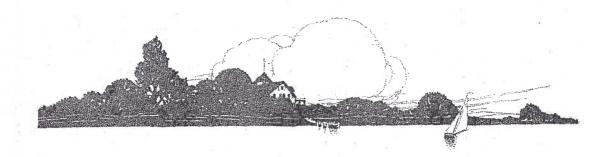
Lake Decatur Celebration

JULY 4.5.6.7 1923

Souvenir



Decatur Celebrates the Creation of its own Lake Decatur.



STEPHEN DECATUR

Lake Decatur Celebration Association

(A voluntary organization not for profit)

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H. A. POGUE-Secretary

W. A. HAMMER-Treasurer

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INVITATIONS—OWEN SCOTT, Chairman PUBLICITY—DAVID C. OAKES

Program-Wednesday, July 4th

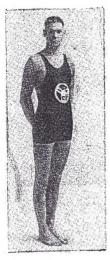
10:00 A. M. IN TOWN—PARADE OF ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES COMMITTEE—LYNN CLARK, Chairman

1:00 P. M. AT NELSON PARK—AQUATIC SPORTS COMMITTEE—G. A. JOHNSON, DR. A. F. GOODYEAR, F. H. JOHNS

4:00 TO 12:00 P. M. AT NELSON PARK—DANCING

8:15 P. M.—FIREWORKS

COMMITTEE-W. LUTZ KRIGBAUM, Chairman



J. Weissmuller

Swimming Events

Under Auspices of

Decatur Athletic Association



HONORARY REFEREE—A. E. Staley.
REFEREE—E. J. Manley, Swimming Coach, Univ. of Ill.
STARTER—Joseph White, Swimming Coach, Univ. of Chi.
JUDGES—H. Gill, George Hull, Robert Zupke.
TIMERS—Rodger Zombro, Guy Chamberlain.
WATER POLO—Referee—Joseph White.
Umpire—E. J. Manley.
DIVING JUDGES—Joseph White, E. J. Manley, Frank Bornaman.
ANNOUNCER—Walter A. Johnson.
CLERKS OF COURSE—G. A. Johnson, Dr. A. F. Goodyear, F. H. Johns.

1-100 yd. Free Style. Closed.	Won	by	Time
2-100 yd, Free Style-Women. Closed.	Won	by	Time
3—Fancy Diving—Spring Board—Men. Closed.	Won	by	Time
4—220 yd. Free Style—Men. Closed.	Won	by	Time
5—Fancy Diving—Spring Board—Women. Closed.	Won	by	Time
6-500 Meter Free Style-Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
7—High Dive—Men. Closed.	Won	by	Time
8-High Dive-Women. Closed.	Won	by	Time
9—50 yd. Free Style. Open A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
10—150 yd. Back Stroke—Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
11—Fancy Spring Board Diving—Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
12—220 yd. Breast Stroke—Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
13—High Diving—Open. A. A. U.	Won	b y	Time
14—100 yd. Free Style—Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
15—Tub Race—Open for boys. Closed.	Won	by	Time
16-220 yd. Free Style-Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
17—Canoe Tilt—Open. Novelty.	Won	b y	Time
18-400 yd. Relay-Open. A. A. U.	Won	by	Time
19-1/2 mile Canoe Race Double. Closed.	Won	b y	Time
20—Water Polo.	Won	by	Time

Program—Thursday, July 5th

10:30 A. M. IN TOWN—DECORATED AUTO PARADE COMMITTEE—MRS. H. D. WARNER, MRS. J. D. MOORE

AT NELSON PARK
3:00 P. M. AND 8:00 P. M.—PAGEANT OF THE WATERS
(See Page 10)

DANCING UNTIL 12:00 P. M.

Program—Friday, July 6th

AT NELSON PARK

1:00 P. M.—CENTRAL STATES AMATEUR ROWING RACES COMMITTEE—F. M. LINDSAY, A. J. GRIMM, DR. C. MARTIN WOOD, FRANK POST, J. G. LA PERE, J. E. TACKABERRY

8:00 P. M.—DEDICATION CEREMONIES—

COMMITTEE—REV. HARRY L. MEYER, EMIL REINHOLD, WILBUR HUMPHREY, J. FRANK WALLACE

COMMUNITY SINGING—Led by Eldon Geiger INVOCATION—Rev. W. H. Penhallegen REMARKS—Ex-Mayor Charles M. Borchers DEDICATION—Mayor Elmer R. Elder BENEDICTION—Rev. Fr. Jeremiah Murphy

8:15 P. M.—VENETIAN NIGHT—ILLUMINATED BOAT PARADE DECATUR BOAT CLUB—Wm. H. Jones, Commodore

DANCING UNTIL 12:00 P. M.

Central States Amateur Rowing Association Regatta

....Dr. R. H. Daniels, Peoria, Ill

	Dr.				
	dent				
Secretary		. Haltir	nner, St.	Louis,	Mo.

OFFICERS

MEMBERS

Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, Ill.; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Century Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; North Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill.; Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Ill.; Baden Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; North Side Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

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R. McDonald		٠.	٠.,	٠.	 - 6		Louis,	Mo.
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N. C. Olsen G. A. Buder,	Jr.				 		Chicago, Louis.	III. Mo.

CLUB COLORS

Detroit Peak Chil.
Detroit Boat ClubNavy Blue and White
Baden Rowing Club
Century Rowing ClubPale Blue and White
Mound City Rowing Club Orange and Black
St. Louis Rowing ClubBlack and Red
Western Rowing Club Navy Blue and White
Grand Rapids Boat & Canoe Club . Maroon and White
Illinois Valley Yacht & Canoe ClubBlue and White
Lincoln Park Boat Club Navy Blue and White
Culver Military AcademyBlue and White



All Races Will Be Run on Straightaway Course

EVENTS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 6th

1:30, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45 P. M.—CANOE STUNTS Time 2:00 P. M. Junior Single Shell, 11/4 miles Won by Junior Four Shell, 11/4 miles 2:30 P. M. Won by Time Junior Double Shell, 11/4 miles 3:00 P. M. Won by Junior Light Weight Four Oar Shell, 11/4 miles Time 3:30 P. M. Won by Time Junior Six Oared Barge, 3/4 mile 4:00 P. M. Won by Time Half Mile Dash of Fours (open) 4:30 P. M. Won by Junior Eight Oared Shell, 11/4 miles 5:00 P. M. Won by

Program-Saturday, July 7th

AT NELSON PARK

1:00 P. M.—CENTRAL STATES AMATEUR ROWING RACES, CONTINUED

AEROPLANE AND MOTOR SPEED BOAT EXHIBITS ROBERTSON AIRCRAFT CORP.

DANCING UNTIL 12:00 P. M.

EVENTS FOR SATURDAY, JULY 7th

1:30, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45 P. M.—CANOE STUNTS

2:00 P. M.	Junior Light Weight Eight, 11/4 miles Won by	Time
2:30 P. M.	Senior Four-Oared Shell, 11/4 miles Won by	Time
3:00 P. M.	Senior Single Shell, 11/4 miles Won by	Time
3:30 P. M.	Senior Six-Oared Barge, 3/4 mile	Time
4:00 P.M.		Time
4:30 P. M.	Won by	Time
5:00 P. M.	Won by	Time

History of Decatur's Water Supply Problem

NOM the time Decatur began talking somewhat definitely about an enlarged water supply until the dam was finished and the lake created was about ten years. long as twenty years ago it was realized that Decatur must store more water. It was only about ten years ago that big plans were first considered but even then the suggestion was for a lake only about a third as large as the one finally made.

Twenty years ago when David Moffett was mayor we had a dry summer and the city saw it must store more water. Nothing definite was considered, however, until 1912, when a survey

of the river above the city was made.

After discussion started Decatur's ideas as to the future grew materially. The Association of Commerce city plan commission with W. F. Hardy as chairman was created and it had made the West city plan for a population of 150,000 people. The Staley Starch works began to grow with a demand for as much water for itself as the whole city was then using, with a prospect of more than doubling this demand.

Decatur began to think that it had been underestimating the possibilities and probabilities of development, so that when it came to making plans it would not be wise to think of the next ten or twenty years only, but that a long look into the future must be taken and something bigger and better created than any city in this part of the country had done. It was believed that Decatur would be a city of 150,-000 by the time another generation had grown up, and preparations for that must be made.

PLANS OUTLINED

In his annual report to the city council in July, 1914, City Commissioner Harry Ruthrauff said that a definite plan should be made at once for an enlarged water supply as it would take at least five years to develop any project.

City Engineer P. T. Hicks was asked to bring

in a report on the subject and he recommended a dam to impound water to a 605 foot level and

submerge 1,000 acres of land.

This plan was discussed for some years. About this time A. E. Staley began developing his starch works and he asked for more water. Even then it was thought a lake threequarters of a mile wide and eight miles long at the 605 level, as planned by Mr. Hicks, would be sufficient and that was approved by the city council.

Then much more definite discussion of the principal needs of the city began. Langdon Pearse of Pearse and Greeley, later Pearse, Greeley and Hansen, was employed to go over

the plans.

The Association of Commerce had a committee on water supply and sewage disposal appointed when C. A. Ewing was president, and it employed John W. Alvord to consider the plans that had been made. He made a report in a general way approving what had been done.

DECIDE FOR BIG PROJECT

The final outcome was a complete realization that Decatur had greater possibilities than any that had been considered and a determination to do something ample for and creditable to the great city that we would have in a score or two of years. It was in this spirit then that the city council decided in 1919 for a dam to raise water to the 610 foot level, with a foundation sufficient for the 615 foot level.

The department of public works of the state of Illinois, which had to be consulted as it has charge of the lakes and rivers, gave its approval to the project in October, 1919.

On March 16, 1920, the citizens voted to issue \$376,000 of water impounding bonds to pay for the dam. That vote was 3007 for and 195 against 195 against.

On May 21, 1920, the contract for building the dam was let to L. N. Cope and Son. On

June 24 the setting of stakes began.

On July 15 there was a formal throwing of the first spade full of earth, the occasion being celebrated by a gathering of 10,000 Decatur people, Mayor Borchers using a silver spade.

J. Albert Holmes was engaged as supervising engineer to carry out the plans made by

Pearse, Greeley and Hansen.

WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

The municipality could finance only the building of the dam. It was necessary to secure about 4,000 acres of land on which to impound the water. This had to be done outside of the municipality's statutory financial possibilities. Beside the cost of the dam it was estimated that a million dollars would be needed for land, raising bridges, changing roads, etc. To pro-vide this the Decatur Water Supply Company, a quasi public corporation not for profit, was organized. The capital stock was to be \$1,000,-000, but \$1,200,000 was subscribed in five days by citizens of Decatur.

The company made a contract with the city

by which the city's receipts from water rents

were put into a fund to go for:

First-Operating expenses of plant.

Second-10 per cent to pay for waterworks upkeep.

Third-To pay 7 per cent dividends on the \$1,000,000 preferred stock of the company. Fourth—To buy in the preferred stock of

the company.

It is expected that the receipts from the city water rents, aside from paying operating expenses and dividends, will in about fifteen years buy in all the preferred stock of the company. Then the company will without further cost to the city deed to the city all the land and other property that it has acquired and will wind up its affairs and go out of business.

WORK IS FINISHED

Soon after the company was formally organized. Wilson M. Bering was elected secretary and treasurer and began active management of

its business, and it was under his direction that the engineering, land buying and other big problems of the company have been in a big and far sighted way worked out with an energy and celerity that has gained the admiration and approval of the whole community. The city council when the contract was let consisted of Mayor Charles M. Borchers, and Commissioners Harry Ruthrauff, Alexander Van Praag, J. W. Montgomery and John F. Mattes. It was under their direction with the active day and night supervision of Mayor Borchers that the actual work on the dam was carried to completion in as good time as possible for such a job and with saving in expense, due to wise working out of a contract that provided for saving to the city in case of lowered costs, while protecting the contractors against advances.

Mayor Borchers also cooperated in the purchase of the hundreds of tracts of land, and his fairness, knowledge of real estate values, and skill as a negotiator saved the city and

company both time and money.

SOURCE AND EXTENT OF SUPPLY

The Sangamon river, which has always been the source of Decatur's water supply, is estimated to be ninety-five to 100 miles long above Decatur. The source of the river is fourteen miles east of Bloomington. For ten or twelve miles it is little more than a ditch, but gradually develops into a river.

The highest mark ever made by the river at Decatur was on March 26, 1913, when it was 20 feet and three-quarters inch. Had the water gone much higher that day it would have entered the pumping plant. The lowest mark ever reached was on Aug. 30, 1920, when it dropped to twenty-five inches below the top of the dam then in use, the top being at the 595 foot level above the sea.

The building of the new dam gives Decatur a minimum yield of 26,500,000 gallons of water a day, and if the dam should be raised to the 615 level it would provide a minimum supply

of 42,000,000 gallons every day.

At the time the dam was built there was considerable discussion about the possibilities of water power development. Engineers stated, however, that while they could develop enough power to run the city light plant it would require such an initial investment that it would be cheaper to buy coal.

Since Decatur first installed a water works plant the city has expended over \$4,400,000 on

its water supply projects.

WATERWORKS CHRONOLOGY

1869—First ordinance—vetoed by Mayor Pugh.

1870 --First water pipe ordered laid; failed.

1871-Plant and pipe installed.

1874-Reservoir built.

1877-Reservoir enlarged.

1878-Dam built.

1882-Clapp and Jones pump bought.

1884-Twin Allis pumps bought.

1885—First lighting plant installed.

1894-Warren filter plant put in.

1896-Plant rebuilt.

1908-9—New pumping station built.

1910—New light plant built.

1910-New dam built.

1913-New filter voted.

1914-New filter plant put in use.

1917-New Snow pump installed at water-

works. 1920-1921—Water impounding project, dam built and lake formed.

LAKE DECATUR FACTS

Location Dam-Sangamon river at Decatur, Illinois.

Amount of Water Impounded-Eight billion gallons-two years' supply without

Height of Dam-610 feet sea level; flash boards to be added with make water level 6121/2 feet.

Previous Water Level-595 feet.

Length of Spillway — 480 feet concrete; total length of dam, 1,900 feet.

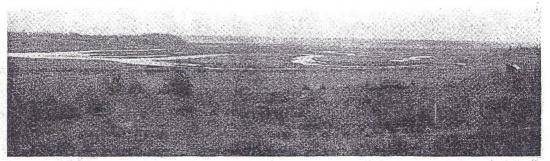
Height of Concrete—28.5 feet, to 610-foot

level.

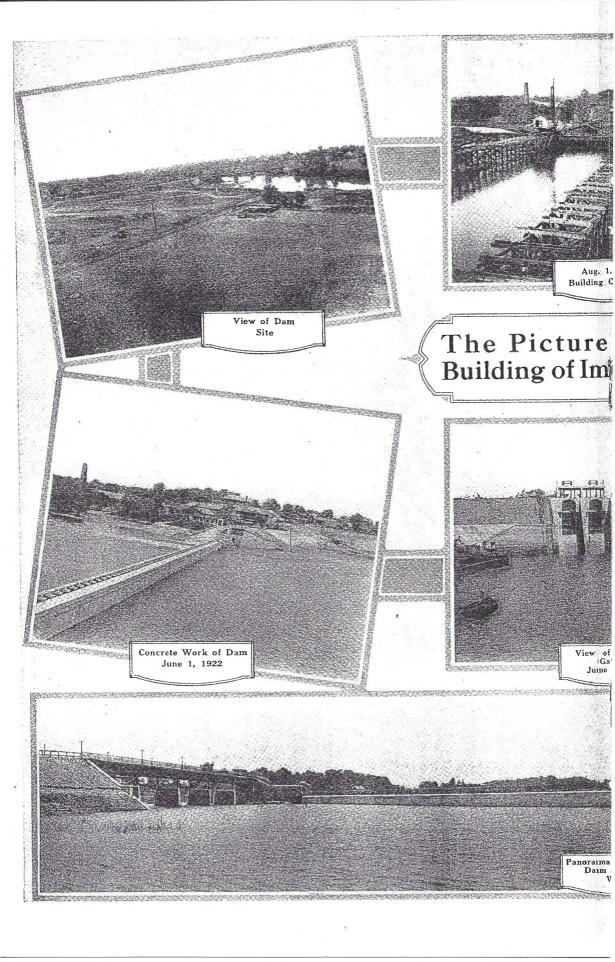
Cost—Dam, \$725,000; Land, \$599,000; Clearing, \$109,558; Roads and Bridges, \$450,000; Riprap, \$128,000; Total, \$2,011,558.

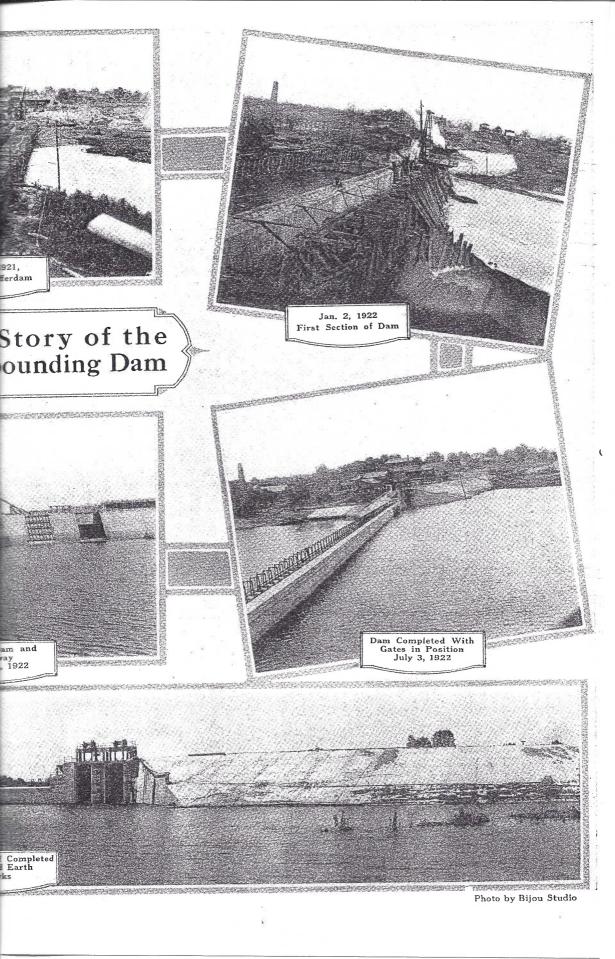
Land Taken-5,400 acres at 625-foot level.

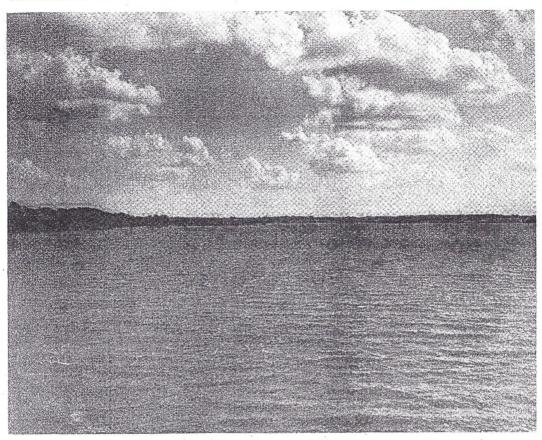
County Bridge-Raised fourteen standing fifteen feet above lake level. Length of Lake — 14 miles; width, half mile.



View of Basin Decatur Lake Before the Dam Was Built







Lake Decatur As It Is Today

"Pageant of the Waters"

Written for the Lake Decatur Celebration, Decatur, Ill., July 5th, 1923

By Warren F. Hardy

Author's Note—The Pageant is an interpretation of the spirit of Decatur rather than a delineation of its history. Accordingly large liberties have been taken with men and events. Chronological accuracy has not been sought for. The author freely acknowledges the aid furnished by suggestions contained in other pageants and those given by Decatur friends.

PAGEANT COMMITTEE—C. J. Doyle, Chairman. PERSONAL COMMITTEE—C. J. Doyle, Chairman. COSTUME COMMITTEE—Mrs. Dan Macknet, Chairman.

man.
PROPERTY COMMITTEE—R. D. Rainey, Chairman.

PAGEANT MISTRESS—Miss Eliza Thomas.
DIRECTOR OF DANCING—Miss Hannah Gevirtz.
DIRECTOR OF CHORUS—D. M. Swarthout.
BAND DIRECTOR—Robert Walters.
Choral numbers by Decatur Oratorio Choir.



The chorus number preceding each episode is a stanza from an old hymn. In the fourth episode the great chorus, "Thanks Be to God" from "Elijah", carries a descriptive suggestion of the filling of the lake. The waters motive sounded by the trumpet off stage occurring in the early episodes is prophetic of the lake accomplishment.



The Old County Bridge About 1900

PROLOG

Heralds appear with flourish of trumpets, one at each side of the stage. As the curtain is withdrawn, the Spirit of the Past enters a little uncertainly and timidly. Industry, in the garb of a workman hastens in, gives the Past Spirit a scornful glance and passes off Stage. Commerce enters hurriedly. To him, the Spirit of the Past appeals, but he repulses her. Even learning, in cap and gown, avoids her. An old man and an old woman greet her warmly.

There is a flourish of trumpets and a black clad figure rides onto the stage. He is Oblivion, come to slay the Spirit of the Past, but as he advances menacingly toward her, there appears on a dais on the rear of the stage the Spirit of Decatur, a beautiful woman in classic garb. To her the Spirit of the Past kneels beseechingly.

The Spirit of Decatur beckons and from the other side of the stage comes a trumpet peal, and a visored knight, the Spirit of Pageantry, dashes in. At the gestured command of the Spirit of Decatur, the Spirit of Pageantry rides full tilt at Oblivion and after a little fighting drives him from the field discomfited.

The Spirit of Pageantry returns and kneeling receives the thanks of the Spirit of Decatur, who bids him to take the Spirit of the Past under his protection. Joyfully they leave the stage.

(Curtain.)

EPISODE I

The Explorers

(Heralds appear with flourish of trumpets. The Spirit of the Past appears on the left, the Spirit of Pageantry on the right. There is heard the chorus of voices from the wings.)

CHORUS

Which God performed of old,
Which in our younger days we saw
And which our fathers told.

SPIRIT OF THE PAST—(Speaking):
Tell of the Voyageurs of old, men of invincible courage.

Fearing neither wild breasts, or the wrath of the carmine streaked savage.

Journeying hither and yon, beating a track through

the prairies.
All for the glory of God and honor of King and

of Country.

(The Spirit of France steps forward and takes a

of the stage. As the curtain is raised the Spirit of Pagentry points to the stage, which reveals an Indian encampment. Warriors are sitting before a tent; squaws are doing menial work; children are playing. The back of the stage is open to the lake, upon which canoes appear. From these land Joliet, Lieut. Tonty Fr. Marquette with attendants. Other canoes bring Indians, Joliet, Tonty and Marquette advance down stage.) stage.)

JOLIET—No farther up this crooked winding stream, good Tonty. Tomorrow we return. By our Lady we must have paddled thirty leagues in coming three. Only the beauty of it drew me on. Saw you ever, save in the pleasant land of France, fairer country. What stream is this? up this crooked winding

TONTY—It has no name, Monsieur, a tradition only. So says Chamaug, our guide. The story is a pretty one as he related it. Chemaug (calling): Hither. Tell Monsieur Joliet the tale of the lake in this

(Attendants and Indians gather around.)

CHEMAUC-(Chanting and Gesturing):



The Present County Bridge

CHEMAUG'S SONG

List to the story related of old. Out of the mouths of the prophets 'tis told Manitou here checked the stream in its flow Forming a lake in the long, long ago. Forming a lake in the long, long ago.

Its waters abounded in sturgeon and perch, lts surface reflected the walnut and birch;

Peacefully dwelt men and beasts on its strand And the tumult of war ne'er was heard in the land. But Hatred arose and grim Strife raised her head, The waters, red-dyed, burst their barriers and fled; And the dove and the heron, the bear and the deer Departed the valley in panic and fear.

So runs the rune, but the prophets foretell That many moons hence the Great Spirit will dwell In the land that he loves and the dove seek her nest And the valley will smile with the lake on its breast.

(As Chemaug finishes, the Indians begin a slow rhythmic dance descriptive of the peace of the valley, the beauty of the lake the joyousness of the wild fowl and the goodness of the Manitou. Then there are war whoops and menacing gestures, descriptive of the bloody incidents. But the dance finishes with the slow rhythmic movements of peace.)

[OLIET—A pretty story, Fr. Marquette, well told, well danced.

Methips the floods of Spring have much to do.

well danced.

Methinks the floods of Spring have much to do with this old legend. How say you?

MARQUETTE—Perhaps, Monsieur, and yet—
JOLIET—Well, let's depart. Give presents to our

hosts.
(Fr. Marquette raises his hand in benediction (Fr. Marquette raises his hand in benediction. The explorers take to their canoes and push off while the Indians stand grouped. From off stage are heard the strains of the waters motive.)

EPISODE II

The Pioneers

(Heralds appear with flourish of trumpets. The Spirit of the Past appears on the left with the Spirit of Pageantry on the right. There is heard the hymn:

He bids us make his glories known, His works of power and grace,

And we'll convey his wonders down
Through every rising race.
SPIRIT OF THE PAST—
Tell of the bold pioneers who pressed from the
East toward the sunset,
Heroes who settled the land and hewed out their

Heroes who sected the land that the homes in the forest.

Boatmen who followed the streams and plied their rough-craft in the rivers. Tell of the pioneer youth whose fame is a nation's

possession. (Enter Spirit of the Prairies, the Spirit of the Flowers, the Spirit of the Forest. They are all in classic garb distinguishable mainly by their hair orna-

mentation; the Prairie Spirit wearing grasses, Flowers, roses, and Forest suggestions of leafy shrubs. They

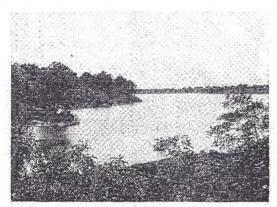
mentation; the Prairie Spirit wearing grasses, Flowers, roses, and Forest suggestions of leafy shrubs. They sing.)

SPIRITS OF PRAIRIES, FLOWERS AND FOREST—Daughters of the fruitful earth, Blossoms, woodlands, meads, Clothe we fair man's great domain Ministering to his needs.

(They dance a moment and then retire to rear of stage, as there enter the Spirits of Lonliness, Privation, and Hardship. Lonliness is clad in black, privation is thin and sallow; Hardship walks painfully under a heavy burden. They Chant.)

LONLINESS, PRIVATION AND HARDSHIP—Sorrow, hunger, grinding toil—All must face the twain Who would reap in virgin lands Wealth from bower and grain.

(They retire to rear as there enter the Pioneer Spirits, a Man and a Woman. They are roughly dressed but exhibit evidence of refinement. The man carries a gun and a pack. The Spirits of Flowers, Prairies and Forest precede and beckon them on. The woman runs up to the Spirit of the Flowers and embraces her delightedly; the man gazes intently at the Prairie Spirit, and then turns toward the Forest Spirit, the woman following him. The Spirit of



Lonliness, Privation and Hardship interpose them-selves and bar the way. The man and woman fall back, the woman buries her face in her hands. There is heard from the wings the sound of the Waters Mo-tive, and the Spirit of the Waters, a beautiful woman, enters.)

SPIRIT OF THE WATERS-Child of Heaven indeed am I Man's best friend and aid
On my paths through deserts cut
Who need be afraid?

Who need be afraid?

(The Spirit of Waters mounts a dais as the Waters motive is again sounded from the wings. With a gesture she bids Lonliness, Privation, and Hardship to depart, and they slink out. The other spirits kneel before her in reverence. One by one enter the spirits of Industry, a miller, the Community Spirit, a carpenter, and the Spirit of Transportation. They pause before the Spirit of the Waters and then join in the kneeling group. The Spirit of the Waters summons her attendants, and a group of nymphs appear.)

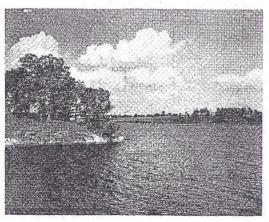
(The lights are dimmed and the scene changes to

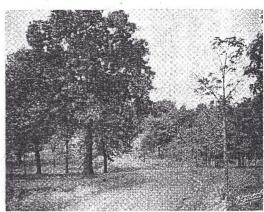
(The lights are dimmed and the scene changes to (The lights are dimmed and the scene changes to the Lincoln cabin in the Sangamon bottoms. In front of a rude log hut Abraham Lincoln and Dennis Hanks are splitting rails with ax, wedge, and maul. Enter from the left Sheriff Warnick, Mary Warnick, the two Ward daughters and two or three men.)

WARNICK—Starting tonight are you, boys
LINCOLN—Hello Sheriff, Yes, the boat is almost loaded and Dennis and I are going to prove that the Sangamon is navigable. Glad you came over.

MARY WARNICK—There's more coming. We're going to give you boys a sendoff.

MARY WARNICK—There's more coming. We're going to give you boys a sendoff.
(Others enter, among them an old fiddler.)
LINCOLN—Howdy folks, you're welcome to the best we have. (He throws down his maul and comes down stage with Mary Warnick.)
MARY—You'll be coming back, Abe?
LINCOLN—It's doubtful, Mary, I've got a chance of a job down in New Salem way. A fellow's got to get ahead, you know. I'm really sorry to go, Mary.





all like Decatur and I like you folks, Mary. You were awfully kind to me when I had that frozen foot.

(As they speak the fiddler tunes his instrument, and the party forms for a Virginia reel. At the conclusion of the dance, men arrive bringing sacks and barrels which are placed on the flatboat, one end of which is visible at the back of the stage.)

WARNICK—A good trip boys. You'll have to take on ballast at Beardstown.

The CROWD—A speech, Abe, a speech!

LINCOLN—(mounting a stump)—Folks, thanks for the kind send-off. I really think this trip will be prophetic or something. The Sangamon is a small steam, but every since I've been in Decatur I've thought of the possibilities of navigation. I feel at least that the Sangamon is to be somehow connected with Decatur's future greatness. Thanks again to everybody. everybody.

(He takes his place on the flat boat with Hanks and they push off into the stream, the crowd waving

farewell. The Spirit of England takes her place opposite France to show the new element in the life of the community. The Spirit of Decatur mounts a dais in the rear of the stage and stands looking toward the receding boat.) receding boat.)
(CURTAIN.)

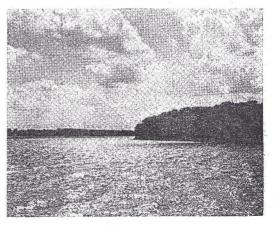
EPISODE III

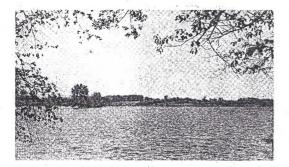
The Developing Community (Heralds appear with flourish of trumpets and there is heard the hymn.)

CHORUS Our lips shall tell them to our sons And they again to theirs,
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs. SPIRIT OF THE PAST—Tell of the toil and stress

by which a city is builded.

Close to the banks of the stream taking its way through the meadows.





Tell of the faith and resolve that answered the call of the nation.

Tell of the sons who fought and of the devotion

of daughters.

(The Spirit of Pageantry points to the stage as the curtains are drawn aside, revealing a street scene around Central Park. Farmers drive in with laden The chairman of the county commissioners mounts a platform.

CHAIRMAN—Folk, just one moment. A growing town demands improvements. The commissioners of Macon County have been considering the question of

Macon County have been considering the question of putting a bridge across the Sangamon south of town. A good covered bridge will cost us, piers and all, about \$3000. What is the opinion of the gathering?

CITIZEN—Mr. Chairman, I'm agin it. Taxes are too high now. I paid eight dollars and two bits on my 160 last year. My folks forded the Sangamon when they came to this country, and I guess I can do the same. do the same. (Enter Richard Oglesby.)

do the same.

(Enter Richard Oglesby.)

OGLESBY—Friends, I want to say a word. I'm proud to be a citizen of this town, and I want it to be the best town in the state. I believe that inside of two or three years, we'll have a railroad through, although we've been disappointed up to this time. Now if we want to get anywhere we'll have to spend some money. We ought to make it easy for our farm folk to get in Decatur. I say, build the bridge. CITIZENS—Hear, hear; good work, Dick. CITIZENS—Hear, hear; good work, Dick. CITIZENS—Hear, hear; good work, Dick. OGLESBY—Nothing of the sort. I came here without a cent and what I have I earned, and it isn't much; but friends, we can't stand still. CITIZEN (in surly tone)—Yes, and I suppose you'll get a fat state job while the rest of us have to grow corn at 10 cents a bushel.

OGLESBY—Listen, friend, I know you. You come from a copper-head community 50 miles south, where you would work slave labor in the corn fields, if the law would let you. You're out of place up here. You'd better get back where you belong.

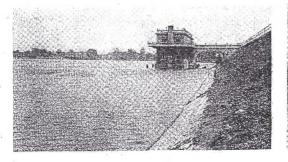
CITIZEN—I guess I've as much right here as any damn abolitionist, and the son of any Kentucky carpenter.

OGLESBY—I'm not an abolitionist. But I'm for

OGLESBY—I'm not an abolitionist. But I'm for the preservation of the Union, and the keeping of slave labor out of the North. If necessary I'm willing to fight for both. CITIZEN — White-livered

abolitionists like

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spar for a moment and Oglesby knocks the citizen down, belaboring him until he cries enough.

the citizen down, belaboring him until he cries enough. The crowd applauds as Oglesby releases his man.) CITIZEN—Mr. Oglesby, I'm sorry I spoke as I did. I beg your pardon and that of the folks. I love my country as much as any of you.

OGLESBY—Shake hands on that, and let's forget it. (They shake hands and walk off arm in arm). COURT CRIER—O yes, O yes, O yes, all persons having business before the honorable court now sitting in Decatur within and for the county of Macon, draw near and you shall be heard.

(Enter a group of circuit riding lawyers. Among them Abraham Lincoln, Leonard Swett and Judge David Davis.)

David Davis.)

David Davis.)

The curtain is drawn for a moment to express flight of time. The ensuing scenes in Decatur show a tumultous political throng assembled before the old wigwam on State Street on which is a banner, "Abe Lincoln for President". Smaller banners carried by individuals bear Seward's name. A band is playing. Shouts of "Hurrah for Abe", "Abe Lincoln for President". Enter driving in buggy Richard. Oglesby and John Hanks. Attached to the rear of their buggy are some walnut rails. The crowd moves to one side with cheering.)

with cheering.)

OCLESBY—Found 'em right down in the Harristown bottoms, folks, just where Abe and John made 'em 30 years ago.

OGLESBY—Found 'em right down in the Harristown bottoms, folks, just where Abe and John made 'em 30 years ago.

HANKS—They're the same rails. One of 'ems got an L on it make by an ax.

CROWD—Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter candidate. Where's Abe. Bring him over.

(The tall figure of Lincoln is seen approaching accompanied by a delegation of citizens. The enthusisem grows into a roar which subsides as Lincoln is led up to inspect the rails.)

LINCOLN—Well, folk, if those are not the very same rails that John and I split down east of town, they look mightily like 'em.

CROWD—Speech, Abe; speech, speech.

LINCOLN—Friends, I thank you. Whatever this convention may decide, my position is unchanging. A house divided against itself cannot stand. This nation cannot exist, half slave and half free.

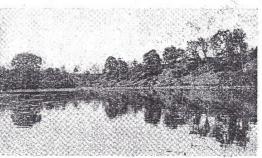
CROWD—Hear, hear.

LINCOLN—I do not expect the house to fall, but I expect it to cease to be divided.

CROWD—Abe Lincoln the rail splitter, Abe Lincoln for President. Take him into the convention.

(Lincoln is carried off his feet and literally passed along over the heads of the crowd to the door of the wigwam. The crowd sings "John Brown's Body".)

(Again the curtain is drawn to show a lapse of a few months and a roll of a drum is heard. The



withdrawing of the curtain reveals an officer's tent with men standing about reading a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops. A recruiting officer in blue uniform appeals for volunteers.)

OFFICER—Three months service, boys, and the job will be over. Who'll be the next now?
(Several youths step forward and enlist. Relatives and friends come up to shake their hands and give them encouragement. Enter Richard Oglesby and Col. I. N. Pugh, both in uniform.)

OGLESBY—I'm not so sure about its being a short war, Pugh. I know the South.
(Enter James Millikin.)

PUGH-Good morning, Mr. Millikin.

MILLIKIN—Good morning, Colonel. Just a moment, gentlemen. I merely wanted to say that if you or your men need anything, just draw on me. Don't let the boys suffer for food or shelter.

PUGH—That's kind of you, Jim. We may need your help. The commissary isn't especially well or-

ganized.

MILLIKIN—Well, order what you need and charge to me. But don't mention my name to anybody, it to me. please.

OGLESBY—Very well, Jim; thanks. (Enter Mrs. H. C. Johns.)

COLS. PUGH AND OGLESBY-Good morning, Mrs. Johns.

Mrs. Johns—I'm too busy to stop, gentlemen. I'm due at a hospital aid meeting this minute. We're sending a hundred dozen bandages and we're giving coffee to a troop train expected now any minute.
(Other women join the group.)
How much lint did you girls scrape?

WOMEN-Oh, here's a lot of it (displaying bas-

(Enter Rev. Jesse Moore in clerical garb. He takes a platform at the left of the stage.)

Moore-Friends, may I have your attention for a moment.

CITIZENS—Here's Elder Moore, for fighting not for preaching, Elder. This is a time

MOORE—Men, there are times to fight and times to preach. Both may be for the glory of God. You've known me as a minister of the gospel, and a man of peace. Duty compels me to lay the cloth aside for the uniform. All you boys that would like to go with me in a new regiment that Gov. Yates has commissioned me to muster hold up your hands.

(Moore strips off his coat revealing a soldier's uniform. A group of young men rush forward with shouts.)

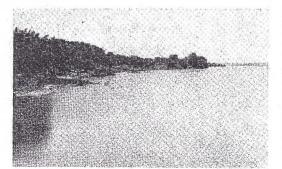
shouts.)

A BOY-Dad, may I go, too.

MOORE—No, Charlie, your place is at home taking care of mother. Some day perhaps you'll be in your country's service. (To the crowd)—Boys, we can't all go. If this country is to be saved, it must be by the folks who remain at home to keep the army supplied as well as by the army at the front. There are men who want to go that I have dissuaded from going, all honor to them.

(The crowd disperses. The sound of an engine bell is heard off stage, and there enters U. S. Grant, in civilian uniform, rather seedy, the inevitable cigar in his mouth.)

CRANT-What are these fellows doing here? ... CITIZENS-Waiting to be mustered in.



GRANT (addressing group of young volunteers)—All you fellows, get those fence palings over there, and I'll drill you.

(The men hasten to comply, and Grant holds a brief drill. At the sound of a bugle Oglesby and Pugh appears at heads of a file of men. Moore stands at a accention saluting as does Grant. The men march off stage as the returning crowd sings "John Brown's Body."

EPISODE IV

Civic Growth

(Heralds with flourish of trumpets, of the Past, and Spirit of Pageantry.) Enter Spirit CHORUS

> Thus shall they learn in God alone Their hope securely stands,
> That they may ne'er forget his works,
> But practice His commands.

SPIRIT OF THE PAST-

Tell of the blessings of peace, the ardor of life and ambition. Tell of the generous deeds that gave to a city its

iewels-

Schools for the guidance of youth, a college of light and learning.

Tell of a city's distress, and hearts that responded

Tell of a city's distress, who relieving.

(The Spirit of Pageantry points to the stage. The drawing of the curtain reveals a drop before which stand in the background the Spirit of Decatur and around and facing her the Problems. These are Light, Water, Education, Sanitation, Hospitalization, Farks, Streets, Transportation. The Spirit of Decatur betrays bewilderment and vexation. The Spirit of the Waters is ragged and neglected.

SPIRII OF DECAIOR—
Hard pressed am I indeed but yet
This brood that doth encompass me
Is but the evidence of my own growth
In resource, power and population.
They are not enemies but challenges
To my best efforts; I will be bold
Perchance a helper cometh.
(Enter the Spirit of Despair, a hag in a black
is.)

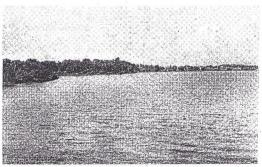
robe)

se.)

SPIRIT OF DESPAIR—

Ha, Ha, at last Decatur you'll admit
A mark is set against your forward striding;
Too great the penalty to pay for greatness;
Now here resolve, to keep your place—
A little country town, ambitionless and smug,
Che of a thousand scattered through the state; One of a thousand scattered through the state; Let others stronger have the leadership.
SPIRIT OF DECATUR— Why speak ye thus, when for two score of years I've forged ahead through every barrier And builded me a city, having drawn And builded me a city, naving unaway. Faith from my pioneers, hope From the deeds of sons who gave their Blood in that Great struggle? (half aside) And yet rest from the conflict would be sweet, Perhaps 'twere better—

SPIRIT OF DESPAIR—
that you took account
Of these afflictions that surround you thus.
The little streamlet that has served the needs
(Spirit of the Water rises and comes forward.) Is all but dry; the drainage from your



Homes and factories doth fill its springs

(Sanitation comes forward.)

And cause the fish to die. Your wealth
Is all too small to meet your needs.
(As Decatur shows irresolution martial music is
heard and there enters Civic Spirit to whom Decatur
holds out her hands appealingly.)

CIVIC SPIRIT-

Why mourn ye thus, sweet mother? Lo, I am here Thy daughter faithful through the stress and toil O. many hardships; what have we to fear. (Enter Co-operation personified by two youths

arm in arm.)

Co-operation attendeth me and Sturdy Toil. (Enter Toil, a workman.) Bareth his arm while Faith

(Enter Faith, a woman,) Goeth before to guide. Come, let us up and to those tasks (to Despair) Away thou hag, make room for Effort and for Con-

fidence.
(Enter Effort and Confidence—Despair slinks out.)
(The new group ranges itself by the Spirit of Decatur and faces the Problems. As a triumph song is heard from the wings, the Problems one by one disappear leaving only Water and Sanitation. After a brief parley Sanitation goes out, leaving Water. The Spirit of Decatur surveys her.)

SPIRIT OF DECATUR-

Child of our heart, fair Sangamon, too long We've taxed the feeble strength of thy cool springs, Too long we've fouled thy waters with our pouredout wastes;

Sweet stream, thy glories shall be now restored A thousand times more lovely than the first We'll make off thee the brightest jewel in our

crown.

(The Motive of the Waters is heard from behind The the scenes. The curtains are opened revealing a meeting of the city council. It is a hearing on the water supply question. The Mayor and council are meeting of the city council. It is a hearing on the water supply question. The Mayor and council are seated at their tables, the citizens grouped around. They include business and professional men, manufacturers, workers. For the most part the scene is pantomime. The citizens present a petition to the council, which the Mayor reads. Commissioner Ruthrauff speaks earnestly. Citizens come forward with maps and plans which the engineers inspect. After several have been heard Dr. Will Barnes speaks.)

DB BARNES—Men what's the use of all this

DR. BARNES—Men, what's the use of all this fumbling around. We've got a real city here. Jim Millikin gave us a university. You folks and the board of supervisors have given us a free hospital. You've invited these manufacturers to come here. Now by the Gods, you've got to give them water. Why, that little stream is going to be pumped dry one of these days. Why not go ahead and build a dam and have a lake.

CITIZENS-Hear, hear. That's the stuff, Doc; give

A. E. STALEY—Our mills have simply got to have more water if we are to do more grinding and make glucose.

COMMISSIONER RUTHRAUFF—We'll be lucky if we have enough water for domestic use this summer. We may have to shut you down, Mr. Staley.
MR. STALEY—Well, the people and homes come first, of course.

.. HARRY-I imagine our company would put w. L. HARKI—I imagine our company would put up in Decatur the biggest power plant on the Mc-Kinley system if we had the water.

W. M. BERING (displaying a large map)—Here's the place to put the dam.

WORKINGMAN—Build that dam.

MAYOR-I see no objection to going ahead imme-

with the plans.

(There is a sharp report of a gun and the roll of a drum. France and England rise on their pedestals with blazing torches in their hands appealing

to the Spirit of Decatur. The Spirit of Decatur unloosens the folds of the flag and to the sound of music in march A. Co., Decatur.

MAYOR—Gentlemen, our country first.
CITIZENS—Our country first.
(The National Spirit enters with the Decatur Spirit, and all bow to the National Spirit. At the sound of a bugle, the Decatur company enters in khaki, the band plays "Over There."
(Curtain.) (Curtain.)

EPISODE V

(Heralds appear with flourish of trumpets which is echoed from the rear by the notes of the Water Motive. The drawing of the curtain reveals the choir in formal arrangement which sings "Thanks Be to Cod" from Elijah,

Thanks be to God! He laveth the thirsty land! The waters gather, they rush along; they are lifting their voices?
The stormy billows are high, their fury is mighty. But the Lord is above them, and

Almighty!
Enter Prophecy, who addresses the Spirit of Pageantry.

PROPHECY-

PROPHECY—
Magician, who has summoned back the past
Unrolling time's great scroll to living eyes,
Read now the future in our heirship vast,
Paint thou a greater picture as thy last
Of lofty aim and noble purpose high.
(The Spirit of Pageantry points to the stage
where the Spirit of the Waters sits enthroned beside the Spirit of Decatur. The Spirit of Decatur by
gestures bids the Spirit of the Waters to summon
her attendants. At a gesture by the Lake Spirit
they enter in turn. her attendants. A

INDUSTRY (a working man in apron carrying a sledge)—Where there is water, there I thrive. You have the means for all my various processes.

COMMERCE—Trade had its birth beside the sea, and to this inland sea, set in a sea of waving grain will compare an armount of the sea.

will commerce come.

EDUCATION—A figure of man in cap and gown)
—Knowledge loves beauty.
because of pleasant scenes that learning loves.

NATURE STUDY (with spy glass)—A sanctuary
this for all wild things that fly and run.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT—A better, happier, healthier people here because of beauty's beckoning to Nature.

ier people here because or beauty's occurrent ture.

THE CITY PLAN (an engineer with surveying instruments)—Out of the lake's conception was I born. The lake will be my inspiration for laying out a greater nobler city.

ART (a painter with palette and easel)—Too long neglected, now should painting thrive, among these groves that grace the border.

Sport (leading out an oarsman, a yachtsman, a fisherman and a swimmer)—In healthier bodies, cleaner minds, Sport greets the lake with hearty welcome.

(All step forward and lay garlands at the feet of the Spirit of Waters as the waters motive is sounded. The Spirit of Decatur crowns the Waters Spirit with a wreath and all kneel in reverence be-

Spin fore in Two Spirit with a wreath and all kneel in reverence before her.

Two children, a boy and a girl, run onto the stage, look at the Spirit of the Waters and then the lake and clap their hands in joy. A group of children run in and go through a dance. At the conclusion of the dance the Spirit of Pageantry gestures and the entire company arises and slowly and in order marches from the stage, passing before the Spirit of Decatur and the Spirit of the Waters. Decatur makes obeisance to the Spirit of the Waters and follows. The Spirit of the Waters stands in attitude of triumph and the curtain is drawn.)

CAST FOR THE PAGEANT

0	PROLOGUE
Two Heralds	
Oblivion	
Spirit of Pageantry	Edward Powers
Spirit of Decatur	Edward Powers Mrs. E. B. Hitchcock Irving Bright
Commerce	
Old Man	Mrs. L. P. Kuhn
Old Woman	Mrs. L. P. Kuhn
Spirit of Evance	EPISODE ONE
Joliet	Ernest Felton Leo Bailey Ed. A. Hayes
Lt. Tonty	Leo BaileyEd. A. Haves
Chemaug	
Indian Women	Nellie
Fisher, Elizabeth Schlem, Viola Beck,	Nellie Velma Aker, Maude Oakleaf, Lola Wiikensen, Gladys Hooper
Spirit of the Prairies	EPISODE TWO Miss Ruth Stalev
Spirit of Flowers	
Spirit of Forests	
Privation	
Spirit of Waters	
Community Spirit	
John Hanks	Basil O'Shaughnessy
Mary Warnick	
Helen and Jane Ward	
Pioneer Woman	Robert Doepel Sarah Jane Dunstan
The Fiddler	Oscar Van Hall Oscar Van Hall Mrs. Edna Whitley R. W. Heady J. Stumpf
A. Miller	R. W. Heady
Spirit of Transportation	
	FPISODE THREE
Merchant Chairman of County Commissioners	F. E. Brenner Otto R. Kyle Everett Penhallegon
Richard Oglesby	Everett Penhallegon
Leonard Sweet	
Indge David Davis	
General Grant	Freeman Wilmeth
The Boy	
Officer	Thomas Hughes Chesteen Smith
Citizen	
Mrs. H. C. Johns	
	EPISODE FOUR
Light	
Sanitation	
Hospitalization	Leona Hise
Streets	Mrs. Roy Cope Ray Aydelot
Civic Spirit	Patricia Hunt Charlotte Mueller Herman Pritchett, Jack Henderson Denise Brosseau
Spirit of Co-operation	Herman Pritchett, Jack Henderson
Confidence	
Sminit of Faith	
Mayor of Decatur	Dan Dinneen Himself
A N. T. T	Himself
	Himself Himself
D . D	Himself
National Spirit	
Citizens	
Spirit of Prophecy	EPISODE FIVEMary E. Anderson
Nature Study	Fmanuel Rosenberg
Art	
Sport	
Yachtman	John D. Peterson Ed. E. Lindsay Raymond Stengel
D //ham	John Rodger
D Ci-l	jom Rodge
	SOLO DANCERS
Episode I-Indian Dance	Charles Fishback
Episode V-Sea Dreams	Miss Imelda Moran

