



# Grayslake Historical Society

164 HAWLEY STREET ♦ P.O. BOX 185 ♦ GRAYSLAKE, ILLINOIS 60030-0185 ♦ 847-223-7663

# UPDATE

September 2016

Village Municipal History Museum  
164 Hawley Street  
Grayslake, Illinois  
Hours: Wednesday - Saturday 12:00 to 4:00  
Tours by appointment

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## REVIEWING

The Grayslake Historical Society is proud to be able to present programs relevant to Grayslake's unique history.

**February 27, 2016** - The Grayslake Gelatin Company story brought an overflow crowd to the community room of the Grayslake Heritage Center.

The story of the legendary factory begins with its founder Harry Epstein. Epstein was born in Germany in 1874 and came to the United States at the age of 14. Prior to starting the local gelatin factory Epstein worked for the United Chemical and Organics Products Company in Indiana. He and a fellow employee chose to start a factory in Grayslake because of its pure air and water. There was a railroad spur as the factory buildings had previously been used to manufacture and ship milk products. The Chicago Stock yards was close enough to furnish necessary raw materials and Grayslake had the potential to furnish workers.

The factory location was purchased from the Nestle Food Company in early 1922 and after necessary alterations to the machinery and building, production commenced in the fall of the same year. It was reported that fifty-five people were employed at that time.

Twice the company was involved in road controversy. The first one concerned the road which passed through the factory grounds to the adjacent farm. The issue was solved. The second issue was solved when present day Route 83 was constructed east of the village instead of following the railroad tracks. If the road had followed the tracks, it would have gone through the factory property.

By 1927 Grayslake Gelatin was sold throughout the states and even internationally.

Following a disagreement which included a court case, Epstein became sole owner of the Grayslake Gelatin Company.



In the early thirties, Epstein purchased the buildings and property that had previously been the Canning Factory. This property was adjacent to the east.

Harry Epstein died in 1953. Son John took over the company as son Chester had died a sudden death in 1943.

The company purchased most of the needed pig skins from the Union Stock Yards in Chicago which furnished up to 250,000 pounds of skins each week. The stock yards closed in 1971.

The manufacturing operation of the company ceased in 1982 and at that point the company purchased gelatin from another company and packaged it under the Grayslake Gelatin name. John Epstein died in 1988 and the company evolved into the Great Lakes Gelatin Company at a different location.

During its existence Grayslake Gelatin was used in salads, desserts, candies, icings, soups, aspics and ice cream. It was used to strengthen finger nails. Camera film and pill capsules use gelatin. It produced flavored gelatin but sold it to other companies who sold it under their brand name. After the gelatin was extracted from the pig skins there were by-products. Cracklings were used as animal feed and during World War II, the grease was graded and used in the production of ammunition.

During its existence the Company hosted picnics for its employees. It experienced minor accidents. It was taken to court for polluting Third Lake.

The company is remembered for working with the village in several ways. It would furnish more water pressure when necessary to fight a fire. It sounded fire alarms. The factory chemist tested Grayslake's water supply.

Those people who lived in Grayslake during the gelatin factory's operation have two distinct memories: the odor and the five o'clock whistle which was the signal to go home.

The Village of Grayslake purchased the land with its deteriorating buildings in 2016. It is hoped that the smokestack, the icon of Grayslake, will continue to dominate the skyline and help Grayslake rise above all.

**March 9, 2016** - The March program of the Grayslake Historical Society detailed the three canning factories of Grayslake which were all in the same location.

In 1902 a postcard was sent to the men of Grays Lake inviting them to a meeting to discuss having a canning factory in the village. In 1904 Neill J. Kyle purchased land and in 1905 the Kyle Company started canning sweet corn. The factory was located near the railroad at the north terminus of Railroad Avenue. Local farmers were paid \$5.00 a ton for the corn which they took to the factory. Later the farmers received \$6.00 a ton if they purchased seed from the canning factory for \$3.00 a bushel. The factory operated only during the harvesting season. It endured accidents and poor crop seasons until it was sold to the P. Hohenadel Jr. Canneries Company in 1910.

The Hohendadel Company had factories in other locations. It purchases several farms in the Grayslake area. It made major improvements to the factory including a new well pump, a cement floor and new husking machines. In 1911 the company was in operation with approximately 100 people employed and 20 teams of horses. The daily output was between 10,000 to 11,000 cans of sweet corn. The corn was shipped in carload lots with each case holding 24 cans and the average car taking 1000 cases. Two or three railroad cars were loaded each day.



After the corn was husked and shelled there were by-products. Husks were sold to the farmers for 25¢ a wagon load and the cobs for 50¢ a load. The stalks, still in the field were sold by the acre. The factory operated on Sundays and even after supper to get the work done

Nineteen hundred twelve started with major changes. Mules were used in the fields, the factory added buildings and started canning peas. However, not all went smoothly. The canning of peas brought a stench problem. Peter Hohenadel died suddenly. Farms started being sold back to the farmers. The company survived and in 1913 between 125 and 140 people were employed including girls.

It is not known if the factory operated in 1914 and 1915. It is known that the factory was sold in 1916 to the Inderrieden Company for \$25,000. Inderrieden replaced old machinery with new. Men came by train to work in the factory. When these men asked for better pay, they were let go and replaced. The plant had a capacity of producing 220 cans per minute. In 1917 one hundred hands were employed in the factory with forty-five doing field work. The stench problem magnified.

When the United States entered the First World War in 1917, the local canning factory was involved. Its canned products were sent over sears to feed the American troops. Restrictions were placed on the factory for security reasons. It was not to employ anyone whom they did not personally know. Men employed on one floor of the factory were not to be permitted to go to another floor in the building. The finished product was to be heavily guarded. The factory placed heavy grates over the windows and attached woven wire doors to the warehouse.

The war caused a coal shortage in Grayslake. The Inderrieden Company came to the rescue and sold its coal to the local lumber yard which in turn sold it to the citizens of Grayslake.

In the ensuing years the company grew and added a new office building, new bunk house and tractors to replace mules. However, all was not good. There were years that poor weather took a toll on the crops thus the canning production. The continuing stench problem brought a law suit. It is assumed that 1926 was the last year the canning factory operated. For several years the buildings were used for other purposes. A circus wintered in them in 1932. In 1933 the buildings with land were sold to the Grayslake Gelatin Company.

**April 13, 2016** - Linda Willhite gave an audience-pleasing program titled "The Postmistress and the Preacher: A Grayslake Scandal".

In 1908 the Chicago newspapers declared that Grayslake was experiencing the biggest sensation ever pulled off in the town and that everyone was talking about it. The controversy involved the postmistress, Annabelle Whitmore and the Congregational minister, Rev. Charles Havener.

Annabelle had been born in Hainesville, but had moved to Grayslake and was appointed in 1898 as the postmistress of the village. Annabelle was described as having Titian-tinted hair and being a "dashing figure". She was rumored to own forty cats and once had her bloomers run up a flagpole at the feed store by some town boys.

Rev. Havener was born in Ohio, but raised in Kansas. He attended the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and was called to the Grayslake church in 1907. He boarded with Mrs. Mary Smith and her daughter Theo.



The controversy started when Theo Smith mentioned to the minister that she had heard he was engaged and that he and his fiance had a race suicide pact (an agreement not to have children). She said that Annabelle had told her and the entire town, so Rev. Havener felt Annabelle had to be reading his letters to his fiance, Mary Calvin, a teacher in a school in Indiana. Havener went to a postal inspector for help. He showed the inspector some envelopes that looked like they had been opened with a knife. The inspector had the minister send two decoy letters and because of their appearance, decided that charges should be brought against Annabelle.

Annabelle was relieved of her duties and when a marshal came to arrest her, she posted bond. Her hearing was set for May 29 in Chicago and according to the Chicago papers, half the village of Grayslake attended. Annabelle was supported by teacher friends, her family, village president Battershall, and her attorney R. W. Churchill. The minister was supported by his church members and the chief of police, F. B. Fritsch.

At the hearing Rev. Havener told his side and was supported by Theo, Mary Calvin, whom he had married before the hearing and the postal inspector. Then attorney Churchill attacked Rev. Havener for some rumors he had started in town and brought forth witnesses that said that Rev. Havener himself had told them about Mary and shown them her picture. Annabelle claimed she was innocent of everything.

According to the papers, there was some sniffing, blushing, frowning, smiling and fanning in the room due to the subject matter and the conflict of former friends. In the end Commissioner Foote dismissed the charges as not having enough evidence.

Annabelle was reinstated, but was replaced by Dr. Shaffer in September. She continued to live in Grayslake, raised a foster child, and later cared for her mother. She died in 1957.

Rev. Havener went on to make a reputation for himself as "The Lone Wolf of the Rockies". He left the ministry and sold stock for several companies before purchasing a mine and selling stock in it. He returned to Grayslake several times to sell stock to his former church members and friends. The stock was worthless and he was in trouble many times, finally serving a term at Leavenworth. Mary divorced him and moved to California where she died in 1945. He died in 1937 while visiting his mine in Utah.

**May 11, 2016** - To compliment the Upper Gallery's architectural exhibit "Grayslake's Moving Stories" was presented.

Grayslake's Clarence Ritta moved structures over a period of sixty-two years. The process involved putting the building on steel beams and lifting it. Utilities in the structure had to be disconnected. In early years the move was done by equine but with trucks in recent times. Here are some of the moves that the audience learned about.

Some structures which were moved but later razed. The Morrill house was moved from Center Street to Hawley but the site is now the east parking lot of the Freeze. The Barney Behm building on Center Street which was moved to the corner of Lake and Hillside but has been replaced by the high school parking lot. The barracks of the Canning Factory was moved to become the processing plant of the Grayslake Dairy but were later destroyed. A Gages Lake church became a community hall in Grayslake but is now gone.

Buildings were moved from other places to Grayslake. A school from another community became a house on Westerfield while a different school eventually became



a commercial building on Belvidere. A commercial building from Hainesville became a residence on Park Avenue.

Houses were moved to different locations in Grayslake. In the thirties, two houses were removed from Westerfield: one is now on Lake Street and the other is on Seymour Avenue. The Battershall house, formerly on Center Street, was moved in 1941 to South Whitney where it was the library during the sixties. In 1943 the Harvey house was moved across Lake Street to make room for Grayslake High School. A barn on Westerfield became a house at the corner of Seymour and Belvidere. During the fifties two houses on Center Street, a house on South Slusser Street and the house in Pete's Park were moved to North Slusser Street and Hickory. In the sixties houses were moved to Wick Street and Glen Street. Two houses were moved to make room for St. Gilbert church.

Buildings outside of Grayslake were moved. In 1917 a Sears house was being moved when it started to sink into Gages Lake. An 1880's barn was dismantled piece by piece to become the community hall at Prairie Crossing. The presenter concluded with a personal story telling that a brooder house/play house was moved from the farm on Railroad Avenue to property on Alleghany Road.

Editor's note: The above program was again presented with an addendum on July 16. The previous day an authentic 1930's outhouse was moved from the Behm family farm in Fremont Township to become a display in the Museum's Annex.

#### **ANNOUNCING**

**Wednesday, September 7** - Search & Share genealogy discussion group. 2:00 PM. Archives. Open to public.

**Thursday, September 8** - Lake County Civil War Round Table. Frank Crawford presents "Burnside at the Bridge". Community Room. 7:00 PM. Free.

**Wednesday, September 14** - Grayslake Historical Society program. "Who's Behind the Words; The Story of Grayslake Publishers" presented by Linda Willhite. Come hear the stories of three magazine publishers with connections to our village. Community Room. 7:00 PM. Refreshments. Free.

**Saturday, September 17** - Grayslake Historical Society event - Coffee and cookies in community room for Grayslake High School alums. Noon to 4:00 PM.

**Sunday, October 2** - Grayslake Historical Society event. Annual Living History Tour of the Grayslake Cemetery. Lake Street north of Route 120. Actors will portray Grayslake's early immigrants. People born in ten foreign countries are buried in the cemetery. England, Holland, Denmark, Scotland, Sweden and Poland will be represented in the cemetery walk. Presentations at 1:30 and 2:30. Rain or shine. Donations appreciated.

**Wednesday, October 5** - Search & Share genealogy discussion group. 2:00 PM. Archives. Open to public.

**Wednesday, October 12** - Grayslake Historical Society program. "The Rockenbach Story". Learn about the Rockenbach Family and Dealership as told by Doug Rockenbach. Former employees will share stories. Community Room. 7:00 PM. Refreshments. Free.

**Thursday, October 13** - Lake County Civil War Round Table program. Lawrence Lee Hewitt will present "Port Hudson: The Most Significant Battlefield Photographs of the Civil War". Community Room. 7:00 PM. Open to public.



**Sunday, October 16** - Exchange Club Pancake Breakfast. Fire Station next door. Museum open from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM.

**Wednesday, October 26** - Grayslake Heritage Center program. Historical Society member John Smiskol, using great stories and images, will describe his experiences as a navigator and driver in high speed performance rallies. Community Room. 7:00 PM. Free.

**Saturday, October 29** - Grayslake Historical Society and Museum. Treats will be handed out during downtown Grayslake's Trick or Treat event.

**Wednesday, November 2** - Search & Share genealogy discussion group. 2:00 PM. Archives. Open to public.

**Wednesday, November 9** - Grayslake Historical Society program. "No Greater Love Than This: Remembering the Grayslake Lift Station Tragedy of 1974." Society board member Daniel Graham will remind the audience of a poignant day in Grayslake's history. Community Room. 7:00 PM. Refreshments. Free.

**Thursday, November 10** - Lake County Civil War Round Table program. Community Room. 7:00 PM.

**Friday, November 25** - Grayslake Heritage Center - Fourth Annual Giving Tree exhibit opens in the Upper Gallery of Museum.

**Wednesday, December 7** - Search & Share genealogy discussion group. 2:00 PM. Archives. Open to public.

**Wednesday, December 7** - Grayslake Historical Society event. Annual volunteer appreciation evening. Community Room. 7:00 PM.

**Sunday, December 11** - Grayslake Historical Society event. Annual Holiday Open House. Community Room and Museum of Heritage Center. Children's craft and refreshments 1:00 - 4:00 PM. Warren High Alumni Choir 2:00 PM. Mr. & Mrs. Santa Claus with photo op in vintage sleigh 2:00 - 4:00 PM.

**Saturday, February 25** - Grayslake History Museum - "Maps, Motors & Memories" exhibit closes.

Additions and corrections may be made to this proposed calendar.

#### **A PAGE FROM THE PAST**

The exhibit "Maps, Motors & Memories" includes three Brandstetter garages. In 1993 Ronald Brown researched and wrote about the William Brandstetter family. Here is more of the Brandstetter story.

"William Brandstetter (1856 - 1940) moved to Grayslake in 1893 after living nine years on a farm. Along with Frank Beak he acquired the lot on the northwest corner of Hawley and Center Streets and formed a partnership to enter the blacksmith business. This was in March or April of 1893.

Soon thereafter William opened a saloon and billiard hall in the two-story frame building on this property. In early March 1894, the partnership was dissolved and the blacksmith shop was moved. One year later William acquired Frank's interest in the corner property.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brandstetter had three sons who later became prominent Grayslake businessmen: George (1890 to 1974), Irvin (1894 to 1980), Fay (1885 to 1973).

William Brandstetter operated his saloon until May 1916. Avon Township went "dry" at that time. He then converted the saloon into a dry goods and grocery business.



Also in May, brothers Fay and George formed a partnership to start an auto service and repair business. They constructed a building at 2 S. Lake Street for this purpose.

Their partnership lasted until February 1921. At that time Fay kept sole ownership of the business and building while George began construction of a new garage at the southeast corner of Slusser and Center Streets where partners Fay and George sold Grant 6, Dort and Overland autos. When he opened his new business George sold and serviced Studebakers.

About June 1924 George leased his garage to Edwin Sheldon and Leslie Druce. He continued, however, to sell automobiles.

In December 1924 Fay opened a second garage near the corner of Center Street and Route 83. He finally sold his inventory at 2 S. Lake Street to Clifford Frazier in August 192 (?).

In March 1928 William Brandstetter and son Irvin formed a partnership to open a Texaco service station at the former saloon location on the northwest corner of Center and Hawley Streets. William kept his general store intact and built an addition to the west side of the original saloon building. The east part of the building was converted to operate a service station there. The site then became known as "Brandy's Korner".

Fay became a Ford dealer in 1934 and an agent for Ford in sales and repair four years later. He sold his garage business to Chester "Bud" Behning in June of 1951. Some time later in the fifties he sold the building at 2 S. Lake to the Graham Oil Co.

Meanwhile, Irvin operated "Brandy's Korner" service station through the 1940s. Later Irvin's son John became a partner. The station began as a Texaco distributor, changed to Mobil and finally to a Sinclair service station.

When Irvin retired, around 1959, John operated the station as sole owner. In January 1961 John sold "Brandy's Korner" to Donald Fitzgerald, the owner of Western Auto and Tire Store next door west of the station. This sale ended the "Brandstetter era" at this corner which had begun when William Brandstetter moved to Grayslake in 1893."

## MEMORIES

The Reminisce program, "Grayslake in the Seventies", started with basic information furnished by the Society. Grayslake's population grew by 353 people during the decade. There were three schools in District 46 and one high school. There was a variety of flourishing businesses. The Village celebrated its Diamond Jubilee and the nation's Bicentennial. The lumber yard burned for the third time and we lost the bowling alley. Two new churches were organized. More details were given before the audience shared their memories. The following memory was posted on facebook by Gene Woods.

"I would have liked attending this event. Many wonderful memories from growing up in the 70s. The Diamond Jubilee, all the shops on Center Street. I worked at The Last Chance and Ben Franklin. I liked shopping at the True Value, especially upstairs, I can still hear the stairs creaking as you went up them. I also liked Gambles. I bought all my fishing lures and baseball mitts and bats there. I was sad to see that place close, it had to be in the early 70s. Growing up on Hawley Ct., we had great access to the lake. I had a row boat and a sunfish sailboat. I knew where all the shallow and deep spots were in the lake. We all enjoyed the Bon fires at homecoming, it seemed like everyone in town was there. On occasion we would go to JC park and go sit under the train



viaduct when the train would go by. The drive-in theater was a treasure. As little kids, we would dress in our pajamas. As older kids, we would have our own fun at the drive-in, y'all use your imagination with that memory! I always enjoyed going to the library downtown when it was on Center St. I had a paper route delivering the News Sun. Saturday's edition was a morning delivery. After delivering my route, I would ride my bike over to Rathunde's bakery and get two chocolate covered eclairs for breakfast. It smelled so good in there! On occasion I would go to the Electra and sit down and have French Toast with sausage. I was in band from 5th grade through senior year of high school. So I'm pretty sure I marched in seven parades in a band uniform, then a few more in my Cub Scout and Boy Scout uniform. Many wonderful memories from our little town that helped mold us all into good citizens. I cherish these memories and grateful that my parents chose Grayslake as the town to raise us in."

### **DONATIONS**

The holdings of the Grayslake Historical Society continue to grow. Between February 1, 2016 and August 31, 2016 the following individuals donated items. Dorcas Brausch Thompson - fire department envelope, Class of 1940 program, Class of 1940 photo, memories; Quin O'Brien - "Barns of Lake County"; Jon Revelle- bracket from Last Chance Saloon; Estate of Helga Churchill - items from Diamond Jubilee, Louis I. Behm letter opener, Robert Churchill baby shoes, O. E. Churchill notary stamp, 1904 Village Ordinances; Eileen Wollmuth - Grayslake National Bank key ring, Pratser's Silver Saddle key ring; Ken Idstein - Home Federal Savings zippered pouch, Doug Cowley for Clarence Collins - 3 pewter ornaments, Jubilee plate, Jubilee coin, Centennial coin, Lincoln Heritage Trail coin, President Lake County Fireman's Association badge; Jerry Winters Family - fire department play pipe; Kathleen Kerry Buchan - scale model of Kerry farm barn, 1917 Lake County Farmers Directory, copies of 1861, 1873, Wildwood maps; Terry Rockenbach - iron wagon wheel, large hay fork, tile scoop, implement seat, jack, antique gas water heater; Connie Hertel Vanderspool - newspaper clippings, postcards, business brochure; Pat Flanigan - Druce & Sheldon garage receipt, 1955 Rohling Brothers calendar, 1952 E. J. Sheldon calendar; John Smiskol - 19 images of steam train excursion in Grayslake; Tom Hoker - 1970 Grayslake Antique Auto Show & Swap plaque; Judy Behm Elfering & Louis Behm - Behm Family outhouse.

The work of the Grayslake Historical Society is possible due to generous monetary contributions. These donations are used to maintain the Society's website, purchase archival supplies and provide museum equipment. Those contributing between February 1 and August 31 include Lisa Androus, Robert Barton, Richard & Maureen Blasius, Barbara Brand, Gary Burge, Barbara Richardson Cannon, Jack & Maureen Clooney, Frank & Darlene Dorfler, Ken & Kathi Dorn, Kitty Flary, Will Frank & Family, Marilyn Fraser, Marion Grinnell, David Haight, Bill & Katy Hall, Rich & Lennie Herman, Evelyn Hesper, Karen Hook, Mary Hook, Jim & Marjie Jobes, Dick & Nancy Johannsen, Roy & Sue Kellogg, Kathleen Kinahan, Eddie Krumery, Penne Lawrence, Joanne Mastejulia, John & Elizabeth McDonald, Karl & Marci Molek, Michael & Mary Ellen Moley, Charlotte Renehan, Nancy Rinker, Doug & Bonnie Rockenbach, Marjorie Rockenbach, Terry Rockenbach, Joyce Rossdeutcher, John Smiskol, Helen Thielen, Janet Trieschmann, Jane Trump, Betty Vares, Marilyn Walz, Linda Willhite.



Many people choose to help the society by providing refreshments, stamps and other items. Between February 1 and August 31, donations were received from Marie Frandsen, Will Frank, Mary Friis, Ken Lenzen, Joyce Norton, Nancy Reed, Jim Rockwell, Charlotte Renehan, Linda Willhite, Patty Yopp.

### **EXHIBITS**

Interesting exhibits make an interesting museum. Changing exhibits entice people to visit the museum often. Almost every month one of the three lobby display cases is changed. The Annex has been changed with the addition of the authentic 1930 Behm Family outhouse. The Upper Gallery presently displays images, stories and artifacts detailing the architecture of Grayslake. A scale model of the former Kerry Family Farm barn is of interest.

The exhibit "Maps, Motors & Memories" starts as the title says with a map of Grayslake pinpointing the location of principal garages in Grayslake's history. Rockenbach, Brandstetter, Russell, and Behning are familiar names. The exhibit continues with a time line featuring highlights in automotive history. The to-scale replica of a small town garage is fascinating. Images and stories of well-known garages and dealers are next. Visitors to the exhibit are encouraged to tell the memory of their first car. "Maps, Motors & Memories" concludes with a miniature garage with children having the opportunity to play mechanic.

During the Holiday season the Upper Gallery display will temporarily house the annual Giving Tree experience.

### **IN MEMORY**

The Society has lost valued friends and members since our last newsletter. Memorials have been established for Helga Churchill, mother of members Bob and Bill Churchill and members Peggy Kellogg, Virginia Vasey and Bonnie Rockenbach. Their names will be added to our memorial wall.

### **VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY**

The Society would like to expand its list of substitute Museum greeters. It is in need of a permanent greeter for Saturday's from 2:00 to 4:00 PM.

### **CONTACTS**

The 2016 Graysake Historical Society officers and directors are President - Charlotte Renehan; Vice-President - Will Frank; Secretary - Jim Rockwell; Treasurer - Nancy Reed; Directors - Chris Brenner, Connie Dunbar, Daniel Graham, Jackie Hansen, Linda Willhite.

David Oberg is Executive Director of the Grayslake Heritage Center while Michelle Poe is Deputy Director. Charlotte Renehan is Archivist/Curator of the Grayslake History Museum.

Current information and contact numbers can be found at [www.grayslakehistory.org](http://www.grayslakehistory.org) and [www.grayslakeheritagecenter.com](http://www.grayslakeheritagecenter.com) and on facebook.

The Grayslake Historical Society works diligently to fulfill its mission by preserving and presenting Grayslake's history. It strives to have museum exhibits and society programs relevant to Grayslake. It wants to keep the Society and Museum a valuable, vibrant part of the community. Your thoughts and opinions are welcomed. Tell us what you think. Send an e-mail at [ChaRenehan@aol.com](mailto:ChaRenehan@aol.com) or a note to Grayslake Historical Society, P.O. Box 185, Grayslake, Illinois 60030.





View of "Maps, Motors & Memories" exhibit

*"Saving the past for the future"*

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