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SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

ILLINOIS:

TO ACCOMPANY

MONTEITH'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.



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Comparative Time of Day, A.M. when it is Noon at



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ILLINOIS

EXPLANATION

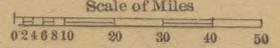
The boundary lines of State are divided into sections of ten miles each, to correspond with the Scale of Miles

Capital of State designated thus — **CHICAGO**

Largest City in State thus — **Peoria**

Large Cities

County Towns • Railroads Canals



Comparative Latitude. N

14 Longitude West from Washington 13

DESCRIPTION.

ILLINOIS lies between $36^{\circ} 56'$ and $42^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and between $87^{\circ} 35'$ and $91^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude. It lies almost entirely in the Mississippi valley. Its length is 388 miles, and its average width 143 miles. It has an area of 55,410 square miles—greater than that of England, and a little more than one-fourth that of France or Germany—and is in size the twelfth State in the Union.

Its northern boundary is the State of Wisconsin; eastern, Lake Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky; southern, Kentucky and Missouri; western, Missouri and Iowa. Lake Michigan in the northeast separates it from Michigan, the Wabash River in the southeast partially separates it from Indiana, the Ohio River in the south separates it from Kentucky, and the Mississippi River on the west, from Missouri and Iowa. It has a boundary of 1,160 miles, 855 miles of which are navigable waters.

The surface is level or undulating, broken in only a few places by hills or bluffs. The difference in altitude between the highest and lowest sections is only 400 feet. The highest hill is only 900 feet above the lowest depression, or about 550 feet above Lake Michigan, and 1,150 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. The lowest section at Cairo, between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is 350 feet above the level of the sea, while the northern part of the State is about 400 feet higher; this, together with its proximity to the "father of waters," causes a gradual inclination to the southwest, except that part drained by the Wabash, which slopes to the south and east.

Only one-fifth of the surface is covered with forests; the rest is destitute of trees, except scattering ones, and is known as prairie; hence Illinois is often called the "Prairie State." The forests, especially in the central and northern portions, are situated on the margins of the streams, the prairies stretching out between them.

In **Northern Illinois**, that portion of the State lying north of the latitude of Peoria, only one-twelfth of the surface is timbered; the rest is chiefly level and undulating prairie, most of which is highly cultivated. The northwestern part is the most elevated section of the State.

Central Illinois, that part lying between the latitudes of Peoria and Effingham, is one-eighth timberland, and contains some of the largest prairies in the State. The surface of this section is generally level, broken only by the rivers and the bluffs which border them.

Southern Illinois, that part lying south of the latitude of Effingham, originally had about one-half of its surface heavily wooded, but the supply of merchantable timber has greatly lessened; still nearly one-third of the surface is covered with forests. There is a line of hills and elevated land extending from Grand Tower on the Mississippi, across to Shawneetown on the Ohio, the highest point reaching an altitude of 500 feet above Cairo; the rest is undulating or level, save the bluffs along the rivers.

The highest bluffs are on the margins of the Illinois and the Mississippi River. Along the former, they sometimes rise abruptly from the bed of the stream, but generally at a distance of half a mile to two miles from the river, thus forming the bottom lands so renowned for their fertility. Along the latter, these bottom lands are from half a mile to seven or eight miles in width.

The American Bottom, extending from Alton to Chester, is from one to eight miles wide, and like most of such lands in the State, is subject to overflow from the river. The highest bluffs border this river, some of which reach an elevation of 400 feet.

With the exception of Delaware and Louisiana, Illinois is the most level State in the Union.

The prairies may be divided into two classes, the wet and the dry.

The **wet prairies** are frequently full of springs, and during a portion of the year are partially covered with water. The soil consists of a deep stratum of alluvium upon a subsoil of compact clay, and produces the most luxuriant grasses. These prairies are almost perfectly level and seem to be the sites of former ponds or lakes. They are commonly called sloughs.

The **dry prairies** have few springs, often none, are more or less undulating, are the most extensive, and very productive. Some of these are covered with hazel-bushes and other shrubs, occasional trees, and a great variety of herbaceous plants.

The origin of prairies is still a subject of speculation. The wet ones no doubt occupy the beds of former bodies of water, which have been filled with the decomposition of vegetable matter and the washings of more elevated portions, forming a soil which was afterward covered with a firm sod.

The absence of trees is here accounted for by the manner in which the soil was formed, the tough and compact sod upon the surface, and the want of firmness in the soil. The theories for the absence of forests on dry prairies are: first, want of moisture; second, fires which annually swept over them; third, they were originally formed in the same manner as the wet prairies.

The **prairies** are objects of great interest, often extending further than the eye can reach. In their natural condition, they are covered with grasses and flowers; and under cultivation, wave with luxuriant harvests.

Other interesting objects in the State are Starved Rock and Buffalo Rock, on the Illinois River, near Ottawa, both of which are subjects of Indian legend; and the Cave in the Rock, on the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, which is about 150 feet long by 40 wide, and is 25 feet high at the entrance.

The Rivers of the State belong almost entirely to the Mississippi system.

The Mississippi, forming the entire western boundary, is always navigable, except in winter, and forms a natural route for commerce. This is also true of the Ohio, and of the Wabash, as far as it forms a part of the eastern boundary, a distance of 125 miles.

The Illinois, the largest and the only navigable river within the State, is formed by the confluence of the Kankakee and Des Plaines, near the western line of Will county, and flows thence west and southwest and south into the Mississippi, receiving as tributaries the Fox, Spoon, Mackinaw, Sangamon, and Vermilion. It is navigable, except in low water, as far as Peru.

Rock River, which enters the State from Wisconsin, flows through the northwestern part, reaching the Mississippi near Rock Island.

Other affluents of the Mississippi are the Kaskaskia and the Big Muddy. The tributaries of the Wabash are the Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash. **The Chicago River**, the principal one in the Illinois portion of the St. Lawrence basin, is formed by the union of the north and south branches. Its descent is not sufficient to produce a perceptible current. Though insignificant in size, yet to commerce it is perhaps the most important river in the State.

The Rock, Fox, and Des Plaines rise in Wisconsin, and the Kankakee in Indiana; the first two and last one have currents sufficiently rapid to afford excellent water-power for manufacturing purposes. Most of the other rivers of the State are too sluggish for this purpose.

There are no lakes within the State worthy of note, except Peoria Lake, which is merely the widening of the Illinois River.

Many salt and chalybeate springs, the latter of which are said to possess some medicinal properties, are found in the south.

The climate is variable and somewhat subject to extremes of temperature, the summers being hot and the winters cold.

Observe in this connection that the State lies between the latitudes of Albany, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va., and is situated in the interior of the continent.

The following table exhibits approximately the average temperature and rainfall for five years in the three divisions of the State :

	MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.					AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR FIVE YEARS.	ANNUAL RAINFALL.					AVERAGE RAINFALL FOR FIVE YEARS.
	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76		'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	
Northern Illinois	47°	48°	50°	45°	49°	48°	34 in.	36 in.	29 in.	38 in.	37 in.	35 in.
Central Illinois		51°	55°	50°	53°	52°		39 in.	42 in.	43 in.	43 in.	42 in.
Southern Illinois	57°	56°	58°	56°	58°	57°	34 in.	42 in.	48 in.	46 in.	69 in.	47 in.

The range of temperature during this whole period (five years) was 119° for northern, 117° for central, and 112° for southern Illinois, and in the whole State the greatest range was 121°, or from -20° to 101°.

The rainfall increases from north to south, which fact may to some extent account for the distribution of timber.

The prevailing winds are from the southwest and south, though during the winter season they are commonly from the west and northwest. On account of the level surface and the large proportion of prairie, winds always prevail, but are seldom destructive. They are one cause of the great healthfulness of the climate, though malarious diseases sometimes infest the bottom-lands and marshy districts.

Soil.—There is almost no unproductive land in Illinois; even the hilly portions produce fruit and grain, while the wet prairies afford the heaviest grasses.

The dry or undulating prairies have a deep, rich, black soil, while the river bottoms are inexhaustible in fertility. Some of the latter have been cultivated for nearly a century without impoverishing the soil.

The sloughs or wet prairies have, to a great extent, been drained, and are among the most productive lands of the State.

Bayard Taylor, who has seen a large part of the earth's surface, says that Illinois is the largest body of equally fertile land that he had seen. By the returns of 1875, there were 25,000,000 acres of improved lands, or about five-sevenths of the surface, probably a greater percentage under cultivation than in any other State in the Union.

Trees.—More than 7,000,000 acres of the surface is woodland, containing a great variety of trees, the most important of which are black and white walnut, the different varieties of oak, hickory, maple, sycamore, poplar, cottonwood, and many others.

Forest trees have been extensively planted, and thus thousands of acres of artificial forests have been formed. There is also a great variety of natural fruit-trees, such as the wild plum and grape, crab-apple, pecan, pawpaw, etc.

Productions.—Illinois ranks first in the production of grain, hogs, and horses; second in live stock; and third in the quantity of fruit.

Winter wheat is extensively raised in the southern, while spring wheat is more successful in the northern part. Corn is the chief grain crop and is everywhere cultivated, though more extensively in central than in northern or southern Illinois.

The climate and soil seem to be especially adapted to its growth, and in good seasons the yield is almost fabulous.

In 1876, 280,000,000 bushels were harvested.

Oats are also a favorite crop in the northern part, and generally yield abundantly.

In 1875, about 75,000,000 bushels were raised.

The other cereals extensively raised are rye and barley, which grow chiefly in the north. The average yearly amount of grain produced by Illinois is about 130 bushels for each man, woman, and child in the State.

Potatoes are extensively cultivated, the crop of 1875 amounting to more than 15,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco is successfully raised in the central and southern parts

Hay is largely produced, the natural meadows affording excellent grass for this purpose.

The variety of agricultural products is as great as the range

of temperature, including nearly everything that can be raised in semi-tropical and temperate climates. The value of her principal agricultural products in 1875 exceeded that of any other State by \$50,000,000.

Fruit growing is one of the important interests of the State.

Berries and peaches abound in the central and southern parts, and grapes, cherries, and apples throughout. As many as 10,000 bushels of strawberries have been shipped from one station in a single season. In 1870, there were produced 3,571,789 bushels of orchard products, and nearly 120,000 gallons of wine; and since that time nearly 100,000 acres have been added to the area devoted to fruit culture.

By the census of 1870, the amount and value of live-stock in this State were second only to that of New York. Now she surpasses that State in the number, but not in the estimated value of live-stock. She supplies the markets of many eastern cities with meats, and latterly has exported fresh beef to England.

Coal.—The bituminous coal-field of Illinois cover about 35,000 square miles, or two-thirds of the area of the State. It is nearly three times that of Pennsylvania, and about one-fifth of the productive coal area of the United States, not counting the lignite basins of the Territories.

It embraces nearly all the State south of a line drawn from Hampton, in Rock Island county, to the head of the Illinois River (the junction of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines), and thence through Watseka into Indiana. When fully developed, the coal measures contain five or six workable seams of coal, having an aggregate thickness of nearly 20 feet. More than fifteen seams or beds have been found, but only four or five of sufficient thickness to be workable. They are found at various depths, from the surface to 800 feet beneath, and differ greatly in thickness and quality—in thickness, from one inch to seven or eight feet; in quality, from the most impure to the purest. Three kinds of pure coal are noticeable: caking, non-caking, and cannel. The two principal seams are from six to eight feet thick.

Peat is also found in immense quantities in many parts of the State.

The coal-fields of Europe are estimated at 18,000 square miles and the Alleghany coal-region at 60,000 square miles. The extent, therefore, of the coal fields of Illinois is nearly double that of Europe, and more than half that of the Alleghany region. In Europe, beds one foot thick are considered workable in the usual way; but here, if less than two feet, they are generally disregarded, except in those localities where they can be stripped, that is, uncovered from the surface.

The usual estimate for the capacity of coal mines is 1,000,000 tons to the square mile for every foot in thickness; if the Illinois coal field contains but one seam averaging five feet in thickness, the amount which this State could produce would be almost incalculable. If its value be estimated at 25 cents per ton, it gives to the State a prospective wealth that is fabulous. But as a large amount of it will be used for manufacturing purposes, its enormous value will be very greatly augmented.

Building-stone.—The northern and southern portions are well supplied with excellent limestone and sandstone. They are less abundant in the center, though some of the counties there have good building-stone.

A fine quality of limestone, called Athens marble, is found in great abundance in some of the northern and southern counties. The quarries of this State at Joliet and Lemont have supplied Chicago and other places for many years. It is also found at Alton and other places in the south; other fine qualities are found which are susceptible of a high polish, being in fact ornamental marble. Many of the largest and finest buildings in Chicago, St. Louis, and other towns, are built of Illinois stone.

Besides building-stone, many other valuable earths are found, as potter's clay, hydraulic limestone or cement, glass sand, mill stone, variously colored marble, iron ore, and also in all parts of the State good clay for brick-making, and stone for the manufacture of lime.

Lead.—In the northwestern part of the State (in Jo Daviess county) is found a valuable mineral, for which Illinois has long been noted—galena or lead ore.

This ore has given name to the city situated in the mining region and to the rock formation in which it is found—galena limestone. It has been mined since 1820, and from that time to 1865 more than \$40,000,000 worth of lead was shipped from the Galena mines. The area of the Illinois lead region does not comprise more than 1,000 square miles.

Salt.—The waters of the salt-springs and many of the artesian wells in the southern part of the State are so strongly impregnated with saline properties, that salt is produced in considerable quantities.

Manufactures.—The census of 1870 credited Illinois with \$200,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, making her the sixth State in the Union in this respect. Since then they have very greatly increased, both in variety and value. All the principal towns and most of the smaller places are largely engaged in this interest.

The leading manufactures are packed pork, the products of butchering, sawed and planed lumber, distilled liquors, malt liquors, flour and mill products, clothing and woolen goods, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, leather, and boots and shoes.

The first four articles she produces in greater quantities than any other State.

Value of a few of the manufactures of Illinois for the year 1870:

Flour and mill products...\$43,877,000	Agricultural implements...\$8,880,000
Packed pork..... 19,819,000	Carriages and wagons..... 6,019,000
Distilled and malt liquors.. 12,043,000	Tobacco..... 4,320,000
Clothing and woolen goods 11,135,000	

For the year ending July 1, 1876, Illinois paid to the United States nearly \$20,000,000 tax for the manufacture of distilled spirits.

Railroad and Canals.—The first railroad in Illinois was constructed in 1838, twelve years after the first railway in the United States was built, and was called the Northern Cross Road. The second was the Chicago and Galena, constructed in 1850 and subsequently. Now she has 7,109 miles of railway, reaching nearly every county in the State. Occupying the interior of the continent and extending through so many miles of latitude, she naturally has many east and west lines, and is thus made the great highway of travel and commerce between the east and the west. In like manner the north and south lines afford easy communication between the north and the south Central States. The longest single line is the Illinois Central, connecting Chicago and Cairo, and Dunleith and Centralia.

The principal canal is the Illinois and Michigan, extending from South Branch of the Chicago River to the Des Plaines River, thence along this stream and the Illinois River to Peru, a distance of about 100 miles. It has been deepened from Chicago to Lockport, a distance of 28 miles, as a means of cleansing the Chicago River.

Commerce.—Producing vast amounts of grain, live-stock, and manufactures, having more miles of railroad than any other State, and three-fourths of its boundary being navigable waters, Illinois must necessarily have a most extensive commerce. It is rapidly increasing, keeping pace with her increased productions and population. Her chief exports are agricultural and mining products, live-stock, and manufactures; her chief imports are lumber, iron, groceries, and manufactured goods. Her domestic commerce is greater than that of any other State west of the Alleghanies.

Government.—The three departments of the government of Illinois are the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The executive department consists of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney-general, each of whom holds office for four years, except the treasurer, who serves for two years and is ineligible to a second consecutive term.

The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate of 51 members, and a house of representatives of 153 members, or three from each senatorial district. The senators are chosen for four years, and the representatives for two years. The legislature or general assembly meets once in two

years, but in case of an emergency, it may be convened in extra session at any other time by the governor.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, appellate courts, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court consists of seven judges who are elected by the people every nine years. The judges of the appellate courts are appointed from the circuit judges by the supreme court every three years. There are 14 judicial circuits (Cook county constituting one circuit) whose judges are elected by the people every six years. In every county one judge is elected every four years who has jurisdiction of all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, proceedings for the collection of taxes, all matters relating to minors, etc. Justices of the peace are elected by the people of each township and hold office for four years.

In Chicago, the justices are appointed by the governor of the State upon the recommendation of the judges of the courts of Cook county.

To the Congress of the United States Illinois sends two senators, chosen by the general assembly, and nineteen representatives, chosen by the people; in the electoral college, she has 21 votes. There are 102 counties in the State.

Education.—In the excellence of her common schools Illinois stands in the front rank.

There are two sources of revenue for school purposes: first, the rental of school lands and the interest on the money received for their sale; second, a tax upon all taxable property in the State. The aggregate of these two funds is apportioned every year by the state auditor to the counties in proportion to the population under twenty-one years of age. But the constitution of the State prohibits any appropriation or gift from the school fund for the benefit of any school or institution under the control of any church or sectarian denomination. The amount of permanent school fund is nearly \$6,600,000, and the school population is nearly 1,000,000. School age is from 6 to 21 and attendance is voluntary.

The school lands consist mainly of the sixteenth section of each township, or such part as remains unsold.

The state superintendent, who is elected by the people every four years, has general supervision of the public schools. Each county also chooses a superintendent who holds office for four years. Each school district builds and furnishes its own school-houses and employs its teachers.

The school system embraces graded and ungraded schools, high schools, normal schools, and the State Industrial University.

Nearly all the cities and villages in the State have high schools, which are well patronized by the people.

There are two State normal schools, one at Normal and the other at Carbondale; and two county normal schools, one in Cook county and one in Peoria county.

The Industrial University is located at Champaign.

The other State educational institutions are the Reform School, at Pontiac; schools for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, at Jacksonville; and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

There are also many private and denominational schools and colleges, the most noted of which are located at Chicago, Evanston, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Bloomington, Rockford, Mount Carroll, Lincoln, Lebanon, Monmouth, and Wheaton.

History.—It is evident that Illinois was the home of a race which became extinct before its occupation by the red man. The numerous mounds which contained remains of human beings differing from the Indians, vessels of earthenware, and various metallic utensils, show conclusively that this State was once inhabited by a people known as Mound-builders, of higher civilization than the Indians. Between 1670 and 1680, the time of its exploration by the French missionaries Joliet, Marquette, Hennepin, and La Salle, it was wholly inhabited by Indians. The first white settlements were made at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, between 1680 and 1690, by the French. For some time but little progress was made in settlement, as few colonists came to till the soil, but to find precious metals. In 1711, it became a part of Louisiana, and so remained till the treaty of Paris in 1763, when it passed into the hands of the British. In 1783, at the close of the Revolution, all the territory east of the Mississippi was ceded to the Americans, and Illinois was claimed by Virginia, but was ceded to the United States in 1784.

It became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787, a county of Indiana in 1800, and was organized into a separate Territory in 1809, with capital at Kaskaskia. At that time its white population was about 9,000. Then,



and for 25 years afterward, the immigrants were chiefly from the Southern States, and settled almost entirely in the southern half of the State; but immigration from the Northern States and from Europe began to pour in, and the northern half soon became more populous than the southern, and has so continued to the present time.

Illinois became a State in 1818, with less than 50,000 inhabitants; since which time, a period of 60 years, its population has increased 6,000 per cent. Trouble with Indians occurred, more or less, till the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, when all their interests were ceded to the Government.

In 1844-46, the Mormon difficulties arose, which resulted in their leaving the State.

Since the restoration of her credit after the collapse of the vast schemes of internal improvement between 1835 and 1840, Illinois has developed rapidly and uninterruptedly in all directions, having at present a population of about 3,000,000, or 55 to the square mile.

The first newspaper in Illinois was printed at Kaskaskia, about the year 1809; the second was established at Shawneetown in 1818. The first newspaper issued from Chicago was in 1833.

After the admission of Illinois as a State, the capital was removed to Vandalia, where it remained for about 20 years, when it was located at Springfield, its present site. The first session of the legislature at Springfield, was in January, 1839.

Principal Towns.—Springfield, the capital, near the Sangamon River, is an important railroad center, has a large trade in grain and live-stock, some manufactures, and a capitol building unsurpassed in elegance and massiveness by any State capitol in the Union. When completed, it will cost not less than \$4,000,000. Present population, about 20,000.

Chicago is the metropolis of the northwest and is noted for its rapid growth and its gigantic enterprises. It was incorporated in 1837, with a population of 4,170, living mostly in mere shanties, but now has about 450,000 inhabitants, with streets lined with elegant and costly buildings. It has a lake frontage of about eight miles and extends about five miles back from the lake. It is separated into three divisions by the Chicago River and its branches, the south division being the chief business center, and also containing many of the handsomest residences; the west division being the largest and most populous; and the north division, the oldest.

The streets are straight and wide, and the principal ones paved with wooden blocks.

The great Chicago fire, which occurred in October, 1871, completely consumed 17,450 buildings that covered an area of more than 2,100 acres, including the principal business portion of the city, and involving a loss of \$200,000,000. But the smoke had hardly cleared away before preparations were made for extensive rebuilding; and in less than three years, the business and most of the resident portions were rebuilt with larger and handsomer edifices. The rapidity with which the rebuilding was conducted is one of the marvels of this generation.

Chicago is the center of 10,000 miles of railway, which extends to all parts of the central and northwestern States, and upon which more than 700 trains arrive and depart daily. The arrivals and clearances at this place of vessels navigating the lakes were 6,167,336 tons, in 1876.

It is the greatest grain, lumber, and live-stock market in the world. Grain is received in bulk, placed into the elevators, whose aggregate capacity is 16,000,000 bushels, and then shipped to the East in bulk by rail or water. It is also becoming one of the greatest manufacturing cities in this country; there are now nearly 2,000 establishments turning out manufactured products to the amount of \$150,000,000 per annum.

Quincy, on the Mississippi, has a population of 30,000, and is the second city in size in the State. It has an extensive commerce, and is largely engaged in manufactures, producing more than \$6,500,000 worth in 1876. The principal articles made here are flour, wagons, stoves, tobacco, furniture, agricultural implements, and liquors.

Peoria, on the Illinois River, contains a population of nearly 30,000, is quite a railroad center, and manufactures large quantities of distilled liquors. It is rapidly increasing in commerce and has quite an extensive trade in grain, lumber, and pork.

Bloomington, in central Illinois, is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, is quite a railroad center, and has considerable inland trade and some

manufactures. It is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University, with a population about 18,000.

Aurora, situated on both sides of the Fox River, has excellent water-power and large manufacturing interests; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have extensive machine shops here. Population about 15,000.

Rockford, on Rock River, is a most beautiful city and one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the State. The river affords extensive water-power. The principal manufactured articles are agricultural implements, flour, woolen goods, furniture, and boots and shoes. Its mills ground more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain in 1876. The Rockford Female Seminary is here located. Population nearly 15,000.

Galesburg, in Knox county, is the center of several railroads, has extensive car-shops, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of farming tools and wagons, and has a large inland trade. It is the seat of Knox College and Lombard University. Population about 13,000.

Jacksonville, in Morgan county, is a railroad center, and has various manufacturing interests. Here are located the State asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, and the insane, Illinois College, and a few female seminaries. Population about 11,000.

Alton, on the Mississippi, is in the midst of a fruit and agricultural region, has extensive stone quarries, and manufactures flour, woolen goods, and agricultural tools. Population about 11,000.

Rock Island, on the Mississippi, is noted for its manufactures and for its rapidly increasing population and commerce. The value of its manufactured products is about \$8,000,000 annually, and consist of lumber, flour, farming implements, wagons, iron products, and glass. Near this city, on an island of the same name, is the United States arsenal, the most extensive in the country. Population about 11,000.

Joliet, on the Des Plaines, is rapidly increasing in population, commerce, and manufactures. It is particularly notable for its iron and steel works and stone quarries, and manufactures farming tools, flour and stoves. The State Prison is located here. Population about 11,000.

Other important cities:

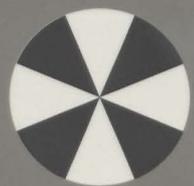
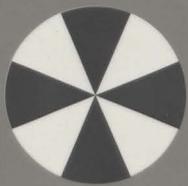
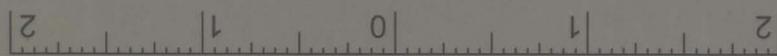
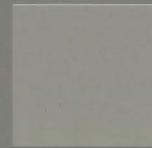
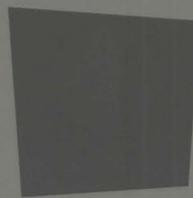
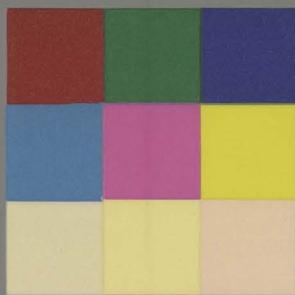
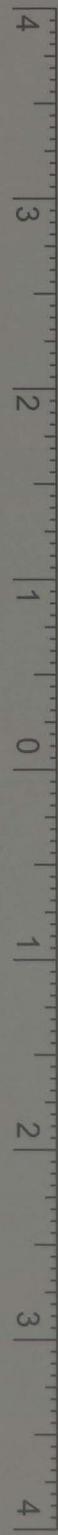
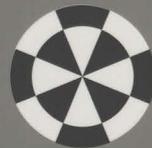
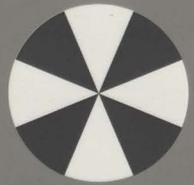
TOWNS.	LOCATION.	ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION. 1877.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Belleville	St. Clair county.	10,000	Iron works, coal, flour, inland trade.
Freeport	Stephenson county.	10,000	Manufactures farming tools, wind-mills, and other articles.
Ottawa	Illinois River.	10,000	Extensive trade, starch, and glass.
Decatur	Sangamon River.	9,000	Railroad center, inland trade, iron works.
Elgin	Fox River.	9,000	Dairy products, watches, woolen goods, seat of State Insane Asylum.
Cairo	Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.	8,000	Large river trade; is below the surface of the rivers.
Galena	Jo Daviess county, near the Mississippi.	8,000	Lead mines, manufacturing.
Danville	Vermilion River.	8,000	Wagons and carriages, inland trade.
Pekin	Illinois River	7,000	Trade in agricultural products, distilled liquors.
La Salle	Illinois River.	6,000	Zinc and glass, coal mines.
Champaign	Champaign county.	6,000	Trade, Illinois Industrial University.
Kankakee	Kankakee River.	6,000	Trade and manufactures.
Monmouth	Warren county.	5,500	Agricultural tools, Monmouth College.
Sterling	Rock River.	5,500	Furniture, farming tools, flour, and wagons.
Moline	Mississippi River.	5,000	Plows, wagons, and paper.
Dixon	Rock River.	5,000	Farming tools, machinery, and other manufactures.

For map drawing, see page 101.



Target FC-1C

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Kodak Gray Scale

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A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19



inches
cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 8

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