S5. Provide a history of the site since its time of significance to the Underground Railroad, including physical changes or alterations.

November 19, 1797 John Hart Crenshaw born.74
October 2, 1817 Crenshaw marries Francine “Sina” Taylor in Gallatin Co., Illinois.75
Mid 1820s Crenshaw indicted for kidnapping along with John Forrester and Preston W. Davis.76
1827 Crenshaw becomes slave trader and takes Frank Granger and 15 others to Tennessee.77
1828 Crenshaw kidnaps Lucinda and her two children, takes them to Barren Co., Kentucky.78
November 5, 1828 Crenshaw buys his first saltworks.79
July 8, 1829 John Crenshaw and his brother Abraham buy site of Old Slave House.80
1834 Traditional start date for construction of the house.81
January 12, 1835 Crenshaw buys out brother Abraham’s interest in land, including site of Old Slave House.82
1838 More likely start date for construction, as this is date on cornerstone.83
1842 Traditional completion date for OSH based on builder’s inscription in window.84
Winter 1842 Crenshaw kidnaps Maria Adams and her children, sells them to Lewis Kuykendall and son.85
February 25, 1846 Crenshaw’s daughter Margaret marries Charles H. Lanphier in the OSH.86
June 6, 1846 Soldiers elect Crenshaw’s son-in-law Michael K. Lawler as captain in Mexican War company.87
Before September 1846 Crenshaw gets involved in Newton Wright’s attempt to falsely imprison the former Prather slaves.88
December 1, 1846 Crenshaw forced to give up lease of the state-owned saltworks after failing to pay taxes for seven years.89
May 7, 1847 Bank mortgage of $15,000 due.90
C. 1847 Crenshaw kidnaps Peter White and three other children from Equality.91
November 13, 1847 Crenshaw surrenders lease of state’s saltworks.92
December 1, 1847 Crenshaw once again mortgages OSH to brother-in-law Taylor.93
Late 1847 / Early 1848 Crenshaw loses leg in attack.94
March 11, 1848 Crenshaw recovers enough to ride horse into Shawneetown.95

75 Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1673-1900. Illinois State Archives.
79 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record A. 341.
80 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record B. 341.
81 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record E. 426-427.
82 Jan. 12, 1835. Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record E. 426-427.
90 Gallatin County Deed Record N. 163.
93 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record N. 427-473.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 24, 1849</td>
<td>Crenshaw and partners buy Hicks Mill in Equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By May 1849</td>
<td>Crenshaw moves family into John Lane's old tavern in Equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 28, 1850</td>
<td>Battered by court judgments Crenshaw mortgages OSH to brother-in-law E. D. Taylor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 1850</td>
<td>Crenshaw brother-in-law Jonathan Taylor farms part of Crenshaw's land at OSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18-21, 1850</td>
<td>Census finds Crenshaw in Equality, son William T. at the Old Slave House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After September 1850</td>
<td>William T. Crenshaw moves out of OSH to live temporarily in Monroe Co., Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-1853</td>
<td>Strange noises reported coming from third floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>George D. Sanks buys land immediately north of the Old Slave House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-1855</td>
<td>George D. Sanks family live in the Old Slave House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before June 1855</td>
<td>Crenshaw moves back to the Old Slave House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>Crenshaw goes to Washington, gets new leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-1859</td>
<td>Bob Wilson serves as stud slave at OSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1861</td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln takes oath of office as the United States’ 16th president.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 12, 1861</td>
<td>Confederates begin bombardment of Fort Sumpter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 13, 1861</td>
<td>Fort Sumpter falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1861</td>
<td>Crenshaw’s son-in-law Michael K. Lawler begins organizing what becomes the 18th Ill. Inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15-21, 1861</td>
<td>Son-in-law Charles H. Lanphier takes strong pro-Union stance in Springfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9, 1861</td>
<td>Son-in-law James Foster and the Gallatin Co. Cav. join up with the 1st Ill. Cav. Foster named Capt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30, 1861</td>
<td>Son William T. Lawler one of 1314 men left in county counted for military census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Sept. 4, 1861</td>
<td>Brother-in-law Edmund D. Taylor meets with U.S. Grant in Cairo on Lincoln’s behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 27, 1861</td>
<td>Ninian W. Edwards writes Lincoln, tells of Taylor’s impending trip to Washington to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7, 1861</td>
<td>Confederates make first raid into Gallatin County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-1864</td>
<td>At various times during the war Lawler’s family moves in with Crenshaw’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early January 1862</td>
<td>Taylor meets with Gen. John A. McClernand at Cairo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

96 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record N. 633-634.
98 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record 0. 277.
99 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record O. 295.
100 1850 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois. Ancestry.com
101 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record O. 415.
103 Wiederhold.
104 Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record P. 637-640.
105 Celeste (Sanks) Bennett. July 3, 2004. Phone interview with Jon Musgrave. Mrs. Bennett is 97 and a granddaughter of George D. Sanks who built the Sanks house immediately north of the Old Slave House in the mid 1850s; and Judy Keasler: July 7, 2004. Phone interview conducted by Jon Musgrave. Keasler is the wife of Gene D. Sanks, a nephew of Celeste (Sanks) Bennett and a great-grandson of George D. Sanks.
107 Adaline Crenshaw to Margaret (Crenshaw) Lanphier. July 8, 1856. Lanphier Papers. Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library; and Chas. C. Patton MS reviewing contemporary letters of the Crenshaw family. Patton’s notes add a few more facts to the story.
108 There are more than 40 affidavits in the George Sisk Collection from individuals who heard Robert “Uncle Bob” Wilson’s story of how he served as a stud slave on seven different plantations including the Old Slave House. This particular time period is suggest for Wilson’s stay because as he was from Virginia, it’s the only time Crenshaw is known to have been in Virginia. Also, Wilson was back in the Old Dominion state to witness John Brown’s hanging in Charles Town in 1859. Wilson turned 22 in 1856.
April 6, 1864  Crenshaw pays $3,000 to Taylor who releases mortgage on Hickory Hill property.  
April 23-28, 1864  Confederate raiders threaten Shawneetown.  
May 2, 1864  Crenshaw sells Old Slave House and 300 acres to James S. Folsom.  
Nov. 5, 1866  Folsom and wife Susan,mortgages Old Slave House to their son Albert Folsom.  
Dec. 5, 1867  Hickory Hill Lane that ran on west side of OSH slated to become county road.  
1869  St. Louis & Southeastern finally builds railroad on grade just below the OSH.  
June 17, 1870  Crenshaw's household totals 12 individuals. Lives about two miles NW of OSH.  
June 18, 1870  Enumerator finds only 2 people living in the OSH: Albert and Catherine Folsom.  
Jan. 15, 1871  Railroad service begins on tracks below the OSH.  
Oct. 5, 1871  Crenshaw makes his last major property sale, 1,000 acres for $20,000.  
Dec. 4, 1871  Crenshaw dies and is buried in Hickory Hill cemetery NE of the OSH.  
June 12, 1872  Albert Folsom marries Alice Watkins in Gallatin County.  
Aug. 11, 1873  Methodist minister positively identifies Granger as a sobriquet for Crenshaw.  
Feb. 28, 1878  Albert Folsom sells OSH to Alice W. F. Folsom.  
June 19, 1880  A. W. Folsom's family includes four people living at Hickory Hill.  
Aug. 7, 1880  Folsom sells OSH to William M. and Martha A. Hargrave on credit.  
Sept. 17, 1881  Crenshaw's widow Sina dies at last Crenshaw homeplace, Ryefield Farm.  
August 1891  Crenshaw descendant takes oldest surviving photograph of the house.  
Late January 1893  Joseph Dempsey moves into the OSH soon after his Jan. 16th or 18th wedding.  
June 5, 1897  Hargraves finally pay off note purchasing OSH.  
1900  Dempseys living in Equality, unsure who is living in OSH.  
1906  Gerald C. Smith learns about Crenshaw's Kuykendall related kidnappings from a Kuykendall.  
July 6, 1908  Dempsey leases coal mine from Hargrave's son, lives in the OSH again.  
1911  Smith told not to talk about Crenshaw after his father becomes minister in Equality M.E. church.  
1912  James Harrison Wilson recalls father's role in breaking up post Mexican War kidnappings.

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1870 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois.
1870 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois.
Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record [Blank]. 245.
1870 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois.
1870 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois.
March 17, 1913 Last of the Dempsey children born in the OSH.\textsuperscript{145}
After March 1913 Dempsey family moves out and Andrew J. Sisk's family moves into OSH.\textsuperscript{146}
1913-1914 Sisk installs floor in carriage way on first floor. Removes widow walk railing if not removed completely before.\textsuperscript{147}
March 1, 1914 Fred. K. Hargrave issues bond for deed to Andrew J. Sisk.\textsuperscript{148}
Aug. 15, 1915 Hargrave issues deed to Sisk's wife Hat tie Sisk for OSH land.\textsuperscript{149}
Oct. 1, 1915 Sisks mortgage OSH property.\textsuperscript{150}
November 14, 1918 Sisk's father and Civil War veteran A. J., Sr., dies after living in OSH for five years. Father and son attended same Equality church as Crenshaw before his death.\textsuperscript{151}
Winter 1921 Journal publishes first account of OSH legend. This becomes known as the "Lost Story".\textsuperscript{152}
1924-1929 Sometime during this period, Crenshaw's large barn burned likely due to teenagers smoking.\textsuperscript{153}
1924-1929 Sisk builds porch on west side of the house that's later enclosed.\textsuperscript{154}
1926 Following completion of state highway, tourists start visiting OSH to see third floor.\textsuperscript{155}
1930 Census counts five in Sisk family living in OSH, including last owner's grandfather and father.\textsuperscript{156}
1930 In effort to deter tourists, A. J. Sisk starts charging admission, dime for adults, nickel for kids.\textsuperscript{157}
1934 James Lyle Sisk installs first interpretive markers in the house.\textsuperscript{158}
Summer 1934 George W. Smith and John G. Mulcaster begin first major study of the OSH story.\textsuperscript{159}
December 1935 Mulcaster enters veterans' hospital.\textsuperscript{160}
March 1936 Myra Wiederhold interviews old German emigrant about her time in the OSH in the 1850s.\textsuperscript{161}
April 2, 1936 Wm. L. Patton, a great-grandson of Crenshaw's, recalls grandmother's story of playing in slave quarters, which he assumes in the third floor.\textsuperscript{162}
April 6, 1936 Charles K. Roedel (1880-1949) writes Patton. Explains he always heard OSH was used as a "depot for the 'underground slave traffic,'" but though it ran north.
April 7, 1936 Patton replies to Roedel. Corrects him on direction, "Crenshaw instead of running Negroes north, 'sold them down the river'."\textsuperscript{163}
November 1937 Illinois Journal of Commerce runs first major article on the OSH, written by Barbara Hubbs based on Mulcaster and Smith's research.\textsuperscript{164}
1939 WPA Guide adds to confusion. Describes OSH as UGRR station.\textsuperscript{165}
c. 1941 Bonnie Sisk, mother of last OSH owner, publishes first tourist booklet on the OSH.\textsuperscript{166}
February 1, 1937 Mulcaster dies after 11 months in the hospital.\textsuperscript{167}
April 22, 1942 Daughter of Crenshaw's niece begins corresponding with Sisk family and providing family stories.\textsuperscript{168}

\textsuperscript{146} March 21, 2002. “From 50 Years Ago.” (Shawneetown, Ill.) Gallatin Democrat.
\textsuperscript{148} Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record 45. 146.
\textsuperscript{149} Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record 45. 146.
\textsuperscript{150} Gallatin County (Ill.) Deed Record 46. 405.
\textsuperscript{153} Leonard “Bill” Maxwell phone interview. Dec. 1, 1996. Jon Musgrave notes. Maxwell was a cousin to George M. Sisk who moved in with his uncle A. J. Sisk’s household after his house burned in Equality. He lived there about five years.
\textsuperscript{156} 1930 Census of Gallatin Co., Illinois.
\textsuperscript{158} George M. Sisk. Nov. 23 and 30, 1996. Phone interview conducted by Jon Musgrave.
\textsuperscript{165} Federal Writer’s Project of the Works Projects Administration for the State of Illinois. 1939. Illinois, A Descriptive and Historical Guide. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 437.
\textsuperscript{167} Illinois Statewide Death Index 1916 – 1950. Illinois State Archives.
November 10, 1944 Southern Illinois Historical Society calls on state to acquire Old Slave House as a historic site.\textsuperscript{169}

January 19, 1945 University of Illinois official calls on state to acquire OSH as a historic site.\textsuperscript{170}

March 1952 OSH owner Andrew Jackson Sisk, Jr., dies.\textsuperscript{171}

1958-1961 State hires consultant to look at OSH who reports back that house doesn’t “have the dignity to be a state historic site.” Calls site’s story a morbid tale of “slaves, salt, sex & Mr. Crenshaw.”\textsuperscript{172}

1963 George M. Sisk, Jr., begins operations of the Old Slave House.\textsuperscript{173}

1965 Sisk acquires OSH.\textsuperscript{174}

October 31, 1996 Last day of business for the Old Slave House.\textsuperscript{175}

November 4, 1996 Ron Nelson finds first solid proof of Crenshaw’s kidnapping activities.\textsuperscript{176}

February 11, 1998 U.S. Rep. Glenn Poshard speaks out in support of saving Old Slave House in Congressional speech.\textsuperscript{177}

June 9, 1998 Poshard speaks in favor of U.G.R.R. Network to Freedom legislation, references OSH.\textsuperscript{178}

February 27, 2003 State acquires Old Slave House antiques from Sisk.\textsuperscript{179}


\textsuperscript{171} March 21, 2002. “From 50 Years Ago.” (Shawneetown, Ill.) Gaffin Democrat.


\textsuperscript{173} George M. Sisk, Jr. July 13, 2004. Phone interview conducted by Jon Musgrave.

\textsuperscript{174} George M. Sisk, Jr. July 13, 2004. Phone interview conducted by Jon Musgrave.


\textsuperscript{180} Jon Musgrave. March 1, 2003. Phone interview with George M. Sisk.