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OUTDOOR

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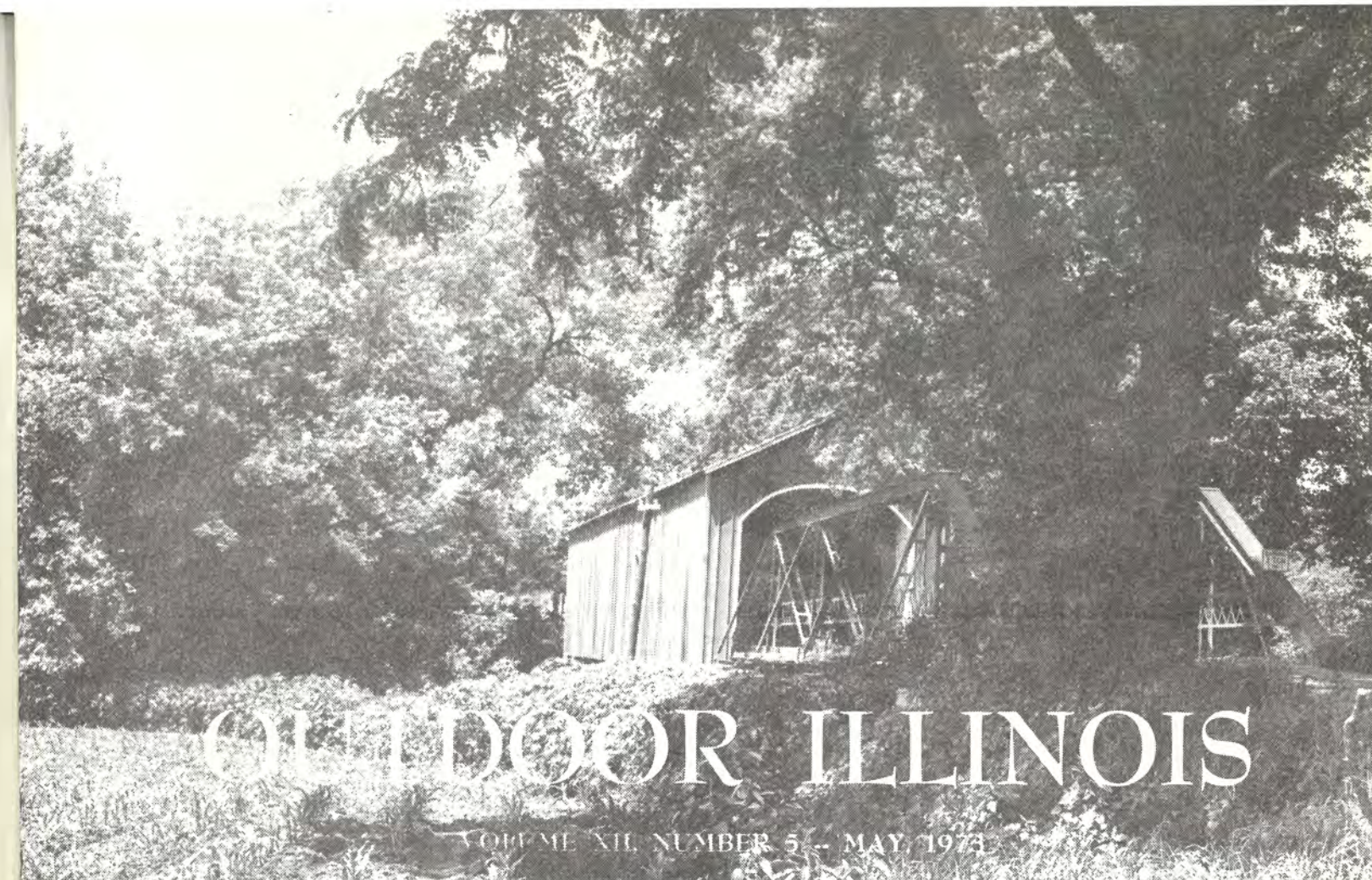
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The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

320 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BENTON, ILLINOIS 62812



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII NUMBER 5 MAY 1973

WOLF COVERED BRIDGE on Spoon River near Maquon, Knox County. Photograph by Wayne Bridges, Delavan.

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COVER PICTURE:

GLESSNER HOUSE on Prairie Avenue at 18th is a relic from the days when that street on the near south side of Chicago was the premier residential neighborhood in the period 1890-1910. The definitive story of this famous landmark begins on Page 8.

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this picture, taken about 1917-18, in an Illinois town? The mill, now about 100 years old, is still standing. A hint? It's in a small town that could be termed "shiny," or "heavy," or "valuable."



Last Month's Picture

LAST MONTH'S PICTURE was of the old Market House in Galena, taken about 1880. The structure is now a state memorial. It was identified by four O. I. readers who somehow conquered the time and distance handicap from the towns of Galena, Browning, Springfield and Vandalia.

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

Who Has The Compass?

WE DON'T believe any but the most irresponsible of witnesses would claim we have been anything but methodical in our conservation view over the years. We have, hopefully, weighed as much evidence as could be unearthed before we have made our choices on a variety of conservation matters. Many times the decision may have appeared precipitous, if one were not aware of the careful backgrounding we have compiled on numerous state environmental issues.

We have purposely laid back the past few months because we have wanted to give the new administration a chance to make its track and, hopefully, help in the direction of protection of the Illinois environment.

Unfortunately, the few tracks we have seen have been fleeting, when seen at all, and then for the most part they have been tracks which have pointed toward a retreat from even the most modest of norms.

But of even more concern has been the manner, apparently, in which many environmental decisions have been made.

We talked recently with a reasonable, intelligent citizen who had plumped very hard for Governor Daniel Walker as a candidate because Candidate Walker had answered a questionnaire put forth by the Illinois Planning and Conservation League in such a manner that it appeared he would have a very strong conservation ethic.

For instance, when the question was, "Would you favor a wilderness corridor designation for the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River?" Candidate Walker's response was, "Unqualified Yes!"

Governor Ogilvie, on the other hand, had come out adamantly in favor of the reservoir.

Those persons in the area who opposed the reservoir publicized Candidate Walker's statement widely in news-

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A Second Look

papers in the region prior to the election, with the Walker campaign group's blessing.

Then the week before the election, Candidate Walker made the statement that he would not make a decision on the Middle Fork Reservoir until after the election. But his daughter, meanwhile, asked the folks opposing the reservoir to send out postcards to conservationists in the area — a list of 2,000 persons — saying he was against both Oakley and Middle Fork Reservoirs. And, yes, his campaign aide, William Goldberg, now on his staff, said "send the postcards."

Now they have a question or two to ask Governor Walker and his Director of Conservation, Anthony Dean, but they can't seem to get them to return their calls.

We think it a fair question, now, to ask how conservation decisions are going to be made in Illinois during the remaining years of this administration. We hope they will not be made on the basis of the greatest number of votes, but on the greatest good.



In The Second Place

NOT ONLY THAT, but we are more than a little upset that the apparent aim in operation of state parks seems to be trending toward a giant numbers game.

The decision to phase out the interpreter at Fort de Chartres State Park, and to close the museum except during the summer months, is a decision that lacks vision, wisdom and historical savvy. Otherwise, it might be alright.

The purported reason for moving the interpreter was based on the relatively few numbers of persons who visited the park.

For the information of those who use figures on attendance at state parks, our advice is: Don't. We defy anyone who will say the figures announced by the Department of Conservation resemble, in any manner, the actual number of persons attending any park.

Page 5

They are figures made by guess and by God, and are not suitable to compare parks even on the basis of attendance.

Moreover, to equate a historical park — like Fort de Chartres — with a park adjacent to population centers — like Illinois Beach — is to compare quality with quantity. The state has room for both, and shouldn't float the entire system on a quantitative basis.

We hope that the Fort de Chartres decision was based on insufficient evidence, and that a more careful review will see the decision changed and the interpretive effort remain at Fort de Chartres. It has resulted in an enhanced reputation for the Department and the Division of Parks and Memorials. We would hate to see that image belabored. Especially by us.

Those Horsemen Identified

IF YOU'LL please turn back the pages to the March 1972 issue of Outdoor Illinois, Page 35, one of our readers has identified the location and several of those horsemen in the picture taken on a glass negative.

Mrs. Persia Cantrell, of Buckner, Illinois, came by recently to tell us the location was at Old Liberty Church in Hamilton County, three miles north of Cornerville at the southwest corner of that county.

The riders she identified were Jim and Henry Adkinson, the second and third riders from the left in the picture, and the time was about 1886 or 1867.

Flattery Gets Us

WE ARE quite prideful about an Award of Merit bestowed upon Outdoor Illinois Magazine by the American Association for Conservation Information. The award was accepted in our behalf by Glenn W. Harper, supervisor of the Division of Education of the Illinois Department of Conservation at a recent convention of conservation information officers in Hot Springs.

The citation read, in part, "Outdoor Illinois Magazine, Publisher Dan Malkovich and staff provide monthly a unique subtle approach to conservation through an editorial philosophy that embraces a wide variety of environmental, historical and cultural appreciation."

Well, every man to his own device. Make our's flattery.

Provost Nougat

WE HAPPENED to be on a television program some weeks ago at the same time Keith Leasure was on it. We learned considerably more from him than he did from us, since he demonstrated the making of a simple nougat, a hobby of his, and it went so well on a hot plate that we figure even your ordinary Outdoor Illinois reader couldn't mess it up.

Since Keith was recently named provost at Southern

Illinois University, we'll label it The Provost Nougat:

Mix dry: 1½ cups sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Add to 1 cup syrup and stir in ½ cup water. Cook mixture to 140° C. (284 degrees F.)

Beat 2 egg-whites very stiff and add to syrup slowly, beating all the time. Beat the mixture very stiff. Add nuts or fruit.

Pour into a pan greased and dusted with cornstarch. Cut into strips when hardened. It may be dipped in chocolate, but is fine without further embellishment.

We know it to be a foolproof recipe because we saw it done before our eyes.

The one thing the cook kept repeating as "the secret to success" was to cook the initial mixture until it reached exactly 284° F.

So have at it. You can't go wrong.

Backpackers' Shops

BACKPACKING IS becoming a more popular recreation for many Illinoisans. What brought it too mind was our recent encounter with a new backpacking equipment and provision store in Carbondale, Chockstone Mountaineering, Ltd., which joins with Campfitters, Ltd. of Evanston and Elmhurst, and Bushwhacker Backpacking Supply of Champaign to give the state a beginning of fair coverage for those of us who enjoy the activity and have had to depend upon makeshift surplus or long-distance ordering to get supplied in the past.

Chockstone, located at 216 University Avenue in Carbondale, sells a variety of outdoor equipment including canoes, kayaks, tents, goosedown and dacron sleeping bags, backpacks, bulky sweaters, bicycle touring bags and freeze-dried trail meals — an especially hard-to-find item in southern Illinois.

Store hours are 12 to 8 p. m. Monday through Friday and 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays.

Scenic Road Hearing

THE SHAWNEE National Forest will hold a public meeting on Saturday, June 30 at 1 p. m. in the auditorium of Marion High School in Marion to hear public comment about Scenic Drive Corridor Alternatives for the forest area.

The Forest Service has undertaken this rather significant effort to involve the public in early planning because of widespread interest in the concept of a scenic drive through the Shawnee National Forest between the Mississippi River on the west and the Ohio River on the east.

Conceived in the early 1930's by members of the Ozark Tour, the idea of a scenic drive gained momentum in the 60's and was considered as a strong possibility for an economic development measure for Southern Illinois. One trail using existing roads has been marked by the Ozark-Shawnee Scouts as part of the Trigg Memorial

Ozark Trail, in memory of the late L. O. Trigg, early tour leader and one of the men responsible for helping create the Shawnee National Forest in the 1930's.

During the 60's the proposal of a George Rogers Clark Scenic Highway was supported by the Forest Service and various development groups of the area.

Since 1970, the scenic drive proposal has been seriously questioned by environmental groups and others on the grounds that the environmental costs incurred would far outweigh the economic benefits. Others have questioned whether the project, estimated to cost in excess of \$50 million, was a proper allocation of the Nation's limited financial resources when measured against such needs as water and air pollution abatement and other pressing social problems.

Because of these opposing views, the Forest Service has felt that the proposal should receive thorough public scrutiny so that all points of view may be freely and openly discussed. All comments are welcome. As stated earlier, the Forest Service does not now endorse or sponsor any of the alternatives listed below and will take no position until a careful review of all public comment relating to these alternatives has been made.

Comments may be made in writing to the Forest Supervisor, Shawnee National Forest, 317 East Poplar Street, Harrisburg 62946, or at any of the public meetings to be conducted on this topic in the next few months.

Following a careful review and evaluation of all pertinent comments and factors bearing on the matter, the Forest Service is expected to determine what action will be taken regarding scenic corridor development on the Shawnee National Forest.

The Alternatives are:

ALTERNATIVE I: MAINTAIN STATUS QUO

Develop no projects.

ALTERNATIVE II: NEW LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY

Build a new 2-lane road from the Mississippi to the Ohio Rivers connecting many major recreation areas and traversing high ridges to take advantage of scenic views. This is the George Rogers Clark Scenic Drive proposal.

ALTERNATIVE III: COMBINATION ROAD AND TRAIL

Develop a combination of a scenic drive on existing roads paralleled by continuous or intermittent complementary hiking, biking, and riding trails.

ALTERNATIVE IV: SCENIC TRAIL

A Scenic Trail could provide a long distance hiking opportunity.

ALTERNATIVE V: IMPROVE EXISTING ROADS

Improve existing state, county, and township roads to provide a designated scenic River-to-River road.

ALTERNATIVE VI: OTHER PROPOSALS

A brochure has been prepared which covers the history of the proposals and very briefly explains some of the al-

ternatives. This brochure is available without charge by writing to:

Forest Supervisor
Shawnee National Forest
317 East Poplar Street
Harrisburg, IL 62946

The meeting will begin with an extremely brief presentation of the history of the various alternatives, followed by the formal oral statements. Persons wishing to make formal oral statements at the meeting are asked to submit written statements to the Forest Supervisor, Shawnee National Forest by June 27.

Length of oral statements will be controlled by the number of people who want to speak. A portion of the meeting will be devoted to comments, statements and questions from the floor.

Another public meeting on this subject is planned for the Springfield area in the fall.

43rd Annual Ozark Tour

THIS YEAR marks the 43rd time the Annual Ozark Tour will introduce a motley crew of Illinoisans and visitors from other states to the marvelous variety that is the southern Illinois hill country.

The dates of the Ozark Tour this year will be July 15, 16 and 17. The starting place is Harrisburg, at 1:00 p. m. on Sunday afternoon.

The Annual Ozark Tour was originated in 1931 by the late Col. L. O. Trigg, Eldorado newspaper publisher, who continued leading the tours until his passing in November, 1949.

Since that time the tours have been led by William H. Farley, Harrisburg, who has continued in the tracks of Col. Trigg, seeking out-of-the way places and unusual things as the special province of Ozark Tour followers.

In the past few years, Bill has asked Dan Malkovich, of Benton, and Hank Payne, of Mt. Carmel, to join in assuring the Tour will follow the same time-honored precepts of showing southern Illinois to Illinoisans in an informal three-day men-only caravan.

Transportation is by bus, accommodations are in shelter bluffs, rustic caves, scenic overlooks and similar out-of-doors sleeping places. The tour members enjoy swimming in rockbound swimming holes and showering beneath hidden waterfalls deep in the scenic Shawnee National Forest.

Reservations may be made by sending a check for \$35 to Annual Ozark Tours, c/o Outdoor Illinois Magazine, Box A, Benton, Illinois 62812. Young men under 16 may join the tour for half-price, \$17.50.

The prices were raised this year, the first time in memory, but it is still the world's largest bargain — considering the 1931 depression era tour cost \$25. And the meals alone, taken at fast-vanishing country churches where the best cooks in the world take pride in the table fare they prepare, are worth the price, as members of past tours attest.



*With the regards of
H. H. Richardson.*

PHOTOGRAPH and autograph of Henry Hobson Richardson.

Famous Illinois Architecture: IV

Text and Photographs
By Paul E. Sprague

JOHN JACOB GLESSNER was born in January, 1843, at Zanesville, Ohio, into a family of Anglo-Saxon stock. His education was in the public schools of Zanesville where, after graduation, he worked for a local newspaper. In 1864, he entered the field of harvesting machine manufacturing at Springfield, Ohio, as a member of the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. For many years thereafter he was vice-president of the firm. In 1870, Glessner moved to Chicago in order to manage the business from a place more centrally located to the harvester markets of the midwest. Bushnell remained in Springfield, Ohio, to manage the home office and Warder moved to Washington, D. C., to handle the east coast operations of the firm.

Competition became so extremely intense and wasteful in the harvester business during the last decades of the nineteenth century that in 1902 George W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan's "right-hand man," called Cyrus McCormick and other leaders of the industry to New York for the negotiations that resulted in mergers creating the International Harvester Company. In recognition of Glessner's business acumen, for it was he who had been largely responsible for bringing the relatively small firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner suc-

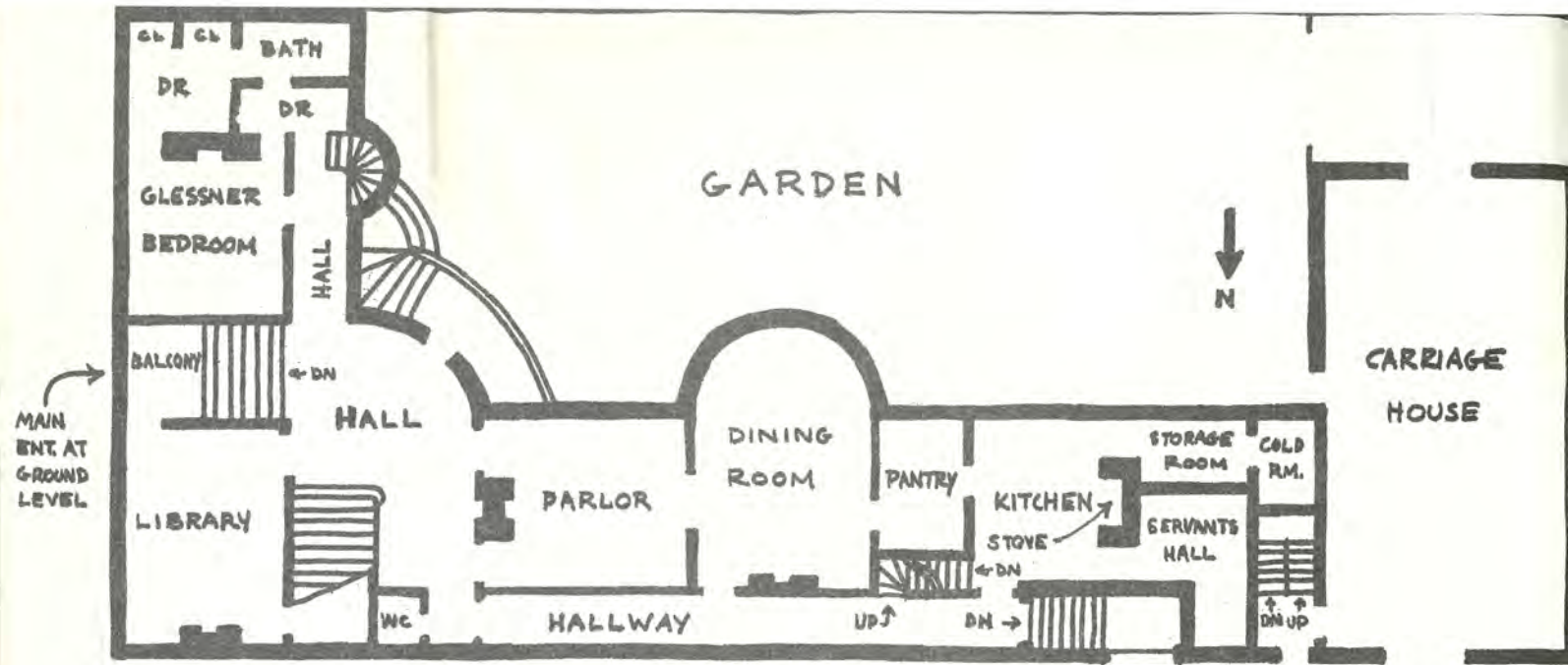


Glessner House

GLESSNER HOUSE, 1800 South Prairie Avenue, about 1890, shows the light color of the granite exterior. Photo by George Glessner.



MAY, 1973



GLESSNER HOUSE · CHICAGO

SKETCH PLAN · NOT TO SCALE

cessfully through the harvester war, Glessner was made one of the four vice-presidents of the new firm.

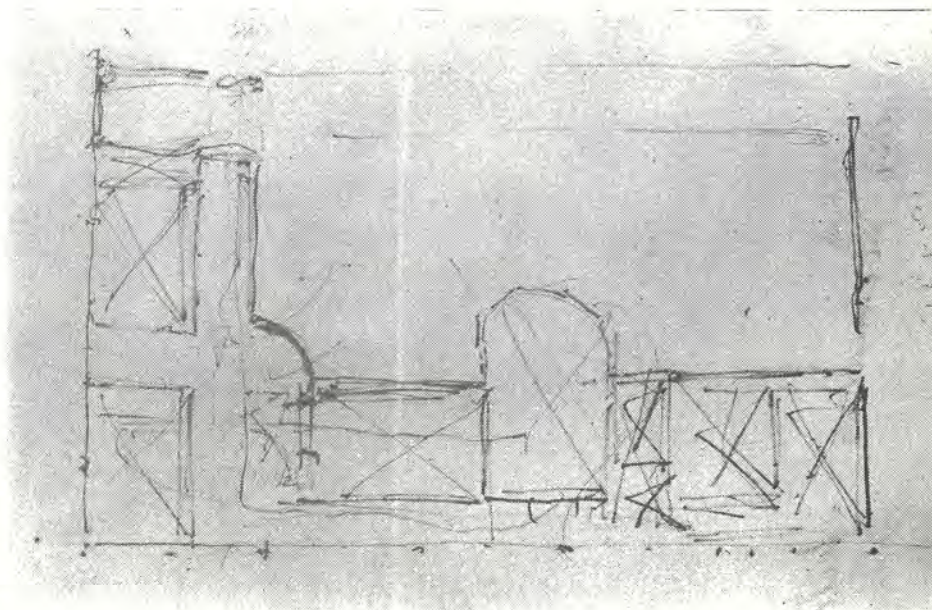
On December 7, 1870, Glessner married Frances Macbeth of Springfield, Ohio. Shortly afterwards the couple moved to Chicago where they rented from Judge McAllister a frame house located at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Page Street. Their son George was born in that house. In 1875 they purchased a brick home at the northeast corner of Washington and

Morgan streets and in that house their daughter Frances was born.

On March 24, 1885, Glessner bought several lots located on the southwest corner of fashionable Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street from Samuel B. Barker for \$50,500. The property measured 78 feet on Prairie Avenue and 176 feet on Eighteenth Street. With this property in hand, Glessner set out to find an architect to design a house for him. In New York he discussed his plans with Stanford White,

of McKim, Mead & White, and even engaged William C. Porter, whom Glessner seemed to know personally, to make some sketches. Although Glessner knew the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, then undoubtedly the best known American architect, he hesitated to contact him because friends reported that Richardson built only monumental buildings. But when at last Glessner did write Richardson, the reply was a happy but unexpected, "I'll plan anything a man wants, from a

RICHARDSON'S SKETCH PLAN made May 16, 1885, while dining with the Glessners. Original is owned by Chicago School of Architecture Foundation.

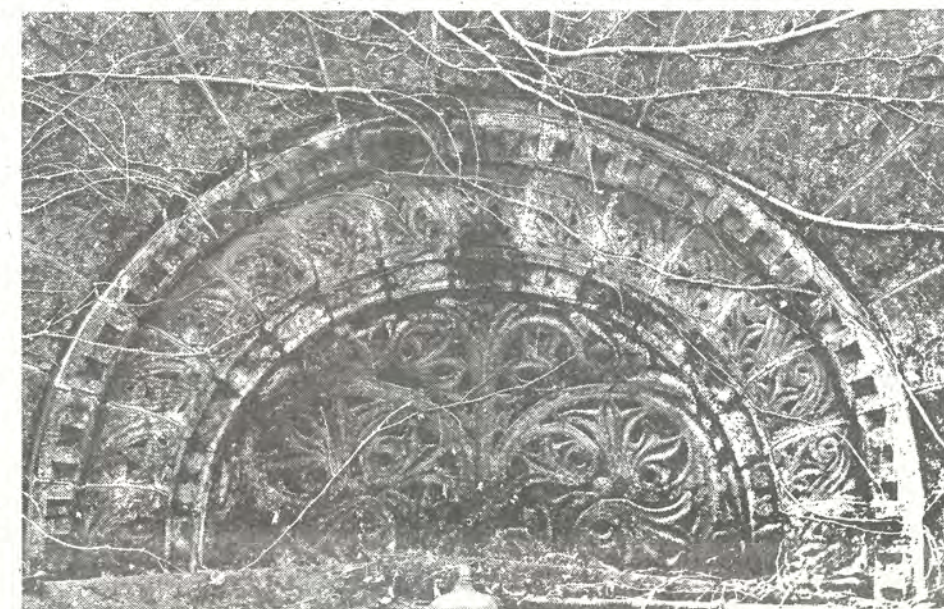


LOOKING EAST from Glessner House, 1890: The passenger train is on the Illinois Central R. R., the pilings beyond enclose the breakwater, and beyond that is Lake Michigan. The Kimball House was built later on the vacant lot, foreground. At left, George Pullman's Carriage House. The tree in 18th Street, near the carriage house, survived from the Ft. Dearborn Massacre. Pullman later erected a monument to replace the tree; it is now in the Chicago Historical Society.

cathedral to a chicken coop. That's the way I make my living. I am going to Cincinnati about the Chamber of Commerce, and then to Chicago about Field's wholesale store and will see you there."

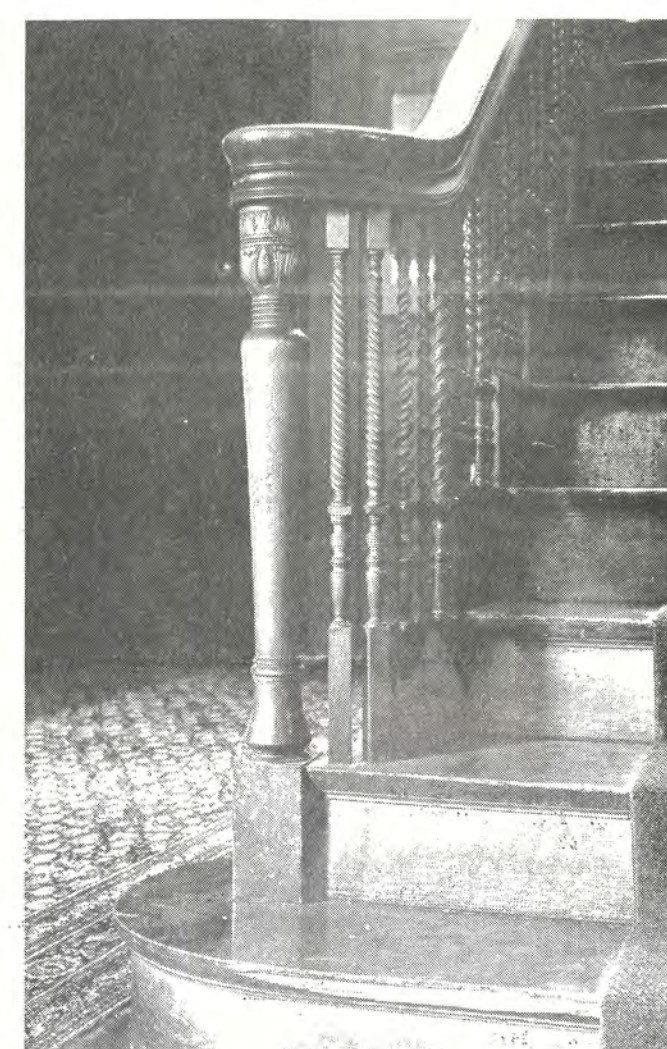
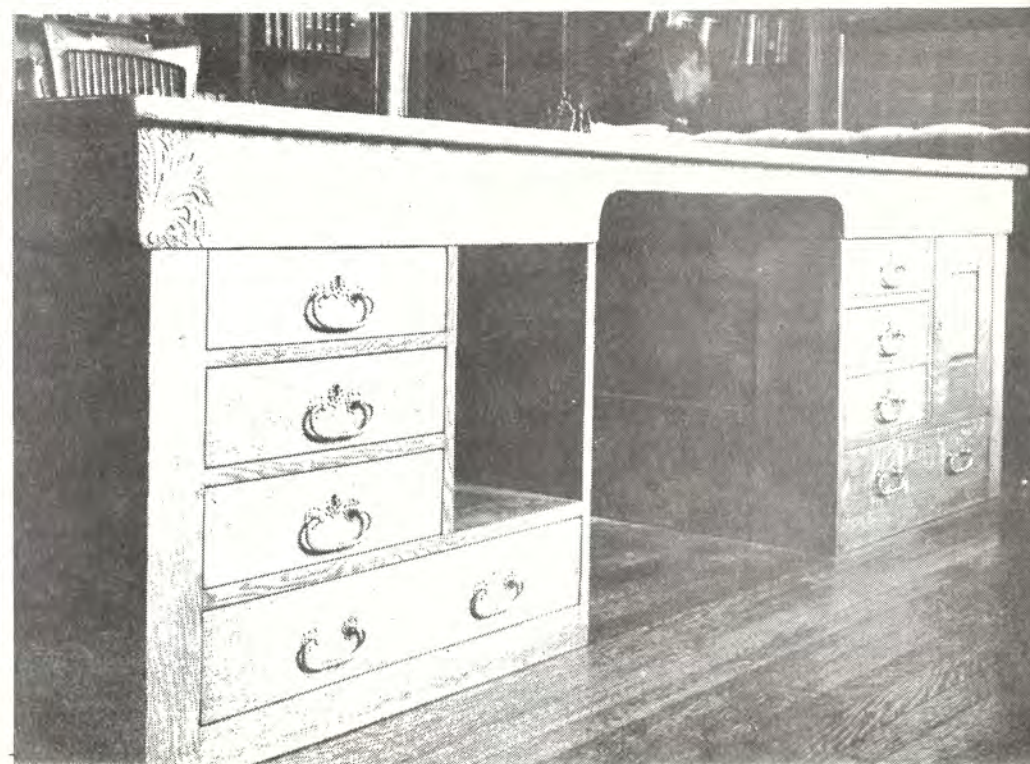
When Richardson arrived on May 15, 1885, Glessner took him to see the house on Washington Street and then to inspect the site of his new residence. While viewing the lots Richardson inquired, "Have you the courage to build a house without windows on the street front?" to which Glessner promptly responded, "Yes." The concept matured in Richardson's mind during the next twenty-four hours and while dining with the Glessners the following evening "he called for pencil and paper saying: 'If you won't ask me how I get into it, I will draw the plan for your house.'" First making a

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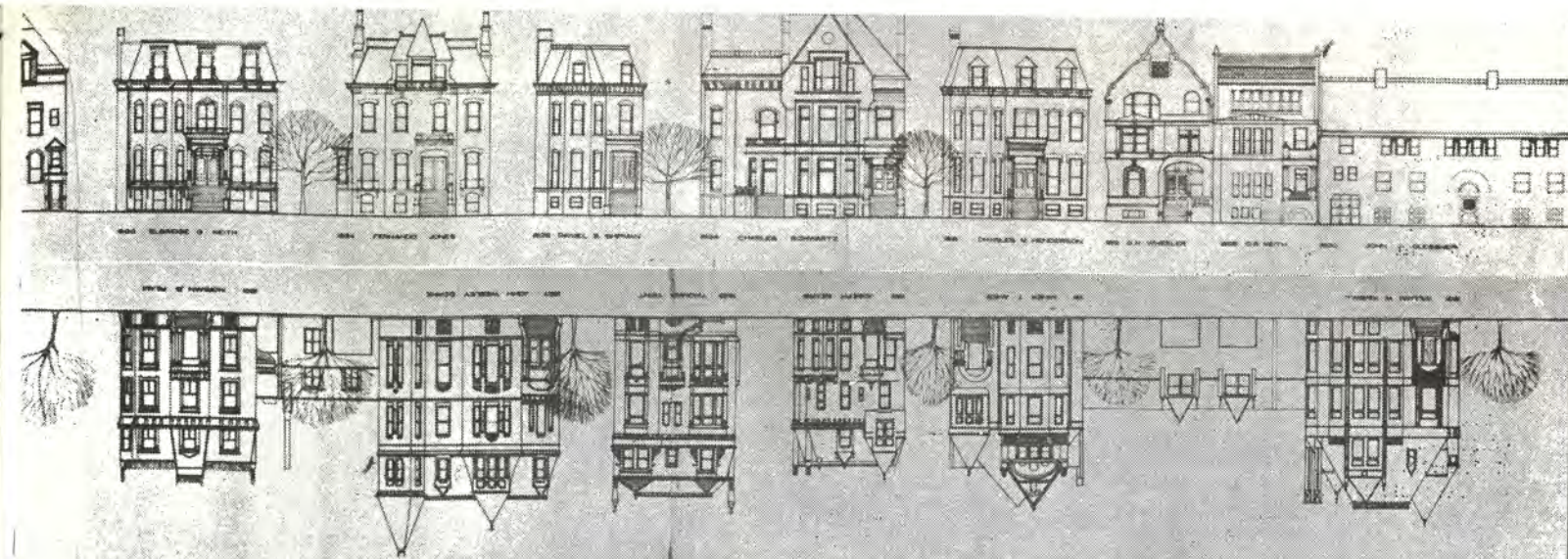
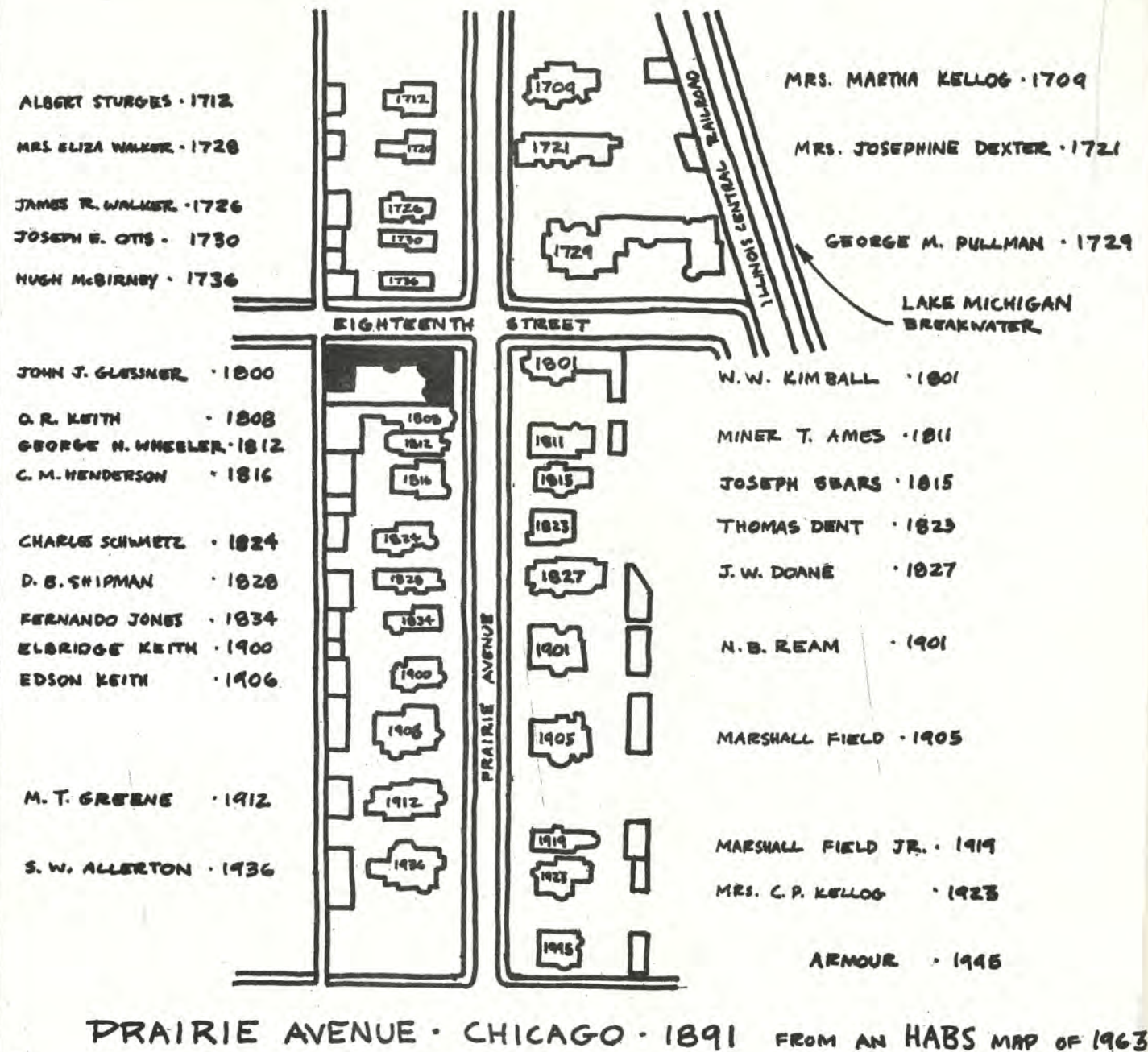




USES OF WOOD in Glessner House were both artful and tasteful. Above, paneled living hall looking southeast. At left, entrance hall with balcony above, used by stringed quartet on occasion. Below, desk in library probably designed by John Coolidge.



MORE OF THE intricate and ornate wood carving found in Glessner's furniture: Above left, dining chair by John Coolidge; Above right, newel and stair balusters in Living Hall. Left, walnut desk designed by Isaac E. Scott, a gift of Mrs. Charles F. Batchelder to the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation. (Photo courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago.)



ABOVE, west side of Prairie Avenue c. 1892, as drawn by students of Prof. Fred Koeper at Circle Campus, University of Illinois. Glessner House at right. BELOW (upside down) are facing houses on Prairie Avenue.

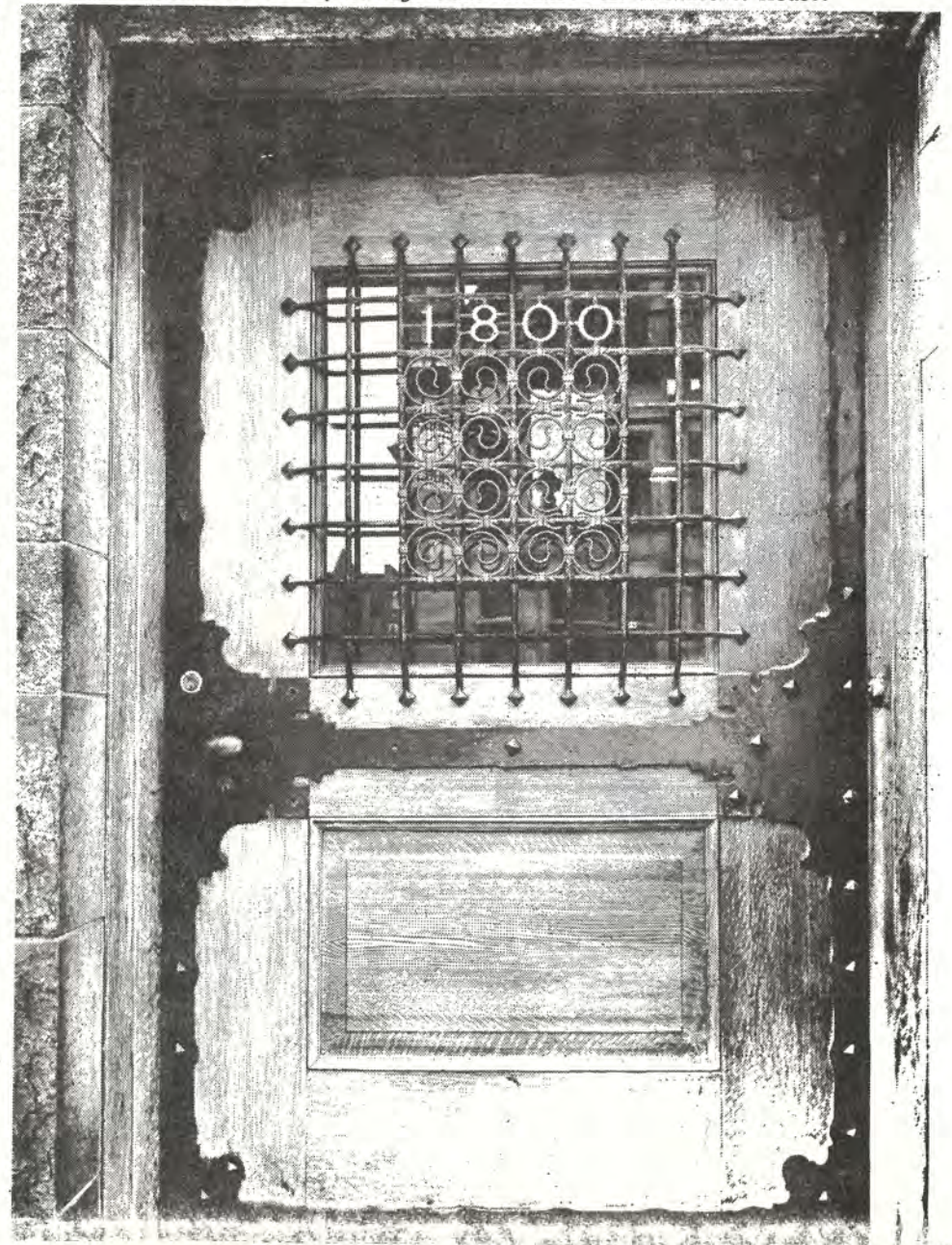
that occasion, the family "carried the living fire," which for them symbolized the home, "from the hearthstone in the old house at Washington and Morgan Streets" to their new home on Prairie Avenue. There, accompanied by a small ceremony, the fire was kindled on the new hearth.

The new house was not much appreciated by many of its neighbors, especially George Pullman who lived on the opposite corner. In fact, Pullman joined with George H. Wheeler at 1812 and C. M. Henderson at 1816 Prairie Avenue to write Glessner a letter "protesting against his building being set out farther than theirs, and against the general character of the building."

The disagreement, which continued for some time, was finally settled amicably at the Millionaire's Table of the Chicago Club by Franklin MacVeagh, John Crear and Albert Sprague. Mrs. Glessner noted in her diary that Pullman eventually became reconciled to the building and "got over his dislike" of it. The extracts from her diary, running nearly six typed pages, provide a lively record of contemporary comment and opinion about the house. Well-known persons who liked the house were Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape architect; General McClurg; Nathan Ricker, head of the architectural school at Urbana; Marshall Field; Charles McKim; John Crear and Franklin MacVeagh.

The two street fronts of Glessner's house were cast by Richardson in his May, 1873

1800 PRAIRIE AVENUE, the huge main entrance door at Glessner House.



few marks to get an idea of scale he rapidly drew the first floor plan almost exactly as it was finally decided on."

The Glessners visited Richardson "frequently and intimately at his home" in the months that followed. Their last visit with Richardson was April 6, 1886, three weeks before the architect's death: "As [Mrs. Glessner] and I sat with him in his bedroom in his home — for he was unable to leave it — he marked on the drawings the places for the lighting fixtures, and turning to

PRAIRIE AVENUE as it was in 1891, possibly one of the most famous residential streets of its time. Glessner House at corner of 18th and Prairie is one of few surviving houses.

me said: 'There, Mr. Glessner, if I were to live five years longer, that is the last thing I would do on your house: my part is finished.'

Construction began on June 1, 1886, five weeks after Richardson's death. The builders were Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass. Architectural super-

vision was provided by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, the successors to Richardson. The cost of the house, \$74,500, was within the contract price and according to Glessner, "There was absolutely no bill of extra charges."

The Glessners moved into their new home on December 1, 1887. To mark



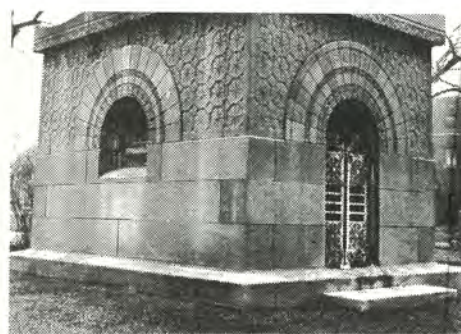
ABOVE, Prairie Avenue looking south from Glessner House in 1890, taken by George Glessner. House at left, owned by Knowlton Ames, still stands as can be seen in recent photograph, below.



by now familiar Romanesque style. Its special attributes were walls of rough, quarry-faced granite, which in Glessner's house was originally almost white; round arches, such as appear over the front door and at the service entrance on Eighteenth Street; and floral details of a characteristic stylized historic Romanesque type. The latter are best seen in the lunette above the

front door and in the capitals of the colonnettes on the second floor.

But there is much more to the facades of Glessner House than these obvious historic mannerisms. In this house, as in the wholesale store that Richardson designed at the same time for Marshall Field at Chicago, there is a simplification of mass, form and detail that goes well beyond any historic



Getty Tomb

source. The windows, for example, penetrate the rough surfaces sharply without the softening effects of complex moldings and intricate frames.

The several major masses of which the house is composed are so simplified in form and so thoroughly amalgamated and integrated that it must be supposed Richardson was driving relentlessly toward an architecture of elementary geometric masses. To properly understand the significance and uniqueness of such an architectural vision, one only need look at a few of the commonplace Romanesque houses built along miles of Chicago streets by followers of Richardson. In them there is a complexity of mass and form and an overabundance of historic detail which, when compared with the relative simplicity of Glessner House, indicates the degree to which Richardson's followers misinterpreted the master's aesthetic vision.

There was only one architect in America at that time who sensed the implications, in Glessner House and the Field Wholesale Building, of Richardson's reduction of architectural form to simple geometric solids. That man was Chicago architect Louis Sullivan, who, in responding to the visual suggestions of the two buildings, moved quickly to evolve between 1887 and 1890 an architectural style based on elementary geometric masses and the elimination of historic detail. The change was initiated by Sullivan the year after Richardson's death in the tomb he designed in 1887 for Martin Ryerson.

It took another several years for Sullivan's new style to mature but when it did, with the design in 1890 of the Getty Tomb, modern architecture was born in America. Without Richardson's Chicago work this accomplishment — and, indeed, this historic architectural

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revolution — would undoubtedly have been much longer in coming to America.

But however progressive Richardson's design for the street fronts of Glessner House may have been, he did not carry that same sober aesthetic to the garden fronts or the interiors. The

GLESSNER HOUSE today, considerably darkened by years of air pollution — which has been markedly clearer during the past decade. Proposed arterial highway (see sketch Page 22) would materially affect the site:

garden walls are marked instead by a colorful combination of brick and stone erected in the form of picturesque towers, high pitched roofs, and diminutive dormers. The plan of the house is sim-

ilar in its emphasis on irregularity, contrasting visual axes, and intriguing variations in the sequence of interior spaces.

The reason for this lack of correspondence between the public and private facades can only be guessed at. Certainly Richardson loved the complexities of massing, space, color and texture historically associated with the American picturesque tradition. In most of his previous work, Richardson had built according to picturesque principles except that he, as opposed to many of his contemporaries, sought to simplify and reduce the complexities of form and detail associated with picturesque architecture. In Glessner House, with its split personality, we seem to



MARSHALL FIELD wholesale building, designed by Richardson, 1885-87, reduced architectural form to simple geometric solids, quickly seized upon by Louis Sullivan.



GARDEN of Glessner House, looking northeast. Dining room bay is on left with conservatory above. Photo by George Glessner, 1890.



FIRST AND second floor halls, looking southwest. Windows look out upon enclosed garden area.

find the master architect at a visual crossroads, torn on the one hand by a desire to drive forward toward a new architectural aesthetic and a modern style and, on the other, to stay with the picturesque manner that he had embraced for so long with such splendid results. For Richardson, an untimely death resolved his dilemma, and the challenge passed to Sullivan, who avoided the problem by creating a new architectural style without picturesque overtones.

It remained for Sullivan's student,

Frank Lloyd Wright, to resolve the dilemma of Glessner House by bringing together Sullivan's geometric aesthetic — itself derived from Richardson — and the picturesque tradition. Wright was able to do so because he, unlike Sullivan who had been educated in the anti-picturesque classic tradition in Boston and Paris, had been first apprenticed to Joseph L. Silsbee, a minor master of the picturesque. Thus it was that Wright was able to do what Richardson could not or would not do at Glessner House: He blended the geometric

forms of Richardson and Sullivan with the massing, spaces, colors and textures of the picturesque tradition to produce an integrated and unified modern style of his own.

Glessner House is entered from Prairie Avenue at ground level. Inside, a wide staircase leads up to a grand living hall which, following the picturesque type standardized by Richardson and others during the 1870's, has a fireplace, monumental staircase and many doorways leading to the other major living rooms. In the case of

SECOND FLOOR hall, looking north. Bookcase on left was made by Isaac Scott in 1876. Photo about 1920.



LIVING HALL looking northwest. Parlor is through door at left, library to the right of stairway.



PARLOR, looking east into entrance hall. Photo by George Glessner, about 1890.



PARLOR, looking east about 1920. Marble fireplace is surmounted by beautifully-carved woodwork.

Glessner House it was necessary for Richardson to depart somewhat from the norm. Glessner wanted his bedroom on the first floor and that together with the narrow width and great length of the lot, which necessitated a linear arrangement of the rooms, made it impossible to have the living hall open directly into all of the major first-floor rooms. Thus the dining room is entered from the parlor and Glessner's bedroom is reached by a hallway off the south end of the living hall. On the

second floor another large hall directly above the first communicates with the four major bedrooms on that floor. The bedrooms of the Glessner children, George and Frances, were situated on the south side of the house approximately over their parent's bedroom. A somewhat unusual spiral staircase provided quick access between the bedrooms. It started in the basement next to a room beneath the Glessner's bedroom that served as the schoolroom for Glessner's children, who were educated

at home, and continued up past the two levels of bedrooms ending in the attic. It is the only staircase in the house to connect more than two floors. Two other bedrooms were provided for guests; the one was located on the northeast corner of the house and the other, with a view into the garden, on the west side of the hall.

The rear half of the house on Eighteenth Street was devoted to service facilities. Beyond the dining room was a butler's pantry, kitchen, servant's hall,

DETAIL OF dining room chair designed by John Coolidge shows the work of skilled woodworking artisans.



DETAIL of parlor mantel shows Romanesque leaves artfully carved into supporting piece.





GUEST BEDROOM in northeast corner of house, looking northwest. Morris fabrics and wallpaper are clearly visible. About 1890.



GLESSNER'S BEDROOM looking south. Photo by George Glessner, about 1890. Fireplace tiles by William de Morgan, vases at ends of mantel by Isaac Scott.

storage room and cold closet. Then came a huge stable with carriage washer, harness room, horse washer, feed bins and stalls. At the rear on the second floor was a conservatory above the dining room and, beyond that, bedrooms for the servants.

As Richardson died before construction began, it was his successors, Shepley, Rutan & Collidge, who were responsible for carrying out the interior details. This does not mean, however, that they necessarily designed all as-

pects of the interior themselves. For example, Glessner relates that it was Richardson who insisted on using imported ceramic washbowls by the English firm of Meyer Sniffin because of their more generous size as compared with those of American manufacture. He had also called for and got silver-plated plumbing fixtures. The mantels in the living hall and parlor were finished with imported marbles and were, according to Glessner, extravagances demanded by the architect. Richardson

also took a special interest in the stair balusters which Glessner says were derived from the eighteenth-century Longfellow House at Cambridge, Mass. In fact Glessner remembered, not without a little annoyance, that each baluster had cost him a dollar.

There is much polished wood in the house; in the main rooms on the first floor it is oak carefully selected for the best grain. In the schoolroom it is fir. Large structural beams are exposed in the living hall and dining room. In

SCHOOL ROOM looking east. Entrance stairway at left. Photo by George Glessner about 1890.



SCHOOL ROOM looking south. Room was below parents' bedroom. Photo by George Glessner, about 1890.



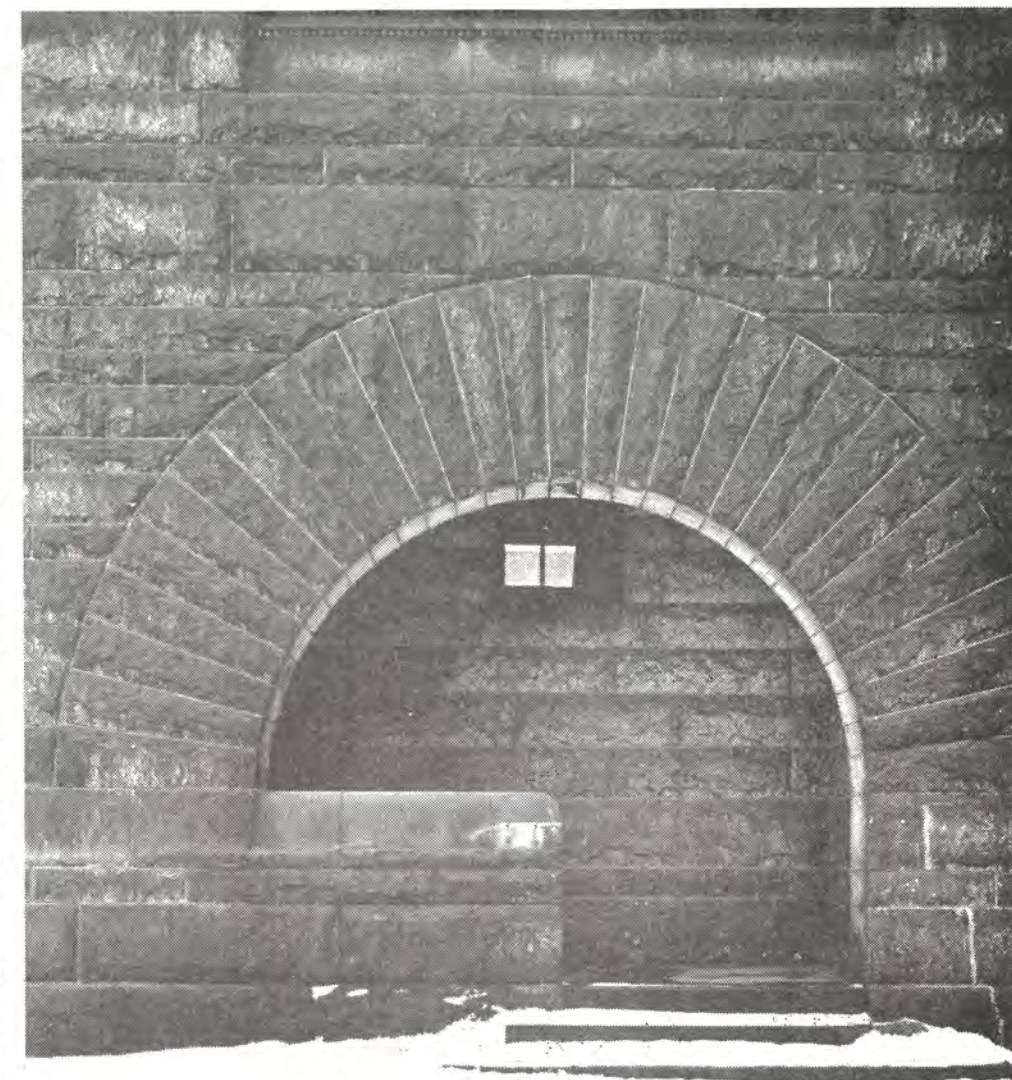
each of those rooms there is also an abundance of fine oak paneling. Except for the marble fireplaces in the living hall and parlor, nearly all of the others were originally finished with tiles, some in exquisite patterns and colors. In the dining room there were antique Persian tiles while in Glessner's bedroom and the guest room facing the garden, there were tiles designed by the English decorative artist, William De Morgan. These tiles, removed by the family when the house was sold in 1937, are to be replaced as restoration of the house continues.

The only furniture specially made for the house was the dining room table and chairs. They were built by the New York firm of Herter Brothers from designs by Charles A. Coolidge. Otherwise Glessner was content to move in with his own furniture, much of which was a kind of art furniture of the mid-1870's and early 1880's — not exactly in the stylistic spirit of the Richardson house — by a New York architect and designer named Isaac Scott. His work included the numerous picture frames that can be seen in many of the older interior photographs of Glessner House.

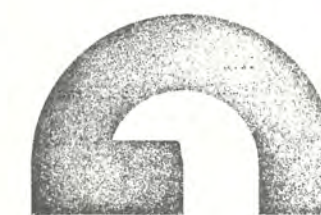
Richardson, who much admired the work of the famous English designer, William Morris, would probably have approved Glessner's extensive use in the new house of Morris fabrics, rugs and wallpapers. Old photographs of the interiors show them with their complicated floral patterns covering nearly every available surface, or so it would seem, and, challenging to a degree at least, the general restraint and simplicity of the architectural treatment.

When Glessner died in 1936, the house passed to the American Institute of Architects to whom Glessner had deeded the property in 1924. By that time the once fabulous Prairie Avenue had declined to such an extent that the few scattered remnants of once-fine residences, then mostly rooming houses, were interspersed with commercial and industrial structures.

The date of Glessner's death, in the midst of the Depression, did not prove auspicious for the preservation of the house and the A.I.A., faced with the MAY, 1973



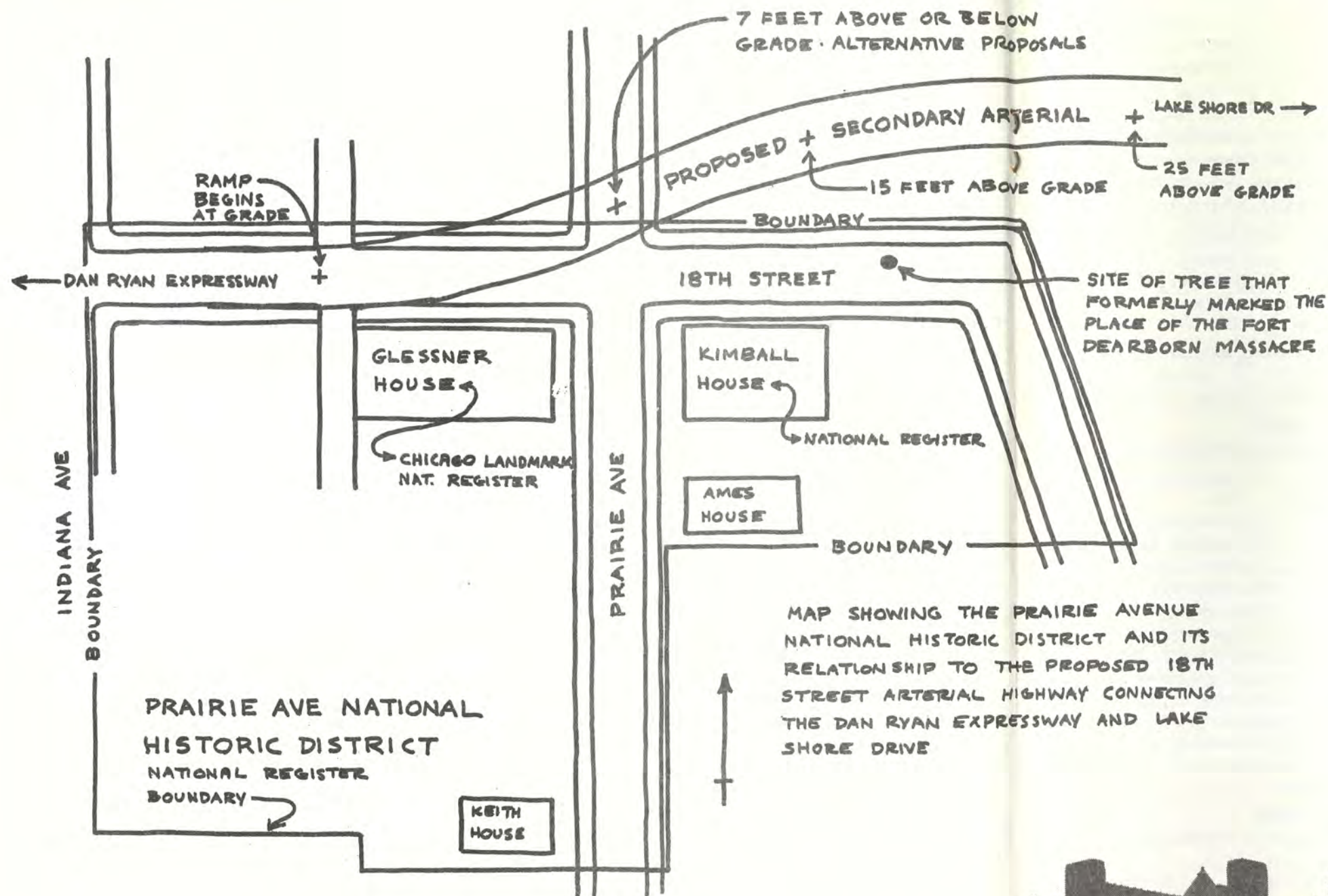
SERVICE ENTRANCE on 18th Street. The Chicago School of Architecture Foundation uses it as design for their monogram, below.



Glessner House

The Chicago School of Architecture Foundation

A Non-Profit Educational Foundation



press as it passes the house. If Glessner House survives these crises, there will surely be others for in an acquisitive and rapacious society the battle to preserve for future generations some small part of the physical remains of their rightful cultural heritage is a never ending one. The only respite in the struggle, ultimate and final as it is, is demolition — a breathing space that comes all too often in the "where's mine" city.

- Some writings that mention Glessner House:
1. Mariana G. Van Rensselaer, *Henry Hobson Richardson and His Works*, 1888.
 2. Henry-Russell Hitchcock, *The Architecture of H. H. Richardson and His Times*, 1936; revised 1961.
 3. Buford Pickens, "H. H. Richardson and Basic Form Concepts in Modern Architecture," *Art Quarterly*, III (Summer, 1940), 273-291.
 4. John Drury, *Old Chicago Houses*, Chicago, 1941, pp 44-48.
 5. Arthur Meeker, *Prairie Avenue*, 1949.
 6. David Van Zanten, "H. H. Richardson's Glessner House, Chicago, 1886-87," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, XXIII (May, 1964), 106-111.
 7. *Chicago's Famous Buildings*, 1966; revised 1969.
 8. James F. O'Gorman, "Henry Hobson Richardson and Frank Lloyd Wright," *Art Quarterly*, XXII (1969), 292-315.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, alongside Glessner House. Proposed new arterial highway (sketch above left) will begin to either depress or elevate as it passes the carriage house (right) and be plus or minus 7 feet as it passes Prairie Avenue (left).

very high cost of maintaining it, was forced in 1937 to return the house to Glessner's heirs. They in turn sold it. In 1966 when the house was again up for sale a group of persons interested in preserving it formed the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation which acquired the building and thus saved it from probable destruction.

Glessner House now provides office space for the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Chicago Chapter of the Society of

Architectural Historians and the Inland Architect Magazine.

The foundation also maintains an extensive program of architectural tours in the Chicago metropolitan area and plans to expand its educational program to include conference center facilities and a gallery of decorative objects and architectural fragments. For a modest fee the interiors can be seen by the public any Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday or Sunday afternoon.

Threats to the existence of this famous architectural masterpiece never

seem to end. Recently the house and the three remaining residences near it were formed into a National Historic District. The three other houses are now up for sale and unless sympathetic buyers can be found soon, they will likely be demolished leaving Glessner House isolated in entirely unsympathetic surroundings.

To make matters worse the City of Chicago is currently planning to make 18th Street, bordering Glessner House on the north, into an arterial highway that will begin either to elevate or de-



MAY, 1973



OLD TIME Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

MAYONNAISE (Ethel Harris)

2 egg yolks	2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon dry mustard	½ cup flour (plus)
1 cup oil (corn, soy, walnut . . .)	1 cup cold water
	dash of paprika
dash of sugar	

Put egg yolks, salt, mustard, paprika, sugar, lemon juice, vinegar, oil in medium bowl. Do not stir.

Mix flour and water until no lumps. Put on low fire to heat gradually, stirring constantly. Do not allow to become lumpy. Cook until thick.

Add to other ingredients while hot. Beat with egg beater until thick. (Recipe older than blenders and mixers! They may be used).

A little more than a pint.

Never separates, no matter how long it is kept, unless you let it freeze.

ONE-EGG CAKE (Over 60 years old)

¼ cup fat	1 egg
½ cup sugar	1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon vanilla	2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon lemon extract	½ teaspoon salt

Cream the fat and sugar for two minutes. Add the rest of the ingredient and beat for two minutes. Pour into two shallow cake pans, which have been fitted with waxed papers and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Cool and add the raisin filling.

OATMEAL PIE

3 eggs, beaten	3 tablespoons melted butter
¾ cup white sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
¾ cups quick cooking oats	½ cup chopped nutmeats
¾ cups coconut	

Mix well and pour into unbaked pie shell, and bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees. Serve with whipped cream.

PINEAPPLE CHEESE SALAD

1 small can crushed pineapple	¾ cup sugar
	juice of 1 lemon
Bring to a boil. Soak 1 package of Knox gelatin in 1 cup of water. Then add to hot pineapple mixture. Cool until it thickens and add:	
1 cup cream, whipped	1 cup grated cheese
	1 cup chopped pecans

Let set in refrigerator until firm. Serve on lettuce leaf.

RAISIN FILLING

(For cake and cookies)

½ cup sugar	½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons flour	½ cup water
2 tablespoons lemon juice	¾ cup chopped raisins
½ teaspoon salt	

Mix the sugar and flour. Add the rest of the ingredients and cook slowly and stir constantly until the filling becomes thick and creamy. Cool and use.

CREAMETTE SEAFOOD SALAD

2 cups cooked Creamettes	½ cup celery
1 can large green peas	salad dressing
½ cup diced pineapple (two slices, diced)	chopped sweet pickles
	potato chips
1 cup flaked salmon or tuna	salt

Combine first five ingredients; mix sweet pickles with salad dressing and add to creamette mixture. Arrange on individual salad plates, garnish with large potato chips.

COWBOY FRICASSEE OF PRAIRIE HEN

2 prairie hens	a few freshly ground pepper
2 tablespoons fat	corns
1 tablespoon flour	3 large tomatoes, peeled
3 small carrots, sliced	pinch each of marjoram and
1 medium onion, sliced	thyme
1 small clove garlic, crushed	dash of grated nutmeg
salt	1 wine glass each dry white
	wine and stock

Pick, clean, singe, wash and cut each bird into 6 pieces. Cook in fat, first the neck, wings, gizzard and liver. Then the remaining portions, browning all slightly. Drain off any remaining fat and sprinkle the flour over the meat. Add the vegetables, tomatoes and seasonings. Moisten them with the wine and stock. Cover closely and cook just until birds and vegetables are tender.

BROILED CHICKEN BARBECUE

1-2 to 3 lb cut up chicken	½ tspn salt
for frying	¼ tspn pepper
½ cup salad oil	2 tblspn vinegar
1 tblspn Worcestershire sauce	4 cup catsup
	1 tblspn chopped parsley

Rinse chicken pieces in cold water. Dry. To make barbecue sauce, combine salad oil, salt, Worcestershire sauce, pepper, vinegar, catsup and parsley.

Place chicken pieces in a flat pan one layer deep. Pour sauce over chicken. Allow chicken to stand in sauce in the refrigerator 1 to 2 hours. Turn chicken in sauce once or twice.

Place chicken on broiler pan. Broil 5 to 7 inches from heat source.

Turn every 10 or 15 minutes and brush with barbecue sauce. Repeat for 30 to 40 minutes or until tender. Yield, 4 servings.

COTTAGE CHEESE CAULIFLOWER

1½ cups cooked chopped cauliflower,	1 tablespoon melted margarine
1 cup cottage cheese	1 teaspoon minced onion
1 cup soft bread crumbs	¾ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated	dash of pepper

Combine cauliflower, cheese, crumbs, margarine, slightly beaten egg yolks, onion, and seasonings. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into greased casserole or individual custard cups. Set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate (350 degrees) oven until firm, about 40 minutes.

APPLE BUTTER BISCUITS

½ cake yeast	3 cups flour
1 cup sugar	1 cup raisins
1 cup milk	one egg
1 tablespoon shortening	a pinch of salt

Mix and put to rise. When done cut as biscuits and let rise again. Then put a tablespoon of apple butter in each biscuit and bake one-half hour. When done sprinkle the top with powdered sugar.

ASPARAGUS FRITTERS WITH PINEAPPLE

1 bunch of asparagus	1 tablespoon of melted butter
1 egg	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup flour	¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk	canned sliced pineapple

Cook a bunch of asparagus until it is tender and cut the stalks in one-half-inch pieces. Make a batter of one beaten egg, one cup of flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder, the salt and one tablespoon melted butter. Add the asparagus. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls into hot fat (365 degrees Fahrenheit) and let brown delicately. Drain on brown paper and serve on thin slices of pineapple that has been sautéed in butter.

PHEASANT SUPREME

1 pheasant cut in serving pieces	½ teaspoon paprika
	1 cup sour cream
4 tablespoons flour	1 teaspoon grated onion
½ teaspoon salt	

Combine flour, salt and paprika. Dredge each piece of pheasant in mixture.

Brown in melted butter. Put in casserole, pour sour cream and onion over pheasant and bake one hour in 325° oven.

CORN DODGERS

1 cup corn meal	1 rounded tablespoon butter
2 cups boiling water	
½ teaspoon salt	1 beaten egg

Pour boiling water over corn meal and cook slowly for 3 or 4 minutes. Remove from fire and add salt, butter and egg. Mix thoroughly. Drop a teaspoon at a time on greased cookie sheet. Bake for 40 minutes in 350 degree oven or until delicately brown. If desired add grated cheese to mixture. Very tasty served on a canape tray.

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Photo courtesy Illinois Natural History Survey, by Wilmer Zehr

On Nature's Trail

With Joyce Marshall Brukoff

IT'S THAT time again . . . the year of the periodical cicada, or as we all have heard it from childhood, the 17-year locust. The record for the longest nymphal stage for any sucking insect is held by this fascinating cicada, who lives in an individual cell next to the root of some woody plant for 17 years. This year the nymphs grow up to their short period of adult life and become the bane of gardeners and tree men from mid-June to early July.

This patient locust begins life in early summer after spending about a week in an egg. It is the egg laying which causes damage to trees. The female has a mighty ovipositor which operates in chisel-like fashion, slitting tender growth twigs of trees to lay the eggs.

Often the periodical cicada emerges in great swarms

and every shrub or tree in the neighborhood will be disturbed by the encroachment of the egg-laying females. Each available twig will be filled with egg slits, causing many to die and giving younger trees the look of a stand against a forest fire. Older trees also look like they may be in trouble, but usually recover quite nicely. The very young ones can be seriously affected.

Little caring how their egg homes have caused problems for their hosts, the tiny nymphs desert the tree as soon as they are hatched, dropping to the ground where they promptly burrow about two inches deep into the soil. Each baby cicada hollows out a 17-year resting place near a root "food station" where they will insert their beak and begin a very long time of sedentary feeding.

Naturally, not all of them make it. Emerging nymphs are the favorite food of many birds, especially those of the blackbird group. They are also picked off on the ground by skunks, moles and scratching birds. The immature nymph looks very much like the adult version, except that it is wingless, obviously smaller and has very strong legs to aid in the essential burrowing action. The population of these tiny juice suckers can be greatly reduced by natural enemies. In areas where these enemies are unnaturally scarce, such as urban centers, the toll by unchecked swarms of locusts can be hard on trees and shrubs.

At any rate, as gardeners hold distracted conversations about spraying and controls, the nymph burrows and prepares for 17 years of darkness, and then in the spring of the 17th year, millions burst forth . . . leaving holes that make some areas of ground look like giant honeycombs.

As soon as they surface, the pupae will climb on the first convenient object to shed their 17-year skin, transforming themselves into adults. These cast off skins can be seen everywhere, cluttering buildings, fields, sidewalks and vegetation. The adult is not very spectacular, being brown to black with red eyes. The song of the male is loud and omnipresent during swarming time.

According to Peter Farb, who wrote the Time-Life Nature volume on insects, there are at least 20 different broods of cicadas in the United States. This explains why there may be several different cicada swarms in one 17 year period. Now it's our turn. We won't see them again for 17 years.

There are two things it is pertinent to remember about the 17-year locust. One factor so misunderstood is the method by which these insects harm trees and shrubs. Many people think it is by defoliation as with other locusts. This is obviously not true, since the only real harm is done by the adult female in slitting twigs for egg laying.

The second thing I like to remember is perhaps a little sentimental. But, when we see a mature cicada pull itself through the slit in nymphal skin, finally emerging to light and adult life after 17 years of darkness . . . and when we realize this insect only has a few short weeks to live . . . I don't know about the rest of you, but I can begin to understand the bit about Schweitzer and the fly.



PORTAGING is to be expected on any canoe trip. From front to back, Reid Lewis (plumed hat), Father McEnery, Jeff LeClerc (almost hidden), Jim Phillips, Lee Broske, Ken Lewis, and face hidden in the canoe's shadows, Bill Dwyer.

The Tricentennial Voyage

By Mary Slingerland

JUST 300 YEARS ago this spring two birchbark canoes, manned by fearless French voyageurs, skimmed through the previously unexplored Mississippi Valley. In a sense, the year-long Tricentennial Celebration — which marks the exploration of Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette — is a salute to the canoe.

The occasion will be highlighted by a restaged canoe trip, painstakingly following the path of the first. Twentieth century voyageurs, dressed in costumes similar to those of the original travelers, will begin a 3,000-mile four-month journey May 17 at St. Ignace on the Mackinac Straits. Their canoes will glide along the Fox, down the Wisconsin, into the Mississippi, and descend the Big Waters to and

past St. Louis to the Arkansas, then back up the Mississippi to the Illinois River. They'll then thread through the Illinois, arriving in Chicago on September 2.

The attention of the midwest will be focused on the progress of these canoes by the mass media.

A fourth generation Chicago blacksmith, who was a prime mover in promoting the idea of this big anniversary "party," thinks it's well that we give the canoe some attention in the context of our history. He is Ralph Frese, who's known as "Mr. Canoe" to many in Illinois. (Ralph also is one of those who promoted legislation to protect our scenic rivers).

A history buff — particularly where Illinois is concern-

ed — he'll tell you that without the canoe Illinois and its surrounding states wouldn't have been opened so quickly. Frese is likely to add that this area was being settled when there were just a few colonies on the East Coast.

Jolliet and Marquette were quick to see that a natural waterway linked the East — through the Great Lakes — with a connected river system. There were only two bar-

riers, Niagara Falls and the Chicago portage. Canoes could get into this territory easily — and did — claiming the heartland for New France.

As Frese will relate, the canoe preceded the Conestoga by 150 years. It brought in supplies and settlers to claim the prairie.

Frese has put more than philosophy and enthusiasm

into this trip. He's been spending nights and weekends building two replicas of the canoes used by Jolliet and Marquette on their trip. Both were finished in time for the long trek now underway.

"I'd give my right arm to get into one of my canoes for that trip," he says wistfully. "But I have to stay home and run my shop."

The two boats are carrying seven men and a boy — all particularly well suited for this duplicated journey. They are led by Reid Lewis, 32, an Elgin high school French teacher, who joined Frese in planning this trip, and Father Charles McEnery, 36, a Jesuit priest from Chicago.

Lewis, playing the role of Jolliet, is as fearless as his pioneer counterpart. Although experienced in handling a

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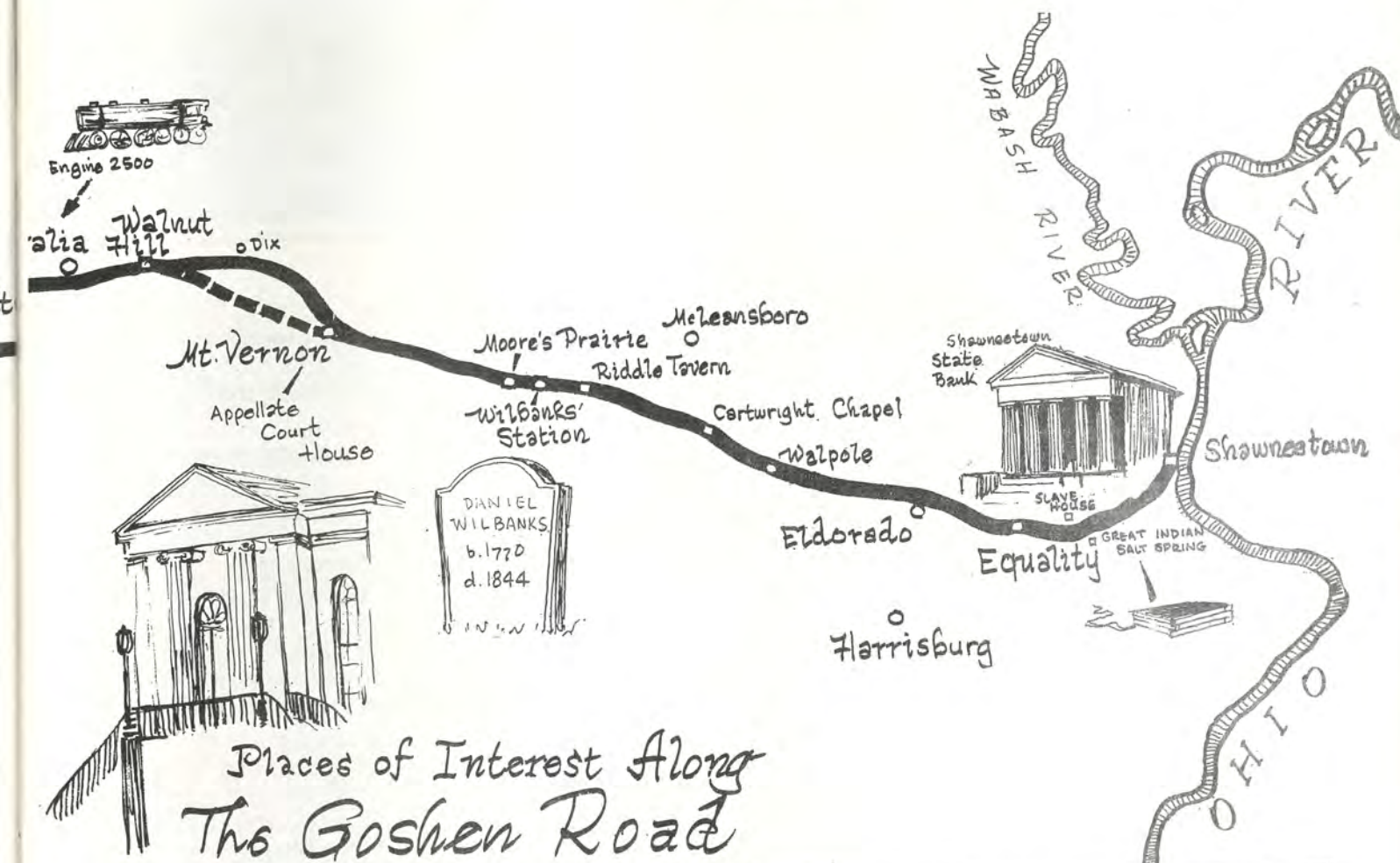
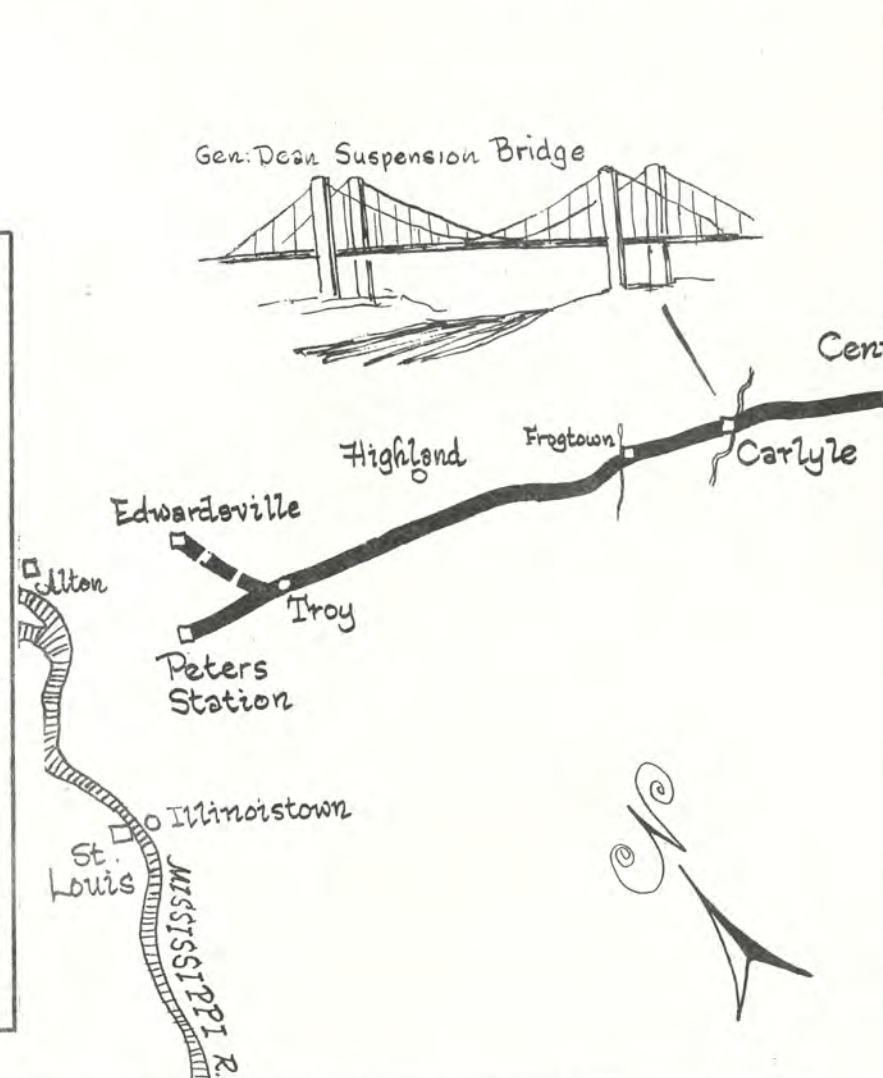
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IT TOOK a lot of practice to toughen up for the 3,000-mile trip to the Arkansas River and return, as could be seen on a cold Saturday in late winter.



CANOE BUILDER Ralph Frese, a long-time Outdoor Illinois reader, with Reid Lewis dreamed up the re-enactment voyage and stimulated others to help.

canoe, he admits he doesn't know all of the Mississippi River, which — in places — has a shifting channel and wicked currents. He speaks French fluently and loves French folksongs as much as Jolliet did. The group will sing on occasion as they paddle down the river. Lewis has a swashbuckling air dressed in his canvas and leather costume — complete with an ostrich-plumed hat.

Father McEnery has been reading Marquette's Journal in preparation for the trip. By the way, our modern voyageurs will write a journal, too.

Asked if he were anything like the original Pere Marquette, McEnery smiled shyly and said: "Well, he liked sports and so do I. And he was tall, too." Father McEnery is 6'2". Like Marquette, he's obviously a dedicated and scholarly man. And he's going along because he feels the trip is worthwhile.

Others in the group are Kenneth Lewis, 35, Reid Lewis' brother, who is a Chicago actor-writer; Dean Campbell, 38, historical interpreter for the Department of Conservation in Springfield; Bill Dwyer, 29, a Rockford engineering technician; Lee Broske, 29, naturalist and adventure guide; Jim Phillips, 42, Aurora biology teacher; and Jeff LeClerc, Elgin Boy Scout.

LeClerc plays the role of the 10-year-old Indian boy given to Jolliet by a friendly tribe in Iowa. At 13, Jeff already is an experienced outdoorsman and does his share of work, including portaging.

Those in the group who don't know French are learning it . . . thanks to tapes and texts furnished by French teacher Lewis. They'll speak French in their everyday conversation.

The foreign language will become as much a part of their way of life as the canvas and leather costumes made by Historian Dean Campbell. He had to hand-make three sets of clothes for each member, as well as tanning and stitching leather for 15 pairs of mocassins.

The early river men wore canvas breeches because they were in the water so much.

The 1973 travelers will sleep along river banks at night and when possible eat campfire-cooked meals on 17th century pewter dishes. Asked for a recipe, Reid Lewis volunteered "pioneer" pea soup.

"You cook it all night," he said, "until a spoon inserted in the morning will stand straight up. Then it's done!"

Of course, as they stop in river towns, they'll be feted and fed as part of the celebration. There will be Indian fare at St. Louis, buffalo meat in Peoria. Every town along the way is planning some sort of festivity to salute the voyageurs and the Tricentennial.

Our latter day explorers will work hard, probably even get blisters from paddling long hours, but they'll have fun, too. Although they're a serious group and don't speak in terms of fun, they'll enjoy some of the scenery from the conifer forests of the North to the cane fields of the South.

They will have spent more than 16 months getting ready for the trip, including special exercises and long canoe trips to toughen up.

As Reid Lewis points out, this is a mission to make heartland folks aware of their historic heritage and the contrast between their land as it is today and when the original Frenchmen discovered it. Their canoes will slip by wilderness areas as well as denuded hills, through clear water and polluted.

Some areas they'll pass will make Marquette's words about the same land seem like descriptions of another, more beautiful world.

As he went up the Illinois River, the Jesuit priest wrote: "We have seen nothing like this river for the fertility of its land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stag deer, ducks, parrots, and even beaver."

The Illinois country, in particular, must have been a paradise. At Green Bay, Jesuit Claude Allouez had told Marquette to expect small lakes, swarms of pelicans, banks blanketed with wild rice, and prairies dotted with stands of elm, oak, plum, and apple trees, and wild grapes. Buffalo were said to roam in herds of as many as 500 head.

However, although they regret the losses in scenery, the 1973 voyageurs are not militant ecological missionaries. They hope that — as a result of the Tricentennial and its many celebrations — people will feel a renewed pride in the past and that they'll also experience an awakening of

the need to preserve what remains of their beautiful natural heritage.

Indeed, there has been a spirit of restoration here and there . . . some of it going back a ways. If there hadn't been, our voyageurs wouldn't see the dreaded Piasa Bird painting on the cliffs near Alton. This huge black, green, and red drawing of a monster was left by Indians. The "bird" was as large as a calf, had horns on its head like a deer, red eyes, a beard like a tiger's, a face like a man's, a body covered with scales, and a long tail that wound around its body. The original of this magnificent artwork was destroyed away during quarrying in 1870. It was carefully restored in 1934.

It is the hope of the voyageurs that French Canadians and those of others a new sense of community among the peoples of the Mississippi River.

As Reid Lewis says: "Let us remember the words of Chief Selath of the Dunawash Tribe: 'God is the same God, and you cannot own him. The earth is precious, and we love it as the newborn loves its mother.'"

The original Jolliet-Marquette party was looking for a legendary route to the Pacific Ocean and the riches of the Far East. This they did not find. But they found something just as precious — a beautiful and fertile land. Our present day voyageurs will find a warm and welcoming people who love that land and its history.



PINE HILLS escarpment as seen from road at edge of LaRue Swamp below. A few yards to left is picnic area often frequented by cottonmouth and moccasins. U. S. Forest Service Photo.



LOOKING NORTH from impressive Inspiration Point, at top of Pine Hills escarpment. Forest Service road runs along base of bluff below, Fountain Bluff on horizon. U. S. Forest Service Photo.

LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area

SINCE THE ARRIVAL of the first settlers in southern Illinois, men have been busy trying to mold the area's resources to the configuration that would best meet their immediate needs. Their efforts have been quite successful. Today, there is probably no place within the region that does not show some evidence of such activity.

There is, however, one area that has retained much of its original character in spite of efforts to change it. This area, the LaRue-Pine Hills Area, is located just north of the village of Wolf

Lake, Illinois, and within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest. By order of Regional Forester Jay H. Cravens, it was designated the National Forest System's first Ecological Area on November 9, 1970. A new management plan for the area was approved on the same day.

The Ecological Area, which encompasses a total of 1,996 acres, may logically be divided into two zones, the LaRue Swamp and the Pine Hills. The swamp, which occupies 1,312 acres, lies along an abandoned channel of the Big

Muddy River and within the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Pine Hills, which rise abruptly from the eastern boundary of the swamp, occupy the most scenic portion of a very rugged upland. The area is bounded on the north by a levee along the Big Muddy River, by the Missouri Pacific Railroad on the west and by the Pine Hills Scenic Drive on the east. Its southern boundary is based on legal descriptions and does not coincide with any identifiable feature.

The fact that the LaRue-Pine Hills

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

area has been able to keep much of its original character intact is largely the result of topography. The Pine Hills portion of the area is so rugged that it discouraged many of the efforts that men might have made to develop it. It has not remained entirely undisturbed, however. Some of the more level valleys within it have been logged and at least one building was constructed at the base of the hills. The hills are also the site of one small cemetery that dates to the early 19th century.

The LaRue portion of the area varies from a level to a very gently undulating land surface that is poorly drained. It, too, felt the impact of man when an attempt was made to develop it for agricultural purposes. This area that was cleared in conjunction with it has since been revegetated, naturally and by planting. Logging occurred in the area as late as the early 1930's. Evidence of this activity is now

MAY, 1973

SHORTLEAF PINES, rare in this area at northern limit of tree's range, are the reason for the naming of Pine Hills. In valley below is remnant oxbow swamp. Forest Service Photo.

nearly gone, however, and the area has an undisturbed appearance that seems to fit its name.

The LaRue-Pine Hills area is unique for a variety of reasons. Perhaps foremost among these is the unusual variety of plants and animals for which it provides ecological niches. Over one-third of all Illinois plants including more than 40 species that have been classified as rare in either Illinois or southern Illinois have been found within its confines. Some of the more interesting of these are shortleaf pine, which is at the extreme northern limit of its range, wild azalea and red iris.

The area's plants are found in several distinct plant associations and communities. Among these are hill prairies, the oak-hickory association that is nor-

mally associated with Illinois, the southern swamp cypress-tupelo association, the sweetgum-sassafras association of the south and the maple-beech association of the north. The area is able to support this great diversity of plant life for several reasons. The most important of these is probably the fact that it is located within an area where the ranges of typically eastern, southern and northern species overlap. Another feature of the area which contributes to the large number of plants it supports is the fact that its topography is varied enough to provide examples of almost all of the environmental conditions that one would expect to find in southern Illinois.

The same diversity of environmental conditions that make the LaRue-Pine

Page 33

Hills area a botanist's dream have also made it possible for the area to support a great variety of animal life.

Some 40 mammals, 24 amphibians, 35 reptiles, and 173 birds have been observed within its boundaries. These include almost all of the animals normally found in southern Illinois and several rare species such as the endangered Indiana Bat which inhabits the Pine Hills Bluffs and the spring cave-fish, a blind fish, that is found in several of the area's springs. Other interesting animal residents of the area include two rare sunfishes, beaver, which were released in 1938 and now help to maintain swamp water levels, a variety of migrating, and wintering waterfowl, the bird-voiced tree frog, the red milk snake, cottonmouth snakes, bald eagles which winter in the area, turkey vultures, and the largest known population of eastern woodrats in Illinois. Twenty-five of the animals which either live in or utilize the area, have been classified as rare, endangered, or unique.

OX-BOWS WERE once part of the Big Muddy River, now encompassed within LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area. U. S. Forest Service Photo.



In addition to its biological values the LaRue-Pine Hills area possesses great scenic value. From the LaRue Swamp a visitor can see sheer bluffs which rise vertically for as much as 200 feet along the western edge of the Pine Hills. From overlooks along the crest of the hills he can see the swamp, the rich valley farm lands which border it, and, in the distance, the hills of Missouri. These features are complimented by the area's great variety of wildlife, its fall colors, its abundance of wild flowers and flowering shrubs, and its easy to reach, but yet remote, location.

These scenic values are, in part, responsible for attracting the large number of recreationists who visit the area each year. Once there these visitors may take part in any of a variety of activities. Among these are driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, hiking along the area's short trails, camping and picnicking in nearby areas and simply observing nature as it is.

Not all of the people who visit the

area come to take part in these relatively passive activities, however. Some are scientists and students who use the area as an outdoor teaching and research facility, while others are hunters who come to harvest the area's surplus waterfowl, squirrels, turkeys, and deer.

The fact that the LaRue-Pine Hills area is unique enough to warrant special management has been recognized by the Forest Service since shortly after it acquired the area in the mid-1930's. As a result of this recognition, the LaRue portion of the area was designated a Botanical Area on April 17, 1939. The management plan which accompanied and was a part of the designation stated that the primary purpose of management would be "To set aside, protect and assist in re-establishing the original botanical composition of a tract of land to be known as the LaRue Botanical Area, for the purposes of restoring and perpetuating the luxuriant botanical growth inherent to Southern Illinois for the appreciation of and scientific study by future generations". The special attributes of the Pine Hills were recognized at about the same time. The



hills have, as a consequence, been managed as a recreation area since 1939.

Except for a small planting program, management activity within the ecological area has been restricted to fire protection. Public use of the area has been unlimited. Such management which, in essence, amounts to nothing more than letting nature take its course, appeared to be satisfactory. Then, as scientific investigation of the area was intensified, it became apparent that its ecological values were both greater and more fragile than had originally been thought.

As a result of this realization the Forest Service undertook, in early 1969, to develop a new plan of management for the area. The primary objective of this effort was to develop management methods that would control or eliminate activities that were degrading to the area without unduly restricting public use and enjoyment of its resources. In order to do this, each aspect of the area was carefully examined to determine its needs. Management decisions that would meet these needs were then developed.

MAY, 1973

CHALK BLUFFS tower above LaRue Swamp in unbroken line for several miles. The area is now managed to protect the unusual ecosystem so rare plants and animals will not disappear. U. S. Forest Service Photo.

The result is a plan that includes a number of departures from previous management philosophies. Its development included consultations with a variety of experts from both in and out of the Forest Service. Some of its more interesting features are as follows:

1. The collection of flowers and plants within the area will be controlled by requiring collectors to obtain a written permit from the Forest Supervisor. The need to implement this sort of control has been brought about by the heavy use the area receives from researchers, teachers, and students. These users frequently collect specimens from the area's flora. Individually, such collections probably are not damaging. Collectively, however, they have a much greater impact, particularly among species whose populations may be near threshold levels.

2. Before animals can be collected within the area the collector will be required to obtain a permit from the For-

est Service. The reasons for this restriction are much the same as those which brought about the need to restrict plant collections. Since the wildlife on National Forest land is the property of the State, it will be necessary to coordinate the implementation of this restriction with the Illinois Department of Conservation. The need to obtain a collector's permit will not be extended to animals that are identified as game species by the Illinois Game Code. The taking of these animals will be allowed subject only to the restrictions established by federal and state law.

3. Research within the area will be coordinated by requiring researchers to obtain permits from the Forest Supervisor. This will assure a systematic exploration of the area's many unique features and, at the same time, prevent duplication of research effort by the many institutions that use the area. It will also provide a method of controlling research activities that might ad-



ANOTHER VIEW of the former bed of the Big Muddy River, which cut a new path to the nearby Mississippi and left this swamp to become rare natural area.

versely affect the area's unique environmental values.

4. With two exceptions, only non-mechanized methods of travel will be permitted within the area. The exceptions are that vehicular traffic will be

permitted along Forest Highway 24, which traverses the area in a north-south direction and along the gravel road which provides access to Southern Illinois University's Pine Hills Field Station from F.H. 24. The need to im-

plement this restriction is found in the erosive nature of the soils of the Pine Hills and in the very fragile environmental balances that exist over much of the area. The unrestricted use of vehicles would almost certainly result in unacceptable damage to these characteristics.

5. A concerted effort will be made to provide facilities that will explain all of the ecological area's values to the general public. Many of the people who visit the LaRue-Pine Hills area view it as a good place to hunt, or as a place of greater than usual natural beauty. They fail, however, to recognize that the area is unique for a number of other reasons. This shortcoming will be overcome by erecting interpretive signs throughout the area and by the development of two interpretive trails. One of these trails will be located within the LaRue Swamp, while the other will traverse a portion of the Pine Hills.

These, of course, are only a few features of the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area Management Plan. The others are less spectacular in that their implementation will have less visible effect. They are, however, equally important to the area's future.

Although the concept of providing special protection and management for areas that possess unique values is not new to the Forest Service, the designation "ecological area" is. It is fitting that the first place to be so named should be the LaRue-Pine Hills area, for within it there are many examples of truly unique ecological situations. More information about the area can be obtained by writing the Forest Supervisor, 317 E. Popular St., Harrisburg, Illinois (62946), or the District Ranger, Jonesboro Ranger District, Box 10, Jonesboro, Illinois (62952).



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Conservationist-At-Large

By Raymond Mostek

FOR THE FIRST time ever, sales of bicycles have outstripped the sale of automobiles in the United States. The Senate-House conferees of the Transportation Act of 1973, have agreed to support funds to build bicycle paths but have made no decision on possible use of money for mass transit systems. Over \$40 million dollars was voted for bicycle trails. Similar legislation is being sought in the Illinois legislature.

There are 80 million cyclists in this country. They have about 16,000 miles of bikeways. However, the 90 million motorists have about three million miles of paved roads in the country. In 1972 over \$22 billion dollars of our gasoline and property taxes were spent in the United States for roads and highways. About one billion was spent on public transportation. Friends for Bikeology, 1035 E. De La Guerre St., Santa Barbara, Calif., 93103, is seeking to reverse that funding. Dr. Paul Dudley White and U. S. Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin serve on their Advisory Council.

The nation's first Bikeway was opened up in Homestead, Florida in 1962. Hundreds of towns and cities have marked secondary streets leading from and to schools, libraries and recreation areas as bikeways. Over 10,000 cyclists used the new facilities in Washington, D. C. in the first four months of operation. Some metropolitan parks have access roads which are closed to auto traffic over the weekend and open only to cyclists. More than 20 miles of marked bike roads are open in Coral Gables, Fla. In the Amish country of Ohio, cyclists may take a self-guided tour through a county museum, harness shop and over covered bridges. There is also a network of Bikeways in Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts. The State of Wisconsin has a famous 300-mile Bikeway which leads visitors thru cheese factories, tunnels and over abandoned railroad beds.

Bicycle riders are urged to use the same traffic patterns as autos, riding in the same direction and not opposed to car traffic. Not only is it the law, but is far safer for both motorist and cyclist. More information may be obtained from the Bicycle Institute of America, 122 East 42nd St. New York, N. Y. 10017.

In Homestead, Florida, automobiles are allowed on the secondary streets which comprise the Bikeway, but they are obliged to go slower because of the heavy bike traffic. Members of the local bike club worked out the city route. It was dedicated in February of 1962.

Conservation forces have blasted the decision of Gov. Daniel Walker to support the Oakley Dam near Monticello, Ill. The costly U. S. Corps of Engineer program will flood Allerton Park and give the taxpayers a bill of \$17,000,000. Some conservationists have pledged they will work to defeat Walker in 1976, when he comes up for re-election. The Oakley project was made possible by the signature of authorization legislation by Gov. Richard Ogilvie in 1970. He was defeated by 88,000 votes and conservationists expected far more support from the in-coming governor.

A new chapter of the National Audubon Society has been formed in Arlington Heights, Ill. Information may be obtained by writing to Sally Havens, 822 Bristol Ave., who is serving as the chapter secretary. This brings to twelve, the number of NAS chapters in Illinois, with over 8,000 members. The Chicago Audubon Society chapter is growing at the tremendous rate of 65 new members each month. The 12 chapters have organized a new group called, "THE AUDUBON COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS." It promises to be a great new force for the environment in the state.

The Friends of the Earth Chicago-land Chapter has condemned conditions for hikers at Starved Rock State Park. It appears that inadequate per-

sonnel numbers are unable to stem the vandalism or improve pathways. Old wooden bridges into several canyons make hiking hazardous. However, the Walker administration is too busy spending money on Oakley Dam to find funds for a new stairway. FOE says the litter of beer cans and bottles could be diminished with more garbage cans and more personnel to patrol the area. A new Visitor Center greets the visitor to the Park, a testimonial to the naturalists there. A visit to the park could be enhanced by a tour of the LaSalle County Historical Museum at Utica. In a restored stone warehouse, it rests on the north bank of the historic Illinois-Michigan Canal.

Both senators Percy and Stevenson have opposed the controversial trans-Alaska pipeline. They suggest a trans-Canada pipeline . . . Asst. Secretary John C. Whitaker of the Interior Dept. has refused to withdraw grazing privileges against the Craig, Colo. rancher who was fined \$1,700 for killing Bald Eagles. The rancher was reprimanded with a mild, bureaucratic letter . . . John James Audubon was born on April 26, 1785 in San Domingo, the son of a French naval officer and a French Creole . . . The Lake County Forest Preserve District has approved the sale of \$5 million dollars to purchase 4,000 acres of flood plain land.

BOOK REVIEW

INSECTS AS PETS: By Paul Villiard. Doubleday and Co. 245 Park Ave., NYC, NY. 10017. 1973. \$4.95. 160 pages. Photographs by the author.

A former mechanical engineer, Mr. Villiard has written over a dozen books, on almost as many subjects. Most of us do not think of insects as pets, confining our interests to cats, dogs and canaries. Villiard gives interesting and useful hints as to how to care for grasshoppers, crickets and beetles. Insects need special care in captivity. Villiard says that an insect can generally be recognized as having six legs, and if winged, usually having two pairs of wings. He gives advice as to where to buy them, how to capture them, and how to care for them afterwards. He explores a world not many of us think about.

Letters . . .

Dear Sir,
In your April issue the mystery picture is the Old Market Place at Galena, Illinois.

Sincerely,
Francis Walton
Browning, Illinois

We're getting suspicious about you, Francis. You identified the old pic in the April 1970 issue and again in the April 1972, and now a third time in April. The thrashing of the Suckers coming up the Illinois River wouldn't be waking up you Browning folks about that time every year, could it?

Dear Sirs,
Have just received the April issue of your magazine. The picture is the Old Market House in Galena, Illinois.

Sincerely,
Josephine Burtschi
The Little Brick House
Vandalia, Illinois

You're another winner, Jo.

Dear Dan,
Your photo for April 1973 is one of the Galena Old Market House. I'm enjoying your series on famous Illinois Architecture.

Sincerely,
Michael L. Livingston
Galena, Illinois

How in the world did we let someone 400 miles away slip into the winner's chair on the What and Where picture? We're going to rerig the contest before someone from Springfield slips in. Meanwhile, we extended your subscription to November 1975.

Dear Dan,
I know this is hopeless, but once again I recognize the "What and Where" pic. You don't really give us "up north from Benton" people a chance to win, you know, because those "smart southern

Illinoisans always gobble up the goodies. I guess that's just one more advantage of living in "God's Country."

At any rate, I will be on needles and pins waiting for the bad news that once again someone else beat me to the draw.

Yours,
Gary Thomas
Springfield, Ill.

P.S. Are there any houses for sale in Benton?

P.P.S. Being of German extraction, I thought that I might be able to win something for explaining why Germans always have two doors. Right away, I remember my grandfather, Herr Thomas, telling me that in the old country, or as he liked to put it, the Fatherland, Germans had so many children, not to mention relatives, running around the house, that they needed one door to come into the house (on the right) and one door to exit (on the left). I myself always felt it was because they liked balance and were notoriously poor carpenters, not being able to get a single door in the middle of the house.

Would you believe that your letter came in the same mail with the one from Galena, another from Vandalia and still another from Browning. And all of you won the fabulous first prize, a one-year subscription.

We don't suppose there'll be a sober breath drawn in any of those homes the evening of the day you get this good news.

Dear Sir:

Some very thoughtful person arranged for me to receive your publication in December last and I am much impressed with the careful documentation of your articles having to do with subjects known to me.

John Metzger was probably told that the Old Slave House was a link in the Underground Railroad as a Crenshaw descendent informed me during high school years of 1912-14 at Equality. I did not know George Sisk, the present owner of the property, but I knew Zeke Sisk, who could describe details of his service in Mexico under the well-known hero, Mike Lawler. Sisk was in his late eighties and fairly spry. There were Lawlers in high school with me at that time.

Lowell A. Dearing's Goshen Road story is most accurate and bears out a long-remembered account of its being used by Indians from Cahokia as a sort of trade route to the Salines.

My father, the Reverend S. S. Smith, had acquired extensive knowledge of the Salines before he entered McKendree College in 1888, and delivered papers there which described the traffic on the Goshen Road. It is my impression that the Salines supplied salt to various Indian tribes from distances up to 200 miles. His source for these claims was surely George Sellers, who made digs there in 1887. SIU cannot supply me with papers and those of my father were lost.

While Shawneetown was selected as a sort of capital for southern Illinois and

the adjacent territory, it has been described properly as the river port for the Salines. Here was stationed a full company of federal soldiers as early as 1804, and I have the roster which includes some of my Mitchell kin.

I am trying to learn of the size of the French garrison at the French blockhouse on the arrival of George Rogers Clark. The Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Kenny will reveal this and my sister, Alice L. Smith, promises to go from New York to Philadelphia to examine this journal. Alice is a full-time researcher in the New York area. She attended high school during 1926-27, as I recall, while my father filled the pulpit of your Methodist Church in Benton. I was in Mexico and South America during those years.

Your Recreation Map of Southern Illinois indicates that the French fort (?) at Equality dates from 1689, which date was in my father's papers. No doubt you have material on this.

Enclosed is a copy of an interesting instrument which will surely dispel thoughts of some who felt that Jonathan Boone was too old to make the journey from Kentucky to Illinois in 1811. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas Dagley, were two of the most distinguished personalities in southern Illinois during the War of 1812 and their names are little known. Dagley was my great-great-grandfather, who served as bodyguard of LaFayette in the Revolution. They had a dramatic reunion in Shawneetown on May 14, 1825. My great-great-uncle, Henry Dagley, told me many stories of the abilities of these wonderful men.

Respectfully yours,
Gerald C. Smith
Homelake, Colorado

We're not too certain about the date or the fort at Equality, depending more upon legend than substantiated history.

There is a POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY article by George Sellers (the September 1877 number, Volume XI) which has a good account of what we now call Great Indian Spring as it was seen by Sellers then and in 1854, when he first visited the site.

You might be able to get the Mor-

ris Library (SIU) to make a Zerox copy for you.

If you find substantiation for a French fort or stockade at Equality, let us know.

Dear Sirs,

Re the article in the Feb. '73 issue (The Lake House in Rockford).

As you can see by the enclosed article (in the Rockford Register-Star) this is a small evidence of the concerned, and active, citizens of the Rockford Area.

Sincerely,
Ann R. De Lany
Cherry Valley, Illinois

We were delighted to receive your letter and several others which brought us the news that the 100-year-old Lake House has been rehabilitated and restored, with every hope that an alternative use will preserve it.

Several smart shops have moved into the house including a gift and clothes 'n' Things, a women's fashion shop, and a lunch room, Jenny's Kitchen. Other occupants include Design II, an interior decorating shop; Mansion Book Store, and Memory Lane antiques.

It looks as though once the cause became known, the demand for space snowballed.

Dear Editor:

The Illinois Natural Rivers and Wetlands Bill (SB 578) was an attempt to preserve a few segments of our rapidly disappearing natural rivers and wetlands. The bill was defeated in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Ecology by a six to four vote. One of the six opposing votes was cast

by State Senator Tom Merritt, who voted by proxy and was not present to hear any of the testimony on the bill. Senator Merritt also voted against last year's Scenic Rivers bill.

However, when it comes to dam building and destroying natural rivers, Senator Merritt is a real worker. He is the sponsor of SB 1044, which would appropriate \$1,500,000 for constructing a reservoir on the Middle-Fork River in Vermillion County.

Sincerely yours,
James O. Smith
Homer, Illinois

Listen, you have nothing to fear. Anti-Middle-Fork folks told us that Dan Walker had given his word — before the election — that he would oppose construction of the lake on the Middle Fork. Surely he would not go back on his word now.

Dear O. I.:

I noted with a great deal of interest that you are sponsoring the Goshen Road Caravan on May 5-6. Much applause to you.

I did note, however, that additional information would be forthcoming in the April issue. If you follow past practices, the April issue will follow the June issue which will immediately precede the May issue.

It might be wise to re-schedule the Caravan for August 5-6 in order for interested readers to receive instructions before the event takes place.

You could also consider running the procession in reverse from Edwardsville, backing into Shawneetown. It would then be possible to see where

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you've been after you've left, in keeping with your method of publication. Anyway, your magazine is a pleasure to read despite what others may say. James D. Bruner

Our equilibrium is still the GREAT-EST, in spite of efforts to get us off balance. Your reverse psychology does not work. We KNOW that our celebrated March-before January-and-February utterly destroyed all hopes of any magazine — yes, any publication of any kind — ever catching up with our magnificent editorial policies.

May the sun always shine upon you . . . so nothing can put in the shadow the pox which we duly lay upon your Florida sunburn.

Dear Sir,
We will be moving to a new address (below). This is a chance to say also how we do enjoy this magazine's very interesting articles which are part of our living again. Thanks, as this was sent as a gift to us—really a thoughtful one.

Again, thanks,
William Fitzgerald
Benton, Illinois

Benton, Illinois? Never heard of it.

Dear Sir,
It was so nice to get to meet you May 5 and 6. I thoroughly enjoyed the Goshen Road tour.

I have been reading the O.I. issue of April 1972, about the Illinois Landmarks sought, and want to mention the beautiful ceiling, carved beams and type of construction in the First Methodist Church in Mt. Vernon. It apparently dates to 1888 when the church was rebuilt after the cyclone. I think it fits "C.—Embodies distinctive characteristics of method of construction, work of a master (I don't know who) and has high artistic value."

They have just modernized the church

and as far as I am concerned they have ruined it. The straight modern lines just don't go with the lovely windows and ceiling.

My family has been connected with this church continuously for five generations — my great-grandfather was a "class leader" (lay leader) from 1854 to 1874.

Best wishes for continued success with the magazine.

Sincerely,
Mrs. V. L. Threlkeld
McKinney, Texas

Sirs:
There is a Box Elder tree at Verona, Grundy County, in the yard of Catherine

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BOOK WANTED: Will buy "Always Carry a Rabbit's Foot," by Ellana M. Buechele. Write Carol Knapp, 3114 North Peoria, Peoria, Illinois 61603.

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

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.

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Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

- June 17 thru July 27—Urbana—25th Ann. Ill. Summer Youth Music Camp. U of Ill.
June 17 thru 30—Bloomington—Summer Music Camp-IWU. Lake Bloomington.
June 19 thru 23—Chicago—Theatre on the Lake. Fullerton Pavilion in Lincoln Park.
June 19 thru 23—Cuba—Ann. Soldier's & Sailors Reunion. Cuba City Square.
June 19 or 26—Lansing—Golf Outing at Sportsmen's Club.
June 20—Byron—Teen Dance, 7:30 - 10:45 p.m. - American Legion Club.
June 20—Peoria—Band Concert. Glen Oak Bandshell.
June 20—Rockford—Foreign Sedans & Ministock & Figure 8 Races. Speedway.
June 20—Springfield—Carillon Concerts 8-9 p.m. Washington Park Rees Memorial Tower.
June 20—Springfield—Tourist Family of the Week selected.
June 20 (T)—Woodstock—Miss Woodstock Pageant.
June 21—Byron—Bingo. American Legion Club. 8 p.m.
June 21—Homewood—Summer Band Concerts, 8 p.m. Homewood Estates Park.
June 21-23—Elgin—Hiawatha Pageant. Camp Big Timber.
June 21-23—Medora—Fireman's Picnic. Medora Picnic Area.
June 21-23—Springfield—1973 Nat. Teen Conv. Holiday Inn East.
June 21-24—Geneva—Swedish Days. Downtown.
June 21-24—Quincy—Jaycee Rodeo. Fairgrounds.
June 21 thru July 1—Naperville—Neil Simon comedy (Thurs. - Sun.). Summer Place Theatre Bldg.
June 22—Antioch—The Paisley Convertible. P M & L Theatre.
June 22—Arcola—Ladies' Day. Rockome Gardens.
June 22—Farmer City—Stock Car Racing, 7:30 p.m. Fairgrounds.
June 22—Zion—Passion Play, 8 p.m. Passion Play Amphitheatre.
June 22-23—De Soto—Homecoming. De Soto Park.
June 22-23—Harvel—Harvel Day & 100th Anniv. Harvel Park.
June 22-23—Wyoming—Spoon River Days. Downtown.
June 22-24—Geneseo—Theatre in the Round, 8 p.m. Richmond Hill Park, Barn Theatre.
June 22-24—LaMoille—Buffalo Days.
June 22-24—McHenry—McHenry Hospital Aux. Art Show. Jr. H.S., Kane St.
June 23-24—Prairie du Rocher—4th Ann. Ft. Chartres Rendezvous. Ft. Chartres State Park.
June 23 thru 30—Atwood—Centennial.
June 23 thru 30—Springfield—12th Ann. Int. Carillon Festival. Washington Park Thomas Rees. Tower.
June 23 thru Aug. 26—Chicago—Grant Park Concerts. Grant Park.
June 23 thru Sept. 3—Springfield—26th Ill. Invitational. Art Gallery, Ill. State Museum.
June 24—Downers Grove—Art Fair. Fischel Park in Village Center.
June 24—East Moline—Late Model Modified & Novice Stock Car Races. Quad-City Raceway.
June 24—Geneva—Parade, 3 p.m. Downtown.
June 24—Marseilles—Lion's Chicken Fry. Illini State Park.
June 24—Oak Brook—Polo. International Sports Core.
June 24—Peoria—Band Concert. Glen Oak Bandshell.
June 24—Rockford—Special Tour of Tinker Cottage, Dancing & Music on the green, 1 - 5 p.m.
June 24—Springfield—Carillon Concerts, 4-5 p.m. Washington Park Rees Memorial Tower.
June 24—Trilla—Triple D Rodeo, 2 p.m. Triple D Farm 1 mi. E. of Trilla.

- June 24—Zion—Passion Play, 8 p.m. Passion Play Amphitheatre.
June 24-29—Carbondale—S.I.U. Baseball School. S.I.U. Campus.
June 24 thru 30—Atwood—Centennial Celebration. Main St.
June 24 thru 30—Springfield—Boys' State. State Fairgrounds.
June 24 thru July 14—Edwardsville—Linda Merryman, MFA Thesis in Ceramics, Drawings, Banners. Communications Bldg. Lobby, S.I.U.E.
June 25 & 27—Dixon—First Summer Lecture Series. Cook's Floral & Gift Shop, 1100 N. Court. 10:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.
June 25-30—Danville—Jett's Petting Zoo. Downtown Mall.
June 25-30—Springfield—Premier Boys State. Jr. Home Economics Bldg. Fairgrounds.
June 26-30—Chicago—Theatre on the Lake. Fullerton Pavilion in Lincoln Park.
June 30-July 1—Rockton—Rock-a-rama Show, 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Wagon Wheel Lodge.
June 30-July 4—Argenta—Centennial Parade June 30, fireworks July 4th.
June 30-July 4—Effingham—Lake Sara Days. Lake Sara, five mi. n.w. of Effingham.
June 30-July 4—Henry—July 4th Celebration. City Parks.
June 30-July 4—Sullivan—100th Annv. of Sullivan's Inc. Celebration.

JULY

- July—Evanston—(every Sat.)—Open House. Lindeimer Astronomical Research Center 2-4 p.m.
July—Galesburg—(First Part)—Macomb National Theatre. 114 E. Main.
July—Kankakee—(Every Fri. night)—Stockcar Races. Kankakee Co. Fairgrounds.
July (T)—Lemont—Centennial Days. Main St.
July—Norris City—Horse Show. Saddle Club Arena.
July—Shelbyville—(Daily)—Boat Tours at Lake Shelbyville. Lithia Springs Marina.
July—Shelbyville—(Sun. Mornings)—Lake Ministries. Lake Shelbyville.
July—Shelbyville—Lake Shelbyville Dam & Lookout Areas.
July—Springfield—(Every day)—Craft Show. Prairie House, 213 S. 6th St.
July—Wyanet—Wyanet Summer Festival.
July 1—Alton—Blessing of the Fleet. Our Lady of the Rivers Shrine.
July 1—Chicago—Exhibitions: Don Pott's Car & Eva Hesse. Museum of Contemporary Art.
July 1—Dixon—Festival Drum & Bugle Competition 7 p.m. Parade 2 p.m.
July 1—DuBois—K.C. Picnic. Village Park.
July 1—E. Moline—Late Model Modified & Novice Stock Car Races. Quad-City Raceway.
July 1—Oak Brook—Polo. International Sports Core. 3 p.m.
July 1—Peoria—Band Concert. Glen Oak Bandshell.
July 1—Quincy—Play. Quincy Community Little Theatre. Theatre Bldg. 13th & Payson 8:15 p.m.
July 1—Rockton—Rock-a-rama Show. Wagon Wheel Lodge (Viking Hall), 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
July 1—Springfield—12th Ann. Carillon Festival. Rees Memorial Carillon, Washington Park.
July 1—Springfield—Ill. State Shoot. Mather Land-O-Sport.
July 1—Zion—Passion Play. Passion Play Amphitheatre, 8 p.m.
July 1-4—Argenta—Centennial (Fireworks eve. of July 4th).
July 1-4—Carpentersville—Jamboree. Carpenter Park & Meadowdale Shopping Center.
July 1-4—Dixon—Petunia Festival.
July 1-4—Elgin—Am. Legion Festival. Wing Park.
July 1-4—Hometown—Jubilee '73. 20th Anniv.
July—Robinson—(week including July 4th)—Celebration. City Park.
July 1-7—Alton—Joliet—Marquette Tricentennial Celebration. Alton Riverfront.
July 1-7—Bloomington—Jr. H. S. Band Camp, IWU. Lake Bloomington.



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McCormick, with a circumference 4½ feet above the ground of 15' 4". We did not measure the spread or height.

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George Lough
Verona, Illinois

Sorry, George, but our informants at Wauponsee tell us that Verona folk are notorious liars when they are not busy putting someone on. But we will send your information along to the state Division of Forestry and have them check it out. (You may have a record).

Dear Sirs,

I would like to send a one-year subscription to a friend in Colorado. If any of your previous issues included articles on mushrooms, send them to her—mushrooms are one of her special interests.

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Chicago, Illinois

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Dear Sir,

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Miss Hazel Hurlbutt
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can Chestnuts) are a vanishing breed. For that matter, apparently so are our foresters.

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