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The Indians and Their Homes in the River Bottoms

(To Make a Home in Pioneer Cass County, Illinois by Marjorie C Taylor, 1979)

The Indian Families who hunted, fished, and lived here left no written records, but remains of their culture and daily life have been found in recent times. Well into the twentieth century an occasional arrowhead or stone axe has been found during spring plowing or following a heavy rain. It is impossible to determine the exact time the Indians first travelled and lived here but recent excavations at the Koster site in Green County which is less than fifty miles away from the Sangamon River have uncovered evidence of habitation ten or twelve thousand years ago.

It is but sixty miles further south to Cahokia Mounds State Park where the largest prehistoric earth structure in the United States, a 100 foot high, flat topped pyramid, is located. Numerous smaller mounds were constructed nearby, and a city with a population of thousands had developed by 1200 A.D.

Explorations at Dickson Mounds north of Havana and not far from the Illinois River uncovered both a large burial site and prehistoric village which was an active center around 1000-1200 A.D. These people were apparently in close contact with those of Cahokia using the Illinois River as their highway. Portions of several structures have been preserved by the erection of modern buildings over the remains.

Diggings of the twentieth century in the Illinois Valley are adding to our knowledge of the ancient mounds which may have been erected for religious or other ceremonial purposes, foundations for buildings, or look out posts. They appear to have been located approximately a day's journey apart along the Illinois River from its mouth to Peoria.

Second in size only to that at Cahokia, the large mounds at the present site of Beardstown dominated the area near the river until the middle of the 19th century.

Dr. John F. Snyder has described the scene...

"The mounds are were all conical in form: the large one fully sixty feet high, with base four hundred feet in diameter. The burial mound almost contiguous to it was fifteen feet height, with corresponding width of base. About forty yards to the west stood an ordinary burial mound ten feet in elevation, and further down the river was another, the smallest of the group, about eight feet high. The three smaller mounds were destroyed early in the history of Beardstown, their removal being deemed necessary for opening and properly grading the road leading down to the river, and the clay of which they were made was needed for filling up sundry holes and depressions in the principal streets of the village...Beardstown...situated on a drift deposit of sand which in the summer time, when dry was blown by the winds in stifling clouds in all directions, and at times rendered traveling and teaming through the town slow and laborious...digging down the mound...continued for years, until a

last vestige of it was hauled away to "clay" the deep sand of the streets and about two miles of the main road to the eastern bluffs...from Mr. John Davis...town marshal of Beardstown for many years and superintendent of the mound's destruction...remains, evidently of a missionary priest who had long ago penetrated the wilderness thus far... and was entombed by his converts...around his skull was a thin silver band one inch in width; on his skeleton breast reposed a silver cross, and nearby were the jet silver beads of his rosary.

Fragments of broken pottery, flint chips, and mussel shells occurred all through the homogenous mass of clay, with their ash beds, charred wood, animal bones, and other debris usual about old Indian campfires. At the base of the mound, about its center, resting on the ground surface, rough flag stones, which proved to be a rude vault, six feet square and four feet high, enclosing five human skeletons, far decayed, and "quantity of relics" buried with them: the reliquary, doubtless of renowned chieftain, to whose memory their tribe had rear this imposing monument."

Dr. Snyder obtained a sketch by Mr. H. F. Kors, circuit clerk of Cass County in the 90's, who was born and raised at the southern margins of the mound adjoining the large one. His account of them was in the main; corroborated by the older citizens of Beardstown.

This sketch showed what was left of the mound in the year of 1850, a section of it on the north side, next to the river, having been especially excavated for the building there of the four-story grain warehouse.

"When I (Dr. J. F. Snyder) first visited it, in the spring of 1865, the mounds obliteration was complete with the exception of remnants, about three to five feet in depth, about its margins, sufficient to define the original line of circumference."

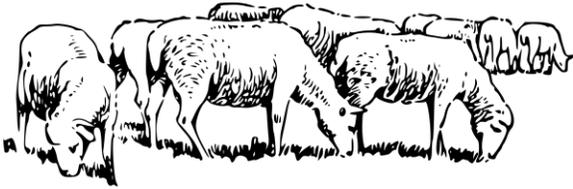
In the 1960's an Indian axe was unearthed by men laying a new water line into a home on West Main Street

in Beardstown which is thought to be the site of the smallest mound. Grading and excavating when a major highway project was undertaken in the 1950's exposed the clay which had been the base of a mound just west of the highway near the river. Pieces of broken pottery, beads, flaked stones or celts for skinning animals or hoeing, pipes, heavy stone balls for games, arrowheads, an axes were near the mounds. An Indian celt was often treasured by settlers who used them as scrapers at butchering time for many years. These primitive stone tools and jewelry are evidence of trade with tribes who lived hundreds of miles away. An arrowhead flint probably from Canada or a game ball of beautiful black obsidian from the mountains of Wyoming or Mexico, had passed though many hands on the way to the Illinois country.

There were burial sites along the bluff from Beardstown to Chandlerville as well as other locations throughout Cass County. Indian arrowheads and axes have been picked up in Phelps ditch and near the old Clear Lake Bridge. Remains of three mounds over which beans and corn are now planted are located not far from the Sangamon River, east of present day Beardstown.

The work of amateur archeologists has emphasized the importance of studying remains and artifacts in the Illinois Valley. Cass County was fortunate Doctor John Francis Snyder "the ranking pioneer in archeology in the State of Illinois" came to Virginia in the 1860's to make his home. He had been a lawyer in Missouri, served as a Confederate army officer during the Civil War, and practiced medicine for many years in Virginia, but until his death in 1921 at the age of 91, the chief interest of his life was archeology. He kept careful records of his diggings, and reports of his findings were published in the Illinois State Historical Society and the Smithsonian Institute. He also served as editor of the "The Antiquarian, A Monthly Journal Devoted to Archeology and Ethnology" which was first published in 1897.

His studies both created interest and added to the knowledge of those prehistoric peoples who had made their homes near the Sangamon and travelled the Illinois River 500 to 1,000 years ago unaware their control of the area would be challenged.



Dogs Kill and Cripple Sheep

(Virginia Republican Gazette March 23, 1917)

BARBER RESIDING NORTH OF THE CITY IS THE LOSER

Owner of Sheep Follows Dogs With Shot Gun and Succeeds in Killing Them

Two bull dogs owned by the late John Kreher made a raid on a flock of sheep belonging to T. L. Barber, residing two miles northeast of the city early Tuesday morning, killing and crippling twenty-six head of sheep and lambs out of a herd of seventy-nine.

Mr. Barber arrived on the scene with a shot gun in time to put one dog out of existence and followed the other one to the Kreher packing house, where he ended his sheep killing career also.

Mr. Barber, of course, is very much put out over the occurrence and says he thinks there are entirely too many worthless curs in the county that are not worth a dime to their owners and are a detriment to others and if the accessors were more particular to access all dogs there wouldn't be as many possessors of three and four dogs who only pay taxes on four dogs who

only pay taxes on one and very often none.

In a case where the sheep loss is paid by the county, with a limit of five dollars per head, considering the high price of mutton, together with ewes due to lamb, it is easy to figure why more farmers do not handle sheep. It seems as though it is high time to make a more drastic law on the dog and sheep question.

ASHLAND TO HAVE NEW FUNERAL HOME

(Jacksonville Daily Journal
4 April 1924)

A modern and perfectly appointed funeral home will be among the accomplishments of Ashland within the next few months thru the efforts of S. N. Zahn, local funeral director. Mr. Zahn has purchased the George S. Burgen property on West Editor Street. The property is an eight room modern house with a full basement and is located one block from the business district. A chapel for services, receiving room, rest room and a morgue will be at the disposal of the people of the community when the building is prepared for use.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN BLACK OAK SCHOOL, DISTRICT #40 IN 1914

(Cass County Public Schools 1906-1914
By Henry Jacobs, County Superintendent of
Schools)

Rufus Anderson, Marion Anderson, Howard Avery, Louis Avery, Martha Avery, Clara Blanche Braden, Bernice Brannan, Hazel Butler, Bessie Dyche, Etta Dyche, Edith Elliott, Harold Elliott, Roy Elliott, Arthur Emerick, Alice Emerick, Harry Lucas, Ella Lucas, Enid McDaniel, Ruth Morgan, Delilia Osterholdt, Brice Reining,

Hester Reining, Conrad Reining, Evaleen Reining, Francis Shay, Mildred Shay, Freddie Thornton, Alma Thornton, Howard Tucker, John Tucker, Lillie Wilson and Ancel Wilson.

HORSE THIEVES

(The History of Cass County, Illinois, edited by W.H. Perrin, 1882)

PHINEAS UNDERWOOD

(Find A Grave Memorial #58650194)

Phineas Underwood was born in the year 1763 in Vermont. His father and two brothers had served in the American Revolution and when Phineas was eighteen, he enlisted at Putney, Vermont. He served ten months. As a widower in 1826, he came to Illinois with his son, Phineas Underwood Jr. and family, headed for the military tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, where he intended to enter government...land with his soldier land warrant. While passing through Morgan County, he was so pleased with the land here that he concluded his journey, going no further. On November 24, 1826, he settled two and one-half miles northwest of Virginia in Cass County. The old soldier lived on this land until 1844 when he died at the age of 81, leaving a son, Phineas Jr. and a daughter, Rachel. The body was laid to rest in the old Halsey Smith burial ground, three miles west of Virginia. Phineas Underwood, Jr. his wife and one of their sons were also buried in this old cemetery. Other members of the family were interred nearby, but when a granddaughter, Rachel Anderson died April 2, 1901 at the age of 67, her children purchased a lot in Walnut Ridge cemetery in Virginia. The children of Rachel Anderson consented to the body (of Phineas Underwood Sr.) being removed to that plot. The head of the DAR in Springfield, Illinois manifested a great interest in his removal and agreed to apply for a U. S. government marker for the grave. The Virginia GAR contributed to the rest of the cost of the removal. The remains now lie in Walnut Ridge Cemetery.

From 1850 to 1852, Cass County was infested by horse thieves, who resided in the county, some half dozen of which were arrested in the latter year and brought before a magistrate for examination. One of the number was a large, powerful, good-looking young Hungarian named Eugene Honorius. We (*I do not know who "we" represent*) were prosecuting the case and felt satisfied from what we could learn that he had no heart in that nefarious business, but was inducted to stay with the gang out of love for the sister of one of them. Not having sufficient testimony, we pressed him into the service as witness, and by a rigid examination, extorted all the necessary facts from him sufficient to hold the rest of the gang, who were committed to jail.

Before the sitting of the Circuit Court, however, they all broke jail and fled to Kansas, from whence the girl to whom Honorius was attached wrote back to a friend this statement: That by an arrangement with the gang after they had escaped from jail, one Sunday she asked the Hungarian to go to a religious meeting with her down on Indian Creek. That they started on horseback but she decoyed him away down on Hog Island where they met the gang who shot and killed him in revenge for his having "peached" on them; and that if the prosecutors wanted to use him for a witness again they could find him at a certain place on Hog Island, and designated it.

Upon being informed of this, John Craig and the writer rode down there, and at the place designated in the girl's letter, we found the bones of a man, evidently about the large size of Honorius, but so much torn to pieces and broken by animals, that we could find but three whole bones, the two thighs and the jaw bone, which we have yet in our possession. The perpetrators were never retaken, but the county was not troubled with horse thieves for a long time afterwards.

WILLIAM HOLMES

(Arthur Crumins's 1840 Atlas of Cass County, Illinois, Edited by Keith L. Strubbe, Published by Cass County Historical Society, 1984)

William Holmes came to Illinois in the early spring of 1825 and lived a year near the town of Princeton, moving the next year to Sugar Grove where he took up a claim and built a log cabin. On 7 December 1827, he married Mary McDonald, daughter of Joseph McDonald, another pioneer. On 30 November 1829 he entered 80 acres of land at North Grove - the W1/2 of the SE1/4, of Sec. 31, T19N, and R9W - upon which he built a frame house where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives and died.

When Cass County was formed from Morgan County in 1827, Mr. Holmes was elected its first surveyor. He was Cass County's first representative in the statehouse at Vandalia. Just south of his house was the Holmes Campground (near Allendale) where Peter Cartwright and others preached before churches were built. Just west of the house is the remains of an old cemetery where many of the early settlers are buried.

A BIT OF CHANDLERVILLE HISTORY

(History of Cass County, Illinois, Edited by W. H. Perrin, 1882)

Chandlerville Precinct lies on the southern side of the Sangamon River, where a broad strip of bottom land, varying from one to two mile in width, forms the entire southern boundary of the precinct. This bottom land is, no doubt, the richest soil in the county, for the Sangamon River may be called the Nile of America, for it annually overflows, adding new deposits to the present richness of the soil.

Where the bottom lands terminate inland, a series of very high hills tower in natural majesty above the surrounding country, appearing at a distance like a range of mountains.

These hills are now mostly overgrown with scrubby timber and dense underbrush, but in the memory of some of the old settlers, not a twig or tree could be seen over the broad surface of this elevated height. The Indians annually burning off the prairies, the fire would sweep over the hills, destroying the young timber that had started during the year. The oldest settlers say that at the present time there is five times as much timber in this part of the country as there was when they first settled here.

The Pottawatomie Indians lived here till the year 1825, but they were of a very friendly character, and never molested in any way the peace and prosperity of the settlers. The precinct back from the hills is considerably rough and broken, and a large portion of that land was sold for 25 cents per acre; the United States giving it to the State, and the State in turn giving it to the county, and the county sold it to the settlers at the above rate; much of that land, however, at the present time is worth from \$25 to \$40 per acre. There was government land in this precinct as late as 1856. The precinct at first was mostly settled by Southern people, and very few other families came till about 1832, except a few Yankee peddlers, who occasionally visited the settlements.

Who the first settlers were the writer finds some difficulty in ascertaining. Robert Leeper, James and Elijah Garner, William Myres, Thomas Plasters, Ma k Cooper and Dr. Chandler, were probably among the first.

ASHLAND HOSPITAL CLOSED

(The Jacksonville Daily Journal
21 October 1917)

The Ashland Hospital has been closed for the present and will remain closed indefinitely, due to the fact that Dr. Burton Hole has received a commission

in the U.S. Army and is subject to a call at any time. Dr. W. S. Talyor will remain at the hospital.

ILLINOIS RIVER POINTS RECEIVE FLOOD WARNINGS

(The Jacksonville Daily Journal
5 February 1918)

Warnings to farmers along the Illinois River to remove corn from bottom land to prevent it being swept away by floods were reached here (Beardstown, Illinois) by the federal weather bureau today from Montrose W. Hayes of St. Louis, meteorologist in charge of the St. Louis river district.

ILLINOIS

(History of Cass County, Illinois, Edited
by W. H. Perrin, 1882)

In 1700, Illinois was part of the territory owned by the French government, and was called New France.

In 1720, all the country west of the Mississippi River belonged to Spain, with Santa Fe as its capital.

In 1778, the Illinois country was conquered from Great Britain by troops from the state of Virginia, under the command of General George Rogers Clark, which was an independent military enterprise of that State...and declared the Illinois country free and independent of Great Britain, thus making the 4th day of July the natal day of this State as well as the Nation. In that year, Illinois was created a county of Virginia, and Timothy Dernanbrun was appointed by the governor, Patrick Henry, a justice of the peace to rule over it; which was probably the most extensive territorial jurisdiction that a magistrate ever had.

In 1794, the legislature of the Northwest Territory divided it into two counties, Randolph and St. Clair.

In 1800, Illinois was declared a separate territory.

In 1812, Madison County was organized from St. Clair, and then

contained all of the present State north of St. Clair and Randolph.

In 1818, Illinois was admitted into the Union as the 22nd state.

In 1821, Greene County was formed from Madison County.

In 1823, Morgan County was formed from Greene County, which included the territory now known as Cass County.

In 1837, Cass County was formed from Morgan County.

HAPPY 200th BIRTHDAY, ILLINOIS!

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ARENZVILLE SCHOOLS IN 1914

(Cass County Public Schools, 1906-1914,
by Henry Jacobs, County Superintendent of
Schools, Virginia, Illinois)

Seniors: Marie Frye, Imogene Herman, Thelma Huston, Irene Musch, Alfred Musch, and Edgar McElroy.

Juniors: Elizabeth Batis, Wier Hierman, Bernice Lovekamp, and Clarence Reaugh.

Sophomores: Leona Burrus, Harold Burrus, Flo Hierman, John Lutkehus, Grace McElroy, and Vernon Rexroad.

Freshman: Byron Beard, Raymond Beard, Millie Beard, Oscar Briggs, Earl Burrus, Mylo Finch, Byron Huston, Elvin Long, Edgar Lovekamp, Armetta Meyer, Ruel Parlier, Merle Pfolsgrof, Walter Wessler, John Zulof, and Leroy Zulof.

8th Grade: Velma Becker, Marie Hammer, Leo Jones, Emelia Kolberer, Leah Lutkehus, and Nina Rich.

7th Grade: Dale Beard, Dorothy Houston, June Hierman, Grace Lovekamp, Josephine Meyer, Harold McElroy, Lawrence Mackey, Clifford Nieman, Dale Pfolsgrof, Blanche Treadway, Edna Wessler, and Harold Wessler.

6th Grade: Homer Dahman, Dessie Dunbar, Edward Dober, Fred Engelbach,

Adelaide Hoagland, Fritz Hammer, Gerald Huggins, John Lovekamp, Opal Morris, Ernest Nobis, Ernest Foslgruf, and Earl Zulauf.

5th Grade: Durrel Bridgman, Myrtle Dober, Charlotte Engelbach, Margaret Hanling, Herman Hammer, Bernhardt Meyer, Vernice Mackey, Margaret Nieman, Selma Nobis, Alvin Wessler, Martha Wessler, Hazel Zillion, Hugh Zillion, and Mabel Zillion.

4th Grade: Annabell Hagener, George Huston, Lloyd Morris, Rosella Nieman, Willie Jones, Elsie Kolberer, Calvin Saxer, John Saylor, and Bernice Zulauf.

3rd Grade: Leland Bartelheim, Oscar Decker, John Mackey, Verna Morris, Otto Nobis, Herbert Weber and Grace Zulauf.

2nd Grade: Edgar Dyches, Glen Dyches, Milton Dunbar, Normel Davis, Marcella Hierman, Esther Houston, Werner Kruse, Sadie Kloker, Russel Rining and Dorothy Reckamp.

1st Grade: Elvin Bollhorst, Mary Frances Crum, Robert Dunbar, Zella Marie Decker, Ruberta Hierman, Lena Hammer, Inez Kloker, Harlen Lovekamp, Earl Mackey, Edwin Meyer, Clarence Saylor, Edward Wessler, LeVern Zahn, Zona Fay Becker, Edith Ellen Haney, Ada Blanche Haney, Mabel Smith, Charles Shrewsbury, Lora Triebert, Marcella Zulauf and Joe Zillion.

PHILADELPHIA PRECINCT

(History of Cass County, Illinois, Edited by W. H. Perrin, 1882)

Philadelphia Precinct is but a newly created division of the county. It was organized September 6, 1876, and was formed principally out of what was formerly known as Lancaster Precinct, though a small portion was taken from each, Virginia, Oregon and Princeton Precincts. The remainder of Lancaster was called Ashland, and thus old Lancaster Precinct was blotted out of existence, just as whole States in Europe are often blotted out in some war or revolution. From its ruins have arisen Ashland and Philadelphia,

two precincts that will compare favorably with any in Cass County, in fine land, wealth and general prosperity.

Among the early settlers in this section were the Cunningham's and Redmond's. James Davis, William Crow and Eli Cox were also early settlers in this area.

The old town of Lancaster, like the precinct which formerly bore that name, has passed away, and nothing now remains to show where once it stood. It was laid out by John Dutch who had 100 acres surveyed into lots in the northeast quarter of section 25, township 17 and range 9 west. It was surveyed and platted by William French, County Surveyor. The entire plat was conveyed to Erastus W. Palmer on May 8, 1837 for \$400.

John Dutch, the original proprietor of Lancaster, was an old sea captain, and like most of that class, was very profane. Sometime after laying out the town, he went back to Boston, whence he had come, and begged contributions to build a church, as he said, to Christianize the heathenish western people. He raised considerable money and came back, and really did build a church, which was used as such for many years, and then moved away and changed into a barn. Mr. Dutch had been very wealthy, but had lost most of his riches. He had saved enough, however, to enter a large body of land in Cass County. He built a fine two-story hotel, where he laid out his town on the Springfield and Beardstown State road. He kept a tavern there for a good many years, but his town never grew to very large proportions, and as we have said, was finally vacated, and the very spot whereupon it stood, is known to but few of the citizens of the county.



HOW TO MAKE SOAP

(To Make a Home in Pioneer Cass County,
Illinois by Marjorie Taylor, 1979)

Andrew Cunningham gave very explicit directions for utilizing fat not considered edible. To make soap, all sorts of fat or grease, pig entrails, pork skin, etc.,...being collected into a large pot, it is placed under a barrel filled with wood ashes into which a quantity of water is poured, which seeping through, fills the post with lye. It is then put on the fire and boiled until all the garbage is dissolved. When boiled enough, spring water is poured in it to thicken it, when it congeals to something consisting of thick cream. Soap was usually made several times a year.

CHOLERA IN VIRGINIA

(Illinois Observer - 13 April 1849)

The Cholera is making its appearance in all parts of our state, and it behooves our citizens to properly prepare for its approach. We call attention of the citizens of Virginia to the several nuisances lying about the streets, and about town; we refer to the dead animals...I know of no reason why the people of this town should be visited by the Cholera, unless from abominable carelessness in permitting dead horses to remain in the streets until their weight is lightened by the visitation of sundry buzzards, crows, dogs, etc.

THE WINTER OF THE BIG SNOW

(J. Henry Shaw)

The winter of 1830-31 will be remembered by old settlers as the most terrible for suffering. The snow fell

at first about 30 days and then the weather settled, and another snow fell and another until it was four to six feet deep. In drifts it was much deeper. Fences were covered and lanes filled up. There was much suffering everywhere. Stock died for want of food. Deer stood in their tracks and died. Prairie chickens and quail having alighted in the snow could not get out.

Man was the only animal that could walk. Finally game became so poor from starvation it was unfit for food. The snow stayed on the ground all winter, until March and people ran short of everything, particularly fuel. What little corn had been raised in the County was generally ungathered when the snow came men took sacks and waded out in their fields and gathered it and carried it on their shoulders to their cabins, and to their horses, and cattle, and hogs.

Since horses could not travel in the snow, Thomas Beard walked seven miles in March of 1831 to the home of a widow and ten small children, where he found their situation desperate. He tore up fences and chopped a pile of wood for them and returned later with food.

Prior to this time, cotton had been a good crop, but since this terrible winter, it has never been very successful. The misery of that winter was never forgotten, and its story has passed on even until the present time.

"I am bound to them, though I cannot look into their eyes or hear their voices. I honor their history. I cherish their lives. I will tell their story. I will remember them."

Author Unknown

FROM THE DESK

Even though the office is closed for the winter months, we continue to stay busy with genealogical requests from people all over the country. We have researched various family names including Underbrink, Rosenberger, Rexroat, Smith, Rummerfield, Carlson, Ivey, Weiss, and several others. We've also met with a few people this winter who have requested special appointments with us to do research.

The office will reopen on April 4th! We are very much looking forward to spring and being able to open our office once again!

The Christmas Open House that we held in conjunction with Christmas in Virginia was a great success. We were very happy with all the people who came through to see our research room and museum. Punch and cookies were served to all. The winners of the two Christmas wreaths donated by Board member Kathy Roegge were Sarah Miller and Chere Kay Garner.

Thanks to Carol Orwig, Mary Jane Stock and Kay Patterson for meeting with sixteen members of Mrs. Ann Bischoff's Virginia High School English class in December. They were doing research on topics relating to Virginia. They were a great bunch of kids. Mrs. Bischoff said next year she will have 32 kids - I think we will need more help!! We would like to thank those who have donated items for our museum in the past couple months. Pam Nergenh Royer donated a diary of Mrs. G. W. Angier from the 1950's, a Herbarium and Plant book compiled by Louise Angier in 1902, and a scrapbook made by Louise Angier in the 1880's. Marq Mefford donated a piece of stationary with the Rexroat Store letterhead on it. Marie Parlier donated a cup from the Washbucket Laundry and a thermometer advertising the business of Bob Hierman's store. Ron and Chris Phipps of Pittsfield have given us copies of all the photos they have taken of gravestones in the county during the past year. Thanks to Edie Fisher and Paul Blakeman for

donating frames for us to use when we "redecorated" the museum.

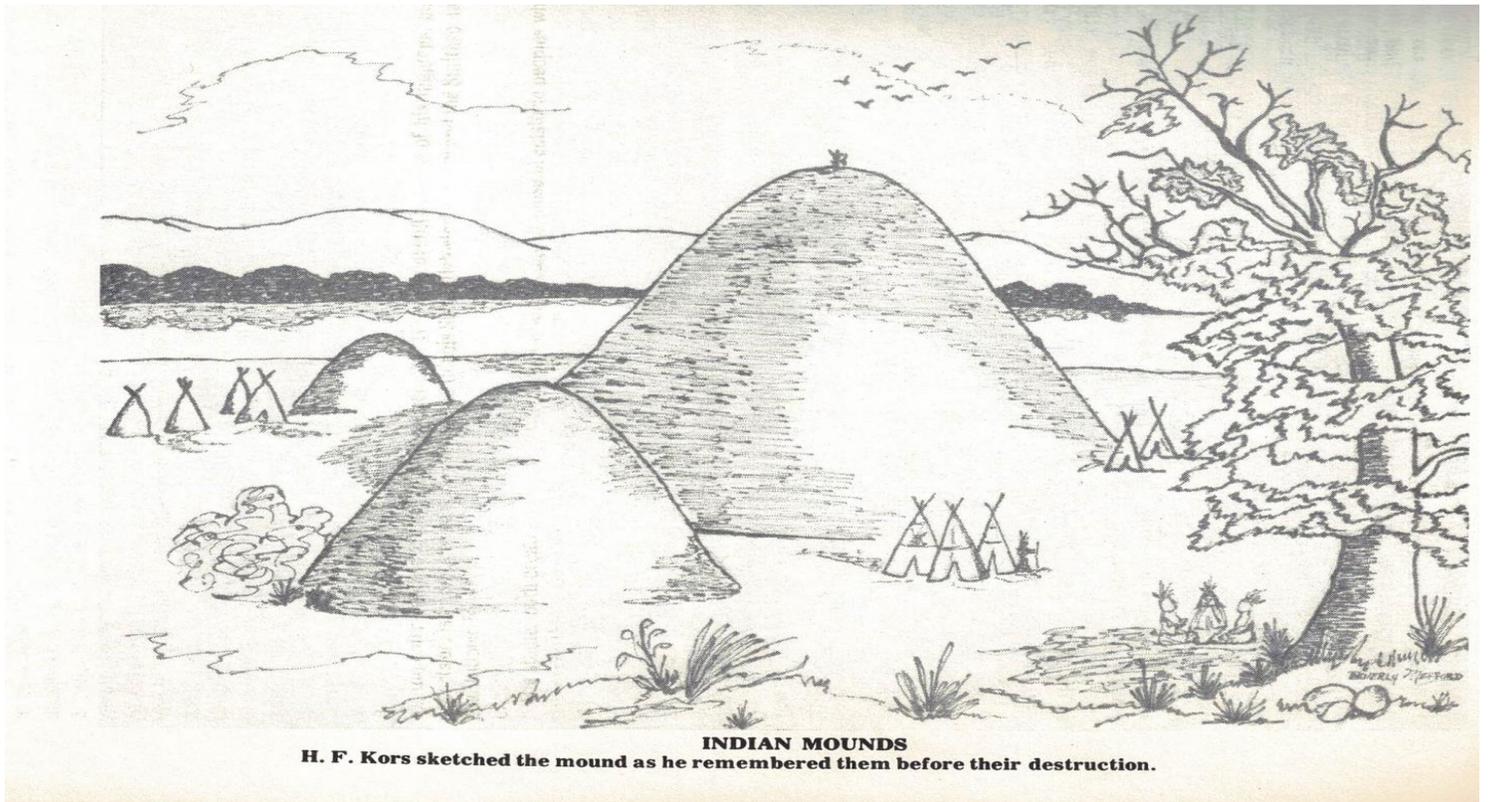
Please come in this spring and visit the museum! All the towns and villages of Cass County are represented as are businesses, schools, bands, homemakers, 4-H, fairs, military veterans, farmers, and many other clubs and organizations.

Save the date of June 9th! We have tentatively set that date for our Annual Meeting. More information will be included in the next newsletter.

Have you visited our Facebook page? It's great that so many people are visiting the page and contributing pictures and stories about their families. We still have a few Cass County History books available. The cost is \$60.00. The Cass County Marriages 1939-1945 and Cass County Marriage 1946-1950 compiled by Mary Jane Stock and Carol Orwig are also new items for sale. They are \$18.00 and \$20.00 respectively. We have several books regarding cemeteries, marriages, births, deaths, church records, and many other publications of interest for sale. Our contact information is on the front page of this newsletter.

***HAVE A HAPPY EASTER AND
WE'LL SEE YOU IN THE
SPRING!***





INDIAN MOUNDS
H. F. Kors sketched the mound as he remembered them before their destruction.

Cass County Historical and
Genealogical Society
109 S Front Street
Beardstown, IL 62618