

The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR

Illinois

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JUNE-JULY 1974

Union County: A New Geography

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The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 6 -- JUNE-JULY, 1974

A SUMMER DAY, CLOUDS, A GULL, Joe Mountridge

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT AND WHERE 4
A SECOND LOOK 5
Famous Illinois Architecture: XIV
FREEPORT'S DEMOLISHED COURTHOUSE,
Paul E. Sprague 8
A New Geography of Illinois: Chapter II
Special 32-Page Section on
UNION COUNTY, Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock 11
Nature Offers an Education
TO THOSE WHO LISTEN, John W. Voigt 44
LETTERS 48
CLASSIFIED 50



COVER PICTURE

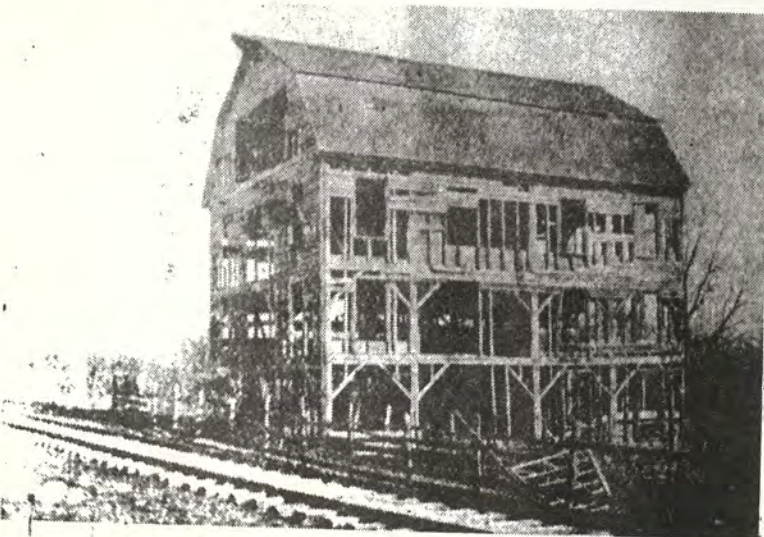
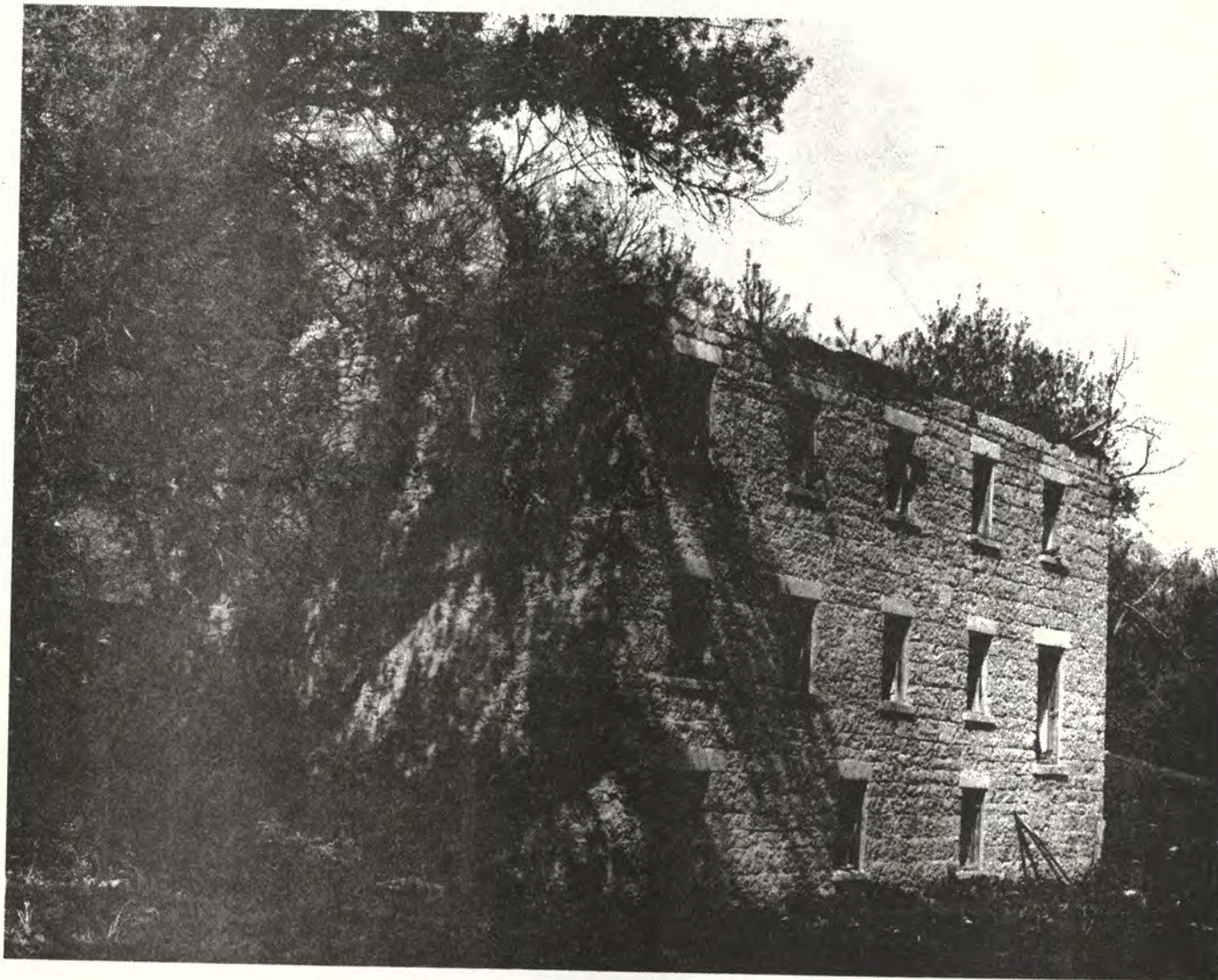
KORNTHAL CHURCH, or St. Paul's, was erected south of Jonesboro in 1860 by settlers from Austria. Services are held on Memorial Day, Thanksgiving and Easter Vespers in this church in the "valley of grain," or Kornthal.
JUNE-JULY, 1974

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this old building someplace in Illinois? We will drop a slight hint: it was once the locale of a thriving industry which depended very much on the gathering of hops.



Last Month's Picture

AT THE TURN of the century this was all that remained of what is claimed to have been the first steam-powered mill in Illinois, at Equality. The location was correctly identified by Mrs. Gale Williams.

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

Welcome Wagon

IF YOU have moved your residence lately within Illinois, chances are you will have received a visit from one of the ladies who serve as hostesses for Welcome Wagon. And in that case, then you have probably noted some information in the basket about *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*, the greatest magazine in the entire world printed in Benton, Illinois.

The Welcome Wagon hostesses make an average of 7,200 call each month on "newcomers" and such in Illinois (which we also discovered is but a small percentage of the total number of "movers" in the state each month). So if you have moved recently, and have been called upon by a Welcome Wagon hostess and received some literature about "that super magazine printed in an old railroad depot", don't get all excited about it. It's only us.

Union County Geography

THIS MONTH'S edition features the second chapter in our continuing series on Illinois Counties, *A New Geography of Illinois*. Union County, written by Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock, follows the first in the series, Jackson County, which appeared in the February issue of *Outdoor Illinois*.



A Second Look

ert H. Mohlenbrock, follows the first in the series, Jackson County, which appeared in the February issue of *Outdoor Illinois*.

Next issue the featured county will be Madison County, which has had probably the largest number of Illinois governors who have lived within one county's boundaries, has the largest single man-made earthen mound within the county's limits, and is one of the more heavily industrialized counties in the state.

The Madison County chapter of *A New Geography* has been written by Larry Underwood, of neighboring Calhoun County, and his research has turned up some interesting material on the county, an important one in Illinois' history and in its future.

Peithmann Honored

IRVIN PEITHMANN, a long-time toiler in the Illinois history vineyard, received a much-earned honor recently with appointment to the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The appointment, announced recently by department

director Anthony Dean, recognizes the contributions Peithmann has made to the preservation of Illinois antiquities.

The discoverer of the Modoc Rock Shelter site, which was excavated by the Illinois State Museum several years ago and evidence found of habitation some 10,000 years ago, he is noted as one of the best "field men" Illinois archaeology has ever seen.

His ability at sensing prehistoric and historic sites borders on the uncanny, to those of us who have spent a day or two in the field with him. With an unerring eye, he then proceeds to outdo most of us in finding the artifacts which are the evidence of those earlier occupations.

Aside from Modoc, probably his most noteworthy discoveries have been the numerous sites from the French period which he has rediscovered, including the sites of the first and second Forts de Chartres near Prairie du Rocher, and many French habitations and mission sites associated with that period.

His selection to serve on the Historic Sites Advisory Council is an honor we feel is very much deserved.

Old Canal Days

ANOTHER IN the increasing list of festivals celebrating historic places and events in Illinois will be held in Lockport on June 15 and 16, Old Canal Days Festival. The event centers around the Illinois and Michigan Canal and will include a number of primitive and later crafts and exhibitions.

Among the features will be horse-drawn tours, old-time photography, wood carving, horse-shoeing, quilting, drop-spindle weaving, flax breaking and spinning and rushing and caning.

Flood at Utica

A FLASH FLOOD which hit Clark's Run and paralyzed the village of Utica in mid-May inundated the basement display area of the La Salle County Historical Society's museum, originally a warehouse on the banks of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Utica.

Salvage operations were begun immediately by Society members and volunteers who worked to remove the three and one-half feet of water and two inches of oily mud which remained in the lower floor.

Burnham Matthews, the society's president, said, "The most costly damage has been to the furnace, water heater, dehumidifiers, and display cases. Also the cost of equipment and commercial cleaning required to remove the oily deposit is quite high. No monetary value can be placed on the damage to some of the historical items and every effort has been made to preserve these materials. We were fortunate to have many items stored in plastic which prevented damage."

A "Society Flood Fund" was established at the Community Bank of Utica to receive donations of assistance.

"There is no insurance available to offset this sort of disaster and the Society operates on a very slim margin with no reserve funds for such emergencies," stated Mrs. Constance Fetzner, society executive assistant and a long-time moving force in the society.

Donations to the flood fund may be mailed to the Community Bank of Utica or to the Society at P.O. Box 577, Ottawa, Illinois 61350.

The Historical Museum, we're happy to report, was reopened Sunday, May 26 for regular visiting hours although the lower level is not expected to be reopened until after dedication of the blacksmith shop on Sunday, July 14.

Growing Pains

GROWING PAINS is the description which has come down through the ages to describe that sort of period when you're growing faster than your envelope is able to absorb the ability to change to meet the added material within the package.

In humans, it hits during the 'teens when the body seems unable to contain the growing bones. In the magazine business as we are experiencing it, it happens in the 13th year, too, and we are trying to keep up with the rapidly expanding number of readers and advertisers.

This issue is one of those in which we are playing catchup.

Hopefully, we are beginning to enlarge the package to meet the demand. Next month, you'll see an even larger package, with added advertisers but no less "readin' matter".

If you will, kindly put up with our aberrations and idiosyncracies during this period of rapid change. We think the end result is going to be a magazine you'll like even more.

We can assure you we will not change the general tenor of the magazine, nor the "mix" of articles—although we may be adding *more* to the mix in the future.

Sesser Rend Lake Days

ONE OF THE features of the travel season in southern Illinois is the annual Sesser homecoming, Rend Lake Days, held for the 11th year on June 20, 21 and 22, 1974.

Headlining the three days of free entertainment this year is Grand Ol' Opry star Billy Grammer with a "made in Nashville" stage show. On Friday night, Teen Night, an open air dance will feature Boneyard, a rock group. Saturday's list of events includes one of the largest VW and Jeep shows ever held, in conjunction with an antique car show and a horse and pony show. A Grand parade will begin Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. and the first annual square dance competition will see dancers competing for

a trip to Nashville to appear on the Grand Ol' Opry, at Saturday night's Opry event.

Carnival rides will be on the grounds at the Sesser City Park Wednesday through Saturday nights, and one of the regular attractions is barbecued pork and hot buttered roasting ears prepared on the grounds. Both Inland Steel and Freeman Coal Mining Corporation have prepared exhibits on the coal industry, which has seen a number of new coal mines opened in recent years in the Sesser area.

Palzo Program Underway

AFTER CAREFUL advance preparation, the first shipment of treated municipal waste from the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago arrived at the railhead east of the highly toxic Palzo strip mine site in Williamson County recently.

The 31-car train load will be used in a reclamation project on U.S. Forest Service land which has been the source of highly toxic ferric sulphide in recent years. The personnel of the Shawnee National Forest during the past 4½ years has conducted tests of treated waste on the acid strip land in conjunction with numerous technical cooperators. The objective is to demonstrate a strip mine reclamation technique that can solve two environmental problems—one, reclamation of very acid strip mined land, and two, use of treated municipal waste.

Environmental impact statements have been approved and form the basis for the project. If the program works as well as earlier tests indicate, it may well solve the problem of similar large-scale acid areas in southern Illinois which have contributed to continual pollution and fish-kills in streams such as the Saline River.

The Rendezvous

EARLY IN June the fifth annual Fort de Chartres Rendezvous will return to Fort de Chartres State Park four miles west of Prairie du Rocher in Randolph County. Illinoisans who have not visited this special bit of Illinoisana should by all means make plans to be present on June 8 and 9.

The event emphasizes the contribution of early French and Canadian pioneers in the heritage, history and settlement of the Illinois Country. It is one of eight special events scheduled in Illinois parks by the Division of Parks and Memorials program services section this year. It recreates the French trading "rendezvous" of the 1700s with a re-enactment of the annual assembly of Illinois Country French traders, artisans, Indians and frontiersmen.

The Fort de Chartres fortifications and nearby Prairie du Rocher were in the heart of a French military, agricultural and religious settlement which controlled interior America. The fort was the last French fortress built in

Louisiana territory and was considered the finest and most impregnable in all North America. Most rendezvous activities will be conducted in or near the reconstructed bastion.

Events and activities are numerous and entertaining during the weekend. They include musket, flintlock and pistol shoots, knife and tomahawk throwing by contestants in period costumes, hourly salutes by the fort's 18th Century cannon, cultural demonstrations including candle-dipping, breadmaking, blacksmithing, carpentry and wood-working, soapmaking, 18th century tanning procedures, herb displays, carving of powderhorns, spoons and bowls from animal horns, and French oxcart rides for children.

Visitors may also witness a tug-of-war between voyageurs and frontiersmen, greased pole climb, torchlight parade from the fort to Prairie du Rocher, and minuet dancing exhibition by Le Rocher Dausants, a Prairie du Rocher children's dancing troupe.

A demonstration of La Guiannee singing will be presented by groups from Cahokia and Prairie du Rocher, La Guiannee singing, which derives from Druid times, is thought to be a forerunner of Christmas caroling, with singers traveling house-to-house and receiving a reward in the form of sweets and other food gifts. Prairie du Rocher is the only U.S. community which has continued the custom for an unbroken period for the past 250 years.

Races on the Mississippi River between 24-foot and 36-foot replica birchbark voyageur canoes are slated on Sunday. The canoes will be on display prior to racetime. On Saturday night, Prairie du Rocher city officials will host a free public street dance, and members of the Randolph County Historical Society will sell French foods of the period at the Society's historic Creole House in the village.

Cannon fire demonstrations and posting of colors will be conducted by Le Compagnie Franches de la Marine, a Chicago group, and military drills, drum and fife music will be presented by Tippecanoe Ancient Fife and Drum Corps, a society of Lafayette, Indiana, teenage musicians and history buffs who perform in authentic costumes of the Illinois Country's early French period.

Registration for races and contests begin at 7:30 a.m. both days, and competition starts at 8 a.m.

An unofficial "kickoff" for the Rendezvous will be held at the Pierre Menard Home, 30 miles downriver, on Friday, June 7 from 7 to 9 p.m. Costumed hostesses and guides will conduct the tours of the home, a state memorial which is listed in the National Register as a National Historic Landmark. The home was built circa 1802 by French-Canadian voyageur, trader, merchant Pierre Menard, who became Illinois' first lieutenant governor and U.S. Indian Affairs agent. It is 2½ miles west of Illinois Rt. 3, just south of Fort Kaskaskia State Park in Randolph County. The home is considered the finest example of French Colonial architecture in the Upper Mississippi Valley.



THE STEPHENSON COUNTY Courthouse, erected in 1870, lived to be only 104 years old. It was razed this year, a tribute to progress.

Freeport's Demolished Courthouse

Famous Illinois Architecture XIV

By Paul E. Sprague

Photographs by the Author

ALTHOUGH MANY nineteenth-century courthouses still stand in Illinois, few surpassed in style and monumentality that of Stephenson County, which until a short time ago graced courthouse square in downtown Freeport. Its architect, Elijah E. Meyers of Springfield, was chosen by a building committee appointed April 22, 1869. His plans for the courthouse, to cost no more than \$80,000.00, were approved February 22, 1870. The cornerstone was laid in the summer of that year and the building dedicated February 22, 1873. Its total cost, including furniture and equipment, was \$130,413.00.

Myers specialized in the design of government buildings, commissions that

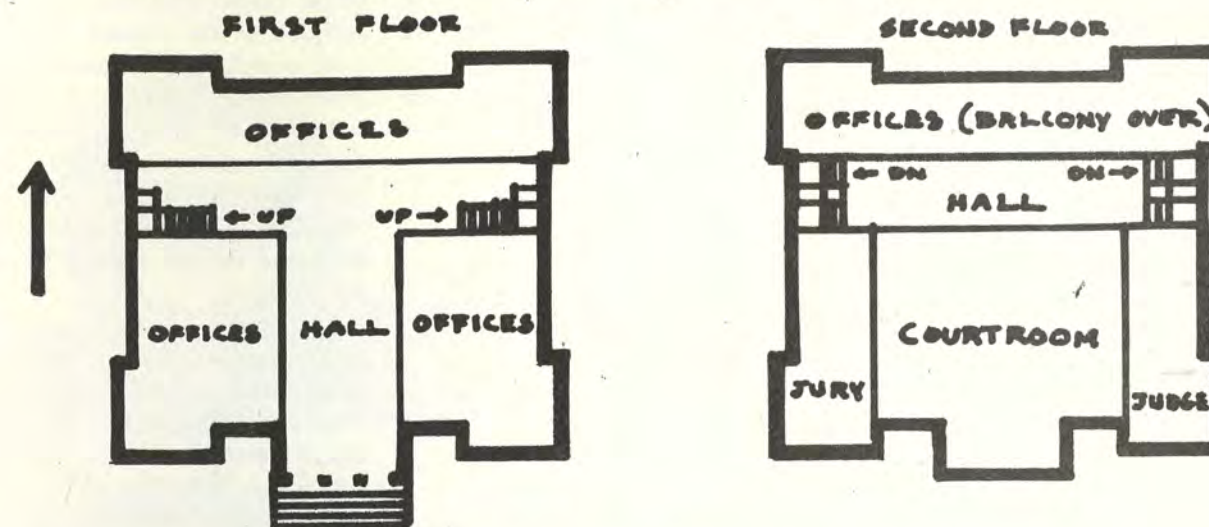
he generally secured by winning advertised competitions. Probably Myers' most famous courthouse, and possibly the first he ever designed, was built for Macoupin County at Carlinville, Illinois. Its notoriety derives from its magnificence as well as from its cost escalation of \$1,330,000 above the \$50,000.00 Myers estimated in 1867 that it would cost. In spite of, or perhaps because of the Carlinville episode, Myers' practice increased and he moved to Detroit. There he worked on a national scale designing such well-known buildings as the Richmond, Virginia city hall, and the state capitols of Texas, Michigan and Colorado.

As built, the Stephenson County Courthouse had a central tower which,

unfortunately, was allowed to deteriorate and had to be removed in 1926. Its walls, of stone on a brick core, rose from a high basement through two full floors to support an attic floor contained within a mansard roof of slate. Most of the extravagant architectural details of the mansard roof were fabricated of galvanized metal painted to match the stone.

The building was entered on its south side from a columned porch reached by a wide flight of stone stairs. The plan on the main floor consisted of a T-shaped hall with county offices on the right and left of the main hall and on the north side of the cross hall. On the second floor a jury room, courtroom and judge's chamber occupied the

SKETCHED FROM MEMORY • NOT TO SCALE



COURTHOUSE • STEPHENSON COUNTY
FREEPORT, ILL. (DEMOLISHED 1974)

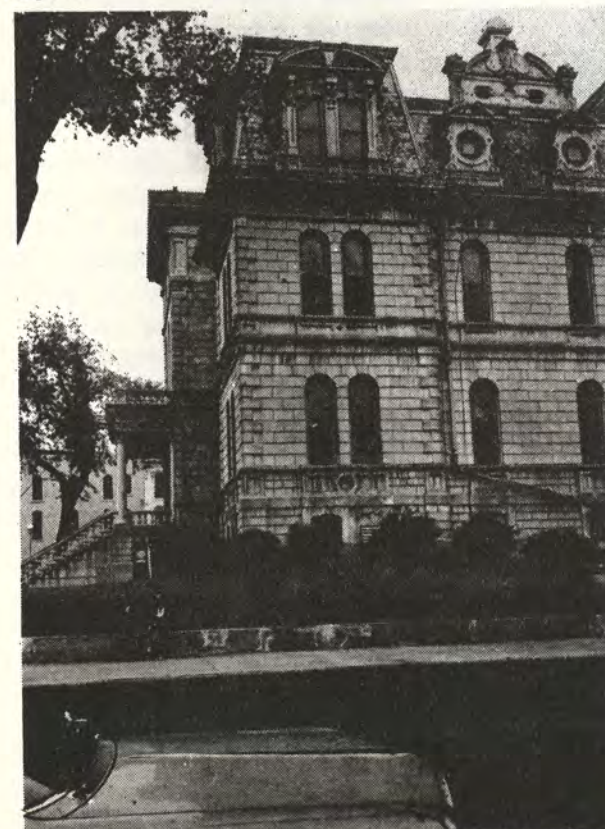
entire front part of the building. They were entered from a cross hall over the one on the first floor and reached from the lower hall by staircases on the east and west. Additional county offices occupied the north side of the second floor. The monumental courtroom rose

through two stories into the mansard where at the third, or attic floor level, it extended over the second floor of offices to provide a large gallery.

When I was there several years ago the courtroom had been reduced to a menial space by the usual suspended

acoustical ceiling, harsh fluorescent lights, veneered plywood walls, and other plastic details so dearly loved by present-day county boards. In one office, created from the original courtroom, the pilasters and other architectural details of the original monu-

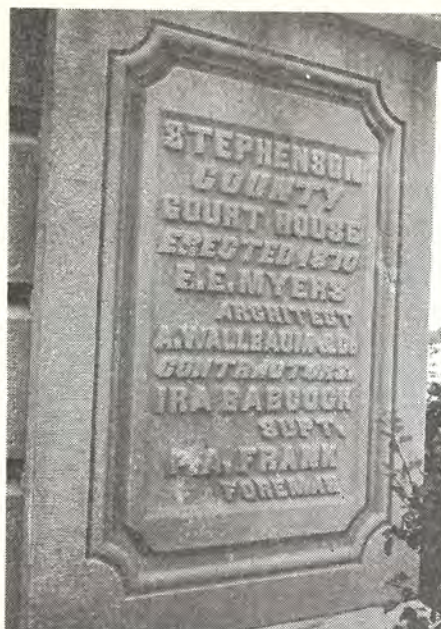
THE COURTHOUSE, looking west on courthouse square in Freeport.



JUNE-JULY, 1974

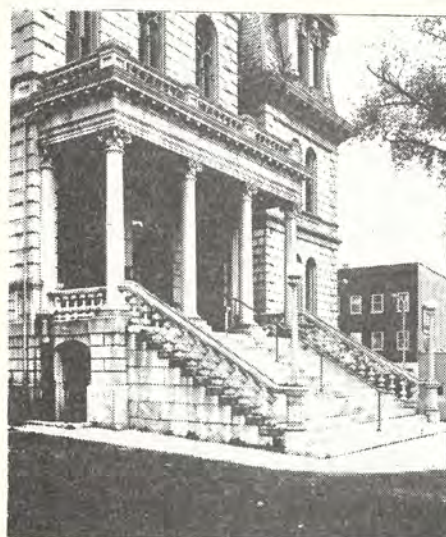
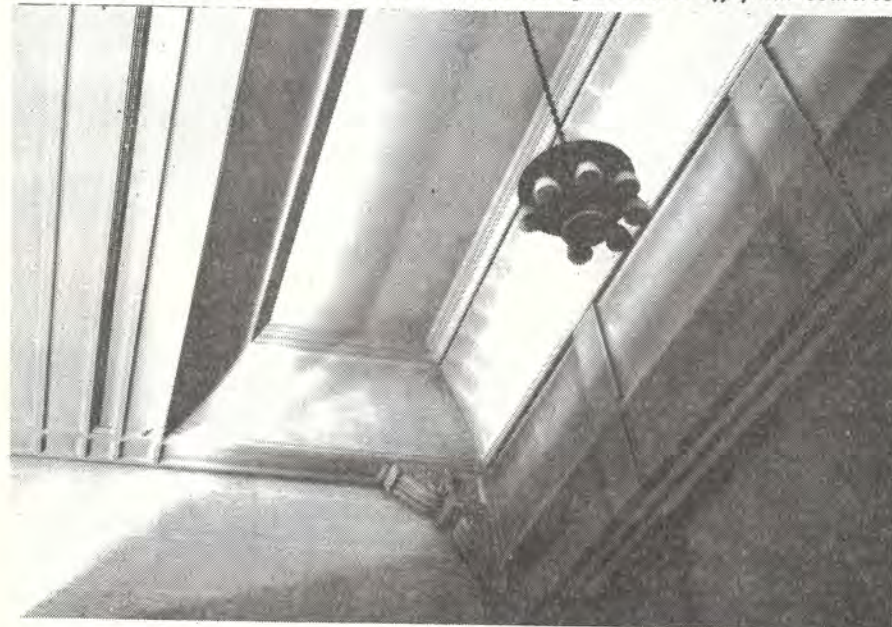
GALLERY of court room, looking east. Benches are original, partition is not.





CORNERSTONE notes name of architect, of Springfield.

CEILING of original court room, taken from room partitioned off from courtroom.



original sixteenth-century building. During the 1860's this formal and very ornate classic style came to be widely accepted in the United States as the most useful and expressive style for governmental buildings. A few of the better-known American buildings in this style are the old Boston City Hall, the Executive Office Building in Washington, the Philadelphia City Hall, and the old Federal Building in St. Louis.

Commonplace as Second Empire governmental buildings were at one time, they are only infrequently encountered today. Thus it was with much sadness and regret that Illinois lost in the demolition of the Stephenson County Courthouse its only remaining good example of a Second Empire courthouse.

What so many county supervisors fail to understand, because of their narrow parochial vision and penurious attitudes, is that a courthouse is more than a business office. Courthouses are symbols of the benefits of democratic law and government. They tell us something of the aspirations and ideals of our forebearers who spent more than they could afford to erect these monumental symbolic edifices.

I often wonder, when viable alternatives are suggested for renovating and using our nineteenth-century temples of justice, while adding necessary new facilities in structures nearby, just what kind of a dream is dreamt by our public servants. Surely they must have some idea of the symbolism embodied in the county courthouse. Surely they are aware that once demolished, these links with our past will be gone forever because present-day architects no longer build in the language of the past. Surely they must know that the cheap and shoddy boxes they now substitute for this irreplaceable heritage will also function as symbols of government. Do they really take pride in having their names inscribed on such obviously tawdry symbols?



COURTHOUSE front, looking northeast, is view in picture at top of page.

EAST STAIRCASE between cross hall and second floor of court house.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS

UNION COUNTY

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Southern Illinois University

Layout & Photography
JOHN RICHARDSON

Illustrations
FREDDA J. BURTON

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS to come into what is now Union County were making their way to Kaskaskia, where most of white man's activities in the Illinois Territory centered at the turn of the nineteenth century. It was in 1803 that George Wolf, a Dunkard minister, and Abram Hunsaker, and their families, came from Ft. Massac across Union County by way of the Cache River. Legend has it that these early adventurers camped one night south of the present community of Jonesboro and, finding the hunting excellent, decided to establish their permanent home. Of course, Indians were in the region at that time, but there are no reports in the histories that indicated any problems for the Wolfs and Hunsakers. The next entry into Union County by white settlers was near the Mississippi River just west of Ware when David Green and his family homesteaded in 1805. It can be seen, therefore, that permanent white settlers came to Union County a short time after coming to Jackson County.

By 1809, the Lawrences and the Clapps had settled near Mill Creek. It was during this year that the venerable John Grammer, who three years later was to represent the area in the first territorial legislature and then to serve in the state senate, took up residence south of Jonesboro.

After the War of 1812, settlers began coming into the area at a steady pace. The region was known as an excellent hunting grounds, and the nearness of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers offered additional advan-

tages to the area. By 1818, eighteen hundred persons resided in the county. By then, the first white child, J. D. Lamer, had been born in the county in 1815. The site for Jonesboro, the first town in the county, had been selected in 1816. By 1817, the first school had been established, and the first water grist mill was in operation.

Until 1818, the present area of Union County was included in Johnson County, as were Alexander and Pulaski Counties. On January 2, 1818, Union County was created out of Johnson County and, for over a year, the newly formed county included all of Alexander County and part of Pulaski. The original charter for Union County provided that the court for the county be held at the house of George Hunsaker, Jr., until a permanent court house could be erected. The first court house, constructed of logs later in 1818 at a cost of \$55, consisted of a 20-foot square judge's room and a 15-foot square jury room.

The selection of Union for the name of the new county dates back to 1816 when a combined religious service of Dunkards and Baptists took place in the southeastern corner of the county. The Union County seal depicts the two ministers in a spirit of Union.

An event which was to influence the prosperity of the county occurred in 1820 when Widow Nancy Willard and her four young children came to Jonesboro. Elijah, the eldest son, clerked for a while but quickly became owner of the business which for years was known



ABRAM HUNSAKER, with George Wolf the first white settler in Union County in 1803, is buried in the Jonesboro Cemetery.

across southern Illinois as Willard and Company. This company became most active in hauling goods and farm products of the local residents to the Mississippi River where they were loaded on riverboats for transport to New Orleans and other ports. Conversely, supplies needed by these early Illinoisans came by boat from these same ports and were picked up and distributed by Willard and Company. In only a few short years, the company had sales of over \$100,000 per year. To facilitate the business with the riverboats, the Willards constructed a superb gravel road (the best in the area) from Jonesboro to Willard's Landing on the Mississippi. The Willards were also responsible for the first steam saw mill and first steam grist mill in the area in 1836.

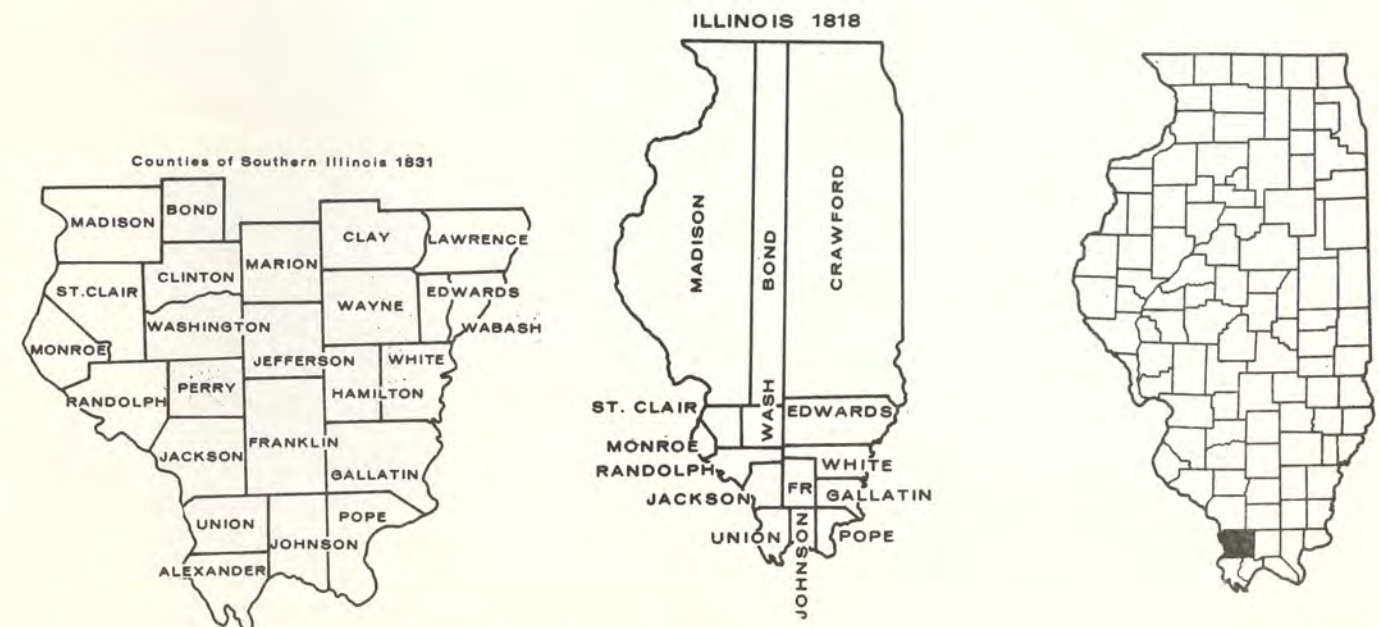
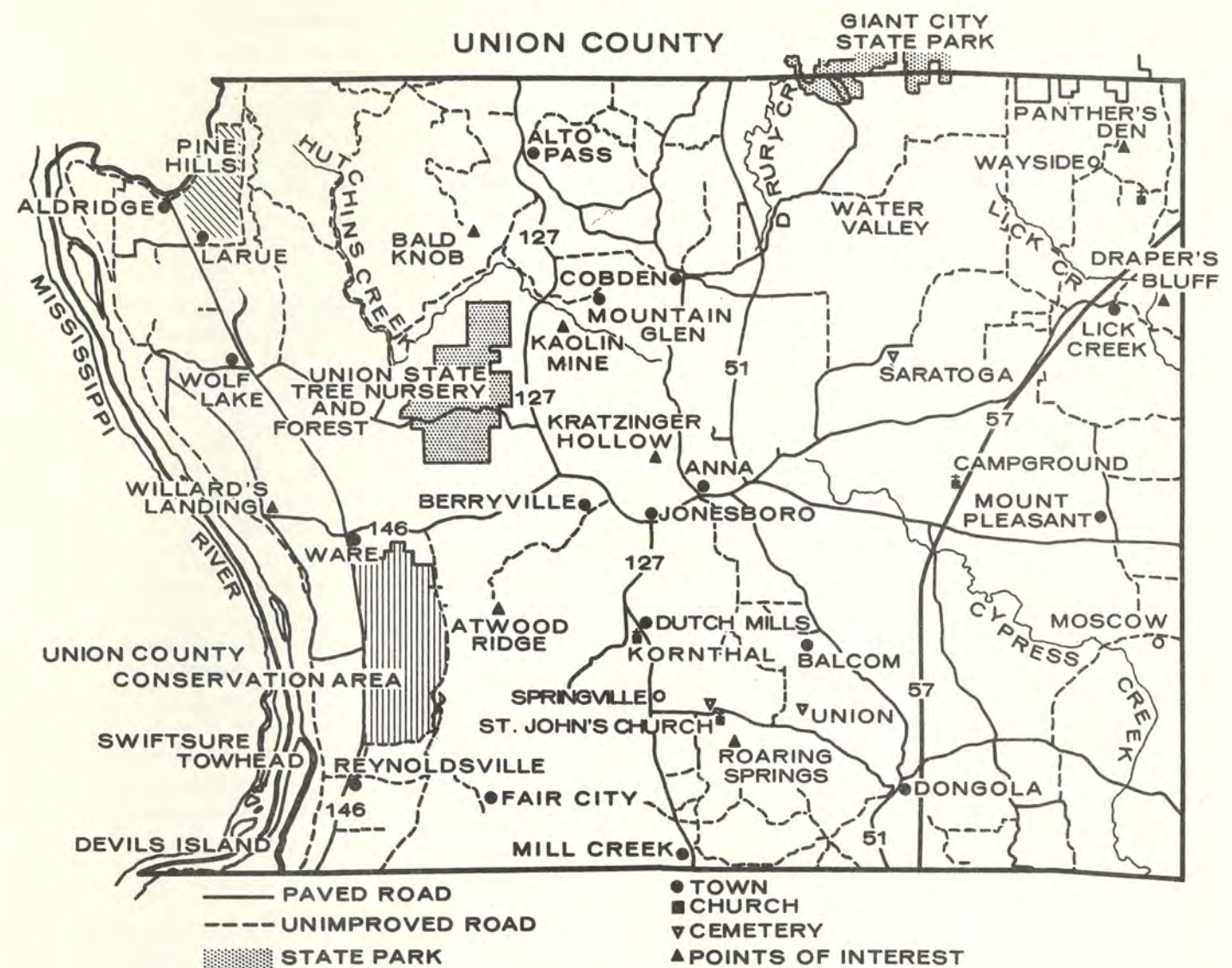
The notable forced trek of the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw Indians from their homes in the southeastern United States to Oklahoma Territory came across Union County. Two markers, one along Route 146 east of Anna and one along Route 146 west of Jonesboro, tell of two nearby campsites for the Indians during the winter of 1838-39. A portion of an interview in 1932 by Mary Hill Wiley with 91-year-old Mary Ann Willard Goodman gives wonderful insight into early life in Union County and particularly into the Indian movement across Union County:

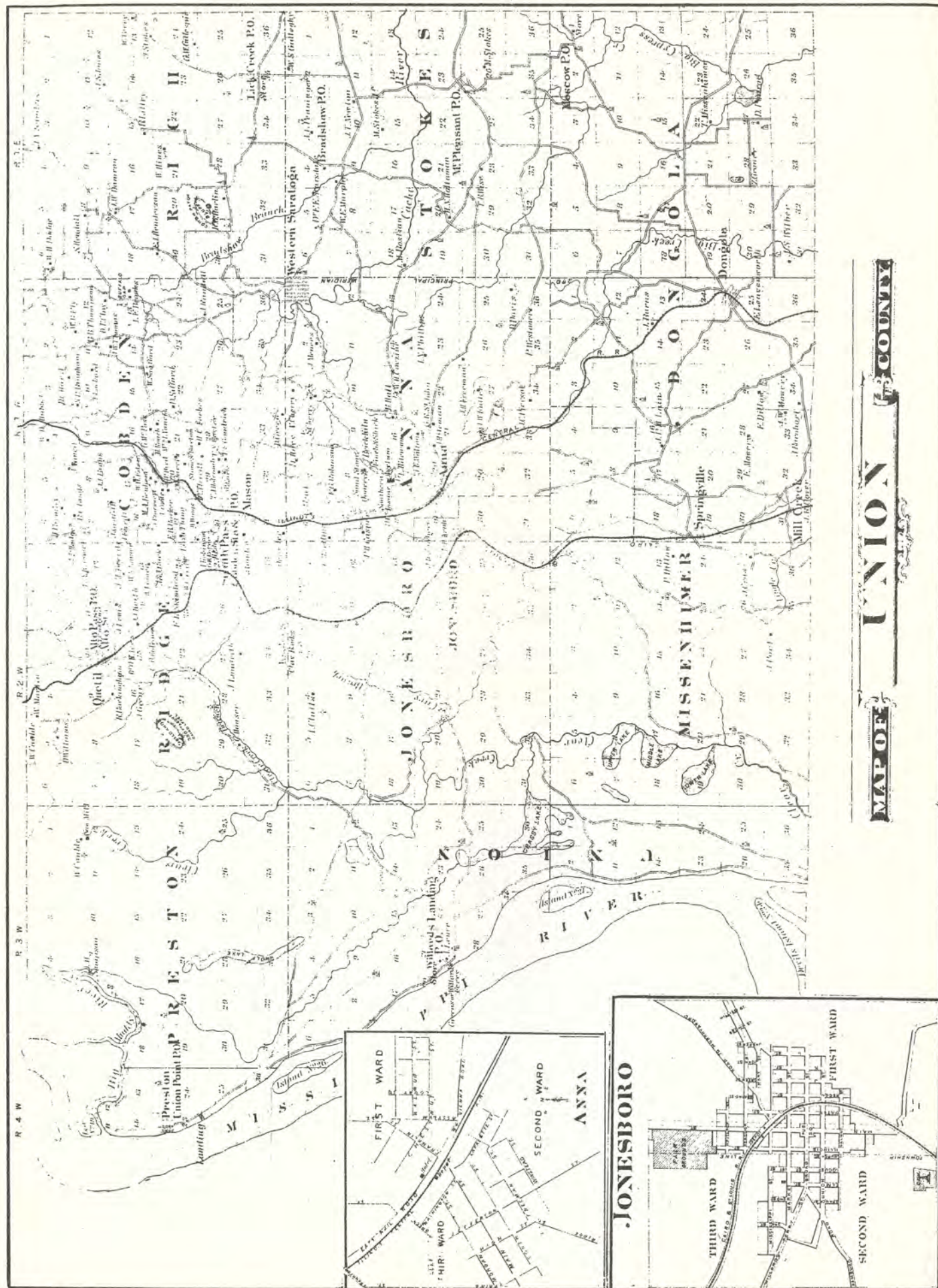
"I as the daughter of Willis and Francis Webb Willard, was born in a one-room log house two miles west of what is now Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois, June 23, 1841. I can still see the old log house on the hill, the spring just beneath the hill under a mossy bank, a deep pool running down to the log milk house. In 1842 we moved into a larger house father had built on the same 40-acre tract and remember we had the first coal stove in the community, it being shipped from Pittsburg and landed in a steamboat at Willard's Landing, which my father owned and operated. We still cooked many things, however, on the irons in the fireplace of which our house had six, one each in the kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedrooms upstairs.

"Just six years before I was born, or in 1835, (it actually was during the winter of 1838-39) the United States government moved the Creek, Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes of Indians from their Georgia and Florida reservations to their new homes in the Oklahoma Territory. This was in the midst of a severe winter, and they travelled on foot and by ferries across large streams, the old route through the Ozarks from the Ohio River to the Mississippi River at Willard's Landing was the only open route. After they had crossed the Ohio the intense cold had frozen the Mississippi solid and it was necessary for the army officers to quarter their charges until the river broke up. Three thousand of them were quartered six miles east of Jonesboro . . . 160 acres which the Indians cleared of timber for firewood that winter. There now is a large church and fine cemetery known as Camp Ground Church, taking its name from this Indian camp almost one hundred years ago. Three thousand five hundred were quartered three miles



TIME-BLACKENED tombstones at Campground Church and cemetery. The church is on the site of an early Cherokee encampment.





west of Jonesboro on Dutch Creek . . . which was on the old Willard Landing turnpike road. This was near our home, and father has told me how the army officers employed him to run his grist mill day and night, grinding meal for the Indians and each morning would call and give him a government order for \$100.00. Two of the most prominent chiefs' names were 'Bushyhead' and 'Nowatta.' They boarded in Jonesboro with Mr. Winstead Davie and made daily trips back and forth to the camp on Dutch Creek. When the river opened they crossed into Missouri at Willards Landing."

Long before the tragic trek of these nineteenth century Indians, the area of Union County was inhabited by prehistoric Indians. Large quantities of broken pottery, flint tools, broken projectile points, and flint chips, particularly in the Mill Creek and Reynoldsville-Ware areas, point to considerable activity by these early Indians. Settlers in the Mill Creek area reported that the ground was so full of flint chips and fragments that they could barely get their plow through it.

Mill Creek flint is thought to have come from at least forty different quarries in the area. A spade and two hoes, made from Mill Creek flint, can be seen exhibited at the Cobden Museum.

Jonesboro remained the only town in the county until 1841 when a small settlement developed around a mineral spring in the northeastern section of the county. Known as Saratoga, the town tried to capitalize on the high mineral content of the water, but such was not to be the case and the town never thrived.

A year later, in 1842, a small community called Preston was established along the Mississippi River west of the community of Wolf Lake as a shipping point, but frequent flooding by the great river brought about an early demise for the village.

When the first newspaper in the county, the *Jonesboro Gazette*, was published in 1849, it was strongly oriented to the rural element, since most of the population of the county was still on farms. Many country churches and schools had sprung up throughout the county. The old St. John Cemetery, with burials back at least to 1818, Mt. Tabor Cemetery south of Alto Pass, and the Toledo Cemetery north of Cobden are three of the oldest cemeteries in the county and are worth a visit.

With the outlook becoming more favorable around 1850 that the Illinois Central Railroad would run a line from Chicago to Cairo, Winstead Davie offered a parcel of land just east of Jonesboro for the railroad to pass through. Here Davie laid out plans for a new community in 1853 which he called Anna in honor of his wife. The town developed rapidly, primarily because of the railroad, but other features of the land attracted people to the area. Quarrying for limestone rocks northeast of town began in 1856, and good potter's clay in the region was responsible for the development of the Anna Pottery. The Kirkpatrick brothers, who operated the pottery, were widely renowned as artists in their craft.

The first passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago to Cairo roared through the state on January 1, 1856. This event signaled the development of villages and towns the length of the state. In Union County, both Cobden and Dongola, in 1857, followed Anna as railroad towns.



SMALL PICNIC area, shelter and capped mineral spring mark site of Western Saratoga.

JUNE-JULY, 1974

ONE OF THE few evidences that the community of Kaolin existed is this foundation of one of its buildings.

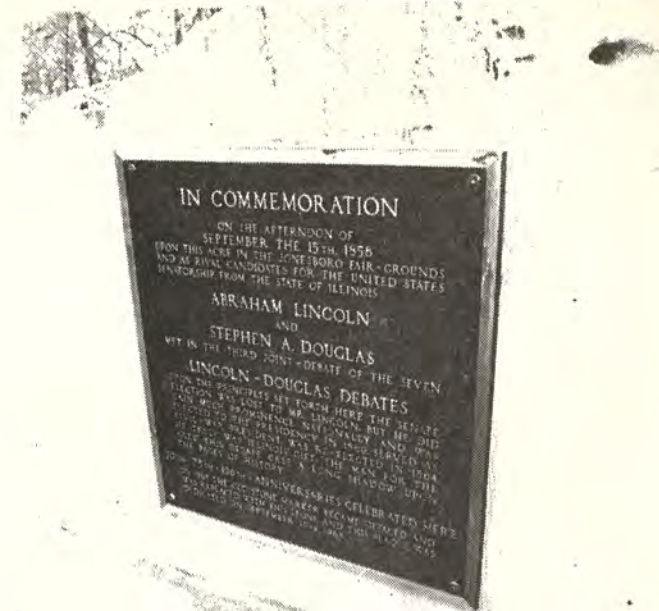


The singlemost notable event to take place in Union County was the famed debate held at the Jonesboro fairgrounds on September 15, 1858, between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln and Douglas were contesting for a U. S. Senate seat which was held by Douglas. A series of seven debates between Lincoln and Douglas was arranged, with the third scheduled for Jonesboro. Douglas, in friendly territory, arrived by train from Cairo to the accompaniment of several blasts from a cannon which was mounted to a flat car. Lincoln arrived inauspiciously in Anna to stay with a friend, Mr. D. L. Phillips.

A band led a noisy procession from the Jonesboro town square to the fairgrounds. A crowd estimated at about 1500 was on hand for the debate. Douglas opened the debate, arguing that the Union could exist forever divided into free and slave states if each state would carry out the principles on which our institutions were founded, namely the right of each state to do as it pleases. Lincoln replied, in essence, that a government could not endure permanently half-slave and half-free.

A marker stands today just south of the Shawnee National Forest ranger station commemorating the site of this famous debate. (An exact transcription of the debate can be found in Volume 1 of George Washington Smith's "History of Southern Illinois," published in 1912.)

ORIGINAL STONE marking the site of 1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Jonesboro was marred by vandals.



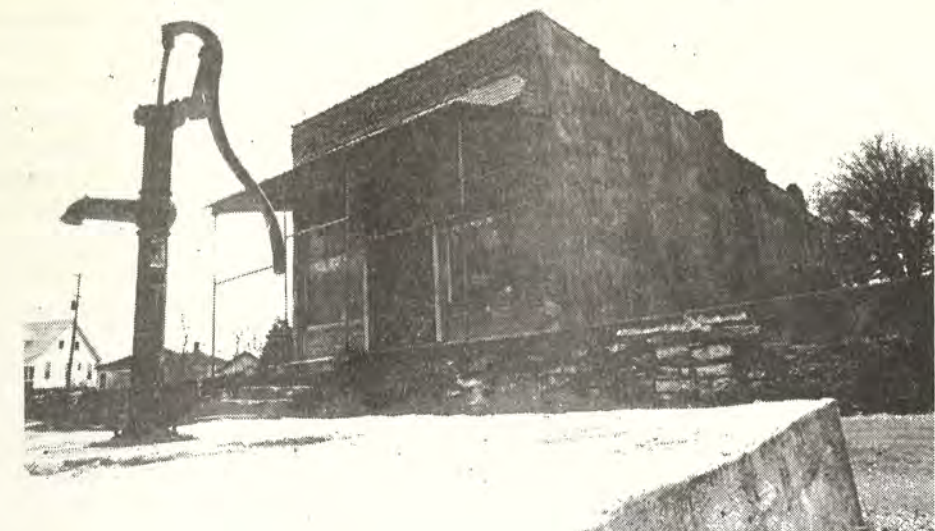
MASSIVE NEW stone and plaque commemorating the Lincoln-Douglas debate was erected by Jonesboro citizens in 1963 to replace earlier vandal-marred stone.

The earliest settlers had discovered that the terrain and climate of Union County were conducive for the production of high quality fruit trees. Results were particularly good on the ridges so that by 1858, many fruit trees were bearing profusely in the hill country around Cobden and the present day community of Alto Pass. The new railroad provided fast shipment of produce to big city markets. In 1860, the first express package of fruit was shipped from Union County to Chicago.

Because of the mild climate in Union County (temperatures rarely fall below zero), fruits and vegetables have a long growing season. As a result, Union County farmers began growing great quantities of apples, peaches, cherries, pears, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, radishes, onions, peas, beans, potatoes, and sweet potatoes. And when one of Union County's most ingenious orchard growers, Parker Earle, invented the first refrigerated crates in 1877, the county was in for a tremendous boom. By 1880, refrigerated railroad cars lined up at Cobden, Anna, and Balcom, along the Illinois Central, and at Alto Pass, along the Cairo to St. Louis Railroad, to load hundreds of bushels of fruits and thousands of pounds of vegetables daily for rapid transport to metropolitan markets in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities. Cooling houses adjacent to the railroads were constructed in Anna and Cobden in 1881. Union County had become the fruit and vegetable capital of the midwest.

In 1881, twenty-five to thirty-five train carloads of peaches left Cobden daily for Chicago markets. During that year, 10,650 bushels of peaches were shipped from Union County. Fifteen to twenty carloads of strawberries left the county daily for Chicago. Two hundred twenty-five thousand one-third-bushel boxes of tomatoes were shipped from Cobden in 1882, as were one hundred seventy tons of rhubarb. The need for packing fruits and vegetables in crates gave rise to several factories for

OLD PUMP at public well and high stone curb-wall grace the wide Main Street of tiny Alto Pass.



making such containers. Farm and orchard products continued to bring prosperity and, in 1934, Anna and Cobden built large municipal markets.

The Civil War had brought severe hardship to Union County. Anna became a northern recruiting center, with at least four enlistment camps established there. Camp Anna and Camp Douglas were both notable enlistment centers, and on one occasion, General Ulysses S. Grant swore in a number of recruits brought to Anna by Col. Brush of Carbondale.

Despite the Northern enlistment camps, there was much sympathy in Union County for the Confederacy. Even among the northern recruits there were mixed feelings of loyalty, so much so that a number of officers of the 109th Illinois Infantry Volunteers were cashiered from the service following a winter of disloyalty to the Union in 1862-63.

The disloyalties were in the form of disobedience of orders, encouragement of men to desert and be captured, and discouragement of men from fighting in the face of the enemy. One man, a sergeant, was reduced in rank for declaring that he would never fire a gun upon the enemy, and on hearing a camp rumor that Maj. Gen. Burnside was defeated with a loss of twenty thousand men, wished it was so! (From General Orders No. 12, Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee, Young's Point, La., Feb. 1, 1863.)

The sentiment for the South is exemplified by the following column which appeared in the *Jonesboro Gazette* on May 18, 1863:

TO OUR READERS

This number closes the publication of the *Gazette*—for the present at least. The office was taken in possession by the military authorities on Friday evening last after this edition was worked off, by virtue of the following order:

JONESBORO, ILL. May 15, 1863.

Publisher of the *Jonesboro Gazette*:

Sir:—Owing to what I consider disloyal articles, copied from other sheets, and tacitly endorsed by your paper, I consider it wholly unfit for circulation in this already disaffected portion of the State. You will therefore permit no more papers to leave the office till further notice. My guards are ordered to close the doors immediately.

JUNE-JULY, 1974

JOSEPH H. NEWBOLD, Lieut. Col.

Comm'd'g, Jonesboro, Ill.

The papers on hand were forbidden to be circulated, but to render valid the Delinquent Land List, a portion of which appears in this issue, it is now (after a delay of three days) permitted to be sent abroad to its subscribers. We have no fault to find with the action of the authorities in this matter. If they consider the course of the *Gazette* calculated to produce a feeling of opposition to the Government, they could not be expected to permit its publication in their midst. We believe Col. Newbold was prompted by feelings of disinterested devotion to the cause in which we have ever found him to be a most gentlemanly officer, in pursuing the course he did.

We earnestly disclaim all charges of disloyalty, and declare, as we have ever done, our devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and all laws and orders in conformity therewith. We have ever counseled obedience to law, and pointed to the ballot-box as a remedy for our public grievances. We have been frank and uncompromising in our advocacy of Democratic principles—supporting the policies of the Administration when we considered them right, and denouncing what we regarded as violative of our fundamental law. We believed this to be right, and we could pursue no other course. This opinion, however, was dissented from by the authorities in power, the consequence of which was the issuance of the above order and the suppression of the paper.

About 3,000 men from the county's nearly 12,000 persons served for the North during the War, and nearly 1,800 failed to return. Most families in the county were touched by the War, and the wounds from this heavy toll were a long time in healing.

In 1900, the first rural mail delivery took place in Union County. Rural mail carriers at that time were permitted to deliver packages and groceries to persons on their route. At the turn of the century, rural mail delivery was uncommon in this country.

Population in the county leveled off following a marked increase from 1850 to 1870. During this twenty-year period, which coincided with the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, population climbed from 7,615 to 16,518. The 1970 census of 16,071 indicates the population stability in the county.

Today, fruit-growing is still important to the economy of the area, but it does not dominate the scene as it did from 1860 to 1940.

LOCATION AND SIZE. Union County is located in southwestern Illinois. Its total area is 414 square miles. The Mississippi River forms the entire western boundary of the county. The county is bounded on the north by Jackson and Williamson Counties, on the east by Johnson County, and on the south by Pulaski and Alexander Counties.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. About twenty per cent of Union County's 414 square miles is bottomland, located primarily between the Mississippi River and a high ridge of limestone cliffs some four miles to the east of the river. These bottomlands are fertile but have never been fully utilized agriculturally because of frequent flooding of the area. Although the construction of high levees has lessened the extent of flooding, some inundation still occurs, particularly during the spring of 1973 and during the past winter.



TOWERING LIMESTONE cliffs at La Rue-Pine Hills Ecological Area are an impressive sight, looming over the surrounding flood plain. Photograph by Mark Mohlenbrock.

The limestone ridges are steep and precipitous, especially on the southern and western exposures. The white, chalky and flaky face of the limestone offers frequent spectacular vistas in the area. A thin, orange-red layer of gravel, known as chert, often caps the limestone cliffs. These cliffs are among the oldest rocks geologically in southern Illinois. Many fossils can be found in the bluffs and in the talus slope at the base of the cliffs.

The best example of the limestone-chert topography in Union County is in the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area northeast of Wolf Lake, although this formation runs the entire length of the county from the Jackson County line to the Alexander County line.

Caves are sometimes formed in the limestone, and deep crevices are numerous. Caves known to all local

spelunkers include Rich's Cave, Lilly Cave, Guthrie Cave, and Sensmeier Cave. The limestone topography also accounts for a large number of sinkhole ponds, particularly in the southeastern quarter of the county. These sinkholes range in size from minute pools to larger bodies of water, such as the nearly circular Morgan Pond. Numerous sinkholes are dry as a result of natural drainage through the floor of the pond.

In the northeastern section of the county are sandstone cliffs. Comprising part of the Shawneetown Ridge, which forms a nearly continuous escarpment across southern Illinois, these spectacular cliffs are best developed in the county at Giant City State Park, Panther's Den, and Draper's Bluff. In each of these areas, sheer perpendicular cliff faces are common. At Giant City State Park, and to a lesser extent at Panther's Den, huge sandstone blocks have been separated to form

narrow, street-like passageways between them. Massive Draper's Bluff, which extends into Johnson County, is one of the wildest, more inaccessible areas in Illinois.

A conspicuous topographic feature in the county is Bald Knob, whose treeless summit, rising to 1030 feet above mean sea level, is the third highest elevation in the state. The knob is composed of a siliceous limestone and chert.

There are no true coal-bearing rocks in the county, although one slope of Iron Mountain contains much exposed black slate which could easily be mistaken for coal. Considerable brown hematite ore occurs, particularly on the ridge summit of Iron Mountain west of Mountain Glen, but it is so mixed with extraneous matter that mining it has not been feasible.

A number of natural springs may be found in Union County. Many of those in the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area seep out from beneath the limestone cliffs. A hard-flowing, highly audible spring northeast of Mill Creek, called Roaring Spring, is situated in a strikingly beautiful wilderness setting. Another spring, emanating from near the base of a cliff in Kratzinger Hollow, has been englamored by lights and music and has considerable aesthetic appeal.

A strongly odorous mineral spring at Saratoga, which at one time brought hopes of another Hot Springs resort area, bubbles from Chester limestone. The water is rich in sulfate of lime, carbonate of soda, magnesium, and other minerals. At one time the waters were advertised as a remedy for dyspepsia, skin diseases, and scrofula.

Indians long ago took advantage of the excellent flint in the county, particularly in the Mill Creek area where exquisite flint nodules can still be found.

Other interesting flints have been found in Union County. In the gravels of Clear Creek south of Alto Pass are Hornstone Flint Balls, large, subspherical nodules with internal concentric rings. In the hills near Mountain Glen is a colorful translucent flint called novaculite.

A most beautiful, marble-like rock, often mottled purple or reddish with iron deposits, can be found at several sites southwest of Jonesboro. Known as Calico Rock, the "marble" is actually a striped shale. A particularly beautiful exposure of Calico Rock occurs along

HUTCHINS CREEK in the Pine Hills of Union County is a clear-water stream which moves past numerous rock outcrops on its way downstream.



JUNE-JULY, 1974

Lingle Creek just west of abandoned Lingle School, where the gravel road to You-Be-Damn Hollow fords the creek.

Great quantities of fossils can easily be found in many of the limestone outcrops in the county. The Cypress Creek area in the vicinity of Friendship Church abounds in fossils.

RIVERS AND LAKES. The Mississippi River extends for twenty-one miles along the western edge of Union County, following a sweeping, concave route. The Big Muddy River, which empties into the Mississippi, bites a notch out of the northwestern corner of the county. The bottomlands adjacent to the Mississippi River are traversed by numerous drainage systems. Running Lake Ditch runs nearly the full length of the county. A number of small intermittent streams drain into it. Hutchins Creek is a remarkably clear, gravel-bottomed stream which has cut through spectacular rocky formations east of Alto Pass. Clear Creek, Dutch Creek, and Lingle Creek are other waterways in the western half of the county. Major watercourses in the eastern section of Union County are the Cache River, Cypress Creek, Bradshaw Creek, Lick Creek, Big Creek, and Adds Branch. This abundance of rivers and creeks provides excellent drainage for the county.

Bluff Lake and Wolf Lake, both natural lakes nestled along the base of towering limestone cliffs, are the largest reservoirs in the county. Many sinkhole ponds dot the landscape, particularly in the southeastern quarter of Union County.

CLIMATE. The temperature range in Union County is typical for the extreme southern tip of Illinois, with 100° plus and below 0° readings recorded at least once during every year. The warmest months are July and August, when the average daily maximum is 91.7 and 90.8°, respectively. The coldest month is usually January, when the daily minimum average is 27.0°.

There are approximately 47 inches of precipitation annually, occurring mostly as rain. Much of the rain falls during April, May, June, and September. There are usually less than ten inches of snowfall per year. Rainfall is minimal during July and August.

The average number of frost-free days in the county is 194. Generally the last freeze in the spring is in early April, while the first freeze in the autumn usually is in late October.

PLANT LIFE. Union County has as many different kinds of native plants as any other county in the state. The LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area probably has a greater variety of plant life than any other single area in the midwest.

The riverbanks are lined with black and sandbar willows, giant cottonwoods and sycamores, river birch, and hackberry. Native pecan trees grow to large size in the bottomlands, and often are the only trees left standing in the floodplain which otherwise has been converted to agriculture.

Stately, smooth-barked beeches, sugar maples, and tall tulip trees dominate the valley and canyon floors, towering high above carpets of spring wildflowers. Several kinds of oaks and hickories prevail on the wooded slopes. White, red, and black oaks are particularly abundant, as are pignut and shagbark hickories. A scrub oak forest, often punctuated by red cedars, occupies the crests of the ridges. Shortleaf, or yellow pine has one of its two native Illinois locations in the Pine Hills.

The spring-fed swamps at the base of the west-facing Pine Hills cliffs are thick with vegetation, much of which is composed of some of the same species encountered in the southeastern United States. Red-flowered iris, cypress-knee sedge, and American featherfoil are just a few of the rare southern plants in the swamp. The water surface is often covered with a solid mat of duckweeds, mosquito fern, and a peculiar plant with heart-shaped leaves known as sponge plant, so-named because some of the leaf cells are inflated with air to provide a spongy, buoyant texture.



KNEES OF the bald cypress are seen in Hogan Bottoms east of Dongola.

Occasional bald cypress swamps occur in the county, complete with intriguing knees so often associated with cypress trees which grow in standing water. One excellent place to observe large bald cypress trees with dozens of knees is along the black-top road from Dongola to Johnson County, at a low, swampy crossing known as Hogan Bottoms.

Much of the forested area in the county is in the Shawnee National Forest. This forest, which extends across much of southern Illinois, claims 33,735 acres in Union County. A public campground is maintained by the U. S. Forest Service at the eastern edge of the Pine Hills area.

One of Illinois' four state forests is in Union County. Known as the Trail of Tears State Forest, and located nearly eight miles northwest of Jonesboro, the forest

contains 3,800 acres devoted to forest management and recreation. Many of the plants native to Union County can be found in the state forest.

ANIMAL LIFE. The abundance of wooded areas in Union County provides ample habitat for a multitude of animals. White-tailed deer, eastern cottontail rabbits, opossums, raccoons, and skunks are plentiful. Bobcats have been observed in the area, and wolves at one time occurred in the county. The eastern woodrat, which nests along limestone ledges in the Pine Hills, is one of the country's rare animal species, as is the Indiana bat which also lives in the Pine Hills.

Great quantities of Canada Geese gorge on corn at the Union County Conservation Area. A drive through this interesting area between October and March will reveal thousands of these huge birds on any given day. Along with the Canada Geese are a few Snow Geese and a variety of wild ducks.

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

THE PEOPLE. Population in Union County in 1970 was 16,071. The county grew rather slowly from the 2,362 people living there in 1820 to the 7,615 in 1850. Then, with the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad and the accompanying benefits accruing from it, the population leaped to 11,000, then 16,000, then 18,000, and 21,000 in succeeding decades, reaching a high of 22,610 in the census of 1900. At every census since 1900, there has been a gradual drop in the population. Anna claims over 25% of the population in Union County, while Cobden, Dongola, and Jonesboro combined account for another 22%. Much of the population is rural, and in most of the rural areas, homes and farms are uncrowded.

INDUSTRY. The limestone quarry in the northeast corner of Anna is the longest, continuous industry in the county, having been in operation since 1857. For over a century many families have owed their very existence to the quarry, whose stone and stone products have been used in construction, in highway building, as flux in steel mills, and as agricultural "dust." Several other mining operations have been or are still in the county. The Jonesboro Limestone Quarry north of Mill Creek is an important agricultural limestone producer. Several abandoned quarries are in the Mill Creek and Lick Creek areas.

The mining of kaolin on the eastern slope of Iron Mountain was important, particularly during the first World War, but following the war, the demand for kaolin lessened and the mine finally was abandoned.

Harvesting of timber has always been a primary industry in Union County, and sawmills have been scattered throughout all regions of the county at one time or another. A major sawmill still is in operation west of Jonesboro near the junction of Routes 146 and 127.

At Wolf Lake is a powder company whose test-blasting in early afternoon has long been a way for local residents to estimate the time of day. The plant has been in operation for several years.



HUGE PIT of the Anna Limestone quarry, first established in 1858 at the edge of Anna.

Perhaps the major industry in Union County, particularly in Anna and Cobden, from about 1880 to 1935 was the manufacture of crates, barrels, and baskets for shipment of locally grown produce to markets. One of these factories still exists in Cobden, but has limited its operations to stripping and veneering.

Anna is the home office of the Bunny Bread Baking Company. National Homes also has a trailer factory near the community.

AGRICULTURE. Since May, 1860, when the first express package of fruit was shipped from Union County to Chicago, agriculture has been a major factor in the economy of the county. Today, peaches and apples continue to bring prosperity to the county, although the number of bushels of these fine fruits is considerably less than in former days.

Many other plant crops, in addition to fruits and vegetables, are now grown in Union County. In 1972, 14,000 acres of land were planted to soybeans, with a total production of 417,800 bushels, yielding a cash value of \$1,795,600. Corn was grown on 8,800 acres and wheat on 7,100 acres. These two crops produced 691,600 and 246,000 bushels, respectively, in 1972. Other crops grown to a limited extent are oats, barley, rye, and a variety of hay crops. In fact Union County ranked seventeenth among the 102 counties of Illinois in barley production.

Domesticated animals and animal products also contribute to the economy of the county. On January 1, 1973, there were 18,500 head of cattle in the county with a cash value of \$4,279,500. Of these were 1,100 milk cows producing 10,800,000 pounds of milk. Hogs and pigs numbered 17,600 head valued at \$713,600.

TRANSPORTATION. The fine road constructed by the Willards from Jonesboro to Willard's Landing on the Mississippi River has already been referred to. It was built to transport goods and materials to and from

the cargo vessels which navigated the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Louis. Like several of the other roads built during the first half of the nineteenth century, the road to Willard's Landing was a toll road.

One of the earliest roads to be built connected Jonesboro with Brownsville, the thriving county seat of Jackson County from 1818 to 1843. Another important route, permitting travel eastward, was from Jonesboro to Elvira, the bustling Johnson County community of old near the county line.

There were only three routes by which the early settlers could cross the foreboding high range of hills and bluffs which run north-to-south in the western part of the county. The southernmost of these routes was the Plank Road, or Old Cape Road, which still is travelled today through magnificent scenic territory from Jonesboro southwest to Reynoldsville. In olden times a ferry ran from Reynoldsville across the Mississippi to Missouri.

A series of excellent highways criss-crosses Union County today, supplemented by numerous blacktop and usually well-maintained gravel roads. The county has 649.02 miles of rural roads and 62.62 miles of roads in municipalities, a total of 711.64 roadways in the county. Of these, 106.37 miles are paved, and 556.72 miles are either blacktop or gravel. The remainder is earthen.

Eighteen miles of Interstate Highway 57 cut diagonally across the southeastern corner of the county, with exits at Lick Creek, Route 146, and Dongola.

Railroads have been an important means of transportation in Union County since the Illinois Central was completed in 1857. Soon to follow was the narrow gauge from St. Louis to Cairo and two lines near the western boundary of the county, the St. Louis and Southwestern and the Central and Eastern Illinois. Between 1907 and 1925, the Fruit Growers Refrigeration and Power Company ran an interurban railroad from the Anna State Hospital to Jonesboro. One of the old

concrete supports which carried the interurban tracks over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad can still be seen in Jonesboro.

Today there are about 70 miles of track in use in the county. The Illinois Central Gulf operates two main lines through Union County. One enters the county from Makanda (Jackson County) and winds through Cobden, Anna, Balcom, and Dongola. The other line is routed from Alto Pass to Jonesboro and finally to Mill Creek before entering into Alexander County.

The Missouri Pacific runs a heavy freight schedule in western Union County over the old St. Louis and Southwestern route.

There are no east-west railroads in the county.



QUAINT OFFICE of the DONGOLA TRI-COUNTY RECORD, one of the Illinois weekly newspapers regularly read by the staff at Outdoor Illinois.

COMMUNICATION. The earliest newspaper in Union County was the *Jonesboro Gazette*, which began publication on September 19, 1849, by Thomas J. Finley and John Evans. During 1858, the year of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the *Union County Democrat*, a pro-Douglas paper, commenced publication. A short time later, the *Union County Democrat* moved to Anna and became the *Anna Democrat*. At a later date, the name was changed to the *Gazette-Democrat*, still published as a major weekly newspaper in the county, in its one hundred sixteenth year.

There followed, in rapid succession, the *Union County Record* (Anna), the *Union County Herald* (Anna), the *Anna Union*, the *Advertiser* (first in Jonesboro, then in Anna), the *Union County News*, later changed to the *Southern Illinois Advocate*, and the *Anna Talk*. A unique agricultural newspaper, the *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, was first published in 1877 by Mr. H. C. Bouton. Useful tips to the farmer and the farmer family filled the tabloid-sized newspaper with interesting reading. In 1879 the German Reformed Church began publication of the *Missionary Sentinel*.

In addition to the *Anna Gazette-Democrat*, the *Dongola Tri-County Record* is published weekly in the county today.

Radio stations WRAJ and WRAJ-FM operate from studios in Anna.

EDUCATION. The first school in the county was reputedly established a short distance south of Jonesboro in 1817. During subsequent years until the rather recent consolidation of the small rural schools, literally dozens of 1-, 2-, and 3-room schoolhouses sprang up all over the county. Some of these old school structures have failed to withstand the harshness of time, while a few have been renovated into family residences. Others still standing abandoned are just waiting for the passing years to take their toll. Included in this last group are such picturesque relicts of the past as Lingle School southwest of Jonesboro and Beech Grove School, along the banks of Hutchins Creek. A school building destined to survive longer than the others because of its brick construction is the Millers Pond School east of Ware.

Willis Willard was responsible for building an elite seminary in Jonesboro for young ladies in 1853. To insure proper training, he imported two lady teachers from Boston.



AS IN MANY other Illinois counties, abandoned schools mark the passing of a simpler though not necessarily inferior school system.

Until 1883, Anna schools had only eight grades, and anyone going beyond that level of education either had to learn it in the home or go to Carbondale twenty miles north. Reverend John M. Faris and Walter Willis sought to alleviate the situation by founding Union Academy, a private non-denominational school in September, 1883. Classes were held in buildings on the Anna fairgrounds, with forty-seven students enrolled in the initial class. Within a year, a new frame building was constructed. When Charles M. Willard died in 1893, part of his estate, including his brick home, was left to Union Academy, along with endowment funds. Willard's home, still in use on the Ann-Jonesboro Community High School grounds, was made into a girl's dormitory and was called Memorial Hall. To accompany this building, a frame structure, known as West Hall, was constructed as a boy's dormitory. In 1906, Benton Hall, still standing, was built and named for a principal donor to the Academy.



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Classes at Union Academy were generally rigorous. The curriculum included Latin, German, Science, Art, Music, and the Bible, among others. Pupils graduating from Academy often excelled in their chosen professions.

When the public high school was organized in Anna, there was less need for the Union Academy, and in 1916 the Academy closed with all of its property going to the public school.

During the school year 1973-74, there are seven

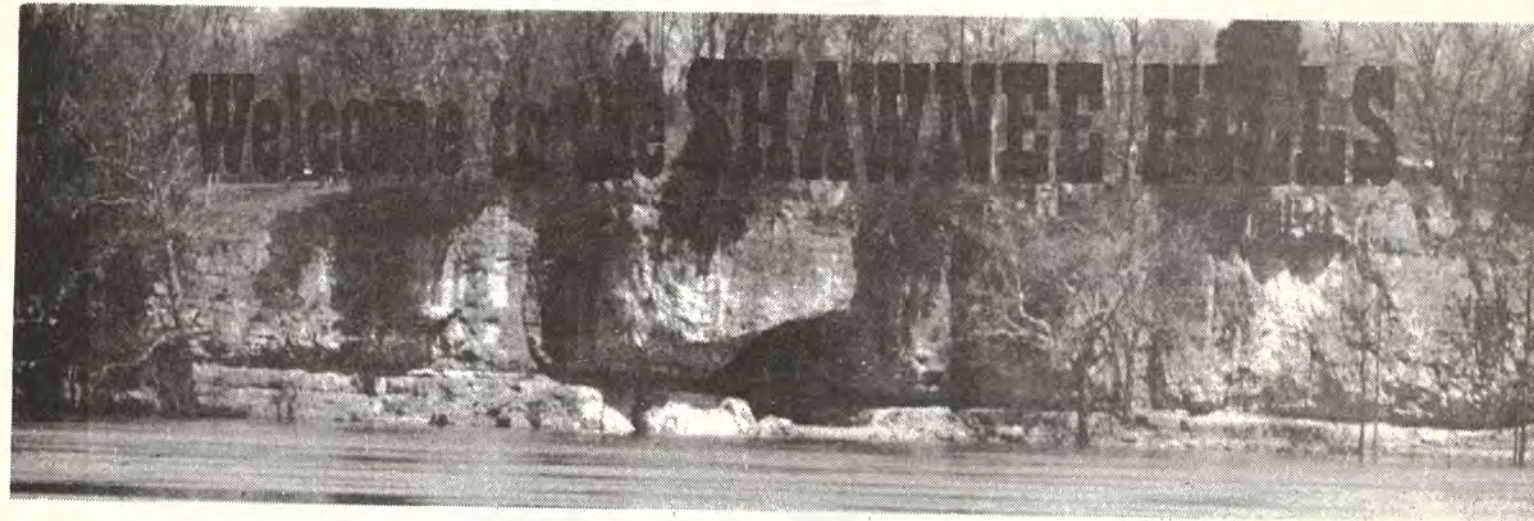
school districts in the county, composed of four high schools and several grade schools. Enrollment for this period is kindergarten, 234; first, 287; second, 294; third, 250; fourth, 309; fifth, 290; sixth, 327; seventh, 288; eighth, 299; ninth, 336; tenth, 296; eleventh, 289; twelfth, 252; and special education, 90. The total enrollment in the county is 3,841. This total is a rather sharp decline from the peak year of 1971-72 when 3,953 pupils were enrolled in Union County schools.

IMPORTANT PERSONS IN THE COUNTY

WINSTEAD DAVIE. Winstead Davie came to the Jonesboro area as a young man in 1817 to engage in the profession of teaching. A cripple since birth, and always requiring the use of two crutches, Davie became active almost immediately in affairs of the county government. He served as recorder, county clerk, circuit clerk, and probate judge. He also acquired a store which he moved to Anna in 1857. Meanwhile, in anticipation

of the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, he laid out a new community adjacent to Jonesboro in 1854 and called it Anna, in honor of his wife who, by the way, was a sister to Elijah and Willis Willard. Davie soon grew moderately wealthy and donated considerable property to the community as sites for churches and schools. He is given credit for building the first steam mill in Anna.

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John Dougherty moved to Union County at an early age. Records show that Dougherty worked as a hatter, a teacher, and a miner, all the while studying law in Alexander Pope Field's Jonesboro law office. Dougherty served in the Illinois House of Representatives for nine years and in the Illinois Senate from 1842-1848. In 1869, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of

Illinois, serving in the administration of Governor John McAuley Palmer. For a time, Dougherty owned the *Jonesboro Gazette*.

ABNER FIELD. Abner Field came early to Union County from Kentucky, acquiring land in 1818 before he had reached his twentieth birthday. He served as clerk of the first court held in Union County in 1818

and 1819. In 1823, he was elected Illinois State Treasurer under Illinois' second governor, Edward Coles.

ALEXANDER POPE FIELD. Alexander Pope Field, like Abner Field, acquired land in Union County around 1818 and took up the practice of law in Jonesboro. He was a devoted servant to the State of Illinois, serving three terms in the Illinois House of Representa-

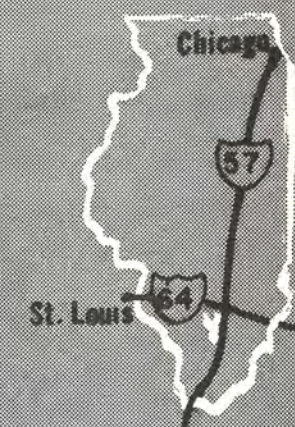
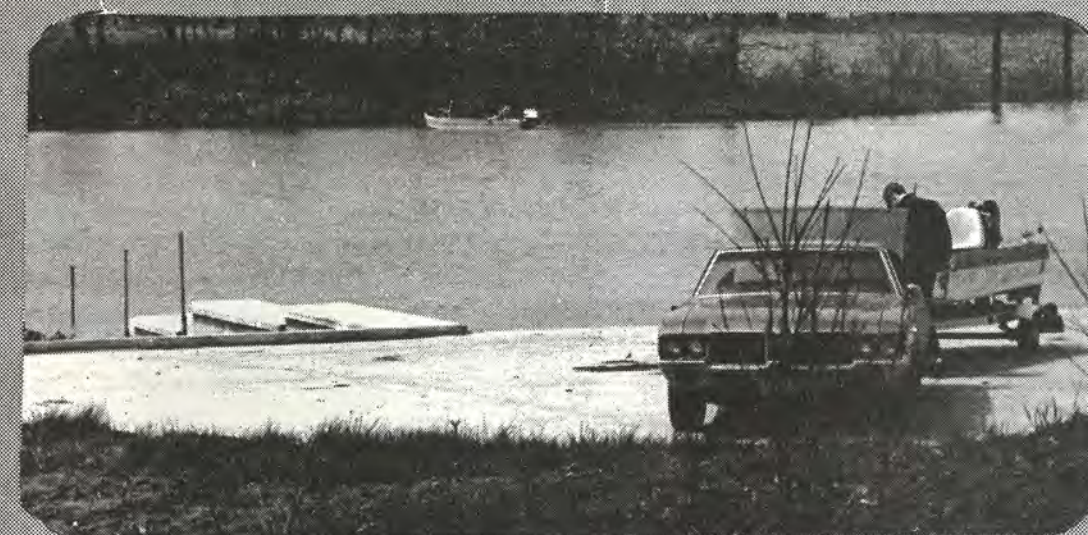
tives before becoming Secretary of State in 1829, a post he held continuously until 1840.

JOHN GRAMMER. John Grammer was one of the earliest settlers in Union County, coming to the area around 1810 and settling in the vicinity of what is now Jonesboro. Grammer was without much means on his arrival and was poorly educated. Nonetheless, his



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forthright views on the pressing problems of the day made him respected by his fellowmen. As early as 1812, he served in the first Territorial Legislature, representing Johnson County (Union County had not been carved out of Johnson County at this early date). After Illinois became a state, Grammer served in the State Senate for four terms. Grammer's rule in the Senate was to vote "No" if he didn't fully understand the question.

Perrin reports that when Grammer was first elected to the Legislature, he and his family gathered nuts and exchanged them at Fort Massac for a few yards of "blue drilling." This was carried home and the neighbors were called in to cut and make the clothes. The cloth was short and finally cut into a hunting shirt and a pair of high leggings which Grammer wore to the Legislature.

The site for the county seat at Jonesboro was selected in 1816 on the Grammer farm.

ELIJAH WILLARD. The eldest son of Nancy Willard, Elijah, along with his mother, one sister, and two brothers, moved to Union County in 1820 with few possessions but a great desire for success. In a few short years he had founded Willard and Company, an establishment to export the locally grown produce to far-off markets and to import many of the necessities of life. To help do this, he constructed a road from Jonesboro

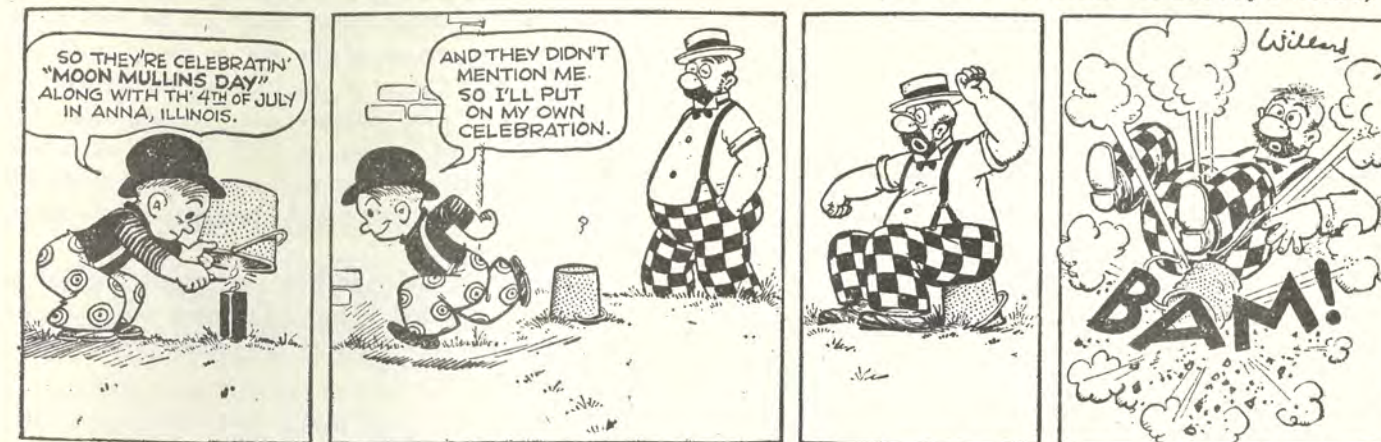
to a docking point on the Mississippi River known as Willard's Landing. Here at Willard's Landing, boats from New Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities loaded and unloaded cargoes of every sort. Soon Willard and Company realized annual sales of over \$100,000. In 1836, Elijah Willard was made Internal Improvement Commissioner for the State of Illinois. Unfortunately, the story of Elijah Willard is marred by his reputedly having run off to Mexico with the entire assets of the Jonesboro Bank.

FRANK WILLARD. A distant and later relative of the Nancy Willard family, Frank showed amazing artistic talents while a student at Union Academy. To further his skills with the pen, Frank enrolled at age 20 in the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts and, one year later, in 1914, he became cartoonist for the *Chicago Herald*. After World War I, Frank Willard turned his attention to comic strips, producing "Moon Mullins," which enjoyed popularity for about forty years, and "Kitty Higgins." Frank Willard returned to Anna for the town centennial in 1954 and publicized his return by mentioning his forthcoming trip to Anna in his Moon Mullins strips. When Willard died in 1958, the monument erected to him in the Anna Cemetery bore the engraving of the cigar-smoking Moon Mullins.

WILLIS WILLARD. A younger brother of Elijah

MOON MULLINS—By Frank Willard

(Follow This Comic in Sunday's Globe) 7



MOON MULLINS—By Frank Willard

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JUNE-JULY, 1974

Page 29



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Page 28



UNUSUAL CEMETERY marker is placed at the grave of Frank H. Willard, Anna native who was the creator of cartoon character "Moon Mullins."

Willard, Willis took over the operation of Willard and Company from his brother and built the company into perhaps the most prosperous business in all of southern Illinois. He is credited with building the first steam saw and grist mill in the county in 1836. In 1853 he built a private school for girls and imported two lady teachers from Boston. Throughout his entire life, which ended in 1881, he was a highly respected man.

GEORGE WOLF. Along with Abram Hunsaker, George Wolf is credited with being the first white settler in Union County, in 1803. Wolf was a Dunkard minister and held services primarily in the southeastern quarter of the county. He performed several marriage ceremonies, including one in 1818 for William McDonald and Mary McLane. The original certificate for this marriage is on file in the Union County courthouse.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

ALDRIDGE. Aldridge was a stop along the Central and Eastern Illinois Railroad. Several houses and a small store persisted for a number of years, but even the store is no longer operating. The location of Aldridge is just south of the Jackson County line along Route 3.

ALTO PASS. This village, located on rolling hills of the Illinois Ozarks, acquired its name because it is the highest elevation in Illinois traversed by a railroad. The town, originally called Quetil, was laid out on January 20, 1875, along the St. Louis and Cairo Narrow Gauge Railroad and soon became an important shipping center for fruits and vegetables. By the turn of the century, the nearly 500 citizens of Alto Pass were served by a post office, five general stores, a drug store, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a millinery shop, a lumber yard, and two cooper shops. Alto Pass today has only 304 residents. Many of the stores stand abandoned, although a few

shops and a bank remain. The interior of the bank is representative of architectural designs of an earlier era. One of the big events of the year is the October fall festival, where a variety of activities will interest persons of all ages. A short distance east of town, along the ridge road toward Cobden, is Cliff View Park, where magnificent vistas sweep across the wide valley to distant ranges of hills. This is one of the best places from which to view Bald Knob.

The area around Alto Pass was settled long before the village was platted. In fact, J.D. Lamer was reputedly the first native born citizen of the county when he was born near here in 1815.



PERCHED AT the top of a sheer ridge, Alto Pass roadside Cliff View Park offers wide scenic vista.

ANNA. Anna, laid out in 1853 by Winstead Davie on either side of the soon to be constructed Illinois Central Railroad, was named for Mr. Davie's wife, who was one of the children of Mrs. Nancy Willard, early settler in Jonesboro. In 1857, shortly after the founding of the city, the Anna Quarry came into operation, and has produced crushed rock, lime, and high quality building stone continuously since. In 1873, the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane was built in Anna and has been a constant source of employment for many citizens in the area.

The business section of Anna, which had been building up for two decades from the time of the city's founding, suffered two major fires, one in 1876 and one in 1879. Despite these reversals, Anna continued to grow steadily as a sound business community.

The Anna Fair was organized in December, 1879, and for ninety-four years has been one of the finest county fairs in the state. Held usually in August, the fair features horse racing, exhibits of produce, livestock, cooking, and handicrafts, and a midway.

Walter Willard and Rev. William Faris were responsible for opening the Union Academy, a private high school, in 1883. For nearly 35 years, Union Academy developed many persons who came into prominence as distinguished men and women in their professions. In 1916 the Academy closed and the property was received by the public high school. An endowment fund, created by the Charles M. Willard estate and contributed to by others, constitutes an income paid annually to the high school. The high school campus includes a beautiful natural woodland amphitheatre.



RACETRACK at Anna Fairgrounds, where excitement reigns during county fair time each August.

Early industries in Anna included the Anna Pottery, known for its exquisite work, and the Flora Temple mills, where excellent flour was made for many years.

The Anna Pottery was begun in 1859 by C. & W. W. Kirkpatrick, two Ohio brothers who had migrated to northern Illinois before coming to Anna. The excellent clay in the area, together with the skill of the potters, brought much fame and prestige to the company. Perrin, in his "History of Alexander, Union, and Pulaski Counties" (1883), reports that "the establishment employs some twenty hands and turns out annually a large amount of sewer pipe, jars of various sizes, fruit cans or jars, milk crocks and, in fact, almost every species of stoneware, together with bull-dogs, owls, snakes, hogs and illustrated railroad maps, pipes by the thousand, bull-frogs, and a variety of other animals and things too tedious to mention."

Tobacco was processed in Anna from 1862 to 1870, and at least one cotton gin was in operation immediately following the Civil War.

Fruit and vegetables have been important to the

economy of Anna since 1860. A wide variety of products, headed by apples and peaches, has been grown in the area and brought to Anna for shipment to major metropolitan markets. A huge Farmers Market was built in 1934 to accommodate the great quantities of produce.

The fine building stone produced at the limestone quarry is well exhibited at the Stinson Public Library and the First Presbyterian Church.

One of the most outstanding homes in Union County is situated on South Street directly across from the Presbyterian Church. The home was originally built by Mr. Fasig, who was owner of the kaolin mines near Mountain Glen.

Today, Anna is a bustling community of 4766, with the Anna State Hospital and the limestone quarry still providing employment for many residents as they have

for many decades. The home office of Bunny Bread is in Anna, and National Homes has a large trailer factory near the community.

The Anna Cemetery, with the "doughboy" statue standing sentinel at the northern entrance, contains the graves of many of the prominent citizens of Anna. The marker of Frank Willard, creator of the comic strip "Moon Mullins," has an engraving of the hero of this comic strip on its surface.

BALCOM. A high official of the Illinois Central Railroad named this community after himself. Between 1900 and 1930, Balcom was a fruitshipping center and a village of considerable prosperity. During this period, a superb variety of canteloupe, called the Balcom Gem, was developed by area fruit growers. At the peak of production, about one hundred acres of land were devoted to growing these lush melons. These melons had a sweet, cream-colored flesh and a heavy, netted outer covering. Adjacent farms grew additional produce, including spinach, cabbage, and tomatoes.

Mr. James Corzine of Anna served as the first



STINSON PUBLIC LIBRARY, designed by world-famous architect Walter Burley Griffin in a style which was far ahead of its time 60 years ago.

manager of the Balcom Fruit Growers Association, Incorporated. It was his job to see that all the daily produce was properly loaded in either ventilated or refrigerated railway cars for shipment to Chicago. He vividly recalls many days when wagons were lined up in two directions for as far as the eye could see, and he worried whether he would be able to get all of them loaded on the railway cars before the train pulled away, as always, at 7:30 p.m. for its overnight trip to Chicago markets.

As large produce trucks began to take over the transportation of fruits and vegetables by 1930, Balcom began to subside about as quickly as it rose to prominence. Today, only a few houses remain along with the foundation of the fruit storage shed adjacent to the railroad. There are no more Balcom Gems, and this strain of fine melons is apparently lost forever.

BERRYVILLE. Today Berryville is a stringtown of dwellings a few miles west of Jonesboro. It takes its name from the strawberry nursery developed in the region by W. W. Thomas. The enterprising Thomas, quick to recognize the potential of strawberry production in the area, established a strawberry nursery where thousands of plants were sold to local farmers and also shipped to distant areas. Thomas is reputed to have had some sales overseas. Many of the people who originally lived in Berryville were employed at the Thomas Nursery.

BRADSHAW. Bradshaw is a name given both to a tiny community which existed from 1875-1881 and to a creek which meanders through much of the north-eastern quarter of the county. The old community was located 3½ miles from Saratoga. Today, only a farmhouse or two exists.

COBDEN. The Illinois Central Railroad is responsible for the development of Cobden. When the town was laid out in 1857, it was called South Pass, but during the next year Sir Richard Cobden, an English

statesman who was a stockholder in the railroad, visited the United States and spent some time riding the rails. His enthusiasm for the locale of South Pass and the warmth of the people he found there were so great that the local residents agreed to change the name of the town to Cobden. Cobden developed into a spectacular fruit and vegetable distribution center. Several box and crate factories were built to provide shipping cartons for the great quantities of produce. Nearly from its beginning, Cobden shipped thousands of dollars worth of fruit and vegetables to northern markets. The People's Fruit and Vegetable Shipper's Association constructed a large market in 1934.

Although the quantity and variety of fruits and vegetables are much less in the Cobden area today, peaches and apples are plentiful in season. An annual Peach Festival, complete with the coronation of a queen, is held during August. There is even one of the old crate factories still in existence but reduced to veneering and stripping.

The Cobden Museum on the main street contains much memorabilia of Union County.

DONGOLA. This village was developed along the course of the Illinois-Central Railroad by Ebeni Leavenworth, an engineer of the railroad. The plat for the community was recorded on May 23, 1857, and soon thereafter, several homes and stores were erected. Leavenworth established a Novelty Works where wooden items of every description were manufactured. Today Dongola, which takes its name from a city along the Nile in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, has a population of 825. Although it is the beneficiary of an exit along Interstate 57, the community remains a peacefully quiet country community. Dongola is built on rather steep rolling hills. A lake near the foot of the water tower provides summer recreational opportunities.

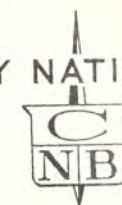
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vicinity of the Kornthal Church, but never was able to maintain a population. A tavern survives in the area today.

FAIR CITY. Fair City lies near the end of a dead end road east of Reynoldsville. Several homes and one church comprise the community. At one time it was known as Valley Mission.

HAMBURG. Hamburg was an attempt to establish a German settlement on the west side of the county along the road to Reynoldsville Ferry. Although a few homes were built, the area was too remote for widespread development and the community finally dwindled to a farmhouse or two.



ORIGINAL DOORSTEP of Clear Creek Baptist Church preserved in Jonesboro Cemetery.

JONESBORO. The site for Jonesboro was selected as early as 1816, although the first lots were not put up for sale until 1818. Much of the land for the town was given by John Grammer. Among the early tradesmen in the village was Louis Jaccard, who later founded the Jaccard jewelry firm in St. Louis. The arrival of the Willards in 1820 did much for the economy of Jonesboro. In addition to the \$100,000-plus business per annum by Willard and Company, the Willards were responsible for the first good road in the county, the first steam flour mill, and the first steam saw mill. In 1880, E. A. Willard built a huge grain elevator along the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio railroad.

The original log courthouse was erected in 1818 on the town square, but in a few years proved to be too small for the rapidly growing county. In 1857, a new courthouse was constructed on Market Street a short distance northwest of the town square. This structure, which is still in use, has had several additions to it. Standing next to the courthouse is one of the oldest jails still functioning in the state.

Jonesboro is one of the oldest towns in Illinois, and its history will be the subject of a subsequent treatise. The first Union County school was a short distance

south of Jonesboro, while a private girl's school with two teachers imported from the East was in existence for a short while. The *Jonesboro Gazette*, founded in 1849, was a most controversial newspaper for the several years of its existence.

The Shawnee National Forest has a ranger station north of the square at the entrance to a charming, heavily forested park. It is at the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858.

The Allen Hot Tamale factory, a block north of the square, burned to the ground a few years ago. These cornmeal-coated tamales, wrapped in corn husks, were among the finest produced in the United States.

The city cemetery at the southwestern edge of Jonesboro contains the graves of many of the prominent early citizens of Union County.

Jonesboro's population in 1970 was 1676.

KAOLIN. The community of Kaolin developed in conjunction with the kaolin mines on the eastern slope of Iron Mountain southwest of Mountain Glen. Several houses, dormitories for the miners, a post office, and a railroad station existed in the community during the peak production period of World War I. Kaolin was mined in Union County as early as the 1850's for use in the Anna Pottery. Kaolin, known also as China Clay, is an essential ingredient of china or porcelain. It is a white, soft powder which fires white or nearly white. Following the final closing of the mine, after excavating to a depth of 100 feet, the area was acquired by the Shawnee National Forest. A picnic area was developed near the water-filled pit, but vandalism forced the abandonment of the site as a recreation area. The old pit is still worth a visit, and kaolin can be found exposed here and there along the edge of the pit. The surrounding wooded hillsides, with a fine mixture of wildflowers, further enhance the area. An old foundation near the entrance trail up to the mine is one of the few remnants to remind one of earlier habitation of the region.

LARUE. LaRue, like Aldridge, was little more than a railroad stop, composed only of a few houses encroached upon by the Pine Hills swamp. Only a couple of buildings remain today.

LICK CREEK. Lick Creek is situated in the heart of scenic natural areas. Draper's Bluff looms mightily above the community to the east. Other escarpments, and some caverns such as Lilly Cave, are in the area. Lick Creek at one time had a post office, a steam mill, and several stores and was a rather thriving community. Several families still live there today, but the businesses include only a garage with a gas pump and a beauty shop. A mineral spring exists about one-half mile from the town. Despite its small size, Lick Creek has its own exit from Interstate 57.

MILL CREEK. The Mill Creek area was one of the first to be settled in the county when the Lawrence brothers came about 1808. The rocky hills adjacent to the creek itself were excellent hunting grounds. Long before the Lawrences arrived, Indians quarried flint ex-

tensively from the area. Mill Creek flint, as it came to be known, is considered a fine quality flint. Several families followed the Lawrences into the region, and by the time the St. Louis and Cairo narrow gauge railroad was built through the settlement in 1875, there were enough people present (nearly 200) to lay out the community of Mill Creek. Population continued to rise until over 400 inhabitants called Mill Creek home. Limestone quarries sprang up nearby to provide employment. Several churches, stores, a school, and a post office were built. At the beginning of the twentieth century, population began to dwindle and, one by one, the stores and the churches closed. Later the school consolidated and, most recently, the tiny post office just east of Highway 127 sold its last stamp. The large Jonesboro Limestone Quarry, producing agricultural limestone, still operates nearby.

MOSCOW. Located in the southeastern quarter of the county, Moscow consisted of a post office, a store, and a few homes during the latter part of the nineteenth century. All that remains today are two farmhouses and a sheep farm.

MOUNTAIN GLEN. This small community is located along the sweeping curve of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad 1½ miles west of Cobden. When the kaolin mine was in full production, a drying and shipping shed was erected in Mountain Glen. Only a few houses remain today in the village. Some of the rocky outcrops in the vicinity are rich in fossils.

MOUNT PLEASANT. The Mount Pleasant area was settled early in the county. By 1820, Caleb Musgrave had established an inn which was patronized by travelers on the road from Jonesboro to Vienna. Later settlers built saw and grist mills. In 1858, Musgrave decided to lay out the town of Mount Pleasant. A store, a post office, and a church were built. John Stokes, shortly after the Civil War, erected a two-story brick structure which housed a general store on the first floor and the public hall on the second. The building is in use today as a residence. Less than two decades ago, a group of Mennonites from Pennsylvania moved into the region and have established a Mennonite church.

PERU. Now completely vanished, Peru was platted as a community in 1850 about two miles southwest of the present village of Dongola, along the old road from Vienna to Cape Girardeau. The stores and adjacent houses survived only from 1852 to about 1868.

POTTSVILLE. Pottsville no longer exists, but at one time was composed of a few houses where the Union County Conservation Area office now stands.

PRESTON. Preston was one of the few attempts to establish a settlement in the broad floodplain of the Mississippi River. Frequent floodings soon convinced the inhabitants that a town here was futile. John Garner laid out the community in 1842, and for a time it was a rather important shipping point. The old town site is now under water. It is interesting to note that the area

JUNE-JULY, 1974



ST. JOHN'S Church, established in 1816 between Dongola and Mill Creek, was the first Lutheran Church established in Illinois.

in the vicinity of Preston is still part of the old Spanish Land Grant.

REYNOLDSVILLE. Reynoldsville is a small community at the south end of the Union County Conservation Area. At one time the Reynoldsville Ferry across the Mississippi River operated a few miles west of the village. Today there is a church and a community building to serve a handful of inhabitants. A small store also present is geared to the hunter and to the fisherman.

SARATOGA. Dr. Penoyer, who founded Saratoga in 1841, envisioned another Hot Springs because of the mineral spring found in the area. A large bathhouse, hotel, and a swimming pool were constructed, but business was slow, apparently because of excessive prices asked by the owners. The land surrounding the spring was declared public property by Dr. Penoyer, and today serves as the community park. The spring is now capped, but a water pump provides a taste of the strongly sulphurous water. The park is the center of great activity on July 28 when the Saratoga Hootenany is held. Revelers from miles around crowd into the hamlet to listen to imported music groups perform on the bandstand, to engage in a variety of raffles, and to picnic. The old Saratoga Cemetery, now unkept, lies a short distance west of town in a secluded woodland.

SPRINGVILLE. Springville was laid out in 1875 about half-way between Dutch Mills and Mill Creek. A post office was established and, near the turn of the century, there was a population of about 100. Today only a few farmhouses remain.

WARE. The community developed at the junction of Illinois Route 3 and 146. It has developed into the sixth largest community in the county, with churches, a store, restaurant, and some service stations. It was

Page 35

established by Jesse Ware, an Anna attorney whose son was an officer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad which passes through the town.

WAYSIDE. Aptly named, Wayside has never been more than a few houses in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, about four miles north of Lick Creek. It is at the entrance to a scenic, rocky natural area known as Panther's Den.

WOLF LAKE. Wolf Lake is a fairly prosperous community situated along the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Illinois Route 3. For years the Trojan Powder Company, located at the base of the limestone cliffs east of town, has provided considerable employment for the town. The community derives its name from a long, slender lake nearby. The Wolf Lake Elementary School is in the town. Just south of Wolf Lake is the Shawnee Junior-Senior High School.



SOME OF the ancient markers in St. John's Cemetery date back to 1818.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Atwood Ridge. This name is given to a rugged range of rocky hills south of Route 146 between Jonesboro and Ware. Most of the area is within the Shawnee National Forest, and a fire tower, in use for many years, readily marks the location of Atwood Ridge. Much of the ridge is composed of chert. Of unusual interest is a stand of the uncommon rock chestnut oak.

Bald Knob. Bald Knob rises to a height of 1030 feet above sea level. At this elevation, it is exceeded in height in Illinois only by Charles Mound in JoDaviess County and by Williams Hill in Pope County. Because the summit is devoid of trees, the name "Bald" is appropriate. During 1937, a rugged wooden cross was erected on the eastern edge of the knob. Shortly thereafter, the first of many Easter sunrise religious services was held on Bald Knob. Thousands of citizens have made the trek to the "mountain" on Easter morning.

Later three wooden crosses replaced the solitary one, and these three are still standing. A forest service fire tower which once stood on the summit was adorned by a now lighted 40-foot cross which could be seen for miles around.

In 1951, the non-profit Bald Knob Christian Foundation was incorporated to provide some kind of permanent religious memorial. The land of Bald Knob was deeded to the Foundation in 1953. Later, construction began on an 111-foot high cross covered with white porcelain steel panels. Weighing 200 tons, the cross is illuminated at night by a battery of forty 1000-watt floodlights. The cross has become a conspicuous landmark in southern Illinois, and is said to be visible for about 7500 square miles. Bald Knob is reached by a blacktop and gravel road from Alto Pass.

Beech Grove. Beech Grove is the name given to a particularly attractive church nestled along the banks of Hutchins Creek. Several very large, smooth-trunked beech trees provide ample shade for the churchyard. Nearby is the abandoned and slowly decaying Beech Grove School.

Campground Church. Another picturesque church, visible from I-57 just south of the Lick Creek rest area, but reached only by a gravel road off of Route 146, is Campground Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church, with two large sugar maples shading the front door, is built on the site of one of the campgrounds used by the Cherokees on their "Trail of Tears" during 1837-38. The adjacent cemetery has many old markers, some of them hand-hewn and hand-engraved. Several epitaphs can be made out. One which appears several times reads:

"Remember friends as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Therefore prepare to follow me."

Casper Church. The Casper Church north of Anna has been organized for many years. The original log church, built in 1830, has been replaced by a nostalgic frame building. Markers in the cemetery provide the names of many of the early settlers in this region of the county.

Cobden Museum. A must for anyone touring Union County is a stop at the Cobden Museum, operated by the Thomas brothers. Countless exhibits depict life

in Union County, beginning with the prehistoric Indians. These early Indians are represented by a flexed burial skeleton from a hilltop burial ground, a stone coffin burial, hundreds of shelter bluff relics, many of which were excavated by the Thomas brothers, and a fascinating exhibit on flint and flint sculpturing. There are many relics from nineteenth century Union County. Dr. Goodman's surgical case is there, as is Dr. Ross' medicine grip. There are period costumes, an old reed organ, general household items, and the first streetlight in Cobden (about 1857). If you're fortunate, perhaps the attendant will play an old Edison Record on an ancient phonograph. Mr. C. Joe Thomas has a fascinating collection of his red cedar and walnut woodcarvings on display. Before leaving the museum, you may wish to browse in the small gift area near the door. Donations to maintain the museum are welcome.



THREE WOODEN crosses and one of porcelain-sheathed steel sit atop Bald Knob, highest point in Union County and second highest in southern Illinois.

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Only a small, undeveloped section of this refuge lies in Union County.

Draper's Bluff. Lying east of Lick Creek and straddling the Union and Johnson County line is massive Draper's Bluff, a wild area of sandstone cliffs. Since access routes to the top of the cliffs are sometimes difficult to find, local inquiry is advised. Nature lovers will find Draper's Bluff to their immense liking, for the abundance of plant and animal life in virtually undisturbed surroundings is difficult to come by in many parts of the state. The view which is obtained from the bluff-top will not soon be forgotten. Remnants of an old Indian stonewall can be found, and a broad, swampy depression on the summit indicates an often used buffalo wallow.

Friendship Church. At the top of a steep gravel road above the valley of Cypress Creek northeast of Dongola is the brick Friendship Baptist Church. Adjacent to the church is one of the best kept cemeteries in southern Illinois. A marble obelisk in memory of Lester

Penrod, who provided funds for perpetual care of the cemetery, is a surprising structure to encounter in this hinterland section of Union County. A paved sidewalk surrounds much of the cemetery.

Giant City State Park. Giant City State Park, the most elaborate park in southern Illinois, is composed of 2,199 acres and lies partly in Union and partly in Jackson County. The park has remarkable sandstone cliffs and formations. In one area of the park, huge blocky cliffs, separated by narrow passageways, is analagous to narrow streets among tall metropolitan skyscrapers. Thus the name Giant City was attached to the park. There is a well-staffed Visitors Center where the park visitor should begin his exploration of the park. Several exhibits show some of the plant and animal life in the park. A number of nature trails are in the park, with several of them originating from the Visitors Center. The rustic

UNION COUNTY Conservation Area, where fishing is often good, is prime Canada goose territory in late fall and early winter.



stone and log lodge has a fine restaurant, a gift shop, and a recreation area. There are abundant camping and picnicking facilities.

Hogans Bottoms. The blacktop from Dongola to Cypress drops into a swampy region known as Hogans Bottoms where large bald cypress trees grow in shallow standing water. Along the roadside are a number of cypress knees which this tree produces when growing in inundated regions.



APPLY NAMED Beech Grove Church sits near the bank of Hutchins Creek in the shadow of Bald Knob Mountain.

DRAPERS BLUFF, massive scenic natural formation, sits astride Union-Johnson County line. View from atop the bluff is impressive.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Hutchins Creek. Hutchins Creek arises in the Bald Knob area and winds along the base of the eastern side of the Pine Hills bluffs for several miles before eventually emptying into Clear Creek just west of the Trail of Tears State Forest. The crystal clear creek undoubtedly has more gravel in it than any other creek in the state. A narrow, rough road parallels the creek for much of its length and fords it at a number of places. Although the creek is beautiful and the scenery through which it passes is spectacular, the entire length of the road alongside it can be traversed with certainty only by a pick-up truck or a four-wheel-drive vehicle. Even with these, local inquiry should be made and care should be taken since high waters at the fords are hazardous, and there is an occasional washout of entire sections of the road.

Interstate-57 Exhibit. Southbound travellers on I-57 between the Lick Creek exit and the Route 146 exit encounter one of the most magnificent rest areas in the state. Picnic tables on spacious grounds surround a modernistic stone and wood air-conditioned building which contains a public telephone, rest rooms, and an informative exhibit on Southern Illinois rocks and minerals. Samples of chert, galena, sphalerite, calico rock, coal, and several others are accompanied by explanatory summaries. A series of color photographs of southern Illinois is also to be found in the building.

Jonesboro Cemetery. A trip through the Jonesboro Cemetery is much like a trip through the history of Union County. The doorstep to the first building of Clear Creek Baptist Church, a log structure dating back to 1818, is in the cemetery. So is the handcarved, brown stone marker at the head of the grave of Abram Hunsaker, who with George Wolf was the first to settle the county in 1803. The Willard family plot lies beneath a large red cedar. Here one can find the markers for Mother Nancy Willard and her children, who helped



ROARING SPRINGS, east of Dongola, where water rushes from beneath sandstone cliff only to disappear again a few yards away.

build the early history of Jonesboro. The monument to James Evans, early editor of the *Jonesboro Gazette* and discharged officer from the Union Army, is here, as is the memorial to ex-Lt. Governor John Dougherty.

King Neptune. A monument to a pig is located along Illinois Route 146 about one mile east of I-57. The inscription reads:

King Neptune
1941 - 1950
Buried Here: King Neptune
Famous Navy Mascot Pig,
Auctioned For
\$19,000,000.00 in War
Bonds, 1942 - 1946 To Help
Make A Free World.

The son of Heit No. 433 and Parker's Sensation, Parker "King" Neptune was born on a farm near West Frankfort in Franklin County during the early part of World War II. He was auctioned off at a victory money-raising drive and was purchased and given to Don Lingle of Anna who was a Navy Recruiter. Lingle toured Illinois with the King, auctioning him off for the benefit of War Bond sales. The highest bidder at each auction could keep the pig for only one minute before he would have to give him back for a future auction. A total of approximately nineteen million dollars was earned

JUNE-JULY, 1974

ed in this unique manner. On one occasion, Governor Dwight Green bid one million dollars in behalf of the State of Illinois.

Kornthal Church. During 1852 and 1853, a number of Austrians immigrated to New Orleans and came by flatboat up the Mississippi River to Willard's Landing. From here they travelled eastward over the ridge to a verdant valley southwest of Jonesboro. It wasn't long before the valley was converted to farmland, and the settlement became known as Kornthal, or valley of grain. A grist mill was erected, along with a country store and a box factory. In 1860, the white framed St. Paul's Church was constructed. The addition of the spire and the front entrance was made later to complete the structure which stands so attractively alongside Route 127. The interior of the church is equally splendid with its hand-made pews, kneeling racks, balconies, and a high pulpit. Services in the church were given in German until 1923. When the congregation dwindled with the departure of several families from the area, Kornthal Church closed its doors in 1949. Now maintained by the Kornthal Union County Memorial, Incorporated, the church is open for visitation daily except Mondays. Donations are appreciated. Services on Memorial Day and Thanksgiving, along with an Easter Vespers, are still held annually.

Kratzinger Hollow. Kratzinger Hollow is the name given to a valley nestled among wooded hills about two miles northwest of Anna. The main attraction today is a cavern near the base of a cliff from which flows a considerable amount of water at a continuous rate. Spelunkers refer to the cavern as Cave Spring. For a while the valley adjacent to the cave was a popular picnic area known as Vale of Avoca. The cave is on private property and requires permission before visiting.



RUSTIC PICNIC shelter is along upper trail at Trail of Tears State Forest northwest of Jonesboro.

Page 39

Lilly Cave. Lilly Cave is located in the side of a 200-foot bluff composed of Kinkaid Limestone overlaid by sandstone. There are two entrances some 900 feet apart, but neither allows penetration of the entire cave complex. A considerable amount of the cave can be explored, but much of it must be done in either a squatting or prone position. Located northwest of Lick Creek, Lilly Cave is on private property.



FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER, one of few remaining from era forest fires were spotted in this manner, stands in Trail of Tears State Forest.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate Site. About one-half mile north of the Jonesboro town square, and located just south of the Jonesboro Ranger Station of the Shawnee National Forest, is a monumental stone marking the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate held on September 15, 1858. The debate, described elsewhere in this article, was the third in a series of seven held between these two candidates for the United States Senate. A lovely park adjacent to the debate site has ample picnicking facilities.

Mt. Hebron Cumberland Presbyterian Church. This rather picturesque church is located on a high hill in the remote northeastern corner of the county. Organized in 1870, the church is sometimes known as "the Church nearest to Heaven" in Union County, because of its high elevation.

Panther's Den. In the wild, remote region near Wayside is a fascinating area of cliffs, canyons, shelter bluffs, and narrow passageways known as Panther's Den. Located on the Shawnee National Forest, Panther's Den is reminiscent of a small version of the "city section" of Giant City State Park. A good variety of ferns and wildflowers grows here.

Pine Hills. The Pine Hills is a rugged range of rocky hills extending in the western part of the county from the Jackson County line south for nearly six miles. Its east-to-west distance is about three miles. The bluffs are limestone overlain by a layer of chert. The towering limestone cliffs, which have a western exposure, are sometimes referred to as "Chalk Cliffs" because of their light coloration.

The chert is a reddish gravel which is acidic enough to support the growth of the shortleaf or yellow pine, one of only two places in Illinois where this tree occurs naturally.

At the western base of these cliffs is an intermittent series of spring-fed swamps and lakes. This region of approximately eighteen square miles has the richest collection of plant life in the Midwest. So far 1020 different kinds of flowering plants have been discovered in the area, including many unusual species. Animal life in the region is also unique, with such rare species as the eastern wood rat, the Indiana bat, and blind cave fish occurring. A narrow, gravel road follows the ridges of the Pine Hills. Two entrances off of Illinois Route 3 take the visitor to the cliffs. A portion of the region containing an unusual percentage of the plant and animal life has been designated by the United States Forest Service as the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area. The first of its kind on National Forest land, the Ecological Area is protected from lumbering, collecting, and the development of picnicking and camping facilities. The Ecological Area is described in an upcoming issue of *Outdoor Illinois*.

Rich's Cave. Rich's Cave lies along the west side of Wing Hill at an elevation of about 600 feet above sea level. The entrance to the cave is a spectacular limestone archway about ten feet high. The cave is penetrable for nearly 650 feet before reaching a ceiling sink-hole exit adjacent to a fifteen-foot dome-pit. For much of the length of the cave, low ceilings and stream rubble make movement difficult. At times of high water, certain sections of the cave are completely water-filled.

Roaring Springs. Water gushes out of the side of a sandstone cliff, flows vigorously around fallen boulders in the valley floor, and disappears again beneath more sandstone at Roaring Springs east of Mill Creek. The sound of the rushing waters accounts for the name given to the spring. Roaring Springs is part of a complex underground system of caverns and springs which includes Sensmeier and Cricket Caves. Since the area is in private ownership, permission must be secured before going on to the heavily posted land.

St. John's Lutheran Church. Along the road from Dongola to Mill Creek stands St. John's Lutheran Church, organized in 1816 and probably the oldest congregation with a continuing existence in the county. At the time of the establishment of the church, Illinois had not become a state, Jonesboro was not yet laid out, and Brownsville in adjacent Jackson County was just being born. The church founders had migrated from North Carolina and were attracted to the area because of the abundance of springs and streams. The old cemetery which stands across from the church has burials dating back at least to 1818.

Shawnee National Forest. 33,735 acres of Union County are under the management of the Shawnee National Forest. Activities on the forest range from timber production to watershed control to conservation

of natural areas to recreation. The unique LaRue-Pine Hill Ecological Area is included in the forest. A district ranger station is in Jonesboro.

Stinson Memorial Library. Unique building was designed by world-famous architect Walter Burley Griffin at about the same time he entered a competition to design the new capital of Australia, Canberra, in 1913. He won the competition and his planned city became a reality. The library, in which Griffin used native materials to blend in with the natural beauty of the site, is a noted Illinois structure. Griffin was one of the young Chicago architects who helped revolutionize architectural motivation and design in the period around the turn of the century. Funds for the library, built in 1914, were left by Civil War Captain Robert Burns Stinson.



PICTURESQUE Casper Church north of Anna replaced original log structure built in 1830.

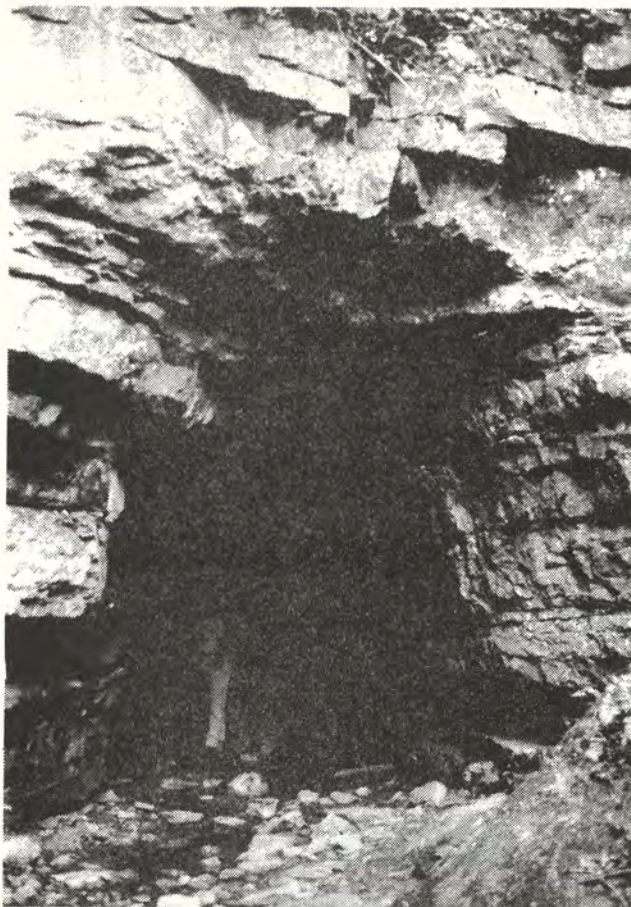


SAWMILL NEAR intersection of State 146 and 127 reminds visitors of forest products grown in Union County.

Trail of Tears. Trail of Tears is the name given to the movement of the Cherokee Indians from their homeland in the southeastern United States to their new reservation in Oklahoma. Their trail came across southern Illinois during the winter of 1838-39. Because floating ice prevented them from crossing the Mississippi River until spring, the Indians were required to camp in southern Illinois during the winter. At least two of these campgrounds are known to have been in Union County. Both are along Illinois Route 146, one just east of I-57 and one midway between Jonesboro and Ware. Roadside markers indicate the sites.

Trail of Tears State Forest. This state forest is one of four in the State of Illinois designed to preserve and protect the native tree species of Illinois and to provide proper management of the forest environment. Formerly known as the Union State Forest, and before that the Turkey Farm, because of the presence of wild turkeys in the area, the Trail of Tears State Forest is composed of 3800 acres. The steep and hilly terrain which is densely forested is occasionally penetrated by clear, gravel-bottomed streams. Here and there are exposures of chert and limestone. Along the main blacktop road through the forest are beautiful picnic grounds. Some rustic shelters, drinking water, outdoor grills, and a recreation field add to the visitor's pleasure.

On either side of the blacktop road are one-lane gravel roads which climb quickly to the ridgetop, follow the ridge for some distance, and descend back into the valley. These drives through the dense forests are among the most scenic in the state. Three shelters are provided trailside, and an observation tower is available for those



OPENING TO Rich's Cave, east of Cobden. Photograph by Mark Mohlenbrock.

who want a view from a higher elevation. By utilizing the many fire trails in the State Forest, hikers will find miles and miles of interesting trails to trod. On 60 acres of the grounds is the Union State Tree Nursery, where hundreds of woody plant seedlings are grown.

Union Cemetery. South of Balcom is Union Cemetery, established in 1849 and containing the graves of many of the settlers in the area west of Dongola. Many of the descendants of these early settlers come together on Memorial Day for an annual reunion. Several of the markers in the cemetery are hand-engraved.

Union County Conservation Area. This region is composed of 6000 acres managed by the State of Illinois Department of Conservation as a refuge for untold numbers of plants and animals. Located east of Illinois Route 3, between Ware and Reynoldsville, the region is composed of lowland woods, lakes, and fields devoted to the production of grain for wild bird food. Many thousands of Canada Geese stop here on their migration to the southland and back again. A visit to the Conservation Area between October and March is most interesting. In addition to the geese and ducks, many deer can usually be seen. A part of the refuge occupies the abandoned town of Pottsville.

Water Valley. The broad, serene valley south of Giant City State Park, referred to as Water Valley, is occupied by several sprawling farms, the Union Christian Church of Water Valley, and a number of pine plantations.

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In addition to the literature listed below, the author is indebted to a number of Union County residents for providing much information, both oral and written. To Mr. George Edwin Parks, Union County's foremost historian, I am grateful for the time he spent with me and for access to his voluminous county records. Others who contributed to my search for information are Mr. & Joe Thomas of Cobden, Mr. James Corzine of Anna, Mrs. Stella Lingle of Jonesboro, and Mr. Nelson Griffith of Saratoga. I also appreciate the cooperation of several Union County officials.

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IN NATURE, the observer must look closely to identify the signs in the scene. A cutting on a log, a toothmark on a grain of corn tell a story.

Nature Offers an Education To Those Who Listen

By John W. Voigt

TO SPEAK of communing with Nature is to use the language of poets and romantics. It suggests a spiritual sharing, or intimate communication between man and Nature. During the late Spring period of May or June, "when heaven tries earth if it be in tune," there is, in the sensitive person, an awakening.

What is it that Nature has to say to such people? Some message is seen or felt in each ray of sunlight reflected from the leaves of a tree; each rustling of the wind through the needles of a tall pine tree; the sweeping unisonous ripple of wind over a sea of prairie grass; each musical note of a bird or the calling of other animals; the splash and roar of a waterfall; the babbling rush of a spring branch over small rocks; the gentle swell of the hills; the dip of the valleys; the craggy outcroppings of rocks; the trees, shrubs and herbs in their myriad vegetational assemblages—all of these, and many more, speak of pro-

found things which are spread from the remotest past to the present.

Nature thus speaks of origins, vicissitudes, success, failure, evolutionary history, process, use and condition. From this great historical background Nature honestly, and accurately, tells the conditions of the present and foretells the events of the future.

How can one learn these things which Nature projects in such subtle ways?

It takes, more than anything, good sensory perception. It takes a spirit of adventure, and appetite for the out-of-doors. It takes patience and curiosity, and a feeling of kinship with plants and animals. It takes the aesthetic taste of an artist, the emotions and soul of a poet. Most of all, it takes good vision and close observation. It helps to have a mind geared to looking at things in their entirety. Linear logic is useful, but most of Nature's designs and behavior are multi-dimensional. The

elements of Nature always appear in concert.

The poet is very able in this matter of vision. The heart of any poem is its imagery. Vivid descriptions resulting in strong images can only be achieved by careful exposure of one's senses. Poets are sensitive people. In fact, this sensitivity is the hallmark of all people concerned with the arts and literature. Good nature writers are invariably sensitive people. Their style is often poetic or rapturous. Some readers enjoy their moving style and description, while others look upon them as a style which is overly embellished, a form of literary "hot-dogging."

What is it that makes natural beauty? It is said that "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." The comedian Flip Wilson humorously says a lot about communication when he says "what you see is what you get." Aldo Leopold was great in every way he dealt with Nature. Writing in his *Sand County Almanac* he stated the landscape's natural beauty in terms of its energy resources.¹ An energy rich environment, he said, is usually pretty to look at, and the energy poor environment is starkly expressed and most often ugly. The contrast he made was of lush, varied vegetational cover with barren ground laced with leaping gullies. The contrast was a healthy landscape with a weakened or "hungry" landscape.

We have all known people who look without seeing. Some who look, do so without understanding. This results either from an inadequate training or preparation for the senses to do their work, or it is a matter of possessing poor sensory equipment to receive the messages sent by Nature. We have all known people who lack 20-20 vision or who have color perception disorder, or persons who wanted to sing and couldn't because of a tone perception difficulty. Such "dullness" of the senses is surely a great handicap in getting on the most intimate terms with Nature.

In the past, I have visited some interesting places, but due to the fact that at the time I had not been previously trained in recognizing certain

¹Aldo Leopold. 1966. *SAND COUNTY ALMANAC*. Oxford Press, N. Y.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

plants and animals, and their relationships, I did not gain as much from the experience as I have learned since. The point is that one must have some initiation, some direction, some rudiments in the field of natural history, to go along with the gift of innately possessed good sensory perception. I do not mean that one cannot learn these things by himself, but to do so takes considerable genius, patience, dedication, and time.

An impressive story concerning natural history and use of one's senses recently appeared in our local newspaper. A young naturalist at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge has led some field trips for blind people. By describing the plants present, their community relationships, i.e., enumerating the dominant species present, he has had the blind participants identify the birds by their calls, and then has had the participants make the association of those birds with the plant community. The young naturalist, Tim Merriman, has had his blind pupils feel the leaves and stems, bird feathers, and other features as he gives the description of them. The comprehension of these students of the landscape is often greater than for those who have sight, but who are not trained to see.

It has been many years now, but I recall of a botany teacher who had exercises in identification of plants to the level of family, and, in some cases, to genera by feeling them in the dark or smelling them or even tasting them. Poison Ivy and stinging nettle were carefully kept out of the exercises.

It seems appropriate at this point to mention another noteworthy development concerning the handicapped. At Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, the Department of Botany offered, this Spring, a special section of a class in identification of trees, ferns, and wildflowers for students in wheelchairs. It is anticipated the arrangement will be immensely popular.

The beginning point for the interpretation of nature is to learn what entities are present in a particular place. The studies of what is interesting and pleasurable almost always takes a high priority. There is real joy in recognizing plants and animals just as we

experience it in meeting old friends. It was Thoreau who said he studied only enough botany to get acquainted with his "neighbors." After one knows what is there, may he then ask the questions about where, and why? Interpreting the landscape depends upon satisfactory answers to those questions. Summed up, it is simply to find out what is there, and then to find out what goes on there. It may be described as a scholarly kind of detective game with Nature. I am much reminded of the advice given by the late and eminent plant ecologist, J. E. Weaver, who said that to understand Nature one must look carefully and look often, and then Nature's secrets will be revealed.

There is active interest on the part of local, state and federal governments to preserve representative natural areas. These preserves will provide, for following generations, samples of plant and animal communities which are irreplaceable and, once lost, are irretrievable. They constitute valuable outdoor laboratories or "textbooks" in the sense described by Weaver as follows:

"Nature is an open book for those who care to read. Each grass-covered

hillside is a page on which is written the history of the past, conditions of the present, and predictions of the future. Some see without understanding; but let us look closely and understandingly, and act wisely, and in time bring our methods of land use and conservation activities into close harmony with the dictates of Nature."²

Natural History is an old subject. It has had some worthy and famous students. It would surely take a lengthy history of the subject to mention them all. In the early 1800's, the wide-traveling and universal man, Alexander von Humboldt, was one of the earliest to grasp the fact that the landscape was intricately fashioned of many elements and that each region, depending upon its live components, its geology, and past history, was different from each other region, and that each was endowed with its own peculiar charm.

From these observations, descriptive ecology began and, later, with the discoveries of Darwin, an emphasis was

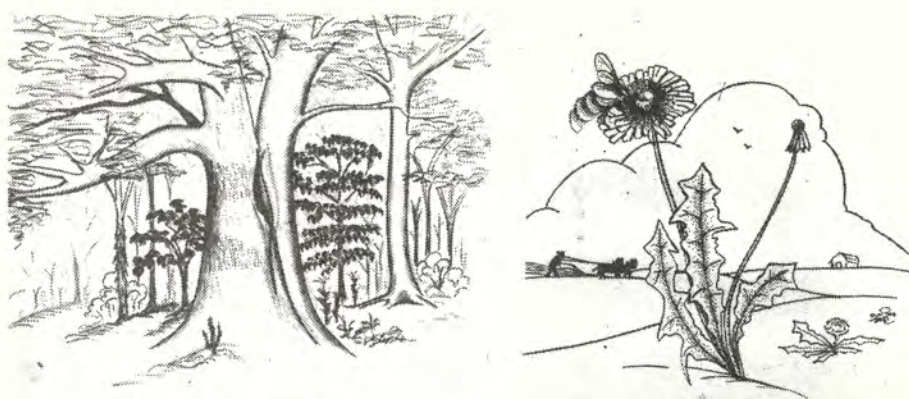
²J. E. Weaver. 1954. *NORTH AMERICAN PRAIRIE*. Johnson Publ. Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, p. 325.



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THE TRAINED observer carefully views the entire scene.

given to the environment. Dynamic ecology was thus made a virtual certainty.

The ecologist, because of such descriptive beginnings, has had to outgrow the early ridicule given his disciple of being "the painful elaborator of the obvious." This criticism also may have started when other scientists, trained in extreme detail of a specialization, felt that to be respectable everyone had to behave or study as they did.

Children, I am told, view and think of things in wholes, and it is our fragmenting of knowledge and our way of dividing things for ease of teaching which causes students to get to looking at, and thinking of, things in pieces. For anyone to look at a land form, or at an animal, in its present habitat, and not to wonder at, or speculate about, the processes and historical factors which formed or influenced its present condition, is for him to fail to see

the greater part of Nature's drama which is so easily our focus when we think in wholes.

Every week, in my work in the General Studies Division, I encounter students who will say, "Why do I have to take that science course, or why must I take that literature course, or some other required thing?" By and by, I have developed a suitable answer, at least to myself, but then, I never needed to convince myself. The reason, of course, is to provide background or understanding which will permit the student to see in wholes and to interpret his world in wholes. It is sometimes described as permitting one to gain an unified and orderly view of the world.

To learn in only a few areas of knowledge gives us only a partial view, one which is disoriented or distorted, one in which there is lacking full reality. General Education, as presented in virtually all American universities, is, in effect, an ecological exercise. It is a synthesizing exercise vital to our ap-

preciation and perspective. Its value is that the more you know, the more you see. The more you see, the more you learn and enjoy.

A most convincing argument on the benefits of a broad educational background is made by one of the world's all-time great naturalists, Charles Darwin. In his fine article, "Botanist Charles Darwin,"³ Arthur W. Galston reports Darwin as saying:

"My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone, on which the higher tastes depend, I cannot conceive."

"A man with a mind more highly organized or better constituted than mine, would not, I suppose, have thus suffered; and, if I had to live my life again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry, and listen to some music at least once every week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature."

³Arthur W. Galston. 1973. "Botanist Charles Darwin," NATURAL HISTORY. Dec., Vol. LXXXII, No. 10, p. 93.

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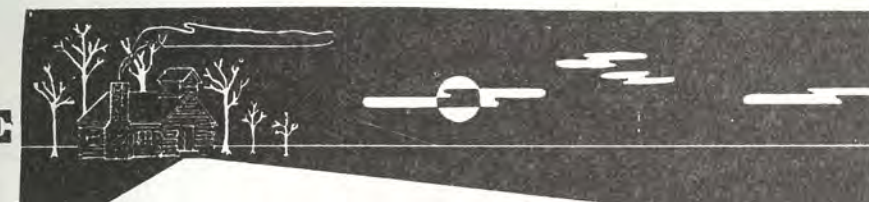
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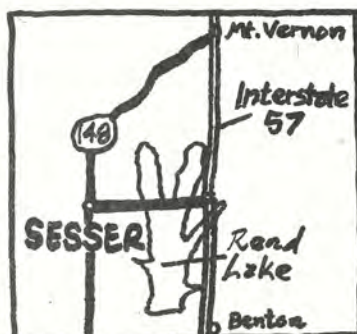
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Information Headquarters, Box 68, Princeton, Ill. 61356

Letters . . .

Dear Sir:
Where have you folks been all my life? I just became aware of your magazine, though I specialize in such things. I will be subscribing via coupon.

Meantime, do you have a back issue list, or for sale issues with contents? So I can catch up on some of all I missed? By the way, hunting IS allowed in Palisades State Park. I was surprised to see that it "of course" was not permitted.

My own opinion about that is that we have plenty of hunting areas and that state parks should serve other purposes. Congratulations on filling a much-needed gap in area publishing.

Yours truly,
(Prof.) Rita Atkins
Science Department
Shimer College
Mount Carroll, Ill.

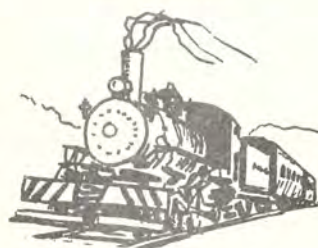
For 13 of those years we have been slogging around the periphery chucking chat against the windows.

We don't have a back-issue list but we have been compiling a highlight list which we hope to have completed and in the magazine in the next issue or two. Hopefully, as they say in McHenry.

We honest-to-gosh knew that hunting was allowed in Mississippi Palisades State Park, then muffed it when

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Every day except Monday, through Sept. 15, treat the family to real steam railroading. Trains leave 1:01 p.m. and 4:01 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:01 p.m. special on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In the original North Market Street Depot in Marion, handy to I-57, State 13 and 37. Gift Shop. Old ice cream Parlour.



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Present this ad for 5%
Family Discount!

the chance came by to correct the galley.

We hope we live up to your expectations.

Dear Sirs,
The "What and Where" picture in the May issue is the first steam flouring mill erected in Illinois at Equality and was owned by the late Moses Ross.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Gale Williams
Murphysboro, Ill.

The Williams clan is again successful in getting here first with the correct answer.

Dear Sirs,
Enclosed find check to cover subscriptions for three friends. All renewals are in memory of Ruby Hawthorne. Ruby and I came from Enfield, Illinois to Galesburg in 1922 as a pharmacist who worked for Sisk Bros. of Benton, who owned a drug store in Christopher.

Very truly,
Ralph Hawthorne
Hawthorne Farm
Galesburg, Ill.

Dear Sirs,
Enclosed please find money order for \$7 for a one year subscription to Outdoor Illinois Magazine and your current map of old trails in Illinois.

I learned about the magazine and map from the lady who is the guide at the old Vandalia Capitol Building. She told me the map was put out this month and to be sure to request it when writing.

I have a map put out by your magazine of Pope County. It is called a guide map. How many counties of Illinois do you have guide maps for? And are they available now? And how much each?

If I have any incorrect information as to subscription rate please let me know. I wish to obtain guide maps for other counties if you have such maps available.

Yours truly,
C.M. "Mel" Cameron
Windsor, Illinois

Other guide maps which have appeared in Outdoor Illinois are Jo Daviess (Galena), Johnson, Calhoun, and Hardin counties in single-county format; seventeen southernmost counties are included in the Guidemap to Southern Illinois; and the four counties of Hamilton, White, Saline and Gallatin are together on the 4-County Guidemap. All but the Jo Daviess County map and the Calhoun map be obtained from the Region 9 Tourism Council, c/o Division of Tourism, State Office Bldg., Marion.

The Jo Daviess map should be available from the Region 2 Tourism Council.

Calhoun County you'll have to get from us, at a cost of 50c for postage and handling. In case the tourism regions are unable to supply a copy of any of the maps, add 25c for each one after the initial 50c lick and we'll drop one in the mail.

This is a new departure for us, charging for map handling and postage, but the postage factor is beginning to drive us up the wall.

Dear Famous Publisher and
Noted Scribe:

I have always enjoyed reading "Outdoor Illinois" but the May 1974 issue was most appealing of all. The subject matter covered by the magazine adds much to the background of the early history of the Mississippi Valley area.

The authors of the several articles are to be complimented upon their research and method of presentation of the stories they prepared for your printing. Every page carries items of interest and certainly this magazine is worthy of preservation in the State Historical Library. I know Dr. Alderfer quite well, and unless you have already filed your magazine with him, I would like to have you send me one with a note so that I can present it for you to him for a permanent record of your great accomplishments.

Many of the pictures in the May issue were readily recognizable by me because some of them represented structures which I had restored while with the National Park Service, using CCC men and boys for that purpose.

Much effort and research went into the preparation of the May issue and again I want to compliment you upon the tremendous amount of interesting data which you presented. It is a real privilege to be able to read the "Outdoor Illinois" and particularly so because of my acquaintanceship with you while you were Director of Conservation. Ye Gods, what a difference then and now!

Sincerely yours,
Carter Jenkins
Springfield, Ill.

We had not anticipated the amount extra time, effort and materials—to say nothing of money—that would be involved in gathering the Illinois landmarks listed in the National Register of Historic Places. But it was worth it, from the reaction we have received from readers surprised by the diversity of sites

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and historic structures within the state.

For the other matter, Carter, ye Gods you wouldn't believe how much happier we are here than there.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for one year's subscription to your splendid magazine. I learned about it from my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Gough.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Charles B. Wham
Centralia, Ill.

Gentlemen (or is it Gentlepeople?):

Please enter a subscription for my family at the address below. I have enclosed an extra fifty cents for the Burr Map. I have also enclosed \$6.50 for a gift subscription for my parents. They still live among the lucky folk whilst we are confined to this northern prairie.

Yours truly,
Kenneth L. Blum
St. Anne, Ill.

Lead us not into internecine warfare. We think the prairies are nice. For a change. Unfortunately, we can't let well enough alone and invariably knock 'em. So, please, don't get us

into it. If we said, "Boy, they're really flat," someone would take offense. If we added. . . "and dull", you can see where we would be in the middle of a big stink. So please. Don't.

Greetings,

Leafing through my card index of subscriptions, it would seem that you are soon entitled to the annual compensation . . . the Piper must be paid.

I am a little confused about your advertisement (of course, that is not the only thing which confuses me these days) so I will take a chance. If enclosed check does not spell out the correct score, I still have a few dollars which I have been saving for a 3½-ounce steak.

Yesterday I visited Farmers Market and was a bit discouraged to learn that Chateaubriand is \$7.66 a pound and a mere shishkebab (including the stick on which the gobs of meat are alternated with a mushroom cap) is \$3.96 a pound.

The check is intended to cover subscription for two years to O.I. to 1976. One is my own and the other is the Mt. Sterling (Ill.) Public Library.

More and more I realize that the things we took for granted when we were young are really symbols of an age which today's youth are trying vainly to capture. Incidentally, my friend Meribah Clark,

Mt. Sterling, Illinois, is rounding up for publication the new publication of Schuyler-Brown County cemeteries. It probably will be an eye opener for many of our myopic citizens. (How about that for a plug?)

Sincerely,
E. Ethel Harris
Los Angeles, Calif.
Not bad for openers.

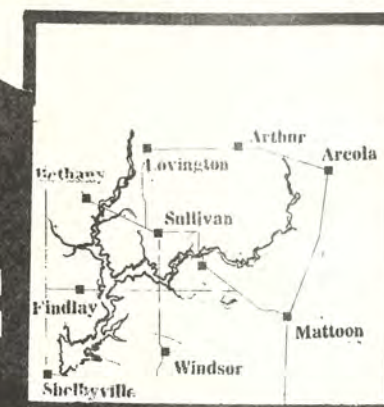
Dear Sir,

I just received my copy of Burr's Map. Suitable for framing, you said. Mine isn't It's bent in the middle and badly wrinkled . . . no condition for framing. Hope you will replace it.

Having studied the map a bit, may I offer an opinion? I believe the estimated date of 1834 to be too early—about five years too early.

My county, the County of Lake, was once part of McHenry County. This area was not yet settled in 1834. The first settler arrived in this year but post offices came later. Those shown on the map in McHenry County (which later became Lake County) are Half Day, Abingdon, Libertyville and Otsego:

Half Day post office was established April 17, 1836,
Abingdon post office was established Nov. 4, 1836,



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Libertyville post office was established April 16, 1837,

Otsego post office was established Jan. 28, 1839, and on March 1, 1839 McHenry County was divided and Lake County was formed.

This would seem to indicate that the map was drawn between January 28, 1839 and March 1, 1839—a period of about a month, since after the first of March of 1839 the area should have been identified as Lake County instead of McHenry.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Henry J. Mason
Mundelein, Illinois

*Who will defend the faith?
Meanwhile, a pox on the knaves in
the postal service who crumpled
your mailing tube . . . we'll send a
replacement, moreover.*

Dear Sirs,

Please send us the February 1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois. The story of what happened to ours is as strange as any story that you have published. A lady borrowed our copies and several others to put in an exhibit in Granite City, and someone made off with that one. I enclose one dollar which is what the lady insisted on paying for the lost one.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Winifred Huffman,
Librarian
Greenville Public Library
Greenville, Ill.

*Swiped in Granite City. Would you
say we have arrived? Or left?*

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription for Outdoor Illinois.

Thank you,
Herbert G. Schodrof
Chicago, Ill.

Outdoor Illinois:

I would like a subscription to your magazine. I am enclosing a check for \$8.

Sincerely,
Martin L. Gustafson
Monmouth, Ill.

Our vastly efficient circulation department had a check for your \$1.50 overage in the mail before we could glom on to it. If you folks keep putting too much money on us, we're going to think we're worth it and charge accordingly.

Dear Sirs:

Please send one (1) copy of your November 1974 issue.

Very truly,
Charlotte Meyer
Decatur, Ill.

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Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your August-September issue of Outdoor Illinois Magazine with the article on the McLeansboro bank and the Goshen Trail map. I am from McLeansboro and my daughter does historical and family research in that area. Enclosed is check to cover postage and handling.

Thank you,
Pauline Bradac
Grayslake, Ill.

Outdoor Illinois:

Please renew for two years from December '73 as I would not want to miss any copies.

As the oldtimer said—"I want to stick around for a while just to see what crazy thing happens next."

Enclosed is my check for \$11.50.

M. C. Chapman
Carmi, Ill.

Dear Sirs,

I am a subscriber to your publication and have a suspicion historical and geological society information could be a worthwhile addition to the excellent offerings in your magazine.

Thank you sincerely,
Gloria Frantz Cox
Marissa, Illinois

We have the same suspicion and have not arrived at a suitable way to overcome it. We try to touch upon it in our articles on Illinois historical eras and places.

Dear Sir:

As a couple of ex-Southern Illinoisans, my wife and I thoroughly enjoy your fine journal. We hope the trail from Illinois to Ohio is not so fraught with hazards that the magazine fails to get through to us.

Very truly yours,
Robert W. Mowery
Columbus, Ohio

As a latent pedant, it would seem to us that putting an "i" after the "s" in Illinoisan would have you pronouncing it Ill-i-NOISE-eean. So in all good humor, we ask you to eliminate the "i" in the future, even if it would be more applicable to persons living now in Ohio.

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