August 2026

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE NEWS

Edited By:
Dibri Maassen

For Friends, Volunteers, & History Lovers

A Corrupt Bargain: The Election of 1824

By: Brian Davitz

It was the Fourth of July, 1822, and the citizens of Cahokia gathered to celebrate. The Declaration of Independence was read, a speech given, and toasts offered, all in English and French. A toast was raised to President Monroe, "The last of the Virginia dynasty," then a toast to the next president, "May the south give way to the north; and the north, in turn, give way to the west," and finally a toast was raised to John Quincy Adams, "The honest politician, looked to by the north and the west." The midterms had not yet come, and Monroe's term was generally successful, and yet the message was clear: they would not have another Southern president. According to these people and those who read their toasts in the *Edwardsville Spectator*, the election of 1824 had already begun.

James Monroe had won the 1820 election in a massive landslide, carrying every single state. Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans had finally broken the Federalists, who did not run a national candidate for president. And yet, trouble was already brewing within the party over who would be Monroe's successor. In 1823, the *Spectator* published a lament saying: Upon the subject of the Presidential Election, much, too much has already been said. Much better had it been, both for the interest of some of the candidates and the general welfare of the people, if the question, "Who shall be our next President ?" had been permitted to enjoy a quiet repose…

This author identified two men as fighting for the presidency: John Quincy Adams and William Crawford. Adams was the Secretary of State, son of former president John Adams, and a Northerner. Crawford was the Secretary of the Treasury, hugely influential in the party, but a Southerner that the *Spectator* would soon come to hate. The next Fourth of July, a third candidate appeared to gain popularity in Illinois, as one man at the Sangamo County celebration toasted for a unanimous vote for Henry Clay, the famous Speaker of the House. Perhaps in opposition, another man then offered a toast to John Quincy Adams, though he did not mention the election at all.

And then 1824 itself came, and the race only heated up. The *Spectator* soon chose its side of the partisan conflict: pro-Adams. One reason may have been that Adams was the only Northerner running, and so endorsing him fit well into the *Spectator*'s anti-slavery advocacy. Before long, the *Spectator* was proudly announcing that Adams had received the endorsements of the legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The race became so heated, in fact, that many members of Congress were calling for the party to not hold a caucus to choose a nominee. On March 2, the *Spectator* published these protests, but noted an announcement that the caucus

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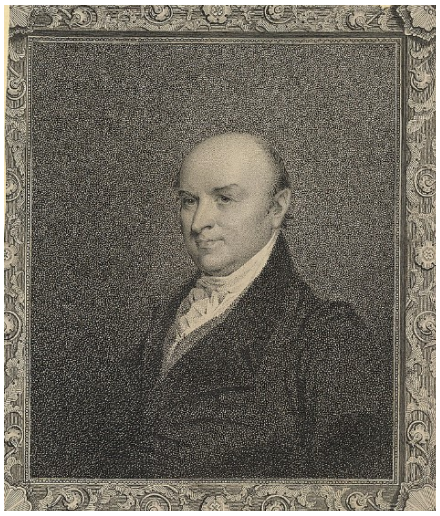

Longacre, Barton.
"John Quincy Adams." 1825

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had occurred on February 14. While the nomination question was already decided, the *Spectator* and its audience still awaited delivery of the results. The people waited with bated breath until March 16, when the report was published.

At first glance, the news was bad. Adams had lost the nomination, and Crawford had won. But the partisan editors of the *Spectator* soon noticed a flaw with these results: only one-third of the congressmen had shown up. Of the 261 members, just 62 had voted in favor of Crawford, with four more attending the caucus but voting for other candidates. Those who expressed opposition to a caucus had not attended, and it turned out that the opponents were in the majority. They published as a response to pro-Crawford supporters, "Where is this boasted majority ? Is it come to this, that Mr. Crawford has only sixty-two friends in both Houses ? It may be truly said they have made up in noise what they wanted in numbers." They also assured readers that the people of Illinois "are almost exclusively divided between Messrs. Adams and Clay." Their confidence in Crawford's defeat in Illinois was great. Finally, much of the paper was devoted to discussing a report that Crawford made in 1816 that the *Spectator* explicitly described as "unpopular." For the followers of the *Spectator*, Crawford's nomination was not a loss for Adams, but a great victory showing the weakness of Crawford's support.

According to the *Spectator*, everything from that point on seemed to be in favor of Adams. He was endorsed by the Citizens of Cincinnati and an Ohio paper, indicating that Ohio's 16 electoral votes could help secure his victory, and he was predicted to triumph over Clay in Indiana. Then, on July 6, the *Spectator* announced that the governor of New York planned to introduce popular voting of electors into his state. The *Spectator* took this as proof that Crawford was doomed and that Adams would certainly win the state of New York. But in that same paper, a different face was mentioned. Andrew Jackson, famed for winning the Battle of New Orleans, was also running for president. Despite directly competing with Adams, the *Spectator* barely mentioned this candidate. But now a controversy forced their hand, as a rumor was spreading that Daniel Cook, Illinois's sole. representative in the House, was planning to vote Jackson for president should no candidate receive a majority of the electoral votes. The paper made clear that Cook was a supporter of Adams.

And then the day finally came: it was time for the election. At this time, people in Illinois voted for their electors directly,

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Political cartoon by Johnston, David. *"A Foot-Race."* 1824

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who in turn voted for the president. This meant that not all electors of the state would vote the same way. Votes were cast and, on November 9, the *Spectator* reported that the elector who supported Adams had won the First District of Illinois. But despite this win, there was nervousness in their reporting. They phrased their victory, "So it is certain that, at least, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will receive one vote in Illinois, notwithstanding all the predictions to the contrary." While their previous reporting made a pro-Adams landslide seem inevitable, there was still apprehension that Adams would lose in Illinois, and clearly those "predictions to the contrary" were taking their toll.

By December 7, the *Spectator* had the results of many state elections, and the reason for their nervousness became clear. Andrew Jackson had won both of Illinois's other electoral votes, leaving Adams with only one from the state. By January 11, the full results were in, and they had not gone as the *Spectator* had hoped.

On one hand, Adams had swept New England and won most of New York's electoral votes as well as gaining a few others from various states. Crawford's campaign had failed as well, only winning Virginia, Georgia, and a few other scattered votes. This put him in third place. But on the other hand, were the unexpected results. Clay won Kentucky, Missouri, and, defying the *Spectator*'s hopes, Ohio, as well as four from New York. However, despite winning Ohio, Clay was left in fourth place. The shocking part, however, was the success of the little-mentioned candidate, Andrew Jackson. Jackson had not just won two electoral votes from Illinois, but also carried Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and most of the South. John Quincy Adams was left in second place.

Despite his huge lead, though, Jackson did not achieve a majority of the electoral votes. So, the election went to the House of Representatives. On February 15, the *Spectator* reported that the House was preparing to vote. Only the top three candidates were available, meaning that Henry Clay was out, and most people predicted that Jackson or Adams would triumph, though some still hoped for a Crawford win. Only on March 1 did the people finally learn who their next president was. With surprisingly little fanfare, the *Spectator* reported that "John Quincy Adams was elected President of the United States on the first ballot, in the House of Representatives." Illinois had voted for Adams in the House; Mr. Cook had kept his promise.

They had won. Adams had emerged victorious over all opposition, and the Virginia Dynasty was finally broken. And yet, the battle was not over. Crawford, whose health was already declining, would never run for the presidency again. That enemy, at least, had been defeated. But Andrew Jackson was not yet down, and he would try again for the presidency in 1828, running against the incumbent Adams. And that time, Jackson would win, taking all three of Illinois's electoral votes.

Webster, Stephen. *"John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson."*

The Sweet Side of Election Day

If you wandered into a town square on election day in the 1820s, you'd find a scene that looked more like a lively county fair than a quiet civic duty. Before modern media and instant polling, voting was an all-day social event. People traveled from outlying farms, gathered at taverns and town halls, and celebrated with music, food, and drink. At the center of it all was Election Cake. Local bakers prepared this heavily spiced, fruit-filled yeast cake in enormous quantities, serving slices to the crowds as an essential part of the day's festivities.

To understand how these cakes were made, you have to look at baking before modern chemical leaveners. Commercial baking powder was decades away, and dry packet yeast didn't exist. While pearlash was used in small baked goods, heavy celebration cakes relied entirely on biological fermentation. When Lydia Maria Child's 1830 cookbook *The Frugal Housewife* called for "half a pint of good yeast," it meant a cup of living liquid starter.

In most 19th-century kitchens, that starter was barm—the thick, bubbly yeast skimmed from fermenting beer barrels. Since brewing and baking often went hand in hand, cooks used this frothy byproduct to leaven their dough. Because barm varied in strength, recipes called for generous liquid measurements and long rising times, often leaving dough overnight to lift four pounds of flour.

If you try to make an Election Cake today using only supermarket dry yeast, you'll get a pleasant sweet loaf—but not the flavor voters knew 200 years ago. Fresh barm contributed a subtle sour, nutty, and mildly bitter note that balanced the rich butter, sugar, and dried fruit. To recreate that authentic early American flavor, make a modern version of barm by combining pale ale or English bitter with a packet of active dry yeast, restoring the malty, fruity character of the original cakes.

Election Day in Philadelphia (circa 1815) by John Lewis Krimmel

Historic Recipe

(From Lydia Maria Child's, The Frugal Housewife), 1830

ELECTION CAKE.

Old fashion election cake is made of four pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of butter; four eggs; one pound of sugar; one pound of currants, or raisins, if you choose; half a pint of good yeast; wet it with milk as soft as it can be and be moulded on a board. Set to rise over night in winter; in warm weather three hours is usually enough for it to rise. A loaf, the size of common flour bread, should bake three quarters of an hour.

Modern Conversion
(Size Reduced)

For the Barm (Yeast Starter):

- 1/2 cup unpasteurized ale (room temperature)
- 1 packet (tsp) active dry yeast

For the Main Dough:

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 3/4 cup (sticks) unsalted butter, softened to room temperature
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 4 large eggs, room temperature
- 3/4 cup whole milk, warm ()
- 1cup currants or raisins

Instructions:

Build the Barm: In a small glass or bowl, stir together the ale and active dry yeast. Let it sit undisturbed for 10 to 15 minutes until foam forms on top, creating a modern approximation of liquid barm yeast.

Cream Butter & Sugar: In a large mixing bowl, beat the softened butter and granulated sugar together until light and fluffy. Beat in the eggs one at a time until fully incorporated.

Combine & Knead: Add the foaming barm mixture, warm milk, and all cups of flour to the creamed butter and eggs. Mix thoroughly with a wooden spoon or dough hook for 4 to 5 minutes until a soft, uniform dough forms.

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Fledgling Interns Take Flight

With the beginning of August signifying the nearing end of summer, our two interns Dibri and Brian are finding themselves at the tail end of their stay with us. While we're sad to see them go, we are thrilled to have had them join us and are glad they could learn the ropes here at the house. They've both been a big help and as they prepare to move on with their own career paths, we're glad we could be a part of it. When asked what they are taking away from their internships, they reflected on their stay:

Brian Davitz- Here at the Stephenson House, I mainly learned about the practical running of a historical site, like how to inventory items, make social media posts, and deal with commercial software. I hope the skills I have acquired will be useful in my future career. I also learned a lot of historical facts about how people dressed, ate, and lived in the 1820s.

Dibri Maassen– I think one of the most important things I learned was how professional workplaces can be a lot more approachable than I expected. Still being in college, I thought the workforce would be a lot more intimidating but everyone's been so down-to-earth and supportive. This is on top of learning local Edwardsville history along with useful skills and practices that I'm sure will help soon down the line.

Historical Quilt Donation

In mid-July, we were fortunate enough to receive a generous donation to the house from Ms. Betty Wever. Betty reached out and discussed her interest in donating this beautiful, over-100-year-old custom-stitched quilt, which we are happy to take care of. With its unique patterns and timeless character, the quilt is one of many ways Betty shared that she plans on continuing her own personal legacy. The log home she and her husband built in 1976 still stands on Old Alton Edwardsville Road as a personal testament to her passion for carrying on her story in a way not too different from the work we do here. Item acquisitions are a rare treat, especially a piece such as this, so we want to thank Betty again for stopping by and sharing this quilt and piece of history with us!

Donated Quilt by Betty Wever in Children's Bedroom

Crowned in Elegance: Regency & Federal Tiara-Making Workshop

Craft Your Own Historic Masterpiece

Step back into the elegance of the early 19th century and channel your inner Jane Austen! Whether you are preparing for a grand Regency ball, a historical reenactment, or love the timeless allure of Federal-era fashion, this hands-on workshop is your gateway to creating a stunning, bespoke headpiece.

In this workshop, you will learn to design and construct exquisite diadems, tiaras, and decorative hair combs inspired by the classic elegance of the Regency and Federal periods.

Workshop Details

- **Date:** Saturday, August 22
- **Time:** 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM *(A break will be taken for lunch)*
- **Skill Level:** Beginners to advanced crafters welcome!

Cost: $45 (Includes instruction and all elements to make one custom tiara of your choosing)

What We Will Be Using & Learning

We are blending period-accurate aesthetics with modern, durable construction methods to ensure your piece is both beautiful and sturdy enough to dance the night away.

You will have access to a curated selection of high-quality materials:

- Glistening pearls and delicate stone beads
- Classic cameos for the perfect antique focal point
- Shimmering gold leaves and intricate metal findings

No experience? No problem!

Our step-by-step guidance ensures that whether you are picking up jewelry wire for the first time or are a seasoned maker, you will walk away with a professional-looking piece you are proud to wear.

Have a personal touch to add?

If you have family heirlooms, specific vintage buttons, or unique beads you would love to incorporate into your design, feel free to bring them along!

Make It Truly Yours

Because every piece is handcrafted by you, no two creations will be alike. Stand out at your next ball, gala, or historical event with a headpiece that is uniquely yours.

Want to expand your collection?

Your $45 registration covers all the materials for one complete tiara. For an additional fee on the day of the workshop, you are welcome to keep crafting or shopping to create:

- Additional tiaras
- Matching decorative hair combs
- Coordinating period jewelry available for purchase *(earrings, necklaces, and more!)*

Spaces are limited to ensure personalized, one-on-one instruction. Secure your spot today and bring the romance of the Regency era to life!

A Note from the Director

As I settle back in after a wonderful vacation, I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to everyone at the Stephenson House who kept everything running so smoothly while I was away. Your dedication and teamwork ensured that the museum continued to operate seamlessly, and I am incredibly grateful.

A special thank you goes to Amy Mullane, who graciously stepped into my role during my absence. Knowing the museum was in such capable hands made it much easier to relax and fully enjoy my time away. Thank you, Amy, and thank you to the entire team for your hard work and support.

I'd also like to recognize our outstanding interns, Dibri Maassen and Brian Davitz, who worked alongside Amy to keep everything running smoothly. They made a terrific team, and I truly appreciate their hard work, flexibility, and enthusiasm. It is always rewarding to see our interns take on new responsibilities and contribute so much to the success of the museum.

On July 15-17, we welcomed a fantastic group of young historians for Mrs. Lucy's Academy for Young Ladies. It was an action -packed three days filled with hands-on activities, learning, and fun. This continues to be our most popular summer camp, and while we packed a tremendous amount into the schedule, I'm pretty sure everyone left with wonderful memories and a deeper appreciation for history. If you'd like to see highlights from the camp, check out our Facebook page, where we've shared photos and more details about the experience.

As we look ahead, we're always seeking enthusiastic volunteers to help support the museum. Whether your interests lie in historical interpretation, serving as a gift shop docent, helping in the gardens, or assisting with fundraising efforts, there are many ways to get involved and make a difference.

We're also accepting applications for three fall semester internships: Videographer, Social Media, and Historic Site Administration & Interpretation. These positions offer valuable hands-on experience while helping preserve and share the stories of the Stephenson House. To learn more about volunteer and internship opportunities, please visit the Internships & Volunteers page on our website at www.stephensonhouse.org. Thank you for your continued support of the Stephenson House Museum. We look forward to seeing you at the museum soon!

Sewing in the parlor during Mrs. Lucy's Academy.

That Far Distant Country Update by Diane Schrader

Ben Stephenson's Career Path in Fact and Fiction

In July the second novel in the Stephenson House Series was released in conjunction with the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and Ben's 257th birthday on the 10th. *That Far Distant Country* furthers the adventures of Ben and Lucy long before they came to Illinois and sets the stage for Ben's later career path in Illinois. Much of the fiction is woven around bare bones facts and speculation and was both an exciting and daunting task. One aspect was what to do with Ben and what he might have been doing in his early young adult life. We have little to no actual data on what he did to earn a living as he began his family life and set up a household of his own. That is where this second novel brings the reader into the Stephenson's story. We have a clear idea of what occupations he held by the time he arrived in Illinois at age 40 with a growing family in tow. But what was he doing all throughout his formative years and youth? That became the burning question that drove my curiosity and begged for a story to tell.

In the absence of firm documentation and a resume beyond his legacy outlined in his obituary, I decided to work backwards, figuring his later accomplishments echoed earlier skills honed in the time between moving to Martinsburg at age 20 to when he moved to Illinois at age 40. Given the opportunities available to young men living on the frontier at that time, I extrapolated possible jobs that also concurred with Ben's later employment record. Here, then, is a breakdown of each position and a closer look at the skills

Annual Reenactment of the Battle of Monmouth, 2009

Ben might have acquired in his early years that align with other frontiersmen of the Federal Era.

The Militia Commander

Colonel Benjamin Stephenson is the prestigious title that identifies the historic site and the legacy Ben left in the wake of his demise. He earned that rank during the War of 1812 as a field commission for his role in leading the militia troops and defending the home front against a potential British invasion or native uprising. But curiously there is no indication of a military record prior, which would seem unlikely that he would rise to such high ranks, demonstrating exceptional military leadership.

However, where his record is silent, it whispers a hint in his older brother, James, who was five years Ben's senior. The elder Stephenson's record of service includes the local militia from as early as 1791, achieving high rank and being present at a key battle during the Indian Wars and the Whiskey Rebellion (The History of Martinsburg and Berkeley County West Virginia, F. Vernon Aler, 1888, p. 127). It was common for sons in the same family to sign on and serve together. It defies reason that one son would achieve military valor while another son remained a civilian. So, in my novel, I put Ben right in the thick of it as a young militiaman also serving at the horrific Battle of the Wabash (also known as St. Clair's Defeat). If he was not there, he may have been serving in some other division or likely involved in some

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A portrait of two law men from the American frontier. 1890

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other frontline conflict.

The Lawman

In 1809, Ben was appointed sheriff of Randolph County in conjunction with his migration to Illinois Territory. It was a baffling fact for historian researchers how that may have come about with no other law enforcement experience to speak of. Some speculated that it was due to his good friend Ninian Edwards's influence than Ben's own accomplishments. And then an obscure fact surfaced during my story research, that brought it all to light. In November 1801, part of Berkeley County, Virgina, where Ben's family of origin resided, was portioned off to become the newly formed Jefferson County. In establishing this county, a sheriff and four deputies were commissioned, one of those deputies being named as Benjamin Stephenson (A History of Jefferson County West Virginia, Millard Kessler Bushong, 1941, p. 66). Of course, that could be a coincidence or a different man going by the same common name. But the other clues, such as Lucy's uncle, Col. Joseph Swearingen, also being commissioned as a magistrate for the new county, make the association far more circumstantial than coincidental. It clearly gives credence to Ben's later law enforcement roles from having this earlier experience to beef up his resume and accept a promotion to another newly formed county in Illinois years later.

A general store in Broken Bow, Nebraska, 1910

The Shopkeeper

In my debut novel, *Across Unstill Waters*, Ben is depicted as a shopkeeper at the Wellsburg Trading Post. While we do not know if he ever resided in Wellsburg, we do know Lucy was born and raised there and somehow was introduced to Ben, who curiously, appears on a litigation brief as her spouse, when she was a mere ten years old. Aside from the eyebrow raising that brings, it also indicates he had "skin in the game" and an affiliation with the area as the litigation involved Lucy's deceased father and his estate in the Wellsburg area. Could he possibly have been living in the area as a young single man, much as Abraham Lincoln moved to New Salem on his own as a young man? This too became fodder for another fictional plot device. Given the militia experience previously speculated on, I went one step further and put Ben in Brady's Rangers, the local militia run by Lucy's brother-in-law, Samuel Brady, who also had served under her father, Captain Van Swearingen. And this is where the plot thickens and the dots started connecting.

Pioneers' Flatboat, by Alfred Waud, late 19th century

Given those bare facts, it made for a convenient plot device to have Ben working at a shop in the Wellsburg area and serving in the local militia run by the Swearingen clan. This too was an extrapolation from his interest in opening a mercantile in Edwardsville in 1819, when he already had a number of irons in the fire between his government positions and community involvement. Could all of this multitasking have hearkened back to an earlier business experience he longed to return to? All of that is to be explored in a later upcoming novel to round out the series.

The Business Traveler

There is a legend that has persisted for over a hundred years, that says Ben may have spent some time in Cuba between 1799 and 1803. How long and for what purpose has never been firmly established, though speculation has ranged from a health spa vacation to business ventures. The truth is, no evidence whatsoever places him definitely there and no reasonable explana-

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tion exists for him having health issues or any sort of business prospects in that region. All is speculation based on an allegation of the portrait artist that rendered the small watercolor on ivory of Ben currently residing in the Smithsonian Art Museum.

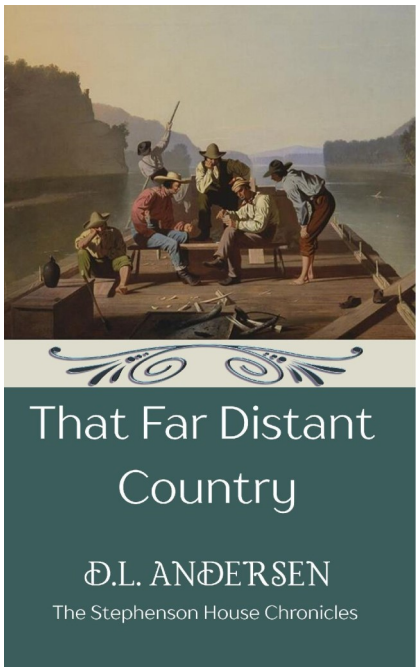
For storytelling purposes, including a jaunt to Cuba during this critical time in history, on the cusp of the Louisiana Purchase and on the heels of the San Domingue Slave Rebellion, was too tempting for a fiction writer not to include. The more I dug into research, the more enticing it became to put Ben in that locale in conjunction with his business dealings. These years leading up to the Louisiana Purchase were tenuous and volatile, nearly leading to a world war, and arguably, some historians have dubbed it the true First World War with Napoleonic France, Spain, and England all at war, with the United States briefly entering the conflict in 1812. It all made the notion that Ben's failing health was the reason for visiting a tropical island embroiled in conflict and overtaken by French refugees highly unlikely. Imagine an American today choosing Iran as a vacation destination for a health spa. That is about what this was like. Yet, the plot possibilities for tension, motivation, and a hero's journey for Ben in Cuba brought up some intriguing opportunities to engage in trade route negotiations and perhaps espionage. It's fictional after all, but needed to be plausible.

The best route to Cuba at that time from the inland frontier would have been via the river systems down the Ohio to the Mississippi to New Orleans and catching a packet ship to Havana. To give Ben a reason, I put him in the seasonal work of a river boatman, which was a common and somewhat lucrative, if not highly dangerous, avocation for young frontiersmen. Two other famous examples are Abraham Lincoln and Samuel Clemmons (aka Mark Twain) who navigated the river systems in their early manhoods. Both also worked an assortment of odd jobs in their early lives including working a shop trade, in military service, and in government. Ironically or not, these paired well with Ben's later life too and were not all that unusual in a land of opportunity for educated and ambitious men to pursue, which aptly describes all the above, and most especially our own Benjamin Stephenson.

As Gore Vidal once said, "Why a historical novel and not a history? To me, the attraction of the historical novel is that one can be as meticulous (or as careless) as the historian and yet reserve the right not only to rearrange events but, most important, to attribute motive – something the conscientious historian or biographer ought never do."

Thus in my novel series, I tried to be both the conscientious historian in adhering to the facts at hand, while also reserving the right to embellish events and attribute motive to tell the story, perhaps better than it ever was, so that readers may escape into the past and perhaps understand themselves and our nation's history as never before.

Across Unstill Waters and *That Far Distant Country* are both available at the Stephenson House Gift Shop and on Amazon in paperback and e-book form. Leaving a review on Amazon or Good Reads is greatly appreciated and is a wonderful way to show support for the house and spread awareness of the museum's mission. All proceeds from the book sales go to support the 1820 Colonel Benjamin Stephenson House.



News & Needs

Thank you…

- Brenda Knox for the donation of several pieces of reproduction clothing and reference books to house wardrobe and library.
- Thank you to Betty Wever for donating an over 100-year-old quilt.
- We are grateful to everyone who donated snacks and water to Mrs. Lucy's Academy for Young Ladies.
- A big Thank You to all of our volunteers and instructors who made Mrs. Lucy's Academy a success.
- Thank you to Gloria Zupanci for donating a punch copper lantern.

Needs…

- We're looking for men's period trousers, coats, and shoes/boots. Our wardrobe is getting thin, and larger sizes are desperately needed — though we'll gladly accept any size.

Wanted…

- A volunteer who knows how to wield an ax to help chop and stack firewood so our hearth demonstrations can keep burning strong.
- **Fall 2026 & Spring 2027 Internship Available!**
  Make history come alive at the 1820 Col. Benjamin Stephenson House! We have three internships available:
  1. Videographer – Film stories & events
  2. Social Media – Share history with style
  3. Admin – Learn museum & nonprofit ops
  Apply now: https://stephensonhouse.org/internships-%26-volunteers-1

Upcoming Events, Tours, & Activities

- August 22, Crowned in Elegance: Regency & Federal Tiara-Making Workshop, 10 am—3 pm
- September 16, Home School Day at the Daniel Boone Home, all day. Volunteers needed.
- October 1-31, Mourning Col. Stephenson exhibit, all month
- October 2-3, Living History Days
- November 28, Christmas Candlelight Tours, 5-9 pm. Tickets will go on sale soon.

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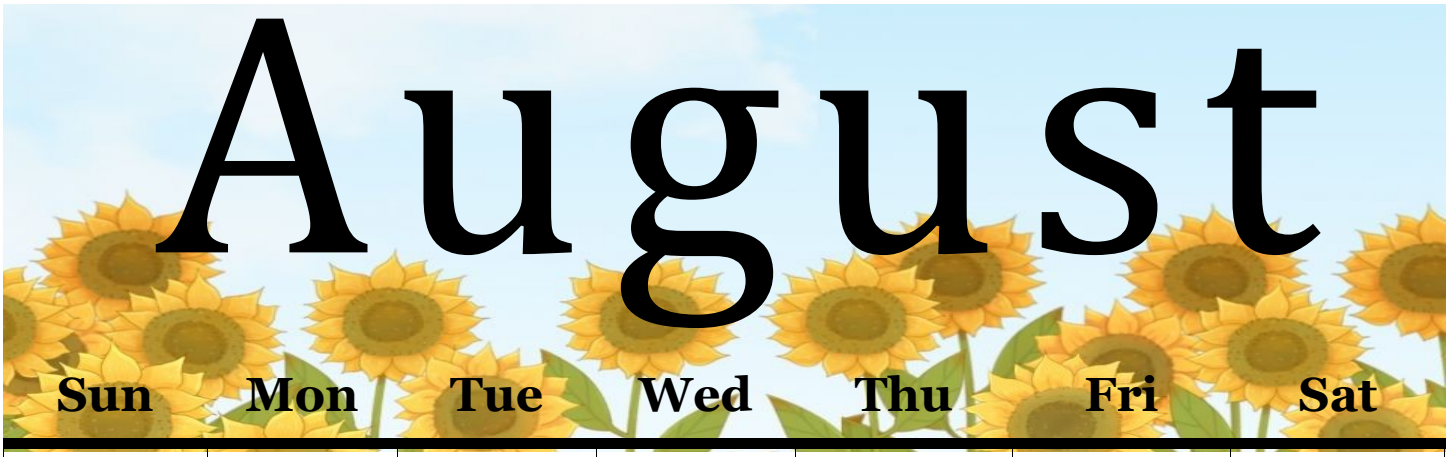
Add Fruit: Fold in the currants or raisins until evenly distributed throughout the dough.

First Rise: Cover the bowl with a towel or plastic wrap. Let the dough rise in a warm place for 2 to 3 hours until puffy and expanded (or let it rise overnight in a cool room).

Shape & Second Rise: Generously butter a 10-cup Bundt pan, tube pan, or two standard loaf pans. Transfer the soft dough into the pan and smooth the top. Cover loosely and let rise for 1 hour.

Bake: Preheat your oven to 350 degrees. Bake for 40 to 45 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the center comes out clean and the top is deep golden brown.

Cool: Allow the cake to cool in the pan for 15 minutes before turning it out onto a wire rack to cool completely.



August

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22 Crowned in Elegance: Regency & Federal Tiara-Making Workshop 10 am– 3 pm
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Be Our Friend...

Renew your membership or become a new Friend. Fill out and mail the following information to us.

YES! I want to help. Enclosed is my contribution:

Name:_____

Street Address:_____

City, State, & ZIP:_____

Phone:_____

Email:_____

Amount Enclosed:_____ Membership Level:_____

Please send me information about volunteering at Stephenson House.

Checks should be made payable to the:

Friends of the Col. Benjamin Stephenson House

Payments may also be made in our online store:
www.stephensonhouse.org

*Memberships are from January to December. Benefits of membership are extended to an individual and his/her immediate family. We accept cash, check, or credit card donations. Memberships are extended for monetary donations only. The Friends of Col. Benjamin Stephenson House is a 501c3 not-for-profit organization FIN 37-1395804

Send your membership to the

Friends of the Col. Benjamin Stephenson House

P.O. Box 754

Edwardsville, IL 62025

Membership Levels

Friend of Ben & Lucy
$30

Stephenson Family Friend
$60

Landmark Friend
$125

Heritage Friend
$275

Living History Friend
$600

Founding Friend
$1,000 or more

Our Board of Directors & Staff

Peggy Emling, *Co-President*
Stacey Lipe, *Co-President*
Rachel Hill, *Treasurer*
Leslie Wood, *Secretary*

Elizabeth Edwards
Sean Goding
Andrea Miracle
Robert 'Buddy' Paulett
Jaclyn Wallace
Leslie Wood

RoxAnn Raisner, *Site Director*
Phil Stack, *Bookkeeper*

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