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The Magazine of Illinois

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

320 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BENTON, ILLINOIS 62812

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 9, NOVEMBER, 1973



DECORATE WITH SPIDERS, SAVE ENERGY, Photograph by Eugene Gallmeister

DAN MALKOVICH
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SUE M. KNUTSEN
Managing Editor

LOWELL A. DEARINGER
Associate Editor

WILLIAM H. FARLEY
Editorial Adviser

EVELYN PAGE
Circulation Manager

LARRY STOWERS
Production Manager

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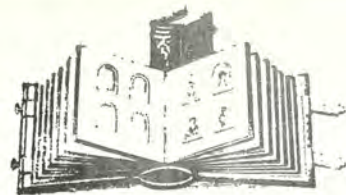
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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS is published monthly except the June-July and August-September issues are combined into single issues at 320 South Main St., Benton, Illinois, 62812. Second Class postage paid at Benton, Illinois, and at additional mailing offices. Subscription price, U. S. and Possessions, \$6.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions (except those to APO addresses), \$7.50. OUTDOOR ILLINOIS assumes no responsibility for unsolicited photographs, art work or manuscripts. Unsolicited material should be accompanied by return postage. Single magazines will not be sent until bulk mailing at end of month, unless accompanied by 10c for postage and handling cost. Publication, reproduction or any use without the express permission in writing of any text, manuscript, editorial or photographic content in any manner is prohibited except for the inclusion of brief quotations when due credit is given. Copyright 1973, OUTDOOR ILLINOIS Magazine. Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in Historical Abstracts and/or America: History and Life.

COVER PICTURE

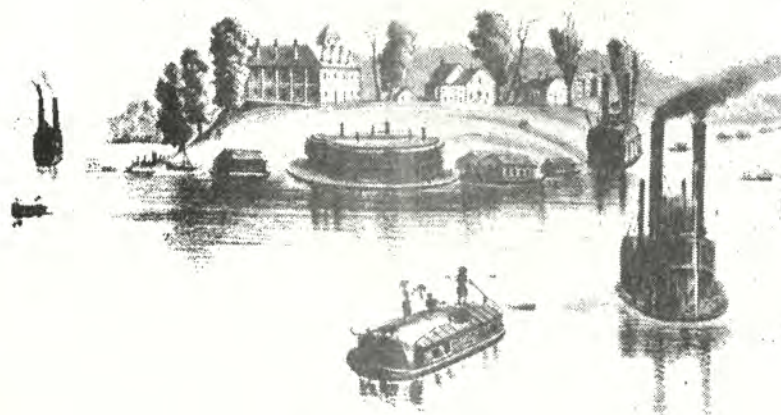
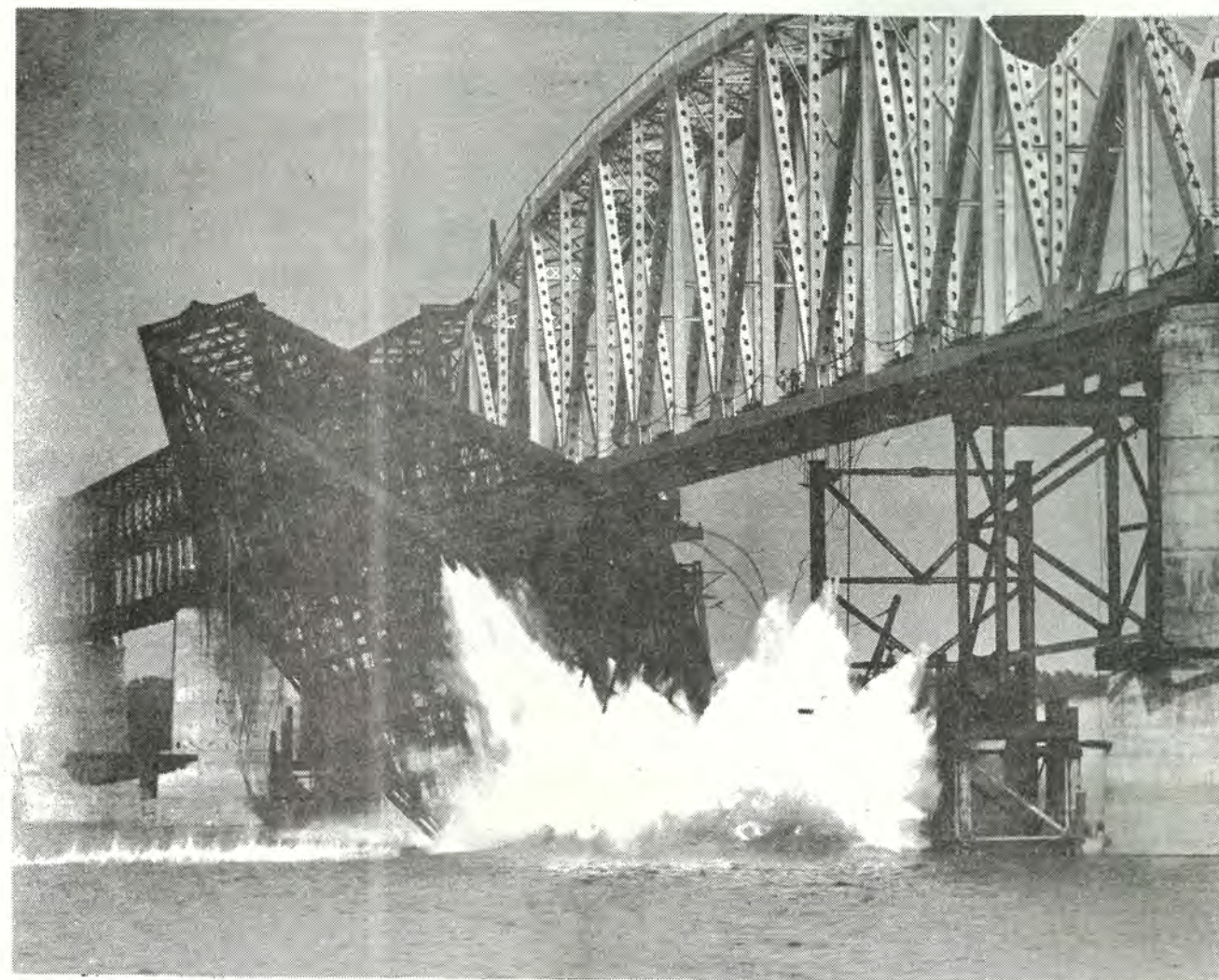
James Millikin Mansion at Decatur is another famous Illinois architectural specimen worth preserving. Paul Sprague, Photograph

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this month's old picture? The bridge section fell by design, but at the last second something went awry and it didn't come off the skids evenly. Can you identify the bridge and location, and the approximate year?



Last Month's Picture

ONE OF a series of lithographs of Mississippi River scenes in *Das Illustrierte Mississippthal* by Henry Lewis, about 1850, this was at the confluence of the Mississippi with the Ohio River, at Cairo.



A Second Look

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

A Look at Christmas Past

CHRISTMAS AS it was celebrated a century ago in Illinois was a half-holiday. The schools and banks were closed, of course, and there were special church services, but most of the stores were open a part of the day and so was the post office. The post offices in both Chicago and Springfield closed at 10 a. m. but there were mail deliveries in both cities before that hour.

A sampling of the 110 Illinois newspapers for the period in the Illinois State Historical Library here shows that, while the children did "hang their stockings by the chimney with care" and Old St. Nicholas was there, the stores did very little advertising to lure him.

The modest Christmas ads were usually headed "Holiday Presents," "Holiday Goods," "Christmas Bazaar," or "Santa Claus." The 6-inch advertisement of Field, Leiter & Co. in the Chicago Times of Dec. 22 offered "For the Holidays . . . Handsome shawls and scarfs, Sealskin Saques, and fur sets, Cloaks, Redingotes, and Suits." The advertising very seldom mentioned prices. The Field, Leiter ad concluded with the statement that "The above comprise articles of value particularly appropriate for gifts, and many of them at merely nominal prices."

A slightly discordant Christmas advertising note appearing in the Illinois State Journal was headed "Horrible Murder" in large type similar to that used for news stories. This was followed in smaller type by the wording, "at DeWitt's, in prices of hats, caps, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods."

In 1873 Christmas came on Thursday and the daily papers carried a Dec. 25 dateline. But the State Journal had an unusual note saying, "That the employees of the NOVEMBER, 1973

Journal Company may duly celebrate Christmas, there will be no Journal issued tomorrow.' The next issue was dated Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Chicago Times which did publish on Dec. 26 headed its Christmas story, *A Jolly Day — Christmas Was Generally Observed in Chicago — And Our Pious Citizens Repaired to the Churches En Masse — Always Excepting the Many Who Went to the Theatres and the Others Who Got Drunk — A Further Exception Is Made for the Few Who Staid at Home and Gormandized.*

The story that followed said that the weather was of an undefinable character, and what your coffee-fed Londoner would call 'nasty'. There was just enough snow on the night before to resolve itself into disagreeable slush, so that invitations to pedestrianize were quietly but firmly refused . . . Our country cousins were now and then visible on the horse-cars . . . Candy besmeared children were to be met wherever there were any children at all, and the confectionery stores did a lively business so long as they kept open. All the stores and business houses were closed by noon."

The weekly Bureau County Republican of Princeton on Christmas published a column of more than 50 "Condensed Local Items," some of which read: "To-day is Christmas. Snowballs are scarce. Husking corn is over. Bank up your houses. Runaways are unpopular. 1873 almanacs are played out. Wild winter winds wail wickedly. Sleighs and cutters are being repaired. The farmers have been coming into town at a lively rate lately. As the weather freezes up the matrimonial market warms up. Don't make more resolves for the New Year than you will keep. The gayest hop of the season is to be given in the American Hall on New Year's eve. The roads have been in a

fearful condition, but are now very passable in and near town, still a little rough out in the country.'

Under Which Rocks?

WE ARE STILL wondering. Not long ago Governor Daniel Walker selected one of the young ladies who assisted in his election campaign to sort of coordinate the state's activities in the field of water resource management.

The reason we are wondering at the rather significant amount of money paid the young lady: the state has a Natural Resources Development Board, with a technical secretary, and with the express statutory authority to coordinate Illinois' program for development—and/or preservation—of the state's natural resources.

Why another?

Does the director of the Department of Conservation now pause, after receiving a signal from the official state entity with the responsibility, and await a political signal from a quasi-state entity, before embarking on a program of preserving open spaces? Of declaring an antipathy to stream channelization? Of seeking a scenic rivers program?

Equally unsettling is the announcement that the governor has "declared" by fiat the creation of an agency within the governor's office, with a budget of \$273,000, to ferret out the legions of wrong-doers in state government.

His charge to the man he named to direct the eight-member committee, Donald Page Moore, of Chicago, is to go forth and "lift up rocks, looking underneath them" in search of wrong-doing.

Moore's charge, in turn, is \$42,500 per annum.

We wonder whatever happened to the Department of Public Safety? To the IBI? To the Attorney General's office?

All would have a degree of expertness in the field of law enforcement and investigation.

But maybe the whole point is to project the appearance of looking under rocks. In which case, we suggest that Mr. Moore refrain from lifting that large rock labeled *top secret*, under which lurks that somewhat shadowy group of campaign contributors the governor prefers to not introduce to the light of day.

Perhaps the governor will relent and hire a geologist for the job. We would warn him, however, don't turn the quest over to another bunch of plumbers.

Visiting Fireman

ONE OF THE outstanding natural events of the fast-approaching Christmas season is Comet Kohoutek, the Christmas comet which will be near its brightest and most spectacular self during the Christmas season.

Named after Lubos Kohoutek, a Czechoslovakian-born astronomer with an international reputation among

those scientists who are seldom heard — except when one of the spectaculars they study becomes visible by ordinary man with the naked eye — the comet may outshine the famous Halley's Comet. (The latter, last seen in 1910, will come around again in 1986).

Astronomers predict it will be as bright as a quarter-moon, and its long glowing tail is expected to trail across as much as a sixth of the sky at the height of its weeks-long display.

At a different period, Kohoutek would have startled a less highly developed and unsophisticated world. As it is, it will become a subject of wide discussion and speculation, and is bound to create a great number of sleepless nights for citizens interested in viewing an extra-terrestrial visitor which could have come past before—say 75,000 years ago by one reckoning, and up to one million years ago by another.

In either case, no thing now living sighted Kohoutek from earth during its last passage and doubtless no one will see it on its next pass.

Scientists are looking forward to the comet's once-in-a-lifetime passage, to add to man's knowledge about these visitors from what was once termed the black void of space but latterly has come to be known as a space of teeming activity.

The comet is expected to make its closest pass across the face of the sun at a distance of only 13 million miles. That is very close compared with earth's 93-million-mile distance from the hot spot. Kohoutek will be at its nearest point to the sun — its perihelion, in astronomer's terms — just after Christmas.

As the comet nears the sun in December, it will begin to encounter solar radiation and the "solar wind". The comet's nucleus, composed chiefly of frozen gas and perhaps other particles of solid matter, will begin to glow, developing a halo of glowing gas. A tail will begin stretching out from the head of the comet to a maximum of 50 million kilometers.

For those in the Chicago area, the Adler Planetarium on Chicago's lakefront will include Kohoutek and other comets as part of its sky show in January. The Chicago Astronomical Society is working on plans to have public star parties at which the comet can be observed, perhaps on nights when it will be very close to the moon and the planets.

And for thousands of camera buffs, probably several in your neighborhood, the entire event will be the opportunity of a life time—or maybe a million of them.

COMET KOHOUTEK SCHEDULE

With the warning in mind that comets are tricky things and don't always follow the course of logic, here are conjectures by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the Christmas Comet: (All times CST).

DEC. 4 — Rises at 4:17 a. m.

DEC. 8 — Rises 5:08 a. m.

DEC. 16 — Rises 5:39 a. m. after the morning sky has started to brighten.

From Christmas Eve until New Year's Eve, the comet will be too close to the sun to be viewed safely, but starting on New Year's Day it will be visible in the western sky.

JAN. 1 — Comet's head will set at 5:28 p. m. in the southwest sky, tail to follow.

JAN. 5 — One of the best times to observe, from 4:35 to 6:15 p. m. in the southwest sky with Jupiter, Venus and Kohoutek all in a line.

JAN. 9 — As moon rises in east, comet dominates western sky until about 7 p. m.

From this date until Jan. 20 is the best time to photograph the comet in the evening sky.

JAN. 13 — Comet visible until about 7:45 p. m.

JAN. 17 — Comet visible with unaided eye from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

JAN. 25 — Beginning to fade, the comet may still remain visible without aid until around 9:40 p. m.

JAN. 29 — By this date, the comet is growing more difficult to see without binoculars or a telescope.

FEB. 14 — The comet reaches its highest point above the horizon, not setting until 11:05 p. m., but it is not visible except with binoculars or a telescope.

On Illinois Intellectuals

A FRIEND talked us into going to a conference in Chicago recently, much against the better judgment we have exhibited vis-a-vis that friend on numerous occasions.

We confess our misgivings fell flat on their faces, if misgivings have faces, and furthermore our friend proved his sagacity.

We came away from the meeting stimulated by the bright minds which have grabbed a-holt of the library business in Illinois and are giving it a merry ride into the coming century.

The auspicious title—it was called a Conference on Intellectual Resources—was more than matched by the assemblage of stimulating minds and machines which took part. The machines included computers which have an amazing capacity to serve up resource information as rapidly as the human mind can accept it—and far more rapidly in most cases.

The conference, sponsored by the Northern Illinois Library System under the auspices of the Illinois State Library, gave us more than an indication that Illinois is lucky indeed to be in the midst of a very good movement directed

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at making the public libraries of the state the vibrant, useful resources they should be.

Among the exciting new systems for providing information shown there were Sony's video recorder-player-cassette units, which are reaching an advanced stage of development, and Illinois Bell's working model of videophones, for two-way visible conversations and multiple other uses.

New to us were the computer-based bibliographic systems, which give near-instant reports when hooked up to the parent system in Santa Barbara, California, and the myriad other computer systems fast appearing as intellectual aids.

And fascinating is the concept of the Open University in England, which offers college courses by mail—much like familiar extension courses but with such a high degree of excellence—both in material and in methods of delivering it—as to make the same concept appear different.

But mainly we were impressed by the minds. The minds of visiting experts, and the inquiring, active, quick minds from many corners of Illinois.

This is really some kind of place, when you get to looking around you.

From Outer Space

THE CENTER four pages of the magazine this month shows scenes of Illinois life from a slightly detached aspect—through the window of Skylab space vehicle far out in space. If some of your familiar landmarks are not quickly recognizable, blame the distance and not the camera.

We can say without fear of contradiction, the cameras were easily the most distant-from-subject for these pictures than any we have published.

All photographs taken by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—as these were—in the Earth Resources Experiments Package aboard Skylab are available to the public through the Department of Interior's Earth Resources Observations Systems Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Teachers, in particular, will find the photography useful in many of the fields of science.

"What?"

GRAFFITI on a university wall, according to the Marriott Corporation's *Table Talk*:

Jesus said unto them: 'Who do you say that I am?' And they replied: 'You are the eschatological manifestation of the ground of our being, the kerygma in which we find the ultimate meaning of our interpersonal relationship.'

'And Jesus said: 'What?''



MAP SHOWS location of the old National Road, which was originally destined to reach each of the state capitals in the old Northwest. It became, essentially, U. S. 40.

PART ONE

The Old National Road

By Lowell A. Dearing

"The National Road made possible an earlier growth and prosperity of the Old Northwest."

"The history of this famed road is but a continuation of the story of the Washington and Braddock roads, through the Great Meadows from the Potomac to the Ohio . . . This national highway was the realization of the youth Washington's early dream — a dream that was, throughout his life, a dominant force." The Cumberland Road Hulbert, Vol. 10.

SOMETIMES CALLED the Cumberland Road or the Great National Pike, this old road extended from Cumberland, Md., to Vandalia, in Illinois, a distance of some 800 miles. Eastward, the Frederick Pike connected Cumberland with Washington, D. C.

The proposed route was mapped in 1806. Construction began in 1811, and ended in 1852. With the advent of the automobile and paved roads, the old trail became U. S. 40.

West of Cumberland the road fol-

lowed what at first was an old Indian trail. Leave it to Indians to find the best route between two points, especially in mountains such as the Alleghenies.

As early as 1750, Christopher Gist, an experienced frontiersman, followed this Indian trail, having been sent by the Ohio Company to explore that state for a suitable site for colonization.

Gist was no ordinary backwoodsman, and deserves more recognition than usually is given him. He was as much at home in the forests as any Indian, and

was much better educated than the average Virginia aristocrat. Official letters of the Virginia leaders, if George Rogers Clark's correspondence is an example, were "marvels of illiteracy." Gist's diaries were concise, direct, the words correctly spelled.

In 1753, along this same Indian trail, Gist guided Major George Washington and a few troops to the French Fort Le Boeuf, near Erie, Pa. Washington carried to the commandant a warning from Virginia's Gov. Dinwiddie that the French were encroaching on English territory. The commandant promptly rejected the warning.

On this same route, May 28, 1754, Gist was with Washington, now a Lieutenant Colonel, when he with some 150 Virginians attacked a French scouting party near the Great Meadow, and there killed Sieur Jumonville de Villiers, brother of Coulon de Villiers, commandant at Fort Duquesne and of Neyon de Villiers, commandant at Fort de Chartres. This touched off the French and Indian War, which by its end cost France the loss of Canada and the territory north of the Ohio River.

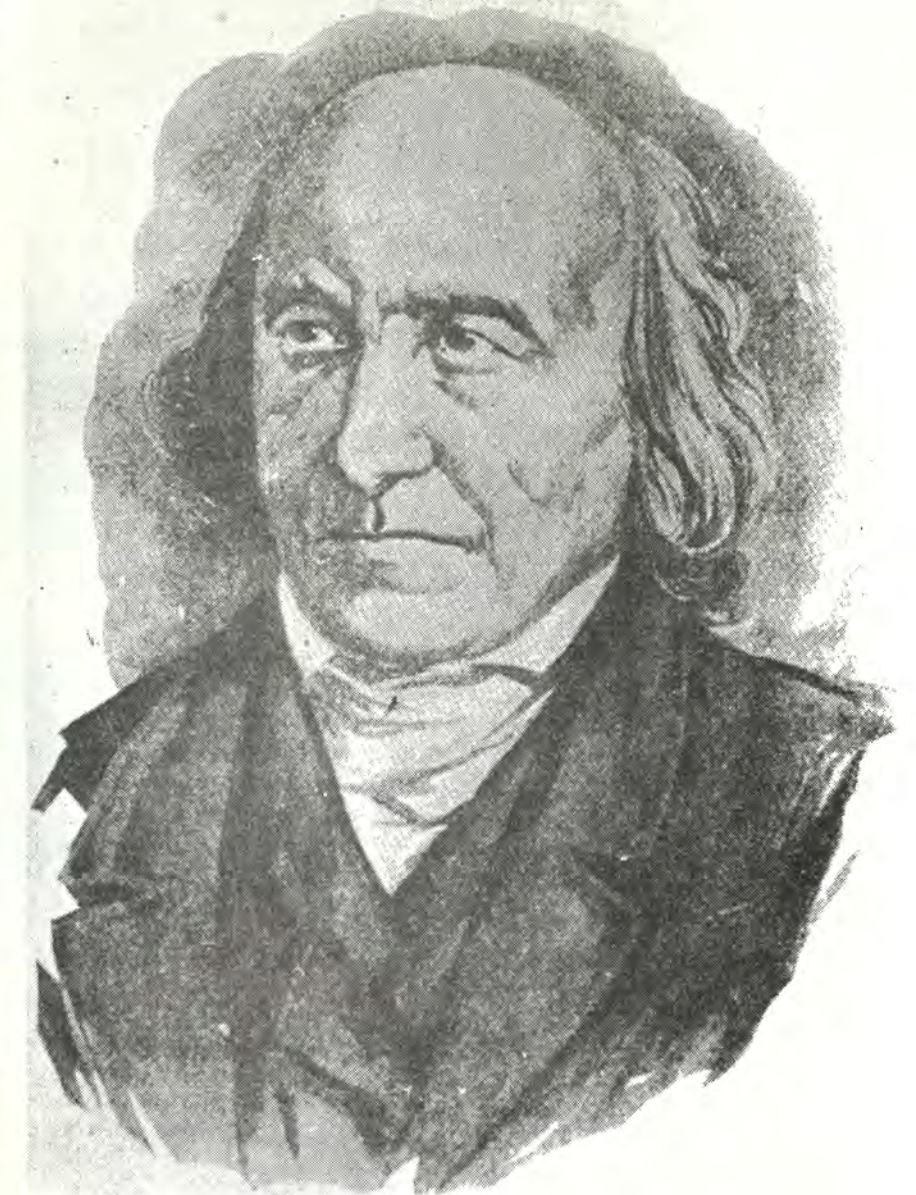
The Great Meadow is north of Farmington, Pa. Here is Ft. Necessity (reconstructed) where, on July 3, 1754, Col. Washington surrendered to a French army from Ft. Duquesne. Here Gen. Braddock was buried after his defeat and death, one year and six days later — July 9, 1755.

Ft. Necessity National Battlefield, just west of the National Road, preserves these historic sites. Those of you who may have driven this section of U. S. 40 may remember the park. Along the way you may have seen slashes in the forests made by Braddock's axe-men.

Should you be a Revolutionary War buff, the Christopher Gist Plantation is 27 miles north of Uniontown, Pa., on U. S. 119, towards Pittsburgh. Here Braddock's army encamped July 8, 1755, the night before that eventful battle. Daniel Boone was one of the General's wagonmasters.

On his march against Ft. Duquesne, Braddock's forces were ambushed by the French and their Indian allies at present Braddock, Pa., a southeastern suburb of Pittsburgh. A marker indi-

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ALBERT GALLATIN, who proposed to President Thomas Jefferson in 1802 the establishment of a government highway to connect the eastern seaboard with the new states and territories of the west. Gallatin County is named in his honor.

cates the site, now occupied by the Edgar Thompson Works of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

It is claimed that in olden times, each year on July nights the surrounding hills were dotted with camp fires. Foraging parties in reds and ghostly blues raided cattle barns and sheep pens. Even the rattle of drums were heard. There was one hitch: Only the very old could see and hear such things.*

After the Revolution came the question of what to do about that region north of the Ohio — the Old Northwest. Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts

and Virginia held claims against this area, and those former colonies were very jealous of their rights.

Maryland suggested to the Continental Congress that this territory be placed under the National Government. This was done, with the permission of the states concerned. The Congress then passed the Ordinance of 1787, which provided for the admission of such territories into the brotherhood of states, a new policy in colonialism.

In 1802, Albert Gallatin, President Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, proposed a government highway to



unite the Eastern Seaboard and the West.

Gallatin's plan stipulated that five per cent of the receipts from the sales of public land in Ohio be used for building a public road from Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio River at Wheeling.

Instead, Congress appropriated three of the five per cent for building roads within Ohio. In March, 1806, the other two per cent was appropriated for building the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River. These and later appropriations, be it known, were opposed by some of the coastal states, which objected to their taxpayers paying for roads in states other than their own.

Specifications called for a cleared freeway of 66 feet — in some states, 80 feet. Hills were to be leveled to a specified grade, and hollows filled or bridged. The roadway was to be 30 feet wide, with five foot shoulders and a 20 foot center, surfaced with rock to a depth of one foot. A topping of limestone, flint or gravel was applied.

Many bridges were of stone, arched over streams. At the time, these were

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STONE BRIDGE across the Casselman River in Maryland was built in 1813. At the time the arch was the largest in the United States and considered a major engineering feat. It is at Grantsville, Md.

considered engineering accomplishments.

When the bridge over Casselman River was built in 1813, the stone arch was the largest in the United States. Last repaired in 1911, the bridge was used until 1933, when it was replaced by a modern steel-and-concrete structure. A registered National Historic Landmark, the bridge is located east of Grantsville, Md., in a small park just off U. S. 40.

Scattered along the National Road (U. S. 40) are landmarks over which once passed thousands of westward migrants. These are S-bridges. There were several of these bridges east of Wheeling. Ohio boasts of four.

It has been claimed that these S-bridges were built that way to dodge a tree, or a house, or, which seems more reasonable, it was easier to build the

main arch at right angles to the flow of the stream.

The National Road was completed to Wheeling in 1818. Costs were about \$720,000, which, not surprisingly, exceeded estimates by a goodly margin. The reasons given were indifferent labor, graft, and cheating contractors. Because of heavy vehicles and heavy traffic the first section out of Cumberland had to be repaired before the road reached Wheeling.

FREDERICK TO WHEELING

Frederick was an important town east of Cumberland and the mountains. Gen. Braddock collected supplies here for his ill-fated expedition against Ft. Duquesne. Here also is the house with the upstairs window where Barbara Fritschie supposedly defied Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

At Hagerstown, Md. I-70 leaves the

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National Road and wanders up through Pennsylvania, rejoining the road at Washington, Pa.

West of Cumberland the Road passed through Cumberland Narrows, a natural gorge in Wills Mountain, with limestone cliffs 1,000 feet and more in height.

For timid persons, who had never seen a mountain, the ride between Cumberland and Wheeling was one of prolonged terror. They were sure that at any moment the coach would tumble off one of those high cliffs, or down slopes steeper than they had ever imagined.

It required expert driving to handle a coach and four over such roads. There were occasional accidents, of course, but none more tragic than one in Maryland.

It happened one dark, foggy night east of Cumberland, at a precipice along the Potomac River. A new driver lost the track, and drove too near the edge of the cliff. "In the twinkling of an eye, coach, horses, driver, and passengers were precipitated upward of thirty-five feet onto a bed of rock below."

The coach was demolished and two horses were killed. A woman and a child were crushed to death. One man was so mangled that life was "flickering on his lips only." Three other passengers and the driver, although seriously injured, apparently survived.

The driver was not blamed in this case, because the coach had no side lights. It was not until later that these were required by law.

Coach drivers were experienced men, fully capable of handling four-horse teams over the worst roads. An aristocracy existed among these "pike boys". No one was more proud of the fine horses and the equipment that the better outfits provided for ace drivers such as Red Bunting, in the east, and David Gordon and James Burr, on the western division.

The largest stage lines on the National Road were the National Road Stage Company and the Good Intent Line, both with headquarters at Uniontown, Pa.

Three miles over the state line into Pennsylvania is Addison. And in Addison is, or was, a toll house. The wide-tread, road-saving wagons were passed free, but the VIP "Land Admirals"

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who traveled in narrow-tired, roadbed-cutting, fancy coaches had to pay toll. Could be the "Land Admirals" were better able to pay.

The National Road leaves Braddock's route at Uniontown, which was noted for its narrow, winding streets. It was also the birthplace of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff in WWII, of whom Sir Winston Churchill wrote, "[T]he armies he called into being by his own genius have won immortal renown."

New Geneva, on State 166, southwest of Uniontown, was named for Geneva, Switzerland, Albert Gallatin's birthplace. Friendship House, Gallatin's "Charming L-shaped home," with period furniture was built in 1789. At one time the house was open for a small fee.

Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) was a prominent personage in the early period of our nation. Educated in Geneva, Switzerland, he came to our shores in 1780 and became a merchant, a professor at Harvard, and a land speculator in western Pennsylvania.

In 1793 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, but could not be seated, because he had not been a citizen the required nine years. From 1795 until 1801 he

was elected to the House of Representatives, where he was instrumental in establishing the House Finance Committee, now the Ways and Means Committee.

He served as Secretary of the Treasury (1801-1814) under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. He then served as minister to France (1816-1823) and to Great Britain (1826-1827).

While Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin managed to reduce the public debt and create a surplus (despite the Louisiana Purchase). He worked to bring a quick end to the War of 1812, and was prominent in peace negotiations with Britain and in drawing up the Treaty of Ghent.

Albert Gallatin and a John Badolett were schoolmates and friends in Geneva. The two migrated to America within a year or so of each other. Badolett eventually moved to the Wabash country and in 1804 was made Federal Receiver in the land office at Vincennes, Ind.

The first land agent at Shawneetown was John Caldwell, a son-in-law of Badolett. Gallatin was instrumental in getting the appointment for the two.

When the citizens down Shawneetown way became county conscious, at

"S" BRIDGE, about six miles west of Washington, Pa., was one of several built along the National Road. It was said to be easier to build the arch at right angles to the stream's flow.



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OHIO BUCKEYE was the last of the species in the world to be discovered. The word is from the Indian, and means "the eye of the buck deer."

Badolett's suggestion, with Caldwell concurring, Gallatin County by its name honored this outstanding personality.

But back to the National Road.

Two and one-half miles north of Centerville, Pa., is a Madonna of the Trail monument. And eight miles northwest from the Madonna was Catfish's Camp, now known by the more acceptable "Washington."

Teamsters and other travelers on the National Road liked their cigars. But these were too expensive for ordinary

men, costing from two to six and one-fourth cents for six or eight cigars hand-rolled.

In 1820 a Washington, Pa., tobaccoist invented a long, slender, coarse-twisted cigar, which may have been inferior in looks but not in quality. These sold at three for a cent, or 18 cents a hundred.*

These cigars caught on. Teamsters soon were calling them "Conestogas," which name soon became "stogies, the poor man's cigar."

Leaders of the Whiskey Rebellion of

1791 often met at 173 S. Main St., in Washington, Pa., the home of David Bradford, one of the leaders.

Transportation costs over the Alleghenies being prohibitive, farmers in western Pennsylvania had no market for their corn. When turned into whiskey, corn could be marketed easily and profitably. But there was that government tax on spirits! An unjust tax, so those Pennsylvania farmers believed. Remembering what Boston did about the tax on tea, the farmers refused to pay the tax on whiskey.

Albert Gallatin sympathized with the farmers' position, and tried to work out a compromise, but without success. President Washington's proclamations and negotiations proving fruitless. On October 14, 1794, the President ordered out the militia.

Bradford escaped, but none of his followers resisted. All but two took the oath of allegiance and were released. The two were convicted of treason, but were pardoned.

The Insurrection was important in U. S. history, providing as it did the first real test of the Federal government's ability to enforce the law.

Near Washington — we are yet in Pennsylvania — is a monument to Wm. H. McGuffey, an early teacher and author of McGuffey's Readers.

During the latter part of the last century the influence of McGuffey's Readers was "deep and long-lasting." According to a recent article, the writer seemed to think that revival of the use of the readers might have a deep and long-lasting influence on today's juveniles.

Henry Ford moved the McGuffey home to the Greenfield American Village, Dearborn, Mich., and a right interesting exhibit it is.

In 1818, mail coaches were running between Washington, D. C., and Wheeling. In 1822, five commission houses in Wheeling unloaded 1,881 freight wagons, the payload averaging 3,500 pounds, the freights being \$90,000.

Wheeling was named from an Indian word meaning "skull." This is in reference to an early Indian assault during which the Indians decapitated slain white settlers and mounted their heads on posts near Fort Henry, sanctuary for the community.

The fort, named after the Virginia

patriot, Patrick Henry, was attacked three times by English and Indian forces. A marker has been placed at the site.

Ebenezer and others of the Zane family founded Wheeling in 1769, when Ebenezer established a trading post. Zane Grey, in his novel *Betty Zane*, tells about his ancestors and the Indian Wars.

The last attack, mentioned above, was made September 11-12, 1782. During the engagement the defenders ran low on powder. Elizabeth (Betty) Zane, Ebenezer's sister, arguing that a woman was more expendable than a man with a gun, braved enemy fire to bring more powder from her brother's house, 40 yards from the fort. Some folk-poet lauded Betty's heroic deed.

"She gained the fort with her
precious freight;
Strong hands fastened the oaken
gate:
Brave men's eyes were suffused
with tears
That had been strangers for
many years.
From flint-lock rifles again
there sped

'Gainst the skulking redskins a
storm of lead,
And the war-whoop sounded
that day in vain,
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth
Zane."*

ACROSS OHIO

Ohio, first of the Northwest territories to achieve statehood (1803), became the Buckeye State, because of the profusion of these trees in that commonwealth. The name was suggested by an Indian word meaning "eyes of a buck deer," which, indeed, the nut does resemble.

The botanical name is *Aesculus hepatica*, the latter word meaning "seven men." There are seven species of Buckeyes in the world. The Ohio species, being discovered last, became "the youngest of the family, 'the Seventh Son.'" Ohio Buckeyes (the people, not the trees) considered the coincidence a good omen. As it undoubtedly was, con-

sidering the great development of the state.

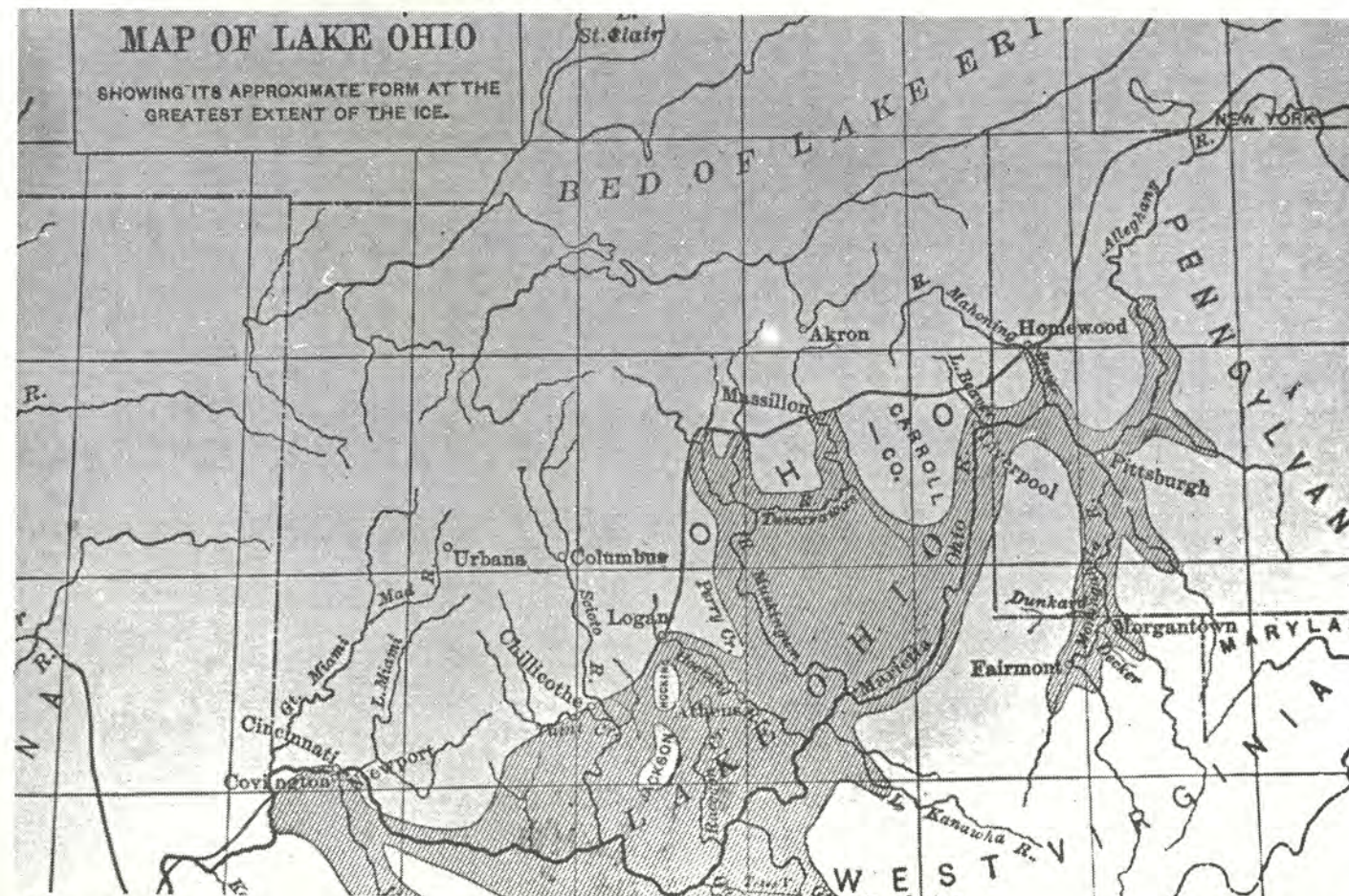
The National Road crosses Ohio on a line due west, not deviating for important cities, such as Dayton, in spite of political pressure.

From the Ohio River to Buckeye Lake between Zanesville and Columbus the route is over rolling hills with woods and pastures, typical of non-glaciated regions along the Ohio River.

The many terraces along the Ohio River indicate a glacial dam at Cincinnati. This created a vast lake of 20,000 square miles, reaching Oil City, Pa. At the dam, "Lake Ohio" as it was named, was 550 feet deep. Much of unglaciated, eastern Ohio was inundated. The bridge sites at Pittsburgh, Pa., were under 300 feet of water.

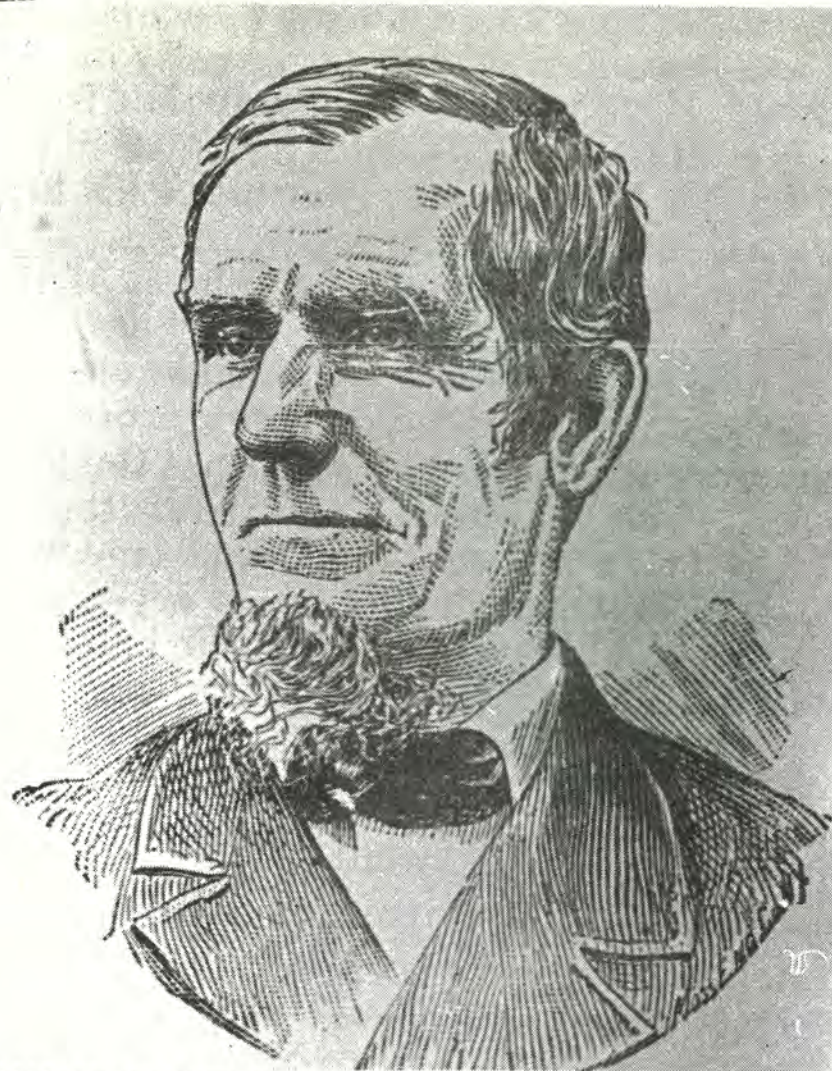
Beyond Buckeye Lake the Wisconsin glacier of some 13,000 years ago smoothed the land somewhat, making it more suitable for row crop farming. This Ohio area has been called the "Little Corn Belt."

A HUGE LAKE known as Lake Ohio was created by a glacial dam at Cincinnati. The glacier responsible for the dam was probably the Wisconsin, of about 18,000 years ago.



NOVEMBER, 1973

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



JACOB HEATHERINGTON, an English coal miner, began to mine coal in a small way in Belmont County, Ohio. With his small mule, Jack, he built a respectable fortune.

Here is an early comment about the Buckeye State:

"Ohio was fine rich level land, with large Meadows, fine Clover Bottoms and Plains covered with wild Rye. The forests, similar to those in Illinois, were park-like with very little underbrush.

"Settlers quickly discovered a labor-saving system for felling trees.

"Over a considerable area they would cut each tree halfway through on the side of the prevailing wind. Then when the wind was from the right direction, and strong enough, they felled a few of the large trees. As these crashed they would bring the others down like dominoes."

In the Fall of 1800 Ebenezer Zane laid off a town on the Hocking River. This was on one of three tracts of land granted by Congress for building a road

(Zane's Trace) from Wheeling to Maysville, Ky. Emigrants from Lancaster County, Pa., named the town "New Lancaster." Later the "New" was dropped.

Although Lancaster is 18 miles south of the National Road, how the community solved a tree problem justifies space in our story.

The site of Lancaster had been wooded. For some time after the town was settled stumps remained in the streets. At the time some of the early citizens "occasionally indulged in drinking frolics, ending frequently in fights." A community meeting was called and it was resolved that any person in town found intoxicated should for every offense dig a stump from the street.

The resolution turned out to be a good idea. It was noted that after re-

peat offenders had two or three hitches on stump detail, drunkenness ceased to be a problem in Lancaster.

Eventually Congress turned the National Road over to the states—Indiana in 1848 and Illinois in 1856. Three sources for Ohio do not agree as to dates. Some of the states then leased the Road to private turnpike companies. Tolls and tollgates were established, the state evidently sharing in the income.

Tollgate keepers and stagecoach operators had plenty of opportunity to defraud the states, "but," so one source stated, "this is lifting the veil from the good old days." In spite of what the "veil" concealed, between 1831 and 1877 tolls collected were \$1,139,750.

In addition to toll collection problems, local farmers occasionally appropriated stone from the road for use in foundations of farm buildings. Ohio passed a law providing for a fine against those guilty of vandalism of not more than \$5,000, or being imprisoned in a dungeon of the county jail and being fed on bread and water not exceeding 30 days, or both.

Stage coaches cost between \$4,000 and \$6,000, were gaily painted, were decorated without and within and were plush-lined. Inside, three seats held three passengers each. One passenger could ride with the driver, a fortunate location in good weather. The names of the coaches reflected the spirit of the times: Gentle Annie, Pocahontas, Rough and Ready, and Henry Clay, who was given most of the credit for

JACK, the mine mule, died at the ripe age of 40 years and 10 months.



securing passage in Congress of the necessary appropriations for the National Road.

Competition was according to the usual American economic pattern. Large lines bought up the little fellows. A rate war between two lines resulted in a 50c fare between Cincinnati and Richmond, Ind. The regular fare was \$5.00.

Speed was essential. Drivers had to make time, or else. The ordinary rate of speed was 10 miles an hour. The Good Intention Line made the Columbus-Wheeling trip in 20 hours. Express mail stages were a little faster.

Mail stages often carried large sums, often 50 or 100 thousand dollars. There would be those, of course, ready to loot.*

To cite one example, General (an honorary title) Otho Hinton, of Columbus, an agent for the Ohio Stage Company, was a man of wealth and influence. In 1850 he was charged with looting the mails to the amount of \$17,000. After an arrest, an escape and a second arrest, Hinton was indicted and put up a bond of \$10,000, but the case was never brought to trial. The "General"

disappeared, apparently to the Pacific coast, or, "perhaps to Australia."*

"Laborers along the road," so the European tourist, Wm. Faux, wrote in 1819, "stopped the United States mail, demanding 'dollars and guineas,' threatening with their shovels and axes those travelers who did not contribute quickly enough."*

COUNTY BY COUNTY

Belmont County is part of the east boundary of Ohio. Lying wholly in the unglaciated area, much of the county had been submerged in Lake Ohio. It is a region of hills and deep valleys. And coal.

Jake Heatherington, an Englishman, began mining coal in Belmont County with a partner, Jack, his miniature mule, only 10 hands (40 inches) high at withers. From a few bushels of coal mined in a day, Jake and Jack built a profitable, expanding business, including a fleet of coal boats.

In 1870 Heatherington built a \$35,000 mansion in Bellaire, and dedicated

it to Jack. In the keystone of the arch over the main entrance was carved a bas-relief of the head of a mule.

When Jake opened the mansion for inspection by his neighbors, he showed the mule through the house. Jake always claimed that had it not been for the faithful animal he never could have afforded such a home. He called it "The House that Jack Built."

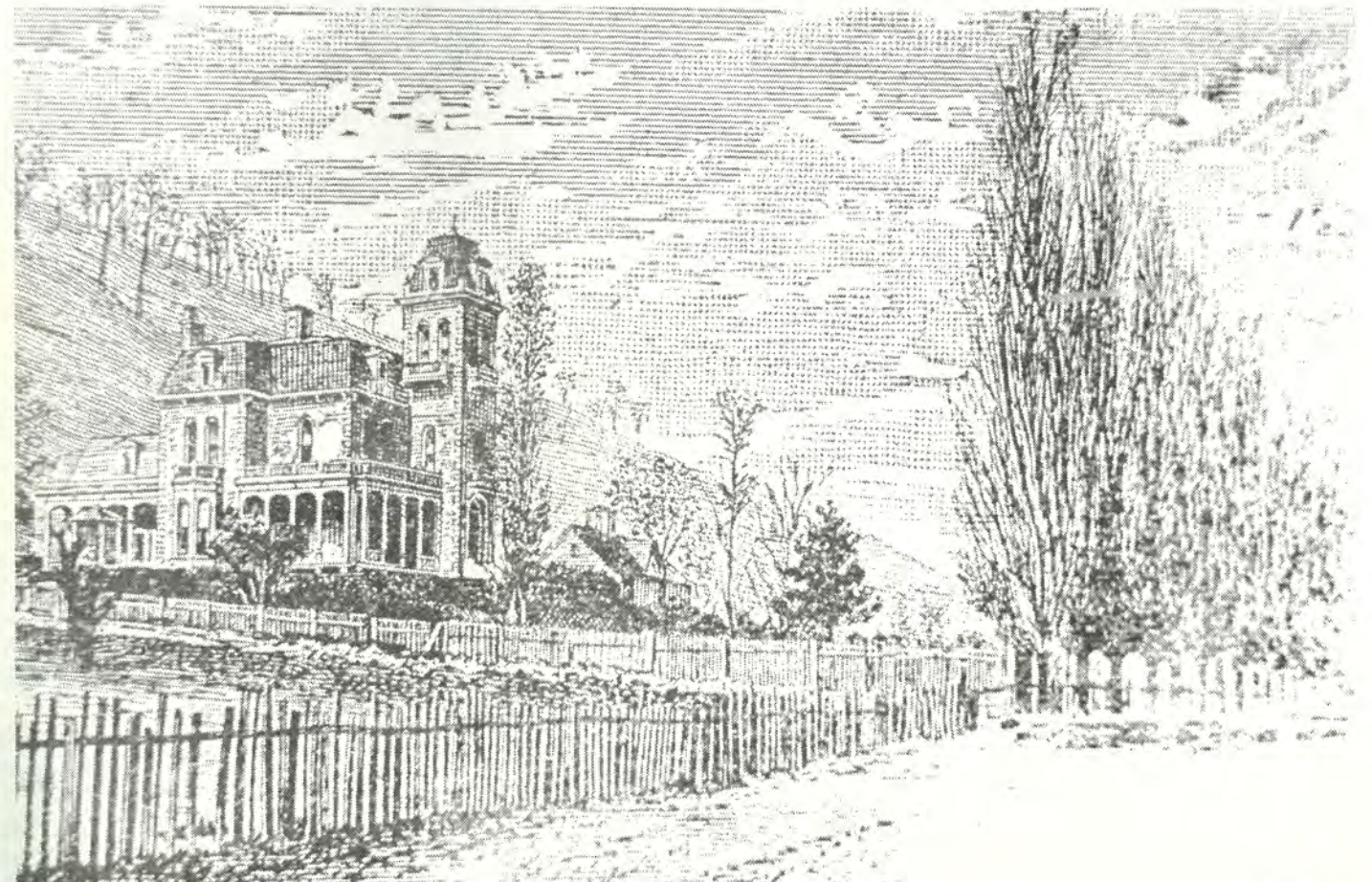
Jack eventually died at the age of 40 years and 10 months, and was buried beneath an apple tree near the house. As intelligent as he was, Jack never learned to write. For that matter, neither did Jake.

Cambridge, seat of Guernsey County, again is producing its famous hand-blown glass. A mile west on U. S. 40 is an S Bridge. On west, at New Concord, is the home of an astronaut, John H. Glenn.

Zane Grey, noted writer of western novels, and a great-great-grandson of Ebenezer Zane, was born in Zanesville.

About halfway between Cambridge

THE HOUSE that Jack Built is in Bellaire, Ohio. Jack's owner, Jake Heatherington, claimed Jack was a full working partner in the mine enterprise.



and Zanesville is the National Road-Zane Grey Museum. Formally opened June 16, 1973, the museum was created by The Ohio Historical Society, with \$500,000 provided by state and private funding.

A diorama, 136 feet long, depicts the history of the National Road from the beginning of construction to the auto age of the 1920's on the Illinois' prairies.

A Conestoga wagon, buggies and early autos are shown in segments of the road, with surfaces typical of the periods the vehicles were used. In the courtyard, open to the weather, is a pioneer National Road camping scene, "with wagon, oxen, cooking fire and a family preparing for the night."

One museum collection includes trophies and manuscripts and other papers of Zane Grey. This collection was presented to The Ohio Historical Society by children of the author.

The museum will be open all year. There is an adult admission charge.

In Zanesville a favorite direction given strangers inquiring their way about town is "go to the middle of the bridge and turn left." The reference is to Zanesville's Y bridge, undoubtedly the most unique bridge in the United States. The three arms of the bridge serve three sections of the city.

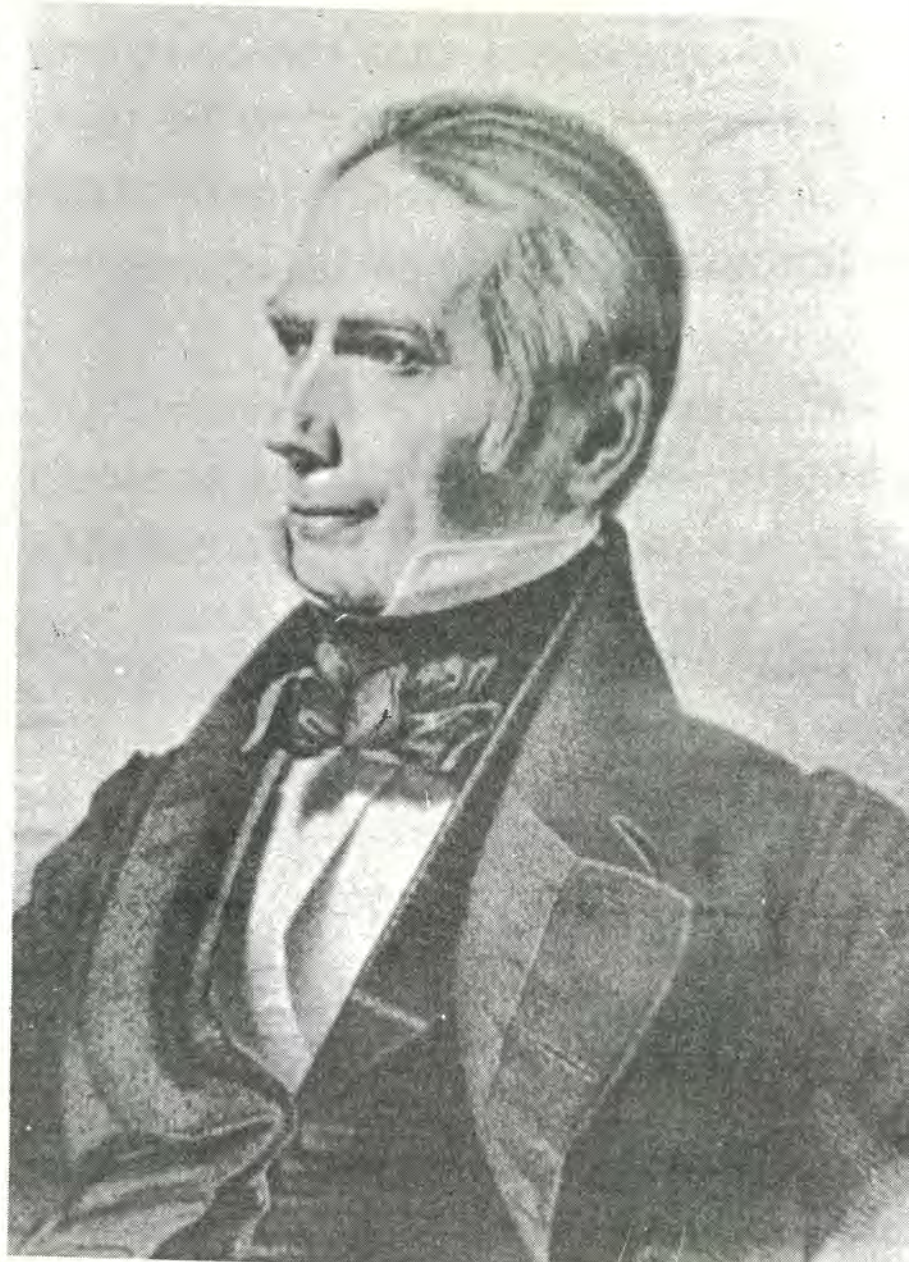
Before there was a Columbus, Ohio, a large Wyandot Indian village was located on the site. In the Scioto bottoms the squaws farmed extensive fields of corn.

The Wyandot, formerly Huron, were a branch of the Iroquois family. They fought against the Americans during the Revolution and in the War of 1812.

For two years Columbus seems to have been a town only on paper.

Franklinton, on the Scioto River, was the first Franklin County seat. In 1810, the state legislature authorized the town of Columbus to be located on the high ground opposite Franklinton. On St. Valentine's Day, 1812, the legislature established the permanent capital at Columbus. But it was not until the 18th of June, 1812, the same day Congress declared war on Great Britain, that the town of Columbus was laid out. Previously, the legislature had met at Chillicothe and at Zanesville.

In November, 1844, thousands upon thousands of squirrels invaded Franklin



HENRY CLAY, a champion of the National Road, was later to criticize "excessive costs" of construction of the highway in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

County. Squirrels were everywhere, none being alarmed at the presence of humans.

It was supposed that where the bushy tails had come from the mast on which they had fed had failed, and they were looking for better feeding grounds against the coming winter.

A massive squirrel hunt was organized. The total number slain was unknown, but 19,660 scalps were registered, and many hunters failed to list their kill.

Of interest to Episcopalians and others, Salmon P. Chase, in 1820, came to Worthington, Franklin County, and

now part of Columbus, to live with his uncle, Philander Chase, principal at Worthington Academy and first Episcopalian bishop in Ohio.

The Rt. Rev. Chase was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835. He founded Jubilee College near Peoria. In 1843, he presided at the dedicatory services of St. Johns Episcopal church in Albion. Organized in 1819, this was the first Episcopal congregation in Illinois.

One day Bishop Chase told his nephew to kill and dress a young pig, which was to be roasted for dinner. The water for scalding the porker must have been too hot or too cold—the bristles had set.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Young Chase was equal to such an emergency. He used his uncle's razor, and the job "reflected credit on the barber, but about ruined the razor" Space does not permit mention of other shenanigans young Chase got himself into.

While in Worthington, Salmon P. carried hod for a local bricklayer. Choosing politics as a less strenuous occupation, he was sent from Ohio to the U. S. Senate in 1849, was twice elected Governor of Ohio, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and in 1864, was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Elias Lewis, the Worthington bricklayer, always liked to brag about how he helped forward the success of his former hod carrier.

The old Shawnee Indian town of Piqua was located on the north side of Mad River, about five miles north of Springfield, Ohio.

Old Piqua and another Shawnee town, Chillicothe, were burned by George Rogers Clark when he moved against Ohio Indians in 1780. Clark also destroyed 800 acres of corn and vegetables, forcing upon the British at Detroit the unwilling and expensive task of feeding the Shawnee through the winter.

The famous Tecumseh was born in old Piqua about 1768. The name means "Shooting Star."

When about 17, Tecumseh participated in an attack on some boats on the Ohio River. All the boats were captured and all boatmen slain, excepting one man, who was burned alive.

Tecumseh, a silent spectator, had never seen the burning of a prisoner. Afterwards, he expressed abhorrence of such torture. By his eloquence, so it has been reported, he persuaded his party never to burn another prisoner.

According to a family legend Tecumseh fell in love with a Rebecca Galloway, the family living 25 or 30 miles south of Springfield.

Although brave in battle, Tecumseh seems to have been a timid lover. According to Indian custom he spoke to the father, who referred him to Rebecca. It took time for the Indian to muster courage to propose. When he did pop the question he offered the girl 50 silver brooches.

She declined, telling him that she did not wish to be a wild woman and work like an Indian squaw. Tecumseh replied that she need not work, as he would make her a "great Squaw." Rebecca did not change her mind.

Tecumseh was killed in the battle of the Thames, in Canada. Maxey Wilkey of Jefferson County, Illinois, claimed to have seen three razor strops taken from Tecumseh's back and thigh, not uncommon souvenirs at the time.

Referring again to stage coaches, early sources have commented about the comfortable riding qualities of these vehicles. This might have been the case where the road was so well-kept as to provide smooth riding.

Steel springs were not then in use. Coaches were supported by leather straps. What with rocks, ruts, chuck holes and corduroy surfacing, passengers were churned and tossed about like addicts on mechanical exercisers. Add wet or cold weather, insufficient ventilation, cigar smoke and tobacco spittle—and folks like to talk about the good old days.

On long drives, inside passengers provided their own entertainment. When not conversing, or swapping tall tales, preachers preached, spiritualists and rappers chatted with ghosts and interpreted unearthly knockings.

Occasionally the passengers sang. Sometimes the drivers helped them. One always delighted his fares with this happy song, especially if there were several females aboard:

"Did you ever go to a wedding?

What a darned sight of bussing it takes:

* * * * *

"Sich playing and running I never!

The gals all as neat as new pins!

I'd fairly catch 'em and buss 'em—

by Jings."

Young ladies making their first trip on the line soon learned that each time "buss" was mentioned, each male quickly kissed the nearest female.*

END OF PART ONE

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OLD TIME Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

ESCALLOPED APPLES

Butter a pudding dish, put in a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of sliced apples, sprinkle with a little cinnamon, sugar and small bits of butter, repeat this until the dish is filled. Have a thick layer of bread crumbs on top, add ½ cup cold water, bake for one-half hour. Serve with a hard sauce or sugar and cream.

SNOW PUDDING

Take three eggs and separate (reserving yolks for the sauce), dissolve ½ package gelatine in one pint of warm water; when cool add whites of eggs and juice of two lemons. When it begins to set, beat until perfectly white; turn into mould to harden.

SAUCE — One pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt. Cook in double boiler until creamy, serve with pudding.

MOLASSES PIE (Very Old Recipe)

1 cup sieved bread crumbs	6 tablespoons brown sugar
1 cup seedless raisins	3 tablespoons pastry flour
1 cup molasses	1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon	

FOR THE TOPPING —

2 tablespoons brown sugar	6 tablespoons pastry flour
2 tablespoons oleo or butter	½ teaspoon salt

Line a nine-inch pie plate with pastry. Arrange it in the order given; first the crumbs, next the raisins, then the molasses combined with the sugar, lemon rind, flour and cinnamon. Have ready the topping, working all ingredients together with the fingers. Spread this over the filling and arrange strips of pastry lattice work fashion over all. Brush with sweet milk and bake in moderate oven (350°) 40 to 45 minutes. Serve cold. If desired, a few dropped nut meats may be added to the molasses mixture.

PUMPKIN PECAN ICE CREAM

2 egg yolks	¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	¾ cup sieved cooked or
¾ cup sugar	canned pumpkin
1 tablespoon cornstarch	½ cup whipping cream
1 teaspoon cinnamon	2 egg whites
¼ teaspoon ginger	½ cup broken pecan meats

Beat the egg yolks, add milk. Mix sugar, cornstarch, cinnamon, ginger and salt; add to milk mixture. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick. Add pumpkin, cool. Whip cream slightly stiff. Beat egg whites stiff. Combine pumpkin mixture, cream and egg whites. Pour into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator with cold control set at point recommended by manufacturer for freezing ice cream. Freeze to mush.

Place in chilled bowl. Beat smooth, add nut meats. Return to tray. Freeze firm. You may pour this in ice cube trays and it comes out very nicely.

COCONUT PRALINES (Very Old Recipe)

1 cup brown sugar	4 tablespoons oleomargarine
1 cup white sugar	1 package coconut
½ cup milk	

Cook sugar and milk together to soft ball stage (236°). Add butter or oleo, and cool until luke warm. Add coconut and beat until creamy and it holds its shape. Drop by tablespoonful on waxed paper. Makes a chewy soft candy.

GINGER SNAPS (Very Old)

1 pint molasses	1 cup lard
1 tablespoon soda	1 tablespoon ginger
5 cups flour	

Boil molasses 5 minutes. Remove from the fire and stir in soda, lard, ginger and flour. Let cool. Roll thin and cut. Bake in hot oven (400°) for 7 to 10 minutes. Store in tightly closed tin to keep crisp.

HONEYCOMB PUDDING

½ cup butter	1 cup molasses
½ cup sugar	4 eggs, well beaten
½ cup sour milk	1 small teaspoon soda, dissolv-
½ cup flour	ed in a little hot water

Bake in a pudding dish for one-half hour. **SAUCE**—Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add powdered sugar and flavor with wine, lemon or vanilla.

PUMPKIN BREAD

1½ cups flour	½ cup buttermilk
¼ teaspoon baking powder	2 eggs
1 teaspoon soda	1 cup cooked or canned
¾ teaspoon salt	pumpkin
½ cup corn oil	½ cup raisins
1½ cups sugar	½ cup chopped pecans

Mix all ingredients together. Bake in 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pan for about an hour at 350°. Cool before removing from pan.

MINCE MEAT

5 lb. apples, peeled and	2 teaspoons cinnamon
chopped	2 teaspoons cloves
3 lbs. sugar	1 teaspoon salt
2 lbs. raisins	1 grated nutmeg
2 lbs. currants	1 pint brandy
1 lb. citron	1 pint boiled cider
¾ lb suet, chopped fine	1 glass of any kind of jelly
2 lbs. cooked beef, chopped	

Mix and cook for a few minutes.

MOCK HALIBUT STEAK (A deceptive dish)

2 cups hominy flake	½ lb. salmon
1 pint boiling water	Salt to taste

Wash two cups of hominy flake and cook slowly in a pint of boiling water about 30 minutes or until consistency of mush, add salt to taste, then remove skin and bone from ½ pound of salmon, shred and add to hominy flake. Put in mold and let it get cold. Slice one inch thick, roll in cornmeal and fry in fat, just as you would fresh fish. Brown nicely on both sides.

VEAL CUTLET SALAD

Score a two-pound slice of veal cutlet three-quarters of an inch thick around the edge, dot with tiny pieces of butter and broil it delicately.

Dust with pepper and salt, then with sharp knife cut it fine. Add a half cup of chopped celery, half a chopped pepper, a heaping tablespoon of washed capers, juice of an onion and enough drawn butter to blend.

Serve warm on toast squares, dust with paprika, and garnish with sharply seasoned deviled eggs.

UNUSUAL!

Laura H. Holman's

OLD TIME RECIPES

Taken from the
pages of
"Outdoor Illinois"

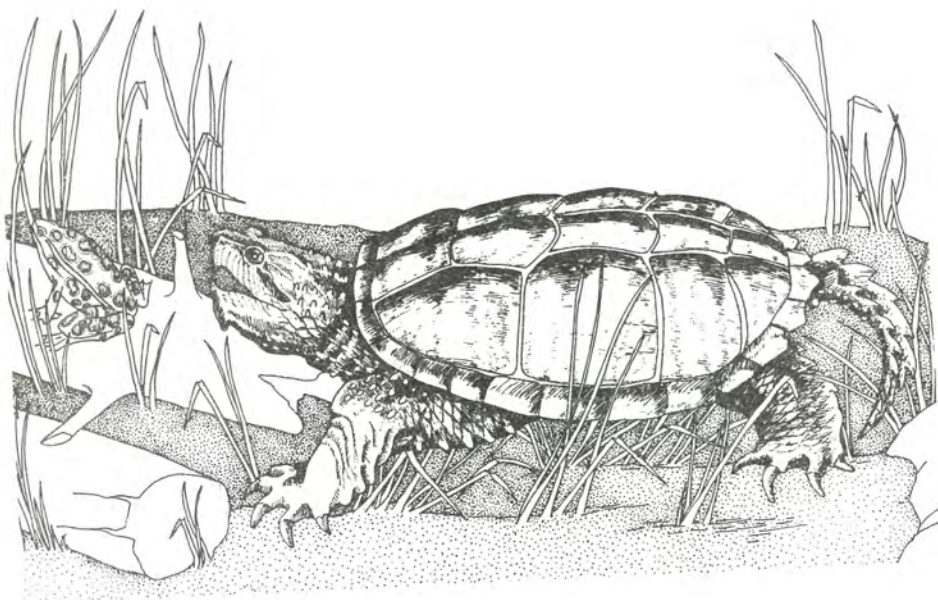
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Common Snapping Turtle

(*Chelydra serpentina serpentina*)

By STEVE L. WUNDERLE

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Large aquatic turtles which may weigh in excess of 60 pounds. The top shell (carapace) up to 17 inches in length and has three ridges of knobby plates which may be worn flat in old specimens. Rear margin of carapace toothed. An enormous head with powerful finger-crunching jaws. Eyes can be seen from directly above, not so with the Alligator Snapper. Adults are a dirty gray or brownish black above and normally covered with algæ.

HABITAT: Prefers an aquatic situation with mud. Occasionally they will migrate from one stream or pond to another.

FOOD HABITS: Snappers are known to eat aquatic plants, crayfish, fish, clams, frogs, salamanders, and even young turtles.

REPRODUCTION: Egg laying occurs early in June and may continue until October. Twenty to thirty spherical eggs are laid in a nest and covered with soil. Young turtles can be expected

in September and October. If the eggs are laid late in the year, hatching may be delayed until spring.

RANGE: The snapper occurs in every county in the state of Illinois.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Snapping turtles are excellent for eating purposes. Once a snapper has been cut up, shake flour over the meat and brown it in a skillet. Place the meat in a pressure cooker for 15 minutes. This will make the meat very tender. The meat is also used in stews and soups. The author considers the flesh of the snapping turtle better than sirloin steak. The eggs are also eaten. Snappers may destroy ducks and game fish but probably not to such a reputed extent.

ARTIST: Fredda J. Burton, R. R. 1, Murphysboro, Illinois.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois* by Philip Smith, Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin, Volume 28, November, 1961.



Illinois from Outer Space

These photographs on the following four pages were taken in June and September, 1973 by Skylab 2 and Skylab 3 crews from the space lab hurtling high above the midwestern terrain. All photographs courtesy National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

FACING PAGE:

CHICAGO, its suburbs and Lake Michigan are easily discerned in this view taken at 4:21 on September 18, 1973. Joliet is at center left, Aurora just above it. Close examination will reveal many features identifiable from the ground.

OVERLEAF:

CAIRO and the Mississippi-Ohio confluence is at upper left, near clock, site of Ft. Massac and Kincaid Mounds near the mouth of Tennessee River, lower center, and new Interstate 24 construction right-of-way easily discernible near center to upper right center. Photograph was taken in June, 1973.

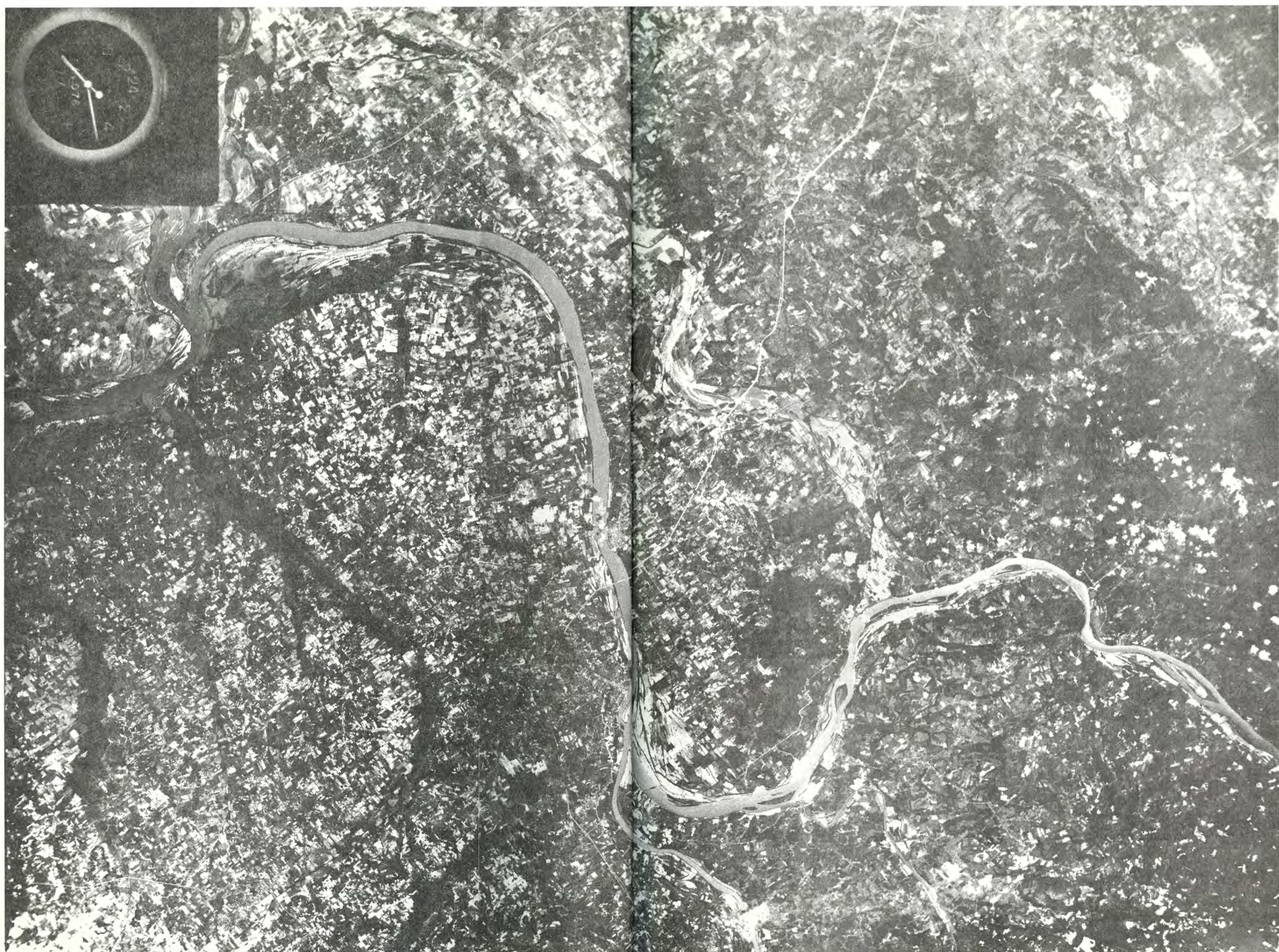
PAGE 24:

HUGE AREA of Central Illinois, includes Bloomington, Springfield and Champaign-Urbana, with Lake Shelbyville at lower right. Note highways, river valleys, and other features in this view taken in June, 1973.



OUTDOOR ILLINOIS







Decatur's James Millikin Mansion

Famous Illinois Architecture: VII

By Paul E. Sprague

Photographs by the Author

THE LARGE VICTORIAN mansion at the corner of Pine and Main Streets in Decatur was built in 1876 for James Millikin, reputedly the wealthiest man in Macon County at that time.

Millikin was born in western Pennsylvania in 1827 and educated at

Washington College. In 1848 he moved to Danville, Illinois, where he engaged in the livestock business. In 1860, four years after moving on to Decatur, he organized a bank in his name, and thereafter made that city his permanent home, dying there in 1909 at the age of 82.

The most extensive of his many philanthropic activities during his later years was the founding by him in 1900 of the James Millikin University at Decatur, which now owns his former residence.

Millikin's mansion is basically a towered Italianate residence of a type

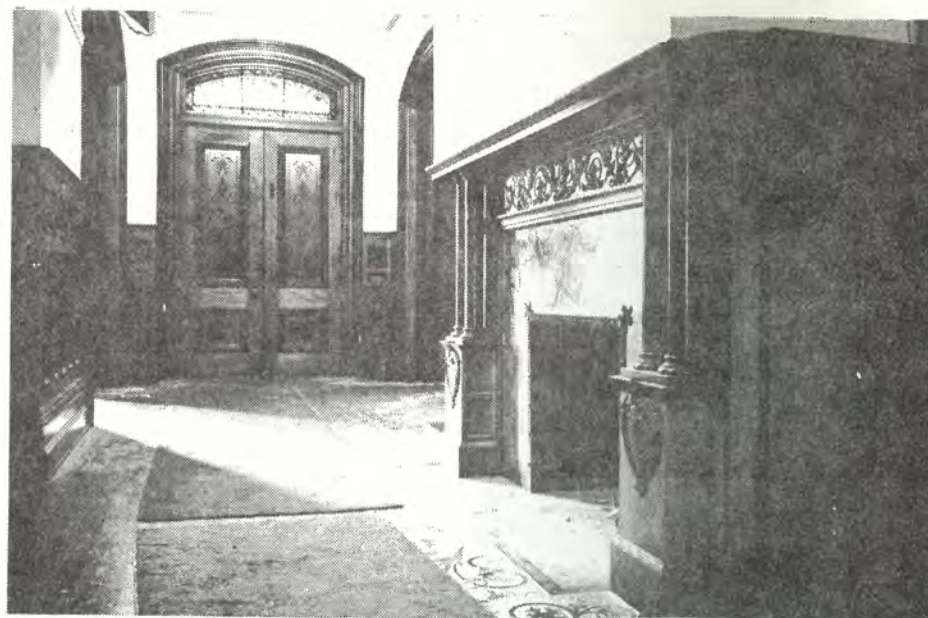


LOOKING SOUTHWEST from the gates, designed by either Marion Mahoney or Walter Burley Griffin, and which relate to Millikin Place residential development about 1909.



STAIRCASE, showing art glass and fresco. The glass is rich and sensuous in the elegant copper-covered bay window. The fresco is not in the style of the house, and possibly of European origin.

popular during the 1860's; however, the high mansard roof of the tower, derived from the French Second Empire style, makes the house something of a composite of the two. But whatever its exact nomenclature, the important thing is that it is in large degree an original nineteenth-century style, one that does not try to reproduce an historical prototype either in composition, massing or detail. At the same time the design hangs together in unity by virtue of its complex composition, varied colors and materials, and involved decorative details.



THE HALL, looking east, shows the magnificent double door, the intricate carving in the fireplace.

SUPERBLY ORNATE, yet with a classic simplicity is this fireplace in a room on the northeast corner.

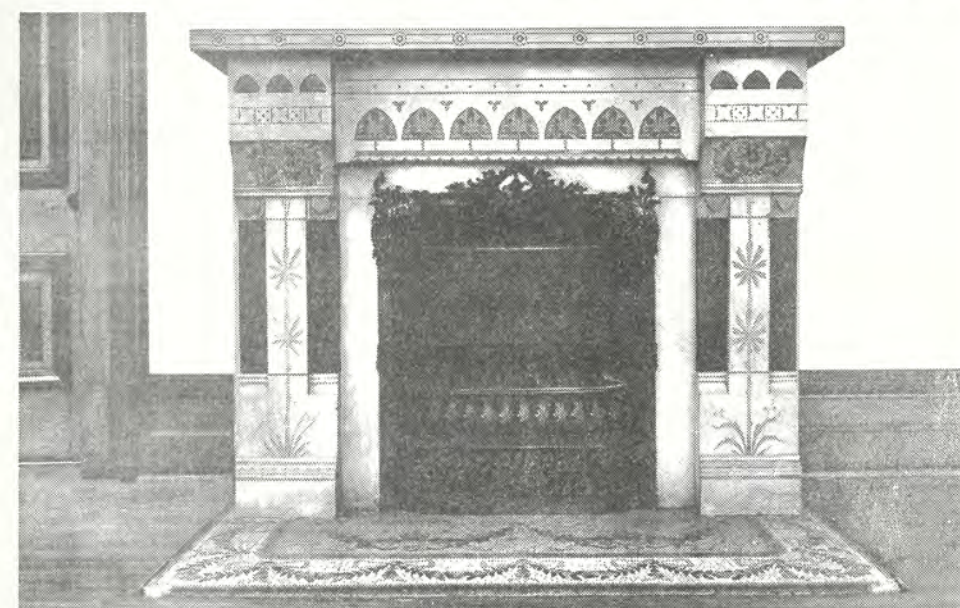
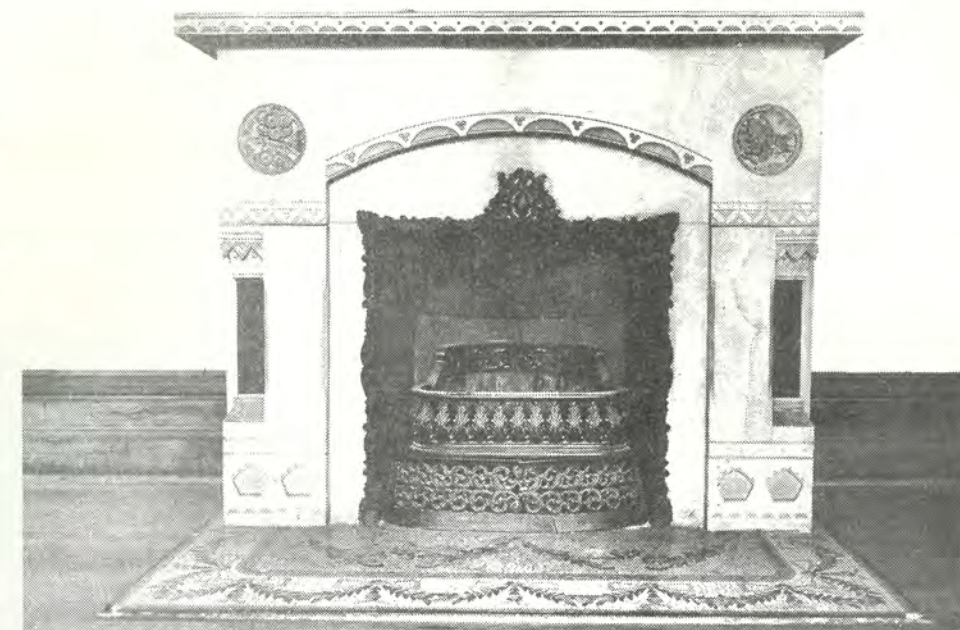
FIREPLACE in a room at the southeast corner of the mansion.

STILL ANOTHER fireplace, in the dining room, gives yet another look at the richness of the interior design.

Although derived ultimately from European classicism, the building is composed and planned at least in part according to the principles of irregularity developed by the American picturesque tradition: complicated interpenetrations of solid and void characterize the exterior while inside the rooms, of varied size and shape, are arranged around an irregular central hall with fireplace and visually exciting grand staircase.

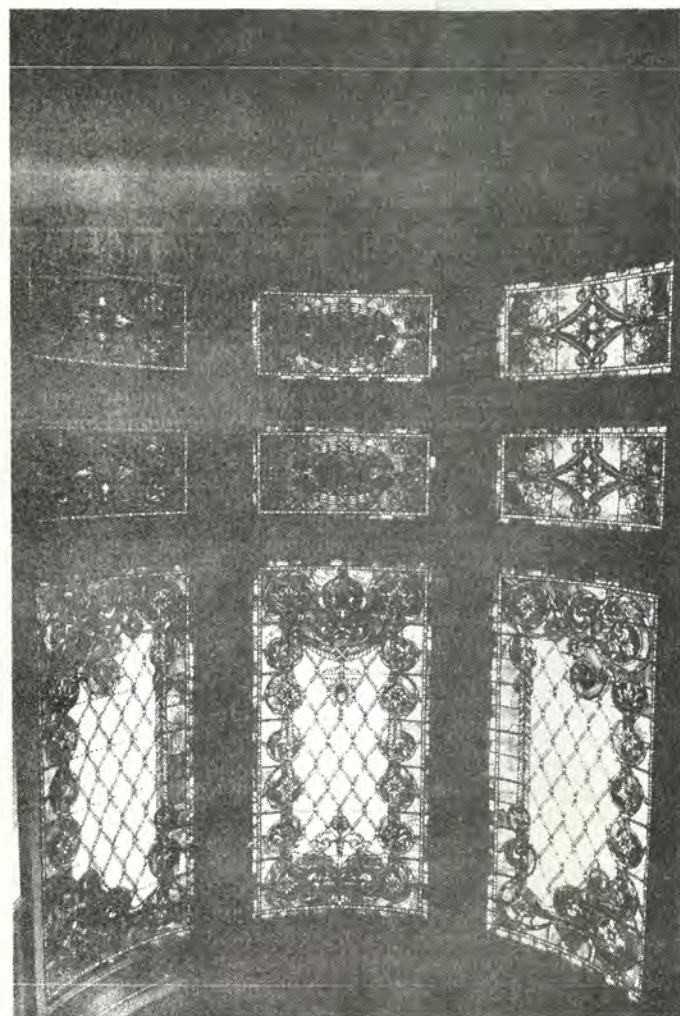
The details of this handsome and expensive residence are of the highest standards both in design and craftsmanship. The fireplaces incorporate carved marble of various colors and hearths

THE MANSION, viewed on the east front, shows the exceptionally fine workmanship to be found in the structure.





NORTH SIDE of the house, showing the staircase base with its design glass.



FROM INSIDE, closeup shows the delicate tracery in the art glass.

of patterned mosaics. The glass in the elegant copper-covered bay window containing the staircase is rich and sensuous. There is even a fresco—but not in the style of the house and possibly of European origin—in the ceiling above the stairs. The carved ornamentation of the fireplaces, whether in wood or marble, is especially interesting because it is in that highly original abstract style popular during the seventies that was based on a rigid conventionalization of floral motifs.

"The old Millikin residence, as it now stands, cost Mr. Millikin over \$45,-

000. The property, which has 660 feet of frontage on West Main Street and 350 feet on Pine Street, was bought in 1862 from Captain David Allen for \$2,200. The home Mr. Millikin built originally cost \$18,000, but many improvements later were made on the interior while the exterior always has remained practically the same. Extensive landscaping was done, and the lawn was long ranked as the most beautiful in the city."

The Millikin House is, in short, no ordinary dwelling just as its owner was no ordinary person. Its very high qual-

ity in every respect indicates that its unknown architect was of the first rank. The Millikin House is certainly one of the more prominent buildings in the state both from a qualitative standpoint and by virtue of the prominence of its original owner. When I visited the house in 1970 it was standing vacant and its future was in doubt. Will we soon lose another important monument in Illinois' dwindling cultural heritage?

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On Nature's Trail

The Anderson Tract: Meredosia Island

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

ONE OF THE finest bequests made in the state recently came to light when the will of the late James R. Anderson was revealed. A man of vision and dedication, Anderson hoped to see his land become a wildlife refuge. Now, every indication is that this will become a fact.

Anderson left an unparalleled tract of 1,850 acres to the Nature Conservancy, whose efforts on behalf of Markham Prairie we described in the last issue.

Not meaning to dwell constantly in this column on gifts of land, we were all set this issue to write about the grey bat that inhabits some remote caves in southern sections, but the Anderson gift deserves immediate acknowledgment. So, bat lovers, tune in to the next issue.

The Anderson land encompasses a swampy wilderness known as Meredosia Island. Actually, that's a misnomer, as Meredosia is not an island, but a peninsula. The unspoiled, unpeopled stretch of bottomland lies along the course of the Illinois River, south of Beardstown, and is valued at \$672,000. The Nature Conservancy intends to turn the land over to the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

The most unique aspect of this natural area are its winged residents. Meredosia is rated as one of the finest waterfowl areas in the state by Frank Bellrose, wildlife specialist for the Illinois

Natural History Survey. Bellrose said that an estimated 86,000 mallards and American widgeons pay the area a visit on their spring and autumn migrations. Other migratory visitors include some 17,000 canvasbacks and bluebills as well as a steady stream of geese. Bellrose added that hundreds of wood ducks nest in the heavily-timbered bottomland.

The peninsula is more than seven miles long and about one and a quarter miles wide through most of its length. Much of the land's fertile, sandy soil is periodically flooded by the river. The area is formed by the river on one side and on the other Meredosia Lake, a meandering backwater of the Illinois. The lake is nearly five miles long and is a shallow basin with depths no deeper than four feet. Much of the edge is only inches deep, tapering gently towards the center.

The lake is separated from the river at its upper end and protected by the island ridge. For this reason, relatively little siltation takes place from the Illinois, except at flood stage.

The Anderson lands comprise about 50 per cent of the island. The remainder is held by private hunting clubs. Just north of the Anderson land is an undisturbed heron and cormorant rookery.

But the life of Meredosia is not limited to waterfowl. Other rare and unusual species have been reported, many

of them by the industrious Morgan County Audubon Society. Among these are the common loon, double-breasted cormorant, bald eagle, osprey, black-bellied plover, willet, avocet, Western sandpiper, buff-breasted sandpiper, Wil-

son's phalarope, the pileated woodpecker and scores of vireos and warblers.

Under all this airborne activity, a mammal watcher can find busy raccoons and, if they're lucky, the shy

opossum. The tangled swamps are seeing, too, a return of the mink and beaver.

The foresight and interest of Anderson has provided a sanctuary for the gawky heron and the rare pileated wood-

pecker. In the neighborhood during the summer a few hundred egrets take up residence, fortunately safe from the plume hunters that swarmed wilderness areas in the early 1900's looking for adornments for ladies' hats. (The

going rate was \$64 an ounce for American egret plumes).

Meredosia seems to have a bright future. As natural habitat slowly disappears in the Illinois valley, the area will become increasingly significant as

a protected refuge for waterfowl, a home for numerous other bird and mammal species and, perhaps most important of all, a remnant of beauty in the midst of our civilized jungle.

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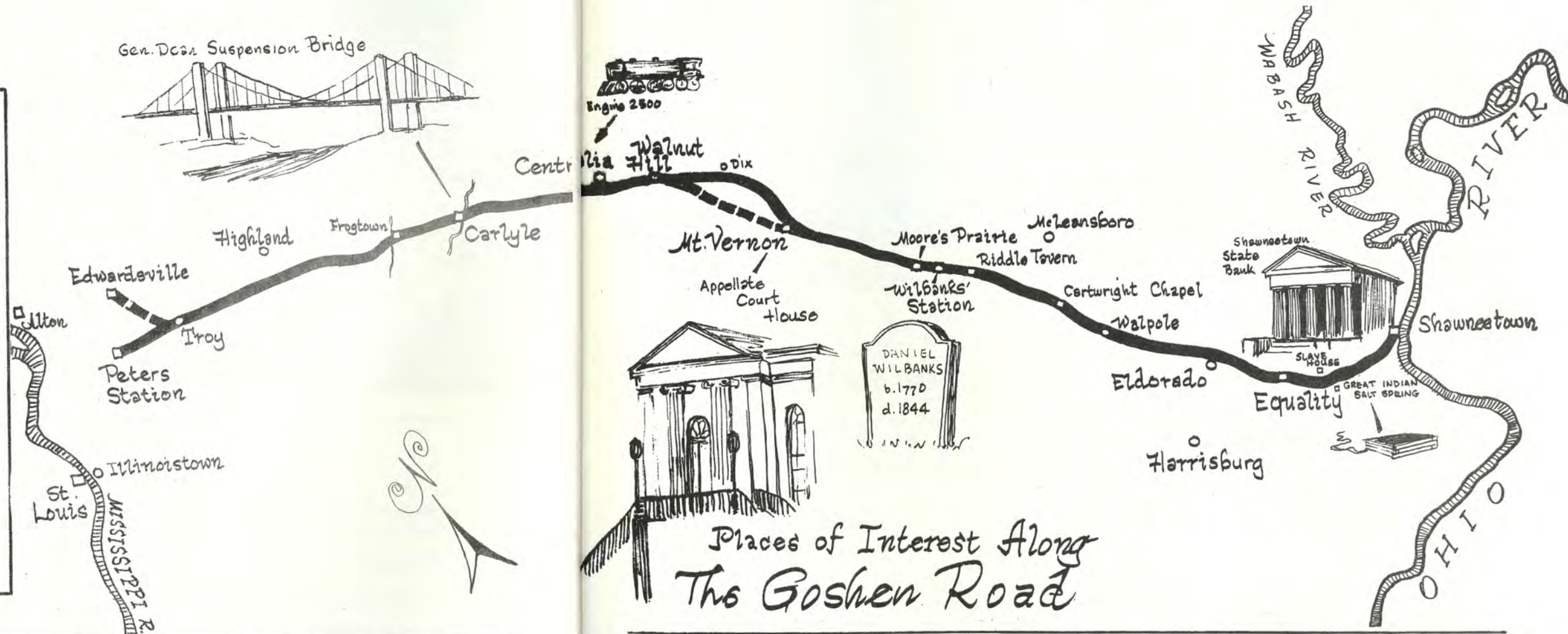
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THE JOHN MARSHALL House in Shawneetown is soon to undergo restoration by the Gallatin County Historical Society under auspices of the Illinois Bankers Association.

FIRST BANKING CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS: SHAWNEETOWN

By John Metzger

At first glance, the title of this article might evoke a snicker of disbelief, for neither Old Shawneetown, nor its offspring, New Shawneetown, project such an image. But as one views Old Shawneetown's columned bank and the

Marshall house bank, a picture of a grander, more influential day comes to mind. Standing through time from the early 1800's, these two buildings testify to Shawneetown's appellation, "Pittsburgh of the West."

ONCE THE LARGEST town in Illinois, gateway and land office for homeseeking frontiersmen, as well as the center of the thriving salt industry, the United States Saline, Shawneetown has known more prosperous times. Because of this traffic and commerce Shawneetown was, at one time, the "banking capital of Illinois."

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Prior to 1812, little need for banking existed in Illinois. Most trade was carried on with animal pelts, grain, or salt. According to Governor Thomas Ford's *History of Illinois*, "Upon the conclusion of the War of 1812, the people from the old states began to come in, and settle the country. They brought some money and property with them, and introduced some changes in the customs and modes of living" (p. 43).

One of these changes was the beginning of banking at Shawneetown. The law establishing the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown was passed by the Territorial Legislature on December 28, 1816.

Before this formal inception, John Marshall, Illinois' first banker, performed many banking functions on his own. Marshall's safe, now in the Museum of the Chicago Historical Society, was constructed of heavy timbers with iron bands. Three feet high, the safe had a three-bolt door which opened with two keys.

John Marshall emigrated from Ireland to the United States at the age of eighteen. Moving west, he kept a store in Vincennes, Indiana. In 1804 he settled in Shawneetown and once more operated a general store. It is generally accepted that around 1812 or 1813, he began his private banking operation. Marshall became a very important citizen of Shawneetown. He was the Justice of the Peace from 1814 to 1818, and also the County Judge from 1815 through 1816.

Deeply involved in the affairs of young Illinois, Marshall penned many letters and petitions of a political nature. He often corresponded with Governor Ninian Edwards, and was aligned with the Edwards faction during those turbulent years of early Illinois government. Marshall was elected to the first Illinois General Assembly in 1818, but declined the seat. Much later, Abraham Lincoln aided Marshall's daughter with a novel she had written. This novel is reputed to be the first ever written in Illinois.

John Marshall's two-chimneyed brick home is now on the National Register of Historic Sites. In an advanced state of decay, the building is about to be

restored by the Gallatin County Historical Society. From the Society's brochure comes this fitting description:

The complex, pulsating industry that is Illinois Banking today grew from this single, humble building. It is a proud little structure. The building almost appears to be crouched behind the levee and chuckling quietly at the Ohio River, the river that has tried so often to destroy it. The Marshall House Bank building has withstood the savage attacks of the river, but is falling prey to the ravages of time.

Estimates of the construction date of the Marshall house range from 1812 to the 1820s. The exact date is of little importance when compared to the historical significance of the early brick house—the birthplace of Illinois banking.

A careful look through the original sources offers a fair estimate of the date of construction as well as an interesting description of early Shawneetown. Letters from 1812 and 1815 tell of large floods which swept away every standing building. The temporary nature of Shawneetown, a log cabin settlement, is emphasized. (Judge Griswold to J. Meigs, both in *Territorial Papers of the U. S.*, XVI, 357-59 and XVII, 173).

Several travelers kept records of their passage through Shawneetown. One such tourist, Henry B. Fearon, came to the town in December, 1817. He described the town as having about thirty log houses and "... a log bank is just established. The chief cashier of this establishment was engaged in cutting logs at the moment of my arrival." (Italics in the original, Fearon, *Sketches of America*, 258). The next spring, Estwick Evans pictured Shawneetown as "... an inconsiderable place. Here are several taverns, a bake house, and a few huts." (Rueben G. Thwaites, *Early Western Travels, 1748-1864*, VIII, 291-92).

Arriving at Shawneetown on December 14, 1818, Thomas Nuttall saw a "... handful of log cabins, with some shingled." (Thwaites, XIII, 70-71), John Woods, an English missionary, described the town on September 15, 1820,

as having a Bank of Illinois in "good repute" and eighty houses, "mostly wood." (Woods, *Two Years Residence ... in Illinois Country*, 129-130). Here then, in 1820, is the first mention of what might be non-wood houses in Shawneetown. The *Illinois Gazette* (Shawneetown) of May 19, 1821, stated that three brick buildings were under construction in Shawneetown and that two brick houses were being "roofed in."

This primary evidence seems to indicate that from 1813 to 1820 no brick house existed in Shawneetown. It seems probable that John Marshall began the construction of his brick house in early 1820, finishing it in 1821. Prior to this time, Shawneetown banking was most likely carried on in a log cabin.

Dates aside, it is well established that Marshall was the first banker in Illinois, and that banking at Shawneetown was carried on before its official chartering in December of 1816. This charter was to last twenty years until January, 1837. Two more banks were chartered a year later, one at Edwardsville and one at Kaskaskia. Each of the three Territorial banks was to have a capital of \$300,000, one third subscribed by the legislature, and the rest by individuals. A share of stock in the Shawneetown Bank was valued at \$100. An editorial in the *Intelligencer* (a newspaper printed at Kaskaskia), of January 1, 1817, expressed approval of the establishment of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown:

The great scarcity of the precious metals that prevails, had rendered it necessary that some substituted circulating medium should be furnished; and bank paper is certainly the most convenient ... But at Shawneetown, a place of growing prospects characterized by its commercial activity, ... required a bank, ... Shawneetown is the only place of deposit for considerable distance around. It is from that place that such produce must embark, for home as well as foreign markets. ... Those engaged in commercial employment will meet at that place, ... The salt trade will also be an additional source of wealth to the stockholders;

The banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville were termed "deposit banks" because the Secretary of the United States Treasury, William H. Crawford, allowed treasury funds from the land office and the Saline to be deposited in them. This gave the Bank of Illinois a greater stability as well as an increased prestige.

They were also "issue banks," printing money which was backed up by their capital. This led to speculation and varying rates of exchange as some banks could not redeem their bills with gold specie. The great number and variety of bills made it easy for counterfeiters to print their own money.

At one time in Illinois there were as many as 1,000 different bills in circulation. Confidence in money was obviously shaky and commerce suffered.

In spite of these problems, the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown prospered, and with the aid of its government deposits, established credit, issued and redeemed its bills, and even paid specie.

Some of the directors of the bank were the most prominent men of the Territory. Serving as officers of the bank at one time or another were John Mar-

shall, General Leonard White, John McLean, Michael Jones, John Crenshaw, Timothy Guard, and Samuel and John Caldwell. Many of these men were prosperous salt makers. The bank had twelve directors annually elected on the first Monday in January.

The *Illinois Gazette* of January 20, 1820, listed the directors for that year: Samuel R. Campbell, James Kirkpatrick, Charles Campbell, John Marshall, Sam Hayes, John Caldwell, John McLean, Timothy Guard, Ephraim Hubbard Jr., Parmenas Redman, Russell F. Wilson, and Leonard White. Sam Campbell was re-elected president, and John C. Rives was elected cashier, and William T. Shepard was clerk.

From this report one can see that John Marshall did not serve as president of the bank at all times. However, the *Gazette* of January 10, 1824, reports that Marshall was re-elected president for that year.

At the time of statehood, the *Illinois Constitution of 1818* provided that "There shall be no other banks or moneyed institutions in Illinois, but those already approved by law, except a state bank and its branches."

Implementing this section of the constitution, the Legislature of the new State of Illinois established a state bank with four branches and a total capital of five million dollars. "Wildcat banking" and "swindling" are terms used to describe the banking operations of this state bank, as politics and insufficient regulation allowed speculation to weaken public confidence in the bank.

In 1821, Shawneetown received a branch of the state bank with a capital of \$84,685. Shawneetown then had two banks, the Bank of Illinois and the State Bank Branch. Judge James Hall, writing *His Letters from the West* in 1821, noted the condition of Shawneetown.

The town now contains about one hundred houses, of which five or six are of brick, several of frame, and the remainder of log. It has twelve stores, at which a large and active trade is carried on, besides a number of shops of a smaller description; two excellent taverns, an independent bank, and a branch of the state bank; a land office, a post office, two printing offices; . . .

The prosperity of the Shawneetown area succumbed to the financial depression and panic of 1822-23. The Bank of Illinois, which had enjoyed a good record, began to experience fatal troubles. Lagging deposits and unpaid loans were caused by a general decline of Shawneetown's commerce, and the fall of profits at the Saline. Competition from the State Bank Branch was fierce. In 1822 the notes of the Bank of Illinois were still at par value, but in 1823 it was forced to close its doors. In spite of this, in early 1824 the Bank of Illinois was able to declare a seven per-cent dividend.

As for the State Bank Branch at Shawneetown, a legislative inspection in 1825 found that its books were in hopeless disarray. The Legislature forced the State Bank to liquidate its debts and reduced the branches to collecting agencies only. By 1831, when the charter expired, the State Bank was dead.

From 1831 to 1834 there was no bank in Shawneetown, as well as in the whole State of Illinois. Although the old Bank of Illinois had suspended op-

erations ten years earlier, in 1823, it was still legally chartered until 1837. It resumed operations in 1834, and on February 12, 1835 its charter was extended until 1857.

A legislative committee in 1837 reported that the Bank of Illinois had been well managed before its 1823 suspension, and that it was doing a legitimate business of exchange with New Orleans merchants.

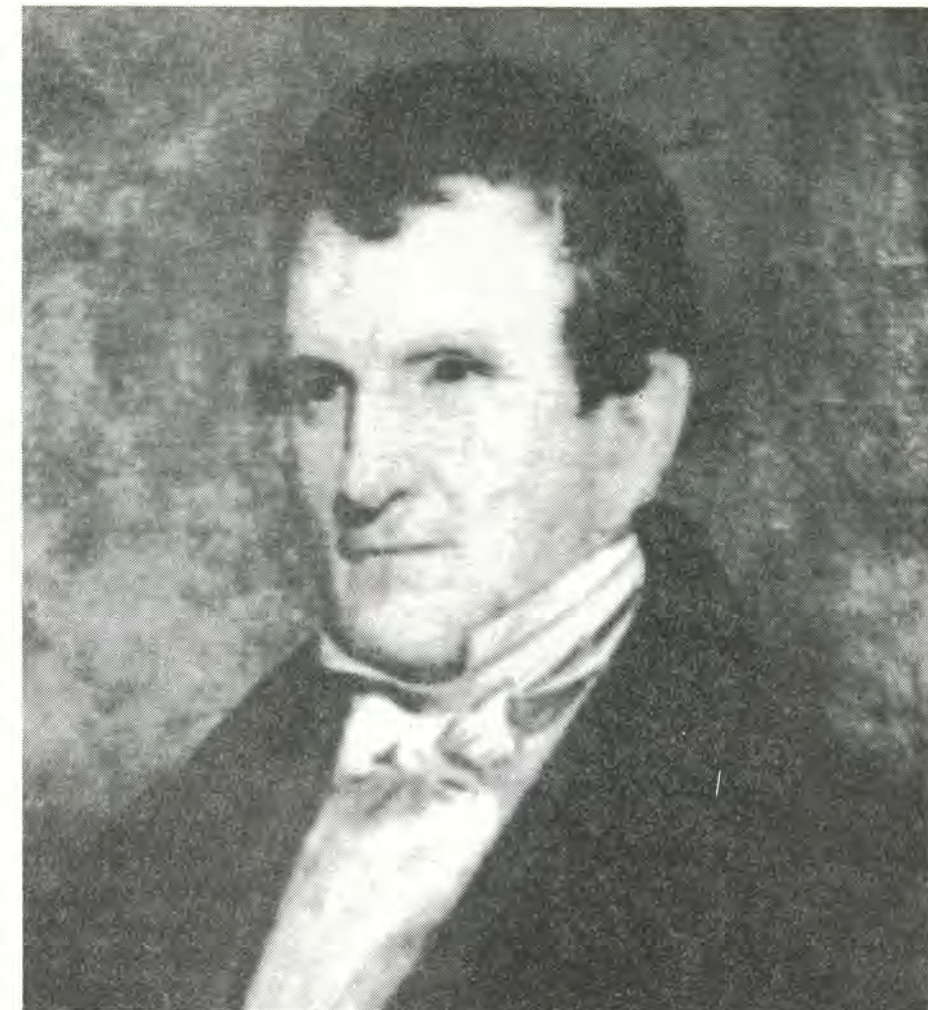
This renewal of the Bank of Illinois charter was challenged in the courts. Some people in the state thought that after the 1823 suspension of operations, the Charter of 1816 was terminated.

According to the *Constitution of 1818*, only a state bank could be chartered. Marshall and his supporters claimed that existing banks, including the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, were recognized as legal by the *Constitution*. A suit questioning the constitutionality of the rechartering of the Bank of Illinois was decided in 1841 by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of *People vs. Marshall*. The court decided that the extension of the charter was constitutional. The original charter, which was given by the Territorial Legislature under the authority of the Ordinance of 1787, had been valid, and had not expired when operations were suspended. (*Illinois Reports*, I Gil 672-89).

Reflecting its regained prosperity, the Bank of Illinois erected the impressive five-columned building which still stands in Old Shawneetown today. A financial statement of the bank in 1841 valued this building at \$80,000.

This second relic of Shawneetown's glorious banking days is also on the National Register of Historic Sites. The architecture of the bank building is Greek revival, but it stands on a platform much like a Roman temple. No doubt this platform was designed to raise the bank above the usual level of flood waters. Adding to its uniqueness is the uneven number of Doric columns, for Greek temples always had even numbers.

The bank is showing many signs of decay. The interior, once stately, is now a shambles. Emergency shoring of its framing timbers has saved it from



JOHN MARSHALL, Illinois' early banker, emigrated to Shawneetown in 1804. A native of Ireland, he came to the United States at 18, and kept a store in Vincennes prior to moving to Shawneetown.

total collapse. Its steps are worn from its many years of traffic, and one stone on the front was used for knife sharpening. This building, owned by the State of Illinois Department of Conservation, is in dire need of a restoration project worthy of its grand past. Its current condition is a disgrace.

At this time, Illinois entered a second period of disastrous banking speculation which was connected with the internal improvement program. Chief among these projects were the Illinois-Michigan Canal, and several railroad lines. One of these railroads was the Shawneetown to Alton line. John Crenshaw undertook the construction of the line, but only completed the track to Equality.

To finance the internal improvements program, a new state bank was chartered in 1835, with a capital of \$1.5 million. In 1837, the boom year for

the internal improvements program, the stock was increased by \$2 million. Shawneetown's Bank of Illinois also received a subscription of one million in that year.

Then the speculative venture began to fall apart. The Panic of 1837 caused many banks to suspend operations. The legislature restricted the banks to liquidating their loans, and it was hoped that by January 15, 1842, the banks would be able to resume normal operations. The Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown was unable to meet the deadline and its notes fell to a ten per cent discount. John Marshall, who was serving as its president in 1842, refused reelection in 1843.

Governor Thomas Ford won election in 1842 on the pledge to clean up the banking mess that engulfed the state. The General Assembly of 1842-43 passed legislation forcing the Bank of Illi-



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nois, as well as the State Bank, to liquidate. The Bank of Illinois once again closed its doors, and the columned building was sold to Joel Matteson for \$15,000. Matteson did not begin banking until 1851, and the use of the building during this interim is unknown.

It was under the auspices of the Free Banking Laws, passed in 1851, that Matteson was able to open his bank. Under this set of laws, anyone with \$50,000 in capital could open a bank. A relative amount of security for the public was assured by the requirement that the capital of the bank be deposited with the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois. The banks were then allowed to issue money with this capital as security. If a bank refused to redeem its notes, the Auditor was authorized to sell the securities of that bank in order to redeem its notes himself. Some 115 banks were chartered under this system, which worked well until the outbreak of the Civil War. With the loss of Southern securities, many of the banks were forced to close. Such was the fate of Matteson's bank at Shawneetown, for he ceased operations in 1861, and sold the building to Thomas S. Ridgway for \$6,500.

Near the end of the war, in 1865, Ridgway and John McKee established the First National Bank of Shawneetown in the old Bank of Illinois building. Ridgway lived in the rear of the building while banking was carried on

in the front. In 1894, the bank was described:

This is the only bank in Shawneetown, but its foundation is strong, its reputation secure, and it is therefore able to take care of all the city's commercial interests, as well as a large section of the surrounding country. It was established in 1865, during the last year of the war and has had a wonderfully successful career ever since. Its officers are Thos. S. Ridgway, President, Wm. A. Peebles, Vice President and Wm. D. Phile, Cashier. It has no savings feature but is strictly a commercial bank for deposits and discounts and dealings in foreign and domestic exchange . . . The capital of the bank is \$50,000, with a \$25,000 surplus. (*Historical and Descriptive Review of Illinois*, I, 116).

The bank still suffered, as did the rest of Shawneetown, from the almost annual flooding of the Ohio River. During one inundation, a bank officer had to dive into the water-filled basement to recover some valuables. In the 1937 flood, the waters of the Ohio rose above the pedestal to a height half way up the columns.

Just for the record, one must recount one more time the favorite story of the Bank of Illinois. Perhaps it reveals a little of the continuing though softening antagonism between downstate Illinois and Cook County.

The story has it that around 1830 a group of Chicago men came to the Bank of Illinois seeking a loan of \$10,000 for the development of that growing little port on Lake Michigan. The Shawneetown bank officials turned down the loan saying: "Gentlemen, we are sorry we cannot grant the loan. You are too damned far from Shawneetown to ever amount to anything."

While this quote and the legend are probably undocumentable, the story lives on. True or untrue, the denial of the Chicago loan was certainly a gross misjudgment on the part of the Bank of Illinois.

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

Conservationist-At-Large

By Raymond Mostek

CONSERVATION FORCES in the state of Illinois are trying to save three areas in the northern part of the state and committees have been established for that purpose. Near Le-mont Ill., a group known as the "Save the Valley Association" (Box 383, Le-mont, Ill.) is battling to save several hundred acres in Will County. The land is located in the DesPlaines Valley area in the vicinity of Bolingbrook and Romeoville. Songbirds, shorebirds, native mammals and migrating waterfowl have been located in the valley, known as the future "Keepataw Park." The stone foundations found on the site are cottages of former quarry workers. Once occupied by the Pottawatomie Indian tribe, numerous arrowheads and utensils have been found nearby. The area's population by 1995 is expected to reach 100,000. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission has revealed that the greater Chicagoland area lacks 90,000 acres of recreation space according to present day park standards. The area is now being threatened by deep-stone quarry operations. Gov. Dan Walker has directed an effort should be made to interest private foundations in acquiring funds for the site.

The Nature Conservancy has received a \$200,000 grant from the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to help purchase the Gensburg-Markham Prairie on the south side of Chicago. The grant was actually made to the Northeastern Illinois University to aid in the further acquisition of forty acres. The Illinois Nature Conservancy has done yeoman work to preserve the site. Over 150 various plant species have been identified and the organization has hired Karl Bartel of Blue Island as their resident naturalist. Once used as a dumping ground and a softball field, it is planned to fence the entire area. David, Myer and Louis Gensburg generously donated the first 60 acres of the prairie. Two dozen remaining tracts need to be acquired. Only 20 miles from the Chicago Loop, can be found the Blazing Star and the Yellow-Throat-

ed Warbler. Funds for fencing and management are being sought by the Illinois Nature Conservancy. The sum totals over \$90,000. Tax deductible donations may be made to the Markham Prairie Fund in care of the National Bank of Albany Park in Chicago.

A third area now seeking attention is the Kennicott Grove in Glenview, Ill. Bounded by Milwaukee, Lake and Glenview Roads, and the rail road tracks, it is in Cook County. At the present time, real estate interests are seeking to develop 30 acres of the property, with a 274 unit housing development. The 200 acres contain some brush, meadow and forest. Over a century ago, the site was the childhood home and research area for the famed self-educated naturalist Robert Kennicott. He was a founder of the Chicago Academy of Science, explored the Yukon river and died at the age of 30 in Alaska. Various government units which have been contacted about saving the site all plead lack of funds. This in a nation which now spends \$81 billion dollars for the Pentagon and military contracts!!!

SEVERAL GROUPS have called for a massive campaign to save the whales from extinction. The Fund for Animals, 140 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10019 has produced a special leaflet on whales. Among other things it points out that the Grey Whale became extinct before 1930, and the Southern Right Whale and the Arctic Right Whale, declared "Rare" forty years ago, are down to an estimated less than 500. The Blue Whale is thought to number less than 1,500 and the Humpback Whale is not above 2,000. The Pacific race of the Grey Whale, unlike its extinct Atlantic cousin, is still around and the count is believed to be over 8,000. The Fin, Sei and Sperm Whale species are all over 50,000 in total numbers. Before intensive hunting of whales began, their world population was estimated at almost 5,000,000. Now they may be just over 340,000.

Japan and the USSR are still whaling on a major scale. Some groups have called for a boycott against Japanese and Russian products coming into the USA, as long as their ships continue to decimate the leviathans of the sea. Japan is especially vulnerable to a boycott, with watches, radios, cars, appliances, cameras, cosmetics, TV sets and tape recorders among the major items reaching U. S. ports.

A whale bears a single calf every two years, not a very high reproductive rate for an endangered species. Considering the vastness of the ocean, and the rarity of the animal, locating a mate becomes more and more difficult each year. The mating game of the whale has seldom been seen, but Jacques Cousteau has recorded it for the benefit of his sea books. Whales nurse their young; the blue whale calf, for example is said to swallow as much as 1,000 pounds of milk a day — an enormous sum for a baby animal.

The World Wildlife Fund, 910 17th St., NW Washington, D. C. 20006 has a leaflet on whales which points out that a whale "factory" ship can dispose of an 80-ton carcass in a half-hour. The Blue Whale is considered to be the mightiest creature ever to live on the earth, while the Humpback Whale is well-known for its song and playful leaps. The tragedy of the present whale hunt is that adequate synthetic replacements are already available from other sources for once popular whale products. Oil can be obtained from corn and soya beans; the whale is also used for pet foods and perfume, a sad commentary on human beings.



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Letters . . .

Dear Sirs:

In the August-September issue of OUTDOOR ILLINOIS in the What-Where questionnaire showing a railroad wreck on a bridge, I can identify as the Wabash, Chester and Western railroad and the wreck was in Beaucoup Creek here in Pinckneyville, Ill.

I have ridden in that combination car many times, worked for that railroad periodically as far back as 1906 as a laborer on the track, wages 11 cents per hour, \$1.10 for a 10 hour day. Later I was in engine service. This wreck occurred around 1910, do not know the exact year. The Missouri Pacific Railroad took over this road in 1928, improved it, and today are hauling many trains of coal from the coalfields to the Mississippi River and barged to points north and to power plants throughout the Midwest.

Respectfully,
Jay L. Denton
Pinckneyville, Ill.

You're a winner, but late.

Dear Sir:

The "What and Where" picture in the August-September 1973 issue is the wreck of the old Wabash, Chester and Western, better known as the "Wobble, Crook and Wobble" or "Wait, Charlie, and Walk", a railroad that operated between Chester, Illinois and Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

This accident occurred when a big truck on Route 3 hit this small passenger train at Mary's River where Patton Branch runs into Mary's River. Train was crossing Route 3; looks like it was going to Mt. Vernon. This intersection is about three or four miles south of Chester. Have been on vacation so some smart alec may beat me. Can't give you exact date, but it was some time back.

You missed something if you never got to travel on this train. We went to Chester on this train in 1918. It operated several years after that.

About time you were bringing something in from this famous town.

Thank you,
Claude B. Stanley
Chester, Ill.

Dear Sir:

This makes our sixth renewal and we

all enjoy O. I. very much. We own a beauty salon in Cahokia, where all the patrons enjoy the magazine.

I don't recall a historical background on Marion and would enjoy reading such an article . . . such as the one on Zeigler. We drove over and relived the entire story.

Wishing you much continued success.

Sincerely,
Marvin Chappell
Cahokia, Illinois

We have struck Marion only glancing blows in the past. Now Bainbridge, that WAS a town.

Dear Editor:

Now you've gone and done it!

In times past I've been tempted to write you concerning things in your magazine, such as "slurs" to Missouri, my home State, but never "riled" enough to actually throw the old paper in the typewriter and get on with it, but when you put some of our "great and glorious" Southern Forces, the Army of Tennessee, in the Union Army, you just cotton-pickin' very well have gone and done it!

While reading your article on General Logan in your October issue I was sure I heard moans coming from Gen. Albert Johnson, Gen. Boureghard, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. Hood, the commanding generals of the Army of Tennessee, as well as from Gen. Logan, the commanding General of the Army of the Tennessee.

My great grandfather, Edwin Marston Poe, was a mere captain in the Army of Tennessee, but at least I have the name correct. The Confederacy named their armies after States and the Union named theirs after rivers, consequently, the Army of Tennessee and the Army of the Tennessee . . . got it?

Mrs. Marilyn Poe Laird
Delton, Ill.

P.S. I may just leave that "South" out of your mailing address.

We stand corrected.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed my personal check in the amount of 75c for which please send me one copy of the April 1973 OUTDOOR ILLINOIS magazine.

Thanking you in advance, I am,
Very truly yours,
Mrs. Paul Nicely
Tampico, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Please send me OUTDOOR ILLINOIS. I am sending a check for \$6.50.

Thank you,
Carl Adams
Sparta, Illinois.

Editor:

How about a good story on success of Prairie Chicken in Illinois? This is a topic of state outdoor interest.

J. W. Galbreath
Centralia, Ill.

CLASSIFIED

10c per word, minimum charge, \$2.00
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BOOKS

ANNOUNCING new book, CHARLES E. DURYEA - AUTOMAKER by George W. May. Biography of the man credited with first practical, American-made gasoline automobile in 1893. The only biography of Duryea ever produced in book form. Traces his turbulent career in Peoria, Springfield, Reading, Saginaw and Philadelphia. Based on research in seven states. Cloth — Illustrated — 175 pages — \$6.00. By mail postpaid from George W. May, R. 1, Metropolis, Ill. 62960. Will make a nice Christmas gift.

TWO BOOKS, "Covered Bridges Illinois, Iowa," and "Old Mills," \$1.50 each; many illustrations, photos, maps. Swanson's, Box 334-S, Moline, Ill. 61267.

SPOON RIVER and ILLINOIS BOOKS, including reprint of rare Harvey Lee Ross' EARLY PIONEERS. Top storyteller recounts frontier activities, Lincoln and Cartwright recollections, 1821-1900. Deluxe binding, \$7.95, Ill. Tax, 40c, postage, 25c. Free Brochure. Spooniana, Avon, Illinois 61415.

THIS CHRISTMAS, give a touch of yesterday. My book, A Nickel's Worth of Skim Milk, is beautiful, nostalgic look at the Thirties, based on boyhood in Southern Illinois. Appropriate for all ages. I will autograph, gift wrap, and then mail direct to persons on your gift list in time for Christmas. \$4.95 plus .55 for postage and tax. Bob Hastings, Box 366, Rochester, Illinois 62563.

SAUNA

SAUNA BATHS. Missouri's largest. For free information write Kerpan's Sauna Spa, 1550 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo. 63110. One block south Interstate 44. Never closed.

Dear Sirs:

I noticed with interest that Chockstone Mountaineering had joined Campfitters in providing Illinois wild land enthusiasts with high quality equipment for their outdoor activities. I think it would be advantageous to your readers to include mention of Grave VI Expedition Outfitters in Urbana, Wilderness Shack in LaGrange, and Primary Source, in Chicago.

Sincerely,
Virginia Cox
Urbana, Illinois
Done!

Dear Sir:

Please renew my subscription to OUTDOOR ILLINOIS magazine. We sure enjoy your magazine very much.

Yours truly,
A. J. Monkovich
Danville, Ill.

To Editor:

Sir, do you sell back copies of your magazine? If so I wish to buy as many as you have. I have been advised by a correspondent that there are pictures and articles about my people, who were pioneers who settled in and around Saline, Franklin, Gallatin and Hamilton counties.

I am the family genealogist, and have been for over thirty years. I have documents signed by or marked "X" by my father's and mother's people, and for some time now have tried to contact their descendants.

Father's family came from Wilson County, Tenn., by the way of Montgomery County, N. C., and Granville County, N. C., and Hanover County, Va. Mother's family, "Funkhouser", I have already traced ten generations in America and to the 1300's in Switzerland. Her mother's family elude me. Trouts, Lemay, Simmons, Harrawood, etc.; father's family

married Sullivan, Russell, Hall, Blake, Harris, Thomas, etc.

I have been trying to contact people who descend from these names.

If you can't get me back copies then advise me and I shall insert an ad in your letters.

Sincerely,
Gertrude Harris Phillips
Aurora, Colo.

P. S. The name Simmons is Indian. I was told by mother, my great grandmother, Millie F. Simmons, who married my great grandfather, George Wm. Trout, son of William and Sabra Trout, was Cherokee Indian (perhaps half). He must have gotten her from Tennessee or Virginia. However, during the Civil War, there were Simmons in Hamilton County, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Many thanks for sending me a needed back copy of OUTDOOR ILLINOIS, so promptly. Enclosed is a dollar to pay for said magazine, plus postage.

Again, thanks.

Cordially,
Mrs. Robert E. Coates
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed check for two year subscription to OUTDOOR ILLINOIS. According to your card, my present subscription is about to expire. Do keep the light breezy quality of your magazine. It's refreshing and informative.

Yours truly,
Ann Goldermann
Deerfield, Ill.

Sirs:

Enclosed is \$2.00, your share of the antique hardware sign July 16, 1973. Thank you for running the ad (in the Prairie Trader) such a long time. Never expected a response after so long!

Thank you,
Norma Meier
Clifton, Illinois

Our readers have caught the slows from us, apparently.

Dear Sir:

We are not trying to monopolize but could not resist this month's "What and Where".

The year is 1835, the place Cairo, Ill. at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Directly behind the round

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	Ave. No. copies each issue during preceding 12 mos.	Single issue nearest to filing date
A. Total No. copies printed (Net Press run)	5,500	5,500
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	493	458
1. Mail Subscriptions	3,996	4,145
C. Total paid Circulation	4,489	4,603
D. Free Distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means	200	196
Copies distributed to news agents but not sold	30	20
E. Total distribution (Sum of C and D)	4,719	4,819
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	781	681
G. Total (Sum of E & F) should equal net press run shown in A)	5,500	5,500

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Dan Malkovich, Publisher

NOVEMBER, 1973

SIRES

GEM. MINERAL SHOP

New Rt. 50, 3 mile West

of U.S. 45-50 Junction

Flora, Illinois 62839

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LAPIDARY SUPPLIES • FOSSILS

looking wharf boat shown in the picture, is the point of origin of the Third Principal Meridian reference line for surveys of the lands of Illinois. This point was established in 1796 at longitude 89°, 10' 30", which at that time was the mouth of the Ohio.

Not far from this point is located the Gibson House.

Mrs. Ralph K. Gibson
Cairo, Ill.

You definitely are monopolizing, correctly so.

Gentlemen?

I have just recently come into contact with your magazine, and have enjoyed it tremendously. Please begin a subscription for me forthwith.

I even enclose the money.

E. Charles Hopper
Northlake, Illinois

With that kind of an attitude, you can subscribe to our magazine any time.

Dear Sir:

I was given a year's subscription to this great magazine last year and truly I do read every page with much nostalgia.

Enclosed is my check for another year and if your rates have gone up, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Susanna Riggs Goll
Formerly of Dongola, Zeigler
and Jacksonville

Dear Sir:

I would like to subscribe to your magazine but don't know the price to send you. Would you send me a price or bill me?

Thank you,
Dayton Irwin, Jr.
Tuscola, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my check to cover an extension of my own subscription to OUT-

DOOR ILLINOIS for one year beyond March '74 and for the renewal of a gift subscription starting with the Oct. '73 issue.

Keep up the good work with a great magazine. Best wishes and thanks.

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

Gents:

I'll bite: The old picture on page 4 of the October issue (just came today!!) (How about that!!) is either the original campus of Principia College at Elsah or the old academy at Grafton near present Pere Marquette park.

Cordially,
Edward A. Johnson
Ohioa, Nebraska

Wrong-o-

Dear Sir:

Please renew my subscription to your magazine OUTDOOR ILLINOIS, which I think expires with the October issue. I have not received the October issue.

I hope that I will be able to receive the various issues timely.

Very truly yours,
John L. Aiken
Portland, Oregon

Uh, yes.

Outdoor Illinois:

Renew our long expired subscription to your magazine—\$4.50—for one year.

Is it possible to obtain a back copy—date unknown—of an article concerning the "Lewis people and their prehistoric Stone Forts"—Pope County, and Johnson County, Shawnee National Forest, written by Frank Rackerby, SIU archaeology curator and/or Walter L. Brieschke of Chicago's Field Museum?

Recently two new "Forts" of the "Lewis Focus" were found by Brieschke at Hog Bluff, Johnson County and Mill Stone Bluff, Pope Co.

If a copy of this magazine is yet available deduct cost from subscription.

Thank you,
Wilbur Testa
Coal City, Ill.

Say, Wilbur, we're of slightly more value, lately. But we do have that issue.

Dear Sir:

It's not the magazine it was at first. Hope it gets better. Here's my renewal.

Albert Ham
Waterman, Ill.

Jeesh!

Hi All:

I think my subscription runs out this month. As I don't want to miss any, am sending my renewal.

Somewhere in the shuffle my June-July was not received, but got my August-September issue this month. So if you have one, would appreciate receiving it.

I think I may have gotten you a new subscriber. He is from Illinois and now

lives here. I let him read my issue and he says he is going to sign up.

We really like the letters and the kooky answers. Need more of them. Does the janitor answer the letters?

Good luck . . . I'm going to try to drop by the first time I'm in Benton and see your setup, and catch up on the news of your folks.

Sincerely,
Earl McClendon
Ellsinore, Mo.

Letters are answered by anyone who has the time and stamina. Only the janitor answers the description.

Dear Sir:

The August-September issue just came and the story on McLeansboro is just fine. I have Smith relatives living there. For a time I thought H. Allen Smith was one of them, but not so.

Your wild flower issues are marvelous!

Sincerely,
Gerald Smith
Homelake, Colo.

Good. You may not recall his words to us, upon receiving an issue of Outdoor Illinois: "When I received your magazine, I decided never to go outdoors again."

Dear Sir:

The October "What and Where" picture shows river transportation around Cairo about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Regards,
Nicholas Noyes
Elmwood Park, Ill.

Sorry, Ralph and Virginia Gibson of Cairo were on that answer like a swamp jackrabbit with a Mound City carrot.

Dear Sir:

The What and Where photograph in October Outdoor Illinois is a copy of a lithograph of Cairo and the mouth of the Ohio River from Henry Lewis' Das Illustratione Mississippithal, first published in 1850. The lithographs were made in the 1830s and 1840s.

Excellent full color 6 1/2" by 10" (including mat) reproductions of this and 76 other Mississippi River Scenes are available for about \$2.00 each from the Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn., 55101. They have a free brochure showing the Lewis lithographs and other works.

Very truly yours,
James G. Hunter
Oak Park, Ill.

P. S. This reply may not be the fastest but I trust it is the mostest.

Why yes, as a mater fact, you are distinctly right in each case. Well done, and hope you get within postal-shot in the future.

Dear Editor:

You sent me a back issue of OUTDOOR ILLINOIS and I told you I was enclosing 50c for the copy. I failed to do

Compiled by the Illinois Division of Tourism

Calendar of Illinois Events

DECEMBER

- Dec. 6-8—Macomb—Madrigal Dinner. Heritage Ballroom.
- Dec. 6-9—Normal—Play: "Judas." Westcoff, ISU. 8 p.m.
- Dec. 7—Barrington—Christmas Tree-Lighting Ceremony. Cook St. and Park Ave.
- Dec. 7—Jacksonville, MacMurray College. Chamber Music Recital. Theatre Workshop 8 p.m.
- Dec. 7—Normal—Major Rock Concert. Horton Field House.
- Dec. 7—Shelbyville—"Keeping Christ in Christmas", by St. Pauls Lutheran Church.
- Dec. 7-9—Chicago—Int'l Championship Rod & Custom Car Show. McCormick Place.
- Dec. 7-9—Chicago—Jinx Harris Art Show. McCormick Place.
- Dec. 7-9—Lisle—Christmas Concert. St. Procopius Abbey. Ill. Benedictine Coll.
- Dec. 7-9—Rock Island—Jaycees Customs Car Show. R. I. Armory.
- Dec. 7-9—Rock Island—"Messiah" Concerts. Handel Oratorio Soc. Cent. Hall.
- Dec. 7-9—Urbana—Festival of Concert Band Music. Krantner Center for Performing Arts.
- Dec. 8—Anna—Christmas Parade. Anna to Jonesboro.
- Dec. 8—Brookfield—Santa Claus Arr. via Helicopter in Rook-Ehlert Park, 11 a.m.
- Dec. 8—Chicago—Chinese Christmas Program. Mus. of Sci. and Indus.
- Dec. 8—Elmhurst—"How solid is rock" Color film. Lecture Hall. 2 p.m.
- Dec. 8—Findlay—Country Western Musical Opry. Okaw Theater.
- Dec. 8—Kankakee—Kankakee Kennel All Breed Dog Show. Kankakee Co. Fairgrounds.
- Dec. 8—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Dec. 8-9—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (children's play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 9—Lebanon—Dickens Christmas Dinner Theater. Ames Dining Hall, McKendree Coll.
- Dec. 9—Macomb—Christmas Concert. Heritage Ballroom.
- Dec. 9—Park Forest—PFAC Gallery Christmas Sale. Pub. Library. 10-5.
- Dec. 9—Petersburg—Anniv. Show. Prairie Run.
- Dec. 9—Springfield—Sunday Afternoon Programs. Aud. Ill. State Mus. 2:30 p.m.
- Dec. 9—Wilmington—Christmas Concert. High School Gym. 2:30 p.m.
- Dec. 10—Rock Island—Santa Lucia Festival. Cent. Hall.
- Dec. 10-11—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Dec. 11—Decatur—Univ. Concert Series: Alicia De Larrocho. Kirkland Fine Arts Center. Millikin Univ.
- Dec. 11—East Moline—Choir Concert. So. Campus Aud.
- Dec. 12—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 12—Danville—Art Show. Studio-502 Sherman St. 7 p.m.
- Dec. 12-15—Normal—Play: "Judas". ISU Westcoff 8 p.m.
- Dec. 12-31—Chicago—Marcel Breuer Exhibit. Museum of Sc. and Ind.
- Dec. 13—East Moline—Choir Concert. S. Campus Aud.
- Dec. 13—Shelbyville—Sr. Citizens Potluck Dinner, Lake Towers.
- Dec. 13-15—Danville—Danville Light Opera Musical Production. Masonic Temple.
- Dec. 14—Chicago—Professional Wrestling. Int. Amph.
- Dec. 14—Jacksonville—MacMurray Coll. Faculty Recital Mrs. Lorraine Laurent, contralto. Orr Aud. 8:15 p.m.

- Dec. 14-15—Chicago—Chamber Singers Concert. Isaacson Chapel, No. Park Coll.
- Dec. 14-15—Quincy—Original Play production, (to be announced). Little Theatre Bldg. Eve.
- Dec. 14-15—Rockford—Rockford College Holiday Basketball Tournament. Rockford College.
- Dec. 15—Chicago Heights—Readers' Theatre, Prairie State Drama Group. Prairie State Coll.
- Dec. 15—Findlay—Country Western Musical Opry. Okaw Theatre.
- Dec. 15—Hanna City—Comm. Christmas Sing. Comm. Christmas Tree.
- Dec. 15—Lansing—Santa Claus Comes To Town. Village Hall.
- Dec. 15—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Dec. 15-16—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 16—Shelbyville—Ill. Fiddlers Musical Session. 4-H Bldg.
- Dec. 16—Springfield—"The Night Before Christmas". Ill. St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- Dec. 16-31—Watseka—Christmas Tree Lane. Old Court House.
- Dec. 17—Chicago—Shay Duffin as "Brendon Behan". Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 17-18—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Dec. 17-20—Naperville—Christmas Festival. Century Memorial Chapel. Aurora Ave. & Webster.
- Dec. 18—Shannon—Christmas Concert. H5 Gym.
- Dec. 19—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 20—Mundelein—Christmas Home Decorating Contest. Mundelein Homes.
- Dec. 21-31—Brookfield—Winter Animals Walk (self-guided). Brookfield Zoo.
- Dec. 22—Elmhurst—Double Feature—"Space Science-Comets, Meteors (and) Planetoids" and "Space Science: Man-Made Satellites". Lecture Hall. 2 p.m.
- Dec. 22—Findlay—Country Western Musical Opry. Okaw Theater.
- Dec. 22—Peoria—Scottish Rite Kiddies Christmas Party. Scottish Rite Cathedral.
- Dec. 22—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Dec. 22-23—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 23-31—Joliet—Christmas Flower Show. Birdhaven Conservatory.
- Dec. 24-25—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.
- Dec. 24-31—Chicago—"Gone with the Wind". Opera House.
- Dec. 24-31—Chicago—"Two Gentlemen of Verona". Shubert Theatre.
- Dec. 25—Chicago—Christmas Service. Pacific Garden Mission, 646 South State St. Noon.
- Dec. 25—Danville—Happy House Christmas Party. Danville Recreation Center.
- Dec. 26—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes" (Children's Play). Goodman Thtre.
- Dec. 26-31—Rock Island—Ice Show. Armory.
- Dec. 27-28—Peoria—Nutcracker—Peoria Civic Ballet. Scottish Rite Cathedral.
- Dec. 27-29—Pontiac—Holiday Basketball Tournament. (43 Ann.). TWP H.S.
- Dec. 29—Bloomington—School Band and Chorus of America Concerts. Scottish Rite Temple.
- Dec. 29—Findlay—Country Western Musical Opry. Okaw Theatre.
- Dec. 29—Petersburg—Ill. Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- Dec. 29-30—Chicago—"The Emperor's New Clothes", (Children's Play). Goodman Theatre.
- Dec. 31—Byron—New Years Celebration. American Legion.
- Dec. 31—Joliet—InterCollegiate Hockey. Inwood Ice Rink, Rt. No. 52.

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that and I have added that 50c to cover back issue.

If you should happen to run across any information pertaining to the "Clark Trail", please let me know.

Thank you,
Don C. Wiley
Sparta, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

I enjoy your magazine very much.

Yours truly,
Howard Hayes
Shawneetown, Ill.

We hope you help us as much as you helped Chicago, back yonder.

Dear Sirs:

Please renew my own subscription as well as the two I have designated on the card. My husband and I both look forward to each new issue.

As members of the Illinois State Historical Society, we are pleased to know that one little magazine is presenting so much good information for new readers as well as veteran history lovers. Keep up the good work.

Mrs. John W. Bell
Dixon, Ill.

If every present Outdoor Illinois reader would induce—or gift—one or two new readers into the fold, you would be greatly surprised how much more we could cram into this tribute to comprehension.

We thank you for doing it.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to renew my subscription to O. I. and also renew a gift subscription.

I have wondered what your source(s) of supply was for the "mystery photo". I have a few that would possibly make good ones, if you accept contributions in this category. I have one in mind from Montgomery County and another from Madison County.

Thanks and best regards.

Tom Wall
Independence, Mo.

Frankly, the source is generally a

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Dear Sir:

We enjoy Outdoor Illinois and are so proud of you for sending almost current issues.

Enclosed please find check, as we want to subscribe for this unique magazine as a Christmas present for our son-in-law, who lives in Vandalia.

Thank you,
Bryce Green
Palestine, Ill.

We had heard of Palestinian guerrillas—but a pleasant one? Thank you for that great first line.

Dear Sir:

I would like to obtain a copy of your magazine that contained the listing of

the sizes of the various trees in Illinois and the location of the largest of the different species.

I believe we have a sycamore that is close to the largest and I wish to compare the sizes of some of the other trees. Enclosed is 60c.

Thank you,
W. J. Boddington
Pontiac, Ill.

It's on the way. But it will need to be a very large sycamore, indeed. The record is: circumference, 27 ft.; ht., 95 ft., and spread, 88 ft.

Dear Sirs:

I recently came into possession of a goodly number of back issues of your magazine and will be enjoying them for some time.

Will you please send a Christmas gift subscription to the enclosed address?

Mrs. Edith Wheaton
Lisle, Ill.

Tell a friend . . .

If you would like your friends to receive and enjoy a free copy of OUTDOOR ILLINOIS, just write their names and addresses below, mail the list to us, and we will send each of them a free copy with your compliments. Attach an extra sheet if you have more names.

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