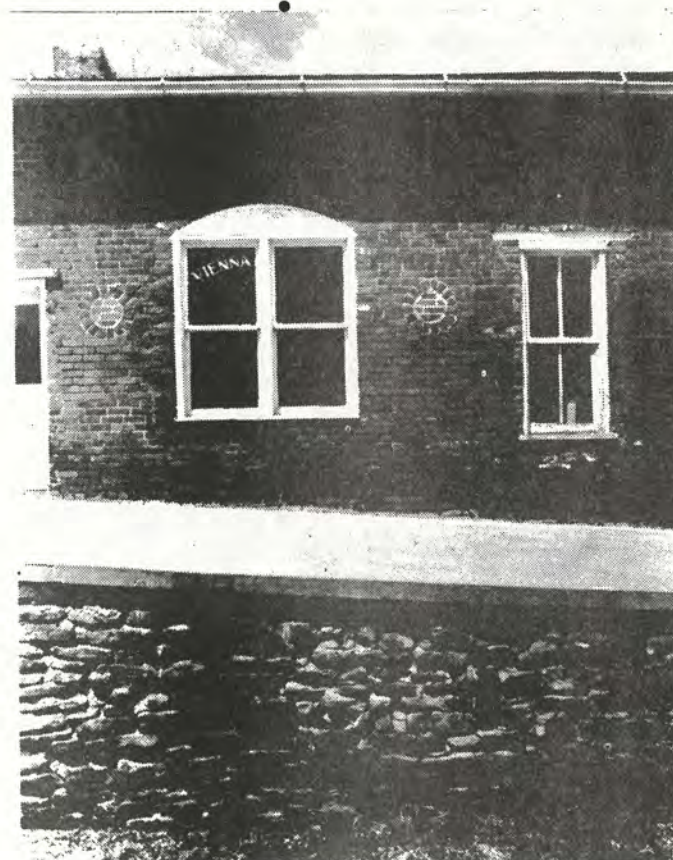


TUNNEL HILL post office overlooks the Penn Central tracks before they enter tunnel from which town received its name. Interior of post office is shown below.





THE VIENNA TIMES is the lone surviving newspaper in Johnson County. It is housed in a beautifully-preserved older building on the Vienna court house square.



the first of its kind in southern Illinois. The huge "Star" flour mill was built during 1856-57, and the first hotel was erected in 1857. Galeener Nursery, which was founded in 1870, is still in existence today as the Vienna Nursery.

The Big Four Railroad came through Vienna in 1872 and with it brought additional prosperity to the community. The first bank was incorporated in 1883. The culture of the community was enhanced by the building of an opera house in 1896. At the turn of the century, the population of Vienna had swelled to 1217, and the growth of the community had been marred only by two big fires, one in 1884 and one in 1900.

The fire of 1900 signalled the start of a gradual decline in the population of Vienna, although progress was not stymied. A fairgrounds was laid out and the first of many annual Johnson County fairs was held in 1905. Educational facilities were improved by the building of the Carnegie Library in 1910 and the High School in 1918. Vienna has had one or more newspapers at all times since 1858. The weekly *Vienna Times*, which is the only newspaper serving the county today, was established in 1879.

The business district of Vienna is built around the court house square. Several shops offering a variety of merchandise are located there. The cannon exhibited on the square was used during the Civil War. In the northeast corner of the court house grounds is a memorial to men who served in the Revolutionary War.

Vienna is the home of the Vienna Nursery, the Good Luck Glove Company, and the J. W. Reynolds Monument Company.

WARTRACE. The original name of this nearly abandoned town was Grantsburg, but when much of the population moved two miles east to establish a new community along the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad in 1888-89, they took the name of the town with them as well. What was left of the old village became known as Old Grantsburg and then Wartrace.

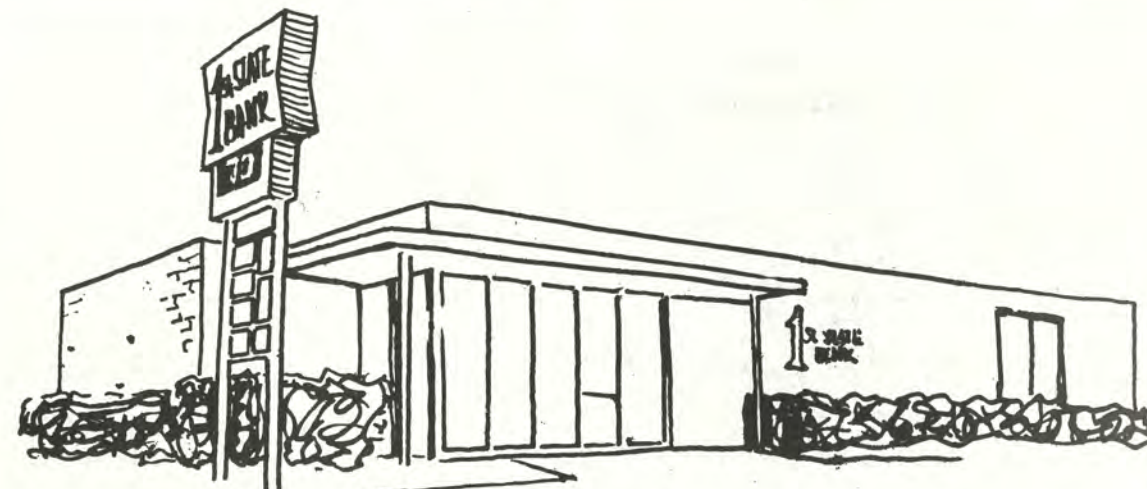
Wartrace is the site of an alleged hanging of a Kentucky man who stole a horse in the vicinity. Now only three houses and a cemetery comprise the village originally settled by S. D. Poor.

WEST EDEN. Hezekiah West, minister, teacher, and veteran of the Revolutionary War, settled with his wife and eleven children in the southwestern section of the county during 1809. He quickly rose to great prominence in the county, serving as county commissioner in 1818 and as delegate to the first state constitutional convention. Because of the serene beauty of the surrounding area, it became known as West (for Hezekiah) Eden.

West Eden Church was organized in 1813, and the school was built in 1825 as a result of the new Illinois Free

EXCELLENTLY CRAFTED stone wall is just off the Vienna public square. Vienna retains much of the charm of its earlier years as a trading center.

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HEZEKIAH WEST, prominent early settler and veteran of the Revolutionary War, is remembered by this stone in West Eden Cemetery.

School Law. Thirty families resided in the area in 1837, including the Wests and the Axleys.

On a picturesque hill about a mile south of West Eden Church, the cemetery was laid out in 1840. The settlement prospered for the remainder of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. In 1901 the Marion-Thebes branch of the C&EI Railroad passed through the West Eden area.

WEST VIENNA. West Vienna is located at the junction of Illinois Routes 146 and 37. Although the area was one of the first to be settled in the county when John Elkins and John Gore came in 1809, the community of West Vienna was not laid out until the C&EI Railroad ran a line near the village in 1899. Because of the possible source of confusion between the names of Vienna and West Vienna, the postal service established a post office under the name of Boles, which is still the name today. The region has been relatively important as a farming and livestock center.

The Cherokees presumably camped here for three weeks during their Oklahoma trek in the winter of 1838 and 1839. A tornado is reported to have struck near here on March 27, 1866, doing considerable damage to farm property and killing much livestock.

Because of the abundance of timber in the area, several sawmills as well as a veneering plant have operated at West Vienna. A sawmill continues to be active east of town.

A school, a church, and two general stores served the 75 inhabitants of the community in 1925. A church, a restaurant, and the tiny post office remain today, along with a few houses. The home office of Veach Oil Company is here.

WHITE HILL. The name of this mining community comes from the white cut in the limestone rocks just north of the Cache River along Route 37. The quarry of the Charles Stone Company has produced agricultural limestone since 1913. Sometimes the community is referred to as Chasco (for the Charles Stone Company).

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

THE PEOPLE. From the time of the first white settler in 1805, the population of the county showed a slow but steady increase during each decade until 1900. There were 843 inhabitants in 1820, and the population doubled during each of the next two decades. By 1850, 4,115 persons lived in the county. During the next ten years, the county experienced its greatest growth in history, expanding to 9,324. Much of this increase may be attributed to the multitudes of people fleeing the South prior to the Civil War.

The coming of the first railroad in the county in 1872 failed to bring about any substantial increase in population. The failure of the county to attract any significant industry during the twentieth century has undoubtedly been a factor in the steady decline in the population. In 1970, the popu-

BOLES POST OFFICE is the mailing center for adjacent West Vienna.



lation had dwindled to 7,186, or to about the same level that prevailed nearly 110 years earlier.

Vienna accounts for 18 per cent of the population, with 1,325 inhabitants. Goreville, Cypress, New Burnside, and Belknap follow with 902, 261, 240, and 200, respectively.

INDUSTRY. The first mill, established along the Cache River in 1816, may have been the first industry in the county. Several mills were built in Johnson County during the next century. The Star Flour Mill was built in Vienna during 1856-57, and the highly successful Daisy Roller Mill was established in Vienna in 1890.

Sawmills and tanyards were important aspects in the early economy of the county.

Forman and Rago, both founded as sawmill villages, are no longer in existence. Sawmills are operating today in Buncombe and east of West Vienna.

In 1869, the Galeener Nursery was founded in Vienna, and this century-old business is in operation today as the Vienna Nursery.

Coal was discovered in 1875 in the New Burnside area, but the mining of it was soon abandoned because of the lure of better coal-producing veins north in Williamson County. Building rock, plentiful in the county, has been mined for many years. The Charles Stone Company at White Hill has been producing fine quality agricultural limestone since 1913. The Southern Illinois Stone Company along Grasshopper Creek between Buncombe and Goreville is also currently in operation.

J. W. Reynolds Monument Company, originally in Simpson and now in Vienna, is one of the largest monument manufacturers in the nation. The Good Luck Glove Factory is also in Vienna.

Belknap provides employment opportunities in the Belknap Charcoal Company and the Custom Poly Bags, Incorporated.

AGRICULTURE. The first settlers in Johnson County were farmers, and farming still plays a major role in the economy of the county. Almost from the first settlements, wheat and corn have been grown in several parts of the county. For a number of years, tobacco was an important crop, reaching a high point in 1875 when over 3,000,000 pounds valued at \$150,000, was grown. Cotton was also grown, up until the time of the Civil War. Although seemingly good growing conditions prevail in Johnson County for the growth of tobacco and cotton, neither is farmed in the county today.

Like several of the adjacent counties, Johnson County is suitable for apple growing. During the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, apple orchards in the New Burnside-Ozark area provided a major segment of the economy in the county. By 1917, New Burnside had the reputation as the largest shipping point in the nation for early apples. At about the same time, Tunnel Hill was an important apple-growing region. Apples still are grown extensively in the New Burnside area.



INTERIOR OF Penn Central tunnel at Tunnel Hill.

In 1972, 12,100 acres in Johnson County were planted to corn, yielding a total of 767,300 bushels. Soybeans were grown on 5,400 acres, with a production of 155,000 bushels. 78,700 bushels of wheat were harvested from 2,200 acres. Oats and barley were each grown on 200 acres, with a yield of 7,400 bushels of oats and 10,300 bushels of barley. Johnson County ranks 27th out of the 102 counties in Illinois in barley production. A total of 33,800 tons of hay was produced on 20,100 acres of Johnson County soil.

The raising of domestic animals in the county has been another major endeavor by Johnson County farmers. Tunnel Hill at one time had a stockyard, although this has long since disappeared. In 1973, there were 11,900 head of beef cattle in Johnson County, ranking the county 22nd in the state in this category. Milk cows numbered 700 head in Johnson County in 1973. Other domestic animals in the

county are 27,400 head of hogs and pigs, 400 head of sheep, and 6,500 laying hens.

TRANSPORTATION. Reynolds reported that by 1800 a good trail existed from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia, passing through Moccasin Gap to Reynoldsburg to Parker City and then exiting the county into the Creal Springs area.

Johnson County court, beginning in 1813, decreed for various roads to be built, the first to provide a route for carriages from Ft. Massac to Elvira. In 1820, a road was au-

thorized from Vienna to Cairo. Many other gravel and dirt roads were laid out.

It was not until 1921 that the first paved road came to Johnson County. Known as the Logan and Lee Highway, the road is now Route 45. Despite its small size, Johnson County has 26.25 miles of interstate highways. It is just north of Goreville that I-24 from the southeast connects with I-57, the major north-south artery in the state. Figures released by the Illinois Department of Transportation show

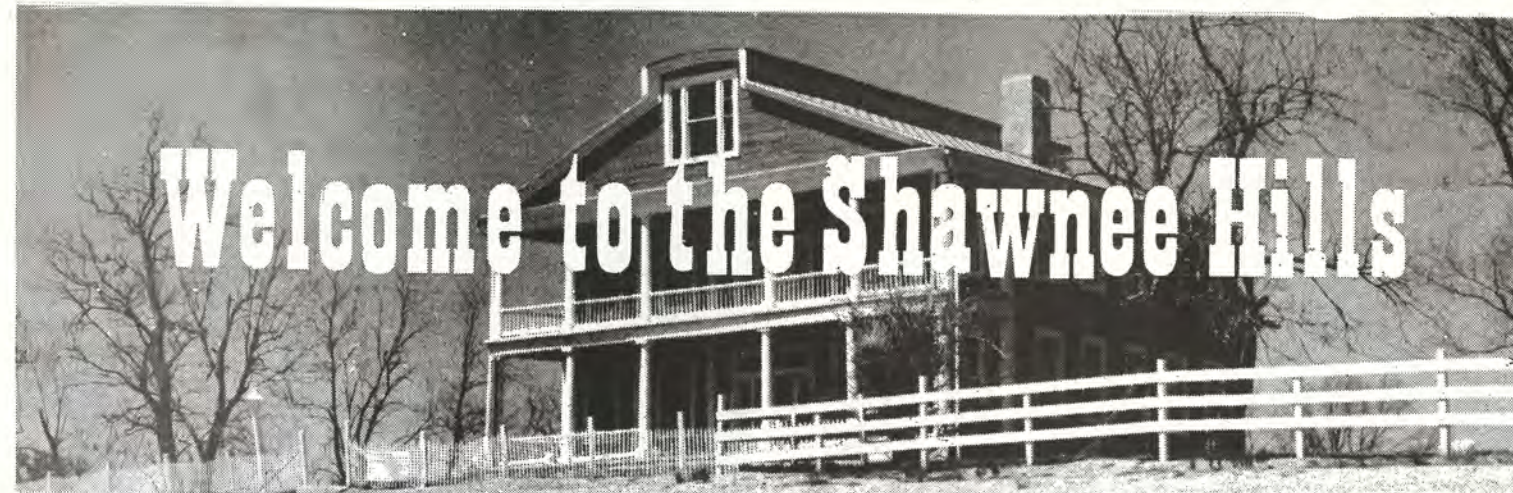
Johnson County with 505 miles of roads. Of these, 71.02 are paved, with the remainder being bituminous, gravel, or earthen.

Railroads were relatively late coming to Johnson County. The first railroad—the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad in 1872—crossed the county diagonally from northeast to southwest. This is the railroad that later became known as the Big Four.

In 1889, the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad

was completed, running north-to-south in the eastern part of the county, crossing the Big Four at Parker City and continuing to Grantsburg and Reevesville. Now in the Illinois Central system, this line barely touches the southeastern corner of the county.

In 1900, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad provided railway service to the western side of the county, passing through Goreville, Buncombe, West Vienna, and Cypress. At West Vienna, the Chicago, Burlington, and



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LITTLE FLOCK Church
near Ozark is surrounded
by forest.

Quincy Railroad branches from the C&EI and proceeds southeastward via Forman before leaving the county.

None of the railroads in the county today supports much traffic. The Big Four, now operated by Penn Central, maintains one slow-moving coal train each day. There are approximately seventy miles of track in Johnson County.

COMMUNICATION. There was no newspaper in early Johnson County, but in 1858, J. D. Moody founded the *Johnson County Enquirer*. This paper changed owners, and names, several times during the next decade-and-a-half, being known as *The Advertiser*, the *Union Courier*, the *Vienna Artery*, and *The Herald*. About the time the *Herald* was making its initial thrust in the county in 1872, a competitor, the *Vienna News*, commenced publication. Two years later, these two papers merged to form *The Journal* which, in turn, was succeeded by *The Reformer* in 1892. The end to this steady succession of newspapers ended when *The Reformer* was destroyed by fire in 1895.

In the meantime, in 1879, the *Vienna Weekly Times* made its first appearance and has survived for nearly a century to become the county's only newspaper today.

Other papers in other communities have tried but failed, usually after a short tenure. The *Johnson County Yeoman* was in existence from 1874 to 1879, and the *Egyptian Democrat* survived from 1888 to 1910. New Burnside had the *Burnside Bugler* in 1893, Goreville the *News* in 1901 and the *Record* in 1905, and Cypress the *Commercial Enterprise* in 1915 and the *County Review* in 1920.

There are no radio or television stations operating in Johnson County.

EDUCATION. Hiram Chapman established a subscription school in the area of present day Bloomfield in 1819. From that beginning, and abetted by the passage of the Illinois Free School Act in 1825, the number of mostly small,

one- or two-room schools in the county grew at a rapid rate. There were fifty-two schools in the county in 1878, with twenty-five of them constructed of logs. In 1925, the number of schools had increased to seventy-two.

In recent decades, consolidation of schools has drastically reduced the number of educational centers in the county. There are grade units in Goreville, Buncombe, Vienna, Cypress and New Simpson Hill, the latter named for New Burnside, Simpson, and Tunnel Hill. High Schools in the county are at Vienna and Goreville.

During the school year 1974-75, enrollment figures in the county are kindergarten, 54; first, 116; second, 122; third, 124; fourth, 145; fifth, 137; sixth, 129; seventh, 168; eighth, 164; ninth, 169; tenth, 152; eleventh, 130; twelfth, 127; and special education, 70. The total enrollment in the county is 1882. This is an increase from the 1799 of 1773-74 and the 1743 of 1972-73.

EARLY HISTORY BUILDERS IN THE COUNTY

JOHN BRADSHAW. One of the earliest and most influential settlers in the county was John Bradshaw. As early as 1809, Bradshaw was made a territorial justice of the Peace. In 1812, Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards designated Bradshaw's Elvira home to serve as the first seat of justice in the county.

JOHN BRIDGES. One of the first businessmen in the county was John Bridges, whose two-story frame building in the Pleasant Grove area served as a tavern as early as 1810. Bridges operated a thriving trading business as well. Bridges Tavern, a well-constructed edifice with stone fireplaces at either end, stood until the late 1950's along the north side of Illinois Route 146, about three-fourths of a mile east of the Pleasant Grove church. Fire destroyed the structure, but the foundation was soon built upon again. The Hillcrest Kennels now occupy the old Bridges site.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

LEVI CASEY. Born in Ireland, Levi Casey migrated to southern Illinois about 1808, settling in the central part of the county near a spring which now bears his name. He was the brother of Zadoc Casey of Mt. Vernon, an early Lt. Governor in the state. Casey's son, Levi B., was a captain in John A. Logan's regiment. He was killed in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863. His monument in Graves Cemetery is inscribed, "Capt. Levi B. Casey of Co. D. 31 Reg. Ill. Vol., Died June 29, 1863 of a wound received while acting Major and gallantly leading his command at the battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi, aged 37 years, 5 months, 14 days."

DANIEL CHAPMAN. Daniel Chapman was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1756, of English ancestry. He and his family settled near Pond in 1818. Chapman was one of four Johnson County residents who had served in the Revolutionary War. The Daniel Chapman DAR Chapter was a memorial to him.

PLEASANT T. CHAPMAN. Pleasant T. Chapman was a fourth generation descendant of Daniel Chapman. He was born on a farm south of Vienna in 1854. After graduating from McKendree College in 1876, Chapman was admitted to the bar in 1879. He also opened the first bank in Vienna, in 1883, along with partners C. Cohn and J. N. Poor, and served as its president for forty years. Chapman also served as Superintendent of Schools and county judge before being elected to the State Senate from 1890-1901. From 1904 to 1911, he served as Representative from the 24th District in the Congress of the United States. His wife, Leorah May Copeland Chapman, was the author of "A History of Johnson County," in 1925.

SAMUEL JACKSON CHAPMAN. The son of Daniel Chapman, Samuel preceded the rest of the family to Johnson County by one year, coming in 1817. He immediately became the first postmaster at Bloomfield, then later moved to Vienna. He had served in the War of 1812, where he was wounded at Lundy's Lane. Chapman's brother Hiram was the first school teacher in the county.

JAMES FINNEY. James Finney migrated to Illinois Territory from Virginia, settling first in Randolph County where he served as judge in the court of common pleas in 1806. Later he moved to Elvira where he served both as clerk of the county's first court and as the first postmaster. He remained county clerk until 1830.

JOHN GORE. Born in Georgia, John Gore arrived in Johnson County about 1809, apparently in the vicinity of West Vienna. He served as a petit juror at Elvira in 1816. The village of Goreville takes its name from the Gore family.

HON. A. J. KUYKENDALL. A. J. Kuykendall was born in Hardin County, Illinois, in 1815 while his family was en route from Kentucky to Johnson County.

The family settled near Sanburn, but with educational opportunities slim, A. J. was able to obtain only three months of formal schooling. Nonetheless, through self-study, JANUARY, 1975

he gained sufficient knowledge to be admitted to the bar. From there he was elected to serve first in the state House of Representatives and then in the state Senate.

The Civil War interrupted his political career, and he returned to Johnson County to assist in organizing the 31st Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, with John A. Logan as Colonel and himself as Major.

In 1864 Kuykendall was elected to the United States Congress, where he served until 1904. Kuykendall also raised stock and owned and operated the Star Mill in Vienna. His son, Joseph B., served under his father in the Civil War, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. He also followed his father in the milling business, which he operated for more than fifty years.

MARCUS McCARTNEY. Marcus McCartney had a long and distinguished career as an educator in Johnson County. He served as first principal of the Vienna High School from 1893 to 1903, then was reappointed in 1920. He was also instrumental in obtaining the Carnegie Library for Vienna in 1913.

WILLIAM McFATRIDGE. William McFatridge was a prominent figure in the Pond-Bloomfield area, settling

HOGG BLUFF, a beautiful natural area, is also a noted archaeological landmark.





CORN - GRINDING "kettles" are cavities found in Footprint Rock.

there in 1810 upon his arrival from Virginia. McFatridge, along with Hezekiah West, served as delegate to the first Illinois constitutional convention. In 1826, McFatridge was named overseer of a road from Bloomfield to the Pope County line. Max (Mac's) Creek, which meanders through the central part of the county, reputedly is named for William McFatridge.

CHARLES MARSHALL. One of the most prominent farmers the county has ever had was Charles Marshall, whose 2,500 acres of land near Belknap during the first half of the twentieth century constituted the largest single land holding in the county. Marshall served for awhile as director of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Charles Marshall's great grandfather was the brother of the United States Chief Justice John Marshall.

PAUL POWELL. Long a powerful figure in Illinois politics, this Vienna resident served as state representative, speaker of the Illinois General Assembly and at his death in 1970 was Illinois Secretary of State. He was instrumental in locating the Vienna Correctional Center and Interstate 24 near Vienna.

WILLIAM SIMPSON. William Simpson, who arrived in Johnson County around 1805, was apparently the first white settler to make his home in Johnson County. He built a double log house in the Double Bridge area north of the present community of Simpson. The house reputedly served as a hotel for early travelers. Simpson is buried in the old, heavily overgrown Double Bridge Cemetery. The village of Simpson is named for his descendants.

HEZEKIAH WEST. Perhaps Johnson County's most influential pioneer, Hezekiah West, came to Illinois from Maryland in 1809 or 1810 at the age of 46 or 47. By then he had already served in the Revolutionary War and had

left a favorable imprint in his native area of Frederick County, Maryland. He was active in the affairs of the early territorial courts at Elvira from 1813 to 1818. He was a Justice of the Peace, a County Commissioner, and a delegate to the first state constitutional convention. In addition to his political and governmental activities, he was a Methodist minister and a school teacher. The area where he settled, which lies a short way southeast of Cypress, became known as West Eden.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

BELL POND. The Shawnee National Forest has designated 150 acres of swampland immediately east of Grantsburg as the Bell Pond Botanical Area. The area represents an ecosystem characteristic of the Gulf Coast. This unique community is an assemblage of southern plants and animals at the northern periphery of their ranges. The swamp is subjected to numerous inundations from nearby Bay Creek.

The dominant trees of Bell Pond are the bald cypress and the tupelo gum, but other swamp-tolerant trees found include swamp cottonwood, water locust, pumpkin ash, Drummond's red maple, and black willow. Among the shrubs of the swamp are buttonbush, storax, Virginia Willow, swamp rose, and stiff dogwood.

The black-water swamp provides suitable habitat for a wide variety of amphibians and reptiles. Common among these groups are the poisonous cottonmouth, the snapping turtle, musk turtle, southern leopard frog, eastern gray treefrog, upland chorus frog, slimy salamander, long-tailed salamander, and cave salamander. Less common amphibians are the zigzag salamander and the northern spring peeper. Two rarely encountered amphibians in Bell Pond are the green treefrog and the mole salamander.

BENSON BLUFF. This name refers to a small, horse-shoe shaped sandstone bluff between Tunnel Hill and Goreville. At the far inner reaches of a picturesque sandstone overhang is the uncommon filmy fern. Along one of the sandstone ledges is the equally uncommon netted chain fern. The construction of I-24 within a few feet of Benson Bluff has drastically changed the environment of the area.

BUFFALO ON THE ROCK. Indians are said to be responsible for the outline of a buffalo on the side of a sandstone cliff about three miles northeast of Simpson. The buffalo is rather faded, but the four legs and head are distinguishable. The trail from Gum Springs to the Buffalo is about one-half mile and passes through a beautiful forest dominated by beech and sugar maple. Multitudes of colorful wildflowers are massed across the forest floor in the spring.

BULGE HOLE. There are many shelter bluffs across southern Illinois formed from overhanging sandstone cliffs, but one of the most impressive is a deep cavern known as Bulge Hole. This phenomenal feature carved from sandstone was known to the earliest people in the county. Bulge Hole is apparently mentioned in Surveyor's Notes of 1807 which describe a cave 228 feet wide, 30 feet high, and 164

feet 8 inches deep. There is little doubt that this reference is to Bulge Hole.

CAMP ONDESSONK (Moccasin Gap). Camp Ondessonk, a 4585-acre preserve operated by the Catholic Diocese of Belleville, contains some of the most marvelous scenic areas in all of southern Illinois. The Camp, located just outside of the community of Ozark, has natural features such as Split Rock Hollow and Eagle Nest Rock. Split Rock Hollow is a series of narrow passageways between gigantic perpendicular blocks of sandstone.

A 17-mile hiking trail, known as the Moccasin Gap Trail, winds throughout the area. Any group or person wishing to hike the trail should make prior arrangements with the camp director. The name Moccasin Gap refers to a reputed early Indian trail which generally followed the same route.

CEDAR BLUFF. Cedar Bluff is an impressive, massive sandstone cliff lying east of and adjacent to Draper's Bluff. Anyone observing the bluff will immediately understand the reason for naming it Cedar Bluff. Scores of red cedar, or juniper, cover many acres of the cliff. Cedar Bluff Church, at the southern foot of the bluff, completes this peaceful rural scene.

CEDAR FALLS. The highest natural waterfall in Johnson County, and exceeded in height in southern Illinois only by Burden Falls in Pope County, is Cedar Falls, located a short distance southeast of Ozark. The falls, described in detail in the June, 1967, issue of *Outdoor Illinois*, plummets from the edge of an abrupt sandstone cliff into a reflection pool seventy-five feet below. The surrounding oak-hickory woods and occasional rocky outcrops contribute additional beauty to the setting. Beneath the overhanging cliff, colonies of delicate lady ferns and fragile ferns abound.

About two decades ago, the area was a center of much activity because it served as a Scout campsite, known as Pakentuck, operated by the Four Rivers Boy Scout Council of Paducah, Kentucky.

The area is still in private ownership.

DOUBLE BRIDGES CEMETERY. Obscured by scrubby vegetation and well off the beaten path is historic Double Bridges Cemetery. Named for two bridges over nearby Cedar Creek, the Double Bridges area has the distinction of being the home of the first known white settler in the county. William Simpson came into the region in 1805, when he was 61 years old. I have not been able to ascertain when the Double Bridges Cemetery was established, but Simpson was buried there after his death on March 11, 1826. An historical marker erected by the Johnson County Chapter of the DAR at the gravesite is nearly completely overgrown.

DRAPER'S BLUFF. Lying east of Lick Creek and just north of the old townsite of Elvira is massive Draper's Bluff, a wild area of sandstone cliffs straddling the Union and Johnson County line. Since access routes to the top of the cliffs are difficult to find, local inquiry is advised. Draper's Bluff teems with a variety of plant and animal life. Since the area is visited infrequently, the habitats are in a

JANUARY, 1975

semi-undisturbed condition. The views from the bluff-top are awe-inspiring. Remnants of an old Indian stone wall can be found, and a broad, swampy depression on the summit indicates an often used buffalo wallow.

FERNE CLYFFE STATE PARK. Just beyond the southern limits of Goreville is Ferne Clyffe, a small gem in the state park system of Illinois. The park is made up of a series of narrow valleys surrounded by massive sandstone cliffs sometimes rising as much as 150 feet above the valley floor. Among the more impressive features of the park are the Box Canyon, Hawk's Cave, Round Bluff, and Happy Hollow.

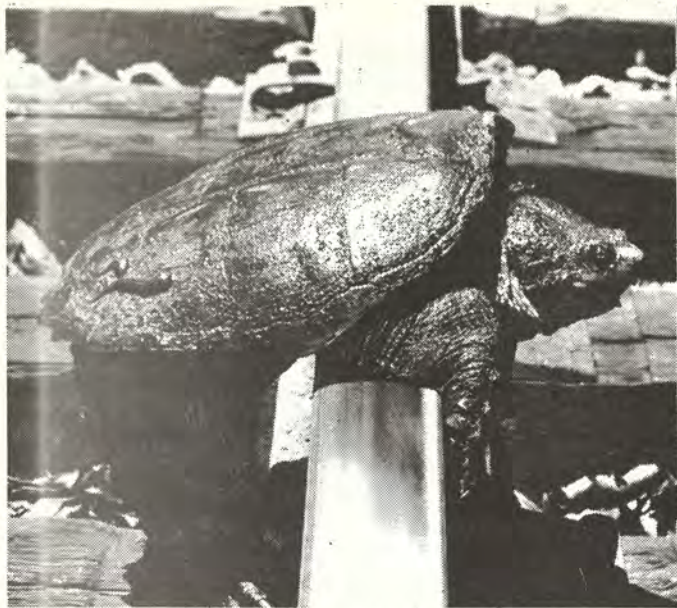
The Box Canyon is enclosed on three sides by moist, shaded cliffs laden with graceful ferns. At the end of the canyon is the nicest waterfall in the park, dropping some fifty feet into the pool below.

Hawk's Cave is a gigantic sandstone overhang some one hundred fifty feet high, two hundred feet from side to side, and nearly fifty feet deep.

Round Bluff, which rises behind an 18-acre fishing lake, is more or less circular in general outline. Because of several unique species of plants which grow on Round Bluff, a portion of it has been dedicated as an Illinois Nature Preserve. The one hundred fifty foot tall bluffs facing the lake are densely shaded and moist throughout the year. By contrast, the bluff on the south side is dry and seemingly barren,

OLD EDIFICE of Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was torn down last summer to make way for a new structure. On the Tunnel Hill blacktop, it is a noted stopping place for the Annual Ozark Tour.





SNAPPING TURTLE crossing track near Heron Pond is a reminder that nature is not far distant from modern man's artifacts.

supporting only the moist, drought-tolerant, often succulent plants such as prickly pear cactus and American agave.

Happy Hollow is an undeveloped area of wild, densely forested ridges, valleys and bluffs.

An attractive campground is located on a bluff-top in the park. Summer programs by park naturalists are presented during weekends, and other activities are planned during most summer days.

There is an abundance of picnic facilities, playground equipment, and hiking trails. A horse campground for the river-to-river horse trail is in the park.

The area was owned for many years by Miss Emma Rebman, former superintendent of schools in Johnson County. Through her generosity, it became a part of the state park system in 1947. The park consists of 1,073 acres.

FOOTPRINT ROCK. In the southeastern section on the county line, is a slab of flat, exposed sandstone in a field behind the J. O. Evans home. Close examination of the surface of the rock will reveal a number of impressions, most of them resembling human footprints. Most conspicuous are four well formed tracks, each measuring about seven inches long. The rock also contains a number of spherical depressions, presumably used by early Indians in grinding corn.

GILEAD CHURCH. One of the oldest churches in the county is the Gilead Cumberland Presbyterian Church north of Simpson. The original log church was built in 1842, with the cemetery established in 1854.

HERON POND. Heron Pond is one of the premier Nature Preserves in Illinois. The preserve is located four miles southwest of Vienna and is most easily reached by proceeding via the old community of Forman. Habitats in this 1,123-acre preserve include bottomland forest, swamps, sandstone bluffs, limestone bluffs, a hill prairie, and the Cache River. The swamps are dominated by bald cypress

and tupelo gum, with a diversity of plants making up the total flora. Many of these plants are unusual for Illinois. Wildlife includes a nesting colony of great blue herons and many southern swamp species such as the cottonmouth, bird-voiced tree-frog, and banded pigmy sunfish.

HOGG BLUFF. Hogg Bluff is a small but interesting almost circular sandstone bluff partially surrounded by a beaver-maintained swamp. The bluff is posted as a protected archaeological site because of the artifacts found there. Hogg Bluff may be reached by a half-mile trail north from Gum Springs and east of the gravel road from Reynoldsburg.

INDIAN POINT. This is the name given to a bluff near the Johnson-Massac county line southeast of Forman. The narrow, steep bluff is about a mile in length. It is thought that the western extremity of the bluff served as the first camp of the George Rogers Clark expedition in June, 1778, on its way from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia.

JOHNSON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. A museum in the lower level of the Carnegie Library on the south side of the courthouse square in Vienna has a miscellaneous collection of relicts from Johnson County's past. The museum is open from 3-5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and from 2-5 p. m. Saturday.

LAKE OF EGYPT. The 2200 acres of water in Lake of Egypt are partly in Williamson County and partly in Johnson County. The lake was built and is owned and regulated by the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative. The Shawnee National Forest purchased 1700 acres of land in 1966 on the eastern shores of the lake in Johnson County. Facilities include the 41-unit Buck Ridge Campground, the Wagon Wheel Picnic Ground, the Wahoo Picnic Ground, the Fox Point Picnic Ground with a group shelter, and the Hickory Bay Boat Ramp. The broad ridges and valleys provide habitat for several kinds of wildlife. The lake is well-stocked for fishing.

LITTLE BLACK SLOUGH. This is an extensive area of swamps and adjacent rocky woods between Cypress and Vienna. An area of higher elevation in the midst of the swamp is known as Boss Island. Snake Hole is a name given to a wild swamp which laps up against a sheer sandstone cliff. A number of unusual plants and animals live in Little Black Slough. Bald cypress and tupelo gum are the dominant trees of the swamp.

MORTAR CAVE. On the west bank of Dutchman Creek is a rock of conglomerate sandstone measuring twelve feet long and with a conical cavity cut midway its length. The cavity, which tapers toward the bottom, is eight inches in diameter and twelve inches deep. Resembling a huge mortar, the rock is protected by an overhanging sandstone cliff.

RAINBOW ROCK. Less than a mile west of Cypress School is an interesting natural arch of sandstone. The span is sixty-six feet long with a maximum width of three-and-one-half feet. The center of the arch rises seven feet above the ground. Rainbow Rock is in a particularly beautiful

setting, overtopped by white oaks, red oaks, and wild black cherries. A taller, more delicate arch behind a church in Cypress one block east of the railroad has crumpled in recent years.

ROCK HOUSE. Rock House is a cave in a large hill near Reevesville on the Johnson County line. Directions for reaching this interesting formation should be obtained in Reevesville. The road leading toward Rock House is treacherous in rainy weather.

SCOUT CAVE. One of the most remarkable sandstone shelter bluffs in southern Illinois is Scout Cave. The overhang is a huge semi-circle extending four hundred twenty-nine feet from side to side. The overhang opens out into a broad, wooded valley. Interstate 24 passes within 300 yards of Scout Cave.

SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST. Sixteen thousand seven hundred thirty-eight (16,738) acres of woodland in Johnson County are under the management of the Shawnee National Forest. These include some of the most rugged terrain in the county. Lake of Egypt, near the northern edge of the county, is a major recreation area of the Shawnee National Forest. A small cypress swamp east of Grantsburg has been designated a Botanical Area and thus is accorded special protection.

One of the forest's district ranger stations is located at the north edge of Vienna.

SQUARE SPRING. A natural spring a few miles

north of Goreville was the compelling factor in the selection of a campsite by George Rogers Clark and his men on their historic march from Fort Massac to Fort Kaskaskia in 1778. This was reputedly the second night's stop on the trek. Construction of I-24 has inflicted some damage to the area.

TRIGG TOWER. A partially dismantled fire tower stands silently atop Cotton Hill a short distance northeast of Simpson. Erected in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps from Camp Simpson, the forty foot tower at one time overlooked beautiful Cedar Creek Watershed. East of the tower about one-half mile and then another mile past the abandoned site of old Simpson Springs is a sandstone slab with the faint inscription "1810" etched into it.

Trigg Tower is named for Col. L. O. Trigg, founder of the Annual Ozark Tour.

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER. The Vienna Correctional Center, located along Illinois Route 146 between Vienna and Grantsburg, became fully operational in 1971. It is primarily a training education center with total minimum security. Occupying 3500 acres of mostly wooded area, with a fine example of a cypress swamp, the center has a capacity for 600 males and 50 females. Its location is credited to the late Paul Powell.

WEBBTOWN CHURCH. The only Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints in the county stands along the road from Goreville to Tunnel Hill. The original church site was donated in 1879, and the first frame church stood

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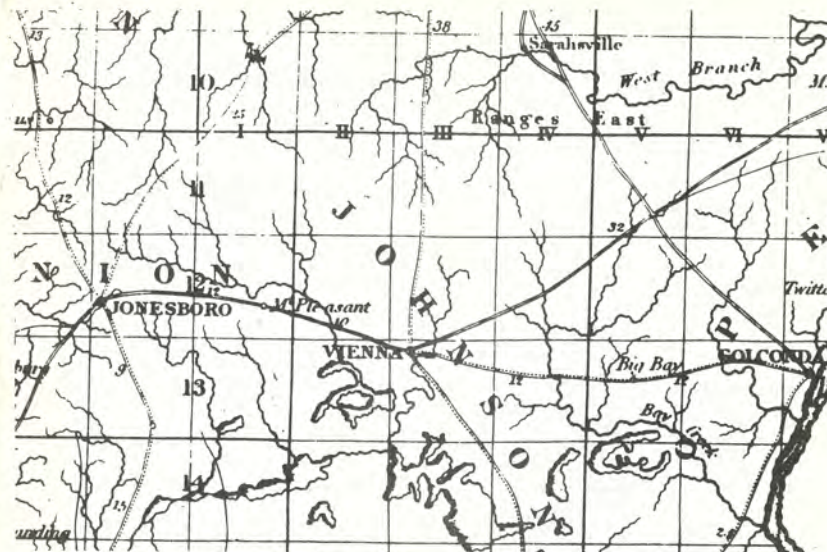
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DAVID H. BURR'S MAP, circa 1837, shows major trails and post roads leading into county seat Vienna.

until 1974 when it was torn down to make way for a new edifice. The Webb Cemetery, about a mile from the church, dates back to 1863.

WEST EDEN CEMETERY. High on a hill overlooking the Cache River Bottoms is old West Eden Cemetery. White benches beneath a large tree on the crest of the hill provide a peaceful setting for contemplation. The first grave in the cemetery is that of Ozilla Axley who

passed away on April 7, 1840. Hezekiah West, the Revolutionary War veteran and the pioneer for whom the West Eden area is named, found his final resting place in this cemetery.

REFERENCES

The author is indebted to a number of people who live and work in Johnson County for providing much information for this article. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Harry Cummins of Vienna who told me much about the early history of the southeastern corner of the county. He also kindly permitted me to use material from his late brother's unpublished manuscript. Mr. Jerry Clutts, District Ranger of the Vienna Station of the Shawnee National Forest, provided considerable information, as did Mr. Glenn Jones, the County Superintendent of Education. Mrs. Zona Bridges of Vienna permitted me to examine the contents of the Johnson County Historical Society Museum. All others who provided information are acknowledged here.

The following references proved useful in the preparation of this county geography:

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EMBLEM OF Illinois Nature Preserve is found in county at Round Bluff and Heron Pond.



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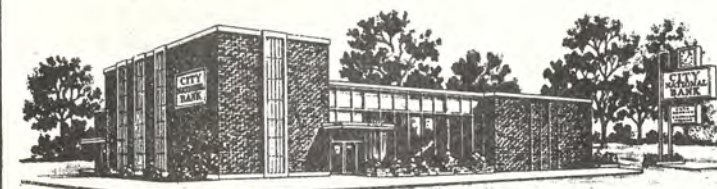
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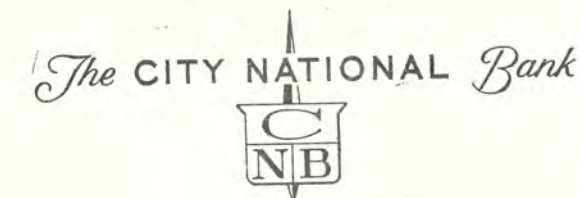
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OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

TO MAKE EPPING SAUSAGES

Take 6 pounds of young pork, quite free from skin, gristle, or fat. Cut it small and beat it fine in a mortar. Chop 6 pounds of beef suet very fine, shred a handful of sage leaves fine, spread the meat on a clean dresser, and shake the sage over it.

Shred the rind of a lemon very fine, and throw it with sweet herbs on the meat. Grate two nutmegs to which put a spoonful of pepper, and a large spoonful of salt. Throw the suet over and mix all well together. Put it down close in the pot, and when used, roll it up with as much egg as will make it smooth.

TERRITORIAL PUDDING

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2 eggs separated | ½ teaspoon vanilla |
| ¾ level teaspoon baking powder | 6 tablespoons sugar |
| 2 cups milk | ¼ cup flour |
| 1½ level tablespoons powdered sugar | ¼ level teaspoon salt |
| | 1½ level tablespoons chopped preserved ginger |

Beat yolks of eggs with sugar for ten minutes, then add flour sifted with salt and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Scald milk, and pour it onto flour mixture, stirring all the time. Return to saucepan and stir over a slow fire until it forms a thick custard, add ginger, and pour into a buttered pudding dish.

Beat egg whites to a stiff froth with remainder of baking powder, add gradually powdered sugar and vanilla extract. Spread this meringue on top of custard and place in a very moderate oven until light brown. Serve cold. Sufficient for six persons.

OXFORD SAUSAGES

Take 1 pound of young pork, fat and lean, without skin or gristle; 1 pound of beef suet, chopped fine together; put in ½ pound of grated bread, half the peel of a lemon shred, a nutmeg grated, 6 sage leaves chopped fine, a teaspoon of pepper, and two of salt, some thyme, savory, and marjoram, shred fine.

Mix well together and put it close down in a pan till used. Roll thyme out the size of common sausages, and fry them in fresh butter of a fine brown, or broil them over a clear fire, and send them to table hot.

HOW TO DRY TOMATOES

Wash and slice into pieces one-fourth or one-eighth inch thick. Place on trays in one layer. Dry in sun, oven, over kitchen stove or before electric fan until leathery.

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DIVINITY FUDGE

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2½ cups sugar | ¾ cup corn syrup |
| 1 cup water | 2 egg whites |
| ¼ cup candied cherries and almonds | ¼ cup green citron or ¼ cup |

Put ¾ cup sugar and ¼ cup water in small saucepan. In another saucepan, put two cups sugar, corn syrup, and ¾ cup water. Stir second portion until sugar is dissolved, put over fire and boil to 240° F., or until mixture forms a soft ball, when it is tried in cold water.

Twenty minutes after starting this mixture, put the first saucepan on the stove and cook to 270° F. or until it forms a very hard ball when tried in cold water. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add slowly the syrup which has cooked to a soft ball and beat constantly until stiff, using a wooden spoon. Then add slowly syrup which was cooked to 270° F. and continue beating as long as possible. Add candied cherries and green citron or the almonds.

Bad dinners go hand in hand with total depravity, while a properly fed man is already half saved.

PINEAPPLE CUSTARD PUDDING

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 small can crushed pineapple, drained | ½ cup water |
| 3 egg yolks | 1 cup cream |
| 1 pint milk | 1 tablespoon gelatin |
| 1 cup sugar | 18 ladyfingers |

Heat the milk in a double boiler. Beat the egg yolks with the sugar and pour the hot milk over the mixture. Return to the double boiler and cook like a custard. Dissolve the gelatin in the cold water. Add to the custard. Remove from the stove. When cool but not stiff, add the cream which has been whipped stiff.

Line a dish with ladyfingers, pour over them some of the custard, add another layer of ladyfingers and then the rest of the custard. Serve plain or with whipped cream. Make several hours before serving.

HONEY APPLE CRISP

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 4 cups sliced apples | ½ cup flour |
| ¼ cup white sugar | 1 teaspoon lemon juice |
| ¼ cup walnut meats | ¼ cup brown sugar |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | ¼ cup butter |
| ½ cup honey | |

Spread apples in shallow baking dish, sprinkle with sugar and lemon juice, pour on honey. In a bowl, mix flour, brown sugar and salt, work in the butter and make a crumbly mixture, spread it over the apples.

Bake in 375° oven for 30 to 40 minutes, or till apples are tender and crust crisply brown. Serve with whipped cream or plain cream.

SPANISH MEAT LOAF

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pound hamburger | 1 cup cooked rice |
| 1 cup strained tomatoes | ½ cup bread crumbs |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 dash cayenne pepper |

Mix, make in loaf, and bake 40 minutes, baste with hot water to which a little butter or bacon grease has been added. Will serve 8, with luck.

CANDIED CRANBERRIES

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 pound cranberries | 3 cups sugar |
| 2 cups water | |

Select large, firm, perfect cranberries, wash and drain. Make two or three small slits in each berry with the point of a knife.

Boil the sugar and water together until clear. Allow the syrup to cool, add the berries, bring very slowly to the boiling point, remove from the stove and let stand overnight.

The saucepan should be large enough to permit all the berries to float at the top of the syrup during cooking. If the berries are heated too quickly, the skins will burst before they absorb the syrup.

Next day drain the syrup from the berries and boil until it is thick. Allow the syrup to cool, add the berries, heat slowly, cook gently for 3 to 4 minutes, and allow to stand for two hours or more. Then cook slowly a third time for five minutes.

Allow the berries to stand in the thick syrup overnight, warm once more, so that the syrup will be thin enough to pour easily, and drain the berries from the syrup.

Spread them on a rack covered with cheesecloth to dry. They should then be bright, firm, plump and semi-transparent.

Store in a tightly covered jar and use as a sweetmeat or as a garnish. The syrup left over after the cranberries are candied may be used as pudding sauce or in fruit punch.

BEST HAM LOAF

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons minced onion | 1 cup finely chopped celery |
| 2 tablespoons fat | ½ pound lean ham, ground, |
| 1 pound lean beef, pork or veal, ground | or 2 cups ground cooked ham |
| 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce | 6 tablespoons Minute tapioca |
| ¼ teaspoon pepper | 3 tablespoons pickle relish |
| 1 cup cooked peas | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | 1½ cups milk and pea liquor |

Saute onions and celery in fat. Combine meat, Minute tapioca, and seasonings. Mix well. Add milk and mix again. Add peas. Bake in greased loaf pan, 8x4x3 inches, in hot oven (450° F.) for 15 minutes. Then decrease heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 45 minutes longer. Serve hot or cold. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

This is fine served with the following:

HORSERADISH SAUCE

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup cottage cheese | 1 cup thick sour cream |
| 1 tablespoon grated onion | ¼ cup horseradish |
| 1 scant tablespoon sugar | |

Rub cottage cheese through sieve and beat in other ingredients.

JANUARY, 1975

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A Visit with Big Time Rodeo's Pete Logan and a Talk on . . .

Makin' It

By LARRY D. UNDERWOOD

THOUSANDS OF miles and nearly forty years away from a small farm in Illinois lives a tall, lean man on a hill-top with snow-capped mountains for a view. The setting is the Rogue River Valley of Oregon; the mountains are the Cascades, the man is "George "Pete" Logan.

One day a few months back, Logan lounged in an easy, leather-covered chair talking with a friend, Clint Walker. Walker, a huge, powerful man, is known throughout the world because of his movie roles and, most unforgettably, for the popular "Cheyenne" television series of a few years ago. The younger generation knows him for his NBC series, "Kodiak."

Logan, too, has appeared on national television, acted in Walt Disney movies, and announced rodeos throughout the United States and Canada for nearly thirty years. But their common ground does not end there. When they visit, they talk of times past—their common ground. They talk of a mutual love—a love they both knew and left behind many years ago. That love, southern Illinois.

For the ruggedly, handsome Walker, southern Illinois is Hartford, a small refinery town in Madison County, a few hundred yards from the Mississippi River. For the tall, lean, leather-faced Logan, southern Illinois is the countryside in Gallatin County near Shawneetown, only a stone's throw from the beautiful Ohio.

Leaning forward in his chair, Logan tells Walker, "You know, our country (southern Illinois) is not a bad place to be. Folks there have retained something that much of America has lost—the friendliness, the willingness to help a neighbor and say 'hello' when you meet on the street."

Logan pauses, then adds, "It's the character of the people there that rubs off on the rest of us and gives us a little more 'try' along the way."

The two men then drift into a gen-

eral discussion about others in their business from Illinois. There's Peter Lind Hayes from Cairo; Bill Holden from O'Fallon in St. Clair County; Howard Keel from Gillespie in Macoupin County; old Smiley Burnette from Summum in Fulton County; the quiz show moderator, Gene Rayburn, from Christopher in Franklin County; and the Van Dykes and Gene Hackman from Danville.

Women? What about Helen Morgan from Danville, or Shelly Winters born in East St. Louis, or Mary Astor from Quincy?

And there are others. Why, Burl Ives is from Hunt in Jasper County and even the old radio Lone Ranger, Brace Beemer was from southern Illinois.

"Young people there need not fear that they don't have a chance to do the things they want to do," Logan says. "But they need to know what they want and how much to pay for it." Then, almost philosophically, he adds, "Because you *must* pay. In the lonely hours away from your people. The disappointments that come; this is how you build memories and these are finally, one day, all you have."

For Pete Logan, what are the memories?

He says, "I went west during the Great Depression, in 1936. I had exactly \$3.65 in my pocket, and as I recall, I spent about eighty cents on the way. Riding the rails—and not in Pullman cars—I made it to Seattle, Washington."

Born in the same house in which his father, Clarence E. Logan, was born, Pete was one of five children. His brothers, Gordon and Earl, survive, but like Pete, have left Illinois.

What got him started? "Well, one day my mother, the former Elsie Lambert, sent for a record of some church music. By mistake, Sears sent the wrong record. It was a record of "Pie Plant Pete" of radio fame in the '30s. He was coast to coast on NBC Radio every morning; he was great! I was enthralled!



And from that I decided I would do something along those lines."

Soon, a gangly kid stood along Illinois 13, guitar slung on his back, a thumb extended, hitch-hiking to Harrisburg and WEBQ Radio. A couple years later, Logan was on his way to Seattle, Washington where he got a job as a radio announcer. During World War II he held down a job at a Seattle shipyard and continued working at a radio station, where he was becoming a popular young radio announcer.

But what happened to Pie Plant Pete? Claude Moye, Pie Plant Pete's real name, now lives in Ridgway, Illinois and does commercial advertising spots on southern Illinois radio stations. "I owe so much to my mother's order and to Pie Plant Pete, my hero," Logan adds, his small, deep-set eyes glistening.

After World War II? "I spent a winter in Nevada, on a ranch, learning the roping business. I wanted to go into rodeo." But with a background in announcing, Logan decided to try his hand with a microphone instead of a rope. He called two rodeos in 1946, several in 1947, and in 1948, shared the mike with one of rodeo announcing's greatest, Abe Lefton, in "the biggest

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cowboy contest in the land," New York's Madison Square Garden Rodeo.

Since then, according to one writer, "Pete Logan's name has become as familiar to rodeo fans across America as those who continue year after year in top stardom in motion pictures or on the TV screen."

Logan is the only man to announce New York's Madison Square Garden Rodeo for ten years. From 1959 to 1964, he called the R.C.A. National Rodeo Finals six straight times—three years in Dallas; three years in Los Angeles. In all, he has called that rodeo, the World Series of Rodeos, on eight different occasions.

When Roy Rogers decided to do the Madison Square Garden Rodeo on live, network television, Rogers chose Logan as his announcer. With Rogers and Dale Evans in the booth, Pete Logan entertained prime-time television viewers, 40,000,000 of them, from coast to coast,

with his deep, resonant voice. The show was such a success that Logan announced six more for Rogers.

When asked about memorable moments in announcing, Logan recalls a night in 1951. In the announcer's stand at Madison Square Garden, someone handed Logan a note. He read it, then turned to the microphone. Drawing in a deep breath, he got the crowd's attention, then introduced the "old soldier," General Douglas MacArthur, only recently returned from Korea. Logan says, "Now there was a moment and there was an ovation!"

Because of his skill and popularity as a rodeo announcer, Logan has appeared in several movies. Perhaps his most famous sequence was in the rodeo scene from the 1961 movie, "The Misfits." Clark Gable, Marilyn Monroe and Montgomery Clift appeared in that film about modern day cowboys. With all the present hoopla over Marilyn Mon-

roe, an obvious question was: What about Marilyn Monroe? Logan observes, "The Marilyn Monroe that reporters or sensation-hunting writers write about was not the Marilyn Monroe I knew. I found her friendly, warm-hearted, sensitive and obviously striving for the best in her powers."

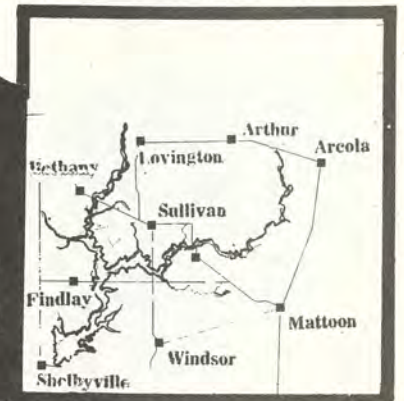
Logan also appeared in the Steve McQueen movie, "Jr. Bonner." Other announcing sequences with Logan at the microphone, were in the Walt Disney films, "Run Appaloosa Run" and "The Bigger the Better."

But his acting career has led him into other movie roles as well. At Fess Parker's suggestion, Logan appeared in several "Daniel Boone" episodes. He has also had a major role in Disney Productions' "Hang Your Hat on the Wind" and in a 1973 episode of "Gunsmoke."

At his sixty-acre ranch near Eagle Point, Oregon, Logan now lives with his wife of over twenty-five years, the

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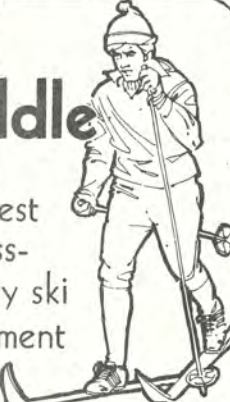
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Queen of the Madison Square Garden Rodeo of 1948, the former Audrey Ashby. Only one of Logan's four children, their youngest daughter, remains at home. She is only in her mid-teens, but already appears headed for a career, singing country-western music.

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Keeping up with a busy schedule is not easy, but Logan has found one way of reducing travel time. Licensed in single and multi-engine planes, he flies his own plane to engagements throughout the country. When home, Logan occupies himself with his ranch chores and in addition, at the encouragement of long-time friend, Paul Harvey, nationally known radio columnist, is writing a book, tentatively titled, "The Runway Behind, and The Sky Above."

When asked, he says, "There isn't very much about rodeo in it. Some items are drawn from intense study of history. For instance, I take a swipe at the legend," and he emphasizes legend, "of William Bonney, or Billy the Kid."

Pointedly, Logan continues, "Look at it this way. Everyone has heard of Billy the Kid or the Daltons, but seldom does anyone write of a person helping an old homesteader and his family, perhaps stalled in a broken-down wagon, or maybe trying to build a soddy or dig a

well on desolate and untamed land. And the good and hard-working persons are the ones we never even hear about. Thugs," Logan adds, a frown on his face, "apparently are the ones who make the news."

What of Logan's future? "I can't really say. I'm not ready to retire, even though if I wanted to call it quits, I could." With a sigh, he adds, "But I wouldn't be happy."

Staring out a window, Logan pauses, then says, "The money in rodeo is good, but every now and then you begin to envy the guy with a regular job, who sleeps in his own bed every night, and eats good home-cooked meals at his own table every night."

Back at his desk, he shuffles some papers, looks up and, almost sadly, says, "I owe much to southern Illinois and have toyed with the idea of coming back to stay, but . . ." Logan's thoughts are punctuated with a philosophical shrug of the shoulders.

Letters . . .

Dear Sir:

I remember many years ago when I first started getting Outdoor Illinois, there used to be a calendar of events on the back page. What ever happened to that? Don't you think that people like myself (and many others) would be interested in a calendar stating local and county and township and state events that might not be available as information to others in the state?

I would love to see you publish all the "out of the way" and "very interesting" events that you think worthwhile — so that all of us OI readers can be well informed. I think there's so many "happenings" that all of us miss, because we didn't know.

Thanks for listening — and hoping to attend some of the events!

Sincerely,
Robert W. Amling
Des Plaines, Ill.

One of the ways you find out how a regular feature is accepted by the readers is to leave it out. Some of our best-liked features receive little mail — until we deep-six them an issue or two. Then the mail begins, and apparently the Calendar of Events falls into this category.

We will resurrect it.

Dear Editor:

To be as brief as possible, the picture is of Moline.

Yours truly,
Gary C. Thomas
Springfield, Ill.

We knew that you were a guy who could recognize sound advice. Your eleven - word response earned the planetary first prize, a one-year subscription to the world's greatest magazine published in Benton. Benton, Illinois.

You beat the short-answer Mavises of Macomb, the question-mongering Mrs. Nicely of Tampico, and sundry other medium-wordy and wordy folk. Our congratulations on this accomplishment.

The rest of you know, now, that brevity is the key to success in the monthly Outdoor Illinois Big Gift Bonanza What and Where Contest, but the many losers among you—uh, losers of the contest, that is—are still welcome to enlarge upon your answers and furnish the information on the scenes which the folks leave out who have their eye on the larger target.

Dear Dan:

I just finished reading your December issue and enjoyed it very much; Adams County is in the northern part of our west-central Illinois research area and I've become increasingly familiar with that area in the past three or four years.

Ken Martin's painting on the cover is superb . . . I've seen and felt that kind of scene many times in my growing-up

JANUARY, 1975

days on the Illinois River . . . the still air, the mantle of snow acting as a kind of gentle blanket laid over nature to quiet it for the long winter's sleep, the orange sun in the south and the orangeness to the trees, sides of buildings, and rock outcrops. This scene is solitude, an increasingly scarce resource in an urban society. Please tell Ken Martin when you see him that I feel he caught all of this and more in his painting.

As an aside, do you suppose Ken Martin could be commissioned to paint Kampsville during its heyday as a flourishing river port early in the Twentieth century, I would sure like to commission such a painting if Ken Martin would be willing to do one.

I haven't forgotten about a Koster article for Outdoor Illinois. I had a draft of one and then became overtaken by some super crisis and it got buried in the mid-den deposit on my desk. I have just excavated it, and with the help of Peter Gilmour, will be sending the manuscript to you shortly.

Regards,
Stuart Struever, Director
Foundation for Illinois Archaeology
Evanston, Ill.

We called Ken immediately upon receiving your letter, Stuart, and read it to him. His response: "You wouldn't mind to read the letter to me again, would you?"

We have asked him to do two cov-



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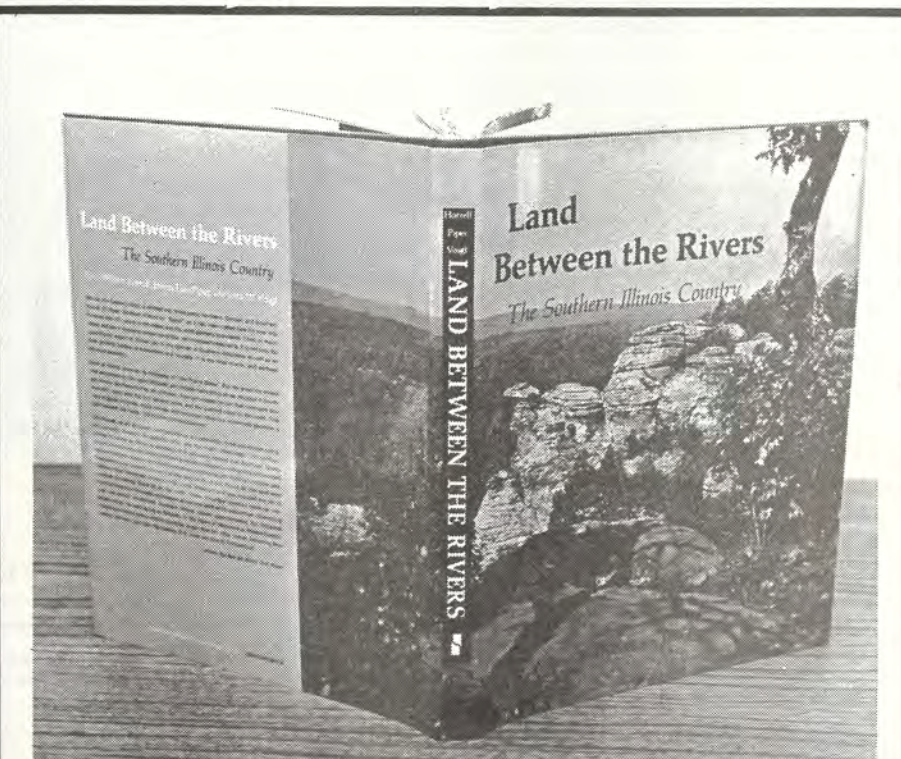
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ers, and he has agreed. The first will be the Kampsville scene you suggested. The second will be at the Koster site, with which you may be familiar, placing the scene some time 7,000 or 8,000 years ago and depicting the residents there at that time in representative activities.

We're looking forward to your

story on the information brought forth by the work at Koster last summer and know a number of readers are, too.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a check for a gift subscription to *Outdoor Illinois*. I was introduced to your splendid magazine myself

through a gift subscription and I enjoy every issue.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Marion Harrison
Centralia, Ill.

Giving *Outdoor Illinois* gets you two sets of thanks—one from the giftee and one from us.

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The address: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.

Dear Editor:

Your magazine just keeps on improving—and now a Color Cover.

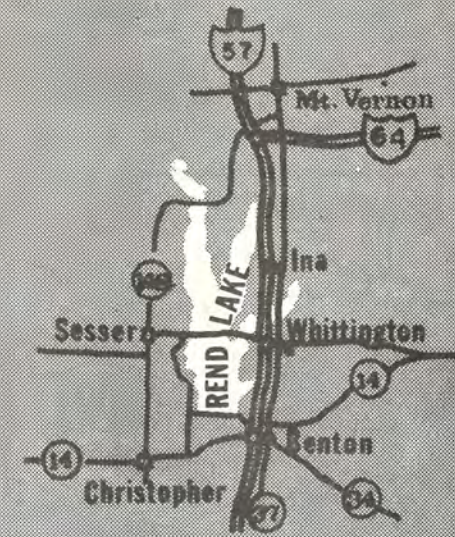
I would like to see more real estate ads. It seems to me that your magazine is a perfect vehicle for them.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Charles Frederick Goll IV
New Orleans, La.

We could not agree with you more. But might try.

Dear Sir:

Presently, plans are being made for a trip across the United States by canoe. Could you please send me information about streams and rivers in Illinois.



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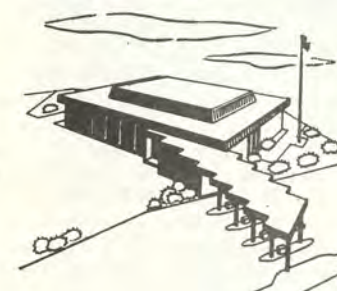
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of
Benton, Illinois
618/439-3183

Hopefully, this information will include: river conditions at various times of the year, the degree of navigability, difficulty rating, distances of the river, river restrictions, river flow, and current speed. Also, if you know of any person or organization which can assist us in obtaining maps and detailed information, of these rivers or in trip planning, their addresses will be appreciated.

Thank you for your time. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Stan A. Sroka
Feeding Hills, Mass.

Best of all sources on Illinois rivers and canoeing conditions is the Illinois Paddling Council, c/o Louis Boehm, 6320 North Hermitage, Chicago 60660.

The Council has mapped a number of Illinois rivers and has them available. You might also contact the Illinois Department of Conservation, 602 State Office Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62706 and request a copy of the Illinois Canoeing Guide.

Dear Sir:

Some day we hope to get down your way to look over the scene that produces such interesting reading.

This last copy that featured Mt. Vernon had two items in that article that caught my attention. First, the mention of Dr. Hall, who was the family M. D. for my friends who lived their early life in Mt. Vernon. They were his admiring patients at times—he must have been worthy of all honors which came his way.

Secondly, the brief mention of Hannah Dustin, who somehow (?) is in my maternal family history also.

May your excellent magazine long prosper. It sure is an effective antidote to much of the current printed trash that is all too available on our newsstands!

Sincerely,
June Van Holland
Gibson City, Ill.

Dr. Andy Hall was the most loved general practitioner who ever healed the sick in Illinois, and a noted storyteller and history purveyor at the same time. Lowell Dearing is currently at work on a story of Dr. Hall for later this year.

Dear Sir:

We really enjoy reading the Outdoor Illinois Magazine. We also keep every one.

Sincerely,
Mrs. George Threlkeld
Jerseyville, Ill.

Like Mother Earth, we seem to be developing a degree of lasting quality. A degree, we said.

Gentlemen.

Please send a gift subscription and map to Woodstock address and map to undersigned.

We enjoy OI thoroughly. Our oldest son, now in the army, especially likes Letters to the Editor. He thinks the Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance is "a

gas". I figure they must be kindred spirits—they are both full of it!

Sincerely,
Peggy McCannon
Ashton, Ill.

MEMO: To Peggy

FROM: Superintendent In Charge of All Maintenance

Every once in a while my fan mail gets through, but mainly because I got last chance at the waste baskets around here. The editor misses the wastebasket with letters bragging on me. Most of them are torn to shreds and the rest have heel marks on them like they'd been stomped on. I pieced yours together. When I heard him yell, "Spirits hell!" I knewed another one was on the floor.

For your son and the army of SICAM friends across the prairies, a poem written by Walt Whitman a hundred years ago:

"An Army Corps on the March
WITH its cloud of skirmishers in advance,
With now the sound of a single shot,
snapping like a whip, and now an
irregular volley,
The swarming ranks press on and on, the
dense brigades press on;
Glittering dimly, toiling under the sun—
the dust-covered men,
In columns rise and fall to the undulation
of the ground,
With artillery interspers'd—the wheels
rumble, the horses sweat,
As the resistless corps advances."

MEMO: To SICAM

FROM: The Editor

You resort to Walt Whitman? You would use my own old and ancient and revered "Leaves of Grass," 1900 ed., against me? Then have another serving and be warned what you have arrayed against you:

"I saw old General at bay;
(Old as he was, his grey eyes yet shone
out in battle like stars);
His small force was now completely
hemmed in, in his works;
He call'd for volunteers to run the
enemy's lines—a desperate emergency!
I saw a hundred and more step forth
from the ranks—but two or three
were selected;
I saw them receive their orders aside—
they listen'd with care—the adjutant
was very grave;
I saw them depart with cheerfulness,
freely risking their lives."

"Stronger Lessons
Have you learn'd lessons only of those
who admired you, and were tender
with you, and stood aside for you
Have you not learn'd great lessons from
those who reject you, and brace them-
selves against you? or who treat you
with contempt, or dispute the
passage with you?"

Dear Sir:

I am writing regarding my letter of August, including subscription check. In this letter I made the request if the

CLASSIFIED

10c per word, minimum charge, \$2.00
Payable in Advance

Advertisers using an Outdoor Illinois box number, add 50c for cost of handling. First two words of ad will be capitalized. Ads with line borders are \$4.00 an inch. Address all correspondence to: Classified Department, O. I., 111 East Church St., Benton, Illinois 62812.

BOOKS

FOR SALE — "History of Hardin County, Illinois"—Historical reminiscences of the early pioneers of Hardin County. Price \$5.00. Ruby Franklin Hall, 306 South Graham, Carbondale, Ill. 62901. 10.74.3

TWO BOOKS, "Covered Bridges Illinois, Iowa," and "Old Mills," \$1.50 each; many illustrations, photos, maps. Swanson's, Box 334-S, Moline, Ill. 61265.

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64 ACRES — Good land with barn and one acre pond. Beautiful country, with trees and creek. Giant City State Park lodge can be seen from the barn. Land is located on Highway 51 north of Cobden. Buy on a "contract for deed". Call Don Raines, 618/549-3375, Lambert Real Estate, Carbondale.

HOW MANY acres do you want? This 200 has house, barn and four-acre pond, for only \$350 per acre. A second 200 acres with house, two barns, stable, can be had for \$500 an acre. We also have 100 acres, with two-acre pond, for \$335 an acre. Will sell on contract for deed. For country land you dream about in Union County in the Shawnee Hills, near Giant City State Park, along the Trigg Ozark Trail, call Don Raines, Lambert Real Estate, 618/549-3375.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS land, 10 minutes from Carbondale near Crab Orchard Lake. Only \$400 per acre for 125.5 acres, 75% cleared. Some timber. Call Don Raines, Lambert Real Estate, 618/549-3375.

21 ACRES south of Carbondale, off of Highway 51. Beautiful countryside, city water. Now available at \$21,000. Call Don Raines, Lambert Real Estate, 618/549-3375.

BUY ON contract for deed: recreational land just south of Southern Illinois University, 79 acres for \$42,500, 7% interest. Call Don Raines, Lambert Real Estate, 618/549-3375.

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FOR RENT—Cottages on bluff overlooking Ohio River next to Cave-in-Rock State Park. \$75 weekly, \$150 monthly. Contact: Janet N. Connor, 1141 Dartmouth Road, Flossmoor, Illinois 60422. 312/798-5330.

8 12 74

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Christian County issue had been previously published—if so, I would desire this copy.

Thank you.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Emily Deeren
Taylorville, Ill.

Sorry, we haven't done Christian County yet, but it's bound to be among the next 95 we do, and predict it will be somewhat sooner than later. As you know, we are thoroughly organized around this place, and leave nothing to chance.

Dear Sir:

Will you please start my new subscription with December 1974 issue? I tried to buy Outdoor Illinois Magazine at our news stand in Vienna, but was informed the magazine wasn't sent to the news stand. Disappointing, as I like the magazine. I am enclosing a new subscription price.

Thanking you,
Mrs. Esta Stonum
Vienna, Ill.

It is disappointing to us, too, or was. We have begun to build our own distribution network in many parts of Illinois, due to the difficulty in getting news distribution agencies to handle the magazine. Some, like Champaign-Urbana News Agency, Alfonsi in Taylorville, and Spring-

field News Agency in Springfield and Decatur have been of great help. Others have been cool.

As a result, we have been establishing our own agencies in certain counties and are looking for persons who have the time and enthusiasm in still other counties. If you know of anyone who would like to earn a pretty fair return on a very small expenditure of time and effort, let us know. Retired persons who need something to do, and college students who need to earn extra money—or anyone who has the few days it takes at the beginning of the month to restock counter display boxes, are welcome to inquire.

Sir:

I have looked through what records I have but I find no exact date for the death of Anderson Bird (or Byrd) Randolph. He was a Mason and died in Benton in 1865. He was often called "Elbert." I don't know why.

You mentioned that you had a few copies of an old newspaper printed in Benton. We were hoping to find where he was buried. I thought he might be buried in the Masonic graveyard.

Thank you,
Victor Randolph
Carbondale, Ill.

Listen Vic, the reason he was called

Elbert when his name was Anderson Bird was that he was in Benton.

Records at the old City Cemetery, which is within sight of our editorial suite, are apparently lost. They may be on our desk.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows cemetery is of much later establishment.

Dear Sir:

Have you ever printed an early history of Bureau County? I would appreciate knowing if so.

Sincerely,
Marion C. Simon
Effingham, Ill.

No, but it will be covered in the not too distant future.

Dear Sir:

I am wondering whether your magazine is an outgrowth, so to speak, of the early Illinois Conservation Department publication originated, I believe, by William Bushell. It happens that Mrs. Bushell is my neighbor, and she had not been aware of your magazine.

Thanks to a gift subscription, we learned about your magazine, and we particularly appreciate the excellent articles on Illinois architecture and on various aspects of nature by such writers as John

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Information Headquarters, Box 68, Princeton, Ill. 61356

Voigt, Joyce Brukhoff, Miriam Meyer and others.

In 1972 there was an article on "The Prairies" by Roger Anderson, the most admirable of many articles I have read on prairies.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. H. Trapp
Lincoln, Ill.

Hey, it's good to know there are readers who take to those writers as well as we do. If the old "Outdoors in Illinois" had not died, we probably would not have started O. I.

Dear Sir:

Please rush me the November 1968 issue, with Clark's Treks in Illinois. I am enclosing \$1.00. If more, please let me know. If less, have a coffee on me.

Thanks,
Clinton Gentry
Flora, Illinois

We bought a roll of Tums, instead. All that rushing around gets us nervous.

Dear Sirs:

Please let me know how to subscribe to Outdoor Illinois.

Thank you,
R. I. Bucknell
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

We're sending a sample copy and a prepaid return envelope. Please do not leave the copy out in public. If them Hoosiers ever find out there's a better place so close, we'll not be able to build the barricades high enough.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for one-year subscription and the map of Illinois, for the Iroquois County Historical Society.

I showed the society president my copy of the November issue and he was very interested in it. I told him that I had just subscribed and would be pleased to order a subscription for the society as a gift. So here is the order.

Very truly yours,
Ralph D. Moore
Watseka, Illinois

Dear Friends:

We have enjoyed your magazine, especially in 1974, and I am enclosing a check for a subscription to be given for Christmas to our son. As a family long-interested in history, we think your publication does much to promote and preserve achievements in Illinois.

Thank you,
Mrs. Owen Evers
Mound City, Ill.

Our best jobs was in preserving O.I. from the wolves. Now that their ardor has cooled, it seems awfully silent around here. Maybe we can start something, like pick a fight with a newspaper.

Dear Sir:

Concerning native sons:
John G. Neijardt, author of Black Elk Speaks, was born in Sharpsburg, Illinois in 1881. In 1921, he was appointed Poet Laureate of Nebraska, a position he kept (or so I assume) until his death in 1973 at the age of 92.

Vincent Sheean, one of the top journalists of the Thirties and Forties was born in Pana, Illinois in 1899. Perhaps his best known book is Personal History. As far as I know, Mr. Sheean is still living.

In the Adams County New Geography (Dec. 1974) it is stated that Allan Nevins resides in San Marino, California. I believe Mr. Nevins died some time in the last couple of years.

Finally, in the Letters section of the

same issue Satan as in Devil is spelled satin as in material. Which may be immaterial.

Merry Christmas to all at Outdoor Illinois.

Gary DeNeal
Harrisburg, Illinois

The Devil with you.

Gentlemen:

Larry Underwood's New Geography of Vermilion County was particularly good.

In appreciation,
Dick Cannon and Dan McCollum
Fithian, Ill.

Dear Sir:

You don't lament as much as we do the increase in price—but I'm impressed and curious about what you'll think up next so I'll stay home a week—no money for gas—and read your magazine.

Zelma Williams
Peoria, Ill.

Well, actually, we were trying to get the last two bucks of a stockbroker down in Florida who we socked with a por some time back.

Dear Sirs:

I must tell you how much I enjoy Outdoor Illinois; the issues keep getting better and better and the last two covers have been something else. Keep up the good work.

Several weeks ago I picked up what back issues you had on hand and have really enjoyed those early issues.

Trust you and yours and Staff will have a prosperous New Year.

Respectfully,
C. L. Killey
Plano, Ill.

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

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

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

Nowhere, that's where!

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

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

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

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

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

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

That's *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*.

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

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

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS MAGAZINE

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320 South Main, Benton, Illinois 62812

Outdoor Illinois Magazine

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

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

Name _____

St. or RFD _____

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