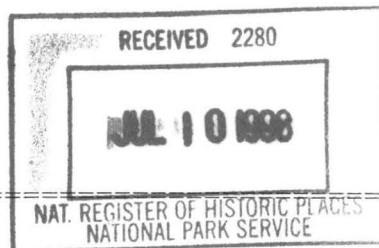


983

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Mather, Camp Logan

other names/site number Eddy, Henry and Mary J., Farm and Summer Home

2. Location

street & number 10765 Highway 13 not for publication N/A
city or town Shawneetown vicinity N/A
state Illinois code IL county Gallatin code 077 zip code 62984

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Uher / SHPO 6-25-98
Signature of certifying official Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

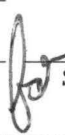
4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the

Edson H. Beall 8-6-98

National Register
removed from the National Register _____

other (explain): _____



Signature of Keeper _____ Date
of Action _____

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Caught In The Middle; The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single family dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single family dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
roof asphalt
walls brick

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

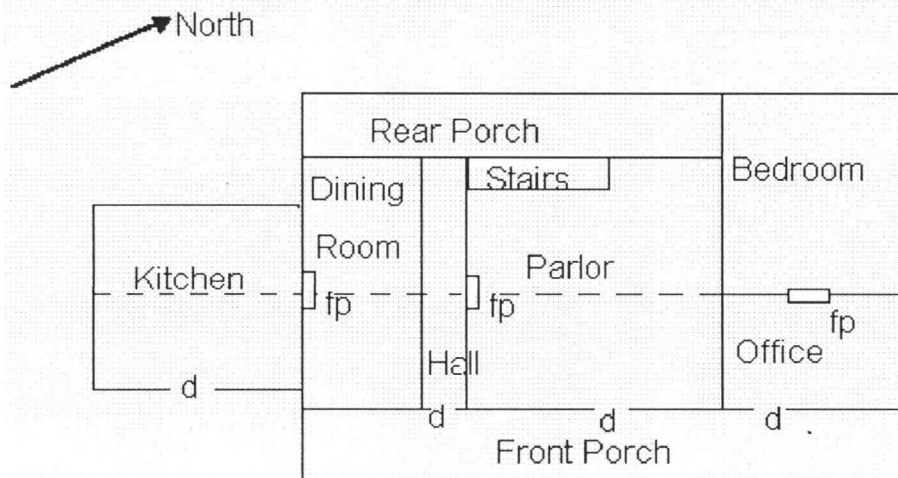
name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

7. Narrative Description:

The Camp Mather-Camp Logan Civil War encampment site is located on the south side of Illinois State Highway 13, on the eastern outskirts of Shawneetown in Gallatin County, Illinois. This 196-acre campsite is associated with the Henry and Mary J. Eddy Farm and Summer House. The summer house fronts to the southeast and is approached by a drive from the northeast. This drive loops around a landscaped island in front of the house. A driveway branches off to the west from this approach, north of the house, and approaches the garage (north wing of the house) from the west. An open farm field separates the house from woodlands to the southeast, half a mile distant. The house stands on the edge of a high plateau and is set well above the floodplain. The Ohio River Valley can be viewed from the front of the house. Gold Hill, a ridge, can be viewed to the southeast from the house. The railroad formerly ran immediately north of the property, along the south side of the highway, which is a quarter-mile north of the house. A local turnpike company established a toll-plank road at Shawneetown in 1842. This road ran northwest from Shawneetown and passed immediately north of this property. The company lost money on the venture and in the 1870s the turnpike grade became a railroad grade (Musgrave, Dyhrkopf).



Original Ground Floor Plan (Not to Scale)

The associated military campsite surrounds the house on all sides. A single farmfield encompasses most of the total acreage and this field is currently planted in wheat. A farm road runs to the southeast from the farmstead. A rotating irrigation mechanism is positioned in the field south of the house. The land west of the house is flat. To the south and east the farmland undulates to the south and southeast. These undulations drop off from a flat area that lies south and west of the old railroad right-of-way. The land is treeless. A large block of trees stands at the east end of the property and is not documented to have been part of the camp or a part of the original Eddy property. A newer raised rock road follows along the south property line, just thirty feet or so north of the southern fence line boundary. A railroad line abuts the southwest corner of the property and that

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

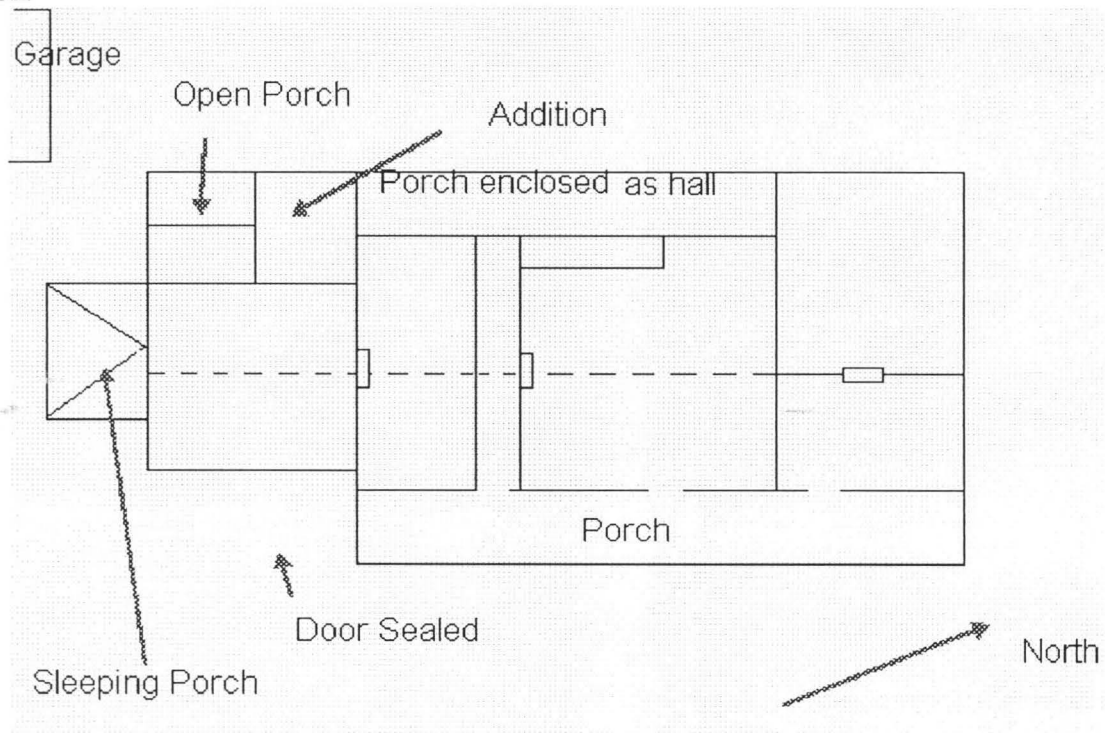
Section 7 Page 2

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

land is also excluded from the nomination. In more recent years the later owners of the property acquired land to the northeast of the highway as well as the now abandoned railroad right-of-way. These parcels too are excluded from the nomination. The southern edge of the former railroad line constitutes the north-northeast boundary of the nomination.



Ground Plan of Myra Eddy Wiederhold Changes (Not to Scale)

The house is locally known historically as the Henry Eddy House in honor of its first owner and builder. Most residents know it as the Curt Taylor House, Taylor being a recent long-term owner. His son John owns the property today. This house dates to very late 1838 or 1839. Henry Eddy acquired the 86-acre parcel on which it stands on November 6, 1838.

This is a one and a half-story red brick vernacular and in its original form consisted of a string of single rooms, each reached directly by one of three single doors on the facade. The original main house had a shallow "L" footprint. A rear bedroom wing was tucked under the rear projecting roof plane and was set behind the office. A gabled south side brick wing (25 feet square), originally a kitchen, but later used as a new dining room, projects south from the main house. While the house is vernacular in its design it cannot be attributed to any well accepted vernacular house type. Consequently it is submitted as an example of Middle-19th Century design with no attributed sub-type.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

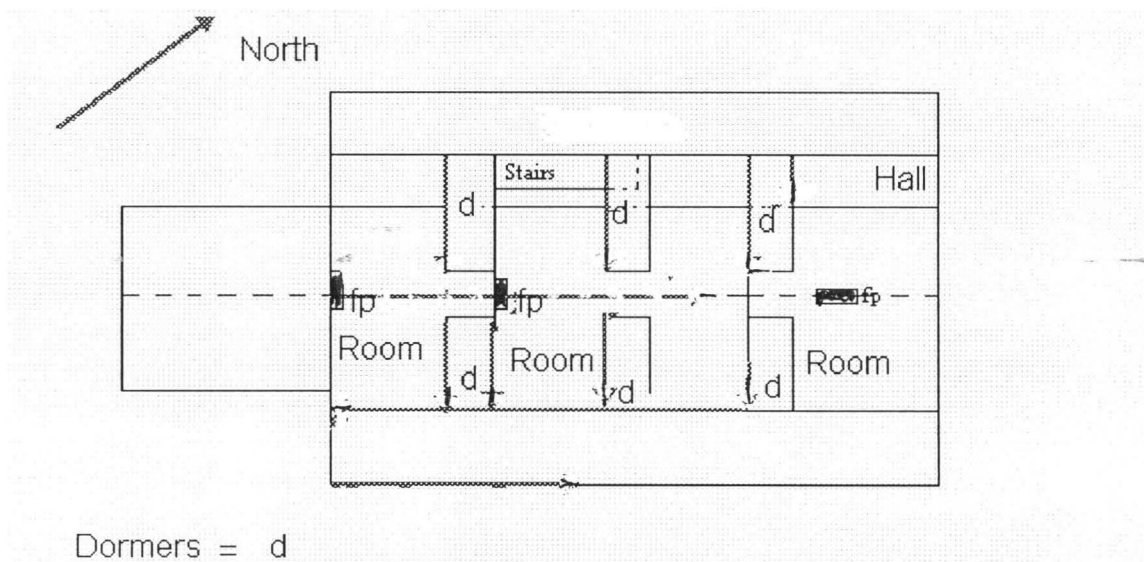
Section 7 Page 3

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Several post-World War II rear additions have enlarged the house footprint on either side of the original core plan. The southwestern additions, a sleeping porch, dates from the early 1950s. There is a shallow rear frame addition which is set beneath the rear roof overhang, forming a long enclosed hallway. It is sheathed on its northwest or exterior side with asbestos shingle siding. A frame breezeway is in turn connected to the south end of that kitchen wing. A cellar beneath this kitchen contains the house hot water heater and heating plant. In 1975 a red brick efficiency apartment and an attached frame garage were added off of the north end of the house. These form an angled wing to the north from the main plan (see floor plan).



Original Upper Floor Plan (Not to scale)

The center door is the formal entryway and is framed by a transom and side panels. A single double-hung 6/6 light window separates each of the doors and each is marked vertically by a roof-top gabled dormer. The side front entrances also have 4-light rectangular transoms set above them. The endwalls feature three short window openings on the attic level. The original front doors survive and feature two full-length vertical panels. Each front window retains cast iron shutter mounts, two on either side of each opening. The windows feature stone lintels with plain corner-block end treatments. The window sills are of wood. The brickwork is laid in American bond fashion.

Six flared square-cut columns support the front porch and there is a raised concrete porch deck set on concrete block foundation. The original columns survive. Originally there were round-topped balustrades connecting the columns. The porch ceiling is surfaced with bead board.

Stylistic house treatments are restricted to the door treatments and to small returned eaves on the dormers. There are three identical front and rear dormers. The original house has no basement. The foundation

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

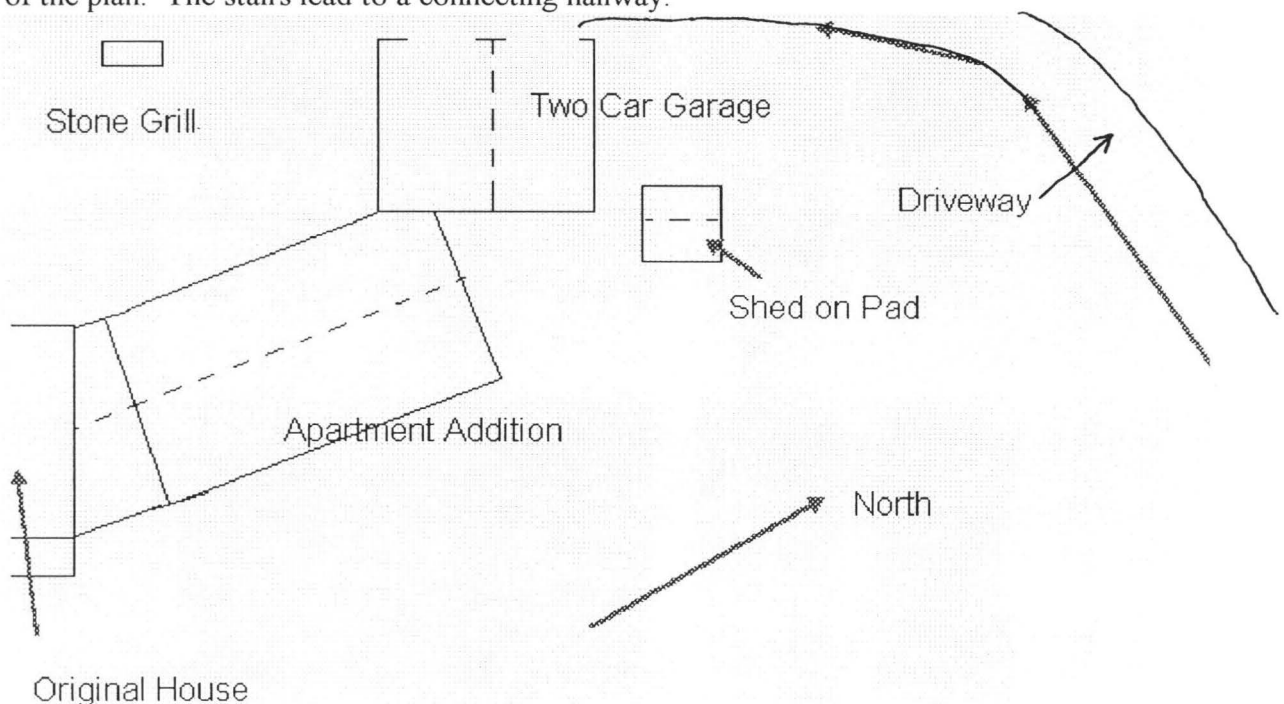
County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

is limestone beneath the house The roof form is a side-gable with three front gabled dormer windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dormers have double-hung 6/6 windows.

Within the plan are three chimneys. The southernmost is set within the south endwall. The center interior chimney serves the living room fireplace. The northernmost, of wider form, is set in the west wall. The porch and dormers are original to the house. They appear to have been rebuilt.

The original house interior plan contained four rooms and a hall. A study is in the north end with its own front entrance. In the original house plan the rear wing, containing a bedroom, projected westward from the core of the house behind this study. The study and rear bedroom share the largest of three chimneys with double fireplaces. A living room occupies the center of the plan and the main entrance (not used for years) enters into the center of that room. A hall runs east and west across the plan south of the living room and the southernmost front door enters into this hall. The stairway upstairs, steep and narrow with well worn treads, runs along the west wall, north from the back of the downstairs hall. Upstairs this stairway is part of a long hallway which runs along the northwest rear side of the plan. A dining room, with a floor level one step below the hall, is south of the downstairs hall. The same in-wall chimney served both chambers. The remainder of the rear area beneath the roof was originally an open porch. There is a door with matching transom at the rear of the hall and another door linking the original rear bedroom. Upstairs are three bedrooms of varying size, the largest being on the north end of the plan. The stairs lead to a connecting hallway.



Curt Taylor Changes (Not to Scale)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

The Eddy family owned the house into the 1940s. There was a period of decline and vacancy. Myra Eddy Wiederhold acquired the property and converted the second floor into an apartment in the early 1950s. Kurt Taylor added an red brick efficiency apartment and an attached frame garage in 1975 and the main house was not occupied for a good period of time.

The 1975 garage has a double-wide door and exits to the west. A concrete block garage was added at this time and it stands southwest from the house. A separate driveway runs behind the house and connects both garages, and continues to the barns.



1938 view of house, view to southwest
(Courtesy John Musgrave)

The 1938 photo (see above) portrays the house when it was empty. The house exterior was then unpainted and the stone sills and lintels were much more visible. The main roof and dormers were roofed with wood shingles and the roof ridges were crowned with decorative finials and roof crests. Of particular interest is

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

the south gabled wing which was already present. Its materials and door treatments match those on the basic house and argues that this wing was original to the house, perhaps serving as the kitchen-servant wing which was said to be behind the house. This wing originally had an east-facing center door, now infilled. Wooden grills infilled the porch brick column supports. The photo also documents that the same porch columns, pictured here, survive today. Note also that the guttering and piping still connected to the cistern south of the house.

The following; outbuildings are present on the property and are described as follows (numbers refer to above siteplan):

2. South Barn: Central granary with two covered side wings. Gable roof with roof ridge oriented north and south. The central pen is of heavy frame construction with square cut nails. No pegs or mortise and tendon joinery apparent. Central portion of barn is set on concrete block and might have been relocated to this site. Side wings are of more recent construction with dimension lumber framing and vertical board siding. The roof is of asphalt shingle composition. The barn entrances are all closed with doors. This building is about 100 feet due south of main house. Non-contributing because of its post Civil War construction date.
3. West Barn: Granary portion with two shedroofed sidewings. Central portion is of heavy frame but with wire cut nails. Foundation is concrete. Roof is gabled with roof ridge oriented north and south. This building is about 40 feet west of the garage. Non-contributing because of its post Civil War construction date.
4. Concrete block garage: Two bay, entrances to the south. The roof is gabled with the roof ridge oriented north and south. The garage stands just 20 feet southwest of the house's south wing. Non-contributing because of its post Civil War construction date.
5. Stone fireplace/grill: Stands to rear of house. Not counted as feature.
6. Small storage shed on concrete pad: Stands just north of attached garage on north wing of house. Measures 10 feet square. Metal construction. Non-contributing because of its post Civil War construction date.
7. Two story frame house: A rental property on farm, stood near High School fronting on highway, to northwest of house. Non-extant.

The establishment of Shawneetown in 1937 in an effort to move the flood-prone community to higher ground, placed this house within that town. The city government of the original Shawneetown was one and the same as that of the new town. The railroad confused things by designating the new town "New Shawneetown." Actually the new town is "Old Shawneetown" which was later incorporated by those who stayed on the original floodplain site. So this house began, and remains in Shawneetown. Originally the house was on the westernmost edge of the very large Shawneetown plat.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

8. Significance Statement:

Located south of Illinois State Highway 13, on the east edge of Shawneetown, the Camp Mather/Camp Logan property is nominated as part of a Multiple Property Listing entitled "Caught in the Middle; The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River," within the context of "Illinois Goes to War; Recruiting, Organizing and Mobilizing, 1861-65." The property represents "The Military Occupation Site" property type and the "Military Recruitment and Recruit Rendezvous" property sub-type. The property is significant on the local level and meets National Register Criterion A for its direct association with Federal military organizing and recruiting at Shawneetown from October 1861 through March 1863. The associated house of Mary J. Eddy was used as the regimental hospital during the time that the camp was in use. It is therefore a contributing property within the overall nomination. The larger campsite itself is also considered to be a contributing property.



Map of Gallatin County, Atlas of the State of Illinois, 1876, (north to top of map)
F. M. Eddy House appears in Section 26, on edge of Shawneetown Plat
(Upper arrow points to house, lower arrow to occupant, Francis M. Eddy)

The property meets those registration requirements set forth in the associated historic context through its retention of the integrity aspects of setting, location, feeling and association of the immediate site and the associated historical feature (the house). The original rural setting of the house and the surrounding fields is preserved, without any urban development.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Henry Eddy (1798-1849) was the first owner and builder of this house. Eddy was a prominent regional Whig political leader. He was a War of 1812 veteran from New York who had learned the printing trade and studied law prior to coming to Illinois in May, 1818. He settled in Shawneetown and established a newspaper titled variously the "Illinois Emigrant" and the "Illinois Gazette" which was one of the earliest newspapers in the new state. He later edited the "Shawneetown Spectator." Eddy was politically more active during the 1820s when he served one term in the House of Representatives from Gallatin County. He was an anti-convention advocate in 1823-24, was a noted lawyer, politician. He assumed an anti-slavery stance and it is claimed that he was an associate of the young Whig lawyer Abraham Lincoln. The nominated property was the summer house and working farm for the Eddy family. The family's main house, in what is now called Old Shawneetown is not extant (Lawler, Historical Booklet).



Henry Eddy
(Historical Booklet And Souvenir Program)

Henry Eddy was a major area land owner and he purchased considerable real estate in his own name and under several business partnerships. One of his large tracts included 24 Shawneetown outlots which were located south of the turnpike and which constitute part of the present nominated property. These outlots each were square in shape and included six acres for a total of 144 acres. An additional fractional parcel (Section 26, Township 9, Range 9 East) consisting of 86 acres was acquired by Eddy on November 6, 1838 from Michael and Mary Jones. This second purchase provides the general date for the construction of the main house on the nominated property, given that it is located on this parcel. This land was first patented to Jones and Jephtha

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 9name of property Camp Mather/Camp LoganCounty and State Gallatin County, Illinoisname of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Hardin as tenants in common on April 6, 1825. Hardin sold his interest to Jones on September 29, 1836 (Deed Book G, pp. 375-6. Deed Book I, pp. 123-24, Gallatin County Courthouse).

Henry Eddy died in mid-1849 and his wife Mary Jane (Marshall) Eddy was named his estate executor along with John Olney and J. Marshall in August 1849. Eddy appears to have died intestate given the lack of a filed last will. (Will Book A, pp. 251-53, Box 29, Probate Records).

Because this was a summer house, there is uncertainty as to who actually occupied the house at the time of the military encampment. The following Shawneetown census entry for Mary J. Eddy as household head appears for 1850:

Mary J. Eddy, age 34, \$10,000, born Indiana

John Eddy, age 19, farmer, born Illinois

Alice Eddy, age 10, born Illinois

Franklin Eddy, 8, born Illinois (this is the same person as son Francis, later owner of the property)

Mary A. Limerick, 50, born Ireland

Joseph Hargrave, 7, born Illinois

Cynthia Marshall, 14, born Illinois

Daughter Elizabeth was apparently already married and absent from the household. Mary J. Eddy also appears in the 1850 Gallatin County Agricultural Census. Her farm consisted of 70 improved acres and 330 unimproved acres, for a total of 400 acres. The land was worth \$10,000. The farm stock consisted of 5 horses, 2 milk cows and 4 pigs. The farm produced 1,500 bushels of Indian Corn and 200 bushels of oats in 1859. Orchard products were valued at \$100. Butter production was 200 pounds and slaughtered animals in 1859 were valued at \$100.

It is probable that the house was unoccupied as of 1861 when the military needed it for camp and hospital use. No occupants can be identified in the 1860 Federal census. Mary J. Eddy is not recorded in either the population or the agricultural schedule for 1860 in the county. Charles Carroll, a 27-year old merchant, and the son-in-law of Mary and Henry Eddy, is listed in Shawneetown in 1860, with real estate worth \$12,000 and personal property worth \$30,000. His wife, Elizabeth (Eddy) Carroll, aged 24, and one-year old son Charles is in the household. John F. Hopper is a 28-year old clerk who lives with the family and likely worked for Carroll. Two servants also are recorded; Melvina Carroll, aged 35 and Preston Carroll, aged 9. The nominated property likely appears under Carroll's name for 1860 but that name was not searched.

In 1870, Mary J. Eddy, aged 60 years, is listed as living in Shawneetown, as a milliner (real estate worth \$4,000, personal estate worth \$100). Daughter Alice (aged 30) is also a milliner (real estate worth 1,600, personal estate worth \$1,600) and appears with a son John aged one year. Two other individuals are in the household. This family is certainly in Shawneetown proper given that they are operating a millinery shop there. In that same census, Charles Carroll, then aged 37, is again listed with considerable wealth (with real estate worth \$35,000, and personal estate worth \$105,000). His wife Elisabeth K. is aged 32 and is the housekeeper. Son Charles is aged 12, daughter May E. is 8, daughter Judith is aged 6, and daughter Bessie is aged 3. Melinda Carroll, aged 45, is a domestic servant and is Virginia-born as is Charles Carroll.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Two Eddy family sons, John and Francis, saw Federal military service during the Civil War. John M. Eddy was a first lieutenant in Company C, 29th Illinois Infantry and served as Brig. Gen. John McClelland's aide-de-camp at the Battle of Belmont on November 7, 1861. He was discharged for disability following the Battle of Fort Donelson (February 15-16, 1862). John was appointed Federal deputy provost marshal in Gallatin County in June 1863 and served in that capacity for some time. After the war he occupied his own 70-acre farm near Shawneetown. He served as county sheriff at one time and was a Whig-Republican in politics. Francis M. Eddy occupied the house as of 1876 (see atlas excerpt above). Direct descendants of the Eddy family occupied the house until the 1930s and all owners have been descendants. The house retains many original pieces of the family furniture (Letter, Phillips to Eddy, July 9, 1863, Record Group 110, Entry 5228, Vol. 4, pp. 76, 112, National Archives, History of Gallatin...Counties, 1887, pp. 538-39).

After the Civil War the family, represented by Elizabeth Carroll, unsuccessfully sought to recover damages to the nominated property. There is no local court record of these efforts (Index to Circuit Court, Gallatin County, 1857-83). Elizabeth K. Eddy, daughter of Henry Eddy, married Charles Carroll and the Carroll family owned the house early in the present century. The house frontage has remained bare of tree cover ever since. The widow of Francis Eddy unsuccessfully sought restitution for these and other damages after the war. The family legend states that two infantry regiments and a cavalry regiment were encamped on this property.

Civil War Associations With This Property:

The Civil War association begins with the encampment of the 56th Illinois Infantry on this property. Regimental Chaplain David P. Bunn (1812-87) reported to this unit at Shawneetown on December 19, 1861. Rev. Bunn identified Dr. J. W. Redden as being the post surgeon at Shawneetown. Bunn's first visit to his assigned unit's camp, the 56th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was made on December 21. The Chaplain noted "the hospital of this camp is at the camp 2 1/2 miles north of town." A comparison with current maps confirms that this measurement exactly matches this property. There were no other period homes near this property and the Shawneetown plat never filled in anywhere near the farm. The military use of this property is solidly documented by a receipt, dated June 1, 1862, which was provided to Mary J. Eddy, then the property owner by the military tenants. That document lists 24 six-acre outlots which the camps occupied, as well as a fractional parcel of 86 acres (the same parcel which Henry Eddy purchased in 1838). The total acreage used for military purposes was 230 acres although the receipt notes that 108 of these acres were "in constant use." The receipt provides specifics regarding the buildings and the damages done to the property:

"...One Brick Dwelling House Containing Eight rooms and Kitchen also brick wash house & brick Smoke house, also a log house containing five rooms & Stables for use of Illinois Volunteers being the 56th Regiment Illinois and the 6th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry...Known as "Camp Mather."

The sites of the various outbuildings mentioned in this document, apart from the main house, have not been located. Mary Eddy received (or was promised) \$230 for use of the land, \$374 for 9,350 fence rails, and \$150 for 5,000 feet of poplar lumber. A second document dated August 26, 1862 was "a receipt to Mary Eddy for 60 log cabins." This second document has been lost (D. P. Bunn Diary, SC209, Illinois State Archives, Document

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

provided by Ms. Lucille Lawler, local historian. The original documents were presented to the Gallatin County Historical Society on November 21, 1983 by Eugenia Carroll Gengler, an Eddy descendant).

The first military companies to occupy Camp Mather (named for the state Adjutant General, Gen. T. S. Mather, the earliest dated reference to the camp is December 26, 1861) were three cavalry companies which were ordered to the camp on October 10, 1861, intended for the 6th Illinois Cavalry. These and one other company were actually mustered into service as artillery units on January 9, 1862. Their presence at this camp increases the variety and sheer numbers of military units which utilized the property. Lt. Col. John Olney complained that these earliest companies suffered for a lack of clothing and had no horse equipments. The men "suffered mentally on account of not knowing what really was their condition-whether they would disband or not." He added "They have been and are in camp with us under Col. Cavanaugh. Col. Thomas Horne Cavanaugh, commanding the 6th, reported on December 6 that he couldn't report the cavalry companies which he termed "the companies of Flying Artillery" because he lacked the proper forms. Only one of these companies, Capt. Angeran Franklin's Company K, 1st Illinois Artillery, actually completed its organization as planned and saw military service. That company was stationed at "Camp Katie Yates" at the end of December and at the time of their mustering on January 9. The men served three months as cavalry, providing their own mounts, and left the camp with the 6th in February, 1862. They had no cannon at the time of their departure (Letter, Olney to Fuller, February 12, 1862, same, Cavanaugh to same, December 6, 1861, RG301.128, State Archives, Supplement To The Official Records of the Union And Confederate Armies, Part II, Vol. 8, pp. 363-64, referenced hereinafter as ORAS).

There were two military camps at Shawneetown, this property and Camp Katie Yates. The latter camp, with a separate field hospital, is thought to have been located at the southern most corner of the original town plat, and approximately four miles from Camp Mather. A two-story brick house once stood on that site and the house-site is marked by a field scatter of broken soft red brick and other cultural artifacts. Chaplain Bunn's dairy entries clearly distinguish the separate camps and hospital sites. Bunn for example notes on December 20, 1861, that it was all he could do in one day to visit the 6th Cavalry's hospital which he found in "pretty good condition." Some or all of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry was stationed at Camp Mather when that camp was established, but the cavalry, aside from the few unassigned artillery/cavalry companies, was removed to Camp Katie Yates before Bunn reached Shawneetown. Bunn as noted, describes a separate cavalry hospital as of late December, 1861. His first reference to Camp Katie Yates is made on January 15, 1862. When Shawneetown flooded at the end of January Bunn reported "communication was almost cut off with the camps-their supply will have to be with Boats hereafter" indicating there were two camps (Bunn Diary).

Col. Thomas H. Cavanaugh's regiment, the 6th Illinois Cavalry, had come in part to Shawneetown from Camp Butler, marching overland. Six of its 12 companies were mustered into service at Camp Butler on November 19 (one company on October 25). This unit was also called the "9th Congressional District" or "Egyptian Regiment," the first wholly Southern Illinois regiment to be formed. Capt. Herod's company, Shawneetown's first war company, was lettered Co. L and was the first company of the regiment mustered in October. The six mustered companies of the regiment moved by rail to Ashley Station, and then marched 75

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 12name of property Camp Mather/Camp LoganCounty and State Gallatin County, Illinoisname of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

miles overland to Shawneetown. The other six companies reported directly to Shawneetown where they were mustered in on December 31 (Co. K) or January 9, 1862 when the regiment was organized. Box cars carried the regimental sick on to Cairo. The Steamboat *James Montgomery* then transported the sick and military supplies from Cairo to Shawneetown. The boat arrived at Shawneetown on November 19. When the boat arrived with the sick the ladies of the town turned out to care for the men and ambulances and hospital transport wagons moved these overland to the hospital. The relocation of the regiment was due to the regimental surgeon's (Dr. John N. Niglas) concern that the men would be exposed to measles which were then prevalent at Camp Butler. The regiment also provided a protective garrison for Shawneetown and the exposed Ohio River front (Letters, Cavanaugh to Fuller, November 12, 15, 18, 1861, same, Niglas to Yates, November 15, 1861, RG301.128, State Archives, *Southern Illinoisian*, November 23, 1861, ORAS, II, Vol. 11, pp. 580-620).

The newspaper *Southern Illinoisian* boasted of the impression made by the town's becoming a military garrison:

"Our city begins to feel that she can vie with her sister cities of the army, Paducah and Cairo, for military style. Her brass buttons glitter in the sun, her military cloaks flutter in the breezes, and her bright uniforms cast a shining lustre [sic] upon the dull and sombre walks. She looks upon her hundreds of valorous sons, and feels her prowess and her strength" (*Southern Illinoisian*, November 19, 1861).

Cavanaugh was constantly consumed by his visions of organizational grandeur. None of his several schemes would come to anything however. During December Col. Cavanaugh, reflecting his close ties with the governor, termed his command the "Governor's Guard" and restyled its camp "Camp Katie Yates." Later that same month, Col. Cavanaugh wrote Governor Yates to report that he had titled his command "Yates' Brigade." The "brigade" consisted of just one regiment but the colonel soon began to add other regiments to his command. By mid-January, 1862, he obtained leave from his regiment at Shawneetown to go to Springfield to attempt the recruiting of a brigade for General Don Carlos Buell (Letter, Cavanaugh to Yates, January 15, 1862, RG301.018, State Archives).

Col. Cavanaugh was the senior colonel commanding the post at Shawneetown, in accordance with orders from Cairo dated December 23, 1861. Increasingly he attempted to put his regiment into military order. On December 9 he warned retailers to not sell liquor to his men, seeking to protect the "regimental reputation" He ordered his officers on December 15 to stay in camp or on the parade ground unless they had a pass. On December 16 he gave his officers five days to procure and wear their proper shoulder straps. Capt. Isaac Elwood, 6th Illinois Cavalry, was detailed as the town's provost marshal on January 3, and was instructed to detail a "Special Provost Marshal Police" to assist him in carrying out his duties. Under orders from "Yates' Brigade" dated February 3, 1862, Col. Cavanaugh ordered Colvard and Marshall, the steam ferry boat operators at Shawneetown, to obtain permits for any persons or goods being crossed to Kentucky (Regimental Order Book, 6th Illinois Cavalry, Record Group 94, Entry 112-15, National Archives).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Col. Robert Kirkham was post commander at Shawneetown as early as October 16, 1861 and his companies gathered at this location. Kirkham left town on November 4 bound for Springfield to get clothing and equipment for his soldiers at Camp Mather and to get additional cavalry. His regiment arrived at Shawneetown incrementally and none of the companies were local ones. Company A was the first to arrive, on October 19. Company E arrived a week later. Companies B, D, and K came the first week of November. Companies C, F, G arrived the middle of that month, Company H was there on November 30, and Company I on December 6. This pattern of arrival indicates that the regiment's companies assembled at Shawneetown from their respective counties (Letter, Kirkham to Yates, October 16, 1861, same, Cavanaugh to Yates, February 7, 1862, Ibid.).

Chaplain Bunn records the growing mortality which the 56th Regiment's members suffered at Camp Mather. As of December 21, there were only four or five sick men in the hospital. Measles broke out in the regiment by January 3 and there were 50 men on pallets in the building. There were as of that time no deaths, the first man dying on January 11, 1862. His name was Williams and the body was sent home. Four more men died on January 14-16. The men were so crowded by this time that another building was also occupied for hospital uses. A dozen men were discharged from the hospital on January 17, followed on the 22nd by a dozen more. The Ohio River began to flood by January 24 and within a week only the turnpike road leading to the camp was open to Shawneetown. By the 29th, half a mile of that road too was underwater and the camp had to be supplied from Shawneetown by using small boats. The road was again dry by February 1 but two drunken members of the 6th drowned on the 29th trying to reach their camp via the turnpike. Two more deaths occurred at the hospital on February 5, for a total of seven. An eighth man died on February 14. Two more deaths followed in late February. The Ohio River rose again. The 56th Regiment was finally mustered into service on February 28 and the regimental hospital was removed to town in preparation for moving the regiment to Paducah. Surgeon F. B. Thompson had relieved Dr. Redden by that time. The regiment departed Shawneetown on March 19 (Bunn diary).

The Colonels Kirkham and Cavanaugh fought against each other and each colonel in turn struggled with their subordinate staff officers. Each colonel tried to make their own officer appointments, competing with the governor who was making his own appointments. Col. Cavanaugh even lost a company to Kirkham's regiment. Pinckney Welsh's cavalry "squad" ignored orders from Cavanaugh and made the switch, not wishing "to serve with strangers." Col. Kirkham commanded some cavalry companies at Camp Mather and the Welsh incident indicates that the company commanders were gravitating to Kirkham who was more popular. Lt. Wilson, of Col. Kirkham's regiment, was in command of one of these cavalry units when he scouted into Hardin County to the south. One of these scouts paid off with the arrest of ten well armed and well mounted Confederate recruits who were arrested on the Ford's Ferry Road on November 3. Lt. Col. John Olney, the lawyer friend of Mary Eddy, was Cavanaugh's constant nemesis. Olney pressed charges against the colonel in early February, 1862. He charged that Cavanaugh had failed to drill his regiment since its September organization and he had never quartered with the unit in camp. For good measure he reported that the colonel had a young mistress at the Shawnee House in Shawneetown. Cavanaugh wrote the governor on February 7 to defend himself. He was attacked because he had broken up trade between pro-Secessionist merchants in Shawneetown and Kentucky, and he had prohibited liquor sales to his soldiers. His competency was best proven by its "completeness and

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

personale." Stating "I am not a Drillmaster" and defended his lack of regimental drill was due to the lack of any "piece of ground within five miles to manoever [sic] a Regiment." The alleged mistress was in fact a nurse at his regimental hospital (Letters, Cavanaugh to Yates, February 6, 7, 1862, Charges and Specifications, March 11, 1862, Ibid.)

Col. Kirkham was more prone to promising commissions to those who delivered recruits to him. Abraham Campbell raised the men and delivered donations from his fellow Methodist ministers in order to be appointed Chaplain of the 56th. Governor Yates appointed Universalist minister Bunn instead. Kirkham complained and twice asked the governor to hold off any additional appointments. Kirkham particularly protested the governor's appointment of a Capt. Gibson as major, noting "[Gibson] is [a] uncompromising Democrat, he is a member of the Knights of the Golden Serkel [sic]...Kirkham's internal nemesis was Maj. Green Raum. Raum protested to the governor when Kirkham changed the intended regimental adjutant. Raum quickly sought the unit's colonelcy when Kirkham resigned due to ill health. Raum claimed "it is a fact well known at Shawneetown & with the Regt. that it was my influence and labor that raised the Reg[iment] & that it never would have been raised without my assistance" (Letters, Cavanaugh to Yates, January 14, February 17, March 1, 1862, same, Campbell to Yates, March 13, 1862, Kirkham to Yates, February 17, 1862, Raum to Yates, February 8, June 23, 1862, Ibid.).

The 6th Cavalry was under orders for the Cumberland River as of February 10, 1862, and Col. Cavanaugh busily assigned a board of officers to investigate the condition of the unit's tents, two others to appraise the regimental horses, and ordered his men to turn in any lightweight blankets for hospital use or use as horse blankets (Regimental Order Book, 6th Illinois Cavalry, Record Group 94, Entry 112-15, National Archives).

On February 19th a battalion of the 6th Cavalry boarded a transport to move to Smithland. The river was rising rapidly. The second battalion of the 6th departed Shawneetown the night of the 20th. The final battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. John Olney, departed Shawneetown on March 4. Armed only with sabers, Olney asked for arms. As late as March 7, Lt. Col. Olney was reassured by Gov. Yates that the governor had made "constant and repeated efforts to secure arms" for his regiment. Yates continued, noted that cavalry arms for Olney and the other new mounted regiments "are not to be found." Olney, perhaps had threatened that the lack of arms would break up the regiment. Yates wrote March 5 "I sincerely hope the difficulties in your regiment will be compromised, or adjudicated and that the state will not loose [sic] the services of so good a body of men." The 56th Regiment, left behind, had a regimental review on March 12 and a dress parade on the 26th. It was removed to Paducah, loading on board the steamer *Alec Scott* on March 19, and moving downriver the next day. With the steamer's arrival, Bunn recalled "All was in a state of foment within an hour. Teams were pressed and men put to work very much against their wills. But war listens to no reasoning." All were on board by 4:00 p.m. and the boat dropped downstream at 2:00 a.m. on the 20th (Bunn Diary, Letter, Olney to Yates, February 21, 1862, RG301.018, State Archives, Yates Papers, Yates to Olney, March 5, 7, 1862, Book B, pp. 39, 50, 118).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

The 87th Illinois Infantry was the last new unit to occupy what was termed "Camp Logan" during the fall of 1862. John E. Whiting of Carmi proposed to raise the unit at the end of January 1862 if he was assured its command. The focal point of its recruitment was White County and surrounding counties. The group of regiments which included the 87th was to have been filled by August 18 but the 87th failed to make the deadline. In mid-September Whiting asked for authority to add an artillery company to his command. This request was denied but the regiment's muster rolls were sent to the State Adjutant General on September 27, with 855 men in the unit. The first reference to "Camp Logan" is made on August 30 when Lt. Col. John M. Crebs asked the State Adjutant General to send forms, blank books, stationery and regulations to the unit. Col. Whiting reported that the regiment had elected its officers at Shawneetown on October 26, having been mustered into service on October 3. Whiting complained that his men had been in service for two to three months prior to their mustering date and that they had received no pay. Whiting himself was out \$1,000 in personal costs organizing the unit, and he hoped to get at least part of it back. Whiting wasn't the only person who was owed money. Merchants Richison & Carroll of Shawneetown informed the Adjutant General on August 25 that they had been "supplying a number of companies of Ills volunteers with the chief portion of their provisions. These companies belong to the 87th Regt. Ills Volunteers" (Letters, Whiting to Yates, January 29, August 4, September 12, 1862, Richison & Carroll to Fuller, August 25, 1862, Crebs to Fuller, August 30, 1862, McCurtiss to Fuller, October 10, 1862, Whiting to Fuller, November 4, 1862, Ibid.).

The post at Shawneetown was administratively isolated, being a part of the Department of the Ohio, with its garrison troops originating from Springfield. On November 15, 1862, Federal Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, authorized Illinois State Adjutant A. C. Fuller "to give such orders to the eighty seventh Ills regt as you deem necessary." Accordingly orders were issued to move the 87th to Nashville, going by steamer via Bowling Green, Kentucky. The regiment was awaiting steam transports at the end of December. Col. Whiting again complained at the end of December that his men had been in service for 4-5 months without pay. He noted "many of them [his men] having families depending on it [the pay] who will suffer." Two companies of the unit were reported in near-mutiny as of February 12, 1863 and Maj. Gen. Wright, commanding at Cincinnati, was ordered by the War Department to suppress the mutiny ordering the 87th and any other unneeded unit to the front. The regiment finally moved on March 2, 1863, being shipped to Memphis instead of Nashville (Letter, Whiting to Yates, December 30, 1862, Telegram, Wright to Fuller, November 15, 1862, Ibid.).

The departing troops must have left some lumber in their camps, a fact reported to Springfield by Milton Bartley, of Shawneetown. The governor told Bartley that he had sent an officer, a Capt. Watson to Shawneetown "to close up the camps in your neighborhood & he will look after the lumber you speak of." The lumber was still there as of February 17, 1863 when the quartermaster of the 12th Illinois reported it to be in the hands of an unnamed private individual, and sought and received authority to move it to Paducah (Letters, Yates to Kirkham, March 18, 1862, Book B, p. 163, 273, Drake to Dougherty, February 17, 1863, Record Group 393/2, Entry 991, National Archives).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing “Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River”

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Military Operations by the Troops at Shawneetown:

The first Secessionist penetration into this part of Illinois was reported just as the companies of the 56th Illinois were gathering at Shawneetown. Men from Union County, Ky, were reported crossing the Ohio River to the mouth of the Saline River where they were killing cattle and taking them back across in skiffs. Col. Kirkham sent some of his men to look into the report (*Southern Illinoisian*, November 7, 1861, ORAS, II, Vol. 12, pp. 291-309).

Steamboat Captain J. A. Lemcke penned a memoir of his Ohio River service during the war. During the uncertain times of the fall of 1861, Lemcke obtained full ownership of his boat the *Fanny Bullitt* and was her commander. He described the situation on the river opposite Shawneetown:

“ Organized bands of southern sympathizers, in the fall of that year, were operating on the shores of the lower Ohio in southwestern Kentucky. They were engaged in smuggling contraband munitions of war into the Confederacy, and disturbing the people in the towns and villages on the Illinois side of the river. As yet, along this part of Mason and Dixon’s line, no military posts had been established by the federal government.

At Shawneetown, ten miles below the mouth of the Wabash, an Illinois regiment of cavalry had gone into camp for recruiting and organizing purposes. Here I directed my steps, and to the officers of that regiment proposed to bring my man-of-war and help them put down the rebellion ‘in ninety-days,’ and whip those blustering Johnnies...This offer of mine to volunteer was promptly accepted by the colonel and his officers” (Lemcke, J. A., Reminiscences of An Indianian: From the Sassafras Log Behind the Barn In Posey County To Broader Fields, , p.150).

Capt. Lemcke asked only for rations for his crew, machinery oil, cordage and oakum from the Quartermaster, and he requisitioned fuel from area coal mines. His crew agreed to expect pay only if the state of Illinois or the federal government later reimbursed their captain first. He described Col. Cavanaugh as “a pet of Governor Dick Yates” and one who suffered from “ingrowing nerve.” His nickname was “Old Liver-Pad” because he had previously worked as a quack doctor. The *Fanny Bullitt* had reached Shawneetown “amidst alarums [sic] of drums and the huzzas from warriors and citizens on shore.” Lemcke was “looked upon as representing the navy” during the winter of 1861-62 and he obtained many a square meal from the town’s patriotic ladies, returning the favor “at their dances and evening parties” (Ibid., pp. 151-52).

The captain implies a higher level of aggressive defensiveness along this portion of the Ohio River than is credited by other sources. It was likely Lemcke’s and not the land forces’ efforts which the captain described:

“...we bestirred ourselves strenuously in raids and expeditions along the Kentucky shores, where, under orders from the officers of the regiment and with the aid of its men, we pursued marauders, captured needed forage for the horses of our regiment, and confiscated and destroyed ferry-boats and other watercraft used for purposes of smuggling and disturbing that portion of the people in ‘Egypt’ on the opposite shore who were loyal, and who were not out in the smartweed and dog-

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

fennel at mid-night plotting treason and drilling with the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle."

Lemcke's *Fanny Bullitt* was ordered to Cairo in the spring of 1862 (Ibid., p. 153).

Capt. Lemcke returned immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson, his boat loaded with 200 wounded soldiers from that battle. The captain was seeking hospital facilities for these men. He recalled:

" Arrived at Shawneetown, where everybody knew me, I sent for some of the women and leading business men of the place, and after having told my tale of woe, I was partially relieved. Under the stimulus of their charitable and patriotic impulses all of the Illinois men on board were taken ashore (Ibid., pp. 159-160).

By all accounts, the 87th was a do-nothing unit, and its officers, Col. Whiting and Lt. Col. John M. Crebs were inept at best. When Uniontown was captured, the steamboat *Sallie List* had fled to Shawneetown, having been warned of the fall of the town before she reached that point. Her captain

"After great difficulty persuaded Colonel Grebs [sic], who had regiment there to go up with them to Uniontown with a view to bag the guerrillas. After deliberating all night, Colonel Grebs consented to come up yesterday [September 3], but acted in such a manner as to disgust the boat's crew" (*Evansville Daily Journal*, September 4, 1862).

The regiment was next called upon to respond to the seizure of the steamer *Hazel Dell* at Caseyville. The unit (600 men) boarded the steamer *Exchange* and went down to Caseyville on October 15. The *Evansville Daily Journal* reported, on October 20, "The campaign of the Illinois regiment that left Shawneetown in pursuit of Johnson's band, was a short one. They went to Caseyville, marched out to the bluffs, and then marched back again." The men, the report added, "appeared anxious" and the officers were "determined to return to Shawneetown."

One more or less competent operation was the movement of 700 men made to the mouth of the Saline River, the southernmost tip of Gallatin County, on November 29, 1862 to search out any guerrillas and small craft. Lt. Col. Crebs commanded the two day expedition and they returned "having destroyed but one small boat and making no other discoveries" (ORAS, II, Vol. 25, p. 313).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

9. Major Bibliographic References:

Interviews with James Jacobsen:

Mrs. Francis Dyhrkopp, November 1997, April 21, 1998

Mrs. Lucille Lawler, April 21, 1998

Betty Irene Head, Shawneetown Public Library, November 1997

Mr. Tom Patton, current occupant, March 17, 1998

Mr. Jon Musgrave, formerly with Harrisburg Daily Register, multiple conversations, 1997-98

Mr. John Taylor, property owner, March 17, 20, 1998

Ms. Carol Rutherford, Shawneetown Public Library librarian, March 25, 1998

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Bunn, David P., Diary, Illinois Historical Archives (SC209).

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Lawler, Lucille, Amazing Shawneetown: A Tale of Two Cities, Ridgway: Self-published, 1985.

Gildehaus, Valerie P., 1870 Gallatin County Illinois United States Census, Murphysboro, Illinois; self-published, 1991, pp. 129, 159, 197.

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Lemcke, J. A., Reminiscences of An Indianian: From the Sassafras Log Behind the Barn In Posey County To Broader Fields, Indianapolis: The Hollenbeck Press, 1905.

Murphy, John V. and Mrs. May Afton Anderson, Gallatin County Illinois 1860 Eighth United States Census, Carrier Mills, Indiana; self-published, 1982, p. 4.

Tri-City Genealogical Society, Index to the 1850 Census of Gallatin County, Illinois, Richland, Illinois; Locust Grove Press, n.d.

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

=====
 10. Geographical Data
 =====

Acreeage of Property 196 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	395 630	4174 190	4	16	396 640 4173 690
2	16	395 870	4174 280	5	16	396 890 4173 520
3	16	39 6820	4173 910	6	16	396 790 4173 390
				7	16	39 5830 4173 390
				8	16	395610 4173480

Verbal Boundary Description (see continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (see continuation sheet)

=====
 11. Form Prepared By
 =====

name/title James E. Jacobsen, Historic Preservation Consultant
 organization History Pays! date June 14, 1998
 street & number 4215 Northwest Drive telephone (515) 274-3625
 city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50310

=====
 Property Owner
 =====

name Mr. John Taylor
 street & number 7819 Stovall Court telephone 703-339-6415
 city or town Lorton state VA zip code 22079

=====
 Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9-10 Page 19

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

Wiederhold, Myra Eddy, "Stories About The Civil War As Told By Myra Eddy Wiederhold," typed MS, Shawneetown Public Library.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated area includes all of the portion of Tract V, described below, which lies south and southwest of Highway 13, and which is known as the Henry Eddy Farm or the Carroll Farm. The nominated parcel also excludes a parcel of approximately 10 acres which is the present location of the area high school. This parcel is located in the northwest corner of the parcel. The nominated area includes the residual of the original 86 acre parcel (minus the school property) and the 144 acres which comprise 24 outlots (six acres each):

That part of the South half of the North East quarter, section 26 in Town 9 South of Range 9 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian lying South of the Right of Way of the Baltimore and Ohio SW Rail Road Co. containing 9.98 acres, all that part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 26, Town 9 South, Range 9 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, not included in an original plat of the City of Shawneetown containing 86 acres, Outlots in the City of Shawneetown numbered...9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16...33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40...59-62...That part of Out Lots numbered 60-61 lying North of the Island Ripple Road containing about 7 1/4 acres...and that part of Blocks 34-35 lying North of Wagon Road..."

Other outlots which are contained in the present tract are not included in this nomination if they were not used by the military during the war. Four outlots, numbered 57, 58, 62 and 64, not included in the present Taylor tract, were used by the military during the war. These correlate with the wooded section which lies east of the Eddy House and this 24-acre plot is in separate ownership. These are excluded at this time because the wooded area fails to meet the registration requirements of the property type, that is to say that the land must be substantially open as it was at the time of its use.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes 196 of the 230 acres which were directly associated with the military use of this property during the Civil War. The entire area is included because the 108 acres which were used constantly cannot be identified. The former high school property (10 acres) and the wooded parcel (24 acres) are excluded from the nomination because they are under separate ownership and are deemed to have either lost their integrity (the school property) or were likely peripheral to the campsite.

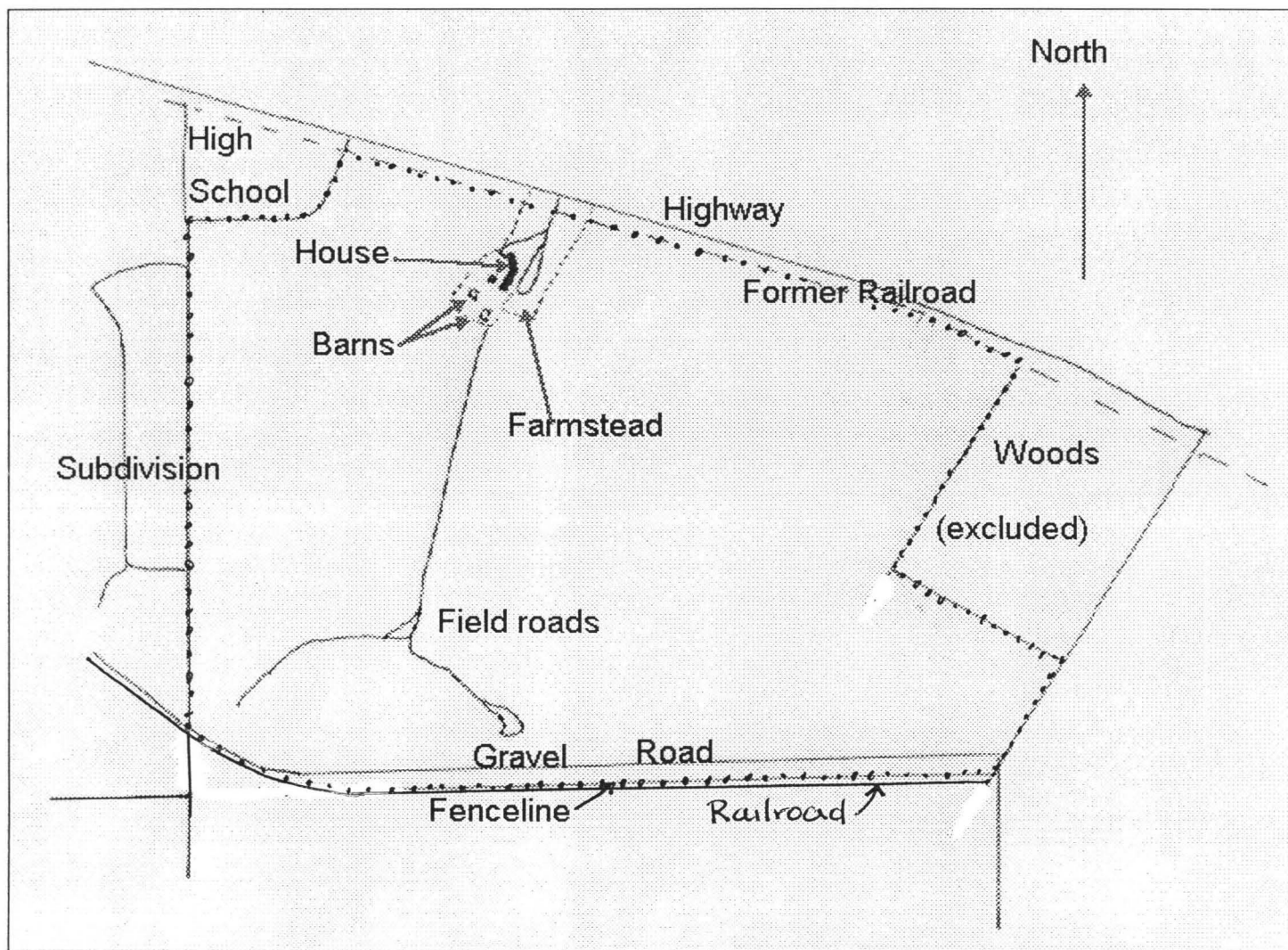
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10-Other Page 20

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"



Whole Parcel Map of Nominated Area

Included area is marked by arrows. The High School parcel to northwest of main house and the woods to the east of the house are excluded. Dotted line marks boundary of nomination.

Additional Documentation: Photographs

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: April 30, 1998
5. Location of Original Negative: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
6. Description of View: approach, north end of house, view south from highway

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Other Page 21

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

7. Photo Number: 1

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: November, 1997
5. Location of Original Negative: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
6. Description of View: Front of house, view west
7. Photo Number: 2

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: April 30, 1998
5. Location of Original Negative: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
6. Description of View: south end of house, view north
7. Photo Number: 3

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: April 30, 1998
5. Location of Original Negative: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
6. Description of View: view towards house from southeast, shows barns
7. Photo Number: 4

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: April 30, 1998
5. Location of Original Negative: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
6. Description of View: rear of house, northern wing, view northeast
7. Photo Number: 5

1. Name of Property: Camp Mather/Camp Logan
2. County/State: Gallatin County, Illinois
3. Name of Photographer: James E. Jacobsen
4. Date of Photograph: April 30, 1998

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Other Page 22

name of property Camp Mather/Camp Logan

County and State Gallatin County, Illinois

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Location of Original Negative: | Illinois Historic Preservation Agency |
| 6. Description of View: | detail, south wing of house, view northwest |
| 7. Photo Number: | 6 |
| | |
| 1. Name of Property: | Camp Mather/Camp Logan |
| 2. County/State | Gallatin County, Illinois |
| 3. Name of Photographer: | James E. Jacobsen |
| 4. Date of Photograph: | April 30, 1998 |
| 5. Location of Original Negative: | Illinois Historic Preservation Agency |
| 6. Description of View: | view of house from southeast corner of property, woods to right, view northwest. |
| 7. Photo Number: | 7 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Mather--Camp Logan

MULTIPLE NAME: Caught in the Middle: The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River
MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Jackson

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/20/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/24/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000983

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.6.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM. /CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

Photo # 1



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

Photo #2



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

Photo # 3



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

Photo # 4



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

Photo #5



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County. Illinois

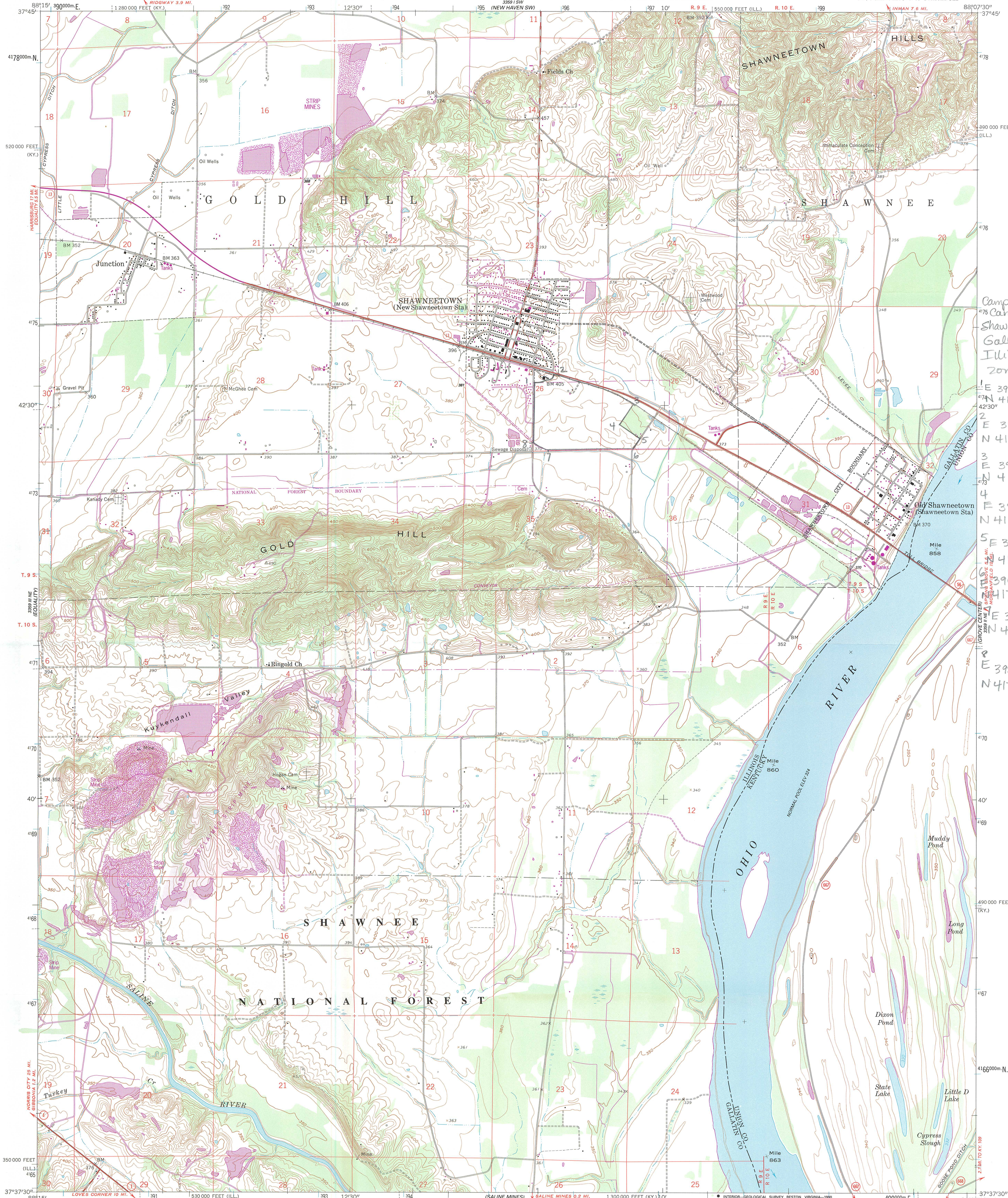
Photo # 6



Camp Mather - Camp Logan

Gallatin County, Illinois

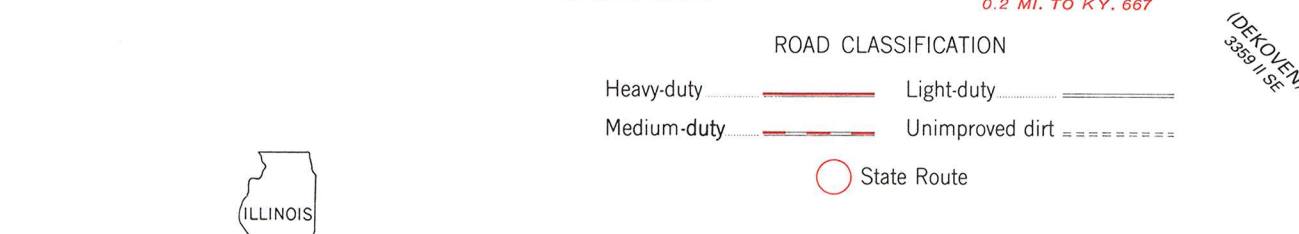
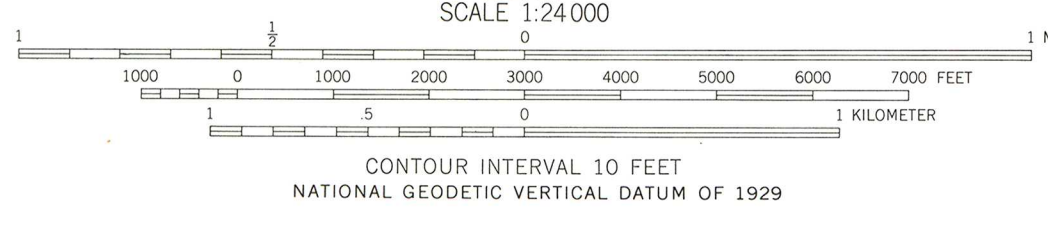
Photo # 7



Camp Mather
Camp Logan
Shawneetown
Gallatin Co
Illinois
zone 16
1 E 395630
4174'N 4174190
2 E 395870
N 4174280
3 E 396820
N 4173910
4 E 396640
N 4173690
5 E 396890
N 4173520
6 E 396790
N 4173390
7 E 395830
N 4173390
8 E 395610
N 4173480

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography in Kentucky by planetable surveys 1952. Revised 1959
Topography in Illinois from aerial photographs by
photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys
1959. Aerial photographs taken 1957
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone
and Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the low
waterline as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River charts,
surveys 1912, 1913, and supplementary information
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1990 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 4 meters south and
4 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Contours in strip mine areas may not
accurately represent present topography



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
U.S. Forest Service from aerial photographs taken 1988 and other
sources. Partially field checked by U.S. Forest Service. Map edited 1990
Light purple tint indicates reclaimed strip mine areas
SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.-KY.
NW/4 SHAWNEETOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
37088-F2-TF-024
1959
PHOTOREVISED 1990
DMA 3359 II NW - SERIES V863



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

June 30, 1998

Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the following properties that were recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its June 12, 1998 meeting, and nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

"Caught in the Middle: The Civil War on the Lower Ohio River" multiple property documentation form. This is a joint effort of Kentucky and Illinois. The Illinois SHPO has signed a continuation sheet because the Kentucky SHPO will sign the original front page.

Cave-In-Rock, Hardin County
Camp Mather - Camp Logan, Shawneetown, Gallatin County

A third Illinois property has been proposed as part of this multiple property submission: Battery Rock in Gallatin County. This property is owned by the U. S. Forest Service, and the form has been forwarded to the federal agency for their processing. You should be receiving this form in the near future.

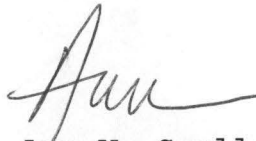
White and Company's Goose Lake Stoneware Manufactory, Morris
vicinity, Grundy County

Beth Boland
June 30, 1998
Page 2

White and Company's Goose Lake Tile Works, Morris vicinity,
Grundy County
Hamilton Primary School, Otterville
Col. William H. Fulkerson Farmstead, Jerseyville vicinity
Lincoln Colored Home, Springfield
Brussels Historic District, Brussels

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ann".

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.