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Ed Hoffman
Division of Planning
Illinois Department of Conservation
Lincoln Tower Plaza
524 South Second St.
Springfield, Il 62701-1787

May 23, 1989

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Enclosed are copies of material available in Pope County records. The article by Scerial Thompson is the most definitive account of the trek across Illinois by the Cherokee Indians. Source material is documented in footnotes and can be traced for accuracy.

The other material includes newspaper accounts of happenings in Golconda relative to the Cherokees.

I hope this will be of use to you.

Sincerely,

Mabel L. Stannard

Mabel L. Stannard, President
Pope County Historical Society
P.O. Box 387
Golconda, Il 62938



Festive 1816

Returns To Town Of Golconda

By JIM MALONE

Sun-Democrat Special Writer

GOLCONDA, Ill., Aug. 19 — Downtown Golconda shut down like a mousetrap Thursday at noon. Clerks and customers alike donned 18th-century costumes and galvanized to courthouse square for the second day of festivities in honor of Pope County's 150-year-old history.

Ladies in bonnets and hoop-skirted dresses glided across the lawn of the 90-year-old brick courthouse beneath thin blue clouds of smoke from "yan-woo-wine" Pope County barbecue pits.

Set ten miles above Smithland, Ky., on the Illinois side of the Ohio River, and just west of a bluff-high floodwall on the river's bank, the small farming community rolled into high gear in its celebration of the Pope County sesquicentennial.

Bearded centennial officials created spaces amid the crowded celebrants and barbecue and pizza fumes to start hog-calling, log-sawing and weight-lifting contests. A scheduled horse-pulling match was called off for lack of participants, but others filled in with races between their pet chickens.

"The divorce rate hasn't climbed yet on account of this beard-growing," grinned Dr. Paul L. Trevillion Jr., local veterinarian. "Not yet! you wait and see how many beards get shaved off when this centennial is over."

"I can't tell which man is which when they all have beards on," a young lady squealed.

The celebration began Wednesday night when pretty, black-haired Martha Moyers, a Pope County High School student, took top prize in the first night's beauty contest. The judges selected Mrs. Blanche Moss as the comeliest of

all the ladies over 50 years

Chartered in 1816, Pope County has dubbed itself the "Deer Capital of Illinois," and probably deserves the name. With less than 4000 residents, the county still issued more than 2,000 deer-hunting permits at the beginning of the 1965 season.

It's practically impossible to

find a male resident who hasn't taken a trophy in recent seasons. Locking up his father's leather pants store Thursday noon, 17-year-old John Towner allowed as how he hadn't missed bringing home venison for the last four years straight.

"Biggest crowd I've seen in town since the last deer festival. There'll be a lot more tonight to see Tex Ritter," Towner speculated as he made his way toward courthouse square.

Ritter was to appear with a band of Grand Ole Opry stars following a pageant re-enacting the settling of Golconda by Major James Lusk and his famous wife Sarah, who operated what may have been the first area ferry across the Ohio River.

Now dotted with fluor spar mines, Pope County employment was recently firming up when Quincy Quarries opened a large limestone operation.

More than a block from the square, the high peaks of the hog-calling contest were clearly audible. Hundreds of visitors and Pope courtiers, their ladies fluttering feather, paper, folding fans, strolled the main street. Many stopped to stare at an elaborate handle from Abraham Lincoln's casket displayed in a drugstore window, a part of the owner, V. L. Davis' collection of relics and antiques.

Others stopped in front of Hoffman's Funeral Chapel and chatted with William Hoffman about his great-great-grandfather, an early settler of the area, and some old Hoffman family jewelry on display in a nearby store window.

Mrs. Ina Buel Richards, descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Pope County, Alexander Hall Buel Jr. who in 1836 built the house in which she now lives, regaled listeners with family legends while celebrants crowded near the log-sawing contest.

"It was back in the time of the Cherokee Indians 'Trail of Tears,'" the spry Mrs. Richards recalled the terrible trek of 1838 from Tennessee to Oklahoma. Her eyes opened wide just at the thought of what she was about to recall.

"My great-great-grandmoth-



SHADES of 1800 — Dr. Paul L. Trevillion Jr., chairman of the Pope County sesquicentennial celebration, presents his arm to Ina Buel Richards of Golconda, as they participated in the gala birthday party in costume.

er was cookin' pumpkin on' keekin' an eye on her baby when she heard a strange noise outside. Before she knew it, the front door popped open and there stood two Cherokee Indian braves, just alookin' at her.

"Those poor Indians couldn't tell her that they were just hungry because they didn't speak English. They had smelled the pumpkin cookin' as they passed by, but my grandmother had no way of knowin' that.

"Finally she understood what they wanted, and those Indians were mighty thankful when she gave them some of that cooked pumpkin. I 'spect she was just as thankful when they left."

More than 2,000 spectators crowded onto the courthouse grounds Wednesday night for the first night of festivities, but hundreds more were expected before the events end Saturday with a parade and costume ball that night.

City to Give Cherokee Tribal Leaders Warm Welcome on Trail of Tears

The four Cherokee Indian tribal leaders, who will visit Golconda, Friday afternoon, as one of the stops on their 1,200-mile journey along the historic "Trail of Tears" from Cherokee, N. C. to Oklahoma, will be accorded a grand reception here, with a parade headed by the Golconda Community High School band in full uniform; Troop No. 47, Boy Scouts of America; Cub Scouts of Golconda; city officials, and members of the Golconda Rotary club.

Golconda is one of the 49 cities and towns along the "Trail of Tears" where the tribal chieftains will pause to offer the mayor the traditional white clay Indian peace pipe as a symbol of gratitude for the sympathy and kindness shown their people years ago as they plodded westward to the unknown land of Oklahoma.

A delegation of official greeters, headed by Mayor Kluge, riding in an open convertible, bearing a huge banner, "Welcome, Cherokees," will meet the expedition at the northern outskirts of the city. The high school band, and the Scouts carrying the colors, will assemble at the junction of Route 146 and Main Street. As the expedition arrives, the band will strike up a march, and the parade will proceed down Main street to the courthouse lawn, where the ceremony will take place.

Mayor Kluge will welcome the Cherokees to Golconda, and as a token of friendship, will present Vice Chief McKinley Ross with a large gold key to the city.

The four-member delegation, representing the Eastern Band of Cherokees and the Cherokee Historical association, will arrive in a truck with a covered wagon effect. They will be wearing the traditional Cherokee mountain costume of the 1800's, fringed buckskin pants, moccasins, and colorful cotton tunics.

With the expedition will be Vice Chief McKinley Ross, a descendant of the famous peace chief, John Ross,

mixed blood son of a Scottish trading family that had settled in pre-Revolutionary times at the foot of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Joseph Washington, 60-year-old great great grandson of Trail, the Cherokee martyr who gave his life before a firing squad so that the remainder of his people did not have to take the Trail of Tears but might remain in the land of their birth in the Great Smokies; Arsené Thompson, a Cherokee minister who plays the role of Elias Boudinot, also a Cherokee minister and first editor of The Cherokee Phoenix, in the summer-long Cherokee drama, "Unto These Hills," and Letoy Wahneiah, one-time great Indian athlete and a former council member.

Early Wednesday, the four tribal leaders gathered in the village of the Cherokee with Chief Henry Bradley, Cherokee men, women, and children from the hills and coves of the 57,000-acre reservation, and prominent white leaders of Western North Carolina, for a brief ceremony launching the expedition.

There on the banks of the Oconee Luftee river, where once ran the trail over which their countrymen were driven toward the stockades to bring the march into exile, chief Bradley lit the tobacco pipe of white clay. He offered it to the sky, to the earth, to the four corners, and then to Vice Chief Ross whose duty it is to carry it north and west across the nation to Oklahoma, where he will present it to the chief of the Western Cherokee.

Arsené Thompson knelt a hundred years ago and prayed to the same Christian God. And just as it happened in 1838, the Cherokee broke into the old, old hymn, "Amazing Grace." It was the hymn the Cherokee sang as they picked up their few belongings, looked once more at the towering peaks that had sheltered them, and then trudged off on the Trail of Tears — the trail that claimed more than 5,000 of the

17,000 of them before they reached Oklahoma.

Retracing the steps of their ill-fated ancestors, the delegation will pause along the 1,200-mile trail at various spots charted through months of research to mark the burial grounds of thousands of Cherokee who died along the bitter march. In their kinship in Oklahoma, they will carry an invitation from Chief Bradley to join the North Carolina Cherokee this summer in observing the re-creation of their proud and tragic history through the medium of Kermit Hunter's drama

"Unto These Hills," which opens a 10-week run in Mountainside Theatre, June 23.

The Cherokee actually will strike the Trail of Tears at Chattanooga, Tenn., for it was there the majority of their countrymen from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia assembled for the march west. They plodded northwest across the Cumberland Plateau to Nashville, through Hopkinsville, Ky., to Golconda, where they crossed the Ohio to the Illinois side and went to cross the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Mo. They moved across Missouri, through a corner of Arkansas, and into Indian Territory that now is Oklahoma. The original followers of the Trail of Tears required six months for the 1,200-mile journey, but the present group will make the trip in approximately one week.

The expedition is expected to arrive in Golconda from Marion, Ky., at 2:30 p. m. It will be in Vienna at 4:30 p. m.

Supt. J. P. Willis said yesterday that Golconda city schools will release the pupils to attend the event, and John C. Mitchell, president of the Golconda Rotary club, which is assisting in the welcoming ceremonies, said that a large crowd of persons from the surrounding area, including several of Indian blood, is expected to be in Golconda for the event.

Trek commemorates tragedy

Sad American saga

The Trail of Tears wagon train passed through southern Illinois last week, and was to have ferried across the Mississippi River on Sunday, marking the approximate halfway point in the 11-week, 1000-mile journey that commemorates the 150th anniversary of the original trek taken by thousands of Cherokee Indians who were forced from their native homeland by the U.S. government in 1838.

As the caravan traversed across the southern tip of the state, many Illinoisans joined the group for a few days, but a few local residents have been with the wagon train since it began nearly six weeks ago in east Tennessee.

Betty Varnum of Metropolis was among several Illinoisans who were with the wagon train on Sept. 17 when it departed from Red Clay, Tenn., about 50 miles west of Chattanooga. She is the only member of the caravan who has made the trip entirely on horseback.

Varnum was riding her horse, Tony, when the wagon train arrived at Dixon Springs State Park under a royal blue sky on Oct. 17. The bright autumn sun highlighted the fall colors as the wagon train

slowly rolled into the park's campgrounds, but the weather had been miserably wet and cold just the day before.

"It wasn't much fun yesterday," Varnum said. "We went through some heavy rain, and with the wind blowing from the north, we all got pretty cold. But, as you can see, we're all doing fine today."

Dampened spirits are frequently revitalized when a dreary day is followed by a sunny one, but the change in weather had little effect on Varnum's resolve — she was going to ride with the caravan all the way to Oklahoma, regardless of the weather.

"I am not going to cheat myself of this experience," she said. "I may never get a chance to do something like this again."

Another southern Illinoisan, 72-year-old A.J. "Curly" Weil of Grayville, fulfilled a childhood dream of riding a covered wagon cross country. His wagon and team of four horses keep him busy, but he said that the hard work didn't bother him.

The purpose of the wagon train is to call attention to a black mark in American history — the forced

evacuation of 15,000 Cherokee Indians from their homeland in southeastern United States. The original journey through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma took eight months and claimed the lives of 4000 marchers who succumbed to exposure and starvation along the way.

The group that is retracing the steps of the beleaguered Cherokees has encountered few of their hardships. The general mood of the travelers, while distinctly upbeat, still contains a quality of sobriety, which helps explain why they are involved in such an ambitious undertaking.

"This is a commemoration, not a celebration," said Wagonmaster Tom Gulley of Marion, who has led the expedition from the beginning.

As wagonmaster, Gulley is responsible not only for keeping the wagon train on schedule, but for maintaining law and order as well. He considers it important that the riders show respect for the purpose of the caravan.

"We had one fellow that wanted to bring a sash of beer along with him," he said, "but I told him to either leave the wagon train or leave his beer behind."

Although Gulley had emphasized that the trip was not meant to be a celebration, he nonetheless gave the riders some cause to celebrate when he exchanged wedding vows with his fiancée, 34-year-old Cheryl Cross of New Burnside in a barnyard ceremony on a rainy Saturday afternoon near Woodbury, Tenn. Woodbury Mayor and Justice of the Peace Mike Smith performed the Sept. 24 ceremony.

The caravan has been able to stay

retold

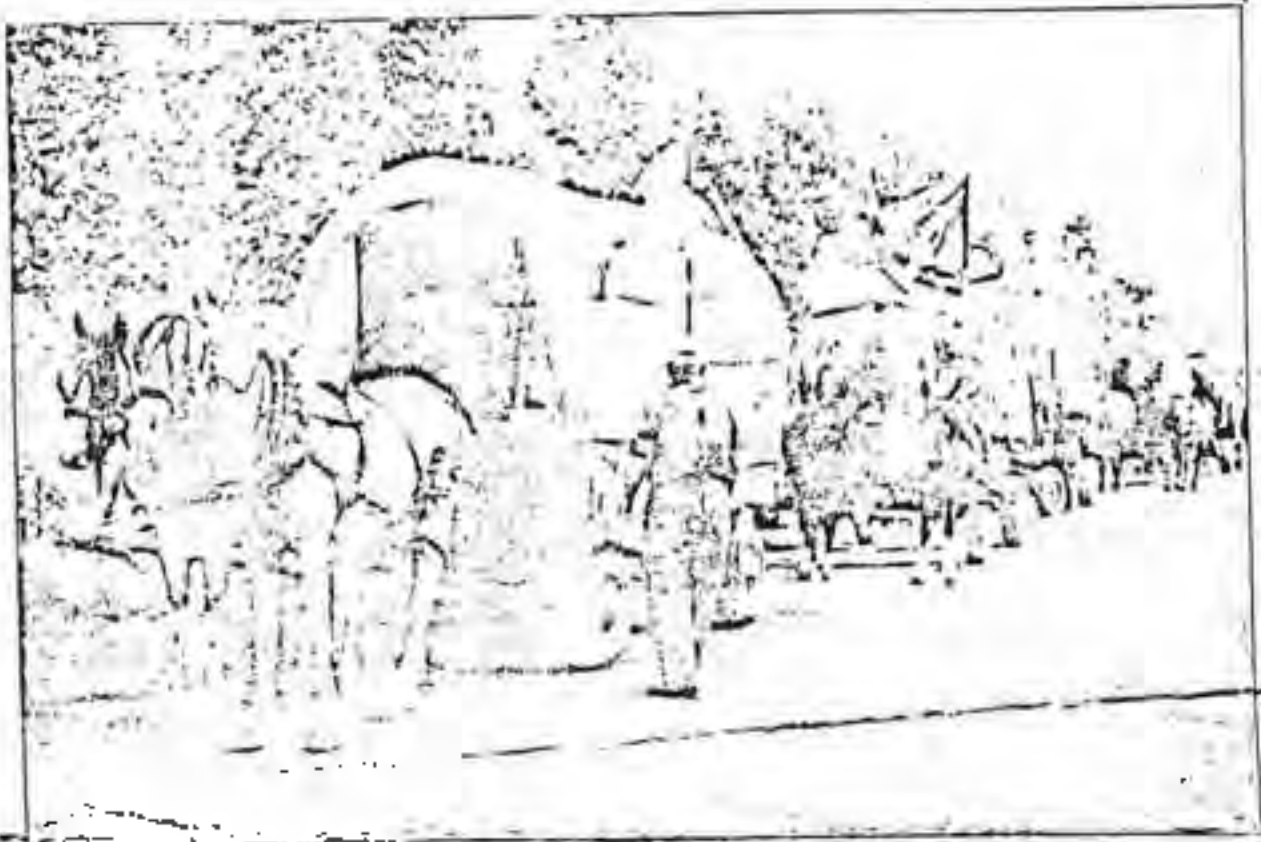
on their scheduled itinerary, covering roughly 16 miles each day. The hard work, long days and exposure to the elements take their toll on the riders, but they all say the experience is well worth the effort. Betty Varnum pointed out that there is still time to join the group.

"Get a horse and come along," she said.

With the autumn sun beginning to slip behind the gently rolling hills of the Shawnee National Forest, the balmy wind from the south suddenly developed a chilly edge to it, and the tired travelers began to circle the wagons for a welcomed night's rest.



TRAIL RIDER — Betty Varnum of Metropolis and her horse, Tony have been with the Trail of Tears wagon train since Sept. 17 when it left Red Clay, Tennessee. She says that she intends to ride with the caravan all the way to its destination in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.



150 YEARS LATER — The Trail of Tears wagon train is retracing the route taken 150 years ago by members of the Cherokee nation who were forced to abandon their

homeland in southeastern United States and relocate in central Oklahoma. The harsh winter of 1838-39 claimed a fourth of the 15,000 who made the original journey.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Scott Schuett
FROM: Joan Gardner *JG*
DATE: May 30, 1989
RE: Trail of Tears Map interpretation

I am sending you a listing that interprets the codes associated with the site map of the Trail of Tears. These codes are in the second column of the computer printout following the site numbers.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to call

JG:maf

Enclosure



TRAIL OF TEARS MAP
CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS
ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

PAL - Paleo
ARC - Archaic
MAR - Middle Archaic
LAR - Late Archaic
WOD - Woodland
EWD - Early Woodland
MWD - Middle Woodland
LWD - Late Woodland
MIS - Mississippian
HNA - Historic Native American
HEA - Historic European American

If more than five components, listed as MULTI.

County	Site No.	Physical Characteristics	Drainage	Vegetation When Examined	Soil	Date	Where Collections are Made
AK	381SLMO	242820	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y FRESHNEY	19780831	4553
AK	381MDH13	0	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y FRESHMUTH	197704	4502
AK	39AKC?MOUN13	0			Y WOLF	196601	4503
AK	40AKC	450FLOODPLAIN	HORSE CREEK	GRASS	PRAIR	19720713	4504
AK	41H13	ZULUFORLST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	PRAIR	19720713	4505
AK	42H13	ZULUFORLST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	PRAIR	19720713	4506
AK	43LMO	300FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	BARE GROUND	Y PRAIR	19720813	4507
AK	44LMDH13	26250	CLAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y LINDER	19730713	4508
AK	45	10FLOODPLAIN	OLD CLEAR CREEK	CULTDOWN	LINDER	19730613	4509
AK	46	0FLOODPLAIN	OLD CLEAR CREEK	CULTDOWN	LINDER	19730613	4590
AK	85HEA	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	GRASS	NAYLOR	197402PH	4626
AK	86	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULTWHEAT	NAYLOR	197402PH	4627
AK	87HEA	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULTWHEAT	NAYLOR	197402PH	4628
AK	88HEA	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULTWHEAT	NAYLOR	197402PH	4629
AK	89HEA	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULTWHEAT	NAYLOR	197402PH	4630
AK	90	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULTWHEAT, FOREST	YNAYLOR	197402PH	4631
AK	113	0	HILLER CREEK		NAYLOR	197403PH	4650
AK	116MULTI	0	MISSISSIPPI R.	GRASS	Y YMLUB	19850651C	4657
AK	117	0FLOODPLAIN	MISSISSIPPI R.	CULT	YNAYLOR	197403PH	4658
AK	118MD	0FLOODPLAIN	MISSISSIPPI R.	GRASS	Y YMLUB	19850651C	4659
AK	157MD	0	SEXTON CREEK		YNAYLOR	197403PH	4698
AK	158MD	0	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	Y NAYLOR	197403PH	4699
AK	159MD	0	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	Y NAYLOR	197403PH	4700
AK	180	0FLOODPLAIN	MARSH	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4721
AK	181	8094FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4722
AK	182	0BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750213	4723
AK	183	189	SEXTON CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750213	4724
AK	184	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4725
AK	185	0BLUFFSLOPE	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4726
AK	186	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4727
AK	187	4047BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4728
AK	188	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	HILNER	19750213	4729
AK	189	8094FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YHILNER	19750213	4730
AK	190	0BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	HILNER	19750213	4731
AK	191	0	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	HILNER	19750213	4732
AK	192	0BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	HILNER	19750313	4733
AK	193M13	4047FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	Y HILNER	19750313	4734
AK	194	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	HILNER	19750313	4735
AK	195	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	HILNER	19750313	4736
AK	196M13HEA	0	SEXTON CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y HILNER	19750313	4737
AK	197M13	1818BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	Y HILNER	19750313	4738
AK	198	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	HILNER	19750313	4739
AK	199M13	8094BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	Y HILNER	19750313	4740
AK	200	0BLUFF FOREST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	197503	4741
AK	201	0BLUFF FOREST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	197503	4742
AK	202	77BLUFF FOREST	HORSE CREEK	GRASS	HILNER	197503	4743
AK	203	0BLUFF FOREST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750313	4744
AK	204	100BLUFF FOREST	HORSE CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750313	4745
AK	205	141BLUFF FOREST	SEXTON CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750313	4746
AK	206M13	0FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT SLUGH		YHILNER	19750313	4747
AK	207M13	8094FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT SLUGH		Y HILNER	19750313	4748
AK	208	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	BARE GROUND	YHILNER	19750413	4749
AK	209HEA	16108FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YHILNER	19750413	4750
AK	210	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YHILNER	19750413	4751
AK	211	4047FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT, CORN	YHILNER	19750413	4752
AK	212	0FLOODPLAIN	SEXTON CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YHILNER	19750413	4753
AK	213	0BLUFF FOREST	DONOLA CREEK	GRASS, FOREST	HILNER	19750413	4754
AK	214M13	0BLUFFSLOPE	HAPPY HOLLOW C.	FOREST	Y HILNER	19750413	4755
AK	215	120BLUFF FOREST, SLP	CLAY CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750413	4756
AK	216	0BLUFF FOREST	CLAY CREEK	FOREST	HILNER	19750413	4757
AK	217	153BLUFF FOREST	HAPPY HOLLOW C.	FOREST	HILNER	19750413	4758

AX						
AX	244REA	212FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT FOREST	WEBB	198506SIC 23877	
AX	252MAR	16400UPLAND	INTERMITTENT GRASS	WEBB	198506SIC 23882	
AX	253LWD	1200TERRACE	MISSISSIPPI R. GRASS	YWEBB	198506SIC 23890	
AX	254ARLMD	20250TERRACE	MISSISSIPPI R. FOREST	YYWEBB	198506SIC 23891	
AX	263	0TERRACE	MISSISSIPPI R. FOREST	YYWEBB	198506SIC 23892	
AX	264ARC	1200UPLAND	INTERMITTENT GRASS	PHILLIPS	198611ISM	
AX	265MIDLWDMIS	300UPLAND	INTERMITTENT GRASS	YPHILLIPS	198611ISM	
AX	266	314UPLAND	CLEAR CREEK FOREST	PHILLIPS	198611ISM	
AX	269MAR?	177UPLAND	DONGOLA CREEK FOREST	PHILLIPS	198611ISM	
AX	270LWD	5000BLUFFCREST	MISSISSIPPI RIVSTUBBLE	YWEBB	198608SIC	
AX	90001MWD	60UPLAND	MISSISSIPPI RIVSTUBBLE	Y WEBB	198707SIC	
		FLOODPLAIN	MISSISSIPPI R. BARE GROUND	YWEBB	198707SIC	

7-1

MX 76MIS
MX 126
MX 133
MX 134ARC
MX 140ARC
MX 141ARC
MX 143ARC

0
OFLOODPLAIN
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OFLOODPLAIN
8094FLOODPLAIN
8094FLOODPLAIN
OFLOODPLAIN

BAY CREEK
BAY CREEK
BAY CREEK
BAY CREEK
BAY CREEK
BAY CREEK

CULTCORN
CULTCORN
CULTWHEAT
CULTBEAN
CULTCORN

BRIESCHKE 197008 14672
BRIESCHKE 197106PRI 14722
YBRIESCHKE 197106PRI 14729
YBRIESCHKE 197106PRI 14730
YBRIESCHKE 197106PRI 14736
YBRIESCHKE 197107PRI 14924
YBRIESCHKE 197107PRI 14738

PP	1ARC	0	FLAT LICK BR.	KELLEY	1956610	16100	
PP	2ARC	0	BAY CREEK	KELLEY	1956810	16104	
PP	2B	0	BIG BAY CREEK	QUILL	1035	16157	
PP	31ARC	0	BAY CREEK	ROCK SHELTER			
PP	37ARC	0	BAY CREEK	KELLEY	195709	16165	
PP	38ARC	0	BAY CREEK	KELLEY	195709	16166	
PP	39ARC	0	BAY CREEK	KELLEY	195905	16167	
PP	40ARC	0	BAY CREEK	WINTERS	195907	16169	
PP	41ARC/NTS	0	BAY CREEK	WINTERS	195907	16170	
PP	42ARC/NTS	0	BAY CREEK	WINTERS	195907	16171	
PP	45ARC/NTS	20235FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16175	
PP	46ARC/NTS	30423FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16176	
PP	50	011000PLAIN	BAY CREEK		YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16179	
PP	53	08LUFF BASIN	BAY CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16182	
PP	54ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16183	
PP	55ARC	40470FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16184	
PP	56ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16185	
PP	57	4047FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16186	
PP	58ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16187	
PP	59PALARC/NTS	8094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN, BEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16188	
PP	60	40061 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197106810 16189	
PP	61ARC	2090FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197106810 16190	
PP	62ARC	8094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16191	
PP	63ARC	4047 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197106810 16192	
PP	64	2090FLOODPLAIN	WACK SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197106810 16193	
PP	65	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16194	
PP	66NTS	80940FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16195	
PP	67ARC	4047 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16196	
PP	68ARC	10100 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16197	
PP	69ARC	1214 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT, BEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16198	
PP	70ARC	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YVBRLESCHE	197106810 16199	
PP	75ARC	4047UPLAND	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197107810 16214	
PP	87	0FLOODPLAIN	LUSH CREEK	GRASS	BRLESCHE	197108	16216
PP	88ARC	0UPLAND	FLAT LICK BR.	FOREST	BRLESCHE	0	16217
PP	89	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	0	16218
PP	90	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197100	16219
PP	91	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16220
PP	92ARC	1214 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTWHEAT	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16221
PP	93	0FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	GRASS	BRLESCHE	0	16222
PP	94	0FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	GRASS	BRLESCHE	0	16223
PP	95	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197107	16224
PP	96, ANL/NTS	74702 FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	FORLEST, GRASS	YVBRLESCHE	197804810	16225
PP	106	0FLOODPLAIN	SHILOH RIVER		BRLESCHE	0	16225
PP	108	0FLOODPLAIN	SHILOH RIVER	GRASS	BRLESCHE	197107	16227
PP	109	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197108	16230
PP	110	0UPLAND	BLAIR CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	0	16230
PP	111ARC/NTS	1214 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16240
PP	112	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	0	16241
PP	113ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	GRASS	BRLESCHE	197107810	16242
PP	114ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16243
PP	115ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197107810	16244
PP	116	0FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197108	16245
PP	117	0UPLAND	BAY CREEK	GRASS	BRLESCHE	197108	16246
PP	118	0UPLAND	BAY CREEK	GRASS, CULTCORN	BRLESCHE	197108	16247
PP	119ARC	0FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	GRASS	BRLESCHE	197107810	16249
PP	120ARC	4047 FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197107810	16249
PP	121ARC	400FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197107810	16250
PP	122ARC	16188 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16251
PP	123ARC	7024 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTBEAN	BRLESCHE	197107810	16252
PP	124ARC	0070 FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS, CULTCORN	YVBRLESCHE	197107810	16253

1956610	16100
1956810	16104
1035	16157
195709	16165
195709	16166
195905	16167
195907	16169
195907	16169
195907	16170
195907	16171
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197107810	16214
197108	16216
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197100	16219
197107810	16220
197107810	16221
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197107	16224
197804810	16225
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197107	16227
197108	16230
0	16230
197107810	16240
0	16241
197107810	16242
197107810	16243
197107810	16244
197108	16245
197108	16246
197108	16247
197107810	16249
197107810	16249
197107810	16250
197107810	16251
197107810	16252
197107810	16253

PP	128AAC	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CUL TOCAN	BRLE SCHKE	19710781U	16257
PP	128ARC	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CUL TOCAN	BRLE SCHKE	19710781U	16258
PP	132	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	BRLE SCHKE	197107	16261
PP	133	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	GRASS	BRLE SCHKE	0	16262
PP	135	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CUL TOCAN	BRLE SCHKE	0	16264
PP	136	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16265
PP	151	0094FLOODPLAIN	SIMPSONS CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16270
PP	152	0094FLOODPLAIN	SIMPSONS CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16279
PP	153	0094FLOODPLAIN	SIMPSONS CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16280
PP	158	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16285
PP	159	0094FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CUL TOCAN	BRLE SCHKE	197108	16286
PP	160	0094FLOODPLAIN	FLAT LICK BR.	CUL TOCAN	BRLE SCHKE	197108	16287
PP	161	0094FLOODPLAIN	SUGAR CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	0	16288
PP	162	0094FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.		BRLE SCHKE	0	16289
PP	116	4047FLOODPLAIN	LUCK CREEK	GRASS	BRLE SCHKE	0	16294
PP	100LND	338A 1ST BASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	Y BRLE SCHKE	19710831U	16295
PP	170	0094FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.		BRLE SCHKE	0	16297
PP	173ANC	12141FLOODPLAIN	SUGAR CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	197212	16299
PP	174ANC	0094FLOODPLAIN	SUGAR CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	197212	16300
PP	175ARC	0094FLOODPLAIN	SUGAR CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	197212	16301
PP	176ARC	0094FLOODPLAIN	ROOT LICK BR.	FOREST	BRLE SCHKE	197212	16302
PP	177PARC	4047FLOODPLAIN	ROCKY BRANCH	FOREST	Y BRLE SCHKE	197212PHI	16303
PP	178ARC	4047FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	197212	16304
PP	182ARC	12141FLOODPLAIN	SUGAR CREEK		BRLE SCHKE	197212	16308
PP	189HGD	149ULUFUASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	Y BRLE SCHKE	19730281U	16315
PP	190HGD	06LUFUASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	BRLE SCHKE	197302	16316
PP	191	12141FLOODPLAIN	LUCK CREEK	GRASS	Y BRLE SCHKE	197302PHI	16317
PP	192	5625	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16318
PP	194H10	204	UNNAMED CREEK	FOREST	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16320
PP	195	9	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16321
PP	196	100	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16322
PP	197	3720	HAYS CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16323
PP	198	3025	HAYS CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16324
PP	199H18	22500	HAYS CREEK	GRASS	Y RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16325
PP	200H18	300	UNNAMED CREEK	FOREST	Y RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16326
PP	201	400	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	RUCKOLPH	19750181U	16327
PP	221	0094FLOODPLAIN	L. GRAND PIERRE BR.		HUCKER	19780181U	16354
PP	230MARLAK	0094FLOODPLAIN	OHIO RIVER	GRASS	Y YAUSTEN	19780881U	16356
PP	249	10000FLOODPLAIN	BARRIN CREEK	CULTOORN	HAMILTON	19780881U	16375
PP	250	22400FLOODPLAIN	BAY CREEK	CULTOORN	Y HAMILTON	19780881U	16376
PP	254ILA	6000 OFF BASE	MILLER CREEK	BARB. GROUND	Y GUILLEN	19790081U	16379
PP	255	5200 OFF BASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	GUMS	198210	23275
PP	256ILA	22500FLOODPLAIN	LUCK CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198210	23276
PP	257	5400 OFF BASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	GUMS	19821081U	23277
PP	258ILA	0 TERRACE	LUCK CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198210	23278
PP	259H18LS	12300 OFF BASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	GUMS	19821081U	23279
PP	260	2700 OFF BASE	LUCK CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	GUMS	19821081U	23280
PP	261ILA	16000FLOODPLAIN	EMINI HILL CREEK	FOREST	Y PENNY	19821081U	23281
PP	262ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	EMINI HILL CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198210	23282
PP	263ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	Y PENNY	198210	23284
PP	264ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198210	23284
PP	265ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	Y PENNY	19821081U	23285
PP	266ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23286
PP	267ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	Y GUMS	19821081U	23287
PP	268ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23288
PP	269ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23289
PP	270ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198211	23290
PP	271ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23290
PP	272ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	19821081U	23291
PP	273ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198210	23292
PP	274ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198211	23293
PP	275ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198211	23294
PP	276ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	GUMS	198211	23295
PP	277ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	19821081U	23296
PP	278ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23297
PP	279ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23298
PP	280ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23299
PP	281ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23300
PP	282ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23301
PP	283ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23302
PP	284ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23303
PP	285ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23304
PP	286ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23305
PP	287ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23306
PP	288ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23307
PP	289ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23308
PP	290ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23309
PP	291ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23310
PP	292ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23311
PP	293ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23312
PP	294ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23313
PP	295ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23314
PP	296ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23315
PP	297ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23316
PP	298ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23317
PP	299ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23318
PP	300ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23319
PP	301ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23320
PP	302ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23321
PP	303ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23322
PP	304ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23323
PP	305ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23324
PP	306ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23325
PP	307ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23326
PP	308ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23327
PP	309ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23328
PP	310ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23329
PP	311ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23330
PP	312ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23331
PP	313ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23332
PP	314ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23333
PP	315ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23334
PP	316ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23335
PP	317ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23336
PP	318ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23337
PP	319ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23338
PP	320ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23339
PP	321ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23340
PP	322ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23341
PP	323ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23342
PP	324ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23343
PP	325ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23344
PP	326ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23345
PP	327ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23346
PP	328ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23347
PP	329ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23348
PP	330ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23349
PP	331ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23350
PP	332ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23351
PP	333ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23352
PP	334ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23353
PP	335ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23354
PP	336ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23355
PP	337ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23356
PP	338ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23357
PP	339ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23358
PP	340ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23359
PP	341ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23360
PP	342ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23361
PP	343ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23362
PP	344ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23363
PP	345ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23364
PP	346ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23365
PP	347ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23366
PP	348ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23367
PP	349ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23368
PP	350ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23369
PP	351ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23370
PP	352ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23371
PP	353ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23372
PP	354ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23373
PP	355ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23374
PP	356ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23375
PP	357ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23376
PP	358ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23377
PP	359ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23378
PP	360ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23379
PP	361ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23380
PP	362ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23381
PP	363ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23382
PP	364ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23383
PP	365ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23384
PP	366ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23385
PP	367ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23386
PP	368ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23387
PP	369ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23388
PP	370ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23389
PP	371ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23390
PP	372ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY	198210	23391
PP	373ILA	0094FLOODPLAIN	MILLER CREEK	FOREST	PENNY		

PP	299HEA	0UPLAND	OHIO RIVER	FOREST	PENNY	198210	0
PP	299HEA	50BLUFFSLOPE	OHIO RIVER	FOREST	PENNY	198210	0
PP	306HEA	42FLOODPLAIN	OHIO RIVER	FOREST	PENNY	198504	24836
PP	307HEA	56FLOODPLAIN	OHIO RIVER	FOREST	PENNY	198504	24837
PP	315HEA	0BLUFFCREST	INTERMITTENT	PINE FOREST	PHILLIPS	198612ISM	
PP	316HEA	100BLUFFCREST	INTERMITTENT	PINE FOREST	PHILLIPS	198612ISM	
PP	317HEA	3600BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	Y PHILLIPS	198612ISM	
PP	320HEA	0UPLAND	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	Y PHILLIPS	198701ISM	
PP	336HEA	14000UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	FOREST	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	337HEA	8000UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	BRUSH	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	344HEA	2400UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK		MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	345HEA	5625UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK		MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	347HEA	3600UPLAND	LITTLE SALINE	RBRUSH	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	348HEA	900UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	FOREST	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	349HEA	16UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	FOREST	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	350HEA	25UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	FOREST	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	351HEA	750UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	BRUSH	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	352HEA	4UPLAND	SUGAR CREEK	PINES	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	
PP	353HEA	625UPLAND	BIG BAY CREEK	FOREST	MCCORVIE	198605ARG	

U	1ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YH LITMAN	19530481C	20053
U	2ARC	0	SPRING GRASS, CULT	YK KELLEY	19530581C	20054
U	3ARC	0	SLOUGH	YK KELLEY	19530481C	20055
U	4PALARCHWD	0	BRADSHAW CREEK	YPL LITMAN	19540581C	20056
U	5PALARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YPL LITMAN	195481C	20057
U	6ARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	YPL LITMAN	19550481C	20058
U	8ARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	YSHACKLIFORD	19530781C	20060
U	9ARCHWD	0	BRADSHAW CREEK BARF GRASS	YSHACKLIFORD	195381C	20061
U	10ARC	0	CACHE RIVER GRASS	YSHACKLIFORD	195381C	20062
U	11ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YSHACKLIFORD	195381C	20063
U	12ARCHWDPAL	0	CACHE RIVER	YSHACKLIFORD	195381C	20064
U	16ARC	0	UNNAMED CREEK	YPL LITMAN	195381C	20068
U	17ARC	200M	CACHE RIVER	YPL LITMAN	195381C	20069
U	18ARCHWD	2074	CACHE RIVER	YPL LITMAN	195381C	20070
U	19ARC	242B2	CACHE RIVER	YPL LITMAN	195481C	20071
U	20ARC	0	BRADSHAW CREEK GRASS	YSHACKLIFORD	195381C	20072
U	22ARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195581C	20074
U	23PALARC	0	CACHE RIVER	Y SHACKLIFORD	195481C	20075
U	24ARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	Y	195681C	20076
U	25PALARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	YY	195581C	20077
U	26LWCHMS	1214	CLEAR CREEK	YYW-DICKER	197308UM	20080
U	28MIS?	800A	SPRING	PL LITMAN	194081C	20081
U	30	0	CLEAR CREEK	PL LITMAN	1950	20082
U	31MIS	50705	MISSISSIPPI RIV	YPL LITMAN	195081C	20083
U	32MIS	40470	UNNAMED CREEK	PL LITMAN	194981C	20084
U	33ARC	0	BIG CREEK	YMINIERS	195781C	20085
U	34ARC	0	ADY'S BRANCH	YMINIERS	195781C	20086
U	41ARC	0	LICK CREEK	195781C	20088	
U	47ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	1958	20099
U	51ARC	209	INTERMEDIATE	MINIERS	19581C	20103
U	52ARC	2325	INTERMEDIATE	MINIERS	195781C	20104
U	53ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	195781C	20105
U	54ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	195781C	20106
U	56ARC?	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20108
U	58ARC?	0	INTERMEDIATE	MINIERS	195781C	20110
U	61	0	BIG CREEK	MINIERS	195781C	20113
U	62PALARC	0	BIG CREEK	MINIERS	195781C	20114
U	63ARC	0	CYPRESS LICK	Y MINIERS	195781C	20115
U	64ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	195781C	20116
U	65ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20117
U	67ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20118
U	67ARC?	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	195781C	20119
U	69LWD	0	CACHE RIVER GRASS	YMINIERS	195781C	20120
U	70PALARC	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20121
U	71PALARCHWD	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20122
U	72	0	CACHE RIVER	YMINIERS	195781C	20123
U	73	0	BRADSHAW CREEK	YMINIERS	195781C	20124
U	74ARC	0	BRADSHAW CREEK	YMINIERS	195781C	20125
U	76	0	SLOUGH	YMINIERS	195781C	0
U	78MIS	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	PL LITMAN	1947	20129
U	80MIS	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	MCGHEGON	1957	20130
U	81	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	PL LITMAN	1947	20131
U	82	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	PL LITMAN	1947	20132
U	83ARC	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	PL LITMAN	1947	20133
U	84ARCHWD	0	UNNAMED CREEK	ULULL	194715M	20136
U	84ARC	0	MISSISSIPPI RIV	MINIERS	1958	20138
U	82ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	1958	20140
U	83ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	1958	20141
U	84ARCHWD	501LAWCL	CACHE RIVER	Y CANOUTS	19820781C	20142
U	84ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	1958	20143
U	84ARC	0	CACHE RIVER	MINIERS	1958	20144

U	170ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20220	
U	170ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20221	
U	180PAL ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20220	
U	181ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20220	
U	182ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20230	
U	183ARC?	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20231	
U	184ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20232	
U	185ARC	0	CACHEL	WENTHERS	1958	20233	
U	180PAL LAR	0	CACHEL RIVER	LOOHEB	0	20235	
U	190	0		ELLENHEIN	0	20237	
U	191	0		ELLENHEIN	0	20238	
U	192ARC?	0			195803	20238	
U	194WOD	400FLOODPLAIN	DUTCH CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A3 20241	
U	198	0	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS, FOREST	FRJ MITCH	197204 20245	
U	199LWD?	100FLOODPLAIN	UNNAMED LAKE	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A8 0	
U	2001 WIMB	225FLOODPLAIN	UNNAMED LAKE	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A3 20246	
U	201WOD	7500FLOODPLAIN	SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	YYHILNER	1975021A8 20247	
U	202LWD	0	SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	YYHILNER	1975021A8 20248	
U	203ARC?	100FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A5 20249	
U	204ARC?	100FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A5 20250	
U	205ARC?	300FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A5 20251	
U	215LWD	500FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A5 20251	
U	216ARC	1000FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A5 20252	
U	217ARC	2250FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A5 20253	
U	218ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20264	
U	219ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20265	
U	220ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20266	
U	221ARC	1600FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20267	
U	222ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20268	
U	223ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20269	
U	224ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20270	
U	225ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20271	
U	226ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20272	
U	227ARC?	100FLOODPLAIN	RUNNING LK. DITCH	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20273	
U	228ARC?	100FLOODPLAIN	RUNNING LK. DITCH	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20274	
U	229 WIMB	3400FLOODPLAIN	LIME C DITCH	BANK GRASS	YYHILNER	1973081A8 20275	
U	230 WIMB	225FLOODPLAIN	RUNNING LK. DITCH	GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20276	
U	231ARC?	225FLOODPLAIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20277	
U	232WOD	0	CLEAR CREEK	BANK GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20278	
U	233ARC	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20279	
U	234	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	PRATT	1972071A8 20280	
U	236WOD?	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20282	
U	237 WIMB	150FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20283	
U	238 WIMB	0	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH GRASS	YY PORTER	1973071A8 20284	
U	239WOD?	2500FLOODPLAIN	SLOUGH	BANK GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20285	
U	240LWD?	300FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	BANK GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20286	
U	241LWD?	100FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	BANK GRASS	Y PRATT	1972071A8 20287	
U	242 WIMB	1000FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	YY PRATT	1972071A8 20288	
U	243	28	CYNCHER CREEK	ROCK SHELTER	Y PORTER	197212510 20289	
U	244	198FLOODPLAIN	CLEAR CREEK	CULTCORN	R. COONS	198205 20290	
U	245MIS	30000BLUFF CREST	MARSH CREEK	FOREST	YY PORTER	1973061A8 20291	
U	246	10000BLUFF CREST	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH CULTCORN	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20292	
U	247WOD	40000BLUFF CREST	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH CULTCORN	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20293	
U	248	0	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH CULTCORN	LINDR	1973071A8 20294	
U	249WOD	50000	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	LINDR	1973061A8 20295	
U	250WOD	200000	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20296	
U	251	50	LIME C DITCH	CULTCORN	LINDR	1973061A8 20297	
U	252WOD	12500	LIME C DITCH	CULTCORN	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20298	
U	253LWD MIB	200000	MARSH	CULTCORN	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20299	
U	254ARC WOD	150000	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN, RICE	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20301	
U	255ARC	15000BLUFF BASIN	MULF LAKE	CULTMILK	Y LINDR	1973061A8 20302	
U	256	50BLUFF BASIN	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	LINDR	1973061A8 20304	
U	257	0	BLUFF BASIN	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	LINDR	1973061A8 20305
U	258ARC	0	BLUFF BASIN	RUNNING LK. DITCH	GRASS	LINDR	1973061A8 20306
U	259	25000	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	LINDR	1973061A8 20309	
U	260	100	CLEAR CREEK	DITCH CULTBEAN	LINDR	1973071A8 20311	


U	267400H13	40470FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20315
U	270400H13	40470FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20316
U	271	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20317
U	272	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20318
U	273000	40470FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20319
U	274013	40470FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20320
U	275	0FL000PLA1N	MOLY DITCH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20321
U	276000	12141FL000PLA1N	MOLY DITCH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20322
U	277013	12141FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20323
U	278	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20324
U	280	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975021A8	20325
U	281	2191UFFCREST	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	MILNER	1975031A8	20326
U	282	1000LUFFCREST	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	MILNER	1975031A8	20327
U	283	695BLUFFBASE	INTERMITTENT	GRASS	MILNER	1975031A8	20328
U	284	4047ULUFFBASE	INTERMITTENT	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975041A8	20329
U	285	4047ULUFFBASE	INTERMITTENT	CULTWHEAT	MILNER	1975041A8	20330
U	286	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20331
U	287000	12141FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20332
U	288	12141FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20333
U	289	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20334
U	290	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20335
U	291000	12141FL000PLA1N	MARSH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	20336
U	292000	8094FL000PLA1N	MARSH	CULTCORN	MILNER	1975021A8	0
U	293	4047FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20337
U	294	0FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20338
U	295	12141FL000PLA1N	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20339
U	296	16180FL000PLA1N	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20340
U	297000	0FL000PLA1N	MISSISSIPPI RIVER	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	0
U	298	4047FL000PLA1N	SLOUGH	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20341
U	299	4047FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20342
U	300	20234FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20343
U	301000	12141FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20344
U	302	12141FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20345
U	303	12141FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	CULTBEAN	MILNER	1975021A8	20346
U	304	0BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	BARE GROUND	APPELLSTADT	1979101A8	20347
U	305000	17	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTCORN	APPELLSTADT	1979101A8	20348
U	306000	0BLUFFSLOPE	DIG CREEK	CULTCORN	APPELLSTADT	197905	20349
U	307	0BLUFFCREST	INTERMITTENT	GRASS	MILNER	197402	20351
U	312	0BLUFFCREST	GREEN CREEK	GRASS	SANITFORD	19761051C	20352
U	313	30941ERRACK	HARRISON CREEK	CULTRYE GRASS	YONESCHEK	197403101	20356
U	314000H13	12141FL000PLA1N	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	MILNER	19730351C	20357
U	315	4047FL000PLA1N	DUTCH CREEK	CULTCORN	BRLESCHAL	19730351C	20358
U	316000H13	8094FL000PLA1N	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	MILNER	19740251C	20359
U	317000	12141FL000PLA1N	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTCORN	YONESCHEK	19730351C	20360
U	321	0BLUFFSLOPE	CLEAR CREEK	FOREST	MILNER	197504	20364
U	322000	10560BLUFFSLOPE	CLEAR CREEK	BARE GROUND	MAY	19750251C	20365
U	323	7564FL000PLA1N	DUTCH CREEK	CULTBEAN	BERRIS	198205	20366
U	328ARC00007	0				197105	20370
U	330	101201LUFFSLOPE	HARRISON CREEK	GRASS	KARAHANSKI	19821115A	20372
U	331000	20241FL000PLA1N	CACHE RIVER	BARE GROUND	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20373
U	332	20241ERRACK	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20374
U	333	20241ERRACK	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20375
U	334	101201ERRACK	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20376
U	335EAR	7500BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	GRASS	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20377
U	336	30351ERRACK	CACHE RIVER	GRASS	KARAHANSKI	19790351A	20378
U	4141EA	400BLUFFCREST	HARRISON CREEK	FOREST		198211	23480
U	415	1400BLUFFCREST	LINGALL CREEK	FOREST	GUND	19821251C	23481
U	4161EA	800BLUFFSLOPE	YONESCHEK CREEK	FOREST		198212	23482
U	4171EA	000BLUFFSLOPE	LINGALL CREEK	GRASS		198212	23483
U	418	0BLUFFSLOPE		FOREST	PENNY	19821151C	23484
U	419000	32000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	GRASS, CULTCORN	CANDLES	19820751C	23485
U	420	400BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTBEAN	CANDLES	19820751C	23486
U	421	300BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTBEAN	CANDLES	19820751C	23487
U	422	2400BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULT	CANDLES	19820751C	23488
U	423	0BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK			19820751C	23489

424	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23490
425	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23491
4261 APT	OTERRACE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	Y CANOUTS	19820751C	23492
431	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23497
432HND	1000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE CREEK	CULTCORN	YCANOUTS	19820751C	23498
434ARCHWOODS	1000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	ROCK SHELTER	CANOUTS	19820751C	23500
435	2500BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23501
436HND	3300FLOODPLAIN	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	YCANOUTS	19820751C	23502
437	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	ROCK SHELTER	CANOUTS	19820751C	23503
438	620BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	ROCK SHELTER	CANOUTS	19820751C	23504
439	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	FOREST	CANOUTS	19820751C	23505
443	08LUFFSLOPE	BRADSHAW CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	19820751C	23509
444	3651 TERRACE	BRADSHAW CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	19820751C	23510
448	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23514
449	2000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23515
450	2000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23516
451	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	ROCK SHELTER	Y CANOUTS	19820751C	23517
465A-EA	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	Y CANOUTS	19820751C	23531
466	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	ROCK SHELTER	CANOUTS	198207	23532
467	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23533
468A-B	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	YCANOUTS	19820751C	23534
469	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	BARE GROUND	CANOUTS	19820751C	23535
470	08LUFFSLOPE	BRADSHAW CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	198207	23536
471	08LUFFSLOPE	BRADSHAW CREEK	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	198207	23537
476L-A	000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	CULT	YCANOUTS	19820751C	23542
477H-A	2175FLOODPLAIN	CACHE RIVER	GRASS	Y CANOUTS	19820751C	23543
478	4040FLOODPLAIN	CACHE RIVER	CULTCORN	CANOUTS	19820751C	23544
479	08LUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	BARE GROUND	CANOUTS	19820751C	23545
485HEA	400	INTERMITTENT	FOREST	HAS	198300F9	25170
486	8000BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	BARE GROUND	BARRELS	19850000U	25171
487	08LUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	19841051C	25172
488	08LUFFSLOPE	CLEAR CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	19841051C	25173
489HEA	08LUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS	CANOUTS	19841051C	25174
490	08LUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS, CULT	CANOUTS	19841051C	25175
491	2000FLOODPLAIN	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTGARDEN	CANOUTS	19840001C	25176
492	1100FLOODPLAIN	UNNAMED CREEK	FOREST, GRASS	CANOUTS	19841051C	25177
493	1000FLOODPLAIN	UNNAMED CREEK	GRASS, FOREST	CANOUTS	19840851C	25178
494HAR	26500BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED POND	FOREST	Y PERRY	19860851C	25179
495	8000BLUFFSLOPE	POND	FOREST	Y PERRY	19861051C	25180
496	30100BLUFFSLOPE	POND	FOREST	PERRY	19861051C	25181
499	1800 TERRACE	GREEN CREEK	CULTCORN	ALVEY	19870300U	
500HAR	7500BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTCORN	Y ALVEY	19870300U	
501	5400BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTCORN	ALVEY	19870300U	
502	6000BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTBEAN	ALVEY	19870300U	
503HAR?	7800BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	YALVEY	19870300U	
504	7200BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	CULTBEAN	ALVEY	19870300U	
505	1800 POND	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	ALVEY	19870300U	
506	6000 POND	INTERMITTENT	CULTBEAN	ALVEY	19870300U	
507	2500 TERRACE	GREEN CREEK	CULTBEAN	ALVEY	19870300U	
508HEA	6000BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	DISCLO FIELD	Y ALVEY	19870300U	
509	18000BLUFFSLOPE	UNNAMED CREEK	DISCLO FIELD	ALVEY	19870300U	
510HAR?	4000BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	YALVEY	19870300U	
511	2500BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	ALVEY	19870300U	
512	6000 POND	INTERMITTENT	CULTCORN	ALVEY	19870300U	
513	3400BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	GRASS, B. GRND.	ALVEY	19870600U	
514	6000BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	GRASS, B. GRND.	ALVEY	19870600U	
515	3200BLUFFSLOPE	CACHE RIVER	GRASS, B. GRND.	ALVEY	19870600U	
497	25000BLUFFSLOPE	CYPRESS CREEK	BEAN STUBBLE	KRUGER	19870300U	
498	2000FLOODPLAIN	CYPRESS CREEK	CORN STUBBLE	YKAUFER	19870300U	
517H-A	2000BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	GRASS	BLANTON	19880451U	
518H-A	3000BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	GRASS	BLANTON	19880451U	
520HND	750BLUFFSLOPE	INTERMITTENT	LEAF LITTER	Y BLANTON	198803PR1	



- Property Boundaries -----
- Trail-.....
- Gravel Road _____
- Shelter 



SCALE  One Mile
 CONTOUR INTERVALS 20 FEET
 Map Data Date January 1981




ILLINOIS

Trail of Tears

STATE FOREST



CONSERVATION

To Murphysboro
 Ill. Rt. 127
 To Jonesboro

LOCATION

Trail of Tears State Forest is located in scenic Union County, 5 miles northwest of Jonesboro, Illinois and 20 miles south of Carbondale, Illinois. The area is readily accessible by Route 127 on the east side of Ina Forest and Route 3 on the west.

FOREST PURPOSE

The Forest was originally established to demonstrate and encourage proper Forest Management for the private forest land owner. The Forest was also established to improve and sustain the Forest resources and protect the natural qualities of the Forest including the watershed. To this the Forest was established and is maintained to provide integrated multiple use of the various Forest recreation opportunities available at the Site. The State Forest will serve to demonstrate to the private forest land owner the total benefits that can be obtained from their management.

THE TERRAIN

Trail of Tears lies within the beautiful Shawnee Hill Country of Southern Illinois. Generally the terrain presents a very rugged appearance with long, narrow ridges approximately 150 to 200 feet in height, falling away sharply on either side. The slopes are steep and the valleys between them are narrow. Secondary valleys ranging from the bottoms of the slopes to within a few feet of the tops, break the continuity of the main slopes. Approximately 90% of the area is in mature hardwood forests.

HISTORY

Cherokee Indians: Between mid-December 1838, and early March 1839, 10,000 Cherokee Indians were forced to move 800 miles from the Great Smokeyes area to a reservation in present-day Oklahoma. The exiled Cherokees had to stop in southern Illinois just south of what is now Trail of Tears State Forest because of floating ice in the Mississippi River.

Makeshift camps provided poor shelter against the unusually severe winter weather and many people died, thus giving the area the name "Trail of Tears".

Purchased by the Trail of Tears State Forest was originally known as the Turkey Farm. It was consolidated into the Kahn-Jackson forest and was purchased by the Department of Conservation in 1929. At that time the Forest (then named Union State Forest) contained 3,228 acres and has since been increased to 5,114 acres.

A Civilian Conservation Corps Camp was located on the Forest during the thirties. Much of the stonework within the picnic area and several log shelters were built with their efforts and remain in their original condition. In addition a Prisoner of War Camp was also headquartered at the State Forest during World War II.

THE TREE NURSERY

Approximately 120 acres of the Forest are devoted to the operations of the Union State Tree Nursery. Ten (10) acres are devoted to intensive management of nursery stock and this acreage produces 3.3 million seedlings annually. Tree plantations also exist within this Nursery amounting to seventy (70) acres. Their purpose is to provide seed for the Nursery from improved species which were planted in the plantations and also to allow some experimentation to be done.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

238 Continuous Forest Inventory Plots are scattered throughout the Forest which are utilized in gathering data which is used to formulate the timber management plan. The latest methods of computerization are used to digest this data and present figures on volume, growth, and species for the total forest by compartment. The Forest is divided into 27 compartments and each of these can be evaluated as an individual unit.

Nearly all species of trees in Southern Illinois are found at Trail of Tears. A small percentage of the Forest has been planted to the non-native shortleaf, loblolly, and white pine. These pine plantings are being taken over by invading native hardwoods and will gradually disappear through the process of succession.

The Forest is protected by fire by aerial patrols by the U.S. Forest Service during dry weather. The fire trail system within the Forest provides quick access to all parts of the Forest.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Picnicking: Picnicking is the major recreational use of the area. Two main picnic areas are available containing two large and two small shelters complete with tables, camp stoves, fireplaces, grills, etc. Drinking water is available at various places within the picnic area. The site also has one ball diamond. 4 picnic shelters with fireplace are located in remote locations in the Forest for a unique picnicking opportunity.

Trails: The network of fire trails and horse trails in excess of 45 miles is excellent for hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. These trails also provide access for the hunter.

Camping: Class D camping is available at the Site at 4 locations. At each location a log picnic shelter with a fireplace and grills are available. A group camping area is also available.

Hunting: Squirrels, deer, turkey, and raccoon are all available for hunting within the Forest. 115 acre water holes and 40 small wildlife openings have been constructed to improve the habitat for these game species. Hunters are asked to sign in and report the harvest at hunter sign in boxes located in the area.

Unique Features: The 222 acre Ozark Hill Nature Preserve is located within the Forest. The stone wall drainage system and log picnic shelters with fireplaces constructed by the CCC are also a unique feature of the area.

For further information concerning the State Forest contact the Site Superintendent by writing Trail of Tears State Forest, P.O. Box 1331, Jonesboro, IL 62952 or by calling 618-833-4910.

For information on other sites write the Illinois Department of Conservation, 524 S. Second St. Springfield, Illinois 62706.

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA * 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET * SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE * ROOM 4-300 * 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601
MARK FRECH, DIRECTOR

Mr. Curt Edlund
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
12795 IV. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Dear Curt:

Enclosed, is the data received from several sources located along the Trail of Tears and state agencies.

We will follow up with any additional information as we receive it. One major source of information not in hand is the Shawnee National Forest areas. We are expecting this information to arrive shortly.

Additional information on state facility recommendations will be forwarded as consensus from the state agencies is received.

Should you have any questions, please call me at (217)782-3715, Illinois Department of Conservation, 524 S. Second Street, Room 310, Springfield, IL 62701.

Thank you for your time, it is appreciated.

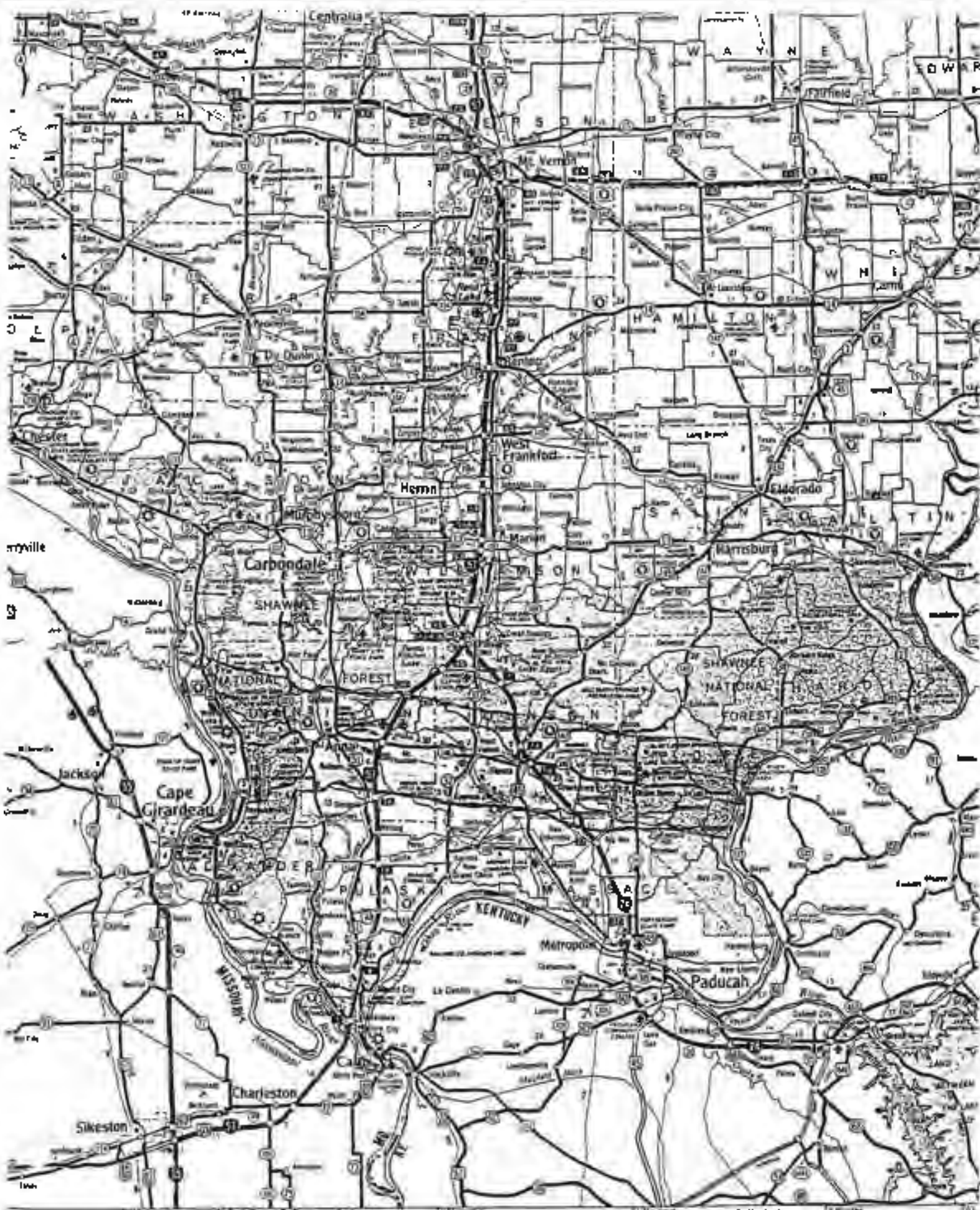
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scott R. Schuett".

Scott R. Schuett
Landscape Architect

SRS:ss

cc: Ed Hoffman
Bob Thornberry
Jerry Stritch



Trail of Tears Corridor
Illinois Natural Areas Inventory

Alexander - Items 1, G23, G93, G24, 24, G135, W23, 19

- 1. Clear Creek Swamp 4.0 Acres
- 19. Ozark Hill Prairies 400 Acres
- 24. Gale Panicum Hians Site 2.0 Acres
- G23. Dongola Hollow Geological Area 8.0 Acres
- G24. Gale Geological Area .6 Acres
- G93. Gale North Geological Area 2.0 Acres
- G135. Thebbs Gap Geological Area 2.0 Acres
- W23. Clear Creek Unknown Acres

GENERAL MAP
ALEXANDER COUNTY
ILLINOIS

AS MADE BY THE
BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHY
OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND PUBLISHED BY THE
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



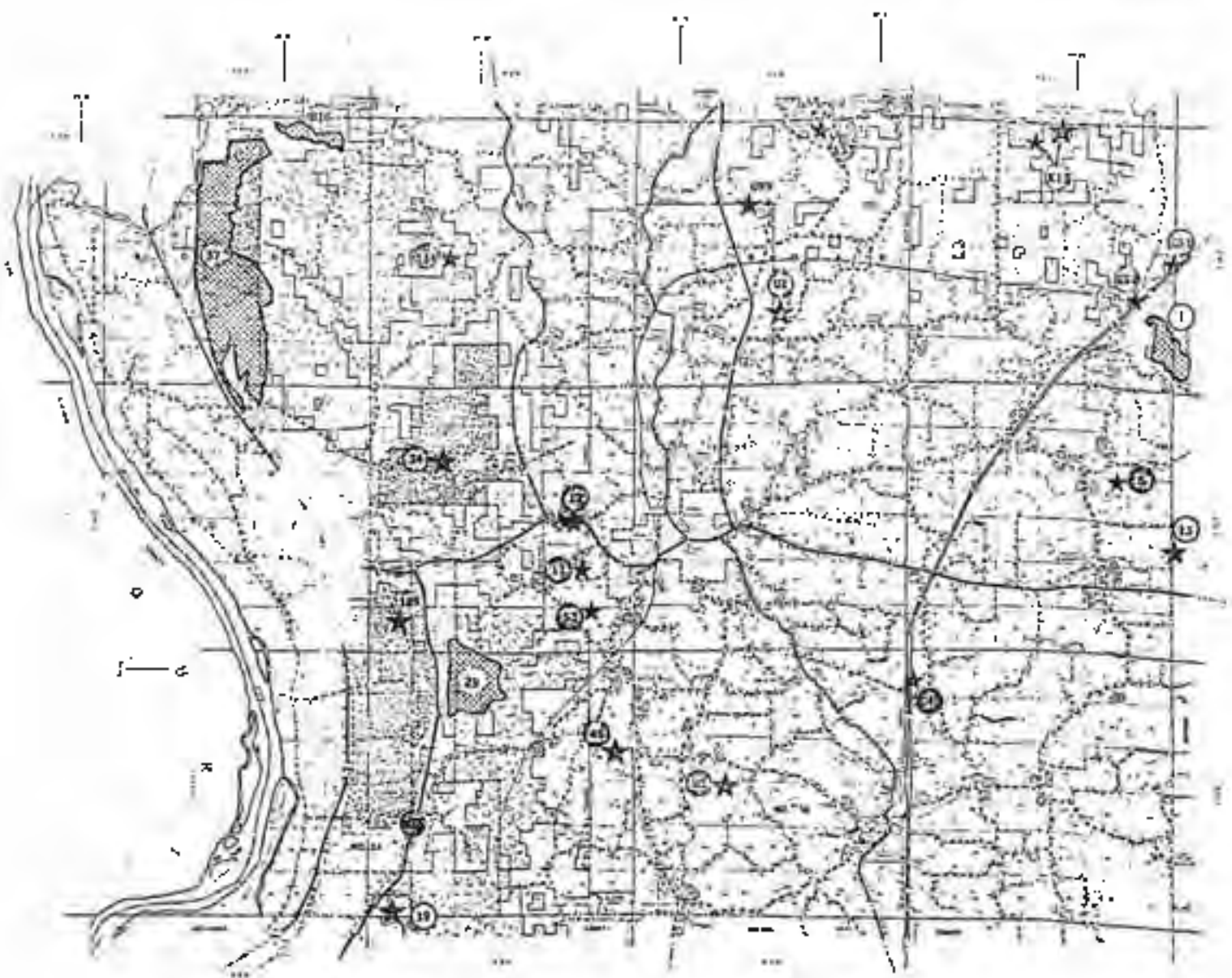
Trail of Tears Corridor/Illinois Natural Areas Inventory

Union - Items 3, 11, 12, 13, 19, 24, 29, 37, 46, 53, 189, G49, W23

- 3. Open Pond 36 Acres
- 11. Berryville Shale Glad 11 Acres
- 12. Tripp Barrens 13 Acres
- 13. Cypress Pond 477 Acres
- 19. Ozark Hill Prairies 400 Acres
- 24. Ozark Hills Nature Preserve 200 Acres
- 29. Atwood Ridge 1016 Acres
- 37. LaRue - Pine Hills Ecological Area 4077 Acres
- 47. Weaver's Woods 30 Acres
- 53. McClure School Shale Glad 10 Acres
- 189. Pottsville Kite Site 59 Acres
- G49. Dongola North Geological Area 2.0 Acres
- W23. Clear Creek Unknown

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
UNION COUNTY
ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
STATE ENGINEER
UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS



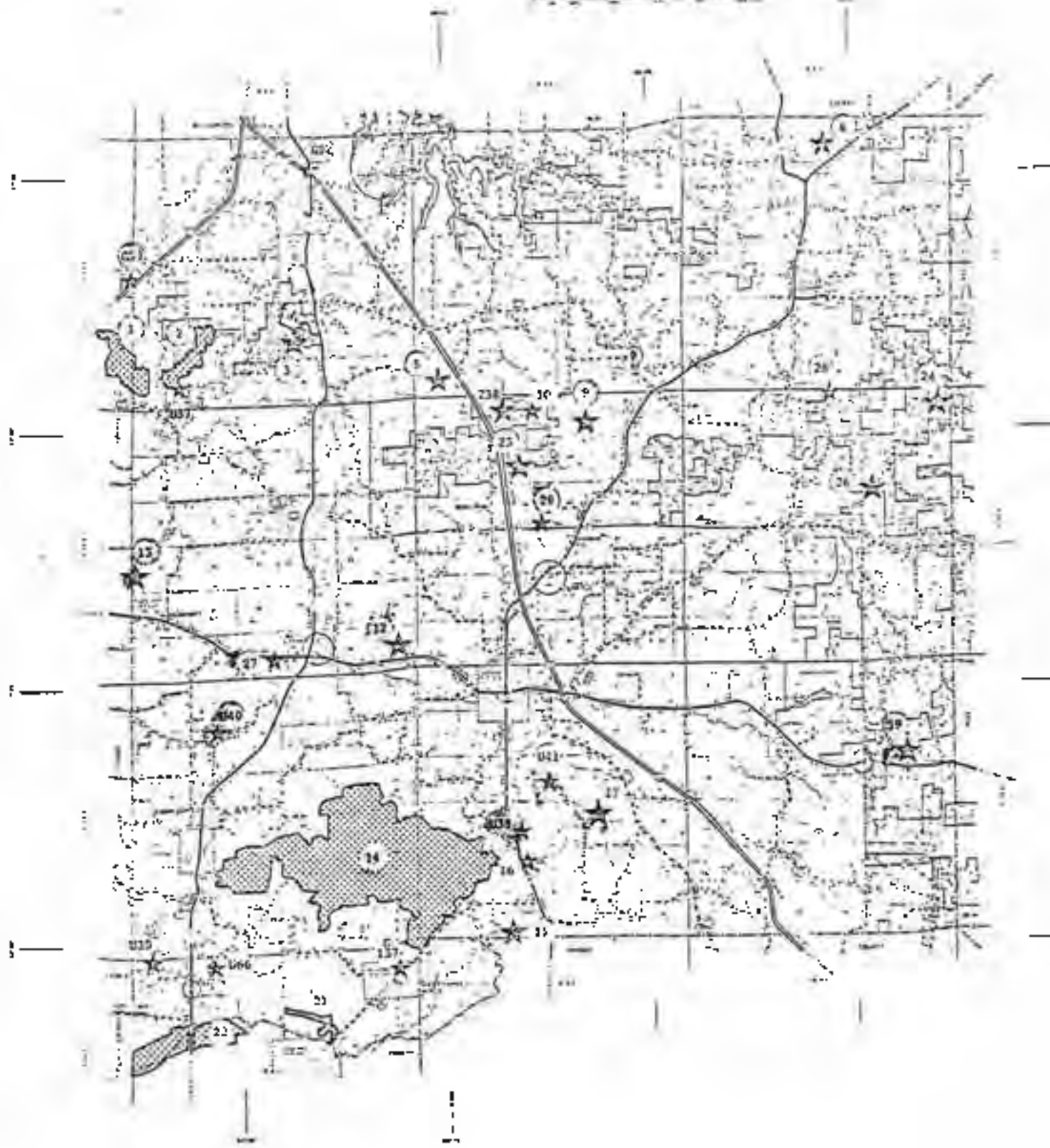
Johnson - Items 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 27, 29, 438, 440, 441, 437

- 12. Deer Pond 161 Acres
- 13. Cypress Pond 477 Acres
- 14. Little Black Slough - Heron Pond 6722 Acres
- 16. Cava Creek Hill Prairie 6.3 Acres
- 17. Ethridge Limestone Grade 57 Acre
- 19. Bell Pond 296 Acres
- 27. West Vienna Woods 22 Acres
- 29. Little Cache Creek Area .5 Acre
- 437. Cedar Bluff Cave 4.0 Acres
- 438. Teal's Cave 6.0 Acres
- 440. Archimedes Cave 29 Acres
- 441. Firestone Creek Cave 29 Acres

JOHNSON COUNTY ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
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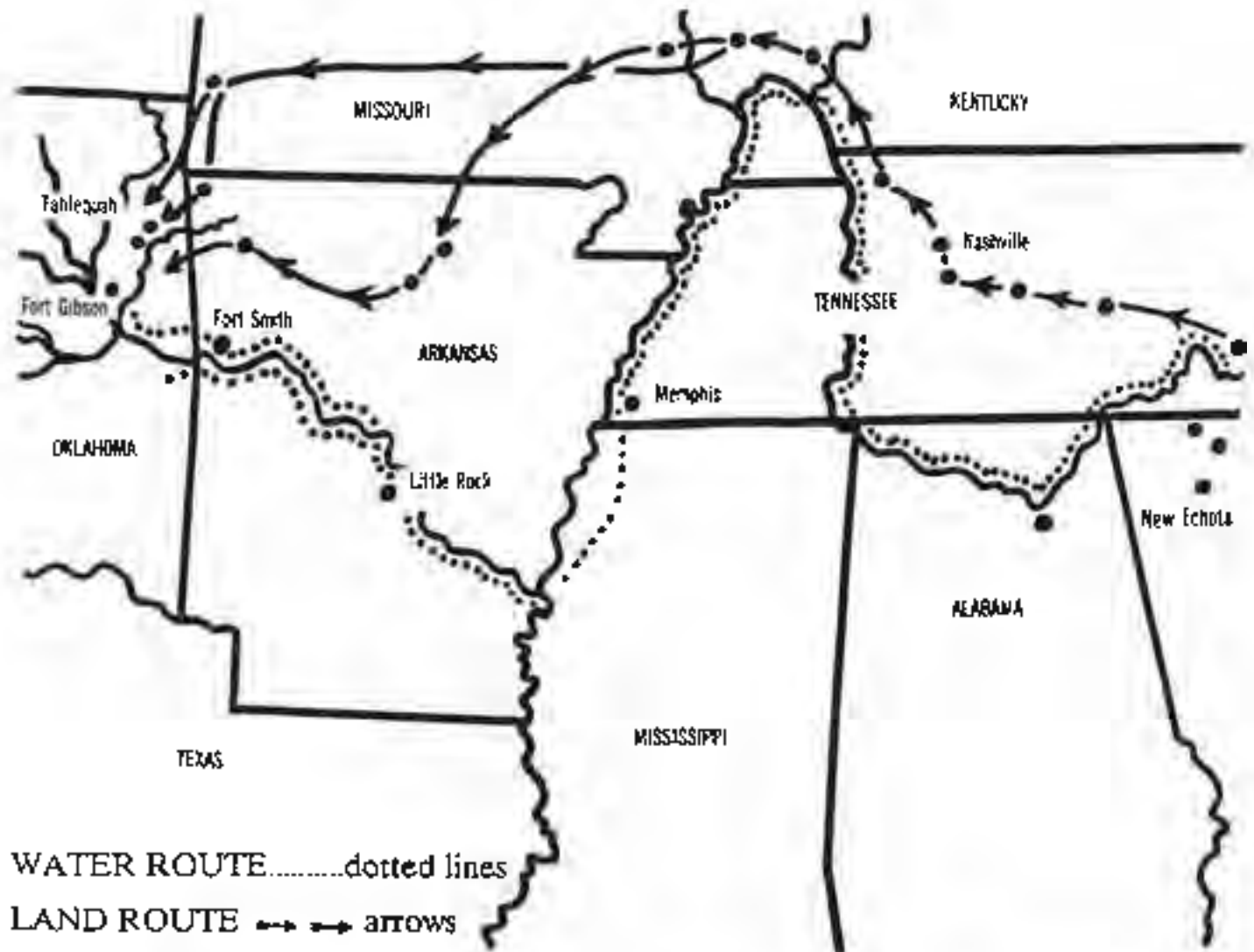
Trail of Tears Corridor/Illinois Natural Areas Inventory

Pope - Items 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 47, 48, 69, 80, 93, 94, 99, K12

- 32. Flick Hill 17 Acres
- 33. Pleasant Valley Hill Prairie 5.5 Acres
- 36. Reddick Hollow 4.0 Acres
- 39. Pine Hollow 389 Acres
- 42. Werner Tract 51 Acres
- 47. Brownfield Bluff 4.1 Acres
- 48. Homberg Spring .6 Acres
- 69. Little Grand Pierre South Glade 3.4 Acres
- 80. Philadelphus Site 1.3 Acres
- 93. Cement Hollow West 3.0 Acres
- 94. Herman Hill 1.4 Acres
- 99. Lake Glendale 2.5 Acres
- K12. Pope County School District Natural Area 13 Acres

Excerpts from
THE "TRAIL OF TEARS"
and Our Cherokee Heritage

by LuCelia Wise
Authorized Edition



The Cherokee Nation was originally located across the Southeastern United States, especially North Carolina and Georgia. The people were highly civilized and affluent. Their capital was at New Echota, Georgia. Between 1838 and 1839 their forced removal to Indian Territory, the area which is now the state of Oklahoma, was systematically carried out. This tragic move, over many trials and streams crossed through nine present states of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

This "Trail of Tears" as it is known has now been designated as a National Historic Trail.

Excerpts from
"THE TRAIL OF TEARS"
and Our Cherokee Heritage
by LuCelia Wise

The early European settlers of the eastern part of the country wanted to take the land from the Native Americans, or Indians as they were known. As early as 1802 the idea of moving the Indians to a new home west of the Mississippi river was gaining ground.

By 1824 the United States Government had set up the Bureau of Indian Affairs to handle the "Indian problem."

By 1830 Congress, with the help of President Andrew Jackson, had passed the Indian Removal Act.

The so called "Five Civilized Tribes" owned most of the land east of the Mississippi. By 1832 four of these tribes; the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles had signed treaties and moved west. They had exchanged their land for land in Indian Territory - now the State of Oklahoma. The Cherokees fought against removal through the Supreme Court. They won in the courts, but President Jackson refused to honor the ruling.

John Ross, a "mixed blood", had been elected Principal Chief of the Cherokees, the first Indian Republic, in 1828. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and spoke French, Spanish, Greek, Latin, English and Cherokee. He made many trips to Washington on behalf of the Cherokee people.

In spite of all of Chief Ross' efforts against removal a small group of Cherokees signed the removal treaty, known as the New Echota Treaty in 1835. Some of the signers, Elias Boudinot, Major Ridge and John Ridge were killed as traitors by their own people.

Some of the Cherokees, led by Stan Waite, moved to Arkansas Territory. This created a division in the tribe that lasted through the Civil War into modern times.

Most of the Cherokees refused to leave their ancestral homelands which had been parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

The U.S. Government decided to use a forced removal. During 1837 and 1838 government soldiers dragged the helpless Cherokees from their homes driving them at bayonet point into crude stockades. Many of these people died of illness before the move west began.

Almost one thousand of the Cherokees escaped and hid in the hills of North Carolina. They remain in that area today and are known as the "Eastern Band of Cherokees." The play "Unto These Hills," at Cherokee, North Carolina, tells their story of survival.

Chief John Ross had married Elizabeth Brown Henley, known as Quantie by the Cherokee people. They had built a lovely home at New Echota, Georgia, the Cherokee Nation's capital. When he returned from one of his trips to Washington, he found that his home and land had been given away in the lottery. The lottery gave the white settlers parcels of 160 acres each and no Cherokees could be a part of the lottery.

On a cold, rainy morning in October, 1838, the Cherokees were driven into wagons for the trek west. John Ross led his people in prayer in preparation for the journey. As the bugle sounded, the wagons started to roll and the Indian Children waved goodbye to their homes.



October, 1838, the Cherokees were driven into wagons for the trek west.



As the bugle sounded the wagons started to roll and the Indian children waved goodbye to their homes.

About 13,000 of the Cherokees, traveled by wagon, horse or on foot to Indian Territory. As the journey progressed, many of the older people, as well as young children, died and were buried in shallow graves along the way. The wagons were constantly being filled with those who were too ill to walk. In order to make room for people on the wagons, many necessary possessions were left along the way.

Some 3,000 Cherokees were making the journey by river. Some smaller parties were going by flatboats, and others were crowded into steamboats. The people traveling by river were faced with as many perils as those on land. Snags and rocks in the rivers preyed upon the small flatboats as they shot through the rapids.

The people on land were stricken by the most dreadful of all diseases, cholera. They had to stop every evening to build campfires and tend the sick. John Ross and his family had transferred to a steamboat because Mrs. Ross was ill. When the steamboat reached Little Rock, Arkansas, John Ross took his wife off the boat to rest.

After giving her blanket to a sick child, Mrs. Ross contracted pneumonia and died. She was buried near Little Rock and the Cherokees moved on to complete the last of the journey to Indian Territory in 1838.

In 1839, the Cherokee National Council met at Tahlequah to adopt a new constitution. The Cherokees next designed a seal to symbolize the forming of the new nation.

While the Cherokees were establishing their government, they did not neglect the education of their children. The Cherokee Female Seminary was built at Park Hill in 1851. One month later, the Cherokee Male Seminary was dedicated. Sequoyah had invented a written language for the Cherokees before they moved west.

Chief John Ross had remarried and lived in Rose Cottage, an elegant home at Park Hill. Near the Ross home was the home of George Murrell who was a planter, store owner and postmaster at Park Hill.

Park Hill was the center of Cherokee culture, Tahlequah became the center of the Cherokee Nation. In 1867, the Cherokee National Capitol was erected at Tahlequah.

Today Tahlequah is still the center of the Cherokee Nation. Each year thousands of people visit Tahlequah to see the "Trail of Tears" play and Isa-La-Gi, the village that shows the Cherokees as they lived before removal.

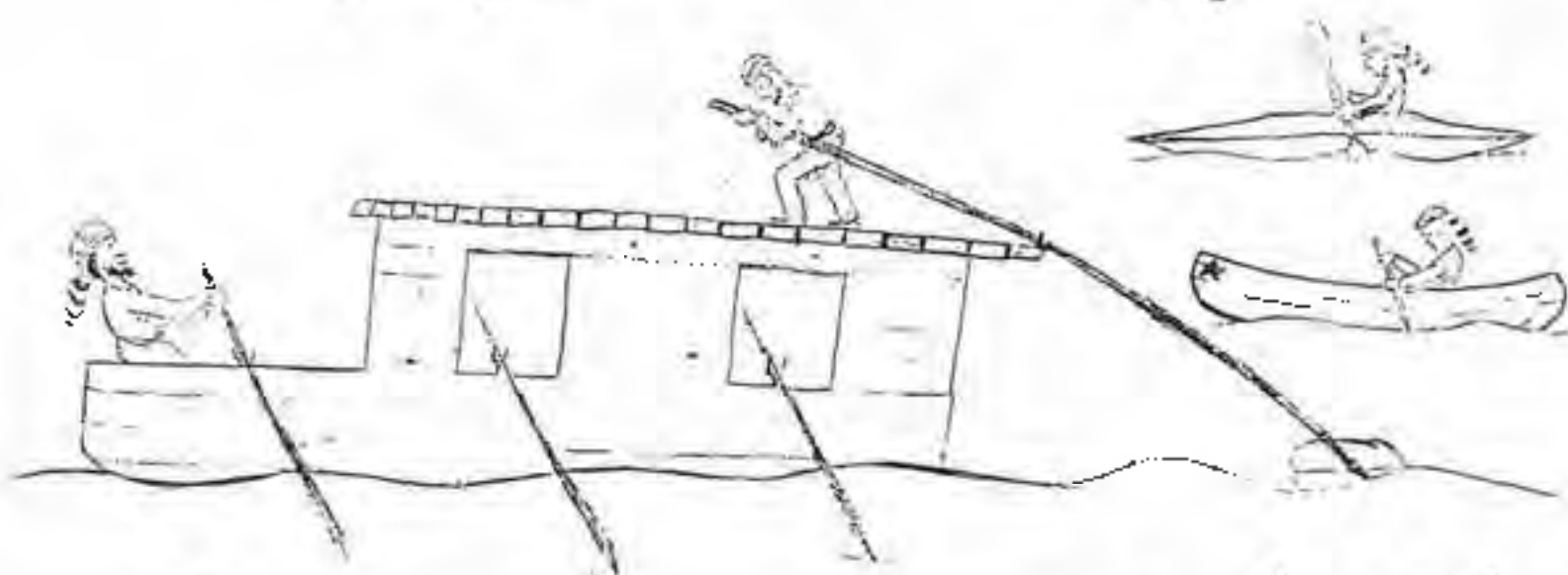
The play tells of hardships endured on the journey from their ancestral homeland through the nine present states of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas to what is now Oklahoma.

About sixteen thousand Cherokees began the forced removal. Four thousand died along the way. The Cherokees speak of it as "Nunna da-ul-tsun-ji" (Trail where they cried).

The rebuilding of their culture, along with that of over sixty other Indian tribes, has made a great contribution to the diverse history and rich heritage of the State of Oklahoma.

The "Trail of Tears" has been designated as a National Historic Trail.

Davy Crockett



Ohio River Relay

Flatboats

Canoes

Kayaks

Rowboats

25 mile course

Sailboats

June 17

Start 8:30 a.m.

Cave-In-Rock

For Info. or Entry:

Ray Morris
Treasure Seekers
P.O.#1
Golconda, IL 61938
518-663-8555
518-235-3389

Finish 5:30 p.m.

Golconda

Hardin County 150th Anniversary Celebration

- June 9 6:00 p.m. Sesquicentennial Proclamation Presentation followed by Heritage Dancers, Hardin County School
- June 10 10:30 a.m. Costume, Beard, etc., Judging, Rose Hotel.
1:00 p.m. Burial of Time Capsule and Dedication of Hardin County Founders Monument presented by Hardin County Historical Society.
Lincoln Look-Alike Speaking on Civil War Era in Hardin County.
4:00 p.m. Fish Fry and Entertainment, Cave In Rock Opry House
- June 11 7:00 a.m. Catfish Tournament, Smithland Pool. Rod and reel only. Sign In, 7:00 a.m., Elizabethtown. Check Out, 8:00 a.m. Weigh In, 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. \$10 Entry Fee. Equipment and money prizes. Call 287-7871 for information.
9:30 a.m. Black Powder Shoot, Hardin County School. Sponsored by Elizabethtown Lions Club
3:00 p.m. Phelps Brothers and Leek Family Gospel Singing at Rose Hotel. (Bring your chair.)
6:30 p.m. Lorna Briddick Historical Play Presentation at Hardin County School.
- June 16 6:00 p.m. Heritage Dancers. Early American Folk Dancers. Hardin County School
7:00 p.m. Hardin County Marathon starts at Cave In Rock. 6.2 mile run.
- June 17 6:00 a.m. Hardin County Heart Association Breakfast at Rosiclare Park.
8:30 a.m. Davy Crockett Relay starts at Cave In Rock. Flatboats, canoes, kyaks, sailboats, rowboats. Call 683-8555 for information.
10:00 a.m. Flea Market, Rosiclare Park. \$5.00 participation fee.
11:00 a.m. Frog Jumping Contest; Turtle and Terrapin Races, Rose Hotel.
6:30 p.m. Cindy Golden Country Music Singer, Hardin County School.
8:00 p.m. Flight to 50's, Hardin County School.
9:00 p.m. Street Dance, Elizabethtown. Donnie Partain and the Good Time Band.
- June 18 1:00 p.m. Illinois State Champion Frog Jump Off, Rodeo Arena, Hardin County School
2:00 p.m. Open Rodeo with Wild Cow Race, Hardin County School. Call 683-8555 for information.

NOTE: There are a couple of events that may be added. The above list is complete as of 4-27-89.



Johnson County Historical Society



Vienna, Illinois

26 May 1989

Ill. Dept. Conservation
Springfield, IL.
attn Mr. Ed Hoffman.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

In somewhat delayed reply to your info request, dated 4/27/89 we have tried to come up with worthwhile data as follows:

Refer to John W. Allen's books - It happened in Illinois pp 294-95
- Legends + Lore pp. 114-116

Inclusive info did not come forth from individuals we thought knowledgeable but we found some maps that at least could familiarize you with some sites of historical value, maybe not directly connected with the Trail but at least along it...

If we can be of further service, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely

Ueberkammer
Treas.

Rt 1 Box 6

Vienna, IL 62995

JOURNAL OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE
Historical Society



VOLUME XLIV

NUMBER 4

WINTER 1951

Published four times a year, in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter

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ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Governor

(Printed by authority of the State of Illinois)

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(For further information see inside of back cover)

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AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1917

THE CHEROKEE CROSS EGYPT

BY SCERIAL THOMPSON

HUNDREDS of thousands of words have been written in poignant passages of history about the tragic removal of the Cherokee Nation eight hundred miles from its home in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia to lands west of the Mississippi.¹ All too little, however, is known or recorded of the daily occurrences during the bitter winter of 1838-1839 when some 8,000 were caught between the floating ice of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in that part of Illinois which, even at that early date, was known as Egypt.

The failure of those most intimately concerned to record the travail of the Cherokee was regretted even during the weeks the trek was taking place. Lucy A. Butler, on January 26, 1839, wrote to John Howard Payne,²

If some one to gather facts could have been placed among us from the

¹ See Grant Foreman, *Indian Removal* (Norman, Okla., 1932), hereafter cited as Foreman; Charles C. Royce, "The Cherokee Nation of Indians," *Fifth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution* (Washington, 1887), cited hereafter as Royce; James Mooney, "Myths of the Cherokee," *Nineteenth Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution* (Washington, 1900), cited hereafter as Mooney.

² Payne was writing a history of the Cherokee. His unfinished manuscript and the Butler letter are in the Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Scerial Thompson, a former director and past president of the Illinois State Historical Society (1949-1950) has also been secretary of the Saline County Historical Society and president of the Southern Illinois Historical Society. He was active in promoting the highly successful Saline County Centennial celebration in October, 1947. He is the author of numerous articles, has done much research about this tragic Indian pilgrimage, and has an extensive library on the Cherokee Nation.

23 of May till the last of June the Cherokees set their faces toward the West, then followed on with them to behold their misery and sorrows on their journey, the knowledge thus gained would be of unspeakable value to place before the public.

Terse reports of Army officers, accounts by accompanying physicians, and occasional letters from the emigrants are available to record some of the early migrations made willingly by "Treaty Cherokee" before 1838, but very little of this relates to the part southern Illinois played in the historic event. The one excellent exception comes from the pen of Daniel S. Butrick, a devout missionary sent to the Cherokee by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who traveled with the emigrants to their new home in the West.¹

The situation in the lands west of the Mississippi was not unknown to the Cherokee Nation East. A permanent Cherokee settlement had been made in the West as early as 1794, and there had always been much travel between the two sections. At least two thousand "Treaty Cherokee" had emigrated prior to 1838 and many letters had passed back and forth. In the course of this traveling the land route between the East and West nations, which ran from Nashville, Tennessee, to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Golconda, Illinois, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and then followed the Missouri Ridge Road, became well known and was frequently used.

The route across southern Illinois was blazed first in 1803 by Major James Lusk, who, with his wife Sarah, emigrated from South Carolina and founded the town of Sarahsville, later named Golconda.² The Lusks settled on the Kentucky side of the Ohio in 1796 and were granted a license from that state to operate a ferry in 1797. The next year they moved across the river and became the first settlers in this section of

¹ These Indians were emigrating voluntarily in accordance with the New Echota, or Schermerhorn, Treaty of 1835.

² The "Journal of Daniel S. Butrick" is in the Houghton Library, Harvard University. It is unpaginated, so future references to it are given by dates.

³ Josephine C. Thompson, "James and Sarah Lusk," *The Egyptian Key*, Vol. II, no. 3 (Carbondale, Ill., June, 1945), 17-21.



WHERE THE CHEPOKEE CROSSED EGYPT

From Berry's ferry on the Ohio River to Bainbridge's ferry on the Mississippi was a distance of less than sixty miles. The dotted line is a close approximation of the route of the exiled Indians, although all contingents did not follow exactly the same road. Allen Springs was about a mile southwest of present-day Dixon Springs.

Illinois. To make business for his ferry Lusk blazed the trail west from Golconda to reach the David Green ferry near Cape Girardeau. This road from Lusk's ferry, later to be operated by John Berry, was the shortest and best route across Egypt. Ironically, Major Lusk died just after it was completed. When Illinois was admitted into the Union, and as settlements in the southern part of the state multiplied there were many roads laid out, but most of those leading west followed the general route blazed by Lusk.⁸

In 1838, the road from Golconda veered slightly to the southwest to avoid the hills due west and the cypress swamps farther south. Then it passed through Allen Springs, near the present Dixon Springs, thence through Wartrace to the plateau west of Vienna. From there it went to Mt. Pleasant and Jonesboro where it turned southwest to the Mississippi at Bainbridge's ferry, slightly north of Cape Girardeau.

⁸ An account of early roads in Johnson County may be found in Mrs. P. T. Chapman, *A History of Johnson County, Illinois* (Harris, Ill., 1925), 42-50.

A number of parties of "Treaty Cherokee" had emigrated to the West both by the river route and overland through Arkansas prior to 1838, but the first detachment to pass through southern Illinois was a party under the direction of B. B. Cannon.¹ This group numbered 365 and was organized to leave the Cherokee Nation East on October 14, 1837. Although they made the journey relatively free of the misery that befell those who followed the next year, fifteen deaths occurred on the trip.² The party reached Berry's ferry, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio at Golconda, on November 6, 1837, but, because of high wind, they were unable to cross until the next day. Cannon's report of the trip across Egypt is short and terse:

Nov. 7, 1837. Commenced ferrying at ½ past 3 o/c A. M. Moved the Party as it crossed one mile out and encamped. Completed crossing 4 o/c P. M. all safely. Issued corn, fodder, corn meal & bacon. 1 mile to-day.

Nov. 8th, 1837. Marched at 8 o/c A. M. Mr. Reese and myself remained behind and buried a child of Seabolt's. Overtook the Party, halted and encamped at Big Bay, 4 o/c P. M. Issued corn & fodder. James Starr & wife left this morning with two carryalls to take care of and bring on three of their children who were too sick to travel, with instructions to overtake the party as soon as possible without endangering the lives of their children—15 miles to-day.

Nov. 9th, 1837. Marched at 8 o/c A. M. Halted and encamped at Cash Creek, ½ past 4 o/c P. M.³ Issued corn, fodder, corn meal & bacon 15 miles to-day.

Nov. 10th, 1837. Marched at 8 o/c A. M. were detained two hours on the way making a bridge across a small creek. Halted at Cypress creek, 4 o/c P. M. encamped and issued corn, fodder & salt. 14 miles to-day.

Nov. 11th, 1837. Marched at 8 o/c A. M. passed through Jonesboro, Ill. Halted and encamped at Clear Creek, in the Mississippi river bottom, ½ past 3 o/c P. M. Issued corn & fodder, corn meal & bacon—13 miles to-day. Issued sugar & coffee to waggoners & interpreters.⁴

Nov. 12th, 1837. Marched at 8 o/c A. M. arrived at Mississippi river, 10 o/c A. M. Commenced ferrying, at 11 o/c A. M. directed the party to move

¹ "Journal of B. B. Cannon," National Archives, Emigrant Cherokees, File G-555.

² "Dr. G. S. Townsend's Report," *ibid.*, File T-241.

³ This was Cache Creek, but it is pronounced as Cannon spelled it.

⁴ It is obvious from Cannon's account that the party did not pass through Vienna, but traveled to the south of the town. This was an old road before Vienna was founded.

a short distance as they crossed the river, and encamp. Issued corn & fodder. Starr came up, the health of his children but little better. Richard Timberlake and George Ross overtook us and encamped and attached themselves to Starr's family.

Nov. 15th, 1837. Continued ferrying from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock A. M. when the wind arose and checked our progress. 5 o'clock P. M. Resumed and made one trip. Suspended at 5 o'clock P. M. Issued corn & fodder, corn meal & bacon. Buried another of Duck's children to-day.

Nov. 16th, 1837. Crossed the residue of the party.

Cannon was a methodical and stern taskmaster. He got the party under way promptly every morning, and spent less than eight days in crossing Illinois.

By 1838 some 2,100 Cherokee had been removed in accordance with the Treaty of New Echota. But early in that year it became apparent that the Nation's remaining 15,000 members were in complete agreement with their Principal Chief John Ross and did not intend to emigrate until forced to do so. Accordingly, on April 6, 1838, General Winfield Scott was ordered to use troops to insure their departure.

In carrying out his order Scott erected thirteen stockades where the soldiers were to gather every Cherokee who could be found. The story of the loss of property, suffering, misery, and death caused by this mass arrest has frequently been related. While it is thought that some 15,000 were collected in the camps, there was total disagreement among Ross and the Army officers as to the number who actually made the trip.

A few detachments were removed under direction of the Army early in the summer of 1838, but they experienced such terrific hardships arising from the extreme drought, the lowness of water in the rivers, and the almost universal illness of the Indians, that the removal was temporarily suspended until later in the year. It had been planned to use the river route entirely, but as early as May 29, 1838, Lieutenant Edward Deas, an old hand at Indian removal, submitted an urgent report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending that they fol-

low the land route and go through southern Illinois. He wrote:

Having had a great deal of experience upon the subject of removal of Indians, and as there appears to be a difference of opinion as to the best mode of conducting the approaching emigration . . . there is a good road from the Cherokee Country East to the West of the Mississippi passing through Hopkinsville, Golconda on the Ohio river . . . it would seem to me the fairest way to leave it to the Indians themselves.¹¹

As a result of the distress and misery they had already suffered in the stockades the Cherokee requested that General Scott permit them to move under the direction of their own chiefs, promising in return to guarantee discipline. Scott agreed, providing they would also guarantee to be started by October 20. John Ross made arrangements for the removal. His brother, Lewis, contracted to furnish subsistence along the route and agents were sent ahead to buy huge quantities of corn and provisions which were stored for use of the emigrants. The Indians gathered in the stockades were divided into thirteen detachments, each in charge of a native conductor and an assistant conductor.¹² A physician and interpreters were assigned to each party and careful plans were formed to make possible the removal with a minimum of difficulty. It was expected that each detachment would contain as near one thousand Indians as possible. The leaders were the most influential chiefs and the most prominent figures of the Nation.

The first detachment began to enroll for the journey on August 28, 1838, and the twelfth began its recruiting on October 23.¹³ The thirteenth group, of which John Ross was a member, was the smallest and the last to leave. It went by the water route and was not among those on the road.

Claims made by Ross for compensation give the number of days the conductor of each detachment was employed and a

¹¹ National Archives, Emigrant Cherokees, File D-225.

¹² Some writers state that each detachment had two conductors, but Ross claimed compensation for only one conductor and an assistant conductor. House of Representatives, Twenty-seventh Congress, Third Session, Report 288, hereafter cited as HR. 288.

¹³ Emmet Starr, *History of the Cherokee Indians* (Oklahoma City, 1921), 103, hereafter cited as Starr.

lesser number of days that forage was required for the horses.¹⁴ Presumably this smaller figure was the actual number of days on the trail—except for the first detachment when his conductor-days and forage-days are the same, 143. On the basis of these forage claims the journey required from 93 to 143 days—while the conductors were paid for 106 to 139 days.

The first contingent to leave the East started on October 1, the others following at intervals of several days to a week for the next two months.¹⁵ The earliest contingent to arrive in the West was on January 4, 1839; there were two more groups that month, three in February, and six in March. The final arrival was on March 25—almost six months after the first one left. Thus for the entire bitter winter they were strung out along the road from Tennessee into Kentucky, and on through Illinois and Missouri.

The detachments were checked in at the camps in Tennessee and Alabama by Captain John Page, of the regular Army, and on their arrival in what is now Oklahoma they were checked out by Captain J. R. Stephenson.¹⁶ John Ross kept his own records of the number in each contingent. Deaths and desertions reduced the numbers and these were offset in part by births and accessions. While a record was kept of the births and deaths in nine contingents, only three of them had a record of desertions and accessions. In the nine groups where they were recorded there were 424 deaths and 71 births—but these lists were probably by no means complete and records are not available for three of the largest contingents. Evidently many shifted from one detachment to another during the journey—the vanguard of one group would join the one ahead and the sick and their families would be forced to wait for a later contingent.

Among the differing figures compiled by the three record-

¹⁴ HR, 288.

¹⁵ *Foreman*, 302-3.

¹⁶ *Starr*, 103.

ers Ross's were the highest. The totals for the twelve contingents—still excepting the thirteenth—were: Page, 10,815; Stephenson, 11,275; and Ross, 12,918.¹⁷ This seems to indicate that there was a large number of accessions, or that Captain Page did not get all the names. The number of wagons and teams and riding horses varied with the financial circumstances of the groups. Ross claimed forage for 645 teams and 5,000 riding horses.¹⁸ On the basis of his figure of 12,918 migrants this meant that some 8,000—except for the sick, the old people, and small children who rode in the wagons—walked the entire distance.

As is natural after more than a century, a great deal of confusion has grown up over the actual facts of the removal. The principal error is the idea that the migration was conducted by soldiers, whereas they did not accompany a single detachment of the Cherokee. While it is true that parties emigrating before 1838 were usually conducted by Army officers these were the "Treaty Cherokee" who were voluntarily making the trip at the invitation and expense of the government—these were in no sense militarily forced removals.

The missionary Daniel S. Butrick and his wife were provided with a horse, as were many of the Cherokee, and were assigned to the eleventh detachment, which was headed by Richard Taylor, a colorful figure who during his lifetime held many offices of trust in the Cherokee Nation. He was fifty-six years of age at this time and was described as a "large, portly man, of bland countenance, which seemed shaded with an expression so deeply pensive as to indicate that but little hope for the fortunes of his country lingers around his heart."¹⁹ He smoked a silver pipe of exquisite workmanship with a silver charm attached which had been presented by George Washington to one of the Cherokee chiefs. Taylor was one of the leaders who had negotiated with General Scott in July, 1838,

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 104.

¹⁹ Focman, 732n.

and had persuaded him to permit the Nation to have charge of its own migration.

The Buttricks joined Taylor's detachment at its camp on October 4. There were delays, however, and the trek did not get under way until November 1. The party did not reach Nashville until twenty days later and entered Kentucky on December 1. After two days they reached Hopkinsville where they ran into their first snow, a grim and ominous warning of what was to come. They were ten miles from the Ohio River when they passed Isaac Bushyhead, who was ill and had dropped out of the third detachment which had passed that way three weeks before. Isaac told Buttrick that sixty people had died in his group before it reached that point.²⁰ Taylor's contingent came to the Ohio River across from Golconda on December 15, and prepared to enter Illinois. The party began crossing the river at about 10 A. M. aboard John Berry's steam ferry.²¹ They had suffered the deaths of fifteen of their members up to this point. The entrance into Illinois proved a disappointment to Buttrick, as he wrote in his journal:

As we are now passing out of a slave state into a free, we are reflected on the pleasure of landing where all in a measure were free and equal. But we had scarcely landed when we were met with volleys of oaths from every quarter. I turned to one boat, to make a few purchases but heard such awful profaneness within that I quickly turned away to another.²² On entering it I had scarcely time to speak to the owner, behind the counter, before I was obliged to hear from his unhallowed lips the same infernal language. . . . On going up from the boat into the Village, called Golconda, it seemed to be made up chiefly of groceries (saloons), and little boys in the streets had already learned to lisp the infernal language. I almost longed to be back in the still, quiet towns of Kentucky.

Not only was the profanity of the inhabitants of Egypt

²⁰ The conductor of this detachment was the Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, brother of Isaac. Starr (p. 103) gives the total number of deaths in this group as thirty-eight.

²¹ This was the ferry used by the Cannon party and was originally the Lusk ferry. Berry is reported to have charged the Cherokee \$1.00 a head, and to have built an imposing two-story brick residence near the river's Kentucky bank with the \$10,000 made from the emigration. This substantial house is still standing, but it is in bad repair and has been unoccupied for many years.

²² Slave boats did a great deal of the business at the river towns.

shocking to the pious Butrick, but the lack of hospitality that met them was but little different from the callous treatment from which they were fleeing. The detachment had planned on camping at the site used by Cannon's party the year before. Now they found this was impossible:

Those of us who crossed first went on to the place designated for camping about a mile and a half from the river. I immediately commenced gathering wood for the Sabbath. Having done this, & commenced making preparation for supper, we were told by a white man living near, that that was not the place for camping, but we must go beyond the next plantation.²⁹ We therefore harnessed, and jacking our fire and wood, went on with other wagons to the place specified. Here we found a man of Wafford's detachment drunk still on the ground. That company left here this morning. We now again selected a place for our tent, & put it up, & gathered wood for the Sabbath. My dear wife had also made her tea, when word came that we must not camp there, as the owner would not allow the Cherokees to cut or burn any wood. Mr. Taylor also who was yet behind wished the detachment to go farther & camp on public land. It was now nearly dark, Saturday night, and we were quite tired and hungry, yet we could only prepare for another encampment about a mile distant.

When all the detachment did not get across the river the first day Berry insisted that the remainder ferry over on the next day, although it was Sunday. This grieved Butrick very much, but Taylor gave the orders and the crossing was completed—not in time, however, for the missionary to hold services the first Sunday the group was in Illinois. That afternoon and night were stormy, but a few white residents came to visit the Indians. To these Illinois visitors Butrick related the sorrows and sufferings of the Cherokee. Rain forestalled any movement on Monday and, to add to their other troubles, Butrick wrote: "Two or three Cherokees came in last night

²⁹ Butrick did not realize that he had passed from the plantations of the South to the farms of the North.

³⁰ James D. Wafford, who was with the migration, was not listed by Ross as a conductor but was probably an assistant conductor, whom Ross didn't list by name. Wafford could speak and write both English and Cherokee and, fifty years later, was a principal source of information for Mooney's "Myths of the Cherokee," Mooney 258-59. Wafford was far from being a favorite of Butrick, who thought that the excessive drinking in the Wafford group was due in part to the fact that Wafford was a drinking man.

drunk—cursing in an awful manner, one of them returned raging like the infernal spirit, but was soon seized by the Cherokee lighthorse²² & bound.”

The detachment moved to higher ground on Tuesday and the following day—Wednesday, December 6—they traveled about six miles where they remained a week waiting for several wagons and some sick persons who had been left behind. Butrick recorded his daily activities while here:

Previous to starting on this journey, I determined to let it be a journey of prayer . . . but instead of this . . . in the morning our time is employed in taking our own bed, etc. from the little wagon in which we sleep, to the large wagon which carries it—replacing the seat—getting water—cooking breakfast, putting up things, harnessing, etc. Soon we are hurried on by the wagons we accompany to the next encampment. Here we have to undo what we did in the morning—put up our tent, get wood and water, prepare supper, fix our bed, etc. We often get much fatigued by the time we get our fire prepared.

On December 21 the party moved about six miles where they remained until the day before Christmas. Two children died of a bowel complaint at this site. The first night the wind arose and it turned cold. On Sunday, the twenty-third, “The wind blew a gale nearly the whole night and seemed to threaten almost certain calamity, both by scattering the fire through the leaves and tents, and also by throwing limbs, trees, etc. upon our heads. . . . The wind is piercing cold.”

The detachment traveled fifteen miles the day before Christmas, and despite the bitter cold they continued on Christmas Day. But on that day misfortune hit the hapless Butrick:

Tuesday about noon, the lynch pin came out of one end of the fore axle-tree,—the wheel came off and the end of the axle-tree, falling on the frozen ground broke, so that we had much trouble to get on to a wagon maker 6 miles forward. My dear wife had to walk considerably; & I became quite fatigued. We now called for lodgings at the house where we were to get our work done. The house was rather open and contained but one room, yet the family at length consented to our stay. Here our bodies were refreshed but our souls

²² The Cherokee Lighthorse were the mounted police of the Cherokee Nation upon whom John Ross depended to maintain discipline on the removal journey.

pained. The workman,—the man of the house, came home a little before night in a high state of intoxication, & almost every word was accompanied with an oath. We hastened to bed, not considering it possible to have family worship. None of this family can read or write. The workman, i.e., the waggon maker is about 60 years old, and presents an awful spectacle. There are five adults in the family, yet none read. The woman says also that their preacher himself sometimes gets drunk. He is a Schismatic, or Bible Christian.²⁶

By this time Taylor's party had been in southern Illinois ten days and it is understandable that they found little to endear the region to them. Butrick continued:

Thus far the citizens of Illinois appear more and more pitiable. They seem not only low in all their manners, but ignorant, poor, and ill humored. They have no slaves, but in general, as far as we have seen, they seem to be hankering after these leeks of Egypt, and because they cannot have slaves, let their work go undone. We see nothing like schools in this Country.

The detachment did not move on the day after Christmas. Butrick took the opportunity to visit Conductor Taylor, and from him learned that the groups at the Mississippi were stopped by the ice and that the twelfth overland party was in the same plight at the Ohio. It was exceptionally cold, but nevertheless on the following day Taylor moved his party six miles to a camp in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood, in Union County, where they remained the following week. It was here, on December 30, that Butrick recorded the positions and tragic circumstances of the various detachments:

It is distressing to reflect on the situation of the Nation. One detachment stopped at the Ohio River, two at the Mississippi, one four miles this side, one sixteen miles this side, one 18 miles, and one 5 miles behind us. In all these detachments, comprising about 8,000 souls, there is now a vast amount of sickness, and many deaths. Six have died within a short time in Maj. Brown's detachment,²⁷ and in this detachment of Mr. Taylor's, there are more or less affected with sickness in almost every tent, and yet all are houseless

²⁶ An idea of the hopelessly sad and distressed condition of the Cherokee can be drawn from the fact that Butrick, one of the most pious and devout of missionaries, allowed the birthday of the Saviour to pass without the slightest mention in his Journal.

²⁷ Major James Brown was the conductor of detachment No. 9, which was about three miles behind Taylor's.

and homeless in a strange land, and in a cold region, exposed to weather almost unknown in their native land.²⁴

On the first day of the new year Butrick again bemoaned in his Journal the pitiable condition of the once great and proud Nation:

Tuesday, Jan 1, 1839. Thus we enter on a new year in this wilderness, about 25 miles from the Mississippi. I say wilderness, because, though many people are settled around us, yet we, Indians, have a little spot of woodland assigned us, in which we must reside . . . as though all the region were a wilderness.

On New Year's Day the missionary preached the sermon at the funeral of a young man named Ramsey, who had been a driver of one of the teams for Conductor Taylor. And the threat of more serious trouble was evidenced by his short, terse Journal entry, "the night was rainy."

The detachment remained in camp for another week, and both Butrick and his wife were ill. Deaths occurred regularly in the party and there was no surcease from the tragedy. On January 7, they moved to another site about a mile and a half away where there was a plentiful supply of water. At the camp they were leaving they had to carry their water for half a mile. Butrick noted that "War Club, our able friend, gave us some slippery elm bark for bowel complaint." The inclement weather continued to harass them, and on January 13, Butrick wrote, "Last night was also rainy, and this morning during a heavy rain, we had considerable difficulty in making a fire." And the next day, "The night was again rainy."

Butrick went to Taylor's tent to ask when the party would continue its journey. He was told that it would probably do so the next day. Then Taylor confided in the missionary some of the woes and troubles the Cherokee were having with the inhabitants of southern Illinois:

"When we camped a mile & a half back, a young white man, a waggoner,

²⁴ While it is true that bitter, cold weather was almost unknown to the Cherokee in their native area, it is equally true that such severe winters as that of 1838-1839 are recorded but once in a generation in the Ozark section of southern Illinois.

was sick at the house of a Mr. Gore,²⁷ a few days, where he died. Mr. Taylor showed me Mr. Gore's bill against the young man's estate, which he has paid, viz. For a coffin (a very ordinary one), four Dollars. For some grave cloths and burial, ten dollars, and for use of a bed, eleven Dollars, so all twenty-five Dollars.

Mr. Taylor also spoke of some trouble which Mr. Hicks had lately experienced. A very aged Cherokee belonging to Mr. Wafford's detachment fell back into that of Mr. Taylor's the other side of Ohio River and crossed the river with us. One of our company, viz. Little Broom broke his wagon and remained at Golconda a day or two, and this old man remained with him. At length, however, the old man left him, & Little Broom came on—soon after this, Mr. Hicks's detachment crossed the river and pursued its journey. Sometime after this, the citizens near the river found the old man dead, and buried him. They then followed Mr. Hicks with a charge of 39 Dollars for having though the corpse was hauled to the place of burying with a log chain & a yoke of oxen. Mr. Hicks told them the old man belonged to another detachment, and that of course he was under no obligation to pay any charges against him. The men on hearing this returned, obtained a warrant, sheriff, &c. and returned on the Sabbath and took Mr. Hicks back to a little town called Vienna, where after some debate, he was acquitted. The man who was the principal in this prosecution is suspected of having killed the old man himself. It is also stated that some of his neighbors saw lately two young Cherokees well dressed lying dead in a branch below his house, and went to him and told him of it. Not long after they went to bury the bodies, but they could not be found, yet when Mr. Hicks's detachment camped near the place, & left their encampment, Mr. Hildebrand's coming later, found one of the bodies of the young men, as they now suppose, lying on the camp ground. Though the body seemed to have been sometime dead, yet from all appearance it had lain in that place but a short time. It is supposed this man had put it there to induce the belief that it died out of Mr. Hicks's detachment. These two young men are said to have belonged to Mr. Still's detachment²⁸—to have had a considerable amount of property—and to have stopped at Golconda, as the detachment went on. Thus the citizens of this state seem thus far to display a more mean and riggardly disposition than I have ever found in any other part of the Union.

²⁷ Although Butrick does not give the first name, this was probably John Gore who came to Johnson County at an early date, Chapman, *History of Johnson County*, 383.

²⁸ John Fisher was sheriff of Johnson County. Vienna had been the county seat for twenty years.

²⁹ Butrick implies that Taylor's detachment did not pass through Vienna. This is quite possible, as one of the main roads from Pope County to the West turned north at Wartrace, passed through Moccasin Gap and then went west to Mt. Pleasant, passing north of Vienna. It is probable that, with numerous detachments passing through the country, they pursued different roads.

³⁰ Still was probably an assistant conductor since Ross does not list him as a conductor.

Taylor's party had passed detachment No. 10 which was being conducted by George Hicks, but on January 15 the latter went ahead, except for some wagons which became mired in the mud. Hildebrand's group, the largest of the twelve on the trek, came up within a mile of Taylor's and then passed on. Thus Butrick and his companions were the last of the Cherokee to get away from the Johnson County encampment, and brought up the rear of the emigration.

Taylor's party resumed its journey on January 21. The next day it moved five miles and spent the night where Hildebrand's detachment had camped the night before. On the twenty-third the party moved another five miles and camped on Duck Creek, two miles west of Jonesboro, which was then an important trading center of the young state. Despite his hatred of distilleries and the fact that Union County had twelve of them, Butrick wrote that "its moral character [is] much better than of any we have seen in the state."

It was at Jonesboro that the incident occurred which brought hollyhocks to southern Illinois and furnished the tender story of Basil Silkwood and Priscilla, the quadroon slave girl. Priscilla was owned by a Cherokee and was brought on the removal by her Indian master.⁴⁴ They had come from western North Carolina and Priscilla had brought along some hollyhock seed from her mountain home. Basil Silkwood had emigrated to Illinois and settled in Franklin County, on the old Goshen Road. On a business trip to Jonesboro he saw the slave girl and purchased her from her master. Silkwood took Priscilla to his home at Mulkeytown where he gave her her freedom. Priscilla lived to be seventy years old, and is buried in Reed Cemetery near the Silkwood house. The hollyhock seed she brought from North Carolina has propagated until all Egypt is now familiar with its small red flower.

Butrick recorded that on the second day after their arrival

⁴⁴ J. G. Mukasser, "The Quadroon Girl of Southern Illinois," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. XXVIII, no. 3, (Oct. 1935), 214-17.

at the site near Jonesboro they moved on "seven miles" to the banks of the Mississippi." Here they were to cross by means of Bainbridge's ferry, or, rather, two ferries:

At this place a sand bar in the middle extends, probably half across the bed of the river . . . therefore it is like two rivers, crossed by two ferries, that is, two sets of boats, one conveying passengers to the bar, and one from it. We fixed our rear on the bank of this Great River, one of the wonders of creation. Soon after we arrived, our attention was arrested by the passing of a large, beautiful & grand steam boat. Neither my dear wife, nor myself had ever seen one before . . . numbers who crossed the Ohio with us have not lived to arrive at this.

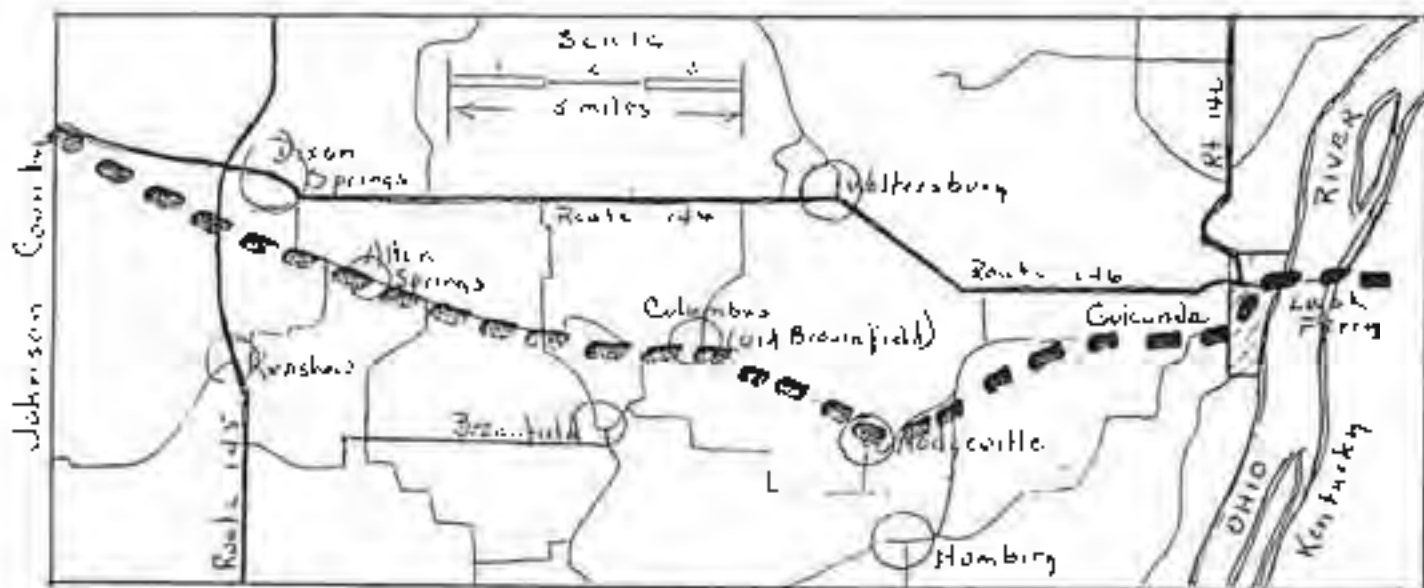
Although they had now reached the Mississippi it was three weeks before all of Taylor's party had been ferried across. After some of them had crossed, it began to rain and snow, and became bitterly cold. Butrick and his wife, however, had been among the ~~last~~^{first} to reach Missouri and they found friends among the clergy on the west bank. Three months, lacking a week, elapsed between the time the first Cherokee entered Illinois at Golconda and the last of Taylor's party was ferried across near Cape Girardeau.


The passing years have brought a general feeling of commiseration for the Cherokee Nation and unbounded admiration for the truly remarkable spirit which caused them to fight for political independence as a national entity. Nothing could atone for the suffering the removal brought to these proud and once happy people—and the worst of their misfortunes were found in that part of southern Illinois known as Egypt.



²⁴ Butrick's conception of distance was not too accurate—they traveled more than seven miles to reach the river.

Trail
 Five Mile Strip Across Center of Pope County



 Approximate Route of the Cherokee Trail of Tears Across Pope County superimposed over existing roads today.



PHT
PROMOTING RECREATION and INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT for the ECONOMY

May 19, 1989



Mr. Ed Hoffman, Supervisor
Division of Planning
Lincoln Tower Plaza
524 South Second St.
Springfield 62701-1787

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Carolyn Mayberry from Cairo Chamber of Commerce forwarded a request from you to our office for information on the Trail of Tears Historic Trail.

Please find enclosed brochures and information on Historic sites along this route.

If we can be of further assistance in anyway, please give us a call at 1-800-C-IT-HERE.

Sincerely,

Betsy Modglin
Betsy Modglin
Director

enclos.

PO BOX 278
GOLCONDA, ILL. 62992
Rollin' Wagon Train

Rollin' Wagon Train Reaches Golconda Oct. 16

Retracing Trail of Misery Of Cherokee Indians in 1838

A procession went up at 2 p.m. Sunday with a long line of horse and mule-drawn prairie schooners, controlled by road-wearry drivers and accompanied by many men and women on horseback, crossed Lusk Circle on Rt. 146, and entered the city from the north. Many of these hardy souls had departed Red Clay, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 17, and embarked on the long 1000-mile trek to Tahlequah, Okla., following the Trail of Tears traveled by the Cherokee Indians in 1838 after their lands were wrested from them and they were driven by the U.S. government from their beautiful holdings and forced to re-locate in an area now known as Oklahoma.

Individuals now on the Trail of Tears Commemorative Wagon Train hope that their arduous journey, although not so torturous as that experienced by the Cherokees 150 years ago, will be a reminder of man's inhumanity to man.

Historians have written that approximately 16,000 Cherokees began the painful journey and about 4,000 died enroute to Oklahoma. Many crossed the Ohio River at Golconda and spent a miserable winter here. Many died and were buried in Pope county. Numerous arrowheads and other primitive pieces used by the Indians have been found by farmers while plowing their fields.

Entering Golconda, Sunday, the Wagon Train proceeded along Main Street, lined with hundreds of cheering persons, past the courthouse, and then made its way west out of the city to an encampment area on the Jeffy Richardson property adjacent to Pope County Community High School. In an all-out community effort, the weary travelers were fed and their other needs were cared for. They said it was the "greatest reception" they had received since the beginning of their journey in September.

For their six o'clock dinner, the drivers and loads were served

delicious fried chicken, a variety of vegetables, biscuits and dessert. The City of Golconda purchased the chickens. The Mansion at Golconda lent their history purchased the vegetables and dessert, and the staff of the Senior Citizens Center prepared them.

At 3 p.m., in a fund-raising effort, a fabulous program was presented in the gymnasium of the Pope County Elementary School. Featured were the personable, energetic, fun-loving, and highly-talented LeGarde Twins. These professional Country stars were born and reared in Australia, where they were accepted into Australia's Country Hall of Fame. They now have homes in Tennessee and Australia, have traveled and entertained the world over, have spent time in Hollywood where they were associated with many of Tinseltown's major artists; have performed in Nashville; were popular during their 26-week "pig" at the Las Vegas, Nev. Hilton; were managed for a time in America by Col. Tom Parker of Elvis Presley fame. The list of their accomplishments is endless.

Following a "jam" session with Pete Gill, sightless Golconda "fiddler," they insisted that he join them on stage in the program, Sunday. Pete did this, "fiddled up a storm," and "brought down the house."

They also invited Shannon Fisher, an excellent drummer, and Dale Patten on lead guitar, to share the stage with them. It was noted that several Kentuckians who had seen their show in Kentucky drove to Golconda to see and hear Ted and Tom again.

An important part of the show, too, was the appearance of Nashville country music star, Lawrence Heathcock, and the Grizzly Show Band. Heathcock sang several of the songs he has made popular, and was well-received by the crowd. As an added treat, a pretty little 10-year-old of Showertown, last name, Golden. Please Turn to Page 6

Wagon Train...from Page 1

lorry we did not catch her first name, but she was well-received. Said the impressed LeGarde Twins, "Little girl, we predict that you will become a star."

The Wagon Train had departed Hed Clay, Tenn., Saturday morning, Sept. 17, to follow the Cherokee Trail of Tears 1000 miles to Tahlequah, Okla. The size of the Train varied from time to time. Once, reportedly there were 10 schooners and many persons riding horseback, while others walked. Wagons, horsemen and women, and walkers traveled various distances; some dropped out, and still others would take their places. They traveled through Tennessee at a rate of approximately 4 miles per hour, covering 10 to 15 miles a day, depending upon the terrain. They camped at night at pre-planned locations, often being fed by people in the communities.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, they reached Adams, Tenn., and on Sunday, Oct. 2, arrived at Guthrie, Ky. Making their way through Kentucky, they reached Mistle Huck Tuesday, Oct. 11. They visited Tolu, Ky., from which settlement the Cherokees had crossed the Ohio River to Golconda in 1838. The Indians crossed on

a lorry here at that time, but since none is in operation now, the Wagon Train crossed the river at Cave-in-Rock, arriving there, Thursday, Oct. 13. They spent the night in Cave-in-Rock State Park and left Saturday, Oct. 15, for the 34 Ranch near Harod. They camped at the ranch Saturday night, and departed Sunday morning for Golconda, arriving at 2 p.m.

They left the campground on Jerry Richardson's property west of Golconda, Sunday morning, and after going through the Brownfield area and viewing a Trail of Tears marker (that was the route the Cherokees followed), they reached Dixon Springs. They spent the night on State-owned property (the recently acquired Powell place atop the Dixon Springs hill. Tuesday morning, they departed up Route 146, and arrived at Vienna, where they spent the night in the city park.

From Vienna, they will head for Anna, Wednesday morning, leave Thursday and reach Trail of Tears State Park, Friday, Oct. 21. On Saturday, they will make their first stop in Illinois at McClure.

They will cross the Mississippi River and enter Missouri, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The Wagon Train will travel through much of Missouri, leaving that state, Thursday, Nov. 24. Traveling through a portion of Arkansas, they will enter Oklahoma at Westville, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Commemorative Wagon Train will reach its destination, Tahlequah, Okla., Saturday, Dec. 3.

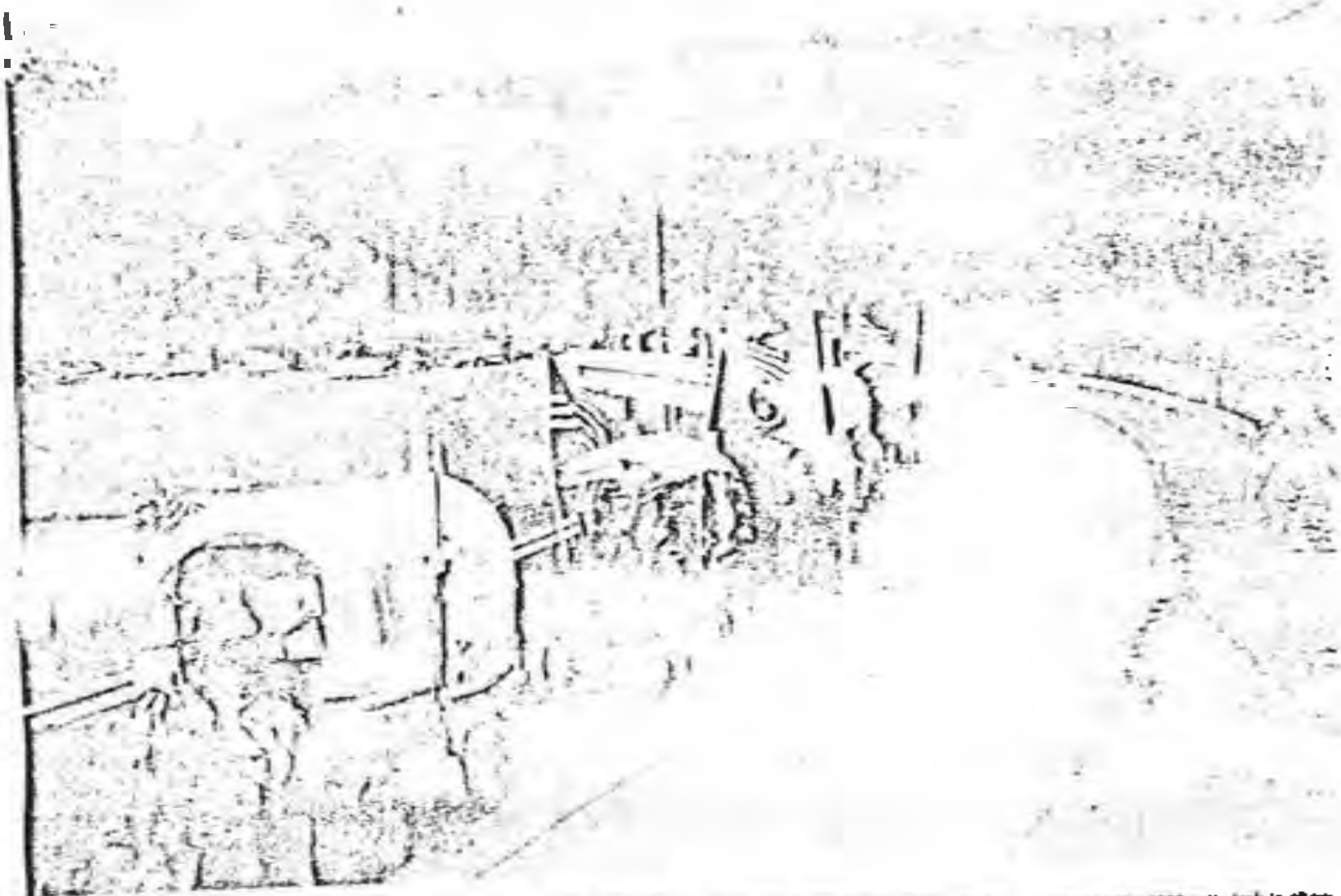
The end of a long, hard journey ... not so arduous, painful, sad, and frustrating as that experienced by the Cherokee Indians in 1838.

Man's inhumanity to man. Participants in the Commemorative Wagon Train do not want us, or our government, ever to let that happen again.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1958

GOLCONDA ILLINOIS 62938

They're Comin' 'round the Bend on the Trail of Tears



PROMPTLY at 2 p.m., Sunday, and on schedule, the colorful and impressive Commemorative Wagon Train, following the Indians' Trail of Tears of 150 years ago,

makes the curve on Rt. 146 and crosses Lusk Creek at the north entrance to Golconda. The Cherokee Indians, forced from their lands and evicted by the U.S.

federal government, crossed the Ohio River at Golconda. They spent a winter here and many died before the tribe could move on to Oklahoma. The Wagon Train is

making the 1000-mile trek to show anguish at the unconscionable act of the government in 1838.



A CROWD estimated at approximately 400 filled the Pope County Elementary School gym, Sunday, to enjoy a program presented as a fund-raiser for the Trail of Tears Commemorative Train park-

ents. Enthusiastically and appreciatively received were the LaGarde Twins and Lawrence Heathcock and the Grizzly Show Band. Pete Gils, Golconda fiddler, was a surprise treat, as were

Ernest Fisher on drums and Gene Parker, lead guitar, and the little "Golden" girl of Shawneetown.



RAY MORRIS, Coordinator of the Trail of Tears Commemorative Wagon Train, rests beside the Pope County prairie schooner after crossing the Ohio River at

Cave-in-Rock. The wagon, built at Vincent Baker's farm by Ray, Vincent, and other volunteers, is the most authentic of all the wagons in the train. Ray has

driven the schooner all the way from Red Clay, Tenn. Will continue to Tahlequah, Okla.

(618) 833-8697



ROUTE 1 - OLD CAPE ROAD
JONESBORO, IL 62952

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

May 19, 1989

Ms. Betsy Modglin, Director
P.R.I.D.E., Inc.
P.O. Box 278
Ulin, Illinois 62992

RE: Trail of Tears Historic Trail

Dear Betsy:

In response to your request for any information I am sending copies of what I found as I researched the Trail of Tears as it relates to our immediate area. However, I need help and more time to build a better presentation.

I found that the Old Cape Road is an old county road that was once a main line of travel for crossing into Missouri and is the oldest road in Union County, so old in fact that the road was never even formally surveyed. Along this old roadbed from Atwood Hill to Hanging Rock lies Indian Hill, which has graves on top and are supposed to in fact be of Indians who died on this historic trek. Also there are burial mounds and ancient Indian flintworks over in the Hanging Rock Area, remains left by early American Indian inhabitants. This area is designated as one of two of the most significant archeological sites of early Indian in the United States. Two mounds are still visible of the ancient village site, most having been destroyed by white man.

Another site they would see that is pioneer related is Falling Rock next to Hanging Rock where a family camped beneath one night, the rocks fell on top of them and they were never since since.

Devil's Island in the Mississippi River below McClure was at one time a crossing. A plaque at the Missouri Trail of Tears State Park states the Indians crossed the river ten to twelve miles south of that point so it stands to reason that this crossing was probably the point referred to.

To find more information I spoke with Scott Schuett on May 16 who referred me to Ray Morris of Golconda. Ray would like to investigate the validity of the above. He says it is entirely possible that this was one of the roads used since twelve different wagon trains of Indians crossed Illinois during the trek West. He said we will have to go to written accounts 25 years old based on records taken from the Continental Army or accounts submitted by Indian families. This may well be an old road that can be designed as a river to river trail by the National Park Service and the Illinois Department of

Ms. Betsy Modglin, Director
March 15, 1989
Page two

Conservation since it has historical significance and sites that many people are eager to see and must be kept open for their use.

Please send me any information you may have on the adopt a portion of the trail. We are very interested in doing just that since our trail riders would love to ride the authentic trail from beginning to end and see sites mentioned above. This is very important since I need it to submit to the Union County Board of Commissioners since on Tuesday of this week at the county meeting there was talk of closing the road permanently. If they do, it would be disastrous.

Sincerely,



Debra A. Charles

Trail of Tears Sportsman's Club

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Scott Schuett
Mr. Ray Morris

This is the old road

AN EARLY MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVER JUNCTION
SHOWING WHAT WERE PURPORTED TO HAVE BEEN POST AND
STAGE-COACH ROADS, MANY ROADS ARE THE ORIGINAL
TRAILS OF THE INDIANS AND LATER FRENCH
MILITARY ROADS, BECOMING SETTLER
ROUTES AND FINALLY HIWAYS



*old, Cape Road
a - sterical road*



Trail of Tears Sportsman's Club would like to welcome you to this area which lies in southernmost Illinois. The land between the two rivers, the Ohio and the mighty Mississippi. Our Lodge is the gateway to thousands of acres of prime hunting area where the elusive trophy buck and the wild and majestic turkey make their home.

Located just 10 minutes from many of the game hunting clubs in the southern Illinois quail zone. We offer some of the finest pheasant and quail hunting found in the state of Illinois.

Southern Illinois produces large stringers of crappie, bluegill, bass and catfish in the many waterways located just a few short miles from the Lodge. We also offer endless miles of hiking and horseback riding. We are the number one outfitters for Shawnee National Forest. Additionally, we plan on increasing the types of species our my hunt, as well as adding stocked ponds and a trap range.

Relax and socialize in our comfortable trophy lounge. Eat a country style breakfast, lunch or dinner in our dining area. Enjoy a restful nights sleep in one of our several lodging rooms, each with its own modern conveniences.

We invite you to come and share our reality of the way the good old days used to be.

Cordially,

The Charles



TRAIL OF TEARS



SPORTSMAN'S CLUB[®]

ROUTE 1 OLD CAPE ROAD
JONESBORO, IL 62952
(815) 833-8887



FROM CHICAGO

Take I-57 South to Anna Exit #30; take I-146 West to Anna; stay on 146 to Jonesboro then turn South on 127 at Jonesboro Square; go 2.5 miles; turn right on Old Cape Road and go approximately 6 miles; turn left at fork. Go 1.5 miles, road dead ends into Club.

FROM EAST ST. LOUIS

Take Route 3 South to Reynoldsville; turn left on Old Cape Road and go 2.5 miles; turn right at fork. Go 1.5 miles, road dead ends into Club.

FROM MEMPHIS

Take I-55 North to Cape Girardeau, MO; take I-146 into Illinois; go approximately 3 miles and turn left onto Route 3 North; go approximately 7 miles to Reynoldsville; turn right on Old Cape Road and go 2.5 miles; turn right at fork. Go 1.5 miles, road dead ends into Club.



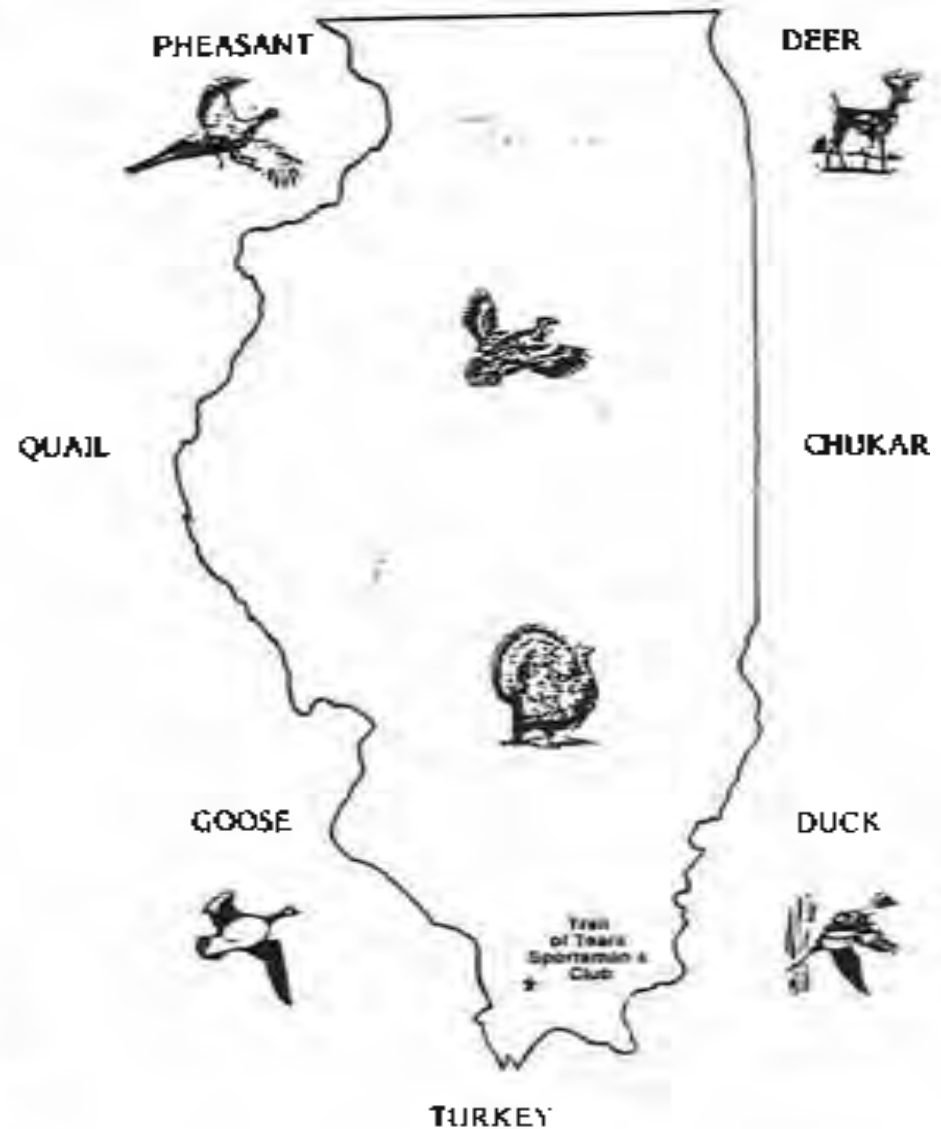
**TRAIL OF TEARS
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RT. 1 - OLD CAPE ROAD
JONESBORO, IL 62952



TRAIL OF TEARS



SPORTSMAN'S CLUB®
THE FINEST IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS



Lodging & Meals in a Comfortable - Rustic Atmosphere
THE WAY THE OLD DAYS USED TO BE

May 19, 1989

Mr. Ed Hoffman
Illinois Department of Conservation
Division of Planning
Lincoln Tower Plaza
624 South 2nd Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1787

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

After researching the area within the ten mile corridor in
Messeo County, we do not find any historic sites along the
route that would commemorate the Trail of Tears, or be of
any particular importance to your project.

If in the future we can be of any assistance please do not
hesitate to contact our association, as we would be more
than glad to furnish any information.

Sincerely,

Kris Duncan

Kris Duncan
President, Messeo County Historical Society
608 Girard Street
Metropolis, IL 62960



CAIRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

222 Eighth Street

Cairo, Illinois 62914

Phone: 618/734-2737



May 5, 1989

Ed Hoffman, Supervisor
Division of Planning
Illinois Department of Conservation
Lincoln Tower Plaza
524 South Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1787

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

In response to your letter dated April 27, 1989, regarding a plan for the Trail of Tears Historic Trail, I have forwarded that letter to P.R.I.D.E., Inc., the Shawnee Convention and Tourism Bureau.

Since most of the area is outside Alexander County and in the area P.R.I.D.E. serves, I felt this could better be handled by them.

If I can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Mayberry
Carolyn Mayberry
Executive Secretary

Inventory of Historic Structures in

POPE COUNTY

Sites Marked in Blue Ink

Prepared by the

**Illinois Historic
Structures Survey**

Inventory of Historic Structures in

POPE COUNTY

INTERIM REPORT

**Prepared by the
Illinois Historic Structures Survey**

**a division of the
Illinois Historic Sites Survey**

**conducted under the auspices of the
Illinois Department of Conservation**

October 1972

This list of historic structures is issued as an interim rather than a final report for several reasons. Although all communities in the state with a population of over 500 are being surveyed and selected structures in small towns and rural areas are being added according to local suggestions, we believe that there remain significant structures not yet discovered. This is especially likely in the case of rural areas and small towns, of significant interiors in otherwise undistinguished buildings, and of structures of purely technological interest. We hope that those persons who see these lists will be encouraged to report to us similar structures of an aesthetic or technological character that are not yet listed. As with all such compilations as this, it is very easy despite constant checking for errors to creep in. We hope therefore that by issuing this as an interim report local persons perusing the list will report errors of location, spelling, use, etc., so that corrections can be made. It is also hoped that additions of fact such as dates of construction, designers name, original use and original owner will be supplied whenever known. The masters from which these reports are reproduced have been specially designed to allow for such additional information. The final reports will be issued as a part of the overall study of structures and sites of aesthetic, technological, historical and archaeological interest being conducted by the Illinois Historic Sites Survey.

Instructions for Use of this Report

SELECTION:

This report contains a list of structures considered of special interest because of their aesthetic and/or technological characteristics. Structures of a purely historical significance are being listed separately by the Historic Landmarks Division.

ARRANGEMENT:

Counties: Rural structures will be found in a vicinity listing immediately preceding the nearest town. In a few instances where there is no nearby town, the structure is listed under the political township in which it is located. These structures are keyed numerically to a map of the county.

Towns, villages, cities: The arrangement is numerical by street address with the street listed in alphabetical order. Numbered streets (e.g., 2nd), are listed in numerical order and follow the named streets. These structures are keyed to one or more city maps.

The City of Chicago: Within each traditional neighborhood structures are arranged numerically according to their street address and the streets are arranged alphabetically. Numbered streets (e.g., 2nd), are listed in numerical order and follow the named streets. The structures are keyed numerically to one or more city maps.

INTERPRETATION:

Reading across from left to right;

1. Type of structure and, in parenthesis below, the name of the original owner, if known.
2. Street address or general location. Structures not displaying address numbers are given estimated numbers in parenthesis.
3. Date of construction, if known.
4. Designer, if known.
5. Map number. An asterisk indicates the structure appears to be of special distinction.

6. Film number
7. NR = National Register as of October 1972. IR = Illinois Register as of October 1972. All structures on the National Register are also on the Illinois Register.

LOCATING

STRUCTURES: If you wish to locate any listed structure on the accompanying map, note its street name and map number. On the map locate the street and look along it until you find the number. Locations are approximate.

If you wish to locate in the list any structure appearing on the maps, note its number and look for that number in the list under the appropriate community.

For rural structures, note the name of the nearest town (vicinity of) and the number of the structure and on the county map look for the town and, near it, the number. Reverse this process if going from the county map to the listing.

USE: These lists are intended as the first step in local preservation efforts. A glance at the lists and maps will quickly indicate the number and distribution of historic sites of aesthetic or technological significance. A clustering of sites may suggest the need for thinking in terms of historic districts. Those structures that are of special merit are distinguished in the listings by an asterisk following their map number. They deserve immediate attention.

Agencies Involved

This report is prepared and issued by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Glessner House, 1800 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60616, a division of the Illinois Historic Sites Survey which operates in cooperation with the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Funding is provided by the Illinois Department of Conservation, the National Park Service, and the following foundations and individuals: Burridge D. Butler Memorial Trust; The Chicago Community Trust; Field Foundation of Illinois; The Forest Fund; The Woods Charitable Fund, Inc., and W. Clement Stone.

The Illinois Historic Structures Survey is directed by Dr. Paul E. Sprague. Staff members assisting in the preparation of this report are: Thomas G. Yanul, Susan Sorrell, Jon Pohl, Marjorie Pearson, Cynthia Durko, Henry Divilas, and Susan Benjamin.

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey, 320 South Main Street, Benton, Illinois, 62812, is coordinated by Daniel Malkovich.

The Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council is chaired by Edmund B. Thornton. Members of the council are: Charles Barcis, Gunnar Benson, Lachlan Blair, Mrs. L. Melvin Gundry, Wilbert Hasbrouck, Charles Hosmer, George Irwin, Allan K. Laing, Frank Rackerby, Nelson A. Reed, William Saltiel, Clement Silvestro, Dr. Stuart Strucver, and Clyde Walton.

The Illinois Department of Conservation is directed by Henry N. Barkhausen.

DIXON SPRINGS STATE PARK

POPE

Highway Bridge	Ill. Hwy 146 , E. of Ill. Hwy. 145	PO-A-1*	W-575/20a
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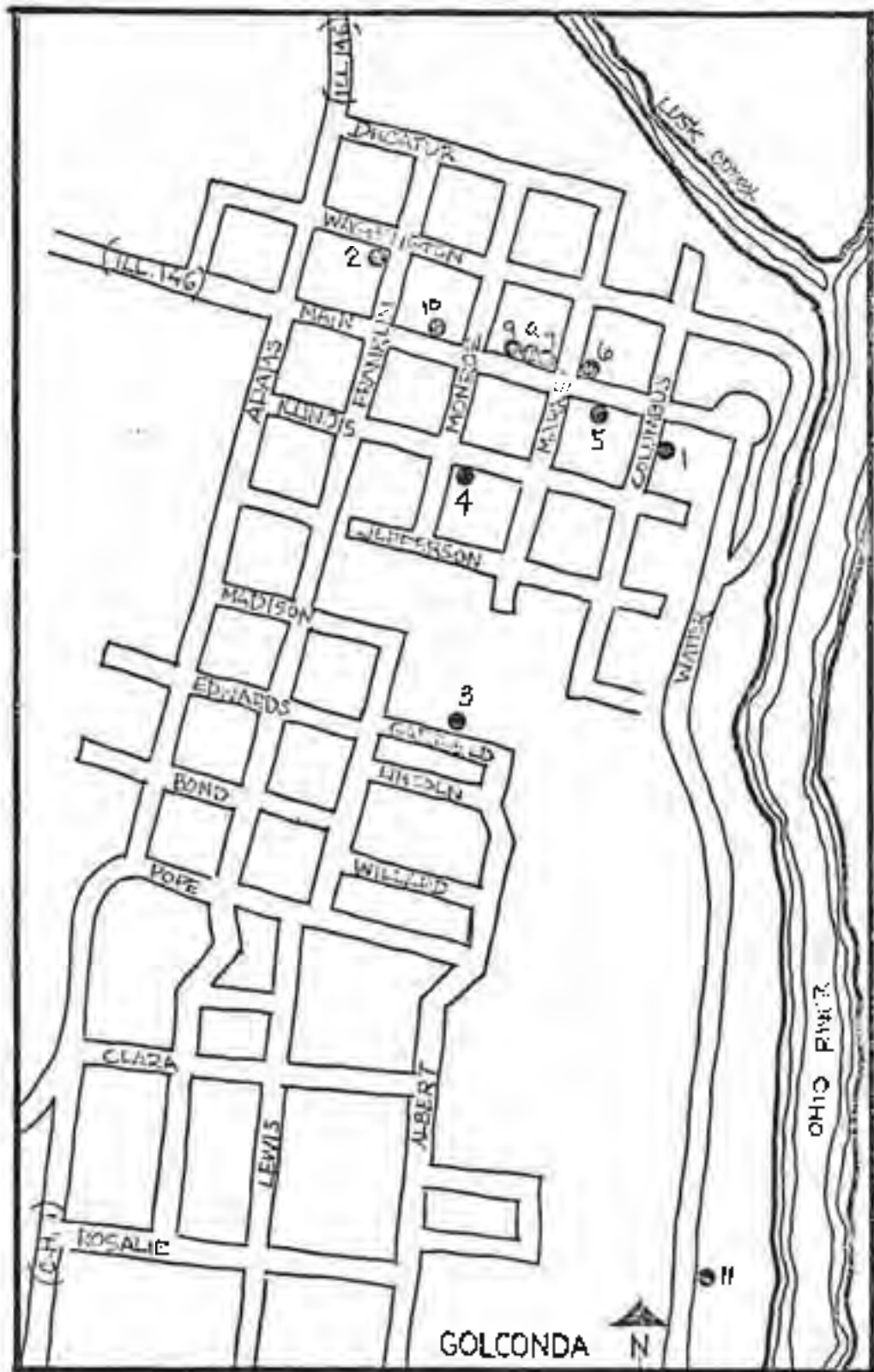
GOLCONDA

POPE

Residence (now Pope Co. Hist. Museum)	E. side Columbus, S. of Main	PO-A-2	1* W-575/2a
Residence	SW cor. Franklin & Washington	PO-A-3	2 W-573/25a
Residence	N. side Garfield, E. of Monroe	PO-A-4	3* W-574/5
Residence	S. side Illinois, E. of Monroe	PO-A-5	4 W-574/20
Courthouse (Pope County)	S. side Main, E. of Market	PO-A-6	5* W-575/9a
Commercial	NE cor. Main & Market	PO-A-7	6 W-573/10a
Commercial (Bank)	NW cor. Main & Market	PO-A-8	7 W-573/9a
Commercial (T.J. Abbott)	N. side Main, W. of Market	PO-A-9	8 W-573/8a
Commercial	N. side Main, W. of Market	PO-A-10	9 W-573/7a
Commercial	N. side Main, E. of Franklin	PO-A-11	10 W-572/36
Tower (Dam Tender)	Water St., @ U.S. Dam #51	PO-A-12	11 W-573/19a



POPE COUNTY



Inventory of Historic Structures in

UNION COUNTY

Sites Marked in Blue Ink

Prepared by the

**Illinois Historic
Structures Survey**

Inventory of Historic Structures in

UNION COUNTY

I N T E R I M R E P O R T

**Prepared by the
Illinois Historic Structures Survey**

**a division of the
Illinois Historic Sites Survey**

**conducted under the auspices of the
Illinois Department of Conservation**

October 1972

PREFACE

WHAT THIS REPORT CONTAINS

This report contains a list of structures of special interest because of their architectural or artistic merit or their contribution to the urban fabric. Structures of interest primarily for historical reasons are not listed here, but are being listed separately by: The Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, P. O. Box 986, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

WHY THIS IS AN INTERIM AND NOT A FINAL REPORT

This list of structures is issued as an interim rather than a final report for several reasons. At present only towns of 500 population and above are being surveyed; thus final reports for counties must wait until the small towns and rural areas have been surveyed.

Although we have tried to be as comprehensive as possible in our surveying, it is probable that a few significant structures have been overlooked. It is also likely that there exist important interiors in outwardly undistinguished buildings. We hope, therefore, that persons who see these lists will report to us any additional structures of artistic interest.

In compilations of this kind, it is very easy, despite constant checking, for errors to creep in. We hope that by issuing this as an interim report persons perusing the lists will report errors of location, spelling, use, etc., so that corrections can be made. It is also hoped that additions of fact such as dates of construction, architect's name, original use and original owner may be supplied whenever known. Such corrections and additions should be sent to:

The Illinois Historic Structures Survey
1800 South Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

HOW THIS REPORT CAN ASSIST HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This inventory is intended as a first step in the preservation by local persons of important architectural works. Those interested in preserving our cultural heritage can, with these lists, begin to develop local registers that also include structures of purely historic interest as well as sites of historic and pre-historic significance.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A glance at the lists and maps will quickly indicate the number and distribution of structures of architectural interest. A cluster of structures may suggest the need for thinking in terms of districts. Various initiatives toward historic preservation that can be taken by local persons are: the formation of landmark groups and commissions; the preparation of historic and architectural reports on individual structures and districts; the nomination of selected structures and/or entire districts to the National Register of Historic Places; the preparation

of an official list of local sites and structures; and the preparation of local ordinances to protect those sites and structures. For further information and advice about how to proceed with local initiatives leading to historic preservation, write:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation
1800 South Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF THIS REPORT

It is intended that any firm, group, agency, organization or person with a legitimate interest in historic preservation should have access to the reports of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey for purposes of reference only. Anyone wanting to reproduce or incorporate into any study, report, computerized print-out, or similar document more than a small part of any Survey Report or other data circulated by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey must submit to the Survey office a letter of particulars describing in detail the manner in which it is proposed to use the information provided. This restriction does not extend to the one-time reprinting or publication of all or substantial parts of individual reports by local newspapers or local historical societies. Whenever a study, report, computerized print-out, or similar document incorporating Survey data is issued, one copy of that document must be sent to the Survey office.

Any use of Survey reports must carry prominent credit lines calling attention to the Illinois Historic Structures Survey as the source of the information presented. In no case, shall anyone, whether firm, group, agency, organization or person, state or imply that information obtained from reports of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey was compiled by anyone other than the staff of the Survey. Users of Survey Reports are cautioned that the reports presently being issued are Interim Reports. As such their accuracy is not guaranteed: the Survey reserves the right to amend these reports in any way; by deleting entries, changing information, correcting facts or maps, adding entries, etc.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

This report is prepared and issued by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey, Glessner House, 1800 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616, a division of the Illinois Historic Sites Survey which operates in co-operation with the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Funding is provided by the Illinois Department of Conservation and the National Park Service.

The Illinois Historic Structures Survey is directed by Dr. Paul E. Sprague. Staff members assisting in the preparation of this report are: Thomas Yanul, Robert Wagner, Susan Sorrell, Jon Pohl and Cynthia Durko.

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey is co-ordinated by the Division of Long-Range Planning, Illinois Department of Conservation, Room 614, State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

The Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council is chaired by Edmund E. Thornton. Members of the Council are: Charles Bareis, Lachlan Blair, Wilbert Hasbrouck, Charles Kosmer, John Jankle, Walker Johnson, Titus Karlowicz, Alan K. Laing, Irvin Peithmann, Frank Rackerby, Stuart Struever, Donald Tingley, and Clyde Walton.

Anthony T. Dean, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, serves as State Historic Preservation Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THIS REPORT

Selection: This report contains a list of structures considered of special interest because of their architectural characteristics located in towns above 500 population. Structures of a purely historical significance are being listed separately by the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey in Carbondale.

Arrangement: TOWNS, VILLAGES, CITIES: The arrangement is numerical by street address with the streets listed in alphabetical order. Numbered streets (e.g., Second) are listed in numerical order and follow the named streets. These structures are keyed numerically to one or more city maps.

CITY OF CHICAGO: Structures are arranged alphabetically and numerically according to their address as above. Each is keyed by number to one or more maps which utilize traditional neighborhood boundaries.

Interpretation: EXAMPLE:

1. Jones House [37] Ash St. 1889 J.L.Smith W-345/3 NR
(Hist. Society)

KEY (LEFT TO RIGHT):

1. Column of numbers on left denotes map reference number.
2. Second column indicates type of building and original owner if known. Parentheses denotes present use when obviously different from original or clarifying statement.
3. Third column lists address. Brackets indicate an estimated address.
4. Fourth column gives date of construction.
5. Fifth column denotes architect or designer.
6. Sixth column denotes photographic film roll and frame number.
7. "NR" occasionally listed at far right denotes that the structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

ANSA

EDITION

Monument (Hill-Lutz)	Cemetery, S. side East Davie, E. of Market			U - A - 1	W-581/26a
Monument (Willard)	Cemetery, East Davie St.			U - A - 2	W-581/25a
Monument (W.W.I)	Cemetery, East Davie St.			U - A - 3	W-581/24a
Commercial	West Davie St., NW of S. Main St.			U - A - 4	W-582/6
Church (1st Presbyterian)	E. side Jefferson (E South St.	1897		U - A - 5*	W-582/30
Residence	W. side Main St., N. end of town			U - A - 6	W-580/35
Residence	(703) N. Main St.			U - A - 7	W-580/34
Residence	N. Main St., NE of W. Chestnut St.			U - A - 8	W-580/27
Commercial	S. Main St., NE of Washington St.			U - A - 9	W-582/4
Commercial	(306) S. Main St.			U - A - 10	W-581/36a
Library (Stinson Mem.)	409 S. Main St.	1913	Walter B. Griffin	U - A - 11*	W-583/18
Church (St. Anne)	507 S. Main St.	1886		U - A - 12*	W-583/15

ARNA (CON'T)

UNION

Residence	517 S. Main St.		U-A-13	W-583/13
Residence	607 S. Main St.		U-A-14	W-583/11
Residence	610 S. Main St.		U-A-15*	W-583/9
Benton Hall	S. Main St., at fork with Ill. Hwy. 146	1906	U-A-16	W-584/7a
Residence	(100) W. Monroe St.		U-A-17	W-581/20a
Church (1st Methodist)	(111) W. Monroe St.	1898	U-A-18	W-581/16a
R.R. Depot (Pelley)	Railroad St., NW of S. Main St.		U-A-19	W-581/30a
Residence	SW cor. South & Jefferson		U-A-20*	W-582/31 & 583/22

CURDEN

UNION

Residence	Ash St., W. of Centennial St.		U-A-21	1	W-579/35a
Church (Union Congregational)	S. side Ash, E. of Walker	1905	U-A-22	2*	W-580/12
2 Story Shed	S. side Church, W. of W. Front St.		U-A-23	3	W-580/3

COYDEN (CON'T)UNIONCommercial
(H.A. DuBois)W. Front St.,
N. of Church St.

U-A-24

4

W-579/24a

DONGOLA VICINITYUNIONChurch
(St. John's Lutheran)S. side Co. Hwy. 12,
3½ mi. SE of Dongola

U-A-25

1

W-585/34a

DONGOLAUNIONChurch
(1st Baptist)

(205) Cross St.

U-A-26

1*

W-578/9

JONESBOROUNION

Residence

N. side Broad,
W. of 2nd St.

U-A-27

1

W-585/29a

Residence

E. side Main St.,
S. of Broad St.

U-A-28

2

W-585/7a

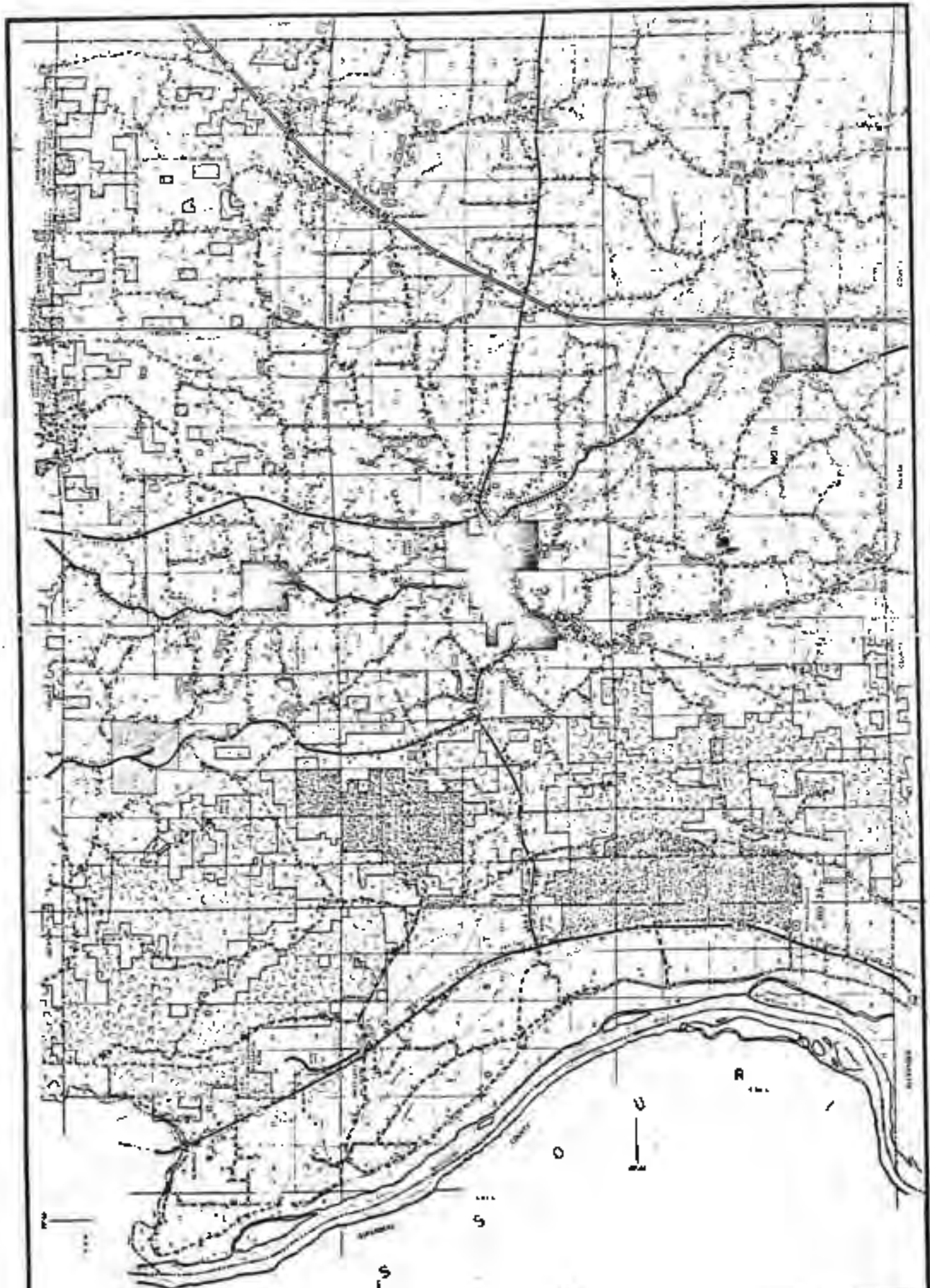
Municipal
(Jail)

311 Market St.

U-A-29

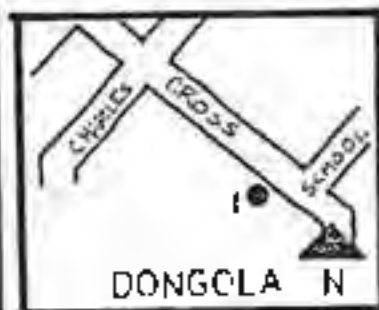
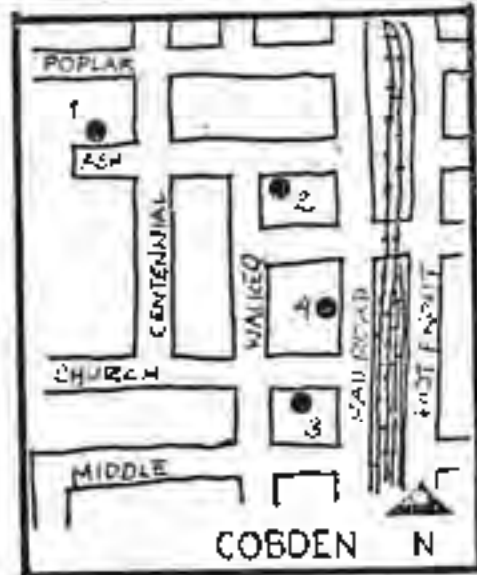
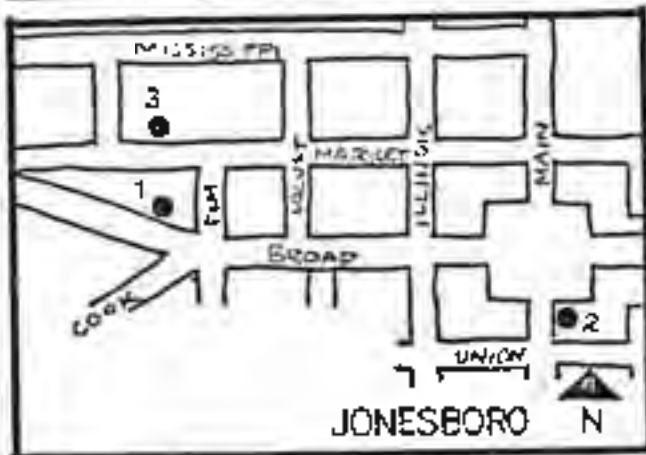
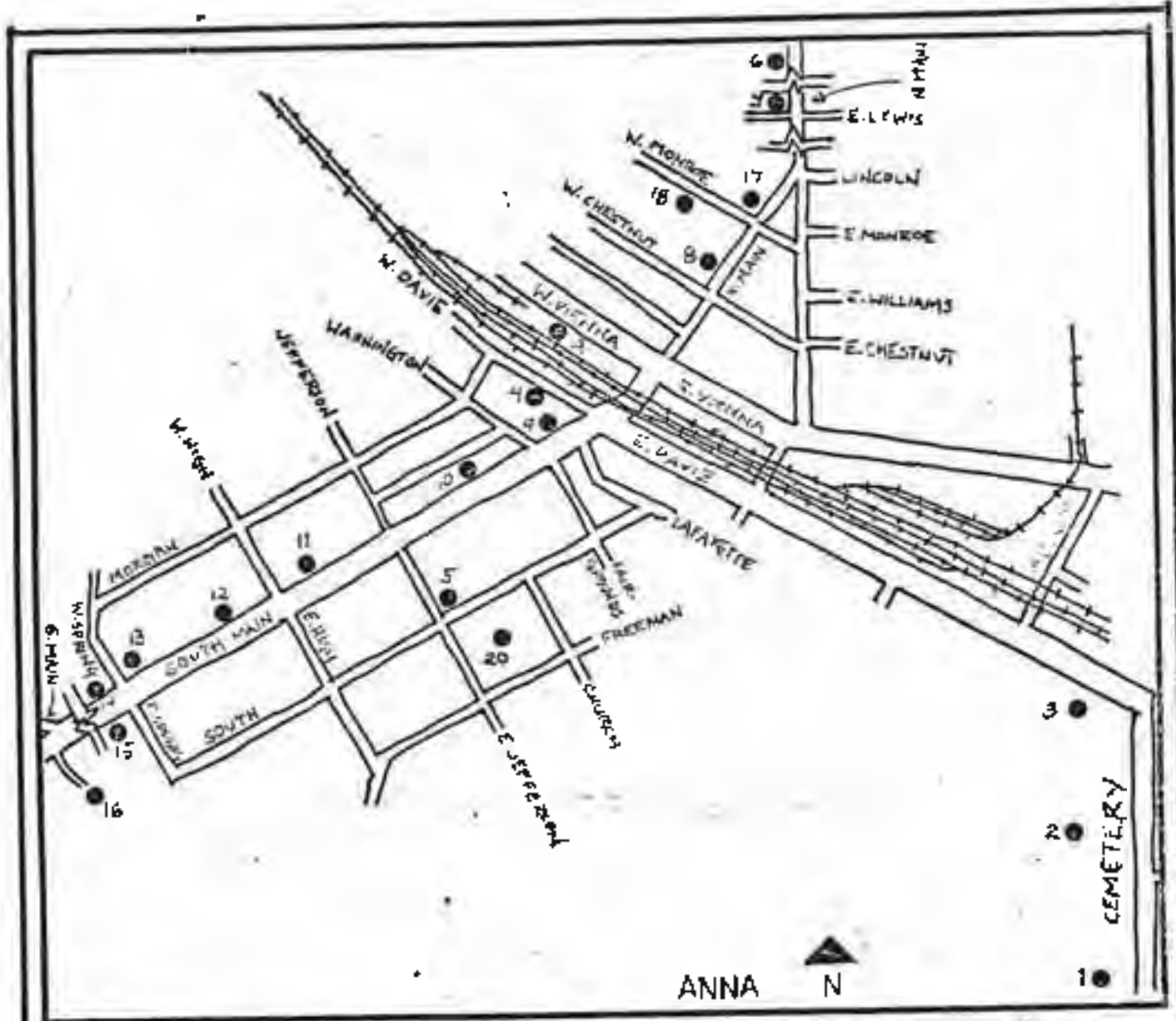
3

W-585/25a



UNION COUNTY

42



UNION COUNTY
1 OF 1

Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

Sites Marked in Blue Ink

JOHNSON

COUNTY

Prepared by the

Illinois Historic

Landmarks Survey

Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

JOHNSON COUNTY

INTERIM REPORT

Prepared by the
Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

A Division of the
Illinois Historic Sites Survey

Conducted under the auspices of the
Illinois Department of Conservation

Field Surveyor - Ralph Lewis

January 1973

CONDITIONS GOVERNING USE

It is intended that any firm, group, agency, organization or person with a legitimate interest in historic preservation should have access to the reports of the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey for purposes of reference only. Anyone wanting to reproduce or incorporate into any study, report, computerized print-out, or similar document more than a small part of any Survey report or other data circulated by the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey must submit to the Survey office a letter of particulars describing in detail the manner in which it is proposed to use the information provided. This restriction does not extend to the one-time reprinting or publication of all or substantial parts of individual reports by local newspapers or local historical societies. Whenever a study, report, computerized print-out, or similar document incorporating Survey data is issued, one copy of that document must be sent to the Survey office.

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Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey
P. O. Box 986
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

This list of historic landmarks is issued as an interim rather than a final report for several reasons. We realize that it is impossible to include every site within a county when the field survey is undertaken. We have, therefore, made provisions for the ultimate revision of this report.

The list from each county is a compilation of sites referred to us by people within the county and sites obtained through research by our field surveyors. We hope that those persons who see this list will be encouraged to report to us similar landmarks that are not listed. It is hoped that facts such as dates and the importance of the original owner will eventually be supplied by people within the county or through other research efforts.

The final report will be issued as part of the overall study of sites of aesthetic, technological, historical, and archaeological interest being conducted by the Illinois Historic Sites Survey.

The report also contains a list of all state and national parks and recreation sites in each county, and a list of all state historical society markers. Major traces and trails are listed as well as Centennial Farms designated by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THIS REPORT

SELECTION:

This report contains a list of landmarks that are considered of special historical importance within the county. The list does not always include all of the sites examined by the field surveyors in the county.

ARRANGEMENT:

The lists are organized by town or town vicinity.

INTERPRETATION:

Reading across from left to right:

1. Map number. The map number consists of three sections. The first section is the county abbreviation taken from the abbreviation list included in the report. The second section is the letter "H" which is the same for all sites in the state. The "H" connotes history and sets it apart from sites that are archaeological in nature. Archaeological sites are also numbered with a county abbreviation. The third section is the site number within the county. All sites are numbered consecutively.

2. Name of the landmark - in some cases additional information is provided in parenthesis below.

3. Street address or general location.

4. Significant date - in some cases this is the date of the landmark's historical importance or is the date of construction of the landmark.

5. Description of individuals connected with the landmarks or description of the landmark's importance.

6. NR denotes National Register as of the date of the interim report. IR denotes Illinois Register as of the date of the interim report. All landmarks on the National Register are also on the Illinois Register. NL denotes National Historic Landmarks.

LOCATING STRUCTURES:

If you wish to locate any listed landmark on the accompanying map, look for the site number and locate the third section of the number on the map.

If you wish to locate in the list any landmark appearing on the map, note its number and look for that number in the list.

USE:

These lists are intended as the first step in local preservation efforts. A glance at the list and map will quickly show the number and

distribution of important historical sites within the county. A cluster of sites may suggest the need for thinking in terms of historic districts. Those landmarks that are of special merit are marked with an asterisk which denotes the fact that they deserve immediate attention.

AGENCIES INVOLVED:

This report is prepared and issued by the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey, P. O. Box 986, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, a division of the Illinois Historic Sites Survey which operates in cooperation with the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Funding is provided by the Illinois Department of Conservation, The National Park Service, and the following foundations and individuals: Burrige D. Butler Memorial Trust; the Chicago Community Trust; Field Foundation of Illinois; The Forest Fund; The Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.; W. Clement Stone, Enterprises; and Mr. Gaylord Donnelley.

The Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey is directed by William G. Farrar. Staff members assisting in the preparation of this report are: Kathy Grossnickle, Peter Rathbun, Ted Hild, Keith Sculle and Tom Yahræs.

The Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council is chaired by Edmund B. Thornton. Members of the Council are: Charles Bareis, Lachlan Blair, Wilbert Hasbrouck, Charles Hosmer, John Jakle, Titus Karlowicz, Alan K. Laing, Irvin Peithmann, Frank Rackerby, Stuart Struever, and Donald Tingley.

The Illinois Department of Conservation is directed by Anthony Dean.

COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

A - Adams	LE - Lee
AL - Alexander	LV - Livingston
B - Bond	LO - Logan
BO - Boone	MD - Mc Donough
BR - Brown	MH - Mc Henry
BU - Bureau	ML - Mc Lean
C - Calhoun	M - Macon
CR - Carroll	MP - Macoupin
CH - Champaign	MA - Madison
CA - Cass	MI - Marion
CI - Christian	MR - Marshall
CL - Clark	MS - Mason
CY - Clay	MC - Massac
CT - Clinton	MN - Menard
CO - Coles	ME - Mercer
CK - Cook	MO - Monroe
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DW - De Witt	O - Ogle
D - Douglas	P - Peoria
DU - Du Page	PE - Perry
E - Edgar	PI - Piatt
EW - Edwards	PK - Pike
EF - Effingham	PO - Pope
F - Ford	PU - Pulaski
FA - Fayette	PT - Putnam
FR - Franklin	R - Randolph
FU - Fulton	RI - Richland
G - Gallatin	RO - Rock Island
GR - Greene	ST - St. Clair
GU - Grundy	S - Saline
H - Hamilton	SA - Sangamon
HA - Hancock	SY - Schuyler
HR - Hardin	SC - Scott
HE - Henderson	SH - Shelby
HN - Henry	SK - Stark
I - Iroquois	SE - Stephenson
J - Jackson	T - Tazewell
JA - Jasper	U - Union
JE - Jefferson	V - Vermilion
JR - Jersey	W - Wabash
JO - Jo Daviess	WA - Warren
JH - Johnson	WS - Washington
K - Kane	WY - Wayne
KA - Kankakee	WH - White
KE - Kendall	WD - Whiteside
KX - Knox	WI - Will
L - Lake	WL - Williamson
LS - La Salle	WN - Winnebago
LW - Lawrence	WO - Woodford

BUNNOCREE VICINITY

JE-H-1	Clark Trail Marker	On Rt. 37 - 1 mile N of Bunnocree city limits	1913	Marker
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COHENVILLE VICINITY

JE-H-2	Elvira Courthouse site	3 miles W of Rt. 37, 2 miles SW of Ferns Clyffe State Park		Marker
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REEVESVILLE VICINITY

JE-H-3	Benton Community Church	1/2 miles NW of Reevesville on Gantt Road	ca 1870	
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TUNNEL HILL

JE-H-4	Big Four Railroad Tunnel	on Penn Central Railroad right-of-way	1829	
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TUNNEL HILL VICINITY

JE-H-5	Reorganized L.D.S Church	3/4 miles NW of Tunnel Hill on Goreville - Tunnel Hill Road	1879	
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<u>JE-H-6</u>	Clark Trail Marker	Rt. 45 - 1/2 mile due E of Tunnel Hill	1930	Marker
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VIENNA

JE-H-7	Paul Powell Home and Museum	Rt. 145 - 2 blocks W of Rt. 45		Paul Powell
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JE-H-8	Johnson County Courthouse *	Courthouse square	1865	
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VIENNA, cont.

JH-E-9	Vienna Times Building	Main Street		
JH-E-10	Perkins House Hotel	Rt. 146 - 3 blocks W of Rt. 45	1894	
JH-E-11	Vienna Library	Across from Court- house	1910	Carnegie Library
JH-E-12	Clark Trail Marker	Courthouse grounds		Marker
JH-E-13	Civil War Howitzer	Courthouse grounds	1907	G.A.R. Memorial
JH-E-14	Mill Stone	Courthouse grounds		Memorial
JH-E-15	Bain House *	South 5th Street		

VIENNA VICINITY

JH-E-16	Concord Church	4 1/4 miles E of Vienna 3/4 mile N of Rt. 146	1876	
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RECREATION SITES

1. Shawnee National Forest - United States Forest Service
2. Ferns Clyffe State Park - State of Illinois
3. Lake of Egypt Recreation Area - United States Forest Service

MAJOR TRACES AND TRAILS

1. Cherokee Trail of Tears
2. George Rogers Clark Trail to Kaskaskia
3. Old French Army Trail - ca 1754
4. Indian War Trace - pre 1700

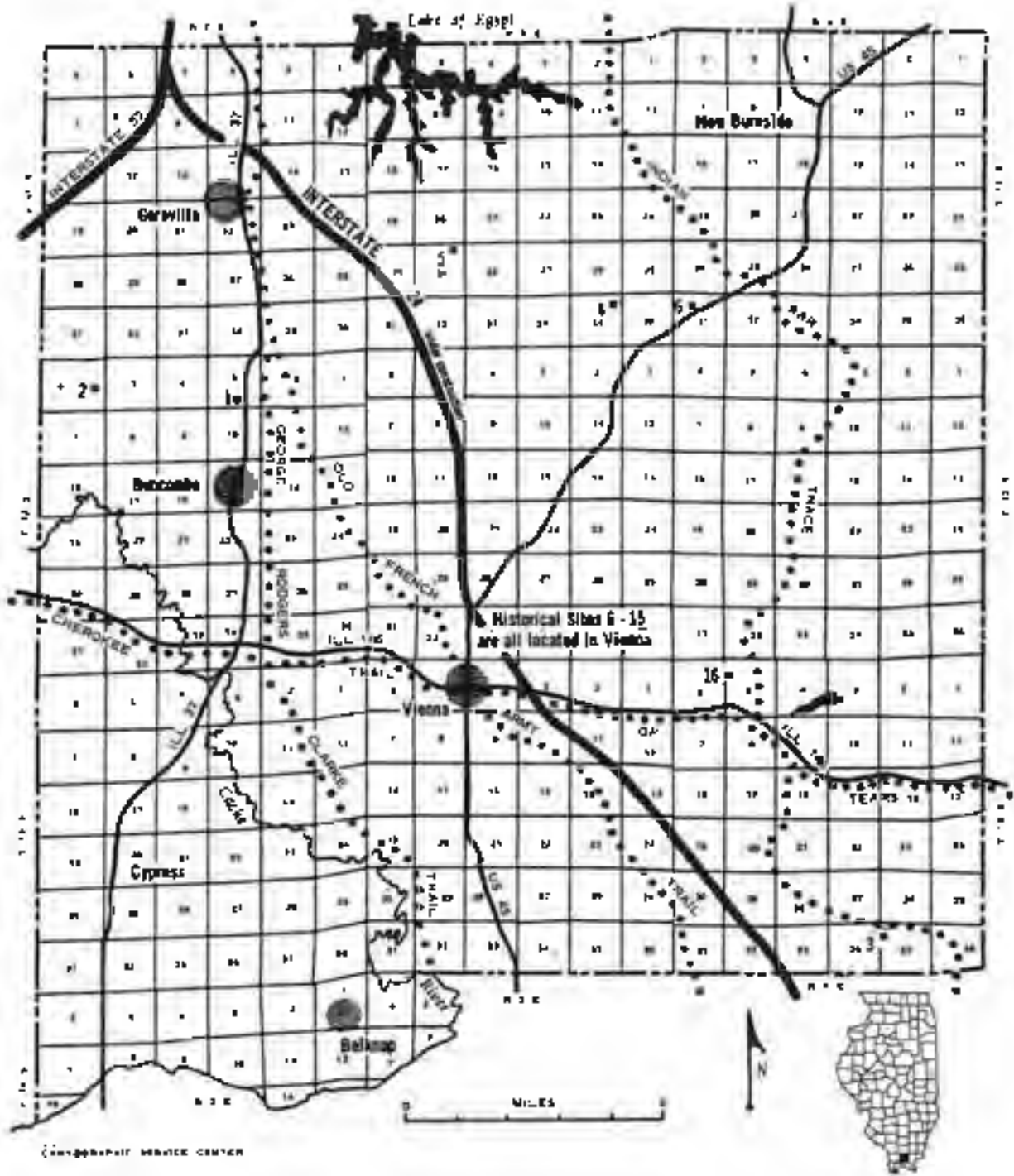
CENTENNIAL FARMS

1. Stella Garrett - Rt. 1, -Simpson, Illinois
2. J. Frank Richeson & J. Alfred Richardson - Rt. 1, Simpson, Illinois
3. Eubert & Marjorie Underwood - Ozark, Illinois

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS

1. Herrin Pond/Wildcat Bluff - State of Illinois

JOHNSON COUNTY



Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

Sites Marked in Blue Ink

Pope

County

Prepared by the

Illinois Historic
Landmarks Survey

Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

POPE COUNTY

I N T E R I M R E P O R T

Prepared by the
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A Division of the
Illinois Historic Sites Survey

Conducted under the auspices of the
Illinois Department of Conservation

Field Surveyor - William Farrar

February, 1975

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P. O. Box 986
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CH - Champaign	MA - Madison
CA - Cass	MI - Marion
CI - Christian	MR - Marshall
CL - Clark	MS - Mason
CY - Clay	MC - Massac
CT - Clinton	MN - Menard
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JE - Jefferson	V - Vermillion
JR - Jersey	W - Wabash
JO - Jo Daviess	WA - Warren
JH - Johnson	WS - Washington
K - Kane	WY - Wayne
KA - Kankakee	WH - White
KE - Kendall	WD - Whiteside
KX - Knox	WI - Will
L - Lake	WL - Williamson
LS - La Salle	WN - Winnebago
LW - Lawrence	WO - Woodford

HAMLETSBURG

PO-H-1	Post Office	Sec. 9 R6E
PO-H-2	Baptist Church	Sec 9 R6E
PO-H-3	Building with spire	Sec 9 R6E

HAMLETSBURG VICINITY

PO-H-4	House on Hill	North of Hamletsburg, Sec 4 R6E
PO-H-5	Bay City Masonic Lodge	NE of Hamletsburg, Sec 5 R6E
PO-H-6	Audubon Church of Christ	NE of Hamletsburg, Sec 6 R6E
PO-H-7	2-Story House	NW of Hamletsburg, Sec 22, R6E

BAY CITY VICINITY

PO-H-8	A Zotus Baptist Church	SW of Bay City, Sec 14, Twp. 15S, R6E	organ. 1898
PO-H-9	Friendship Lodge	T15S-Sec 12-R6E	1917
PO-H-10	Log Cabin	T15S-Sec 12-R6E	

BAY CITY

PO-H-11	Bay City Store	
PO-H-12	2-Story Store Bldg.	
PO-H-13	Old School	T14S-Sec 34-R6E
PO-H-14	2-Story House	T14S-Sec 27-R6E

TANSILL VICINITY

PO-H-15 Bridge over Bay Creek* T14S-Sec 15-R6E 1897 Built by Massilon Ohio Co.

ROSEBUD VICINITY

PO-H-16 2-Story House T14S-Sec 21-R6E

TEMPLE HILL

PO-H-17 Cole Springs Baptist Church

PO-H-18 School

RENSHAW VICINITY

PO-H-19 Bay Valley School T13S-Sec 33-R5E

HOLMES CORNER VICINITY

PO-H-20 Macedonia Church T14S-Sec 3-R5E

ROPERS LANDING VICINITY

PO-H-21 House T14S-Sec 14-R6E

GOLCONDA VICINITY

PO-H-22 School* T14S-Sec 10-R6E

GOLCONDA

PO-H-23 Cook Building NW cor Main & Water

PO-H-24 Pope Co. Historical Society Museum* Columbus bet/Main & Illinois

PO-H-25 Main Street opposite Courthouse*

GOLCONDA - continued

PO-H-26	Pope County Courthouse	Courthouse Square	1872
PO-H-27	Pope County Jail	Courthouse Square	
PO-H-28	North Side Main Street bet/Market and Monroe*		
PO-H-29	T. Abbott Building	Main bet/Market & Monroe	
PO-H-30	House	NE cor Market & Illinois .	
PO-H-31	House *	SE cor Illinois & Columbus	
PO-H-32	Riverview Mansion Hotel*	Columbus bet/Illinois & Jefferson	
PO-H-33	House *	NE cor Garfield & Albert	
PO-H-34	Italianate Mansion*	Garfield bet/Lewis & Albert	
PO-H-35	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church *	SW cor Franklin & Madison	1865
PO-H-36	House	NE cor Illinois & Monroe	
PO-H-37	First Presbyterian Church	SE cor Main & Adams	1869
PO-H-38	House	NE cor Main & Adams	
PO-H-39	Opera House	N side Main bet/Franklin & Monroe	
PO-H-40	House *	SW cor Franklin & Washington	
PO-H-41	House	NW cor Franklin & Washington	
PO-H-42	MILL	Decatur & Market	

GOLCONDA - continued

PO-H-43 Store Building E side Market S of Decatur

GOLCONDA VICINITY

PO-H-44 Creek Revival House* Rt. 146, T13S-Sec 25-R7E
 PO-H-45 House Rt. 146, T13S-Sec 17-R6E
 PO-H-46 Log Barn with Dog Rt. 146, T13S-Sec 16-R6E
 Trot*

PO-H-47 Watersburg United Rt. 146
 Methodist Church *

EDDYVILLE VICINITY

PO-H-48 Log Cabin T12S-Sec 23-R5E
 PO-H-49 Log Cabin* T12S-Sec 10-R5E
 PO-H-50 2-Story Wood Frame T12S-Sec 26-R6E
 House

PO-H-51 Salt Box 1½ Story T12S-Sec 17-R6E
 House

EDDYVILLE

PO-H-52 Eddyville United Methodist Church

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Sara Lusk Monument, Courthouse Square, Golconda
2. Possible Bank, Main bet/Columbus and Market, Golconda
3. House, NW cor Franklin & Madison, Golconda
4. Tractor, on bluff near Albert & Willard, Golconda
5. Brick House, W side Market, S of Decatur, Golconda

MISCELLANEOUS - continued

6. House, T14S-Sec 2-R5E
7. House, NE of Temple Hill, T14S-Sec 11-R5E
8. Church Building, NE of Temple Hill, T14S-Sec 11, R5E
9. House, NW of Tansill, T14S-Sec 9
10. Log Barn, W of Hamlettsburg, Sec 17-R6E
11. Log Barn, Hamlettsburg
12. House, Hamlettsburg
13. School, Sec 3-R6E, N of Hamlettsburg
14. House, Hamlettsburg
15. House, T15S-Sec 12-R6E, S of Bay City
16. House, T14S-Sec 15-R6E, S of Tansill
17. House, T14S-Sec 23-R6E, S of Tansill
18. 2-Story House, T14S-Sec 29, R6E, E of Lewis Corner
19. 2-Story House, T14S-Sec 31-R6E, SW of Lewis Corner
20. Indian Mound-Hopewell Indians, Ropers Landing
21. New Log Cabin, T13S-Sec 21-R6E, W of Golconda

STATE AND FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS

1. Bell Smith Springs Recreation Area - U.S. Forest Service
2. Lake Glendale Recreation Area - U.S. Forest Service
3. Ohio River Recreation Area - U.S. Forest Service
4. Dixon Springs State Park

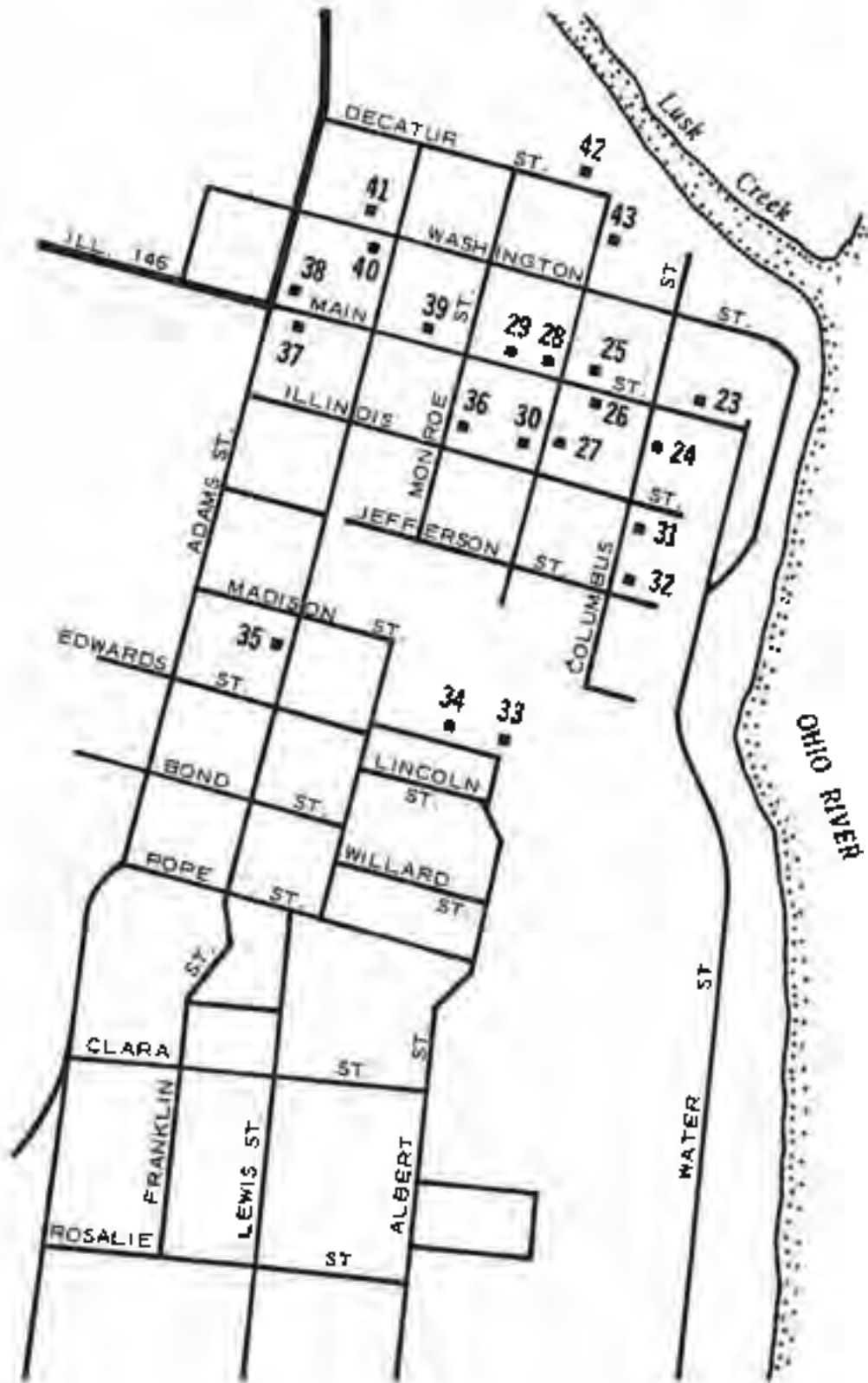


POPE COUNTY



GOLCONDA

POPE COUNTY



Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

Sites marked in blue ink.

Union County

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Inventory of Historic Landmarks in

UNION COUNTY

I N T E R I M R E P O R T

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K - Kane	WY - Wayne
KA - Kankakee	WH - White
KE - Kendall	WD - Whiteside
KX - Knox	WI - Will
L - Lake	WL - Williamson
LS - La Salle	WN - Winnebago
LW - Lawrence	WO - Woodford

Union County

ALTO PASS

U-H-1	Polygonal Business Building	Main Rd. & Turn for Baldknob - NE Cor.		
U-H-2	Alto Pass Depot	W. of Center on St. S. of R.R. Tracks, N. of St. S. R.R. Tracks		Covered Board & Batten.
U-H-3	Keith House	NE Cor. Diag. Side St. leaving Main St., W. of Center		2 story brick with returns, facade gables, brackets, day wing, arched windows.
U-H-4	Gates Farmhouse	SE9-11S-2W		Wrap around portico, teeth on ridge, decoration.
U-H-5	Bald Knob Cross	NE20-11S-2W	1937	1st cross in 1937, later two wooden-like 1st added, in 1953, 111 ft. lited cross erected.
U-H-6	Beech Grove Church	Along Butchins Creek		
U-H-7	Log House	SW10-12S-2W		Full notched corners.
<u>ANNA</u>				
U-H-8	Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane	Anna	1873	
U-H-9	Hartline House	NW21-T12S-R1W		Home of Orchard growing family
U-H-10	House	NW Cor. Lewis & N. Main		
U-H-11	House	201 N. Lincoln		Part frame and part brick
U-H-12	House	102 N. Lincoln		

Union County

U-H-13	House	NW Cor. Monroe & Main		
U-H-14	House	SE Cor. LaFayette & South St.		
U-H-15	Dr. Whiting/Perrine House	E. Side Jefferson, South of Main		
U-H-16	House	412 South St.		
U-H-17	Anna Trinity Lutheran Church	SW Cor. Walton & Jefferson	ca.1860	Small brick.
U-H-18	House	NW Cor. Walton & High	ca.1880	
U-H-19	St. Anne's Church	505 S. Main		Presbyterian
U-H-20	Fasig House	South S. Main, E. of High (Across from Pres. Church)		Owned Kaolin Mines near Mountain Glen
U-H-21	Stinson Public Library	N. Side Main, E. of High	1910	Designed by Walter Burley Griffin
U-H-22	Williford House	SW Cor. Main & Spring		
U-H-23	Willard Hall	S. Side Main @ Anna High School	1883	In 1893 Charles M. Willard willed his home, the present Willard Hall, to the Union Academy founded.
U-H-24	Benton Hall	Anna High School	1906	Built to serve Union Academy
<u>JONESBORO</u>				
U-H-25	House	NE Cor. Union & S. Main		

Union County

U-H-26	House	NW Cor. Union & S. Main		
U-H-27	Etherton House	NE Cor. Illinois & Market		Large classical frame
U-H-28	House	SE Cor. Hearcock & Illinois		
U-H-29	House	SW Cor. Whiteflock & Illinois		
U-H-30	Union County Jail	N. Side Market, W. of Locust		
U-H-31	Union County Courthouse	Market St., W. of Locust	1857	Second courthouse
U-H-32	House	NW Cor. Broad & Locust		
U-H-33	Crawford House	NW Cor. Elm & Broad		
U-H-34	Brick House	N. Side of Broad, W. of Elm		2 story brick, with brackets & main facade gable

DUTCH MILLS

U-H-35	Kornthal Church & Parsonage	NE1-13S-2W	1860	Built by Lutherans who immigrated from Austria in 1852 and done in Austrian style
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RURAL

U-H-36	Log House	NW16-13S-2W		
U-H-37	Log Barn	SW11-13S-2W		2 story log barn
U-H-38	Mayr Two-Story Log Barn	NW18-13S-1W		Old two story
U-H-39	St. John's Lutheran Church	Center17-13S-1W		Original 1816, possibly oldest Lutheran Congregation in Illinois.

Union County

8-40	Fink House	NE30-13S-1W		"I" House in good shape, centennial farm
<u>MILL CREEK</u>				
H-41	Mill Creek School	Top of the hill		Standard School
<u>DONGOLA</u>				
H-42	Dongola Public School	NE Cor. Oak & St. N. of Charles		Square with cupola
H-43	Dongola First Baptist Church	S. Side Cross, E. of Charles		Frame
H-44	House	NW Cor. Davis & Mill	ca. 1890	Possibly Hotel at one time.
<u>RURAL</u>				
H-45	Mt. Zion Cumberland Pres- byterian Church	NE132-13S-1E		Small frame decorated church
H-46	Mt. Olive Baptist Church	SW27-13S-1E		Frame church with steeple
H-47	Poole Log Barn.	NE-23-13S-1E		2 story log with tin roof
<u>MT. PLEASANT</u>				
H-48	Three Story Barn	NE14-13S-1E		3 story barn
H-49	Mt. Pleasant Store & Hall, Brick Building	NW26-12S-1E	ca. 1865	Brick 2 story with 4 doors in front, built by John Stokes
<u>RURAL</u>				
H-50	Campground Cumberland Presbyterian Church	NE19-12S-1E		

Union County

U-H-51	Rural School	SW1-12S-1W	Two front doors far apart small windows on East, full row on West
U-H-52	"H" Shaped Farm House	NW1-12S-1W	Large frame
<u>LICK CREEK</u>			
U-H-53	House of Many Dormers	W. Edge Lick Creek, N. Side Co. Rd. 4	Small house "L" shape, hipped roof, many dormers. One story
<u>RURAL</u>			
U-H-54	Hayden House	NW13-11S-1E	Small house with 2 front doors, probably log cabin & early
U-H-55	Old Wayside Store	NW14-11S-1E	
U-H-56	Old Church	NE15-11S-1E	High gable frame church, sliding doors added in front converted into shed
U-H-57	Stone & Concrete House	NE8-11S-1E	2 front doors - duplex - field stone & concrete, tin roof
U-H-58	Glasco Log Barn	SW7-11S-1E	Double with dog trot
U-H-59	Rich's School	NW16-11S-1W	Early rural school
U-H-60	Log Cabin	NE 17-1E-1W	Under restoration
U-H-61	Limestone School	SW8-1S-1W	Early stone school
U-H-62	House, Charles E. Roberts	NE7-11S-1W	Frame "I" House, sandstone chimney

Union County

U-H-63	Limestone Southern Baptist Church	SW7-11S-1W		Simple church. Now has aluminum siding. Est. 1837
U-H-64	Plant House	SE17	Before 1868	Plant later became famous land developer in Florida.
U-H-65	Benem Farmhouse	SW17-11S-1W		German immigrant Orchard operator
<u>COBDEN</u>				
U-H-66	Bell Hill House	NE Edge of Town		
U-H-67	House	NE Cor. Poplar & West		2 story frame "I" house. With sandstone foundation except bay window on West added with brick found
U-H-68	Union Congregational Church	SE Cor. Ash & Centennial	1905	Stone with stained glass
U-H-69	Old Feed Store	NW Cor. W. R.R. St. & Ash		Oldest business building in Cobden
U-H-70	Old Livery Stable	SW Cor. W. R.R. & Maple		Large frame, later used as gym.
U-H-71	Old Cobden Mill Ruins	NW Cor. W. Church & W. R.R. St.		Stone boiler room still has intact walls.
U-H-72	Box Factory Office	E. Side front, S. of 'B' St.		Hipped roof stone building. 1 story, Cobden was once home of extensive box & crate industry.

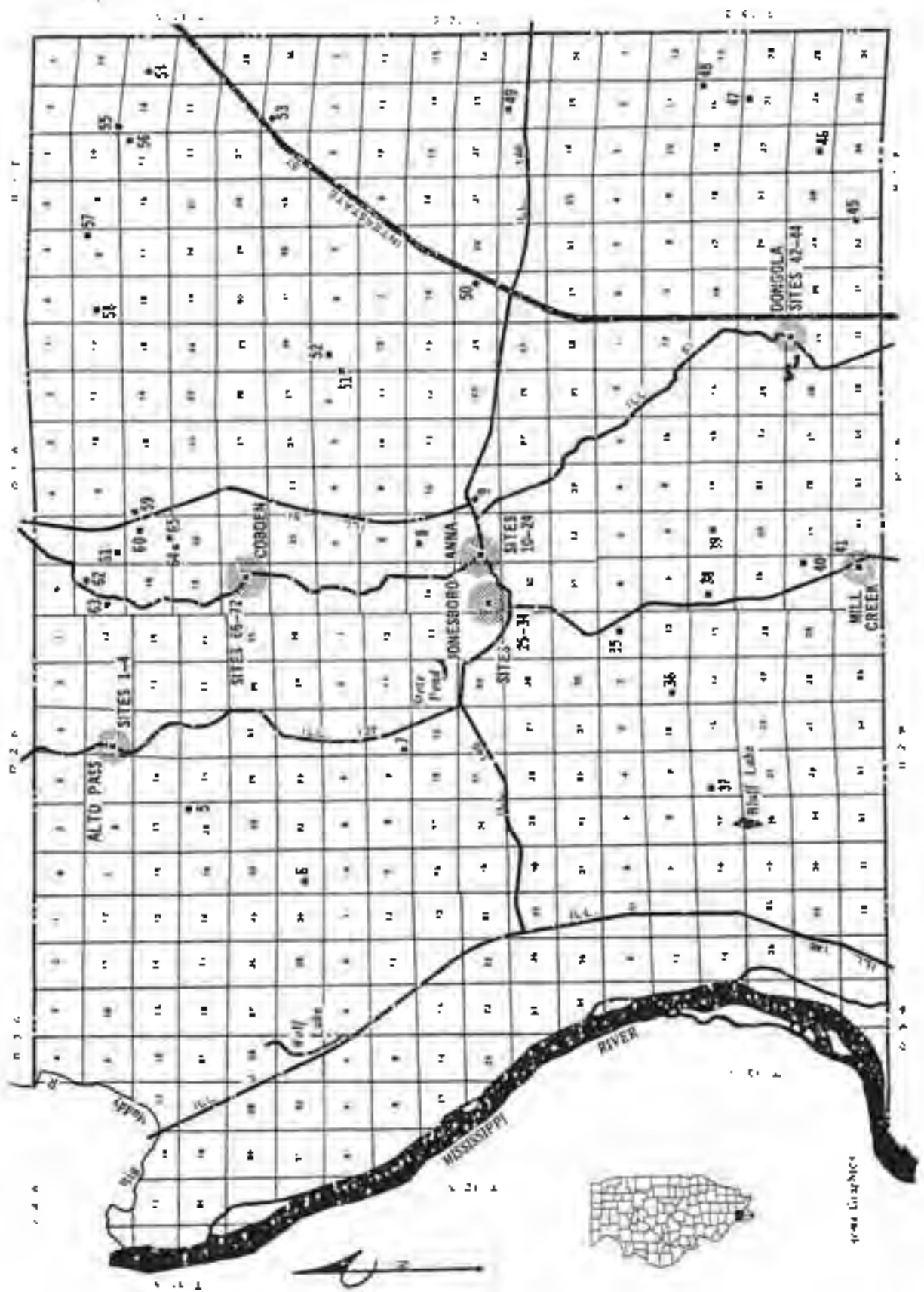
MISCELLANEOUS SITES

1. House - SW of Junct. Side Rd. & Rd. to Bald Knob, 100 yds. E. of bridge over Rt. 127, Alto Pass.
2. Farm House - NW14-11S-2W, "I" House.
3. Board & Batten Cabin - SE36-11S-1E, near Lick Creek.
4. Old School (Type Bldg.) - SW11-12S-1E, Pre-standard.
5. Standard Rural School, - NE12-13S-1E.
6. Log Barn - SW19-11S-1W, near Mill Creek.
7. Log Barn - SE3-11S-1W, square notched, dog trot.
8. Log House - SE8-1S-1W, near Cobden.
9. House - 207 Church, Anna.
10. W. Davie School - S. Side Freeman, E. of Fairgrounds Ct., Anna.
11. Saratoga Spring, Saratoga.
12. Farm House - E. Main St., N. of Lewis, Anna.
13. Eewn-Log Bldg. - SW24-12S-2W, Anna.
14. Small Log Bldg. - Rt. 127, E. Edge of Jonesboro, Jonesboro.
15. Standard School - SE31-11S-2W,
16. Round Log Outbuilding - E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-11S-3W.

MARKERS

1. "Cliff View Park" Marker - Alto Pass Rd., E. Edge of Town.
2. Friendship Cemetery, Lester Penrod Memorial Marker - NE15-13S-1E.
3. "Lincoln-Douglas Debate" Marker - Jonesboro.
4. "Cherokee Camp" Marker - NW29-12S-1S.
5. "Cherokee Camp" - SE21-12S-2W.
6. "Lincoln-Douglas Debate" Marker - Just S. of Shawnee National Forest Ranger Station, Jonesboro.
7. "Anna-Jonesboro" Marker - SE21-12S-2W.

UNION COUNTY



from Graphics

ANNA

UNION COUNTY

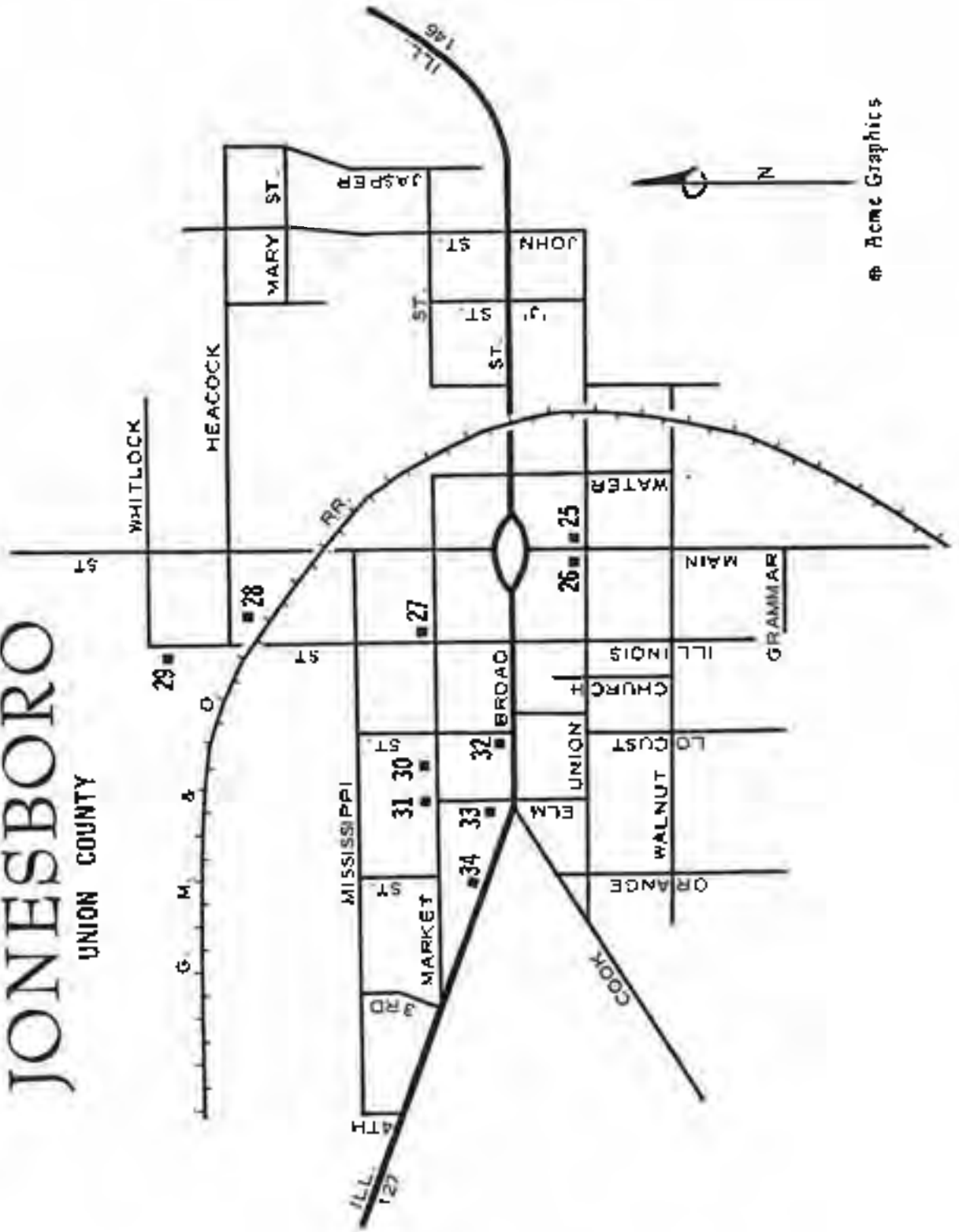


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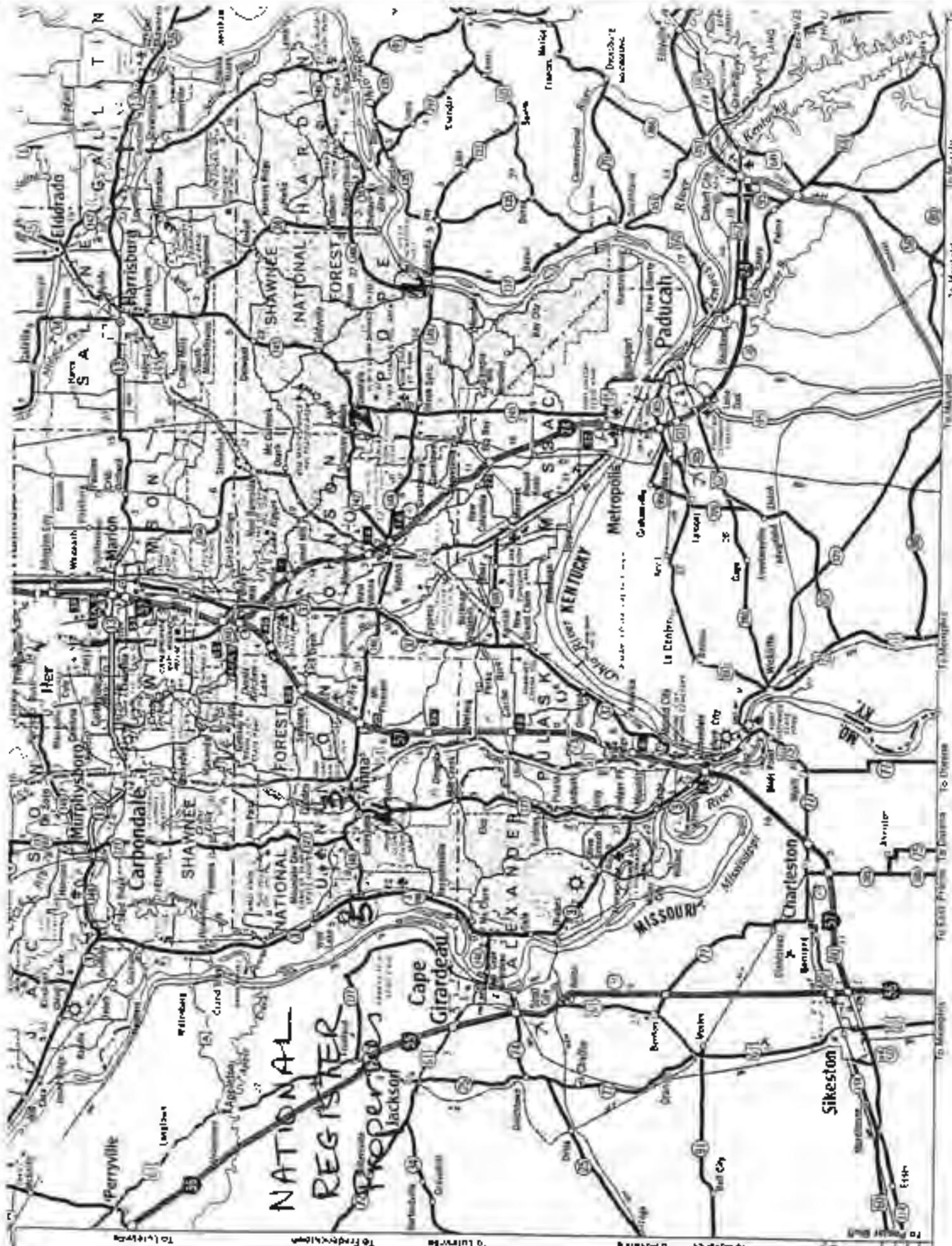


JONESBORO

UNION COUNTY



Acme Graphics



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NATIONAL REGISTER
Properties

4-5383
4-7171
4-0290
11-2141
4-2720
0-7348
4-1190
4-2151
0-4606
14-4421
0-2915

To Advance To Advancing To Lurayville To Paducah To Louisville To Lexington To Louisville

1 Mile
1/2 Mile
1/4 Mile
1/8 Mile
1/16 Mile

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 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC Golconda Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
 STREET & NUMBER Most of the town of Golconda and a large open space
 to the north.

CITY, TOWN

Golconda

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY

Pope

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Pope County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Public Square

CITY, TOWN

Golconda

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE 1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey
 2. Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

DATE

1. 1972; 2. 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE

Illinois

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Golconda is a small town (1960 pop. 864) in southeastern Illinois, about 35 miles north-northeast of Paducah, Ky., and the seat of Pope county. It lies nestled between hills on the north and south, bounded by the Ohio River on the east, Lusk Creek on the north, and Mill Creek on the west. It is fairly safe from storms and winds and has a climate moderated by the river. A flood wall was built on the east, north and west after the 1937 flood.

The territory is a very faulted area, rich in flourspar, lead, zinc and other minerals. Farming is the main industry in the surrounding area. Much of the bottom land is fertile and the high lands serve as pasture for cattle.

The site of the city remains much as it has been in its natural state. Large trees, many shady yards, beautiful flowers, birds and squirrels abound.

The Historic District includes most of the town north of Pope street and a large, important area of open space to the north. Its boundaries are as follows: starting at the NW Cor. of Sec. 19, Twp. 13 S - R 7 E, thence E to SW Cor. of E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 18, thence N to NW Cor. E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 18, thence E to NE Cor. E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 18, thence S to SE Cor. E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 18, thence E. to NE Cor. of Sec. 19 at Illinois State Line 10' from Year 1818 shoreline of the Ohio River, thence S following State line to a point opposite the SE boundary of Sloan's Addition (Raum Park), thence W along the S boundary of said addition to Albert Street, thence N Easterly along Albert Street to Lincoln Street, thence Westerly along Lincoln to where it crosses Monroe Street to enter 12' alley between Edward Street to the N and Bond Street to the S, thence following said alley towards the W on through Walker's Addition to the City of Golconda to a point 40' W of established W line of presently defined corporate limits, thence N along the W line of the corporate area to its NW limit (ending at the City Cemetery) thence E to the Eastern boundary of Illinois State Highway 146 right of way, thence W along said E boundary of State Highway 146 to the point where it crosses the W boundary of Frac. Sec. 19, Twp. 13 S - R 7 E, thence N along the W boundary of Frac. Sec. 19 to the point of beginning. (Description supplied by Malcolm H. Morris, Supervisor of Assessments, Pope County).

The plan of the city is very simple. The streets run parallel and perpendicular to the river. There has been a great deal of growth on the south hill. Several new homes, a health care center, and a federal housing project have been built within the last few years.

Most of the businesses are on Main Street running east and west, perpendicular to the river. The buildings, much alike, are two story brick with various fancy trims in the brick borders at the top. There are few frame buildings on Main Street; those remaining are very old.

There are a few residential buildings on Main Street, most homes being on the side streets, back to the north and south and on the south hill. Most of the houses are very substantially built frame, ranging from one story to two and one-half. These were constructed from oak and poplar, often trimmed inside with walnut and ash, by skilled German artisans and

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

have lasted well from the 1860's. Some of brick were built in the 1870's but the most unusual, glamorous Victorian ones were built in the 1880's when the city had its greatest affluence. These houses are built with solid walls, inside and out of 16" solid brick.

The large brick and stone court house, built in 1872, stands on the court square surrounded by trees and a beautiful lawn.

There are no large industries in the city. All the stores and shops are personally owned and operated. There are automobile and equipment dealers, garages, lumber yards, undertakers, merchants, gift shops, taverns, barber shops, etc.; one bank, one drug store, one weekly newspaper and one hotel. Federal property within the District is extensive, consisting of the Flood Wall levee and all the land of the Shawnee National Forest included in the Historic District.

There are no obvious intrusions in the Colconda Historic District. Modern inventions have caused changes in the types of businesses such as filling stations, garages, and implement dealers replacing livery stables and blacksmiths. Old mills have disappeared, giving way to manufactured bread, etc. Paved roads and better transportation to larger shopping areas have diminished the number of large merchandise stores. But with the exception of necessary changes there have been few. Several large fires have destroyed some of the original buildings and many were taken down to make room for the seawall built after the 1937 flood.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION					

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (by Paul Sprague) Golconda Significance

As one of the early towns founded along the Ohio River in Illinois that grew but slowly after the third quarter of the historic and architectural heritage of Golconda is still preserved. Its setting in the valley of Lusk Creek where it empties into the Ohio, retains a charm that has only been slightly disturbed by the Corps of Engineers dikes that now shut the town off from its direct contact with the creeks and River.

Along its main street, which originally terminated at the Ohio River, are preserved commercial structures of the bygone era of river trade, some of them of considerable antiquity, and all of them as an ensemble, capable of transporting the visitor and citizen alike back to life at Golconda in the previous century. The fine, post-Civil War courthouse stands virtually untouched in its park-like square on the main street. Surrounding it are many gracious nineteenth-century homes.

It would be difficult to find another Ohio River community in Illinois where the experience of the past is so visibly enshrined in the fabric of the present. Were the Corps dikes to be removed and the river front restored, the presence of the past, already so convincingly displayed, would be complete.

HISTORY

The first settlers who came to what is now Golconda were a group of Scotch-Irish from South Carolina. Their leader was major James Lusk, a Revolutionary War soldier. The group arrived in May 1798.

Major Lusk had been granted a license to operate a ferry across the Ohio River. He built a "Tavern House" to accomodate overnight travellers and with the aid of others in his group soon cut a road west to Green's Ferry on the Mississippi River. He contracted malaria on this trip and died in 1803.

Major Lusk's widow, Sarah, operated the Tavern House and ferry until 1805 when she married Thomas Ferguson. He patented 520 acres of land from the government 12 October 1816 and donated the ground for the courthouse with the stipulation that the town was to be named Sarahsville in honor of his wife. Soon after he acquired title to this land he sold it to Green B. Field who had the town laid out in lots and changed the name to Golconda.

The Scotch-Irish were followed by French, English, Welsh and German immigrants. These new settlers came from varied walks of life; some with wealth and excellent educations; some with only talents, skills and a

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CONTINUATION SHEET significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

strong desire to work and build a future for themselves and their descendants.

They were talented in different fields. Some were excellent farmers, merchants, and skilled craftsmen. Others were doctors, lawyers, teachers, preachers, scientists, artists, and retired people. With them came the culture, moral principles, customs and religions of their home lands.

The economy of the city depended entirely on the trading of farm products with merchants and transportation of this produce to larger markets by water.

As there was more travel westward, the settlement continued to grow steadily until the 1880's when the peak of prosperity was reached. This is evidenced by the large homes built during this period, many of which still remain.

The population and the stability of the city has stayed approximately the same throughout the years. A small influx of people took place when the railroad was built in 1905. There was somewhat of a boom in population in the 1920's during the construction of Highway 37 and the building of U.S. Dam 51.

No large industrial ventures were ever attempted. Two or three small factories have been started but none were successful.

Much of the land in the county has been sold to the government to create the Shawnee National Forest which has caused the county financial distress. But this will also assure that the region will remain in its natural state, placid, quiet, non-commercial. Ohio River Dam 51 is located at Golconda and provides jobs for local people. Spar mines, limestone quarries and government agencies provide positions nearby for skilled workers. Boating, swimming, water skiing, fishing and hunting are some of the recreational activities available.

OLD HOMES AND BUILDINGS STILL STANDING IN 1975 IN GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	
1	171	Southwest Corner Decatur and Franklin streets. Built by Mr. Bauer, whose widow married Mr. Sinn who was a German immigrant and was a blacksmith. Long one and one-half brick with frame addition. Present owner: Charles Hughes.
2	106	Decatur Street. Built by Joseph Linder for a brewery in early 1860. Large square two-story brick (now sided) with tower on top. Present owner: Mrs. Carrie Quertermous. Occupied as a home.
3	213	Southwest corner Adams and Washington streets. 1865 Built by Frederick Newrath, who was a carpenter and owned considerable property at his death. Plain two-story brick with entrance immediately off sidewalk. Present owner: A.E. Kalter.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Map No.	Lot No.	
4	169	Southwest corner Washington and Franklin. Built in early 1880's by Capt. Theodore Steyer, native of Prussia, educated at Royal Military Academy, Dresden, Germany. Came in 1850, farmed, merchant, County Supt. of Schools for nine years, then bought and operated flour-mill until 1891. Then proprietor of wharf boat. Large two-story brick with tower.
5	154	Southeast corner Washington and Franklin Built by Tom Benham Large rambling one and one-half story frame. Mr. Benham was a druggist - had drugstore in the lower floor of the Masonic Building. Presently Methodist Parsonage.
6	170	Northwest corner Franklin and Washington Built by W.F. Rottman, who was an undertaker and maker of furniture. Long, narrow, two-story frame house. Present owner: Richard Taylor
7	148	Washington Street 1863 Built by George Ganzer, German immigrant, carpenter and undertaker. In business with Frank Jahn. Large, two-story frame home - walls lined with brick to second story. Used for funeral home, had dance hall and tavern as well. Now Aly Funeral Home owned by Frank Aly.
8	103	Washington Street 1872 Built as home by Frank Jahn. He, Ganzer and other German artisans built nearly all the first homes
9	43	Northwest corner Washington and Columbus Built in early 1860's by J.H.P. Mittler, from Germany. Built for home and merchan- dise store. Large brick with entrance on both streets. Front two story, back one story. Used as a hotel (Field's House), now an apartment and stuccoed. Present owner: Mary and John Kawlish.
10	67	Southeast corner Washington and Market streets Built in 1872 by Pete Marquardt who operated a cooper shop next to the home. One and one-half story brick. Present owner: Don Burkhart.
11	168	S 1/2 - Main Street Built in 1850 by William Daulty and F.A. Jahns. Operated business as Daulty and Jahns. Bought by W.F. Rottman in 1893. Now Rottman Funeral Home.
12	146	Main Street 1885 Built by Doctor John B. Young.

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Map No.	Lot No.	
12	146	Cont. -- It contained his drugstore, a millinery store, and a cooper or tin shop. The upper story was used as the Opera House. Large two-story brick building covering the entire lot. Presently occupied by tavern and antique shop.
13	133	Main Street Built ca. 1897 by J.H. Benham, druggist Two-story brick building. Masonic and Odd Fellows hall upstairs. Presently owned by Masonic Order.
14	102	Eh - Main Street Built 1870 by J.H.P. Mittler, merchant from 1869-1891; Clanahan and Mittler's Grocery and Dry Goods 1891-6; J.C. Mittler 1896-1929. Two story brick. Upstairs used for Opera House. Present owner: Mrs. J.H. Walker. Presently occupied by Joiner's Ready-to-Wear Store.
15	65	Northeast corner Main and Market Built in 1870 by J.W. McCoy. Large two-story brick general merchandise business, operation of business passed on to McCoy's sons. Present owner: Paul Kunath as grocery store.
16	64	Main Street Built in 1883 by Dr. Wm. Sinn, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, graduated from Royal College of Surgeons. First doctor in Pope County. Member of Illinois Legislature. Two-story brick, entrance immediately off sidewalk. Present owner: V.L. Davis. Second story residence; first story, offices.
17	47	Main Street Built in 1895 by Garfield Weil, who was a shoemaker. Narrow, two-story building. Ladies and Children's furnishings in front downstairs; shoe repair in rear; offices upstairs. Present owner: Pope County General Assistance.
18	32 & 33	Northeast corner Main and Columbus Built in 1906 by W.S. Watson, Jr. Fire took original building built in 1860 by Lewis McCoy. Mr. Watson continued in hardware business until retirement. Business continued by two sons. Owned now by Holger Peterson. Gift shop and woodcraft shop.
19	113	Monroe and Illinois Built by Dr. Henry McCoy, prominent doctor influential in community. Office building on same lot. Present owner: Ben Anderson
20	59	Jefferson and Market Built by Charles McCoy, merchant, son of J.W. McCoy. Large

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

Map No.	Lot No.	Significance
20	59	Cont. - Large two and one-half story frame house, lined with soft brick to second story. Now home of Bill Simone.
21	370-1	Madison and Columbus 1880 Built by Phil Hoeswischer, one of the early German families to settle here. Now owned by Collie Sherrels.
22	311	Edwards street Built by William Jackson. Now a rental property belonging to Dorothy Billington.
23	296	Northwest corner Edwards and Franklin. 1876 Built by Paul Reinhardt, carpenter. Long, attractive brick with shutters. Early German settler. Harold Walker, owner.
24	287	Edwards Street Built by Charles Reinhart, who operated one of earliest lumber yards with brother. Present owner: Mrs. O.L. Thorns.
25	275	Northeast corner Edwards and Adams Built by Carl Kluge. Two-story brick painted white. Original condition. Kluge was a carpenter and operated the Blue Goose Saloon. Present owner: Mr. & Mrs. Joe Walters.
26	168	Franklin Street One-story brick operated as Blue Goose Saloon. Recently office of Dr. K.S. Barger, DDS. Owned now by his widow.
27	76	Market Street Built in 1862 by Anton Mechau. Long, two-story brick home. He also built a large flour mill just north at the same time which he operated until he sold to Capt. Steyer. Rent house now belonging to Dorothy Billington.
28	86 & 87	Market Street Built by John Gilbert, Sr., for his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis McCoy in the late 1860's. Originally in the center of two lots. Moved by Dr. L.S. Barger in 1925.
29		
30	30 & 31	Columbus Street Built in 1858 by William A. Lowth, one of early merchants. His business on lots 32-3, corner Main and Columbus. Building now belongs to Pope County Historical Society (Museum)
31	27	Southeast Corner Columbus and Illinois Built in 1851 by Joab McCoy, another of the early merchants. Business at Main and Market. Present owner: Mr. & Mrs. Tittle.
32	24 & 25	Columbus Street Built 1880's. Home of Jolin Gilbert, Jr., mayor and clerk in bank of W.P. Sloan and John Gilbert, Sr., in 1874. In 18 he assumed ownership of the bank, later consolidated with Pope County State Bank, with Gilbert as president. Now hotel, owned by Mrs. & Mr. Joe Foster.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER B PAGE 6

Map No.	Lot No.	
33	54	Columbus Street Probably built by some of Thomas Ferguson family in early 1800's. Home of Thomas McGowan, part owner with J.E. Lane of Lane's Mill in 1888.
34	53	Columbus Street Built by Thomas Ferguson for daughter early 1880's. W.S. Morris, a lawyer, bought the property in 1882 from Dr. J.A. Koch. Present owner: W.S. Watson, Jr.
35	20	Columbus Street Built 1840 by A.H. Buel. The oldest home still occupied by a member of the original family. Partly built of logs. A.H. Buel was French and operated a tannery.
36	127	Monroe Street Lot deeded by Gottfried Nolle in 1865 to his stepson and daughter, Gottfried Weil and Mary Johns. House built by Frank Jahns in 1869. Rental property of D. Billington.
37	149	Decatur Street Built by Charles Romanus in 1867, a retired German farmer. Present owner: Bethel Gerhart.
38	219	Washington Street Built by Albert Reputus ca. 1870. He was a German immigrant. 1 1/2-story, original part brick, frame addition.
39	236	Washington Street Built by Wm. Marquardt ca. 1870, who worked as a clerk in Pierce Bros. store. Present owner: Beulah Bird.
40	1	Sloan's Addition Built in 1882 by Judge Wm. P. Sloan, lawyer, judge, and business partner of John Gilbert, Sr., in bank. 2 1/2-story brick with tower. Built to overlook Ohio River and city.
41	-	Sloan's Addition Built in 1883 by James A. Rose. Large 2 1/2-story brick, overlooking Ohio River and city. Mr. Rose was a lawyer, was elected Secretary of State in 1896 and served until 1912. Present owners: Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm H. Morris.
42	6	Sloan's Addition - Monroe and Garfield Built in 1872 by Charles Steincamp, a mechanical engineer. 1 1/2-story, plain brick with small porch. Owner: Jack Allen.
43	2 & 3	Sloan's Addition Home of Harrington Cleahan, county clerk in the 1880's. He was a large land owner. Worked in the Springfield office of James A. Rose. Large 2 1/2-story frame on hill overlooking city and Ohio River. Owner: Mrs. Clara Smith.
44	96	Sloan's Addition Built by J.H.P. Mittler, merchant, for home in 1870's. 1 1/2-story frame overlooking city.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

Map No.	Lot No.	Description
45	12	Sloan's Addition Built by George Kowalsky in 1895. He had a merchandise store at Market and Main where the present National Bank stands. Was later a salesman for Swift & Co. Present owner: Barney Trimble.
46	--	Courthouse Square Pope County Courthouse, erected in 1872, Yost & Layman, builders.
47	68	W 4 Built by German Methodist congregation in 1897 after original building burned. Sold in 1912 for residence. Present owner: Mrs. Cecil Von Tungen.
48	78	Northwest corner Washington and Market. Built in 1886 by English Methodist congregation. Brick, built in form of a cross on south half of lot. In 1890, parsonage was erected on north half. Partially destroyed by fire in 1897, but restored as originally built. Still used by the Methodists.
49	189	Main Street The First Presbyterian Church, organized in 1819 and the oldest existing in Illinois. Built in 1869; brick, 2-story, with very high tower.
50	286	Franklin Street Built in 1867 by Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, this is the oldest church building in Golconda. Congregation organized 5 June 1865.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

none published

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ~~177.2~~ 276.7

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
		316,810.00	4,137,300			316,910.40	4,137,300.0
C		316,810.00		D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see Item 7: Description

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Ms. Josephine Mc Clusky, Paul Sprague & Robert Wagner

ORGANIZATION

STREET & NUMBER

Box 446

CITY OR TOWN

Golconda

DATE

March 10, 1976

TELEPHONE

683-2061

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Pope	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
COMMON: **Millstone Bluff**
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE: **Illinois** CODE: COUNTY: **Pope** CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: **Forest Service, USDA**
STREET AND NUMBER: **317 E. Poplar St.**
CITY OR TOWN: **Harrisburg** STATE: **Illinois** CODE:

Note: The area blocked in by latitude and longitude shown in item 10 of this form consists of about 418 acres, 258 acres of which is Forest Service, 160 acres is privately owned. The village site is in Forest Service ownership.

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Pope County Courthouse**
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: **Golconda** STATE: **Illinois** CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
SHEET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

COUNTY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

CONDITION	(Check One)					(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexplored	
	(Check One)			(Check One)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If Known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Millstone Bluff rises 320 feet above the comparatively flat surrounding agricultural land. The top of the Bluff is egg shaped with the large end to the west. The top, about 3 acres in size, is covered with a thick layer of leaves and mulch, is densely wooded and rimmed with low cliffs. On the south and southeast aspects access to the top is through narrow crevasses in the rimrock. Situated a little west of center, at the top of the Bluff, is a flat area (about 100' in diameter), obviously a village plaza. Surrounding this plaza in more or less regular fashion there are 8 house depressions, each about 12 feet in diameter. At least 9 other depressions occur randomly near the village site.

Northeast of, but very near, the village site is an extensive burial area. Approximately 50 rocklined crypts remain. The crypts were originally rock capped. Most, if not all, of the graves have been looted.

The low cliffs previously mentioned are cut by several major crevasses. Where these crevasses could have provided prehistoric access it is clear attempts were made to wall in the Bluff. There is evidence of the existence of several stone^{walls} on the Bluff. The obvious conclusion is that the village site was fortified.

Petroglyphs resembling a bear's paw, an eagle with spread wings, peace pipes, a cross with a circle and what appears to be a map occur on bench rock located at the western periphery of the Bluff top.

*Description, in part, from Lowell A. Dearingers' article "Millstone Knob" which appeared in the July, 1963 issue of Outdoor Illinois.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 13th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-
losophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-
itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Millstone Bluff is undisturbed by plowing or other destructive activities; it is one of the very few undisturbed prehistoric sites in the Eastern North America. Most other similar prehistoric sites in the area have had their surfaces altered.

As previously mentioned, this site has sections of prehistoric stone wall standing in various places. Stone walled sites in the Eastern United States are generally an archaeological mystery; however, we have good cultural associations at Millstone Bluff.

There is a well defined cemetery precinct at the site. While some of the graves have been looted there is a strong possibility that unlooted graves are to be found; unlooted stone box graves are a rarity in Eastern North America.

Several visible circular house depressions are situated around a central "plaza" area, again undisturbed. These are most probably of a Mississippian (1000-1500 A.D.) affiliation.

Numerous petroglyphs (rock carvings) are present including birds, mandallas, male and female human stick figures, and other geometrical motifs. Petroglyphs associated with a habitation site are extremely rare, let alone on an undisturbed site.

Several Mississippian and Late Woodland (Lewis Focus) pottery sherds have been recovered from the surface of the site. On the basis of 1972 excavations the Southern Illinois University Museum has determined that stone "forts" were occupied in Late Woodland times (600-1000 A.D.) in Southern Illinois.

Millstone Bluff is a unique, undisturbed, prehistoric site, because of its excellent preservation, and the types of cultural features present. Although not yet excavated, it is worthy of nomination to the National Register on the basis of surface evidence alone.

Significance statement prepared by

Frank Rackert
 Curator of North American Archaeology
 University Museum
 Southern Illinois University
 at Carbondale.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dearinger, Lowell A., Millstone Knob, *Outdoor Illinois*, July, 1963, 11 pp.

Allen, John W., *Legends and Lore of Southern Illinois*, pp. 99-117
Southern Illinois University publication.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES
DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	37°	28'	19"	88°	41'	40"
NE	37°	28'	14"	88°	40'	39"
SE	37°	27'	47"	88°	40'	39"
SW	37°	27'	43"	88°	41'	49"

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES
DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY
OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Arthur Zdzieblowski

DATE

ORGANIZATION

U. S. Forest Service

STREET AND NUMBER

317 E. Poplar Street

CITY OR TOWN

Harrisburg,

STATE

Illinois

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

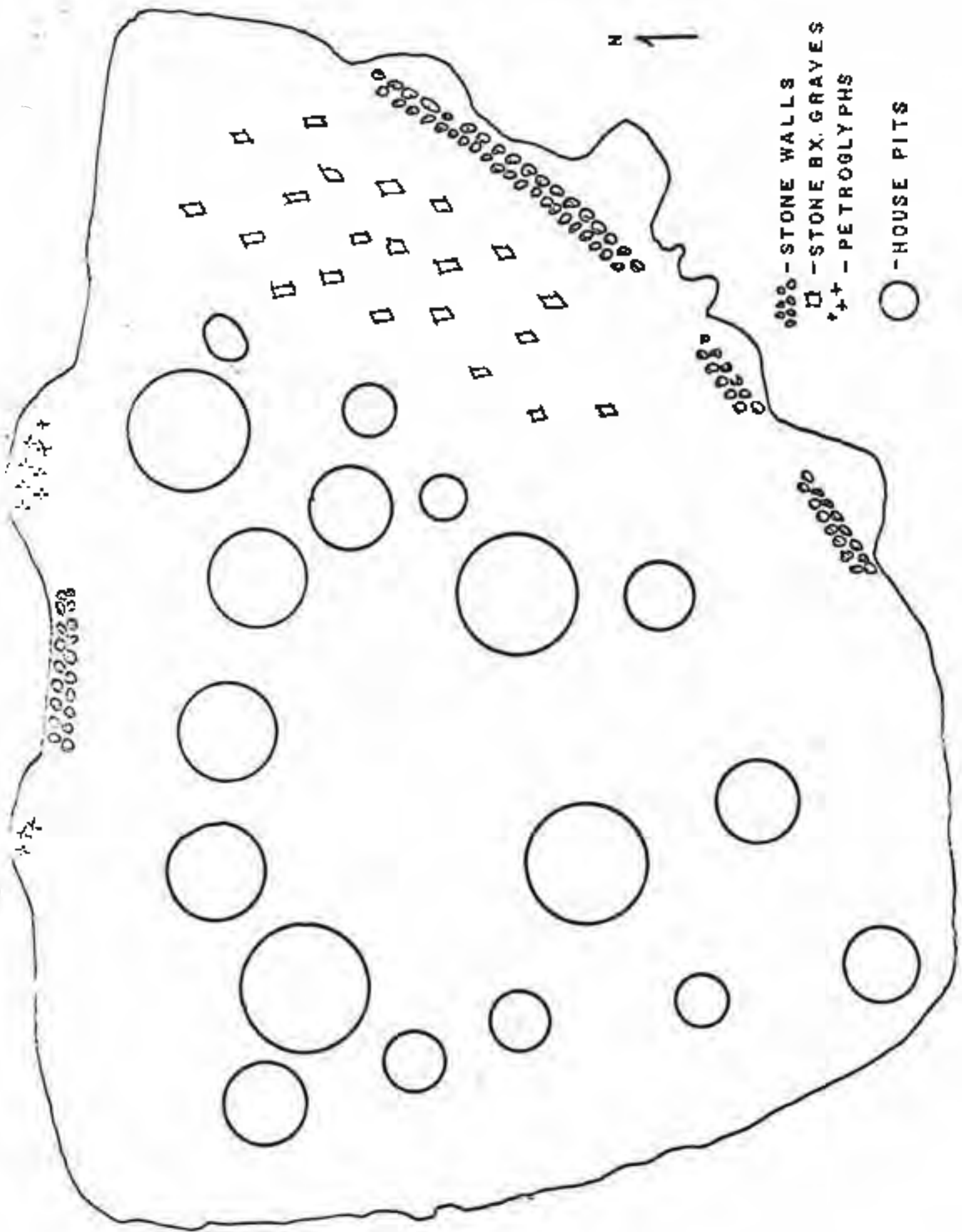
Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

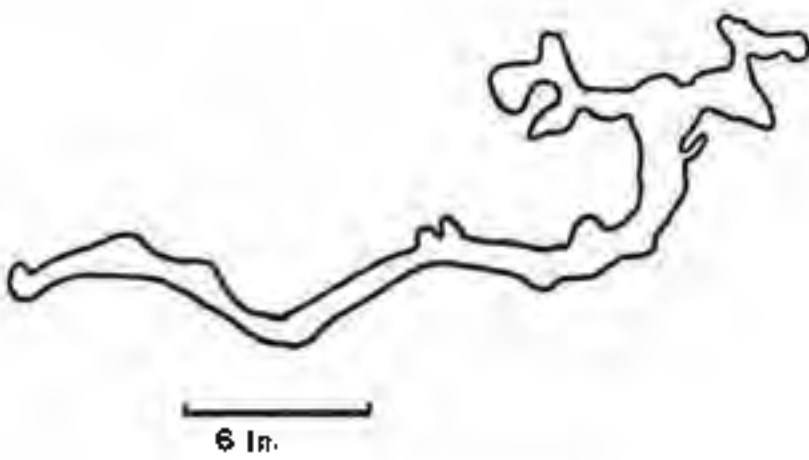
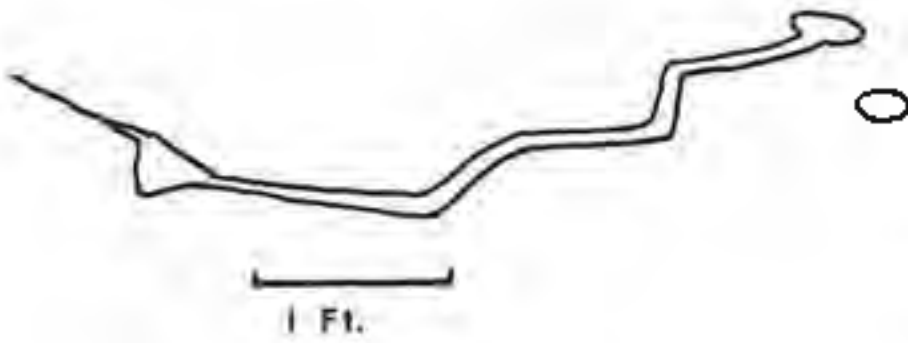
Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



N ↑

- - STONE WALLS
- ▤ - STONE BX. GRAVES
- + - PETROGLYPHS
- - HOUSE PITS

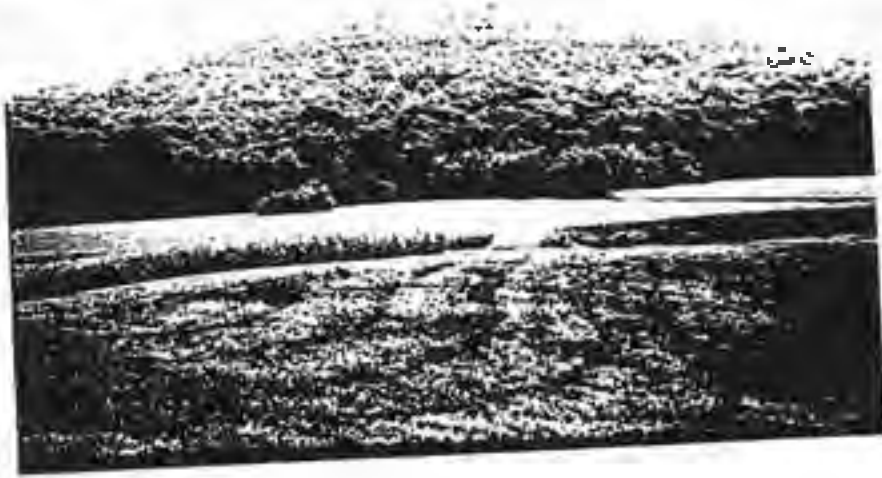




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST
T. 12 S., R. 5 E.
POPE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
1969

Dean Springs
Experiment Station



RESEARCH CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Stinson Memorial Library

AND/OR COMMON

Stinson Library

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

409 South Main Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY/TOWN

Anna

VICINITY OF
CODE

17

COUNTY

Union

CODE

181

STATE

Illinois

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDINGS

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES, RESTRICTED

YES, UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER, Library

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Anna

STREET & NUMBER

123 West Davie Street

CITY/TOWN

Anna

VICINITY OF

STATE

Illinois

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Union County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

Jonesboro

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Illinois Historic Structures Survey - Union County

DATE

October 1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Dept. of Conservation - Historic Sites

CITY/TOWN

Springfield,

STATE

Illinois

76 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Walter Burley Griffin's Stinson Memorial Library is a simple rectangular form building, small but monumental in scale. The exterior is comprised of only three major elements; the heavy base, the continuous band of windows, and the large pylons flanking the entry.

The base is rough quarried limestone, randomly coursed with no apparent mortar joints. A slight indentation separates the high base from the heavily scaled window band. The band is textured concrete which appears smooth in contrast to the rustic surface below. The rhythmic window placement is continuous around the entire building, interrupted only at the rear (north) chimney and front (south) entryway. The geometric stained glass windows are each flanked by piers, scaled down versions of the giant pylons at the entrance. Like those of the entrance pylons, the capitals and bases of the window piers are interchangeable. Similarly, the continuous sill is a reflection of the continuous lintel. The lintel doubles as a cornice below the low hip roof.

The massive pylons define the entrance, directly on center of the symmetrical front (south) facade. The pylons squeeze a sharp triangular canopy which jets out over the entryway. The pylons appear solid but actually house the entry vestibule.

The two story building is entered via the mid-level vestibule. The vestibule contains a central half flight of stairs leading up to the library level. The upper level is one large area with the various library functions defined by low bookcases. At window level the room is completely open, giving a deceptively spacious feeling. Below the window band, a horizontal divider tops the continuous wall of bookshelves. The bookshelves are stained dark to contrast with the brightness of the windows above. Decorative details such as lighting fixtures, radiator screens and stained glass patterns reflect the rectilinearity of the interior space.

The lower level contains an auditorium, heater room, and storage rooms. The lower level is also accessible by an exterior (west) side entrance.

The building is implanted into the site which slopes gently down from Main Street. The main (library) floor is raised about one half story above grade on the front, allowing a fully exposed two story rear elevation. This rear facade contains a row of five large windows illuminating the lower level auditorium.

The only alteration to the building is the addition of suspended air conditioning ducts and fluorescent lighting fixtures in the library area which tend to disrupt the dynamic qualities of this space. Otherwise the building is in good original condition on the exterior and interior.

8) SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1913

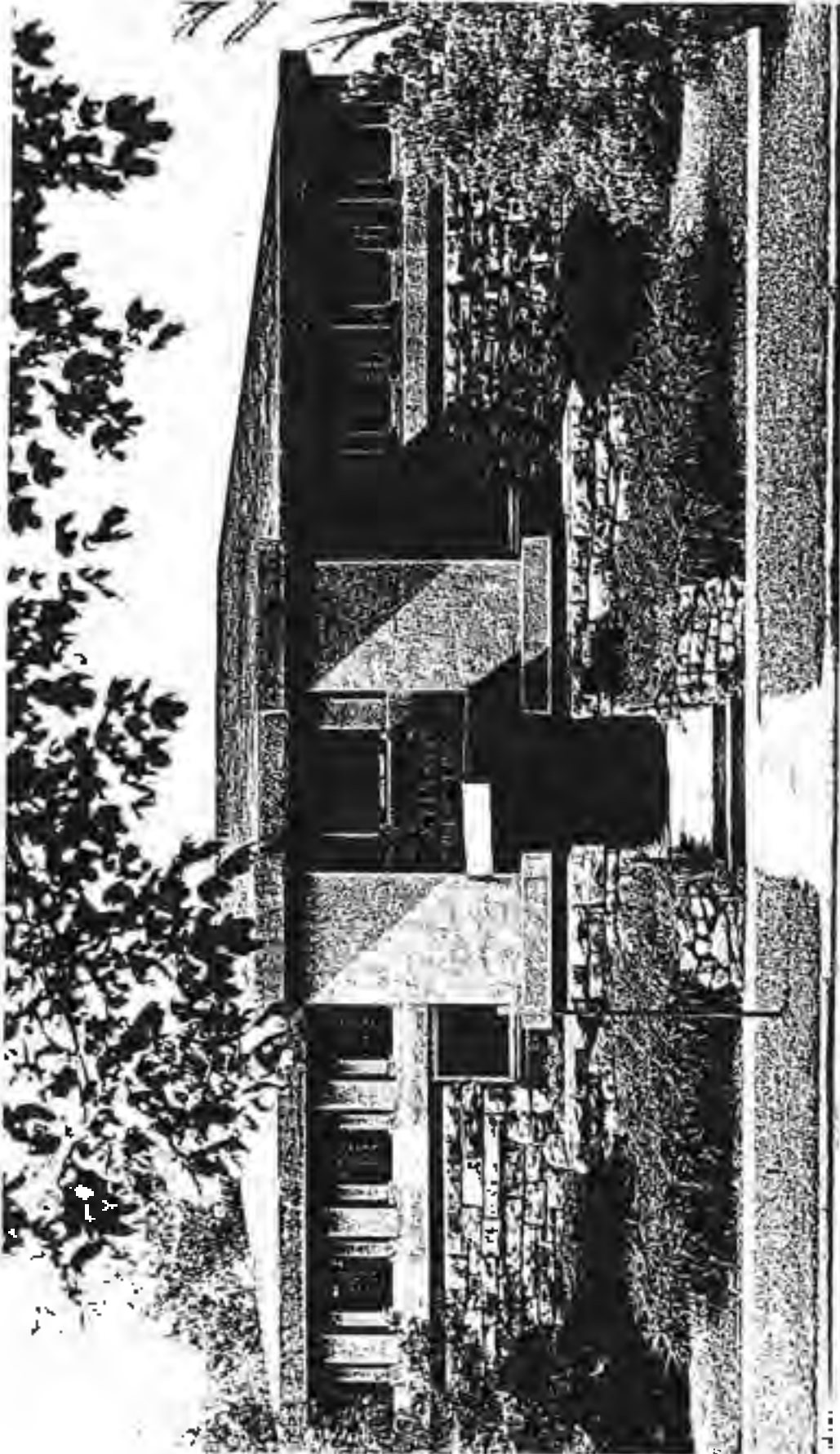
BUILDER/ARCHITECT Walter Burley Griffin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stinson Memorial Library is the culmination of Walter Burley Griffin's American Architectural career. The building exemplifies Griffin's maturity in the development of a strong personal style with the Prairie School.

Griffin graduated from the architectural school at the University of Illinois in 1899 and went to work in Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park Studio in 1901. In 1905, Griffin left the Studio to set up an independent practice. At first his work was Wrightian in character, but he gradually developed a marked style of his own, moving ahead of Wright in his use of bold expressionistic forms. The Stinson Memorial Library is one of the strongest statements of this maturity. Hallmarks of Griffin's style are evident: solid massive forms, simple rectangular shapes, clean lines and quiet silhouette, strong contrast in textures, and confined, rather than spreading interiors.

The estate of grain and livestock businessman, Captain Robert Burns Stinson, was left to the City of Arna in 1902 to establish and maintain a public library. By 1913 the sum had accumulated enough to begin plans for the library. Griffin's working drawings were made in 1913, construction continued into 1914 and the dedication was August 14, 1914, three months after Griffin moved his architectural practice to Australia. Griffin moved to Australia after winning an international competition for the plan of Canberra, Australia's capital, and worked in Australia and India until his death in 1937. Thus the Stinson Library is also one of the last buildings Griffin executed in America.



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only
received _____
date entered _____

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Paulus Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde

and/or common Kornthal Church, or Kornthal Union County Memorial

2. Location

street & number Rt. 2 ___ not for publication

city, town Jonesboro ___X vicinity of congressional district 25

state Illinois code _____ county Union code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Kornthal Union County Memorial Board of Trustees

street & number Rt. 2

city, town Jonesboro ___ vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office, Union County Courthouse

street & number 309 W. Market St.

city, town Jonesboro, IL state 62952

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Division of Historic Sites - IDOC
405 E. Washington St.

city, town Springfield state IL

7. Description

Condition

— excellent
 good
— fair

— deteriorated
— ruins
— unexposed

Check one

unaltered
— altered

Check one

original site
— moved Date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Paulus Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde, a white weatherboarded structure, sets facing south next to a stream in a valley known as Kornthal - "valley of grain" - in the Shawnee National Forest. Begun in 1853, the native yellow poplar framework rests on a 30' x 50' foundation of limestone. The original structure is the simple rectangular part of the building without the bell tower or gable entrance. On the south gable end the two lower level windows, 9/6 lights and symmetrically spaced, are separated from the upper windows by articulated spandrels. These upper windows, 6/6, are capped by semi-circular fan design lunettes reminiscent of renaissance pediments. This window design, sans lunettes, is repeated on the east and west facades of the church on either side of the original entrance doors, forming a three bay facade. The fan paneled doors feature diamond patterned panels and a simplified pilaster at the closing. Centered above each door on the upper level is another of the 6/6 windows. On the rear, or north end of the building, there are no lower level windows, but two 6/6 windows on the upper level. Above and between them is a small semi-circular window which forms a fanlight over the pulpit in the interior.

In 1889 money was donated for the casting of a bell for the church. This necessitated the construction of a bell tower, which was designed and proportioned to be a very sympathetic addition. Rising to a height of eighty-five feet at the top of the spire, it provided a central gable end entrance to the sanctuary, as well as a home for the eight hundred pound bell. The double four-paneled doors of this entrance are surmounted by a segmental arched transom, upon which is the name of the church in German script. Centered above this is a window at the upper level, 6/6 lights but of a more elongated proportion, reflecting the changed tastes of that time. This window is, however, also topped with a fan lunette. Three and a half feet above that is a small circular louvred vent. The tower roof features slightly overhanging eaves with small single brackets. Atop this roof sets the belfry, of smaller dimensions. Instead of windows, mouldings and fan lunettes surround louvres on all four sides of the belfry. The belfry roof repeats the eaves and brackets of the tower, and is surmounted by a polygonal needle spire, of wood frame sheathed with metal. A cross finial tops the spire.

The two dominating features of the simple rectangular interior are the balcony and the alter with the pulpit rising above it, exhibiting unique features and fine detailing. The second floor balcony covers more than half the floor area of the church, forming a U shape encircling the pulpit. The simple diamond paneling of the balcony rail, repeating the pattern on the doors, is also found on the wainscoting around the ground floor. From the floor - originally poplar but now replaced with pine - a three step dias leads to the carved alter. Painted on the alter in German script are the words, "Halte Im Gedachtnis Jesum Christum." From the side of the alter twelve steps symbolic of the twelve apostles lead to the pulpit, which presents the preacher at an eye level with those in the balcony. The pulpit, which is embellished with panels, pilasters and mouldings, is capped by a beautifully carved wooden canopy, above which is the fanlight. The overall construction of the alter-pulpit is heavy, but the proportions of the paneling and mouldings and the filigree carvings on the alter panels and stair rail combine to create an impression of delicacy.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

On either side of the altar are tiny rooms, originally used as confessionals. The doors and "windows" of these rooms are framed in graceful mouldings with very low classical pediments. The pews are the original hand made yellow poplar.

The unadorned, softly curving barrel vault of the ceiling contributes to the overall feeling of simplicity and elegant craftsmanship that the building presents. The only alterations since the addition of the bell tower in 1889 are the replacement of the floor boards, the replacement of the four posts on the ground floor, and the addition of electricity for lighting.

Also within the boundaries of the nomination is the parsonage, built sometime between 1905 and 1910. It is a charming house, exhibiting details and composition of the Queen Anne Style. It is two stories, white clapboard, with turned porch posts and other details.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific Dates 1860 (completed) Builder/Architect Charles Theodore Fettinger

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The primary significance of the Kornthal Lutheran Church lies in its design and in the high quality of the craftsmanship and detailing. The distinctive characteristics of its design are those of the central European cultural group that created it, and these features are represented with a remarkable degree of integrity. The artistic values of the workmanship attest to the time and care that went into the building and the skills and knowledge of the immigrant artisan. As the last vestige of the once thriving German speaking culture in Southern Illinois, the church, as an artifact, embodies the cultural influences that shaped its design and reveals valuable information on immigrant folk architecture. Not only does the building itself remain as it was built - (even the glass panes are the original) - but its rural setting in a wooded grove in the "valley of grain" is unchanged.

The church documents from which most of the following information was taken are in German script, but have been translated by a church member.

In 1852 a number of Lutheran families emigrated from Austria, arriving in this country at the Port of New Orleans and then traveling north by the Mississippi river. On July 4, 1852, a contingent of these settlers landed at Willard's Landing, just north of the present Cape Girardeau, Missouri. An advance scout named Lichtenwagner had indicated that Union county would be a desirable place to settle, and had located the valley that became known as Kornthal. In preparation for the arrival of the group, Lichtengagner had begun construction of a sawmill so that, upon their arrival, they would be able to cut timbers for their new buildings.

Charles Fettinger, one of the immigrants, designed the edifice. The following is quoted from an historical sketch of the church written in 1958 by Rev. Edward Johnson, from the records of the church:

"The church was built in the Betsaal (House of Prayer) architectural style which is still the pattern for many of the rural and village churches of central Europe. Roman Catholic Austria forbade Protestant churches to have entrances along front streets, or to have bells or bell towers; the Betsaal design therefore featured side entrances and spireless white frame church buildings."

Construction began with the laying of a 30' x 50' foundation of limestone blocks. While the other men of the community proceeded with the raising of the native yellow poplar framework, Fettinger carved the wainscoting, the fans over the windows, the doors, alter, pulpit, etc. As soon as the walls were up and the roof on, blocks of wood were placed inside and planks laid across to make a temporary floor so that services could be held. The work progressed slowly but steadily so

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

that by 1860 it was finished, complete with the gallery and carvings of the altar and pulpit. The church was dedicated in 1861. At that time, and until the gable entrance was installed, the men entered on one side of the church and the women on the other, remaining segregated inside.

In 1889 a widow willed her estate to the congregation for the purchase of a bell. The bell was cast in that year by H. Stuckstede and Company of St. Louis. Ernest Kellehner of the Kornthal community designed the bell tower, which was dedicated in November of 1889 and had cost \$435.23 to build.

Though never officially incorporated as a village, the Kornthal community was for many years a thriving German speaking settlement. In addition to the sawmill, it had a box factory, a country store, a shoe factory, a grist mill, and a distillery, all located north of the church. All that remains today other than the church are a few stones from the mill.

Services, business meetings and other activities at the church were always held in German. For this reason, and the general decline in rural population, the membership dwindled to the point that services were ended in 1949. In 1951 the Kornthal Congregation and Historical Society was formed to care for the church. In 1960 the church was deeded to the State of Illinois and was called the Kornthal Church State Memorial. The state began repairs in 1963 to the church and parsonage. When these were completed, in 1965, the church was deeded back to the Kornthal Congregation and Historical Society, now the Kornthal Union County Memorial Board.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property approx. 1 acre

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Zone	Easting	Northing	
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Zone	Easting	Northing	
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot #1 in Section 1, Township 13 South, Range 2 West.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan M. Seibert, Survey Coordinator

organization Historic Sites Division, IDOH

date August 15, 1980

street & number 405 E. Washington St.

telephone 782-3340

city or town Springfield

state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director of the National Register _____ date _____

Agent _____ date _____

Chief of the National Register _____ date _____

United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
**National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

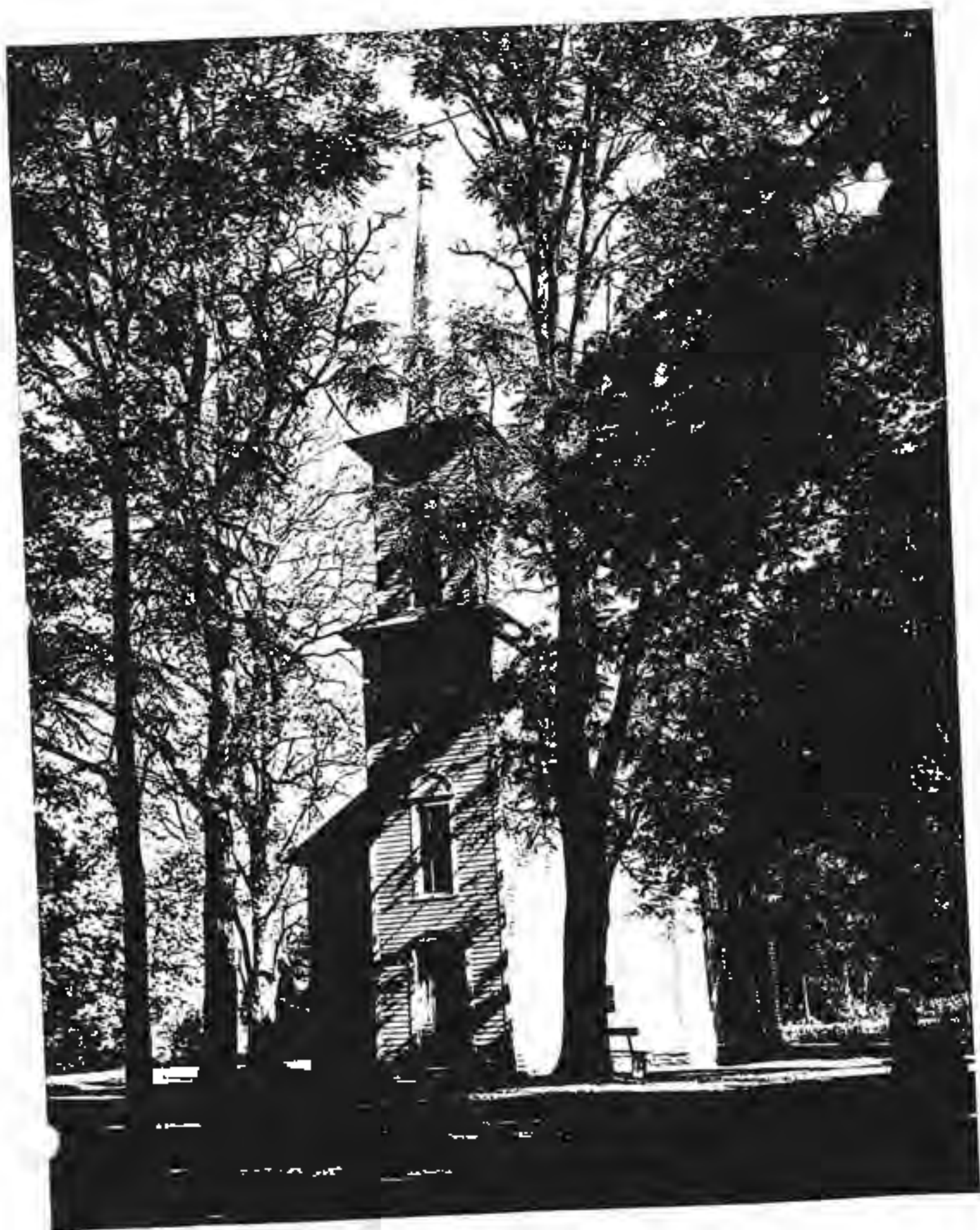
Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page

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- "Historic Southern Illinois Church Now a State Shrine," St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 19, 1959.
- Johanson, Rev. Edward A. "A Brief Historical Sketch of the Old St. Paulus Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde near Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois." unpublished paper, November, 1958.
- "Kornthal - A Union County Landmark," Jamp. Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative January, 1966.
- "Kornthal Church Title Transfer Voted by House," St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 7, 1965
- Weischauer, Edward. "Historic Kornthal Church," Jonesboro: The Kornthal Union County Memorial, Inc., n.d.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME

HISTORIC Ware Mounds and Village Site

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet (Form No. 10-300a, page one)

CITY/TOWN

Ware

VICINITY OF
CODE

POST OFFICE
LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE
24th

STATE

Illinois

COUNTY
Union

ZONE

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY		OWNERSHIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RESIDUAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE		<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERSTATE	<input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE
		<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL	<input type="checkbox"/> VEHICULAR	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> STATE	<input type="checkbox"/> AIRCRAFT	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

OWNER OF PROPERTY

HAVE "Multiple Ownership" (See Form No. 10-300a, page one)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

Ware

VICINITY OF

ST. 1124018

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

NUMBER OF LOTS

Union County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

Carbondale

ST. 1118010

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

DATE

Southern Illinois University Map

1950, 1977

DATE OF SURVEY

Southern Illinois University - Map

CITY/TOWN

Carbondale

ST. 1118010

16-7502a
1-75-149

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Item Number 4

1. Murlin A. Hawkins -- Stanton Public Schools, 301 N. Dunneen St., Stanton, Ill. 62088
2. Henry McLane, Jr. -- Wolf Lake, Illinois 62998
3. George Randleman -- 332 Midvale Ave., University City, Missouri 63120

EXCELLENT
X GOOD
FAIR

CONDITION

ORIGINAL USE
X OTHER
UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
UNALTERED
X ALTERED

CHECK ONE
X ON SITE WITH
MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ware Mounds and Village site constitute the archaeological remains of a large multi-component, Late Woodland/Mississippian site (ca. A.D. 800-1300) located in the Mississippi River bottomland, just west of the town of Ware, Illinois. The site today consists of three mounds and a village area 160 acres in extent.

The site originally consisted of four mounds, as reported by an archaeological survey conducted by Southern Illinois University (1950), one of which was destroyed by the building of U.S. Route 3. One mound measured approximately 200 ft. in diameter with a secondary flat apron extended on the south side. A white cemetery was located on top of the mound. Ten feet of earth was removed from this mound by W.P.A. in 1938. Holes dug into the mound by local collectors uncovered Indian graves on the north side of the mound and remains of a hard burnt floor and altar at a depth of approximately 6 feet. Several large spades were also found. Mound #2 is approximately 75 ft. in diameter by about 5 ft. high. Mound #3 is a large elongated mound, approximately 250 ft. long by 150 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. Shell tempered sherds, indicative of Mississippian occupation were found on this mound. Mound #4 is approximately 50 ft. long by 30 ft. wide and 4 ft. high. This mound was destroyed by the building of U.S. Route 3 in 1938. A copper knife with another handle, a copper axe and a sandstone mortar were reported as being from this mound. Other material collected from the site consisted of shell-tempered Mississippian sherds, Late Woodland sherds, scrapers, a side-notched point fragment, and a sandstone figurine head and torso.

This site originally known as the Running Lake Mound Site, because of its location on the east side of Running Lake, now a main drainage ditch, was first reported in 1874 by Thomas M. Perrine (1). Mr. Perrine does not describe the mounds stating that there was nothing unusual in their form. However, he does note the removal of a large portion of one of the mounds in order to repair a graded road across the site. It seems that this same mound had been looted by local collectors without finding anything of consequence. Mr. Perrine's excavations uncovered some very fine pieces of ceramic ware described as effigy forms depicting turtles and fish and "a white 'porphyry' stone, of forty pounds weight, which had been carved from the rough into an idol"... or a statue of human form. Farrell (1833) who refers to Mr. Perrine's investigations at the site notes that "any valuable relics, including numerous perfect

(Continued on Form No. 10-309a, page two)

16-750 (Rev. 10-20-74)
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7, 8 PAGE TWO

water-vessels and other pottery, arrow and spear heads, colts, hoes, hatchets, pipes, skeletons and one idol made of stalactite" had been found. Subsequent reports of the site are noted in the literature. (Thomas 1891:69; Peckham 1951:123; Kerwin 1935:84)

An Illinois Archaeological Survey conducted in 1970 revisited the site and located a chert-knapping area within the area consisting of worked flakes, chert debitage, knife fragments, a hoe fragment and a grog tempered sherd, as well as finding additional village debris suggesting a Late Woodland-Mississippian mound village complex.

A recent archaeological survey conducted by R. Spielbauer (1976) in western Union County has found single component Mississippian sites of small size, interpreted as being hamlets. These sites are in close proximity to the Ware site.

The remaining three mounds and village area of the Ware site is presently being utilized for agricultural purposes and is in a relatively good state of preservation. However, some looting of the mounds still occurs.

Item No. 8 (Continued)

a puzzling archaeological question. There has been little archaeological research done to explicate the interaction between these two groups of people. The occurrence of a Late Woodland occupation on the floodplain is also important since most archaeological investigations have concentrated on Late Woodland sites located in the upland areas. The development of the Late Woodland-Dillinger focus in Southern Illinois is also not clearly understood and warrants future research. The considerable material collected through archaeological surveys and uncovered by amateur excavations suggests a heavy concentration for both cultural periods at the Ware site.

Though the site has sustained many intrusions over the years, it still retains its integrity and constitutes a significant archaeological resource base for future research. It is significant on both a local (Southern Illinois) and regional (Midwest) scale.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE	CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
		...LITERATURE	...MUSIC	...PHILOSOPHY
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	...LAW	...SCIENCE	...RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	...LITERATURE	...SCULPTURE	...SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	...MILITARY	...SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	...SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	...MUSIC	...THEATER	...SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
1700-1799	ART	...PHILOSOPHY	...TRANSPORTATION	...THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	...POLITICS GOVERNMENT	...OTHER (SPECIFY)	...TRANSPORTATION
1900	COMMUNICATIONS			...OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES (ca. A.D. 800-1300) _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ware Mound and Village is a significant archaeological site for several reasons: 1) location; 2) trade center for Mill Creek and Kaolin Chert; 3) settlement pattern; 4) multi-component nature.

The Ware Mound and Village site is one of the few large Mississippian villages in the Southern Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Valley. It is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the Linn-Heilig Mound and Village site, an important trade center for Mill Creek chert during Mississippian times. Both of these sites indicate a Late Woodland/Mississippian occupation and show evidence of utilizing the same natural resource zones. The contemporaneousness of these two sites suggests that interrelationships between these two groups occurred. The Ware site is also geographically close to the Golden-Kaolin Chert Source Zone and the Mill Creek Chert Source Zone, the two most important sources of chert for the Midwest region during Mississippian times. It is very probable that the Ware site, along with the Linn-Heilig site, played a definitive role in the manufacture and trade of Mill Creek and kaolin chert, used extensively to manufacture the large hoes utilized for agricultural purposes.

The settlement pattern of the Ware site, though somewhat obliterated due to the many intrusions at the site, (as noted in Item No. 7) seems to differ from other Mississippian sites in the area. There are no reports of any palisade or fortified enclosure and the many hut rings noted at the Linn-Heilig site (Merwin:1935) are absent. The many single component sites or 'hamlets' found in close proximity to the Ware site (Spielbauer:1976) could possibly indicate a more dispersed type of settlement pattern. However, since no formal archaeological excavations have been conducted at the site, interpretations of settlement patterning is only conjecture.

The Ware site is also a multi-component site containing both Late Woodland-Dillinger and Mississippian occupations. The interrelationships of these two cultural manifestations is

(Continued on Form No. 10-300a, page two)

ETHNOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Morvin, Bruce

1935 An Abandoned Village Site in Union County. Journal of the Illinois State Society, Vol. 28, pp. 78-92

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

(Cont'd on Form No. 10-300a, page one)

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 160

UTM REFERENCES

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0 11.9	216.710.20	14.14.55.30	0 1.6	215.710.20	4.114.615.11
ZONE EASTING		NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (Continued on Form No. 10-300a, page one)

The eastern boundary is located due west of the city of Vero, Illinois at the point where U.S. Route 3 intersects with U.S. Route 146. The northern boundary line is approximately 1/2 mile southwest of BM 349. A secondary highway with hard surface runs east-west through the site, dividing north-south along the eastern boundary line. The mounds can be seen looking west from U.S. Route 3

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES (Cont'd on Form No. 10-300a, page one)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Kathleen Maruszak, Cultural Resource Management Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Archaeological Survey

DATE

11/76

STREET NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Northwestern University, Dept. of Anthropology (312)491-5800

CITY OR TOWN

Evanston

STATE
Illinois

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-663), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

TEST

SPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 2,4, 9 PAGE ONE

Item Number 2

<u>Quarter Section</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Twp-Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Owner</u>
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	12S-3W	40	Henry McLane, Jr. Small tracts
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	12S-3W	40	Henry McLane, Jr.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	12S-3W	40	George Rendleman
Pt. $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, east of Ill. Rt. 3	25	12S-3W	6	Murlin A. Hawkins
Pt. $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, west of Ill. Rt. 3	25	12S-3W	24	Henry McLane, Jr.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12S-3W	10	George Rendleman
			160	TOTAL ACRES

Item Number 9. (Cont'd)

Paithman, Irwin

1951 The Archeology of Southern Illinois: Part I. Illinois State
Archaeological Society. 1(4):123

Perrine, Thomas H.

1874 Antiquities of Union County, Illinois. Annual Report of the
Smithsonian Institute for 1873. Washington: Government Printing
Office. Pp. 410-411

Spielbauer, Ronald H.

1976 Chert Resources and Aboriginal Chert Utilization in Western
Union County, Illinois. Dissertation on file at Southern
Illinois University, Department of Anthropology

Thomas, Cyrus

1891 Alexander County, Illinois, Indian diggings. 12th Annual
Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1890-1891. Pp. 69

5010-108
5-73

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE three

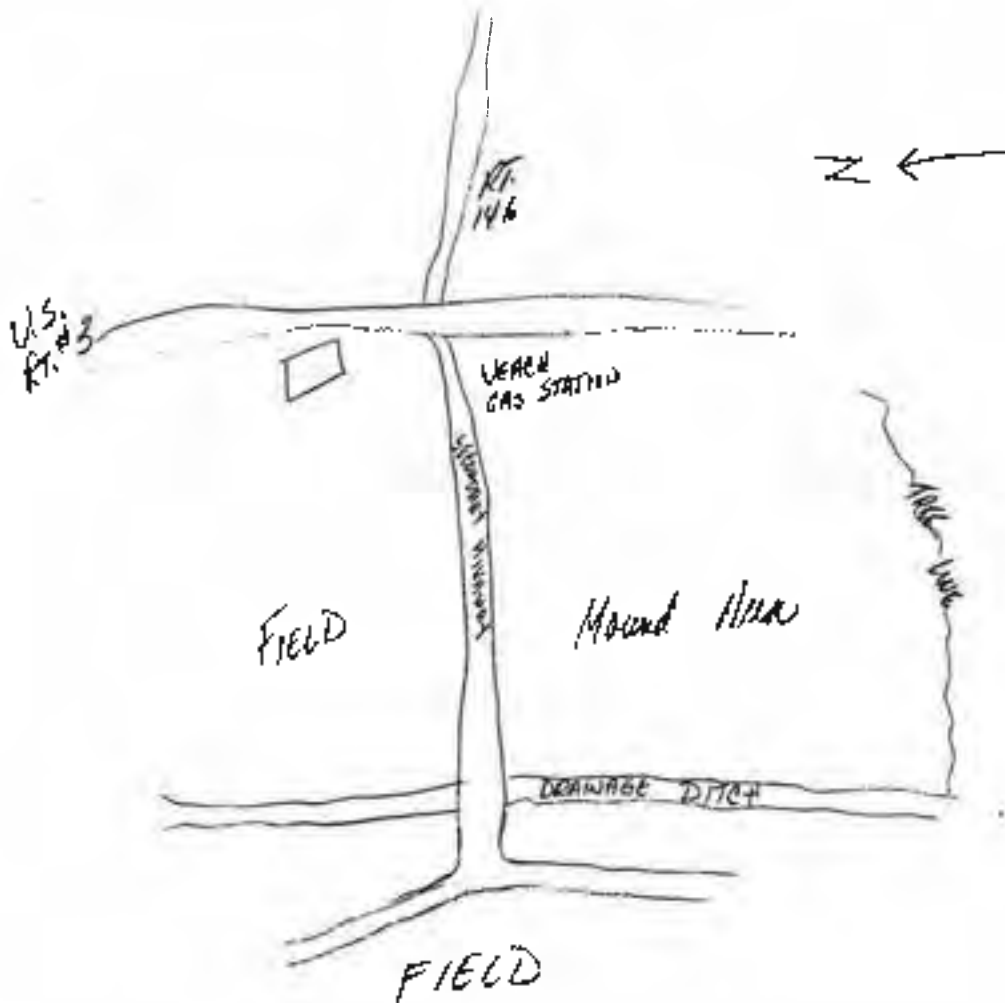
NRM References (cont'd)

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F: 16	287310	4147510
G: 16	287340	4147510
H: 16	287340	4147360

Verbal Boundary Description (cont'd)

Immediately behind the Vesch Gas Station and looking south from
the secondary highway.

SKETCH MAP OF WARE MOUND





Inventory of Historic Structures in

JOHNSON COUNTY

Sites Marked in Blue Ink

Prepared by the

**Illinois Historic
Structures Survey**

Inventory of Historic Structures in

JOHNSON COUNTY

I N T E R I M R E P O R T

Prepared by the
Illinois Historic Structures Survey

a division of the
Illinois Historic Sites Survey

conducted under the auspices of the
Illinois Department of Conservation

October 1972

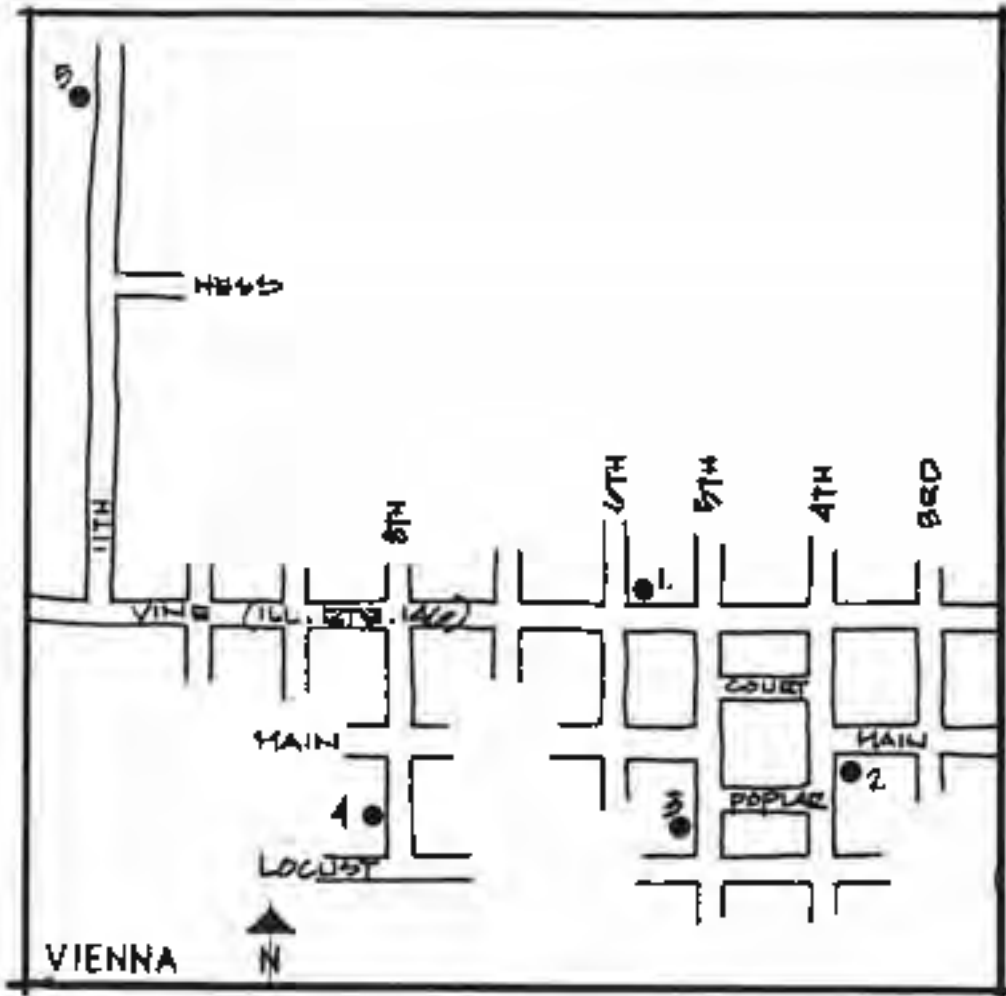
GOREVILLE

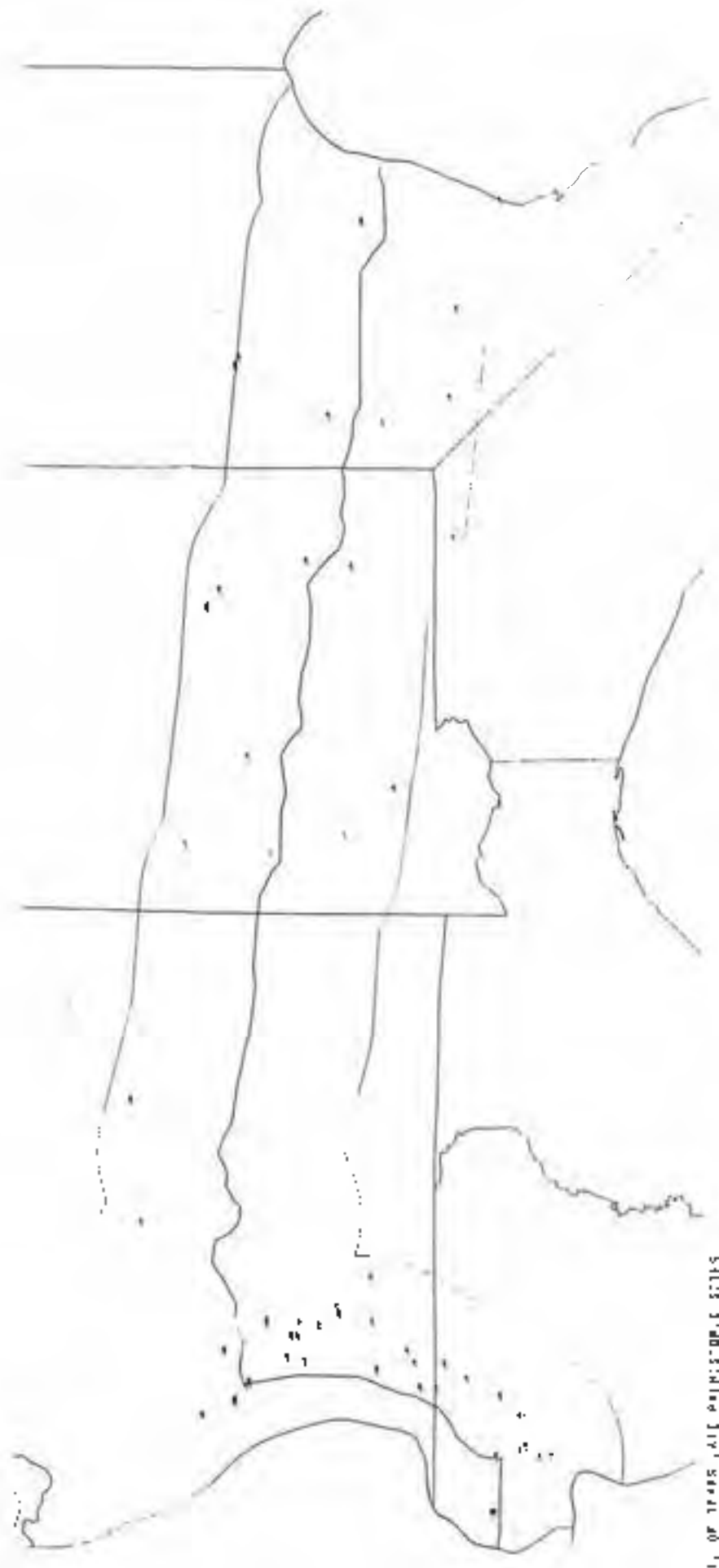
JOHNSON

Commercial	Broadway N. of Collins	Built ca. 1909	1	W-576/19
Commercial (Warehouse)	Broadway N. of Collins	Built ca. 1917 by Wm. Chagness as a hardware store	2	W-576/20
Gas Station	Broadway S. of Collins		3	W-576/16
Residence	W. side Fly, S. of Collins		4	W-576/21

VIENNAJOHNSON

Commercial (Hotel)	Vine St., E. of 6th	Built in 1894 by A. J. Perkins	1	W-576/2
Commercial (Vienna Times Paper)	SE cor. 4th & Main	Built as a bank in 1890	2*	W-577/10a
Residence	W. side 5th St., N. of Locust	Bain Home, built in 1861	3*	W-577/11a
Residence	W. side 8th St.,	Built in 1895 by Pleas T. Chapman	4*	W-577/2a
Barn	N. end 11th St.	1944	5	W-575/22a





STATE OF OREGON, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY



TRAIL OF TRASS ■ PREHISTORIC SITES

STATE OF TEXAS