



The Ozark tourists enjoy lunch at Crab Orchard Lake during the 1942 tour.

Trigg's Trails, Tours and Detours

PART FIVE: 1941 - 1944 OZARK TOURS

Todd A. Carr

Photos courtesy of the Trigg Collection curated by Charles Hammond

In the 1930s, southern Illinois was depending on the National Forest Reservation Commission to approve purchase units in the region for a national forest. The Harrisburg Kiwanis Club foresaw the need of a local group to spearhead the establishment of the forest. The Illinois Ozarks Reforestation Unit, a nine-member committee of men from Saline, Hardin, Pope and Gallatin counties, was formed. Newspaper Publisher L.O. Trigg served as vice-president of the organization and chief promoter. Captain L.O. Trigg led annual three-day excursions into the forest known as Trigg's Ozark Tours and later Trigg's Trails, Tours, and Detours. This series of articles is based on newspaper accounts and the travelogues of L.O. Trigg.

1941

As previously reported, Captain Trigg had intended the 1940 Ozark Tour to be the last in his series of tours. With the Shawnee National Forest now a reality, in Trigg's opinion, an annual "educational and good will tour" was no longer needed. Attorney Jacob W. Myers, the only other Ozarker with 100 percent attendance besides Trigg, led the charge for another tour. After a poll of veteran Ozarkers was conducted, Capt. Trigg agreed to organize a reunion tour.

With just a short time to announce the tour, only one truck

was hired and committed to with a total of 25 reservations advertised. By the morning of the tour, 34 Ozarkers had signed up and a second truck was hired and calls were made to increase meal reservations.

The 11th annual Ozark Tour left the Horning Hotel in Harrisburg the morning of Monday July 28, 1941. The tour headed south out of Harrisburg on Illinois Route 34 to just past Pankeyville where the tour turned east and drove through old strip mines and Whitesville to the home of W.R. Taylor. Here the Ozarkers hiked the half-mile up the west face of Eagle

Mountain to Old Stoneface. Ozarker N.E. Nilsson had this to say, "Old Stoneface who looks serenely out over the beautiful valley does not need to say a single word — every layer of limestone is like the page of a great book, tells its story — not fiction but a great truth."

When the group returned to the trucks, it was discovered that L.G. Osborne had wandered off. After an hour's search, the missing member was found at a nearby farmhouse. Captain Trigg ordered a double roll call check after each stop from then on.

The trucks followed the Eagle Mountain foothills and stopped at the spring below Cave Hill for refreshment. Continuing on north, they crossed the Saline River at Gormley Bridge and arrived at Equality for lunch at the Presbyterian Church. The Equality High School Band provided entertainment. Mayor Guard provided a welcome address.

At 1:50 p.m. the tour departed for the A.J. Sisk place (The Old Slave House). The large house overlooking the Saline River Valley on Hickory Hill was built by John Crenshaw in 1838. It was noted that the third story contained prison-like cells where it was supposed slaves were kept for Crenshaw's salt making operations. Recent investigations suggest the third-story "cells" were probably used as lodging for overnight guests. The Old Slave House and Crenshaw are noted as a Reverse Underground Railroad site where free blacks were captured and sold in southern slave states.

After touring the Crenshaw House, the tour continued south on Illinois Route 1 to Salt Well Road and traveled to the "Salt Spring." It was at this spring that the first Europeans to the area found Native Americans making salt. When the Northwest Territory was divided out, the U.S. government reserved several thousands of acres of ground for leasing to the salt industry. In the early days of Illinois statehood, most of the income to the state came from salt sales. Ozarker Jacob Myers had written an article on the salt industry which appeared in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society in 1932.

The Ozark Tour proceeded through the Wildcat Hills to

the Horseshoe upheaval. This geological wonder shows rock strata that at one time was over 3,000 feet below the surface. The layered chert has been forced upward to the surface and is now perpendicular to the surrounding rock layers rather than parallel. State Geologist Don Carroll led a talk at the site. Several of the Ozarkers quenched their thirst at a spring on the south side of the upheaval. The Horseshoe Upheaval is now part of the Saline County Fish and Wildlife Area near Glen O. Jones Lake.

The tour continued around Cave Hill to the road up and over Eagle Mountain east to the Eagle Creek Valley. By 5:20 p.m. the tour arrived at Capt. Trigg's Resthaven farm north of High Knob. A dinner of "country fried chicken" was served on the front lawn of the farmhouse. Frequent Ozarker, Dr. Ferrell of Eldorado, was too ill to participate on the tour, but joined the group for dinner at Resthaven. The Ozarkers camped overnight either on the lawn or in the barn — it was noted that the air was pleasant but a little too cool.

Breakfast was served at 6:30 a.m. A talk was made by Professor John C. Miller and Emil Andris recited poetry during the morning meal. The group then hiked to Grindstaff Hollow to view the bluffs and cliffs, Battleship Rock, the Red Fox Trail and Coulter Spring. It was noted that conservationist Capt. Trigg "practiced what he preached" by planting 2,000 short-leaf pines across the road from his Resthaven farmhouse. Those trees still stand as part of a mature pine forest. (He planted an additional 2,000 short-leaf pines the following year).

The Ozarkers left Resthaven at 9:35 a.m. heading north to Leamington and onto the slab of Illinois Route 1. Going south, they turned west on the gravel road to Pounds Hollow Lake, the new recreational area developed in the Shawnee National Forest. Several hiked further to the Pounds Bluff (Ox-Lot shelter bluff at Rim Rock National Recreation Trail). The others continued by truck to the D.A.R. Marker denoting the thousand-acre memorial forest. The hikers were picked up near the Pounds Bluff and the journey continued through Sparks Hill, past Philadelphia School and on to Karber's Ridge store for re-

Announcing Ozark Tour . . .

After conducting a Gallup poll a jury of Ozark Tour members decided there should be another reunion and fellowship tour of the faithful. Accordingly "The Sheriff" has served official papers on Ye Old Guide insisting that he lead the group for another annual trip, promising the assistance and cooperation necessary to make it a successful event.

Under these assured terms and conditions the Old Guide consents to conduct a

SPECIAL OZARK TOUR.

One truck has been engaged and accommodations will be provided for only twenty-five members. The customary donation of \$15 will be expected for the good will and publicity fund. The usual meals and transportation will be included.

The days and dates—Monday July 28, Tuesday July 29, and Wednesday July 30, 1941 for this Eleventh Annual Ozark Tour. The trip starts officially from the Horning Hotel in Harrisburg, Ill., 8:45 o'clock Monday morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Big Four passenger train from Chicago.

As in the past transportation will be by truck, camping outdoors, sleeping on cots, stopping where shelter can be had in case of unfavorable weather. The round trip is from and to Harrisburg, Ill.

The tour will include visits to places of scenic and historic interest in Saline, Gallatin, Hardin and Pope counties in the new Shawnee National Forest in the Illinois Ozarks. It is hoped to finish the last day with a barge boat trip on the Ohio river—that most spectacular section between Cave-in-Rock and Golconda. Anyway we will enjoy a ferry trip or two to the Kentucky shore.

Please let us have your cooperation as promised, and make reservations at once. Remember accommodations have been arranged for only twenty-five.

Yours faithfully,
L. O. TRIGG, Eldorado, Ill.



The 1942 tour stops at the school on Cedar Bluff where pupils could see only stone, trees and sky.

freshments. At this time, Karber's Ridge Road from Pound's Hollow/Rim Rock didn't go straight through to Karber's Ridge.

The tour continued on Karber's Ridge Road to the slab of Illinois Route 34 where the tour turned north to the Fairy Cliff Café at Herod for lunch served in the park by Mrs. Roy Thurmond and daughters. Judge B.F. Anderson of Golconda joined the tour at Herod. Anderson was one of the founders of the Illinois Ozarks Reforestation Unit and had attended seven of the previous Ozark Tours.

At 2 p.m. the group again boarded the trucks and headed south on Illinois Route 34 to the gravel road through Hickstown to the U.S. Forest Experimental Station (Kaskaskia Experimental Station). John Keunzel, who had been on the previous year's tour, had iced watermelon ready for the Ozarkers. The tour continued south to the rubble remains of the Illinois Iron Furnace. Turning east, the Ozarkers passed the remains of the Martha Blast Furnace and the Peter's Creek observation tower. The tour crossed Illinois Route 1 at Austin's Store. Two artesian wells were stopped at and observed while traveling through Lambtown and on to the eastern entrance of Cave-in-Rock State Park.

A fish dinner was served at the shelter house at the observation point of the park by the ladies of the Cave-in-Rock Methodist Church. The Ozarkers camped overnight in the park shelter. The next morning the group watched the sun rise over the river then toured the infamous river pirate cavern

before arriving at the Methodist Church by 7:30 a.m. for breakfast. The Ozarkers toured the town for an hour then boarded the Everett McConnell ferry for a cruise down the Ohio River to Golconda.

A 30 minute stop was made at Elizabethtown for refreshments and to pick up morning papers. Along the river cruise observations were made of Rosiclare; Carrsville, Kentucky; Shetlerville; and Clark's Landing.

The group arrived in Golconda at 12:55 p.m. Lunch was served by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Anderson and others from Golconda made welcoming remarks. A pamphlet was passed out by the Golconda Business Men's Association advertising the city and region. Before dismissing, Capt. Trigg read the roll call of attendees and allowed each the opportunity to tell of their experiences on the trip. The Ozark Tour then traveled back to Harrisburg where they disbanded.

I have toured the East
 And have toured the West,
 I have toured all places
 Which the tourists like best.
 But none is so dear,
 As the one so near—
 The tour of the Ozarks.

--Dr. J.V. Ferrell

The 39 members of the 12th annual Ozark Tour gathered at Harrisburg's Horning Hotel. The Ozarkers boarded one of the three trucks provided for the tour and left at 9:40 a.m., Monday, July 20. With the Trigg Dinner Bell ringing on the lead truck, they circled the courthouse square before traveling on the new gravel road southwest toward Carrier Mills.

The tour traveled by the Wasson and Delta Coal Co. strip mines. They crossed the Edgewood Cutoff of the Illinois Central Railroad south of Absher and entered Williamson County. The tour stopped at Spring Hill Church to observe an outcropping of coal at a nearby spring.

It was noted Capt. Trigg carried a medicine kit with remedies for chigger and mosquito bites, as well as preventatives and antidotes for "such things as might happen on an outdoor trip." Continuing through rural Williamson County the tour arrived at the slab of Illinois Route 166. The trucks turned south and arrived in Creal Springs. Continuing south and west, the tour crossed the Johnson County line and Wagon Creek arriving at 12:46 p.m. at the Mormon Temple Church at Webb.

This church was organized in 1879 and at one time had a membership of 200. Here, the ladies of the church provided an elaborate meal. At close of the meal a roll call of participants was held and letters and telegrams were read from former members who couldn't participate in this year's Ozark Tour. Tribute was paid to the 11 members of former tours who had passed on.

At 2 p.m. the tour continued east to Tunnel Hill to view the Big Four Railroad Tunnel (now the Tunnel Hill Bike Trail). Leaving Tunnel Hill by way of U.S. Route 45 the tour stopped at the home of B.F. Thomas. Thomas accompanied the group to a nearby cabin built by a pioneer. He had constructed a "Round House" using only a saw and a hammer in the construction and no corners. A stop was also made at the Bill Beauman farm, once known as Ferndale. Explorations were made of cliffs and springs and the 96-foot tall trestle of the Big Four Railroad

over the Little Cache River.

The group stopped to tour Flora Cave on the old homeplace of Charles Flora. Trigg noted that this cave was occupied by cave and cliff dwellers and was used as recently as Prohibition days. The trucks continued west passing Wesley Chapel and Chapman Cemetery arriving at Goreville at 6:30 p.m.

Mrs. B.F. Terry, president of the Goreville Woman's Club, served supper at the Maze home at the north entrance to Ferne Clyffe Park. Evening entertainment was at Ward Trovillion's

home where a two-hour movie of former tours was shown. The Ozarkers moved to the school building to camp overnight. At 2 a.m. it began to rain and those who had camped outside moved to the shelter of the school building.

The next morning the tour returned to the Maze home for breakfast prepared again by the Woman's Club. The trucks then proceeded to the 120-acre Ferne Clyffe Park, then the private residence of former Johnson County School Superintendent Emma Rebman. The Ozarkers observed Alligator and Hawk Caves and Mohawk, Pocahontas and Techumseh Springs. Ferne Clyffe became a state park in 1949.

The tour returned to Goreville for gas and water then continued southwest to the base of Cedar Bluff. After a hike of 185 steps the Ozarkers reached Cedar Bluff School. Built on a ledge on the side of the bluff, there's no road that reaches the school. Surrounded on three sides by trees and with Cedar Bluff to the north, the only view is skyward. Returning to the base of the hill the Ozarkers viewed the 35 headstones of the Phantom Graves. Each headstone is inscribed: IN GOD I TRUST.

The headstones were placed during the depression and no one is buried beneath them. Today only five or six remain in the Cedar Bluff Cemetery.

Leaving Cedar Bluff, the Ozarkers traveled to Buncombe arriving at the high school gymnasium for the noon meal served by the Baptist Ladies' Aid. After lunch, the group traveled north on Illinois Route 37 to the Miles farm to view Sand



The tour visited the Phantom Graves of Cedar Bluff Cemetery in 1942.

Cave. Dr. Ruyle, president of the State Archaeological Society provided a lecture at the site.

By 3 p.m. the trucks were again traveling westward to the Lee Robertson farm and to a hay field to view the foundation stones of the old Elvira Courthouse, built in 1814 as the first county seat for Johnson County. A nearby spring provided water for the residents of Elvira which was on the road from Lusk's Ferry (present day Golconda). Two miles outside of Elvira the road split with the southern branch going on to Jonesboro and Willard's Landing opposite Hamburg, Missouri on the Mississippi River. The northern branch of the road led to Brownsville on the Big Muddy River, the first county seat of Jackson County. A historical marker on the Robertson farm erected by the Daniel Chapman Chapter of the D.A.R. of Vienna related the details of the community of Elvira.

The Ozark Tour continued westward to W.E. Gourley's farm where Draper's Bluff on the Johnson and Union County line could be photographed. Trigg noted that one of the 11 southern Illinois "Stone Forts" was atop Draper's Bluff. The stone wall was originally 300 feet long, but the rocks were cleared for farming and placed in stacks. The elevation at the Draper's Bluff Stone Fort is about 760 feet above sea level with a clear view to the south.

At 4:10 p.m. the tour continued west to the village store in Lick Creek where several of the Ozarkers helped Mrs. L.D.

Rion serve lemonade, ice cream and soda to the thirsty rush of customers. The trucks continued to roll northwest to Guthrie for a brief stop at Double Barrel Cave. The wind had picked up and it was threatening to storm so only a brief stop was made before continuing on to Giant City Lodge.

Supper was served at 7 p.m. at the lodge by Mrs. Claryce Potts. The tour camped overnight in a large tent that had recently been used for a Camp Meeting. Wednesday morning breakfast was served at the lodge. Park Custodian Bon Blackman provided guides to give a tour of Wall Street, Devil's Stand Table, Balanced Rock, Shelter Rocks and the prehistoric stone fort (the furthest west of the 11 southern Illinois Stone Forts).

The Ozark Tour left the state park through Makanda, past Pomona Ridge School, to Boskydell. Here the trucks turned east and passed Hasting's School and arrived at Frank Balla's farm near Zion Church. Observations were made of an "H" or Siamese tree and a large wild Sweet Pear Tree. Continuing on, the tour arrived at the construction site for Grassy Creek Dam. Frequent Ozarker, L.E. Sawyer, was Land Utilization Chief of the Crab Orchard Lake Project. He explained how the Grassy Creek Dam and nearby Devils Kitchen Dam were being built to impound "feeder" lakes to Crab Orchard Lake.

Traveling northward, the Ozark Tour passed the ordinance plant and Crab Orchard Lake Dam. At Illinois Route 13 the tour travelled to Carterville and turned south to the picnic

Trigg and a fellow Ozarker are perched upon Devil's Stand Table at Giant City during the 1942 tour.





This portion of the Edgewood Cutoff at Tunnel Hill in 1942 is now the bicycle and pedestrian Tunnel Hill State Trail, managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

grounds on the north shore of Crab Orchard Lake. Here a fish fry was held with a pound of fish per person. The Ozarkers arrived at 12:45 p.m. and stayed till 4 p.m. After the luncheon, the usual roll call of participants was made with many sharing responses of their experiences. Several left during the afternoon. A boat trip was made on the lake before loading the trucks for the return trip to Harrisburg.

Attorney Jacob Myers noted this trip was much like the tours of the early 1930s where there were few concrete highways to travel and when a spring, cave, or certain point of interest was desired, the tour would just pull off and either make their own road or travel on foot. As letters arrived for the Christmas 1942 issue, gas and rubber rationing, lumber and the nation's ship building needs were on the Ozarkers' minds as the country was now in midst of World War II. The Ozarkers lamented that a 1943 reunion tour might not be possible.

1943

The 13th annual Ozark Tour was conducted differently due to wartime rationing. Instead of using trucks, autos and carpooling were employed. Also, rather than gathering at the Horning Hotel in Harrisburg, Dixon Springs was the meeting

place and lodging both nights. Dixon Springs at the time was a mineral spring resort and didn't become a state park until 1946.

Ozarkers began arriving at Dixon Springs on Sunday afternoon, July 25. Twenty-seven participated in this year's tour. The first evening was spent watching movies of previous years tours provided by long time Ozark Tour photographer Dean Hill, Reese Turner and Don L. Carroll. All slept the first night at the Wheeler Lodge in the park as the sky threatened rain. Breakfast the next morning was at the Park Café.

The next day's tour began with Capt. Trigg leading the caravan of cars to Lake Glendale. Don Hansen and George Bennett of the State Natural History Survey in Urbana demonstrated the catching, handling and classifying of fish found in the lake. The caravan proceeded to Robbs, Simpson, Vienna and West Vienna where lunch was served at the Veach Café.

After lunch, the group retraced their route to Vienna and proceeded south on U.S. Route 45 before turning west to the Sherman Evans farm to observe "Footprint Rocks" — an Indian rock art site of 18 human-like footprints along with other images etched into the rocky bluff. Continuing east, the group stopped at New Columbia for refreshments. The group then proceeded to Fort Massac State Park in Metropolis

where recent archaeological excavations had located the outlines of the original fort walls. The Ozarkers observed the statue of George Rogers Clark on the banks of the Ohio River. Fort Massac is where Gen. Clark began his march across Illinois to take Kaskaskia from the British in 1778 during the Revolutionary War.

Leaving Fort Massac, the caravan proceeded to Golconda for a fish fry at the residence of Claud McCandless followed by movies shown at the nearby Pope County Farm Bureau office. Ozarker and Assistant State Geologist Don L. Carroll at Urbana, presented the movies. The Ozarkers returned to Dixon Springs to camp at the lodge.

The last day breakfast was served at the Park Café, then Charles Wheeler led the group on a hike through Ghost Dance Canyon. Wheeler noted that it was hoped the entire area would soon be taken over as a state park. Lunch wasn't served so the group gathered at the Park Café at 11 a.m. and the tour was dismissed.

In the *Ozark News*, Trigg wrote: "Happiness was expressed in being fortunate enough to again be permitted to enjoy a reunion together and sadness that so soon we were to go our respective ways not knowing what another year might bring."

Ozarker C.F. Gergen wrote: "It has been a great treat to mingle with this fine bunch on these trips and if the vicissitudes of war are not too severe we may have a great 1944 entourage. Let us hope."

1944

THE OLD TRIGG BELL (I Toll You So) By Ozarker Don Carroll

What's to be done with the old Trigg bell,
Dredged from the river muck,
To crown another pilot's cell
Atop the leading truck?
For years it signaled "All Aboard"
To men upon the shore;
And braver men had touched its cord
Than ever pulled an oar.
And when the river gave it up,
To serve its newer role,
Authority to ride or sup
Lay once more in its toll.
How many men have cocked an ear
To its insistent peal . . .
And climbed aboard from front or rear
Or dropped off for a meal!
How many men in city towers,
Who toil, or buy, or sell,
Have found respite in happy hours
By following this bell!
Let's place it high above a hill
Where we can hear its sound
Across the years that never kill
The beauty all around.
Resthaven is its resting place—

Resthaven for us all,
Resthaven for the welcome face
That waits for it to call.

The "Trigg Bell" was a dinner bell that had been saved from the receding floodwaters of the 1937 flood in rural Saline County. Trigg purchased the bell for \$3 from the woman who owned the flooded farm. Each year the bell was mounted on the lead truck of the Ozark Tour and rung to announce meals and departures on the tours. The fall of 1943, Trigg retired the tour bell by mounting it on a cedar pole next to the smokehouse at Resthaven Farm.

Following the wartime format of the previous year, the 14th annual Ozark Tour made Capt. Trigg's Resthaven Farm on the Hardin-Gallatin County line north of High Knob the primary location of activities. During World War II both gasoline and tires (rubber) were rationed. To continue the tours, Trigg shortened both the length and distance the Ozarkers traveled.

The 29 registered attendees began arriving at Resthaven Sunday morning, July 23. After a meal featuring hot biscuits, Ozarkers Jacob Meyers and Sam J. Choate conducted a Sunday School and Bible program using lessons printed by Trigg for the occasion.

In the afternoon, a hike was conducted to the interesting points in nearby Grindstaff Hollow: Coulter Spring (named for Jonas Coulter who made scrub brooms and split-bottom chairs from Hickory and Elm bark in the area), Battleship Rock, Shelter Bluffs, the Red Fox Trail, Pres Bluff (named for Preston Grindstaff whose house stood under the bluff), the remains of Robin Grindstaff's grist mill which stood adjacent to Coulter Spring and the "Short Grave" of Robin's wife Liz, who owing to a too short coffin, had her legs broken to fit at her burial. Two other graves adjacent to the "Short Grave" were said to be Coulter's children.

Sunday evening, everyone in the neighborhood of Resthaven was invited to watch educational films provided by Joel Loomis, the acting State Forester from Springfield. The films had been prepared by the state Conservation Department.

After breakfast at Resthaven, the Ozarkers carpoled by caravan to the Anvil Rock Region of Mountain Township, Saline County (now Garden of the Gods Recreation Area). The name Anvil Rock came from a note in John Peck's *A Gazetteer of Illinois* (1837) where the rock formation was mentioned being near the road from Equality to Golconda. Anvil Rock can be observed on the Wilderness Trail at Garden of the Gods.

In order to get to the area Capt. Trigg arranged for an old abandoned road to be cleared by locals Ralph Stilley and Henry Banks. A nearby farmer, Bryan Colbert, furnished a wagon and team to carry the party to the spectacular bluffs and rock formations. Trigg noted that the area is often called Little Garden of the Gods.

The noon meal was held in the "air conditioned" cavern at the Fairy Cliff Café, Herod, by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thurmond. After lunch, the caravan drove to Oscar Sturgill's Fluorspar

Mine on Rose Creek for observations. Also refreshments were obtained from the Karber's Ridge store.

Dinner the second evening was a fish fry held at Resthaven prepared by Capt. Trigg's son-in-law, Jack Cook. The fish had been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Abel Owen of Cave-in-Rock who helped with the preparation and serving. Several of the wives joined the group for dinner. Entertainment was provided by M.M. Leighton, head of the Illinois Geological Survey, Urbana, who spoke on "Geology of Southern Illinois." Attorney Jacob W. Myers spoke on "The Origin of Man in America." Capt. Trigg provided a slide show of interesting features in southern Illinois and Dean Hill showed movies of past Ozark Tours.

The morning of the final day, breakfast was served at Resthaven by Mrs. Trigg. Following breakfast, the caravan proceeded to nearby Pounds Hollow Lake, Dr. Donald Hansen, State Biological Survey, demonstrated the scientific health protection given fish in the wildlife preserves of the Shawnee National Forest. Boats were provided and swimming was free of charge to the Ozarkers.

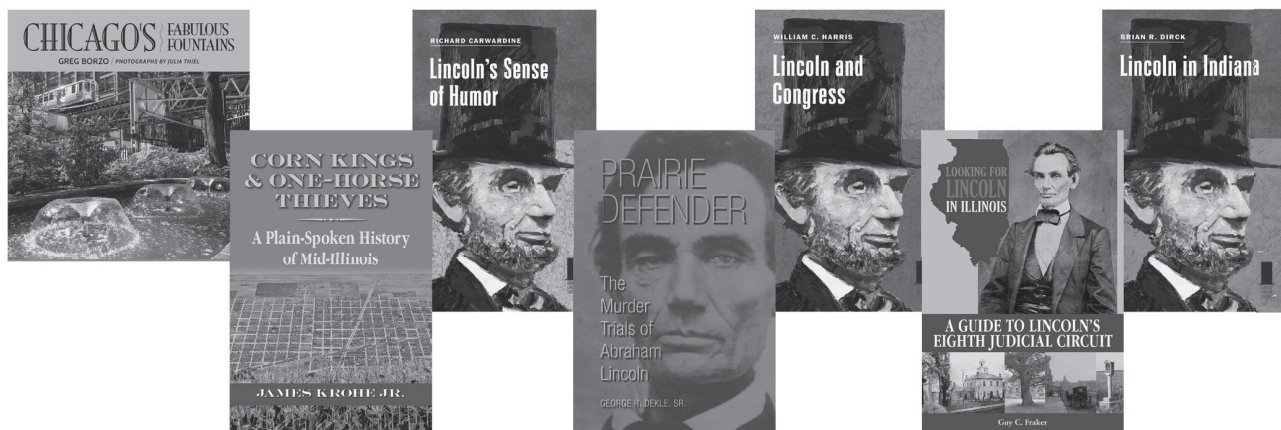
Despite World War II, conservation efforts continued in the Shawnee National Forest. Three million seedlings had been distributed from tree nurseries in Union and Mason Counties. This was noted to be a reduction from the peak year of 1940 when 10 million trees had been planted. Of the 4,000 short-leaf pine seedlings that had been planted at Resthaven in April of 1941 and 1942, Trigg noted that 85 to 90 percent had lived and were now over 6 feet tall.

Attorney Jacob W. Myers of Harrisburg and Capt. Trigg were the only Ozarkers to have participated in every Ozark Tour since 1931. On November 28, 1945, Myers passed away after having declining health the previous year. On the 1935 (fifth) tour he had been appointed "Sheriff" of the tours and given the responsibility to make sure everyone behaved — it's a title he carried to his passing. In the Christmas issue of the *Ozark News* for 1944 Sheriff Jake was honored and all of the Ozarkers voiced their hopes that the war would soon end.

Next Issue
PART SIX: 1945-1949

Congratulations

to Greg Borzo, James Krohe Jr., Richard Carwardine, George R. Dekle Sr., William C. Harris, Guy C. Fraker, and Brian R. Dirck, who won publication awards from the Illinois State Historical Society!



Phone orders and inquiries: 800-621-2736
Online orders: www.siupress.com • Use promotion code ISHS25 for a 25% discount on online orders.

SIU SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY PRESS
CARBONDALE