Easter Sunday Recalls Horror of Tornado's Visit Here in 1920

March 28, 1937 was a far different day for a number of local persons than that same day in 1920. It was on Palm Sunday, March 28, 1920, that a devastating tornado tore and twisted a path of destruction along the Fox river valley and swept along the western ends of Barrington and Cuba townships.

The twister came from the south and struck with violence at noon on that day. In the village of Barrington a high wind was noticed but little damage was done. A number of persons suffering losses or personal injury that day are still in the community. Charles Givens, of Wauconda, died last Thursday, three days before the anniversary. He was injured by a falling timber when a barn was wrecked by the tornado at that time. Some others have also died since.

Below is the story of the incident as it was printed in the April 1 issue of The Barrington Review in 1920.

People of the Barrington community, at first believing themselves to be severe sufferers from Sunday's tornado, awoke to the realization, as reports from other localities began to come, that they were indeed fortunate. No lives were lost and no person injured to any extent. Ward Flock, standing in the barn at Fairacres farm in Cuba township just as the storm struck, escaped without injuries. Charles Givens, assistant at the William Paddock farm in Cuba township, was in the barn when it came down and was struck on the head by a falling timber, but was not greatly injured. James McGraw sustained a badly bruised arm.

Miland Gieske of Elgin, a nephew of Mrs. Will Gieske of Barrington, was injured in the tornado and taken to the Sherman hospital.

Mrs. V. Powers of Wauconda, mother of L. A. Powers of Barrington, received cuts on the head when her residence was partially wrecked by the tornado and her daughter, Mrs. Cora Bangs, sustained a bad cut on her foot. Both are at the Powers home here at present.

Tornado Damage

Mrs. Nettie Flock farm, Cuba township: Dairy barn and milk house completely demolished. One cow killed (only animal in the barn). Loss estimated at $5500; insurance, $2500.

E. W. Riley farm, Cuba township: Roof blown off of cement stave silo and silo twisted so that it will have to be rebuilt; dairy barn partially demolished; roof blown off new chicken house; part of dwelling moved two inches on foundation; many trees destroyed. Loss $1000; fully covered by insurance.

James McGraw farm, Cuba township: Dairy barn completely demolished and between 35 and 40 head of dairy cows killed; some loss of hay and grain; two silos wrecked; dwelling damaged. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

Chris Schumacher farm, Cuba township: Wood silo destroyed; threshing machine shed torn apart and machine inside turned over.

Robert Heynoldson farm, Cuba township; Henry Schumacher, tenant: Dairy barn destroyed and seven head of cattle killed.

William Paddock farm, Cuba township: Dairy barn wrecked so that it requires rebuilding. One horse injured. Loss, as fixed by the adjusters, $1050, covered by insurance.

Kelsey school in Cuba township: Turned half way around on foundation; outbuildings destroyed; woodshed torn from concrete foundation and wrecked; three big oak trees in yard destroyed. No insurance.

Heavy roof blown off of railroad platform at Cuba milk station and lodged against the general store building of Conrad Kraus, with some damage to building.

Robert Micker farm, Barrington township: Farm barn blown off of foundation, leaving basement wall and floor above basement intact. Cattle were in their stanchions in the basement. The balance of the barn was scattered all over the Jackson woods 80 rods distant, in which may trees were blown down, one man estimating that 150 cords of wood were on the ground.

Clarence Heim farm, Louis Brandt, tenant, Barrington township: Barn completely wrecked and 23 head of cattle killed. Many trees blown down.

Frank Reuter farm, Barrington township: Big double corncrib wrecked so that it will have to be rebuilt.

Jackson school, Barrington township: Windows blown out and chimney demolished. Impossible to hold school this week.

Many chimneys were blown off, cupolas blown down, trees leveled and other minor damage caused by the storm throughout the farming district of western Barrington and Cuba townships, which were apparently in the path of the storm which struck Elgin and Dundee. No damage was done in the village and only a high wind noticed here.

Wauconda—Roundhouse of the P. L. Z. & W. Ry. completely wrecked and DeSimel tile factory razed to the ground, several farm barns demolished and dozens of dwellings damaged.

White Sulphur Springs

Interesting chapters of the early history of the United States centered around White Sulphur Springs, in a fertile plateau near the crest of the rugged Alleghenies. Because of a natural cleft in this mountainous country, which provided a well-defined east and west passage, this seemingly secluded spot was of easy access long before the days of cement-ribboned highways. This wooded plateau in midst of scenic grandeur, now serene and prosperous, has been the site of sanguinary conflict. Its soil has been drenched with the blood of revolutionary patriots and their adversaries the English soldiers.

Pennsylvania Dutch

The ancestors of the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" came from Germany, Holland and Switzerland. They were chiefly members of religious sects such as the Mennonites and immigrated in the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries. At the time of the Revolution it was estimated they constituted one-third of Pennsylvania's population. The *early* Mennonites were from Holland or from parts of Germany adjacent to it where Dutch was the language spoken. The name "Dutch" gradually came to be applied to the entire German group, whether they spoke that language or not, particularly as they called themselves "Deutsch." The term "Pennsylvania Dutch" is applied to the corrupted mixture of German and English spoken in many parts of that state.

Classified Ads Bring Results

"Cave-in-Rock" Known as Far Back as in 1744

"Cave-in-Rock" is at the southern tip of Illinois Route No. 1, the Dixie highway. Long before it was known to white men, the Illinois tribes called it the "Habitation of the Great Spirit," says Chicago Daily News.

The first recognition it received by our forefathers was on a map in Charlevoix' "History of New France," published in 1744. At that time the cave was the center of Indian life along the lower Ohio river.

However, as the Indians gradually retired at the advance of the white man, the cave took on a more ominous meaning to the early settlers. It became the rendezvous of robbers who preyed on surrounding settlements and Ohio river traffic. Driven from the cave, the robbers were succeeded by a band of counterfeiters who operated there until cleaned out in 1831. Another band of robbers took up their abode there but their life of crime was short lived, the last of the gang being executed in 1834.

Early Fire Fighters

Fire fighting paid in the early days of this country, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., says that communities often paid fees for putting out fires. Insurance companies were also glad to reward firemen who saved insured property. Fire marks — cast iron plates placed on the fronts of houses signifying that they were insured with certain companies—spurred the firemen to extra efforts to save such homes. Rival companies raced to the fire. The stories of these races constitute some of the most colorful episodes in the history of fire fighting. Often, saving of property was a secondary factor in what was primarily a sporting event. All sorts of tricks, some of them rather unsportsmanlike, were used to slow up a rival.

House, Field Mice Differ

House mice which are found in houses and hotels are more cosmopolitan than the same species found in fields in the sense that they present more variations in color, length of tail, size of skull, odor and standardization, according to an authority. Field mice, on the other hand, have a cleaner appearance, their odor is weaker and more pungent, their skulls appear more blunt, and the specimens smaller, with shorter tails. The difference in odor is due to the vegetable matter field mice eat as compared with meat, cheese and odds and ends the house specimens live on.

"Sardine" Named for Island

The name "sardine" is derived from the name of the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean sea where these small fish abound. Sardines include fish of several different varieties, among them pilchard, the bristling or sprat, and the herring.

Ohio Soldiers in Battles

During the Civil war, Ohio soldiers formed part of every army, fought in every important battle, and marched in every campaign—from the first battle to the last.

Tortoise Carries Water in Travel Over Dry Land

The word tortoise is applied to the land turtle. Sometimes called the ground hog of California for his habit of hibernating during the rainy season, there is still another nickname that might be applied, "The little camel of the desert." Located under the hard shell is a membrane sack in which they store a supply of water to carry on their travels far from streams and ponds. From plant life growing on the wastelands they obtain more than enough moisture for their daily use and are able to store up a supply so large, that if a person suffering from thirst could locate the animal, they would be able to obtain enough water to carry them over a period of two or three days.

Possessing no teeth, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times, their jaws are hard and sharp on the edge, forming a beak. This is the means they use to grind their food small enough to swallow. The large shell protects them from any attacking enemy. They are in reality their own foe. The males when fighting strive to overturn the opponent. When this occurs, they have no means to right themselves and are left to die by the victor. Land turtles are sun creatures and when night comes or the day is dark and gloomy they seldom put in appearance.

Largest Bet Lost on Race

The largest bet ever lost by an individual on a horse race was placed by the notorious turf plunger, the Marquis of Hastings, on a horse that ran in the Derby at Epsom Downs, England, in 1867. In this race, says Collier's Weekly, which was run in less than three minutes, the Marquis dropped the tidy sum of $315,000.

Township Tax Rates in County Compiled

Tax rates were lowered from 2 to 93 cents in Waukegan and ten other cities and villages in the Lake county, while there were increases of from 2 to 92 cents in rates in seven villages, according to the rates compiled last week in County Clerk Russ Alford's office.

The 1936 rate is being extended on the collection books now. After the taxes are extended the books will be turned over to County Treasurer Allen J. Nelson for the collection of taxes.

The village of Mundelein, both in Libertyville and Fremont townships, shows the heaviest rate increase, with a 68 cent increase in Libertyville township and 92 cent increase in Fremont township, compared to last year. Mundelein in Libertyville township has a rate of $6.58, compared to $5.90 last year, and Mundelein in Fremont has a rate of $6.59, compared to $5.67 last year.

In one village, Gurnee, the tax rate remained the same as last year at $4.57 per $100 valuation, while in the village of Deerfield there was an increase of 2 cents in the rate in one school district and a decrease of 3 cents in the other district.

The following table shows some comparative tax rates for 1936 and 1935 in the incorporated cities and villages of the county, as compiled by the tax extension division of the county clerk's office. The name in parentheses indicate the townships in which the cities or village lie.

	1935	1936
Grayslake	$4.74	$5.09
Round Lake	4.42	4.55
Gurnee	4.57	457
Libertyville	6.59	5.99
Mundelein (Libtyvle.)	5.90	6.58
Mundelein (Fremont)	5.67	6.59
Wauconda	6.21	6.01
Barrington	6.09	6.36
Lake Zurich	4.92	5.01

Botany Dealing With Trees

Forestry is the management of growing timber. Dendrology is the study o. trees and shrubs. Silviculture is the branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. Arboriculture is the cultivation of trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes.

Reaching the Part

To reach the port, we must sometimes sail with the wind and sometimes against it. But we must sail and not drift nor lie at anchor.

First Lima Beans

The first lima beans in America were grown in New York state from seed brought from Lima, Peru, in 1824.

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LAKE-COOK FARM SUPPLY CO.
Arlington Heights 570 Lake Zurich 8

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The new Kelvinator runs only half as many minutes per day—during the rest of the time, it maintains low temperatures using no current at all.
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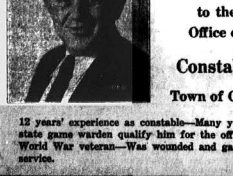
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