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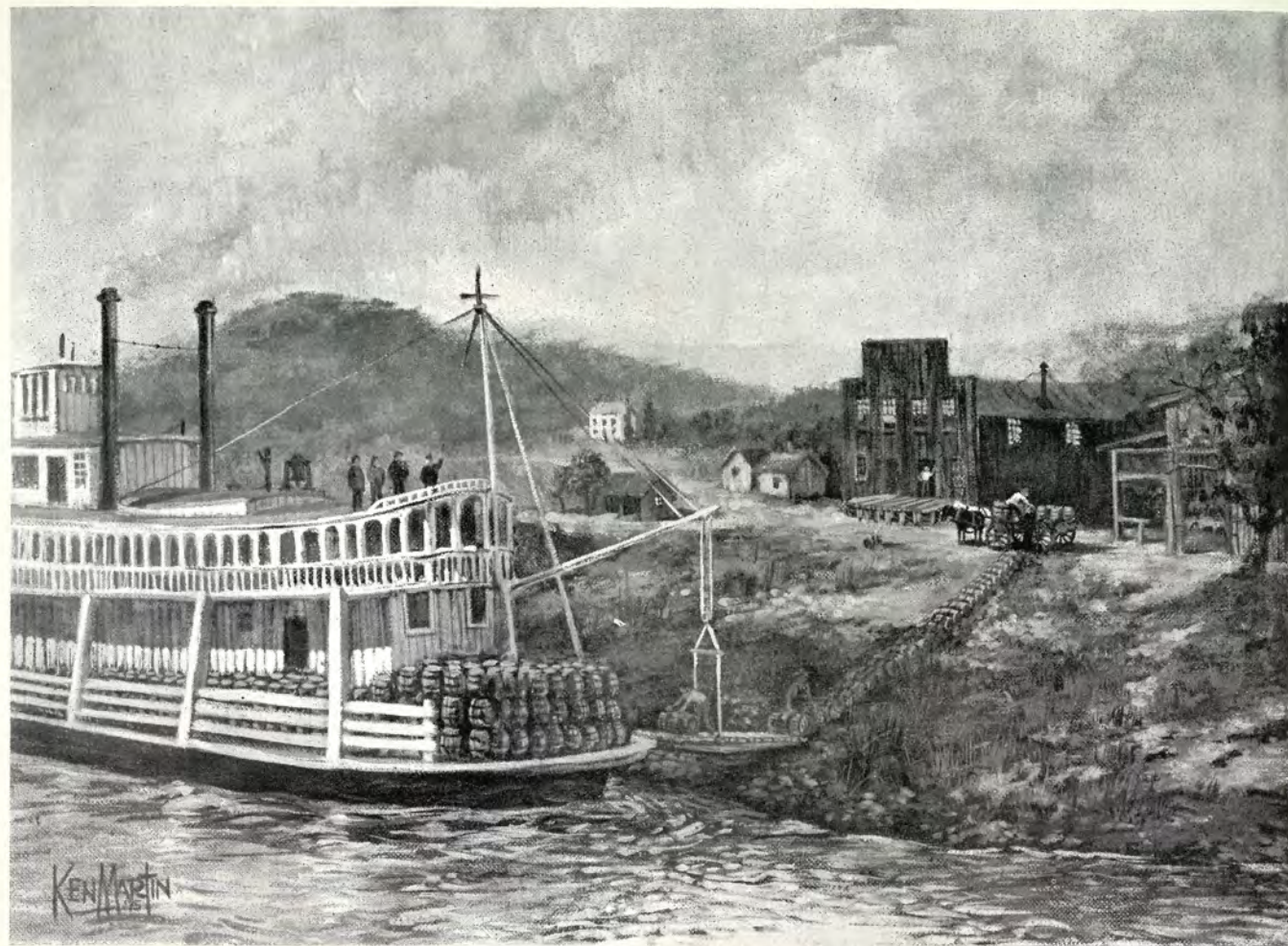
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JUNE-JULY 1975

Calhoun County: A New Geography



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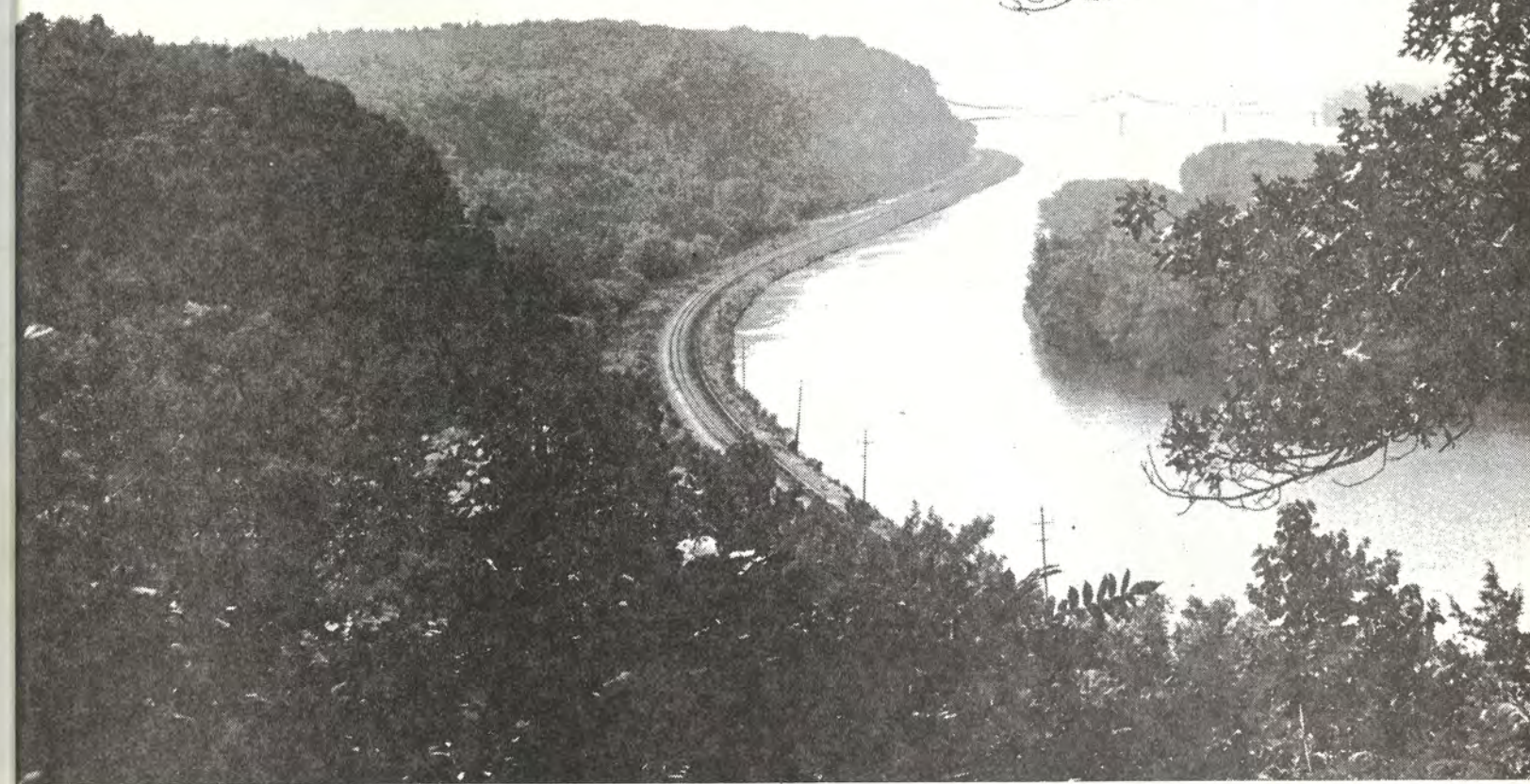
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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 6 -- JUNE-JULY, 1975



MISSISSIPPI PALISADES, courtesy Robert Mohlenbrock

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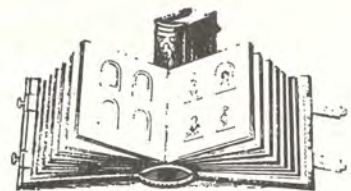
THIS MONTH'S COVER

KEN MARTIN recaptures the charm and romance—and strenuous activity—as roustabouts load barrels of apples on the Belle of Calhoun on an otherwise lazy late summer day on the riverfront at Kampsville in Calhoun County. Say 1915.

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS is published monthly except the June-July and August-September issues are combined into single issues at 320 South Main St., Benton, Illinois 62812. Second Class postage paid at Benton, Illinois and at additional mailing offices. Subscription price, U. S. and Possessions, \$8.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions (except those to APO addresses), \$9.50. OUTDOOR ILLINOIS assumes no responsibility for unsolicited photographs, art work or manuscripts. Unsolicited material should be accompanied by return postage. Single magazines will not be sent until bulk mailing at end of month, unless accompanied by 10c for postage and handling cost. Publication, reproduction or any use without the express permission in writing of any text, manuscript, editorial or photographic content in any manner is prohibited except for the inclusion of brief quotations when the credit is given. Copyright 1975, OUTDOOR ILLINOIS Magazine.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY this month's picture of a massive steam engine and its present location in an Illinois city park? A hint? The railroad antique weighs several blooming tons.

WHAT and WHERE



Last Month's Picture

The dog's name was Nipper and the phonograph was made by the Victor Talking Machine Company early in this century. The correct answer was sent in by Walton Glenn of Murphysboro. The antiques were furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Foster of the Riverview Hotel in Golconda.



A Second Look

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

Forty-fifth Ozark Tour

THE FORTY-FIFTH Annual Ozark Tour, a three-day "roughing it" excursion into seldom-seen areas within the Shawnee National Forest, will gather at Harrisburg on July 20 at 1:00 p. m., according to the sponsors of the tour.

This year reservations to participate in the tour should be in the hands of the tour sponsors, Dan Malkovich of Benton and H. D. Payne of Mt. Carmel, by July 1.

Cost of the tour is \$35 for men and \$17.50 for young men 16 years of age or under. The fee underwrites all costs of the non-profit venture into the hill country of southern Illinois, including accommodations overnight in shelter bluffs and other natural lodgings in the forest, bus transportation between points of interest, and the incredibly bountiful meals which are prepared in large by rural churches along the trail.

The tour was started in 1931 by the late L. O. Trigg, Eldorado newspaper publisher who continued leading them until his death in 1949, when William H. Farley assumed the role of trail leader. Upon his passing last summer, Farley left the reins to Malkovich, publisher and editor of *Outdoor Illinois*.

The tour is completely informal, without apparent structure other than to initiate Illinoisans into the fellowship of the forest and the natural beauty of the Shawnee Hills and Illinois Ozarks.

Tour members have ranged from noted scientists to

outstanding leaders in Illinois civic affairs, but one rule applies to all: Informality and equality prevail.

The tour has always been an all-male stronghold, one of the last of those diminishing bailiwicks, although a woman reporter once accompanied the tour some years ago.



Galena Tours

THE EIGHTH Annual June Open House in Galena will be held on June 14 and 15 this year, featuring five private yesterday-today homes open to visitors under the sponsorship of the Galena Historical Society.

Among the homes on display will be an 1840 vintage cottage owned by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Meyers, which received a Greek Revival exterior treatment in the 1850's; The Halcyon residence of John T. Sweet and John R. Rossbach, a typical 19th century farmhouse dating from about 1850; The Mansion residence of the James Vincent family, which boasts 237 feet of cast iron fence surrounding a mellow Galena brick house built in 1857; Bellfonte, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Livesay, a Greek Revival country house from 1845 with tastefully appointed grounds; and The Porticos residence of the James Richardson family, a modest frame house built in 1845 which soon received a temple portico with Doric columns and broad steps.

Proceeds from the annual two-day open house are used by the society to continue improvements on an extensive museum and other programs it supports.

Tickets are \$4 for adults, \$2 for children 6 to 12. The

price includes round robin bus service and admission to the Museum on Bench Street. The tour is held rain or shine.

Yohe Poetic Sketches

OUR FRIEND G. R. Yohe has sent along a few more sketches of northern Illinois from his facile and poetic pen which we enjoyed enough to pass along to you:

Mississippi Palisades

High ramparts guide the Mississippi's stream,
And from these heights, upon a pleasant day
One sees the miles of river, all agleam,
And yonder wooded hills of Iowa.

Moraines

Here and there a gentle, ridge-like hill
Relieves the prairie's flat monotony.
'Twas here a long-gone glacier heaped its till
When warming climate gave its "Halt!" decree.

Lake Michigan

Far as the eye can reach, and farther too,
Are tossing wave crests, and a hazy sky
Merges with the water's tarnished blue.
A laden, south-bound ore boat inches by.

—G. R. Yohe

Save Middle Fork

NEXT MONTH we will feature a rather complete article on the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River, near Danville, which for some time has been under the gun from some Danville-area promoters who want to sink the unique waterway under an extremely expensive proposed lake, which until recently they had hoped the State of Illinois was willing to build for them at almost no cost to the local residents.

That sort of reasoning, thankfully, is going out of style in this state, as can be noted with the recent announcement by a consortium of senators and representatives, and governor, too, who deep-sixed the Oakley project idea as one whose time would never come.

It took a number of years to convince them, and some spirited and continuous education by an extremely able and dedicated group of citizens, led by Bruce Hannon and Jack Paxton and a number of others in the Champaign area.

The reasoning behind the Middle Fork proposal is no more valid than that used by the Oakley supporters, and the decision to ruin Illinois' foremost free-flowing stream is no less a disgrace than the effort on the Sangamon which would have seriously altered Allerton Park.

We will hear more about this stream and project in future months.



Loading Apples at Kampsville

ACRYLIC BY KEN MARTIN

KEN MARTIN'S cover rendition this month may look like a simple business of mixing a little acrylic paint and lapping it on a canvas, but we hasten to assure the reader that things are not always as they seem in the art world.

We know. From the start, we assisted the artist in selection of the scene locale, and in the effort to acquire the background information which would make his steamboat-era glimpse of Kampsville as authentic as possible.

That steamboat, for instance, was on a postcard loaned us by Fred Rapp, of Kampsville. And so was the horse and wagon, but the postcard was not photographed in Kampsville but in a nearby town. And the method of rolling those full barrels of apples aboard came from another, as did the apple shed from whence the apple barrels were rolled.

We remember those green hills of July in the background at left, because we encountered them on a snowy day in January.

We can tell you that it was no improvement later in the season when the winter snow had turned to very early spring cold rain and the footing was as treacherous. We didn't go back on Ken's third trip, but he assured us it rained on that occasion, too. We might add that prior to visiting the picturesque county with Ken and George Baggott, the sun had always shone brightly on Calhoun County on the occasion of our visits there. This observation is only idly tossed in at this point and is not in any way to imply anything about anyone. It goes without saying that there are some who would infer otherwise, but they stem mainly from Pulaski County or Missouri.

We think Ken catches the magic of an era and a place. We hope you are as taken with his Loading Apples at Kampsville.

For those who wish to continue the set of Historic Illinois Scenes reprint from our covers, this one, too, is available to add to your collection (see Cover II).

Calhoun County Featured

FINALLY, Larry Underwood has come through with another fine piece of historic research in his New Geography chapter on Calhoun County this month. Calhoun, like the Illinois counties south of a line from Harrisburg to Murphysboro, was essentially untouched by the massive glaciers which altered and flattened many Illinois counties,

and its rugged topography is starkly different from counties immediately adjacent.

If you are planning an Illinois vacation or weekend this summer and fall, we recommend Calhoun, which has an excess of good eating places, ferries, scenery, and the always fabulous archaeological enterprise based at Kampsville.

James Hall's Address of Welcome on the Occasion of La Fayette's Visit to Shawneetown On May 14, 1825

Sir:—"The citizens of Shawneetown and its vicinity, avail themselves with infinite pleasure, of the opportunity which is this day presented to them, to discharge a small portion of the national debt of gratitude. The American people are under peculiar obligations to their early benefactors. In the history of governments, revolutions have not been unfrequent, nor have the struggles for liberty been few; but they have been too often incited by ambition, conducted by violence, and consummated by the sacrifice of the noblest feelings and the dearest rights. The separation of the American colonies from the mother country was impelled by the purest motives, it was effected by the most virtuous means, and its results have been enjoyed by wisdom and moderation.

"A noble magnanimity of purpose and of action, adorned our conflict for independence; no heartless cruelty marked the footsteps of our patriot warriors, no selfish ambition mingled in the councils of our patriot sages. To those great and good men we owe, as citizens, all that we are and all that we possess; to them we are indebted for our liberty—for the unsullied honor of our country—for the bright example which they have given to an admiring world.

"Years have rolled away since the accomplishment of those glorious events, and few of the illustrious actors remain to partake of our affection. We mourn our Hamilton—we have wept at the grave of our Washington; but Heaven has spared La Fayette to the prayers of a grateful people.

"In you, sir, we have the happiness of recognizing one of those whom we venerate—the companion of those whom we deplore. We greet you as the benefactor of the living, we greet you as the compatriot of the dead. We receive you with filial affection as one of the fathers of the Republic. We embrace with eager delight an opportunity to speaking

our sentiments to the early champion of our rights—but we want language to express all we feel. How shall we thank thee who have so many claims upon our gratitude? What shall we call thee who have so many titles to our affection? Bound to us by a thousand fond recollections; connected with us by many endearing ties—we hail thee by every name which is dear to freeman. La Fayette—friend — father — fellow-citizen — patriot — soldier — philanthropist — we bid thee welcome. You were welcome, illustrious sir, when you came as our champion; you are thrice welcome as our honored guest. Welcome to our country and to our hearts — to our firesides and altars.

"In your extensive tour through our territories, you have doubtless beheld many proofs that he who shared the storms of our infancy, has not been forgotten amid the genial beams of a more prosperous fortune. In every section of the union our people have been proud to affix the name of La Fayette to the soil, in fighting for which that name was rendered illustrious. This fact, we hope, affords some testimony that although the philosophic retirement in which you were secluded might shelter you from the political storms which assailed your natural soil, it could not conceal you from the affectionate solicitude of your adopted countrymen. Your visit to America has disseminated gladness throughout the continent, but it has not increased our veneration for your character, nor brightened the remembrance of those services which were already deeply engraven on our memories.

"The little community which has the honor, today, of paying a small tribute to republican virtue, was not in existence at the period when that virtue was displayed in behalf of our country. You find us dwelling upon a spot which was then untrodden by the foot of civilized man; in the midst of forests whose silent echoes were not awakened by the tu-

mults of that day. Around us are none of the monuments of departed despotism, nor any of the trophies of that valor which wrought the deliverance of our country. There is no sensible object here to recall your deeds to memory—but they dwell in our bosoms—they are imprinted upon monuments more durable than brass. We enjoy the fruits of your courage, the lesson of your example. We are the descendants of those who fought by your side—we have imbibed their love of freedom—we inherit their affection for La Fayette.

"You find our state in its infancy, our country thinly populated, our people destitute of the luxuries and elegancies of life. In your reception we depart from the domestic simplicity of a sequestered people. We erect no triumphal arches, we offer no exotic delicacies. We receive you to our humble dwellings, and our homely fare—we take you to our arms and our hearts.

"The affections of the American people have followed you for a long series of years—they were with you at Brandywine, at York, at Olmutz, and at LaGrange—they have adhered to you through every vicissitude of fortune which has marked your virtuous career. Be assured, sir, that you still carry with you our best wishes—we fervently desire you all the happiness which the recollection of a well spent life, and the enjoyment of a venerable age, full of honor, can bestow—we pray, that health and prosperity may be your companions, when you shall be again separated from our embraces, to exchange the endearments of a people's love, for the softer joys of domestic affection, and that it may please heaven to preserve you many years to us, to your family, and to the world."

(Reprinted from *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* XVIII (1926), pp. 363-365.)

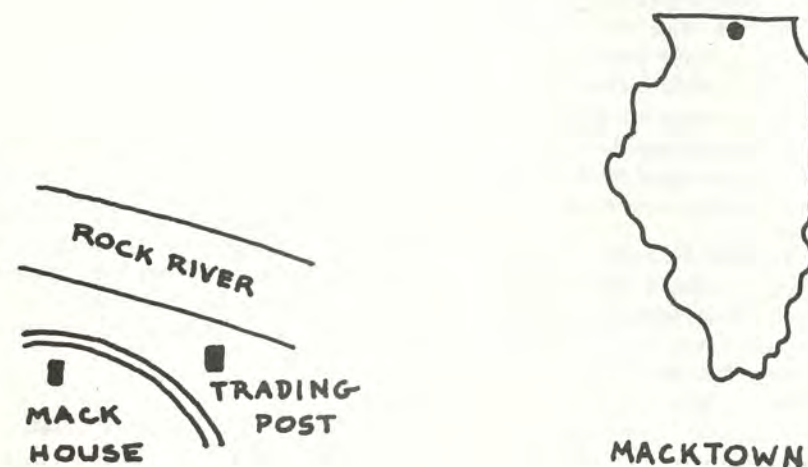


STEPHEN MACK'S HOUSE, built in 1839 overlooking the Rock River in the now-vanished community of Macktown, reflects the Greek Revival style which was prevalent in his native Vermont.

Famous Illinois Architecture: XXI

The Stephen Mack and Whitman Houses

By Paul E. Sprague

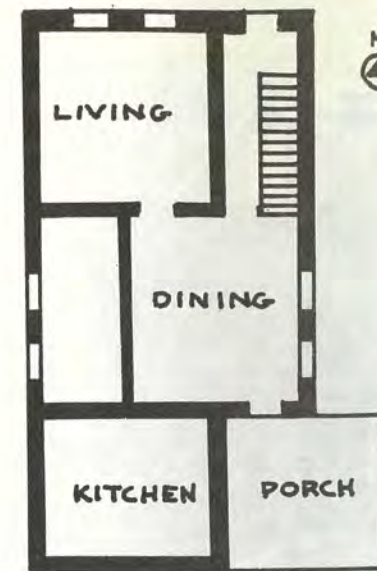


STEPHEN MACK, born February 2, 1798 at Tunbridge, Vermont, and educated at Dartmouth College, went west with his father in 1816. By 1835, when he settled on a large tract of land in central northern Illinois overlooking the Rock River, he already had a large family of nine children by his Indian wife, Ho-Ne-Gah. On his land he platted a village, sold lots, built log houses and a store, and constructed a bridge across the Rock River.

The house he built for his family in 1839 is said to have been among the finest in northern Illinois west of Chicago. Besides having a stone foundation, it was painted when finished, both of which were considerable luxuries in the primitive prairie settlements of the 1830's in northern Illinois.

Apparently the dwelling was origin-

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STEPHEN MACK HOUSE

ally a simple rectangle in plan. Although the moldings and decorative details are of the greatest simplicity, it is probable that the Greek Revival style was intended if one may judge from the general proportions of the house, the manner of framing its entrance, and the design of its cornice. Certainly its plan with dining room and parlor out of alignment is atypical of the style; however it may be that these got this way from subsequent unrecorded alterations. The house is constructed of heavy frame timbers surfaced with clapboards painted white.

In 1846 Stephen Mack sold a piece of his land to a Mr. Whitman. The property fronted on the road between Rockford and Rockton only a few hundred feet from Mack's bridge which, at that time, was the only one in the state crossing the Rock River. In this ideal location for commerce Whitman built that year a stone trading post and residence.

The building as we know it today, built of rough local limestone with lintels and sills of dressed stone, may have been constructed in several stages, as the walls of the two-story portion on the south are clearly separated from the one-story section north of it.

The front and rear walls of the other three units are contiguous and suggest that they were all built at the same time. A projecting water table on the southernmost unit, as well as oak boards set into the stone under the eaves, also

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THE MACK HOUSE, looking northwest toward the Rock River shows the original two-story structure and two later additions. Mack was a Dartmouth graduate who, with his Indian wife, Ho-Ne-Gah, raised a family of nine children.

serve to differentiate that part from the rest. There seem to be no evidence, however, to suggest which part was built first or at what date the later parts were constructed.

The S-irons marking the ends of tie-rods are presumably later additions introduced to stabilize the walls. Possibly the oak boards in the wall under the eaves of the roof of the southernmost

unit served originally to fasten a cornice, perhaps of Greek Revival or Federal design. The two northernmost units have been restored as a store, with the rest of the building being used for storage.

Macktown flourished until the death of Stephen Mack in 1850 after which it gradually declined in favor of Rockton. Whitman sold his store and moved to Rockton after the bridge washed out

WHITMAN'S TRADING POST and residence, built in 1846 on land purchased from Stephen Mack, was east of the Mack House and only a few hundred feet from Mack's bridge over the Rock River.





FRONT DOOR of the Mack House and the manner of framing the entrance indicate the structure's Greek Revival antecedents.



DINING ROOM, looking north to living room, through door at left, and entrance hall, through door at right. The house is maintained by the Winnebago County Forest Preserve and the Rockton Township Historical Society.

in 1853. Both of these buildings, maintained by the Winnebago County Forest Preserve and interpreted with assistance from the Rockton Township Historical Society, are valuable examples of early settlement in northern Illinois.

The Mack House is significant as the only remaining frame residential building in this early but now vanished community. As the first substantial dwelling in this part of the state, it is also of special interest. Although not very impressive architecturally, the house is nonetheless a handsome and dignified edifice, especially considering its location far from the centers of population in the Illinois of 1839.

The trading post is important as an early example of a substantial commercial building in a relatively primitive area. Its two-story southernmost unit, which may have stood alone at one time, is a well-proportioned structure with attractive stone walls that would, if provided with a cornice, have been an impressive building for its time and place.

Congratulations to the Winnebago County Forest Preserve and the Rockton Township Historical Society for properly maintaining and interpreting these historic properties. The buildings

provide an instructive and refreshing counterpart to the sham historic village being built in Rockton on the bones of its real historic architecture.



UPPER STAIR HALL looking north toward the front of the Mack House.



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WHITMAN'S TRADING POST looking southeast is an early example of a substantial commercial building in a relatively primitive area.

WHITMAN'S STORE, reconstructed, features early tools and implements, such as might have been carried in the store during its heyday.



ROUGH SAWN BOARDS make up the counter of the Whitman Store, well stocked with period household implements and kitchen ware.



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STAIRWAY TO second floor of the Mack House faces the front entrance. Stair hall leads to dining room.

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A New Geography of CALHOUN COUNTY

By Larry Underwood

There's a chance we may find that Koster even earlier was home to the Paleo-Indians who existed in America during the Glacial Epoch, 8,000 to 10,000 years before Christ, the time of the mastodons.

—Stuart Struever,
Professor of Archaeology,
Northwestern University and
Director, Koster Expedition,
Kampsville, Illinois

Adams, of Jersey (County), will soon explore the so called Indian mounds near here." The Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. displayed relics removed from mounds on the bluffs above Hardin as early as 1891. This excavation was directed by Professor E. A. Middleton.

THIS BARN seen from the Brussels-Hardin road reflects both North German (high foundation) and New England (cupola-like roof vent) origins. Note the cross near peak.



AND SO, man began populating Calhoun County and its environs, beginning the period of human history. This early man, according to Dr. Struever, "led the good life. He lived in a land of milk and honey, with tremendous food resources all around him, and the taking was easy. In fact, people enjoyed security and a good deal of leisure."

Archæologists first searched for Calhoun County's early inhabitants nearly one hundred years ago. A copy of the *Liberty* (February 4, 1876) reported: "We hear that Mr. (William) Mc-

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The mounds at Perrin's Ledge were opened in 1928 by a team under the direction of Professor J. F. B. Taylor from the University of Illinois. There were originally thirty-five mounds in that group, but Illinois Route 100 covered three of them. And the Worthy-Merrigan Site on the Alfred Schleeper Farm three miles south of Hardin was named by a University of Michigan survey team several years ago.

Work continues on some of these sites by the present team assembled by Dr. Struever's Teaching and Research Center of the Northwestern Archaeological Program at Kampsville. (See *OI*, February 1971 and March 1975.)

Prior to the activities surrounding these early men, the most important site in Calhoun County for Indian historians was up the Illinois River near the present Brussels Free Ferry. The site was first mentioned by the French explorer, Rene Robert Cavalier, known to most by his French title, Sieur de La Salle.

La Salle founded Fort Crevecoeur in January 1680 on the Illinois River just south of Lake Peoria. During and before this period, the Iroquois tribes east of the Illinois country coveted the rich trapping grounds inhabited by Illinois tribes. During 1680, about 500 of the bravest young Iroquois warriors and their friends, the Miami, one hundred warriors strong, attacked the Illinois tribes. Toward the end of November 1680, a few days before La Salle arrived, the Iroquois-Miami war party caught up with a Tamaroa encampment of women and children, their crude winter homes erected in a meadow at the edge of the Illinois River.

For some reason, most Tamaroa men were not present. Some say they fled, others suspect they were on a winter hunt. The results of the Iroquois were devastating. Some estimates put the dead, mostly women and children, at seven hundred. According to Jean de Lumberville's journal: "The Iroquois have killed over 700 of these people here on the spot, tying living men to the stake and eating their flesh as fast as it roasted and could be pulled from their bones."

Later inhabitants of the area reported finding bones and weapons in abun-



CAP AU GRIS protrudes into the rising Mississippi River near the Winfield (West Point) Ferry Landing not far from Batchtown. The rock bluff has been a noted river landmark since the French first named it.

dance in the quiet little meadow by the Illinois. One artifact, a flint imbedded in a human vertebra, was displayed at Monticello College (now Lewis and Clark Community College) in Godfrey, Illinois for several years around 1900.

At the battlesite, visiting Illinois Governor Richard Yates (1901-05) remarked during the summer of 1902: "It is a place of which no lover of Illinois can afford to be ignorant, and no one who has heard the story and looked down from the great hills upon that plain can fail to be impressed that in this quiet and beautiful place was enacted one of the most awful tragedies of early American life."

Other early explorers slipped along Calhoun County's Illinois and Mississippi river banks. Some stopped. According to most modern calculations, Marquette and Joliet had camped in 1673 at Perrin's Ledge about three miles north of Kampsville. While there, the Frenchmen visited with a band of local Indians.

With the location of French forts and trading posts along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, it was only a short time until the game-infested wilderness "island" between the rivers became a favorite haunt for French trappers and hunters.

There were, however, no large settlements of French trappers until after

1800. A U. S. Government survey team in 1800 noted only Indians living in the area. Major Stephen H. Long, who shared early exploratory honors with Zebulon Pike, crossed the county in August, 1817. Long wrote: "There are five settlements at this place including two immediately upon the Mississippi at (*Cap au Gris*). One of these settlements near the present West Point Ferry had twenty families farming a communal tract of 500 acres. The farm was in a level area about a mile from their village."

Cap au Gris, variously translated as Cape of Grit, Grindstone, or Sandstone Headland, was one end of a fault which crosses the county toward the southeast to the former Milan Landing (Schmieder Landing). At one time, Milan Landing was called Little *Cap au Gris*. There too was a small settlement of Frenchmen in an early day.

On the Illinois River, near the Brussels Free Ferry, a settlement of French trappers and mixed bloods grew up, no doubt with a collection of Indians living among them. Most probably, their camp stood on the site of the great Indian massacre of over 100 years before. Anyhow, the Illinois and Mississippi rivers flooded in 1815 (some say 1818) forcing them to vacate the area. Since the most significant flood prior to this time occur-

red in 1785, it is possible that they may have been using the site off and on for a number of years.

At the south tip of the county, St. Charles, Missouri settlers began crossing into Calhoun, usually to hunt. Between 1815 and 1820, Missouri pioneers extended their settlements as far as the Missouri creeks called Perique, Lower Dardenne and Cuivre. Sometimes on extended forays into Calhoun County, they planted crops to sustain their visit. Wild turkey and deer were abundant and bee trees a source of sugar. For cash or trade goods, if needed, a raft of ash or cottonwood logs tied with grapevines were floated to St. Louis. These early Calhoun visitors usually returned to their frontier homes in Missouri to endure the winter.

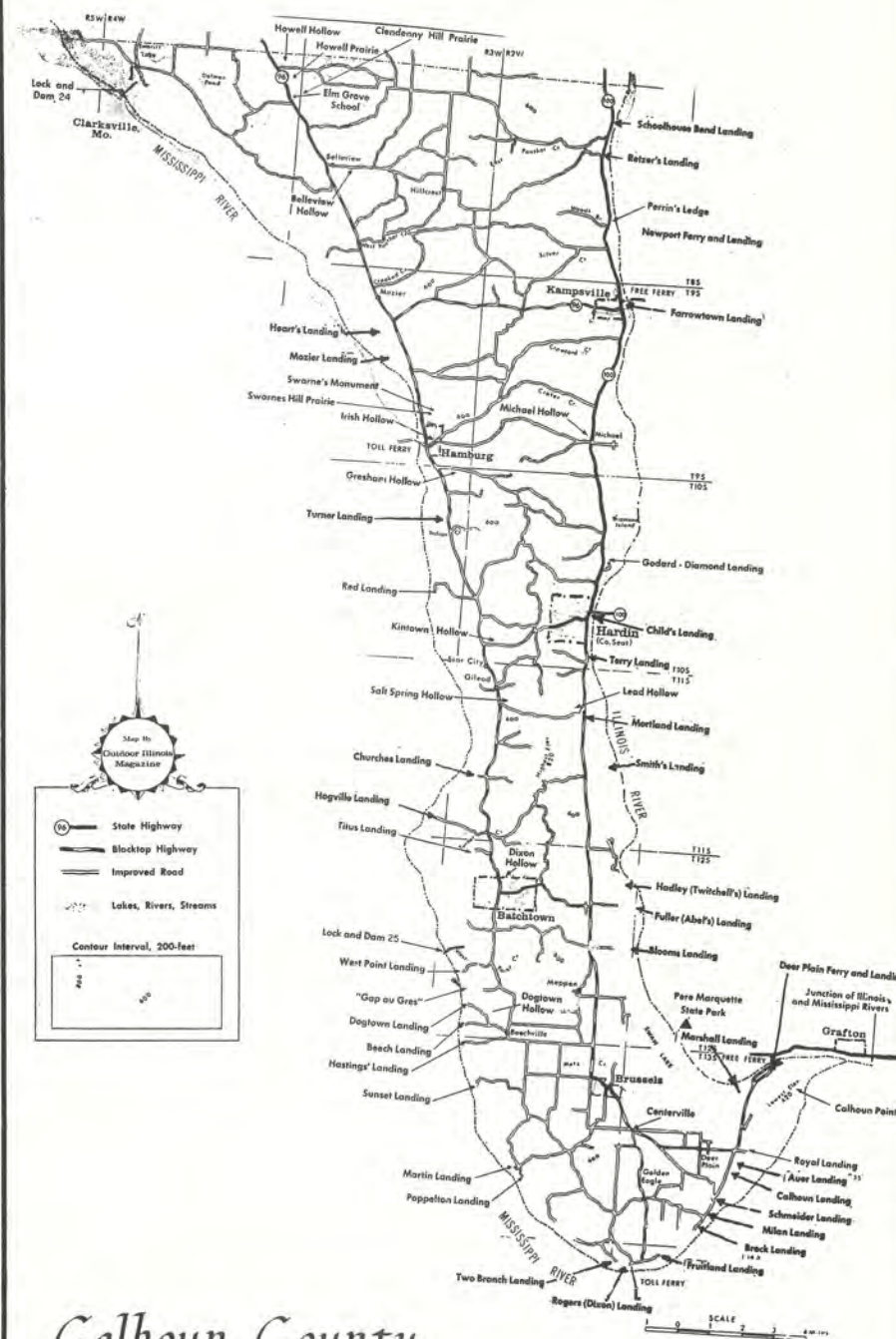
Since the land between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was a part of the Military Tract designated by Congress following the War of 1812, government surveyors returned in 1816 and 1817 to lay out the land for settlement. As it occurred in other areas of the Military Tract, not all 160- or 320-acre plots were claimed by veterans of the war against the British, many plots selling to land speculators.

The first Americans in the area were not participants in the War of 1812. As early as 1801, there is historical evidence that a hermit, called O'Neal by some, dug a cave home for himself up river from the present Golden Eagle Ferry. Legend surrounds the old Frenchman, since he lived the life of a true hermit, seldom speaking with anyone. Some say he was a refugee from Acadia and, if true, he was at least forty-five years old on arrival. Since he died in 1842, he would have been nearing ninety, at least. Regardless, his exact past, age and identity remain a mystery.

Near present Hardin, some say as early as 1808, Antoine DeJarlais (Degerley, Degerlia, DeSherlia?) settled in the French Hollow area. And three years later, Major Levi Roberts from Ohio landed at the point now known as Bloom's Landing on the Illinois River. Roberts located at the south end of the county, building in 1829 Calhoun's first frame house.

Others came and went, including

Map of River Landings Along the Calhoun Peninsula



Calhoun County



Quincy's founder (later Illinois Governor) John Wood, who wintered in Calhoun County in 1819-20. Calhoun County, then a part of what was to become Pike County, became a jumping off point for those headed into the wilderness called the Military Tract.

When Ebenezer Smith arrived on May 10, 1819 near present Hardin, there were five small settlements in the region. Smith settled a few miles south of Hardin. One of his first acts was to buy a trading post run by a Frenchman. The trader sold whiskey to Indians; Smith, fearing their drunken forays, destroyed the log shack. Very soon, Smith was farming and before long planted what many consider to be the county's first apple orchard. At any rate, Smith was the source of apple starts for years.

Over the next years, there were other settlers. Nathaniel Shaw settled southeast of present Brussels in 1821. Jacob and Tabitha Fenner arrived in the Gilead area that same year. Others were already there. John Shaw had begun clearing timber for a farm early that year. Very soon others moved to Calhoun. Bigelow C. Fenton, Joel Bacon, William Metz, James Nixon, Amos Bancroft, and Stephen Dewey were settled at least by 1822.

Of all these, John Shaw was the most prominent. He was in Calhoun in 1813 on the occasion of a minor incident with Indians at *Cap au Gris* during the summer. Shaw was a trapper, popping up in history for the first time after selling his furs in New Orleans and beginning the winter in New Madrid in December 1811. Shaw arrived just in time to experience the first tremors of the New Madrid earthquake. (See *OI*, April 1965, James Lockari's "Illinois' Big Earthquake.") Known among the Indians as Es-sap-pan, the Raccoon, Shaw spoke French and Indian dialects fluently. He was a natural to serve the Army as an Indian scout during the War of 1812. In addition to his numerous other activities, Shaw is said to be the man who took the first boat load of lead ore from Galena.

And 1822 produced other inhabitants. There was Samuel Smith from Pittsburgh, settling south of Brussels. John-



THE NEW supersedes the old on the east side of the ridge of hills that run the length of Calhoun County. Note the log barn in front of newer barn.

nie Metz built a house by a big spring at Brussels and New York-born Joshua Twichell poled his keel boat to the landing at Coles Grove (later Gilead) and moved to the Brussels area late in 1822. His son Chesley brought iron from St. Louis in a canoe. Twichell made Calhoun County's first iron plow, first cart, and first iron-rimmed wagon wheels.

A man named Mozier arrived at Mozier Landing in 1823 and John Ingersoll settled at Guilford, five miles south of Hardin, the same year. Also by 1823,

Asa Carrico, William C. Brown and John Bolter were residents.

By 1824 then, the future locale of Calhoun County was well on its way to becoming one of the most settled areas of the Military Tract. During that year, Robert Cresswell of Maryland purchased a large tract of land south of Brussels. John Huff located near Salt Springs just south and east of Coles Grove. Huff said later, "At that time there were but few white inhabitants . . . Indians being much more plentiful, and deer, wild

turkeys, panthers, and other wild animals abounded and roamed . . . the forest and . . . the prairies."

From 1825 to the 1830 Census of Calhoun County, there were more settlers. The tally in 1830 showed 1,090 inhabitants. They came from many areas. There was Dr. Robert G. Andrews from Detroit, Michigan and Jacob and Samuel Crader from Cape Girardeau. Charles Tharp came from North Carolina. Andrew Uhrig settled on Hurricane Island Slough and planted the county's first vineyard and sold its first beer. Jacob Pruden bought a farm put up for sale by a Mr. Still because "the place was full of wolves and rattlesnakes." And Cave Spring Hollow (Bell's Hollow) was inhabited by Aaron Ingle's family, except Ingle died in Indiana leaving his wife to bring the children down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Bloom's Landing, alone.

During those years of early settlement, the wheels of government turned in an effort to arrive at a political unit to govern the area. Calhoun County went through all the normal European ownership, finally becoming a part of Madison County when Illinois became a territory. From 1812 to 1821, it remained in Madison, becoming Pike County by a legislative act entered at the state capital at Vandalia on January 31, 1821.

John Shaw, already living at Coles Grove (Gilead), was one of those appointed to establish a county seat. Naturally, Shaw chose his settlement. The two years that followed found a group from near Atlas, then called Ross' Settlement, trying to move the county seat to their settlement. Charges were leveled against Shaw that accused him of controlling elections with a large band of half-breeds under his influence. Shaw was said to have forged deeds and doctored poll books, too.

In 1823 then, Shaw met his match in Nicholas Hansen, Pike County's first state legislator. Politicians split into two camps: "Shaw" and "Anti-Shaw." For a time, the county found itself with two sets of county commissioners, two county courts, and two county seats. The show-

down came during 1823-24 when Illinois became embroiled in a controversy over whether the state should remain free or become a slave state.

An election to decide on a pro-slavery convention took place in the Illinois House after passing the Senate the day before, February 11, 1823. Representative Hansen from Pike was thought to be pro-slave, but as the House vote was taken Hansen's vote set him in the anti-slavery camp. That night, Vandalia was in turmoil. Hansen's anti-slave vote had defeated the chance for calling a pro-slave convention!

Hansen's election to the House had earlier been contested by Shaw. The General Assembly picked Hansen from the two. Now the pro-slavery faction changed their earlier ruling and seated Shaw, whom they were certain was pro-slave. With Shaw's vote for the pro-slavery convention, the House secured the necessary two-thirds majority to submit the convention issue to the people in an August, 1824 election.

In winning the legislative battle, however, the pro-slavery faction lost the victory. Some of the more conservative slave supporters took offense at the radical tactics of the General Assembly. The subsequent referendum to decide Illinois' future, indeed the future of the United States, ended with the anti-convention

cause receiving 6,640 votes to the pro-slavery convention's 4,972. The pro-slavery issue was dead in Illinois government.

What might have happened had this event, involving John Shaw of Calhoun County, turned out differently, in favor of slavery? With Illinois a slave state, the U. S. Senate would have had twenty-six senators from slave states, twenty-two senators from free. From that time on, whenever a state petitioned to enter the Union, the slave states could have denied their entry unless they were slave states. As Illinois Governor Edward F. Dunne (1913-17) wrote in his *Illinois, the Heart of the Nation*, 1933: "If Illinois had become a slave state in 1824, the whole future of the United States possibly and probably would have been materially changed." (See *OI*, April, 1975. Barbara D. Lugenbeel's "Hooper Warren.")

For Calhoun County, the issue had other implications. Shaw appeared ready to concede the battle and in December, 1824, Representative Nicholas Hansen, having regained his seat in the House, rose and asked that Pike County be divided into "a number of counties." Shaw's apparent victory came on January 10, 1825 when the south end of Pike County was separated. Shaw, known as the Black Prince, had decided

TWO-STORY log cabin stands at the entrance to the private Frontier Campground near Hamburg.



to go it alone with his own "kingdom." A name for the new county was bandied around. A fairly good case was made for calling it La Salle after the French explorer. In the end, however, it was Shaw who won again. Whether or not there was symbolism involved in his choice or not is unknown. Nevertheless, he had the county named after John C. Calhoun, newly elected Vice-President of the United States and perhaps one of our nation's leading advocates of slavery!

Too, probably a blast at Illinois' Governor and leading anti-slave advocate, Edward Coles, the commissioners (at Shaw's urging?) almost immediately saw to it that the names Coles' Grove, originally named for Governor Coles, was changed to Gilead, probably after the Biblical site located just east of the Jordan River in present Jordan. [Gilead, in Biblical history, was a fertile land to retreat to and heal one's wounds before reorganizing for a counterattack.] Soon thereafter, the commissioner system of county government was adopted and an election held—February 2nd. The three commissioners elected from the county at large were James Nixon, Ebenezer Smith and Asa Carrico. Bigelow C. Fenton, the first sheriff of Pike County, became Calhoun's first, too. James Levin was elected coroner and A. M. Jenkins was the clerk of the circuit court. The county commissioners accepted, as their first act, 80 acres of land offered by Shaw for a county seat at Gilead.

The Pike County courthouse had been carted off to Atlas, so it was necessary to construct another, but first a jail (12x8 feet) was erected. It was of hewn timber and Daniel Church built it for \$40. A brick courthouse started in 1830 was completed in 1832 by contractor Benjamin Munn for \$1600. A few years later, the county's existence was threatened. According to one source, the area was so heavily wooded and its lumberjack population so unstable that a bill entitled "An Act to Abolish Calhoun County" was introduced before the Illinois General Assembly. Ratification fell short and Calhoun County withstood the crisis.

By 1837, the county seat at Gilead



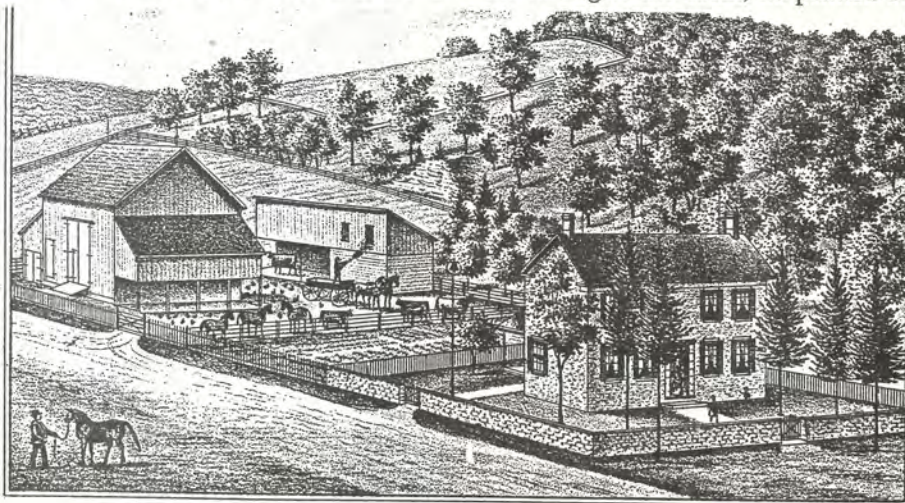
CALHOUN COUNTY Court House at Hardin was erected in 1848 at a cost of \$1199. Photo courtesy Ralph J. Moses.

had two stores and a dozen families. An observer wrote, "The court house is of brick, two stories, 30 feet square, and finished outside."

Ten years later, fire destroyed the courthouse and the seat of justice was moved temporarily to Hamburg. Again, there developed a battle over where the seat of justice should be. Some wished to keep Gilead, others preferred Hamburg, and still others set their minds on Childs' Landing on the Illinois.

Benjamin F. Childs, a resident of nearly twelve years, offered five acres of land and fifty thousand bricks if his landing became the site of the new courthouse. Using the old reliable free barbeque, Childs' swung enough votes in his direction. Hamburg cried foul, Gilead shrugged its collective shoulders, and the county commissioners proclaimed Childs' Landing the winner, the call-to-battle, "Old Gilead or Ben Childs' Frog Pond?", ringing in their ears.

To give the county seat a new name was no difficult task. In February, former Morgan County resident, Illinois House member (1836-42) and U. S.



RESIDENCE OF C. A. TWICHELL, SEC. 11, RICHWOODS PRECT. CALHOUN CO. ILL.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



LITTLE ROCK School at Meppen was built in 1863 of stones native to the site. Photo courtesy The Calhoun News.

Representative (1843-45) John J. Hardin was killed. When the Mexican War began, Hardin became Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers. In February 1947, Hardin died at Buena Vista and became an immediate hero to Illinoisans. A few weeks later, the steamer *Movastar* passed Childs' Landing, stopping at the site of present Kampsville, then called Farrowtown. The hero's horse was on board. This occasion implanted the name "Hardin" even more firmly in the minds of the commissioners.

The new name and the construction of the new courthouse were taken care of at the December meeting of the county commissioners. The two-story, brick courthouse (36x30 feet) was completed by William D. Hamilton in September 1848 at a cost of \$1199. The courthouse stands today as the county's seat of government. A brick jail was built two years later.

For the people, life was hard. Philosophically though, one pioneer said, "Homes were few and distant. Building one of these log cabins was hard but there was fun at the end." Following the raising of the cabin, he pointed out,



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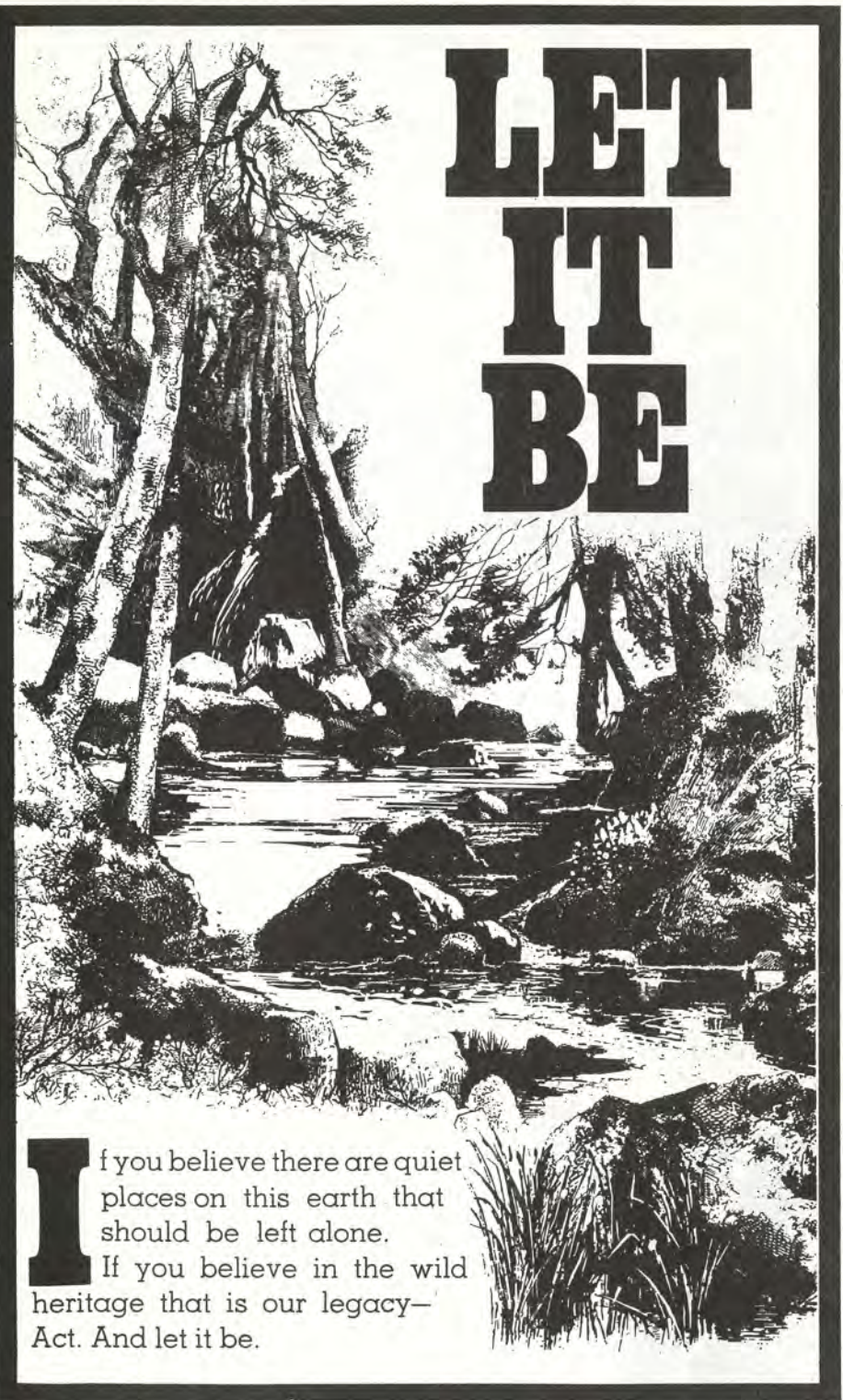
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"The people would assemble and have a dance."

Continuing, the old settler wrote, "We lived on bread, meat, coffee, honey and hominy; that is, we would have bread when we could get it. The meat was plentiful because of the wild game. At one time I saw my father stand in the door and shoot three deer."

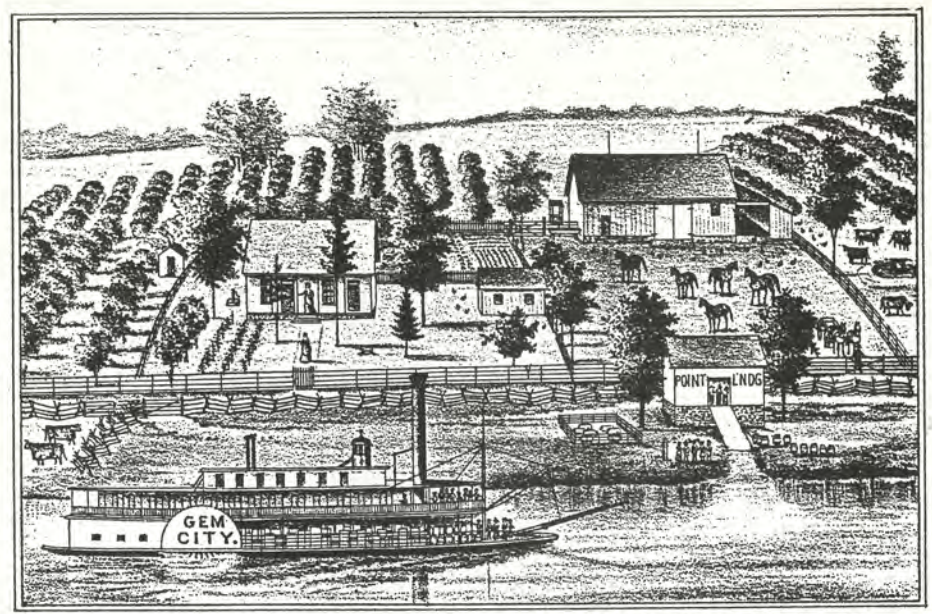
Politics? "One man who ran for Justice of the Peace . . . was barefoot and wore buckskin pants and coat. His name was Amos Stiles and he was elected."

And somehow they survived. The English and French settled the county early, followed after 1840 by immigrants from Germany and Ireland. For many years, the German language prevailed in schools and churches, especially in the south end of the county. Architecture and customs reflect their influence even to the present time.

When the voters of Calhoun County were asked to vote in the 1860 Presidential Election, they cast 668 votes for Douglas, 269 for Lincoln, and 66 for Bell. However, their loyalty rested with the Union as they sent 528 of their best young men off to war, most of them fighting in the West. There is speculation that even more than the official number from the county served, since many were mustered at Quincy and Alton, not having the opportunity to list their true residence.

The war over, they settled down to resourceful lives. In 1876, on the occasion of the nation's Centennial celebration, a basket dinner was held in Hardin in the block just north of the present Hardin Grade School. There were speeches and band music. County Sheriff John Lammy read his history of Calhoun County to the crowd. Prepared by interviewing older residents, Lammy's speech was twelve pages long.

By 1880, the U. S. Census showed a total of 1,110 farms in the county. Ernst Meyer, Henry Kiel, William Mortland, William Wilkinson, Frank Dixon, M. A. Kamp, John Snyder, and Thomas S. Jennings owned the largest farms in each of the precincts in the county. The oldest residents during 1880 were: August Auten (84 years old), Martin Coughlin (87), Thomas Wellington



"LONE TREE" FARM.—RESIDENCE OF JACOB AUER, SEC. 27. (R.1) POINT PRECT. CALHOUN CO., ILL.

(91), Nancy Buell (84), John Bernbach (84), John Lowery (85), W. Wineland (76), and Anna Voss (82). Also included in the list was Lucretia Maynard, the mother of "18 or 19 children." She was 82. Point Precinct, with 1,600 residents, was the largest, with Bellevue ranking second with 1,225 inhabitants.

Hampered by poor transportation, Calhoun County nevertheless continued to add population until 1900. In that year, Hardin's 494 residents made it the largest community in the county. Batchtown, with 360, was second and of the county total of 8,917 inhabitants, Kamps-ville (330), Hamburg (308), and Brussels (270) were the only communities of any size. From 1900 to present, the population has decreased to the present (1970) figures of 5,675.

Various minor industrial projects have come and gone. Agriculture, in particular apple and peach orchards, continue to be the main "industry" in many parts of the county.

Recreation as an industry has shown possibilities over the past quarter-century, with swarms of hunters pouring into the county during each duck season to harvest the annual waterfowl crop. Tourists from the St. Louis metropolitan area continue to flock to the county during the spring, summer and fall to catch a weekend glimpse of an apple tree in bloom, a wildflower-decked

meadow, or the scenic hills and bluffs in their seasonal coloration.

For the thousands of nature-starved people living in a 25-50 mile radius of Calhoun County, the "kingdom" remains one of those rare areas of Illinois that has not yet become smoke-filled, asphalt-covered, and people-infested. Calhoun is a sort of refuge, not only for migratory waterfowl, but also for urban dwellers.

LOCATION AND SIZE

Calhoun County in southwestern Illinois comprises a long, narrow belt of land between the forks of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers approximately 220 miles north of Cairo, Illinois on the east bank of the Mississippi River. It is bounded on the north by Pike County, on the east by the Illinois River, and on the south and west by the Mississippi.

Its 250 square miles contain eight precincts, rather than townships. No reason is given for this form of government, but the irregular shape of the county undoubtedly contributed. The county is nearly 37 miles long, but averages only seven miles in width. The widest point is 17.5 miles, with the narrowest being approximately three miles. The precincts contain five incorporated villages.

On January 10, 1825, during the closing days of the administration of President James Monroe, the county was separated from Pike County.



AN OLD IRON bridge at the south edge of Hamburg crosses a rock-bound stream common to the Calhoun ridge country. The bridge will be replaced soon.

Nearly 64% of Calhoun's population is classified as rural.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Topographically, Calhoun County has been described as a narrow limestone ridge, elevated from two to three hundred feet above the river level and flanked on either side by the alluvial bottoms of the great rivers which form its eastern, southern and western boundaries. Over this limestone ridge are deposited several beds, some say of the age that saw the rise of mammals, the Modern Age. They consist of drift clays, gravel and loess, covering the whole surface to the depth of fifty to one hundred feet. These deposits also fill some of the lateral valleys which intersect the river bluffs, showing that these valleys existed before the Drift epoch.

The upland region is quite hilly. Some of it is too broken for cultivation, but the soil is excellent. As a fruit growing region, it is hardly surpassed by any portion of the state. Below the bluffs, in the river bottoms still being cultivated, crop production continues good to excellent. The hills in the county are a part of the Lincoln Hills section of the Ozark Plateau Province. They extend to the dividing lines between Pike and Adams counties.

The ridge running from north to

south forms a watershed sending rainfall to either the Mississippi or Illinois rivers. The ridge is rugged and broken by closely spaced valleys, called hollows. Generally, the valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi are broad and deeply alluviated.

At the south end of Calhoun County there are bedrock formations along the *Cap au Gris* faulted flexure. The fault begins near the West Point (Winfield) Ferry Landing and runs along a line just north of Brussels. The rocks south of the line "dip steeply southward and are broken by fractures."

The highest elevation in the county is in Sections 16 and 21 of Township 11 South, Range 2 West. The elevation there is a little over 820 feet above sea level. The low point is 420 feet at the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

In addition, there are a number of interesting prairies along the bluffs. Among them are Clendenny Hill Prairie and Swarnes Hill Prairie. (See Evers, *OI*, June-July, 1969.)

RIVERS, STREAMS AND LAKES

Fifty-six miles of the Mississippi River and the last 37 miles of the Illinois flow along Calhoun's borders. Lock and Dam Numbers 24 and 25 are located along the Mississippi on the county's western boundary. There are 14 lakes of

note with Swan Lake (2345 acres) being the largest. It is located on the Illinois River $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and 1 mile east of Brussels. Prairie Pond located 2 miles northwest of Batchtown has 411 acres and Fuller Lake, just north of Swan Lake, is the third largest with 150 acres. Two 21-acre lakes, Coon and No Name, are $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Brussels, while Pohlman Lake (95 acres), Chickahominy Lake (56 acres), Clear Lake (70 acres), Silver Lake (40 acres) and Saw Mill Slough (32 acres) are situated in the same area. Long Lake (31 acres) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Batchtown. Royal Lake (68 acres) is four to five miles east of Brussels. Also in the area of Swan Lake is 80-acre Beaver Pond. In the northwest corner of the county is located Dolman Pond, Emoritt Lake and Merida Lake.

In addition, a number of small lakes are found in the bottomland surrounding the county. Their names are Taylor, Bundy, Hamilton, Sutter, Watson, Bailey, Pecan, Twin Ponds, and Round Pond. A number of less significant sloughs are found on both the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

A number of minor streams work their ways down from the ridge to the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. They are Panther, Crooked, Crawford, Silver, Crater, West Point, Turner, Spring, Bee, Fox, Indian and Metz creeks. Bay Creek and the Sny, a Corps of Engineers levee which controls flood waters for 14 miles along the Mississippi, are also located in the northwest corner of the county.

The Mississippi and Illinois have disrupted Calhoun residents on occasion since the first recorded flood which reached an unofficial level of 436.5 feet above sea level on June 27, 1844. There were great floods in 1785 and lesser ones thereafter, but 1844 seems to be one that caught everyone's attention. The *St. Louis Democrat* estimated that in the Missouri - Mississippi basins "6,000 square miles, or 3,840,000 acres of land" normally high and dry were under water.

The Corps of Engineers established a gauge at Hardin in November, 1878. It noted a record low of 407.33 feet on October 7, 1879; a high of 421.23 the following June 30; and was abandoned the same day. While records were not

being kept May 19, 1892 seems to have been the highest reading. Since February, 1932, when the gauge was re-established, the river approached the 1844 high on several occasions. In May, 1943, it recorded 434.8 feet. Again in May, a year later, the record showed 433.9, that being the high until 1973. There were high waters in 1947, 1948, 1951, 1960, and 1969, when the gauge showed 431.5 feet. On April 29, 1973 the high water mark was recorded at 438.2 feet, establishing a new official record flood. The low level in the Illinois has seldom fallen below 418 feet since the construction of the Alton Lock and Dam No. 26.

CLIMATE

With a modified continental climate, Calhoun winters are brisk and stimulating, but seldom severe. Weather records from the St. Louis Weather Service located about 20-25 miles southeast, indicate that temperatures drop to zero or below an average of two or three days each year. Maximum temperatures remain as cold as 32° F. or lower less than 20 to 25 days in most years. The all-time record low was probably during 1864 when the thermometers recorded -23° F. Snowfall of one inch or more is received between 5 to 10 days during most winters, but in 1931-32 less than one inch fell. The greatest snowfall was recorded during the winter of 1911-12 when 67.6 inches blanketed the area.

Maximum temperatures of 90° F. or higher occur an average of 35 to 40 days each year and the highest temperature was probably on July 14, 1954 when the thermometers climbed to a sweltering 115° F. About 12 inches of rainfall is recorded during the months of April to June, with 40 to 50 days of thunderstorms. The three winter months are the driest and 35 inches of precipitation fall annually. During 1858, however, the maximum of 68.83 was recorded and 1953 was parched, with only 20.59 inches.

Between the last freeze of spring and first of fall, there are normally 190 days. The average dates of last and first frost are April 15 and October 20, although May 10 marked the last frost once and September 28, the earliest.

JUNE - JULY, 1975

SOILS AND MINERALS

Near Golden Eagle as early as 1840 a coal mining operation began. By the 1860's, Williams' Mine in Section 1, Township 14, Range 2 West, about a mile from the Golden Eagle Ferry, was operating. It is the only mine worked to any extent. The coal at the south end of Calhoun is considered to be No. 2 and probably averages 24-30 inches thick. It appears, however, to thin eastward and northward. There is no coal production at present, nor is there oil production.

Niagara limestone appears along the river bluffs on the west side of the county from Hamburg to Gilead, then moves away from the river. South of Hardin, there is some Hamilton limestone and below the *Cap au Gris* fault, there is St. Louis limestone. St. Peters sandstone is exposed at the *Cap au Gris* bluff at West Point. Generally, however, stone production is for crushed and broken stone for road surfacing and concrete construction. Five excellent varieties of clay strata were once used in the production of pressed bricks just up the Mississippi from the Golden Eagle Ferry, but the operation ceased shortly after the turn of the century.

The bottomlands along the rivers are of dark and light colored bottom and terrace soils with medium to very fine textured subsoils that are moderately to very slowly permeable. Their productiv-

ity varies from high to low. In the hills, the soils are light-colored with medium-textured, moderately permeable subsoils. Productivity there is generally considered medium.

PLANT LIFE

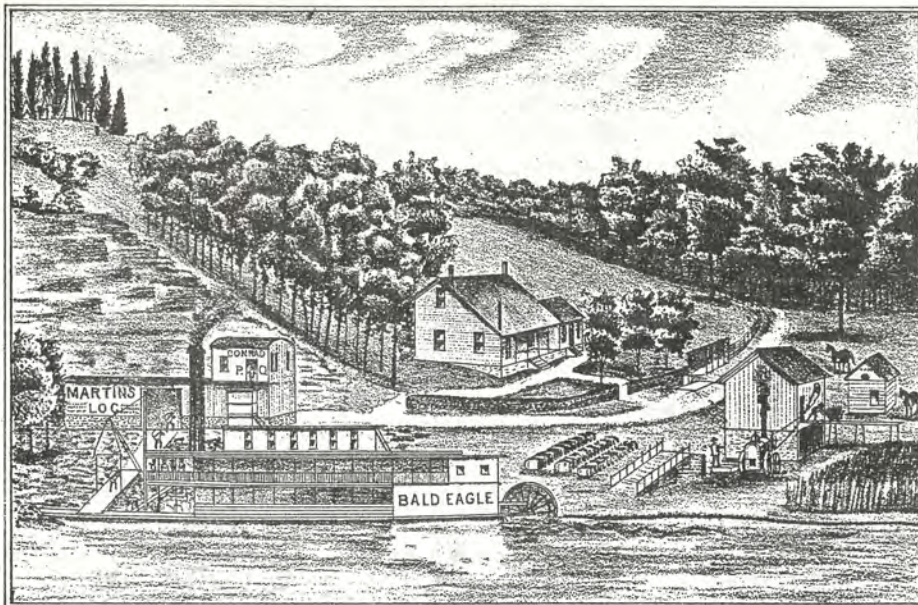
The entire county was originally heavily timbered. All of the uplands and a portion of the bottoms were covered with the usual varieties of trees. Oak, hickory, linden, elm, hackberry, sugar maple, black and white walnut and honey locust were most prevalent in the uplands. In the bottoms, there were cottonwood, sycamore, ash, soft maple, coffeenut, hornbeam, pecan, willow and a variety of others.

A few years ago (See *OI*, June-July, 1969.) dwarf hackberry, red cedar, persimmon, pawpaw, dogwood, sassafras and other trees were found. In addition, along the cliffs, there was Drummond's goldenrod, alumroot, cliff brake, and lip fern. There was New Jersey tea, American feverfew, lead plant, and slender bush clover. Of the prairie grasses noted, there were big and little bluestem, Indian grass, puccoon, purple prairie clover and purple coneflower.

All the favorite mushrooms appear like magic toward the end of April and the annual enemies, poison oak and poison ivy, continued to stand guard over the hills and hollows.

VIEW FROM a plowed field about seven miles south of Hardin on the Brussels Road shows the bluff line.





RESIDENCE OF L. T. JOHNS—MARTINS LANDING, CALHOUN CO. ILL.

ANIMAL LIFE

Most varieties of ducks invade Calhoun County annually and some stay the year-round. It is not uncommon to see mallards and wood ducks at any time of the year. Snow, blue, and Canada geese arrive first in the greatest abundance on their annual migrations and feed in the Mark Twain Refuge. Occasionally deer are seen capering about and it is not unusual for a soaring eagle to attract attention. Foxes and coy-dogs utilize the county as a refuge and all the usual southern Illinois snakes may be found.

Many of the pioneers to the county left their observations:

"There were 'wildcats, few panthers, squirrel, coons, turkey, geese, swan, duck, and quail by the thousands. I saw 25 deer in one drove."

—Francis Marshall—1830's

"Deer, bears, wolves and wild turkeys were plentiful and often passed by the cabin so that (my father) could take the chinking from the wall of his dwelling and shoot a turkey with his old flint-lock gun."

—Charles C. Squier—1833

"Wild hogs were numerous and very fat in the fall. Wolves came into the door yards, sometimes as many as twelve or fifteen at a time."

—Anonymous—1837

"Wild game was abundant here and some of the more savage animals still lingered in the wilds making it dangerous to be out after nightfall."

—Bradford P. Gresham—1845

"Deer, wild turkeys and panthers were numerous, and most of the people paid more or less attention to hunting."

—Sarah Herron Byrd—c. 1850

Drum, bluegill, catfish, crappie, and sauger are among the fish caught in the Mississippi River and the Illinois and its lakes yield carp, drum, channel catfish, black and white crappie, white bass, bluegill and warmouth. Other varieties of fish are taken from the numerous private ponds in Calhoun County.

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

THE PEOPLE

Calhoun County had its greatest population during 1900. There were 8,917 residents scattered through the hills and hollows, with 494 in Hardin, 360 in Batchtown, 330 in Kampsville, 308 in Hamburg and 270 in Brussels. Following that census year, there has been a steady decline, with the exception of the depression years when the 1940 count showed an increase over 1930 of nearly 200. By 1960, the population had dropped to 5,933 and one estimate says the

1980 census will find only 5,000 inhabitants in the county.

The State of Illinois shows 34% of its population under 18 years of age and 9.8% over 65. Calhoun County has only 31.8% of its population under 18, while the over-65 group represents 16.8%.

There are 22 people per square mile, making Calhoun one of the five least populous counties in Illinois. (Illinois population per square mile is about 156.)

While 3,631 inhabitants live in rural areas, the largest village is the county seat at Hardin, with 1,035 residents. The next four villages in order of population are Kampsville (439), Batchtown (217), Brussels (191), and Hamburg (162), making a county total for 1970 of 5,675.

INDUSTRY

"Cordwood on the Bank a Legal Tender" announced the signs along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers during the 19th Century in Calhoun County. Wood was Calhoun's first industry. Until steamboats began using coal, wood was a most important product. Mills for grinding grain were established early. John Shaw had a horse-powered mill at Coles Grove. John Metz established a horse-powered mill at Brussels in 1828 and about the same year, on a creek called Muddy, a Mr. Gilman built a water-powered mill. Others were built as the need arose.

Industry resulting from apples also had its beginnings at an early date. By the 1880's, there were cider mills and Herman Schulze and his sons, Fred, August, and Albert, had founded a nursery in south Calhoun, calling it the Golden Eagle Nursery. Some say it was the oldest "Whole-Root Process Nursery" in the United States. The nursery remained in operation for nearly three-quarters of a century. Haug's Cider Mill continues to turn out barrels of cider each season.

In addition, there were plants processing fruit. At the turn of the century, the Hamburg Canning Company employed 50 persons. Graham's Evaporating Plant dried 1400 cases of fruit during 1901.

The rivers also provided for some industry. Shelling, the gathering of mus-

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sels for sale and manufacture into buttons and for the diet of laying hens, flourished for a time. Commercial fishing provided a good living for some. In 1897, for example, 7,252,811 pounds of fish were shipped from Calhoun and neighboring Grafton and Pearl. Included in this figure were 120,000 pounds of buffalo and 75,000 pounds of white perch. The net value was placed at \$208,687.22. A 1905 count showed 120 barrels of fish being shipped from Kampsville during one day.

A lime kiln operated by Melchoir Nold in the latter part of the 19th Century turned out lime for the south end for some years. The Thomas Pressed Brick Company operated at Winnebago for about 25 years. It was "one of the most valuable plants for the manufacture of pressed brick in the United States." There were 36 kilns and they once produced 80,000 bricks per day. They mined their own coal and generated gas to burn the brick, "the only firm in the United States" to do that in the 1880's. A fireclay deposit, red shale, and some coal provided the raw materials for a successful operation. There were six distinct varieties of clay. About 200 persons lived in the 100 houses at the site. The company town also sported a hotel, a post office, and several other buildings.

AGRICULTURE

Worthen wrote in 1882, "Calhoun county has been entirely under-estimated as to its value as an agricultural region, and when its uplands are planted with orchards and vineyards, and its rich alluvial bottoms are covered with the cereals to which they are adapted, it will compare favorably, in the amount and variety of its annual productions, with the most favored portions of the State."

Already, as early as 1819, according to most, Ebenezer Smith planted an orchard south of Hardin. That began the apple's role in Calhoun's agricultural history. By 1831, Martin Williams, a noted horticulturist from Stokes County, North Carolina, settled south of Brussels in the Golden Eagle area. Williams' orchard contained 5000 apple trees, 3,000 peach trees and 1000 pear trees. He

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shipped his fruit from the old Fruitland Landing.

Other early orchard planters mentioned are Dan Wurtz of Richland County, Ohio and Tom Andrews and Herman Schulze. In 1834 at Panther Creek, a Mr. Peacock had 30 acres set out in orchard. Doubtless, there were others.

By 1874, a Calhoun newspaper reported ten men with net worths of over one-quarter million dollars, due mostly to agriculture. There was, from Point Precinct, Ernest Meyer, Conrad Wittmond and Frederick Kinder. Martin Williams was also listed among them. From the Mozier area, John Foiles was on the list. Michael A. Kamp, Philip Amott, and James Foiles from Kampsville and Thomas S. Jennings from Bellevue Precinct were listed among the county's wealthiest men. And so was Asher G. Squiers of Hardin.

The apple continued its role of importance. The Samuel J. Merida Company shipped 18,000 barrels (3 bushels per barrel) from Mozier Landing in 1890. Other landings did even more apple shipping business. By 1900, "the name of Calhoun County was known all over the Middle West and Calhoun apples had become the favorite dessert of millions."

The apples in Calhoun had a different flavor and the reputation spread. In the ten years preceding the Great Depression, 422,000 barrels were shipped—36.6% of all Illinois apple production.

A WAGON load of apples "in the good old days"—if you didn't have the job of lifting the barrels.



This was accomplished with over 1/2 million apple trees, double the amount in any other county and nearly 10 percent of all the trees in the state of Illinois.

By 1964, there were only 87,000 trees, but improved husbandry brought higher yields taking up some of the loss. Figures for 1972 show further reduction to 32,378 apple trees. During 1972 there were 32,435 peach trees.

In 1972, Calhoun farms produced 1,567,400 bushels of corn; 255,100 bushels of soybeans; 111,200 bushels of wheat; and 9,500 bushels of oats.

Forty-four thousand laying hens, 200 milk cows, 1000 sheep, and 12,000 cattle were on Calhoun farms during 1973. There were 11,400 sows farrowed and 76,000 pigs saved.

MINING

Coal mining, as stated above, existed in Calhoun County for a time. There was some thought about the mining of gold at one time, but considerable capital and labor proved the project a dream. Up the Mississippi from the Golden Eagle Ferry, there has been a quarrying operation for some years. At present it is owned by the Westlake Quarry Company. The Calhoun Quarry Company in Batchtown is still in operation.

TRANSPORTATION

Calhoun's borders, the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, claim the title as

among the Midwest's oldest routes traveled by man. Probably the first land route in the county was that traveled by Royal and Chesley Twichell in 1823. It was the post road from Coles Grove to Atlas (later extended to Quincy and points north and the Twichell's noted settlements five miles south of Bay Creek, five miles south of Atlas, and at Atlas ("eight or nine houses").

Early travelers on the river used keelboats and flatboats to get to Calhoun County, and some came by canoe. Later, the steamboat became the chief mode of transportation. (See *OI*, Underwood, February, 1975.)

For land travelers, it was necessary to cross either the Illinois or the Mississippi into Calhoun County, a virtual peninsula. At Milan along the Mississippi at Calhoun's southeast edge, John Bolter ran an early ferry. Ebenezer Smith operated a ferry across the Illinois River south of Hardin in 1819 or 1820. Bushnell's at present Kampsville had an early beginning as did Abner Young's Clarksville Ferry (September 1825). There was an early ferry across the Illinois operated by a Mr. Jones and Samuel Hill started an operation at Newport, six miles north of Kampsville in March 1825. Several ferries have operated in the vicinity of the present Brussels Free Ferry. The first was probably the Jacques Ferry. It was in opera-

tion in 1825 and some say, probably before that time.

Two free ferries now operate in Calhoun. One is at Kampsville. Private operation ceased at Kampsville on Wednesday, October 1, 1841. The State of Illinois now owns and operates the Kampsville and Brussels ferries. The Brussels Ferry dates its state ownership from 1960. Both ferries are well traveled, with both carrying hundreds of thousands of automobiles each year.

Three other ferries, Hamburg, Winfield (West Point), and the Golden Eagle, all privately owned, still operate across the Mississippi. All are on or near the sites of pioneer ferry operations. The Golden Eagle is the only paddle-wheeled ferry operating in Calhoun or on the Mississippi River, according to available information.

Ferries at Hardin operated until the dedication of the Joe Page Bridge on July 23, 1931. The bridge, the first on the Illinois from its mouth and the only one for nearly 60 miles, is 1,728 feet long with a lift span that measures 308 feet, nine inches. (See Susan M. Siemer, "Once the World's Largest Lift Bridge," *OI*, April 1973.)

According to the *Calhoun Republican*, dated November 6, 1902, Attorney F. A. Whiteside and David Pearson of Carrollton came "whizzing into the county seat last Thursday on the wings of the 20th

Century." They were in Whiteside's new automobile, "it being the first of its kind to invade the Kingdom." And by 1910, there were three auto owners in the county. Charles Fester, Sr., Charles, Jr., and Fred were the proud owners of a 1909 Reo, Model D Touring Car. Its cost: \$1125.

Today, the State of Illinois maintains two highways in Calhoun County, neither of them running from one end of the county to the other, making Calhoun the only county in Illinois in that unenviable position. About 17 or 18 miles of Route 100 runs from the bridge at Hardin to its exit point due north near Bee Creek in Pike County. About 16 miles of Route 96 runs west from Kampsville to near Mozier, then turns northwest to exit into Pike County.

Ever since the early 1800's when talk of a canal to shorten the distance between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers at Lead Hollow was voiced, Calhoun residents have listened to promises of improved transportation. The only railroad tracks in Calhoun were those used within the Thomas Pressed Brick Company plant in south Calhoun at the turn of the century. In the 1890's Calhoun residents were told that the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad would cross the county. Then it was the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad that was to enter over a new \$150,000 bridge at Kampsville. The Panic of 1893 stopped that talk and Calhoun residents hung their hopes on the Quincy, Southeastern Electric Railway Company. The *Calhoun Republican* reported on October 31, 1901, "The Quincy-Hardin Electric Road Considered a Certainty." It has not arrived yet.

Talk of a bridge across the Illinois or the Mississippi at the south end of the county becomes popular every few years. Better roads occupy the thoughts of most residents constantly and state politicians intermittently. About every other year—election year, according to one resident, a road bill for Calhoun is introduced in the Illinois General Assembly. It has been promised again recently.

Air shows visited the county when that sort of spectacle was popular. One near Batchtown strikes the minds of

most modern-day residents. The Mark Twain Federal Wildlife Refuge maintains the county's only airstrip at present.

COMMUNICATION

Sometime in April, 1861, Editor Josiah Woodward got out the first edition of the *Calhoun County Union*. Probably before the closing guns of the Civil War, the paper died. By 1870, the *Calhoun Independent* was published and 1871 saw a Republican newspaper, the *Calhoun County Democrat*, go to press. By 1876, Albert G. Ansell's paper went the way of the old *Union*.

"The Kingdom's Pioneer Publication," the *Calhoun Herald*, appeared in April 1872. For a short time it was called the *Calhoun Herald-Times*, but over its 103 years it has been the *Herald* to most readers. John Lammy was its first editor. He was followed a year later by Dr. P. C. Barry. Argust and Greathouse, the next editors, were followed by James McNabb, T. J. Selby, John D. Rose, H. M. Cornick, and Charles Lamar. Cornick bought the paper again in 1901, but Charles Lamar was back at the helm two years later. The paper stayed in the Lamar family's hands until 1961 when it was purchased by Carl Wittmond's Publishing Company. The current editor at Hardin is Elois G. Simon. It is a weekly publication.

During the years of the *Herald*, other papers grew and some died. From 1894 to 1898, Thomas D. Bare edited the *Calhoun Leader*. The *Calhoun Pilot* at Batchtown existed for a time under the editorship of John J. Smith. The *Kampsville Enterprise* died in 1902. And there were others.

At Hardin on October 24, 1901, George B. Childs and Thomas D. Bare got out the first edition of the *Calhoun Republican*. Bare edited the paper by himself from 1902 until 1910. A syndicate bought the paper then and Charles Temple became the editor. Temple stayed on until the paper was sold to C. C. Campbell and A. B. Greathouse in 1915. With a new name, the *Calhoun News* made its first appearance April 1, 1915.

The *News* was a success and in 1936 Greathouse sold his interest to C. C. Campbell. Campbell's son, James F. Campbell, followed his father and to

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THE GOLDEN Eagle Ferry, only paddle-wheel ferryboat on the Mississippi, is the shortest route from Calhoun to St. Charles and St. Louis.

day, the paper that boasts "Guaranteed Biggest Paid Circulation in Calhoun County" is edited by James F. Campbell's son, Bruce Campbell. The *News* appears weekly.

There are no radio or TV stations in Calhoun County, but the television outlets from ABC, CBS, NBC, and NET in St. Louis and Quincy serve the area. Listeners may hear Calhoun County news several times daily over WJBM (FM-AM) Jerseyville.

A telephone rang in Calhoun County sometime before 1900 and during 1901, the Calhoun County Telephone Company replaced the older system. There was a Farmer's Telephone Company during this same period, but it was outdistanced after the Calhoun County Telephone Company connected with the Bell Telephone Company in 1902.

EDUCATION

The first school in Calhoun County was probably much like that described by Charles Squiers, an early settler. Squiers "attended school in a rude primitive building with a puncheon floor and heated by an old-fashioned fireplace, furnished with slabs for seats and a board across the end of the room for a desk on which the larger scholars practiced their writing. The schools were taught on the subscription plan and the teacher 'boarded around' among

the parents of the pupils. To use a common phrase, he 'boarded the longest where the pot boiled the strongest.' Most agree that either the Bethel (Gilman or Muddy Creek) School or the Point Pleasant School were the oldest. John McDonald, perhaps the country's first teacher, taught at Point Pleasant in 1829.

But the modern era of education was coming. By 1852, the School Commissioner's report showed 18 schools in the county with 440 pupils. Of the 18 teachers, 15 were men and they taught an average of three months per year.

The oldest remaining school building in Calhoun County is 112 years old, but has been used as a storage shed since 1941 when four saddened students got word they would have to go to school somewhere else. Known as the Little Rock School, it stands one mile south of the unincorporated village of Meppen.

From the thirty-seven school districts of just over a quarter-century ago, Calhoun students attend school in three public school districts and two private schools.

There were 1,009 students in public schools during the 1974-75 school year. Total breakdown of pupils, by grades, was: kindergarten, 71; first, 60; second, 51; third, 57; fourth, 60; fifth, 62; sixth, 70; seventh, 89; eighth, 73; ninth, 108;

Page 29

BACON, SAUSAGE, and ham — all near Meppen at the turn of the century butchering time. Similar scenes may still be seen in season in Calhoun County.



tenth, 104; eleventh, 109; twelfth, 96. in addition, three are 15 primary Special Education students.

Previously, parochial schools were maintained at Kampsville and Meppen, but only two remain. Calhoun County's private schools are Catholic and located at Hardin (St. Norbert's) and Brussels (St. Mary's). In these schools, the pupil breakdown is as follows: first, 42; sec-

ond, 32; third, 44; fourth, 42; fifth, 39; sixth, 37; seventh, 32; eighth, 33. St. Mary's has the largest enrollment with 172 students for the 1974-75 school year, while St. Norbert's has 129.

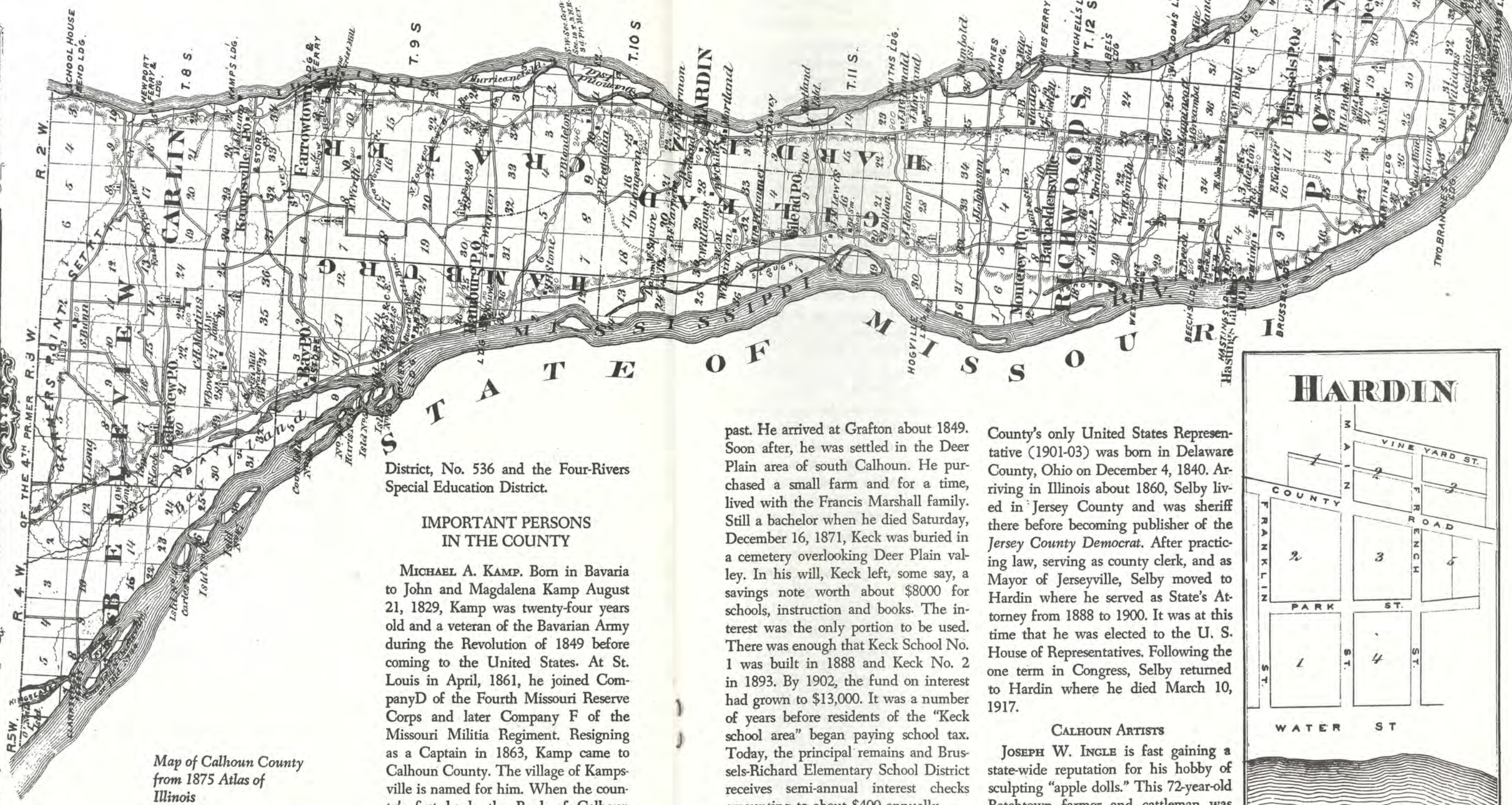
The two county high schools at Brussels and Hardin date from the 1930's, with Brussels graduating the first four-year high school seniors in the county in 1934. James A. Ringhausen is Cal-

houn Unit District superintendent and Anthony L. Siemer is superintendent of the Brussels dual-unit district. Chester E. Knight is Superintendent, Educational Service Region for Calhoun County, having held that position since 1963. Due to state reorganization policies, the office will cease to exist after 106 years and be joined with Jersey County during 1975.

Calhoun County is a part of the Lewis and Clark Community College

day, February 22, 1899, Kamp was its president and continued in that position for 24 years to his death November 23, 1922. He also served twelve years as county commissioner and was prominent in banking business throughout the area.

BENJAMIN KECK. Many early residents of south Calhoun owe their education to this native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Little is known of his



Map of Calhoun County from 1875 Atlas of Illinois

District, No. 536 and the Four-Rivers Special Education District.

IMPORTANT PERSONS IN THE COUNTY

MICHAEL A. KAMP. Born in Bavaria to John and Magdalena Kamp August 21, 1829, Kamp was twenty-four years old and a veteran of the Bavarian Army during the Revolution of 1849 before coming to the United States. At St. Louis in April, 1861, he joined Company D of the Fourth Missouri Reserve Corps and later Company F of the Missouri Militia Regiment. Resigning as a Captain in 1863, Kamp came to Calhoun County. The village of Kampsville is named for him. When the county's first bank, the Bank of Calhoun County, opened its doors on Wednes-

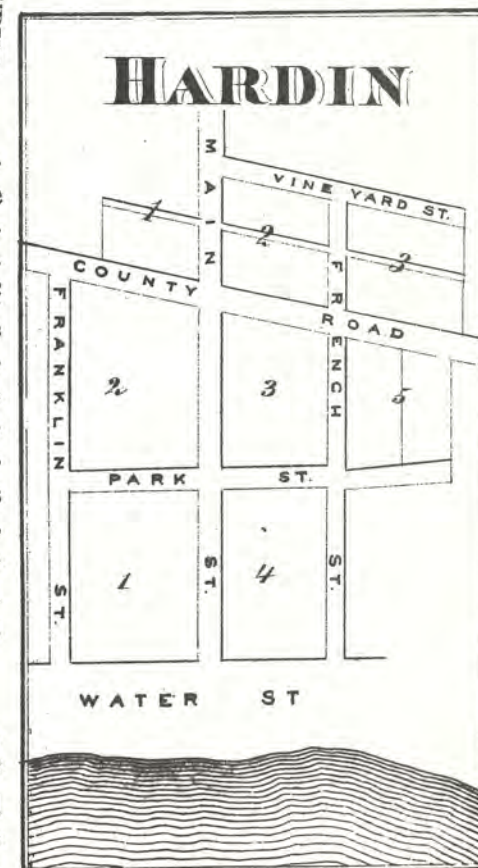
past. He arrived at Grafton about 1849. Soon after, he was settled in the Deer Plain area of south Calhoun. He purchased a small farm and for a time, lived with the Francis Marshall family. Still a bachelor when he died Saturday, December 16, 1871, Keck was buried in a cemetery overlooking Deer Plain valley. In his will, Keck left, some say, a savings note worth about \$8000 for schools, instruction and books. The interest was the only portion to be used. There was enough that Keck School No. 1 was built in 1888 and Keck No. 2 in 1893. By 1902, the fund on interest had grown to \$13,000. It was a number of years before residents of the "Keck school area" began paying school tax. Today, the principal remains and Brussels-Richard Elementary School District receives semi-annual interest checks amounting to about \$400 annually.

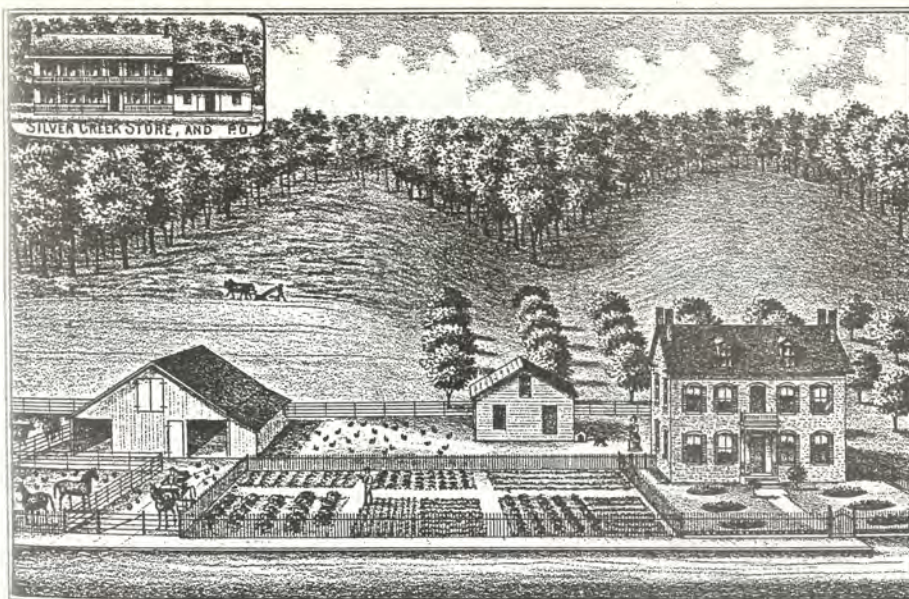
THOMAS JEFFERSON SELBY. Calhoun

County's only United States Representative (1901-03) was born in Delaware County, Ohio on December 4, 1840. Arriving in Illinois about 1860, Selby lived in Jersey County and was sheriff there before becoming publisher of the *Jersey County Democrat*. After practicing law, serving as county clerk, and as Mayor of Jerseyville, Selby moved to Hardin where he served as State's Attorney from 1888 to 1900. It was at this time that he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. Following the one term in Congress, Selby returned to Hardin where he died March 10, 1917.

CALHOUN ARTISTS

JOSEPH W. INGLE is fast gaining a state-wide reputation for his hobby of sculpting "apple dolls." This 72-year-old Batchtown farmer and cattleman was employed for over 50 years with the





RESIDENCE OF M. A. KAMP, KAMPSVILLE, ILL.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service of the federal government and State of Illinois. He was one of the Illinois' divisions first employees. Using Golden Delicious apples, Ingle's unique art is an outgrowth of years of working with wood carvings, leathercraft, oil and pastel painting. A native of Calhoun, Ingle carved his first apple doll in Chicago about 15 years ago.

ROBERT FRANKLIN MORTLAND was born in Hardin, October 5, 1913. This former Calhoun County teacher was featured in a recent article in the *Miami Herald* entitled "The Renaissance Man." Mortland taught in Hardin from 1933 to 1959, then moved with his wife, the former Eve Jane Foote, to Naples, Florida where he continued teaching to 1973. As a nationally acclaimed photographer, Mortland's photos were exhibited in more than 50 museums and art galleries throughout the United States. In retirement, he occupies himself oil painting, cabinet making and wood sculpting. He has designed and made guitars "of outstanding tonal quality" and composed a number of hymns.

CALHOUN MAJOR LEAGUERS

Calhoun County has given the baseball major leagues two of its residents. As a boy, EDWARD JOSEPH BAECHT resided in south Calhoun with his father, a doctor. Baecht pitched for the National League's Philadelphia Phillies, beginning in 1926. With Philadelphia in 1927 and 1928, he returned to the National

League's Philadelphia Phillies, beginning in 1926. With Philadelphia in 1927 and 1928, he returned to the National League in 1931 when traded to the Chicago Cubs. Following the 1932 season, Baecht was out of the major leagues until returning to pitch in three games for the St. Louis Browns during the 1937 season. He finished with major league totals of 5 wins and 6 losses and a 5.56 ERA. The 6'2", 195 lb. pitcher was born in Strang, Oklahoma in 1907 and died at Grafton, Illinois just across the river from Calhoun in August 1957.

WILLIAM HENRY (FIDDLER BILL) MCGEE was born November 16, 1909 and now resides a few miles south of Hardin, Illinois on his farm. His first major league appearance was a complete game, three-hit shutout over the World Series-bound 1935 Chicago Cubs. The big 6' 1", 215 lb., fireballing right-hander was up annually with the St. Louis Cardinals over the next five years.

During 1938, McGee was the workhorse of the Cardinals' pitching staff, finishing third in the National League in games pitched with 47. His best year, 1940, saw McGee compile a 16-10 record while posting a 3.80 ERA. During 1941, he was traded to the New York Giants for Paul Dean, brother of Dizzy Dean, and others.

McGee retired from baseball after the 1942 season. His overall pitching record for eight years in the National League

was 46 wins and 41 losses and a 3.74 ERA. Appearing in 197 games, McGee struck out 340 batters and pitched nine shutouts. While with the Cardinals, McGee played the fiddle-part in the combo called the Mud Cats made up of members of the famous Gas House Gang of the 1930's. Pepper Martin, the Wild Horse of the Osage, played the guitar and sang in the touring group.

CALHOUN HISTORIANS

BENJAMIN F. CHILDS probably compiled the first history of Calhoun County. His version appeared in an 1871 issue of the *Calhoun Democrat*. Born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Childs was descended from America's earliest settlers, those aboard the *Mayflower*. He arrived in Hardin, then called Terry's Landing, aboard the steamer *Joe Davis* in 1835. In 1836, Childs married Helen Brown, sister of one-time mayor of St. Louis, Joe Brown. Another brother of Mrs. Childs was George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate from 1861 through 1869. Their two sons, Stephen and George B., both made names for themselves. Stephen, a Civil War captain, is buried in Alton beside his father, who died February 11, 1872. George B. became Calhoun's first Republican sheriff and served in the Illinois General Assembly.

JOHN LAMMY, born in County Tyrone in Ireland about 1840, was editor of the *Calhoun Herald* for its first edition and taught school in Calhoun County before becoming county sheriff. In 1876, at a centennial celebration, Lammy read his history of Calhoun. Three years later in the July 3, 1879 edition of the *Calhoun Herald*, the written text appeared. Lammy never married and while sheriff, was shot and killed in the line of duty on Sunday, September 25, 1881. He is buried in Hardin Cemetery.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER has written the only authoritative history of Calhoun County. The first edition appeared in 1933 as a master's thesis and after revision was published in 1967. Now a retired school teacher, Carpenter served Calhoun County as County Superintendent of School from 1943 to 1951. His history, *Calhoun Is My Kingdom*, contains 124 pages and is still available

for sale. Preparing a new history of Calhoun, Carpenter resides with his wife in the oldest house in the county (built 1848), the former home of Calhoun's first historian Benjamin F. Childs.

Through the efforts of Carpenter and several other interested Calhoun citizens the Calhoun County Historical Society has, within the year, been formed. Their initial project has been to reprint for sale a rare volume dealing with Calhoun's past, *Portrait and Biographical Album of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Illinois, 1891*.

CALHOUN POLITICIANS

In state politics, Republican THOMAS D. BARE served in the Illinois Senate from 1905 to 1908. JOHN SHAW was, of course, involved in state politics, but during the period when Calhoun was still part of Pike County. From 1840 through 1846, JOHN McDONALD served in the Illinois House. After McDonald's death, it was 1849 before GEORGE PATTISON (1849-50) gave Calhoun its second state representative. Pattison was followed by WILLIAM D. HAMILTON (1851-52), the contractor who built the county jail.

HENRY B. BUCHANAN (1853-54) served next, but it was 1859 before FRANCIS P. RUSH (1859-60) gave Calhoun representation again. The earlier John McDonald's son, JOHN McDONALD, was elected and served during 1865-66. THOMAS B. FULLER (1869-70) was the next to occupy a seat. Then STEPHEN G. LEWIS (1873-74) began a string of Calhoun House representatives not broken until 1894. Lewis was followed by JOSEPH S. HARVEY (1875-76), B. J. HALL (1877-78), JAMES H. PLEASANTS (1879-80), and FRANCIS M. GREATHOUSE (1883-84), who resigned before serving his full term.

PETER C. BARRY (1885-86) and JOHN McNABB (1887-88) served next. JOHN McDONALD returned to office with GEORGE B. CHILDS, but Childs did not serve his full term and the representative that followed them, ERNEST MEYER (1891-93) of Deer Plain died in office May 11, 1893.

Meyer's second term was completed by former County Judge WILLIAM MORTLAND, who took the seat June 19, 1893. CHARLES L. WOOD (1897-98)

managed to win election in 1896, as did GEORGE L. ADERTON (1901-02) in 1900, but the 1901 redistricting added Adams County to the Senate and House districts and it was not until 1954 that CARL H. WITTMOND of Brussels, and present publisher of the *Calhoun Herald*, could break the Adams County domination. Wittmond served from 1955 to 1966 before suffering defeat. Only JERRY CORBETT of Hardin has managed election since. Corbett (1969-72) was elected to two terms, but lost an Illinois Senate race in 1972.

OTHERS

FLORENCE CRANE, authoress of a Random House publication, *Gypsy Secret*, that appeared in 1957 and was re-issued in 1963 in paperback by Grosset and Dunlap, lived for a time in north Calhoun County and attended high school in Hardin. Her book was a Literary Guild Selection. Mrs. Crane continues to write and now resides with her husband in southern Missouri.

EDNA FERBER, authoress of *So Big* (1924), *Show Boat* (1926), *Cimarron* (1929), *Giant* (1952) and numerous other writings, visited the home of the late Albert and Robert Meyer, sons of former State Representative Ernest Meyer. In her novel *Show Boat*, Ferber wrote of the sinking of a steamboat near Hardin.

James Gray, brother of HAROLD GRAY, the originator of the popular comic strip "Little Orphan Annie," attended St.

John's Lutheran School in Kampsville prior to its closing in 1914 or 1915.

Veteran race driver BILL PETERBAUGH, formerly of north Calhoun annually competes on the USAC Racing circuit and has been entered on several occasions—including 1975—for the Indianapolis 500 time trials.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

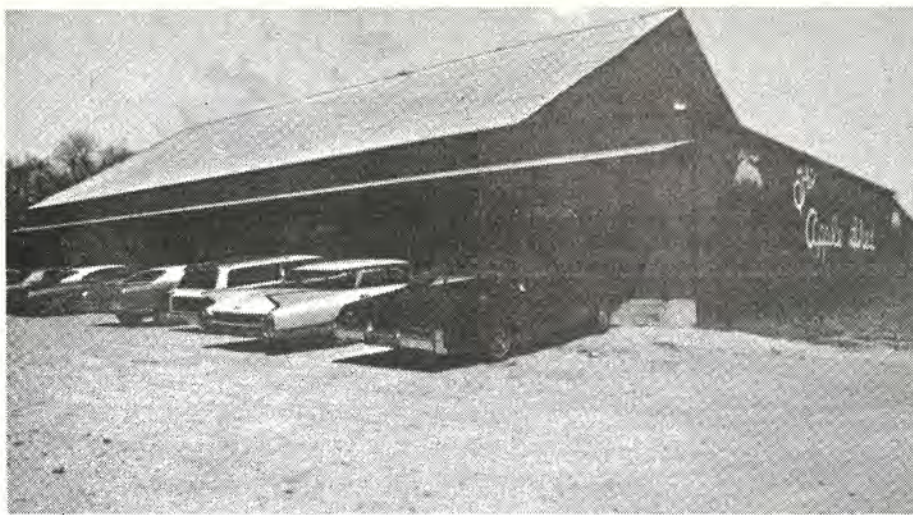
Several Calhoun settlements no longer mark the map. There are, however, many residents who remember and recognize some as important sites. A few were: Asbury, Beeman's Ferry, Big Island, Bissell, Byerton, Conrad, Daisy, Great Salt Spring, Guilford, Kritesville, Maynardsville, Monterey, Oakgrove, Pegram's Ferry, Philadelphia, Rose Dale, Salt Prairie, Summit Grove and Twichell's Landing.

There were others too that had brief prominence and were called home by early settlers. Some will be mentioned below.

BATCHTOWN. The 1970 population of this incorporated village was down from the 248 inhabitants living there in 1960. Formerly the village was known as Richwoods, "Sam White's", and Batchelder-ville, after William Batchelder, an early merchant. On November 26, 1879 when the post office opened, the name became Batchtown. By 1880, there were several stores and shops. The Grand Army of the Republic opened a post and the first Batchtown Methodist Church had been constructed. Thomas J. Douglas, John

M. A. KAMP HOUSE still stands in Kampsville. It was remodeled in 1923 and again by the present owners. It was built in 1883.





THE APPLE SHED, a unique restaurant and night club at Batchtown, was once a packing plant for processing Calhoun apples for market. It is an excellent place to eat.

Lowe, Robert C. Beaty, D. D. Cockrell, Justus Franke, William H. Smith, and A. C. Wilson were early citizens.

Presently, the 217 residents support an automobile dealership, insurance agency, and several other service businesses. Located nearby is one of the area's leading dining and dancing spots, the Apple Shed, an excellent place to eat.

BEECHVILLE. From 1879 until 1916, this tiny settlement about three miles south of Batchtown had a post office. A collection of houses marks the site named for a Mr. Beech who owned a nearby landing for several years. After the Ebenezer Methodist Church west of Brussels burned in 1889, the congregation built its next church at Beechville. From 1913 to 1927, the church thrived. In 1927, the building was sold and moved. Use as a shed caused it to collapse in 1970.

BELLEVIEW. Less than fifty residents reside in this unincorporated village 4 to 5 miles north of Mozier on Illinois Route 96. A post office was opened on January 2, 1829 and operated until May 1, 1852. Just over two months later, it was re-established and existed until 1975, when it was again closed. A Catholic Church dating from 1900; the Belleview Methodist Church, established in 1869 with a new building in 1893; and the Belleview Church of Christ, established in 1920, all have served this community in Belleview Hollow. A new Inter-Denominational Community Church was dedicated ten years ago. In-

strumental in the organization and building of Belleview's latest church were Cleve Long, Allie Suhling and Floyd Freesmeyer, Sr. and his son.

Today, a church at the mouth of the hollow stands watch over several houses on both sides of the road that splits the community running east.

BRUSSELS. A reporter from the *Carrollton Gazette* described this community on April 30, 1870 as "a thriving settlement of industrious people, the village surrounded by fertile farms with substantial buildings and other improvements."

John Metz and Joshua Twichell arrived in 1822 and found only a good spring. Henry Imming arrived in about 1854 and found two houses surrounded by "a wild, sparsely settled condition with deer, turkeys, and other game roaming over the site of the village." John A. Hanneken came in 1857 and found three houses. He made it four with a log cabin and in 1860, built a frame addition, Brussels' first hotel.

Served from March 1851 by a post office named News, the community's name was officially changed to Brussels by the post office in March 1888 and incorporation the following month. The 1960 population of 270 dropped to 191 in 1970. Presently, there are two grocery stores, two filling stations, two taverns, a lumber and hardware store, a barber shop, and the Wittmond Hotel which includes, under the same roof, a post office, tavern, general store and dining room.

The name Brussels comes from the native city of the village's first resident priest, Father John Molitor of Brussels, Belgium.

DEER PLAIN. In November 1835, a post office was established at John Bolter's Milan, located in the southeast corner of Calhoun County along the Mississippi in fractional Section 28, Township 13 South, Range 1 West. There were 34 blocks laid out on March 7, 1836 near the area sometimes called Schmieder Landing. About a week before Christmas 1847, a man named Basyshell had the post office moved to his store one-half mile north of the present site of Deer Plain four miles southeast of Brussels.

Today, there are a collection of about 25 homes in the area. The old Keck School No. 2 once sat on the site, but has been razed in the last decade. The post office at Deer Plain operated until 1931. The settlement's name came from the numerous deer seen crossing the plain during earlier times.

GILEAD. Just over six miles north of Batchtown near the Mississippi River is the former Coles Grove, the site of Calhoun County's first jail, courthouse and county seat. During its early days, it also served as the county seat for all the territory between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers as far north as the Wisconsin line and east to Lake Michigan. The old post town was laid out in 1821 and opened its first post office on January 15, 1822. According to the *Gazetteer of Illinois and Wisconsin* published in 1822, the site of Coles Grove was "high and healthy and bids fair to become a place of some importance."

On October 25, 1825 the post office name was changed to Gilead and remained so until the last day of July in 1902. By 1837 there were "two stores and a dozen families." But the destruction by fire of the courthouse in 1847 spelled the end for Gilead. Political haggling had the county seat moving first to Hamburg and then, before the Hamburg-move could be made, the county commissioners decided on Hardin. Today, Gilead has less than a half dozen houses.

GOLDEN EAGLE. Named for the great birds that once filled the skies and still are sighted in the area, this is more a

post office than a settlement. The area designated previously as Golden Eagle, the "Crossroads", no longer has the post office. It has moved in recent years to a site shown on maps as "Centerville" and known locally as "Haug's Corner." The first post office in the area was established as "Winneburgh" in July, 1879. A year later, it was moved and took the name Golden Eagle. The area called Golden Eagle is situated to the south of Brussels.

HAMBURG. This community of 162 residents (1970 Census) saw its population shrink from 308 in 1900 when it was one of the leading apple ports in the area. A post office named Hamburg was established on Halloween Day, 1829. The "h" was dropped and the name changed to Hamburg Post Office in 1893. River steamers and apple barrels crowded the landing, where today the major river enterprise is a private ferry connecting Calhoun County with Elsberry, Missouri.

John Shaw is given the honor of being the village's founder. Shaw was also the first postmaster and served until shortly after 1850. Shaw's brother, James, surveyed the town site in 1834 and an emigrant's guide reported "the landing . . . to be good, and the bank high." Another early account (1840-41) reported "quite a little village. There were a couple of stores and a saloon or two. Lumbering . . . made Hamburg a lively place."

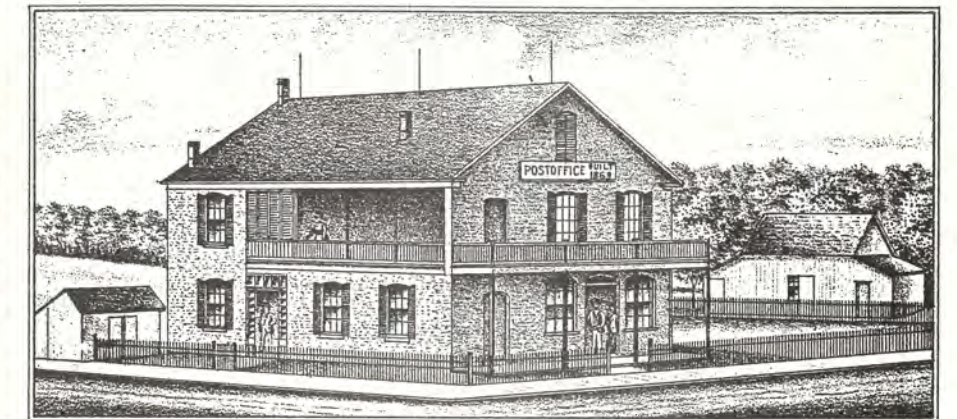
By 1870, it was described as "an old town" with "two dry goods stores and two groceries, the most prosperous . . . operated by Charles E. Rose, successor to Lewis Swarnes, pioneer merchant." Hamburg, incorporated in 1897, remained a lively place as in 1932 when a reporter wrote that the "wharf is covered with apple barrels during the shipping season."

Still a pleasant little community, the Frontier Campground at the site of an early two-story log cabin is just north along the Mississippi River.

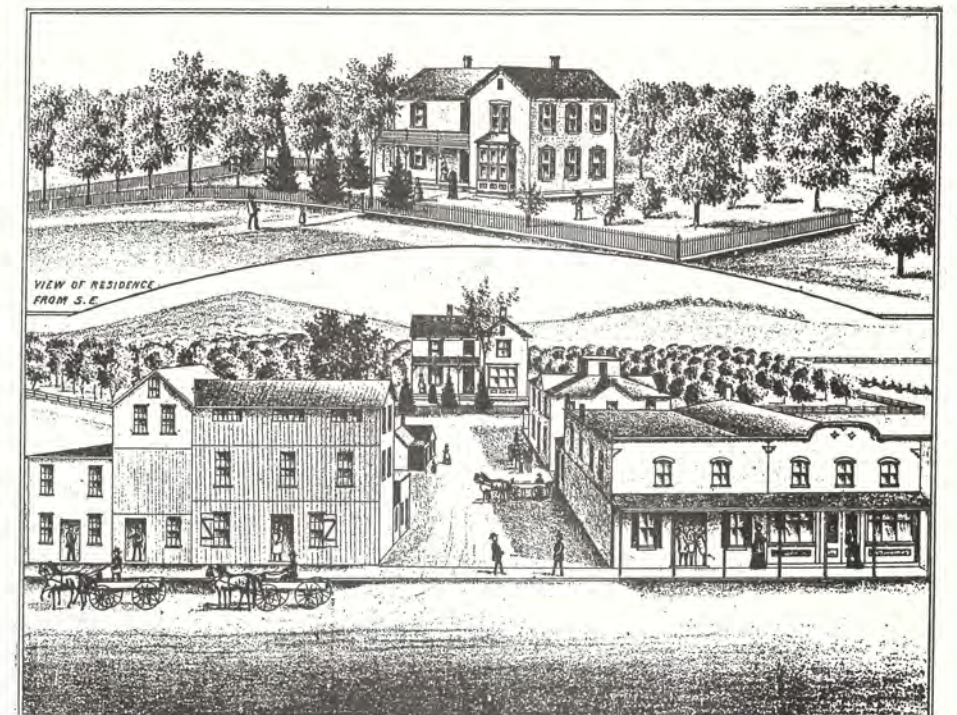
HARDIN. The former Terry's Landing (after Dr. William Terry) and Child's Landing (after Benjamin F. Childs) became the county seat of Calhoun County in August 1847. The first post office located in Hardin six months later, Benjamin Childs serving as its postmaster.



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Population has risen sharply in this century from 494 in 1900 to the 1970 count of 1035 making Hardin, with the exception of Kampsville, the only community in Calhoun to show an increase in

population over that span of time.

Prior to the moving of the county seat, the settlement had only three houses. Dr. Terry built a home near the site of the Town Hall. In 1835, when Childs arrived, he too erected a home



THE MISSISSIPPI Mudcats, a famous St. Louis Cardinal crew in the '30s, featured Calhoun's Bill McGee with the guitar. Others are Rip Collins, Pepper Martin, Bob Weiland, and Frenchy Bordagaray.

and James Dewey built the third in 1844.

By 1870, a visitor remarked, "Mr. Fisher had just completed a new house, a saloonkeeper had added a porch to his building, and the jailer was making extensive improvements to his dwelling." John Gilbert owned and operated the Planter's House and Aunt Betty Jordan—about 100 years old—had just died.

A busy town, ferries operated as a land link with Jersey County until the construction of the Joe Page Bridge in 1931. Mrs. Benjamin Childs told of seeing at one glance eleven steamers from her doorway overlooking the Illinois River.

A 1938 description of the community reads: "Under the trees before the . . . brick courthouse, villagers gather daily to lounge on wooden benches and discuss the latest events. The main topics of conversation are apples and politics."

Today, showing signs of growth, the medical facility, several other businesses community has the county's only which deal with the agricultural economy of the county.

Annually, in September, residents from throughout Calhoun County gather for the Calhoun Apple Festival. On

July 4th and 5th, 1975, Hardin will host the Calhoun County Sesquicentennial Celebration conducted by a committee of the same name. This will be a *Strassenfest*-type affair.

HILLCREST. Located between four and five miles east of Bellevue, this settlement had its first post office during December 1896. There was a school and church located there about the same time. As early as 1860, a Lutheran Church was constructed in the area. A Baptist Church was founded about 1897. The post office closed its door May 31, 1913. Several country roads intersect nearby.

KAMPSVILLE. The original Kampsville stood near the mouth of Silver Creek about two miles north of the present site. A post office was established at the earlier site in March 1872, replacing the Vedder Post Office established in 1857. Later the original site had a post office named Silver Creek (1879), but it closed in 1904. At Farrowtown, the early name for present Kampsville, a post office operated from 1857 to 1866. The only house there in 1840 was owned by Stephen Farrow. From 1847, with his son Charles B., Farrow operated a ferry across the Illinois River to the bustling

community of Columbiana. (Columbiana, in later years, lost several battles and finally the war to the flooding Illinois River.)

In 1873, Michael A. Kamp moved to Farrowtown from his Silver Creek settlement of Kampsville. He brought the post office with him and soon, the town's name was changed to honor Kamp. Already, the community was a busy place. In 1870, prior to Kamp's arrival, a reporter from Carrollton noted that "a new Lutheran Church had just been established . . . in charge of the Rev. Bramar."

Kampsville prospered and by 1900, 330 residents enjoyed sidewalks of railroad ties and several citizens worked at the newly constructed Lock and Dam on the Illinois River. The Brenn Hotel (More recently called the Harbor House and now the property of the Koster Expedition.), built in the 1870's as a store and hotel, was operating and the village, incorporated in 1887, ranked as Calhoun County's third largest community, outdistanced only by Batchtown and Hardin.

During 1973 Kampsville drew large crowds to a Joliet-Marquette Tri-Centennial Celebration. In 1974, there was a repeat of the festivities, but the Kampsville Century was the theme.

ST. MATTHAEUS KIRCHE, a Lutheran Church in Brussels, was established in 1861, the oldest Lutheran parish in Calhoun County.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



BEAUTIFUL St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Meppen, built of native stone, has seen 111 years.

Today, with 439 residents (1970 Census), Kampsville, on Illinois Routes 100 and 96 about ten miles north of Hardin, has taken on new importance as the headquarters for the internationally-known Koster Expedition. In addition, there are several stores, restaurants, businesses and the Bank of Kampsville. A state-owned free ferry connects Kampsville with Illinois Route 108 to Carrollton.

MEPPEN. Located eleven miles south of Hardin on what was once the main north-south road between Brussels and Hardin, this settlement was established by Germans from the town of Meppen about 40 miles south of the North Sea on the Ems River in present Niedersachsen, Germany. Until 1918, according to one source, the residents retained the German language in church and school. A store and tavern still occupy the site of the old village and a new section of the settlement has been built in recent years just south near the Little Rock School, the county's oldest standing school building. The grocery store in Meppen is still operated by the ancestors of Lukas Klaas, the man who started it. A feed mill is located nearby. The Meppen Post Office has been in operation since September 29, 1876. There are between 75 and 100 residents in this unincorporated village beside the bluffs.

JUNE - JULY, 1975

MICHAEL. Between five and six miles north of Hardin on Route 100, this village at the mouth of Michael Hollow is unincorporated and opened its post office in August 1894. By 1960, there were about 80 inhabitants. A Catholic Church was built in 1881 through the efforts of local citizens and Father Clemens Sommer. The present congregation has only recently constructed a new, modern structure. There are about 30 buildings in the community.

MOZIER. Five miles north of Hamburg along Illinois Route 96, nestled against a hill, is the community known at various times as Mozier, Bay, and Baytown. The first settler established a landing two to three miles from the present site in the 1820's. His name was Mozier. In 1960 there were about 120 people living in the unincorporated village. The post office at Mozier began operation during March of 1880 and was closed in January 1914 only to be re-opened three months later. A scenic area, Mozier was once located on a slough-like projection from the Mississippi River called The Bay. With the change of the river due to dams and other improvements, the Sny now runs parallel to the highway through Mozier.

STAR CITY. This tiny settlement is almost one mile north of the site of Gilead and is a collection of homes with a population numbering about 25. It over-

THE JOE PAGE bridge at Hardin can be raised and lowered for the passage of large river vessels.



looks the Mississippi River bottoms and is located just south of Kintown Hollow.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

THE APPLE SHED. This former apple packing shed just south of Batchtown was converted a few years ago into a dining-dancing establishment. A unique spot, it attracts visitors from throughout western Illinois.

CEMETERIES. Church and family cemeteries are scattered throughout Calhoun County. Old tombstones are often inscribed in German with the names of early settlers born in Europe. Some of the more scenic and older cemeteries are those located at Brussels (St. Mary's and St. Matthews), Hardin's Cemetery, St. Joseph's at Meppen, Indian Creek Cemetery south of Hamburg, Wilson's Cemetery west of Batchtown, St. Anselm's at Kampsville, St. Michael's at Michael, Silver Creek, and Long Cemetery in Bellevue Precinct. Most have veterans of United States' wars, including the Mexican War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War. There are at this time, no known Revolutionary War veterans buried in Calhoun cemeteries.

CHURCHES. Ever since the circuit-riding Peter Cartwright spoke in Gilead during 1827, Calhoun residents have shown intense interest in religion and their churches. Several religions have been active in the county since the time of first settlement. Churches have been



MODERN CHURCH structure is St. Michael's Catholic Church in the village of Michael.

constructed, torn down, destroyed by fire, and replaced, yet there remain at least three churches that are over one hundred years old.

In 1862, a contract was let for the construction of the *Evangelische Luth-eraner Sankt Mathæus Kirche* at Brussels. St. Matthews, as it has been called since services began in the English language fifty years ago, was not completed in its present form until 1891. It stands at the northwest edge of Brussels. The other century-old churches in Calhoun are Catholic. St. Mary's Church of Brussels was constructed in 1863. It is a brick structure. St. Mary's School is located nearby. In Meppen, and built of native stone, is St. Joseph's Catholic Church constructed in 1864. St. Joseph's School operated until 1966. At Kampsville, St. Anselm's Catholic Church, a wood frame structure, is nearing one hundred years of operation. There is talk of constructing a new church to celebrate the old structure's centennial year — 1977.

FRONTIER CAMPGROUND. A private camping area, this property was once owned by John Shaw, Calhoun's Black Prince. A unique two-story log house marks the site a short distance north of Hamburg overlooking the Mississippi River.

GODAR-DIAMOND ISLAND. A joint project of the Illinois Department of Conservation and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, there is a boat ramp, picnic area and campground at this site. A large bottomland lake just north attracts ducks and geese in season. During deer season, there is a check-station at this place about one and one-half miles north of Hardin.

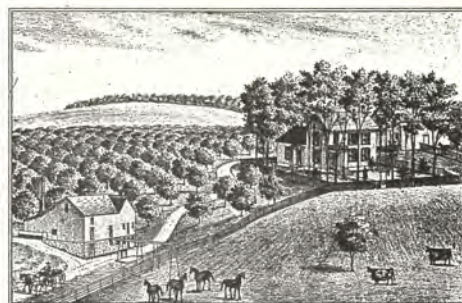


THE GEORGE Carpenter house Hardin, built in 1848 by Benjamin Childs, is said to be the county's oldest extant home.

GOLDEN EAGLE FERRY. This paddle-wheeled ferry had its beginnings over fifty years ago. The present boat was constructed over forty years ago and is reportedly the only paddle-wheeler still operating on the Mississippi River. A private company operates the ferry at the most southern tip of Calhoun County. It is owned by Fred Pohlman.

HAUG MERCANTILE STORE. Located about one and one-half miles southeast of Brussels, this "general store" has been in operation over 70 years. Starting as a log building, the present structure was built forty years ago. G. R. (Gully) Haug and his son, Oscar, are the present operators of the store that features merchandise ranging from groceries to hardware and appliances, and *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*. Haug's Cider Mill operates in season nearby.

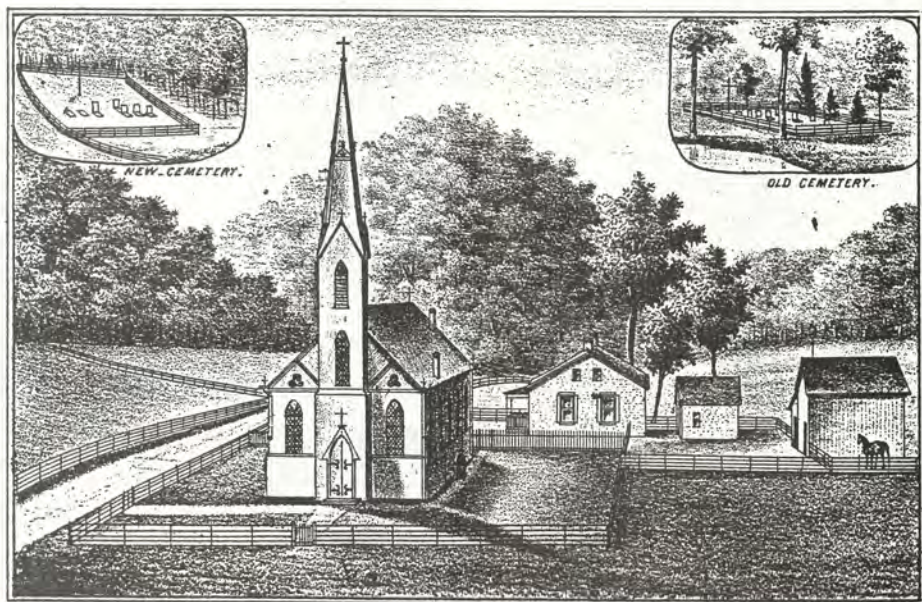
KAMPSVILLE-KOSTER DIG HEADQUARTERS. The Koster Expedition under su-



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. R. DOUGLASS, BATCHTOWN, ILL.

pervision of Dr. Stuart Struever has added a number of interesting attractions to the Kampsville community. The Kampsville Archaeological Museum has exhibits relating the story of the Indians that inhabited the Mississippi-Illinois valleys. It is a free museum. Twenty-eight other buildings, including the newly constructed Artifact Repository Building at the north edge of Kampsville, are connected with the archaeological explorations going on in the area. The Kampsville Archaeological Library was opened in 1973 and another interesting addition to Kampsville is the Early Man Shop, a shop offering unique international gifts.

PERRIN'S LEDGE. Formerly owned by M. A. Kamp, this one-time "Calhoun County's Lover's Leap" is considered by most to be the landing site of Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet on their voyage up the Illinois River in 1673. Two and one-half miles north of Kampsville on Route 100, a small marker is along the highway. Owner J. Nick Perrin, Illinois historian, described the site



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH - CRATER PRECT. CALHOUN CO. ILL. REV. C. SOMMER, PASTOR.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

in 1936 as "a castellated, rocky, limestone formation (60 feet high) on a hill 200 feet above the river." There are 10 large burial mounds and several smaller ones in the vicinity. Perrin continued, "Calhoun County may well claim the beginning of white history in Illinois." The ledge was purchased from M. A. Kamp in 1905. On July 4, 1927 hundreds of spectators gathered on the site to celebrate the 254th anniversary of the landing of Marquette and Jolliet. The 300th Anniversary was celebrated in Kampsville during August 1973 with Dr. Stuart Struever presenting the program. There are other Indian mounds too numerous to mention throughout Calhoun County.

SWARNES HILL MONUMENT. An inscription on this monument states: "In Memory of Capt. Lewis Swarnes; B. May 23 1821; D. July 12 1867." The site is by Hamburg on a bluff. Swarnes, a former riverboat captain, stockholder in the Keokuk Packet Co., and Hamburg businessman wanted an eternal view of the Mississippi. At Swarnes request, some say, he was buried standing up.

ROYAL LANDING. Once a packet boat landing, this area nearly three miles south of the Brussels Ferry Landing is now a recreation area with picnic and boating facilities. The Mississippi flows from southwest to northeast here. Boating and skiing are common in this bottomland forest setting. It is a public facility.

TITUS HOLLOW. Located about two and one-half miles north of Batchtown, this joint project of the Illinois Department of Conservation and Corps of Engineers has a limestone cliff with a small slope at its base. A scenic area, American lotus, bulrushes, cattails and bald cypress trees can be seen in the area. In addition, there are a number of other state maintained areas on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with roads offering easy access.

WITTMOND HOTEL. Starting as a general store, this hotel and dining place is visited regularly by diners from throughout the St. Louis metropolitan area. Three generations of the Wittmond family have operated the hotel at the southeast corner of Brussels with former

JUNE - JULY, 1975

UNITED STATES CENSUS 1850

(Selected Sampling)

Precinct	Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
HARDIN	Evans, Benjamin	44	Teacher	Enbland
	Huchinson, Wm. T	52	Physician	Virginia
	Miller, Wesley	28	Court Clerk	Ohio
	Sweeney, Daniel	38	Blacksmith	Ireland
	Terry, William	70	Physician	Canada
ILLINOIS	Campbell, R. W.	47	Wool carder	Virginia
	James, Walter	40	Hatter	Tennessee
	Vezette, Peter	28	Dentist	Canada
BELLEVIEW	Barrington, Valentine	18	Boatman	North Carolina
	Harpool, Adam	37	Farmer	Missouri
HAMBURG	Walls, William	53	Merchant	Pennsylvania
	Hargate, Thomas	53	Stove Maker	North Carolina
	Humphrey, Richard	52	Physician	Pennsylvania
GILEAD	Patterson, James	33	Merchant	Missouri
	Anders, Robert	28	Boatman	New Jersey
	Church, Thomas	52	Farmer	Tennessee
POINT	Dixon, Jephtha	32	Boat pilot	Missouri
	Johns, Leo	16	Laborer	Canada
	Bell, Samuel	61	Farmer	Kentucky
	Kiel (Keel), Henry	25	Laborer	Germany
	Kinder, John	40	Farmer	Germany
	Lamney, Solomon	46	Farmer	Ireland
	McCauley, James	18	Farmer	Ireland
	Miller, Augustus	30	Farmer	France
	Schurtz, John	35	Laborer	Germany

(Decatur Genealogical Society, August 1971.)

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State Representative Carl H. Wittmond the present owner-operator.

References

Research for portions of this article was done by the Brussels High School Class of 1976. Students from past classes whose articles contributed are mentioned elsewhere. In addition, several others

were most helpful, including Bill Waldeheuser, formerly of Kampsville and now supervising Forecaster for the National Weather Service at St. Louis, and Bruce Campbell of the Calhoun News. Adams, James N. Illinois Place Names. Springfield, Illinois State Historical Society, Occasional Publications No. 54, 1968.

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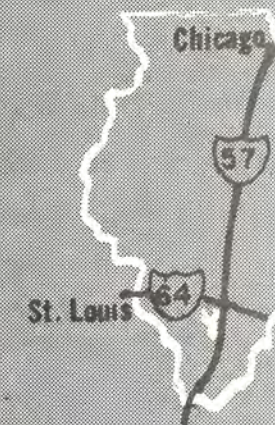
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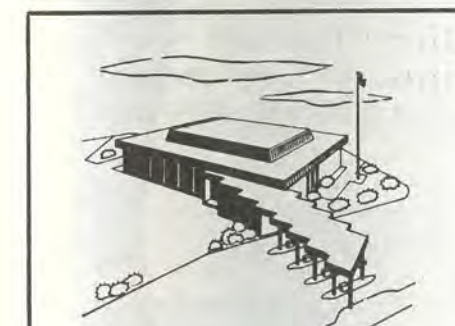
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Over the past several years, the Calhoun News has printed an historical col-

Illinois River Islands in Calhoun County	
Hurricane	Mortland
Diamond	Helmbold
Mississippi River Islands in Calhoun County	
Island 525	Turner
Squaw	Kelly
Island 521	Mississippi
Island 518	McCoy
Iowa	Grimes
Enterprise	Coon
Hat	Carroll
Sarah Ann	Clarksville
Martin Towhead	

(From the United States Geological Survey Map, 1954 — Photo revised, 1968)

umn "Calhoun's Unusual History" with articles by Junior American History students at Brussels High School.

Those students whose articles have been used in this geography are: Royce Arnold, Joan Bussen, Jo Ann Devine, Richard Goetze, Rose Ann Goetze, Susan Haug, Bill Held, Albert Jenkins, Charles Kinder, Carl Kiel, Mary Kiel, Terry Kirn, Dennis Kronable, R. Emil Kuhn, Mary Murphy, Gary Rose, Theresa Schulte, Barney Seidler, Mike Siemer, Susan Siemer, Joyce Vogel.

And a special thanks to Mary Stelbrink, Librarian, Brussels High School.

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BLOSSOM TIME in Calhoun County is impressive as the peach and apple trees add a blush and a dusting of white to the ridges.



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OLD TIME

Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

CANNING THOUGHTS

Families who produce most of their food at home should can about 100 quarts of fruits and vegetables for each person, according to some who are expert at canning.

Here is just about the proper canning and storing budget for one person: Greens (6 quarts); green beans and asparagus (6 quarts); peas (5 pints) tomatoes (20 quarts); soup mixture (6 quarts); corn (2 quarts) dried; butter beans (7 pints); navy beans (3 quarts) dried; sauerkraut and cabbage (1 gallon and ten heads stored and 2 quarts canned); squash and pumpkins (5 stored); carrots and beets (7 quarts); parsnips, salsify, turnips and onions (2 bushels); potatoes and sweet potatoes (4 bushel); apples (one bushel stored). 5 quarts (canned); berries, cherries, grapes, plums, rhubarb, peaches and pears (42 quarts).

Some homemakers find it difficult to figure out the number of jars of vegetables they can expect from a certain number of bushels of the fresh product. Here is a chart of some commonly home canned vegetables which will be helpful to those homemakers with a canning arithmetic problem:

Beans, lima, in pods: 1 bu. (52 lbs.) yields 6 to 8 qts.
Beans, snap: 1 bu. (30 lbs.) yields 15 to 20 qts.
Beets, without tops: 1 bu. (52 lbs.) yields 17 to 20 qts.
Carrots, without tops: 1 bu. (50 lbs.) yields 16 to 20 qts.
Greens: 1 bu. (18 lbs.) yields 6 to 9 qts.
Peas, green in pods: 1 bu. (30 lbs.) yields 12 to 15 qts.
Squash: 1 bu. (40 lbs.) yields 16 to 20 quarts.
Sweet potatoes, fresh: 1 bu. (55 lbs.) yields 19 to 22 qts.
Tomatoes: 1 bu. (53 lbs.) yields 15 to 20 qts.

MENARD RELISH

3 large dill or sour pickles 2 teaspoons salt
6 medium size sweet pickles 1/4 teaspoon white ground pepper
2 Bermuda onions, size of oranges 2 teaspoons mustard seed
1/2 teaspoon celery seed 2 large sweet peppers, red
1 teaspoon dry mustard 3 large green sweet peppers
1 cup brown sugar 3 cups cabbage
1 tablespoon flour 2 cups vinegar

Slice pickles in thin slices and place in enamel bowl. Chop the onions, red and green peppers very fine and mix with pickles. Shred the cabbage and add. Next pour in the vinegar and add salt, pepper, mustard, mustard seed and celery seed. Last blend the sugar and flour and add.

Stir all the ingredients and boil for ten minutes. Seal air-tight in glass jars.

CORN RELISH

15 large ears of corn 1 tablespoon chopped red pepper or 36 small red peppers taken from bottled pepper sauce
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar 1 1/2 tablespoons salt
6 cups vinegar 3 large green peppers
1 medium size solid head of cabbage, chopped fine 1 large onion
2 tablespoons dry mustard 1 teaspoon white mustard seed
1/2 teaspoon tumeric or 1/4 teaspoon celery seed
1/2 teaspoon white celery salt

Select corn of the small grain variety and cut it from the cob. Do not cut too deep. After cutting, scrape the cob gently to remove the hearts, which are best in flavor. Pour the corn and vinegar into a porcelain kettle and boil for 10 minutes. Add the remaining ingredients and boil another 20 minutes.

Seal while boiling hot in sterile glass jars. Recipe makes 6 pints.

CUCUMBER RELISH

25 large cucumbers 2 cups granulated sugar
10 large white onions 2 tablespoons celery seed
1 large red sweet pepper 2 tablespoons mustard seed
4 cups vinegar 1 tablespoon turmeric

Peel cucumbers and either slice or cut in large diced pieces. Chop the red sweet pepper very fine. Now place all ingredients in granite kettle and boil for 20 minutes. Seal air tight and put away for winter. This makes about 8 pints.

GREEN TOMATO RELISH

1 peck green tomatoes 1 tablespoon ginger
1 cup salt 1 tablespoon mustard
4 cups water 1 tablespoon celery seed
3 cups chopped onions 1 cup green peppers, chopped
2 tablespoons cinnamon 5 cups brown sugar
1/2 tablespoon allspice 2 quarts vinegar

Chop the tomatoes and let stand overnight, mixed with the 1 cup of salt. Drain well and place in granite kettle.

KICKAPOO INDIAN BREAD

2 cups corn meal 4 cups tepid water
2 cups rye flour 1 cup molasses
2 cups graham flour 1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup yeast or yeast cake 1 teaspoon salt

Let rise and bake three hours.

LA FAYETTE PUDDING

Line a deep plate with rich paste. Cover with a thick layer of preserves, covered with a tablespoon of chopped almonds and half as much candied lemon peel. Beat well, separately, 4 yolks and 2 whites of eggs, add a coffee-cup of sugar, 1/4 pound of butter melted. Mix thoroughly and pour over the preserves. Bake in a moderate oven. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of 2 eggs and 2 table-spoons sugar. Brown delicately.



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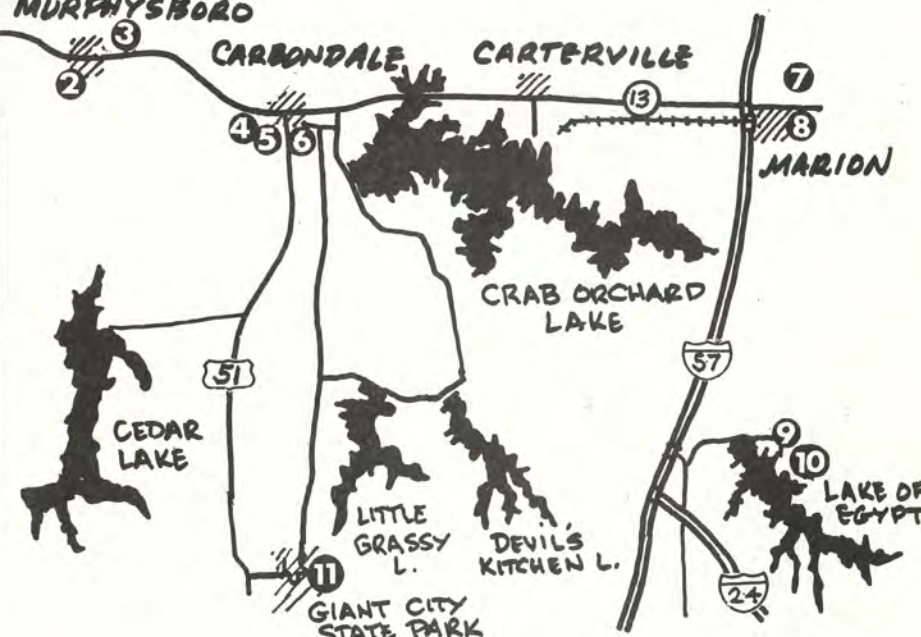
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When La Fayette Visited Shawneetown

By Larry D. Underwood

THE SUN climbed out of Kentucky, streaking the Ohio River, and casting its warm spring rays on the growing village of Shawnee Town in Illinois. The date: May 14, 1825. It was Saturday, the day farmers and frontiersmen came to town to trade and return to their tiny settlements and homesteads with needed supplies.

The bustle in the streets of the frontier settlement took on early and unusual traffic this day. Excited merchants scurried about. Small boys already played noisily in the wide streets. This was a day for celebration. Shawnee Town awaited a visitor, a very special guest—the Marquis de la Fayette!

Nearly fifty years earlier, this Frenchman, La Fayette, brought aid to America when a struggling young nation was fighting to throw off the chains of colonialism. Since that time, life for La Fayette had not been good. Freedom still eluded his countrymen, although he had succeeded in helping Americans gain theirs. Now a half century later, the United States of America was ready to pay its debt.

Accordingly, in early 1824, President James Monroe invited the aging La Fayette to an all-expense-paid trip to America. Although 100,000 francs in debt—and against the wishes of President Monroe, La Fayette bought his own passage and sailed during the summer of 1824. His arrival in New York on August 16 and his path since had been marked by celebrations. He was a hero; a man responsible, at least in part, for everything Americans then cherished—their life, their freedom, and their country!

When the General Assembly met in Vandalia early in 1825, Governor Edward Coles asked them to invite La Fayette to Illinois. They agreed and a letter was sent in February. Weeks passed before word of La Fayette's acceptance reached the State Capitol. He was in St. Louis after a voyage down the Atlantic Coast, along the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi.

Elated, Governor Coles and other Illi-

nois dignitaries scurried about making preparations. [La Fayette's visit cost the state \$6,473.] Coles decided to contact La Fayette by messenger. Alexander Hamilton, an aide to George Washington both in military and political life, had been a friend to Lafayette. Hamilton was now dead, but his son, William Schuyler Hamilton, served the Illinois House, representing Sangamon County.

It was this State Representative Hamilton who was chosen to carry Coles' message to his father's old friend. The letter suggested that Kaskaskia would be the proper place to celebrate a visit to Illinois. [Actually, La Fayette had written a reply to the invitation which had not yet arrived in Vandalia. In the letter, La Fayette expressed a desire to visit either Kaskaskia or Shawneetown.]

Soon after Hamilton delivered the note in St. Louis, Coles and others joined La Fayette. The reception and celebration in St. Louis a success, Coles and his friends joined La Fayette's group on board the boat chartered by the Illinois Legislature, the steamer *Natchez*. Together then, they descended the Mississippi River to Kaskaskia.

In St. Louis and on board the *Natchez*, Coles and La Fayette renewed their friendship of several years. Coles,

PROFILE OF La Fayette, sketched from a 1789 medallion by Julie Geades.



on a private mission for President James Madison, had earlier made La Fayette's acquaintance in Paris, France.

Shortly after noon on April 30, the boat docked and a group of prominent Kaskaskians received their honored guests. In the reception committee were Revolutionary War hero John Edgar, Illinois' largest landowner, and William Morrison, a prosperous Kaskaskia merchant. The highlights of the visit included Governor Coles' address welcoming La Fayette to Illinois and the banquet at Colonel Sweet's Tavern. The Kaskaskia celebration concluded with a grand ball at the stone mansion of merchant Morrison.

About midnight, La Fayette, Coles and the others continued downriver toward their destination — Nashville, Tennessee.

Previously, La Fayette visited the leading men of the day in the East. It was now time to visit the leading man in the West, General Andrew Jackson. The party spent only one day at the Hermitage, but enjoyed a dinner given by Mrs. Jackson and noted the simple pattern of life followed by the Jacksons.

Several days later, following activity in the environs of Nashville, La Fayette and his following returned down the Cumberland River to the Ohio and steamed toward their next stop, Shawnee Town.

Throughout the day in Shawnee Town, Saturday, May 14, General Joseph M. Street, Clerk of the Circuit Court, rushed about making final plans for the visit. General Street was in charge and where he went, his secretary for the occasion, Circuit Attorney Henry Eddy was at his side. They were ready by noon. Their friend James Hall was ready to deliver the welcoming address. He was the new judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The 31-year-old Hall prided himself on his writing; Street and Eddy were assured his speech was an eloquent one.

The Rawlings House, a towering three-story structure, stood just across Front Street from the boat landing. The

committee would lead General La Fayette there on his arrival. The formal reception over, the party would move to the courthouse green. There, those waiting to see the famed Frenchman would have their opportunity. And following Hall's speech, La Fayette could respond.

As the day wore on, celebrants continued to pour into the town. There were banners strung along the buildings on Front Street. On Main, the decorations reflected frontier life—not elaborate, but sincere.

A few months later, James Hall described the town in Letter XIV of his *Letters From the West* (London, 1828). Hall wrote: "Shawnee Town occupies a beautiful situation on the western bank of the Ohio . . . The town stands on a level plain, and embraces a view of the river of four or five miles in each direction.

"There was formerly a village of Shawnee Indians at this spot, but it was forsaken before the whites attempted a settlement, and no vestige of it now remains but two small mounds. A few cabins were afterwards built by the French traders; but these had also disappeared, and the ground was covered with bushes, when the present town was established.

"The town now contains about one hundred houses, of which five or six are of brick, several of frame, and the remainder of log. It has twelve stores, at which a large and active trade is carried on, besides a number of shops of a small description: two excellent taverns, an independent bank, and a branch of the state bank; a land office, a post office, two printing offices; and furnishes employment to carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, and other mechanics, of whom a number are settled here.

"The ground . . . is higher on the edge of the river, where the town stands, than at some distance back. The greatest floods of which we have any account, were in 1813 and 1815 . . . Since that time the inhabitants have not been expelled by the conquering element, although the water annually covers



THE ROBERT Peeples house, now a duplex, has been altered since its Federal-style right half witnessed the coming of General La Fayette in 1825. The house was built in 1823 and added to, later. Photo by Larry Underwood.

the plain in the rear of the town, and advances in front to their very doors. . . . The inconvenience is temporary, as the waters subside in a few days, and the soil being sandy, and its surface uneven, no moisture remains. . . . Shawnee Town is never overflowed by ordinary floods."

Weather watchers talked of what a nice day it was for La Fayette's visit with its bright, sunny clear sky. But the sun slipped farther and farther toward the west. Where was La Fayette?

Shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, word spread rapidly that a steamer was coming up the river. In minutes, General Street and his committee stretched a strip of calico, strewn with spring flowers—the frontier equivalent of a "red carpet" running from the riverbank, across Front Street to the steps of the Moses Rawlings House.

Before long the streets of Shawnee Town emptied to the riverfront. Cheers went up as the steamer *Mechanic* [Some say the steamer was named the *Artizan*.] came closer. Soon, it cut and churned its way through the calm waters of the Ohio toward the shore. And then it docked.

A twenty-four gun salute greeted the boat. Cheering followed like few had

heard before. Lining the pathway, local and visiting sightseers pressed forward, hoping for the first glimpse of the sixty-seven-year-old La Fayette.

Almost reverently, the crowd stayed clear of the calico pathway permitting the reception committee to approach the boat. Village Board President William A. Docker led the group. Street and Eddy followed closely, and so did Hall. Several other dignitaries were in the group also.

At the ramp, the committee paused and waited as the heavy, six-foot man stepped toward them, his hand raised in greeting. His large, prominent eyes sparkled from the oval, fleshy face. La Fayette had arrived!

Others from the boat joined the group, but all eyes stayed on La Fayette as he walked up the easy slope toward the inn. Those lining the path stood in awe of this great man. The men removed their hats, holding them to their breasts. Women stared breathlessly at the great man. No one spoke.

The big Frenchman smiled, waving to the crowd as he strode along the path. Then at the door of the Rawlings House, he was met by several ladies. La Fayette bowed graciously to the group of women, then gave way to Judge Hall, who offered a welcome.

General La Fayette responded briefly, his voice breaking with emotion, "thank-ing the people for their gratitude and affection."

Hall stepped back then and showed La Fayette, and those accompanying, him, through the door. Inside, Hall made the introductions, acknowledging first the ladies present, and was in turn introduced to La Fayette's son George Washington La Fayette; next came Governor William Carroll of Tennessee and his aides, Colonels Irwin and Selby; Illinois Governor Coles and his party; a Major Wash and Colonel O'Fallon from St. Louis; and a French soldier, Monsieur DeLyon. La Fayette's private secretary, Monsieur A. Le Vasseur, was also introduced. [Also with La Fayette's group, there may have been a tall (six-foot) Scotsman named Frances Wright. Aged 29, Miss Wright accompanied La Fayette on most of his American tour. She was a writer and once asked La Fayette to either marry or adopt her. She frequented La Fayette's French home and traveled in his company throughout the East. She was at Monticello when La Fayette spent six weeks visiting the aging Jefferson.]

Following the introductions, snacks and wine were served and a series of toasts rang through the dining room. Moses Rawlings, the innkeeper, offered the first toast, raising his glass high and bellowing out, "The president of the United States." This was quickly followed by: "The immortal memory of Washington." Silently, all present stood, raised their goblets, then drank.

The silence was broken when another member of the reception committee toasted, boisterously: "The heroes of the revolution, our tears for the dead, for the living our brightest smiles."

The group in the room relaxed somewhat and General Street, head of the reception committee, bowed toward La Fayette, then said, "Our illustrious guest. His virtues have earned him the noblest reward of human excellence; a people's love; may he live long and in its enjoyment."

La Fayette stood. Again the room was silent. Raising his drink, he spoke rapidly, offering a toast: "The citizens of Shawnee Town and Gallatin County. May they long continue to enjoy the

blessings which are justly due to industry and the love of freedom."

It was several minutes before the gathering calmed again. Eventually, however, Judge Hall stood and offered, "Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Governor Carroll."

The Tennessee governor rose, somewhat taken aback at his acknowledgment. Carroll said that he was glad to meet his Illinois friends, then asked to offer a toast. He spoke, "The State of Illinois. May it be attended with the blessings of prosperity and health."

There was a round of applause, then Street stood and toasted Governor Coles, La Fayette's son, George Washington La Fayette, held his cup high and toasted: "Liberty and intelligence. We see their moral effects forcibly depicted in the present state of the American people."

With that, the reception settled down to conversation, much undoubtedly of a political nature. There were questions about General Jackson. How did he stand up under the recent Presidential election defeat? How soon did he plan to run again? It was an insult that he lost!

[Governor Edward Coles may have been the loneliest man in the room. Never popular in Illinois, he was disliked in southeastern Illinois because of his anti-slavery stand during the fight to call a convention to legalize slavery. In August, only nine months earlier, the convention went down to defeat when Illinois voters opposed it. Lieutenant Governor Adolphus Frederick Hubbard from Shawneetown schemed to oust Coles from office during 1825. That final scene, staged in October, ended unsuccessfully for Coles' enemies.

Therefore, State Senator Michael Jones and State Representatives Timothy Guard and Richard T. Jones, in all likelihood, had little regard for the Governor. All would have most probably been in attendance since they were residents of Gallatin County.

In addition, Coles defeated Associate Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court Thomas J. Browne of Gallatin County in the 1822 governor race. Browne, third in the election, fell just over 400 votes short of victory on a pro-slavery platform.]

Others asked where La Fayette would travel next. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were his next stops. Then his schedule took him across country to Massachusetts where he would lay the cornerstone for the Bunker Hill Monument on June 17, the fiftieth anniversary of that heroic Revolutionary War battle.

At some point during the formal reception, an old and tattered frontiersman peered through a window of the Rawlings House. He stared at La Fayette and La Fayette noticed his behavior. Growing uncomfortable, and finally searching out his memory, La Fayette's face broke into a smile and remembering, he stood and waved for the man to enter the room. At the door, the man, Thomas Dagley, extended his arms and the two men embraced. Dagley, a former baggage master for General George Washington, knew La Fayette from the Revolutionary War.

Returning to the table, La Fayette insisted that Dagley join him. Apprehensive at first, Dagley finally agreed. The old soldier from New Haven in northern Gallatin County sat with La Fayette, remaining at his side for the afternoon.

[One story has it that Dagley had served La Fayette as bodyguard and while performing this duty, saved La Fayette's life.]

In an hour or so, La Fayette and the others in the Rawlings House moved to the courthouse green. There was a small plank platform and James Hall mounted it. Getting everyone's attention, and the crowd calming, Hall looked at La Fayette and began to speak:

"Sir: The citizens of Shawnee Town and its vicinity, avail themselves with infinite pleasure, of the opportunity which is this day presented to them, to discharge a small portion of the national debt of gratitude."

There was cheering and some of the crowd missed Hall's next words. Others missed a good portion of the speech because of the general milling and buzz of the crowd, but soon heard Hall say, "We mourn our Hamilton—we have wept at the grave of our Washington; but Heaven has spared La Fayette to the prayers of a grateful people."

Applause again drowned out Hall. "... greet you as the benefactor of the living, we greet you as the compatriot

of the dead."

Again, the crowd roared its agreement.

Finally, his face sincere, Hall continued: "We receive you with filled affection as one of the fathers of the Republic."

The cheering commenced, dying into a buzz as Hall spoke still:

"La Fayette — friend — father — fellow-citizen — patriot — soldier — philanthropist — we bid thee welcome." (More applause.)

Hall's speech continued and finally concluded a few minutes later. It was time for remarks by the guest of honor. Stepping forward, La Fayette raised his hands acknowledging the cheering crowd. Slowly, the noise of the crowd subsided.

The sun lay lower in the western sky now, but filtered its way through the trees, illuminating La Fayette's oval, fleshy face. Then, his head bowed, he spoke his first words so softly only those jammed against the platform could hear. He said, in English that sounded like French to many, "I thank the citizens of Shawnee Town for their attention to me."

There was a short pause and then, loud enough for all to hear, he continued, "I am under many obligations to the people of the United States for their kindness to me. I have long wished to visit America, but have been prevented by circumstances which I could not control. My visit has afforded me unspeakable gratification and I wish every blessing might attend the people of this town and of the State of Illinois."

Following the address, there was a general shuffling in the crowd as well-wishers tried to close on the platform. Some wanted to shake Lafayette's hand while others sought merely to get a closer look at the great man. Several surrounded Governor Carroll of Tennessee to ask about his close friend General Jackson. Governor Coles spoke to several acquaintances made on earlier visits to Shawnee Town.

As the sun began its slow ride over the hills west of the jubilant little town, the party moved back to the Rawlings House. There was more food and wine and an hour later, at eight o'clock, General Joseph Street, Henry Eddy at his side, stood by the gangplank watching

La Fayette and his party board the steamboat.

A sadness settled over the scene. The only sounds were the throbbing of the steam engine on the boat and the slapping of the river water against the shore. A wind had risen out of the southwest and the new leaves turned their bottom sides up, forecasting rain.

Street cleared his throat and gave the farewell address. It was short and added little to the day. It had been a big day, a great day. And now it was done. The little frontier village, at the time one of the largest in the State of Illinois, for four hours had stood alongside Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New York and Washington, D. C. in honoring one of our nation's great heroes.

And then the steamboat slipped carefully away from the bank to begin its fight with the strong, spring currents of the Ohio, bound for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

— 1925 —

One hundred years later, on May 14, 1925, that earlier day was recreated. But things had changed. A levee covered Front Street. Main Street was a prosperous collection of brick and stone buildings. The Rawlings House, renamed the La Fayette Hotel, had burned one night in 1904. And the people of America had returned La Fayette's favor and sent American boys to help France, the battle cry: "La Fayette, We are here!" on their lips.

The earlier participants? Congress voted the Marquis de La Fayette \$200,000 and a township of land before he sailed for France in December. He died May 20, 1834 of kidney failure. Governor Carroll's friend, Andrew Jackson, became President of the United States nearly four years later. Governor Coles left Illinois in 1833, dying in Philadelphia on July 7, 1868. Henry Eddy served two terms in the Illinois House before dying in 1848. Joseph M. Street did much to further programs in Gallatin County and continued for some time as the Circuit Court Clerk.

James Hall, one of Illinois' literary giants, became Illinois State Treasurer less than two years later and served four years. After moving to Vandalia, he helped found a state historical society

during 1827-28 and, in 1827, became co-publisher, with Robert Blackwell, of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, a newspaper. In 1830, Hall edited Illinois' first periodical, the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, the first such publication west of Ohio. In 1833, Hall moved the magazine to Cincinnati, renaming it the *Western Monthly Magazine*. For the remainder of his life he wrote Western travel sketches, Indian history, and fiction. [Some of the more notable were: *Notes on the Western States*, *Sketches of the West*, *Romance of Western History*, and *History of the Indian Tribes*.] He died in Cincinnati on July 5, 1868.

On a sun-filled Thursday, May 14, 1925, then, the Illinois State Historical Society commemorated the 100th anniversary of La Fayette's visit. The Federal Decorating Company of Evansville draped the entire town in flags, bunting, and other appropriate decorations. In place of the *Mechanic*, the steamboat that brought La Fayette in 1825, the government steamer *Kankakee* was employed. Accompanying the *Kankakee* were submarine chasers, with Commander Stephen Doherty, in charge of the "fleet."

Again, as in 1825, the little town was jammed. Some say it was one of the largest crowds ever. There were school children singing songs and an Indian pageant with local children representing Shawneetown's earliest inhabitants.

Twenty-four ladies from Ridgway represented the twenty-four states existing in 1825 and citizens of New Haven entertained with a skit depicting the wedding of a member of Daniel Boone's family, who lived in New Haven in 1817. Joe Boone was played by J. Boone Dagley.

And there were other highlights. Mrs. Mary Posey Hacker of Cairo, great-granddaughter of Washington's aide General Thomas Posey, was introduced to the crowd. Mrs. James A. Rose, widow of Golconda-born Illinois Secretary of State (1897-1912) James Rose, attended the celebration.

Visitors spent the remaining hours of that festive May 14, 1925 strolling the streets of the city where once walked such giants as Robert G. Ingersoll, John A. Logan, Abraham Lincoln, James Har-

rison Wilson, Ulysses S. Grant, Thomas Posey, George Eschol (Mulberry) Sellers, Mark Twain, Michael Lawler, and countless others,

— 1975 —

Now another fifty years has sped by. The levee still covers Front Street—only it is higher. Main Street has few remain-

ing buildings. The State of Illinois has placed a plaque where the Rawlings Hotel stood. And the people of America returned the favor again and sent Ameri-

can boys to help Lafayette's France a second time.

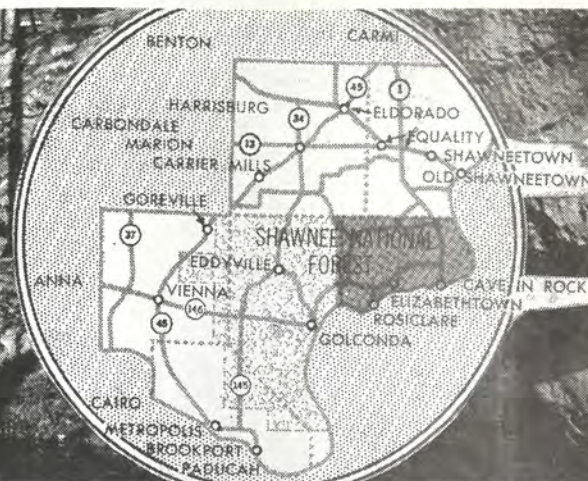
On Saturday, July 5, 1975, the Gallatin County Historical Society—also new

since 1925—will commemorate the 150th anniversary of Lafayette's visit. A boat will dock at the river front. On it, a man portraying the Marquis de La Fayette

will step down to be received by a committee of dignitaries. "La Fayette" will notice an "old soldier," a descendant of Thomas Dagley. "Judge Hall" will make

Welcome to the

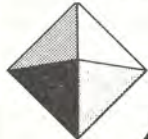
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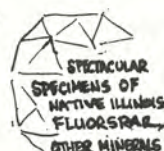
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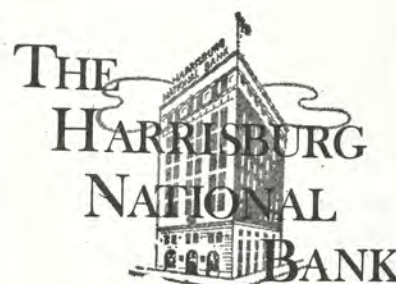
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Restoration of the First Bank in Illinois

Known as the John Marshall Bank in Old Shawneetown is well underway.

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Make check payable to Gallatin County Historical Society, c/o C. P. Burnett & Sons, Bankers, Eldorado 62930.



C. P. Burnett & Sons, Bankers

MEMBER F.D.I.C.
ESTABLISHED 1889 EL Dorado, ILL. 618/273-2641

JUNE - JULY, 1975

Page 51

a speech on the village green (Shawnee-town Memorial Park), and most important, Shawneetown's history will be preserved.

Visitors on July 5th may see and enjoy other planned events. The Robert Peoples House, the third brick building in Shawneetown, still stands on Main Street between Madison and Jefferson. The John Marshall House, Illinois' first bank, stands recently refurbished and open to visitors from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Monday. Both these buildings stood at the time Lafayette visited.

The tourist-historian may also find the church in which that famed Methodist minister Peter Cartwright preached; the site of the second newspaper in Illinois; the Docker House, now a museum; and

a number of other sites and buildings of historic interest.

THE END

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 History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties, Illinois. Chicago, 1887 (Reprint: Evansville, Ind., Unigraphic, Inc., 1967).
 Lawler, Lucille. Gallatin County: Gateway to Illinois. Crossville, 1968.
 Lyles, Stella Pendleton. "Shawneetown," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, XXII (1929).
 Webb, Howard W., Jr. Illinois Prose Writers: A Selection. Carbondale, 1968.
 —And a special thanks to Lucille Lawler of Ridgway and the Gallatin County Historical Society.

Letters . . .

Gentlemen:

Enclosed my personal check, for which please send me February 1974 and June-July 1974 issues and also provide a one-year subscription, beginning with April 1975.

I was the first officer assigned by the U. S. Forest Service to southern Illinois. This was the 4th National Forest or Purchase Unit I worked on. I stayed nine years, serving as Ranger at each station at least a year and being in charge of land acquisition, special land uses, and forest recreation for five years on the Forest Supervisor's staff. My wife was born in Saline County. We always enjoy return visits to Little Egypt. We were there last month.

Thank you for helping to bring back so many pleasant memories and for providing further enlightenment about a delightful area.

Sincerely,
 John O. Wernham
 Brown Deer, Wis.

We suppose Wisconsin, being somewhat more sparsely populated than Illinois, they ran out of people to name the towns after. It takes all kinds, doesn't it? But at least they aren't hoosiers, whatever else they may be in that state.

Dear Sir:

This is to request on free mailing list of receiving regularly the periodical "Outdoor Illinois" for our Library reference.

Yours sincerely,
 Charles Ho
 Doc-Ref Library
 Sai Wan Chuen, Kennedy Town
 Hong Kong

Listen, Charlie, if you pay attention to that stock broker in Florida you'll end up talking to yourself even worse. Break off your correspondence with him before it's too late.

Dear Dan,

The make of the phonograph is "Victor Talking Machine", later to become RCA Victor. The dog's name (I believe) was Spot! How's this for shortness?

Yours,
 Gary Thomas
 Springfield, Ill.

It was good for shortness. The dog's name was "Nipper."

Outdoor Illinois:

The picture on page four is an old advertising stunt of the Victor Talking Machine Company. It was called, "His Master's Voice," the dog was named Victor. The idea was the Victor machine reproduced sounds so clear and authentic that the dog immediately supposed it was his master singing or talking.

Carleton Jacobson
 Peoria, Illinois

The dog's name was Nipper.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Dear O.I.:

I would like to answer Mr. Milerd Trougher's letter to you as to why the scheduled events and canoeing information has been omitted from your pages.

To anyone who has followed your pub-

lication, it should be very clear that you have been up the creek without a paddle for some time.

Incidentally, I am acquainted with the daughter of Edgar Lee Masters, and it is understandable why the poor lady

might choose to live out of the state. To put it another way, with friends like O.I., who needs enigmas.

Jim Bruner
 Clearwater, Fla.

We appreciate very much your ad-



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vice even though it's not much count. We do wish you would confine yourself to the continental U. S. of A. and not confuse those eastern Europeans with your promises of grandeur.

Dear Sir,

The What and Where picture is the advertisement for the Victor Talking Machine Company, used in the early quarter of this century. The little dog's name is "Nipper." The caption in the picture is "His Master's Vocie."

Very truly yours,
Walton A. Glenn
Murphysboro, Ill.

You are the true winner and your subscription has been extended to November, 1976.

Dear Sir:

I have enjoyed your magazine very much and have purchased it from time to time from the Rosiclare drug store,

Otis Lamar and the IGA store in Harrisburg, Illinois, so why not subscribe and save this extra trouble?

Having been a subscriber to National Geographic Magazine for years and having kept all these copies, I class Outdoor Illinois as its equal as pertains to Illinois and shall be glad to add it to my collection.

Having been closely associated with and active in the school system of Hardin County since 1913, when I taught my first term in a rural school, and having served as elementary principal, assistant county superintendent for ten years and county superintendent for sixteen years, I know that Outdoor Illinois would be most interesting to pupils in all grades. I would recommend that it be added to the list of magazines for each elementary and high school in Illinois for their library.

I know the pupils would be interested from the letters we receive from pupils throughout the state requesting information about Hardin County. We send them

a copy of our 75-page History of Hardin County along with What the Heck is Fluorspar and other publications furnished by the tourism committee, with the map of Hardin County published by you.

Sincerely yours,
Clyde L. Flynn, Sr.
Elizabethtown, Illinois

You are very kind.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the award of a subscription to Outdoor Illinois for correctly identifying the ITC depot at Union. I am happy the U. S. Mail got through this time.

Back in the December 1974 issue, page 51, you answered a letter by saying that vandals had burned the bridge near Oquawka. This worried me until I finally drove over there to see if the bridge was still there. I knew that vandals had burned the bridge at Hamilton, but hadn't heard about the one between Oquawka and Gladstone. It is still there,

or was, as of April 7, 1975. I am enclosing a picture of it.

In some issue there was some statement made about the covered bridge in Menard County south of Lincoln's New Salem State Park. Seems there was something that led one to doubt the authenticity of the covered bridge. I believe that the sign near that bridge said it was originally constructed near Pawnee and after it had been replaced, was used to store hay or grain before it was moved to the present site.

Sincerely,
Monty Powell
Peoria, Illinois

You cleared up two mysteries for us. We cannot recall who sent the note telling us the Oquawka bridge had been burned, and we were indeed puzzled by the covered bridge sitting on top of a hill south of New Salem, not too near a body of running water. Thank you.

Dear Sir:

While utilizing our Library I noticed a copy of the December issue of your magazine. A historical sketch of Adams County was given. Having lived there for many years I can honestly say that the article was an excellent one. Therefore, please find an enclosed check to cover the costs of a one-year subscription and a copy of Mr. Burr's 1830's map of Illinois.

Yours truly,
Paul A. Meints
Attorney at Law
Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Sir:

My personal thanks to you for your stand to preserve the Middle Fork River as it is—just read OI.

This awful project would not only destroy one of the cleanest rivers in the state, but two precious areas; namely, Orchid Hill and Windfall Hill Prairie. Have you seen these areas?

You would be delighted with the profusion of rare and delicate wild flowers—a beautiful mingling of woods and prairie plants in East Central Illinois.

I'm wondering if Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy would approach the Illinois Power Company now (Illinois Power Company owns Orchid Hill) if something dramatic might happen—a lease? Or sell it to us, or something.

As you will see from enclosed C-N clipping it's going to be some hassle!

Sincerely,
Doris Westfall
Danville, Ill.

We must confess that until we canoed the Middle Fork of the Vermilion this spring, we had been unprepared to assign it the high rating the stream has with us now.

It is a super canoeing stream, with unbelievable drifts of wildflowers; excellent streamside scenery, good fishing and fine stands of timber. It certainly is not a good place for a

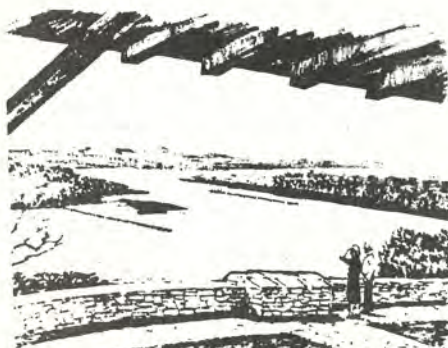


FORT CHARTRES

Fort Chartres, France's most expensive fortress in the new world was built originally in 1720 along the rapidly encroaching Mississippi River. It was twice destroyed by floodwaters and in 1753 the present huge stone fort was constructed a half mile from the river. This reconstructed barracks now serves as a museum. This state park includes picnic grounds and a play yard near the huge gate tower. On Route No. 155 near Prairie Du Rocher.

KASKASKIA PARK

This beautiful park overlooks the confluence of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. Here one of Gen. George Rogers Clark's famous expeditions known as the Shawneetown trail ended, and the trail to Vincennes, Indiana began, in the year 1778. Camping sites are available here.



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This unique eight-sided school house is one of the three remaining in the United States. Located five miles southwest of Sparta, Ill. on an oil road, it has picnic facilities and an outside fireplace.

MARY'S RIVER COVERED BRIDGE

Built in 1854 with a 70 foot span, it was part of a planked toll road between Steeleville and Chester. Located on Rt. 150 north of Chester, it is now an inviting picnic area maintained by the State of Illinois. No campfires allowed.

PIERRE MENARD HOME

The early French architecture of this stately old mansion built in 1802 by slave labor was the home of the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois. It is now maintained by the State of Illinois, and is located just below Ft. Kaskaskia State Park.



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lake, since it would destroy what is one of Illinois' finest natural streams.

Dear Sir:
Before it is totally overlooked, I would

like to draw to everyone's attention the fact that Artist Donna Atwood has perfectly executed the dog tracks in the grass on the May cover, thereby forever pardoning herself of any guilt for any

previous "track" errors she may have committed.

Do take note, however, that in her rendition of the roof of the bridge she is one shingle short just to the left of the



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ILLINOIS

Calendar of Illinois Events

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

JUNE

- 3 **Evanston** — Music Honors Concert, Cahn Aud., Northwestern U.
Western Springs — America Series B.B.C.-Narrated Films, First Congregational Church.
- 4 **Rockford** — Family Night-Roadrunners & Figure 8, Rockford Speedway.
- 5 **Salem** — BICENTENNIAL Program (aft. & eve.), Bryan Park.
Oak Park — Dances of Latin America & Woodcarving demonstrations, Mall.
- 5-6 **Peoria** — Ill. H.S. State Baseball Tournament, Melher Field.
Springfield — Copper Coin Ballet Spring Concert, Springfield Thtre. Guild.
- 5-7 **Williamsville** — Homecoming, Samuel Jones Park.
5-15 **Bryant** — Comm. Thtre. Prod. (comedy), The Playhouse.
6 **Chester** — Candlelight Tour, Pierre Menard Home, Ft. Kaskaskia State Park.
- 6-7 **Chicago** — Dvorak's Requiem, Orchestra Hall. 8:15 p.m.
6-8 **Antioch** — "Butterflies are Free", P.M. & L Thtre.
Chester — "The French in Illinois", Pierre Menard Home.
Chicago — Royal Lipizzan Stallion Show, Internat'l. Amph.
Springfield — International Water Follies, Coliseum, Fairgrds.
- 7 **Sullivan** — Spring Rally Avion Trailer Assoc., Wyman Park.
Centralia — Palette & Brush Art Fair, Mall.
Harvard — Harvard Milk Day Festival.
LaGrange — Ann. Pet Parade (America's original), LaGrange Rd. (U.S. 45) to L.T.H.S. parking lot.
Midlothian — Scottish Highland Games, Bremen H.S.
Oregon — Square Dance, St. Mary's Sch. 8 p.m.
Rockford — Roadrunners & Figure 8, Rockford Speedway.
Sterling — Ann. Midwest Masters Track & Field Meet, H. S. Stadium.
- 7-8 **Chicago** — Ann. Lincoln Square Arts & Crafts Fair, Lincoln Sq. Shopping Dist.
Chicago — Ann. 57th Street Art Fair. One of the oldest art fairs in the country consistently drawing large crowds of outstanding exhibitors.
- Joliet** — Ann. Park Dist. 7 Up Amateur Golf Tourn., Wedgewood Golf Course.
Livingston — Pontiac Sportsmen's Club Ann. Vermilion River Canoe Race.
- Prairie du Rocher** — Ann. Fort de Chartres Rendezvous, Fort de Chartres State Park. This festival revives Illinois' early French frontier period. The Rendezvous includes such activities as period music and costumes, greased pole contests, fife and drum corps, canoe races, militia demonstrations, period games and demonstrations of early crafts such as blacksmithing, French Colonial cooking, and the almost lost art of coo-perage.
- 7-15 **South Beloit** — Sports Car Races, Blackhawk Farms.
7-30 **Waukegan** — COHO '75 Derby (Salmon unlimited).
Peoria — Julia Belle Swain Boat Excursion Trips, Foot of Main St.
- Springfield** — Exhibits: "The Art of Collecting; Sculpture (Ryder) & Collectors Collect", Springfield Art Assoc.
DuQuoin — So. Ill. Quarter Horse Races, Fairgrds.
Glen Ellyn — Commencement Concert, Bldg. M, Convocation Ctr., Coll. of DuPage.
Goodfield — Pigeon Show, Timberline Recreation Park.
Oak Park — "Day in Our Village" (highlights of comm. enjoyment). — concert, dance, Open House of Community facilities.
- 13-15 **Carbondale** — Carbondale Friendship Festival, U. S. Gymnastics championships, sailboat races, U. S. Navy Blue Angels, parade, carnival, horse show, square dance, muzzle-loader shoot, Jerry Reed - Donna Fargo Show. Carbondale area and SIUC campus.
- 17-19 **Elk Grove Village** — Suburban Trade Fair, Elk Gr. Fieldhouse.
- 18 **Olney** — Cummins Municipal Band Concert, City Park. 8 p.m.
Rockford — Roadrunners & Figure 8, Rockford Speedway.
- 18-19 **Prophetstown** — Kid's Day.
- 18-21 **Cuba** — Soldiers and Sailors Reunion, City Park.
- 18-22 **Carbon Hill** — Homecoming, City Park.
Wheaton — DuPage Co. Police Assoc. Circus, Fairgrds.
Oak Park — "Oak Park MacDowell Artists" (drama) & Watercolor Exhibits, Oak Park Mall.
- 19 **Elgin** — "Song of Hiawatha" (Indian Pageant), Camp Big Timber.
Walnut — "Walnut Days", (Drum & Bugle Corps Competition, exhibits, contests).
- 19-22 **Chicago** — U.S. Open Golf Championship, Medinah Country Club.
Park Forest — Outdoor Show featuring campers — boats — Indian Crafts, Park Forest Plaza.
- 19-23 **Moline** — "Zorba" (Quad-City Music Guild Prod.), Prospect Park Aud.
Salem — Ann. Canoe Races, City Reservoir. 1 p.m.
- 20-22 **Bunker Hill** — Homecoming (Amer. Legion & Comm.), Amer. Legion Park.
Davis Junction — Centennial.
LaMoille — "Buffalo Days" (art exhibit, flea mkt., carnival). Country-Western Show with Sonny James (22nd) H.S. Aud.
- Peoria** — Bradley Alumni Homecoming, Bradley U.
Quincy — "A Funny Thing Happened on The Way to the Forum" (play), Little Thtre.
Springfield — "Guys & Dolls", Muni Opera-Lake Springfield. 8:30 p.m.
- 27-28 **Bloomington** — Ann. Fiddlers Contest, Eastland Shopping Ctr.
Brighton — Brighton Picnic, Betsey Ann Park.
- 27-29 **Wyoming** — "Spoon River Days".
Bourbonnais — Centennial Celebration.
Chicago — Grant Park Symphony Orch. Concert, Grant Pk. Music Shell.
New Holland — Centennial Celebration (antique show-tractor pull-parade), H.S.
Quincy — "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" (play), Little Thtre.
Sullivan — Spring Rally-Nat'l. Campers & Hikers Assoc., Wyman Park.
- 28 **Altamont** — Antique Car Show.
Antioch — Ann. Fire Dept. Street Dance, Orchard St. & Broadway. 9 p.m.
Rockford — Roadrunners & Mid-Season 50 Lap Championship Event, Late Models, Rockford Speedway.
- 28-29 **Belleville** — "Deutschfest '75". Octoberfest comes in June to Moose Park, when this two-day fest features German atmosphere, with German bands and food, dancing, rides and German recreational events. Up to 40,000 people attend this event which is coordinated by 27 civic organizations.
Belleville — Signal Hill Firemen's Picnic, Firemen's Park.
Elmhurst — Men's 16" Slow Pitch Tournament (32 Teams), Butterfield Park.
Gurnee — 1975 Chicago Renaissance Faire.
Park Forest — Antique & Flea Market, Park Forest Plaza.
Round Lake Area — Firemen's Days.
Springfield — Craft Exhibit: "Birds N' Barns", Clayville Rural Life Ctr., 12 mi. W. of Springfield.
Springfield — Pony of America Club Pony Show & Sale, Coliseum or Outdoor Arena, Fairgrds.
- 29 **Belleville** — Polish Day Celebration, Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows.
Belvidere — Art Show (local artists), Big Thunder Park.
Carpentersville — BICENTENNIAL Festival Parade. This Bicentennial-flavored event will include a review of more than 100 marching bands, including units from the Army and Navy, and an all-service color guard. Numerous floats will be featured over the three-mile course, and U.S. Congressman Robert McClory will be present on the reviewing stand.
Downers Grove — Art Fair. Fishel Park.

second tree from the right, and one clump of grass in the near left foreground has not less than three, count them, three excess blades. I pen this in order to add my two cents to an avalanche of critique which would wipe the smirk from Mona Lisa's face.

Congratulations, Donna, on a beautiful cover painting, and take heart! You may not know what rabbit tracks look like, but you certainly know which end of the brush to use and have used it well in rubbing your critic's noses it it . . . uh . . . er . . . the rabbit tracks.

On a more serious note, I would like to publicly thank you for your support and promotion of area artists through your magazine. I'm sure I speak for each and every one of us when I say it's deeply appreciated.

Pretty eloquent for a Pulaski County Ridgerunner, huh?

Regards,
Ken Martin
Marion, Illinois

We liked Donna's excellent work on the Little Mary's River covered bridge, and we are currently examining your cover picture on this issue with a high-powered microscope. We should be through in a few weeks.



CLASSIFIED

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

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

BOOKS

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

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