

The Magazine of Illinois



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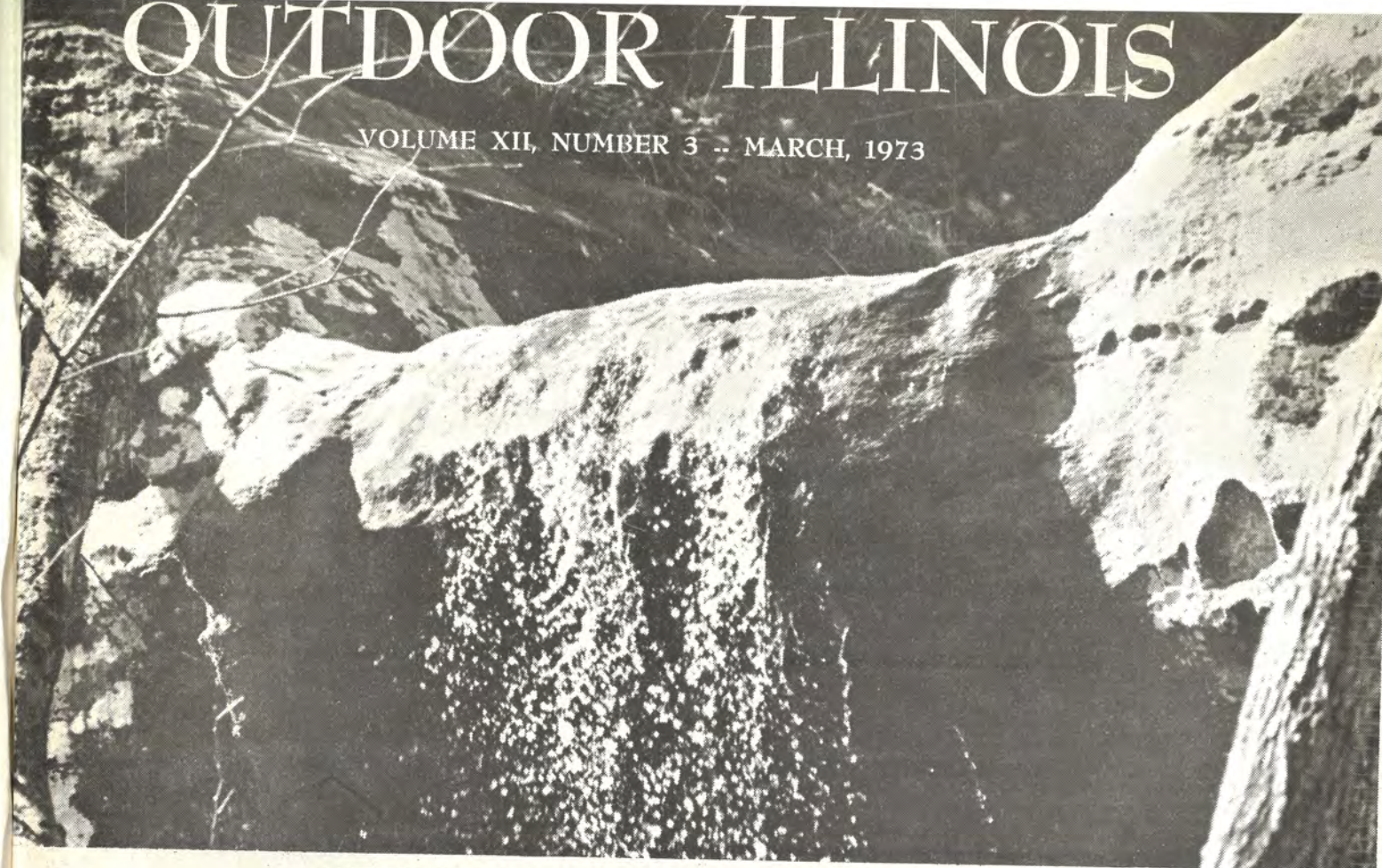
The Magazine of Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

320 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BENTON, ILLINOIS 62812

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 3 -- MARCH, 1973



MARCH WATERFALL, SOMEWHERE IN ILLINOIS • William G. Farrar

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COVER PICTURE

AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN segment of a famous Illinois trail is this stretch of the Goshen Road in southern Illinois. The photograph, by Lowell A. Dearing, was taken at the approximate point where Hamilton, Franklin and Jefferson counties meet. (See Page 8).

MARCH, 1973

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT AND WHERE	4
A SECOND LOOK	5
THE GOSHEN ROAD, <i>Lowell A. Dearing</i>	8
DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES, <i>Miriam Wysong Meyer</i>	24
Famous Illinois Architecture:	
THE OLD LIBRARY IN URBANA, <i>Paul Sprague</i>	26
On Nature's Trail:	
THE RED FOX, <i>Joyce Marshall Brukoff</i>	30
CONSERVATIONIST AT LARGE, <i>Raymond Mostek</i>	32
OLD TIME RECIPES, <i>Mrs. Laura H. Holman</i>	34
LETTERS	37
CLASSIFIED	40
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	41
PRAIRIE TRADER	42

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS old picture, the approximate time and the location? A hint? It was a mill, but it wasn't in a major town.



Last Month's Picture

The "mountain peak" shown in last month's issue was "Old Baldy", beside the town of Mark, along the Illinois River in Putnam County. It is said to be the highest of 12 such peaks scattered across the landscape in Putnam, LaSalle and Bureau counties, the residue of old coal mining operations between 1900 and 1930.

One of the peaks still standing, at Cherry in Bureau County, marks the spot where 200 miners met death in a mine fire.



A Second Look

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

Dubious Achievers

PROBABLY THE proudest city in Illinois on July 1, 1972 was West Frankfort. For as of June 30, 1972, a sampling station on the Middle Fork of the Big Muddy River at the north edge of West Frankfort had the worst fecal coliform count — 236,570 units per 100 milliliters of water — in the state of Illinois. And you can't do that without trying.

Fecal coliform, bacteria which originate in the intestinal tracts of warm-blooded animals, usually appear in waters as a result of sewage plant discharges, combined sewer overflows, and feedlot runoff.

The county winners in this dubious achievement included: (fecal coliform density in parentheses).

1. Franklin, Middle Fork of Big Muddy River, Rt. 37 at West Frankfort. (236,570).
2. Champaign, Saline branch of the Salt Fork of the Vermillion, middle of I-74 bridge (141,351).
3. Cook, Midlothian Creek of the Little Calumet, Dixie Highway Bridge south of Blue Island (47,429).

MARCH, 1973

4. DuPage, Salt Creek of the DesPlaines River at Butterfield Rd. Bridge, southwest of Elmhurst (34,648).
5. Cook, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Harlem Avenue bridge, (29,584).
6. Cook, Little Calumet River at Wentworth Bridge (22,561).
7. Cook, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Wentworth Ave. Bridge at Willow Springs (19,910).
8. Will, DesPlaines River at Brandon Road bridge, Joliet (19,477).
9. DuPage, West Branch of the DuPage River at Hobson Rd., Naperville (18,197).
10. Cook, North Branch of the Chicago River at North Ave. bridge (17,641).
11. Sangamon, Sangamon River at Rt. 29 bridge north of Springfield (16,697).
12. St. Clair, Richland Creek of Kaskaskia River at county road branch 3 miles south and 3 miles west of Freeburg (14,749).

Stay tuned to this channel and we'll try to find the

town which has the most wives beaten the most often.
By the way, when was the last time you beat your wife?

Our Motto

YOU HAVE READ a great number of little homilies, strong phrases, pithy sayings and assorted other words of one kind or another as we have wandered through the maze of Illinois knowledge with you. Surely, we can agree upon that.

And that being the case, since you are pre-conditioned, so to speak, then let the following words fall upon you: "... the mind is restless, turbulent, strong, and unyielding ... as difficult to subdue as the wind."

A faithful reader sent in the words, attributed to Bhagavad-Gita. We like the sound of them. Sounds mulish.

Spring Field Trips

ROBINSON KNOXVILLE AND STOCKTON are assembly points for three geological science field trips sponsored by the Illinois State Geological Survey this spring. The annual fall and spring field trips are conducted to acquaint Illinoisans with the geological processes that formed the rocks and the present landscape.

The trips are designed primarily for science teachers in high schools and junior colleges of Illinois, and for seriously interested adults. The guide leaflets and maps furnished on the trip are planned to aid teachers in conducting tours for their own students.

Grade school children must be accompanied by their parents. High school science students may attend when supervised by at least one adult for each 10 students.

The tours:

April 14 — Robinson, Crawford County. Robinson lies near the south edge of the Springfield Plain, which includes the level portion of the Illinoian glacier's drift sheet. Glacial features are present on some parts of this plain, which has a youthful stage of surface development — that is, upland areas are now compared with the shallow valleys incised in the plain. The present topography is affected only by the higher uplands and larger valleys of the buried bedrock surface.

The Mt. Vernon Hill Country, in the southern part of the area, has only a thin cover of glacial drift and essentially no glacial surface features. The topography here is maturely developed with low relief and more closely conforms to the bedrock surface.

Limited exposures of upper Pennsylvanian strata deposited less than 280 million years ago occur here. These strata include shale, siltstone, sandstone and coal. Assemble at 8 a.m. at Robinson High School.

May 5 — Knoxville, Knox County. Knoxville is situated

ed on the Galesburg Plain, which includes the western portion of the Illinoian glacier's drift sheet. The late, youthful development of the topography has produced a surface that is level to undulatory and has a few morainic features. As the Illinois drift is generally thick and is underlain by older glacial deposits, only the largest and highest bedrock features are reflected in the modern landscape.

Pennsylvanian strata deposited probably more than 300 million years ago occur in the field trip area. They include shale, sandstone, siltstone, coal and fossiliferous limestone.

Clay products, coal and crushed and broken limestone are produced in this region. Assemble at Knoxville High School, 8 a.m.

May 19 — Stockton, Jo Daviess County. Stockton is located along the boundary between the Rock River Hill Country and the Wisconsin Driftless Section of northwestern Illinois. The scenic, hilly topography of the region, which embraces the picturesque Apple River Canyon country, is largely controlled by an irregular bedrock surface thinly mantled by Pleistocene glacial deposits.

Exposed bedrock in the area ranges in age from the middle of the Ordovician, more than 450 million years old, to the middle of the Silurian, less than 420 million years old. Shale of the upper Ordovician Maquoketa Group here is fossiliferous, containing brachiopods, bryozoan "biscuits", and corals.

Assemble at Stockton High School, 8 a.m.

Each participant must register by signing an indemnity waiver form before 8:30 a.m. Trips begin as soon as registration is completed and end about 4 p. m. Take a packed lunch and arrange your own transportation.

Help Needed

ONLY A FEW days ago we took part in a brief tour along the Ohio and Mississippi River borders of Illinois in a group of Illinoisans interested in researching the possibility of launching a showboat theatre venture, to recreate some of the flavor of the past along once-famous ports of call like Cairo, Thebes, Metropolis, Golconda and Shawneetown.

By coincidence, a few days later came a column by Jerry Watson in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, lamenting the report on Cairo by the U. S. Commission on Civil rights, a report which like so many other efforts aimed at Cairo from outside, serves to revive a situation which has been beaten half to death.

We have been disappointed in the past by the studied efforts of state and federal agencies to avoid coming to grips with "the Cairo Problem". It is well past that time for movement in the direction of solving a situation which is obviously beyond the ability of that city's citizens to solve.

The tremendous pressure from the combined spotlights of national press, radio and television, if directed at any city or town in this state or in any other state, could expose

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

weak places in many of the communities, it not all of them.

It was Cairo's lot to receive a direct hit. Can the rest of us help patch up the damage and allow them to rise again?

We think we should.

Bad Show

THE ILLINOIS State Water Survey started a monthly stream sampling program in 1945, with the data being stream basins have been sampled for two or more five-year gathered and analyzed for five-year periods. Eighteen periods, and these data are of use in indicating trends or changes in water quality.

The Survey reported recently, for instance, the average nitrate concentration in the Kaskaskia River at Shelbyville for three five-year periods since 1955. The average concentration at the Shelbyville station showed 12 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for the first period, 14 mg/l for the second five-year period, and 19.5 mg/l for the most recent period, ending in 1971.

This, obviously, indicates a trend.

The trend is toward increasing nitrates in the stream at that location, although it is still below the 45 mg/l limit on nitrates set for drinking water.

Stated another way, at the beginning of the testing program the amount of nitrates in the stream showed approximately one-fourth of the amount needed to reach the prescribed "dangerous" limit.

Fifteen years later, the nitrates had reached to about one-third of the danger point.

If one were to assume that the increase in nitrates derived from the increased use of chemical fertilizers, which is considered a fair assumption by most observers, then continued testing is an indicated need. A second need, less obvious but nevertheless apparent, is for work to commence on solutions to climbing nitrate levels in Illinois water supplies.

It's your water.

Good Old Times

ONE OF THE benefits of publishing a regional magazine is the ready access to books, books of all kinds and of every description. One which came to hand recently was a reprint of *Good Old Times in McLean County*, available at the reduced price of \$6.00 postpaid from the Withers Public Library in Bloomington 61701.

For those with ties in McLean County, and for others who would enjoy the Two Hundred and Sixty One Sketches of Old Settlers and a Complete Historical Sketch of the Black Hawk War, the book is crammed with anecdotes from the period of settlement until the first edition publication date, 1874.

There are 867 pages, cloth-bound, and it's worth the price.

After 300 Years

MEANWHILE, FOR those who would get into the background of the expedition of discovery in 1673 led by 26-year-old Louis Jolliet, Loyola University Press has a number of background books which will be of use in retracing events of that era during this 300th anniversary year of the Jolliet trip.

The Loyola books:

Jacques Marquette, S. J., 1637-1675, by Joseph P. Donnelly, S. J. Cloth bound, 397 pages, \$8.00.

The Illinois Country, 1673-1818, Alvord. \$7.00.

Pierre Gibault, Missionary, 1737-1802, Donnelly, \$8.00.

Thwaites' Jesuit Relations: Errata and Addenda, Donnelly, \$6.95.

Prairie Chicken Report

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN flock in Illinois is alive and well and apparently stabilized after a century of plummeting population totals, according to Dr. George Sprugel, Illinois Natural History Survey.

A population of uncounted millions in 1860 decreased to less than 500 in Illinois by 1960 because of extensive farming and pressures of civilization.

Thanks to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois and the Prairie Grouse Committee of the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, two private associations of Illinoisans interested in preservation, the trend toward extinction was halted by last-minute acquisition of nesting sanctuaries near Bogota in Jasper County and Kinmundy and Farina in Marion County.

A careful program of husbandry, managed by the Natural History Survey in cooperation with the Department of Conservation, has been responsible for increasing the small remnant populations. Survey wildlife specialists R. L. Westemeier and D. R. Vance report that results of a booming ground survey conducted in nine areas of seven counties of south-central Illinois in the spring of 1972 revealed a total of 261 prairie chicken cocks. The 196 cocks in the Bogota flock comprised 75 per cent of the known statewide total and showed an increase of 23 per cent in one year's time.

Sprugel noted that, due to the high density of birds on the small tracts, Illinois has a unique opportunity for conducting research on the prairie chicken. Illinois biologist are able to gather more data on the nesting ecology on this species in one year than other states have collected during research projects extending for many years. This observation applies to such states as Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where up to 40,000 to 50,000 prairie chickens are harvested annually by hunters.

Tales Along the Historic Goshen Road

By Lowell A. Dearing



In olden days the Goshen Road was the major land route from Shawneetown on the Ohio to the Land of Goshen, southwest of Edwardsville. A Baptist missionary gave the name to the Goshen community, an obvious reference to the story of Joseph, in Genesis.

Laid out in 1808, Goshen Road followed an old Indian trail which, before the Indians, may have been a buffalo trace. Mid-southern Illinois was then a wilderness, inhabited only by an occasional aboriginal hunter.

The road ran from Shawneetown to just east of Carlyle, then on the Vincennes Trace, to Frogtown (Clinton County). From Frogtown it meandered over to present Peters Station, the center of the Goshen settlement.

As the years passed people settled along Goshen Road. These people are my subject. We'll meet all sorts of characters — some good, some bad. Although, to be sure, it was far from being intentional, each in his way contributed something to Illinois history.

* * * *

SHAWNEETOWN TO ELDORADO

BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR, migration into Illinois and to the West was such that Shawneetown ferry patrons often had to wait hours for service. As may be expected, such delays were not suffered without complaint, our great American custom.

Shawneetown, first settled in 1800, is one of two towns established by Congress. The other, of course, is Washington, D.C. After the survey of the town in 1812, ordered by

Congress, and the subsequent sale of lots, Shawneetown staged a celebration. With a big bonfire.

The first houses in the town had been log affairs. Many were built on stilts, because of annual flooding of the Ohio. Most of these cabins were intentionally burned during the celebration so that larger and better homes could be built, such was the community spirit.

In 1812, it is said, John Marshall built the town's first brick house. Here, in his home, he operated the first bank in Illinois. This was the bank that refused the loan to Chicago because it was "too damned far from Shawneetown to amount to anything."

In the same period, Moses Rawlings built the second brick building, the Rawlings House, where Gen. LaFayette was entertained. Christiana (Mrs. John) Tillson has described southern Illinois' best hotel, as it was in 1825, when she stopped there on her honeymoon journey from Kings-ton, Mass., to Hillsboro, Illinois.

"The finish," she wrote, "was of the cheapest kind, the plastering hanging loose from the walls, the floors carpet-less, except with nature's carpeting — with that they were richly carpeted. The landlord was a whiskey keg in the morning and a keg of whiskey at night."

From all reports the place was cleaned up before La Fayette's visit later that year.

Mrs. Tillson may, perhaps, be excused for her negative attitude. She had found western roads much different from those in Massachusetts. Days of carriage travel in the east had been tiring enough. But she had never imagined what travel could be over mountain trails, or through swampy quagmires that were called roads in Ohio.

The roads being impassable west of Cincinnati, the Tillsons booked passage on an Ohio River steamboat. At

Louisville, roads still were impassable, so it was on to Shawneetown and the Rawlings House.

Illinois weather being more congenial, the Tillsons resumed their journey by land, over the Goshen Road.

Although Mrs. Tillson had found Shawneetown a raw, river town, it was a lusty place. As early as 1809, a visitor found "a greater evidence of business than encountered west of Pittsburg."

Fleets of keelboats congregated at Shawneetown. The boatmen were hard drinkers, and mean fighters—half-horse, half-alligator, Mike Fink types. A Shawneetown Sabbath was a by-word along the Ohio.

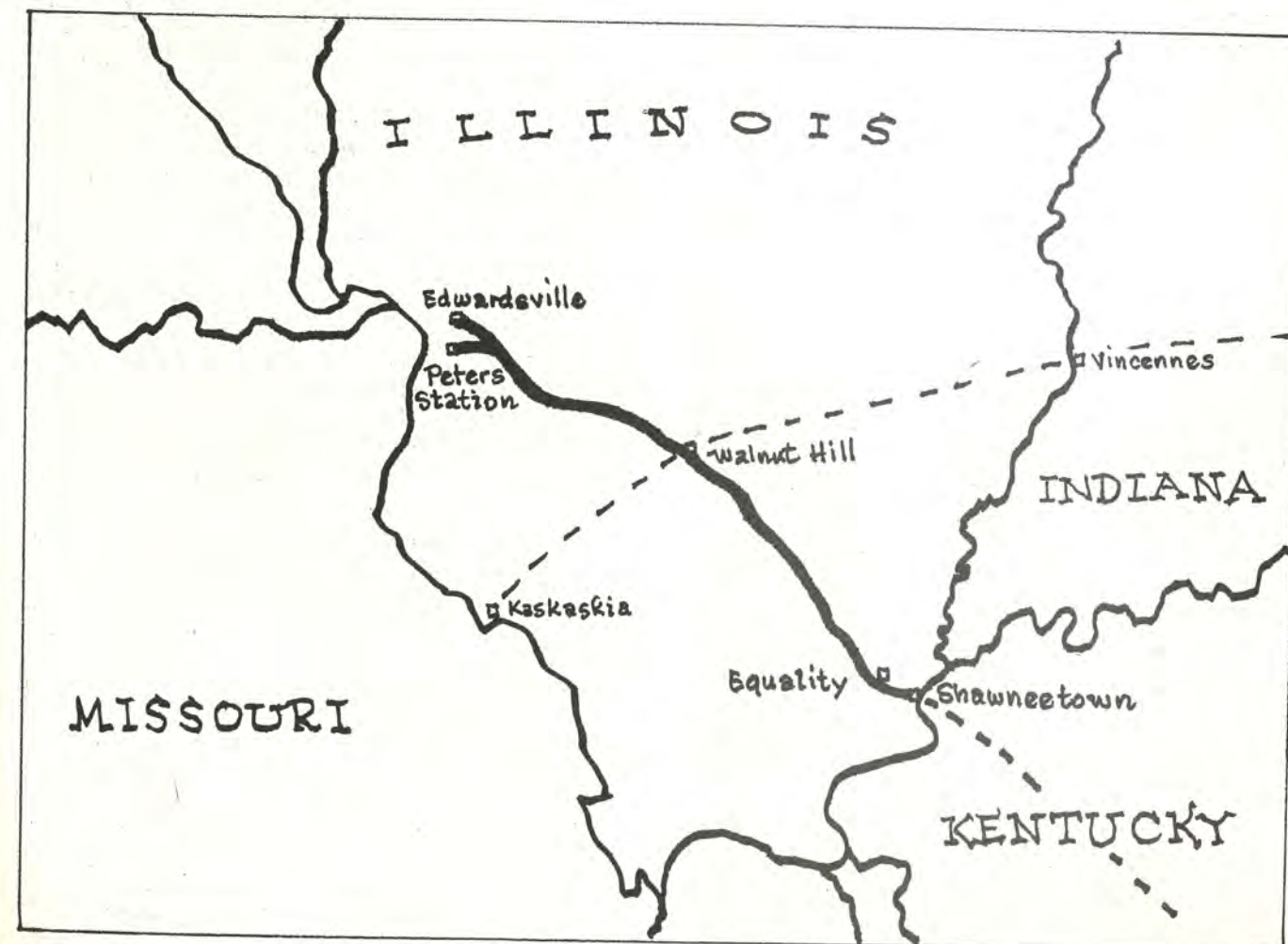
In 1816, a missionary complained that of the town's two or three hundred inhabitants not one made a pretense of religion. Also, their profanity was enough to make one afraid to walk the streets.

Morris Birkbeck, one of the founders of the English settlement in Edwards County, was more kindly.

"We found," he reported, "something certainly of river barbarians, the genuine Ohio character, but we met with a greater number than we expected of agreeable individuals."

Shawneetown soon developed a culture of its own, amid resplendent living. We are told of formal dinner parties, of musicals, of grand balls, and of travelling actors.

Route of the Goshen Trail



Many young ladies of the town were educated at the elite Eastwood Seminary, near Pittsburgh. Wedding gowns were ordered from Paris.

In time, Shawneetown had a seminary of its own — Westwood. Instructors were brought from the east. Westwood Cemetery, back on the hill, is on the site.

The Ohio River has driven the Shawneans from their homes no less than 13 times in the 162 years of the town's existence. This does not include the annual flooding before the levees were built. In spite of such recurring disasters, when the waters recede the Shawneans always return.

"This place," Mr. Birkbeck wrote, "I account as a phenomenon evincing the pertinacious adhesion of the human animal to the spot where it has once fixed itself. As the lava of Mount Etna cannot dislodge those strange beings which have been repeatedly ravaged by its eruptions, so the Ohio with its annual over-flowings is unable to wash away the inhabitants of Shawnee Town."

Shawneetown attitude is unchanged today.

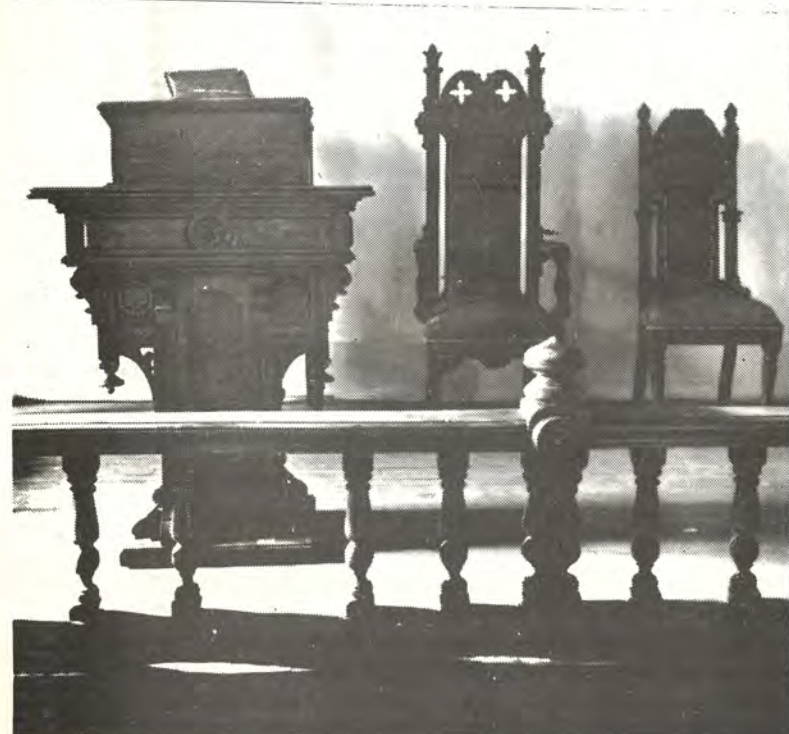
After the destructive flood of 1937, when the Ohio stood 18 to 20 feet deep on Main Street, most of the town was moved to a site above flood stage, about three miles from the river. The two communities were united by a narrow strip of land along the highway.

The new town continues under the original charter.



DOCKER HOUSE MUSEUM maintained by the Gallatin County Historical Society in Shawneetown, with 1842 Methodist Church in background. Many exhibits of the pioneer era and Shawneetown's "golden age" may be seen in the restored building.

PODIUM AND pulpit in the old Methodist Church, Old Shawneetown, were made during the village's golden years.



About 500 stay-putters refused to move to the new location. They asked for, and were given, a new charter and a new name, Old Shawneetown. Thus, the old town is the new town, and the new town is the old, if you can figure that out.

Shawneetown's fortunes declined with the decline of steamboat traffic. Shawneetown Sabbaths are memories of the past. Yet old timers still like to talk about the old town's good old days.

This is not to say that the two towns are senile. Old Shawneetown has just held a successful Fall Festival, with a parade, an Indian village, horse and water shows, and visits to some of the old homes which yet stand in shabby uniqueness. This Fall Festival is to become an annual affair.

Relics of the early town are on display at the Docker home. Just across the street the Gallatin County Historical Society is creating a social and cultural center in the old Methodist Church building, built in 1842. At a park on the Ohio are picnic tables and water skiing. Too, the Marshall home and the bank building on Main Street are to be restored. The Illinois Bankers Association is financing the Marshall home project, while the Illinois Department of Conservation owns the State Bank, an outstanding Greek Revival structure.

The main feature of relocated Shawneetown is a mall, terminating at the Gallatin County Courthouse. Murals in the courtroom depict the several periods in Shawneetown history and portray important personalities of the town's past. Many of the fine old mansions from the old town were moved to the new. Now surrounded by mature landscape plantings, these homes are nostalgic reminders of the Golden Age of the old town by the river.

The Goshen, or Salt Road to the Illinois Salines near Equality ran through quaint Kuykendall Valley, crossing the Saline River at Island Riffle Ford, where the counterfeiter-outlaw, John Duff, once operated a tavern.

Duff was one of the guides for George Rogers Clark on his march in 1778 from Ft. Massac to Kaskaskia. He was later associated with Sam'l Mason and other outlaws at Cave in Rock, and was supposed to have been slain during a Boston Tea Party type of an Indian raid.

One-fourth mile west of Rte. 1, at the Saline River bridge, is Great Indian Springs, the first saline west of Shawneetown. In 1835, John Crenshaw held the salt concession. His home, Hickory Hill, is north of the spring, on a ridge overlooking the Saline River valley.

Crenshaw leased slaves to operate the salt works. Also, he is said to have captured runaway slaves, and sold them back into slavery. Such slaves were housed on the third floor of Hickory Hill. Tales are told of a punishment rack and a breeding room. Hickory Hill is open daily for a small fee.

The largest salt spring, Half Moon Lick, is about a mile southwest of Equality. This spring was an important source of salt for the American buffalo (Bison which once



JOHN MARSHALL HOME in Shawneetown, the first brick house in the town, was probably built between 1812 and 1819. Marshall operated the first bank in Illinois. The building, listed recently in the National Register of Historic Places, will be restored by the local historical society.

roamed southern Illinois. Early settlers reported several large buffalo wallows adjacent to the Lick.

For centuries Indians evaporated salt at the springs. Although well-picked over, their artifacts occasionally are found at the two sites. A large burial area is located on the hill south of the spring.

Americans began to take over the production of salt around 1800. John Reynolds reports a "sparse colony" (American) at the salines before 1805.

It has been claimed that the Illinois Salines were the best source for salt in the mid-West. In 1818 an estimated 300,000 bushels were produced from these springs. Selling

at 50 to 75 cents a bushel, this was no small income for a yet primitive community.

Even as late as 1870, it was not unusual to see three or four wagons each drawn by four to six horses or mules, along the road between the salines and Shawneetown, each loaded with salt for shipment south and west.

Salt production ceased during the panic of 1873, due to over-production, ruinous prices and bad management.

Equality, in Gallatin County, is situated on the Saline River, well above flood stage. The founders selected the site wisely. During the flood of 1937, according to Charles Guard, a local merchant, water ran faster up-stream than it ever ran down.

In 1812, Territorial Governor, Ninian Edwards, created Gallatin County, naming it for Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

Governor Edwards named "Shawnee Town" the coun-



THE OLD SLAVE HOUSE, also known as Hickory Hill mansion, was the home of early Illinois entrepreneur John Grenshaw, operator of one of the salt leases which attracted Goshen Settlement buyers of salt.

A TOLL BRIDGE across the Saline River near Equality, built early in the Nineteenth Century by William Hicks, used this stone abutment built by stone masons imported from Philadelphia.



ty seat. It was inevitable that Equality and Shawneetown became political rivals, at least as far as Equality was concerned.

A county seat fight soon was under way, which lasted some 25 years. In 1827, Equality was voted the seat of justice. After much political in-fighting the problem was carried to the State Supreme Court.

To avoid trying details, the fight finally was settled in 1849, when the wife of a "prominent citizen of Shawneetown" drove a log wagon from Equality to Shawneetown, with the county records well-hidden beneath her voluminous skirts.

Equality once had an academy, founded by the Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. Benjamin F. Spellman. The missionary also founded a church at Golconda, and the Sharon church, south of Enfield. Ann Rutledge's father was a founding elder of the Sharon Church.

Among men prominent in early Illinois history, Equality's Michael K. Lawler is noted for his vigorous leadership against local "Regulators," as a captain in the Mexican War, and as a Civil War General on Sherman's staff. A monument to General Lawler is in a square north of Equality's business district.

During the presidential campaign of 1849, Equality staged a three-day political debate. This was the contest between the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Whigs, "Tippecanoe (Harrison) and Tyler Too," and the Democrats, Martin Van Buren and — well, vice-presidential nominees of a losing cause are not long remembered, are they?

The big guns were Abraham Lincoln, Whig, and John A. McClelland, Democrat, both electoral candidates. Sam Marshall and Josiah Lamborn, both of Shawneetown, led local politicians.

There was much viewing with alarm, pointing with pride, and, we hope, plenty of hard cider. It was a no-decision, affair, but the participants could say in parting, "We've had a jolly good time."

The report did not say how many promises were kept. But three days of political harangue — Heavens to Betsy!

Except for one stretch between Equality and Eldorado, Route 142 closely follows the route of the Goshen Road. Just beyond the cemetery near Equality, the Goshen Road led to the northwest to follow a ridge, then intersected State 142 a mile or so farther on. Farmsteads along this route may be seen from the paved road.

At the historical marker nearly a mile south of Eldorado, Route 142 leaves the Goshen Road. The old road continues on northwest, crossing Route 45 about a mile above the city limits.

ELDORADO TO RIDDLE'S TAVERN

Eldorado was founded by two families, Elder and Reed, who gave their names to the town, calling it "Elderredo." The present spelling generally is considered more appropriate.

One of the features in the Eldorado area is the expanse of flat land. This area once was the bed of Saline Lake, created by the Illinoian glacier of nearly one million years

ago, added to by the run-off of the Wisconsin glacier of a few thousand years past. Swamps southwest of Harrisburg are remnants of this lake.

William Rector of St. Louis was surveyor-general of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas from 1814 to 1824. He got troubles with Washington because of the nepotism he displayed in awarding surveying contracts. Of 98 contracts, 17 were awarded to men having the name of Rector.

James Barton, attorney-general of Missouri, published in a newspaper a statement that "the surveyor-general indulged in the practice of giving out the largest and best contracts to his family connections and personal friends, who sub-let them, and, without incurring any particular labor, responsibility, or risk, were enabled to pocket considerable emoluments."

Thomas Rector admitted the truth of the charges, but declared that the newspaper item was offensive. He then demanded satisfaction. The duel was fought on Bloody Island in the Mississippi, at East St. Louis. Barton was killed. Rector was indicted for murder in St. Clair County, Illinois. Governor Coles sent a requisition for him to the Governor of Missouri. There was no response, and nothing further seems to have been done with the case.

A few years later Thomas was killed in a brawl. William Rector lost his appointment in 1824. He is supposed to have died in poverty in 1826, somewhere in Illinois.

Of this family, Nelson Rector led a surveying crew in the Eldorado-Walpole area. On March 1, 1814, Indians attacked the crew. Rector was wounded in the side and face. His arm was broken.

It must have been in this same engagement that Nelson's brother John was killed. John Rector was buried one and one-fourth miles east of Route 142 and four miles north of Eldorado. A small stone once marked the grave.

In 1824, Peter Cartwright moved his family from Tennessee to Sangamon County in Illinois, traveling the Goshen Road. One night the Cartwrights camped in Saline County, near the Hamilton County line.

A daughter, Cynthia, was bedded beneath a tree against which the evening campfire had been built. During the night the fire burned into the tree. The next morning the tree crashed, killing the child.

All but one family in the area ignored the bereaved Cartwrights.

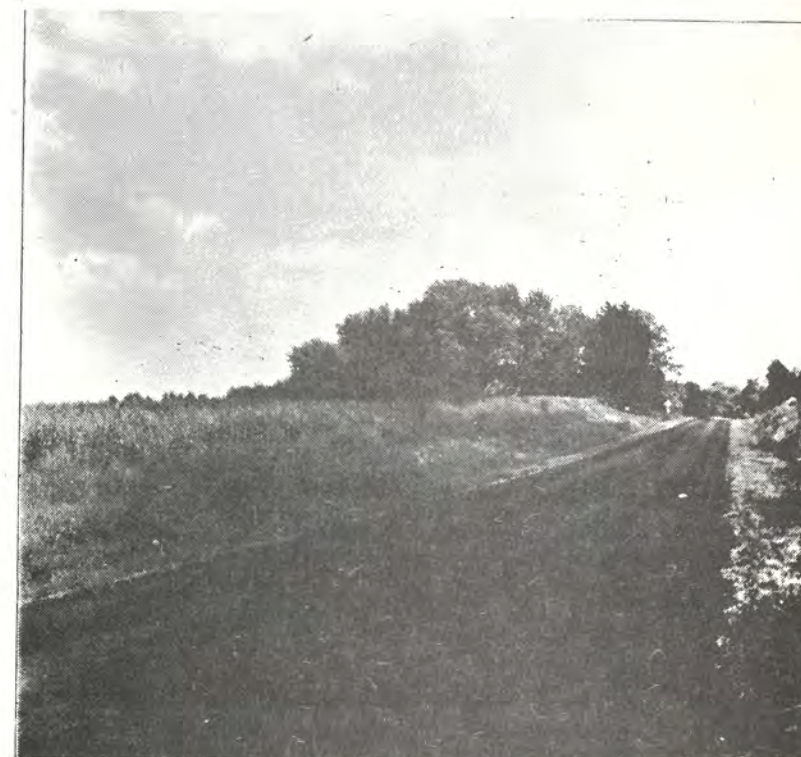
The family that did offer help was considered "very wicked," but, as Peter wrote, "the old gentleman and two sons heard of our affliction, and they hastened to our relief, and every act of kindness they possibly could do us was rendered with undisguised and undissembled friendship; and they would on no account have any compensation... I hope they will be in heaven rewarded for their kindness to us in our deep and heart-rending affliction; for surely this was giving more than a 'cup of cold water' to a disciple."

The Cartwrights buried Cynthia in Hamilton County MARCH, 1973



CYNTHIA CARTWRIGHT marker in Cartwright Chapel cemetery, Hamilton County, adjacent to the Goshen Road. The young daughter of Peter Cartwright was killed by falling tree.

GOSHEN ROAD near old Lynchburg in Jefferson County shows age-worn depression created by parade of vehicles through the years.





DOORWAY OF long-abandoned Burns House, on the Goshen Road in northwestern Hamilton County near site of the Riddle Tavern. Note sandstone foundation and steps.

OVERGROWN WITH weeds and in an advanced state of disrepair, Burns House yet retains a dignity in its old age.



near the present Cartwright Chapel. The location of the grave is not known but Hamilton County Methodist women have placed a marker in the chapel cemetery in memory of little Cynthia.

Progress always has its crop of doubters.

When deep plowing replaced the two or three inches in plow-scratching, farmer critics in this part of Goshen Road county turned thumbs down on such a new-fangled notion. "You kaint raise krops that way," they declared ex cathedra. "You only pizen the soil."

After crossing Route 45 above Eldorado, the Goshen Road continued northwest, crossing Route 142 at the marker about two miles north of Eldorado. Beyond this point to Walpole in Hamilton County well-fenced farms have obliterated the old trail.

On the road between Broughton and Walpole is one of the loveliest valleys in Illinois. It is best viewed from Hickory Hill, in May, when nature is at her scenic best. If the viewer has any appreciation of nature, personal cares will melt away like snow in June.

There is little evidence to indicate that Walpole once was an important trading center. During the Civil War Southern sentiment was strong. The Knights of the Golden Circle ran the community, or else. Until, that is, an incident disrupted one of their meetings.

It was night. The Knights had met in a local lodge-room. Two Unionists, Sandy Limpkins and John Howard, posted themselves on each side of the building. At a given signal the two fired their guns into the air, and yelled, "Here they are! Don't let one escape! They are traitors!"

John B. Kinnear, of McLeansboro, stated that "A brick wall could not have been in their way. All ran leaving some old muskets behind ... This was their last meeting."

Cartwright Chapel and the Cynthia marker is six miles north of Walpole. About a mile farther north is Knights Prairie church (Missionary Baptist). The congregation is celebrating its centennial this year (1973). Ralph Harrelson, McLeansboro historian, is writing a history of the church.

Our interest is in the arrangement within the building.

The first Knight's Prairie church had but one door, the front entrance. Inside, near the door, were the podium and pulpit. This arrangement discouraged arriving late, and leaving before the sermon was over.

Years passed. The congregation built a new church. According to the custom of the period, this one had two entrance doors, one for men, the other for the women. And — you guessed it — the pulpit was placed between the doors.

Where the old McLeansboro-Macedonia-Benton road crossed the Goshen Road once was a hamlet variously known as Mellonville, Flint and Cracker's Neck.

Early settlers, related to the Pittsburgh Mellons, gave their name to the place. Mellons yet live in the area. According to rumor, these inherited a respectable sum from the Andrew Mellon fortune.



LITTLE-CHANGED from its earlier years in this segment of the Goshen Road near the Riddle Tavern. The road traversed the exact corner of Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton counties nearby.

The pastor at Union church, up near the Dahlgren blacktop, had a problem.

It was a warm summer night. The windows were open, and bugs swarmed around the room as thick as Samson's bees. At the rear some young fellows were whispering out loud, distracting attention from the sermon. Finally, the preacher stopped in the middle of his sermon.

"If you young men don't keep your mouths shut," he told the disturbers, "you will swallow a bug. Then you'll have more brains in your bellies than you have in your heads."

Peter Cartwright handled such disturbances differently. He'd march down the aisle, pull the offenders from their seats, and crack their heads together.

Roving Indians killed several white men in the Union Church area.

One was a star route mail carrier. Three of four white travelers were killed just south of Union Church. These

last were buried in a clump of trees along an inside fence, one-quarter mile south of the church.

Indian Charlie apparently was the last Indian to live in the area. He came into the community intending to kill a white man who had stolen his bell. Charlie got no help in finding the man, but he stayed on until 1823, living on Possum Creek.

The day before he moved on, he showed neighbors some white snakeroot which was "well-known to Indian medicine men," and said that if the plant was not destroyed it someday would ruin the country. During an epidemic of the milksick, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, among others, was stricken by the disease which was caused by White Snake-root. (See The Cave in Rock Story — Outdoor Illinois, October, 1963)

Indian Charlie believed that the Great Spirit had given the country to the palefaces. The Master of Life had spoken, so he accepted the Indian's loss of their land, and was content to leave.

Less than a mile before the Goshen Road leaves Hamilton County it runs through a tunnel of trees. The opening at the far end seems hardly wide enough for a car.

Near the east end of this deciduous mall is the decay-



FARMER FOUND this cup when plowing at the site of Wilbanks Station, an early stage stop on the Goshen Road, in Jefferson County.

WILBANKS STATION occupied weed-grown site in center of the picture. Goshen Road, now blacktopped in this section, disappears over low ridge.



ing Burns house. And in a clump of underbrush a few hundred feet west of the Burns house are the remains of the Riddle Tavern.

The tavern was a regular stop for a twice weekly stage which ran between Shawneetown and Carlyle, the latter point being the exchange station with the Cincinnati-St. Louis stages.

Many an early traveler patronized Riddle Tavern. One party of three, two men and a woman, stopped there one night. The men left early the next morning. When the housekeeper made her morning rounds, she learned why the woman had been left behind. She was dead. This episode is still a mystery.

CRENSHAW'S CORNER TO CARLYLE

(The Man with the Double Teeth.)

Jefferson County's first settlers were the Andrew Moore family. Moore originally settled in Goshen (present Madison County), but by 1810 there were too many neighbors. He moved to southeast Jefferson County, then part of Randolph County, and built on what is now Moore's Prairie. Here he had only an occasional traveler to disturb his solitude.

One day Moore and his son rode horseback to the mill at the Jordan settlement in southeast Franklin County, with corn to be ground. The two never returned home. Search parties could find no trace of the father or son. It was assumed they had been ambushed by Indians.

Some years later a human skull was found in a tree, about a mile from the Moore cabin. Mrs. Moore identified the skull as that of her husband, by a missing tooth. His-

torian Perrin reported that she preserved the "ghastly relic, cherished it and wept over it." She kept the skull in her trunk, and asked that it be buried with her.

Carter Wilkey was one of a surveying crew which, in 1815, surveyed the southeast part of Jefferson County. A year later he became the county's first permanent citizen, settling about where Goshen Road turns north, just west of the Moore site.

Wilkey moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he studied under a local physician, and was approved as a doctor. He returned to Moore's Prairie and became Jefferson County's first doctor. He lived near the Sugar Camp church, on the Goshen Road.

A short time after Wilkey came to Jefferson County, a Daniel Crenshaw came to the area. Mrs. Moore had moved to Equality, so Crenshaw moved into the deserted Moore cabin. He built several cabins adjacent to his own, which he rented to settlers until they could build homes on their land. Evidently, he kept a store of sorts.

The location became known as Crenshaw's Corners, which became a popular camping place for migrants moving to Illinois after the War of 1812. It was not unusual to see a hundred wagons in a single caravan traveling north, many headed for the Sangamo country.

Maxey Wilkey, Carter's older brother, also lived along or near the Goshen Road.

He served in the War of 1812. At the Battle of the Thames, he claimed to have been present at the death of Tecumseh. Gen. Harrison recognized the chief, but Tecumseh would not talk. The soldiers, according to Maxey, took charge of that problem. The Indian soon died.

Maxey declared he had seen two razor strops taken from Tecumseh's back, and a third from his thigh. (Yes, Gwendolyn, razor strops occasionally were acquired that way on the often-brutal frontier.)

Maxey also stated that he helped widen Goshen Road, and made it a wagon road. Previously, according to Maxey, it had been but an Indian trail.

The Maxey Wilkeys were remarkable people, Mrs. Wilkey more so than her pioneer sisters.

Mrs. Wilkey was recovering from a serious illness. During her convalescence a friend visited Maxey. Indicating his wife, Maxey made this statement: "That woman, sir, that you see lying upon her bunk, is the mother of eighteen children, twelve sons and six daughters, six of the sons still living."

By 1818, there were about 14 families in Jefferson County, most living along the Goshen Road. Included were two tavern keepers.

One of these, a Mr. Hines, kept a tavern north of Crenshaw's Corners. The tavern soon acquired a bad reputation. It was claimed that many travelers stopping with Hines were never known to leave.

In those days, such claims about other taverns in southern Illinois were justified.

The second tavern was operated by a William Goin, MARCH, 1973



SUGAR CAMP CHURCH, built next to the Goshen Road in Moore's Prairie, Jefferson County, once saw the expulsion of first permanent settler of Jefferson County — because he danced.

SMALL SANDSTONE marker in abandoned Wilbanks Cemetery, just southwest of Wilbanks Station, attests to the rough-and-ready education of early settlers. It appears to mark the grave of "P.S.", although the "S" is made backwards, as is the "3" in 1835.





"IN MEMORY of Daniel Wilbanks," reads this marker in the Wilbanks Cemetery, "was born June 15, 1770. died Aug. 27, 1844. aged 74 years 2 months & 12 ds." (Sic.)

FIRST NATIONAL Bank and Trust Company



Centralia, Ill.

Member F.D.I.C.

618/532-4747

When traveling "The Goshen Road" remember to stop and visit in Centralia with the friendly people at

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK &
TRUST CO.

the location apparently being at Walnut Hill, just south of the Jefferson County line.

In 1821, several members of a group traveling the Goshen Road were stricken with the Black Plague. Six died, and were buried in a clump of trees just west of I-57 at Dix. One of the grave stones bears the name, Nathan S. Andrew, and the date, September 11, 1821.

At Walnut Hill a group of unsavory citizens were accused of stealing and whatever, so 45 Regulators visited the group one night, and gave them a deadline to leave the community. Among those warned were a Hering, a Kane, a Brimberry and three Goins. One of the Goins was named William, who may have been the tavern keeper mentioned above.

Before the land was surveyed and opened for sale, squatters would pick a likely location, build a cabin, clear a field and perhaps make other improvements. Such a man would, have first chance at the land sale.

Should the squatter be slow in filing, or lacked the money, a claim jumper might file on the same property, oust the squatter, and get the benefit of his improvements.

A claim jumper tried this at Walnut Hill.

The squatter was William Taylor, a coarse-looking, pugilistic sort of fellow, who would fight with little encouragement. His face and body were covered with scars, mementoes of past fights. He was minus an ear. Furthermore, he had a "complete set of double teeth." That's right! Double teeth, not upper and lower dentures.

Taylor could make his double teeth rattle like a trip-hammer. When he showed them in a ferocious grin, none but the stoutest hearts would stand against him. What a horrible sight that grin must have been!

Taylor had squatted in section 29 of Centralia Township, had built a cabin and had fenced in a small field. Daniel White coveted Taylor's farm, and filed on the tract. He then notified Taylor that he should move. Told him personally.

Taylor started making sounds with his double teeth. He had the money to pay for the land. And vowed he would eat the man blood-raw who tried to dispossess him.

After Taylor's act with his teeth, Dan White changed his mind. He allowed that he really didn't need this particular tract of land. Not when there were other tracts just as good. Taylor kept his land.

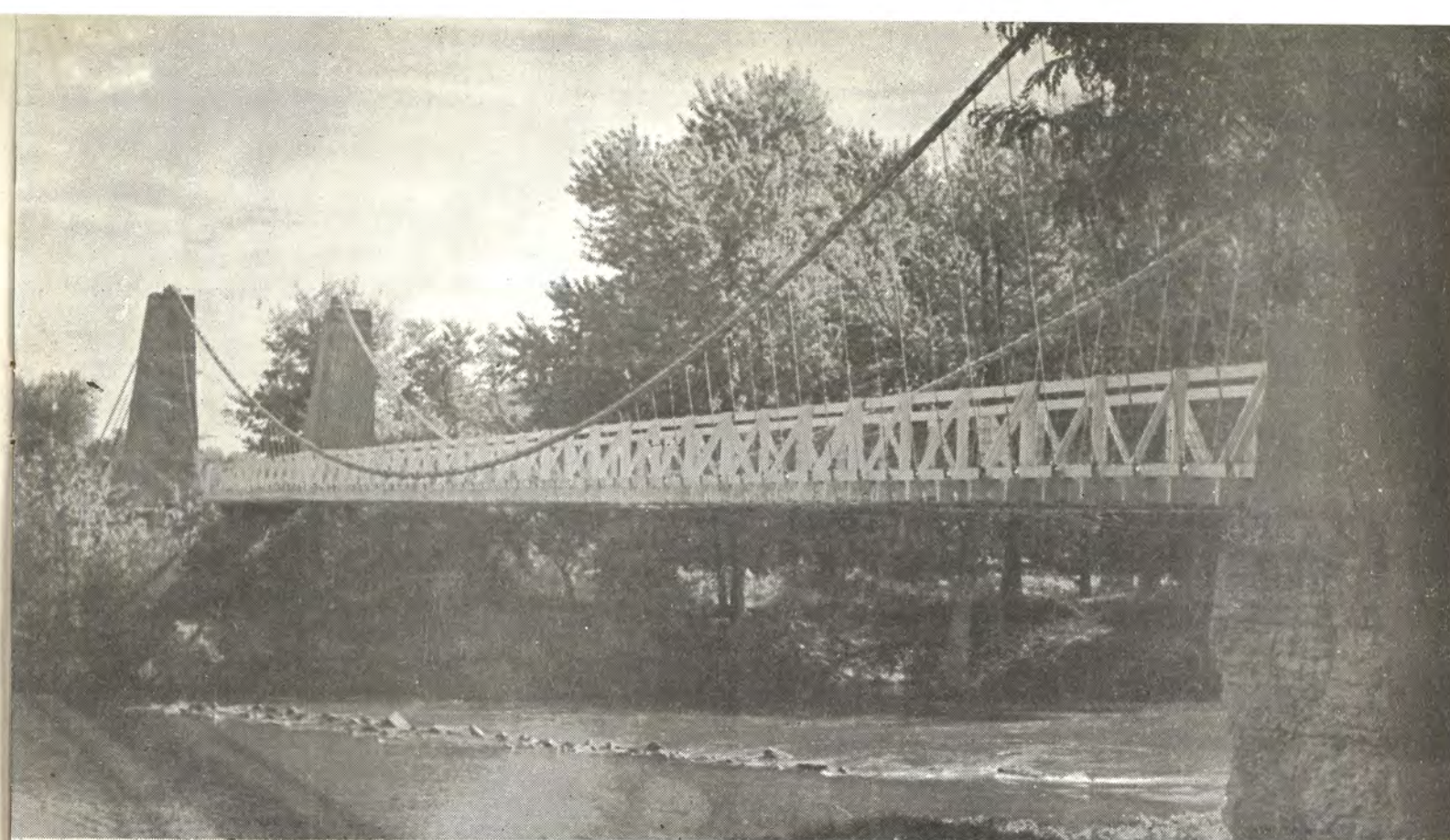
The day after the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Jonesboro, Abraham Lincoln attended the State Fair at Centralia. One of the features at the Fair was a balloon ascension by a Professor Wilson.

That afternoon or the next the Professor made his usual ascension and landed at the Harvey farm near Dix, hitching his balloon to a rail fence.

While the Professor was making arrangements with Mr. Harvey to haul the balloon back to Centralia, Harvey's children, a boy and a girl, climbed into the basket of the balloon.

Came a gust of wind. The balloon broke loose from the

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



GENERAL WILLIAM DEAN SUSPENSION BRIDGE at Carlyle near the Goshen Road crossing of the Kaskaskia River. Bridge was named after Korean War hero.

rail fence, and off it went, with the children. People searched all night, but could find neither the runaway balloon, nor the children.

The next morning Squire Atchison on Moore's Prairie, starting on his early chores, was surprised to find a balloon in his orchard. In the basket were the two children, sound asleep.

After the children were warmed and fed, they were united with their parents. The Professor got his balloon back. And so this tale ends on a happy note.

We like to think that Illinois was, and still is, the land of opportunity. Zophar Case found it so.

Just before the War of 1812, Indians, aided and abetted by the British, became troublesome in southern Illinois. Several blockhouses, or fortified cabins, were built in this area. John Hill built a blockhouse in Carlyle. The location was on Franklin Street, near the present utility plant.

Zophar Case, another early settler, arrived in Carlyle without the proverbial dime, and with no credit. How he

FORD ON Casey Fork in Jefferson County, where travelers during high water had to wait until stream subsided to continue their journey.

MARCH, 1973



got his start in the world takes us back to 1811, and a man by the name of Young.

Young was slain by Indians, and was buried about 50 rods south of Hill's blockhouse. Many months later his widow revealed that she had sewed \$5,000 in her husband's clothes. Her information started a treasure hunt. But neither the grave nor the money was ever found.

Twenty-two years later, in 1833, Zophar dug a hole in the same area. He covered the hole with boards, then replaced the soil. He waited until the boards rotted, then opened the "grave", and left it that way. He also borrowed

\$40 from a friend.

The opened grave soon was discovered. And it was noised about that Zophar had a poke full of gold. There was no doubt about it, Zophar had found Young's grave, and the \$5,000.

Zophar Case was the envy of Carlyle. Now that he had capital, he was offered all the credit he might need. With this new credit he built a respectable fortune.

Around 1860, he built a home on Franklin Street, which now houses the Halstead Public Library.

Henry Breese came to Illinois in 1818. He became one of the most important figures in the judicial history of our state, serving in the State Supreme Court from 1857 until his death in 1878.

When the statehouse was moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, Breese drove the horse and wagon that carried the records. There is a legend that he traded horses enroute.

In 1831, he published a volume of the decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court, the first publication of its kind in Illinois. He also wrote a history of Illinois.

He moved to Carlyle in 1835. In 1845, he built a home

at 1901 Franklin Street, which is now occupied by the Zieren-Day Funeral Home. Judge Breese is buried in the Carlyle Cemetery.

GOSHEN

Goshen Road travelers used the Vincennes Trace to Frogtown, by-passing the Shoal Creek swamps, remnants of which may yet be seen along US 50 between Beckemeyer and Breese. The road left the Trace at the Frogtown ford at Shoal Creek. Running northwest, it passed south of Highland, then through Troy and Glen Carbon to Peters Station in Goshen.



Welcome to Goshen Road Country

Country



Join the
Goshen Road
Caravan

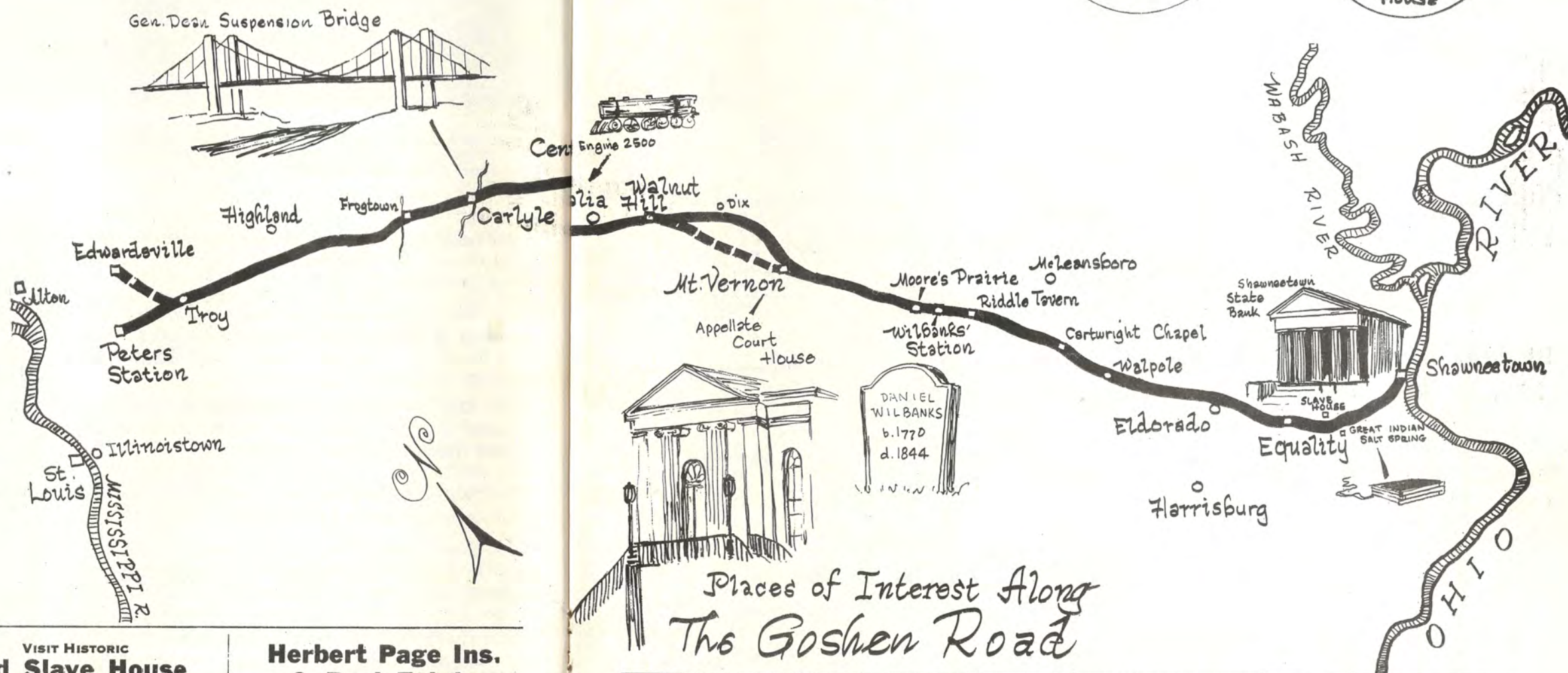
May 5 and 6, 1973

10 a.m. May 5—Shawneetown

10 a.m. May 6—Mt. Vernon

3 p.m. May 6—Edwardsville

Plaques commemorating The Goshen Trail will be erected by the Illinois State Historical Society at Mt. Vernon and Edwardsville.



Places of Interest Along
The Goshen Road

MEMBER F.D.I.C.
C. P. Burnett & Sons,
Bankers
Eldorado, Illinois

VISIT HISTORIC
Old Slave House
1 MILE SOUTH OF JUNCTION
OF STATE 1 AND STATE 13
Junction, Illinois

**Herbert Page Ins.
& Real Estate**
U. S. 460 West
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

**First Bank &
Trust Co.**
Mt. Vernon, Illinois
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

MEMBER F.D.I.C.
**The Harrisburg
National Bank**
Harrisburg Illinois

**Hi De Ho Motel
and Restaurant**
RT. 127 NORTH
Carlyle, Illinois

In 1799, the Rev. David Badgley, a Virginia Baptist, and others, explored the American Bottom some 20 miles north of the nearest settlements, an area then an empty expanse. The lush plant growth provided the parson with a moment of inspiration.

"It is the Land of Goshen," he exclaimed. And Goshen it became, and is, even now.

Ephriam O'Connor was the first to settle in Goshen. This was in 1800. A year later he sold out to Col. Samuel Judy, who for 40 years was prominent in the civil and military history of Madison County.

In 1812, Judy served as captain of a company of Rangers. He was elected the first representative from the county to the territorial legislature at Kaskaskia.

Bishop McKendree — remembered by McKendree College at Lebanon — came to Illinois in 1807. The Bishop and the noted Methodist missionary, Jesse Walker, held in the Goshen settlement the first camp-meeting in Illinois.

The Goshen settlement never had a postoffice, or a definite boundary. Spreading from the present Peters Station area, about six miles southwest of Edwardsville, at one time, it embraced much of Madison County.

Such is the story of Goshen Road and of its people.

THE END

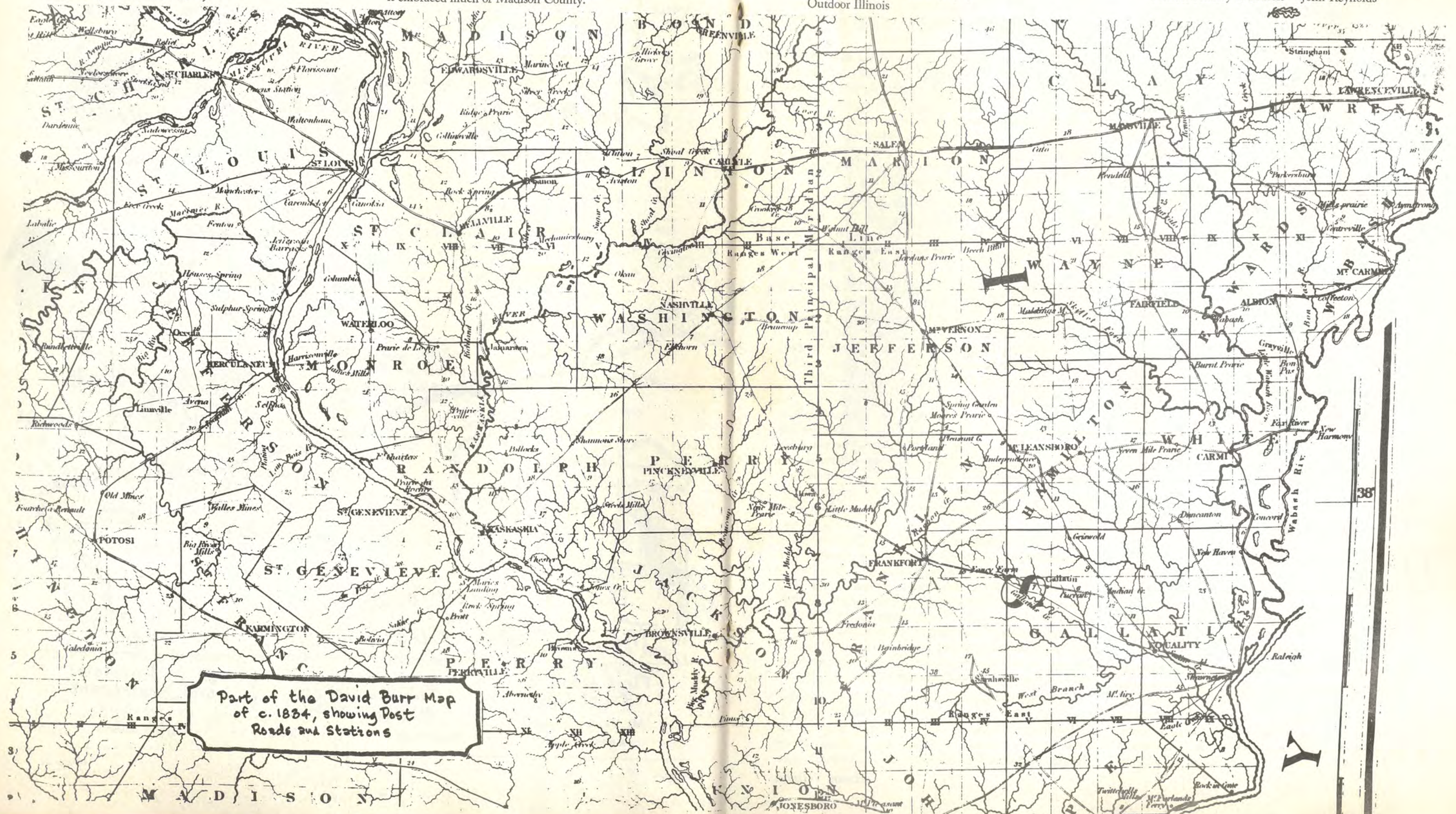
Credits

Elmer Boyles, Macedonia, Ill.
Lloyd R. DeWitt, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Ralph Harrelson, McLeansboro, Ill.
Charles L. McMackin, Salem, Ill.
Herbert Winemiller, Whittington, Ill.

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Pioneer History of Illinois — John Reynolds

Outdoor Illinois



Early, Dainty Dutchman's Breeches

Dicentra cucullaria, Dutchman's-Breeches, also named Boys and Girls, Snowboys; family Fumariaceae.

Perennial herb, small, to 12 inches high, rootstock a cluster of grain-like white tubers, shallowly rooted; leaf stalks arising directly from tubers, long-petioled, unbranched, gray-green, leaves broadly triangular, thrice compound, finely dissected, blue-green above, paler below; flowers white, marked with yellow at base, borne in raceme, 3 to 12 along scape, each nodding on short pedicel; blossom perfect, small, to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, sepals 2, minute, petals 4, weakly fused, forming bilaterally symmetrical corolla (united petals) with 2 ascending, spreading lobes terminated below with 2 inner lobes projecting slightly, partially enclosing 6 stamens, ovary slender, narrowing into long style, stigma 2-crested; fruit a narrow capsule, seeds numerous, minute. Blooms in March, April, in rich woodlands, often near bluffs. The Fumitory family is a small one of the north temperate zone, with only five genera, closely related to the poppy family. The generic name *Dicentra* is from the ancient Greek, "dis" meaning double, and "kentron" referring to the spur. The family is of no economic interest although some members are cultivated. The popular garden flower, Bleeding Hearts, is probably the best known member of this group.

By Miriam Wysong Meyer

ONE OF THE earliest and surely one of the most lovely spring wildflowers is the intriguing little Dutchman's-Breeches. With its leaves so finely cut and lacy and its blossoms a spray of tiny white upside-down pantaloons dangling in a row from an arching stem, the Dutchman's-Breeches is one of the daintiest flowers of the early spring in the eastern deciduous woodlands.

Even while the snow still blows over much of Illinois, the Dutchman's-Breeches has begun its annual growing cycle and is pushing up through the damp brown leaves into the weak March sunlight in southern Illinois. Underground, the plant consists of tiny, white tubers in a cluster, no larger than a hickory nut, anchored by a few white roots. Arising directly from the tuber clump, the growing

leaf stems appear thin and fragile, naked, pinkish and curled over as if to protect the embryonic leaves.

Almost unnoticeable at first among the brown litter on the late winter forest floor, a few days of encouraging sunlight and warmth cause a near explosion of green, lacy clumps of leaves no higher than a foot or so. The leaves are broad and vaguely shaped like a triangle but are deeply divided and dissected until taking on a dainty fern-like appearance. At first a pale gray-green, the leaves grow and spread, turning a slightly blue-green on top but remaining somewhat pale below.

In a few more days each clump gives rise to a slender, arching flower stalk and dangling precariously from it are the strangely-shaped, crisp, white, puffy flowers. The blossoms are the plant's greatest charm. Made as if in a mold, each is shaped like a pair of old-fashioned pantaloons, hanging "ankles up," with rounded legs flaring and a golden waist beneath, from the thinnest, hair-like thread which attaches the three to ten individual flowers, each at a different angle, to the main flower stem.

The corolla (fused petals) consists of two pairs of partially-united petals. The outer pair forms the familiar trouser shape while the inner pair projects only at the "waist," forming small flaring, spoon-shaped tips over the anthers and stigma, (male and female flower parts).

The slightly fragrant flowers are white to cream colored and sometimes shaded with pink, and tipped with yellow at the "waistband." While having been observed in bloom as early as mid-March in southern Illinois, April is generally the blooming season for the Dutchman's-Breeches further north. After flowering, the leaves stay green another month or so, producing food to be stored by the tubers for the next flowering season a year hence.

In June the seeds are formed in small narrow, pea-like pods which split to scatter the seed as summer slowly settles in and soon all traces of the Dutchman's-Breeches have vanished. In spite of this plant's apparent daintiness and fragility, it actually is a hardy and long-lived perennial and can be found, after many, many years of "civilization," in such places as on rocky crags in Central Park, New York City.

The early bumblebees are primarily responsible for the cross-fertilization of these unusual-shaped flowers. The proboscis (mouth parts) of the bumblebee is long enough to reach the nectar of the blossom, secreted in two long processes of the middle stamens. However, when the little honeybee alights on the flower, forces its head between the inner petals, its proboscis is too short, and it gathers only pollen on its front feet for all its trouble. Butterflies and similar insects find the pendulous position necessary to reach the nectar all but impossible to attain.

Practically a first cousin to the Dutchman's-Breeches is a similar little plant, Squirrel-Corn, (*Dicentra canadensis*) which often can be found blooming alongside the other plant. So similar is it, in fact, that the Squirrel-Corn is easily overlooked or misidentified and is considered, right-

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



ly or wrongly, to be rare in many areas. However, upon closer look, the differences are apparent to the practiced eye. As a whole, the plant is slightly larger and coarser, although still giving a lacy appearance. The leaves are much the same but are grayer and more compact and finely cut. The flower stems are stiffer and the flowers themselves differ slightly. They are nearly heart-shaped, with wide puffy but shallow lobes and may be larger and longer than those of Dutchman's-Breeches.

A further difference is in the odor. While Dutchman's-Breeches has a subtle, pleasant scent, the Squirrel-Corn gives off a decidedly hyacinth-like aroma. The tubers of the two plants differ considerably as the Squirrel-Corn derives its common name from its larger, yellow, rather than white, Indian-corn like clusters.

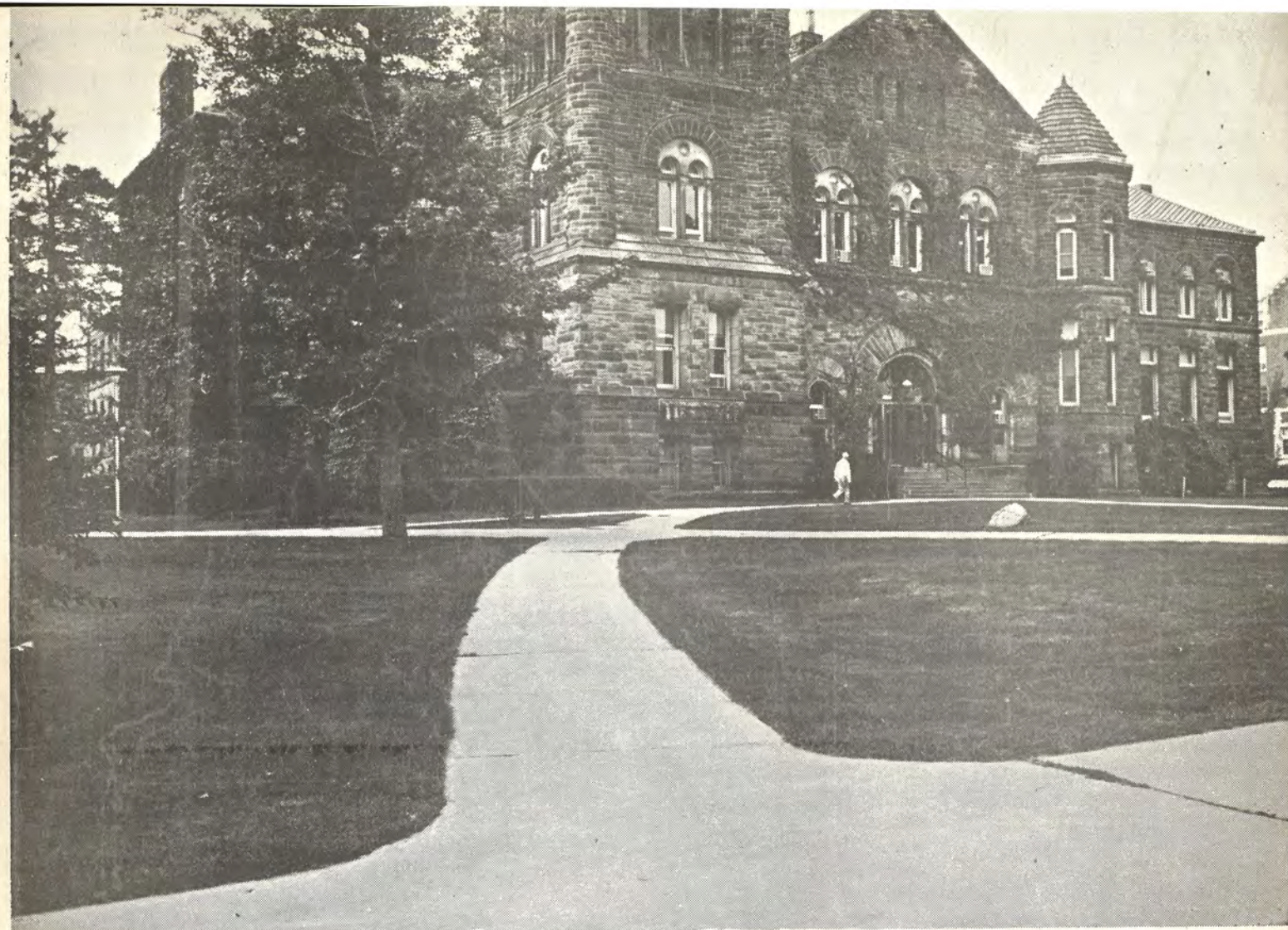
Both Dutchman's-Breeches and Squirrel-Corn range
MARCH, 1973

throughout the eastern forests, preferring moist, rich, open woodlands and often are found growing on or near rocky bluffs.

Both plants are favorites with wildflower gardeners and are easy to cultivate in the proper setting. They require a slightly acid to neutral soil, (Ph of 6 or 7) and plenty of humus and will especially thrive on a rocky eastern or western slope, in light shade. The bulbs can be planted two or three inches deep late in the summer or earlier, once the foliage has died back.

Propagation is achieved two ways, either by gentle separation of the tiny tubers which should be planted a foot apart, to form new plants, or by collecting and planting fresh seed which should be just barely covered with fine soil.





Designed in 1896, Ricker and White's University of Illinois Library one of the finest Richardsonian buildings in the midwest.

The Old Library in Urbana

Text and Photographs By Paul Sprague

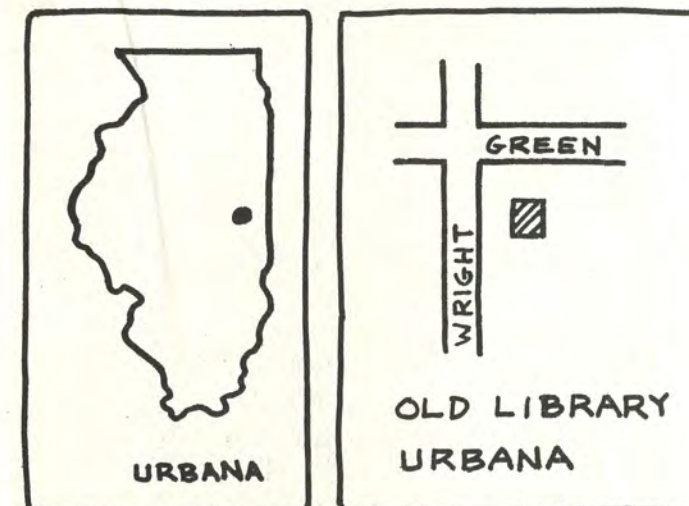
Famous Illinois Architecture: II

IT WAS IN 1896 that Nathan C. Ricker and James McLaren White designed a new library building for the University of Illinois. This was to be the grandest building in a program of construction initiated by Governor John Altgeld (1892-96) in his effort to transform the university into a foremost center of higher education.

Ricker, trained as a carpenter, had come to the school

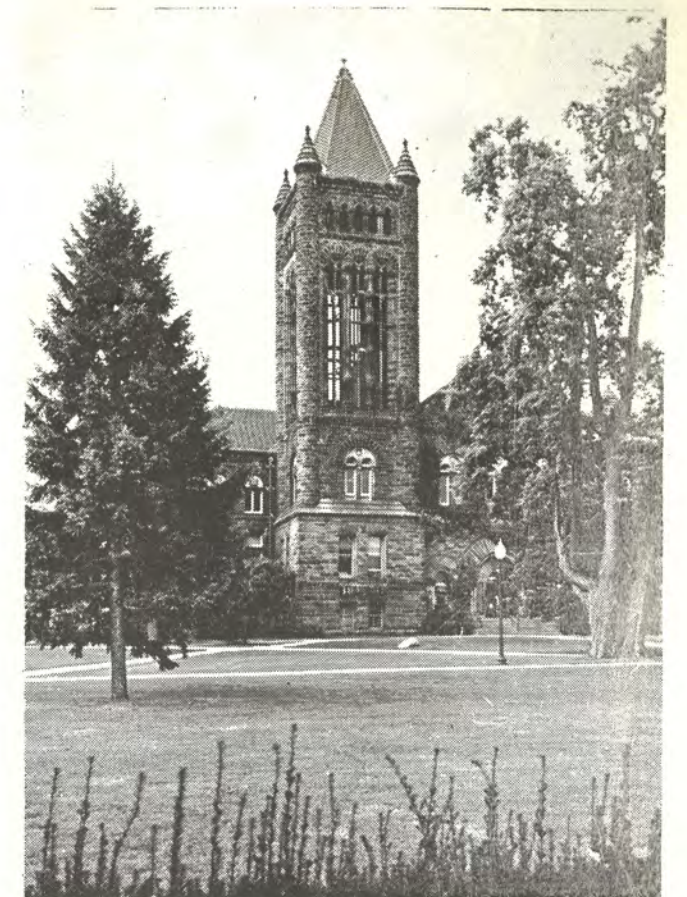
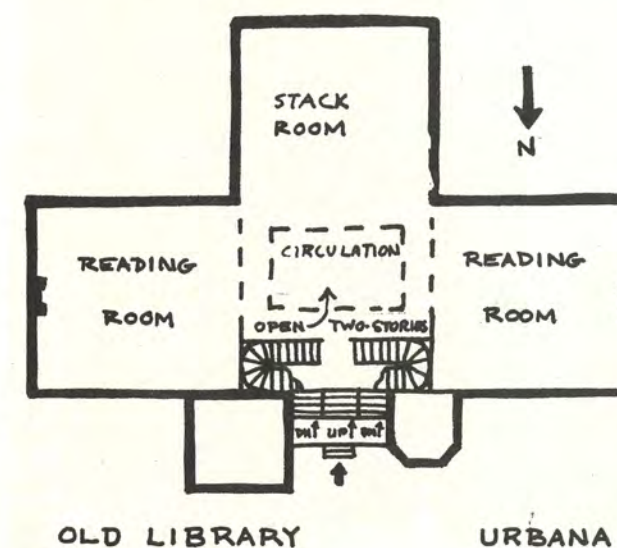
in 1870 as an architectural student and, even before graduation in 1873, had been appointed head of the fledgling school of architecture, a post which Ricker continued to occupy with distinction until his retirement in 1916. White was a young instructor in the department of architecture who served as supervising architect of campus buildings.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



The library is a remarkably well-designed example of late Richardsonian architecture. Except for its massive well-proportioned tower situated to the left of the central axis, the building has a symmetrical plan. The main floor was continuous spatially on the transverse axis with the East and West reading rooms opening through Romanesque arcades into the central circulation space, the latter rising dramatically through two floors to a domed arcade that served as second floor rotunda. A stack room was located at the head of the first floor above which, on the second floor, was an art gallery. Seminar rooms and a trustee's room were situated in the East wing of the second floor while the offices of the university president and other administrators occupied the West wing.

The materials used in the building were most skillfully selected for a balanced yet delightfully colorful effect. The exterior walls are quarry-faced Minnesota sandstone on a brick core. The roof and crockets are tile. The entrance hall combines marbles, mosaics, frescoes and electro-plated ironwork. Frescoes also decorate the var-



THE OLD LIBRARY at the University of Illinois, looking southwest from Green Street in Urbana.

CARVED CAPITALS in the entrance hall of the library show intricate detail in building.



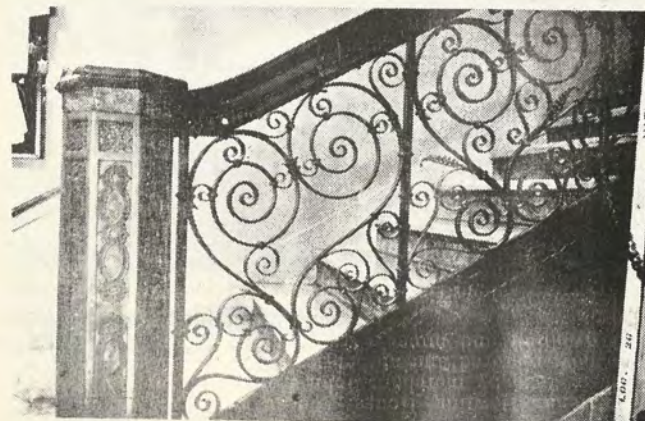


MOLDED BRICK arch in reading room features an arch familiar in Richardson's work.

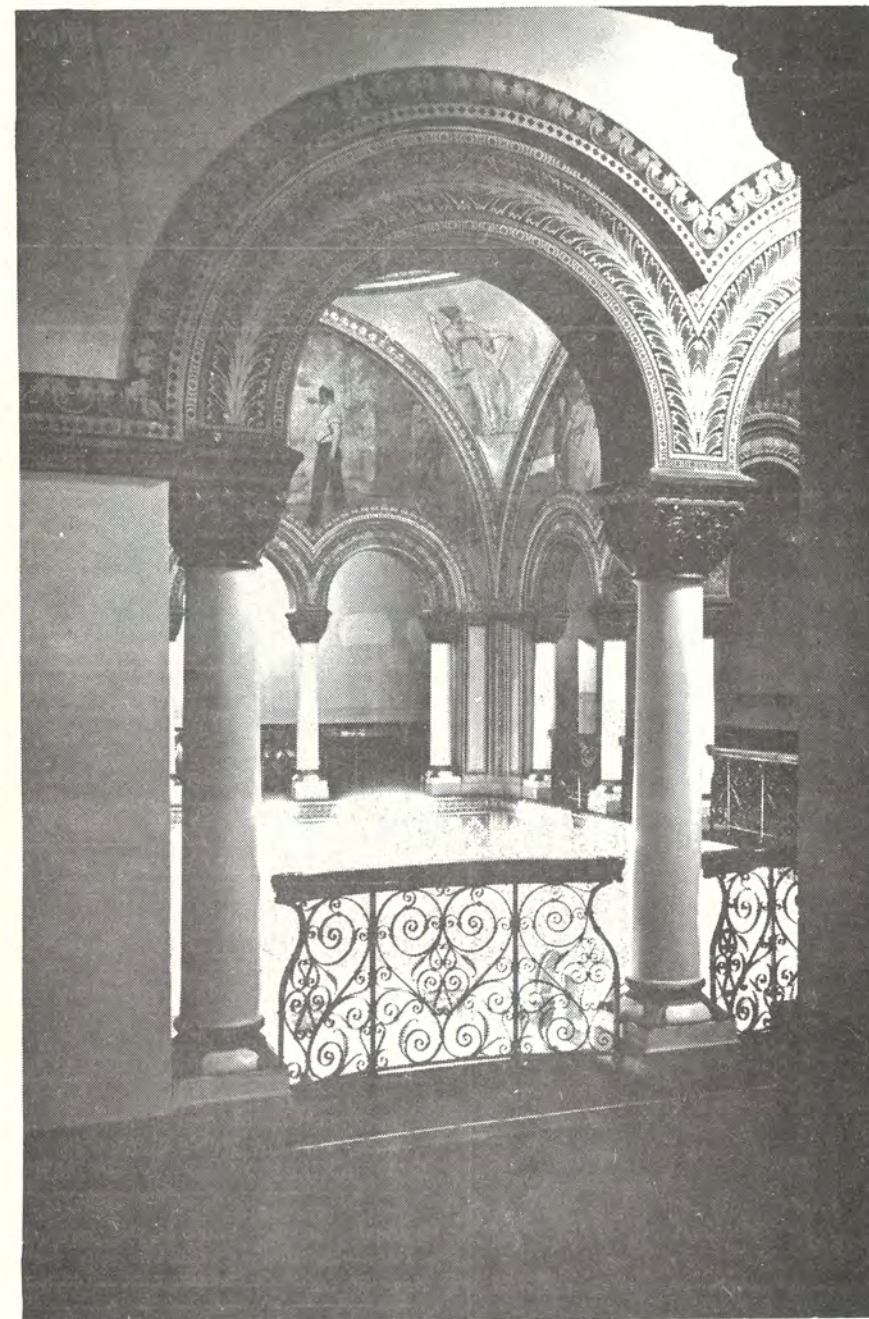


STAIRWAY IN entrance hall, with numerous arches, iron-work and columns, conveys skillful selection of materials.

DETAIL OF stairs leading to the second floor.



VIEW FROM west reading room to circulation room.



SECOND FLOOR HALL showing two-level opening from circulation room. Note murals and arch details.

ious arcades in the building as well as the central dome. The structural details are equally impressive with bearing walls carried on concrete footings reinforced with steel beams, with floors of concrete and with tile roofs supported by steel trusses.

The old University Library, now housing the law school, still retains much of its former glory. As one of MARCH, 1973

the finest Richardsonian buildings in the midwest and the chef-d'oeuvre of Illinois' most famous architectural educator, it is indeed a most prestigious and significant edifice.

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On Nature's Trail The Red Fox

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff



A CEASELESS WAR on predators has left its indelible mark on the wildlife of the country, Illinois included. Our few remaining prairies shelter a remnant population of these native hunters. One of the most fascinating — and in parts of Illinois, most rare, is the Red Fox.

Preyed upon by trappers, hunted by farmers and sportsmen, the red fox has steadily declined in many areas of the country. Actually, the population cycle of this lively carnivore is based primarily on the whim of women's fashion. When the long-haired gleaming fur is in style, women create a high demand for fox skins. Thus the red fox population is curtailed or reduced because of increased trapping pressure. In Illinois, we have insufficient numbers to merit a serious trapper's business, so the demise of the fox has been largely due to the reduction of its natural habitat.

But we still have enough red fox in our state for one to catch an occasional glimpse of a burnished tail, to encounter the distinctive tracks across a white band of snow, to know the presence of the wily carnivore that remains a part of our natural environment.

Few people are indifferent to the fox. He seems to present a strong appeal to some, violent distaste in others. He is hated (with some reason) by the chicken farmer, while the small game hunter competes with him, thus considering him a likely candidate for destruction.

The naturalist finds pleasure in sitting for hours, observing a fox from a blind. What they see is a sharp-featured member of the dog family, of medium size with a golden red coat and a bushy tail. They will note the animal is superbly fleet-footed and has a high degree of intelligence. An inexperienced observer may easily mistake a gray fox for a red one, as the gray does have considerable red hair on various parts of the body, including the face. But look at the tail — a red fox always has a white tail tip while the gray's tail ends in black.

Our wily friend is rather smaller than he appears to be, fortified by his lustrous fur. The average weight is about 9½ pounds (about the same as a large, well-fed house cat.) The male will measure about 40 inches, give or take a few inches. Of this, the tail is 14 to 16 inches.

Although classed as a carnivore due to its teeth, the red fox is often omnivorous. His eyes are at the front of his head, giving him binocular vision. He really doesn't need to see behind him, as he is rarely hunted by other animals as is the rodent or herbivore, who have eyes on the sides of their heads. Of course, this place-

ment evolved before man took to hunting fox — with and without the hounds. It is a repulsive thought — the vision of a small red fox, unequipped by nature to serve as prey, fleeing from a pack of hounds and horsemen. A pretty pageant to some, no doubt, but to others a most illogical sport.

But he does have good eyes, with elliptical eye pupils (unique in the dog family) that contract to the narrowest of slits when struck by bright light. In this way they resemble the cat, who also glides through the night as a hunter. Wolves and coyotes, with round pupils, often begin their hunt early in the evening when there is still daylight and/or hunt into the post-dawn morning. Actually all these predators have fine eye reflectance that glows against the glare of a light.

But if you want to know how a fox feels, watch his ears. When afraid or threatened, he flattens his ears against his head. If angry, he may lay his ears back but slightly turned so that the black backs can be seen from the front; when placed like this he is more apt to be aggressive. He hears more than we do — for instance a mouse squeal at about 150 feet under favorable conditions. And of course he has a very keen sense of smell. For his 10 to 12 years he is wrapped in a world of intense odors.

The red fox is not gregarious, but does maintain a family group. The majority of kits (young fox) are born in the spring, around mid-March. Litter sizes vary from four to eight pups — and there is only one litter per year. The vixen stays in the den for about ten days, nursing and caring for her young. When they are about two weeks old, she will hunt for food in the vicinity of the den. The male has been hunting farther afield during this period, but is now welcomed back to the den.

When the kits reach four to five weeks of age, they begin to be curious about the outside world, poking their blunt little heads outside the den to gaze expectantly around. Then, at about six weeks, they venture all the way out (only when parents are present — they temper curiosity with caution.)

Fox kits are whirlwinds of activity, resembling red-dish perpetual motion machines. When one seems tired, the others roust it out, so during wakeful hours there is little peace or quiet for adults. Understandably, the male often seeks a quite corner away from the den. The vixen, on the other hand, shows remarkable patience as she tolerates the unending pummeling that goes with the play-filled hours near the den.

The pups are weaned at about two months and as they grow older, the parents start dropping the food farther and farther from the den. Thus, the young ones are slowly lured from their womblike home and begin hunting on their own.

By August, the family is split up and the animal reverts to being a loner throughout the autumn. Even the male and female part company, coming together again during the winter breeding season. As food becomes scarcer, they cover a wider range. The mature

red fox has a fine appetite, and if given the opportunity, will consume a pound of meat per day. Often he must get by on less.

For a detailed picture of the red fox, one could do no better than read the very fine book by Leonard Lee Rue III, *The World of the Red Fox*. His knowledge of the animal is gratifying and presented in an easy, readable style. Touching on the range of the red fox, he had this to say,

"Red foxes prefer to travel in open country. They walk along the edges of woods, along the fencerows surrounding a field; along horse paths, cattle trails, and old wood roads, and even run on steel railroad rails. They know where high water has spilled sand and gravel over the lowlands, creating an open path through the rank vegetation. They know where every gate, barway, or opening is in every fence. They know where every brook or stream can be crossed on the rocks or on a fallen tree. They walk in the last open furrow in any plowed field. They know their range as intimately as if their life depended on it, which it does."

Radios attached to live foxes have provided greater knowledge of foxes' activities at night than has any other method. They have proved that a red fox returns to the same general area each morning to sleep through the day, although it does not use the same bed. Radio tracking has shown what snow tracking had already established — that a fox is seldom still all night long. Neither temperature, cloud cover, moonlight, nor precipitation stays the fox from its self-appointed rounds."

The fox has few natural enemies left when mature, other than man. His alert nature and quick stepping make him a secondary target for other predators, although in other parts of the country the lynx will go out of its way to kill a fox, yet not eat it. The wolf and coyote are on the decline everywhere, fortunately for the fox — unfortunately for the world. These two larger carnivores tire less easily than the fox in deep snow and will successfully hunt him — when they are around. In Illinois, of course, we have seen the last of wolf, and lynx, though the coyote is still here.

Which brings us to a very fine statement by Lee Rue at the end of his book — and a fitting end to this article. "The predator does naturally what all human wildlife and stock breeders try to do: it gets rid of inferior stock. Nature's law 'survival of the fittest' has produced the beautiful wild creatures that we know today, and among the most beautiful is the Red Fox. The aesthetic value to the average person who gets a glimpse of a red fox daintily going about its foxy business is beyond calculation. The red fox is neither good nor bad: it is merely a red fox, admirably fulfilling the niche for which it was created."



Conservationist-At-Large

By Raymond Mostek

THE BALD EAGLE, threatened with extinction, is gaining a new lease on life. Conservationists for years have been using the Bald Eagle as an example and symbol of our decreasing natural environment. The Bald Eagle has received more publicity about its declining population than any other form of wildlife. Many articles and stories have been written about the reason for this decline and lamenting the fact that the population continues to dwindle in numbers. The future of the Bald Eagle may not be as dim as these articles have led people to believe.

A few dedicated Americans have adopted the Eagle's fight as their own and have started to do something positive about ensuring the future of the Bald Eagle. These persons forming the corporation known as Eagle Valley Environmentalists, Inc. (EVE) have undertaken a mammoth campaign to ensure wilderness areas for the Eagles as well as other forms of life, including man. The first such area is a 1,000-acre Bald Eagle Roosting Valley north of Cassville, Wisconsin. The total cost of the valley will be close to \$200,000 before final payments are made on land contract.

This valley is very unique in that it has no human habitation except for one farm at the upper end about one and one-half miles from the Eagle Roost itself. It has 300-400 foot bluffs with a spring-fed stream meandering through its narrow channel. During the winter 30-40 or more Bald Eagles may roost in the valley at night, especially during very inclement weather.

Preserving of this valley will ensure the Eagle a place they can move to, away from the pressures of man, a place with quiet and solitude which is so much a part of their life.

Leading this fight and heading the organization is Terrence N. Ingram, a young farmer and insurance agent from Apple River, Illinois who has had ten years of teaching experience at both

college and high school levels while conducting research on the Bald Eagles and other birds of prey in his spare time. It was he who first discovered the Eagles using this valley and determining why these roosts are important to the survival of the Eagle. As Mr. Ingram states, "If we can preserve a few of these unique roosts for the Eagles and keep the poisons out of their food then there is definite hope that the Eagle will survive for future generations to behold, marvel at and enjoy. The wilderness areas are important for they allow man to observe and study the Eagle in its natural environment."

The valley at Cassville, Wisconsin is the largest known Eagle roost in the State of Wisconsin. Illinois has a somewhat similar roost in the Pere Marquette State Park which Mr. Ingram and other conservationists fought to preserve several years ago. The case is still being debated in our courts.

EVE members are taking a position or positive stand toward the Bald Eagle's future. Many Americans throughout the nation are joining them through donations and assistance. EVE is getting its greatest boost from schools and school clubs that are joining the fight with projects for cleaning up their own communities, and sending any proceeds to EVE. Some schools have conducted paper drives, trash collections or walks to raise as much as \$1,000 for the project. They are even challenging each other to see which school can raise the most funds for the cause. It is very encouraging to EVE's leaders to know that the younger generation believes so much in our national symbol that they will fight for its survival. They want to ensure that it will forever fly over our great land and remain a symbol and inspiration of the freedom that keeps our nation strong.

With positive approach and individual effort applied to all our environmental problems, perhaps man's environment has a promising future just like

the Eagle's. Anyone wishing to help EVE or desiring more information about the organization, contact: EVE, c/o Terrence N. Ingram, Apple River, Illinois 61001.

* * *

BOOK REVIEW: Death Of The Automobile — By John Jerome. Illustrated by Robert Osborn.6.95. 288 pages. 1972. W. W. Norton Co., NYC.

The American love affair with the automobile is definitely over. Though still sold in large numbers annually, and despite the fact that billions of dollars are spent on new highways, expressways and street repair, most drivers know they are no longer "getting anywhere." Because of street traffic snarls, most large cities are going the mass transit route; Chicago has approved \$28 million dollars for expansion of the CTA; Detroit has approved \$3 million dollars for electronic controls on a test stretch; San Francisco has inaugurated its BART system comprising 75 miles of new transit routes which cost more than one billion dollars; Wash-

ington, D.C. is finally building a new subway system to end massive car jams; Seattle plans a 20-year program which may cost over \$200 million dollars.

In some pointed questioning of GM executives, Senator Ted Kennedy was finally able to draw the admission that despite a profit in one year of one billion, 700 million dollars, the firm spent only about one million dollars on safety aspects. Ralph Nader has now become a household word because of his continued demands for more auto product safety.

Jerome reveals that though Americans may be disenchanted with the family car, they still rely heavily on the auto for 79 pct. of the trips, commercial airlines account for 13 pct. with the remainder of 8 pct. using other means — railroad and bus, etc.

Jerome points out that crime in automobiles is staggering: Over 180 cars per day are stolen in New York City alone. Engines are swapped, registration papers forged; sometimes the abandoned car is quickly dismantled. He calls car theft the largest single urban crime today.

There are other straws in the wind: Conservationists are battling to have part of the national Highway Trust Fund earmarked for mass transit facilities; in Boston 84 pct. of the people polled favor banning of cars from downtown shopping centers and feel that air pollution is a serious problem; 85 pct. are willing to drive a less powerful car.

Author Jerome covers other aspects of the car problems: the daily costs of driving, drunk driving, air pollution, repair costs and dealer problems, design and advertising. The book is well documented.

* * *

The Morton Arboretum in Lisle maintains a free library for anyone interested in reference material on plants and trees. In the summertime, the May Watts Outdoor Garden is available for readers ... The Field Museum of Natural History in Grant Park in Chicago is maintaining its special exhibit on Greenland: Arctic Denmark until March 8th ... The DuPage Audubon Society and the Independent Voters of Illinois plan a panel discussion on the MARCH, 1973

"Report of the President's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future" in Wheaton on May 22, 1973. The Planned Parenthood Federation has pointed out that 600,000 people in Calcutta sleep in the streets, that 500,000 chemical substances a year are thrown into the environment with an unknown effect, that mercury pollution is global, that Sweden had to close 40 bodies of water to swimming and fishing for the next hundred years, that in the USA, we have found DDT in every meal which has been analyzed, unless population growth is slowed down, life will become intolerable ... There are two million cars in greater Paris now, increasing the noise level of that famed city. The acceptable noise level for humans inside a house with windows closed is about 35 decibels. It is twice that in Paris at midday. Over 100,000 cubic meters of sulphuric acid salts fall on Paris daily, in addition to 6,000 tons of carbon monoxide and 13,000 tons of sticky dust ... Hugh Crane and Herb Soberg of the American Train Heritage, hope to operate 14 miles of track of the Illinois Central Railroad near Marion, Ill. They have obtained an old caboose from the EJ&E RR, and a locomotive from Wisconsin. They are obtaining passenger cars and other memorabilia to operate a tour train for the benefit of visitors to southern Illinois. They hope to obtain permission to operate into the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, much as a train operates in the San Diego Wildlife Zoo about 65 miles outside that city.



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OLD TIME Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

SALT RISING BREAD

The night before you wish to make the bread, prepare in a quart jar:

2 cups boiling water	2 medium-size potatoes,
3 tablespoons white corn meal	sliced thin
	3 tablespoons white sugar

Just one pinch of baking soda!

Cover the jar and set in a warm place all night. Next morning foam should have risen on the liquid, and an odor can be noticed. Pour into a large bowl.

Scald one pint of sweet milk, allow it to cool to luke-warm; then add to the bowl, with three tablespoons of sugar and one pinch of baking soda.

Add enough flour to make the consistency of a paste. (This is the sponge). Let rise to double in bulk, about one hour. Now add shortening about the size of an egg. Sprinkle salt over this, about one teaspoon, and add flour to knead.

Pour out onto a table, or board, and knead as you would any other light bread.

Bake in two loafpans, half in each pan, at 350° F. for 45 to 50 minutes.

ESCALLOPED SWEET POTATOES and APPLES

6 medium-size sweet potatoes	½ teaspoon ground mace
	1½ cups apple slices
½ cup firmly packed brown sugar	½ teaspoon salt
	¼ cup butter

Wash and cut into crosswise slices, ¼-inch thick.

Butter a two-quart baking dish and arrange half of the sweet potatoes in the bottom, then half of apple slices. Sprinkle with half of the brown sugar-mace-salt mixture, dot with two tablespoons of butter, and repeat the layering.

Cook in 350° F. oven about 50 minutes.

If you prefer, nutmeg may be substituted for the mace, and is often considered a better condiment.

HOOTSLA (EGG BREAD)

½ cup butter	½ teaspoon black pepper
3 eggs, well beaten	8 cups day old bread, cut into cubes
½ cup sweet milk	½ teaspoon salt

Melt butter in large skillet, over low heat. Add the bread cubes and toss until lightly browned. Mix all together over bread cubes in the skillet. Cook over medium heat until the mixture is well set and browned on the bottom. Serve at once while hot.

This is an excellent breakfast dish.

BEET JELLY SALAD

2 tablespoons unflavored gelatine	½ cup sugar
½ cup cold water	½ teaspoon salt
2 cups boiling water	⅛ teaspoon ground cloves
2 tablespoons vinegar	1½ cups chopped beets
	½ cup chopped sweet pickles

Soak gelatine in cold water for five minutes. Add the boiling water and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Add vinegar, sugar, salt and cloves and let cool.

When mixture begins to thicken, add cubed beets and chopped pickles.

Pour into molds, rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm.

Unmold in lettuce cups and serve with pickled relish.

RABBIT PIE

1 rabbit	Pinch of pepper and salt
¼ lb. bacon or ham	Pinch of herbs
1 teaspoon chopped parsley	Teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 boiled egg	1 cup water

Chop parsley and mix all the seasoning together. Wash, joint and blanch the rabbit, rinse and dry. Dip the joints in the seasoning. Put a layer of rabbit at the bottom of a deep pie or baking dish, then a few pieces of bacon, cut into neat pieces. Add the hard-boiled egg and the water liquid. Fill up the dish with the rest of the rabbit and bacon. Cover with short crust or rough puff pastry and bake one to two hours at 350° F.

Serve either hot or cold.

MOCK MINCE PIE

½ cup white sugar	½ cup cider
1 cup seedless raisins, chopped	1 teaspoon cinnamon
	1 teaspoon ground cloves
2 cups bread crumbs	1 teaspoon allspice
2 cups water	

Mix all thoroughly together and cook until thick. Then cool and bake in to two crusts.

This recipe can be cooked and canned in jars and used later for pies, as with any mince meat.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ROAST COON SUPPER

3 to 4 coons (4 to 6 lbs. each)	1 cup shortening
	8 medium onions, chopped or sliced
5 tablespoons salt	
2 teaspoons black pepper	12 small bay leaves
2 cups flour	

Cut coons up into pieces. Save meaty backs and legs for baking. Cook boney pieces for broth, and use the broth for gravy and dressing.

Sprinkle back and legs with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour. Brown well on both sides, then transfer to roaster. Add onions and bay leaves, cover, and bake at 350° F. for two hours. Make gravy, adding flour to drippings in pan. Use two to three tablespoons for each cup liquid used. Prepare stuffing, using coon broth. Bake this at 350° F. for 30 minutes.

COON STUFFING

3 loaves day-old bread, crumbled	4 eggs, well beaten
1½ teaspoon salt	3 medium-size onions, cut fine
1 teaspoon black pepper	4 stalks celery, cut fine
Powdered sage, to taste	½ cup margarine, melted
4 cups coon broth	

Mix well and bake. This old recipe is one of the best there is for coon.

MOLASSES STOCK CAKE

½ cup shortening	5 cups plain flour
½ cup sugar	1½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
¾ cup molasses	
1½ teaspoons soda, dissolved in water	1½ teaspoon ground ginger
½ cup water	1½ teaspoon ground cloves
	1 teaspoon salt

Cream the sugar with shortening. Add molasses and stir. Add water and flour, alternately, with creamed mixture until thoroughly mixed.

Chill dough until it can be rolled out thin (about two hours). Bake at 350°, then cool and spread with apple butter (home-made).

LAMB'S KIDNEY, AU VIN

Cut your kidneys lengthways, but not through. Put four or five on a skewer, lay them on a gridiron over clear, lively coals, pouring the red gravy into a bowl each time they are turned. Five minutes on the gridiron will do.

Take them up, cut them in pieces, put them into a pan with the gravy you have saved, a large lump of butter, with pepper, salt, a pinch of flour, glass of Madeira (champagne is better) and fry the whole for two minutes, and serve very hot.

TO MAKE DRY DEVILS

These are usually composed of the broiled legs and gizzards of poultry, fish bones, or biscuits, *sauce piquante*. Mix equal parts of fine salt, Cayene pepper and curry powder, with double the quantity of powder of truffles. Dissect a brace of woodcocks rather under-roasted, split the heads, subdivide the wings, etc., and powder the whole gently over with the mixture. Crush the tail and brains along with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, a small portion of pounded mace, the grated peel of half a lemon, and half a spoonful of soy until the ingredients be brought to the consistence of a fine paste; then add a tablespoon of catsup, a full wine glass of Madeira, and the juice of two Seville oranges; throw the sauce, along with the birds, into a stew-dish, to be heated with spirit of wine—cover close up—light the lamp — and keep gently simmering, and occasionally stirring, until the flesh has imbibed the greater part of the liquid.

When it is completely saturated, pour in a small quantity of salad oil, stir all sauce more well together, put out the light, and serve it round instantly.

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Letters . . .

Dear Sir:

Does Mrs. Holman have an old time recipe—or anyone, for that matter—for making Honey Taffy?

A friend around 50-60 says she remembers sitting on a high stool when she was about 7, helping her mother make Honey Taffy. Recipe has been lost. Seems in ages past when we made molasses taffy (you wangled a boyfriend to help) there was a little vinegar added.

Any help will be appreciated.
Mrs. H. Archibald Harris
Los Angeles, Calif.

Can anyone give Ethel a helping, if sticky, hand?

Dear Sirs,

I enjoy the magazine immensely, especially the replies to letters.

I wish it came on time.
Sincerely,
Zelma A. Williams
Peoria, Ill.

The wish is father to the thought.
Surely we have a problem of gender with that statement.

Dear Sir:

Just finished my term as chairman of the Prairie Club canoeists. Now I can plan trips that will include both hiking and canoeing.

I am planning to get a group together for a week in the Murphysboro area. One of our objectives will be to hike through the Little Grand Canyon. Two members of the group will be Lillian Lash and Harold Kiehm, two old timers, both interested in conservation.

Please send each of them a copy of the article, "Canoeing on the Aux Vases." Two postage-paid envelopes are enclosed for your convenience.

I want to spend one day canoeing the

stretch from Sand Ridge to the campground. I will also outline a list of other places of interest for the group to visit. One of the men will be leading a caravan to a rally in the latter part of April so we will be down your way the latter part of May.

Enjoy your magazine regardless of when I receive it. Your articles are not dated.

Regards,
George E. Miller
Chicago, Ill.

The last time we saw Harold Kiehm's smiling face on a creek was on the infamous Lusk Creek canoe trip sponsored by Outdoor Illinois Magazine in 1964. Funny thing, we haven't sponsored a canoe trip since.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check for a gift subscription.

This was a Christmas gift, but I have found after reading your wonderful magazine the past three years that date deadlines mean nothing.

Christmas, like your magazine, is timeless and welcome whenever it arrives.

We have camped over most of southern Illinois and find many tips to make our trips more enjoyable.

Keep plugging,
Gene Hanson
Hoopeston, Ill.
Let's hear three cheers.
Two for us and one for you.

Sir:

Please extend my subscription to your informative reading for two more years. It is greatly enjoyed and passes many a long winter evening.

J. Earl Johnson
Du Quoin, Illinois

Dear Sirs,

This subscription blank is clipped from a 1963 issue of Outdoor Illinois. If your

rates have increased, please notify me so I can send the difference. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Norma Woolard
Carbondale, Ill.

Uh, yes. From \$3.00 to \$6.50.

Sirs:

Hope I have not missed even one issue. I was not acquainted with Outdoor Illinois until this past year. My subscription was a most welcome gift — I enjoy it so much.

Floyd R. Van Hook
Decatur, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for sending a copy of December Outdoor Illinois and statement covering a one year subscription beginning with that issue.

You will I am sure see that I get the January issue.

Very truly yours,
Fern Crabtree
Anna, Ill.

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Gentlemen:
Wouldn't miss O. I. for anything!! Received no previous bill.

Sincerely,
Dr. W. D. Snively, Jr.
Evansville, Ill.

Unsought Plug: If anyone needs or would enjoy a first-rate slide presentation of the Cave-in-Rock, Ford's Ferry history of brigandage, Dr. Snively has compiled an excellent one from his research for his book, "Satin's Ferryman."

Dear Sir:

I hope I can get my renewal started with the back issues (if any) I have missed. I have been ill and have neglected a lot of things—renewal to your magazine, one of the important ones.

Thanks,
Mrs. Elizabeth Stuckey
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Sir:

We enjoy the magazine very much. I save every copy and they get passed around throughout the whole family.

Sincerely,
Mrs. William Z. Sewell
Whittier, Calif.

Whittier? Isn't there someone famous from Whittier? Oh yeah, George Allen.

Gentlemen:

A friend gave us a few copies of your magazine for 1969. We love it! Please send us your current subscription rates so that we may start enjoying your magazine on our own.

Thank you,
Don Lundgren
La Moille, Ill.

La Moille (Pop. 655) in Bureau County is on the way to being one of our favorite towns.

Dear Sir:

This is the first notice we received that our subscription expired. If you pull our nameplate, this could mean a broken leg for you.

Victor Randolph
Carbondale, Ill.

Sorry, Vic. It seems we sent a batch of second notices out when the first notice should have been in the envelope. A broken leg was among the better treatments we were threatened with.

Outdoor Illinois:

This article (enclosed) upset a lot of people — but today's Globe-Democrat corrects the statement to read "Conservation Today" and not "Outdoor Illinois".

Wishing you a long-long life!
Al Hartman
Waterloo, Ill.

The clipping reader Hartman sent in originated with Copley News Service out of Springfield, detailing an interview with Anthony Dean, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Among the paragraphs was one

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

reference is in the second letter, Page 39. We enjoy this gift magazine to us very much.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Abraham
Bloomington, Ill.

You'll find the Lovejoy Homestead article on Page 33, October 1972.

Dear Whoever??

In fumbling through the pages of your so-called "periodical," I stumbled across the letter from Mr. and Mrs. F. C. of St. Louis, Mo. I guess some folks never realize how fortunate they are! They feel badly that they cannot renew their subscription, they say. No accounting for taste, I guess.

Well, sir, I'll tell you what I am going to do. I am enclosing herewith a check for a subscription for these poor folks, not because I am a nice person, only because I am a sadist who relishes seeing others suffer. And suffer they will for another year.

One request, however. Please withhold my name. After all, I have a reputation to uphold and I don't want anyone thinking erroneous thoughts nor do I want anyone seeking me out for the purpose of revenge.

Let this be an anonymous gesture on the part of a possum gravy enthusiast. And save your "Hard Luck Story of the Year Award for some other poor soul.***

Sincerely,

Somewhere in Illinois

We returned your check, sir, because we think you should think up your own skin game and not try to get in on ours. We are the one and only original Hard Luck Story of

Dear Sir:

In the National Register list, page 20, December 1972, is a picture of the Henry B. Clarke house in Chicago. Here are a few remarks about the first and second houses in Chicago, according to a bill of sale dated May 17, 1800:

"On the river bank a mansion house (18 feet by 40 feet) that included four glass doors, eleven copper kettles, and a French cabinet of walnut and a long low building with a piazza along the front of it, 24 feet by 40 feet, ranging in depth to four or five rooms."

The latter building was constructed in the fall of 1772 as a dwelling and replaced by the mansion the next spring after the owner brought his bride back from St. Joseph (Michigan). Both were built on the Chicago River right on the portage between Lake Michigan and the DesPlaines River. The bill of sale is kept in the Wayne County Document Building in Detroit, Michigan, where it was discovered by Milo Milton Quaife in 1913.

Very truly yours,
Clyde A. Bridger
Springfield, Illinois

Our picture outline may have thrown you off. It was meant to imply that the Clarke House was the oldest home in Chicago STILL STANDING, which we are told is true, and not the first house constructed in Chicago, which it was not.

A better gaffe was the picture of Jackson Park on Page 7, which our friend and fellow (fellow?) gaffespotters, E. Ethel Harris of Babylon-sur-Pacific, said looks suspiciously like the picture she sent us which she took in 1912. We had attributed it to the Illinois Historic Sites Survey, which was incorrect since Ethel had, indeed, taken the picture.

If you think, dear readers, that your constant flow of constructive criticism gets us down, think again. Nothing disturbs our harmonious relationship with nature. Good or bad. Nothing.

Gentlemen:

In the Letters of your December issue, 1972, Page 39, there is a reference to an article on the "Lovejoy Homestead." Somehow I have not located the issue with it in. Would you kindly tell me what number it was, so that I can tell some-

MARCH, 1973

do not like to think others with less taste and originality would have the temerity to infringe upon our letters patent.

You sir are, quite obviously, a cad and a bounder and the worse fate we can think for you would be to live in La Grange Park or some similar hole and send your kids to Thornton Fractional South. Or North, come to think of it.

Gentlemen:

Please send me an extra copy of your October issue which contains the article on Jubilee College. Yours was an excellent, concise history of the college, but not quite up to date.

There is now in existence a Citizen's Committee to Preserve Jubilee College which is working in conjunction with the state to keep Jubilee from crumbling. Already Phase I has been completed in which the shattered dormitory walls have been rebuilt and a temporary roof has been put on to keep the place weather-tight. A subcommittee will soon be working on the furnishing of the interior. (This fine stationery is one of our many fund raisers!)

So, there is hope for Jubilee, and the Bishop's motto, Jehovah Jirek (God will provide) again rings true.

Thank you again for your fine article. We hope it will aid our cause and get more people interested in our worthy project.

Sincerely,
Sue E. Swanson
Member, Citizen's Comm. to
Preserve Jubilee College
Princeville, Ill.

We hope it helps.

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Dear Sir:
I am sorry that my attempt to identify the "What and Where" picture in the October issue was so far in error — I tried. However, I refuse to consider the suggested "move" to Indiana. I would rather regard Pawnee, in our good old "Prairie State," as preferred locale. But, of course, Benton, Franklin County, Illinois is much more desirable. For several years during the "twenties," I was privileged to call the latter place "home."

Sincerely,
R. E. "Rudy" Fagerburg
Western Springs, Ill.



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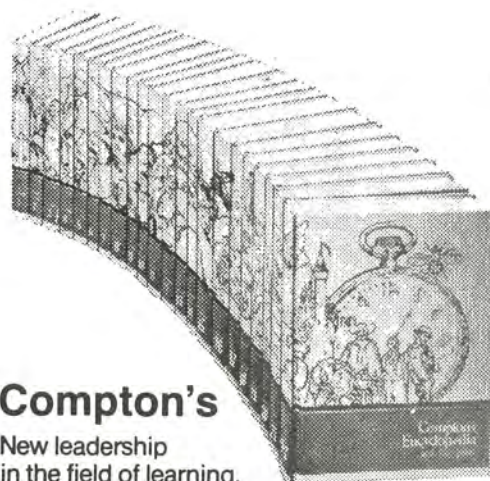
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LAKE OF EGYPT. Sugar Creek Farms Lakeside lots — large — wooded — facilities installed. Ideal vacation-retirement. Sugar Creek Farms, Box 305, Bloomington, Ill. 60108.

BOOKS

BOOK ABOUT Southern Illinois in the Thirties. "A Nickel's Worth of Skim Milk," by Bob Hastings. The Depression years. Nostalgia. Sentiment. Americana. Humor. Pathos. Actual people and events in the Marion - Harrisburg area. \$4.95 postpaid plus .25 Illinois tax. Write Beulah Crenshaw, Rt. 1, Carbondale, Ill. 62901.

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

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

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

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FOR RENT — Three-room furnished, heated and air conditioned cottage on bluff overlooking Ohio River in Hardin County; next to Cave-in-Rock State Park. Accommodates four. \$150 per month or \$75/week. Write Janet N. Connor, 1141 Dartmouth Road, Flossmoor, Ill. 60422.

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

Dundee: Haeger Potteries, 7 Maiden lane. The world's largest artware pottery and outstanding cultural asset of the midwest. Ceramic museum, historic pieces of pottery on display. Tours include a close-up view of the many hand processes involved in the making of one ceramic piece, as well as the use of the latest machinery which enables these handicrafts to be produced for the mass markets of America and abroad. Tours Mon. thru Fri. at 9, 10, 10:45, 1:15, 2, and 2:45. Reservations requested for groups. Flower arrangement by reservation for groups of 30 or more. Phone 312-426-3441.

DuPage County: Illinois Prairie Path, recently designated a part of National Recreational Trails System, is a 27 mi. footpath (also for bicycle & horseback riders). Established on former CA&E R.R. site across DuPage County—Elmhurst to Wheaton with branches N. to Elgin, S. to Aurora. Open every day, all year, free. (No motorized vehicles.) Provide link between forest preserves. Recommended for birders, photographers, Scouts, railroad buffs and ecologists. For information write IPP, P.O. Box 1086, Wheaton, Ill. 60187.

East Moline: International Harvester Co., 1100 Third St. Manufacturers combines, corn pickers, harvesting equipment. Tours (2½ hours) at 9 and 1 Mon. thru Fri. by appointment. Minimum age 12. Shorts and Bermudas prohibited. No cameras. Telephone 309-755-5241.

East Moline: John Deere Foundry. Tours at 10:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. Mon., Wed., and Fri. John Deere East Moline Works, 1100 13th Ave. Tours Mon. thru Fri. by arrangements with Visitor's Service, Deere Company, Moline 61265.

East St. Louis-Collinsville area: Cahokia Mound State Park. Public tours of archaeological excavation July 1 thru Sept. 1. Contact: James P. Anderson, Curator, Cahokia Mounds Museum, 8001 Collinsville Road, St. Louis, Illinois 62201.

Edwardsville: Madison County Historical Museum, 715 N. Main St. Tours Wed. and Fri. 9 to 12 and 1 to 5. Sat. 1 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5, except on legal holidays. Historical reference library for Illinois and Madison County history open same hours.

Edwardsville: Southern Illinois U., Edwardsville campus. Free campus tours available to everyone. Contact Information Office: Phone: 692-2739.

Elgin: Audubon Museum of Natural Science, Lord's Park. Open daily 10 to 10 during summer.

Elgin: Trout Park Botanical Gardens. Open daylight hours every day.

Elmhurst: Historical Museum, Wilder Park. Open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2 to 5 and Thurs. night 7 to 9. Free admission. Groups invited.

Evanston: Northwestern U. walking tours of campus meet at Rebecca Crown Center. Mon.-Fri. at 2, Sat. at 11. By appointment only with Admission Office. No tours during winter, spring or summer vacations.

Evanston: Shakespeare Garden—between Technological Institute, Northwestern U. and Garrett Theological Seminary. This colorful garden contains only plants mentioned in the works of Shakespeare and begun in 1915 by the Garden Club of Evanston. Open all year.

Fairfield: Little Red Caboose, Route 4. Career Development Center, Sheltered Workshop, Child Development School and Pre-School Program. Open 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Sat. & Sun.

Forest Park: Forest Park Public Library, 7555 Jackson Blvd. Indian relics recovered from two local cemetery mounds. Tracing development & history of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatami tribes. Library hrs. Mon.-Fri. 10:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-5:45 p.m.; Sat. (June) 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sat. (July & Aug.) 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Fort Sheridan: Fort Sheridan Museum, Bldg. 33 Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun. from 12-4 p.m. Reservations for groups. Phone 312-926-2037.

Freeport: Historical Museum, Farm Museum and Arboretum, 1440 S. Carroll. Museum hours Fri., Sat. and Sun. 1:30 to 5; closed holidays. Exhibit themes changed every other month. Farm Museum closed during winter.

Fulton County: Spoon River Valley Drive between London Mills and Dixon Mounds. Area made famous by Edgar Lee Master, "Spoon River Anthology." Follow scenic country roads up and down hill over improved roads to the confluence with Illinois River at Dixon Mounds near Havana. See Ante Bellum churches, mill sites homes, opera sites, underground railway and the Rasmussen Black Smith Shop Museum. Red and white markers along route.

Fulton Co.: Tour on your own—the famous Fulton Co. mining region. Farmers in this area will display old and new farm machinery along Spoon River Valley Scenic Drive.

Galena: Antiques, 25 shops open daily May through October.

Galena: Chestnut Mt. Lodge. Skiing — Christmas thru Feb. Torchlight shows—Nite skiing Mon. thru Fri. Ski lessons, movies on weekends, chair lifts, swimming, dining facilities, snack bar and gift shop. For info.—Dee Dee Moser, Res. Clerk.

Galena: Dowling House. Oldest house in Galena, built in 1826 by merchant John Dowling. Stone structure now restored and authentically furnished as original dwelling and miner's trading post. Open May to November.

Galena: Galena Gazette Museum & Printery. Evolution of printing from 1834. Newspapers over century old on display. 1880 Prouty Press operated. Weekends May, June, Sept. & Oct., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily, July & Aug.; 10 a.m.-5 p.m. except Tues. Adults 50¢, children 25¢ age 7-17.

Galena: Historical Museum. Daily 9-5, May 1-November 1.

Galena: Magazine street. Lolly's Doll Museum. Daily 9 to 5. Closed Tuesdays.

Grafton: Pere Marquette State Park. Largest state park in Illinois—7,000 acres. Cross marks site where first white man, Marquette and Joliet, entered Ill. Spring-summer nature tours begin at Nature Museum daily. Lodge & dining room, Bridle trails and Nature center. Resident naturalist.

Grand Detour: John Deere historic site where first successful steel plow was built by John Deere in 1837. Restored house, reconstructed blacksmith shop, archaeology exhibits. Open 9 to 5 daily, Mar. 15 to Nov. 15.

Granite City: Army Depot. 10 to 12 and 1 to 3, Mon. thru Fri. Fourteen days notice. Write Commanding Officer, Granite City Army Depot. Give organization, suggested time, number of adults and children, reason for visit, responsible person or persons, phone and address.

Great Lakes: Naval Training Center (40 mi. N. of Chicago). World's largest Navy training complex. Recruit graduation reviews average 1,000 men each Fri. except during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Visitors must be seated by 1:30 p.m. Reviews last until 3:30 p.m. For reservations call 312-688-5670. Tours of the Center for organized groups not larger than 50. For reservations call 312-688-2201. Recruit Review features a band, Bluejacket choir and The Drum and Bugle Corps. Group tour conducted only on Fri., Sat. and Sun., Mar. thru Nov. Casual visiting is not permitted.

Griggsville: Wild Bird Society. Year round tours of art and natural history museum. Griggsville, Illinois. Contact: John A. Giegling.

Hallsville-Kenney: One of state's oldest living landmarks, a soft maple tree measuring 20½ feet in circumference. On blacktop, ½ mi. S. of Hallsville, 3½ mi. N. of Kenney. No. of U. S. 54—So. on Rt. 10.

Henry: B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. 1½ mi. northeast of Henry. Manufacturers Chemical for the rubber industry and polyvinylchloride for plastics processors. Tours for science groups by appointment.

Dear Sir,
In one of the letters to the Editor I noticed one thanking you for sending them a Recreation Map of Southern Illinois.

We are new to Illinois and are interested in camping and finding out about the state and would appreciate if you would tell us where we can obtain maps and guide books.

Thank you,
Mrs. C. G. Hull
Champaign, Illinois

Best source on southern Illinois is Southern Illinois Tour Council, P. O. Box 7, Carterville, Illinois.

They have the southern Illinois map as well as maps of several individual counties showing places of interest. Most of one time or another appeared in the pages of Outdoor Illinois and were reprinted by the Council.

For other regions of Illinois, contact: Robert Sullivan, Chief, Division of Tourism, Department of Business and Economic Development, Springfield, Illinois 62706.



Dear Sir:

May I ask if Raymond E. Lee is living? If so, could you give me his address?

I enjoy his stories very much.

Sincerely,
Leslie J. Van Etten
Phoenix, Ariz.

Raymond E. Lee lives in Wheeling, Illinois and will accept a check in lieu of the flowers, if that was the purpose of your inquiry.

Gentlemen:

In the "Letters" of the December issue, Mr. Michael Sullivan referred to a "Guidemap to Johnson County." Do you have copies of this map and could you send me one? I was born in Johnson County in 1907 and I hope to visit there this summer.

I enjoy "Outdoor Illinois" and I look forward to each issue.

Sincerely,
G. A. (Jack) Bradley
Phoenix, Ariz.

The Guidemap to Johnson County appeared in our April '66 issue. We

didn't have reprints of the map on hand so mailed you a copy of that magazine along with a bill for same.



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