

Introduction to Illinois History

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Beginning 15,000 to 25,000 years ago, civilizations have existed in what is now known as Illinois. During most of this time, the region called Illinois was the home to advanced societies constructed by American Indians. Despite the wondrous achievements of the American Indians, by the early nineteenth century, most of them had been forcibly removed from the state.

Illinois was acquired by the United States from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War. After its annexation, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance to establish standards for governance of the region, a region that stretched from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. Under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance, slavery was excluded in this territory. Despite this, slavery did exist in Southern Illinois, and given the distance of the vast new area from the coastal United States, it was impossible to enforce this provision.

Population growth of Europeans proceeded slowly as many new residents of the Northwest Territory viewed Illinois as a disease ridden area. The sparse European settlement of Illinois was concentrated along the Wabash River in southeastern Illinois and the Mississippi River in southwestern Illinois. At this time, Illinois was not a territory – it was part of Indiana.

Using effective political tactics in Congress, Illinois was detached from Indiana in the early nineteenth century. This action violated the Territorial Constitution of Indiana and made Indiana legally unable to function. This action greatly angered the Territorial Governor, William Henry Harrison, who had done everything possible to keep Illinois in Indiana territory.

State Designations

THE STATE NAME

In 1679, when Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle sailed along the Illinois River from its mouth, he named the river after the tribe of Indians that he found dwelling along its banks.

Both the river and the state came to be called Illinois, the native name “given by the French to a confederate tribe of Indians and (to) the country which they inhabited” along the Mississippi Valley.

The name Illinois is derived from the Algonquian Indian word Inini, which the French pronounced Illini, signifying “the men, perfect and accomplished.” The suffix ois is purely French and denotes “tribe.” Thus the word Illinois in its original meaning signifies “a tribe of men, men perfect and accomplished,” or as it is often given, “a tribe of superior men.”

This combination of Indian and French elements used to form a new word is a symbol of how the two races, French and Native American, were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The Territory of Illinois, having been organized on February 3, 1809, was admitted into the Union as the State of Illinois on December 3, 1818.

STATE NICKNAMES

Illinois has five sobriquets: the Corn State, Egypt, the Garden of the West, the Prairie State, and the Sucker State.

Illinois is called the Corn State because it is one of the most important states in the Corn Belt. The sobriquet of Egypt was given to Illinois, in all probability, because of the fertility of the soil in and around Cairo, Illinois, which resembles that around Cairo, Egypt, after the Nile has flooded, and because the people of southern Illinois were dark-complexioned, thus resembling the inhabitants of Egypt. The similarity of the names of the two cities as

State Designations

Cardinals build their nests in shrubs and bushes, sometimes in areas of close proximity to humans. Eggs are whitish with brown spots; the incubation period lasts between twelve to thirteen days. Both parents attend to the young with frequent feedings of insects. As the young birds mature, they become primarily fruit and grain eaters, although insects still make up a third of their diet. The cardinal's songs are loud, flutelike whistles, the trills lasting about three seconds.

THE STATE FLOWER

The state legislature, on February 21, 1903, declared the native violet (probably the wood violet, or the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedate*) to be the state flower of Illinois. This law went into effect on July 1, 1908.



Geography and Topography

Edited by William Turner

Seen from the air, the land of Illinois reveals graphically the agricultural importance of the state. Carved by intensive cultivation into an intricate mosaic of squares and rectangles, the level prairie resembles nothing so much as a vast stretch of tiles. In the grain fields no land is wasted; pasture adjoins field, farm fits snugly against farm, and between them is nothing but the straight line of a fence or hedgerow of orange.

WATER SYSTEMS

Lying between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, Illinois enjoys a drainage system extraordinarily complete and extensive. Water from twenty-three states crosses its surface and flows along its boundaries, eastward through Lake Michigan to the Atlantic Ocean and southward in the Mississippi to the Gulf. Although its topography presents no striking contrasts of surface contour, the state is separated into seven gentle but distinct basins, bearing the names of Lake Michigan, the Illinois, the Rock, the Kaskaskia, the Big Muddy, the Wabash, and the Ohio rivers. Arteries and branches of these great rivers serve 87.2 percent of the 56,665 square miles of the state's surface. The largest, the Illinois, runs from northeast to southwest and drains an area 250 miles long and 100 miles wide, comprising 43 percent of the state.

LAND AREA

The conception of Illinois as an unrelieved table-top admits pleasant and unexpected contradictions. A portion of the hilly Wisconsin driftless area projects into the northwest corner; there, at Charles Mound, is the highest spot in the state, 1,241 feet above sea level. An extension of the Ozark Range, with several hills extending a thousand feet in altitude, crosses southern Illinois. The Mississippi and its tributaries, especially the Illinois, have carved long ranges of

Early History

Edited by Michael E. Meagher

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American Indians built strong civilizations centuries before Europeans began settling on the North American continent. While European history in North America begins only a few hundred years ago, that of the original Americans goes back to ten or twenty thousand years ago. Arriving on the continent from what is now Russia, the American Indians settled throughout North America, eventually making their way to the region of Illinois. The original settlers, or Paleo-Indians, were hunters who pursued the massive Mastodons as a source of meat. Researchers have found archaeological evidence from these early civilizations, including hunting instruments, and their massive camp at Modoc Rock Shelter in Southern Illinois near the Mississippi River. Modoc Rock is located in what became Randolph County, Illinois, near the area destined to become St. Louis, Missouri. Hunting was extensive, and soon the Mastodon and other animals disappeared, which caused a change in social patterns of the early Americans. The major change was the use of agriculture on a small-scale basis.

Two of the most sophisticated Native American societies that flourished early in the state's history were the Hopewell (500 BC-500 AD) and the Middle Mississippians (900 AD). The Hopewells practiced limited agriculture. The Mississippians built giant earthwork mounds.

Mississippian mounds involved a construction effort comparable to the building of the pyramids, and indicate a complex society with well-developed permanent towns and successful agriculture. The Mississippians developed cities and towns around the Cahokia, Illinois, region that eventually reached a population of

History

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EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The first recorded Europeans to reach the Illinois region were French explorers Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette. In 1673, they journeyed from Canada across Wisconsin, floated down the Mississippi River past what is now Cairo, and then crossed over to Lake Michigan via the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers. The portage between those rivers and the lake marked the closest connection between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River basin, and thus possessed an obvious geographical advantage. It later became the site of Chicago.

The French established small villages and forts in Kaskaskia and other points near St. Louis. Slaves were brought in from the Caribbean to work as field hands and house servants. The villages served as fur-trading posts for commerce with the local American Indians. The Illinois settlements, however, were far from main centers of French activity. At their peak, they probably included no more than fifteen hundred to two thousand European inhabitants, and five hundred black slaves.

The British assumed control of French North America in 1765, but they made it a policy to exclude settlers of European descent from the area. Rapid growth of British colonies on the East Coast, however, led to demands for opening western lands to settlement. London reiterated its exclusionist policy in the Quebec Act of 1774, which became one of the grievances that later led to the American Revolution.

Virginia militia, led by land speculator George Rogers Clark, ousted the small British detachments at Vincennes and

Chronology

- c.20,000-10,000 B.C.** — Probable arrival of early humans in North American continent; develop into Paleo-Indians, a nomadic hunting/gathering culture.
- c.8,000-1,000 B.C.** — Archaic period begins, and follows similar patterns of Paleo-Indians. However, they are seasonally nomadic, and begin hunting smaller game; they adopt new tools, such as the axe and atlatl (used to throw spears), and use stones to grind nuts and plants.
- c.1,000 B.C.- 900 A.D.** — Rise of the Woodland period. Settlement begins, crops such as corn are planted, burial mounds are built, and pottery making begins.
- .c.500 B.C. -500 A.D.** — The Hopewell culture commences; Indians establish settlements in Illinois, begin cultivating crops, build burial mounds, create stone pipes in the shapes of animals, make ornate pottery, and begin trade routes.
- c.900-1400** — Emergence of Mississippian period; settlement of larger villages occurs. Cahokia becomes one of the main cities of this time period, with ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. Agricultural methods are improved, and hot-fired pottery is developed. Burial mounds are built on a larger scale.
- c.1600** — Illinois Confederacy formed by Cahokia, Tamaroa, Michigamea, Moingwene, Kaskaskia, and Peoria tribes.
- 1634** — Jean Nicolet reaches Green Bay, becoming the first European to enter the Midwest region.
- 1671** — France takes possession of the “West” in ceremony at Sault Sainte Marie.
- 1673** — French explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet reach the Illinois region while exploring the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Illinois rivers.

Events

Significant historical and cultural occurrences
throughout state history

1919 WORLD SERIES

One of the most famous scandals in baseball's history occurred in 1919 during the World Series games between the Chicago White Sox and the Cincinnati Reds. Eight players of the White Sox — Joe “Shoeless” Jackson, Eddie Cicotte, Claude “Lefty” Williams, Arnold “Chick” Gandil, Fred McMullin, Buck Weaver, Charles “Swede” Risberg, and Oscar “Happy” Felsch — were accused of throwing the game so that the Reds would win.

With the First World War over, baseball became increasingly popular. As interest in the sport grew, so did the bets on teams. Gamblers looked for “inside” tips, and rumor had it that some players worked with gamblers by providing information or helping to throw a game in return for part of the profit made on the bets. The White Sox players received low salaries and their contracts prevented them from joining other teams. It is believed that their resentment toward the team owner and the one hundred thousand dollars promised by gamblers Joseph Sullivan, Abe Attell, “Sleepy Bill” Burns, Hal Chase, and Arnold Rothstein influenced the eight players.

Most people believed that the White Sox would win the World Series, and initially, betting odds favored them 5 to 1. News of the scam spread, but everything continued as planned, and the White Sox lost the first two games. The gamblers failed to pay the players as they said they would, so the White Sox won the third game. The gamblers gave the players more money, and the White Sox lost the next two games. Once again, the players did not receive payment for losing, so the team then won the next two games.

With two games left, the White Sox still had a chance to win the series. One of the gamblers involved with the fix, Arnold

Events

economic development based upon history and historic preservation.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

(1905) — In 1905, a group of labor leaders from forty different unions — including Eugene Debs, William Dudley Haywood, and Daniel De Leon — met in Chicago and organized the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), an industrial union, whose members are commonly referred to as Wobblies. Within the union, there were seven different factions: agriculture, mining, transportation, building, manufacturing, public service, and foodstuff distribution. These seven groups were further divided by industries that were then broken down into components of trades/crafts. Women were allowed membership, and several of them took on prominent roles within the labor movement. Two of the leading women were Mary Harris “Mother,” “Mother” Jones and Lucy Parsons.

Haywood, formally of the American Federation of Labor, became the IWW’s first leader. The union had a strong radical element to it that advocated Marxist theories of class struggles. One of the goals of the organization was to overthrow Capitalism, which would then leave the workers to control the means of production. Its radical element made the union notorious, and brought the scrutiny of authorities. Nonetheless, the IWW chartered its first industrial union, the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers in 1907. More unions joined, and soon the IWW spread across the country. The IWW became very active in the Northwest, where they worked with lumber workers and miners.

The IWW has had a turbulent and violent history. The union has been involved in many strikes, most famous of which took place in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Some of the strikes they participated in were the miners’ strike in Goldfield, Nevada, 1906-07; the Bread and Roses strike of textile workers in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912; and the Wheatland Riots, where hops pickers went on strike in California in 1913.

Illinois Encyclopedia

CHERRY COAL MINE DISASTER

(1909) — The St. Paul Company, owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, had been operating a mine north of the town of Cherry since 1905. Mining is a dangerous job, and it was even more so then because mines lacked modern-day safety regulations, and the miners were paid by the amount they mined, causing them to hurry and thus be more susceptible to accidents.

On November 13, 1909, 481 miners went down into the mine. The electrical system was broken and kerosene lamps were brought in to provide light. Mules were used to pull the mine cars, and forty of them were stabled down in the mine. Hay was sent down to feed the mules. One of the cars full of hay stopped under a dripping kerosene lamp that soon set it on fire. Miners quickly moved the burning hay out from under the lamp, but their actions only helped to further spread the fire. The alarm did not sound right away, so many miners did not know there was a fire. Those who did know fled, helping other miners out along the way. The smoke made it difficult for many to escape.

Nearby towns sent firemen and equipments. Rescuers made seven trips down into the mine to rescue more miners. Sadly, no one returned from the last trip. After the fire was out, search parties made their way through the mine. Eight days after the fire, they found a group of miners who had barricaded themselves behind a self-made wall to block the poisonous gasses; twenty-one men survived.

After twenty-five days, the search and rescue parties were called off and the mine was sealed. All total, 259 miners and twelve rescuers lost their lives during the disaster. Community organizations helped raise relief funds and the victims' families received a small settlement from the St. Paul Company. The settlement was based off the British Workmen Compensation Act, since Illinois did not have any such laws.

The following year, the Illinois legislature set stricter safety codes for mines to help prevent future disasters. In 1911, Illinois

Governors

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR

(1736-1818) — Revolutionary war soldier and governor of the Northwest Territory (1787-1802), was born on March 23, 1736, in Thurso, Caithness County, Scotland. He is often mistakenly said to have been the son of Margaret Balfour (Wedderburn) and James St. Clair, an officer in the French army, and the grandson of the Baron of Rosslyn. He was probably the son of William Sinclair, a merchant, and the great-grandson of James Sinclair, second Laird of Assery. His mother may have been Elizabeth (Balfour) Sinclair. He attended the University of Edinburgh for part of one term and had an unsuccessful apprenticeship under William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist of London. In 1757, he became an ensign in the British army and served with Amherst in Canada. On May 15, 1760, he married Phoebe Bayard of Boston, Massachusetts; they had seven children.

He resigned from the army in 1762, with the commission of lieutenant, and later, with a legacy of his own military service claims, he purchased a 4,000-acre estate in the Ligonier valley of western Pennsylvania. As the largest resident property owner in Pennsylvania west of the mountains, he was made the agent of colonial government in this frontier country in 1771. As justice of the county court of Westmoreland County after its formation in 1773, he was obliged to extend the form but not the substance of government into the Pittsburgh area, at the same time that John Connolly, captain of the militia and after 1774 justice of the district of west Augusta County, Virginia, sought to extend the substance as well as the form of Virginia control over the same region. St. Clair was unsuccessful before the superior military force and greater popular appeal of the Virginians, who rebuilt and garrisoned the fort abandoned by the British in 1772 and prepared for the surveying and occupation of the Kentucky country. Supported by the fur traders, he refused to cooperate in these and other actions offensive

Illinois Principal Cities



Dictionary of Places

ABINGDON

City, Knox County; West Central Illinois, 10 mi. south of Gatesburg; Settled in 1829 and incorporated in 1857, Abingdon was named for Abingdon, MO.

Chamber of Commerce: 902 W. Jackson St., 61410-1276. Email: aacc@abingdon.net.
Phone (309) 462-3151.

ADAMS COUNTY

West Illinois; Seat Quincy; Established January 13, 1825. Named for President John Quincy Adams. The western boundary is formed by the Mississippi River.

ADDIEVILLE

Village, Washington County; Elevation: 475 feet; Southwest Illinois.

ADDISON

Village, Du Page County; NE Illinois; W of Chicago; Named for the 18th century essayist, Joseph Addison. The village has been a center for the German Lutheran faith since 1840, and has the Kinderheim, a training school for children of Lutheran parentage. Of note are the many century-old buildings, a number of which are still in use. The post office dates from 1852.

Chamber of Commerce: 777 W. Army Trail, 60101.

Email: aaic@usa.net.

Website: chicagotribune.com/link/aaic. Phone (630) 543-4300. Fax (630) 543-4355.

Colleges and Universities: DeVry Institute of Technology
1221 N. Swift Rd., Addison, IL, 60101. Phone (630) 953-1300. Fax (630) 953-1236.

ADELINE

Village, Ogle County; 30 mi. southwest of Rockford; Northern Illinois.

ALBANY

Village, Whiteside County; NW Illinois; On the Mississippi River just south of Clinton, Iowa; Formerly a river port, Albany was nearly destroyed by a tornado in 1860. Today, it remains mainly a sportsmen retreat. The sloughs near the village attract many ducks and geese every fall, and as a result of this, many hunters and sportsmen arrive every year. Numerous camp developments have been built to stimulate business.

ALBERS

Village, Clinton County; SW Illinois; 21 mi. east of East Saint Louis.

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AURORA

City, Kane County; Northeast Illinois, 37 mi. west of Chicago and located on the Fox River.

When the first settlers arrived in the area from the East in 1834, Potawatomi chief Waubonsie and his tribe were living in a large village on the Fox River. For a time, the Native Americans lived here in peace with the Europeans and traded with them.

The area's waterpower and fertile land soon attracted other settlers. Joseph McCarthy was the first European settler in Aurora. He had originally moved to Chicago. However, after seeing Chicago and describing it as "more promising for the raising of bullfrogs than humans," he decided the Fox River area was more palatable. He and his brother, Samuel, dammed the river and built a sawmill. The sawmill was completed in 1835, and within a year the community had thirty families and a post office.

Aurora was settled in 1834 and platted in 1836. For fifteen years, two separate villages grew up along the sides of the river, which was the only suitable source of power for the first industries. In 1848, the forerunner of the Burlington Railroad came through, and a period of expansion followed in which the railroad business dominated the economy. Large railroad shops were also established at this time.

The city was called McCarthy's Mills until 1837, when the name Aurora was chosen. Originally, the town was to be called Waubonsie, after the local Indian chief, but another town was already named this, so the name Aurora was chosen after the Roman goddess of dawn. The two villages on opposite sides of the river joined together and the town was incorporated in 1857.

In 1881, Aurora became the first town in Illinois to light its streets with electricity and as a result it is known as the "City of Lights." Although the illumination left much to be desired, it was a beginning, and the citizens were fascinated by the yellow glow on top of the high steel towers.

By 1890, the city's population had swelled to twenty thousand, and Aurora had become an industrial city in its own right. After tollways were introduced, Aurora became easily accessible and within easy distance of O'Hare International Airport.

Urban renewal projects have largely renovated the central business district. An \$800,000 police-court building and several parks are noteworthy examples. Waterpower no longer plays an important role in manufacturing in Aurora, but several of the 250 factories have sought river front sites. The railroads still boost the economy, and the Burlington Northern, Chicago Northwestern, the Elgin, Joliet, and

Dictionary of Places

Eastern railroads serve the city.

Manufacturing plants of international reputation, such as Caterpillar, Barber-Greene, and Thor Power Tool are located here. Industrial products include aluminum goods, construction equipment, elevators, furniture, office supplies, auto accessories, clothing, hardware, parachutes, and belt conveyers. The city also prospered because of its location along a high-tech corridor. In addition, Aurora has a large health and life insurance sector.

Aurora is home to Aurora College (1912), which is affiliated with the Advent Christian Church. Located on twenty-two acres with seven main buildings, it is a coeducational institution with an emphasis on the liberal arts. Waubonsee Junior College was founded here in 1967.

The Aurora Historical Museum has period furnishings in a seventeen-room house built in 1857. Local historical relics are displayed, including a collection of mastodon bones that were excavated in the area. Also of note are the Aurora Public Library, Jennings Seminary, and Memorial Bridge (1921), which spans the Fox River at the end of Stolp's Island.

Blackberry Historical Farm Village is a working farm from the 1840s. Several shops and stores, as well as a museum and a blacksmith shop are on the grounds. Fermilab Particle Accelerator is the world's highest energy particle accelerator. It is located on a 6,800-acre site that also includes a buffalo herd.

Initially a small camp town, Aurora has grown to become the second largest city in the state. The city lies within the Illinois Technology and Research Corridor, formed by numerous multi-million dollar technological and scientific firms that are headquartered in the region. Some of these include Boeing, BP, Abbot Laboratories and Motorola.

Points of Interest:

- Aurora Historical Museum. Oak Avenue at Cedar Street. Fermilab Particle Accelerator. N on Kirk Road at Pine Street.

Chamber of Commerce: 40 W. Downer Place, 60506. Website: www.aurorachamber.com. Phone (630) 897-9214. Fax (630) 897-7002.

Daily Newspaper: Beacon News, 101 S. River St., Aurora, IL, 60506.

Phone (630) 844-5844. Fax (630) 844-5818. Website:

www.copleynewspapers.com/BeaconNews/index.html.

Colleges and Universities: Aurora University

347 S Gladstone Ave., Aurora, IL, 60506. Phone (630) 892-6431.

Fax (630) 844-5463. Email: admissions@admin.aurora.edu.

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CHICAGO

City; Seat of Cook County; Chicago is the third largest city in the country. Covering a metropolitan area that includes Cook, DuPage, and McHenry counties, the city extends westward on a plains area along the southwest shore of Lake Michigan.

The climate of Chicago is continental, with frequently changeable weather. Summer temperatures may be hot, sometimes reaching almost 100 degrees F. Winters may be very cold, with several days plummeting below zero degrees F. or lower. Winter snowfall is often heavy along the lakeshore. Precipitation from summer storms can be heavy in some areas. Strong winds gust in the central business district, caused by the channeling of winds between high buildings.

Geology

The natural landscape of the Chicago region viewed by Joliet and Marquette, and by the Indians before them, was the result of millions of years of geologic action. According to geologists, the first living creatures appeared in the ancient tropical sea that covered the mid-continent. Through the millennia of geologic eras, the limy skeletons and shells of countless sea creatures settled over the ocean bottom. Eventually, they formed the rock known as limestone. In time, the ocean receded. But the limestone remained to form the bedrock upon which Chicago's skyscrapers now rest.

In the mild and fertile swampy areas bordering the receding shallow inland seas, giant fern trees took hold and formed thick jungles of vegetation. As the plants and trees died, layer upon layer of dead vegetation (often buried by sediment) decomposed into the harder fuel of coal. This was eventually mined in the southwestern fringe of the Chicago region just beyond Joliet, at Coal City and Braidwood.

Effects of the Glaciers

Many thousands of years ago, changes in climate brought on the glacial period. At least four successive sheets crept down from Canada and covered much of the northern part of the United States, including most of Illinois. These glaciers, advancing and retreating, greatly altered the landscape.

The moving ice masses ground down Elevation s, polished rough surfaces, and gouged and deepened such areas as the basin of Lake Michigan. The glaciers left behind a covering of glacial drift—a jumble of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders over the limestone bedrock. In some places, this drift reached a depth of more than 150 feet, with an average depth of between sixty and seventy feet. Later some of the drift was commercially quarried.

Dictionary of Places

In the Chicago region, the last glacier receded about 13,500 years ago. It sculpted what is essentially the basic land mass. Most significant in regard to the drainage pattern is the outer crescent-shaped ridge around the southern end of Lake Michigan, which stretches from southeastern Wisconsin into southwestern Michigan. Known as the Valparaiso Moraine or Upland, the ridge borders the southern and western part of the Lake Plain. Its inner edge is approximately followed by the Tri-State Tollway. It averages about fifteen mi. in width.

In general, the moraine stands a dozen or so mi. from Lake Michigan. Its Elevation ranges from less than 100 feet to over 500 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The northern part of this moraine is rugged and irregular. It has a surface characterized by rounded hills and intermediate undrained depressions. In Lake County, Illinois and crossing into Wisconsin, about 100 small lakes and ponds now occupy many of these depressions. This inland lake region has become an important recreational and residential area, with sizable settlements developing around some of the larger lakes such as Fox Lake, Pistakee Lake, Round Lake, Long Lake, Grays Lake, and Lake Zurich.

On the lake side of the northern part of the Valparaiso Moraine is the much smaller Lake Border Upland. It is an elongated bell of nearly north-south ridges, with a width of five to fifteen mi.. The main segment extends northward from about Des Plaines and Winnetka, with a narrow extension south into the Lake Plain as far as Oak Park. Some ridges rise to about 200 feet above the lake level. They are interspersed by gentle sags, which contain several small streams and an occasional marsh such as the Skokie Lagoons. Lakeward of the Valparaiso Upland and the Lake Border Upland spreads the flat Lake Plain on which Chicago is situated.

The Lake Plain

As the last glacier retreated, water drainage to the north was blocked by the ice. Consequently, the glacier meltwater filled the depression between the receding ice front and the Valparaiso Moraine. This created a lake, marginal to the ice, that at its highest Elevation rose to a level of about sixty feet above the present surface of Lake Michigan. This action enlarged Lake Michigan, geologically known as Lake Chicago, as well as a portion beyond it. The boundary line of the lake reached from a part of what is now Winnetka through the communities of Maywood, La Grange, and Homewood. It crossed the State line at Dyer, and then continued eastward beyond Chesterton, Indiana.

The accumulated water eventually receded in stages. It moved its way westward into the Illinois-Mississippi River drainage system by

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- Chagall Mosaic. First National Plaza, Monroe & Dearborn Sts. Chicago Academy of Sciences (1857). 2001 N Clark St. in
- Lincoln Park.
- Chicago Board of Trade (1929). 141 W Jackson Blvd. at La Salle St.
- Chicago Fire Academy. 558 W DeKoven St.
- Chicago Historical Society. Clark St. at North Ave.
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange (1983). 30 S Wacker Dr.
- Chicago Public Library Cultural Center. 78 E Washington St. at Michigan Ave.
- Chicago Temple (First United Methodist Church of Chicago, 1831). 77 W Washington St.
- Chicago Tribune Tower (1925). 435 N Michigan Ave. Chinatown. Wentworth St & Cermak Rd.
- Civic Theatre. Civic Opera Building (1929). 20 N Wacker Dr. DePaul University (1898). Lincoln Park campus.
- Fullerton & Halsted St. Loop campus, 25 E Jackson Blvd. Du Sable Museum of African-American History. 740 E 56th Pl. Field Museum of Natural History. Roosevelt Rd at Lake Shore Dr. Fourth Presbyterian Church. Michigan Ave. at Delaware Pl. Garfield Park and Conservatory. 300 N Central Park Blvd.
- Grant Park. Stretching from Randolph St. to McFetridge Dr. Greek town. W of the Loop, Halsted St. from Madison St. S to Van
- Buren.
- Holy Name Cathedral (Roman Catholic). 735 N State St. Illinois Institute of Technology (1892). 3300 S Federal St. International Museum of Surgical Sciences. 1524 N Lake Shore Dr. Jane Addams' Hull House. 800 S Halsted on campus of University of Illinois at Chicago.
- John G. Shedd Aquarium. 1200 S Lake Shore Dr. at Roosevelt Rd. John Hancock Center (1969). 875 N Michigan Ave.
- Lincoln Park. Largest in Chicago, stretches almost the entire length of the north end of the city along the lake.
- Loyola University (1870). 6525 N Sheridan Rd.
- Marina City (1963). 300 N State St., N side of Chicago River. Marshall Field's. 111 N State St.
- McCormick Place-On-The-Lake. E 23d St. & S Lake Shore Dr. Merchandise Mart (1930). Wells St. at Chicago River. Michigan Avenue. From Chicago River to Oak St. (1000 north). Miro Sculpture. Daley Plaza across from the Picasso. Monadnock Building. 53 W Jackson Blvd.
- Moody Church. 1630 N Clark St.
- Morton B. Weiss Museum of Judaica. 1100 E Hyde Park Blvd.
- Muindelein College (1929). 6363 N Sheridan Rd. Museum of Contemporary Art. 237 E Ontario St.
- Museum of Holography. 1134 W Washington Blvd. Museum of Science and Industry. 57th St. & Lake Shore Dr.
- Navy Pier. At E end of Grand Ave.
- New Town. From 2800 to 3400 N on Broadway.
- Northwestern University Chicago Campus (1920). Lake Shore Dr. & Chicago Ave.
- O'Hare International Exposition Center. 5555 N River Rd. Old Town. From 1400 to 1700 N on Wells St.

Illinois City Census Population Figures and Area Statistics

Geographic area	Population	Area in square miles		
		Total area	Water area	Land area
TOTAL	12,419,293	57,914.38	2,330.79	55,583.58
PLACE				
Abingdon city, Knox County	3,612	1.46	0.00	1.46
Addieville village, Washington County	267	1.05	0.00	1.05
Addison village, DuPage County	35,914	9.49	0.05	9.43
Adeline village, Ogle County	139	0.27	0.00	0.27
Albany village, Whiteside County	895	1.00	0.00	1.00
Albers village, Clinton County	878	0.72	0.00	0.72
Albion city, Edwards County	1,933	2.19	0.05	2.14
Aledo city, Mercer County	3,613	2.26	0.01	2.24
Alexis village	863	0.49	0.00	0.49
Mercer County (part)	364	0.19	0.00	0.19
Warren County (part)	499	0.29	0.00	0.29
Algonquin village	23,276	10.00	0.16	9.83
Kane County (part)	5,022	1.62	0.00	1.62
McHenry County (part)	18,254	8.37	0.16	8.21
Alhambra village, Madison County	630	0.76	0.01	0.76
Allendale village, Wabash County	528	0.30	0.00	0.30
Allenville village, Moultrie County	154	0.58	0.00	0.58
Allerton village	293	0.64	0.00	0.64
Champaign County (part)	0	0.12	0.00	0.12
Vermilion County (part)	293	0.52	0.00	0.52



Elks Veterans Memorial & Headquarters, Chicago



Ford Design Center, Northwestern University

Illinois Pictorial



Harold Washington Library, Chicago



Harper Towers
607

State Agencies, Departments, and Offices

All Agencies, Departments, and Offices are
listed alphabetically by the keyword.

AGING DEPARTMENT

421 E. Capitol Ave., Ste. 100, Springfield, IL 62701

Director: Charles D. Johnson

Phone: (217) 785-3356

Fax: (217) 785-4477

Website: <http://www.state.il.us/aging>

Senior Helpline

Phone: (800) 252-8966

TTY: (888) 206-1327

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 79281, Springfield, IL 62794

Director: Charles A. Hartke

Phone: (217) 782-2172

TTY: (217) 524-6858

Fax: (217) 785-4505

Website: <http://www.agr.state.il.us>

Agriculture Industry Regulation

Phone: (217) 785-4195

Food Safety & Animal Protection

Phone: (217) 785-5680

Natural Resources Division

Phone: (217) 785-4233

State Fair

Phone: (217) 782-0770

APPELLATE DEFENDER

400 W. Monroe, Ste. 202, Springfield, IL 62705

State Appellate Defender: Theodore A. Gottfried

Phone: (217) 782-7203

Fax: (217) 782-5385

Website: <http://www.state.il.us/defender>

State Representatives

Arranged by District

DISTRICT 1

Mendoza, Susana

Democrat, Term 4

Committees: Bio-Technology
Drivers Education & Safety
Health and Healthcare Disparities
International Trade & Commerce, Chair
Registration & Regulation
Renewable Energy
Committee of the Whole

State Capitol Office

200-1S Stratton Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Phone:(217) 782-7752

Web site: <http://www.ilga.gov/house/Rep.asp?GA=95&MemberID=1180>

E-mail: Repmendoza@aol.com

Main District Office

2500 S. Millard
Chicago, IL 60623

Phone:(773) 277-7711

Background Information

Residence: Chicago

Previous Occupation: Outreach Director

Education: BA Northeast Missouri State Univ.

DISTRICT 2

Acevedo, Edward

Democrat, Term 6

Committees: Appropriations-Elementary & Secondary Education
Executive
Financial Institutions
Gaming
Pension Fund Management, Chair
Registration & Regulation
Telecommunications
Committee of the Whole

State Senators

Arranged by District

DISTRICT 1

Munoz, Antonio

Democrat, Term 3

Committees: Environment & Energy

Licensed Activities, Vice Chair

Pensions and Investments

Committee of the Whole

Transportation, Chair

State Capitol Office

123 Capitol Building

Springfield, IL 62706

Phone:(217) 782-9415

Web site:

<http://www.ilga.gov/senate/Senator.asp?GA=95&MemberID=1223>

E-mail: munoz@senatedem.state.il.us

Main District Office

2021 W. 35th. St.

Chicago, IL 60609

Phone:(773) 869-9050

Background Information

Residence: Chicago

Previous Occupation: Fmr. Police Officer

Military Service: USA, 1982-84

Religion: Catholic

Marital Status: Married

DISTRICT 2

Delgado, William

Democrat, Term 1

Committees: Appropriations

Education

Human Services

Committee on Public Health, Vice Chair

Directory of Historic Places

Adams County

Coca-Cola Bottling Company Building

(designated in 1997 - **Building** - #97000032)

Also known as J.J. Fkynn Company

616 N. 24th St., Quincy

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Shelton, Jesse, Martin, Geise Martin J. — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

Downtown Quincy Historic District

(designated in 1983 - **District** - #83000298)

Roughly bounded by Hampshire, Jersey, 4th and 8th Sts., Quincy

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Early Commercial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private, Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Hotel, Theater — **Current— Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store, Theater

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Chapel and Cemetery

(designated in 1984 - **Building** - #84000921)

NW of Golden, Golden

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Religion, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

Exchange Bank

(designated in 1987 - **Building** - #86003714)

Quincy St., Golden

Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution — **Current Function:** Education

Fall Creek Stone Arch Bridge

(designated in 1996 - **Structure** - #96001282)

1.2 mi. NE of Fall Cr.--Payson Rd., across Fall Cr., Payson

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mann, James, Elliot, Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 **Owner:**Slate — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:**Pedestrian Related

Gardner, Robert W., House

(designated in 1979 - **Building** - #79000812)

Illinois Counties



Constitution of the State of Illinois

Adopted at special election on December 15, 1970

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the State of Illinois - grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors - in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

ARTICLE I

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SECTION 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SECTION 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of

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