In 1847, Mr. Haines was paid by the County Commissioners for making the first map of Lake County.

By 1848, a company was organized and secured authority to construct a plank road from Waukegan to McHenry. The following year work was rapidly pushed. Gage, Sunderlin and Tyrell were the men responsible for organizing the Lake County and McHenry County Plank Road Association. Which, as its name implies, built a plank road, which is presently Route 120, Belvidere Road.

A steam mill was brought from Michigan by Alva Trowbridge and the work of sawing out the four inch thick planks was under way. The work of grading was expensive, but in time the road was completed nearly to Hainesville, with a few stretches across bad places between that place and Forksville.

Toll gates were also established, at Tierman's, near the west city limits of Waukegan at the River Road, at Gage's Corners and at Hainesville. Expenses for constructing and maintaining the road exceeded estimate while the receipts for toll fell below expectations. The stockholders received two dividends only, and after a few years abandoned the enterprise.

The first school house in the district was erected in 1841, and taught by a Mrs. Hankins, five years prior to the incorporation of Hainesville in 1846.

Hainesville's first school house was a log house built in 1846. It was erected west of DeVoe Street (presently a vacated street), and north of

XXXIX
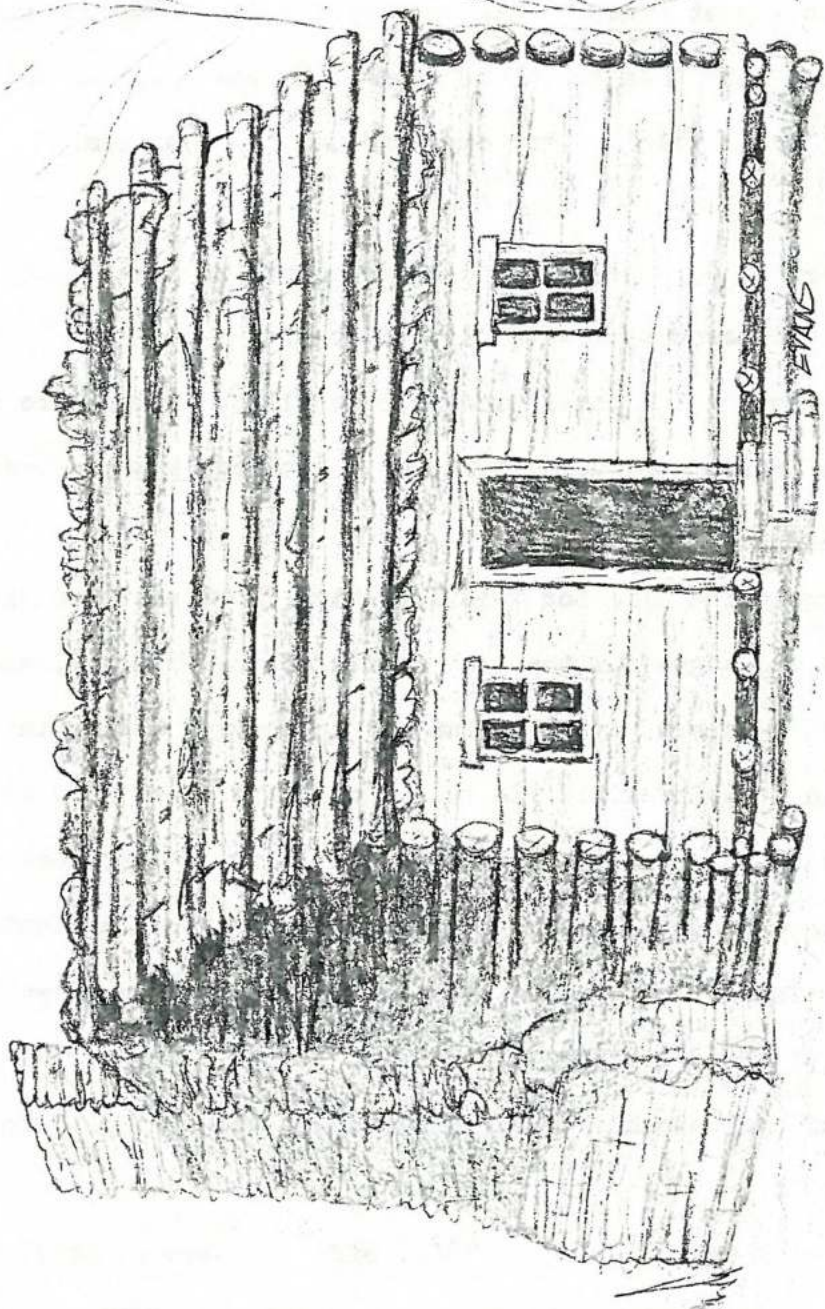
what is presently Route 134.

Mr. Harry Rankin was the first teacher.

It was only used for a couple years, because small pox broke out and it was used as a pest house. A man working for Albert Kapple was the first to come down with this dreadful disease. He was taken to this school house and Mrs. Arnold and her daughter took care of him.

In November, 1849, by a referendum the people of Lake County, adopted Township Government by a vote of 1692 to 3.

Colonel J. Moulton, Michael Delanty, and Elijah Haines were appointed as commissioners, to divide the county into regular congressional town-ships, six miles square.

In deciding upon a name for this Township, there was a spirited contest. A petition was signed by the inhabitants of the Township, and was presented to the commissioners having the matter in charge, asking that the Township's name should be Hainesville. To this a complaint was filed by Freeman Bridge, Leonard Gage, George Thompson and Samuel Emery, who proposed the name of Eureka, where upon the matter was referred to the inhabitants of the Town-ship for a further expression of their wishes. When at a meeting held January 21, 1850, at the school house, now Avon Centre, Avon was agreed upon for the name of the Township. (This information was according to the History of Avon, 1918.)

On the first Tuesday in April, 1850, officers were elected. The Board of Supervisors held their first meeting on April 22, 1850 and assumed the management of the county affairs.

The organization was quite fortunate in securing excellent men as
commissioners, through all of its years as an organization.

The early town meetings were events that were very interesting. Every
voter and tax-payer made a special attempt to be present at these
meetings. They were anxious to hear the reports from the Township
Officers. Many of the early settlers were educated men. When they
wanted to express an opinion, they were not afraid to do so. They
all knew how necessary it was to be rigid when it came to the economy
in public affairs. Money was had through severe toil, and saving was
done under strict discipline, and it was only spent when absolutely
necessary. Good value was to be secured for the expenditure proposed
to be made.

In early days, church services were held in school houses. There were
congregations at Forksville, Hainesville, Gage's Corners and Angola
at the north end of Sand Lake.

In Mr. Haines' History of Lake County, Mr. Haines says: " The first
minister of the Gospel who settled in Avon Township was the Rev. James
Kapple, a congregationalist, who came in the summer of 1842, and settled
on what was afterwards the McHenry Road, on the east of George Thompson's,
just east also of the Fort Hill.

There was no congregation or society of that denomination in the town,
but he preached in the school houses in different parts of the town,
whenever an audience would come together. He usually preached at the
Marble School House and at Hainesville in the school house. He was

liberal as to his religious views, and everybody went to hear him
preach out of personal respect."

The quality which Mr. Haines' writing of 1877 calls "liberal", was
undoubtedly what we would characterize as "tolerant". The Rev.
James Kapple was present at a dedication of the First Congregational
Church of Fremont on December 10, 1856.

In 1851, Mr. Haines was admitted to the Bar. He practiced in Waukegan
and moved there in 1852. That same year he had published Lake
County's first history book entitled "Historical and Statistical
Sketches of Lake County, State of Illinois".

Nathan Geer, who organized the publication of the "Waukegan Gazette",
in October, 1850, describes a western tour as follows: "Leaving
Waukegan, August 12, 1851, we started west on the plank road and was
brought up first at Lovejoy's Hotel (who by the way is a first rate
landlord), and saw some good wheat raised by him, but he with all
others with whom we have conversed are commencing stock raising,
and he has a good range for it."

"Passing on we came to the farm of John Gage, Esq., the enterprising
president of the Lake and McHenry Plank Road. He has a large farm
and does up things in a scientific manner which makes it profitable."

"Passing a number of good farms, we arrived at the Village of Hainesville,
which takes its name from its enterprising settler, E. M. Haines.
They have two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two stores, one physician,

Dr. Dickinson, a first-rate Whig, success to him. There is also a
distillery a short distance from the Village, which is owned by Mr.
Freeman and which we understand does a good paying trade."

" The Lusk House, kept by friend Lusk, near the lake east of Hainesville,
is a pleasant place to stop at and feel at home."

According to the History of Lake County written by Haines, he says:
" In February, 1850, a franchise was granted to Tiffany, Haines and
Barnes for a turnpike or a causeway from Hainesville to the county
line, to be planked a width of eight feet, and graded twelve feet
further on one side, and two feet on the other."

Mr. Haines further states, " At the September term of the County
Commissioners Court of Cook County in 1835, Richard Steele, Thomas
McClure and Mark Noble were appointed viewers to lay out a road from
Chicago to the state line across the Des Plaines River. The road was
laid out in December following and established at the March term, 1836,
being the first public road established by the state authority within the
limits of the present County of Lake. The record designates the road as
commencing in Chicago at Kinzie Street, just west of the river; thence
to Wentworth's Ridge, Jefferson; thence to Planch's or Dutchman's Point,
Niles; thence to Hickory Grove; thence across the Des Plaines River to
Wissencroft's Point; thence to Spring Creek Timber, supposed to be
Indian Creek; thence to Wynekoop's Point; thence across the Des Plaines
River to the Green Bay Road, the United States Government having previously
established a road for military purposes from Chicago to Green Bay by

the lake shore route, and which was known as Green Bay Road."

Mr. Haines further says of this Milwaukee Road: " About the month of June, 1836, a stage line was established between Chicago and Milwaukee by way of the newly laid out road, for carrying passengers and mail. The enterprise was commenced by Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of a hotel in Chicago called the New York House.

In Andreas' History of Chicago we find that the New York House in Chicago was built in 1834, apparently at 211-213 Randolph Street, and opened in 1835 by Lathrop Johnson and George Stevens, who conducted it until the fall of 1839.

The vehicle used by Mr. Johnson on the Green Bay mail route was a "common lumber wagon", but to give it character for the purpose, it was drawn by four horses. William Lovejoy was the first driver upon this road. He built and kept the first tavern at the upper crossing of the Des Plaines. "Lovejoy's Tavern" stood at the eastern approach to the ford."

After 1854, the following named persons were appointed as postmasters for the Hainesville's Post Office:

Nathaniel Pitkin	Appointed	Feb. 21, 1854
Daniel Ingalls	"	Dec. 26, 1855
Harvey Whitney	"	June 1, 1857
Orlando Wright	"	Feb. 5, 1858
William King	"	May 30, 1860
Ephelinda Wheelock	"	July 21, 1864

Theodore Slusser	Appointed	Aug. 10, 1875
George Battershall	"	Nov. 2, 1885
Merub Forvor	"	April 27, 1891
George Battershall	"	Feb. 8, 1894

The "Porcupine" of March 17, 1846, said: " Little Fort has daily
mail from Chicago and Milwaukee and a weekly mail to Belvidere, on
Chicago, Galena route, via Abington, Hainesville, Fort Hill, McHenry,
Dorr, (at the county seat of McHenry County), Hartland and Chemung."

The first town meeting was held in Hainesville in 1850. The Moderator was Nahum White and the Clerk was Leonard Gage. The officers elected were John Gage, Supervisor; Orville Slusser, Town Clerk; James Kapple, Overseer of Poor; Leonard Gage, Robert Carroll and Caleb Arnold, Highway Commissioners; Levi Marble and W. B. Dodge, Justices of the Peace; John Salisbury, Collector; John Salisbury and Robert D. Gordon, Constables; and Freeman Bridge, Assessor.

The Rising Sun Lodge # 115 A. F. & A. M. was chartered on October 4, 1852, in Hainesville, Illinois.

The charter was granted by J. W. Carlton Drake, Acting Grand Master. The officers installed were Elijah M. Haines, Worshipful Master; Parley Whitney, Junior Warden; J. W. Tower, Treasurer; S. W. Marvin, Secretary; O. S. Wright, Senior Deacon; L. B. Wilcox, Junior Deacon; L. S. Anderson, Steward; and E. Anderson, Tyler.

There were eighteen present at the first meeting. The lodge held meetings twice a month at the lodge hall in Hainesville, which was located over the George Battershall's store.

This building was used from 1852-1897.

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