

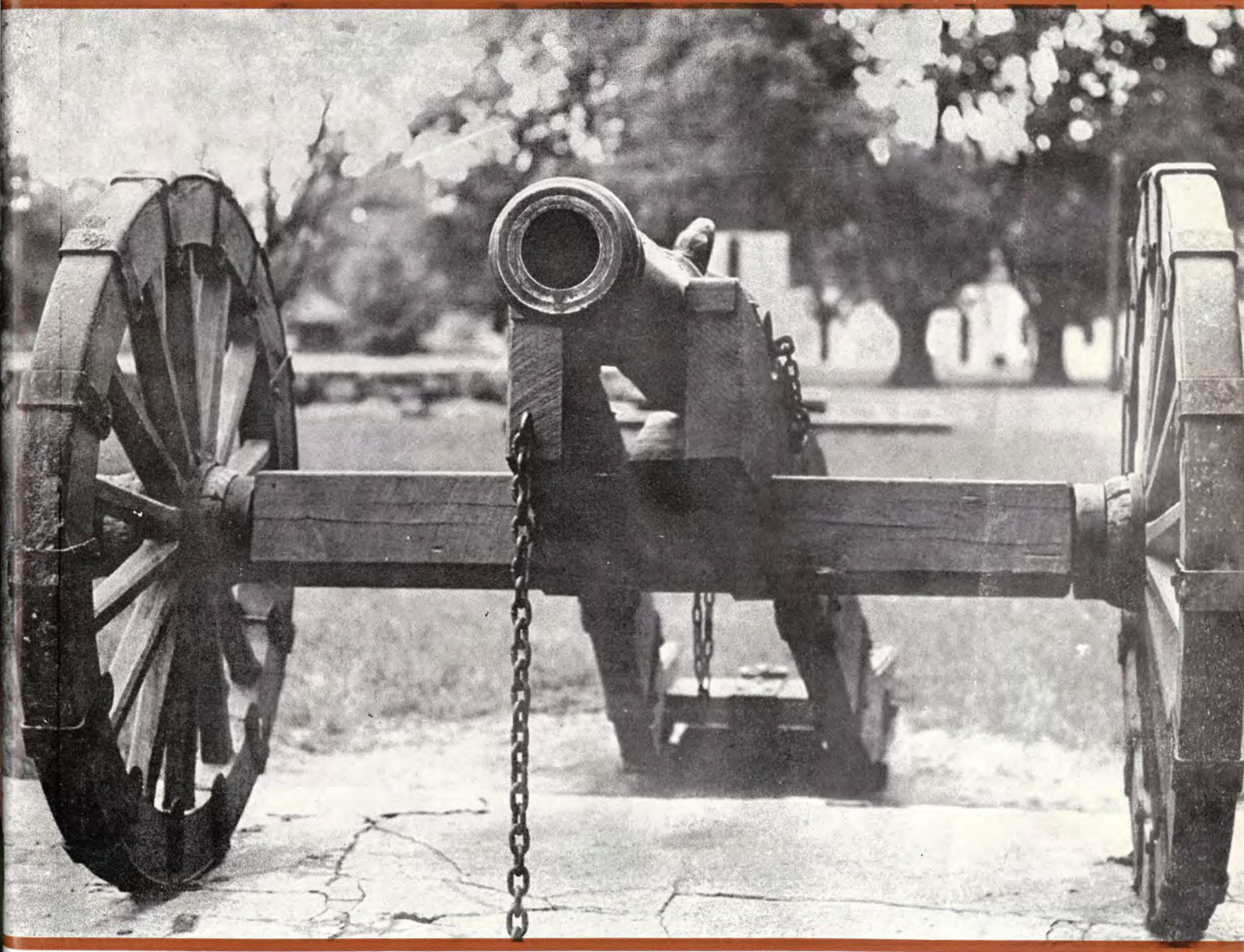
The Magazine of Illinois



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MAY 1974

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 5, MAY, 1974

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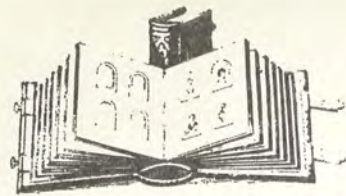


COVER PICTURE

FRENCH CANNON yet guards the bastion of old Fort de Chartres, near Prairie du Rocher in Randolph County. The fort site and a 22-square-mile area of Randolph and Monroe Counties are part of the Historic French Colonial District on the National Register of Historic Places (see Page 19, this issue). Photo by William G. Farrar.

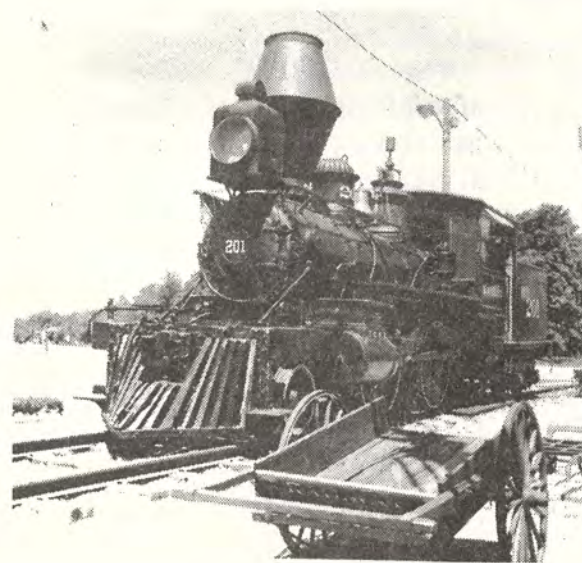
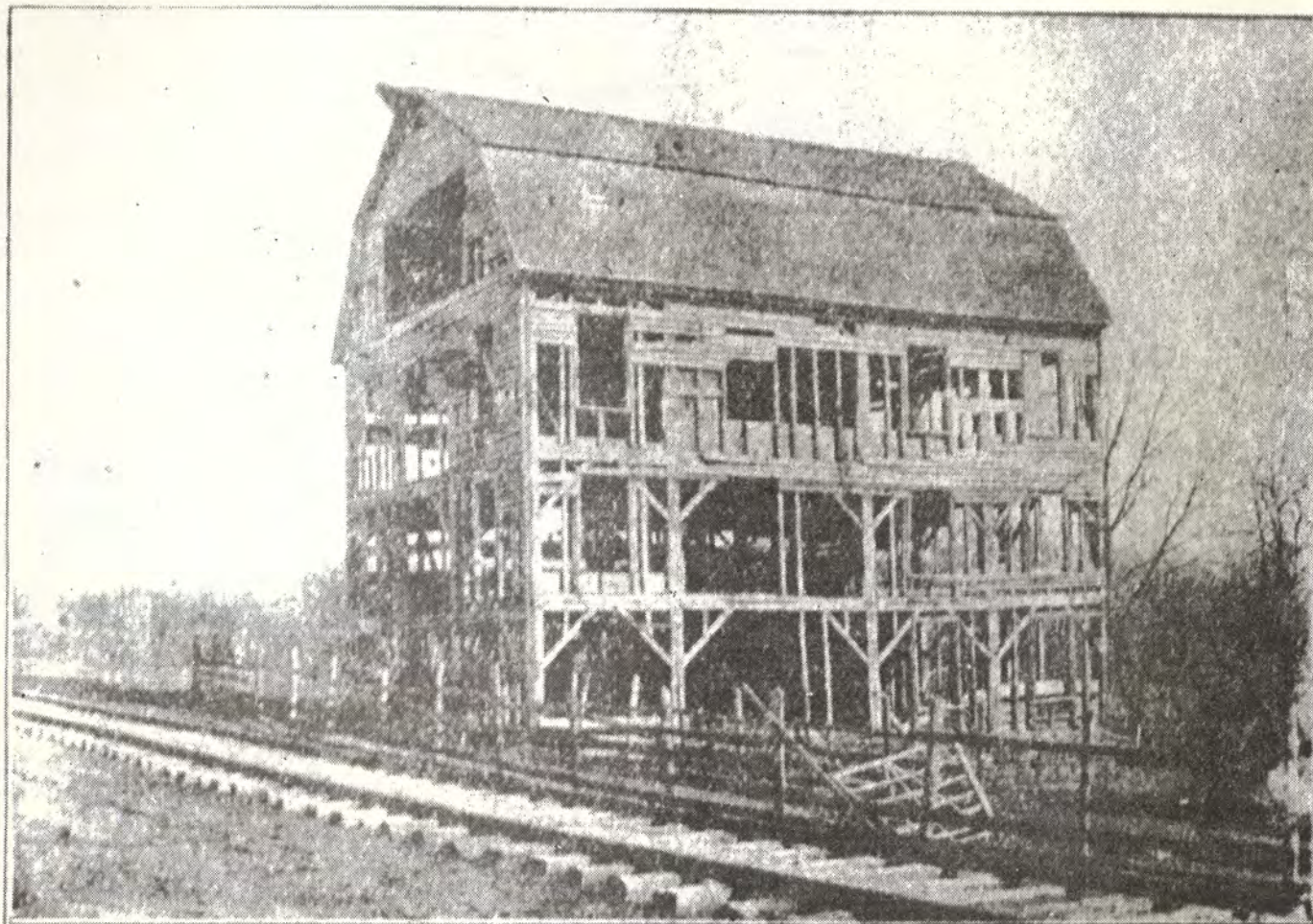
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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this old picture, the remains of an imposing building which was a center of manufacture of a food product at an early date in Illinois? The building is no longer standing.



Last Month's Picture

The steam engine which now resides at Vonachen's Junction in Peoria was identified first, and most succinctly, by Ted and Edith Mavis of Macomb (See Letters).



A Second Look

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

The National Register

THE NATIONAL REGISTER of Historic Places includes a diverse assembly of historic, archeological and structural landmarks throughout the nation, and it seems that the diversity of historic landmarks found in Illinois can only be equalled and not matched by other states.

From the discoveries at Koster and the wonders of the complex Mississippian culture seen at Chahokia Mounds and Kincaid to the modern architectural genius of Frank Lloyd Wright and the whole coterie of architects and innovative artisans of that period, the Illinois places on the National Register are worthy of your attention and interest.

With an Illinois vacation in the cards for many this year, we are bringing you this complete listing of Illinois sites on the National Register in this issue (see Page 19) to help you choose a path of history and archaeology and architecture through the state.

Good hunting and keep the speedometer down to safe limits.

Ozark Tour Notes

THE 44th ANNUAL Ozark Tour will be held this year on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, July 21, 22 and 23 and the destination will be scenic, historic and recreational sites in "central" southern Illinois, tour sponsors announced recently.

Each year since 1931 the tour, begun by Col. Lindolph MAY, 1974

O. Trigg of Eldorado, has introduced Illinoisans and others to the out-of-the-way places in the hill country of southern Illinois.

Attendance will be limited this year, and will be open on a first-come basis, according to William H. Farley and Dan Malkovich, tour leaders. The tour is open to any person, with only one restriction—he must be male, old enough to eat hearty country meals and hike in the up-and-down Shawnee Hills and Illinois Ozarks for short stretches to aid and abet a healthy appetite. Adults (over 16) pay a fare of \$35, which includes all meals, lodging and transportation from the starting point and return. Youngsters 16 and under pay half fare, \$17.50.

Young boys may join but must be accompanied by an adult responsible for them.

Among places to be visited this year are Gum Springs and Hogg Bluff in Johnson County, Cedar and Draper Bluffs in Johnson and Union counties, and numerous other natural areas in in-between.

The tour is designed to acquaint visitors—and some southern Illinoisans — with the many unusual hill country scenic areas, many of which have come under public ownership as the result of earlier tours led by Col. Trigg and William H. Farley, who assumed leadership of the tour upon Col. Trigg's death in 1949.

The tour was in large measure responsible for creation of the Shawnee National Forest early in the '30s, after Trigg led several parties of influential Illinoisans into what

was then hard-to-reach back country via the back of trucks, towed in places by teams of mules.

Later tours visited river ports via old mail boats and ferries, and succeeding tours have followed another Trigg edict, good wholesome food served, wherever possible, by country churchwomen.

Reservations should be made early, to assure a place on the tour, by sending a \$10 deposit to 44th Annual Ozark Tour, c/o Outdoor Illinois Magazine, Box A, Benton 62812. The tour will meet at 1 p.m. on Sunday, July 21, at the intersection of State 34-146 and 45 in Harrisburg.

Another Rendezvous

THE FIFTH ANNUAL Rendezvous at Fort de Chartres, near Prairie du Rocher in Randolph County, will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 7, 8 and 9.

Les Compagnie des Amis de Fort Chartres has been given a short-term waiver of concession by the concessionaire at the fort, allowing the not-for-profit corporation to oversee sale of handmade crafts at the Rendezvous. Emphasis has been placed on quality control and accuracy of reproduction of items dating to the period, 1711 to 1778.

Each year the Rendezvous attracts a large attendance of visitors for the displays and exhibits depicting life in French Illinois during the time the fort was the center of France's inland colony in the Mississippi Valley.

Evanston Home Tour

ON THE SAME weekend at the opposite end of Illinois, the Evanston Preservation Planning Conference sponsors the 1974 Evanston Home Tour on Saturday, June 8, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

An extraordinary number of fine homes in varied architectural styles have been built in Evanston over the past 135 years. Proceeds from the tour (at \$4.40 per person, \$6.50 with box lunch) further the Conference objectives of preserving Evanston's architectural heritage.

Reservations may be addressed to Marti Mann, 2033 Sherman Avenue, Apt. 507, Evanston, Illinois 60201. Checks should be made payable to the Evanston Preservation Planning Conference.

Land Between the Rivers

ILLINOISANS WHO missed getting a copy of the first edition of *Land Between the Rivers* by Horrell, Piper and Voigt when it was published initially have gained a reprieve. The folks at Southern Illinois University Press have sent word that a second edition will be available in early fall.

Price will be \$18.95 per copy (plus 5% sales tax if mailed to an Illinois address, for a total of \$19.90) and SIU Press will pay the postage.

An advance order may be placed with Southern Illi-

nois University Press by sending a check or money order to the Press at Box 3697, Carbondale 62901.

Any self-respecting library or school in Illinois which does not have a copy of the book should now get right before the slipping self-esteem begins to show.

You Conform

EARLY RETURNS from Outdoor Illinois readers have been compiled and we were surprised at some of the statistics which came forth, although in general the reader survey is bearing out the general conformation of "the reader" which had been in the editor's mind's eye all the time—he said.

In education, the average reader is a mixture. The highest level attained includes 4% who ended formal education in grade school, 23% graduated from high school, 38% received a college degree, a surprising 29% attended graduate school and 6% gained a doctorate.

By income, a whopping 45% earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per annum, the next 24% was in the \$20,000 to \$50,000 bracket, 27% earned under \$10,000 and 4% made over \$50,000.

Average age was almost equally split between those under 50 and those over 50. Personal recreational interests included 60% who were interested in hiking, camping and canoeing, 33% who liked travel and sightseeing, 29% who favored hunting and fishing, 25% who had a yen for antiques and history, 10% interested in gardening, 11% interested in "collecting," and 10% with an interest in arts and crafts.

The average expenditure for vacations amounted to \$682.19, with 14% of the OI readers owners of second homes with an average value of \$23,777.

In the matter of earning a living, 44% of OI readers who responded were in a profession or business, 22% were retired, 19% in education, 5% in government, and 10 per cent "other."

Advertising Increases

WE CALL YOUR attention to the astounding increase in advertising in this issue, a tribute to our young but exceedingly eager advertising folks who have suddenly found a responsive chord among a number of businesses who are finding our larger-than-local readership a ready market for a variety of wares and products.

If you know of anyone interested in becoming an Outdoor Illinois advertiser, or of one who should be, drop us a note and we'll have them contacted.

We must confess we find the reading of the advertising as interesting as reading the reading.

John C. Voigt's venture into the art of horseshoeing—once considered a disappearing art—is an indication to us of the rapid changes which can be created by the recreational market. And the selection of places to see, like the Owen Lovejoy home in Princeton, the old Slave House near Equality, Cairo's Magnolia Manor, are of interest and

every bit as much are the unusual and distinctive places to stay—Cave-in-Rock Motel, Riverview Mansion Hotel, Pere Marquette Lodge, Shawnee Chief Motel—familiar names in their regions but strange-sounding to visitors from a distance.

We take care in soliciting advertisers, attempting to invite only those we feel are reputable and who will offer value to our readers.

In general, we are certain that the overwhelming majority of Outdoor Illinois readers realize we very carefully through the years have attempted to maintain a high standard of honesty in the columns of Outdoor Illinois, both in the research into stories and articles and in culling possible advertisements which we felt were not up to a certain standard. We will continue to use the same care as the advertising volume grows.

French Historic Sites

FRENCH BUFFS will be wise to drop a note to Joe Akers, publisher of the *Chester Herald-Tribune*, for a copy of the April 11 edition of the newspaper printed on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River.

In that edition are to be found full-page-size maps on facing pages showing locations of many of the historic sites included in the Historic French Colonial District of Randolph and Monroe counties, Illinois, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places on April 4th by the National Park Service.

Many of the sites were re-discovered by Irvin Peithmann, former curator at the SIU Museum in Carbondale, who has devoted many hours to the search. Stimulation for the historic district came from the remarkable field discoveries of Peithmann, aided and abetted by *Outdoor Illinois Magazine* and Mrs. Ruth Gilster, chairman of the Randolph County Board of Commissioners.

The 22-square-mile French Colonial district includes the site of Fort de Chartres, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher and several of the other old French villages in the two counties.

Copies of the *Herald-Tribune* edition carrying the two French site maps may be obtained by sending 75c, to cover the cost of postage and handling, to: Publisher Joe Akers, *Chester Herald-Tribune*, Chester, Illinois.

A celebration of the National Register designation will be held early in May at Prairie du Rocher.

Worth the Price

THE SANGAMON County Historical Society is in the midst of a project which should be emulated by other historical societies in Illinois during the bicentennial period.

The Society is planning to issue some four books a year through 1976 under the title "Bicentennial Studies in Sangamon County History."

If the first two issues are an example, the essays will

be much sought. The series, under the general editorship of Dr. Cullom Davis, of Springfield, includes to date *Summer of Rage* and *The Old Chatterton*. Future topics will include a pictorial history album of Buffalo Hart, an article on prominent local architects, a piece on Billy Sunday's visit to Springfield and an essay on Vachel Lindsay.

Orders for the initial issues, at \$1.40 each, may be sent to the Society at 308 East Adams Street, Springfield 62701.

Summer of Rage, by James Krohe, Jr., is an excellent treatise on the Springfield race riot of August 14 and 15, 1908, which more than any other single incident led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on February 12, 1909. Pictures taken showing the results of riot, with maps showing sites of riot incidents, add to the general tenor of the booklet. The booklet is worth the price.

The Old Chatterton, by the late George W. Bunn, Jr., is a reminiscence of the history of Springfield's famous old opera house, which for 45 years between 1879 and 1924 offered central Illinoisans a rich fare of the finest entertainment of the era—from the acting of Maurice Barrymore and John Drew and Lotta Crabtree to the musical comedy of Fay Templeton. It, too, is worth the price of reading admission.

Cahokia Field School

NON-PROFESSIONAL archaeologists will have still another opportunity to participate in an on-going archaeological expedition this summer with announcement that Cahokia Mounds Museum will sponsor a field school at the Cahokia Mounds excavations near Collinsville (Related story, page 8).

The field school will be a part of the excavation of the stockade east of Monks Mound. Students will receive training in the various phases of field archaeology including surveying, excavation techniques, photography, and artifact processing. The field school is not designed to produce professional architects but to stimulate a greater appreciation for archaeology.

The summer at Cahokia Mounds will be divided into five classes of two weeks each, with 5½ days (44 hours) per week. Classes will be limited to 10 students who will work and learn under the supervision of Museum staff members and university students with archaeological experience at Cahokia.

The tuition fee is \$50. All food and lodging, transportation and other personal expenses will be the responsibility of the individual. There are a limited number of free camp sites available for those who wish to stay at the park.

Field school students must be 18 year old and in good physical condition. Two-week classes begin June 17, July 1, July 15, July 29 and August 12.

Interested persons may contact James Anderson, Curator, Cahokia Mounds Museum, 8001 Collinsville Road, East St. Louis 62201. Telephone number is 618/344-4750.



SANDSTONE TABLET found in excavations on part of Monks Mound, function unknown. Engraved on surface is figure of a "Bird Man" or "Eagle Dancer", with a mask and feathered wing. Size 3½"x2½". Photo by Charles W. Hodge, Illinois State Museum.

On the Trail of Ancient Illinois: Cahokia Mounds

By William Iseminger
Curator, Cahokia Mounds Museum

A DRIVE THROUGH Cahokia Mounds State Park provides some solitude and respite from the pressures and noises of today's urban society. It is a haven in a commercial area, situated between East St. Louis and Collinsville, Illinois, and just 10 miles east of St. Louis.

If one were to go back in time about 900 years, however, he would find quite

a different situation for he would be in the middle of a gigantic, bustling Indian city of 30-40,000 people—a capital city which was the center of religion, trade, economics, government, and social activity for a tremendous area.

Numerous and massive mounds were topped with temples and dwellings of the ruling class. Thousands of post and

thatch dwellings of the city residents spread for miles throughout the surrounding bottomlands. Nearby were several satellite towns, much like suburbs, which contributed to the support of the main city. Thousands of acres of farmland produced the major food supply for the inhabitants while abundant natural resources were collected and hunted to round out the diet.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Today the mounds are the only visual remnants of this once great metropolis. The site had been abandoned before A.D. 1500 and the area apparently wasn't reoccupied for over 200 years, when Illinois Indians (Cahokia tribe) came into the area and were soon followed by the French and other Europeans.

During that time and since, the mounds have suffered the ravages of time, weather and man. Urban and industrial expansion into the area have destroyed much, and threaten more.

Then how do we know so much about the prehistoric city? The answer—scientifically controlled archaeology. For a couple of years in the 1920's and for the last 13 years, professional archaeologists have been peeling back the layers of dirt and time and have been able to partially reconstruct some of the activity that took place at Cahokia.

Around 600-700 A.D., Indians practicing what archaeologists refer to as the Woodland culture settled along the banks of Cahokia creek. There were probably several small villages in the area. They built pit houses for each family. The floors were 2-4 feet below the surface and vertical posts set in post holes around the perimeter formed the walls, which were covered with layers of thatch or reed mats. The roofs were likewise thatched. They were excellent hunters and fishers and also gathered the wild plants and nuts for food. It was during Woodland times that agriculture began in this area, and gardens of corn (maize) and squash were grown.

The Mississippians

Things began to change at Cahokia around A.D. 800-900. A new type of culture appears, which archaeologists

call Mississippian. This could have been an immigration of a new people or an advanced expansion of the existing Woodland culture. The two ways of life continued alongside each other for about 200 years, but eventually Mississippian became the dominant culture and Woodland was phased out at Cahokia. And it was these Mississippians who developed the massive community and built the numerous mounds.

Agriculture became the major and stable food base as improved and more productive varieties of corn were grown, as well as beans, squash, pumpkin, sunflower, etc. Large amounts of fish and mussels were caught in the numerous lakes and streams nearby. Deer, smaller animals and waterfowl were hunted, and nuts, berries, and edible plants collected.

With these abundant food resources, greater numbers of people could be fed, and thus the population increased and the large community developed. Community organization and planning is apparent with the ceremonial

mounds, open plaza areas, market places, residential sections, and cemetery plots.

Specialization of labor became quite diversified. Various craftsmen made pottery, shell beads, copper ornaments, and stone tools. Merchant-traders travelled afar to obtain valued raw materials and finished products. Supervisors managed the agriculture, construction and mound-building. Priests performed the rituals and advised the rulers. The ruling class made the laws and controlled much of the activity. The primary ruler probably had both political and religious authority.

The Mississippians lived in permanent rectangular houses in planned clusters along avenues and around plazas. Vertical posts were set in narrow trenches to form the walls, which were covered with mats or thatch, and sometimes plastered with mud. Roofs were also thatched.

Cahokia appears to have been the earliest of the larger Mississippian ceremonial centers and was the largest Indian city ever in this country. The



POTTERY DISC, possibly a spindle whorl, has six human faces engraved on the surface. It was discovered during 1973 stockade excavation and named "Koizumi" after its finder. Size: 3" diameter. Photo by Marlin Roos, Illinois State Museum.

MAY, 1974



CAHOKIA MOUNDS' large prehistoric population was probably attracted by location near meeting of major rivers.

major community covered nearly 4,000 acres with an estimated population of 30-40,000 during the peak period of A.D. 1000-1200.

The Mounds

Well over a hundred mounds of various sizes and shapes were part of the Indian city. There were three major types of mounds, platform, conical and ridgetop. The platform mound is characteristic of the Mississippian period and was by far the most common type at Cahokia. These were earthen platforms upon which they placed the important religious and ceremonial buildings and rulers' dwellings. Therefore, they are sometimes referred to as Temple Mounds.

Monks Mound is the largest platform mound in this country and the world's largest prehistoric earthen mound. It covers over 14 acres at the base and rises in four terraces to a height of 100 feet. It was built between A.D. 900-1200, being enlarged numerous times during that period. On the summit once stood an enormous temple over 100-feet long, 48-feet wide, and possibly 50-60 feet high. Various ceremonies were probably performed on the terraces and in special buildings, and the primary

ruler probably lived in the large temple on top.

Conical (or round) mounds are found at Cahokia, usually next to a platform mound, to form what are called "twin mounds." Their precise function is unclear, as none have been scientifically excavated at Cahokia. Some archaeologists feel that possibly the bodies of the elite class were prepared for burial in a mortuary temple on the platform mound and later buried in the conical.

Ridgetop mounds are long and narrow and possibly served as boundary markers for the city, although ceremon-

al burials have been found in these.

The mounds were built by carrying 50-60-pound basket loads of dirt, excavated from borrow pits with stone, wood and shell implements. This dirt was carried to the site of the mound by humans, since Indians had no beasts of burden (there were no horses until hundreds of years later when the Europeans brought them over).

There were several suburban satellite towns around Cahokia. The largest was a community with 26 mounds at the present location of downtown St. Louis. Others were located near the present cities of Dupon, East St. Louis, Mitchell,

CAHOKIA MOUNDS metropolis in 12th Century, as reconstructed by National Geographic Society artists. From the summit of Monks Mound chiefs once looked southward across broad plaza to twin mounds. There the dead were prepared in the temple atop the truncate pyramid for burial in adjoining conical mound. More than



and Lebanon, Illinois. These communities probably controlled trade along the rivers and gathered resources from their areas to redistribute to the Cahokia site. Smaller farmsteads were interspersed throughout the agricultural areas.

Woodhenge

A knowledge of astronomy and engineering became apparent when archaeologists uncovered evidence of what they call the "American Woodhenge." A large circle (up to 480 feet in diameter) of tall wooden posts and a central observation post were used to calculate, observe and predict the move-

ments of the sun (and possibly the moon), throughout the year — a form of calendar and observatory 1,000 years old!

There is no real evidence of their religious beliefs, but most likely they were nature-oriented, as they are in most agricultural societies. They may have had a sun, moon, rain and wind god—or perhaps only one.

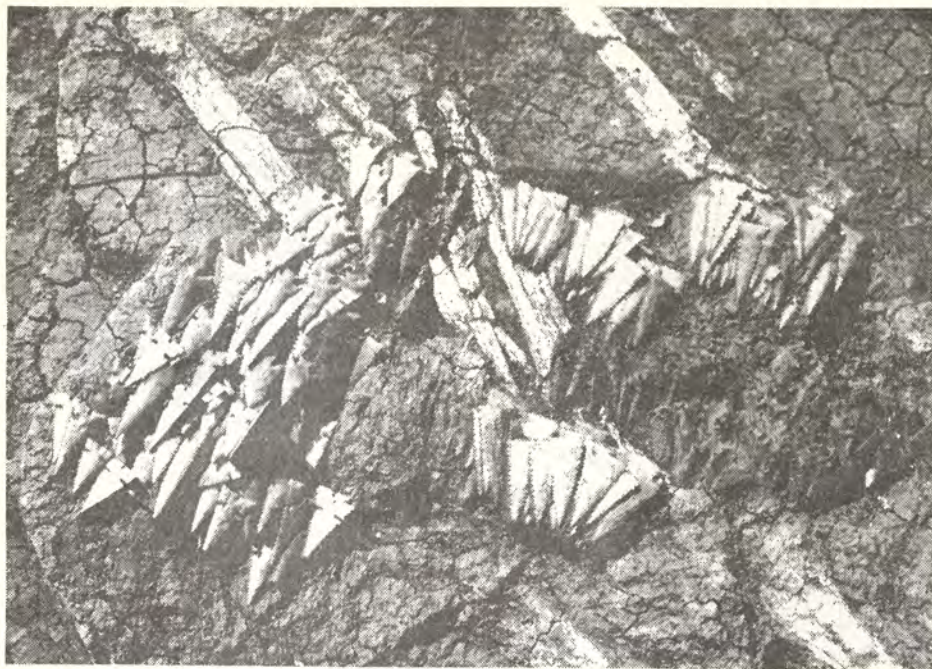
Mound 72

There is evidence that human sacrifice was part of some of their rituals, although the reason for it is unknown. Mound 72, a small, unpretentious ridge-

100 other man-made mounds held official residences, temples and burials. Homes of poles thatched with grass clustered within and beyond 15-foot high stockade. National Geographic Society visualization.



LARGE BEAKER or drinking vessel, partially restored, is about 10" high, 5 1/2" wide at bottom. Interlocking scroll design was engraved through the highly polished black surface. Ornateness, thinness and excellent construction indicate a special function, perhaps to contain ceremonial drink. Photo by Marlin Roos, Illinois State Museum.



ONE OF the caches of arrowheads found associated with a leader's burial in Mound 72. About 400 arrowheads were found in this cache, all beautifully fashioned. Photo by Illinois State Museum.

MONKS MOUND, world's largest prehistoric earthen mound, covers over 14 acres and is 100 feet high. This massive mound was the center of the Cahokia site and a large temple once stood on its summit. Photo by Illinois Department of Conservation.



top mound, has been about $\frac{3}{4}$ excavated. About 300 burials were uncovered and about half were sacrificed females, 18-24 years old, buried in mass graves. Also found were four males side-by-side with arms interlocked, and their heads and hands cut off. These are grim reminders of some of the elaborate ceremonialism of the Mississippians.

The primary burial in Mound 72 appears to have been a very important man 40-45 years old, possibly a ruler or "chief." He had been placed on a blanket of nearly 20,000 disc beads made from conch shell from the Gulf of Mexico. Around him were several sacrificial retainers and piles of grave offerings of materials from distant places. There was copper from the Great Lakes' area, mica from the

Smoky Mountains, shell beads of marine shell from the Atlantic and the Gulf, and flint arrowheads (over 800) made from flint from Wisconsin, Oklahoma and other midwest sources. This is evidence of his position in society as well as the extent of their trade.

Defensive System

Archaeological excavations throughout much of the midwest seem to indicate that warfare was not too common between Indians until Mississippian times. Then the villages became fortified, surrounded by large walls of vertical logs (palisades or stockades). Such a defensive wall was built around the central, and probably sacred, part of Cahokia, not once, but four different times. As one wall weakened with age and rot, a new and stronger one replaced it. Every 70 feet a bastion projected out from the wall — a defensive tower from which arrows could be shot to defend the wall.

Who could be threatening this massive community? Some feel that it was other Indian groups from the surrounding region whose resources were being infringed upon by this city. It could have been marauding tribes from other areas. Possibly it was a barrier between the elite and the common classes. Whatever the reason, the threat was persistent enough to necessitate the frequent rebuilding of the wall.

Abandonment

By A.D. 1500, Cahokia had been abandoned. The direct cause or causes are unknown, but it appears to have been a gradual decline in population. One hypothesis is that the large communities had depleted much of the natural resources—in effect, creating their own energy crisis. There are some indications of a climatic change which may have affected their crops and thus, their ability to feed the masses. Wars, disease and famine, as well as revolution, are also possibilities.

When the early explorers and settlers came through this area there was no sign of this once great society except the tree-shrouded mounds. Local Indians knew little or nothing about the earlier Indians who built Cahokia, as they were newcomers to this area also.

Museum And Programs

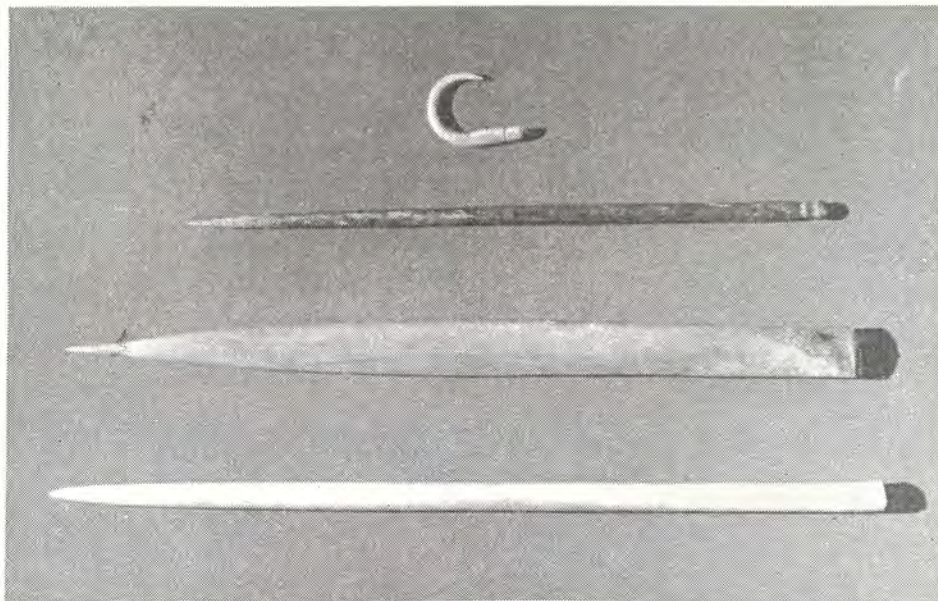
Excavations, sponsored by the Illinois Department of Conservation, began in May, 1974.



1973 EXCAVATION in stockade area. Note dark stains in soil running from upper right to lower left, and in a circle away from digger with striped shirt and from left to right under foot of girl at left. Stains indicate trench Indians dug to insert vertical logs for defensive stockade and towers. Photo courtesy Edwardsville Intelligencer, by Dick Norrish.

SAME AREA several days later, with darker dirt removed to reveal depth of trenches. Circular trench marks location of round bastion associated with the first stockade, rectangular trench a later bastion with second stockade. Smaller pits are various refuse and storage pits. Photo by Edwardsville Intelligencer, Dick Norrish.





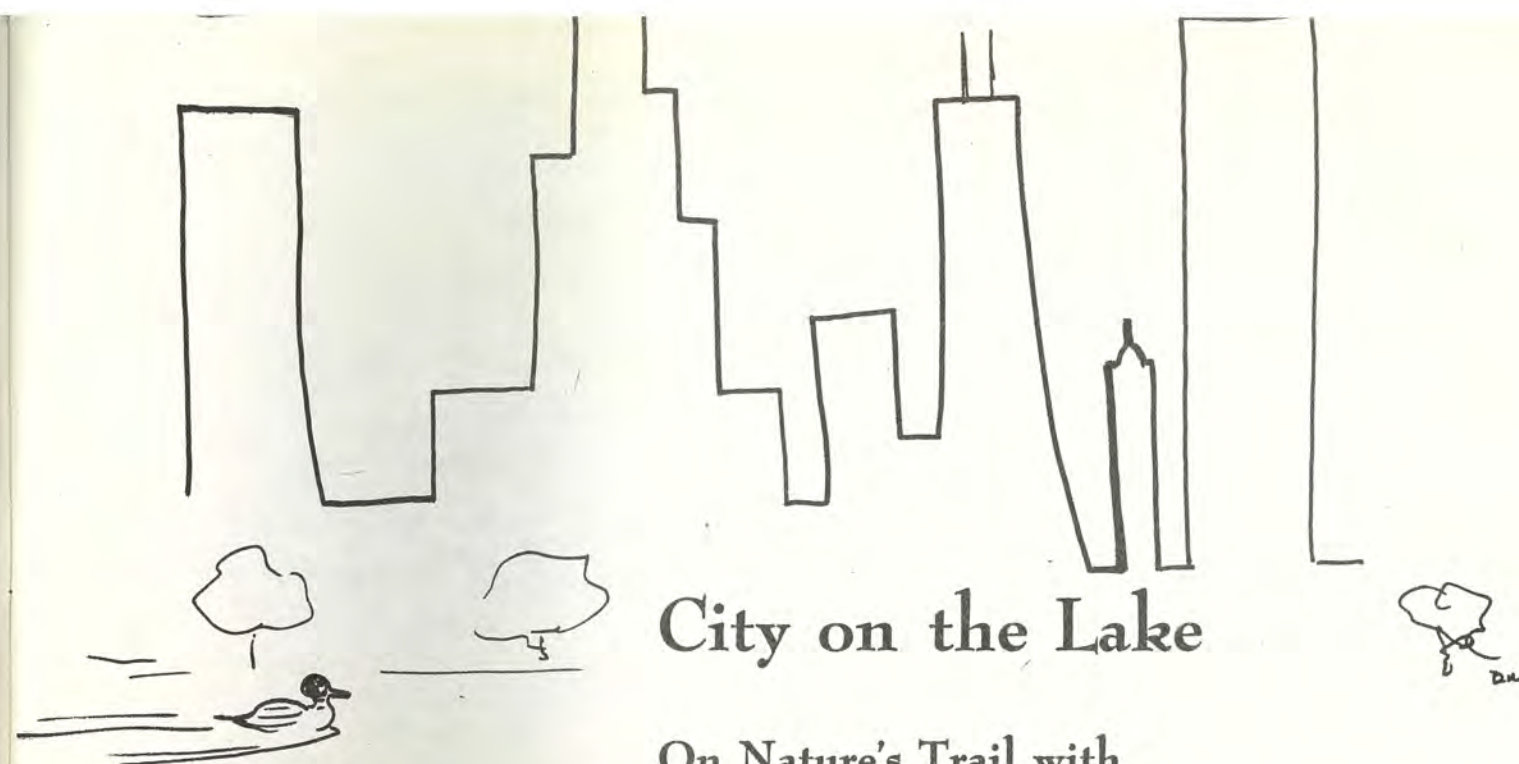
FOUR CARVED and polished animal bone implements: a fishhook, a needle (with groove on end), an awl or punch, and a probable hairpin. Photo by Marlin Roos, Illinois State Museum.

nois Department of Conservation and the Illinois State Museum, are conducted in the park each summer to try to find the answers to the many questions about the Cahokia site and its extinct culture. Guided tours take tourists through the excavations twice daily (Monday-Saturday) at 10:00 and 2:00 from mid-June to late August.

There is a small museum at the Park with numerous displays and reconstructions. From May 1 to October 31 it is open daily from 9-5. From November 1 to April 30 it is closed Mondays and open 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday, and 11-5 Sundays.

Groups can arrange for a lecturer to present a slide show about Cahokia at their meeting place, and field trips can be arranged to the Park. For reservations write to Cahokia Mounds Museum, 8001 Collinsville Road, East St. Louis, Illinois 62201, or call 618-344-4750.

AERIAL VIEW of Cahokia Mounds State Park looking north, with "Twin Mounds" in foreground and Monks Mound in background. Light areas on Twin Mounds are recent repairs of erosional gullies.



City on the Lake

On Nature's Trail with
Joyce Marshall Brukoff

WHILE MANY FRIENDS were off in the woods looking for the first soft greens of April leaves, the sudden burst of awakening flowers and the bright flashes of returning birds, I recently took an early morning stroll along Lake Michigan.

Not so quick to put on a Spring face, the lake was gray and sullen under a misty sky. The low roll of waves from Michigan shores was still the ominous water of winter, seeming to lift heavy, icy swells until they broke in white clouds of spray and spume on the rocks and breakwater of the beach. The wind was off the lake with a damp and cold touch that made me wind my scarf around my ears and bend my head against its buffeting. No sign of spring here, I mused, as I left the lake for an appointment blocks "inland".

It was a typical day, weather wise, in Chicago. By mid morning the sun was pressing through the mist and the wind switched to the south. By about three o'clock, when I emerged from my concrete prison, the temperature was steadily climbing, coats were being carried and the sky was as blue as an azure Easter egg.

MAY, 1974

I drove back to the shore, parking along a deserted beach where just a few hardy joggers and two quiet old men were enjoying the sunshine. Even though the temperature reaches the 70's, people seem to have an inside clock that keeps them away from the beaches until Decoration Day. Sort of like "no white after Labor Day" and varied other strange rules we have set for ourselves.

The beach was glorious and the lake had changed from a sombre menace to a silver and blue invitation, sparkling with the promise of golden summer swims, white sails and fishing poles. I walked slowly along the beach, past the two men who were quietly talking and smoking, squinting into the Eastern sky as though the sun were still rising in their eyes, gesturing toward the ambitious joggers as they faded around a bend and into the park.

Now I was alone on a strip of sand with rocks on one side and a quiet lapping of waves on the other. Some ducks were bobbing along with me, their green heads glistening in the sun. Beyond the rocks, the trees in the park had misty green halos of budding leaves and a huge robin hopped along a rock

beside me, the bright red breast a never failing harbinger of returning sun.

I turned to look at our mistreated lake, now reflecting brightly the retreating sunset. At the horizon, a haze blended water and sky into a blue-gray never-never land. The ducks were gone and the smell of fish was strong. A Pepsi-Cola can was at my feet, rusted and bent, undoubtedly a relic from last summer's picnic. A piece of white was floating in the water . . . probably another harbinger, this time of the returning season of debris we dump in the lake. I decided to go home and find my old "Save the Lake" sticker, put it on the bumper. Just before I left, I touched the water. It still held the icy sting of winter, but the sand was hot and dry under my feet.

Lake Michigan is a magnificent and awesome natural resource. We who live near it tend to take it for granted. But like many other things of beauty, Lake Michigan has fragile balance between life and death. It may be near that line of balance before too long. Perhaps we should all take another walk along the shore on a bright spring day to renew our sense of wonder at this lake of ours, before we lose it.





HIDDEN BENEATH foliage in center background are two mallards on pond within 155-acre grounds of Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which may soon be phased out. This large outpost of green in the city may become center of preservation fight.

To Save Some Green

By Mary Slingerland

WHO'D EXPECT to find a green oasis — a secluded home for wildlife — right in the heart of the city?

There is such a place, and its formal name is Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. If a developer called Harry Chaddick has his way the name will be changed to "Green Acres" and be paved over for a shopping center and high rise apartments. If that happens, it might better be called "Asphalt Acres."

For some time now there's been talk of phasing out the sanitarium because modern medicine has cut down the

threat of TB. The facility, built in 1914, once held more than 1,100 patients and now has 216.

Perhaps one reason the grounds—covering 155 acres bounded by Pulaski, Bryn Mawr, Central Park and Peterson Avenues—are so beautiful is that in their early days they were the site of a nursery. Chicagoans passing by the hospital can scarcely guess at the loveliness inside. Bushes at the edge obscure some of the long views inside.

There was a hint of the green gem on the other side of the fence the day I drove down Peterson Avenue. A

pheasant flew over my car and into the heavily wooded area of Good Counsel High School across the street.

Not many persons see beyond the fence of the sanitarium because it's hard to get into the grounds. Sara Segal, director of the land advocacy program of the Open Lands Project, and I received special permission to enter the gate to take the pictures for this story. This security procedure makes sense when you think that this is a contagious disease hospital. And the very fact that this area has been closed to the public has contributed to its beauty.

Sometimes man, even when he's well meaning, destroys the thing he loves. Like nature's wonders. Birds and small animals, even plants, thrive in a secluded habitat.

It was a cloudy (Chicago's pollution?) pre-spring Saturday morning when Sara and I went inside. The murkiness of the city's smoke is a reminder that we need more green areas like this to help clean the air. The leaves of trees are effective filters.

We arrived at a forbidding cement gate with a sign that said "Stop." The sign was meant for cars and pedestrians. But an imaginative person could apply it to any thinking that would bulldoze such natural areas.

A friendly security guard, John Healy, signed us in. And another uniformed man, Robert "Bob" Fields, drove us through the winding roads.

Why not join our tour? Even though the air is crisp, the well-kept lawns are green, and tulips show their spears in flower beds along the way. We speak of how beautiful it must be when they're up and in bloom.

A swirl of wings dots the sky as hundreds of newly arrived starlings land on a meadow. (Later, a birdwatcher on the hospital staff told us: "It won't be long until there'll be red-winged black-birds!")

The starlings are obviously finding something to eat in the grass. They graze awhile, then fly up and move further. The grass stretches like a carpet out of sight and into the woods. A city outside? Just can't believe it. We're in the country! And the birds have come home.

The road winds by a chapel. Outside is a bird feeder, obviously popular.

"Father (E. A.) Senesac feeds the birds in cold weather," says Fields. "You should see the flocks — all kinds — that come here."

We stop and get out near the greenhouse. It's framed by tall trees. Cardinals flit back and forth over our heads. "Cheers, cheers, cheers!" they call as we go into the glass building. There is indeed something to cheer about here—a field of pink carnations. How much home gardeners could learn from the greenhouse master, Richard Blust!

Outside again, we're passing a rock

garden, framed by evergreens. A small pond soon will reflect summertime's clouds, and flowers will brighten the yellow stones. Now, however, it's drained, awaiting the end of winter.

As we pass the brush, we feel as if scores of eyes are watching us. This kind of growth furnishes habitat for pheasants, raccoons, opossums, skunks, squirrels and rabbits. Fields confirms, with a chuckle, that they're in there alright. Wish we could see them!

Later, T. J. Cooney, general superintendent, tells us that Canada geese sometimes go through. Even now I see a duck flying overhead, his long neck pointing north toward the sanitarium's pond.

The pond has been partially filled. Men's cottages were taken down, and the bricks put here. We're told that this will be covered with black earth and planted. (The grounds are kept quite neat.) Still, we don't think the replanted filled-in area would comfort the water fowl who used to come.

Ice is on the remnant pond this

morning, and two mallards stumble over its edge from clear water where they've been resting and walk along the frozen surface and into a stand of cattails.

Through the thinning ice you can see green aquatic plants, already responding to the sun's increasing warmth.

Spring has not yet come to a nearby dense wood, however. As Sara points out, this undoubtedly furnishes homes for small mammals. On the edge is a shagbark hickory. A partial list of the trees and plants on the grounds would include red pine, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, honey locust, box elder, elm, poplar, green ash, hawthorne, willow, dogwood and sumac. Sara once gathered such lists for a paper she prepared about the sanitarium grounds while she was a graduate student at the University of Michigan.

"Rat-a-tat...rat-a-tat"...the woods resound with hammering. High up on a trunk hangs a flicker. A small bird flies by, a bit of straw in its mouth. Is the nest building instinct coming into play so early? Small wonder that the

GUARD JOHN HEALY stands near "Stop" sign at entrance to the sanitarium grounds, which have been symbolic of confrontation expected over plans to "develop" the open spaces.



Ft. Dearborn Chapter of the Illinois Audubon Society is going to do a bird count here.

Snow has melted, forming a pool in the grass. We wonder what animals come out of the woods to drink at its edge when no one is around. Probably at night.

"One thing for sure," says Bob Fields, our guard, who seems to be a mindreader, "There are foxes in here."

Sara and I close our eyes and imagine what it'd be like with the trees and shrubs cut down, the grass bulldozed into raw earth, then paved over to make a parking lot for more than 5,000 cars, 150 to 200 stores and high rises with 2,500 units. Only a snatch of this green world would be left as a small park on the north end. Where would the animals go?

There wouldn't be habitat for misplaced wild creatures in the neat rows of middle class single family homes near Northeastern Illinois University.

The concern of some residents is not so much for the lost plants and animals as for their own peace and quiet. And this is understandable. Parking already is congested with the burgeoning university, and experts say the shopping center would bring an additional 35,000 cars in and out of the area in a single day.

Civic associations, environmental groups, concerned businessmen, organizations concerned with medical care and others have formed the North River Coalition to save the site. They've formed under the leadership of the North River Commission, an umbrella organization of civic groups. As this article is written, coalition volunteers are knocking on doors to obtain names on petitions opposing the Chaddick proposal. Surely, if a great many people sign these, this will tell the city that those who live in the area don't want the shopping center.

But even with the Chaddick development defeated, what would happen to the area? Some talk about a public park. Some say, yes, but it should be a limited access park so that it isn't overcrowded . . . so the wildlife still has a fighting chance.

There's more to save than the open

land. The buildings are an asset. They cost about 17-million dollars when they were put up. Now it's believed they're worth between 60 and 100-million dollars. They're kept in top-notch shape.

Mr. Conney, who has been general superintendent of the sanitarium for 26 years, thinks it would make sense if the city decided to turn the sanitarium into a more generalized hospital.

Using the buildings could mean savings for taxpayers. Dr. David Forkosh, eminent medical planner, says such savings could amount to one-million through Chicago's Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital were transferred to the sanitarium. Dr. Forkosh is medical director of the Sydney R. Forkosh Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

Environmentalists, as well as medical people, have a practical bent of mind as they look at the sanitarium. Sara, for instance, points out that the grounds could serve as a laboratory for ecology and botany students. In fact, she envisions a complete environmental pro-

gram . . . from elementary school through college. The Chicago Board of Education could use the existing small classroom buildings in its school camping program.

We wonder if this will be the last green spring here as we gather up the camera equipment, say good-bye to Bob Fields and head for the gate. It could be. For this summer a medical committee will meet and make a firm recommendation to the city on whether to close the sanitarium. Harry Chaddick's proposal has been presented to Mayor Daley. Its proponents say it would stabilize the economics of the neighborhood and prevent the blight and deterioration that aging city areas face . . . that it would bring business opportunities to the north side of Chicago.

Conservationists would reply that there are values beyond those of business.

Considering values, Sara says: "Who will speak for the ducks?"

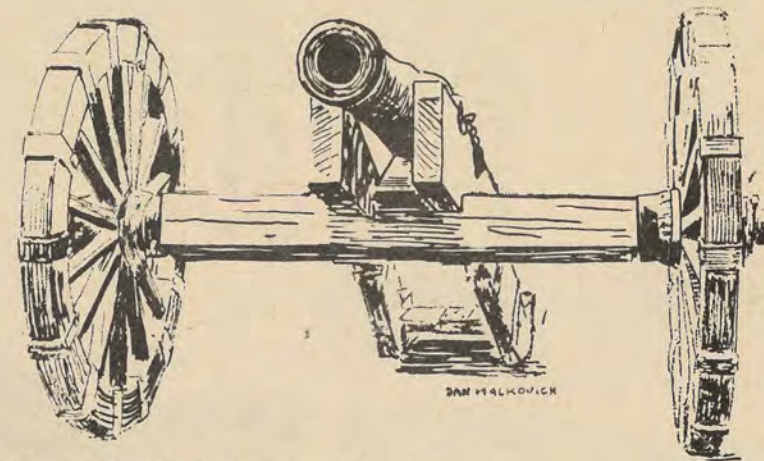
SARA SEGAL, director of land advocacy program for Open Lands Project in Chicago area views sanitarium grounds with guard Robert "Bob" Fields on a recent early spring morning.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Illinois Historic Landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places

HISTORIC FRENCH COLONIAL DISTRICT — Prairie du Rocher—Randolph and Monroe Counties. Added to the National Register on April 3, 1974, this 22-square-mile historic district encompasses the heart of the Old French military and civil center in the Mississippi Valley, including Fort de Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Kaskaskia, the Michigamea and Kaskaskia Indian Villages and other sites of that era between 1699 and 1763.



Compiled for Outdoor Illinois Magazine by William G. Farrar

THE NATIONAL REGISTER of Historic Places is the registry of historic landmarks in the United States, maintained by the National Park Service at the direction of Congress. Original entries in the Register were enrolled by the National Park Service as National Historic Landmarks, but in the recent years the majority of landmarks entered into the Register have been submitted for approval by the state liaison officers of the individual states.

In Illinois, the director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Anthony Dean, acts as state liaison officer.

An inventory of historic, archaeological and structural landmarks is currently underway under the auspices of the Department of Conservation, funded with a combination of private, state and Federal funds. It is from this rapidly growing inventory of landmarks that future nominations to the National Register will be made.

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey is conducting the survey under the auspices and direction of the Department of Conservation. Landmarks considered worthy of nomination to the Register are submitted to the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council, which in turn approves or rejects the nominations. Those approved by the Council are submitted to the State Liaison Officer for submittal to the National Park Service, where the final determination is provided by their review apparatus.

To consider the magnitude of the process, approximately 10,000 archaeological sites, 5,500 structural landmarks and 3,500 historic landmarks have been compiled by the Illinois Historic Sites Survey. The inventory, which is slated for completion in December, 1974, is expected to total approximately 20,000 to 25,000 individual sites.

Landmarks which survive the winnowing process and are entered into the National Register of Historic Places become eligible for reimbursement funding of approved restoration or planning costs under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 administered by the National Park Service.

The current Illinois entries in the National Register reflect Illinois' primary concern with completing the inventory so a better determination may be made of Illinois landmarks considered of national significance. Those which have been nominated previously show a predilection for sites of architectural significance, while archaeological sites have received less attention. Upon completion of the inventory, a better balance should come about through future nominations.

Nominations are considered in Illinois by a professional Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa. Other council members are:

Charles Bareis, Champaign; Lachlan Blair, Champaign; Margaret Brown, Evanston; Wilbert Hasbrouck, Chicago; Charles Hosmer, Elsah; John Jakle, Champaign; Walker Johnson, Chicago; Titus Karlowicz, Macomb; Alan Laing, Champaign; Frank Rackerby, Carbondale; Clement Silvestro, Chicago; Stuart Struever, Evanston; Donald Tingley, Charleston; Clyde Walton, De Kalb.

William Alderfer, Illinois State Historical Library and Milton Thompson, Illinois State Museum, are advisors to the Council.

The sites pictured on the following pages chronicle the National Register in Illinois as of April 3, 1974:



MODOC ROCKSHELTER — Modoc — Randolph County. This rockshelter, discovered by Irvin Peithmann, dates from 8,000 B.C. and is one of the most important midwest archaeological sites. (Photo — Irvin Peithmann)



KOSTER SITE — Kampsville — Greene County. The Koster Site has been excavated to a depth of 35 feet and has been dated to about 6,000 B.C. It is one of the most important sites in the nation. (Photo — Lewis Jarrett)



OGDEN-FETTIE SITE — Lewistown — Fulton County. The Ogden-Fettie site is the largest group of Woodland culture mounds in Illinois. The site represents at least 500 years from 100 B.C. to 400 A.D. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



CAHOKIA MOUNDS — Collinsville — Madison County. This large group of mounds comprises the largest prehistoric site in the United States. Monk's Mound, the largest, is 100 feet high and was constructed between 900 A.D. and 1200 A.D.



KINCAID MOUNDS — Brookport — Massac and Pope Counties. The Kincaid Mound complex comprises 17 mounds and covers many acres. It is the largest Mississippian site in that area of Illinois. (Photo — Bill Farrar)

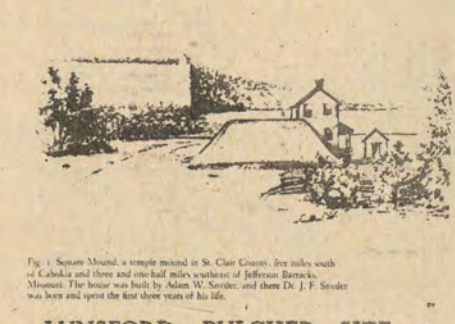


DICKSON MOUNDS — Lewistown — Fulton County. Few sites have yielded the number of burials found at the Dickson site. Over 1000 burials have been uncovered. (Photo — Illinois State Museum)

prehistoric sites



MILLSTONE BLUFF — Pope County was added to the National Register on October 15, 1973. The 320-foot-high bluff contains stonewall segments from late woodland (600-1000 A.D.) times and numerous petroglyphs and stone box graves. (Photo — Walt Brieschke)



LUNSFORD-PULCHER SITE — Dupon vicinity — Monroe and St. Clair Counties was added to the National Register on July 23, 1973. The site is the only middle-Mississippian town site remaining in the American Bottom. It was a satellite community to the Cahokia Mounds complex. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)

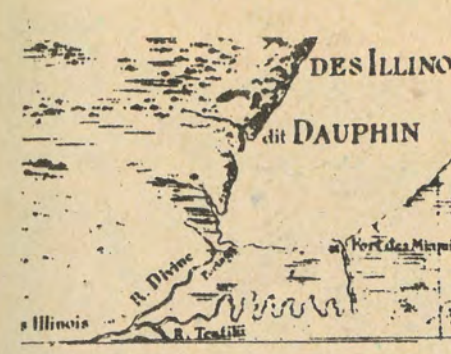


EMERALD MOUND — Lebanon — Madison County. This site contains the second largest mound in Illinois. It is one of the few built with two terraces. (Photo — Richard Norrish)

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



STARVED ROCK — near Ottawa — La Salle County, is the site of Ft. St. Louis, erected by Henri Tonti, La Salle's 2nd in command. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



CHICAGO PORTAGE — Forest View — Cook County. The portage was traversed by Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet. It was used to link the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. (Photo — C. A. Jeffers)



FORT DE CHARTRES — Prairie du Rocher — Randolph County. The French constructed Fort de Chartres in 1753 with stone from nearby quarries. It was the seat of French power in the Mississippi Valley. (Photo — Bill Farrar)



OLD CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY — Cahokia — St. Clair County. This church built by the French in 1790 is probably the oldest church still standing in the Mississippi Valley. The church was restored in 1950. (Photo — John Pohl)



OLD CAHOKIA COURTHOUSE — Cahokia — St. Clair County. This structure was originally the home of Francois Saucier, built in the late 1700's. It was purchased for use as a courthouse in 1793. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



FORT MASSAC — Metropolis — Massac County. This fort site on the Ohio River was first used by the French in 1757 and later by the British and Americans. (Photo — Department of Conservation)

french regime



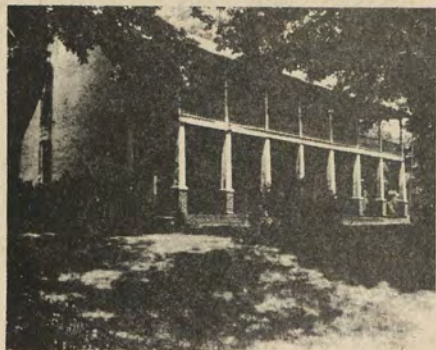
OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE — Utica — LaSalle County. On this site stood the village of the Kaskaskia Indians. The village was visited in 1673 by Louis Jolliet and Pere Jacques Marquette. (Photo — LaSalle County Historical Society)



CREOLE HOUSE — Prairie du Rocher — Randolph County was placed on the Register on April 6, 1973. It was built in 1800 and is an excellent example of early French styles. (Photo — Bill Farrar)



UNITED STATES SALINES — Near Equality — Gallatin County. This salt spring southeast of Equality along the Saline River, was an important source of salt for both prehistoric Indians and the early settlers of the region. The site was placed on the Register on May 24, 1973. This salt spring, now owned by the Forest Service, still produces salt brine which when evaporated yields fine grade of salt. (Photo — U.S. Forest Service)



ROSE HOTEL — Elizabethtown—Hardin County. The Rose Hotel was built by James McFarland in the early 1800's and was, until its closing a few years ago, the oldest continuously operating hotel in Illinois. (Photo—Jon Pohl)



PIERRE MENARD HOME — Chester — Randolph County. This house, a fine example of French Colonial style plantations, was built in 1802 for Pierre Menard, who became the state's first Lt. Governor. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE — Old Shawneetown—Gallatin County. This was the home of John Marshall, an early Gallatin County banker. This house was one of the first brick homes in Shawneetown. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



CLAYVILLE TAVERN — Pleasant Plains — Sangamon County. This Federal style brick tavern was a stage-coach stop along the Beardstown—Springfield Road. It figured prominently in Whig politics between 1832-1844. It was added to the Register on May 8, 1973. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



ILLINOIS IRON FURNACE— Near Rosiclare — Hardin County was added to the Register on March 7, 1973. The Furnace was originally built in 1837 and reconstructed in 1967 by the Golconda Job Corps. Iron was mined in the area and processed into "pigs" which were then hauled by wagon to the nearby Ohio River for shipment to market. The Furnace ceased operation for good in 1883. (Photo—Tom Yahraes)



APPELLATE COURTHOUSE— Mt. Vernon—Jefferson County was added to the National Register on July 2, 1973. It is the 100th entry to the Register from Illinois. It has served as an emergency hospital under the supervision of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. This Greek Revival Courthouse was erected in 1854. One of its most outstanding features is the wrought iron staircase on the front face of the building. (Photo — Jon Pohl)

territory and statehood



RATCLIFF INN — Carmi—White County. The inn was added to the National Register on June 4, 1973. It was erected in 1828 and was used by Lincoln as an overnight resting place in 1840. This Federal style building is a good example of the type of stage-coach inns operated in the early 1800's in southern Illinois. (Photo — Jon Pohl)



ROBINSON-STEWART HOME — Carmi — White County was added to the National Register on August 17, 1973. This house, built in 1814 was the home of U.S. Senator John M. Robinson. The furnishings of the home are a prime attraction. (Photo J. Robert Smith.)



NEW SALEM VILLAGE — Petersburg — Menard County. New Salem was the village that was home for young Abe Lincoln. Onstot Cooper shop is one of the few original buildings left in the now restored village. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



JOHN DEERE HOME and SHOP— Grand Detour — Ogle County. John Deere, of farm implement fame, lived in this New England style home built in 1836, until 1847. (Photo — Ted Hild)



HENRY B. CLARKE HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. The Clarke House was erected in 1836 and is the oldest home in Chicago. It originally stood on 16th and Michigan, but has been moved. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



BENJAMIN EDWARDS HOME — Springfield — Sangamon County. This Italianate structure was built in 1833 and is one of the oldest homes in Springfield. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



JOHN WOOD MANSION—Quincy — Adams County. This excellent example of Greek Revival architecture was built for Governor Wood in 1835. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



STATE BANK — Old Shawneetown — Gallatin County. This bank was built in 1836 when Shawneetown was a thriving commercial center. (Photo — Ralph Lewis)



OLD STATE CAPITOL — Springfield — Sangamon County. The old capitol, built in 1837, has been fully restored and now houses the State Historical Library. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



OLD MAIN, KNOX COLLEGE — Galesburg — Knox County. Knox College was chartered in 1837. Old Main, an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style, is the oldest building on campus. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



JUBILEE COLLEGE — Kickapoo—Peoria County. This college was established by Bishop Philander Chase in 1839. The college and grounds are now a state park. (Photo—Department of Conservation)



NAUVOO HISTORIC DISTRICT— Nauvoo — Hancock County. Nauvoo was founded in 1838 by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church. The mansion house, Smith's second, was built in 1843. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



GALENA HISTORIC DISTRICT—Galena—Jo Daviess County. Built in 1840, this district includes many vintage buildings in the town. It is a fine example of the buildings within the district. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



VANDALIA STATE HOUSE — Vandalia — Fayette County was added to the National Register on January 21, 1974. This building, completed in 1839, served as the 4th state capitol building. Abraham Lincoln served as a legislator in the building. In the years 1933-1939, the building underwent extensive restoration. (Photo—Illinois Department of Conservation)



GOVERNOR JOSEPH DUNCAN MANSION — Jacksonville — Morgan County. The Duncan Mansion, known as "Elm Grove", was built in 1833. It served as the Illinois Executive Mansion while Duncan was Governor. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



CARTHAGE JAIL — Carthage — Hancock County was put on the Register on March 30, 1973. It was in this jail on June 27, 1844, that Joseph Smith, leader of the Mormons in Nauvoo and his brother Hyrum, were shot and killed. Sentiment against Mormons in the county had grown and the killings were the outgrowth of conspiracy charges lodged against the Smiths. Smith's death precipitated the movement of the Mormons to Salt Lake City, Utah. (Photo—Jon Pohl)



OWEN LOVEJOY HOME — Princeton — Bureau County. The home of abolitionist Owen P. Lovejoy was placed on the National Register on May 24, 1973. Lovejoy, a member of the U.S. Congress, was a staunch advocate of black freedom. The death of his brother, Elijah, at the hands of an anti-abolition mob, only strengthened Owen's abolitionist beliefs. His home in Princeton was a stop in the underground railroad. (Photo—Owen Lovejoy Trust)



ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE HOUSE — Galena — Jo Daviess County was accorded Register status on July 5, 1973. It is the house of Elihu Washburne, a U.S. Congressman from 1852 to 1869. In 1869, he became Secretary of State during Grant's administration and later became U.S. Minister in France. The Washburne House was built in 1844 and is Greek Revival in style. Washburne occupied the house from 1844 to 1882. (Photo—Ted Hild)



ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LOCK AND TOWPATH—Channahon — Will County. The I. & M. Canal was responsible for the development of a large section of northern Illinois. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICES — Lockport — Will County. This building once housed the offices of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is now the home of the Will County Historical Society. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL — Rock Island — Rock Island County. The house pictured is Quarters No. 3 and is a fine example of the houses found on the arsenal grounds. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



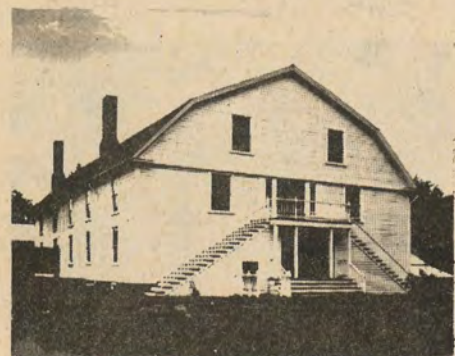
OLD MARKET HOUSE — Galena — Jo Daviess County was added to the National Register on July 16, 1973. The building was constructed in 1845 and has served variously as a public market house, city council chamber, and city jail. It is now owned by the State of Illinois. (Photo—Illinois Department of Conservation)



THEBES COURTHOUSE — Thebes — Alexander County. This imposing Greek Revival courthouse was designed and built by Ernst Barkhausen in 1848. It is one of the earliest courthouses in the state. (Photo—Ralph Lewis)



CARROLL COUNTY COURTHOUSE — Mt. Carroll — Carroll County was added to the National Register on November 26, 1973. The courthouse was built in 1858. Its cathedral style windows are one of its finest points. (Photo—Ted Hild)



BISHOP HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT — Bishop Hill — Henry County. Bishop Hill was a Swedish Community founded in 1846. The Old Colony Church, built in 1848, was a focal point of the settlement. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



VACHEL LINDSAY HOME — Springfield — Sangamon County. This simple frame house, built in 1848, is the birthplace of the famous poet Vachel Lindsay. (Photo—Bob Kren)



LINCOLN HOME — Springfield — Sangamon County. This site, originally maintained by the state, has now been taken over by the National Park Service. (Photo—Department of Conservation)



JOHN HOSSACK HOUSE — Ottawa — LaSalle County. This excellent Greek Revival Mansion was built in 1854 for John Hossack, a wealthy grain merchant. (Photo — Bill Farrar)



ULYSSES GRANT HOME—Galena — Jo Daviess County. This house, built in 1857, was given to Grant by the citizens of Galena after the Civil War. (Photo — Department of Conservation)

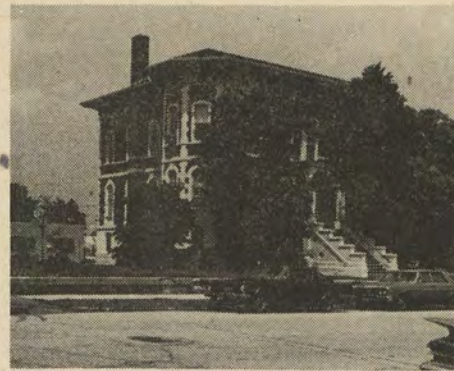


UNIVERSITY HALL — Lincoln — Logan County was added to the Register on April 24, 1973. It was built in 1865 and was the first building on the campus of Lincoln University. It was the first school named for Lincoln during his lifetime. (Photo — Jon Pohl)

development and expansion



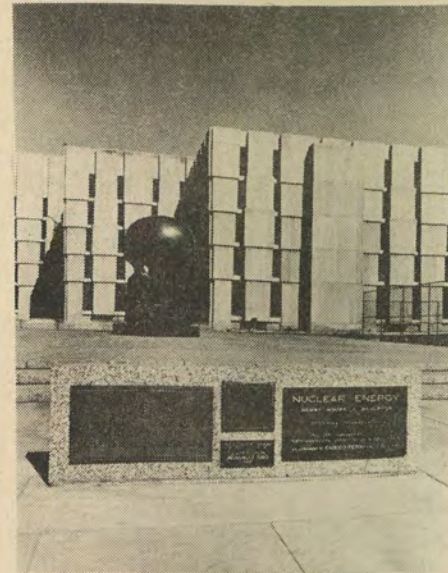
PITTSFIELD EAST SCHOOL — Pittsfield — Pike County. This school was designed in 1862 by John Van Osdel. Upon its completion, the school was one of the largest and finest of its kind in the state. (Photo — John Metzger)



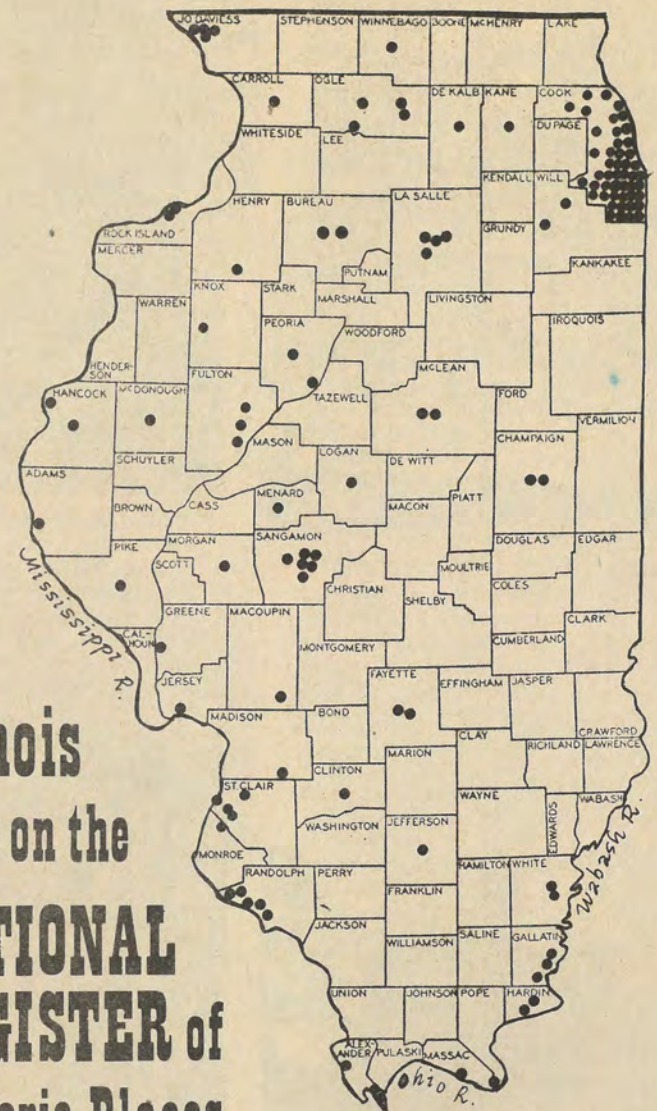
WASHINGTON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT — Ottawa — La Salle County was accorded Register status on April 11, 1973. The Park is the site of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858. Clustered around the Park are several fine buildings including a church and an appellate court. The Reddick's Library is one of the buildings surrounding the Park. This Italianate residence was built in 1860 for William Reddick and now serves as a library. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



GETTY TOMB—Chicago — Cook County. Entirely designed by famous architect Louis Sullivan in 1890, this mausoleum was called by Frank Lloyd Wright "a great poem addressed to human sensibilities as such." (Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks.)



SITE OF FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING NUCLEAR REACTION — Chicago — Cook County. On December 2, 1942 man achieved here the first self-sustaining chain reaction and thereby initiated the controlled release of nuclear energy. (Photo—University of Chicago)



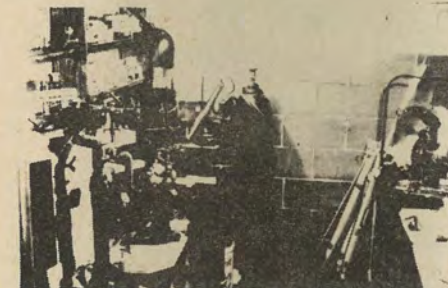
GENERAL DEAN SUSPENSION BRIDGE — Carlyle — Clinton County was added to the National Register on April 6, 1973. The bridge was built in 1859 and is believed to be the oldest and only bridge of its kind in Illinois. This unique bridge spans the Kaskaskia River and is located just below the Carlyle Dam. (Photo—Outdoor Illinois Magazine)



LATHROP HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. Called the "most perfect piece of Georgian architecture in Chicago" by one architectural expert, the house was designed by Charles Follen McKim of the noted New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. (Photo by Barbara Crane, Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks.)



PEORIA CITY HALL — Peoria — Peoria County was accorded Register status on February 6, 1973. The City Hall was designed by Reeves and Baille and was built in 1892. Many of the fine features used in this building were later refined and used in the McLean County Courthouse. The building is Flemish Renaissance in style and is one of the last of Peoria's downtown Victorian era structures. (Photo—Leslie Kenyon)



ROOM 405, George Herbert Jones Laboratory, University of Chicago — Chicago — Cook County. In this room on August 18, 1942, a pure compound of plutonium was isolated. Plutonium is a basic fuel for nuclear reactors. (Photo—University of Chicago)



EADS BRIDGE — E. St. Louis — St. Clair County. James Eads, a civil engineer and builder of the Civil War Eads Ironclads, turned to bridge building in 1868 and designed this bridge which spans the Mississippi. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



MAGNOLIA MANOR — Cairo — Alexander County. Flour milling merchant Charles Galigher had this Italianate Victorian Home built in 1869. It is in excellent condition and is now owned by the Cairo Historical Association. (Photo—Ralph Lewis)



RIVERSIDE ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE DISTRICT — Riverside — Cook County. The first planned model community in the nation was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted in 1869. It was filled with houses such as this one. (Photo — Olmsted Society of Riverside)



UNITY TEMPLE — Oak Park — Cook County. Wright employed his unique ideas in his design for this Unitarian Church done in 1905. (Photo — Richard Nickel)



FRANK THOMAS HOUSE — Oak Park — Cook County. Frank Lloyd Wright designed this house for James Rogers, a wealthy grain merchant. It was nicknamed "The Harem" because of its arched entrance. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



DRUMMOND HOUSE — River Forest — Cook County. This house, designed by William Drummond in 1907, shows the influence of his teacher, Frank Lloyd Wright. (Photo — Paul Sprague)



MCDONOUGH COUNTY COURT HOUSE — Macomb — McDonough County. The courthouse was completed in 1871 and was designed by Elijah Meyers. The photo shows the structure in 1873. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



DAVID DAVIS MANSION — Bloomington — McLean County. Alfred H. Piquenard designed this house in 1872 for Supreme Court Justice David Davis. (Photo — Bill Farrar)



CARL VANDRE HOME — Rochelle — Ogle County was placed on the National Register on October 25, 1973. The house was built in 1872 for William Holcomb, the third mayor of Rochelle. It is an excellent example of that period's architecture. (Photo — Tom Yanul)



CAIRO CUSTOMS HOUSE — Cairo — Alexander County was added to the National Register on July 24, 1973. This government building was constructed in 1869 and is one of the largest of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. It was a post office, customs house, and court. (Photo — Paul Sprague)



LINCOLN TOMB — Springfield — Sangamon County. The tomb's exterior design consists of a shaft 117 feet high which rests on a simple square building. It was dedicated in 1874. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



GLIDDEN HOUSE — De Kalb — De Kalb County was accorded National Register status on October 25, 1973. This house was the home of Joseph Glidden, who invented barbed wire in 1873. The event had great significance to the trans-Mississippi west. (Photo — Ted Hild)



RELIANCE BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County. This building, designed by Charles Atwood, survived the disastrous Chicago fire of 1871. It is a refined and perfected version of the Tacoma Building, which was demolished in 1929. (Photo — Richard Nickel)



MORROW PLOTS — Urbana — Champaign County. The plots were begun in 1876 and were the first field experiment plots established by a college in the United States. (Photo — Keith Sculle)



JACKSON PARK — Chicago — Cook County. Jackson Park was designed in 1879 by the famous landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. It was the site of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT — Chicago — Cook County. The Florence Hotel is one of the grandest buildings of the Pullman community. The community was designed by Solon Beman and Nathan Spencer between the years 1880 and 1896. (Photo — Barbara Crane)



OLD DANISH CHURCH — Sheffield — Bureau County was placed on the National Register on October 2, 1973. It is the home of the oldest Danish Lutheran congregation in America. The church was built in 1880 and features some excellent painted-on-plaster frescoes.



ROOKERY BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County was added to the Register on April 17, 1970. It was built in 1886 and was designed by Daniel Burnham and John Root. The Rookery is noted for its open airy spaces, iron stairways, and lobby skylight. When the first section on National Register sites in Illinois was printed in December, 1972, the Rookery Building was omitted. (Photo — Richard Nickel)



FRANCIS WILLARD HOUSE — Evanston — Cook County. Francis Willard was an educator and an organizer of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union". Her efforts gave the temperance movement drive and organization. (Photo — Jon Pohl)



ELSAH HISTORIC DISTRICT — Elmhurst — Jersey County was added to the National Register on July 27, 1973. It is one of the best preserved river towns left on the northern Mississippi. Its two main streets follow a deep ravine back from the river and give the town a unique character. Photo — Paul Williams)



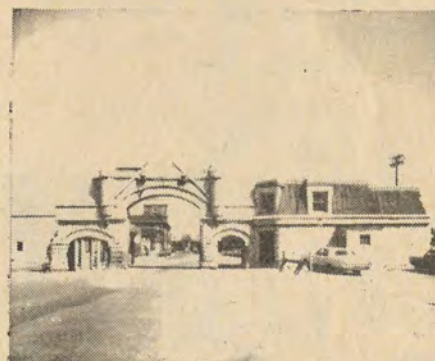
LITTLE BRICK HOUSE — Vandalia — Fayette County. This home, now a museum, was once the home of Joseph Burtschi, a prominent figure in Vandalia. His daughters, Josephine and Mary, operate the museum. The house was added to the Register on June 4, 1973. This Italianate style house houses a fine collection of momentos and papers belonging to James Hall, a prominent early writer. (Photo — Josephine Burtschi)



JOHN J. GLESSNER HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. This house is another of the famous South Prairie Avenue mansions. It is Romanesque in style and is the only surviving work of Henry H. Richardson in Chicago. It was built in 1886. (Photo — Department of Conservation)



KENNICOTT'S GROVE — Glenview — Cook County was placed on the National Register on August 13, 1973. The grove was the outdoor laboratory of Robert Kennicott, a well-known naturalist. He was founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and explorer of the Arctic. (Photo — Bob Stahl)



STOCKYARD GATE — Chicago — Cook County was added to the National Register on December 27, 1972. The Gate was built in 1879 and saw the passage of meat trucks and wagons until the Yards closed in 1971. It was in the stockyards and surrounding area that men like Armour and Swift made their fortunes. The yards also provided the stimulus for much of Chicago's growth and prompted Sandburg to christen her "Hog Butcher to the World". (Photo — Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



AUDITORIUM BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County. This building is the joint effort of Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Alder and was built in 1887. (Photo — Richard Nickel)



HULL HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. Hull House was the scene of much of the social work of Jane Adams. From 1889 until her death in 1935 she battled the forces of social injustice. (Photo—University of Illinois at Chicago Circle)



BARBER HOUSE — Polo — Ogle County. Significant for its fine design and elegant, beautifully crafted details, this house was designed by a very capable architect, Williams Silsbee, who gave Wright his first architectural training. (Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey)



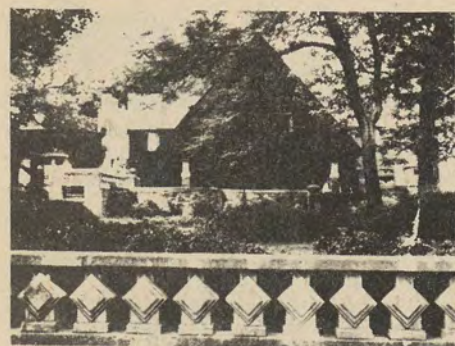
ANN HALSTED HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County was accorded National Register status on August 17, 1973. It is the earliest, 1883, remaining detached residence designed by the partners, Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan. The building effectively demonstrates the transition to modern architecture in America. (Photo Paul Sprague)



LIBRARY HALL — Carpentersville — Kane County was added to the National Register on August 14, 1973. The building was constructed in 1897 and served as a library until 1969 when the building became the Administration Building of the Dundee Township Park District. (Photo—Jon Pohl)



FRANCIS DEWES HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County was added to the National Register on August 14, 1973. The house was built in 1894 for Francis Joseph Dewes, a wealthy Chicago brewer. The rich baroque interior has been largely preserved. The building now serves as headquarters for the Swedish Engineers Society. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



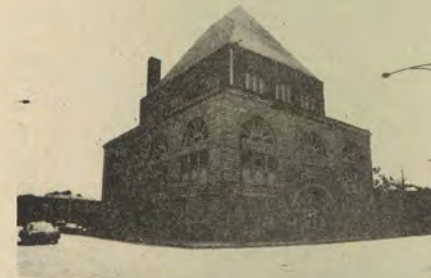
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT STUDIO — Oak Park — Cook County. Wright designed this house for himself in the Queen Anne Shingle style. (Photo R. G. Hlavacek)



WINSLOW HOUSE — River Forest — Cook County. This house, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is his first independent commission. (Photo — Paul Sprague)



CHARNLEY HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. This distinctive structure was designed in 1892 by Frank Lloyd Wright, while he was employed by the firm of Adler and Sullivan. It was the beginning of Wright's use of the balcony in his work. (Photo — Tom Yanul)



PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH — Chicago—Cook County was added to the National Register on April 26, 1973. The church was designed in 1890 by the firm of Adler and Sullivan. It was originally the synagogue of the oldest Jewish congregation in the northwest. (Photo — Tom Yanul)



CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY — Chicago — Cook County. Chicago's Library, built in 1893-97, is noted for its interior design which was conceived by Robert Spencer and features mosaics and two tiffany domes. (Photo —Chicago Tribune)



MARQUETTE BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County was added to the National Register on August 17, 1973. It was designed in 1895 by the partnership of Holabird and Roche. The Marquette is a fine example of Chicago School architecture. Mosaics and bronze sculptures illustrating the life of the building's namesake, Pere Marquette, decorate the interior lobby and mezzanine. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



WALTER GALE HOUSE — Oak Park — Cook County was placed on the National Register on August 17, 1973. This house was designed in 1893 by Frank Lloyd Wright as his first independent commission. It shows the effect of Louis Sullivan's influence on Wright. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



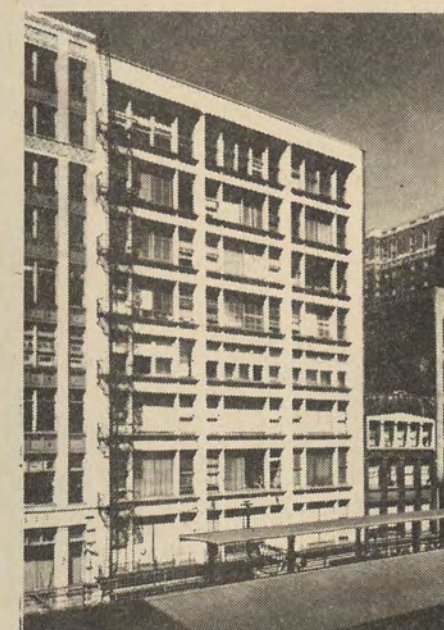
TINKER COTTAGE — Rockford—Winnebago County was added on December 27, 1972. The cottage was built by Robert Tinker, an important Rockford area business man. He copied the style of the chalets of Switzerland. The cottage is elegantly furnished and is now a museum. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD HOME — Winnetka — Cook County. Henry Lloyd was a columnist with the Chicago Tribune who fought against industrial monopoly during the 1880's and 1890's. (Photo — Jon Pohl)



ALTGELD HALL — Urbana — Champaign County. This campus building was designed by Dr. Nathan C. Ricker in the Romanesque style and was completed in 1896. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



McCLURG BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County. This nine story building was designed by Holabird and Roche. This team was responsible for many Chicago buildings and for the "Chicago Window". (Photo — H.A.B.S.)



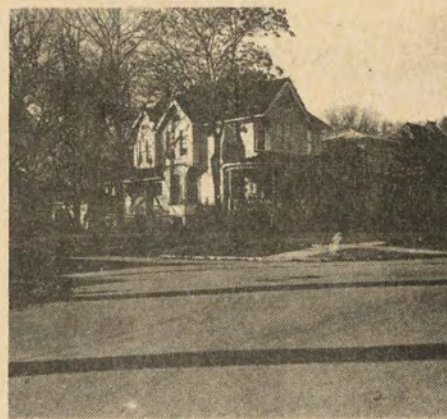
MONADNOCK BUILDING — Chicago — Cook County. This massive brick structure is the highest wall-bearing building in Chicago. It was designed in 1891 by the architects Burnham and Root. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



UNION MINER'S CEMETERY — Mt. Olive — Macoupin County. This cemetery is the only Union-owned and maintained cemetery in the nation. The memorial is to "Mother" Jones, who was an effective union organizer and proponent. (Photo — Illinois State Historical Library)



McLEAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE — Bloomington — McLean County was added on February 6, 1973. The building was dedicated in 1903 and was designed by the Peoria architects Reeves and Baille. It is a fine example of classic revival styles and is in excellent condition with few alterations. (Photo—Keith Sculle)



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT PRAIRIE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE HISTORIC DISTRICT — Oak Park —Cook County was added to the National Register on December 4, 1973. The district is of great significance for the large number of Frank Lloyd Wright designed residences and for the many residences designed by other Prairie School architects. It is the greatest concentration of early modern architecture in the world. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



WILLIAM KIMBALL HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. This French Chateau style mansion, designed by Solon Bemen, is one of the few survivors of the homes that made South Prairie Avenue famous. (Photo — H. A. B. S.)



ULYSSES G. ORENDORFF — Canton — Fulton County. This English style home was designed by Robert Spencer, in 1902, for grain magnate Ulysses Orendorff. (Photo — Tom Yanul)



MADLENER HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. Architect Richard E. Schmidt designed this cubistic residence in 1902. The entrance sports Sullivanesque ornamentation. (Photo —Tom Yanul)



MILLS HOUSE "Pleasant Home" — Oak Park — Cook County. George Maher designed this house for John Farson in 1897. The S & A. Movie Company used the house for films starring Gloria Swanson and Wallace Berry. (Photo — John Farson)



ISADORE HELLER HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. The Heller House was built by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1897. The molded plaster frieze at the top is by sculptor Richard Bock. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



ALTA VISTA TERRACE — Chicago — Cook County. The above are part of a block long row of forty houses begun in 1900 by a developer named Samuel E. Goss. (Photo — Richard Nickel)



DENKMANN-HAUBERG HOME — Rock Island — Rock Island County. The home was designed in 1909 by Robert C. Spencer. Jens Jensen, a well-known Chicago landscape architect, designed the surrounding grounds. The home is now used as a civic center. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



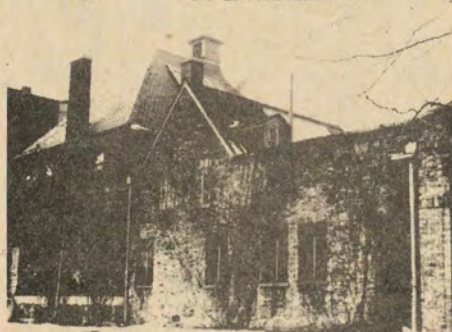
FLAGG TOWNSHIP LIBRARY — Rochelle — Ogle County was placed on the National Register on October 25, 1973. The library was designed in 1912 by the firm of Claude and Starck. Both were once draftsmen in the office of Louis Sullivan. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



AVERY COONLEY HOUSE — Riverside — Cook County. The Coonley House is one of Frank Lloyd Wright's greatest works. He designed the house in 1908. (Photo — Tom Yanul)



CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT AND COMPANY BUILDING — Chicago —Cook County. This commercial building in downtown Chicago was designed by Louis Sullivan in 1899. Sullivan's rich ornamentation is especially striking. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



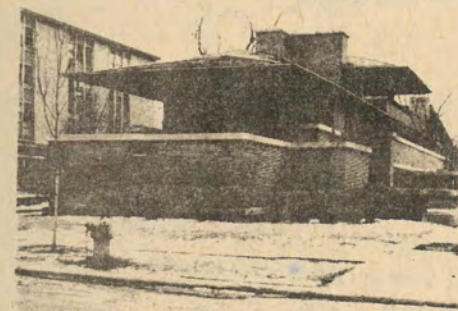
LORADO TAFT MIDWAY STUDIOS — Chicago — Cook County. The sculptor Lorado Taft was an artist of enormous talent. He and his students worked in these studios in the late 1800's and early 1900's. (Photo — University of Chicago)



PRAIRIE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT — Chicago—Cook County. This District comprises what remains of the once famous south Prairie Avenue Mansions. The photo, ca. 1900, gives a glimpse of the street's lost grandeur. (Photo—Illinois Historic Sites Survey)



GALE HOUSE — Oak Park — Cook County. This house, built in 1909, was Frank Lloyd Wright's answer to the need for a small house. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



ROBIE HOUSE — Chicago — Cook County. Designed in 1909 by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Robie House is known throughout the United States. This structure is the epitome of the Prairie House. (Photo—Tom Yanul)



U.S.S. SILVERSIDES — Chicago— Cook County. The Silversides is a WWII fleet submarine, launched in 1941. It is the most renowned U. S. submarine of its kind in existence. (Photo—Paul Sprague)



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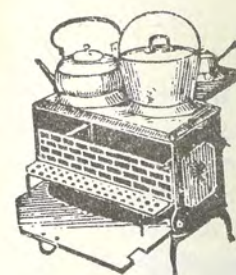
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OLD TIME Recipes By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

DATE FRUIT CAKE

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 cups dates | 1 cup walnut meats |
| 1 cup brazil nuts | 1 cup candied cherries |
| 4 eggs | Salt |
| 1½ cups sugar | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1½ cups flour | |

Mix well and bake in slow oven for 2 hours.

APRICOT COCOANUT BALLS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1½ cups dried apricots, ground | ¾ cup cocoanut |
| ¼ cup nutmeats (pecan) chopped | ½ cup condensed milk |

Confectioners sugar

Grind the apricots. Mix with the cocoanut and nutmeats. Add milk. By spoonful, drop into balls. Makes two dozen.

BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY ICE

This recipe is very, very old. The blackberry ice is a good tonic for the stomach.

From one quart of berries, extract the juice and strain. Dissolve one pint of white sugar in the juice, and add the juice only from one lemon and a half-pint of water. Mix well.

This also makes a good drink for all the year. Chill if desired. This recipe dates back to 1858.

CHOCOLATE BARS

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ½ cup butter | 1 cup sugar |
| 3 eggs | 1 cup flour |
| ½ cup cocoa | Vanilla |

Mix well together and bake in moderate oven. Cut in one-inch strips and roll in powdered sugar.

ROAST LEG OF MUTTON

Take a 6-pound leg of mutton. Saw off the shank bone 1½ inches below the knuckle. Put it on the spit to roast before not too hot a fire for an hour-and-a-half.

CANDIED LEMON OR PEPPERMINT FOR COLDS

Boil one and a half pounds of sugar in a half pint of water, till it begins to candy round the sides. Put in eight drops of essence of lemon or peppermint. Pour upon buttered paper, cut with knife.

COCOANUT COOKIES

Part 1:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 cup sugar, brown | 2 cups butter |
| 2 cups flour | |
- Mix until crumbly, pack down tight in pan and bake 10 minutes at 375°.

Part 2:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 cups brown sugar | 4 tablespoons flour |
| 4 eggs, well beaten | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| ½ teaspoon salt | Vanilla |

Pour this on top of baked first part and put nutmeats and plenty of cocoanut between the 2 parts and on top. Use as much cocoanut as you want.

HEAVENLY PIE

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup sugar | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 cup boiling water | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| 2 eggwhites | 2 teaspoons cornstarch |

Mix cornstarch, sugar, salt. Add the boiling water and cook until thick. Pour over stiffly beaten eggwhites, add 1 cup drained pineapple juice or if you desire any other kind of fruit juice.

Pour into baked shell and top with whipped cream. Very good with pineapple juice.

EMERGENCY BISCUITS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup flour | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | 1 tablespoon butter |
| ⅓ cup or a little more of milk | |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Put in the shortening. Add the milk or water, stirring as little as possible. Bake until done.

ZUNI INDIAN BREAD

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 cup white corn meal | 1 cup yellow corn meal |
| 1 cup water | 1 teaspoon salt |
| ⅓ teaspoon cayenne pepper | 1 cup chopped up butter |

Mix all well together. Form into rolls about five inches long. Roll in greased paper, and bake in moderate oven one hour. Serve hot.

The Indians of long ago rolled these cakes in husks of corn.

ORANGE TAPIOCA

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| ⅓ cup lemon juice | Grated rind of ½ orange |
| 1½ cups boiling water | ½ cup sugar |
| ½ cup whipping cream | |

Combine tapioca, salt, and boiling water. Cook over boiling water until tapioca is clear. Add sugar and orange rind. Combine orange and lemon juice and add sufficient cold water to make one cup of liquid. Add to tapioca. Mix thoroughly. Chill until thickened. Fold in stiffly whipped cream.

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SWEDISH ROLLS

1 pint milk, scalded and cooled, then add ½ cup butter, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ compressed yeast cake, and about 7 cups bread flour. For tea, set them to rise at 8 a.m. At 3 o'clock p.m., roll them out about an inch thick, cut with large biscuit cutter, put a small piece of butter on one side and fold. Put into a pan a little apart and let rise until time to bake for tea.

SPOON BREAD

½ cup fresh corn meal 2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt Big lump of butter

Cook all together, and when corn meal has thickened, stir in the yolks of two eggs and lastly the well beaten whites. Pour into well buttered pudding dish and bake twenty minutes.

SOUR MILK WAFFLES

2 cups flour 1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon sugar ½ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups milk (sour or 3 egg yolks
 butter milk) 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
1 tablespoon fat, melted

Mix the flour, soda, sugar, salt, milk, egg yolks and fat and beat for two minutes. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Place the batter in a pitcher and pour into the hot irons. Bake and serve warm with butter and syrup. Serves four.

PLANKED HAMBURG STEAK

Mix two pounds of ground steak with a little chopped suet, two tablespoons chopped green pepper, one-half cup catsup, 2 tablespoons salt, ½ teaspoon dried mustard and 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce. Arrange the meat into a flat, oval cake and place it in the center of a buttered plank. Place around it some small potatoes which have been parboiled ten minutes and rolled in seasoned flour. Set the plank in a medium hot oven when it is time to prepare the meal. The potatoes will taste better if they are dotted with butter before being baked. Cook 35 minutes. Turn the potatoes occasionally during the cooking.

PERFECTION SALAD

Fill the cavity of a peach half, fresh or canned, with raisins and nuts which have been run through a meat chopper. Moisten this with mayonnaise. Place on lettuce leaf. Serve with dab of mayonnaise.

BUTTERSCOTCH CANDY

1 cup sugar 4 tablespoons syrup
1 tablespoon vinegar 2 tablespoons boiling water
½ cup butter

Mix ingredients together and cook over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Cook to hard-crack stage (289-290°). Pour into buttered pan. Mark into pieces when partly cooled. Makes two dozen pieces.

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ovate, long-tapering to base, apex ob-
tuse, margins entire or with slight
irregularities, thin, pale green with
pink-tinged midrib or reddish at base;
peduncle stiff, upright, leafless, green
or ruddy, one-to-several arising directly
from leaf rosette, 2-6 dm. tall, terminat-
ing in loose umbel of few to many nod-
ding flowers; flower suspended from
erect or curving pedicel, calyx deeply 5-
parted; persistent in fruit, corolla 5-
parted nearly to base near stamens,
stamens and pistil protruding, closely
appressed, forming dart-like shape; fruit
a capsule, ovoid, erect, persistent.
Blooms April-June, in rich woodlands,
along sandstone bluffs, moist prairies,
throughout Illinois.

THE WILD Shooting Star is surely
one of the most handsome and
striking of Illinois spring wildflowers.
Coming sedately into bloom about mid-
April or later, the Shooting Star with
its cluster of small, dangling, cyclamen-
like blossoms suspended from a tall,
leafless stalk, is certain to catch the
eye of anyone casually strolling through
the woodlands in the spring, whether
intent upon botanizing or not.

A hardy, conspicuous plant, the
shooting star grows from spidery,
fleshy roots and sends out its numerous
leaves in a basal ring or rosette at
ground level. Each leaf is broadly strap-
shaped and tapers gently to the base,
with a prominent mid-rib tinged with
pink. Occasionally the lower half of the
thin, yellow-green leaf shows a red-
dish hue. The leaf margins are entire
or toothless and the rosette of leaves
looks like so many miniature canoe
paddles laid in a tight circle, their
handles overlapping.

One or more long, erect flower stalks
arise directly from the center of the
rosette and are stiff, upright and com-

Page 38

Shooting Star

By Miriam W. Meyer

pletely leafless. Like the leaves, the
stalk may be slightly shaded with pink
or red. The stalk or peduncle towers
one to two feet above the leaves and
produces the flower cluster at its tip-
end.

The flowers are marvelous, resembl-
ing diminutive shooting stars, as the
name implies. The numerous buds de-
velop slowly, dangling on short stems
from the erect tip of the flower stalk.
At first cone-shaped, each bud is cut
with five lines radiating from the tip,
indicating the edges of the developing
petals. As the bud opens, the petals pull
apart, flare wide and sweep back,
nearly clasping the slender arching
stem.

The five exposed stamens and pistil
project from the flower, pressed tightly
together, and form a bright yellow
beak. The blossoms are usually white
or pale pink but occasionally a lavender
rose form may be found. Each blossom
is marked with a band of magenta-
brown where the stamens protrude.

The flowers of the shooting star are
longer lasting than many of the wild
flowers and the blooming period is
longer also, with shooting stars still
blossoming when May gives way to
June. As seeds mature, a hard-shelled
capsule replaces each flower and event-
ually the flowering stalk dries with
numerous elongate capsules held stiffly
erect. The leaves yellow and disappear
as the days grow hot, leaving the
brown stalk as the only reminder of a
once lovely wildflower.

A very rare species of shooting star

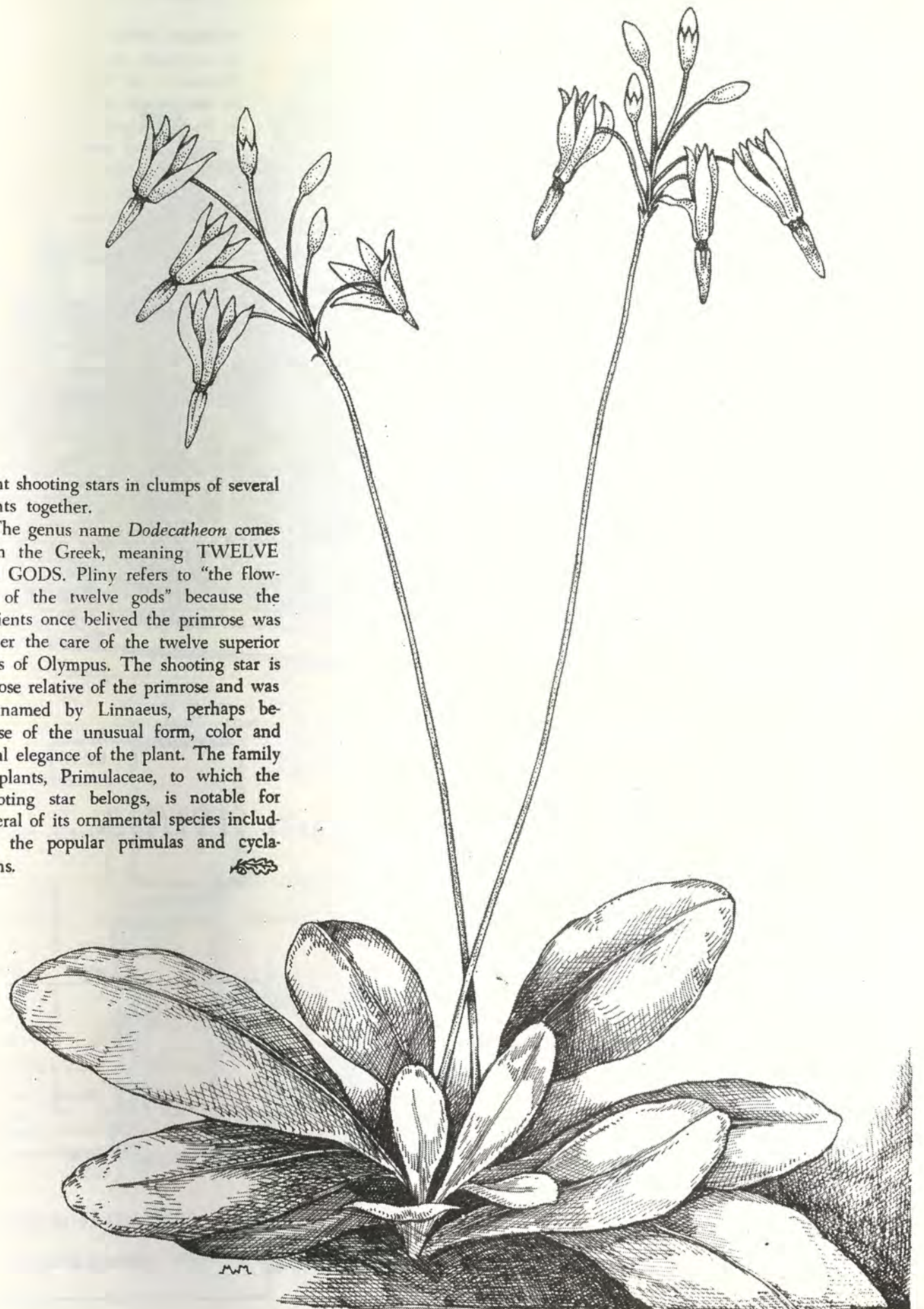
has been found in southern Illinois.
French's shooting star was first dis-
covered growing under shaded bluffs
near Carbondale in 1870 by George
Hazen French, a professor of botany
at Southern Illinois (Normal) Univer-
sity. This species differs from the other
primarily in leaf shape, having leaves
which abruptly narrow into distinct
petioles. Discovered growing only in a
few counties, French's shooting star
occurs in deep shade, near or under
sandstone bluffs.

Shooting stars have been described
as the Middle West's most delightful
contribution to the horticultural world.
Strictly a North American genus, with
all species differing only slightly in
color and size, gardeners across the
country have discovered the ease and
satisfaction of raising these aristocratic
wildflowers. Unlike most wild plants
which must have either sun or shade,
the various shooting stars are quite
adaptable and even in the wild state,
may be found in deep, moist woodlands
or out upon the dry, windy prairie.

The most popular method of propa-
gation for the home garden is to collect
seed and sow it thinly in a bed or seed
pan, allowing it at least a year's growth
before transplanting to a permanent
location. Generally, the new plants
will take about three years to bloom.

A second method of propagation is
to carefully break apart the thick roots
early in the spring before the leaves
have started to grow. Plants from root
cuttings will usually blossom the sec-
ond year. For the most attractive effect,

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



plant shooting stars in clumps of several
plants together.

The genus name *Dodecatheon* comes
from the Greek, meaning TWELVE
and GODS. Pliny refers to "the flow-
ers of the twelve gods" because the
ancients once believed the primrose was
under the care of the twelve superior
gods of Olympus. The shooting star is
a close relative of the primrose and was
so named by Linnaeus, perhaps be-
cause of the unusual form, color and
regal elegance of the plant. The family
of plants, Primulaceae, to which the
shooting star belongs, is notable for
several of its ornamental species includ-
ing the popular primulas and cycla-
mens.

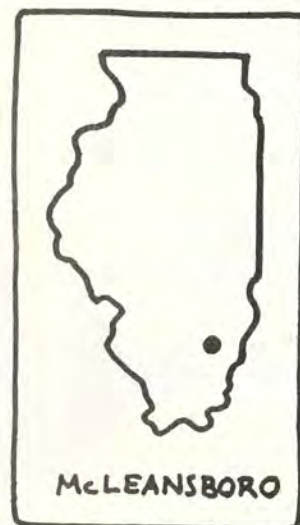


THE CLOUD MANSION, now the McCoy Memorial Library, is one of two distinctive 19th Century structures on the courthouse square in Hamilton County seat McLeansboro. View is of east front, looking northwest.

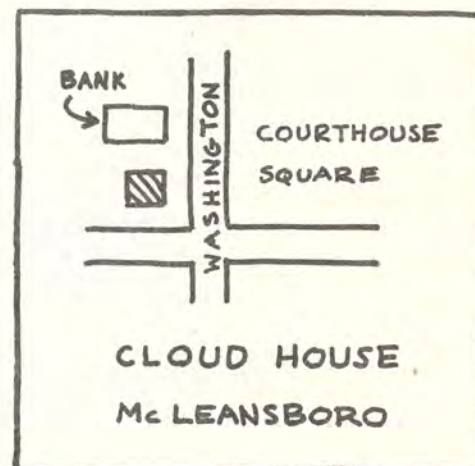
McLeansboro's Cloud House

Famous Illinois Architecture: XIII

Photographs and Story by Paul E. Sprague



THE RESIDENCE that Chalon Guard Cloud began in 1883, the year of his marriage to Emma S. Blades, was erected next door to the newly finished family bank at McLeansboro. He was the son of Aaron Guard Cloud, born in 1818 at Dearborn City, Indiana. His father moved to Illinois in 1832, settling finally in 1852 at McLeansboro where he operated a merchantile and real estate business. As a result of the latter enterprise, he became one of the largest landowners in southern Illinois. In 1871 Chalon Cloud established with his cousin, Chalon McCoy, the banking



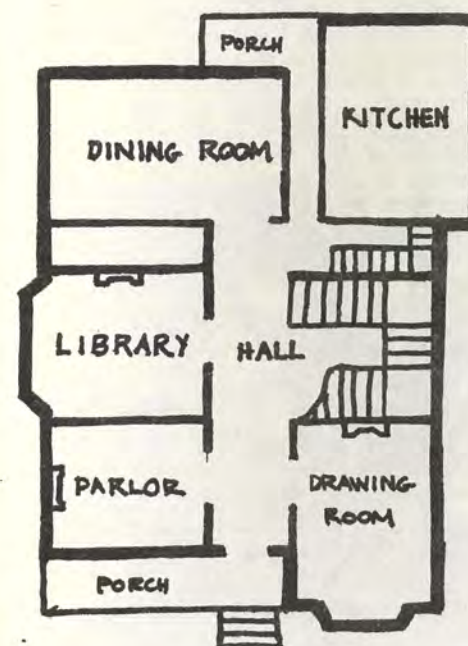
OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

business next to which he would later build his home.

The house is stylistically somewhat more advanced than the bank for although the house still has a mansard roof, it is beginning to show some of the fuller and more rounded forms of residential architecture in the 1880's. Its more up-to-date style is especially noticed inside where the fireplaces—which of course may have been purchased in a less provincial center like Chicago — are generally of a Queen Anne type. In any case the house, like the bank, is far from being stylistically pure. This provincial eclecticism should not, however, be thought of as a defect, for the stylistic mixture in the house generates interest and constitutes one of the building's more charming aspects.

The plan is not unlike other large houses of the 1870's in Illinois, with the dining room and kitchen at the end of the hall, a parlor and drawing room on either side of the entrance and a stair hall opposing a library in the center. The second floor, reached by a

SKETCH PLAN · NOT TO SCALE



CLOUD HOUSE
McLEANSBORO

MAY, 1974

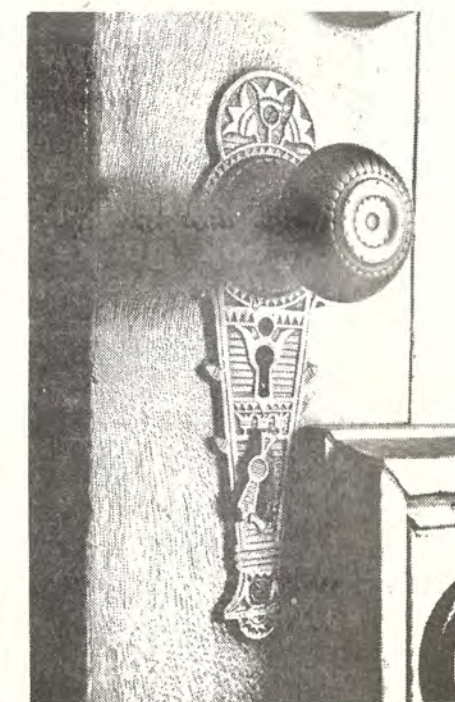


LOOKING SOUTHWEST from courthouse, McCoy Memorial Library on left and People's National Bank at right.

FRONT DOOR of Cloud Mansion gives visitors an indication of quality of woodworking within.



CLOSEUP OF doorplate on the front door, one of many fine ornamental appointments in house.

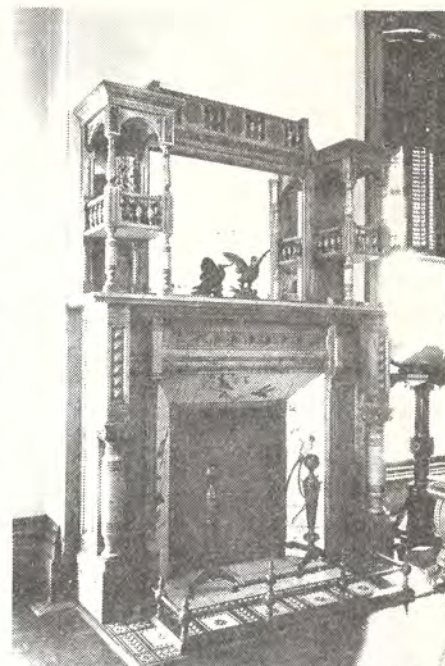




LIBRARY FIREPLACE reveals the elegance and beauty of the original appointments.



DRAWING ROOM fireplace offers still another view. Note chandelier in mirror.



PARLOR FIREPLACE of lighter wood and tile offers an interesting contrast.

modern stairway and entrance on the south side, is now given over to offices. Although the first floor has been fitted up as a public library since 1921, in accord with the bequest of Mrs. Mary Cloud McCoy, who willed it to the city in that year, many of the original ap-

pointments—of great elegance—remain in the building: Fireplaces, chandeliers, woodwork, doors, doorplates and balusters.

As an impressive provincial example of aristocratic residential architecture in the 1880's, and the home of one of Mc-

Leansboro's leading citizens, the house is of special historical and architectural significance.

Bibliography: *History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties*, 1887, p. 685.

DETAIL OF hall woodwork once again shows great attention to detail in house.



ORDERED, MASSIVE stairway in downstairs hall, and ornate woodwork.



DETAIL OF newel post in hall, and balusters, shows exceptional detailing.



Letters . . .

Dear Editor,

Not knowing any better, and not wanting to elaborate (as I did in a previous letter), I will guess that the "What and Where" picture in your April, 1974 edition is the locomotive at Detweiler Golf Course, in Peoria.

Nuff said!

Yours,
Gary Thomas
Springfield, Ill.

Your brevity is improving, but on this occasion if you had replaced the comma with a period after "better", you would have been correct up to that point and not a bit too wordy. You went downhill from that juncture, however.

Better luck next time.

Sir:

The "What and Where" picture in April *Outdoor Illinois* is at Vonachen, Peoria — a most interesting railroad museum.

Ted and Edith Mavis
Macomb, Ill.

Note to Gary Thomas: Again, see the paucity of adjectives and other extraneous words in this winner of last month's *What and Where*. Probably "Ted and" would have been left off, too, but apparently Edith wants to keep a modicum of harmony going amongst the Macomb Mavis, and felt she had room to coast.

Gentlemen:

The photograph shown in "What and Where" of the April issue of *Outdoor Illinois* is Illinois Central steam locomotive No. 201 on display at Peoria in conjunction with a restaurant . . . Van Achen's Junction (sp) I believe. (Vonachen)

The locomotive was built in 1880 by the Rogers Locomotive Works of Patterson, N. J., it bore the number 221, later it was re-numbered to 201 and finally about 1900 it was again re-numbered to 1401.

The locomotive was built especially for Chicago suburban service on the I.C. and remained active until 1926 when the suburban lines were electrified. The Illinois Central retained the locomotive for display purposes. It appeared at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933-34 and then was installed in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago until 1949. After being removed from the Museum the locomotive was displayed and operated at the Chicago Railroad Fair in 1949. It then was stored at the IC's Markham (Ill.) roundhouse until about 1964 when it was sold for display at Peoria.

Am I right?

Sincerely,
Ray W. Buhrmaster, Jr.
Western Springs, Ill.

You are mostly right, and right interesting along with it. After we instruct Gary Thomas in the art of getting there "fustest", our work will be cut

MAY, 1974

out getting him to next concentrate on being right.

An editor's work is never done.

Sir,

Thank you for the mention of the topographic charts in the April issue. I have not seen that issue, but I did receive an order already from an individual who said he saw it in your fine magazine.

Sincerely,
Darren Taylor
Topographic Charts
Downers Grove, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I want to let you know how much I enjoyed the February 1974 issue of *O.I.* Now don't get me wrong, since I have

collected all but three issues of *O.I.* since its beginning should speak for itself.

Since my maiden name was Will, and my father was born in Ava, Illinois, as was his father, and since I'm a family tree hound . . . oh, well!

Conrad Will was my great, great, great-uncle. I also found my grandfather's name, D. R. Will, on the (Jackson County) map.

By the way, there is an old (and new) cemetery northeast of Murphysboro called Zion Cemetery. My great, great grandfather and grandmother, Peter and Mary Will, are buried there, monuments still standing (two years ago).

We, my husband and I, are just back from spending the first two weeks of this month in *SUNNY* California. They can keep it, along with the smog, fog and

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cement. Don't get me wrong, we were treated like royalty by our friends. But there is no place, but no place, like southern Illinois.

I still need the three issues to complete my set of O.I.s. Would you run a short ad in the O.I. and bill me? They are: April 1962, June 1963 and May 1964.

Only intended to renew my subscription and order the maps, etc. Didn't intend to ramble on so.

Thank you for listening,
Mrs. Mary E. Walker
Carterville, Ill.

Can you help this collecting reader?

Dear Sir,

The OUTDOOR ILLINOIS has become the most read and prized magazine coming to our home. Several years ago, our family went camping in southern Illinois

and discovered the natural beauty of our adopted home state. Along with the fascinating adventures of viewing Camel Rock, Garden of the Gods, hiking Rim Rock Trail and re-living the legends of Cave-in-Rock, we also made the discovery of your magazine while awaiting completion of the wash cycle in a Shawneetown laundromat.

Through the years, since we joined your family of O.I. enthusiasts, we have followed your articles with great interest. The old-time recipes are of special interest to our 18-year-old daughter, who serves as a Pioneer Hostess at Sand Ridge Nature Center. Should you be up this way on a sunny spring Sunday, come see Diane at work on her spinning wheel.

Our 14-year-old is a "nature bug" who enjoyed studying native prairie plants at Markham-Gensburg Prairie as well as

tempting the family taste buds with wild edibles.

My husband and I find photographing exquisite wild flowers and historical spots of Illinois a rewarding hobby.

Thus, you can see, the information we glean from the pages of Outdoor Illinois is of very great value to us all. We hope you'll continue publication for many years to come and help others realize what a fascinating state we reside in.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Richard W. Duncan
Tinley Park, Ill.

If it weren't for people like you, we would have quit long ago when it became apparent that the road to solvency in this business was to be paved with rather sharp cobblestones.

We survived that plus assorted picks and lances reserved for those

who jump into the public eye, whether purposefully or by accident. In the process, we developed a theory that there was a vast underworld of decent, honest humans in Illinois—and elsewhere—despite the picture shaped by other media that the country and everyone in it had gone to the dogs.

You can get an idea, then, why we try to keep our feet on the ground at all times and present a picture of that other part of Illinois, and avoid politicians and that sort like the plague.

Dear Sirs:

Your April mystery picture is ex-Illinois Central 2-4-4T locomotive No. 201, formerly in Chicago suburban service. This 1880 product of the Rogers Locomotive Works is now on static display at the

Vonachen's Junction restaurant in Peoria, as part of their collection of railroadiana. The restaurant itself is housed in an old depot and two open platform observation cars.

For those who prefer their steam locomotives live and working, the Monticello & Sangamon Valley Railway Historical Society, Inc., at Monticello, Illinois provides an opportunity to see and ride authentic steam-powered trains.

We will open our museum and train operation for the third season on May 25-27. This season will feature more displays, an enlarged yard area with a larger collection of freight and passenger equipment, and a longer main line and ride. The rail museum will be open weekends and holidays through October.

As a director of the Society, I would like to invite the readers of your most interesting magazine to visit our exhibit

at Monticello. Further information is available from the M&SV Ry., Box 185, Monticello, Illinois 61856.

Sincerely,
William J. Fulton
Saugemin, Ill.

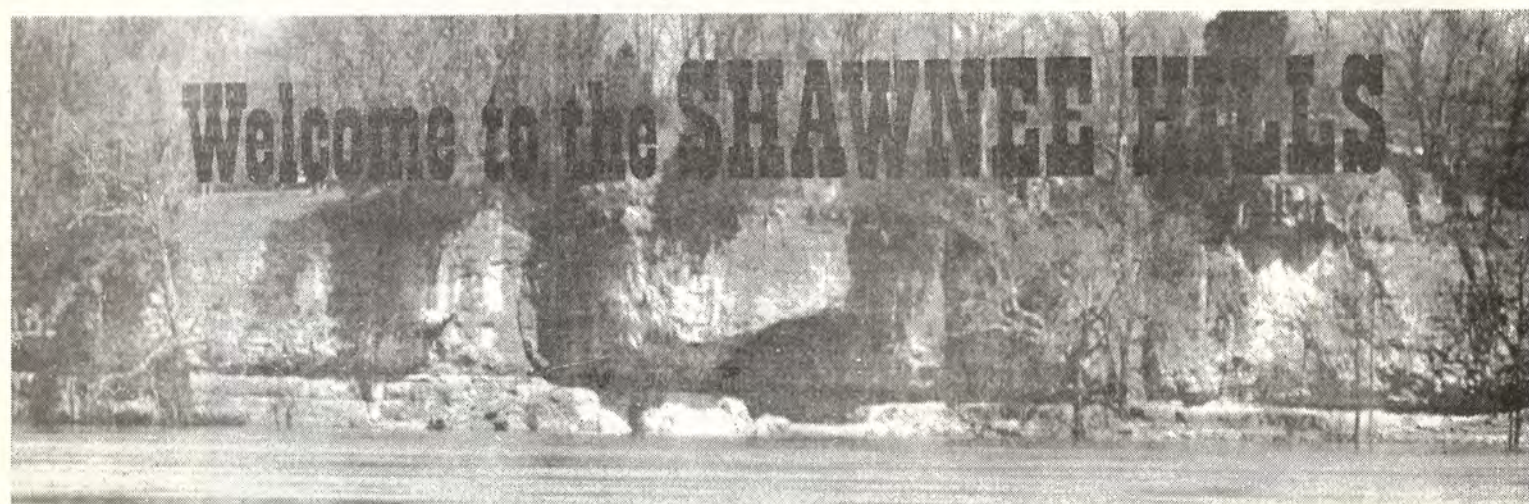
We wish you many passengers and a full head of steam.

Dear Editor,

I read your magazine at the local library. I would like to be notified when your large map of Illinois is available.

Bud Langenfeld
Centralia, Ill.

We'll put you on the map-notice list. It is getting so business-like around this place they'll no longer take us for a part of the railroad crew.



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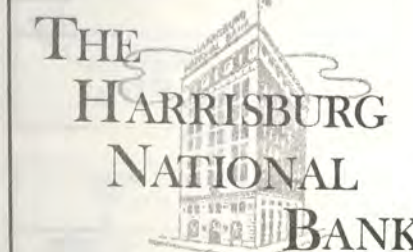


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latest information on places to
see.

Dear Sirs:

April issue arrived today (April 4). "What and Where" picture is Illinois Central Engine 201 at "V Jct." (formerly Vonachen Jct.) Peoria. This engine was numbered 1401 when it last saw service on the I.C. It was used in suburban service in Chicago.

From my I.C. locomotive information files:

"Engine 201 (1401) was originally built as No. 213, soon became numbered 221, re-numbered to 201 during the 1890 re-numbering of locomotives, and became 1401 about 1898. It was built by Rogers in 1880. It went to the Rosenwald Museum

in November, 1928 (I believe this later became the Museum of Science and Industry, or that is another name—Rosenwald Museum). The locomotive was brought back from the museum for the Railroad Fair in Chicago in the early 1950's.

The smokestack is "fake" since that

type was not used on that engine. I'm sorry, but I don't have the date the locomotive was brought to Peoria. It is badly in need of paint at the present time.

"V. Jct." Restaurant is located on Knoxville Avenue (Illinois 88) in Peoria. Now, hope I can get this to you ahead

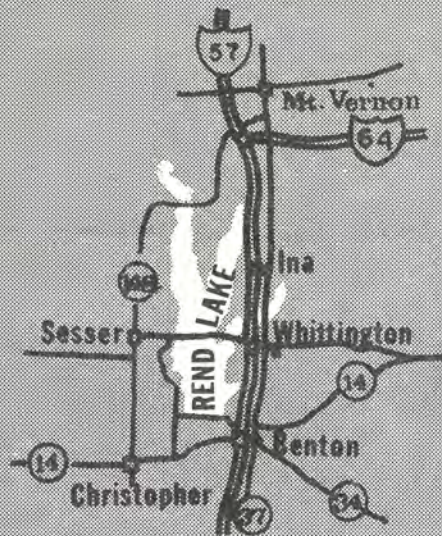
of some of the others who get their mail sooner than I do. Two issues ago I correctly "guessed" at the Old Pottsville Court House in Lincoln, but there was no mention of my letter being received.

Sincerely,
Monty Powell
Peoria, Ill.

Sorry, you did everything right except get your mail delivered on time.

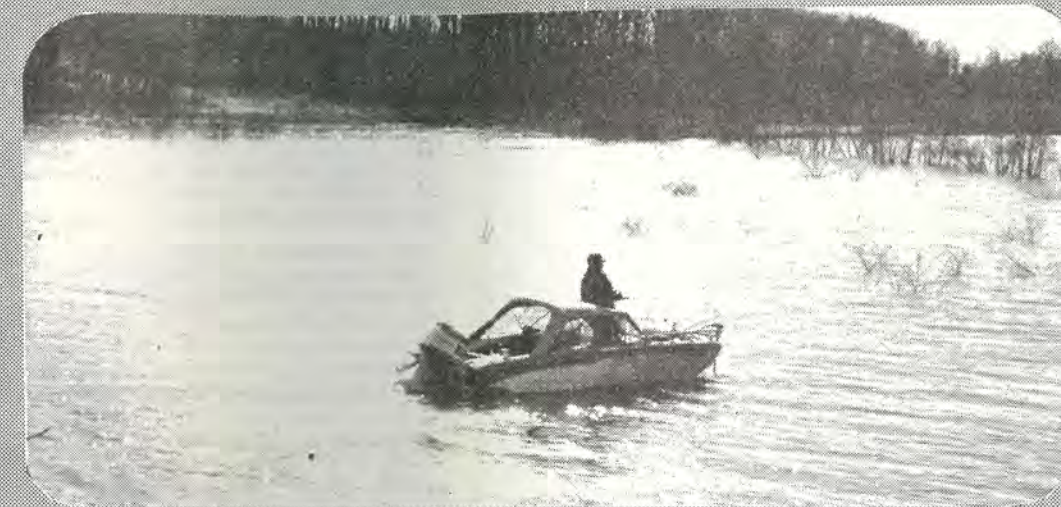
Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$4.00 for two 1834 maps of Illinois. Send one to me and one to my daughter in Maryland.



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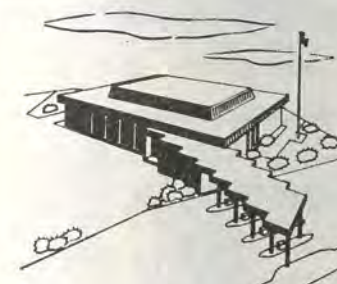
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About 48 years ago I was going to what is now your office, twice a day. During school vacation I was delivering parcel post and special deliveries, also meeting all mail trains to take outgoing mail and take inbound mail to the post office. I met 6 trains on the C & E I and two trains at the I. C. I would bet that you do not have that many passenger trains running through Benton now.

Someone up there in the old IC building is being led down the garden path by Rev. Joe Gibbons of Lanark, Illinois, and formerly Galena and Johnson County, Illinois. I think his wife Anna Marie is answering the questions and Joe is taking the credit. Let's check a little the next time he is so smart.

Sincerely,
Rudy Malone
BTHS 1926
Memphis, Tenn.

The passengers arriving at this station nowadays alight from all manner of vehicles, but none of them rolling on rails. We do see an occasional train, but only when we're on the telephone. The engineer always lets us know by issuing a long blast on that infernal diesel horn for the South Main Street crossing. And waves. With a big smile.

We might agree that the Rev. Gibbons would depend upon his wife to furnish the thinking power, if you

had not mentioned his being from Johnson County. We know Johnson preachers to be of sterner stuff. With almost a certainty, his wife was out shoveling snow or mowing the yard while he wrestled with the hard work of answering the What and Where quandary.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed is my check for one-year subscription and copy of the David H. Burr 1834 map of Illinois, so I can be up-to-date.

My parents and I have over the last several years developed a real and basic interest in southern Illinois history. In several books there is a brief mention of a Union Camp next to Anna, Illinois, founded at the beginning of the Civil War. Could you tell me the history and location of this camp, how long it was used, and how many units were trained there?

Sincerely yours,
Frederick T. Deane
Cairo, Illinois

You'll find most of your answers in next month's chapter of A New Geography of Illinois in this magazine.

Sirs:

The mystery picture of the steam-powered engine is located at the corner of Rt. 88 and Prospect Road in Peoria, at the Junction City shopping center. The engine is Casey Jones' old engine No. 201, used on the Illinois Central R.R.

Your magazine is excellent.

Sincerely,
Michael W. Adsit
Regional Supervisor
Illinois Division of Tourism
Springfield, Ill.

Tell your tourism regions we now accept ads.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are two dollars. Please send me a copy of the 1834 map which is suitable for framing, which is what I plan to do with it.

On one hand, it doesn't seem equitable

that we subscribers have to pay two dollars while the new subscribers get theirs for 50c.

However, on the other hand, we get so much for our money in the way of knowledge and pleasure that I don't mind in the least to pay the cost.

Yours in the interest of promoting outdoor recreation.

Sincerely,
George E. Miller
Chicago, Ill.

An alternative for present subscribers is to send in the renewal in advance, with the 50c, and get in the pot light.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check for a copy of the Burr map.

Since my ancestors were early settlers of Franklin County (Robinson and Jones about 1818-19 and McGlasson about 1840), I'm also interested in the back issues of April, May and June 1968. I don't know the price of back issues so could you please send me a copy of each and bill me? Thank you for your help.

Mrs. Vivian Jackson
Colona, Ill.

Back issues prior to August 1972 are 50c each, post August '72 are 75c. Probably we should heist the price of the earlier numbers, but won't do it until we mull it over for an appropriate length of time

Gentlemen:

I am very much enjoying my new subscription to the magazine. I enclose my check for \$2.00 for the David H. Burr map of Illinois described on Page 35 of the February OIM.

Thank you,
Cornelia M. Roberts
Grayslake, Ill.

We're not sure about your abbreviation of Outdoor Illinois Magazine—OIM. It's all in how you pronounce it, we suppose, whether we become offended or not.

Dear Sirs,

We all at the Moultrie County Historical and Genealogical Society appreciate your review of our small history booklet of Sullivan, Illinois.

I must tell you — I'm enjoying the answers to Letters as much as anything! Of course, the history info is good, too.

I have a young cousin studying archi-

ecture (in Texas) and I must have copies of some past magazines. He's a Frank Lloyd Wright fan.

Sincerely,
Lt. Co. Mary L. Storm (USAF Ret.)
Sullivan, Illinois

We were canoeing in the rain on the Current River recently and chanced to remark to another wet paddler, "Gee, this is great even in the rain." He responded, "That's what the Marquis de Sade said."

Which may or may not be a cryptic comment on your notion about the letters.

But whether or no, we thank you for it.

Dear Sir,

I noticed one error in the "Calendar of Events" on page 41 of the April 1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois which you may wish to bring to the attention of your readers. Clover Lawn, the David Davis Mansion, is located at 1000 East Monroe Drive in Bloomington, not Normal, Illinois. The mansion, built in 1872, still has its original Victorian furniture and is open Tuesday-Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. The adjacent formal garden is an added bonus for spring and summer visitors.

Sincerely,
John T. Keene
Historic Sites Historian
Illinois State Historical Library
Springfield, Ill.

Yipes! We got it out of the Division of Tourism's Calendar of Events—and we both knew better. Our apologies. And their's too, we're sure.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for some very interesting reading.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Paul Green
Eldorado, Ill.

Sirs:

Enclosed please find my check for \$7.00 for one year subscription and Burr's 1834 map of Illinois.

Thank you,
Mrs. Judy Wood, Librarian
Benld Attendance Center Library
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Benld, of course, is one of the larger

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suburbs of Eagarville, Illinois, and was named after one of its instigators, Ben L. Dorsey (?) if our recollection is not entirely erroneous.



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hefer, 222 Oak Knoll Road, Barrington, Ill. 60010

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