

Chapter VII

In 1886, the Soo Line Railroad was built through what was to become Grayslake. That was the day in which railroads made or killed a town, depending on whether they went through them or around them. It was the only real method of transportation. It was long before the day of the automobile, the truck and the airplane. Railroads were very wealthy then. The opposite is true today. Railroading has gone a full cycle, from poverty to prosperity, back to poverty.

With the arrival of the Soo, Hainesville began to wither. Soon homes were being built in Grayslake.

At the turn of the century, Hainesville had two hotels, three taverns, three stores and two doctors in their town.

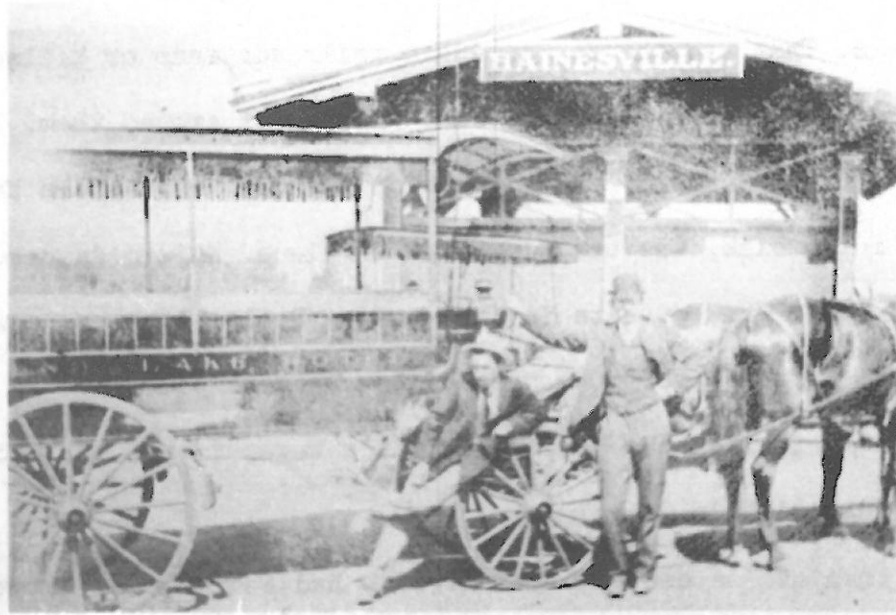
Construction of the Milwaukee Road Railroad west from Libertyville ultimately reached Janesville, Wisconsin, thus giving Hainesville a railroad depot.

Early in 1900, on April 29th, the line was in operation to what was then known as Nippersink, 17 miles west of Rondout and one train every day was operated in each direction, stopping at Hainesville.

Nippersink is now Fox Lake. Hainesville was $10 \frac{6}{10}$ miles west of Rondout and 43 miles from Chicago.

By July 1900 service had increased to three daily trains and two Sunday trains. This servicing diminished on June 1, 1901, when the trains no longer stopped at Hainesville Depot.

DeVoe Street south of our present day Route 120 was used for the entrance and exit to the Railroad Depot. George Renehan served as the station agent.



The fringed top station wagon, from the Round Lake Hotel, owned and operated by George Renehan, met all trains at Hainesville Railroad Station.

Tom Nolan is the one on the right and a hotel guest named Dick Martin is on the left, in the above photo.

POSTMASTER
U. S. DEPT.

Post Office Department,

H

TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 31st, 1901.

Sir:

To enable the Topographer of this Department to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the relative positions of Post Offices, so that they may be correctly delineated on its maps, the Postmaster General requests you carefully to answer the questions below, and furnish the diagram on the other side, returning the same as soon as possible, verified by your signature and dated, under cover to the Topographer's Office, Post Office Department.

Respectfully, &c.,

Topographer P. O. Dept.

To POSTMASTER AT Hainesville
Lake Co
Illinois

The (P. O. Dept.) name of my Office is Hainesville

If the town, village, or site of the Post Office be known by another name than that of the Post Office, state that other name here: None

The P. O. is situated in the south west quarter of Section No. 28, in Township 45 (north ~~or~~ south), Range No. 10 (east ~~or~~ west), County of Lake, State of Illinois

The name of the most prominent river near it is Desplaine
The name of the nearest creek is Squeaw
This Office is 6 miles from said river, on the west side of it, and is 1 miles from said nearest creek, on the east side of it.

My Office is on Mail Route No. 35643

My Office is a Special Office supplied from Graylake 13 miles distant.

The name of the nearest Office on my route is Graylake 7, and its distance is 13/4 miles, by the traveled road, in a east direction from this, my Office.

The name of the nearest Office, on the same route, on the other side, is Fort Hill and its distance is 2 miles in a west direction from this, my Office.

The name of the nearest Office off the route is Riceus, and its distance by the most direct road is 2 miles in a North direction from this, my Office.

The name of the nearest railroad is Chic. Milw. & St. Paul

If on the line of or near the railroad, on which side and how far from the track is your Office located? 76 Rods East side of track

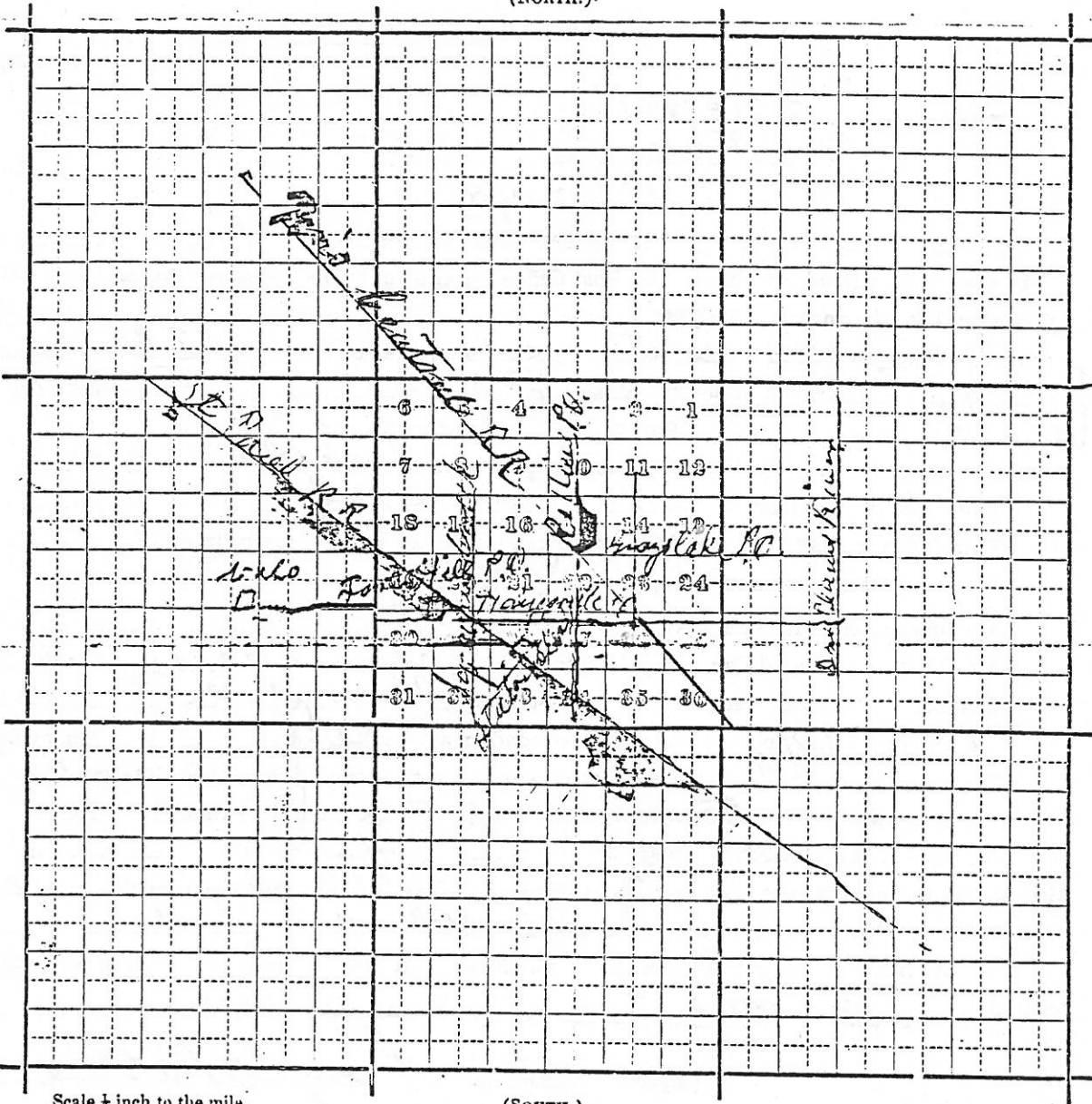
(Signature of Postmaster.) George B. Patterson
(Date.) Aug. 3rd 1901

Diagram showing the site of the *Hainesville* Post Office
 in Township *45* (N. or S.), Range *10* (E. or W.),
 of *3* Principal Meridian, County of *Lake*, State
 of *Illinois*, with the adjacent Townships and Post Offices.

It is requested that the exact site of your Post Office, as also the roads to the adjoining
 Offices, and the rivers and creeks, be marked on this diagram, to be returned as soon as possi-
 ble to the Topographer's Office, Post Office Department. If on, or near a railroad, mark
 the railroad and adjacent Station accurately.

In localities not surveyed by the U. S. Land Office, a **sketch** map is requested.

(NORTH.)



Scale 1/4 inch to the mile.

(SOUTH.)



Mrs. Thomas Renehan of Avon Township,
feeding ducks and chickens in her yard,
in the year 1898.

Thomas Renehan, father of George Renehan, came to Lake County in 1836, when he was six years old, with his father. They had come from Canada with their oxen and had stopped at Chicago. They slept underneath their covered wagon at night.

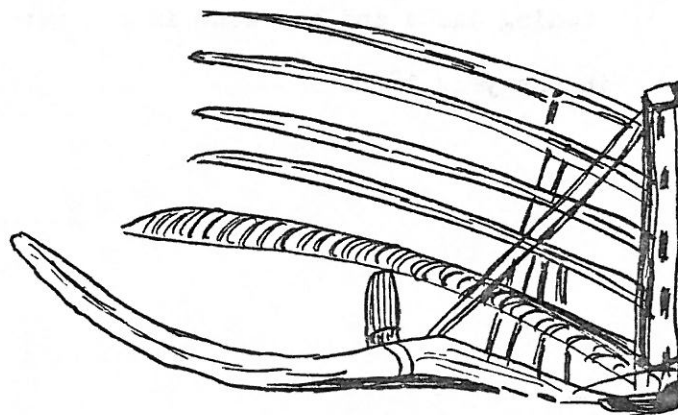
They came to Lake County and settled in a spot in Avon which is a hill on the south side of Round Lake. They had built a log cabin and after they had finished it, they went back to Canada to get the rest of the family.

In 1848, they began to build part of their frame house and in 1856 they built an addition on to it.

In 1851, Thomas Renehan went to California and had obtained some gold while there, which he melted and made his wife a wedding ring.

The first mower that was bought in Avon, was by Mr. Renehan. He paid \$150.00 for it and he mowed other people's hay for \$5.00 an acre.

He also had the first cradle scythe. That was given to the Lake County Historical Society.



CRADLE
SCYTHE

Land was purchased for a new school house site. It was a frame structure situated on the south side of the Old Plank Road and west of the George Battershall store.

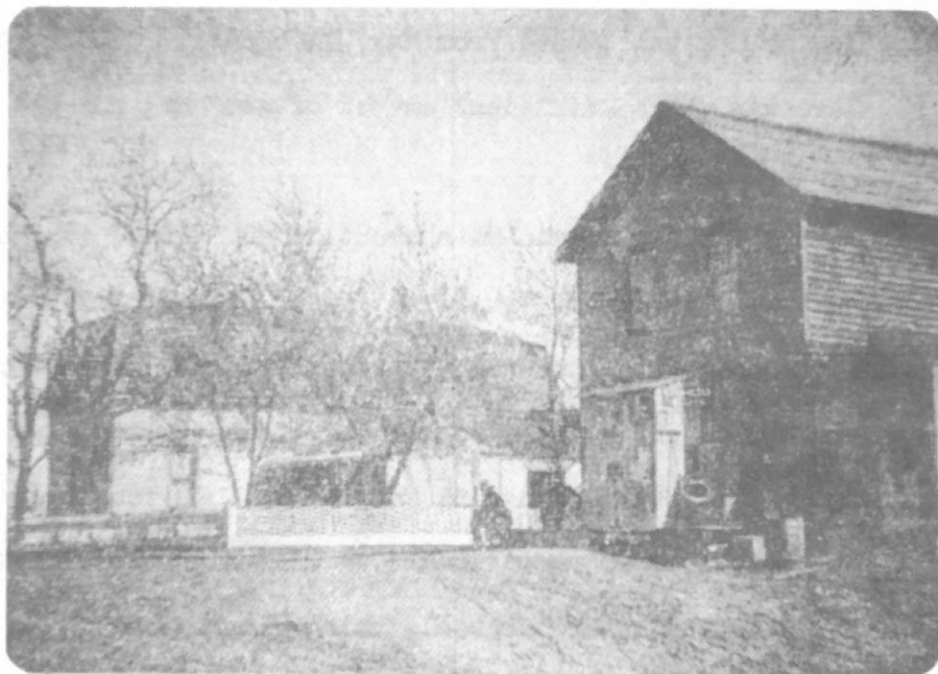
Mamie Decker was the teacher during the 1905-06 term. She married Louis Hendee on January 13th 1906 and finished out her term as teacher. The school was closed from May, 1906 until October 1913, because there was not a sufficient amount of students for the school to function.

In October, 1913, it re-opened with about 25 students, with one teacher teaching all grades. Franklin Hendee, son of Louis, was among this group of students when the school re-opened. Some of the teachers who taught at this school were, Miss Nelson, Mabel Murrie, Anna Marett, Pearl King and Marguerite McCullough.

Students who were from Hainesville and were of high school age, went to the Libertyville High School, which was the only high school in the northwestern part of Lake County around 1922.

Franklin Hendee recalls boarding the Chicago, St. Paul Railroad train at 7:30 A. M. in Hainesville, which had two passenger cars, six to seven milk cars and a baggage car. This train took him into Libertyville to high school. There were approximately 78 students who rode this train from Walworth to Libertyville. The train would continue on to Chicago and deliver the milk and would return to Libertyville at 3:30 P.M. to pick up the students and return them to their homes.

It is worthy to note that the old log school house was torn down by George Battershall, and the logs were used in building a horse barn on his farm.



The building on the right of the above photo was George Battershall's store.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF
HAINESVILLE.

June 19, 1902.

Special meeting called to order by President; called for the purpose of taking a vote of the Board to change the corporation from the old law to the new law.

Roll call. Cleveland, Sullivan and Titus, present; Happle, absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read.

Motion by Sullivan, same stand , approved as read; seconded by Cleveland.

Motion by Titus - We proceed to change our town or corporation from under the old law to the new law, according to the Statutes of the State of Illinois, and that we empower William F. Riggles to make the necessary change, and that we allow him the sum of Twenty-five Dollars for doing the same. Seconded by Cleveland. Vote: Titus, aye; Cleveland, aye; Sullivan, aye. Carried.

Motion by Sullivan that we adjourn . Seconded by Cleveland.

(Signed) C. Hendee, Clerk.

July 7, 1902.

Regular meeting called to order by President.

Roll call. George B. Batershall, President. Titus, Cleveland, Sullivan and Kapple, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Bills of C. S. Hassel, S. Davis, F. C. Wilbur Co., and E. Sullivan read. Motion by Titus that bills be allowed and orders drawn on Treasurer for same. Seconded by Sullivan.

Vote: Titus, aye; Sullivan, aye; Kapple, aye; Cleveland, aye. Carried.

Petition by the legal voters of the Town of Hainsville presented and read to change from the old law to the new.

Motion by Sullivan that the petition be granted. Seconded by Titus. Vote: Sullivan aye; Titus, aye; Cleveland, aye; Kapple, aye.

Motion by Cleveland that an election be called on the 23rd day of July, 1902 for the purpose of voting on the changing from the old law to the new law. Seconded by Titus. Vote: Cleveland, aye; Titus, aye; Kapple, aye; Sullivan, aye. Carried.

Motion by Sullivan that the President appoint the Judges. Seconded by Titus. Carried. Vote: aye, all.

The President then appointed as Judges A. H. Owen, Jehiel Compton, and C. G. Kapple.

Motion by Cleveland to adjourne. Seconded by Sullivan.

Signed: C. Henée, Clerk.

July 21, 1902.

Regular meeting, called to order by President.

Roll call: Cleveland, Sullivan, Titus and Kapple, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Motion by Cleveland that we adjourn until Wednesday, July 23, 1902. Seconded by Sullivan.

4-

July 23, 1902.

Adjourned meeting.

Roll call: Sullivan, Cleveland, Titus and Kapple, present.

Bill of the legal adviser read. Motion by Titus that bill be allowed and order drawn on Treasurer for same. Seconded by Sullivan. Vote: Titus, aye; Cleveland, aye; Kapple, aye; Sullivan, aye.

The returns of the election held July 23, 1902, presented to the Board by the Judges. Said returns were canvassed by the Board. Twenty votes were cast for changing from the old law to the new law. No votes against it. Thereby changing from the old law to the new law without, ~~without~~ opposition, we do hereby declare ourselves changed under the new law as provided by the Statutes of the State of Illinois.

Moved by Cleveland to adjourne. Seconded by Titus.

Signed: C. Hendee, Clerk.

August 10, 1902.

Regular meeting called to order by the President.

Roll call: Kapple, Sullivan, Cleveland and Titus, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Motion by Cleveland to adjourn to August 25th, 1902.

Seconded by Titus. Carried.

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the Town Board of the Town of Hainesville, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, an election will be held on the 23rd day of July, 1902, at the Town Hall in said Town of Hainesville, for the purpose of submitting to vote of the people whether they will become organized as a village under article eleven of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Cities, and Villages" approved April 10th, 1872, and in force July 1st, 1872, as amended, by Act approved June 18th, 1891 in force July 1st, 1891.

Polls for said election will be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 5 o'clock P. M. of the the above 23rd day of July, 1902, and the following Judges of Election were appointed:

- A. H. Owen.
- Jekiel Compton.
- C. G. Kapple.

George B. Battershall, Pres.
 Clinton Hendee, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS :
 :SS:
LAKE COUNTY. :
 :
VILLAGE OF HAINESVILLE

I, C. Hendee, Village Clerk of Village of Hainesville, do hereby certify that I am Village Clerk of the Village of Hainesville, and the same person who was Clerk of the Town of Hainesville from June 2nd, 1902, and including August 10th, 1902, and that I am the keeper of the records of the said Town of Hainesville, and now the said Village of Hainesville; that said Town of Hainesville changed to the Village of Hainesville on July 23, 1902, and that the above and foregoing are full, just and true copies of the proceedings of the Town Board of the Town of Hainesville, of the meetings of June 19, 1902; July 7, 1902, July 21, 1902, July 23, 1902, and August 10, 1902, and of the election notice, in relation to the change of organization aforesaid.

That the said Village of Hainesville has no Village Seal, and that the original record of said proceedings now remains in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of July, A. D. 1903.

C. Hendee (SEAL)
Village Clerk.

In June 1903, railroad service was again provided to Hainesville including one through train to and from Madison, Wisconsin. For the next several years service varied with three or four trains daily depending upon the season.

By 1910 Hainesville had 66 inhabitants, compared to Grayslake's 603. Hainesville began to take on the look of a ghost town. Unlike the early Village of Hainesville, when it was a thriving place. In the horse-and wagon days, travelers made it their all night stopping place on their way to and from Little Fort, which is presently Waukegan.

Along the many miles of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, were located some of the most delightful summer homes in Lake County. The principal resorts in our Hainesville area were the Avon Park Hotel and cottages, managed by George P. Renehan, located on Round Lake; The Cedar Hotel, managed by F. O. Sundwall, located on Round Lake; Taylor Lake Hotel, managed by Mrs. Marcy Pallesen, located on Taylor Lake (which is our present day Highland Lake); and Green Villa Cottages, managed by Mrs. L. Greene, located on Taylor Lake.

George Battershall, a prominent resident of Hainesville, was born in Columbia County, New York, in September, 1839. He graduated from grammar school and attended one of the best high schools at that time in New York.

He came to Lake County with his parents in 1854, coming as far as Chicago by rail. They drove out from Chicago in a wagon and stopped

at Justice Bangs, in Wauconda, on the way. Mr. Battershall, first worked at the Marble Nursery grafting trees. He then came to Hainesville to live.

At the time train service was provided for Hainesville, which was at the turn of the century, he was elected President of the Village of Hainesville. Clinton Hendee was the Clerk of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Battershall also served as the Village Postmaster. He was appointed in 1885 and 1894, and was still Postmaster in 1912.

He owned and operated a store on the Old Plank Road, which carried a little bit of everything.

The west part of the Battershall house was built by Elijah Haines for his mother Mrs. Bowen.

George Battershall, recognizing the inevitable, moved to Grayslake. Only the Old Plank Road and Haines' house along with a few other landmarks remained to mark the spot.

I may add that Mr. Battershall operated a department store in Grayslake which blossomed out mightily and became a trading center which was much frequented in West Lake County.



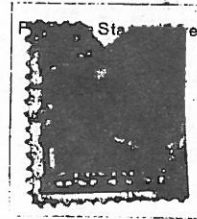
George Battershall and his store at Hainesville

POST CARD

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY



Post Card.



Ellen, Hall.
Hainesville,
Ills.

Made in Germany. A. C. Besselman & Co., N.Y.

This side is for the address.

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Division of Supplies

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES



Post Office Department

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

Dec. 30 - 1913.

SIR:

In order that the site of your post office may be accurately represented upon the post-route maps, it is requested that you carefully answer the questions below and furnish a sketch, according to instructions on opposite side of paper, which should be returned to this Division as soon as possible. Respectfully,

To Postmaster at Hainesville
Lake Co.
Illinois

W. J. Stanley
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

The name of my post office is Hainesville

If the town, village, or site of the post office be known by another name than that of the post office, state that other name here: _____

My post office is situated in the South East quarter of section No. 28, in Township 45 N. or S.
Range 10 East, of the 3rd principal meridian, County of Lake
State of Illinois

The name of the nearest river is Des Plaines, and the post-office building is at a distance of 7/8 on the West side of it.
N., S., E., or W.

The name of the nearest creek is Squaw, and the post-office building is at a distance of one mile on the East side of it.
N., S., E., or W.

The name of the nearest office on my route is Round Lake and its distance is 1 1/2 miles, by the traveled road, in a W direction from this, my office.
N., S., E., or W.

The name of the nearest office on my route, on the other side, is Grays Lake and its distance is 2 miles, in a Easterly direction from this, my office.
N., S., E., or W.

The name of the nearest office not on my route is Lake Villa and its distance is 5 miles, by the traveled road, in a Westerly direction from this, my office.
N., S., E., or W.

The post-office building is on the North side of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and at a distance of 5 1/2 Rods from the track.

The railroad station name is Hainesville

My post office is 6 1/2 Miles air-line distance, from the nearest point of my county boundary. Hainesville
N., S., E., or W.

Postmaster: George B. Battershall
Date: Jan 10 1913

DIAGRAM, EXPLANATION, AND INSTRUCTIONS.

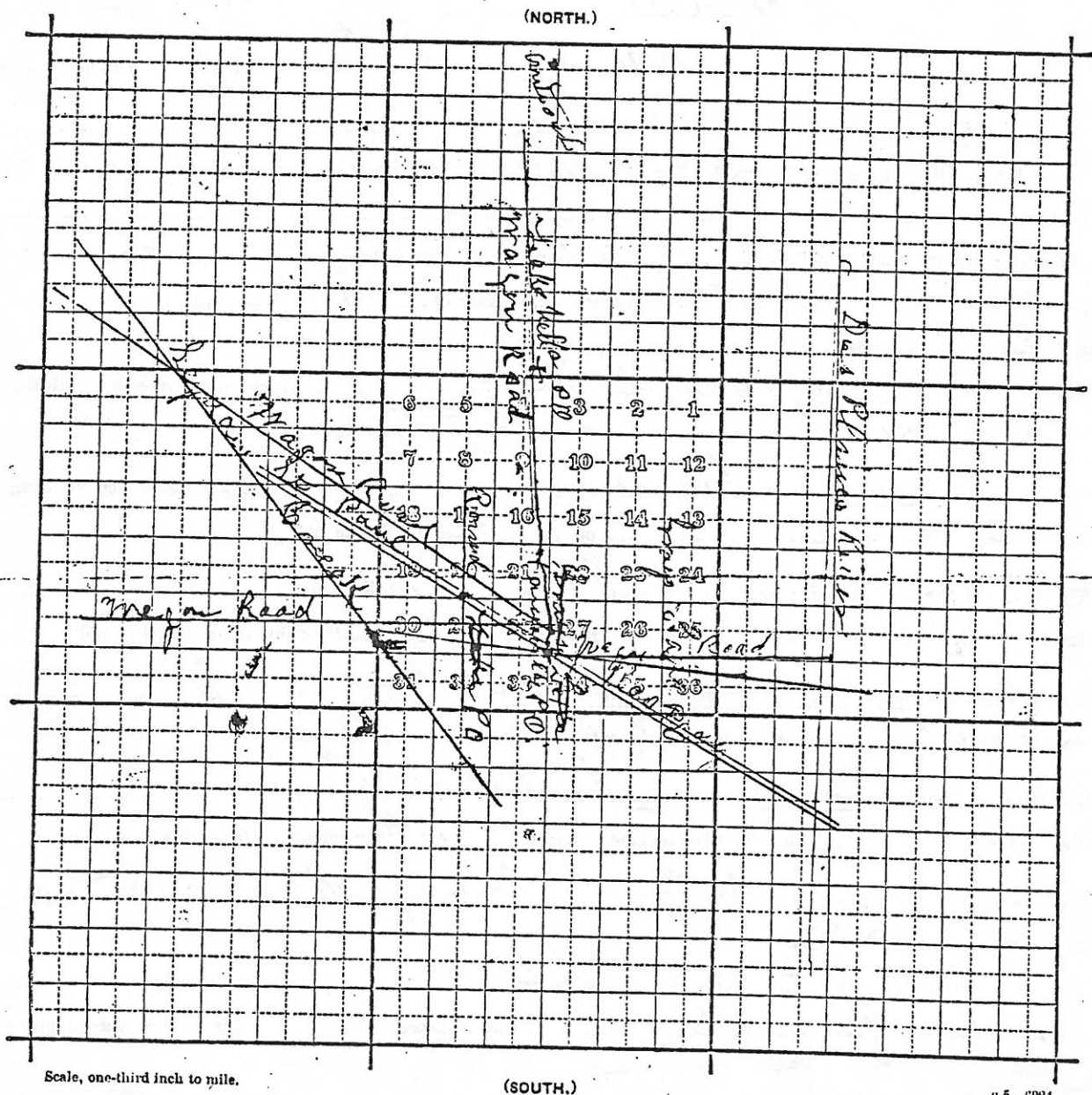
Indicate upon the diagram the site of the post office by placing a dot in the proper quarter section.

The surrounding offices should be accurately located and the names plainly written.

Draw distinctly the railways, roads, rivers, and creeks.

The post office is situated in the South East quarter of section No. 28
 in Township 43 N.; Range 10 E., of the 2d principal meridian.

In localities not surveyed by the U. S. Land Office, a sketch is requested.



598

RECEIPT

FOR
U. S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

DOLLARS	CENTS
2	50

(AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED)

749

RECEIPT

FOR
U. S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

DOLLARS	CENTS
6	11

(AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED)

1775

RECEIPT

DOLLARS	CENTS
2	48

AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

1776

RECEIPT

DOLLARS	CENTS
3	11

AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

1879

RECEIPT

DOLLARS	CENTS
5	20

AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

2659

RECEIPT

DOLLARS	CENTS
21	06

AMOUNT FOR WHICH ISSUED

TO BE DETACHED BY THE PURCHASER, WHO SHOULD PRESENT IT AT THE OFFICE OF ISSUE IF HE WISHES TO MAKE INQUIRY REGARDING THE ORDER

In 1915, the school house property, located north on Hainesville Road, reverted back to the original owner, the Fritsch Family. John Wickes, Mortimer Kapple and Arthur Leng were trustees of Schools of Township 45 North, Range 10, East of the 3rd P. M.

On Palm Sunday, 1917 at 2 P.M., a tornado touched down in Hainesville. It did considerable damage to the Village of Hainesville. The Ezra Shank's barns, which were located on the southeast corner of the Old Plank Road and Antioch Street, were blown down with seventeen horses escaping injury.

The school house on the Old Plank Road, pivoted off its foundation and the windows were blown out. After the tornado, school was held for nearly a year in Lyceum Hall, which is presently the location of the George Benjamin's residence.

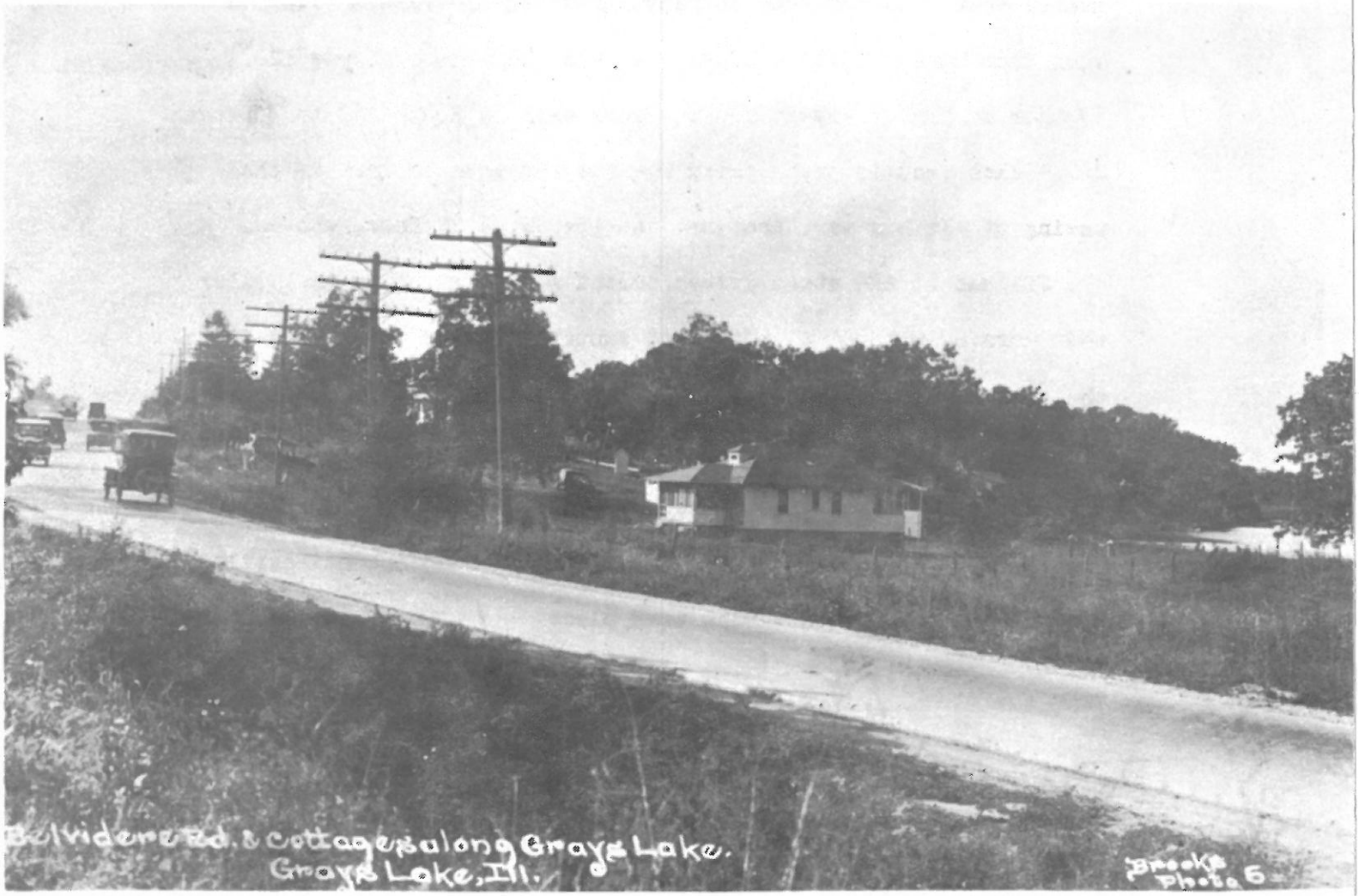
Gus Christoperson's chicken house and chickens were picked up off the ground by the tornado, and never seen again. All the windows of the John Loftus' residence were blown out and the chimneys on top of the house were taken by the strong winds. Men like Franklin Hendee and Lyle Loftus, who were just young lads when this tornado made itself known in Hainesville, recall vividly the tremendous amount of damage which incurred because of it.

By 1918, the Plank Road was finally dismantled. The planks settled down in the mud under all the strain, or broke up here and there.

After a heavy rain or snow thaw, the mud was so thick that the horses would be up to their chests in mud. It took many teams of horses to pull out a wagon that was embedded in it. The planks as they became loosened, were utilized by farms along the route who fed the wood into their stoves, constructed out-houses or made fencing out of them.

Paving of Route 120 was underway. In 1920, Paschen Bros. Concrete Concstruction Company, poured concrete seven inches thick, ten feet wide, making travel most enjoyable.

Robert Wickes who was employed by Paschen Brothers at that time, stated that this concrete company, (Paschen Bros.) did the road work from Lake Street in Grayslake, west to Volo on Route 120. Another concrete company did the work east on Route 120 to Waukegan. Mr. Wickes recalls one morning when he had come to work on the paving of the highway, that Mr. Charlie "T. I. " Hook, who was the fireman on the steam-driven cement mixer, fired up the boiler that morning without a sufficient amount of water in it, and damaged the boiler. He was thereafter dismissed from his job. Mr. Wickes' job was operating an iron-wheel wagon with a dump bucket to transport concrete from mixer to road bed. The Old Town Well was removed from the center of the Old Plank Road and Hainesville Road when the concrete paving took place.



Baldwin Rd. & cottages along Grays Lake.
Grays Lake, Ill.

Brooks
Photo 6

?

HISTORY OF
HAINESVILLE
by
SCHOOL CHILDREN
1918

Written by	Grade
Bernice Tracks	91
Esther Rawlings	86
Murl Crossman	87
Robert Johnson	85

Members of Seventh Grade
Hainesville School

1918

Under Supervision of
Mabel Murrie,
Teacher.



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History of Hainesville

In the year of 1847, by special permission from the Legislature, through the efforts of Elijah M. Haines, a charter was granted, for the town of Hainesville, receiving its name from the promoter of the movement, E. M. Haines, who lived there at that time.

In 1838, a large tavern had been built, here, being the place of the early town meetings. The "caucas" was always held at the Avon Centre schoolhouse, but the voting at the tavern in Hainesville. Their method of voting was similar to that of ours to-day.

One of the first Supervisors was Lemuel Edwards, who held his office many years. Hiram Fox was Assessor, who also held his office for many years.

O. S. Wright, brother-in-law of E. M. Haines, was the first Justice of Peace here. Some time later Steven Marvin held the office. Their trials and court sessions were held in the tavern.

Among the first settlers coming to this part of the country were the families of Foy, Freeman, Morse, Briggs, Pich, Hender, Forvor, King, Lovejoy, Blomski, Cleveland, Huson, Arnold, Battershall, Avery, Smith, Whitney, Ludleys, most of them coming from York State and a few from Ohio. Their trip was a long and tiresome one, some coming by rail, boat, or stage.

Some of the earliest homes were those of Enoch Enoch Morse, directly west of Hainesville on the Plank Road, now owned by Mr. Smith, but occupied by U. P. Wilson. The Blomski farm east of

Hainesville, on the Plank Road, occupied by H. Krummery, part of the old house being still there!

The first road going through Hainesville was the Plank Road, which extended from Waukegan to Woodstock. The original plan of the road was to have it run straight west from the west side of Grayslake. If the road was laid out in that way it would not pass through the village of Hainesville. Through the efforts and work E. M. Haines the plan was changed so that the road was angled to the north and passing through the territory which had been plotted for the village of Hainesville. One of the provisions for organizing the town was that if the road was to be within a mile of the town it would have to pass through the town. It might be interesting to note the derivation of the name "Plank Road." In olden

days, the roads were not very good, and in some places almost impossible during the rainy seasons. A corporation was formed. Oak planks were purchased, and cut into eight foot lengths, and laid for a road. It was not built in the most substantial manner, but it was a great improvement over the roads that were. The road was built with a plan to save, for in places where the ground was higher and the road bed harder, planks were not used. The road was not kept up, as it should have been and in time the planks were torn up and sold to people wanting them. Mr. John F. Morrill an old soldier, now living in Grayslake, said that his father purchased enough of these planks to build a barnyard fence.

The Plank Road was the stage road between Waukegan and McHenry. The stage going in one day and coming out the next.

They usually drove a four horse team
sometimes three.

Eight in the middle of Haines-
ville, where the road turns north,
to the east, was the old tavern

Trails	Tavern
W	E
Store	Shack

built in 1832. For many years
this was kept by Mr. Lovejoy.

At the fork of the Plank Road
a short distance west of where the
the old tavern stood, was a
toll gate. Teams entering at this
fork in the road paid a toll of
fifty cents to go through. After
the toll gates were discontinued
this one was used as a wagon
shop by Calvin White. To-day
the north part of Mr. Chas. Hall's
house, is part of the old toll gate,
which stood at the fork of the
Road leading to Pound Lake.

There was never a church build-
ing here, but church services were
held at the schoolhouse and the
Town Hall.

In the woods of the Wise-farm is an abandoned cemetery. This was never a chartered burying place, and was only used through permission of the owner of the land. Most of the bodies were removed but to day there are two or three tombstones there, but the lettering on them is indistinct.

After Hainesville was organized it soon became a prosperous and busy village. It was a center for trading, people being lead here, a great deal by the post office, and then to being well located along the Paul Road. The first post office was in charge of Howard Ingalls as early as 1855. Later years, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Wheelock, and Mr. King had charge of it. To-day and for years Mr. George Battershall has been the Postmaster.

There were several blacksmith shops here, one owned and run by Henry Wells.

It was located on the lot where Lawrence Buss now lives. Pierce and Avery operated one east of where Chas. Hall now lives, and Peter Dumphrey owned one right west of the George Battershall store. Where the west fence of E. F. Shanks yard now is, was the law office of E. M. Haines. E. M. Haines also edited a weekly paper, called the "Hainesville Porcupine". It was sent to Chicago for publication. Copies of this old paper are said to be in possession of some one living at Wauconda.

About one mile north of Hainesville, opposite where Jason Pencham lives, on the north bank of Cranberry Lake was an old distillery. It has long since been torn down.

The settlers enjoyed the hunting and trapping. Quail, wild pigeons, etc. were plentiful.

Soon after the organization of Hainesville the school district was formed.

The first schoolhouse was where F. A. Rawlings now lives. It was a one room building built of logs, with openings sawed in the sides for windows. The money was raised by taxation practically the same as to day. The teacher's desk was placed at the front of the room, in the center of the room was a stove in which logs cut into three foot lengths were burned. The pupils' desks were around the outside of the room, facing the walls. They were made from boards hewn from logs. The pupils usually studied what they wished. The studies from which they could choose were, Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, History and Geography. The children furnished their own books.

The school period was divided into two terms, Summer and Winter.

The Summer Term began in May, and lasted through August. The winter term began in November, lasting until about the middle of March. The reason for this plan being, that the most of the children were needed at home at these particular seasons to help with the planting and harvesting of the crops.

The teacher's salary was raised by taxation, the same as to-day. The average wages paid then being from twenty-five to forty dollars a month, depending upon the size of the school, and some too whether the teachers were male or female. The teachers always "boarded round," or going from one house to the other. If one family sent four children to school, this family was expected to board the teacher for four weeks. Mr. Calvin and Mr. Porter were early teachers. The following were names of some early scholars who attended

school at Hainesville: Cleveland,
Huson, Battershall, Arnold, Lovjoy,
Hudley, Briggs, Davis, Fox, Ingalls,
Penahan, Marble, Marwin, Avery,
Smith, Whitney, Wickham, Haines,
Kapple, and Trusedall.

The land where the log school
stood was not school property. A
new site of land was purchased on
the road going north from the
Hainesville Tavern, on the Fritch
farm. Here a frame building was
put up, which was used as the public
school for years.

Later land was purchased for
a new school site, which is where
the present school house is.

The building now in use was
remodeled in 1916 so that to-day it
is one of the most up to date country
schools, having a very good lighting
and heating system as required by
law.

It might be rather interesting
to know that in the Spring of 1853

There was an epidemic of small pox in the community. The old log school was used as a pest house. Several people died. Mrs. Arnold and her daughter who had both had the small pox, volunteered their services as nurses. Mrs. Arnold and her daughter lived where George Sullivan now does.

After the log school had been discontinued, it was torn down by George Battershall, and the logs were used in building a horse barn on his farm.

The early schoolhouse, was a place of meeting for the community good times. It was the scene of many a singing school, spelling bee, school and church entertainments, besides being used for all political meetings.

Among those who attended the Hainesville school, to gain renown, were, Will Marvin, who was our County Superintendent for a good many years.

and Chas. Haines, son of E. M. Haines, who was appointed, at one time Governor of the Oregon Territory.

In 1826 the Hainesville Village Hall was built, which was then used for their political and business affairs. Chas. Hall living in Hainesville was one of the carpenters. Only a few years ago Catholic services were held there during the summer months also, while the school building, was being remodeled. It was fixed up and school was kept for a few weeks.

The settlers of Hainesville do not give us any thrilling accounts of the Indians, other than having seen them pass through, maybe camping for a short time to trap and hunt, but the Indian Camps were all farther north of here.

In 1898-1899 the first railroad was built through Hainesville.

There had been the "Soo Line" through Graylake some years before that, and it being but two miles distant, gave them accomodation. With the coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, it gave the people direct connection with Chicago and better mail service.

At the present time there are two mail deliveries per day, one in the morning and one in the evening.

Among the Doctors having practiced here were, Dr. Dickinson, being the first, Dr. Morrill, Dr. Riskey, Dr. Huson, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. Galloway, father of Dr. Galloway of Libertyville.

Following are the names of men living in the community who served in the Civil War—

James Cleveland	Geo. Heudee
Erastus Cleveland	John Battershall
Chas. Cleveland	James Litwiler
Major Cleveland	Chas. Litwiler
Chas. Fox	John Morrill

Warren Chadwick	Chas. Hall
Dighton Granger	Isaac Devoe
Chauncey Morse	Wells Morrill
Henry Briggs	Henry Blomski
Peter Pich	Esau Pich
Wm Fuller	James Mc Millan
Curtis Packard	Ed. Kreig
Horace Ferrin	Moses Montgomery
Henry Montgomery	Chas. Montgomery
Henry Blomski	Erastus Cleveland

Geo. Hender, John Morrill, and Chas. Hall are still living.

In service now we have Lawrence Bouchard who is in a training camp at Houston, Texas, Lester Shanks who is on a submarine chaser at Norfolk Va, and John Bukas who is also at Houston, Texas.

In August, 1862, the country was swept by a hurricane, the most disastrous and destructive storm to have ever been known around here. Houses were blown down. The brick house which stood where F. A. Pawling's house now is was literally blown

to pieces, sides of the walls being carried away. The roof of Harley Darby's barn was lifted and carried through the side of their house. The grain was in the shocks in the field, it was blown so far that the farmers never saw it again.

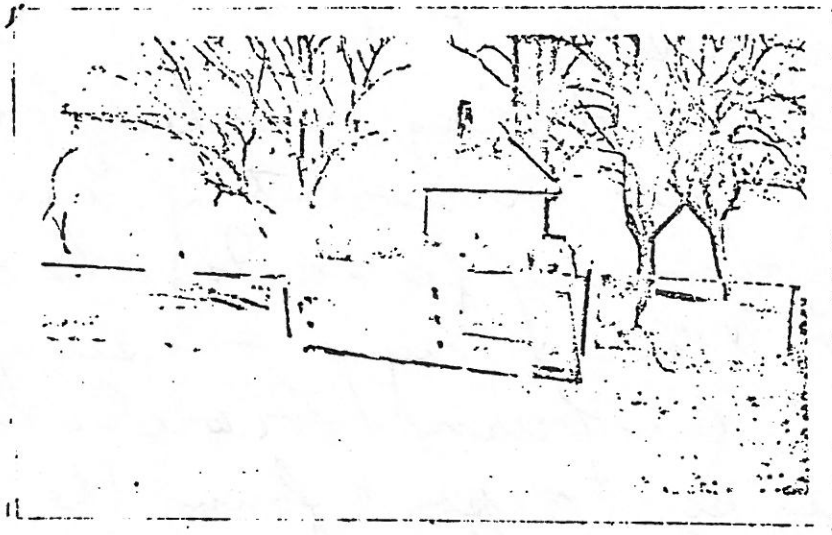
In 1906, the old Tavern, one of the oldest landmarks of the country, was destroyed by fire, also the dwelling house, which stood next to it.

The old "bag," rather famous throughout the country, was the scene of many fires. In the Spring and Fall, ⁱⁿ some way it was set a fire, and often burned for weeks, because of the peat deposit found there.

When a farmer saw a prairie fire coming in the distance, he quickly harnessed his horses, and plowed a few furrows around his buildings, in this way checking the fire and getting protection for his property.



One of the old homes



Residence of Geo. Battershall

Lake County

Much of the material in this little sketch has been taken from "Haines' Historical and Statistical Sketches," published in 1852 by the Hon. Clifton M. Haines, and "A History of Lake County," by John J. Halsey, LL.D., Professor of Political Science in Lake Forest College, published in 1912.

The first county organized within the present area of Illinois was named St. Clair County in honor of the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. It has been termed the "mother county," and rightly so, for from its original territory (it has been termed), has been carved not only the majority of the Illinois counties but also the Wisconsin counties as well.

Lake County was at first a part of St. Clair County back

in the territorial days. Since then it has been a part of Madison, Edwards, Crawford, Clark, Pike, Fulton, Deoria, Putnam, Cook, and McHenry Counties. When McHenry County, including Lake, was organized it was set off from Cook and La Salle Counties, but the present territory of Lake County came entirely from Cook County.

On January 16, 1836, the State Legislature gave the inhabitants of McHenry County the right to perfect a separate organization.

Until such organization was complete the county was to be under the jurisdiction of Cook County. The following year the organization having been completed the first election was held. The officers chosen proceeded immediately to McHenry village, it

having been previously selected as the county seat, qualified and began to administer the affairs of the County. It is worthy of note that all the officers chosen at first came from the eastern or Lake County, side as that part of the County had been settled more rapidly.

The next year a movement was put under way to divide the County, calling the eastern part of Lake County and the western Mc Henry. It was thought that the County had become quite thickly settled and that a division would add to the convenience of the inhabitants in transacting business. It is not improbable that the desire to create more offices was an important consideration, as holding office amounted almost to a mania in those

days. Accordingly the following petition was drawn up, signed by a large majority of the legal voters of the entire County and duly presented to the legislature:

"To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

"Your memorialists, the inhabitants of the County of Mc Henry, would respectfully represent, that after due consideration and the most anxious and careful investigation of facts and circumstances connected with (with) ^{RU} said County, they have come to the conclusion, that in (and) _{KA} circumstan;

order to procure the greatest amount of comfort, convenience and prosperity, it is necessary and expedient that the said County be divided, making the center of Fox River the dividing line from north to south.

and all that portion west of
Fox River, containing ranges,
five, six, seven, and eight East of
the Third Principal Meridian, be
and continue to form the County
of McHenry.

"The greater proportion of
the inhabitants of said County
is formed and organized by the
Acts of 1836 and 1837, is composed
within the limits of ranges five (5),
six (6), seven (7), ten (10), eleven ...,
and twelve (12) East of the Third
Principal Meridian, being
the extreme of the vast territory
of which our county is now formed,
which is populated with enter-
prising and intelligent cit-
izens, who at the present time
number at least four thousand
souls - with a list, as by the
tax roll of the year 1838, of
eight hundred and seventy-five
tax paying citizens.

"And we would further represent, that the County of Mc Henry is nearly fifty miles in length and is twenty-four miles from north to south, and the seat of justice of the County, as located, being immediately on the west bank of Fox River. We would (in case your Honorable body (with app.) grant us a division) ask that a review be made to re-locate the seat of justice of Mc Henry County, and that commissioners be appointed therefore. Also that your Honorable body will appoint (ed 1) commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the County of Lake: and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

In the session of 1838-1839 the Legislature acted favorable in behalf of the petitioners. An Act was passed creating the County of Lake with boundaries as follows:

"All that portion of Mc Henry County east of a range or sectional line not less than three miles nor more than four miles east of the present county seat (Mc Henry Village) of Mc Henry County, shall constitute a new county to be called the County of Lake.

This boundary was different from the one sought in the petition and many were disappointed that the Legislature was influenced to make the change.

About this time there was a move to make another county from a part of that portion of Mc Henry County lying east of the Fox River and the northern part of Cook County. This was to be given the name of Michigan county, and the county seat was to be located at Wheeling. Had this gone through the plans of those who were anxious to have Lake

County created would have been thwarted. As it was the "Michigan County" were greatly chagrined when they found out that they were defeated.

One of the first things to determine after the county had been set off, as the location of the county seat. Three men, two from Cook County and one from the, were named in the act of division to serve as commissioners for this purpose. About the first of June 1839 two of these commissioners met at a settlement originally called Vardin's Grove, but at the time known as Independence Grove. After a brief inquiry into the wishes of the people they located the county seat there and with the consent of people named it Burlington although two years previous a post office had been established in the same

place with the name of Libertyville, & The act of commissioners was very distasteful to many especially to those who lived in the eastern part of the county. A small settlement had grown up at Little Fort and the inhabitants were ambitious to have the county seat located there.

During the first few years the business of the County was transacted by three commissioners. On August 17, 1839, the first election to choose commissioners and county officers was held. The following were elected: Commissioners Charles Bartlett, Nelson Landon and Jared Esage; sheriff, Henry B. Steel; treasurer, Matthias Mason; school commissioners, Lewis S. Schenck; surveyor, John A. Mills; probate justice, Arthur Peterson; coroner, Starr Titus; clerk of county commissioners' court.

Tansing B. Nichols. The votes cast at this election were four hundred eight.

At the regular September meeting of the county commissioners' court the county was divided into eight elections precincts as follows: Oak precinct to include the two southern tiers of townships from the lake to the Desplaines River; polling place, the of Michael Delanty

Lake precinct to include the two northern tiers of townships from the lake to the Desplaines River; polling place, New York House

Middlesex precinct, to include that portion of the southern tier of townships from the Desplaines River westward to the third row of sections in Range Ten; polling place, house of Seth Washburn at Half Day.

Burlington precinct to in

- clude Township 44 and the three southern miles of township 45, reaching from the Des-plaines River westward to the third row of sections in Range Ten; polling place, (house of) schoolhouse at Libertyville.

Mill Creek precinct, to include from northern line of Burlington precinct to the State Line and from the Des plaines River to the third row of sections of Range Ten; Polling place, house of Merrill pearsons

Zurich precinct, to include that portion of the County west of Middlesex and Burlington from the Cook County line eight miles north; polling place, house of M. J. White.

Fort Hill precinct, to include that territory seven miles north of Zurich and west of Burlington; polling place, the house of George Thompson;

Bristol Precinct, to include the north west corner of the County beyond Fort Hill and Mill Creek precincts; polling place, house of Thomas Warren.

One of the early questions to concern the commissioners was the erection of permanent county buildings. Mr. Landow, who was in favor of moving the county seat to Little Fort, succeeded in postponing the work. His argument was that the finances of the new county would not warrant the expense and suggested that some person put up a building that could be rented by the county. Soon after an agreement was entered into with Burleigh Hunt who built a two-story building, the upper floor of which was arranged for a court room and offices. This building stood on Lot 29 of the School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 44-11. The site is on the south side of Division Street in Libertyville.

three or four lots west of Milwaukee Avenue

This plan revealed Mr. Landon's political sagacity, for had permanent buildings been constructed at first it would have been more difficult to have secured the desired change of the county seat.

As it was, when the Legislature convened in 1840 Captain Robinson was selected by the friends of Little Fort to attend its sessions for the purpose of presenting petitions for the removal of the county seats. The Legislature passed an act submitting the removal to vote of the people on, April 5, 1841. This election, which evidently was attended by much underhand work, resulted in a majority of one hundred eighty-six in favor of Little Fort. Accordingly on the 13th of April the county

seat was fixed and permanently established at Little Fort (Aas) in the southeast quarter of section 21.

Mr. Haines in his sketch says: "By an act of Congress the County would be entitled to 160 acres of land by preemption, at the place where the County seat should be located. That is to say, the land upon which the County seat of any county should become located, it being government land, the county should have the right by preemption to enter 160 acres of the same at any time, at the proper land office, by paying \$1.25 per acre. Accordingly such of the inhabitants of Little Fort as had no money in the treasury) as had any claim upon the south east quarter of section twenty one. (21).

very generously released them in favor of the County." And Mr. Halsey in his history adds: "But the county had no money in the treasury where with to purchase. Emsley Sunderland was heard to remark that he had just two hundred dollars in gold that the County could use. The county commissioners heard of this remark, went to him and obtained the money. About April 20, 1846 the County commissioners purchased the land at the land office in Chicago, this being the first transfer of land in fee simple in the county."

The County commissioners then had the quarter section subdivided into lots and blocks by John A. Milk County Surveyor, and his assistant George Gage and in 1847 by a general sale of lots

was held to meet the expenses which had been incurred in perfecting the title to the land. In September, 1843, the county commissioners entered into a controversy with Benjamin J. Cohoon of Southport to build a court house forty feet by sixty feet, two stories high, taking in payment unsold lots in the quarter section owned by the county. A jail, contracted for by Moses J. Hoyt in 1841, had been completed by Burleigh Hunt before this time.

The first term of Circuit Court in the County was held in the temporary ^{or} court house in Libertyville, April 1840. The Honorable John Piersons was presiding judge, Alonzo Huntington, States Attorney; Arhmedes B Wynkoop, Clerk, Henry B. Steele, Sheriff. The list of the Grand and Petit Jurors is here with

given as it will prove of in-
terest to the boys and girls in
the schools to day, many of
whom are directly descended
from these early pioneers.

Grand Jurors: Philip Blanchard,
Richard D. Nickox, Richard Archer,
Refus Soules, David Waite, Jona-
than Rice, Leonard Lomis, John
Robinson, Abraham Vandewacker
Walter, B. Wattle, David Rich,
Oliver Dabth, Laomi Pe^Rasons, Samuel
Burlingham, Chasley Sunderlin,
George Thompson, Hiram Clark,
Alexander Russell, Gabira Ford,
John Olmsby, Lathrop Farmham,
George A Drury, Moses Stetson.

Petit Jurors: Elbert Howard,
Andrew Luce, Leonard Spaulding,
Godfrey Dwelley, John Murra, Job
W. Tripp, Milton Shickels, Lewis
Becher, Morris Robinson, Daniel
Hubbard, Levi Whitney, William
Briggs, Charles S Cary, Joshua Litch,

Hiram Butrick, George Gage, William Ladd, Ransom Steele, Caleb Davidson, Malachi G. White, Hezekiah Bryant, Nathaniel King, Solomon Norton, A. S. Wells.

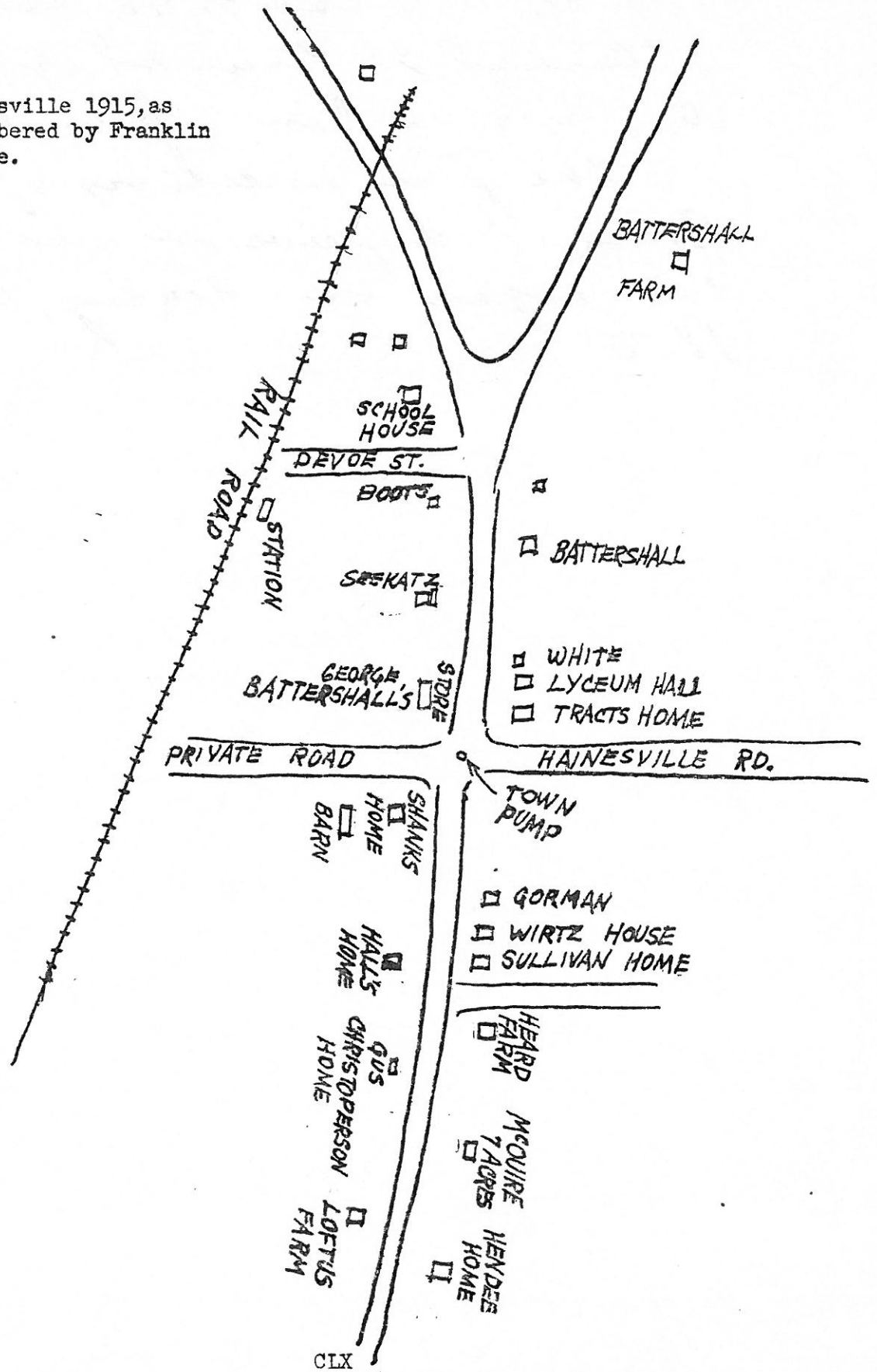
The first term of Circuit Court held in Little Fort was opened in October, 1846 in the upper story of the old store house under the bluff known as the Kingston Building.

The County business was transacted by three county commissioners until 1841 when at the November election, by a vote of sixteen hundred ninety-two to three the people decided to organize the county into towns. Colonel Josiah Moulton, Michael Dulanty and Elijah M. Haines were appointed as commissioners to divide the county and fix their names. Each congressional town ship was set off as a town except that fract-

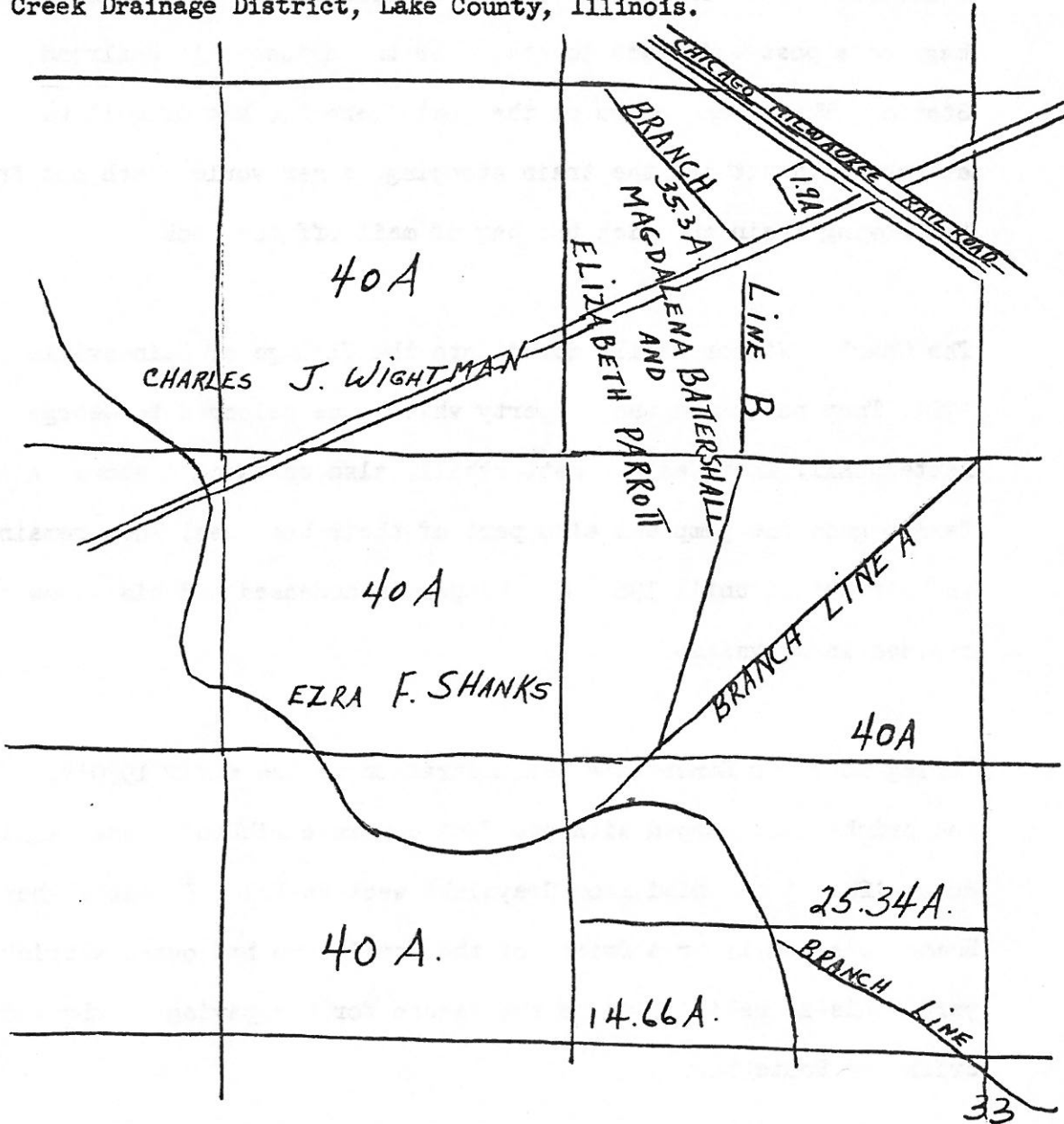
- tional Township 46, Range 9 was attached to Township 46 Range 10, thus making fifteen towns.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisor was held in Waukegan on Monday, April 22, 1850.

Hainesville 1915, as
remembered by Franklin
Hendee.



On June 3rd 1919, a petition was filed in the County Court of Lake County, Illinois for the organization of a drainage district to be known as Squaw Creek Drainage District, Lake County, Illinois. Order entered August 29th 1919, appointing commissioners. Oath of Commissioners subscribed and sworn to August 29th 1919. Commissioners report filed March 19, 1923. Map of District filed March 19, 1923. Order entered April 25, 1923, establishing said district as provided by law and that the corporate name of said district shall be Squaw Creek Drainage District, Lake County, Illinois.



The Hainesville Post Office which so faithfully serviced Hainesville residents for seventy-three years, came to a halt on August 15th 1919. Presently the east half of Hainesville receives Grayslake Post Office service and the west half of Hainesville, Round Lake Post Office service.

Grace (nee Battershall) White, had the privilege of putting the mail bags on a post which was located near the Hainesville Railroad Station. There was an arm on the post where the bag of mail was attached and without the train stopping, a man would reach out from the moving train and pick the bag of mail off the hook.

The Charles Wipper family moved into the Village of Hainesville in 1927. They purchased the property which once belonged to George Battershall. They, as Mr. Battershall, also operated a store. A Texaco gasoline pump was also part of their business. They remained in Hainesville until 1962. Mr. Wipper is deceased and his widow now resides in Grayslake.

During Governor Emmerson's administration in the early 1930's, red bricks were capped with one foot concrete ribbon on each side of Route 120. It extended from Grayslake west to Volo. It was either Emmerson's family or a friend of the family who had owned a brick yard. This is believed to be the reason for the paving of the red bricks on Route 120.

Hainesville once had a small private cemetery, which is supposed to be located somewhere south of Cranberry Lake. There has been much effort put forth in trying to locate the cemetery, but all has been in vain thus far.

According to Mrs. Ruth Mogg who took the photo, says there were four stones just south of the Cranberry Lake on the Jason Renehan Farm, (farm is presently owned by the Grayslake Gelatin Co.) on the west side of the road (Hainesville Road). That goes from Belvidere (Route 120) and passes between the east shore of Round Lake and west shore of Highland Lake, Avon Township, Section 28. There were four stones broken and laid flat on the ground. They read as follows:

Cordelia, Died May 29, 1849, Age: 1 year, 3 months, 21 days
Child of H.G.A. Whitney, of Hainesville

Little Nelly

Lucys, Wife of J.A. Wright, Died: November 12, 1850, Age: 17 years

Little Edwin

Stones came from Kenosha and were by A. J. Ehler

(Held by Jane (Drummond) Machak Willard Mogg

Photo was taken in 1938.

