

The Magazine of Illinois



OUTDOOR

Illinois

75¢



OCTOBER 1974

A New Geography of Jefferson County



Our Latest Map of Illinois Has Seen Heavy Use. Since 1834?

MOST PEOPLE have a burning desire to be up-to-date.
To be modern.

We'll buy that.

At our famous Illinois Central depot in the small southern Illinois town of Benton, we *insist* on being up to date.

Like, when we have a story on the famous old Goshen Road from Shawneetown to Edwardsville, we want an illustration to show the historic trail at its zenith. So why not David H. Burr's map of Illinois of the 1830s showing the four-horse mail post coach roads, the two-horse mail stage roads, the one-horse mail or sulkey roads, the crossroads, and the distance between towns and stage stops.

Where else are you going to get that kind of information nowadays if you don't use David Burr's map? Or, excuse me, if we don't use his map to illustrate Tales Along the Historic Goshen Road in *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*?

Nowhere, that's where!

And it's the same with everything else we do in the pages of *Outdoor Illinois* as we bring to our readers the *people* and *places* and *times* and *things* which have made — and will continue to make — Illinois different.

People like the Indians who met the first European explorers three centuries ago last year, a handsome, strong race descended from Illinoisans who had lived on this land for at least 117 centuries before that day in 1673 . . .

Places like Lusk Creek Canyon and Kincaid Mounds and Nauvoo and Galena and Maramech Hill and Prairie Albion and Zion and Creal Springs and the Koster Site and Jubilee College and Bishop Hill . . .

Outdoor Illinois Magazine

In the old I. C. Depot
320 South Main Street
Benton, Illinois 62812

- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$6.50 for one-year subscription.
- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$7.00 for one-year subscription AND a 18"x25" copy of David H. Burr's handsome 1834 map of Illinois, (suitable for framing), so I can be up-to-date.
- ☐ Enclosed is my check for \$2.00 for map only.

Name _____

St. or RFD _____

Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

Times like the Pennsylvanian period, 400 million years ago, when bituminous coal was beginning its long process of formation with the decaying vegetation in the widespread swamp forests which covered much of Illinois or times like the Middle Woodland when skilled Indian artisans were turning out marvelously shaped and smoothed effigies and statuary . . .

Things like the New Madrid earthquake and wild Illinois orchids and early trails in Illinois and lists of the biggest trees in Illinois and where to find them and how to create a wildflower garden under glass and U-Boats on the prairie and the Great Sauk Trail . . .

But you get the idea. We do like to keep our readers up to date. Even if the date was 400 million years ago in Illinois. For Illinois is the subject and the object of *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*. Everything and anything that makes our state different, unusual, enjoyable, interesting. Everything we think you would enjoy or need to know.

That's *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*.

If you have read this far, then we know you are like the growing number of people who find *Outdoor Illinois* "my favorite magazine." And we want to number you among them.

To make it easy for you, use the coupon below to subscribe to *Outdoor Illinois* so you won't miss any more chapters of the story of Illinois, its places to go and things to see and do. Simply check the proper box, enclose coupon with your check, and mail to:

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS MAGAZINE

In the Old I. C. Depot

320 South Main, Benton, Illinois 62812

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 8 -- OCTOBER, 1974



CORN SHOCKS ON THE PRAIRIE, Wayne Bridges

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COVER PICTURE

A Wayne Bridges photograph of a fast-disappearing Illinois scene was posterized by Ken Martin of the Commercial Graphics Design program at SIU's School of Technical Careers for this month's cover.

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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 the credit is given. Copyright 1974, OUTDOOR ILLINOIS Magazine. Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in Historical Abstracts and/or America: History and Life.



WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU identify this scene and the approximate year it was taken in a county seat someplace in Illinois? A hint? The building was a bank and the postcard on which it appeared was mailed at a nearby town which was named for an Italian explorer who was a leader in the exploration of the Illinois Country for the French prior to 1700. This one should be a lead-pipe.



Last Month's Picture

The old mill near Morrisonville on the Rock River was more quickly and widely identified than any picture in recent memory. It was identified by three readers who receive equal prizes for getting the correct answer into the mail first. The prize, of course, is a one-year subscription to the World's Greatest Magazine printed in Benton. Benton, Illinois.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



A Second Look

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

Horseweed Tails

WHEN THE Bard of the Bonpas brings readers of the *Albion Journal-Register* up to date with his annual report on the status of his seemingly eternal confrontation with the giant horseweeds of the Wabash valley, both readers of the newspaper and editors of other journals who exchange with the *Albion* newspaper settle back and enjoy it.

A. M. Walton, the witty and urbane gentleman who writes for the Edwards County newspaper under the pen-name, "Bard of the Bonpas", carries forward a tradition of fine writing which has endured in that area since Morris Birkbeck and George Flower established the English Settlement there in 1818.

We reprint this year's report, which we will label *Horseweed Tails*, in its entirety:

"Constant readers of this column, of whom we hope there are many, will remember the horseweed saga, which I have reported faithfully each year for two decades. For new readers and those with poor memories, I will recap the story to set the background for this year's recital.

"Twenty years ago my father was living with us and complained that a big horseweed was shading his garden. I hear him holler, 'Timber.' I turned in time to see it come crashing down. A big fox squirrel, who had a den in a high up limb, went loping across the yard, squirrel cussing as he went.

"It occurred to me that, if horseweeds reached such enormous size in the Bon Pas bottoms, here was a way to make some money and at the same time benefit society.

OCTOBER, 1974

At first, I sold to sawmillers, who harvested the crop and burned the brush. It was easy money and no work. For years I sold them for fence posts until the fence post market folded and left me with half a crop on hand. One year they went to the I.T.T. for power line poles. Four years ago I sold them (through a broker) to the Penn Central for cross ties. The Pennsy went broke and my broker took a licking on the deal but I got my money. Now someone has made the snide suggestion that the reason the Pennsy has had three derailments of the same train over a three months period was because of failure of my horseweed cross-ties. This I deny categorically and will defy anyone to show that any train wreck anywhere was ever caused by a horseweed cross tie.

"My latest market opening is the production of ball bats for the Cardinals and other teams for their give-away programs to promote attendance. For these bats the manufacturer prefers a three-foot billet just a bit larger than the large part of the bat.

"My original bats, you may remember, were made from split material and had a tendency to warp. A batter using a warped bat tended to either hit the ball on the underside and pop it up, or top it and hit an easy grounder. We cured that with a special varnish. A good part of my crop still goes to the bat-makers.

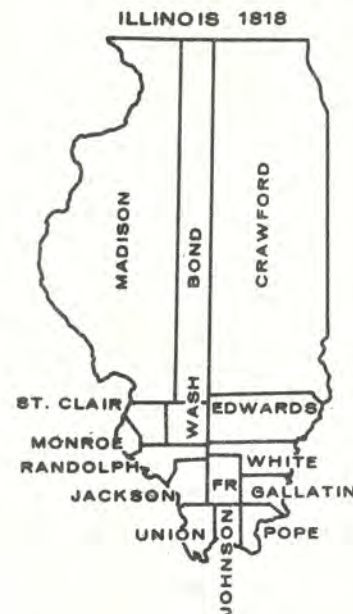
"As you may remember, I have sold the bulk of my product to the Japanese for the past few years. They make veneering. This year they are waffling on me. What with the energy crisis they claim they are in a bind. But I have them over a barrel and they know it. There is no other source for the kind of golden brown veneering, such as they produce from my stuff. It is hard, stain and mark resistant and has a lovely chatoyancy like the gemstone tigereye. I can't produce my crop any cheaper, so the Japanese will have to pay or I will find a different market. You wouldn't think of the energy crunch affecting the horseweed industry.

"Marketing problems are minor compared to production troubles. I have crossbred Bon Pas horseweeds with the Little Wabash variety of *Ambrosia Gigantea* until I have about what I want. But this entails cross-fertilization. I have tried to use helicopters for detasseling but they damage the plants too much by their downdraft. So I have had to go back to ladders and I can't get anyone to climb so high. So I have had to do it myself. One of these days my eighty-four old legs are going to play out at the top of my ladder and I won't be able to get down. That will be the day.

"There will be no cordwood until further notice. I am selling the tops to a paper mill which makes a fine grade of paper suitable for diplomas, etc. If you wish cordwood, please order early as I am not stockpiling any this year. I am saving three or four for myself for emergencies like a shortage of gas this winter.

"Unless I can 'take in' (?) a younger partner, I may have to give up this very lucrative business. Or just go back to the old sawmilling days."





More Jefferson County

THIS MONTH'S feature on Jefferson County, like each of its predecessors, somehow got scrooched up toward deadline time and we were forced to leave out several items which we would have preferred to have remain in the story if space had not been at a premium. One of them was the set of maps which identified Jefferson County's present location, its situation in 1831, and its status as a non-county in 1818, a status which was shared by a majority of Illinois counties, as you know.

At statehood, as you can see by the maps at the top of this page (which we thus salvaged and thereby demonstrated another way to skin a cat), Jefferson County was a part of White and Edwards counties.

On Selling Hotcakes

AND ONE more thing. Readers who have followed our trail through the years have noted, we are sure, the slow climb of our circulation figures. That's why it will be something of a shock to learn that the print order for this issue was 9,000 magazines.

Last month's issue sold 7,500 copies, which had been a new high for us up until that time. Since those first halting efforts at going on newsstands to test its salability early last spring, we have ventured out and are now available on newsstands as far north as Champaign and Springfield, and should be arriving in the suburban area of Chicago within a fortnight. You will note we are cleaning and upgrading our language for that eventuality.

Color is Coming

IF TIME seems to be on an accelerated pace to you, then give thought to the gnomes who are busily engaged in putting together The World's Greatest Et Cetera

here in the downstate Capital of Culture. As you open this month's magazine and examine the fourth chapter in our continuing series on Illinois counties, A New Geography of Illinois: Jefferson County, the midgets of the magazine world have already put together November's chapter on Danville and Vermilion County and are hard at work tracking down the salient facts to be found about Adams and Johnson counties.

Meanwhile, at the nerve center of this enterprise, readers come loping in to say hello from such various places as Riverside, Urbana, Vandalia and other towns hard-pressed for our kind of culture. After falling in the door expecting an uptown sort of business, they go away with a stunned look coming out of glazed eyes, somewhat staggered by our lack of resemblance to the mind's eye dream of how a successful magazine should look . . . you know, like *Look*, *Life* or *Colliers*.

All of this is prelude to telling you we have been deliberating these thirteen years not on how to get a color cover, but on how to stay alive. Well, we finally solved that, apparently, and have turned our guns on a color cover. Two color covers, by gum.

So all of our talented readers may know at the same time, let it now be told that both our November and December issues of Outdoor Illinois will boast four-color cover pictures of Illinois scenes. And if that isn't enough to make the mind reel, we're even thinking of making those covers available in outsized color prints, say 17 by 22 and suitable for framing, for those readers, and other persons less distinguished, who cherish all things Illinois.

Meanwhile, we have all but completed our super-sized artwork for the giant 66x44-inch Outdoor Illinois map of places to go in Illinois.

And it, too, will be inscribed with all kinds of color.

Bring on your recession or depression. Nothing can halt an idea whose time has come.



MARY ELLIOTT FARLEY

William Farley

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS lost its oldest and dearest friend, and we lost a companion of many miles and many expeditions into the Shawnee Hills with the passing of William H. Farley in August.

Bill was a super-salesman for his adopted southern part of the state. A native of the flat prairie country near Fairbury in northern Illinois, he and his late wife, Mary, a Michigan native, had called southern Illinois and Harrisburg home for the past four decades and had been intimately involved in describing the charms of the lovely, ancient Shawnee Hills to persons who lived there and to a great number more who didn't.

He early adopted Outdoor Illinois Magazine as a "project" and carried it far and wide, extolling its virtues when even we were not so certain we were all that virtuous.

His passing, like Mary's only a few short years before, was a sad event to us.

Yet whenever we think of Bill Farley, we think of the innumerable times he made our life and others more enjoyable by his presence.

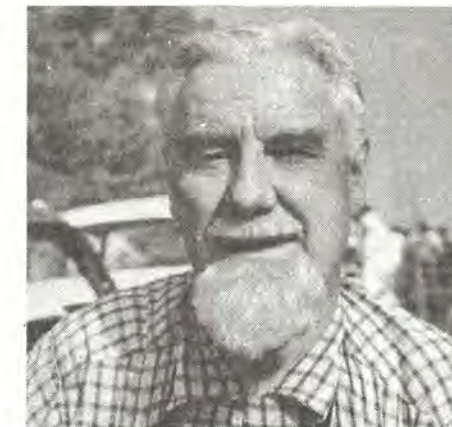
A Bill Farley car always looked like it was in the last stages of a demolition derby. Each dent had a story to tell, most generally a funny story.

We think of the rainy day we were leading a large group of Chicago-area canoeists down Lusk Creek and pulled into the Manson Ford area as night was approaching.

Down the old road came a battered looking Ford with two occupants, one blithely behind the wheel and the other (Mary) holding on for dear life in the passenger seat. As the road disappeared and an exceedingly muddy corn field appeared in its place the car's pace did not halt.

Instead, it perceptibly slowed even as Bill pressed harder on the accelerator until, finally, motor roaring and wheels buried up to the door in mud, it came to a halt.

After a number of laughing canoeists forceably



WILLIAM "BILL" FARLEY

wrenched the car out of the cornfield and back onto the road, he aimed it back up the hill and whirled away, not stopping until his oil pan was dashed against a boulder which had raised its contour in the middle of the old trail.

Bill lived life like that, to the fullest, helped those he could and laughed when circumstances made the living harder.

Our favorite piece of advice, and good words to remember, came one day when we lamented to him we couldn't understand why a certain fellow seemed to be cutting on us without reason.

"You're known by the enemies you make," he said, "and I would be proud to have the man as an enemy."

We have thought of that often.

BILL FARLEY AND FRIENDS



"There is Naught Which is Unnatural"

-- Buckminster Fuller

A Treatise on Nature's Usable Ideas Which Have often Been "Invented" by Watchful Man

By John W. Voigt
Professor of Botany, S. I. U.

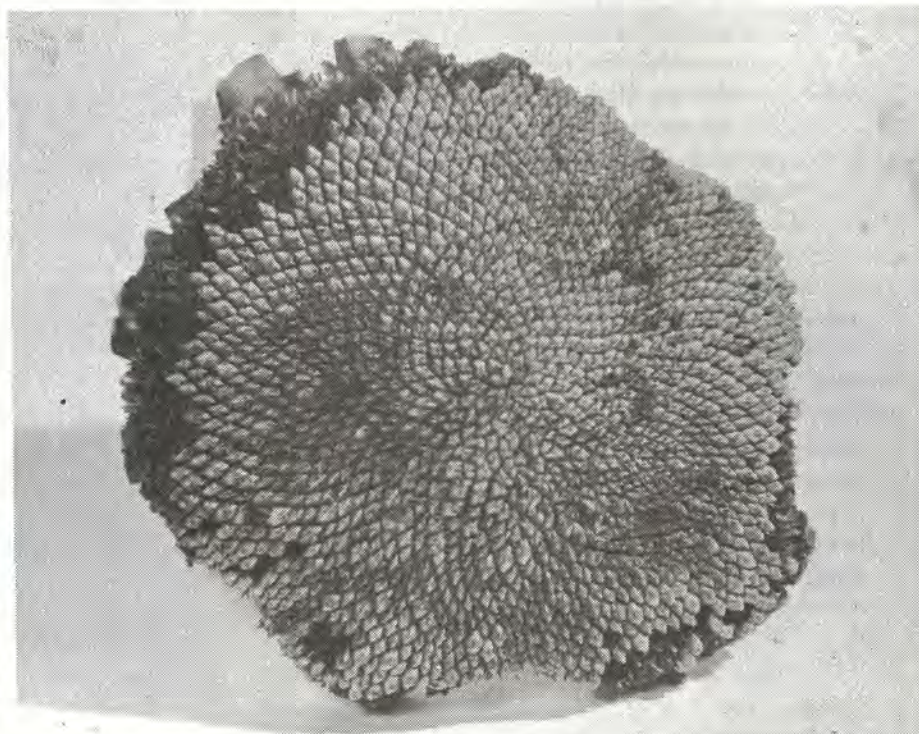
THERE IS A recently created term for searching Nature for usable ideas which are applicable to engineering problems. It is called *bionics*. A recent television show called "The Six-Million Dollar Man" features a man who upon serious injury is put back together by medical science with improvement over his original equipment through the study and use of bionics.

Many bionic discoveries have been made. Aboriginal people used to chew leaves before going on a hunt. The chlorophyll in the leaves absorbed or destroyed body odors or scent which

animals being hunted could detect. Air-wick and other chemical deodorizers were bionic discoveries.

The branch of biology which has produced the greater number of spec-

tacular discoveries has been physiology and more particularly the study of sensory physiology. Some of the things which have been discovered include the following:



DOUBLE HELIX pattern shows readily in this pattern of achenes in an eight-inch-diameter annual sunflower head. One helix series can be traced all around the head, starting from left side and curving upward and then down toward center. Another helix series can be traced completely around the head by starting at left side. This one curves down and into center. The two constantly cross and increase the beauty of the pattern.

Salmon have been found to migrate from the ocean up the very stream in which they were born as they make their way to the spawning grounds. The stream in which they were born is selected from all others by the use of their olfactory sense.

It has recently been shown that sharks, catfish and electric fish use electroreceptors in detecting objects, prey and also in social communication.

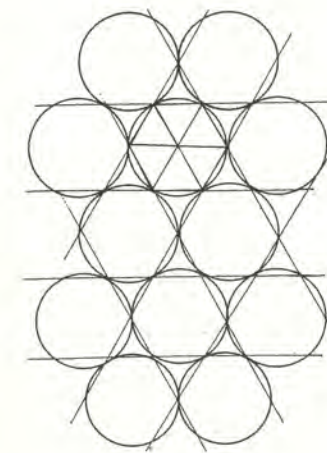
It has been discovered that many more animals including man emit weak electrical currents into sea water.

It has been believed for some time that the pit possessed by the poisonous pit-viper snakes is a thermal receptor telling the snake of the presence of a warm-blooded animal. There are also infrared receptors, wind speed receptors, polarized light detectors, pressure detectors, and magnetic field and sonar receptors.

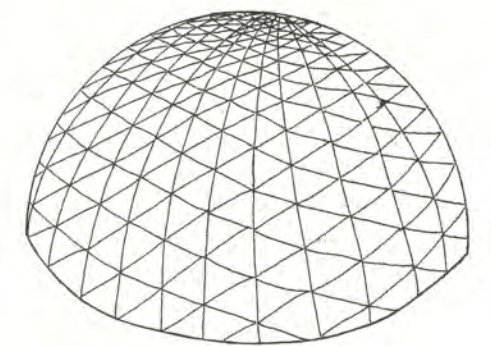
A bionic discovery so familiar to us that it is taken for granted, and we no longer seem startled or awed by its importance, is the matter of radar. The bouncing of sound against some unseen object and catching its reflection or return was an important World War II discovery which was used extensively in aerial warfare. The origin of radar can be traced to bats which are nocturnal mammalian creatures with wings. High pitched, high frequency, or ultra sonic cries are received back from the objects in their paths. This is the reason for their dizzy, dodging patterns of flight which unerringly keep them from crashing into other objects. It has been told to me that similarly a blind man living in the country was able to navigate within his own premises by listening to the wind rustling the leaves of a large oak tree in the yard. From this sound he was able to take his bearings and thus know pretty precisely just where he was.

Some very wonderful extensions of man's normal senses and normal capabilities have resulted from bionic discoveries. Sadly, the area of most immediate application of these discoveries has been in the area of destructive military weaponry.

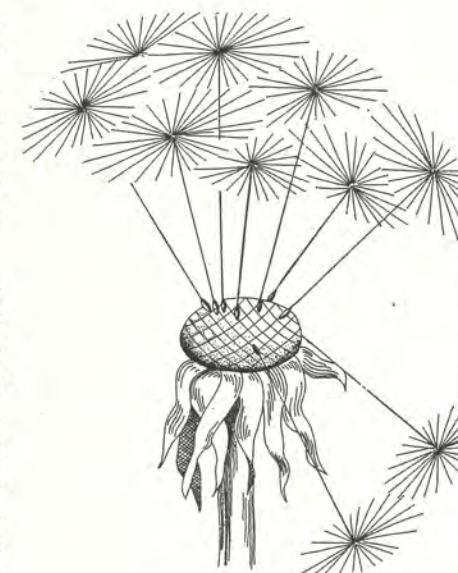
Plants and animals are unerring in their periodic activities. For several years now I have kept on the family bulletin board various "Signs of Spring". We



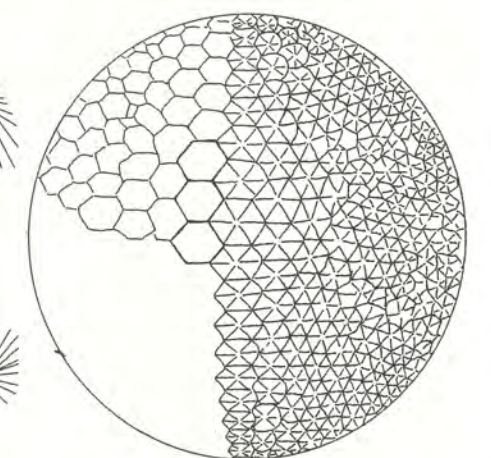
UPPER LEFT: Series of circles, connected at their points of contact form a hexagon. Each hexagon is composed of six triangles of 60° angles.



UPPER RIGHT: Diagram of hexagons connected, which makes a Fuller geodesic dome.



LOWER LEFT: Head of a dandelion plant, with most of fruits removed. The fruit, or achene, has attached to it a structure for dispersal, called a pappus, and commonly referred to as the "parachute."

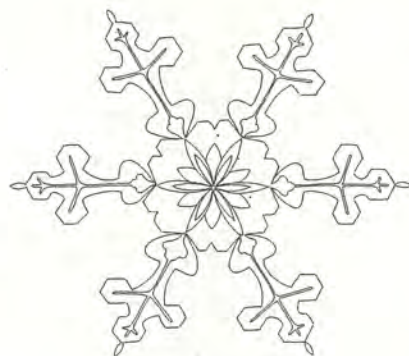
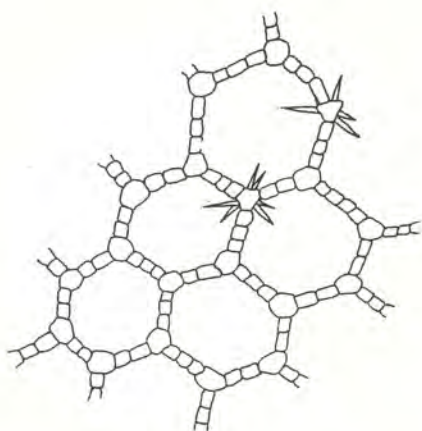
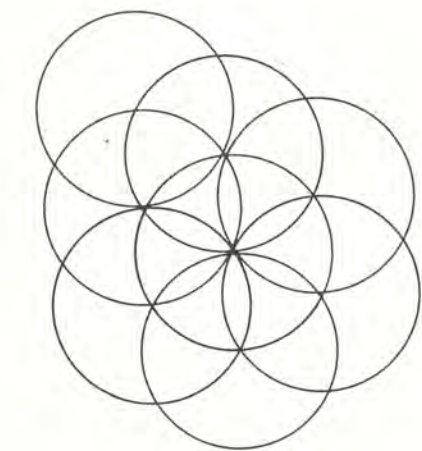


LOWER RIGHT: The "parachute" tops form circles of radiating pappus hairs. Effect is similar to upper left. The overall effect is a dandelion head shaped like sphere, or double "dome".

find only a day or two of difference in the sounds and sights of Nature as they occur from one year to the next. Any difference could, of course, be due to our own perceptual sensitivities. The barn swallows appear almost precisely the same date each year. The redwings show up in number about the same time each year though some feel they remain around. At least they show up in great

er numbers at the right time as they come from wherever it is they were.

There are some fishermen who swear by the solunar tables or calendar to predict the best time for fishing. Perhaps fish are sensitive to pressure changes and such things. Fishing worms may be forced to the surface by generating vibrations in the soil. A solid stake driven into the soil and then see-sawed with



Various Hexagon Patterns

UPPER LEFT: Reminiscent of Pennsylvania Dutch "hex" pattern, six circles converge at center within seventh central circle.

UPPER RIGHT: Similar hexagon is found in eggs of the anopheles mosquito as they float on water. Modified after J. D. Gillet, "The Mosquito: Still Man's Worst Enemy", American Scientist, Vol. 61, pp 430-436, July-August 1973.

LOWER LEFT: Hexagon pattern found in plant tissue, as in the aerenchyma (air storage tissue) of the spongy petiole of the water lily, seen in microscopic cross-section.

LOWER RIGHT: Never-ending hexagon patterns of snowflakes are the most exquisite of all those found in nature.

a piece of spring produces vibrations and causes the worms to come out of the ground. Recently a pin-wheel mounted on a metal pin driven into the ground at the end of my neighbor's garden was assumed to produce vibrations to keep the ground free from moles.

Much remains to be learned from Nature. One of the fertile areas is that of

communication among animals. Mosquitoes are being studied to see if it can be understood how they communicate with one another. Recent studies have shown that birds achieve great directional accuracy in their flights by using the sun for navigation. Banded birds have returned to the same bush in the same garden after completing a 2,-

200-mile flight. Some internal mechanism was employed for correcting for the sun's continuing movement (rather the earth's movement, which only makes it appear that the sun is moving). The sextant and the chronometer are used by man to do these same things.

Instances are known of various kinds of animals having delicate sensory function so as to be able to perceive approaching storms, or earthquakes before they are evident to man. Just preceding the earthquake in this area and to the immediate south in the year 1812, it was recorded that animals came from the fields to be near the houses and that birds flew about, entered houses and in general exhibited odd behavior minutes before the quake was felt by man.

Dogs have a keen sense of hearing and can detect sounds in a range inaudible to humans. It has also recently been shown that hawks and owls attack their prey with the aid of extra fine hearing.

Design, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. Some designs are very visible and in other instances they are so subtle in their expression that one must be trained to see them. It is easy to observe the simple numerical aspects of design: Our common mammals have four legs; flowers have their petals, sepals and stamens and carpels arranged in fixed numbers within different groups, and we use this as a basis for classifying them.

There are certain influences of the revolution of the earth, such as the changing seasons in the mid-latitudes. Among these are the color changes of autumn, the migration, and hibernation of animals. Birds sing, and reproduce on schedule. Populations fluctuate on cycles. Usually these happenings are so commonplace that we do not see them as designs, but they are very fundamentally so. These comings and goings, when plotted, show oscillary patterns of mathematical precision.

The question might be raised of how they do it? It seems the animals have some kind of built-in biological clock. Man does not seem to have the sensitivity of some much lower forms of animal

life, with regard to some of these responses. Man can easily become lost unless he has his external clock, his compass and his map.

Stories come along from time to time about dogs who have been lost on trips but who eventually show up at their home after having travelled several hundred miles. Man, if he ever had such innate equipment, seems generally to have lost it. More than likely this is due to his lack of association with nature because of his indoor living.

The great naturalist John Muir lived out of doors most of the time. His senses were well developed. He was never lost and he even demonstrated a telepathy which was remarkable. He knew exactly when a friend was coming to see him and he came down the mountain to meet him and did make a timely connection even though the two had not corresponded or communicated in any other way. Perhaps man does have more senses than the five usually cited.

When we react correctly or instinctively we speak of a sixth sense. Perhaps there are seven or eight or even more, but the environment in which we function has simply not called them forth in an evolutionary way. Some would classify man's learning and intelligence as a sense and that the evolutionary process has been at work in developing it and bringing it to a sharp focus. Described thus, it has been a trait with significant survival value.

Much has been spoken of structural design and comparisons of various kinds made with mechanical contrivances man has copied from nature to do his work. There are other "designs of nature" as viewed from the standpoint of her orderliness or from her state of disorder. It makes no difference from which point we begin. We could make a good case for either, and if we start in the one place we end up with the other. I like to begin with the lack of structure and show how the order is achieved. Nature has a process of sorting and arranging and finally arriving at a wonderful balance and harmony. This is indeed design.

A weed field is familiar to us all and to most of us it is a tangled mess.

Through several seasons it becomes grassy and thus dotted with shrubs, and, in our area, it finally becomes a forest of beautiful trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and animal life, all arranged in a design pattern of greatest order and stability.

If we start at the other extreme, which may be the more common experience, we can compress the drama into a shorter period since it is nearly always

easier to tear something down than to build it up. When a stately forest is cut, a wonderful design is replaced by stumps, shrubs and brambles. If the destruction is complete enough we see it revert all the way back to the weed stage.

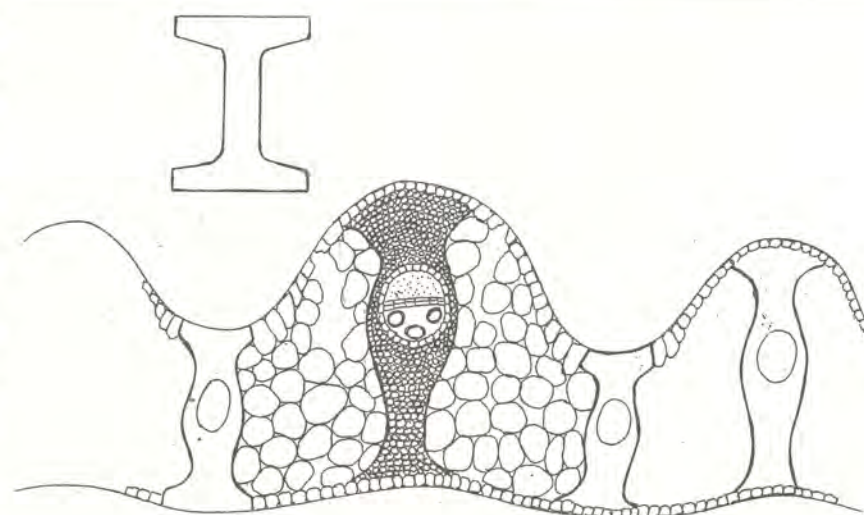
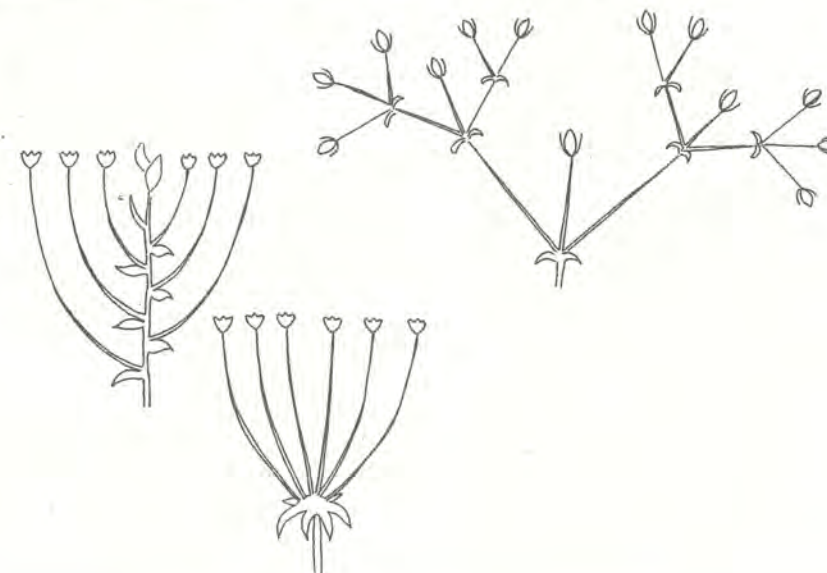
Weeds are opportunists. As the vegetative cover is broken, invaders from other continents enter. When our great prairies were mowed, burned, and plow-

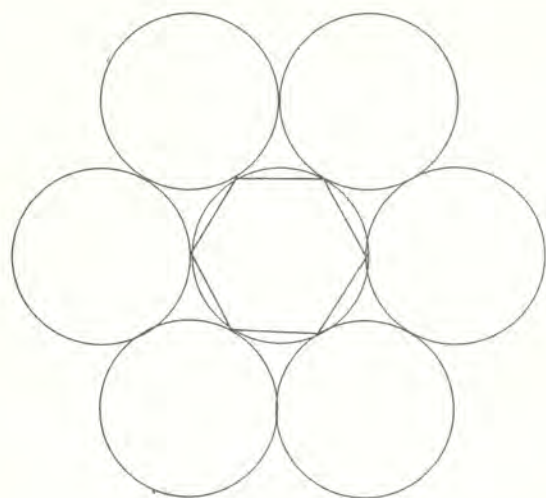
UPPER LEFT: Diagram of the corymb type inflorescence of the Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). It is similar to the Menorah, ceremonial seven-branched candelabrum of the Jewish Temple symbolizing the seven days of the Creation. Another candelabrum design may be seen in adjacent umbel inflorescence.

branching is found in the angle of departure of limbs from trunk of several gymnosperm trees such as Bald Cypress, Metasequoia and White Pine.

UPPER RIGHT: Approximate 60° angle is seen in cymose branching of chickweed inflorescence. Other 60°

LOWER: Cross-section of certain grass blades display an "I-beam" pattern in internal structure made by the sclerenchyma or strengthening tissue. This microscopic view cross-section representation is of the grass genus *Stipa*, an original prairie species.





LEFT: When six circles surround another circle, the connecting points form a hexagon.

RIGHT — Configuration of circles at left is found in ropes and wire cables, and in nature in the arrangement of protein fibrils.

ed, the European Kentucky bluegrass spread widely.

Wild Onion was an immigrant that conquered the entire continent. There is more goldenrod in our fields today than there ever was historically. The goldenrod plant produces over two thousand seeds per flowering plume or branch. Queen Anne's lace, yarrow, and dandelions are other plants unrivaled in their ubiquity, fecundity and vigor.

My lawn has scarcely a dandelion because I mow infrequently and let the grass remain somewhat higher than customary, and dandelion seeds cannot reach the soil to germinate. Where grass does not cover the ground the parachuted fruits drift onto exposed ground and easily germinate.

By looking closely at the head of the dandelion in its fruiting condition one may observe the radiating hair of the pappus which are almost too fine to count. The pappus is the "umbrella" of the "parachute". Each parachute is geometrically juxtaposed in a manner approximating the hexagon pattern found in the Fuller geodesic dome. The dandelion head, in fact, closely resembles the Fuller double dome. Each hexagon is divided or can be divided into six 60-degree triangles.

The sixty degree angle is a sixth of

a circle and a fundamental part of the hexagon, one of Nature's favorite designs. Found in the honeycomb of bees, in the nests of wasps, and as a foundation for the snowflake, it is also found in the pattern made by eggs of the anopheles mosquito as they float on the water. The mosquito eggs form a very geometric design of six parts. The parenchyma or more properly the aerenchyma found in the cross-section of the petiole of the water-lily also shows the hexagon pattern.

The branching of the cyme inflorescence of the chickweed shows the sixty degree angle in each division. The upward branching of limbs from the trunk of the bald cypress, the metasequoia and sycamore trees are at an angle of sixty degrees. Forty-five degree angles of branches from tree trunks are common. Sorghum and sassafras trees have branching angles of approximately ninety degrees. The branching of bed-straw species and the whorling of their six leaves about the stem in some species shows a sixty degree angle between each of the six leaves. An orchid, *Isotria verticillata*, demonstrates the same six leaves in a whorl to divide the sixty degree circle made by the whorl into six angles, each of sixty degrees. (*Isotria* means equal threes.)

The molten glass of the 200-inch lens of the Mt. Palomar telescope was cast



in a mold which left on its one surface a hexagon pattern. This was presumably for strength. Another hexagon phenomenon is the Giant's Causeway in Ireland where shrinkage of basalt has left 40,000-some-odd columns which are fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Hexagon patterns are found in Volvox colonies, and in another alga called water net or hydrodictyon. Another interesting manifestation of the hexagon and arrangement of circles around each other is found in "woodflowers".

Fuller relates that his geodesic domes "enclose environments at about one per cent of the invested weight of resources of comparable volume enclosed by controversial structures with which you are familiar. They had to meet the hurricanes, the snow loads, and so forth—I have found it possible to do more with less."¹

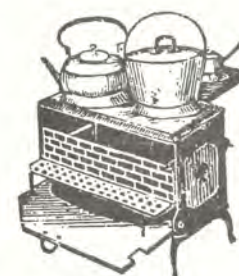
Much remains to be learned from Nature in the realm of the mathematical patterns which are present in natural entities and phenomena. One of Fuller's guiding principles is an economy of material.

Nature has achieved such economy through the long process of evolution in which success and failure is a matter of life and death. Nature has experimented lavishly and the end result, though expensively obtained in terms of total numbers of discards, is certainly worth copying.

Fuller further states, "In my viewpoint, there is no meaning to the word 'artificial'. Man can only do what nature permits him to do. Man does not invent anything. He makes discoveries of principles operative in nature and often finds ways of generalizing these principles and re-applying them in surprise directions. That is called invention. But he does not do anything artificial. Nature has to permit it, and if nature permits it, it is natural. There is naught which is unnatural."²

¹Buckminster Fuller, 1962. "Education Automation", p. 53., Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, Illinois.

²Ibid.



OLD TIME Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

DATE CANDY

4 cups white sugar Butter, size of an egg
1 scant cup cold water

Let boil slowly till ready to candy, not too hard. Cut dates, remove seed, close dates, lay on a well-buttered platter in rows one-inch apart, each way. Pour boiled candy over; while cooling, cut into squares so a date will be in each square.

VINEGAR TAFFY

3 cups granulated sugar Butter, size of a walnut
½ cup vinegar

Boil without stirring, till it hardens when dropped in cold water. Flavor with lemon, pour into a buttered dish, and cut into squares before it hardens. Some pour in a half-teaspoon of soda before pouring onto the plate.

ATTAR OF ROSES

The royal society of Edinburgh received the following account of the manner in which this costly perfume is prepared in the east. It has been passed down in our family from an old recipe book dating just after 1800:

Steep a large quantity of the petals of the rose, freed from every extraneous matter, in pure water, in an earthen or wooden vessel, which is exposed daily to the sun, and housed at night, till a scum rises to the surface. This is the *ottar*, which, carefully absorb by a very small piece of cotton tied to the end of a stick.

The oil collected, squeeze out of the cotton into a very diminutive vial, stop it for use. The collection should be continued whilst any scum is produced.

TO MAKE A SACK POSSET

Beat up the yolks and whites of 15 eggs, strain them, and then put three quarters of a pound of white sugar in a pint of Canary wine, and mix it with the eggs in a basin. Set it over a chafing dish of coals, and keep continually stirring it until it is quite hot. Next grate some nutmeg in a quart of milk, boil it, and then pour it into the eggs and wine; while pouring, hold the hand very high, and let another person keep stirring the posset, which renders it smooth, and full-bodied to taste.

ANOTHER METHOD: Take four Naples biscuits, and crumble them into a quart of new milk; when it boils a little, grate in some nutmeg, and sweeten it to taste; next, pour in half a pint of sack. Keep stirring it, when it will be fit for table.

PEARL WATER FOR THE FACE

Put half a pound of the best Spanish oil soap, scraped very fine, into a gallon of boiling water. Stir it well for some time, and let it stand till cold. Add a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and half an ounce of oil of rosemary; stir them again. This compound liquid, when put up in proper phials in Italy is called tincture of pearls. It is an excellent cosmetic for removing freckles from the face, and for improving the complexion.

OLD FASHIONED APPLE DUMPLINGS

FIRST PART, PASTRY:

From your favorite pastry recipe or from a mix, make enough pastry for a two-crust pie mix. Roll out, cut in four-inch squares.

SECOND PART, SYRUP:

1½ cups brown sugar; 1½ cups white sugar; 3 cups water; ½ stick butter; ½ teaspoon vanilla. Cook all together in deep skillet or baking pan, to the boiling point.

THIRD PART, FILLING:

Peel and core 8 small cooking apples. Slice and quarter them (one small apple per person). Wrap apples in squares of pastry. Roll each dumpling in flour and drop in boiling syrup. Sprinkle with cinnamon, bake 45 minutes in preheated 375° oven, basting often. Serve hot.

CREAM SAUCE TO SERVE OVER DUMPLINGS:

Combine three tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup milk, dash of salt. Bring to boil and serve over dumplings. You can add rum, brandy or whisky to flavor if desired. When liquors are heated, the alcoholic content evaporates, leaving only the flavor. How's that for getting around temperance objections?

CRANBERRY CONSERVE

1 quart cranberries 1 cup raisins
2 apples, peeled and chopped 1 cup nut meats
2 oranges and peelings, 4 cups sugar
chopped 1 cup boiling water
1 cup cold water

Cook cranberries in cold water till skins pop, add boiling water, sugar, raisins, chopped apples and oranges, and cook until thick. Add nut meats, and cook two minutes longer.

It can be used as is, or it may be kept in the refrigerator until needed. If so, seal it in jars with a paraffin top. It will be very good for Christmas.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING

8 eggs ½ pound sugar
½ pound butter Grated nutmeg
Rich pastry

Beat up the eight eggs, put them into a stew-pan with half a pound of butter, and some grated nutmeg. Set it on the fire, stirring it till it thickens, then pour it into a basin to cool. Set a rich paste around the edge of your dish, pour in your pudding and bake it in a moderate oven. A delicious and elegant article.

GOLDEN APPLE MOLD

1 envelope Knox gelatine 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 ¼ cup cold water 1 tablespoon sugar
 ½ cup orange juice 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
 1 cup hot apple sauce 1 cup orange sections
 2 egg whites

Soak gelatine in cold water, dissolve over hot water. Mix lemon juice, orange juice, salt, sugar, orange rind, apple sauce . . . and add dissolved gelatine, then stir thoroughly. Cool.

When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water, chill till firm, and serve garnished with orange sections and custard sauce. Always rinse your mold with cold water before pouring in any kind of jello mixture.

TO MAKE A BOLOGNA SAUSAGE

Take a pound of beef suet, a pound of pork, a pound of bacon fat and lean, and a pound of beef and veal. Cut them very small. Take a handful of sage leaves chopped fine, with a few sweet herbs (marjoram, oregano, basil). Season pretty high with pepper and salt, take a large well-cleaned gut and fill it. Set on a saucepan of water, and when it boils, put it in, first pricking it to prevent its bursting. Boil it one hour.

BEEF AND CHEESE STEW

For the first of those cool, brisk late autumn days which foretell the coming of winter, try this recipe.

1 lb. boneless beef (chuck, neck or round) cut in 1½-inch pieces 4 tablespoons flour
 3 cups boiling water 1 cup chopped onions
 1 peeled clove of garlic 3 teaspoons salt
 8 carrots, cut fine ½ teaspoon pepper
 2 cups cabbage, cut fine 3 tablespoons salad oil
 1 cup celery, cut fine 6 Irish potatoes, cut fine
 1½ cups tomatoes ¼ cup minced parsley
 ½ cup grated cheddar cheese

Roll meat in a blend of the 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper. Cook garlic in 2 tablespoons fat in a deep kettle for two minutes, add meat, and brown.

Add onions, cook four minutes while stirring, then remove meat and add one tablespoon fat and brown two tablespoons of flour in it, then stir in boiling water, and cook till thickened.

Add one tablespoon salt, meat and cover. Cook two hours (simmer), then add carrots, potatoes, cabbage, and celery and cover again and simmer an additional 30 to 40 minutes.

Add parsley, cheese and tomatoes, simmer five minutes longer. Excellent repast.

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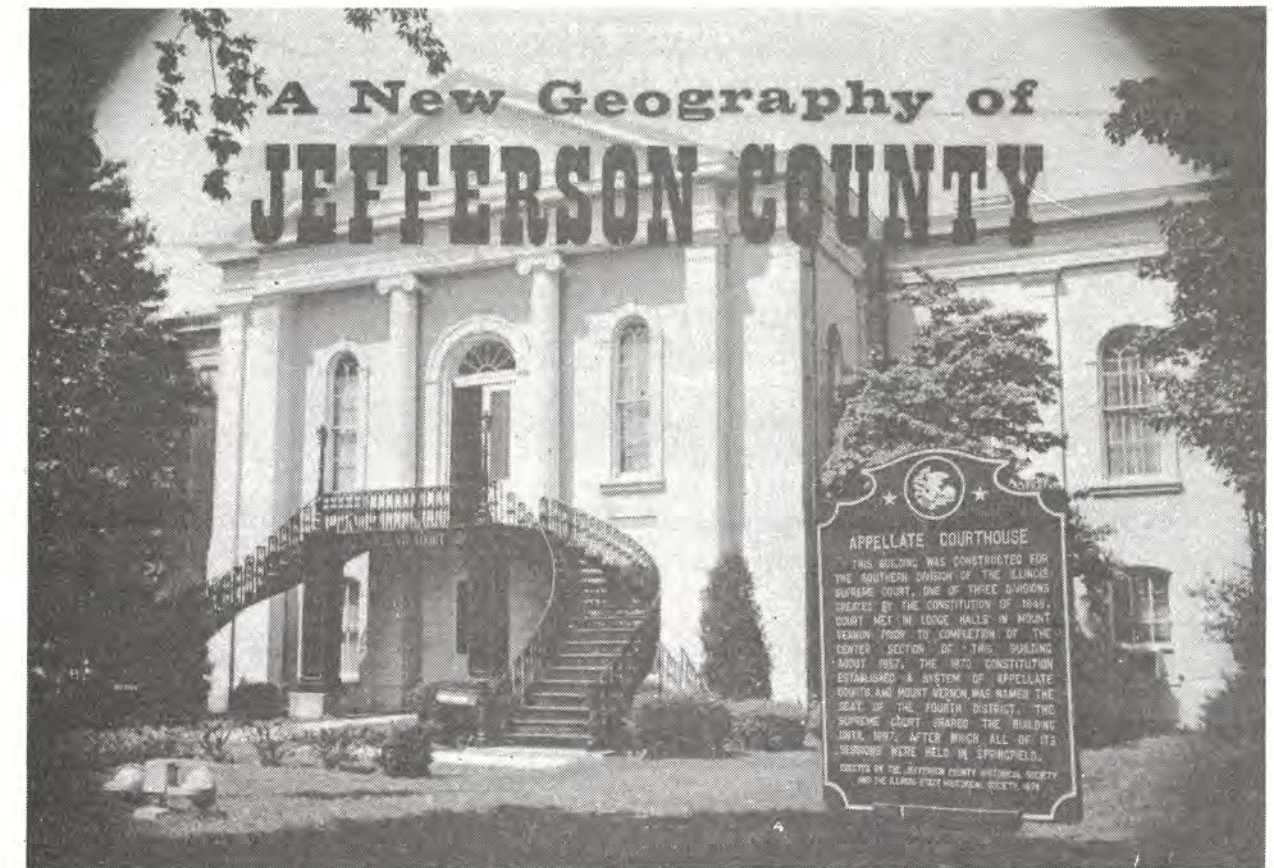


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MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS



By Lowell A. Dearinger

FIRST SETTLERS

THERE WERE roads before people lived in what is now Jefferson County — Europeans, that is.

The Kaskaskia-Vincennes Trace crossed the northwest corner of the county. In February, 1779, this was the route taken by George Rogers Clark to his rendezvous with the British at Vincennes.

In 1808, the Goshen Road, from the Goshen settlement in Madison County to the Equality Salt Springs and Shawneetown, entered Jefferson County near the northwestern corner. It then ran diagonally southeastward, leaving the county at the southeast corner.

In 1810, Andrew Moore brought his family from Goshen and built a cabin along the road at the edge of a prairie, now identified by his name, Moore's Prairie.

Five years later, Moore and a son traveled to Jordan's Mill in Franklin County with corn to be ground into meal. Enroute home, Moore was slain, presumably by Indians. The son was never seen again.

After an unsuccessful search for her husband and son, Mrs. Moore gathered

her remaining children and her few possessions and moved to Equality, where she had formerly lived.

The first attempt at settlement in Jefferson County had failed.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The present face of Jefferson County is of comparatively recent origin.

Extending as far south as the vicinity of Carbondale and Harrisburg the Illinoian glacier (100,000 years ago) reshaped the surface of Jefferson County.

During the last million years Illinois has been visited by four great glaciers: the Kansan, Nebraskan, Illinoian and the Wisconsin of 12,000 years ago, which reached no nearer than Danville and Peoria. Evidence of the first two glaciers is almost buried beneath later glacial drifts.

As they creep along glaciers shave off high places and fill the low. Any re-

What Adam Clark Johnson, Jefferson County historian, said about southern Illinois may be said about his own county.

"There never was [such] a frontier . . . There were few Indians, and these were peaceful. The wild beasts were not very wild or numerous. In this pocket between the great rivers has a fresh, fertile and safe domain . . . barely accessible to the outside world. Destined to an exceedingly slow development, it was much longer in becoming materially better."



ILLINOIAN GLACIER, more than 100,000 years ago, covered Jefferson County and extended below Marion, Carbondale and Harrisburg. Main body of glacier was estimated to have been several thousand feet thick.

maining debris, or "till," is deposited when the glacier begins to melt and recede. For an example, former valleys of the Big Muddy and Casey Fork were filled by the Illinoian glacier. These streams have since formed new valleys.

Pinkish or greenish metamorphic rocks, some being sizeable boulders, were deposited in the country by the Illinoian glacier. These rocks are hard and ring like a bell when struck with a hammer. Some boulders have been mistaken for meteorites. Instead, they were brought down from the northeast, possibly from the prehistoric mountain area of upper Canada.

Near the Wayne County line glacial till is quite deep, while in the hills north of Mt. Vernon it is quite thin.

Bedrock in Jefferson County is Pennsylvanian, McLeansboro series. Exposures are found over the county. Cave-like formations and crevasses in the hill country bear such names as Wolf Den, Snake Den and the Devil's Prop.

Why these low hills?

It has been suggested that these may have been due to an uneven uplift after the land last emerged from the Pennsylvanian seas.

Also, when the Illinoian glacier began to melt and recede great torrents of water were released. In Jefferson County this run-off was carried away mainly by the Big Muddy and Horse Creek systems. This partly accounts for the ridges and hollows in the hill section.

These streams still are busily cutting the hollows deeper. After they leave the hills, they meander lazily along their flood plains.

As another item of geological interest, at one time arms of a prehistoric Kincaid Lake, created by the natural damming of run-off from the Illinoian glacier, extended up Casey Fork and the Big Muddy valleys.

Woodlands in the county are of the oak-hickory association. Lesser plants that thrive on acid soils and some shade are found in such woods. Ground plants such as crocus, trillium, birdsfoot violet, foxglove and the mayapple are typical.

Prairie plants are robust, well-rooted, able to withstand drouths and storms. And, at one time, to recover after frequent prairie fires. Among such plants in Jefferson County are iron weed, prairie blazing star, penstemons, ox-eye

ARROW marks the Big Muddy River-Casey Fork embayment of ancient Kincaid Lake, created by deposits from receding Illinoian glacier.



ZADOK CASEY (1796-1862) was an early settler in Jefferson County, farmer, preacher, assemblyman, lieutenant governor, and congressman who was listed by one scribe in 1822 as the "ablest, most prominent and most influential in the state."

daisy, blackeyed Susans, purple coneflower and pokeberry. Many of these were used by Indians and granny women for medicines.

Many native plants are used as ornamentals. These include the hawthorns, elderberries and Indian currant, or coralberry (buckbrush). All of these bear fruits and attract birds. The dogwood and redbud are attractive small trees.

PERMANENT SETTLERS

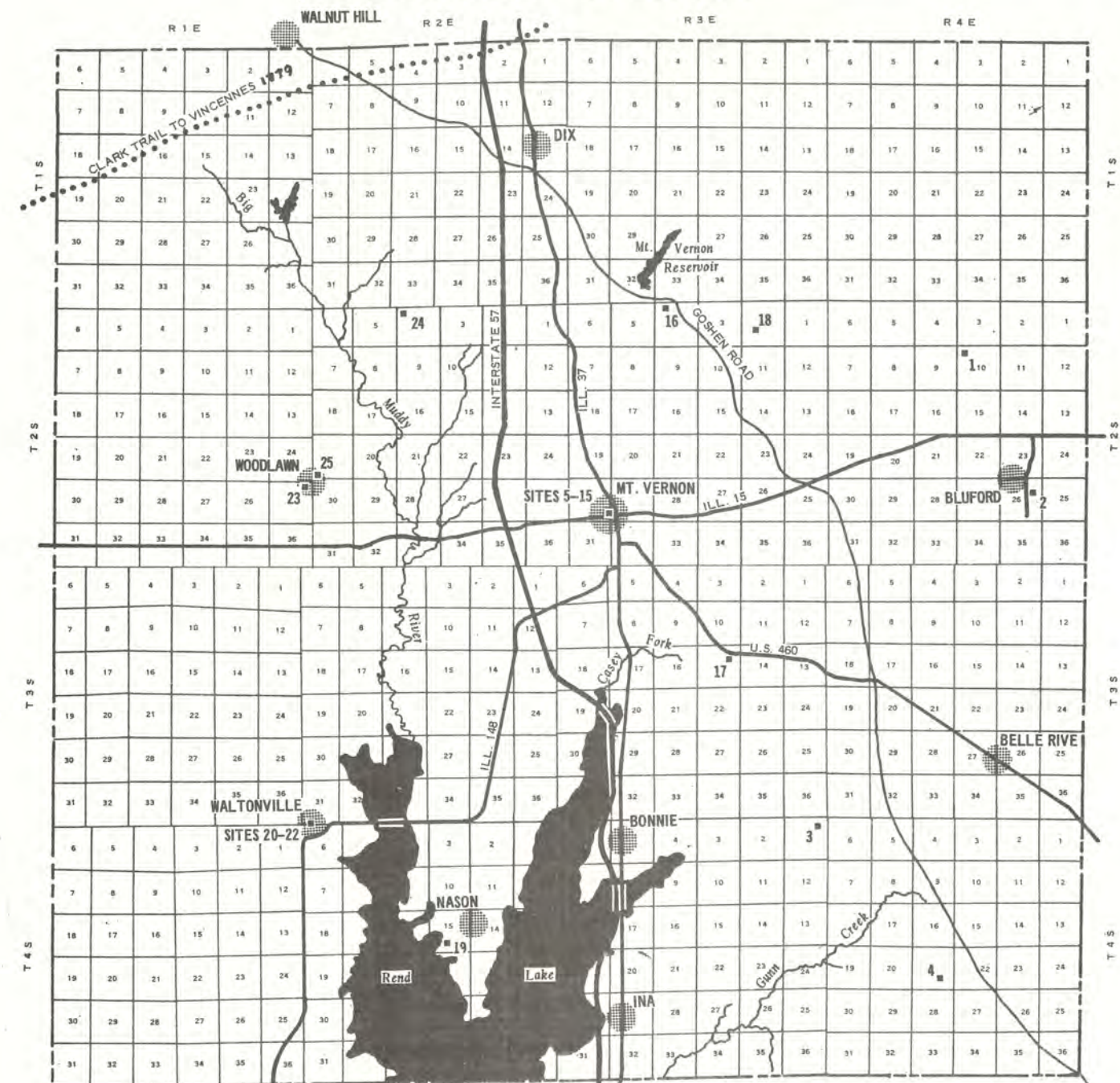
In 1816, Carter Wilkey, Daniel Crenshaw and Robert Cook settled on Moore's Prairie.

Crenshaw moved into the Moore cabin and built several cabins which he rented to travelers, and to settlers who needed such places until they could build homes on land they had purchased. He also kept a small stock of grocery items, such as salt, sugar and meal.

In this way the first permanent settlement was established in what was to be Jefferson County. Also, so it seems, the first tourist cabins.

In the fall of 1816, Barton Acheson came to Moore's Prairie. Then Mrs. Wilkey — Carter's mother — and her

JEFFERSON COUNTY



JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES

Courtesy Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

- 1911 iron bridge northwest of Bluford on Puncheon Creek.
- Mercedes Green House (c. 1844), log cabin east of Bluford.
- Ham's Grove Church (1879) east of Bonnie.
- Judd Mansion, Italianate home east of Ina.
- Appellate Courthouse (1854) at 14th and Main, where Lincoln practiced law before Illinois Supreme Court.
- Lincoln speech site, on North 10th Street.
- Walter C. Arthurs Home (1892) at 800 North St.
- Tanner Home, on grounds of Methodist Children's Home.
- Mammoth Department Store building (c. 1890's), at 901 Broadway, an early business.
- Mt. Vernon Public Library, Seventh and Main, a 1905 Carnegie library.
- Ross Drug Store, 1001 Broadway, an early (1869) business building.
- Brooker T. Washington School, 11th and Vaught, early Negro school.
- Southern RR Depot, 5th and Main.
- L & N RR Station, 15th and Main, c. 1870's.
- C & E I RR Station, 221 Main, c. 1900.
- Hopewell Church and Goshen Road north of Mt. Vernon.
- Mill School, c. 1840 log school south-east of Mt. Vernon.
- East Salem Missionary Baptist Church, c. 1860 log church northeast of Mt. Vernon.
- Nason Coal Mine, impetus for planned community.
- Waltonville Jail, old abandoned jail.
- Waltonville Primitive Baptist Church.
- Waltonville Blacksmith Shop.
- Woodlawn Methodist Church, built 1879.
- New Hope Baptist Church, northeast of Woodlawn, 1879.
- Woodlawn Baptist Church, northeast of Woodlawn, 1887.





MT. OLIVE CHURCH in southeastern Webber Township is said to be the oldest existing church building in Jefferson County, having been built in 1840.

family arrived. By the end of the year the settlement numbered about 20 souls.

Zadok Casey was the first settler in Shiloh Twp., arriving with his wife and one child in 1817. He was poor, carrying upon a horse his belongings, including an iron skillet. Mrs. Casey rode the horse, holding the child. Zadok was a lay preacher, and the first thing he did on reaching his destination was to offer up a prayer for his safe arrival.

Also in 1817, Isaac Casey, his son, William, his daughter Katy and her husband, Isaac Hicks, settled just north of the site of the present Mt. Vernon City Hall. Isaac Casey was Zadok's brother.

On May 9, 1818, a colony of six families arrived, settling in Shiloh Twp. These were William and H. R. Maxey, James E. Davis, James Johnson, Nathan Park and John Wilkerson. The only human this group met in the 50 miles between the Salines at Equality and the Moore's Prairie settlement lived on Knight's Prairie in Hamilton County.

Wm. Maxey raised 11 children. These, too, had large families, one daughter having 17. In 1838, when Mr. Maxey died, he had 101 grandchildren.

One unusual event took place at the Maxey home, a one-room cabin. This was a triple wedding, with Zadok Casey performing the ceremony.

The day was filled with gaiety and eating, with perhaps a little drinking.

As the afternoon waned, it was discovered that the newlyweds had no place to lay their heads on their nuptial nights.

The guests rose to the occasion. One couple was escorted to the summer kitchen, the other two to the corn crib. For the latter newlyweds, it must have been an occasion long to be remembered. Imagine! A dual honeymoon in a corn crib!

The pioneers kept Sunday as a day of rest and worship. For want of a church, services were held in private homes, or a school house, if one was near enough. The preacher, or a layman, preached loud and long. During the sermon the women shouted, and the brethren cried "Amen."

At the conclusion of the services all went home happy.

After the settlers had time to become somewhat accustomed to frontier life they began to raise cotton. Not for export, but to make their own clothing. For coloring the cloth they made their own dyes.

One dye was made with Copperas (Copper sulphate), a mineral taken from the bluffs near the crossing of the Woodlawn and Richview roads. Another dye was made from a red rock, a soft stone found locally, used by Indians for their war paints.

For a blue dye, the people raised indigo. The liquid used to set the dye at-

tracted insects. It was most provoking, so it was reported, to be decked out in one's Sunday best, and be escorted by a swarm of buffalo gnats.

Dr. Andy Hall, a Mt. Vernon doctor, has pointed out that most of these early settlers came from slave states. They were too poor to own slaves and wanted to locate in a country where they could look forward to improving their financial condition and raise their families around people who did not look upon labor by the white man as being degrading.

For more about early settlers in Jefferson County, see *The Historic Goshen Road*, Outdoor Illinois, March, 1973.

Bones of a late prehistoric animal, the mammoth, have been found in Jackson County and near Golconda in Pope County. Mammoths are supposed to have roamed Jefferson County.

When the French arrived in the Illinois country they found beaver, elk and bison. These, with the possible exception of the beaver, were gone when the first Americans arrived in Jefferson County.

Early American pioneers did find deer, wolves — scads of wolves — bob cats, cougars, or painters, bear, raccoons, opossum, weasels and that animal with the "most distressing smell," the skunk. Also, quail, grouse, turkey, carrier pigeons, gray and red squirrels and cottontail rabbits.

Honeybees, brought from Europe by early colonists, evidently had reached Jefferson County and provided sweetening and wax for the settlers. The bees migrated west, just ahead of the pioneers. When Indians saw their first honeybees, they soon learned that the white man, and trouble, were not far behind.

There were snakes galore. Doris and Margaret Ann Cummings told the Jefferson County Historical Society about one snake hunt.

"Snakes were as plentiful here as in Ireland prior to St. Patrick's era . . . It was in 1820 that the first little old log schoolhouse was built at Old Shiloh. Soon after . . . James Douglas appeared in the neighborhood and got up a school. A few weeks later so many snakes had appeared that all concluded

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MT. VERNON as it was in 1876 was situated primarily north of the St. Louis and South-Eastern R. R., now the Louisville and Nashville (L & N). Note identification of roads by destination rather than by number: Carlyle Road; Brownsville Road, Salem Road, Fairfield Road and Shawneetown Road.

that there must be a den in the vicinity. All the settlers assembled with hoes, axes, spades, clubs and guns, and still were not prepared for the task confronting them.

"Every tuft of grass concealed a snake; every rock covered one; every hole and crevasse contained one; every nook was full of them . . . Rattlesnakes, copperheads, vipers, adders, moccasins, all seemed to have made peace and taken up abode together. Nearly three hundred rattlers were killed and five hundred snakes altogether."

INDIANS

By the time the first settlers arrived in Jefferson County Indian problems had been pretty well settled. Those Indians met with were peaceable hunters, or travelers headed for some distant destination. They could have been Shawnee, Piankawsaw, or one of the tribes of the Illini Confederation.

Artifacts of all midwest cultures, from Paleo to Late Woodland, have been found in Jefferson County. These date back some 10,000 years and include Adena, Hopewell and Middle Mississippian cultures. Paleo and Late Wood-

land artifacts have been found on Daniel's Hill in Mt. Vernon.

According to Jerry Elliston, Jefferson County archaeologist, there are more than 500 camp or village sites in the county. One hundred and forty of these are located in the Rend Lake area. Several mound sites have been reported, but apparently most of these have not been excavated.

Many sites were temporary camps of groups, or of hunters passing through the area. Most sites are near the larger streams.

Wildlife in Jefferson County provided the Indian with food, clothing, tools and ornamentation. There were few animals that were not included on the Indian's menu, or did not contribute something other than meat for his well-being — hair and claws, for example.

In 1819-1820, three bands of Delaware camped in the county enroute to a western reservation. About 600 camped on Horse Creek, in the northeastern part of the county. Another band camped in McClellan Twp., about one-half mile southwest of Mt. Vernon. This is the largest known site in the county.

There was some visiting between the

settlers and the McClellan band. Daughters of Isaac Casey visited the daughters of the chief of this band.

The Indians always offered food to their white visitors, and were offended when such invitations were refused. They would refrain from eating until the whites had finished their meal.

There is no available record of Indians visiting, or being invited to visit, homes of the white man.

A NEW COUNTY

In October, 1778, the General Assembly of Virginia established the County of Illinois, which embraced the present states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and part of Minnesota.

After the Atlantic states had ceded their claims to the federal government the Northwest Territory was created. In October, 1787, Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor.

Indiana Territory, which included Illinois, was created in July, 1800. In 1809, Illinois Territory was created, and on December 3, 1818, Illinois was taken into the Union as the 21st state.

On March 26, 1819, Jefferson County became the 26th county of Illinois. Formed out of Edwards and White counties, Jefferson County extended as far as the northern line of Clinton County.

Marion County was created January 28, 1823, out of Jefferson and Fayette counties. Zadok Casey named the county for the Revolutionary War general, Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," of the Carolinas, with whom his father fought.

In the census of 1820, the population of Jefferson County was 691. Ten years later it was 2,555. In southern Illinois, excepting St. Clair and Madison counties, Jefferson, with a population of some 35,000, now ranks fourth to Jackson, Williamson and Franklin Counties.

Zadok Casey, Flemming Greenwood and Joseph Jordan were elected to the first county board. On June 7, 1819, they decided upon the location of the seat of justice, and further ordered that the town be called Mt. Vernon.

The name first suggested was Mt. Pleasant, but it is thought that the name Mt. Vernon was finally selected be-

DAVID H. BURR'S map of the late 1830's included this section, which shows Jefferson County and main trails which lead to other major settlements in southern Illinois.

cause of George Washington's popularity in the county.

The ordinance establishing Mt. Vernon as the county seat, provided for a gift of 20 acres, to be laid out in lots, with the proceeds from the sale of same to be used for the erection of public buildings.

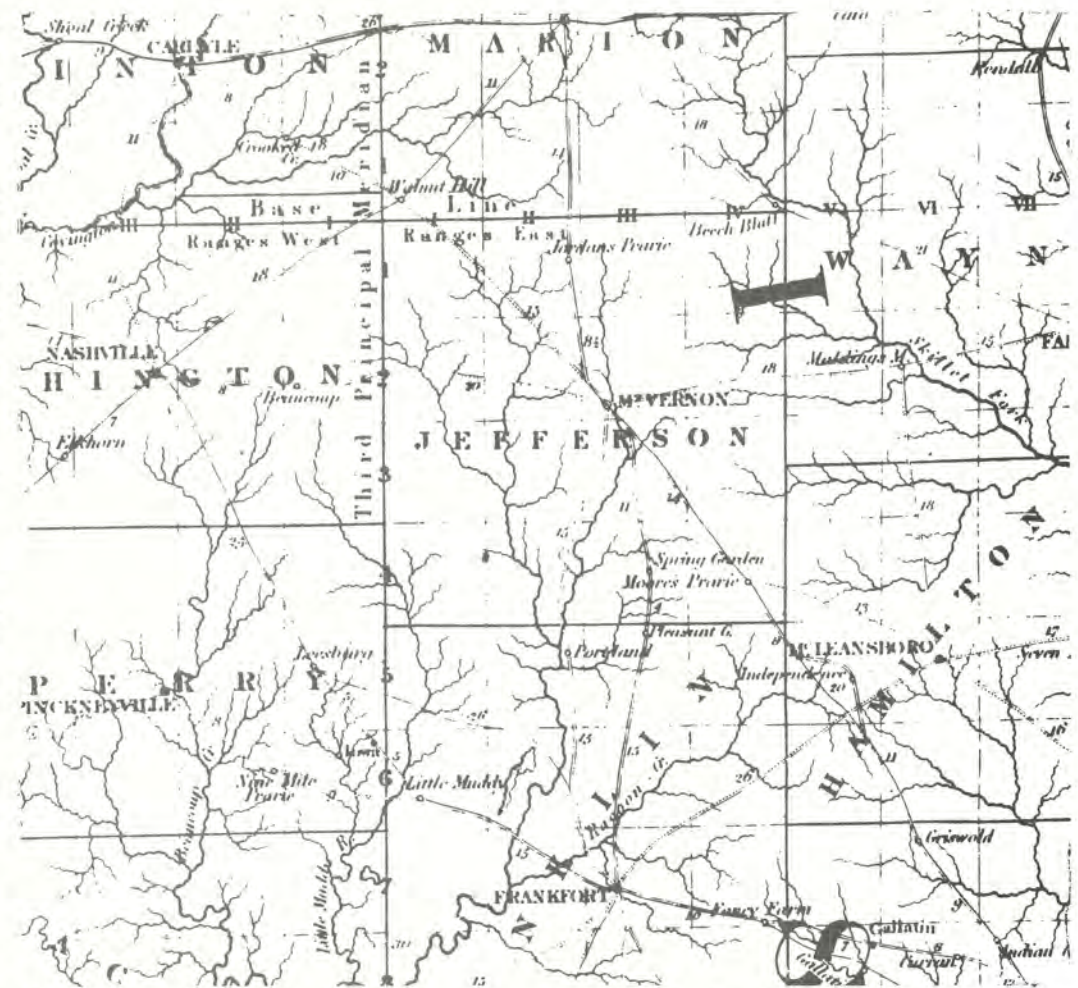
The original boundaries of Mt. Vernon extended one block in each direction from the courthouse square.

William Casey donated the 20 acres. His son-in-law, Isaac Hicks, thought that the best location was Post Oak Hill, on his farm. And a Mr. Dodd was certain that a location on his farm surpassed the others.

The selection brought snide remarks, because Casey was a son-in-law of Lewis Barker, one of the selection commissioners, and a nephew of Zadok Casey, member of the county board.

Mr. Casey — William, that is — built a home near the southeast corner of 11th and Main Streets, declaring that his would be the first house in town.

CRADLING GRAIN, one of the reasons the earlier settlers depended upon corn for bread. Corn was far easier to harvest than wheat in primitive times.



When the survey was made his house was a few yards west of the town limits.

The source did not report the critics' reaction.

The Goshen Road and the Kaskaskia-Vincennes Trace were the only roads in the new County of Jefferson. Two sections approximating the Trace are yet in use southwest of Walnut Hill. Most of the Goshen Road has been plowed under, except for a section in Moore's Prairie Twp., and between Dix and Walnut Hill.

At first, only Indian trails led to the county seat, the Goshen Road being four miles east. In June, 1818, the county commissioners ordered two roads be built. One was the Walnut Hill, or Centralia, road. The second joined the Goshen Road just north of Crenshaw's Corner.

The two roads were completed in the summer of 1821. Today, the Mt. Vernon route is the only Goshen Road most Jefferson countians know.

Other roads were opened during this period. Sometimes there were delays in

getting the roads viewed — procrastination, that southern influence.

The Vandalia Road was authorized in 1821, but was not built until late 1823, or early 1824. With alterations in the route this became the Dix road, and still later, Rte. 37.

Grand Prairie settlers asked for a road. This road was opened in December, 1823. With changes, this became the present Richview Road.

A road to Pinckneyville was opened in 1845. Parts of this road are yet in use. This is on the west side of Big Muddy River in McClellan Twp., and about four miles northeast of Waltonville.

Franklin County had built a road from Benton through Ewing to the county line. Jefferson County connected with this road one through Spring Garden and along the east side of the Mt. Vernon Game Farm. This was the original Benton Road, now known as the Spring Garden Road.

So many roads were built as the years passed that Historian Perrin was

moved to declare that a stranger could hardly get anywhere. He went on to say that some roads wriggled like a snake. And if every wiggle in the Pinckneyville road had been straightened, it probably would have ended in the middle of Arkansas.

Perrin also stated that under township organization, the county "had very expensive roads, and hardly any "good ones."

PEOPLE AND PLACES

The first postal service in the United

States was authorized by Congress in 1789. Initially, 75 post offices were established, the mail being carried over 1,875 miles of road.

With the increasing population in the western territories, postal delivery became of great importance. Consequent-

ly, during the 1800's the Post Office Department provided star routes to serve small rural post offices. These were located every few miles. Some were in private homes.

Jefferson County has had no less than 53 post offices. Those which were

discontinued and later re-established, perhaps under a different name, were counted as one office.

When Rural Free Delivery was established in 1896, most of these rural offices were no longer needed, and soon were discontinued.

The first post office in Mt. Vernon was established October 17, 1820, as Jefferson Courthouse. The name was changed to Mt. Vernon, March 29, 1827.

Woodlawn, in Shiloh Twp., was laid out as Wood Lawn, and the plat



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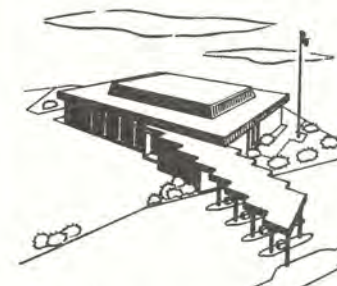
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recorded October 1st, 1869. A post office was established December 8, 1870. The name was changed to Woodlawn, June 26, 1892. An unique industry in the town was a mill converting pennyroyal and sassafras into oil.

Thomas Hoffer and a family by the name of Smith are supposed to have settled in what is now Spring Garden Twp., the attraction being a good spring.

On June 3, 1838, a post office was moved from Pleasant Grove, Franklin County, to Spring Garden, the name being changed accordingly. The Spring Garden post office was discontinued February 14, 1906.

Spring Garden became a trading center for a large area. Before WWI, merchants sent merchandise wagons on regular farm routes in the area. The town boasted of a brick hotel.

A steam mill was built by Driver and Pollock. People drove miles to see this wonder.

One evening while the usual visitors were marveling at the magic of a steam mill, the miller, a green hand, crowded on so much steam and speed that the millstones burst into fragments. This made "a grand scatterment" of the spectators and the employees, including the inexperienced operator. No one, it seems, was hurt.

Spring Garden claims the first town-

SPRING GARDEN, once one of the important communities in mid-southern Illinois, languished when railroads failed to give village the means of communication and transportation which other towns furnished. Street sign looks suspiciously like one from nearby Mt. Vernon.



WOODLAWN business district extends along the L & N railroad, harking back to the days country towns were dependent upon railroads for communication with the outside world.

ship high school in Jefferson County, if not in southern Illinois. The late Curtis Williams, Mt. Vernon attorney, attended this school in 1888-1889, and made this claim.

With the building of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad (now the Louisville and Nashville) in 1876, and later when the C&EI came through in the 1890's, about three miles west, citizens and business removed to Opdyke, Bell Rive and Ina.

All that is left of this once important

village are a few houses and the spring. No store.

Rome Twp. was named for Rome, N. Y. On July 20, 1835, the first post office was established in the home of a Mr. Andrews, and was called Jordan's Prairie. Later an attempt was made to change the name to Rome, but another post office up Peoria way had that name. The name then was changed to Dix, in honor of Gen. Dix, a major general in the Civil War and governor of New York state. Until a few years ago shipping directions via railroad were "Rome, P. O. Dix."

There was at one time a star route between Dix and Keensville (Wayne County), a distance of 25 miles or so. A citizen of Farrington (Post office, Pigeon - 1872-1905) wanted the mail contract. He figured that the lowest competitive bid would be \$1.00 for the round trip, a driving distance of at least 60 miles, come sun, rain, high water . . . and mud. He entered a bid of 99c and got the contract.

Farrington (Farrington Twp.) was laid out to be a sizeable town. At one time the town had some stores, a blacksmith shop, a mill, a tanyard, a school and a church. But it never had a post office. Mail for the town was delivered to Pigeon, so named because of a nearby large passenger pigeon roost. Today, "old" Farrington is an empty spot by the side of the road.

In Blissville Twp., Williamsburg was laid out in December, 1867. In its heyday, the town had about 100 inhabitants. It had two drug stores and two doctors, several stores and a schoolhouse.

A post office was established in the town July 10, 1871, but was called Laur, honoring Capt. Joseph Laur, the contract carrier of the mail from Ashley to Williamsburg (Laur), Fitzgerald (Pop. 3) and Spring Garden. On November 11, 1892, the name of the post office was changed to Williamsburg.

When the Chester and Tamaroa Railroad (later the Waterloo Chester and Wabash) was built into Mt. Vernon around 1892, the town of Waltonville was established about a mile from Williamsburg, with the usual results. The town moved to the railroad, leaving the former village a ghost town, as such are called in the West.

Another town which started out with a great future was Lynchburg (Pendleton Twp.). Laid out in 1852-53, the town was not recorded until February, 1857. The post office was opened September 22, 1858, and was discontinued September 22, 1875.

Lynchburg considered itself having good prospects for getting the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad. A subdivision was added. Homes were built. A schoolhouse with a lodge hall on the second floor was built.

The railroad came through Opdyke, three miles south. And that was the last of Lynchburg.

Other towns created by railroads are Bluford-Markham City, Belle Rive, Ina and Bonnie.

The first store in Jefferson County was that operated by Daniel Crenshaw in Moore's Prairie. In 1822, Crenshaw sold out to a Mr. Tunstall. In 1824, Tunstall sold to Daniel Wilbanks, who continued to operate the store, known locally as Wilbank's Stand. A postoffice in the area, with the name "Moore's Prairie", was opened April 22, 1825, and discontinued January 25, 1894.

When the St. Louis and Southeastern came through, Wilbanks moved his store to Belle Rive, where it was operated by the family until it was closed just a few years ago.

Nason, a coal town, was founded southwest of Mt. Vernon in 1922. The post office was established September 8, 1923, and was discontinued December 12, 1924. On January 29, 1929, unsold Nason lots and the coal interests of the corporation were sold at sheriff's sale from the Jefferson County Court-house steps.

With the coming of the hard roads, population of most of the railroad-created towns became static, or decreased.

Ina (PO established Dec. 4, 1894) survives with a bank, an elevator and several retail stores. With Rend Lake at its back door, and an ambitious park district, Ina could have a favorable future.

Bonnie (PO established July 24, 1894), seven miles from Mt. Vernon, is in nearly as good a position regarding Rend Lake. However, so many of its people work and shop in Mt. Vernon that the town is down to a furniture store and a furnace repair firm.

ZADOK CASEY

Zadok Casey was born in Georgia, March 7, 1796. His father was Irish, migrating to North Carolina before the Revolution, during which he served under Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," the same who served his British officer guests "the exclusive menu of sweet potatoes hot from the ashes, on a piece of bark." Zadok's mother was Welsh.

The family moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, while Zadok was quite young. On August 31, 1815, Zadok, then 19 years old, married Rachel King. His oldest child, Samuel K., was an

infant when Zadok moved to Illinois in 1817.

Between 1822 and September 4, 1862, when he died, Zadok spent 29 years in the legislature in Springfield, or in Congress.

State Representative	11 yrs.
State Senator	6 yrs.
Lieutenant Governor	*2 yrs.
Representative in Congress	10 yrs.

Total 29 yrs.

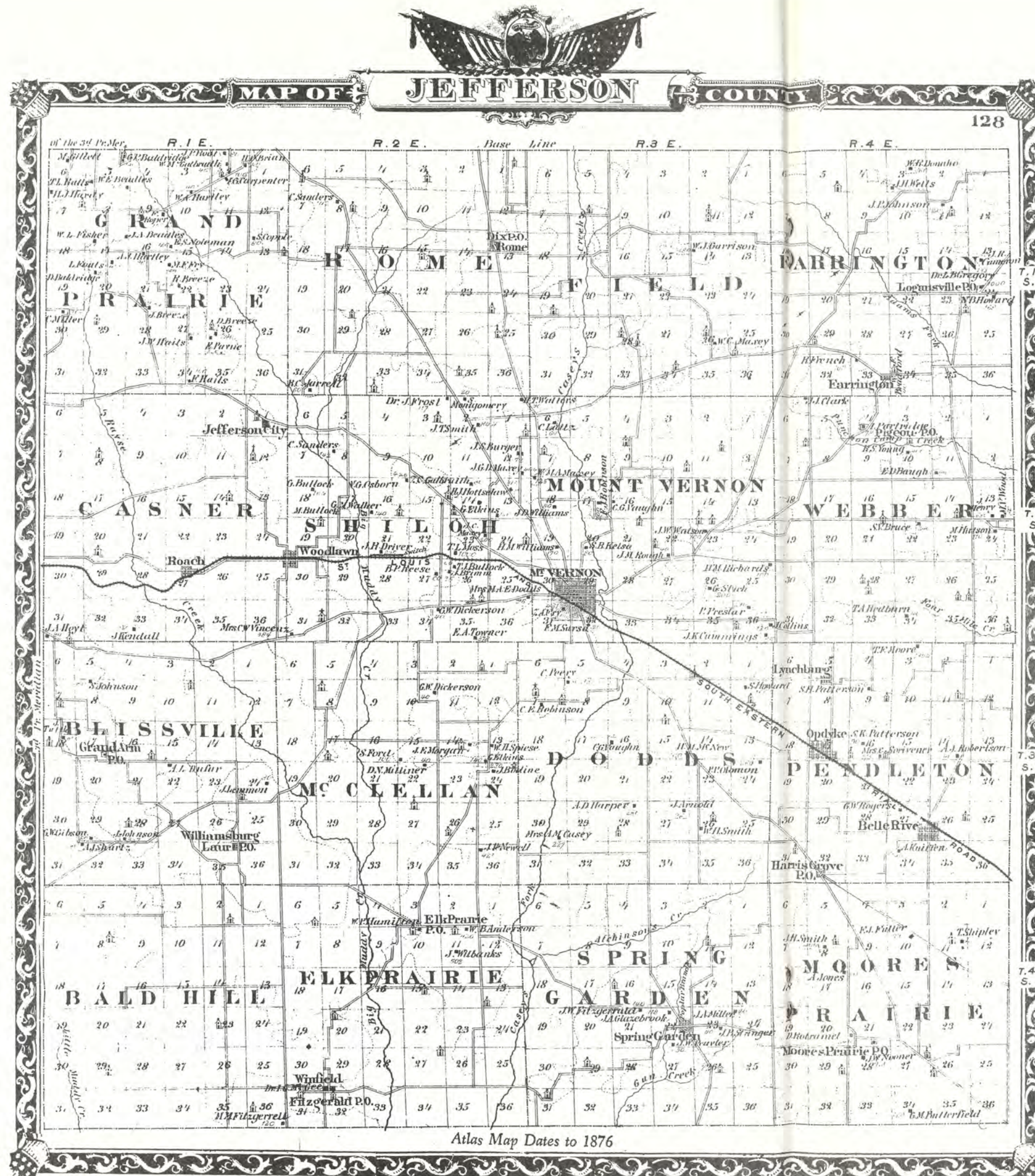
**Resigned March, 1833, to accept an appointment to fill an unfinished term in Congress.*

While in Congress Zadok was made chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He was against the Illinois and Michigan Canal project, as were most southern Illinoisans. But when the bill passed both houses, of Zadok it was said that "the State of Illinois is indebted to him for the (federal) land grant that made it possible for the state to build the canal."

During a temporary political fade-out, Zadok, with Judge Walter B. Scates and F. Casey, was elected delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1847, over which Casey presided. It has been claimed that it was due to his influence that the first of the three grand divisions of the State Supreme Court was located in Mt. Vernon. The former Supreme Court building, with considerable re-modeling, is now the Appellate Courthouse, Fifth District.

TRADING CENTER for Rome Township is the village of Dix, which is located on Illinois 37 and Interstate 57 at one of the highest points in the county.





INA, situated near the shore of huge 18,000-acre Rend Lake, is also nearest town to Rend Lake Junior College. Its future seems assured.

With the incorporation of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851, Zadok Casey made the first report in Congress favoring a land grant to aid in the construction of the railroad. Land grants to help finance the construction of early railroads were first used with the building of the Illinois Central.

Zadok Casey's political life was no bed of roses.

Those were the days of the Jacksonian regime, and his spoils system, of "to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy." Gov. John Reynolds was a Jacksonian Democrat. Casey represented the "Stalwarts," these being more nearly Jeffersonian Democrats.

In 1832, John Reynolds and Zadok Casey ran for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively. During the campaign Reynolds remarked that Zadoks' candidacy for lieutenant governor could

best be described as a minister of the gospel who meddled with politics.

Democrats charged that Zadok Casey was no better than a Whig, because of his declaration for a United States Bank, and a somewhat "underhanded attempt" to secure the speakership of the House of Representatives.

After Zadok lost his bid for his sixth term in Congress, one comment was, "Zadok, the Democrat, the Whig, the conservative, all things to all men, is now beaten for the first time in his life."

In 1822, Zadok was listed with the "ablest, most prominent and most influential men in the state."

BELLE RIVE (pronounced rye-ve) on Moore's Prairie is a trading center for large farming community. One of the larger farms in the section, C. E. Brehm Polled Hereford Farm, is few miles north.



When a resolution was passed in the Illinois legislature, calling for a convention to amend the state constitution of 1818 to permit slavery in Illinois, Zadok was "one of the champions for the convention." The resolution passed.

The proposed convention was defeated. The Jefferson County vote was 90 for and 43 against the proposed convention.

In 1860, Casey was elected state senator from the 20th District, then composing the counties of Jefferson, Wayne, Clay, Edwards, Wabash, Marion and Richland. He was holding this office at the time of his death, September 4, 1862, as previously stated.

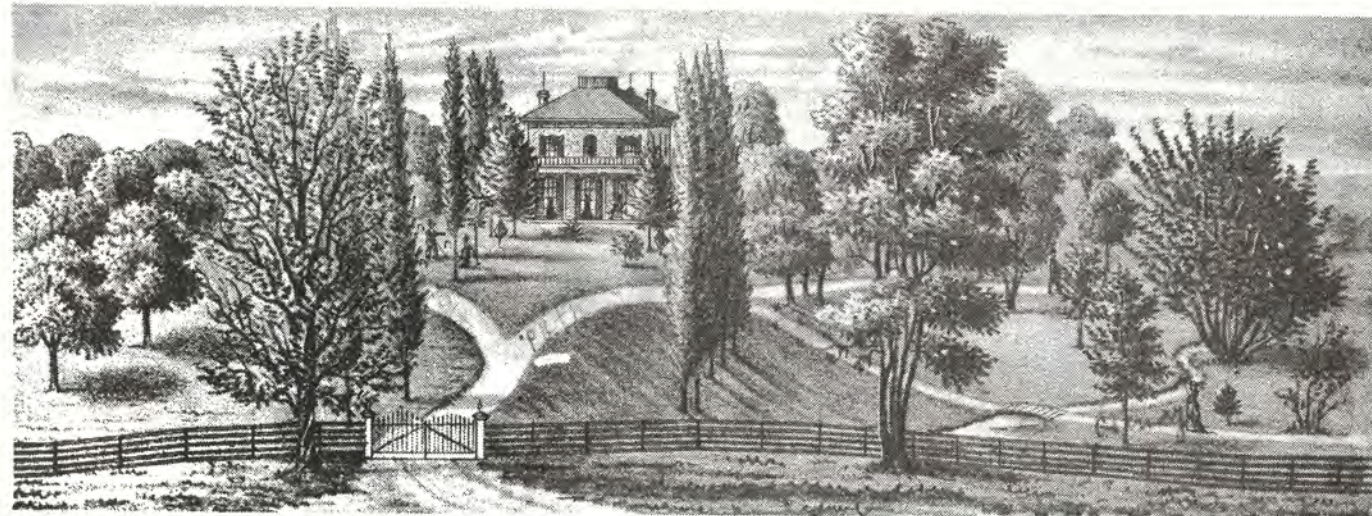
Zadok Casey raised four sons to adulthood. One became a physician. Three followed their father into politics, as did a grandson. According to Perrin's History of Jefferson County, from 1822 to 1876, the Illinois General Assembly without a Casey was "almost unknown. . . Sometimes there were father and son, or two brothers serving in the Assembly at the same time.

STINSON H. ANDERSON

Stinson H. Anderson was another early settler, coming to Jefferson County from Tennessee, where he was born in 1800. He bought a farm which included all the area in Mt. Vernon east of Eighth Street.

Part of this land later was owned by Dr. Duff Green. On some of this acreage has been built the Mt. Vernon Carnegie Library, the new Federal building,

RESIDENCE OF Dr. Duff Green in 1875. Property was on ground which now holds the Mt. Vernon Carnegie Library, new Federal Building, the Armory and Mt. Vernon Township High School.



ing, the Armory, and the Mt. Vernon Township High School.

In 1832, and again in 1834, Stinson Anderson was elected to the Illinois legislature. In 1838, he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, serving with Governor Thomas Carlin.

Following his terms as lieutenant governor, he was appointed captain in the United States Dragoons, serving in Florida during the Seminole War.

After having been mustered out of the army, he served four years as warden at the Alton State Penitentiary. During President Polk's administration he was appointed United States Marshal for the state of Illinois.

HEADSTONE OF Stinson H. Anderson, a lieutenant governor of Illinois, who was born in Tennessee in 1800. His farm included all of Mt. Vernon in the area of Eighth Street.

Stinson died in September, 1858. He is buried in the Old Union Cemetery.

It is reported that he was a man of "most excellent integrity, and the very soul of honor. He contributed generously to the support of his church, and always was ready to help distress wherever he found it."

Anderson donated the site from his farm for the Mt. Vernon Academy. The location was on Eighth Street, just south of Jordan. Many prominent Vernois taught at the academy. One of the last was the famous Robert G. Ingersoll.

Anderson was a successful farmer and

HANNAH EMMERSON DUSTIN and the boy, Samuel Lenorson, about to slay ten sleeping Indian captors. With Hannah, it was to revenge the slaying of her baby by the Indians, as she was forced to watch, helpless.

stock raiser. Like many early settlers he was interested in fast horses. He owned a little racing mare, Polly Ann, and was sure that she could out-run any animal with four legs.

Down at Murphysboro, Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan, also owned a race horse, Walnut Cracker. The doctor was sure that his Cracker could out-run any animal with four legs.

It was inevitable.

Dr. John heard of Polly Ann and challenged Anderson to a race of 1,000 yards. A match was arranged, to be run on Logan's race track at Murphysboro. It was said that each man staked all of his ready cash and most of his livestock on the outcome of the race.

When the horses came out, Polly Ann seemed half asleep. Logan's horse came out snorting, with head up and tail whisking, rearing to go.

Stinson's son, Bill, later colonel and brevet brigadier general with Sherman's Western Army, doubted that Polly Ann could beat Walnut Cracker. His father told him, "Bill, you must see that she does beat, or I'll feel tempted to beat you."

The horses were lined up. They were off. They — but why try for suspense? Polly Ann won by several lengths.

It has been claimed that Stinson Anderson brought away most of Dr. Logan's ready cash and livestock. He refused to take Walnut Cracker. Said he didn't want him.

LOUIS L. EMMERSON — 1864-1941

The Emmersons came from England to settle in Massachusetts in 1638. Thomas Emmerson and his family settled in Ipswich. Michael, a brother, and his family settled in Haverhill. The families had come to America to escape the religious persecutions of Charles II.

Emmerson descendants cherish a story about one of their family, Hannah Emmerson Dustin, Michael's daughter or granddaughter, as an example of the trials, stamina and hardness of the early members of the family. And, for that matter, of other colonials like them.



In 1697, Haverhill was attacked by Indians. Hannah, her nurse, Mary, and an English boy, Samuel Lenorson, were captured and taken north by the Indians. There were ten in the party of Indians — four men and six women and children.

A brave had slain Hannah's week-old baby, while she was being held, helpless to interfere. From then on Hannah seemed to live only for revenge. One night, on an island in the Merrimac River in New Hampshire, she saw her opportunity.

Hannah had stolen a hatchet. By a pre-arranged plan, Mary and Sam picked up hatchets from the sleeping Indians. The three then killed and scalped their captors. After many hardships and often hungry, the trio returned to Haverhill.

The State of New Hampshire has erected a monument on Merrimac Island to commemorate the memory of Hannah Emmerson Dustin.

Some of the Ipswich Emmersons migrated from Massachusetts to Virginia, Kentucky and to Indiana. In 1810, Alan Emmerson and Nancy Mounts, both of Indiana, married. Seven years later Alan and Nancy moved to Illinois and settled on Little Prairie, northwest of Morris Birkbeck's Wanborough, in Edwards County.

Louis L. Emmerson, a grandson of Alan and Nancy, was born December 27, 1864. His parents were Jessie and Fannie Saurdet Emmerson. In 1887,

Lou Emmerson married Anne Mathews, of Grayville.

Lou and his bride came to Mt. Vernon that same year, and opened a department store. Lou became interested in politics.

He was elected alderman in 1893. In the same year he also was elected president of the Mt. Vernon school board. And in 1901, he helped organize the Third National Bank, accepting the office of cashier.

He was elected Secretary of State in 1916, an office he held for 12 years. He

LOUIS L. EMMERSON, governor of Illinois from 1929 to 1933, had served three terms as Illinois secretary of state prior to election to the governor's office.





FIRST FIRE WAGON in Mt. Vernon, the Phoenix Fire Company, had a title which foreshadowed modern rock groups. Although the company had no hose and no horses to draw the wagon, they were able to requisition a team from a neighboring livery stable, don oilskins and pose for the photographer.

was elected Governor of Illinois in 1928, serving one term.

In 1932, while the country was working up steam for the repeal of the 18th Amendment, Illinois legislators passed an amendment revoking the Illinois prohibition act. Governor Emmerson vetoed the bill. It was claimed that his veto caused much criticism, which may have had some influence on the Governor's decision not to run for a second term.

Gov. Emmerson belonged to several fraternal orders. He devoted much time to Masonry and was regularly advanced through several lodges. In 1911, he was crowned a 33rd Degree Mason at Saratoga, New York.

Fishing was a favored recreation. The magazine *Field and Stream* told how he landed the largest kingfish caught up to that time off the Honduras coast. The same magazine also carried the story of a 44-pound muskellunge he caught, a highlight in his fishing career.

Gov. Emmerson has been given most of the credit for bringing the car shops from Litchfield to Mt. Vernon, and for creation of the Mt. Vernon city park. After his death in 1941, Edwin Rackaway, publisher of the *Mt. Vernon Register News*, had this to say about Gov. Emmerson:

"The Governor is gone and his home town has lost something of great value in his passing. It will probably be a long time before we see his like again."

DR. ANDY HALL

Dr. Andy Hall was one of Jefferson County's most respected men.

Born in Hamilton County in 1865, he received his medical degree from Northwestern University, graduating in 1890. He located in Mt. Vernon. When

DR. ANDY HALL, one of Jefferson County's most distinguished citizens, in December, 1949 was selected the outstanding practitioner in the United States and in his native state.



he hung out his shingle, he visited other physicians in town, and suggested they send him any of their patients who never paid, or any others they didn't want to treat.

Dr. Andy served as regimental doctor-surgeon in Cuba in 1898, and during the Aguinaldo insurrection of 1899-1902, in the Philippines. At one time he led an American detachment through the mountain country in northern Luzon, in search of a band of insurgents who were operating there.

In 1949, the Illinois Medical Association presented Dr. Andy with an award of recognition for being the "Outstanding General Practitioner for the State of Illinois."

In December, 1949, the American Medical Association presented him with a similar award for being the "Outstanding General Practitioner for the United States."

Dr. Andy also was awarded the Medical and Citation Certificate by the Alumni Association of Northwestern University, the highest honor bestowed by the Alumni.

Dr. Andy's greatest pleasures were making friends, telling tales, hunting and fishing. Of old fishermen, he said that they never die . . . They just smell that way.

Dr. Andy died in November, 1961. He was nearly 97 years old. He claimed he never worried about being a non-agenarian, because statistics prove that few people die after reaching 90 years of age.

The complete Dr. Andy story will appear in a future issue of *Outdoor Illinois*.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a \$20,000,000 business in Jefferson County. And, according to an educated guess, \$18,000,000 of this income is spent or saved at home. Also, most farm homes have city conveniences; the path out back is no longer needed.

Many pioneers came from the southeast. They had cropped to death the farms they had left behind. They used the same methods in Jefferson County. Early attempts at rotation were with soil-robbing crops, such as corn, wheat, timothy and related grasses. Or, perhaps, with redtop, there being a ready market for the seed.

THE AFTERNOON of February 19, 1888 a tornado swept through the Mt. Vernon courthouse square, toppling the tower on the court house, which fell on the west side of the building. Scene is southeast from the court house (iron rail surrounded court house), with a large group of townspeople gathered at site of Columbian Block at right, where the Mammoth Store is now located.

Family farms were favored, but the farms could not support the family. The most essential crop exported was that of the boys and girls, to the cities.

Men and women found extra income off the farm. It must have been a coincidence, but it did seem that the workers at the car shops always struck when it was time to put in their crops.

Jefferson County climate is favorable towards successful farming. The mean annual precipitation is 41.5 inches. Even during the dust bowl years the lowest annual precipitation was 27.32 inches, sufficient for crop production.

During the 1930's, even had there been no depression, Jefferson County agriculture was in the doldrums. This mainly was because of poor farming methods. On some farms the heaviest yield seemed to have been crawdads.

University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service (Farm Bureau) came into the county in 1921. The Jefferson County district of the Soil Conservation Service was organized in 1942.



ONCE WORN-OUT land has changed with modern agricultural progress so it now supports livestock like these lively critters on a Jefferson County farm.



Emphasis was placed upon the use of the land for which it was best fitted—pasture, row crops, etc. Also, upon the use of limestone and sweet clover, and on commercial fertilizer, especially nitrates.

One Jefferson County farm owner offered to furnish the limestone, if the tenant would spread it. The tenant refused the offer, claiming that the weeds were bad enough, and limestone would only make them worse.

A farmer down Moore's Prairie way treated his fields after dark, to avoid being ridiculed by his neighbors. When the results became visible, the neighbors came, not to ridicule, but to admire. And ask, "How come?"

Jefferson County farmers have increased their livestock herds, marketing their crop on the hoof instead of by the bushel. In the 1930's, farmers in the Shawnee Hills had much the same idea. They built stills and marketed their corn by the gallon.

Farmers now keep better records. Many know their production costs down to the fraction of a cent. The IRS has encouraged this practice.

Farm Bureau membership in Jefferson County is almost 100%. Cooperators in the Soil Conservation District number 50%. The most successful farmers in the county are members of both.

Inefficient farmers eventually sell out, usually to a neighbor. Today there are 300 farms less in the county than there were as late as 1965. The larger size of farms has meant a more economical use

of farm machinery. Many operators of small farms were, and are, over-invested in machinery.

More Jefferson County young men are staying on the farms these days, because of better opportunities. Fewer farm boys are graduating from ag schools, reversing the trend in the 60s, when the army draft was in force. Too, the boys are getting the basics of farm operations in high schools and Rend Lake Junior College.

FRUIT GROWING

Lewis Johnson Jr. brought the first fruit trees into Jefferson County. Many orchards in the county were started by pioneers, like Mr. Johnson, bringing sprouts from the old home orchards they had left behind.

According to old timers most of the yield of early apple orchards were pressed into cider. If the cider got hard, so much the better.

Jefferson County has been an important fruit producing area, especially in peaches, apples and strawberries. Each year in the 1922-31 period, the Texico Fruitgrowers Association shipped 150 carloads of peaches, each carload containing 396 bushels.

Then came the low prices of the 1930s. This marked the beginning of the end of peach production in the county. Peaches are still being grown, but mostly for distribution at the shed.

Other reasons for the decline in orchards are the higher cost of production, uncertain spring weather and the tech-

MT. VERNON AIRPORT as it will appear when expansion program is completed. Air service is now provided by Ozark Airlines to Chicago and St. Louis.

nology of orchard management. Crop and livestock farming have more appeal for the younger generation.

The Gage peach was developed in Jefferson County.

About 1910, John A. Gage, a fruit grower six miles east of Dix, had implanted Elberta buds on several seedlings. When these matured the foliage and fruit on one branch lacked Elberta characteristics — a mix-up in genes.

Buds from this branch were implanted on other seedlings. When these developed Mr. Gage learned that he had a new peach.

Considered a bud variation of the Elberta, the Gage is a freestone. It produces strong flowers and sets fruit better under unfavorable conditions. It has a stronger crotch and branches. In hard winds the limbs do not break when heavy with fruit. It needs less pruning, and is highly resistant to "shot-hole" fungus (*Bacterium pruni*).

John Gage died in 1951. His son-in-law and daughter, Fred and Wilhelmine Gage Hawkins operated the farm for some years. The farm has been sold and the orchards removed.

Mr. Gage gave the patent rights to the Gage peach to the University of Illinois, as his contribution to the fruit-growing industry.

TRANSPORTATION

Except for a stagecoach line on the Goshen Road, Jefferson County was isolated from the outside world for quite some time.

Stages may have come through Mt. Vernon after the Crenshaw Corners-Mt. Vernon-Walnut Hill roads were built. The first stage mentioned is one between Mt. Vernon and Ashley, a distance of 16 miles. This was after the Illinois Central came through Ashley in 1854.

Several railroads were projected through Jefferson County.

One of these was the Mt. Vernon Railroad Co. Local money was raised and loans guaranteed. The right-of-way between Mt. Vernon and Ashley was graded. The contract had been awarded to Van Duser, Smith and Company,



place of business not given. The company failed, and local investors found they had been taken on a snipe hunt.

In 1869, the St. Louis & Southeastern, now the L&N, with local financial support, finally gave the county a railroad. Later, the Air Line (Southern R. R. 1869) and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois (1890s), now controlled by the Missouri Pacific, were built through the county. For a time the Air Line used the St. Louis and Southeastern tracks from Mt. Vernon to St. Louis.

The Chester and Tamaroa, owned by Dr. Letcher Irons, a Mt. Vernon dentist, was built in the 1890s. Later this became the Waterloo Chester and Wabash. The WC&W (Wait Charlie and Walk) is now owned by the Missouri Pacific.

It must have been just before the turn of the century that the Jacksonville and Southeastern came into the county, using the L&N tracks into Mt. Vernon from Drivers, six or seven miles west. This railroad has long since been out of existence.

At present Jefferson County is served by six railroads: The Illinois Central, through Bluford-Markham City; the C&EI (Mo. Pac.); L&N, Southern R. R., Burlington Northern and the Missouri Pacific. Rail passenger service is available at Salem and Centralia, about 23 miles distant.

In 1962 the Ozark Air Lines included Mt. Vernon in the St. Louis - Mt.

Vernon - Mattoon - Bloomington - Chicago flights.

The Civil Aeronautic Board has approved a flight from St. Louis through Mt. Vernon to Louisville, Ky., which will give Mt. Vernon direct air service to the east. Presently Mt. Vernon landing strips are not long enough to accommodate the large jets planned for the Louisville flights.

A \$10,000,000 expansion program is now in progress at the Mt. Vernon airport. Completion is not expected for two years or more. The expansion will include longer landing strips and a new terminal building. An instrument landing system and a fire station were put in operation this summer (1974).

At present the Mt. Vernon Aviation Co. handles most of the action at the airport. This includes housing and maintenance of 38 or so private, corporate and agricultural planes, as well as air taxis, sales or rentals of planes, and flight instruction.

The county also is served by the Greyhound Bus system.

COMMUNICATION

The railroad brought the telegraph to Jefferson County.

The Western Union Money Order Transfer Center, for Illinois outside of Chicago and its suburbs, now located in Mt. Vernon, delivers transfer and regular messages by telephone over southern and central Illinois.

The Center provides jobs for 185 local employees. The 1974 payroll is ex-

pected to be between 1½ and 2 million dollars. In addition, Western Union spends some \$750,000 yearly in Mt. Vernon.

Radio WMIX (940 AM-94 FM Stereo) in Mt. Vernon is on the air 24 hours daily.

The Central Telephone Company brought the first telephone to Mt. Vernon in 1881. The exchange was located at the south-southeast corner of Ninth and Main Streets.

This exchange lasted about two years, and was closed for a lack of subscribers.

Established in 1895, the Mt. Vernon Telephone Company gave the county its first permanent telephone service. The next few years brought a succession of mergers with, or purchases by, other companies, usually because of financial problems.

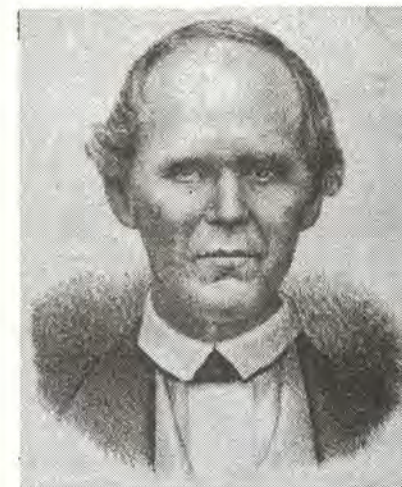
In January, 1898, the Central Union Telephone Co. acquired franchise rights. In 1920, the Mt. Vernon exchange and other Central Union-operated properties in Central Illinois united with the Chicago Telephone Company to form the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. At the time the Mt. Vernon Exchange had 1,305 telephones.

In the depression year of 1933, the number fell to a low of 1,554 telephones.



THAT WILDLIFE is still a part of city life is discernible in this photograph of a raccoon which nested in a chimney of a home in a wooded residential section. Unfeeling occupants of the house opted for use of the fireplace, however, and had the 'coons removed.

OCTOBER, 1974



WILLIAM M. A. MAXEY, M. D., descendant of pioneer family, was said to have been first child of European descent born in Jefferson County.

By the end of 1973 the town had 17,700 phones in homes and places of business.

At present (March, 1974), Mt. Vernon has 10,127 main stations, regardless of the number of telephones in use. By the year 1995, according to company projections, greater Mt. Vernon is expected to have 18,302 households.

Using as a minimum figure three persons per family, this indicates a possible population for greater Mt. Vernon of 57,000+ in 20 years. The Mt. Vernon Airport population projection approximates the telephone figures.

Projected new telephone services seem fantastic.

Now available is the picture phone, so conversationists can see other while they talk. Presumably, with video telephony, the femmes will be more concerned about their early morning appearance.

Bills and purchases may be paid by telephone. Also bank transactions, and investments. All with built-in protection for the patron.

Visiting a friend? A few taps on your telephone and it will pass on all incoming calls to your friend's number, immediately and automatically. Your phone also will do a multitude of chores around the house, like locking your door and turning the stove on or off.

Other things to come: All telephone conversations, messages, radio and TV broadcasting, will be transmitted by the laser beam.

Fantastic? But, yes!

NEWSPAPERS

In 1851, John S. Bogan started the first newspaper in Jefferson County with *The Jeffersonian*. Since then the county has had 24 newspapers. As late as 1883, historian Perrin was moved to report that Jefferson County was a great newspaper graveyard.

Other early newspapers were: *The Guardian*, the county's first Republican paper; *The Mt. Vernon Star* (1858) was anti-Lincoln; and *The Mt. Vernon News*, founded September, 1871, began as a Republican paper, but in 1876, turned Democrat.

In 1884, Morris Emmerson bought *The Weekly Exponent*, which had been moved from Casey, Ill., and changed the name to *The Mt. Vernon Register*, making it a daily in December, 1892.

For 51 years Mt. Vernon had two newspapers, the *News* and the *Register*. These were merged into *The Register-News*, in 1920, which now serves the greater Mt. Vernon trading area.

The May 6, 1853, issue of *The Jeffersonian*, carried produce prices: corn, 20c a bushel; ham and bacon, 6c per pound; butter, 10c per pound; beef, \$2.50 per hundred pounds; chickens were \$1 to \$2 per dozen; eggs, 8c a dozen. The real bargain was whiskey — 23c per gallon.

Two newspapers were published in the county, *The Ina Observer* and *The Waltonville Searchlight*.

Most of these early newspapers were politically rabid.

On Sept. 8, 1880, *The Mt. Vernon Exponent* carried a story about "Mobocracy at Spring Garden" where "Democratic Bull-Dozers" threw bricks and coal at Republicans in an effort to prevent Thos. J. Williams from speaking in a local church. The room was filled with "intelligent people" — Republicans, of course — and "a drunken, beastly mob, outside, was cursing, and making beastly remarks."

The first thing a writer does when his story appears in print is to check for typographical mistakes. In 1856, the *Sentinel* had a dandy. This was an announcement that "all club members who can sin are invited to join the chorus."

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MT. VERNON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Mt. Vernon library was founded by the Shakespeare Club, an organization of women, in 1893. In 1899, the Mt. Vernon City Council was asked to establish a free public library. The club offered to donate its books, book cases and the use of its club room as a library, free of rent, "provided that we may select the majority of the directors of the public library." The aldermen accepted the offer.

W. C. Arthurs, president of the Mt. Vernon Car Shops, helped secure a Carnegie donation of \$12,000 for the library. The site chosen was on Seventh Street on land owned at one time by Gov. Stinson Anderson and Dr. Duff Greene.

Library services have been greatly extended in recent years. By means of a nation-wide lending system, library patrons can obtain any book from any library in the country. They may borrow objects of art, phonograph records, tape recordings and films on various subjects. The handicapped may borrow phonograph recordings of books, also books with large type or in braille.

The library's historical collection has been recognized as among the best in southern Illinois. The library also is noted for its genealogical records collection. The library has 25,000 volumes.

EDUCATION

It has been a long time since Jefferson County schools have had snake problems. More recently have been com-

REND LAKE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, near Ina, on Franklin County line, is not far from the shoreline of giant Rend Lake. Tall structure at right is new performing arts building, which seats about 350.

same teaching process. A student's opportunity to learn is identical with that of any other student in the system, regardless of that student's economic status, or the income of his school. Materials are delivered daily by video mobile.

It is claimed that this was the first time in the nation that the county superintendent of schools has provided such leadership in a county educational program, or has made his office a supply center for a county-wide educational project.

After 39 months the HEW grant was exhausted. The project now is locally funded.

OPEN-SPACE SCHOOLS

Mt. Vernon's J. L. Buford School, opened August, 1971, is an open-space school.

And what is an open-space school?

It is "an unique educational environment, based on individual, non-graded performance, large group instruction, multi-age groups and team teaching."

In the Buford school, four main teaching areas each accommodates two to four teaching groups of 15 to 20 pupils each. These teaching areas are open balconies, overlooking a rotunda-like library-study room, one-half level below. One of these area groups is the pupil's "home room," or pod.

One thing noticeable in an open-space school is the absence of desks.

On my first visit to the J. L. Buford School, I looked down from the balcony to the library on the lower level. An instructor sat at the top of a small flight of stairs. Around him the students were arrayed according to their inclination. Some sat on the steps around him, some sat on the floor. In another part of the space a pupil sat on a stair step, his back against a door lintel, studying. Informal? But, yes!

What was noticed most was the silence . . . and the lack of mischievousness usually associated with youngsters on their own.

The restlessness, stretching and twisting about of pupils in elementary schools are recognized. Pupils therefore are allowed the freedom of the floor as part of their environment. They may sit on the floor, or in chairs at tables. No desks.

However, because of the open-space arrangement, each pupil at all times is under observation of two or more teachers.

The most effective discipline, I was told, is to require the child to stay put in one spot. Under such conditions most pupils soon learn not to abuse their freedom.

The pupil may learn as fast as he can, or as slow as he must. He is given harder (higher) work if he can absorb it, and is permitted to go back to a slower work group with which he can cope.

The standards of academic competence are not neglected.

Attention is being given to vocational guidance. And to the development of the pupil's natural talents.

Teachers must be trained to serve in open-space rooms.

Anson B. Smith, principal at the Buford school, and nine teachers were sent to Englewood, Colorado, for training at the open-space school there.

The Buford crew feel that they must be doing a good job. An educational administration magazine, reporting on the open classroom method, singled out the Englewood and Buford schools as successful examples.

Old timers may recognize in the open-space school a resemblance to the one-room country schools of 50 years ago. Modernized, of course. And more sophisticated. One educator stated that those country schools were very fine, after the questionable experiments in education of a few years ago.

Both the one-room and the open-classrooms are social equalizers.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The first high school graduating class in Mt. Vernon, consisting of 11 students, were given their diplomas in 1883. High school subjects then were taught at the Franklin School, at Sixth and Harrison. The Mt. Vernon Twp. High School was opened in 1905.

Manual training was taught at Mt. Vernon high school for several years. However, it was not until 1942 that a definitive vocational training program was established by Leamon L. Wingo.

In 1966, acting on recommendations from the state office of public instruction, Mt. Vernon stepped up its vocational training program. In the same year, Mt. Vernon High School was one of the first four schools in Illinois to be approved as an Area Secondary Training Center.

Vocational subjects now being taught are trade and industry; auto, machine and electrical shop work; drafting, architecture, building trades; health services (nursing care orientation); business, marketing and agricultural management. Some of the courses include in-service training.

As a Secondary Training Center, students from the three county high schools and from Sesser and Christopher in Franklin County, and Wayne City in Wayne County, attend vocational classes at Mt. Vernon.

Rend Lake Junior College at Ina provides vocational training at a more advanced level.

The college operates a school of beauty culture at Benton. In Mt. Vernon the college has operated the school of practical nursing, which will be moved in August to the Ina campus. The college also has contractual arrangements with

the Richland Academy of Beauty Culture in Mt. Vernon.

Other vocational courses given at the Ina campus include operating-room techniques, an accredited course leading to a nursing degree; mining technology; agriculture — business, mechanics and production, and management (three courses); law enforcement training; and secretarial training in selected professions, such as legal and medical.

MT. VERNON

Mt. Vernon is known as the King City. This term was applied to the city in 1904, by Joab V. Baugh, editor of *The Mt. Vernon News*.

On February 19, 1888, a tornado swept through the city causing extensive damage. In an illustrated supplement to the *News*, Mr. Baugh wrote about the spirit of the people and the growth of the city in their recovery after the depredation of the tornado.

"A spirit of enterprise born in them," Baugh stated, "has resulted in the creation of the King City of southern Illinois, with a population that has more than trebled in number since the Cyclone, and the business that has increased at a manifested greater ratio."

APPELLATE COURT HOUSE in Mt. Vernon, originally used as Illinois Supreme Court for the Southern District, features a graceful, curved iron stairway. Marker in foreground was erected by state and local historical societies. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places.





DEVIL'S PROP in Field Township, about seven miles northeast of Mt. Vernon, has been preserved through the good offices of The Nature Conservancy. Located at the head of a mini-canyon, the Prop was a popular outing place during the horse-and-buggy days.

In October, 1951, Mt. Vernon was the first city of its size in Illinois to

adopt the city manager plan of civil government. Because of this action Mt. Vernon was designated one of the 11 All American Cities of 1951.

In 1962, a local group felt that Mt. Vernon needed a business stimulant. The result was the creation of Operation Greater Mt. Vernon. Several major steps were taken:

An economic development survey and a recommended program, by the Fantus Company of Chicago.

A retail sales survey, conducted by Southern Illinois University.

A cooperative promotion program with *The Mt. Vernon Register News*, resulting in the expansion of the Mt. Vernon trading area to a radius of more than 50 miles.

Members of Operation Greater Mt. Vernon also contributed newspaper articles and radio talks, presenting to the community the problems related to civic vitality and the proposals for their correction.

The town responded.

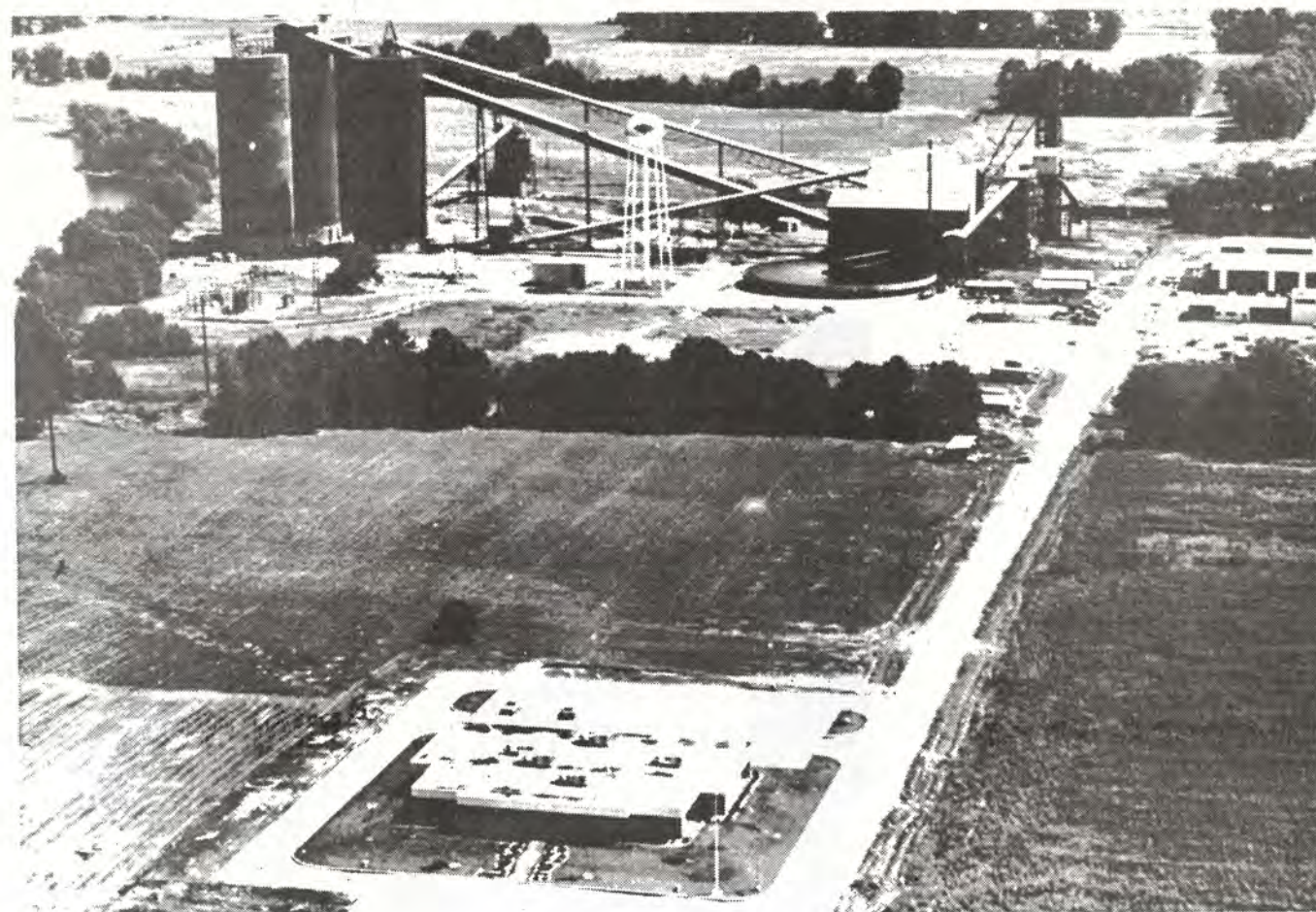
The City Council adopted an urban renewal program, financed in part by a Federal grant. Six-hundred sub-standard houses were removed. Other houses were upgraded. Two housing projects were built.

The Mt. Vernon water system serves the community and five outlying villages. Since 1971, the city has been supplied with treated water furnished by Rend Lake Intercity Water Supply, even though creation of the Rend Lake Conservancy District received an unfavorable vote in Jefferson County in 1955.

Rend Lake is the second largest lake in Illinois. Having a daily capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water, the lake can supply sufficient water for the most demanding industries.

City water supply mains have been extended to provide for future industrial, commercial and residential expansion.

INLAND STEEL'S coal mine near Waltonville is considered one of the safest plants in the industry. Note huge "silos" in background, left, where coal is stored for loading on unitized trains.



ion. Supplemental sewer facilities also have been provided.

Mt. Vernon is located on two interstate highways (I-57, I-64).

The present population of Jefferson County is some 35,000. That of greater Mt. Vernon is about 21,500, including 1,200 salesmen and their families.

The work force for 1974 in the county is estimated at nearly 19,000, with a ratio of four in customer services to one industrial. This is the norm for the United States.

Mt. Vernon has a Fountain Place, a large industrial park, with three-phase electrical power, water, high pressure gas lines and sewers. Natural gas for new industry is tentatively curtailed.

Mt. Vernon is a medical center in southern Illinois. At present it has two general hospitals, an Illinois health sanitarium, four medical clinics and seven nursing institutional homes (convalescent and shelter). A third general hospital is proposed.

The community supports a Civic Symphony Orchestra, a Little Theater, an active Art Guild and an Arts and Humanities chapter. Rend Lake college and the Mt. Vernon Twp. High School both present late royalty plays. The Mitchell Art Museum provides almost continuous displays of local, regional and traveling exhibits. (See Outdoor Illinois, March 1974).

In Jefferson County are J. C. Lake, owned and operated by Mt. Vernon — camping, fishing, swimming and boating. Also, three golf courses, and picnicking at the State Game Farm, where upland game birds are raised, and may be seen in season.

When completed, Rend Lake will provide water sports and services of all kinds, including a convention center with visitor accommodations, and a golf course. A state wildlife management program assures good hunting.

Electricity is supplied by Illinois Power Company, which, according to a spokesman, can provide adequate power for the county. Near Mt. Vernon is one of the largest transmission complexes in southern Illinois.

Electricity for Jefferson County may



come from any of the producing plants of the company, such as Wood River or Baldwin (Randolph County). Two units at Baldwin are producing electricity. A third unit is under construction. All units use Illinois coal.

Looking ahead, the Illinois Power Company is projecting about 10% load growth annually for Jefferson County. To provide for future demands, and to help preserve fossil fuels, contracts have been let for a nuclear plant at Clinton, Illinois, power production to begin in 1982.

OIL

According to a widely accepted theory billions of plants and animals lived and died in the widespread seas of past ages. Their remains decomposed and released fluid fatty particles, which were converted into hydrocarbon compounds such as oil and gas.

Sedimentation and sedimentary rocks trapped the hydrocarbons which then were squeezed into available spaces in the rocks. Deformation of the rock structures allowed the particles of oil and gas to move upward and accumulate in so-called "pools" or "fields." The process seems elementary, until we begin to think of how many plants and animals it must have taken to make a gallon of gasoline.

Oil may be produced from Devonian and earlier formations, but in Illinois the most important production is from Mississippian rocks.

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of swamp in Pennsylvanian carboniferous period. Most of identifiable plants are scale trees, as is large one at left. Creature in foreground is amphibian, one of the first animals to leave the seas for dry land.

Oil was discovered in Jefferson County in 1938. Sixty-eight wells were drilled that year, of which 40 produced 971,000 barrels of oil. The largest production year was 1945, during which 4,918,000 barrels were produced from 549 wells.

Between 1938 and 1972 inclusive, 2,318 wells were drilled in Jefferson County from 39 pools, of which 1,221 were producers. In this same period 79,232,000 barrels of oil were produced in the county.

In 1972, Jefferson County produced 967,000 barrels of oil, ranking 11th among 42 oil-producing counties in Illinois. In 1973, six dry holes were drilled in the county, no producers.

Oil production in Jefferson County has declined. However, no oil man is without hope.

Leasing activity in the county was stimulated in 1972, by discovery wells in southern Marion, Washington (Silurian) and in Williamson counties.

There is no commercial gas production in Jefferson County.

COAL

During the Pennsylvanian period of some 245-275 million years ago, most

of Illinois was a low coastal plain near the edge of a vast, shallow sea. Drainage was poor. Great swamps came into being, in which plants slowly collected. Conditions were such that vegetation-filled swamps became peat beds.

In time these peat beds were covered with sediment. Marine waters returned and receded. New peat beds accumulated and more sediments were laid down.

Time and again this cycle of swamps, submerged vegetation and sedimentation was repeated. Gradually, due to the great weight of the continually-added sedimentation the peat beds became coal.

In the Illinois Basin are 75 veins of coal, all in the Pennsylvanian structure. Most of these veins are too thin to mine. Veins five and six and the Opdyke are being mined in Jefferson County.

Coal easily ranks first among Jefferson County minerals. The county has three underground and one strip mine. In 1973, these mines produced 7,220,076 tons of coal.

Jefferson County now ranks second in Illinois in the production of coal. Perry County ranks first, with four strip mines producing 11,209,000 tons in 1973.

There were two early mines in Jefferson County. The first was opened in 1901. One mine was located northeast of Mt. Vernon. The other was located near the crossing of the C&EI and L&N railroad tracks. The shaft of the latter mine was filled with city debris. Most Mt. Vernon residents do not know that



COAL-FORMING swamps in Pennsylvanian period covered much of Illinois. Tall tree at right, *Cordaites*, was forerunner of pines and spruces.

a system of mine tunnels exist beneath their town.

In 1922, a coal mine was opened at Nason, about 12 miles southwest of Mt. Vernon, as previously mentioned. Once considered the most modern mine in the state, operation lasted but a few years.

Illinois coal has been criticized because of a high sulphur content. The content varies on the same level within the mine. In Jefferson County the content may vary from the "Quality Circle" of 0.6%. The maximum content in the county seems to be 1.5%.

Jefferson County coal can be used as is by such large consumers of coal as the several power plants in Illinois outside

metropolitan areas such as East St. Louis and Chicago.

THE END

CREDITS

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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



DRAWING ROOM in the Halsted House, looking southeast. Note the fireplace, left, designed by master architect Louis Sullivan.

Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan's Queen Anne:
The Halsted House

Famous Illinois Architecture XVI
By Paul E. Sprague



CHICAGO

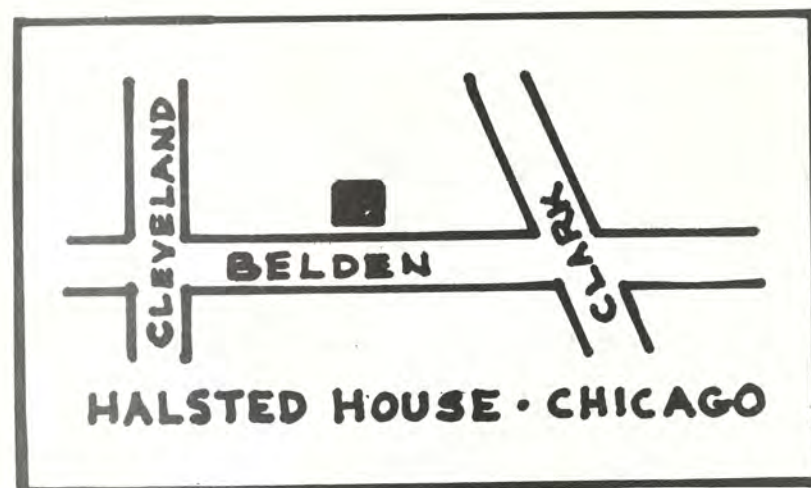
OCTOBER, 1974

IT WAS ON April 21, 1883, that Mrs. Ann Halsted acquired a permit to erect a two-story brick house on Belden avenue in Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood. Her husband, then deceased, had somehow been connected with shipping on the Great Lakes. Whatever his profession, he did well at it for he left his wife with sufficient endowment not only to build this large residence for herself but also to erect for rental purposes three rowhouses in the same neighborhood.

For her architect she chose Dankmar Adler. This we know from the legend "D. Adler & Co." on the plans for her house which survive today as photocopies of the original blueprints. Although Louis Sullivan, designing partner of D. Adler & Co., was largely responsible for the aesthetic component of the Halsted design, he would not receive official recognition for his efforts until May 1, 1883, when the now famous firm of Adler & Sullivan was founded.

JEFFERSON COUNTY AT A GLANCE

Land Area: 573 sq. miles	Housing, total: 11,747
Population (1970): 31,446	Built '60 or later: 14.4
Urban: 51.1%	Prior to '50: 71.3
Female: 52.2	Income:
White: 30,213	Median: \$7,292
Black: 1,209	Pct. over \$25,000 per year: 2.7
Persons 25 or older: 18,675	Pct. \$10,000 to \$24,999: 28.4
Median age: 33.4	Per capita income: \$6,565
Pct. under 18: 32.3	Bank deposits (1970): \$31.3 million
Pct. over 64: 14.7	Savings and Loan deposits: \$28.5 million
Education:	Total labor force: 11,659
Median school years completed: 10.2	Female: 4,293
Pct. who have completed college: 5.9	Unemployed: 6.2%
Birth rate: 15.7 per 1,000	Work outside of county: 10.4%
Death rate: 12.4 per 1,000	



The architects provided a design in the then popular Queen Anne style. When carried out in brick as here, this style was characterized by complex ornamental brick patterns, projecting bays, tall ornate chimneys, and doors and windows grouped under segmental arches. Ordinarily the various elements of a Queen Anne residence were organized in a picturesque and irregular manner.

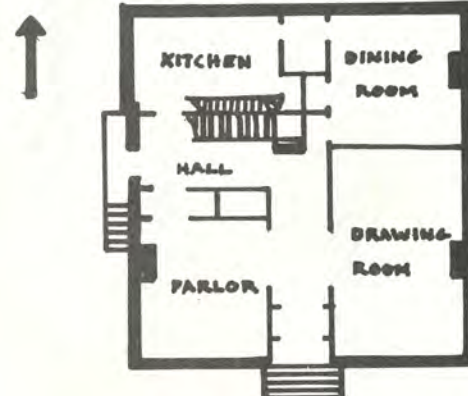


SIDE PORCH on west side of Halsted House exhibits more of tasteful embellishment found in the structure.

HALSTED HOUSE, designed by D. Adler and Co., in 1883, is seen in this view of front from Belden Street, near Lincoln Park in Chicago. View is north-west.

HALSTED HOUSE CHICAGO

SKETCH PLAN - NOT TO SCALE



The Halsted House differs in being a balanced design having identical projecting bays framing a central entrance. Although there is some ornamental brickwork associated with chimneys on each side of the house, the design emphasizes simple masses defined by flat sides and sharp edges instead of the rough and broken massing common to the true Queen Anne.

The explanation of these variations

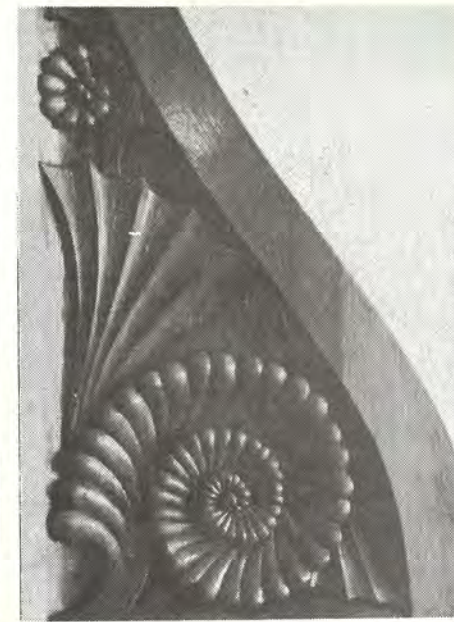
from the Queen Anne norm must be sought in Sullivan's education. He was trained at Boston and Paris in the academic tradition which placed emphasis on formal balance in architectural design. He was also exposed during his education to the concept of a modern style, one not derived from historic architecture. Thus it is likely that in the simplicity of surface and edge in the Halsted House, we have Sullivan trying



STOCK Queen Anne fireplace in the home is this one found in the parlor.



THIS SULLIVAN-designed fireplace in the drawing room is an example of the fine woodwork in the Halsted House.



DETAIL OF drawing room fireplace shows the intricate work which went into the Sullivan design.

to make a contemporaneous style, the Queen Anne, more personal and original—and thus modern—by simplifying its usual complexities.

In a similar way, Sullivan also sought to produce a modern ornament. Because of the cost of having original designs reproduced, Sullivan was often forced in residential commissions to make use of stock patterns. Thus on the Halsted house we find Sullivan's characteristic ornament appearing in only a few places with the other ornamental details; door and window trim, stained-glass, plaster mouldings, wall finishes (lincrusta walton) and all of the fireplaces save one, selected from stock items. On the exterior of the house, only the details of the dormer windows and possibly the side porch are Sullivan's own design. Inside, Sullivan confined himself to a single fireplace in the drawing room and the newels, balusters and trim of the staircase.

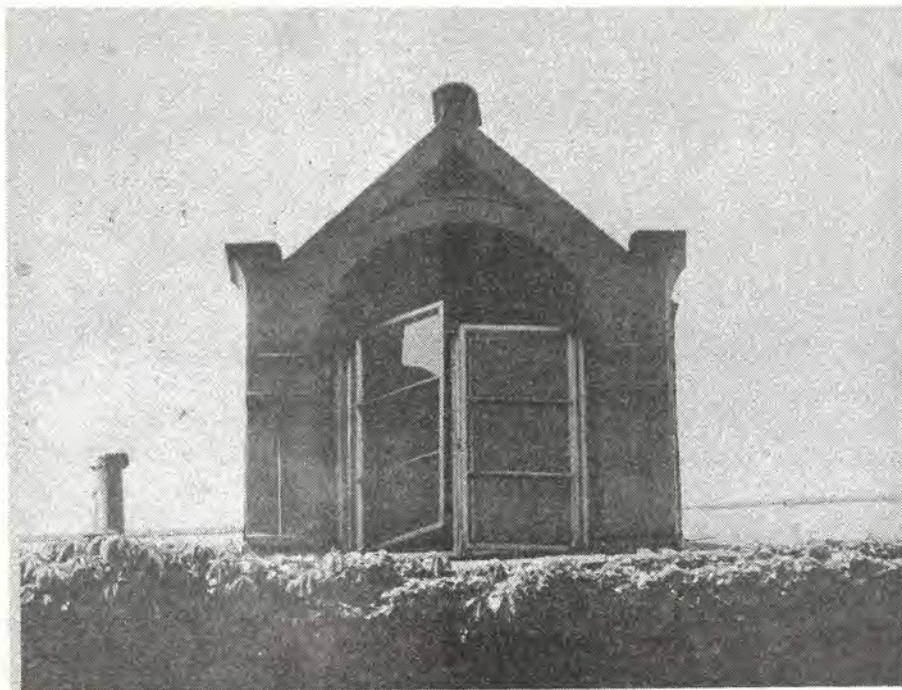
Sullivan's fireplace is especially instructive when compared with the high quality stock Queen Anne fireplace in the parlor. By comparing the two, it is



STAIRHALL, looking west, again shows the woodwork, which was basically stock design except for the newels, balusters and staircase trim.



ANOTHER VIEW of massive yet clean embellishment found in the drawing room fireplace.



ROOF DORMER has Sullivan leaf details, another of the designs with which Sullivan departed from stock Queen Anne patterns.



easy to see how Sullivan created a more original design by modifying the proportions of the Queen Anne prototype and embellishing it with his personal ornament.

As the only pre-1890 detached residence designed by Louis Sullivan to survive in nearly original condition and a work that tells us much about the early evolution of Sullivan's modern architectural style, the Ann Halsted house stands as one of the most important buildings in the entire state. Its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. David Sondquist, who have saved the house from demolition by high rise developers, and are presently trying to arrange for preserving the house in perpetuity, deserve our strongest commendation and appreciation.¹

¹Anyone wanting to assist the Sondquists financially in their efforts to preserve this important structure should write to David Sondquist, 440 Belden Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60614.



LARGER VIEW shows the fireplace detailing in the Sullivan fireplace. The Ann Halsted house is the only pre-1890 residence designed by Sullivan to survive in nearly original condition.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

On Nature's Trail: The National Accelerator Aids a Native Prairie

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

WHEN BIG corporations join hands with preservationists things are looking up for the ecology. In Illinois, a prairie state where the prairie has all but vanished, such an effort means the rebirth of a typical grassland and a welcome new look for land owned by big business. And it's really happening.

In Batavia, Illinois, near Chicago, a large reconstructed prairie will occupy some 800 acres of land owned by the National Accelerator Laboratory. Situated smack in the middle of the giant accelerator, the prairie is expected to be the second largest in the state, offering a refuge for animals and birds which need a larger area to survive than smaller remnants of grassland scattered throughout the state. The perennial plants which are indigenous to the midwestern prairie will be of prime consideration.

Here's how it all started: On January 28, 1974, Dr. Robert Wilson, director, and Dr. Donald Getz, assistant director of the National Accelerator Laboratory, approved a proposal by Dr. Robert Betz and the Illinois chapter of The Nature Conservancy to begin prairie restoration on the 800 acres.

"Instead of putting in gardens, we thought they should put in a prairie," said biologist Betz, who, with naturalist Ray Schulenberg of the Morton Arbo-

retum in Lisle, originally conceived the idea.

"After all," he said, "this is the region where prairies were originally found. This prairie will be rare because it will be on first class agricultural land. We don't have any examples of this, so it will be of great importance to scientists of the future."

Of course, there have been other relict prairies saved in Illinois, but most are in poor agricultural land or on sand, unsuitable for plowing. Other remnants are in pioneer cemeteries and along some railroad "rights of way." Few, if any, are on the rich soil which once supported thousands of acres of grassland. Few midwestern farmers have even seen a virgin prairie the destruction has been so swift and complete.

Unlike a grove of trees, a shimmering lake or a dramatic canyon, the prairies' charm is a subtle one. Many people even confuse a prairie with a vacant lot full of Eurasian plants. Yet to the interested observer, the prairie offers far more than scientific research. To see a native grassland at the height of a blooming period is an unforgettable sight. Perennial grasses such as big blue stem, northern drop seed and Indian grass dominate the landscape from their heights . . . up to seven feet.

In the spring of the year the land may be covered with pink shooting stars and diminutive golden Alexanders. In

midsummer the prairie takes on a silver blush from grayish lead plants, laced with the fragile porcupine grass. In fall, the big bluestem waves from its height at asters, goldenrods and gentians scattered like jewels on the undulating expanse.

There are over two hundred different species of plants which have been found on the midwestern prairies, representing more than 45 different plant families. Weedy plants do not ordinarily occur on the true prairie, but do appear on degraded sites. In addition to being large enough to furnish sufficient environment for animals which require the magnitude of an open prairie (ie.: upland plover, prairie grouse, Franklin's ground squirrel) the N.A.L. site is ideal for several reasons.

The entire 800 acres of rich soil are surrounded by the cooling waters of the accelerator ponds, making adjacent land safe during the annual burning necessary for management purposes. The land was at one time a prairie and contains some remnant plant species. And, perhaps most important, it is part of a corporate facility, land which could serve as a pilot and example for other corporations which own large tracts of land which could possibly serve an important role in restoring some native ecology. Certainly the spirit of those at the lab has been admirable. Much, in

fact most, of the physical labor necessary in establishing the prairie is being carried out by lab employees, their families and friends on a strictly volunteer basis.

A seed nursery of prairie plants has already been established. From it, planners hope to bring forth the beginnings of the reborn prairie. In late May and

early June, Betz, along with eight lab employees and seven other persons, mostly from the Illinois Audubon Society, went to a housing development site in suburban Calumet City. They removed more than a thousand prairie plants from the path of the bulldozers.

Those plants form the basis of the 10-acre nursery. Seeds from the nursery

will in turn be used to start the actual prairie. Other seeds are being gathered from the Morton Arboretum, along railroad tracks and other varied remnant areas. Betz said, "We want to collect seeds from within a 75-mile radius so the plants will be native to this area. Next year, 10 acres will be seeded from the nursery and seeds from these 10

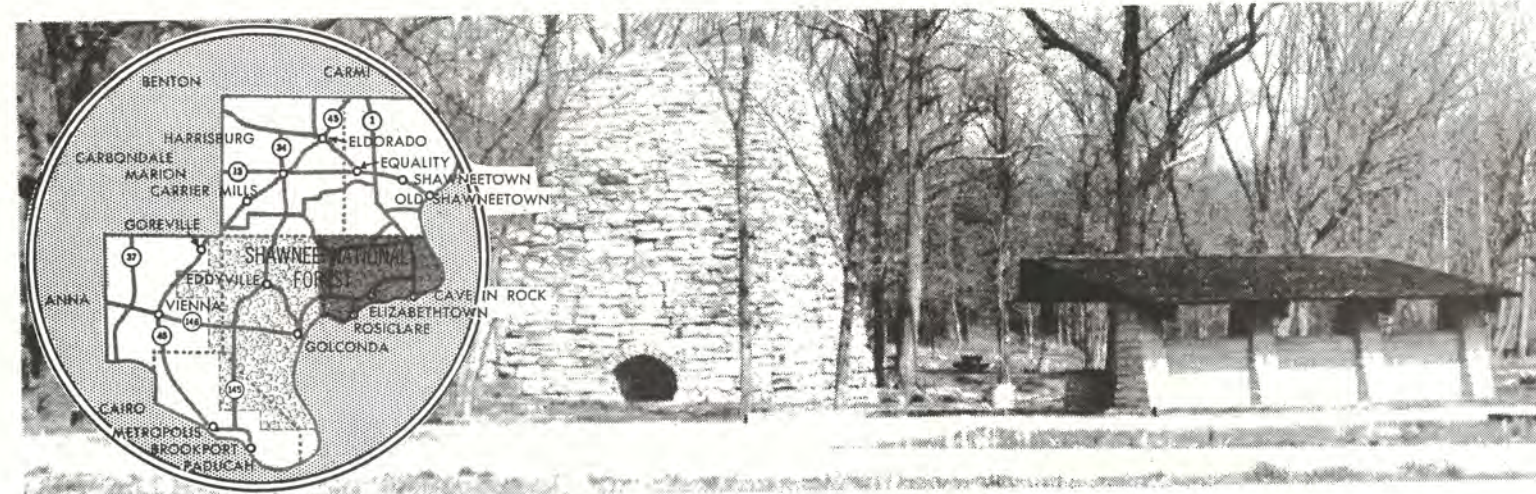
acres will be used to seed more acres, increasing the acreage seeded every year. When we're done, there will be more than 800 acres with a white oak woods in the center."

The restored prairie will be a link with an Illinois that few people know. As John Taggart of the Illinois chapter of The Nature Conservancy put it,

"The grasses and forbs that will grow in the accelerator ring had relatives there years before Illinois was settled. The grassland will also serve as a control—an area that can be compared to others for gauging man's effect on the environment. Soil comparisons will be important for future agriculture. The restored prairie will provide for varied scientific

investigations and studies, keeping in mind that conditions are not 100% natural. Finally, the sheer beauty and presence of the prairie would be justification for saving it in this, the prairie state."

As one of the teenagers we saw working diligently with a clump of grass might say . . . "right on".



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Letters . . .

Dear Editor:

Help! Help!
I need documentation of an event, a spot or most anything that might have happened July 4th, 1776 someplace here in our own southern Illinois. I am excluding the early French settlements in the Randolph County area since there are already Bicentennial plans for those historic spots.

What I am seeking is a spot where an actual story can be woven around it — as happening on that eventful birthday 200 years ago. Some tell me there are no such sites, that there is nothing in this area that can be tied directly with that Independence Day of 1776. I'm betting that if there is, readers of Outdoor Illinois will be the ones most likely to know.

So, help; help! . . .

Virginia Marmaduke
Four Cedars Farm, Rt. 1
Pinckneyville, Ill.

And we're betting that if anyone can unearth a story from an Outdoor Illinois reader, it will be Virginia Marmaduke. Good luck, Duchess.

Dear Sirs:

The mill in your August-September

What and Where is the Annan Grist Mill located beside U. S. 30 in Morrison, Illinois, county seat of Whiteside County. It was built in 1859 according to the sign beside it since it was not open to the public. We saw it last fall on our vacation through western and northern Illinois. Now off to the Post Office and hope the Post Office will get my letter there first, not the second like last time.

Sincerely,
Paul L. Stone
State's Attorney
Sullivan, Illinois

You're a winner this time, Paul. Your grand international prize has been attached to the tail end of your subscription, which will now expire in December of 1976.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for subscription and map. This is the first time I have seen your publication in the Carmi and Fairfield area (my non-college home) and I am very impressed with it. I hope I will see it soon in Champaign-Urbana.

While I greatly enjoyed your May issue there are two pet projects of mine I hope to see featured soon. The first of these is the old Southern Illinois College, located in my home town of Enfield. The old building on Route 45 will be 100 years

old next year and marks the site of the first private college in southern Illinois, and possibly the whole state. An effort was made two years ago to raise money to restore the structure but failed because we could not obtain a reasonable estimate nor firm commitment to repair the roof. Any help you or any of your readers could give would be greatly appreciated.

Secondly, I am sure you are aware of the controversy surrounding the Springer Dam project, which would flood Allerton Park. The park is a unique asset in cen-

tral Illinois and must be preserved, but many people know nothing about it. Only publicity can save it.

Sincerely yours,
Lucinda Birk
Champaign, Ill.

Last month's issue was the first to appear in the Champaign - Urbana area on newsstands as we continue to spread slowly across the state like an avenging horde. Or a hoarding avenger.

The Enfield college, which saw to the education of U. S. Senator William Borah of Fairfield and Idaho,

among others, is a distinctive brick two-story building adjacent to the highway at the south edge of Enfield, in White County, and would make a fine restoration project for someone who would like to retire to a quiet, clean southern Illinois village, with only the braying of mules on annual Mule Day to disturb the passage of the seasons in contentment.

The Allerton Park controversy has been mentioned a number of times and is currently in one of those catching-the-breath periods which usually precede another round of grinding and sparks.

The project has not been shown to be economically, ecologically or aesthetically sound but it has a hard core of supporters in the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, more than balanced by a resilient core of opponents from a larger geographical area. We don't think the project, as presently suggested, will ever come to pass. It is an engineering and political nightmare.

Gentlemen:

Is it possible that the picture of the old mill is the one in Newton, Ill. If not, I can send a picture which is almost an exact duplicate. This mill is located on the Embarras River at the north edge of Newton and is now in the process of being converted into a modern dining room and lounge with the exterior remaining the same. It will be known as "The Old Mill".

I look forward every month to receiving your fine magazine.

Very truly yours,
Sid Page
Newton, Ill.

You can take them out of Franklin County as boys but there is no way to remove the Franklin County from their heads, goes an old saying around these parts.

We suppose if you still resided in Benton, the cultural capital of the larger orifice, you would maintain

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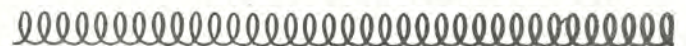
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Owen Lovejoy Homestead and Underground Station

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Information Headquarters, Box 68, Princeton, Ill. 61356



it was Lewis Hillin's mill at Hillin's Ford on the Big Muddy River. Well it ain't, and that's final.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find my check for one year's subscription.

I read with interest your June-July

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BOOKS

"THE FIRST KASKASKIA" by Dr. Margaret K. Brown (\$1.50, postage 25c) a pictorial archaeological account and history of Illinois Indians near present Starved Rock and "Link to the Past" by Robert Taylor Burns (\$1.00, postage 25c) historical (illustrated) highlights of La Salle County. La Salle County Historical Society, P. O. Box 577, Ottawa, Illinois 61350. 10.74.1

FOR SALE — "History of Hardin County, Illinois"—Historical reminiscences of the early pioneers of Hardin County. Price \$5.00. Ruby Franklin Hall, 306 South Graham, Carbondale, Ill. 62901. 10.74.3

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8 12 74

1974 issue of Outdoor Illinois. I wish to call your attention to Page 11, second column, lines 2 and 3, wherein it is stated:

"By 1818, eighteen hundred persons resided in the county. By then, the first white child, J. D. Lamer, had been born in the county in 1815."

With due apology to your Editor, I wish to call your attention to a discrepancy in your quote "—the first white child * * *", referring to Union County, Illinois.

It is a well-known historical fact that the area was first settled in the early 1800s by the Hunsakers and Wolfs. Your discrepancy was in stating that a J. D. Lamer was the first white child born in

the county.

Catherine Hunsaker was born in Jonesboro, Illinois, in the year 1812, the daughter of George and Isabelle Ellis Hunsaker. She spent her whole life on the property on which she was born, and died in September, 1905, at the age of 93 years. The property was located one mile north of the business district of Jonesboro.

There were brothers and sisters of Catherine, also born at Jonesboro, some older and some younger. There was a sister, Mary, who died around the years 1914 to 1916, exact year not known, at the age of 108 years. It is a safe assumption that she was also born in Jonesboro around 1807 or 1808.

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this Catherine Hunsaker. The writer was born and raised in Jonesboro, Illinois.

I apologize for bringing this matter to your attention, but I could not let the above quoted statement go unchallenged.

I shall look forward to receiving your magazine.

Very truly yours,
Naoma B. (Braddy) Ward
Bethesda, Maryland

Apparently, a descendant of J. D. Lamer got to the loudspeaker before any Hunsakers or Wolfs could make their way through the crowd, and like most of history our attempt was thereby jarred slightly awry. Our apologies go out to you and other Hunsaker descendants, and an invitation is extended to all Lamer kin to now descend upon us like the plague.

With the first settlement in the county dating to 1803, it is a reasonably safe assumption that within the 12 years prior to the date of birth of said J. D. Lamer, someone would have borne a child. We should have caught that.

Gentlemen:

The What and Where picture on Page 4 of the August-September 1974 issue of

Outdoor Illinois is the old grist mill along the Rock River near Morrison, Illinois. It was built about 1859.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Paul Nicely
Tampico, Ill.

You are co-winner of the What and Where grand prize, which remains a full year's reading of the Greatest Magazine in the Entire Universe, Continent, printed at Benton, Illinois.

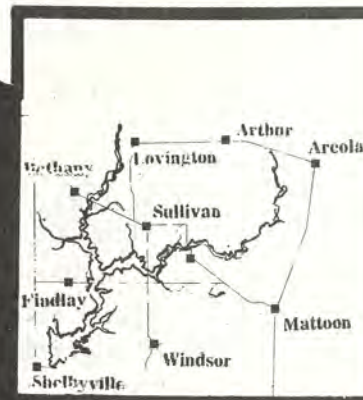
We thought about making the grand gift a true and cabinet copy of a portrait which State's Attorney Stone sent us not long ago—of a gentlemen hung by the neck and slowly turning in the breeze. Then we thought of sending it ALONG WITH the notice of the wonderful grand prize, but were afraid you might misconstrue our intent, and decided to leave off the embellishment.

Dear Sirs:

I have always admired your magazine—because it reminds me of places I knew and loved in past years. We subscribed to it for many years, but allowed our subscription to lapse last year when we embarked for an extended stay in Australia and the Far East.

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ical research on the Willards of southern (and northern) Illinois for the Willard Family Association which is centered in Massachusetts, and I know for a fact that Dr. Mohlenbrock has his "Elijah Willards" mixed. I have written to Dr. Mohlenbrock concerning this. Fortunately, there are no descendants of the Elijah whose character was defamed, as he died unmarried, or you might have a hornet's nest about your ears.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. W. B. Lyon
Durate, Calif.

A long involvement in Illinois history has brought us to the realization that history, like news, was written in a haphazard manner at times, and trusting some of the early sources on Illinois history is not always well repaid. Dr. Mohlenbrock was greatly chagrined to find this error of a historical source was multiplied by its appearance in Outdoor Illinois and both he and we apologize to all Willards, past and present, whether in Illinois, Massachusetts or any

other modern state. We except Indiana, of course.

Dear Sir:

We have a commitment from the Corps of Engineers that they will fix the bank this fall, which is to be permanent. We are in the process of having this checked to see what it really means and if it really answers the total problem.

I have been negligent in writing to thank you for the story you published, which was not only a good writeup but a tremendous help to our cause. Thanks is a minute way to express our gratitude, but it is heartfelt.

Yours truly,
John Raptis
Prentiss Sub-division
New Boston, Illinois

Readers will be pleased to know the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is taking positive action to alleviate the bank-erosion problem which endangered a number of private homes near New Boston (see "The Greening at New Boston", Aug.-Sept. 1974),

thanks to the perseverance of Mr. Raptis, the careful reporting by Eleanor Buskirk, and the alarm set off in the U. S. Army Corps' offices by Cong. Tom Railsback and Illinois Gov. Walker's task force on flood control.

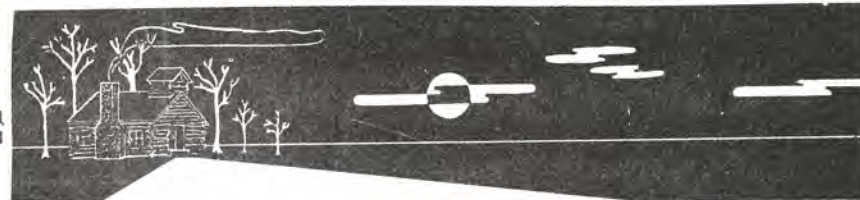
And yes, we'll accept a suitable modicum of wild cheering for our role in the affair.

Dear Sir:

I am a current subscriber to Outdoor Illinois. Please enter a subscription to Outdoor Illinois for my son (address enclosed). I would appreciate it if you could start with the May 1974 issue. Anyway, I want him to be sure to get the issue featuring Madison County's geography, by Larry Underwood. Since Larry graduated from Shawneetown High School with my son, Bill, I think he will appreciate receiving that copy.

Thank you,
Howard Hayes
Shawneetown, Ill.

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Q: WELCOME WAGON is a civic organization, right?

A: Our calls have a two-fold purpose. And civic emphasis is an important part; we represent many civic and cultural organizations.

It is more accurate to say we are a **business based on service.**

Q: How does WELCOME WAGON operate as a business?

A: Thousands of local businesses rely on our 8,000 Hostesses as public relations representatives. WELCOME WAGON's personalized, at-home contact with new movers and others is a unique opportunity for businessmen to explain—in detail—their firm's special services or products. Our Hostess can discuss store hours, departments, and brands. Or can answer questions you might have.

Q: Does the WELCOME WAGON Hostess actually bring gifts?

A: Definitely, carried in our trademark, "The Most Famous Basket in the World."

Not lavish, But selected to be especially useful. These gifts are the businessman's introduction to the new family.

Our sponsors like to meet you, too. So they provide other gifts or services when you visit their places of business.

Q: Don't you also sell things door-to-door? Or work for credit bureaus?

A: **Absolutely not.** Unfortunately, some companies use our name—or a "sound-alike" to gain entry for selling purposes. These WELCOME WAGON imitators are our biggest headache.

For your future reference: The authentic WELCOME WAGON Hostess can always be identified by a) her basket, b) her official badge or pin, c) her community service literature. She calls as a guest in your home. Tries always to be of help. Never pries or asks for confidential information.

And WELCOME WAGON policy forbids selling any name to commercial mailing list companies.

Q: Last year we moved but never met a Hostess. Why?

A: Even though we make calls throughout the U. S., we do miss some of you. Perhaps we didn't hear about your move.

You see, we're growing with the times. And because more and more people are moving, we need more Hostesses. In fact, tremendous full or part-time career opportunities are available with WELCOME WAGON. Interested in being the Hostess in your neighborhood? Please let us know.

Q: When should I request a WELCOME WAGON call?

A: Lots of families let us know **before** they move. Or call us on arrival in their new towns.

And we call on others, too. New mothers. Recently engaged girls. New executives.

We hope this answers the questions you may have had about WELCOME WAGON. If you'd like to know more about receiving a call, becoming a sponsor, or making a career for yourself, now you know whom to ask.

Check the Yellow Pages in your area.

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