

Valentine
SNIPPETS of SALEM
503 A– 1835 Kenosha
1985
150 Years of Progress
Sesquicentennial Edition
One of Two Booklets

Contents:

Copy of the 1835-1985,
150 years of Progress
in a special **Kenosha News** Edition of April 22, 1985,
with the **Messenger** and the **Courier** of April 24, 1985

These pages have also been photographed.

Pages 1-98 in 503A
And second part:
Page 99–192 in 503B

0-100 apx pages

NOTE:

The materials herein were contributed by those of the area who wished that the history they have experienced be saved for the future generations. These may represent private documents as well as previously published articles and obituaries and images from their saved collections..

Researchers should also refer to the Valentine Digital archives at the SALEM COMMUNITY LIBRARY (and perhaps other websites) for more images in this collection or digital images of items photocopied in this booklet or related to the topic..

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1885 KENOSHA 1985
100 YEARS OF PROGRESS
QUINCENTENNIAL EDITION



MESSENGER



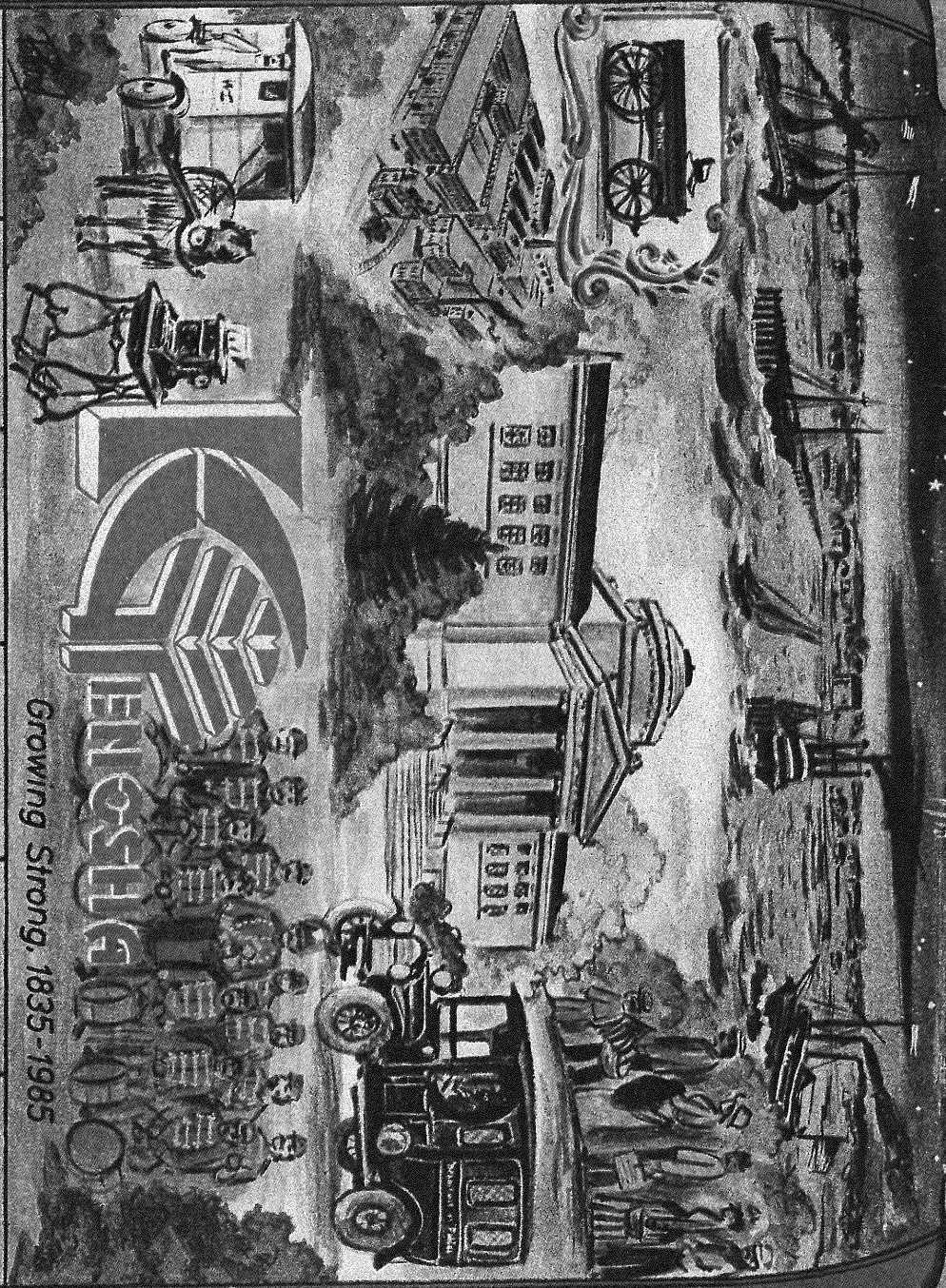
Portrait of John Brown, and St. Henry, Charles D. Jones, George D. Jones, and Mary A. D. Jones.

Illustration by George Pollard

MESSENGER

Supplement to the *Kenosha News*, April 22, 1985; *Messenger and Courier*, April 24, 1985

★1835★KENOSHA★1985★
 150 YEARS of PROGRESS
 SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION



Growing Strong, 1835-1985



John Bullen



Col. Michael Frank



Gov. Louis P. Harvey



Charles Durkee



Z. C. Simmons



Mary D. Bradford

★ 1835 ★ KENOSHA ★ 1985 ★
150 YEARS OF PROGRESS
SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION



Illustration by George Pollard

Supplement to the **KENOSHA NEWS**, April 22, 1985; Messenger and Courier, April 24, 1985

1836 KENOSHIA * 1985
150 YEARS OF PROGRESS
SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION



Illustration by George Pollard

Supplement to the *Kenosha News*, April 22, 1985; *Messenger and Courier*, April 24, 1985

1835 KENOSHA 1985
150 YEARS OF PROGRESS
BICENTENNIAL EDITION

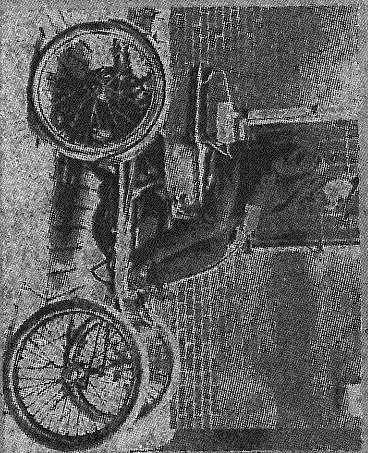


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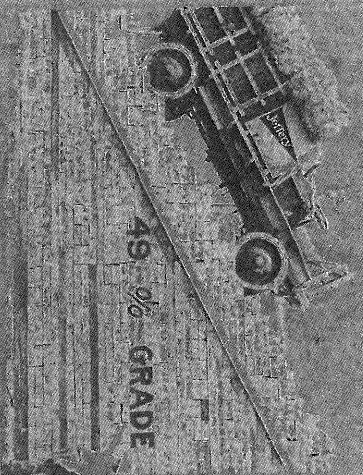
PHOTOGRAPHY

Supplement to the *Kenosha News*, April 22, 1985, *Messenger and Courier*, April 24, 1985

When you mention Kenosha, you think of Jeffery,
Nash, Rambler, Pacer, Alliance and the people who
made these cars safe, reliable and a fine value.

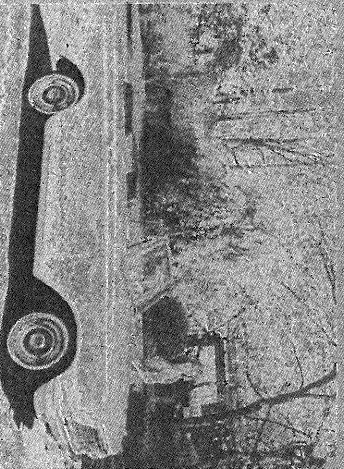


Thomas B. Jeffery, founder of the company, that was to become American Motors, is shown in 1897 in the first Rambler.



49 % GRADE

This Jeffery truck built about 1920 with a four-wheel drive used extensively in World War I seems to be making the grade.

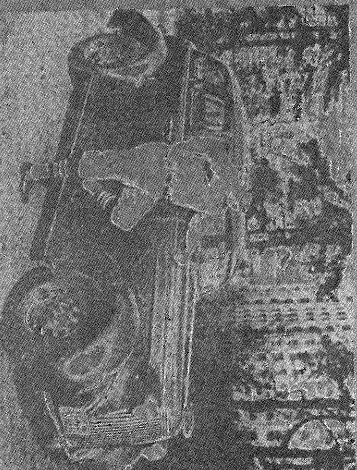


The 1961 Rambler American convertible was the nation's lowest priced convertible and the only body type with single-unit construction.

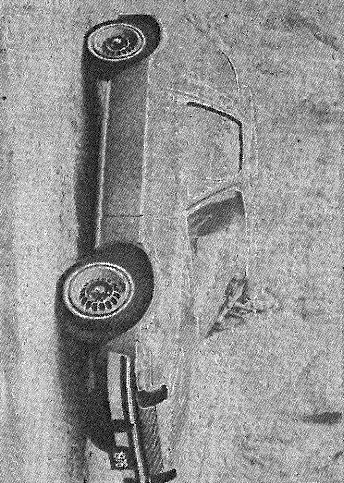
In 1902, Thomas B. Jeffery began the production of Rambahers in Kenosha. His crew grew to more than 1,000 men by 1910. Six years later the company was sold to Charles W. Nash, the former president of General Motors. The merger of Nash and Hudson in 1954 created American Motors. In 1979 American Motors and Renault entered into a series of agreements that at present provide Renault with 46.4 per cent of AMC's stock.

For 83 years, Kenosha has been the manufacturing hub of this evolving company. Its progress has contributed to Kenosha's growth. Yet AMC/Renault and its predecessor companies recognize their dependence upon Kenosha.

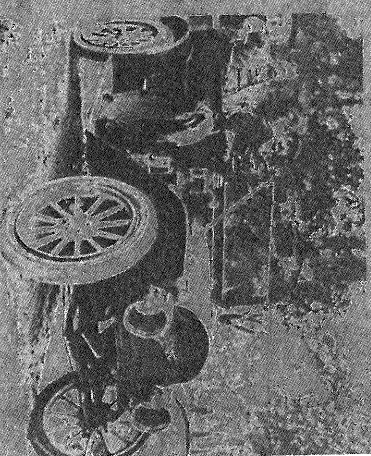
Kenosha and American Motors need one another. You mention one and you think of the other. That's the way it is . . . and should be.



Bobo Ruth was photographed with this 1937 Nash Ambassador which sold for \$945 f.o.b. Kenosha. 85,949 cars were built that model year.



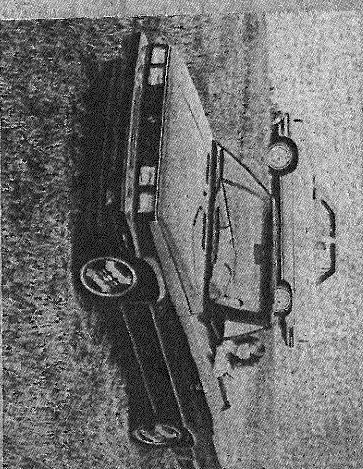
The Pacer, introduced in 1975, combined style, power, roadability, comfort and fuel economy.



President William Howard Taft seems to be enjoying his ride in a 1910 Rambler touring car. Photo taken in Augusta, Georgia.



George W. Mason, president of Nash-Kelvinator, is shown (right) with a 1947 Nash. At the wheel is screen star Clark Gable.



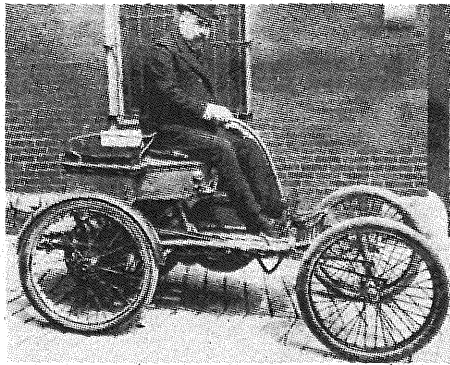
The Alliance convertible is this year's entry in the market. Its design has been known to turn heads.

AMC | Jeep | RENAULT

then as now . . . basic to Kenosha

2

When you mention Kenosha, you think of Jeffery, Nash, Rambler, Pacer, Alliance and the people who made these cars safe, reliable and a fine value.

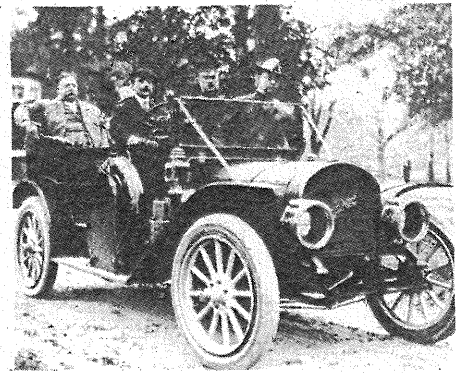


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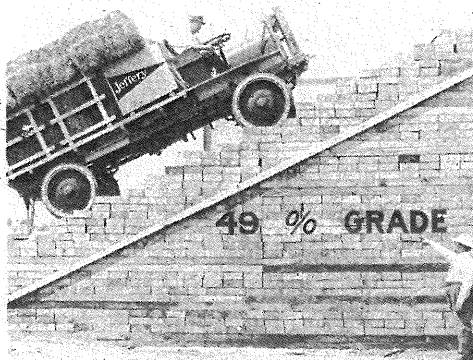
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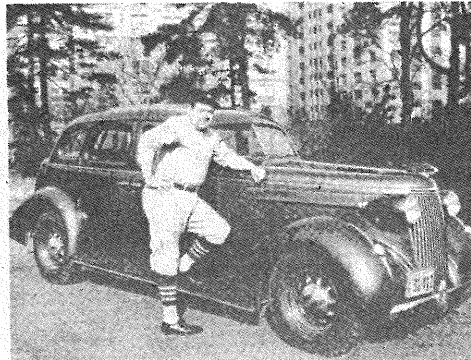
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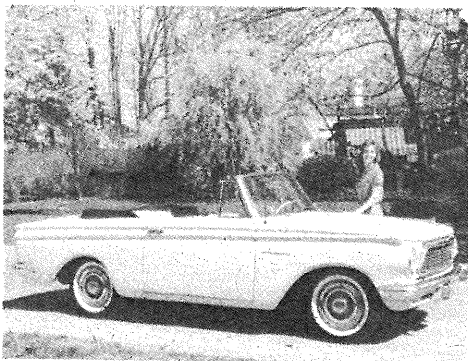
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AMC | Jeep | RENAULT

then as now . . . basic to Kenosha

Kenosha at 150

On March 19, 1835, 150 years ago, an exploring party of three men left Hannibal, N.Y. The purpose of their journey was to assess opportunities on the west bank of Lake Michigan, news of whose promising potential had been carried back to the east. On June 7, they reached the mouth of Pike Creek.

The purpose of this 192-page special supplement, one of the largest published by the Kenosha News, is to document the history of the city from its founding to the present. A review of the past gives insight into the present and often serves as a prelude to the future.

Some readers will recall that in our 1976 Bicentennial edition the theme was "Kenosha in the 20th Century" based on a condensed version of a book sponsored by the Kenosha County Bicentennial Commission. It was written by 12 Kenoshans most of whom were associated with Carthage College and the University of Wisconsin-Parkside. Much of that information has been condensed, revised and updated. Several of the picture pages of the 1976 edition have been retained. In addition, readers will find a substantial complement of new material and photos.

It is important to realize that this special section does not fully cover the community. Some aspects of Kenosha life are conspicuously absent. The significant contributions of the professions and various social and charitable organizations are an obvious omission. There are only limited references made to the arts and to the various commercial activities that affect our daily lives.

This supplement represents the efforts of many institutions and individuals.

We thank the Kenosha County Historical Society, the Kenosha Museum and the Kenosha Public Library.

We appreciate the special contributions made by Lois Roepke Stein, Phillip Sander and Sidney H. Leonard, Jr.

We are grateful for the efforts of the Kenosha News staff with special recognition to Donald N. Jensen and Karl Frederick.

Nor can we forget the more than 300 firms in the community that have made this section possible through their advertising support.

We were encouraged in our efforts by the Kenosha Sesquicentennial Committee whose members are developing a series of activities that, we predict, will be well received by the community. Among them are two books about Kenosha's past.

This publication will strengthen your confidence in Kenosha's future.

Howard J. Brown
Publisher
Kenosha News

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KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

THE NATION'S SORROW

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

THE LAST HOME COMING!

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

COUNTY SWEEP BY EXPLOSION

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

TITANIC SINKS

EXTRA! KENOSHA EVENING NEWS, EXTRA!

WORLD APPLAUDS AS WORLD WAR ENDS

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Lindbergh Over France

8 Kenosha Police Cited for Merit Awards

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

9 Dead as Steamer Sinks

Another Day of Panic Seizes Market

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Crash Kills Rogers, Post

Announces Another 10 Per Cent Dividend for U. S. Nat'l Bank Depositors

Killy DeRango Slain in His Bakery by Shotgun Assassin

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Edward VIII Abdicates

Ask Congress Give President War Powers

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Hitler Hurls Armed Might at Poland in Undeclared War; Allies Issue Ultimatum

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

U.S. Declares War on Japan

America Suffers Heavy Losses in Japanese 'Blitz' Attack on Hawaii

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

INVASION BEGINS IN FRANCE

Allied Forces Penetrate Fortress Coast; Loss Below Expectations

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

President Roosevelt Wins Fourth Term; Margin of Victory Hinges on 3 States

LaViolette, Savage Win Highlight Races

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

PROCLAIM V-E DAY

European War Ends Officially at 5 P.M.

Complete and Final Victory in Europe Declared By Leaders of Big-3 Powers

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Atomic Bomb Hurlled at Japs; Contains More Power Than 20,000 Tons of TNT

KENOSHA EVENING NEWS

Kenosha Shouts Hello to MacArthur

Mac Thanks City for Its Big Greeting

KENOSHA NEWS

Early Morning Angler Drowns in Fox River

6,000 witness dedication of Carthage College

KENOSHA NEWS

KENNEDY MURDERED

Shot by assassin in Dallas

KENOSHA NEWS

Kenosha county site for 4-year U. Committee recommends 700-acre area bordering Pe's

KENOSHA NEWS

Next stop home for moon men

Aldrin, Armstrong blast off from moon

KENOSHA NEWS

NIXON TO RESIGN

On television tonight 8 p.m.

AMC, Renault agree

KENOSHA NEWS

ONE

Billotti in recount

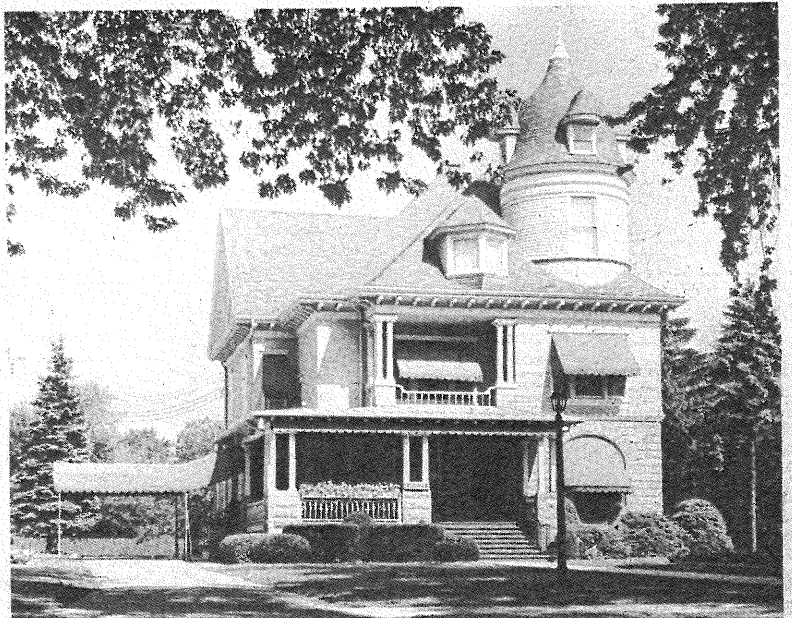
KENOSHA NEWS

WEPCo says park means 6,500 jobs

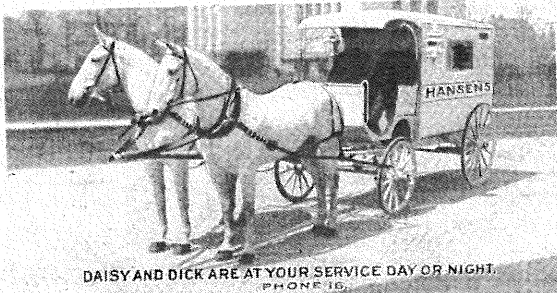
KENOSHA NEWS

Mondale picks Ferraro

Since 1880 . . . THREE GENERATIONS CARRY ON THE HANSEN FAMILY TRADITION

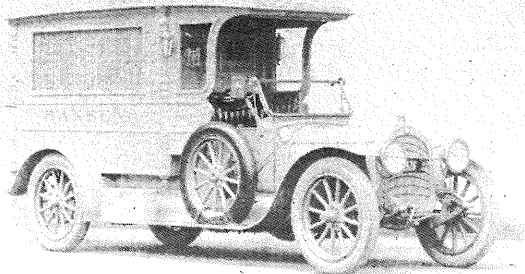


Our present location Since 1920



Our 1890
Casket Coach

Our 1915
Casket Coach



Our Modern
Casket Coach



The Hansen Funeral Home was founded by Thomas Hansen in 1880 and has been serving Kenoshans for the past 105 years with the finest in all denominational mortuary services. Alwin T. Hansen, who was associated in the business with his father since 1912, became president and owner in 1930, upon the death of his father. In the fall of 1975, Alwin T. Hansen passed on, leaving the responsibilities of the funeral home in the present day to the third generation of Hansen Family and their associates, as listed below:

Florence Hansen Barrett
A. Thomas Hansen
James W. Barrett
Richard D. Johnson
LeRoy Ausse
Mrs. Lillian M. Van Der Wee

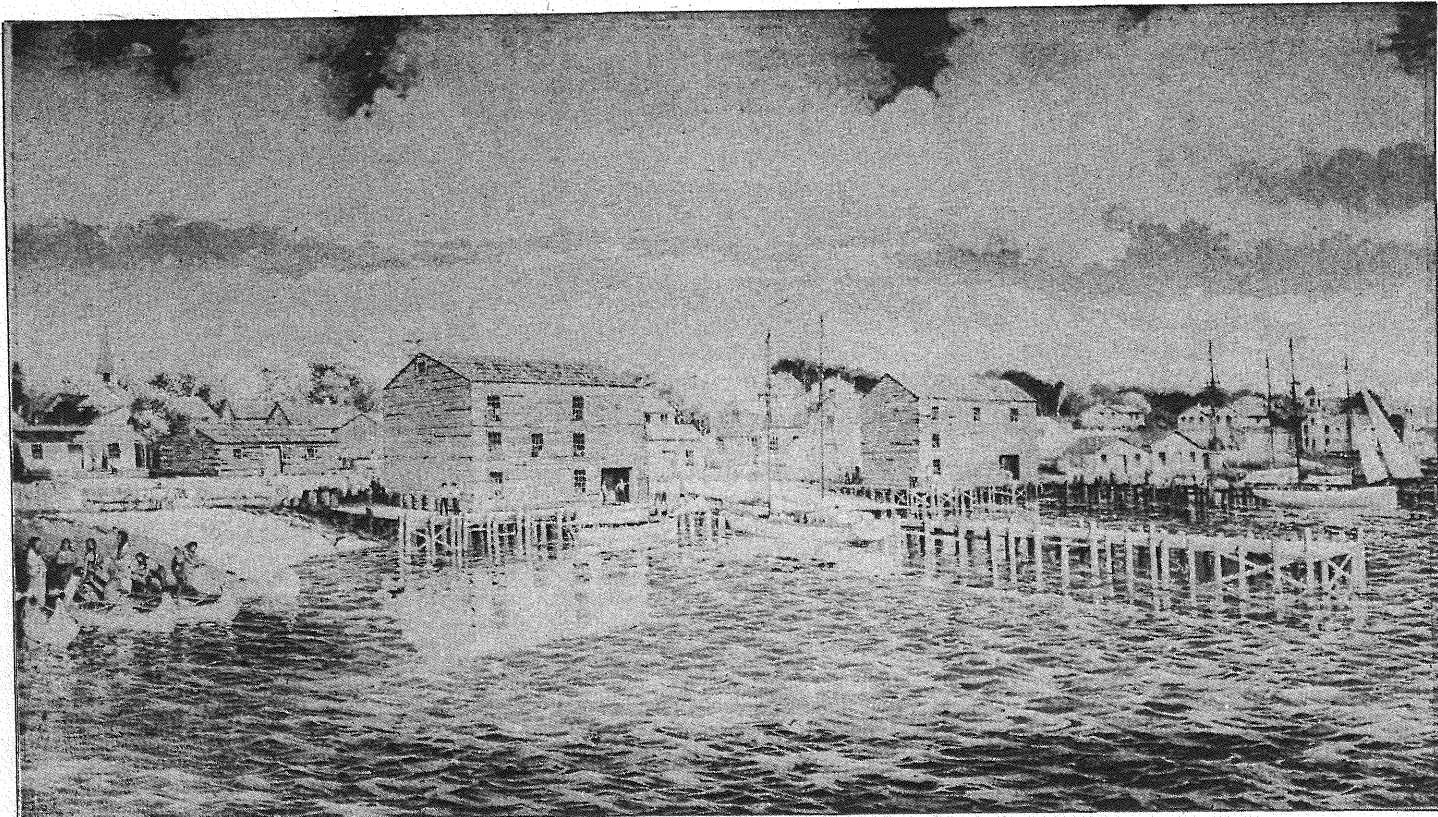
Mrs. Joyce Stella
Daniel Holter
Allen Braun
Patrick Leinwander
John Leitig
Tony Klennert

Owned and operated
for 105 years
by the Hansen Family

HANSEN FUNERAL HOME

6019 7th Avenue • KENOSHA • WISCONSIN Phone 654-2136

Member National Selected Morticians by Invitation • Wis. Funeral Directors Assn. • National Funeral Directors Assn.



Southport 1844

Lure of the West brought Kenosha's pioneers

The Telegraph-Courier recounts Kenosha's founding on the 50th anniversary of the first settlement established at Pike Creek

From the Telegraph-Courier on the 50th Anniversary of Kenosha's founding:

In December, 1834, a gentleman in the town of Hannibal, Oswego County, N.Y., invited a number of guests to an entertainment.

At the supper table the great but little known West was made the subject of conversation; its beautiful prairies, bright skies and productive soil became the theme of discussion.

The enthusiasm of the party was increased as each one rehearsed the reports he had heard from explorers of the country west of Lake Michigan.

During the evening, the party resolved on a plan for the organization of an association in which those becoming members should aid each other, and mutually share profits and losses in the enterprise of planting a colony in the yet partially-explored lands beyond the lake.

Subsequently a general public meeting was called for the purpose of making known the general plan of organization, and inviting the cooperation of all who desired to undertake the enterprise.

This was accordingly done, and the proposed undertaking met with more than anticipated approval.

Rev. Jason Lothrop, who, in after years, was the pastor of the Baptist

Church in Southport, presented a constitution for the proposed organization, which was named the "Western Emigration Company." Elder Woodin, a Baptist clergyman, was chosen president, but he did not come West.

Spring 1835

In the spring of 1835, the company appointed a committee to explore this little known region, with the view of finding a suitable location for the prospective town.

The committee left Hannibal on the 19th of March, 1835. The day of their departure was one of much solicitude for their safety; there were affectionate hand-shakings and leave-takings between wives and husbands, children and parents.

The exploring committee was destined to visit unknown regions of country where life might be imperiled by encountering less than friendly Indians.

The committee was given instructions to proceed to Chicago and from thence examine the country north along the lake shore to Milwaukee, with the view of finding a suitable location.

At Chicago they learned there was no road to Milwaukee. The journey at that time was usually performed by

following Indian trails; sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, and occasionally on a small schooner.

On arriving at Milwaukee they found a small collection of houses, mostly of a temporary character, and a mixed population of whites and Indians. While in Milwaukee the committee learned that there were points on the lake shore towards Chicago, capable of being rendered of commercial importance, which were possibly unoccupied.

June 7, 1835

On the 7th of June, 1835, the exploring committee came to Pike Creek, that being the name where the city of Kenosha is now located. Here with less imposing ceremonies than attended choosing the site of imperial Rome, was chosen the beginning of the city of Kenosha.

As soon as the news reached Hannibal that the committee had chosen a location for a contemplated home of the company, the stock holders at once made preparation to emigrate.

About fifteen families, mostly stockholders, came to Wisconsin in the summer and fall of 1835. A part of these settled on lands in this vicinity, with the view of engaging in agricultural pursuits. The population during

the first winter consisted of thirty-two persons, including children.

The habitations of these persons were rude shanties built of logs and covered with bark.

The first frame building in the town was erected by N.R. Allen and John Bullen. The settlers pledged themselves to protect each other until the government brought the lands into market, four years later, in 1839.

The place was called Pike, then Southport, and in 1850 changed to Kenosha, the Indian word for pike.

The early settlers were not permitted to enjoy quiet in their homes; scarcely were they comfortably lodged in their cabins before they were annoyed by intruders on their rights.

No one had a legal title to any lands, and the country was traveled in all directions by adventurers, intent on speculation and money getting. There were no courts to which wronged persons could resort to seek redress for their grievances.

The Western Emigration Company was dissolved in 1837, after proving to be a losing speculation to most of the stockholders.

The finality of the company is found in Rev. Lathrop's history of Kenosha. It will be understood that Kenosha

(continued on page 7)

Happy 150th Birthday Kenosha!

We're celebrating our 83rd.

1902

Today

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash on hand at close of last year.		Loans on Mortgage Security.	8 041 30
Dues on installment stock.	4 345 47	Loans on Stock Security.	100 00
Full paid stock.	5 750 00	Installment stock withdrawn.	113 50
Mortgage loans repaid.	9 000 00	Installment stock retired.	
Stock loans repaid.		Full paid stock withdrawn or retired.	900 00
Bills payable.	1 450 00	Matured stock retired.	
Advance payments on stock.	177 80	Bills payable.	1 450 00
Ins. and taxes refunded by borrowers.		Real estate acquired.	
Real estate sales.		Insurance paid for borrowers.	
Rents.		Taxes paid for borrowers.	
Pass-book and membership fees.	216 75	Interest, or profits, paid on installment stock withdrawn.	
Fees, other than membership.	45 60	Interest, or profits, paid on installment stock retired.	
Interest.	235 80	Interest, or profits, paid on matured stock retired.	
Premiums.		Interest, or profits, paid on full paid stock withdrawn or retired.	
Fines.	43 26	Interest paid on bills payable.	10 76
Other receipts, viz.:		Salaries paid.	187 75
		Taxes on association property.	
		Insurance on association property.	
		Commissions paid.	35 50
		Other expenses.	40 29
		Other items, viz.:	
		Contribution expense	62 62
		Premium on bond of officers	32 00
		Contribution loan to expense fund	19 70
		Appraisal (Reading & Building) fee	37 50
		Gifts on hand.	2 25 57
Total.	12 627 06	Total.	12 627 06
RESERVE.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on mortgage security on real estate.	7 200 00	Installment stock in force.	4 444 47
Loans on stock security.	100 00	Full paid stock in force.	4 250 00
Loans on other securities.	650 00	Fund for contingent losses.	
Stocks, bonds and securities.		Deposits.	
Real estate.		Borrowed money.	
Furniture and fixtures.		Mortgages on real estate.	
Stationery and supplies.	32 62	Incomplete loans.	58 70
Bills receivable.		Advance payments.	77 75
Due for stock assessments.	12 50	Accrued dividends on paid stock.	48 76
Due for ins. and taxes paid for borrowers.		Commission due on members' salaries.	31 00
Interest due.		Appraisal & Reading fee.	3 00
Premiums and fees due.		Advertising.	4 00
Fines due.	63	Light etc.	3 00
Amount of premium bond.	13 33	Undivided profits.	33 85
Cash on hand and in bank.	2 49 58		
Total.	8 278 66	Total.	8 278 66

STATEMENT OF CONDITION	
January 31, 1985	
ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Mortgage Loans and Contracts	Savings Accounts
\$172,011,680	\$216,163,615
Mortgage Backed Securities	Borrowed Funds
14,360,002	5,000,000
Other Loans	Tax and Insurance Escrow
1,721,803	5,097,743
Real Estate Owned or in Judgment	Accrued Dividends Payable
1,229,452	1,946,492
Cash and Investment Securities	Accrued/Deferred Taxes Payable
56,786,914	770,626
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	Other Liabilities
1,620,100	362,766
Office Building and Equipment	TOTAL LIABILITIES
3,214,876	\$229,341,242
Investment In and Loans to Subsidiaries	NET WORTH
235,535	General Reserves
Prepayment to F.S.L.I.C.	\$ 7,055,448
448,749	Unallocated Earnings
Other Assets	15,755,568
523,147	TOTAL NET WORTH
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 22,811,016
\$252,152,258	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH
	\$252,152,258



Kenosha — 5935 7th Avenue 658-4861
 West side — 7535 Pershing Boulevard 694-1380
 Northwest side — 4235 52nd Street 658-0120
 South side — 8035 22nd Avenue 657-1340
 Paddock Lake — 24726 75th Street, Route 50 843-2388
 Lake Geneva — 410 Broad Street 248-9141



Happy 150th Birthday Kenosha!

We're celebrating our 83rd.

1902
Today

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Cash on hand at close of last year.		Loans on Mortgage Security.	8 041 30
Dues on installment stock.	4 545 47	Loans on Stock Security.	1 00 00
Full paid stock.	5 150 00	Installment stock withdrawn.	113 50
Mortgage loans repaid.	9 00 00	Installment stock retired.	
Stock loans repaid.		Full paid stock withdrawn, or retired.	9 00 00
Bills payable.	1 450 00	Matured stock retired.	
Advance payments on stock.	17 18	Bills payable.	1 450 00
Ins. and taxes refunded by borrowers.		Real estate acquired.	
Real estate sales.		Insurance paid for borrowers.	
Rents.		Taxes paid for borrowers.	
Pass-book and membership fees.	216 75	Interest, or profits, paid on installment stock withdrawn.	0
Fees, other than membership.	45 60	Interest, or profits, paid on installment stock retired.	
Interest.	258 80	Interest, or profits, paid on matured stock retired.	
Premiums.		Interest, or profits, paid on full paid stock withdrawn or retired.	
Fines.	43 26	Interest paid on bills payable.	10 76
Other receipts, viz.,		Salaries paid.	189 75
		Taxes on association property.	
		Insurance on association property.	
		Commissions paid.	38 50
		Other expenses.	40 00
		Other items, viz. <i>Commission on bond of officers</i>	682 62
		<i>Commission on bond of officers</i>	32 00
		<i>Interest on loans to officers and directors</i>	19 50
		<i>Appraisal & Recording fees</i>	37 50
		<i>Club on hand.</i>	9 68 58
Total.	12 627 06	Total.	12 627 06
RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans on mortgage security on real estate.	7 200 00	Installment stock in force.	4 444 47
Loans on stock security.	1 00 00	Full paid stock in force.	4 250 00
Loans on other securities.	650 00	Fund for contingent losses.	
Stocks, bonds and securities.		Deposits.	
Real estate.		Borrowed money.	58 70
Furniture and fixtures.		Mortgages on real estate.	17 18
Stationery and supplies.	32 62	Incomplete loans.	54 50
Bills receivable.		Advance payments.	31 00
Due for stock assessments.	12 50	Accrued dividends on paid stock.	48 76
Due for ins. and taxes paid for borrowers.		Commission on membership.	54 50
Interest due.		Salaries.	31 00
Premiums and fees due.		Appraisal & Recording fees.	3 00
Fine due.	63	Advertising.	4 00
Insurance premium on bond.	13 33	Reserve.	3 00
Cash on hand and in bank.	9 68 58	Unliquidated profits.	338 88
Total.	8 978 66	Total.	8 978 66

STATEMENT OF CONDITION	
January 31, 1985	LIABILITIES
ASSETS	Savings Accounts \$216,163,615
Mortgage Loans and Contracts \$172,011,680	Borrowed Funds 5,000,000
Mortgage Backed Securities 14,360,002	Tax and Insurance Escrow 5,097,743
Other Loans 1,721,803	Accrued Dividends Payable 1,946,492
Real Estate Owned or in Judgment 1,229,452	Accrued/Deferred Taxes Payable 770,626
Cash and Investment Securities 56,786,914	Other Liabilities 362,766
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock 1,620,100	TOTAL LIABILITIES \$229,341,242
Office Building and Equipment 3,214,876	NET WORTH
Investment In and Loans to Subsidiaries 235,535	General Reserves \$ 7,055,448
Prepayment to F.S.L.I.C. 448,749	Unallocated Earnings 15,755,568
Other Assets 523,147	TOTAL NET WORTH \$ 22,811,016
TOTAL ASSETS \$252,152,258	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH \$252,152,258



Kenosha — 5935 7th Avenue 658-4861
 West side — 7535 Pershing Boulevard 694-1380
 Northwest side — 4235 52nd Street 658-0120
 South side — 8035 22nd Avenue 657-1340
 Paddock Lake — 24726 75th Street, Route 50 843-2388
 Lake Geneva — 410 Broad Street 248-9141



We're Celebrating Our

50th ANNIVERSARY



On this, the 150th Birthday of Kenosha, we too are celebrating! We're proud to have been what we hope to be an intergral part of this Community. We will continue to offer that personal service that you have come to expect from us and also the professional advice you have seeked!

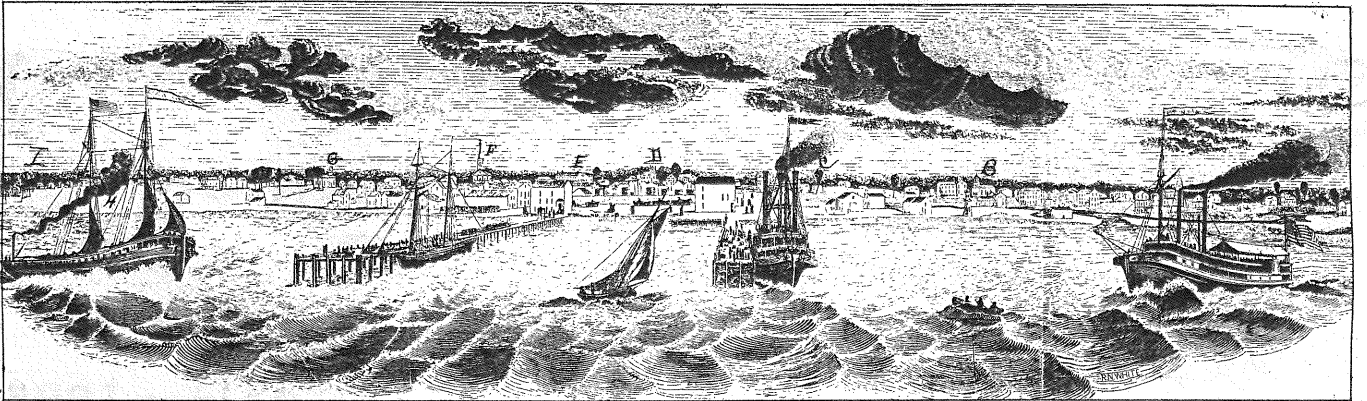
CITY

Lumber - Electrical -
Plumbing - Builder's
Hardware - Millwork

LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

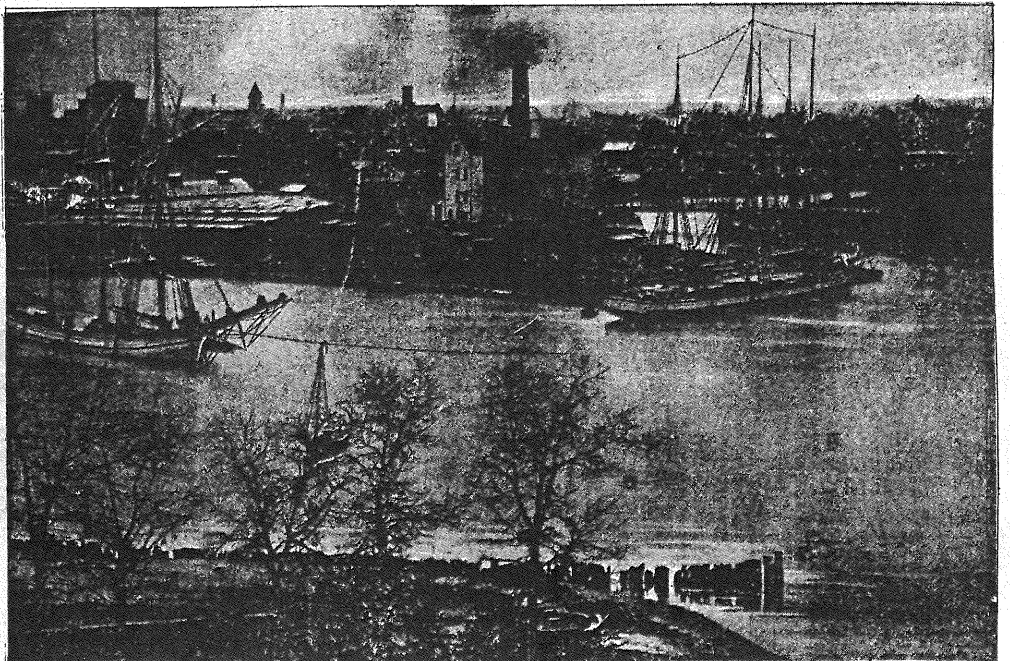
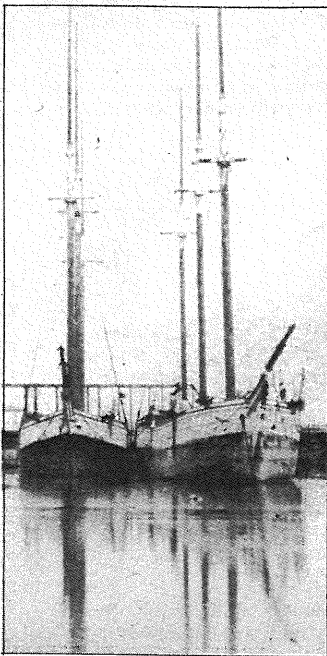
6908-29th Avenue

Phone 657-6166

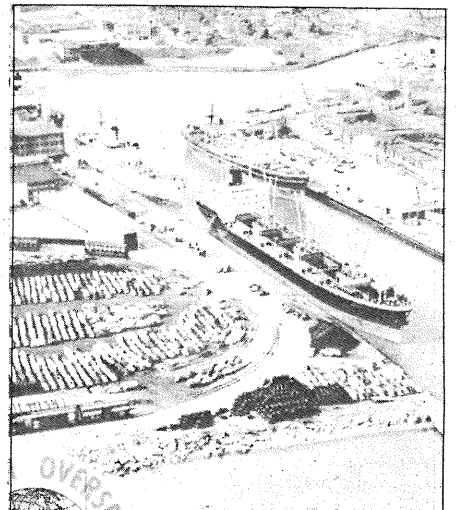
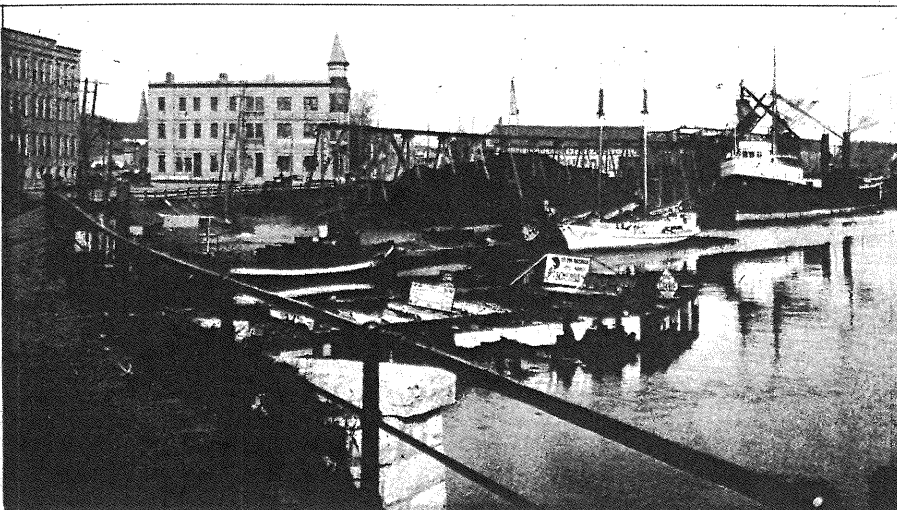


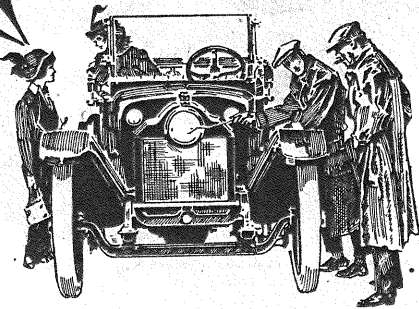
Kenosha's harbor is a doorway to the world

The earlier name of Kenosha ... Southport ... reflects the historic importance of the community's location on the lake.



At top: illustration of Southport in 1844. Above: 1890s harbor scenes. Below: Kenosha's port in the early 1900s and today.





A KENOSHA TRADITION IN AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS Is What We're All About Since 1925.

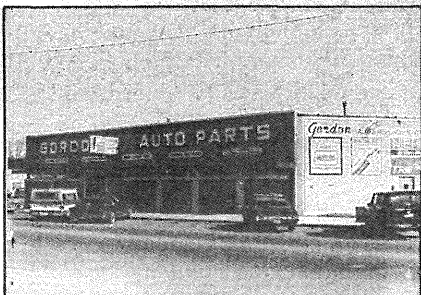


1925

In April, 1925, Abe Gordon, founder of Gordon Auto Replacements, Inc., opened a store 1/2 block west of our present location. He felt there was a need for a local auto parts store to service Kenoshans. His philosophy was that people wanted to deal with someone who gave personal attention to their needs and who they could count on for top quality products as well as expert advice.

By 1960, Abe Gordon's idea had flourished and the demand for auto replacement parts had continually increased. Our motto was to meet the demand of our treasured customers and carry the merchandise that was needed. We were in our present building at that time but knew before long we would need more space.

1960



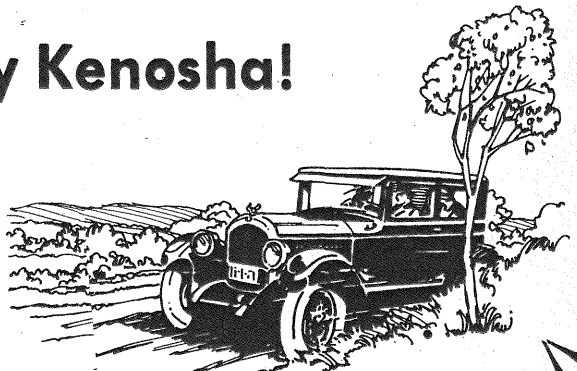
1985

Today, the philosophy at Gordon's hasn't changed. Gordon's family and their trained staff continue to operate successfully with those same healthy business ideals. Gordon's has changed with the times, and have found it necessary to, enlarge and improve its facilities to grow with its customers and their needs.

Happy Birthday Kenosha!

Gordon

AUTO REPLACEMENTS
2801 Roosevelt Rd. 654-2178





**KENOSHA, WIS.
1882.**

(Continued from page 7)

supported by subscription. In the winter of 1836-37, the Territorial legislature adopted the school code of Michigan, after which school districts were organized, the schools were sustained by a rate-bill, that is, each family was required to pay in proportion to the number of children sent to school.

First free school

The first free school in Wisconsin was established in Kenosha (then Southport) in 1845. Col. Frank was one of the earliest advocates of free schools in Wisconsin.

This was not only the first free school in Wisconsin, but is believed to have been the first in what was known as the Northwest Territory, now comprising a number of states, and extending west to the Pacific.

In Feb. 1845 a law was passed by the Territorial Legislature allowing the voters in the corporate limits of Southport to establish a free school, to be supported by the taxable property of the town.

By a proviso of the law, it was required to be submitted to a vote of the people to render it effective. The law encountered strenuous opposition. Frequent meetings were held to discuss the expediency of free schools.

The first meeting called to vote on the question of its adoption broke up in great confusion. At a second meeting the law was adopted by a small majority.

Steps were at once taken to establish the free schools and the success of this pioneer enterprise was satisfactory.

The high school house in Kenosha was built and dedicated in 1855. It was regarded as equal to the best public school buildings in the state. Some of

its early principals enjoyed a state reputation.

The early harbor

Steamboats and sail vessels were occasionally seen on the lake, soon after the first settlement of the town. These were mainly employed between Chicago and Buffalo.

When freight began to be brought to this point, the landing place could not be distinguished at night.

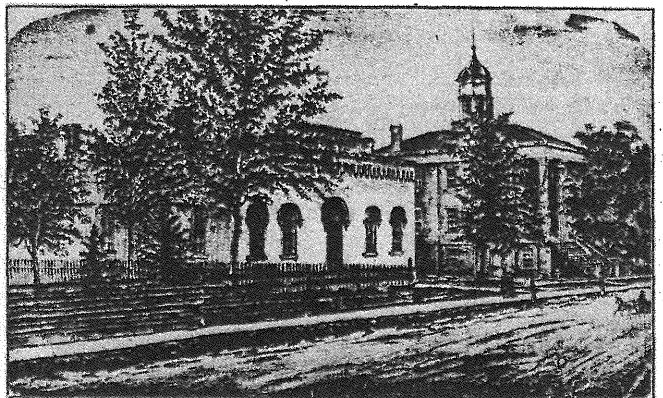
The first effort to provide the necessary light was the kindling of a fire at night on the bank of the lake. This served for a time, when George Kimball, a large town property holder, conceived a plan for a more conspicuous light. He caused a large tree on the bank to be cut down, leaving the stump 10 feet high. A layer of stones was put on top of the stump, and on this elevation a fire was made every night at sundown.

Mr. Kimball being a gentleman of leisure and public spirit, superintended this improvised beacon light. As time passed, a more powerful light was needed. James M. Stryker being the mover, four posts 25 feet long were erected in a square, and on the top of these a sash lantern was constructed.

This answered for a while and not long after the government built a lighthouse on Washington (Simmons) Island.

The subject of starting a newspaper in Southport underwent discussion in 1839, and in the following winter there was much excitement arising from the rivalry between the north and south side of the river.

The north side claimed the location of the proposed paper, for the reason that it had more wealth, and influence to sustain a newspaper, and the south side claimed it because it had the largest number of inhabitants.



The old Courthouse, built in 1850, was destroyed in 1885 to make way for the jail and sheriff's residence. In the foreground is the former county jail, which in 1916 was used for Municipal Court, located at the northwest corner of Market and Chicago streets.

In January 1840, Judge William Bullen, an influential north side business man, proposed to guarantee Charles C. Sholes, 500 subscribers and a sufficient support, provided he would establish a newspaper on that side of the river.

This raised a storm; the south side people called a meeting and resolved not to support the paper. In the meantime the interests of the south side continued to strengthen. The press, type and material which had been used by C.C. Sholes and O.L. Sholes in publishing the Green Bay Gazette, were brought to this place, and in June 1810, as before stated, the Telegraph newspaper was started with C.L. Sholes as proprietor and editor.

Mr. Sholes was best known to the world as the inventor of the Remington typewriter — the first really successful typewriter.

It was while he was collector of

customs for the port of Milwaukee that Mr. Sholes became interested in the efforts to perfect a typewriting machine.

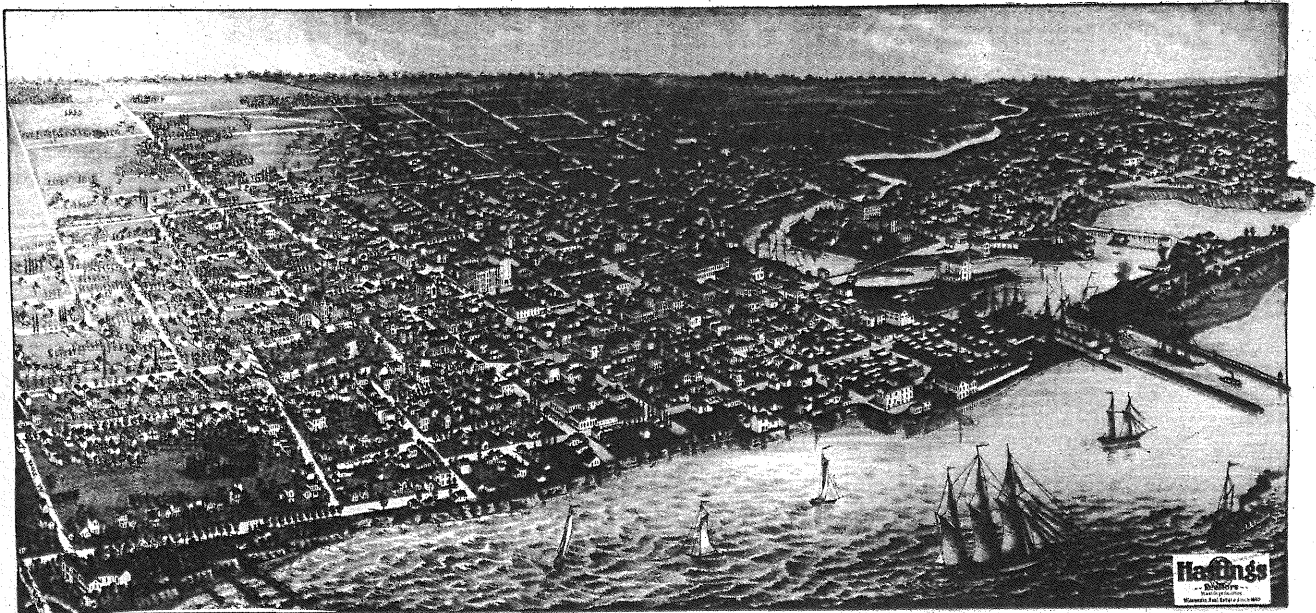
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In the last two years of his life, although confined to his bed, Mr. Sholes invented two new machines for typewriting, the last of which was more satisfactory to him than any of his previous inventions.

Many early churches

Kenosha was well supplied with churches, having no less than 10, several of which had large and handsome edifices. Most of them were

(continued on page 15)



KENOSHA, WIS.
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(Continued from page 7)

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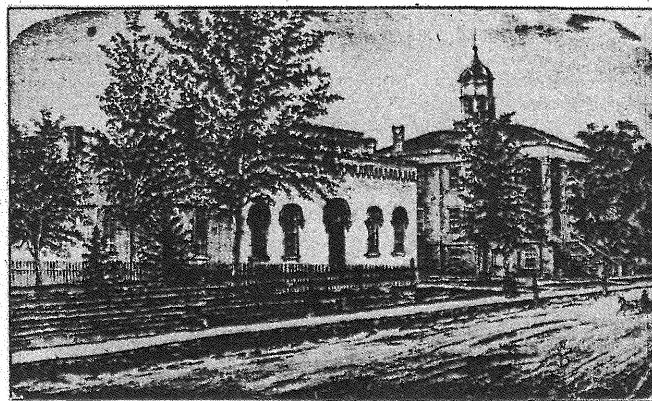
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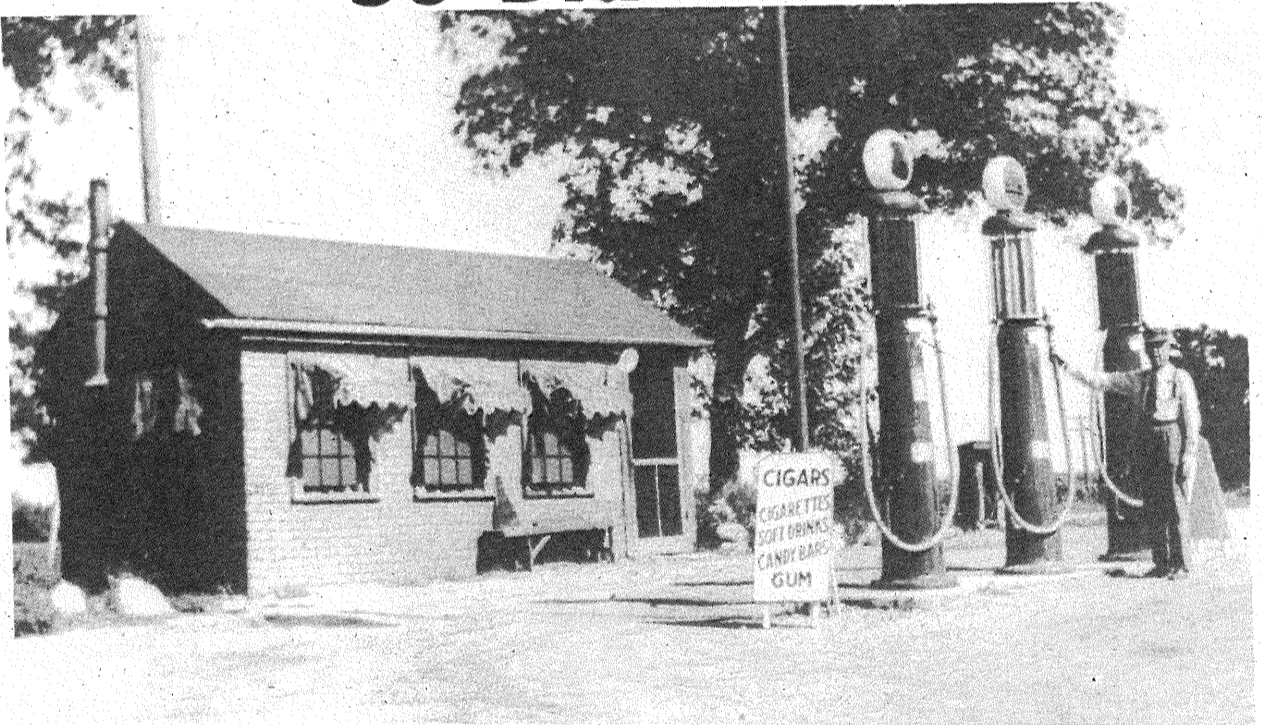
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(continued on page 15)

As Kenosha Grew, So Did We!!



Benson Corners-1936

Kenosha was just over 101 years old when Benson Oil Company opened its first station at Benson Corners in Bristol. Today, Benson Oil units are found throughout Kenosha and Kenosha County selling under the Benco Self

Serve or Phillips 66 Shields. Although many of our 29 locations are now in other parts of Wisconsin and Illinois, Kenosha is still our home. Benco is proud to Kenosha's past and confident of her future!

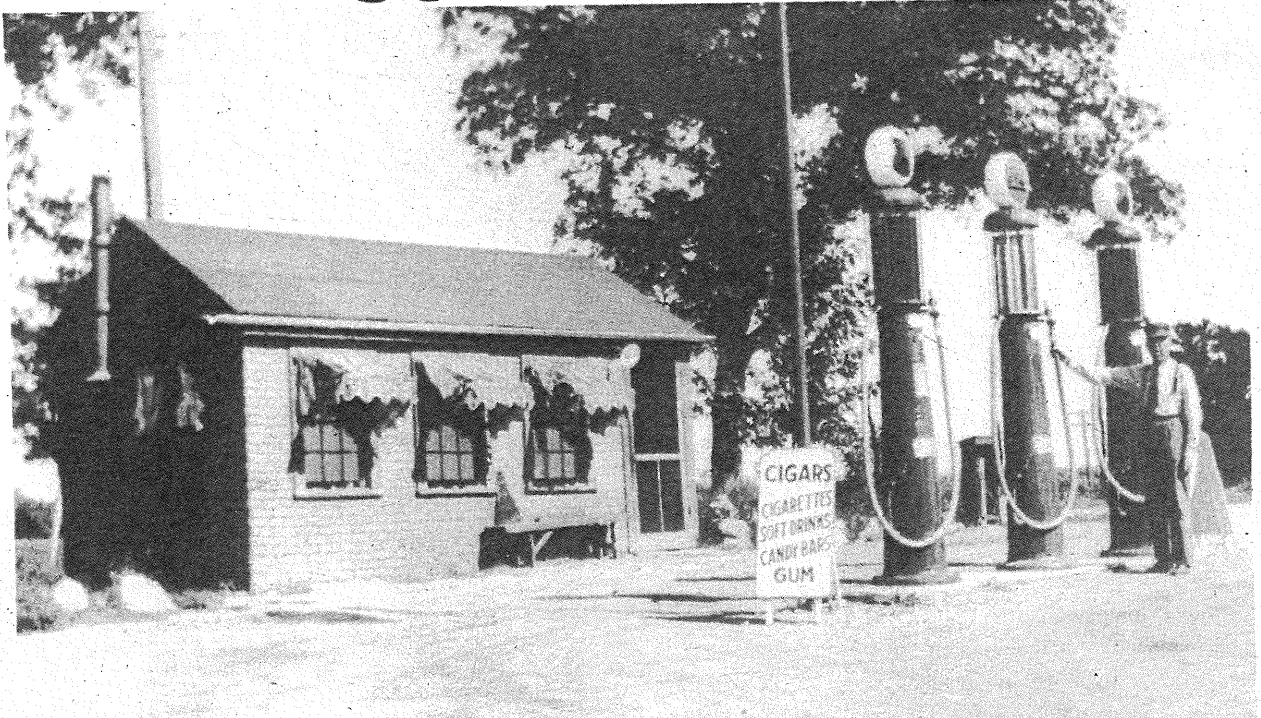


BENSON OIL COMPANY, INC.

6621-39th Avenue



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BENSON OIL COMPANY, INC.

6621-39th Avenue



29 Handy Locations to Serve You Better!! BENCO SELF-SERVE



- ★ Northside Benco
2619 22nd Avenue, Kenosha
- ★ Washington Road Benco
2925 Washington Road, Kenosha
- ★ Roosevelt Road Benco
3032 Roosevelt Road, Kenosha
- ★ Benco 52nd Street
3404 52nd Street, Kenosha
- ★ Benco 60th Street
5006 60th Street, Kenosha
- ★ Kathy's Corner Benco
1401 75th Street, Kenosha
- ★ Barb & Bob's Benco
Hwy. 50, Paddock Lake
- ★ Twin Lakes Benco
410 N. Lake Avenue, Twin Lakes
- ★ Denotes Video Movie
Rental Locations



BENCO VIDEO

VIDEO MOVIE RENTALS
VHS - BETA

MONDAY - TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY

RENT ONE GET ONE FREE

Latest in New Movies - Popular Old Favorites - Adult Films

CONVENIENT SERVICE STATIONS HOURS

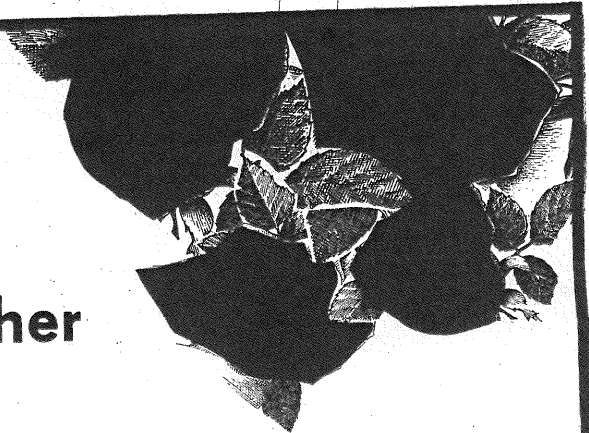
PHILLIPS 66



- Frank & Gene's Service
6623 39th Avenue, Kenosha
- Interstate 66
I-94 and Wilmot Road, Pleasant Prairie
- Tom Cook's Service
3405 60th Street, Kenosha
- McCurdy's Service
4121 7th Avenue, Kenosha
- Schnaare's 66 Service
7850 Sheridan Road, Kenosha
- Pfarr's Service, Inc.
4924 Sheridan Road, Kenosha
- Villa Marine
4927 7th Avenue, Kenosha
- ★ Benson Corners Grocers & Liquor
Hwy. 45 & 50, Bristol

Milaeager's

and Kenosha . . .
We're Growing Well Together



Above:
REMODELED GERANIUM HOUSES HAVE MOVABLE BENCHES AND AUTOMATIC WATERING FOR THE HANGING BASKETS

Hi Neighbor - what started in 1950 as an 8'x13' hobby greenhouse for us has grown into one of the largest retail and wholesale garden centers in Wisconsin. Recent expansion has enabled us to provide the Kenosha-Racine area with two large retail stores, commercial maintenance and lawn care, a complete landscaping division and Carefree Lawns for the home owner.

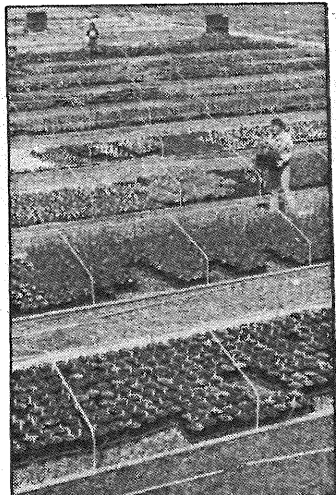
At Milaeager's we offer the Kenosha Community the most extensive collection of perennials in the Midwest. Thousands of perennials are shipped nation wide through our mail order division.

As Kenosha celebrates it 150th Birthday, we'd like to thank you, our friends in the Kenosha community, for helping us grow.

Our whole family and our valued employees believe in the Kenosha-Racine area and are committed to providing quality products and services to you our treasured customers.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY KENOSHA!

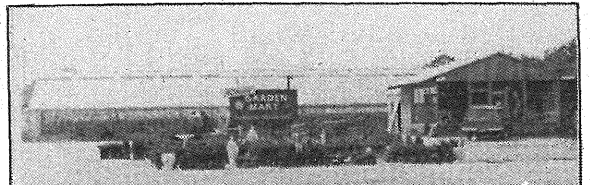
Your Friends,
Dan & Joan Milaeager



Above:
NEWLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY FILLED WITH 1000's OF PERENNIALS



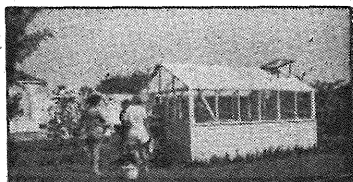
Above:
DAN & JOAN MILAEGER IN ONE OF THEIR 47 GREENHOUSES



Above:
FIRST GREENHOUSE AND STORE AT DOUGLAS AVE. LOCATION (1962)



Above:
THE MILAEGER FAMILY IS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE BUSINESS: Son Kevin, Joan, and Dan, daughter Kris & Dan Reisdorf, and son Kent.



Above:
ORIGINAL GREENHOUSE AT RESIDENCE OF DAN AND JOAN MILAEGER ON LOMBARD AVE. (Formerly Seymour Ave.) 1950.

Milaeager's

8717 Hwy. 11
Sturtevant
TOLL FREE
552-7118

GARDEN MARTS

4838 Douglas Ave.
Racine
639-2040

(Continued from page 11)
comfortably fitted up and contained large pipe organs.

The denominations represented in Kenosha are the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Irish, and German Catholic, German Methodist, German Lutheran, Unitarian, Danish, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

The heavy debt that had been incurred years ago in building the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad had threatened the city with bankruptcy.

The prospect of being obliged to pay the debt, or even the interest on it, appalled many persons who otherwise would have looked very favorably upon Kenosha as a place to buy property and go into business, and the result was that for many years Kenosha did not advance. Real estate was almost valueless, very little property changing hands at all and the transfers that did occur were made at such remarkably low figures that no one cared to buy property here.

New industry

But all this changed. In 1886 the city's obligations were purchased by enterprising citizens led by Mr. Z.G. Simmons. The debt was reduced to \$200,000.

The city has paid the interest on this debt every year, and also paid \$25,000 of the principal within five years, leaving but \$175,000 of debt.

In 1886 the Chicago Brass Works were located in Kenosha, largely the result of Mr. Z.G. Simmons' efforts, and from that time onward the growth of the city has been remarkable.

The Chicago Brass has tripled in size. The Scotford factory was brought here from Waterbury, Conn. The Lane Manufacturing Co. has been established and has grown at a marvelous rate.

The Bauer Watch Co. of Chicago was bought out and the plant transferred to Kenosha. The capacity of the Northwestern Wire Mattress factory was more than doubled by the erection of a large addition to its buildings.

N.R. Allen's Sons' Tannery developed wonderfully, and before the summer was over its capacity had been increased by over 100,000 hides annually.

The old Water Cure had been replaced by the magnificent Sanitarium with more than double the capacity of the old one.

Two new newspapers have been established; the University School located here; all the empty stores have been occupied and several new ones erected or are in process of erection; the members of the Baptist congregation are replacing their old church with a new and handsome house of worship, and the members of the German Methodist church will soon be worshipping in a handsome new brick edifice.

A pretty place

Kenosha is one of the prettiest places in Wisconsin. It is noted for its shady streets, elegant homes and beautiful lawns.

It is called the Park City, from the parklike appearance of some of its

residential streets, shade trees and pleasant parks.

The city park is surrounded with splendid residences and churches some of which are almost palatial. Prairie Avenue is also a residential street, lined with elegant homes surrounded by magnificent lawns, conservatories and flowers.

Park Avenue is also a beautiful residential street, bordered its entire length by fine shade trees, beautiful lawns and elegant residences.

On Prairie Avenue and Park Avenue the trees form a bower over the streets in the summer, making them delightful drives.

The homes of Kenosha are very much like its people. They do not indulge in very much display or parade, but around and within their homes the visitor will notice an air of elegance and refinement, sadly lacking in many cities of even much larger size.

The society people of Kenosha are as cordial and pleasant as can be met with anywhere, there being a marked absence of snobbishness even among the most exclusive.

Many charming people from the East have been welcomed to its society, churches and clubs, and have given a stimulus to all social activities in the city.

Other improvements

The growth of the city made many improvements necessary and the municipal government has not been slow to recognize this. The result has been that the city has made tremendous

strides in the line of improvements within the past four years.

A breakwater was built at a cost of \$40,000. A fine iron swinging bridge has been built over the river on Grand Avenue at a cost of \$17,600. The plans and specifications for a magnificent new high school building which will cost nearly \$40,000 when completed, have been decided upon and \$10,000 of the money has been raised.

The city has bought and paid for a city lot upon which to erect the City Hall, which will be built in the near future.

A system of street lighting has been put into use anew. These improvements have all been made not only without issuing a dollar of bonds, but during that time the interest on the city debt has been paid punctually and \$25,000 of the principal has been paid.

During this time so pregnant with growth for Kenosha, several very elegant residences have been built, each one costing from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Several large additions to the city have been platted out and most of the lots sold. Over 300 new houses have been erected and the demand is still far in excess of the supply.

The population has increased within that period from 6,000 to nearly 10,000 and the prospects are very bright for a larger and more rapid growth than ever.

The facts are that Kenosha offers advantages that impress every man who sees them and the more widely known Kenosha is, the more rapid and solid will be its growth.

Pioneering spirit brought Leet family

"We may well be proud of our ancestors. The blessings we now enjoy are not the result of a happy accident. They are the fruits of the character, the lives and the teachings of our forefathers... they were people of various capacities and usefulness, and they built better than they knew."

These feelings are common to most descendants; the comments are those of Arthur F. Leet, spoken on the 300th anniversary of William Leet's inauguration as governor of the colony of Connecticut in 1661.

The pioneering spirit and responsible citizenship that is apparent in the Leverett Leet family of Somers today can be traced through 11 generations, beginning with William Leet. He sailed from England to arrive in America during the summer of 1639.

William Leet

An advocate of the separation of church and state, William landed in the settlement of New Haven, Conn., in pursuit of religious freedom. After a thorough survey of the region William, with his fellow adventurers, purchased land from the Indians with the hatchets, hoes and dishes that comprised their precious cargo.

This area of New Haven was called

Guilford, in remembrance of the town in England where many of them had lived. William, who had trained in law at Cambridge University, served the colony continuously as a public servant and in 1661 became the first elected governor of Connecticut.

In 1689, William's son, Andrew, as assistant governor of Connecticut, was instrumental in saving the famous charter that consolidated the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven.

When James II demanded the surrender of this charter, Andrew "rose to his feet and burst into a torrent of words while one of his accompanying gestures overturned the candlesticks." With the room in darkness as a result of Andrew's maneuver, one of his accomplices was able to remove the paper and safely hide it in the gnarled old oak on the banks of the Connecticut River, giving rise to the Legend of the Charter Oak.

Arriving in Kenosha

Two hundred years later, Charles Leet exhibited the same sense of adventure as his forefathers when he left the security of Guilford to join the western migration.

Arriving in what was to become



Charles Leet

Kenosha County in the summer of 1835, Charles and his wife, Sarah, formed an agreement with James Montgomery to carry out the homesteading requirements of five years occupancy for the 320 acres of land that Montgomery had claimed earlier. Montgomery, at this point displeased with smelling "the smoke from his neighbor's chimney," continued to move westward with the new frontier.

In 1840 Charles completed the homestead requirements, received title to the property and a deed signed by President Martin Van Buren. The Green Bay Trail bisected this acreage from north to south and it was this area that became the focus of early activity in the town.



Sarah Leet

Originally Charles raised both sheep and wheat on the cultivated portion of his farm. Then in 1842 he built a frame house just south of the original cabin. This house served as a home for his family as well as an inn for travelers and a grocery store for neighbors.

Fronting the structure was a toll gate for the plank road that ran from Racine to Wilmot; Charles served as tollkeeper.

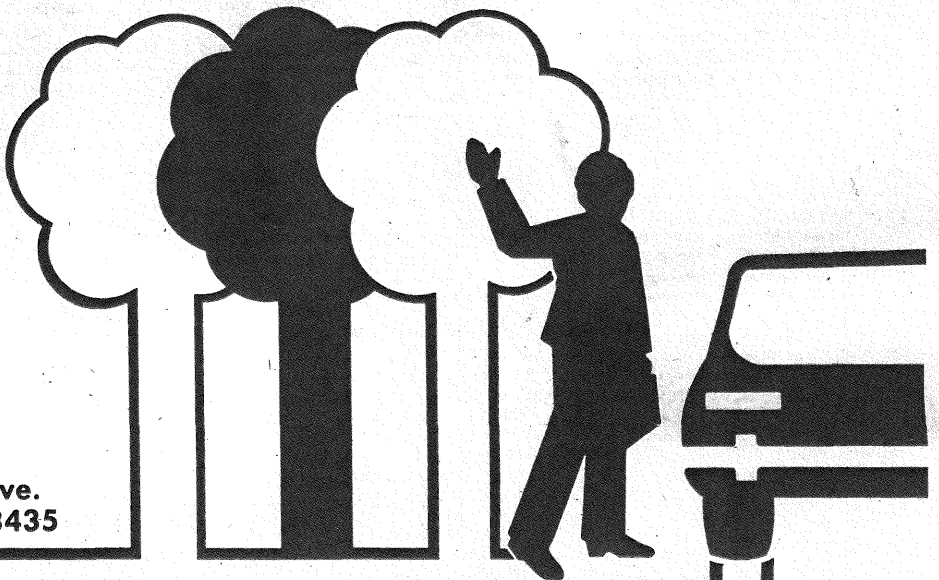
Somers is 'born'

In 1843 the Somers town government was formed in the room at the south side of the house. Town meetings continued to be held there until

(continued on page 17)

**Congratulations
Kenosha
On Your 150th Birthday**

5159-6th Ave.
Phone 657-3435



KENOSHA VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION, INC.

A non-profit health care organization
providing quality home health service to Kenosha since 1927.

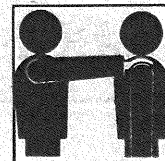
Skilled Services

In-home nursing service; physical therapy; speech pathology;
occupational therapy; home health aide service.



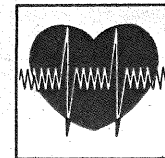
Private Duty Services

R.N., L.P.N. Aide and Companion services; In-home beautician
services by appointment.



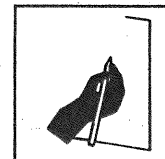
Blood Pressure Screening

Free in-office blood pressure screenings Monday-Friday, 1-4pm; In-home
blood pressure screenings by appointment.



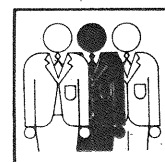
Reimbursement

Our services are reimbursed, when qualified, by Medicare, Medicaid,
veteran and private insurance, individual payment or the
United Way of Kenosha County.



Further Information

We provide service 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, including holidays.
Business/Office hours 7:30-4:30 pm Monday-Friday.
Day or night, telephone 657-3435.



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(Continued from page 15)
the construction of the town hall in 1859.

Charles, a generous man, was not oblivious to his accountability to church and state. In 1845 he donated an acre for the construction of a school on the corner of Somers and Green Bay roads. In the same year he donated an acre to the Presbyterian Church.

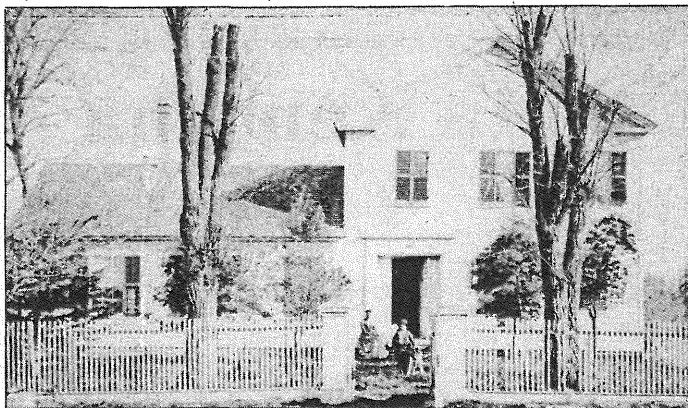
Born in 1838 while the family still occupied the log cabin, George F. Leet aspired beyond the practicality and hard work of his father and chose to raise race horses. Risking his wife's family inheritance, Charles invested \$3,000 in a stallion, Bayfalas, which he had shipped from England.

He prepared for the animal's arrival by installing a race track and a trainer on the grounds. He also engaged 50 mares to breed with the stallion. His faith in Bayfalas was so strong that he refused a \$5,000 cash offer for the horse from J.I. Case of Racine.

It is speculated that George and his wife, Jessie, cried on the day that the horse's colic caused its premature death.

Two of George's sons, George Park and Fred, remained loyal to the homestead, and farmed together for many years. Fred remained a bachelor while George Park married and had two sons. Farming was different for these men than it had been for any of their ancestors.

Crops consisted of corn, oats and hay and the coming of automation



The 11-room Leet homestead, built in 1840, was torn down in 1968

aided in dairy farming from 1923 to 1941.

The year 1924 initiated a run of bad luck for the brothers. Among other misfortunes, Fred lost an arm in a corn husker.

In 1927 the acreage was reduced when the family sold 33 acres, including the site of the original cabin, for the formation of Petrifying Springs Park. The Depression years that followed were a continual struggle for the farmers and were compounded by epidemics of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. The Leet family lost a herd of cows - many people lost their farms.

In 1932 as George Park's eldest son, Leverett, prepared to graduate from high school, a disabling accident again

struck the brothers. George lost his leg in a sawmill accident. Anxious to preserve the farm and its heritage, he relied upon son Leverett.

The Depression precluded opportunities of either employment or education for Leverett. He became a willing farmer. When in 1935 he brought his bride, Virginia, to the farm, a house awaited them and the future seemed preordained.

With his father's \$30 per month insurance dismemberment check and the diligent help of his wife and uncle, Leverett's farm survived. His brother Elwin, 6½ years his junior, chose to become a county agent and for 25 years served Racine County.

Leverett chose to toil for his land. He did not hesitate to work for Nash Motors at night and on the farm during the day. His wife nurtured a flock of 500 turkeys to assure a mortgage loan from the Federal Land Bank.

By 1942 Leverett raised truck crops of carrots, beets, cabbages and tomatoes. He also raised cattle for breeding and for the show circuit. The couple had two daughters and a son.

The Leets, in 1967, sold 80 acres of farmland to the state of Wisconsin for the formation of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

The Leets have, over the years, been involved in the nation's war efforts. George F. spent two years of the Civil War with a Wisconsin regiment in Kentucky. Years later Elwin served with the Marines in World War II.

Leverett, at 26 and with a farm deferment, spent these war years servicing farms with his threshing machine.

The family's ultimate war effort, however, came on April 13, 1972, when Leverett's son, David, a Marine pilot serving in Vietnam, was declared missing in action.

Today, 400 acres of Leets Island, Connecticut, are still occupied by descendants of William Leet. The granite from the island's quarry has built the base of the Statue of Liberty. One hundred acres of Kenosha County are still occupied by descendants of Charles Leet. The story of this family has built a base for the history of Kenosha County.



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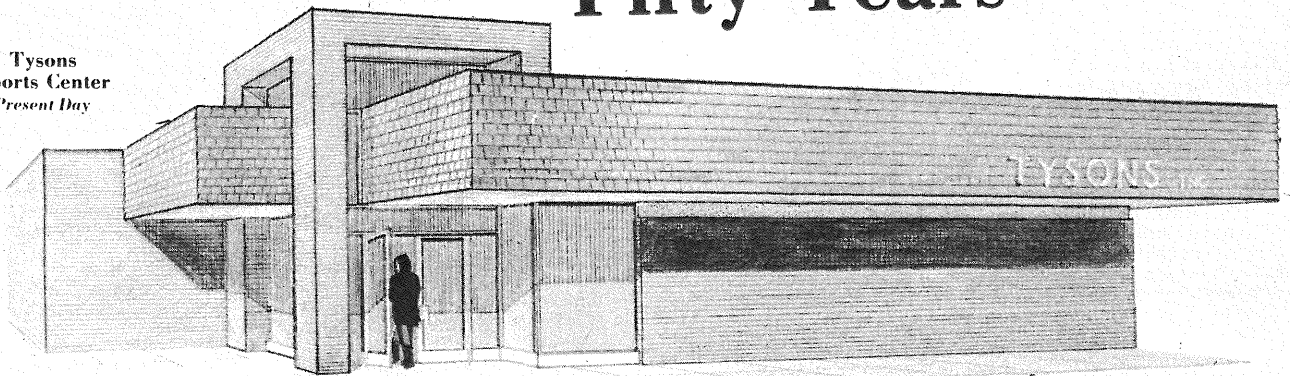
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A Tradition In Kenosha For Over Fifty Years

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Tyson's In 1943



Tyson's In 1935

For over Fifty years we've been Kenosha's Sports Center and to all our friends and customers, we owe you our thanks. In 1930 when Robert J. Tyson first opened the doors he opened them with quality merchandise at a fair and honest price, and basic good service. Over Fifty years later we continue striving to keep those high standards. We know of no other way to do business. You expect the best quality, price and service at Tyson's and we do our very best to deliver it.



Robert J. Tyson Founder

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Retail Value \$24.98

TYSON'S Reg. Price

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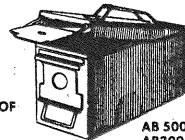
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SPORTS, INC.



Pioneers who shaped Kenosha

John Bullen Jr. (1803 —)

John Bullen Jr. is generally recognized by historians as the man who founded Pike Creek, a Wisconsin community that later became Southport and later still was renamed Kenosha.

A New Yorker like many of the early settlers in this area, Bullen rode a horse along the Lake Michigan shoreline to reach Pike Creek and stake out a claim for the eastern land company he represented.

The idea of claiming Wisconsin land as a site for a fledgling community grew out of a meeting at the Bullen home in Hannibal, N.Y., in 1834. The group decided to send out an exploratory party to pick out a suitable site for the project.

The venture was to be a profit-sharing affair, with members sharing the contemplated profits from the increased land values that would result as the population grew.

In 1835, the Western Emigration Co. was formed and Bullen was named secretary. The group hoped to raise \$8,000 to finance the project, but only 400 shares at \$10 a share were sold. Eventually enough financing was as-

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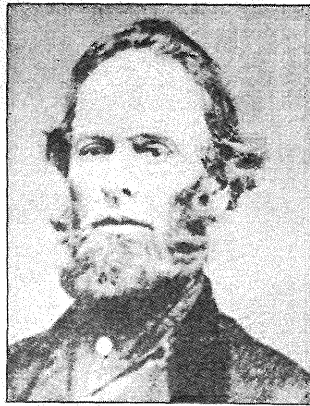
But Bullen, who had been named a member of the group, was not with them. He was detained by business in Hannibal, where he served as postmaster, and followed at a later date.

Initially, the exploratory party was impressed with Milwaukee as a site for their future settlement. But inspection determined that most of the lakeshore property already had been staked out there and the price of the land was too costly.

Then the exploratory party turned its attention to Racine, but after an initial agreement had been reached, a dispute developed and the Western Immigration Co. sent Bullen out as a special agent to resolve the dispute. When he determined that no solution was possible, Bullen turned his attention south, and it was then that the Pike Creek site was selected for the projected community.

It was Bullen who made the formal claim on behalf of the land company on June 14, 1835, and it was he who became recognized as Kenosha's founder.

After staking out a claim of his own and building a house, Bullen returned



John Bullen Jr.
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east for the winter, but returned the following spring with a boatload of provisions and seeds for the settlers. That cargo, which arrived on May 10, 1836, was the first cargo of provisions to reach the young settlement.

Bullen also was given credit for building the first house south of Pike

Creek in July of 1835. And together with N.R. Allen, another early pioneer, established the first business enterprise in the settlement, the firm of Allen and Bullen, and built the first store in the community.

Bullen also served on the committee that drafted the act of incorporation of the village of Southport in December of 1840, and he was elected a village trustee in the elections that were held the following spring. Later he actively supported the campaign to build the settlement's first harbor.

He became an extensive landholder in the area and engaged in the real estate and merchandising field until 1852. But near the end of that year he gave up his business interests, although he continued to live here as late as 1857.

After that, he spent considerable time in the Walworth County community of Lyons, and as late as 1879, he was engaged in the merchandising field in Elba, Minn.

He is buried in Green Ridge Cemetery.

On Nov. 1, 1966, the Kenosha school board gave Bullen long overdue recognition by naming Bullen Junior High School after him.

N.R. Allen (— 1890)

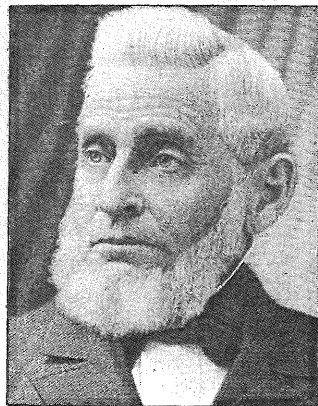
Nathan R. Allen and John Bullen are credited with having built the first houses in Southport, and Allen later founded what at that time was considered the world's largest tannery.

With the tannery as his base, Allen soon became one of the most successful businessmen in the young Southport community.

In conjunction with another area pioneer, Levi Grant, Allen opened the tannery in the north part of town in 1856. After Grant's retirement, Allen and William H. Smith built a larger tannery, and at the same time Smith established a factory and salesroom in Rockford, Ill., for the purpose of producing and selling farm and buggy harnesses that largely consisted of the leather that had been tanned in Southport.

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This arrangement continued until April 20, 1890, when the senior Allen died. Upon his death the sons formed a partnership under the firm name of "N.R. Allen's Sons."

They also purchased from the other heirs their interest in the estate of their father in the tanning business, and carried on the business with renewed vigor.

But there were obstacles to overcome. Shortly after their father died, disaster struck. On Feb. 2, 1890, the plant was almost destroyed by a fierce fire which left only the powerhouse and one other small building intact.

Adjoining the tannery on the east was the old Pennoyer Sanitarium, which, with the exception of one small cottage, also burned to the ground. The Pennoyer property had been sold

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But the tannery continued to prosper and grew from a business that occupied less than an acre of ground space to one that included 28 buildings and covered 11½ acres. In the years just after 1900, the Allens twice constructed additions to the plant.

At peak production, the firm is said to have employed an average of 1,000 men who used domestic hides to produce heavy sole leather and harness and saddlery leather. In those days, the company's hide department purchased over 1,000,000 hides annually and had the capacity to produce 4,000 sides of leather daily, or 25,000,000 pounds of finished leather a year.

The firm suffered through strikes in 1906, 1907, and 1909 and was sold in 1912. The plant was sold at auction in 1929, but by then the Allens had gone into the textiles business under the "Allen-A" label.



Col. Michael Frank
... Kenosha's first mayor

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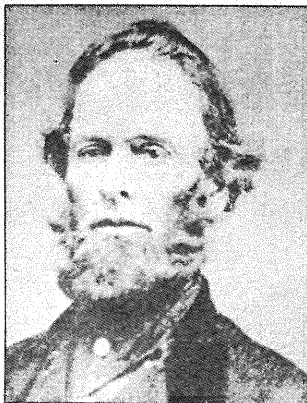
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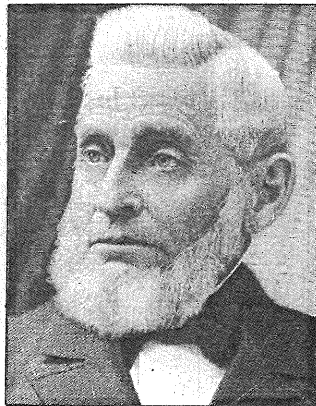
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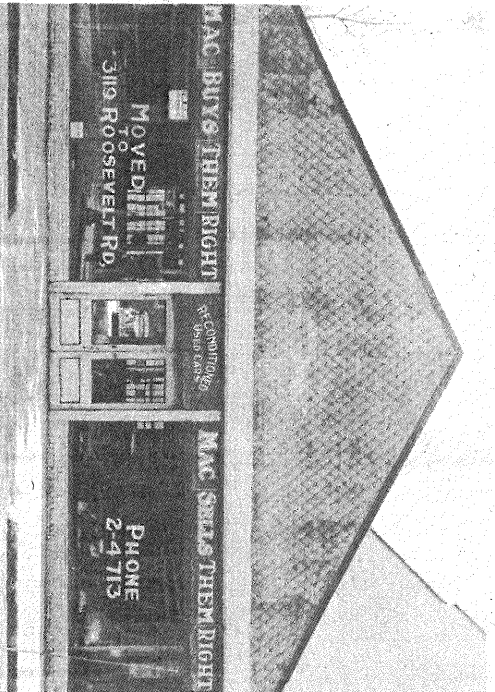
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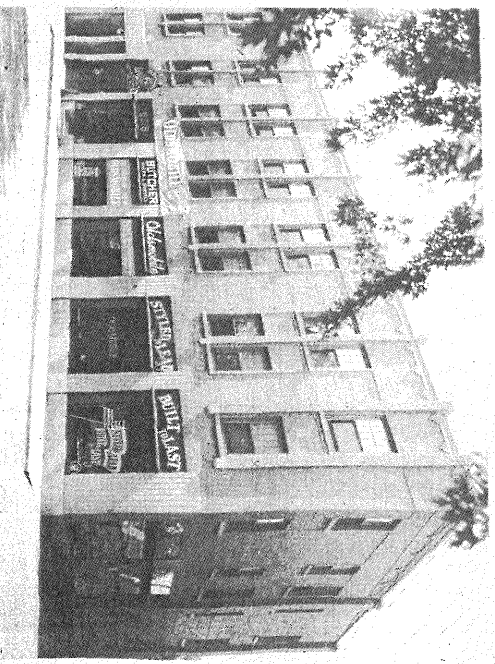
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Next location 2300 63rd Street



Our present location 7514 Sheridan Road

GRANGER OLDSMOBILE

7514 Sheridan Rd.

(Continued from page 19)

public expense. He began to promote the idea of free public schools, supported by tax dollars, in 1840 while associated with the Kenosha Telegraph. He continued to advocate the plan in subsequent years, and introduced bills in the state Legislature to establish the free school system, only to see them defeated.

In 1845, however, he succeeded in obtaining passage of a bill authorizing the establishment of a free school within the corporate limits of Southport, contingent on majority approval of the community residents.

That proved no easy task, however.

The first town meeting on the matter broke up in confusion, but Frank and his fellow supporters of the free school plan — among them Reuben Deming — refused to give up. They continued their campaigning with leaflets and speeches, and the plan was approved at a second meeting by a 90-79 vote.

On June 16, 1845, the first free school west of the Allegheny Mountains opened in temporary quarters, and the following year a brick school had been built to replace it.

At the legislative session of 1848, Frank was named to a three-member commission to revise Wisconsin's education laws to conform to the state government framework. Frank's major contribution to this task was the formulation of a free school code to conform with the state constitution.

Later Frank also served on the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. Today his memory lives on in Kenosha in the elementary school that bears his name.

Reuben H. Deming (— 1867)

Reuben H. Deming was one of the first ministers to preach the Gospel in the Pike Creek settlement that was to become the city of Kenosha.

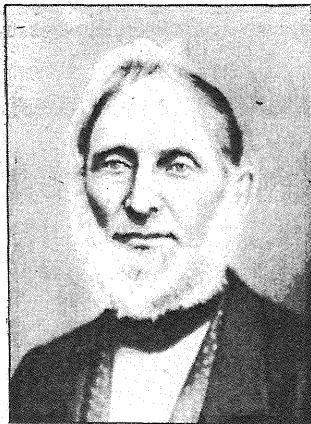
After a five-week trip from New England in 1836 to reach what was known then as Pike Creek, Deming answered a knock on the door of his unfinished cabin on the day after his arrival and was greeted by one Austin Kellogg.

Kellogg informed Deming, who was an ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal faith and had preached in Vermont and New Hampshire, that members of the community were intending to hold a service in his home and that Deming was to preach. Then Kellogg left, presumably to invite people to attend the service.

About 100 persons lived in the community at that time and some 70 of them turned out for the service. They sat on blocks of wood, nail kegs and a few chairs and some even stood.

Historians have noted that Deming always drew full houses to his services, and had the good sense to avoid questions of doctrine, about which people disagreed, and simply delivered a helpful message of advice, cheer and hope to the spiritually hungry gathering.

Deming not only served the community as a volunteer preacher and pastor, but also in a number of other capacities. Among them were representative in the territorial legislature, supervisor, school commissioner, alderman, justice of the peace and city treasurer.



Reuben H. Deming
...early preacher

To support his family, Deming engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Charles Durkee.

During his lifetime, Deming championed many causes, but foremost among them were education, anti-slavery and temperance. He joined Michael Frank, who arrived in the area in 1839, to champion the cause of a better school system. Together, and with the support of others, they spearheaded a campaign for a free, tax-supported school.

With the arrival of German and Irish immigrants in the community, opponents of the free school plan questioned whether they should be taxed to educate the children of the immigrants.

"Yes," answered Deming. "You

and I and all of us should be taxed for schools in which our children and the children of the German and Irish immigrants can get an education which will help in making them better citizens than you and I are."

After some early setbacks, the free school plan was approved by a 90-79 vote at a town meeting. When the school was erected, critics derisively called it "Deming's Castle." But the opening of that first free school, which was believed to be the first west of the Allegheny Mountains, on June 18, 1845, set the pattern for other communities to follow.

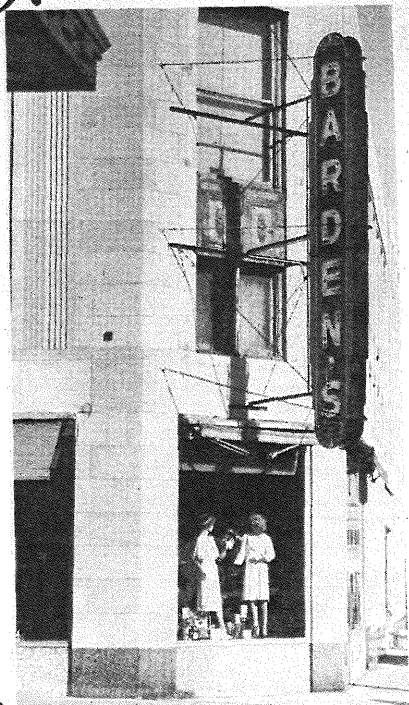
"The question was settled by ballot, not by bullet," Deming wrote.

It would have been strange if Deming had not been horrified by the horrors and injustices of slavery, so it was natural that his home became a link on the "underground railroad" that helped slaves escape the South in their search for freedom. He preached persistently of the "oppressed and the downtrodden," and expressed the hope "that those in bondage might be set free."

This led to his trial on unspecified charges before an ecclesiastical court of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he was acquitted on Feb. 13, 1846.

Deming similarly was in the front ranks of those who advocated a pledge of total abstinence. From early manhood until the end of his days, his voice was forever on the side of every temperance movement.

To assure that Deming's contributions to the free school campaign would not be forgotten, the Kenosha school board named the Deming Elementary School after him.



Barden's

Corner 58th St. & 7th Ave.

Downtown Kenosha

Happy Birthday Kenosha!!

You are the best thing that happened to us!

THANKFULLY
Your Oldest Department Store
Barden's Since 1889

To Honor Our Great City . . .
Roses to the First 150
Customers Tomorrow!

We're Proud To Have Been Able To Be A Part Of Kenosha's History!



JOANNE FRANKS

Joanne came to us from Kenosha Memorial Hospital where she was employed for the past 16 years. With her background as a Medical Information System operator, it didn't take much to convert her to our American Airlines SABRE Computer. She completed training at the American Airlines Learning Center in Dallas, Texas and started in our Commercial Department on October 1st.



Pictured above are the principals of the company. Front row, John and Barbara Kovachik, Founders. Back row Garth, Linda and Brad Kovachik.



STACEY HERCHIAN

Stacey began her employment with us in January of this year, and came to us with over 4 years of travel experience. She moved to Kenosha 3 years ago from the Whitewater area, and heads up our Commercial Department.

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS As Kenosha's Specialists in Planned Travel



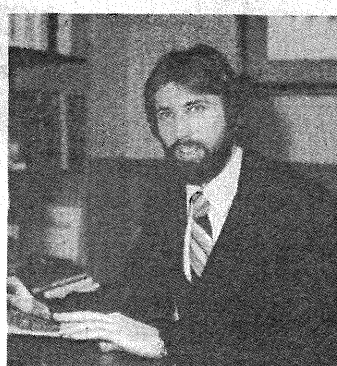
LYNN OLSON

A resident of Racine, joined our operation in October of 1983. She attended U.W. Parkside as a math major, then transferred to Gateway, and completed the Travel Agents Training Course. She then enrolled in the CRT School of Milwaukee to complete her computer training. She has traveled extensively and has just returned from a vacation in Europe. Lynn is in our Retail Dept. and part of her duties are the bus tours that we offer through our Discovery Club.



KATHY PETERMAN

After graduating from the Travel Agents course at Gateway, Kathy came to work for us in August of this year. She is a resident of the Paddock lake area, and has travelled throughout the World. Kathy is another member of our Commercial Department.



MIKE BUGALECKI

Mike is a graduate of St. Joseph High School and a native of Kenosha. After High School, he obtained an Associate Degree in Hotel Management from Gateway. He has also graduated from the American Airlines Learning Center in Dallas as well as Breech Academy in Kansas City. Mike has over 6 years of experience in the travel industry and is another member of our Retail Dept.



ANN TITHOF

Ann is a native of Kenosha, and began her association with us in October of this year. She is a graduate of Tremper, and has attended TWA's Training Academy in Kansas City as well as American Airlines Learning Center in Dallas, Texas. She comes to us with over 5 years experience in the travel industry, and during that time travelled throughout the United States and the Caribbean. Ann is a member of our Retail Department.

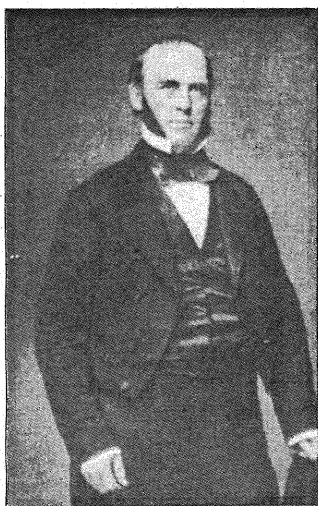


Kovachik Travel

5927 Sixth Avenue A Kenosha WI 53140

Telephone (414) 654-9133





Charles Durkee
... beached by storm

**Charles Durkee
(1805-1870)**

A stormy voyage on what started out to be a Chicago-to-Milwaukee trip on Lake Michigan brought Charles Durkee to Kenosha, where he was to play a vital role in the city and the nation's history.

Born in Royalton, Vt., on Dec. 12, 1805, Durkee and his first wife, the former Catherine P. Dana, decided in 1836 to head West toward Chicago, with Milwaukee as their eventual destination. But the schooner they were sailing on ran into stormy weather and had only reached Pike Creek, as Kenosha was known as in those days, after a week's travel.

When the storm subsided, the seasick Durkees persuaded the ship's captain to put in at the little settlement. Captivated by the beauty of the area, they decided to make Pike Creek their home, and settled in a log cabin overlooking Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Pike River. Durkee

became involved in real estate and soon became the largest real estate holder in the community.

In the process, he also became a leading citizen of the young community. After the death of his first wife at the age of 25 in August of 1837, Durkee also busied himself with politics, and when Wisconsin gained official territorial status in 1836, he was chosen to represent the area in the House at the first session of the state legislature in Belmont, Wis.

Later he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1849 to 1853, and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1854. By that time he had switched his political affiliation from the Free Soil party to the recently-formed Republican party, and thus became the first Republican senator not only from Wisconsin, which had attained statehood in 1848, but also in the nation. When ill health forced him to move to Salt Lake City, Utah, he was appointed territorial governor of Utah in 1865 by President Andrew Johnson.

History notes that Durkee successfully lobbied the federal government for funds to locate a harbor at the mouth of the Pike River. Congress allocated \$12,500 to that project in 1884 and an additional \$15,000 in 1885.

Always community-minded, Durkee joined C. Latham Sholes and Michael Frank to lead the fight for a free public school supported by tax dollars. The school became a reality in 1849. The community later named schools which still exist in honor of Frank and Durkee, and Sholes went on to invent the typewriter.

Durkee also donated land for a city park and a Protestant cemetery, which today is known as Green Ridge Cemetery. Later he donated 56 volumes to the public school library and funds to the schools for a microscope. When forced to move West, he donated his house and grounds to the Episcopal church for conversion into a girls' school. The school was originally called St. Clair's Hall, but later became Kemper Hall.

A pacifist, Durkee became involved in the American Peace Movement and was one of 21 U.S. delegates to an international peace conference in Paris, France in 1848.

Durkee left Kenosha several times. He farmed for two years in the Windsor area near Madison, but he returned to Kenosha, only to leave again for Utah because of rheumatism. He lived in Salt Lake City from 1865 to 1869, when his health deteriorated and he decided to return to Kenosha. But he developed pneumonia on the return trip and died in Omaha, Neb. on Jan. 14, 1870.

He and his first wife are buried in Green Ridge Cemetery.

**Louis P. Harvey
(1820-1862)**
**Cordelia A. Harvey
(1824-1895)**

Louis Powell Harvey achieved a distinction during his lifetime that no other Kenoshan has matched. He is the only person from this community to become governor of the state of Wisconsin.

Harvey arrived in this area in 1841, and since he was well educated, it was natural that he turned his talents to teaching.

He had attended Western Reserve University for two years and also had taught in Kentucky and at Woodward College in Connecticut.

About 1838, a select school had been opened in the community, and in 1839 it was incorporated into Southport Academy. Harvey became the academy's principal in 1841, and supervised it until 1844.

In 1843, he also helped edit the Southport American, a newspaper that was published on the north side beginning in 1841. That newspaper was discontinued in 1849.

Harvey stepped into the political arena soon after his arrival in Southport. After his first year of residence, he was nominated for various public offices and almost invariably was

(continued on page 24)

**Christopher Sholes
(1819-1890)**

A monument in Utica, N.Y., bears the inscription, "Christopher Latham Sholes, one of the greatest benefactors of mankind." Millions of people throughout the world who use typewriters at work today would readily agree with that assessment.

Sholes collaborated with several others to produce the first workable typewriter in 1867. He lived in Kenosha, then known as Southport, for 18 years and also served as its postmaster.

The first practical typewriter was perfected and patented in 1868. The first commercially manufactured machine reached the marketplace in 1873.

Sholes developed the machine that revolutionized the business world when he was 49, after being a bedridden invalid for 15 years. He was dubious of its success, according to a daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Fortier of Milwaukee, and finally sold his rights to it to a business associate, James Densmore of Milwaukee, for the paltry sum of \$13,000.

Mrs. Fortier typed on the machine when she was 15 or 16 and became recognized as the world's first typist.

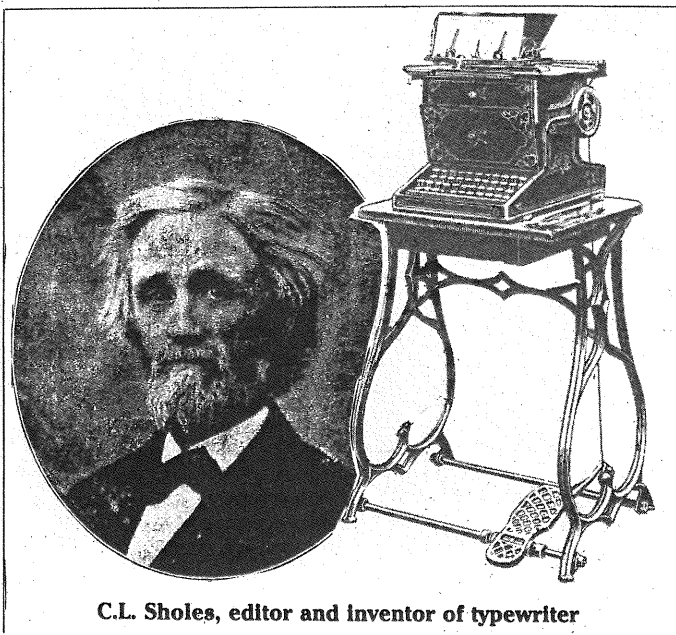
The first typewriter was a crude affair that resembled a sewing machine but had a keyboard like a piano. A clockmaker friend of Sholes, Matthias Schwalbach, suggested its banked keyboard.

Also associated with them in the production of the machine were Carlos Glidden, who shared the patent with Sholes, and S.W. Soule, a printer.

Although Sholes did not live to see the typewriter become popular and profitable, he did recognize that it would have a profound effect on the business world, and on the status of women in particular.

"I feel that I have done something for women who have always worked so hard," he said. "This will enable them to make a living more easily."

And indeed it did. The introduction of the typewriter permitted women, who had been previously restricted to such occupations as nursing and teaching to enter the business world,



C.L. Sholes, editor and inventor of typewriter

first as typists and later in positions of responsibility.

The typewriter also paved the way for a new system of education. Colleges discarded their exclusive academic cloak and began to teach practical subjects. Business schools and vocational schools sprang up in all areas to do the same thing. Production of accounting and adding machines, typewriter ribbons and carbon paper were natural byproducts of the typewriter.

Sholes was born in Mooresburg, Pa., on Feb. 24, 1819. He moved to Green Bay in May 1837 and came to Kenosha from Madison in 1840.

While in Kenosha he founded and edited the Southport Telegraph, a publication that preceded the Kenosha News. He was appointed postmaster by President James Polk in 1844 and served two terms in the state Legislature.

He moved to Milwaukee in 1858, and, in turn, served as postmaster,

commissioner of public works, customs collector and editor of the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel and the Milwaukee Daily News.

Sholes died in Milwaukee in comparative poverty in 1890. After his death, Milwaukee recognized his greatness by erecting a monument over his grave in Forest Home Cemetery.

In 1873, Densmore contracted with a New York firm, Remington & Sons, to manufacture 25,000 typewriters. Only 400 were sold, but before long the typewriter was renowned across the land.

Among its early users was Mark Twain, who wrote to a brother: "I am trying to get the hang of this new-fangled writing machine, but am not making a shining success of it ... and yet I perceive I shall soon and easily acquire a fine facility for its use ... since one chiefly needs swiftness in banging the keys. It piles an awful stack of words on the page."



Louis P. Harvey
... became governor

(Continued from page 23)

electd. He was appointed postmaster during President Tyler's term in office but was asked to resign when he could not go along with all of the Tyler administration's policies.

In 1847, he left Southport to settle in the Rock County community of Clinton, where he ran a country store. Four years later, he moved to Shopiere, another Rock County village, where he also operated a country store.

It was at this point that his political career skyrocketed. At various times, he served as a member of the constitutional convention, state senator, secretary of state, land commissioner and a member of the University of Wisconsin board of regents. Finally, on Jan. 6, 1861, he was elected governor of Wisconsin.

Following the battle of Shiloh, Gov. Harvey thought it his duty to go to the scene of the action to alleviate the suffering of Wisconsin soldiers who were serving in the Civil War.

There, he met an untimely death on April 19, 1862. While waiting in Savannah, Ga., on a boat until another craft could come to take him north, the two boats bumped and the governor was pitched overboard. Before he could be rescued, the treacherous current carried him away and he drowned.

Gov. Harvey had married the former Cordelia Adelaide Perrine, a native of New York state who had come to Southport at the age of 16 with her family in 1840. She taught school here, met Harvey and became his bride in 1845.

After his death, she was appointed a state sanitary agent and earned renown as "the Wisconsin Angel" by visiting Wisconsin troops in military hospitals and helping to better their conditions.

In 1863, she visited President Abraham Lincoln in Washington, and after repeated trips, persuaded him to authorize the establishment of the Harvey Army Hospital in Madison to care for war veterans. That institution proved so successful that similar units were built in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.

At the close of the war, Harvey Hospital was converted into a home for orphans of soldiers, and Mrs. Harvey served as its superintendent until the state took it over in 1867.

Nearly 100 years after Louis Harvey died, Kenosha dedicated a new northside elementary school in Cordelia Harvey's memory.

Zalmon G. Simmons
(1828-1910)

The story of Zalmon G. Simmons has Horatio Alger overtones. The New York-born Simmons settled in the Southport community at the age of 21 with \$3 in his pocket and no job in sight.

But when he died in 1910, Simmons left his heirs an estate that was estimated at between \$3 million and \$5 million. And he also left his mark on the settlement that later became Kenosha.

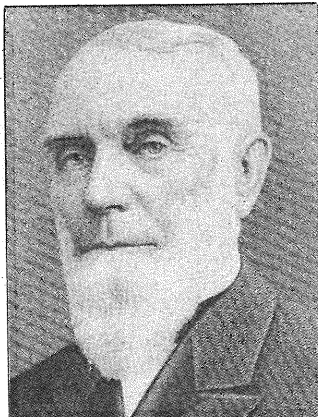
Simmons succeeded in nearly everything he did. He accumulated most of his fortune in the bed-manufacturing firm that he established on Kenosha's lakefront until it closed its doors and moved to Munster, Ind., in the 1960s.

But he also earned some of it as a banker, telegraph company operator and the head of companies that produced cheese boxes, fanning mills and insulators.

Here are some of the things Simmons' accomplishments after his arrival in this area at the age of 14 with his parents and other members of the Simmons family in 1843:

- ✓ In his 20s, he took a job in a Southport general store and soon became its owner when the previous owner became ill.

- ✓ Turned a \$500 investment in a risky telegraph company into a profitable venture that earned him a million-dollar profit, and eventually was turned over to Western Union on a 99-year lease with Simmons becoming a member of Western Union's board of directors.



Zalmon G. Simmons
... philanthropist

- ✓ Bought a dairy farm, discovered that he had to send to New York for boxes in which to package the cheese it produced and formed his own company to produce the boxes.

- ✓ The cheese box venture led to development of companies that manufactured fanning mills (machines that separated wheat from chaff) and insulators for the poles that helped carry the messages of his telegraph company.

- ✓ Purchased a half-interest in the First National Bank, served as its president for 38 years and saw deposits grow from \$150,000 to \$2.5 million.

And the best was yet to come. In 1875, he invested \$5,000 in the North-

western Wire Mattress Co., which in 1899 became the Simmons Manufacturing Co., and mass-produced wire mattresses.

The first mattress sold for 95 cents, but before long the Simmons firm was known world-wide and had grown from nine employees to 1,978 by 1910 and to annual sales of \$43 million by 1936 and \$574 million today. From one building, the Simmons plant had mushroomed to 70 buildings on a 42-acre complex, and had become Kenosha's largest employer and the world's largest producer of sleep equipment.

Simmons was active in civic affairs. He and the unrelated Rev. Harry Simmons started Kenosha's first library in 1872, and Zalmon Simmons was elected mayor of Kenosha in 1883. In 1906, when the Kenosha Park Association was organized, he became its first president.

His greatest contribution to the city that had been so good to him took place on May 30, 1900, when he offered to finance a 30,000-book library and purchase 25,000 books for it. The library, a \$250,000 project, was named after his oldest son, Gilbert M. Simmons, who had died of pneumonia in 1890 at the age of 38.

At the same time, in appreciation of the contributions of area soldiers during the Civil War, he paid for the erection of a monument to their memory in Library Park.

After his death, his heirs donated Washington Island, a 40-acre tract, along with \$100,000 for its development, to the city for park purposes. The island was renamed Simmons Island in Zalmon Simmons' memory.

Mary D. Bradford
(1856-1943)

It can be said that Mary D. Bradford made good in her own home town. Born of pioneer Kenosha County parents in 1856, she carved out a career in education that earned her nationwide renown.

Her father, Andrew Jackson Davison, arrived in Chicago in 1839 from New York state and traveled north on foot toward Milwaukee, seeking a suitable site on which to settle. He found it in Paris Township and farmed there until an accident forced him to sell the farm and move into the city.

Mary, who had attended country schools, was 12 at the time, and not too many years from launching her teaching career. As a matter of fact, she began teaching at 16 while still in ninth grade and went on to teach in country schools, graded elementary schools and also taught in most subject areas at Kenosha High School.

Ironically, she never graduated from high school, class of 1874, because she developed a case of smallpox. She spent one year as a student at Oshkosh Normal.

Her teaching career later took her to Stevens Point Normal, where she taught for 12 years. She also taught at Stout Institute and Whitewater Normal.

In 1910, she was appointed superintendent of schools in Kenosha, becoming the first woman to serve in that capacity in the local public school

(continued on page 27)



Mary D. Bradford was a pioneer in education.

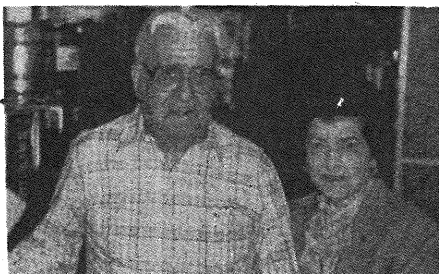
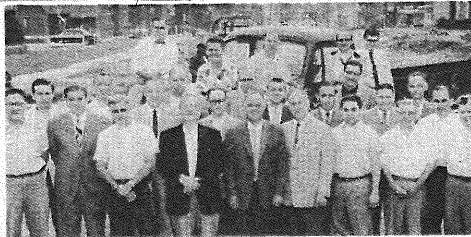


A dream came true for John and Lydia Tenuta in 1950 when Tenuta's Confectionery on the corner of 52nd Street and 32nd Avenue opened. It was small. A combination Ice Cream Parlor with 5 stools and a one aisle deli. It was for John and Lydia a glorious beginning for something that was to grow beyond their dreams in the years to come.

Back in the early 1950's, the area immediately north and west of American Motors was mainly residential. The Bonnie Home Housing project, covering an area of approximately 10 square blocks, was heavily populated. As the demand for grocery and non-grocery items developed from the neighborhood around them, Tenuta's expanded to accommodate the additional needs of their growing trade. John and Lydia's son, Ralph, joined them full time as they expanded their open hours to 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. - seven days a week. (Can you identify any of the youngsters at Bonnie Home shown in the picture to the right of the housing project. It was taken in the early 50's - the original print is on display at Tenuta's)

The Mid-Town Businessmens group met in front of Tenuta's to initiate the construction of the new state Highway 158 in the spring of 1960. This turning point in the development of 52nd Street as a major Kenosha business area was made possible with the help of the late State Assemblyman George Molinaro. Since 1960 the area along highway 158 has grown . . . dozens of new businesses and three shopping centers have located along the busy highway.

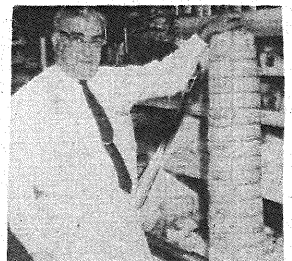
The need for a full line liquor store was recognized early by Tenuta's and they sought and obtained the first liquor store license in the city. Separate buildings for the liquor store and deli were required by city ordinance. In 1961 the newly built liquor store in the west half of the building was opened and stocked one of the most complete lines of liquor, beer, wine and soda in the area. Many specialties were to follow . . . a huge variety of miniatures, decanters and imported beer and wines. Tenuta's has become a leader in the merchandising of quality wines and beer. The annual Red Tag Wine Sale has become known throughout the midwest for its values.



TENUTA'S

Delicatessen • Liquors & Wines

3203-52nd Street, Kenosha
1950-1985
Celebrating Our
35th Anniversary



Cheese, a product that has made Wisconsin famous, has also made Tenuta's modestly famous in Kenosha and throughout the country. Always an important part of Tenuta's business, the sale of cheese is now one of the largest single food segments of the deli business, supplying over 100 varieties and shipping special cheese gift boxes all over America.

The now famous Tenuta's Deli began with the production of homemade sausage using a formula John and his brother Albert brought from Italy. The high quality sausage became much in demand and to lead to the addition of other Italian and ethnic specialty foods to the line. Tenuta's, over the years, has become widely known for its variety of imported and domestic specialty food products and regularly ships food and gift boxes to all parts of the country. Today, many specialty food are prepared fresh in the deli kitchen.

Over the past 10 plus years, the third generation of the Tenuta family has joined grandparents John and Lydia, and their parents Ralph and Margie, in the day to day operation of Tenuta's. Shown, left to right; front row, Paul, Anne, Lydia and Ralph. Back row, Matt, Deli Manager and Cousin Tony Bonano and Chris. Absent for this picture were daughter Maria and sons John and Tom.

As their parents and grandparents before them, the third generation of Tenuta's take special pride in serving the varied needs of all of their customers, old and new alike. It's a family tradition!

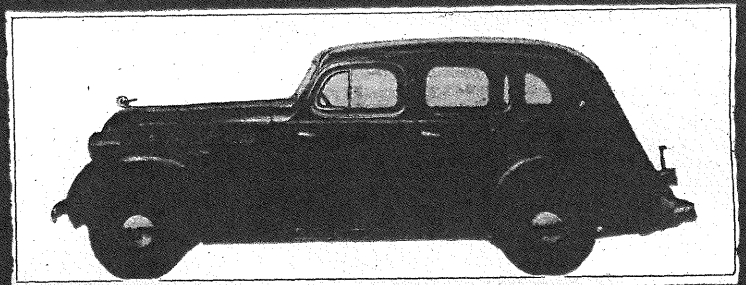
John and Lydia Tenuta, have seen a dream become a reality . . . and that reality grow and prosper in a land and in a community where things like that can happen for those who will work hard for that dream to come true. Tenuta's . . . Truly, A Kenosha Tradition.

TENUTA'S SALUTE KENOSHA'S 150th ANNIVERSARY

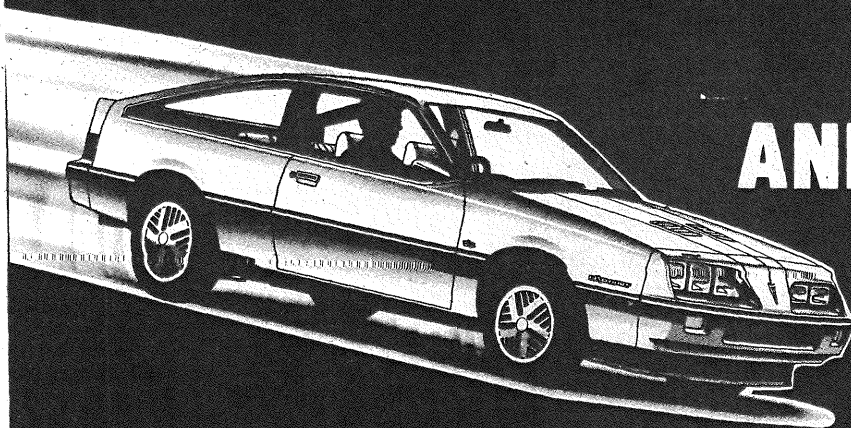
1950- **A Kenosha Tradition** -1985



YESTERDAY . . .



AND TODAY . . .



**LeMay & Sons Has Been Helping Kenosha With
Their Transportation Needs For 27 Years!**



5419 Washington Rd., 1/2 Mile East of Hwy. 31 on I42
Kenosha

Ph. 656-7520
Open Mon.-Thur. 8-8; Fri. 8-8
Sat. 8-5; Closed Sunday

(Continued from page 24)

system, the first in the state and only the second woman to be elected president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association.

The modern Kenosha public school system has been called "the house that Bradford built" because during her 11-year tenure as superintendent she guided the district into state and national leadership with her many innovations.

Under her leadership, kindergarten and manual and household arts became a basic part of the curriculum; vocational, summer school and evening school were added; quali-

fications for teachers were raised to include college or normal school training; health and sanitation programs using dentists, doctors and nurses were added, and specialized programs for ethnic and cultural minorities were initiated.

She was also responsible for the adoption of the 6-3-3 school plan and the junior high school system, adjusting inequities between men and women teachers, basing salary schedules on experience and education, organizing the curriculum in a course of study and forming Parent-Teacher associations.

Although she had achieved

certification as a teacher without formal training, she was the one who waged war on poorly trained teachers. In 1915, the number of teachers who held certificates without training had been reduced to one. Her insistence on certification not only raised the prestige of the teaching profession but also brought better salaries. After 1920, Kenosha joined Madison as the two cities with the highest minimum salaries in the state.

In 1913, Mrs. Bradford not only successfully promoted the 6-3-3 plan but also lobbied for construction of the state's first junior high school. That

school, Lincoln Junior High, required passage of a \$700,000 bond issue. The school was unprecedented in the city. It had 20 classrooms, a gymnasium and shower rooms. A by-product of Mrs. Bradford's leadership occurred in 1929 when the first orthopedic school in the state was built in Kenosha.

The University of Wisconsin awarded her an honorary degree in 1917, and Kenosha paid tribute to her by naming its high school in her honor in the mid-20s. Her name now graces the new Bradford High School on Kenosha's northwest side.

Dr. Nelson Pennoyer (1849-1935)

Dr. Nelson A. Pennoyer was a well-known physician and a member of a family that developed the Kenosha Water Cure and the Pennoyer Sanitarium into nationally-known institutions.

The Water Cure, or Academy, as it was first known, was closely associated with the civic, social and educational life of Kenosha from 1840 until nearly 1860.

This historic institution was built in 1840 by William Bullen, a brother of area pioneer John Bullen Jr., on a site that now would lie at 52nd Street and Seventh Avenue. It immediately became the social center of the community.

The Academy was the locale for teaching social functions and church services for various denominations. It was a favorite place for lyceums and

political gatherings, and it was there in December of 1840 that the meetings were held that resulted in the formal incorporation of Pike Creek, as the community was first known before becoming Southport.

Later the Academy became the National Hotel and subsequently the Water Cure. After it was destroyed by fire in 1890, the Pennoyers built the Sanitarium on the lake shore.

Dr. Pennoyer's maternal grandfather, Cephas Weed, was one of the early area settlers when he arrived from New York state to take up government land in 1835. Dr. Pennoyer's father, Edgar, and his mother, Hulda, followed Weed here in 1857, bringing young Nelson, then eight, with them.

Upon their arrival in the community, Edgar Pennoyer purchased the Water Cure from a Dr. T. Seelye.

The popularity of the resort grew with the passing years, and in 1870 it



Dr. Nelson Pennoyer
... sanitarium founder

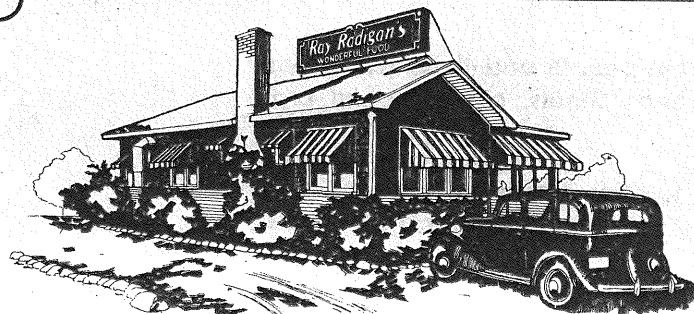
was enlarged with the addition of the "Cottage," a pretentious three-story building with a cupola.

He attended medical schools in

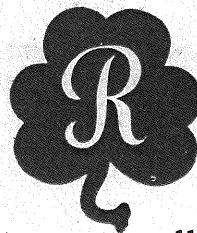
Chicago and Philadelphia, graduated from Hahneman Medical College in Philadelphia in 1870, and began to practice medicine at the Water Cure. He served there as resident physician for nearly 20 years.

Early in 1890, a fire that started in the nearby Allen Tannery buildings destroyed the Water Cure, but, undaunted, the Pennoyers — father Edgar and sons Nelson and George — immediately began rebuilding. They completed the new Pennoyer Sanitarium at the north city limits on grounds now occupied by St. Catherine's Hospital. The Pennoyers dissolved their business in 1919.

Dr. Nelson Pennoyer continued to practice medicine for several years, but eventually retired from private practice. Although the Water Cure and Sanitarium no longer exist, the Pennoyer name is perpetuated in Kenosha by the park across from St. Catherine's.



Ray & Wilma's original bungalow-roadhouse in 1933



Ray Radigan's
Wonderful Food

11712 So. Sheridan Rd.

694-0455

Congratulations Kenosha!

A tradition of dining excellence for over half a century

Known internationally and admired by over three generations of diners, Ray Radigan's has become a tremendous source of pride for our family. As a young boy, Ray was intrigued by the restaurant business. He had started as a busboy and later became a fine waiter, which gave him great insight into the service end of the business. It was during the roaring twenties that Ray received his restaurant education from some of the finest chefs and restaurateurs in Lake County, Illinois.

In 1933, Ray started his business in a humble four room cottage that was located a half mile south of here. One year later, he married Wilma and they worked side by side. Those were "the good old days" but difficult for a business. Ray recalls how he would wait for Wilma's announcement of the arrival of diners before turning on the lights.

In those early days, Ray and Wilma had longed for a neon sign, so that their little bungalow could be seen by travelers on Sheridan Road. Finally they were able to afford a sign, but alas — there was further delay! The roof would have to be reinforced in order to support the weight of the new sign.

The years passed. Soon Ray and Wilma outgrew their little bungalow and moved their business to this present location — a cottage that had once belonged to the Edith Rockefeller McCormick estate. Later the cocktail lounge and another dining room were added. Throughout the growth of his business, Ray

has maintained that the key to this operation has been consistently fine food and excellent service.

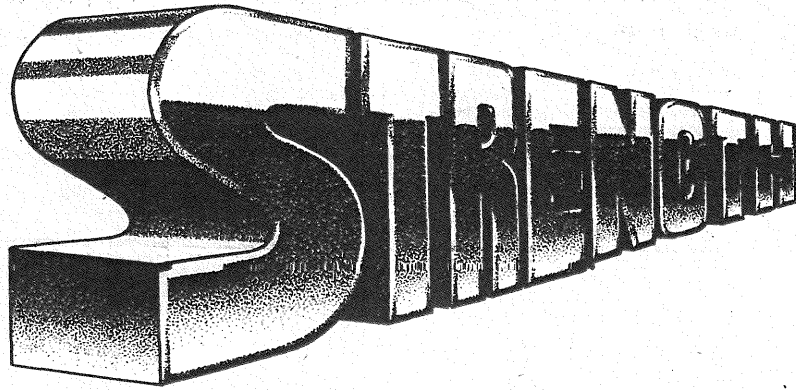
After growing up in business, Michael Radigan received his master's degree from the School of Hotel and Restaurant Management at Michigan State University. In 1971, Mike started managing the restaurant and it was under the tutelage of "the old dog" that he received some of his greatest lessons. Mike's enthusiasm and intense interest in the business have brought about new innovations for us, while carrying on our tradition of excellence in food and service.

Our menu and its numerous fliers, offering daily specials, afford tremendous flexibility, which assures our guests of the freshest and finest entrees available. We serve only fresh fish and seafood. Our meats are Chicago prime quality — well-marbled, dry aged, and portion cut on the premises.

Our relish tray, homemade cottage cheese, and kidney bean salad have become a trademark at Radigan's and were originally created by Ray's mother. Our generous spring salads are complimented by homemade dressings that have been skillfully prepared in the same manner over the past fifty years.

The bar serves only the finest in liquors and Ray and Mike take particular pride in our wine cellar, which is stocked with over 150 labels of domestic and imported wines.

Above all else, it has been the personal effort and dedication of our faithful employees, that has allowed us to grow and prosper.



We chose "strength" as the theme for this 150th Anniversary edition for several reasons.

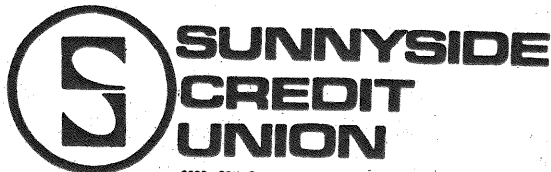
Strength, according to Webster, is the "quality of being strong," synonymous with "solidarity and toughness."

Strength is what makes Greater Kenosha Area a good place to be . . . a good place for doing business . . . a good place to live . . . a good place to enjoy life.

Strength of a community stems from people and their institutions; from factories and farms, stores and schools, churches and civic organizations.

Strength creates opportunity. It justifies optimism. It overcomes problems. It is a necessary ingredient of success for individuals, organizations, communities.

The men and women of the Sunnyside Credit Union are proud to be of service to the Kenosha area. We're proud of our community's strength and look forward to our future with a great deal of confidence.



3000 - 80th Street Kenosha, WI 53142
PHONE 414-694-1600

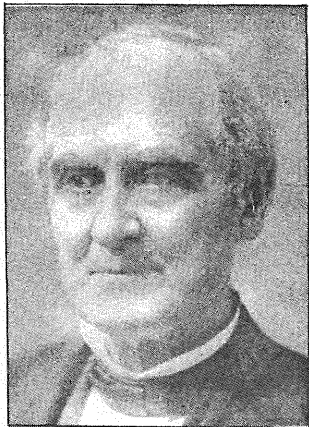
A gallery of Kenosha leaders in earlier years

Among them were scholars and soldiers, politicians and physicians, farmers, clergymen and housewives. They built the foundations of today's Kenosha.



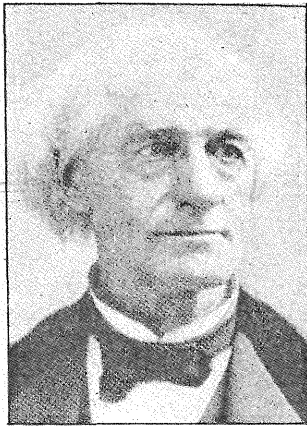
MRS. D.B. THIERS

Early Kenosha settler and member of prominent family. Her three sons became leaders in industry.



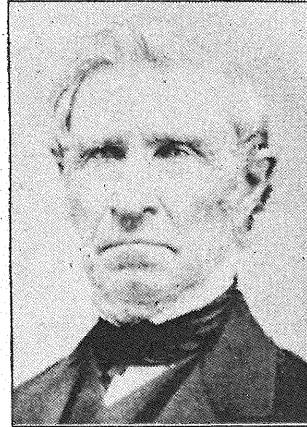
LEVI GRANT

Bristol farmer (Grant's Corner) who migrated in 1836 and became a businessman in Kenosha.



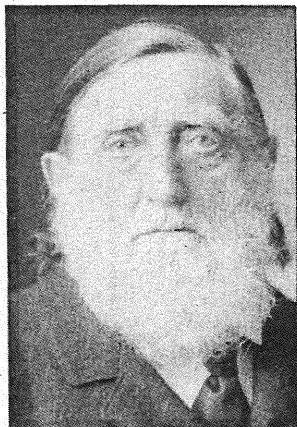
ELI G. RUNALS

Prominent businessman and hotel owner who lived in Somers, then moved to Kenosha.



EDGAR A. NORTHWAY

Born in 1849 to a pioneer Kenosha family, he was a farmer and School Board member.



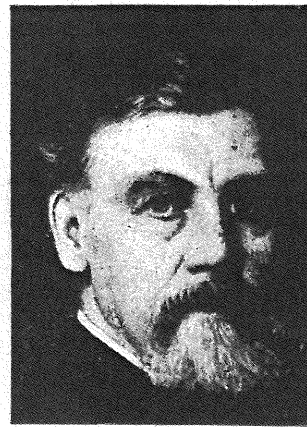
JACOB G. GOTTFREDSEN

Early Kenosha businessman who was the proprietor of Kenosha's first cigar store and later a brewery.



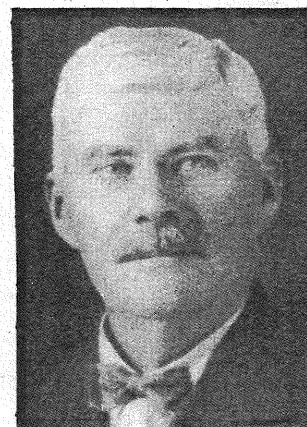
DR. FRANCIS PADDOCK

Pioneer physician and landowner in Salem area. Paddock Lake was named after him.



COL. JOHN G. McMYNN

Pioneer Kenosha educator, regent of the University of Wisconsin, state superintendent of public instruction.



WALTER CAREY

Farmer and Wilmot resident who brought electricity and telephone service to the county's rural areas.



CHARLES QUARLES

Considered one of the most brilliant legal minds in Kenosha's history.



C. FRED STEM

Alderman, police chief, mayor and friend of labor.



FRANCIS H. LYMAN

Respected businessman and civic leader who wrote the history of Kenosha up to 1916.



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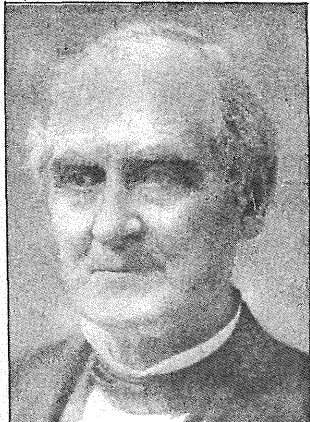
Friedens Lutheran Church pastor for 44 years and father of Adolph, a pastor there for 32 years.

A gallery of Kenosha leaders in earlier years

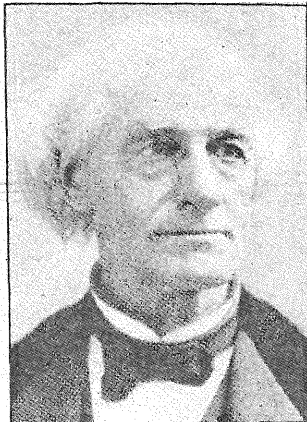
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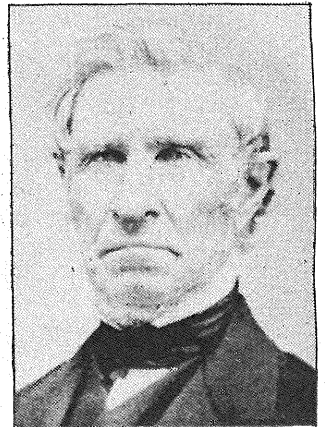
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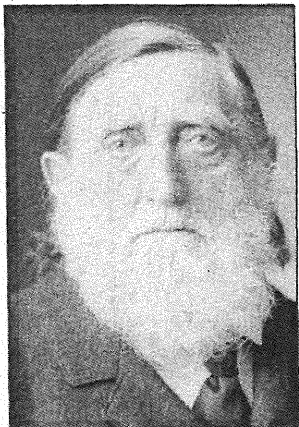
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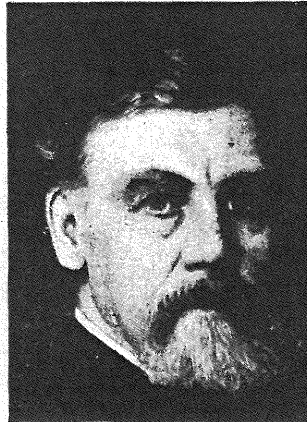
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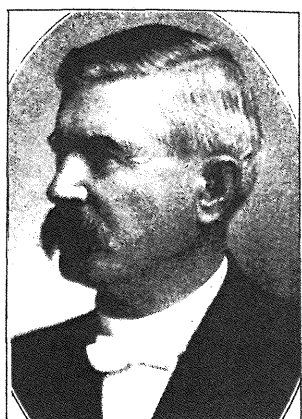
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GODFREY COMPANY

There's not much room for error in the business of providing meat and potatoes for America's dinner tables.

Less than a penny's profit is earned on every dollar's worth of goods sold, and those who make mistakes find those pennies disappearing in a hurry.

But for Waukesha's Godfrey Company, parent company of the thriving Sentry Food Chain, and Sun Warehouse Foods, those pennies have clinked into the till at a rate those who founded the firm, as a family produce wholesaler 114 years ago, would have found difficult to imagine.

From its street front operation in Milwaukee's Commission Row wholesale district, Godfrey has grown to the sleek, sophisticated distribution company for 84 Sentry supermarkets, most of which are located in southeastern Wisconsin, and three Sun Warehouse Food stores, all opened in 1984 and located in the metro Milwaukee area. The newest and largest Sun Warehouse Food Store will open in June in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

With the acquisition of Hub City Foods, Inc. of Marshfield in March of 1983, Godfrey expanded their operations into central Wisconsin, an area they had never been before. Hub City serves more than 200 retailers in the area north of Madison. It has warehouse, freezer and cooler space of about 135,000 square feet. Godfrey is about 575,000 square feet.

For all outward appearances, Sentry Foods was one of the smoothest run and most admired chain food operations in the country. But there were dark clouds on the horizon and success is not without its setbacks.

The decade of the '80s, thus far at least, has not been kind to the supermarket industry, and factors such as rising product and labor costs, increased competition, declining population and an overall poor economy led to a period of declining sales and profits for Godfrey, as well as for others.

Many supermarket chains have bowed under the weight of this adversity, and either picked up and moved out (Jewel and A&P), or sold out to international conglomerates (Kohl's). Sentry has remained, bitten the bullet and endured.

Negotiations last May with union leaders resulted in the lowering of top wages in corporate operated Sentry stores. This concession

allowed the company to engage in more competitive pricing, and they still continue to pay top wages in the food industry. In addition, to compete with the warehouse food concept introduced to the area in 1975, Godfrey opened their first Sun Warehouse Food store in January of 1984, on Milwaukee's south side, a second followed in March on the far north side of Milwaukee, and a third was opened in Waukesha on E. Moreland Blvd. in July. The latter two are both 65,000 square feet, more than twice the size of nearly all of Sentry's supermarkets. The three Sun Warehouse Food operations now contribute better than 10 percent of the company's total sales.

Another significant reason for continuing success, is the almost complete changeover in key administration positions at Godfrey over the past two years. Robert Norris, the new CEO, replaced John R. Godfrey in December, 1983; and James DeWees, the new President, replaced Leo Clark. Both Norris and DeWees were brought aboard with excellent credentials, track records which included running successful, profitable operations.

Commenting on the success of the Sentry Food stores and the Sun Food additions, and plans for the future, Clifford Kowalski, Godfrey's senior vice-president for retail operations, said the company was looking for more sites throughout Wisconsin where more Sentry & Sun Food operations could be built. "But you can be sure that because of the large investment for a new operation, that we'll take a good long look before making any such decision."

The Godfrey company also has their own Crestwood Bakery in West Allis, where more than 300 varieties of fresh-baked bread, rolls, cakes and pastries are made daily. Before dawn each day, Godfrey trucks are rolling out to Sentry stores throughout Wisconsin with Crestwood products baked just hours before.

Truly fresh eggs can always be found at Sentry stores, because every dozen is just hours fresh. This is because Sentry stores are supplied directly — and virtually exclusively — from Godfrey's own Egg Farm located in nearby Palmyra. There is no middleman between the egg farm and the Sentry store, resulting in eggs as fresh as a morning in May. Sentry's Floral operation has become so popular that it now is the largest floral retailer in all Wisconsin. Supply sources include Godfrey's own greenhouse located in Milwaukee.

The Company also owns Sentry Drugs, Jay's Wine & Liquor and John's True Value Hardware Store.

Yes, the Godfrey Company has had a proud past, and as they look forward to the future, would like, on behalf of their 5,000 dedicated employees in Waukesha and throughout Wisconsin, to renew their pledge — We're doing our very best to bring you "The Best of Everything!"



Dowse among the first farming families

The telegram's message was short, to the point and spared no feeling. Dated December 23, 1863, addressed to James Dowse and sent without the added expense of punctuation it stated, "The corpse of your son is at Cairo do you wish it kept for you."

The father who received this notice had left his parents to mourn him 26 years earlier when he departed from his homeland of Lincolnshire, England. He arrived in New York in 1837 and walked the entire distance to Wisconsin arriving that same year.

James C. Dowse reached Southport at the time the government was opening the land for settlement. He secured a farm of 180 acres.

It was to this farm at Dexter's Corners on Green Bay Road that James brought his bride, Abigail Lovejoy, in June of 1840. It was on this land that their children, William, James, Sarah and Ernest were born. And it was to this home that James returned the body of his son, Jimmie, from service in the Civil War.

Not more than 22 years old, Jimmie

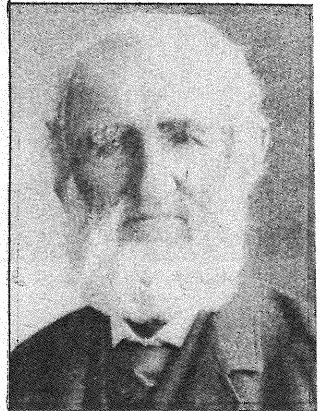
served the country that his father at 22 years of age had adopted. On November 17, 1862 he wrote, "We has got in a enimies country and we must look to God for his blessing. I would like to be in mothers fether bed wonce more." To his father he wrote, "Father keep the colts for me til I com back for I rather have them than eighty akirs of land."

A later letter describes the Fourth of July, "I saw the stars and stripes upon the Cort Hous in Vixburg. I shall remember it as long as I live." Each letter ends with an apology, "excuse mi bad riting and speling."

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James' records were meticulous, his handwriting eloquent, his spelling without fault. The entries in his record book state clearly, "January 28, 1861 oats 20 cents per bushel, corn 25 cents per bushel, 4 head cattle \$62.00, March 6, 1865. Fetched Mr. Griffin's boar to sow and on September 14, 1876, Ann Dophy commenced to work at \$1.00 per week."

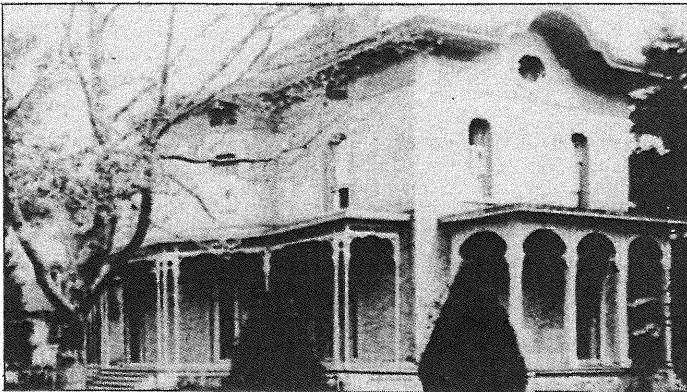
James took an active interest in the development of Pleasant Prairie. His son, William, also identified himself with the life of the district and served as town assessor of Pleasant Prairie



James Cole Dowse
... walked here from N.Y.

for nineteen years. Byron C. Dowse, the son of James and his second wife, Sarah Dexter, continued on the original homestead as a gentleman farmer. Of Byron's five sons, John C. remained to farm and raise five children of his own.

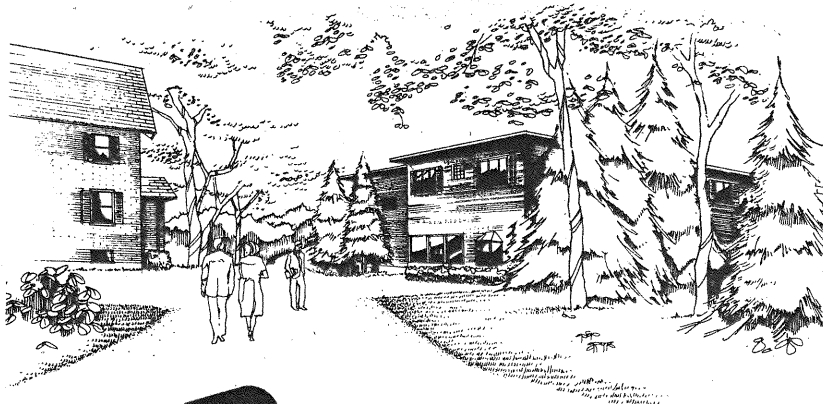
In 1955 circumstances necessitated the sale of the farm but the name of Dowse is a continual reminder of the role this family played in the history of Kenosha County.



Stately Durkee mansion, near end of the 19th century

Over The Years, Some Things Have Changed

Bear Realty and Guy D. Realty have joined together, The "NEW BEAR REALTY" moved to a new home located in the old Marytown estate at 4011 80th Street. . .



One Thing Hasn't Changed!

That is the professional, hard working manor that BEAR Realtors possess. For over six decades BEAR Realty has helped Kenosha buy or sell real estate!



Some Things Are Better Left Unchanged!!
Responsive, Stable, Experienced.

4011-80th Street • Kenosha • 694-2327 (Hwy. 50) • Salem, WI • 843-231111 S. Pine Street Burlington, WI • 1-763-8116

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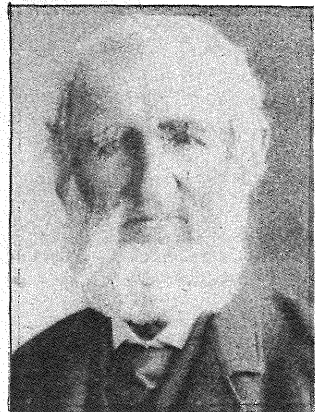
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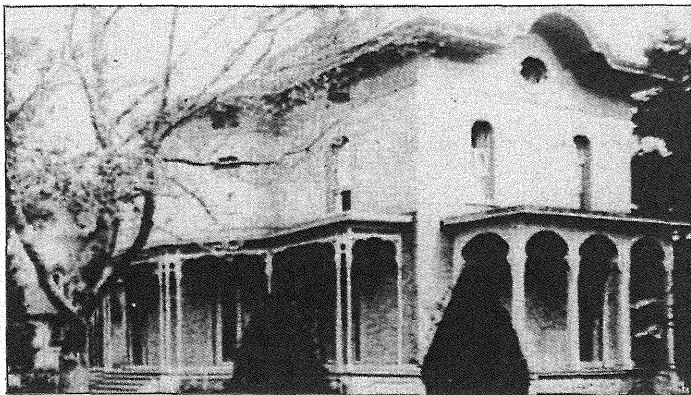
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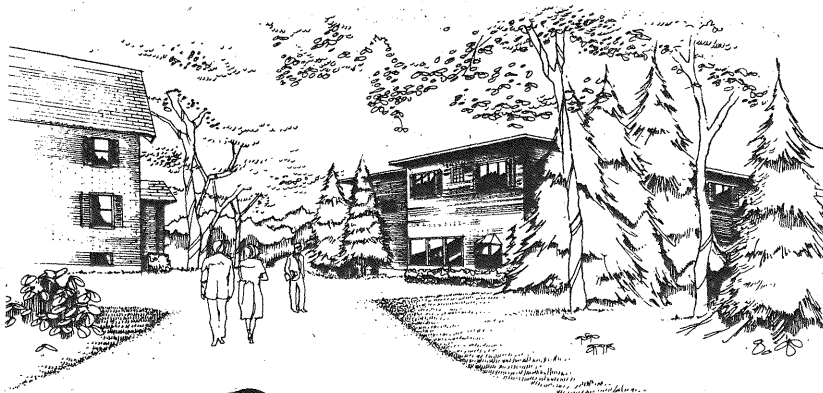
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Congratulations Kenosha! We're proud to serve you.

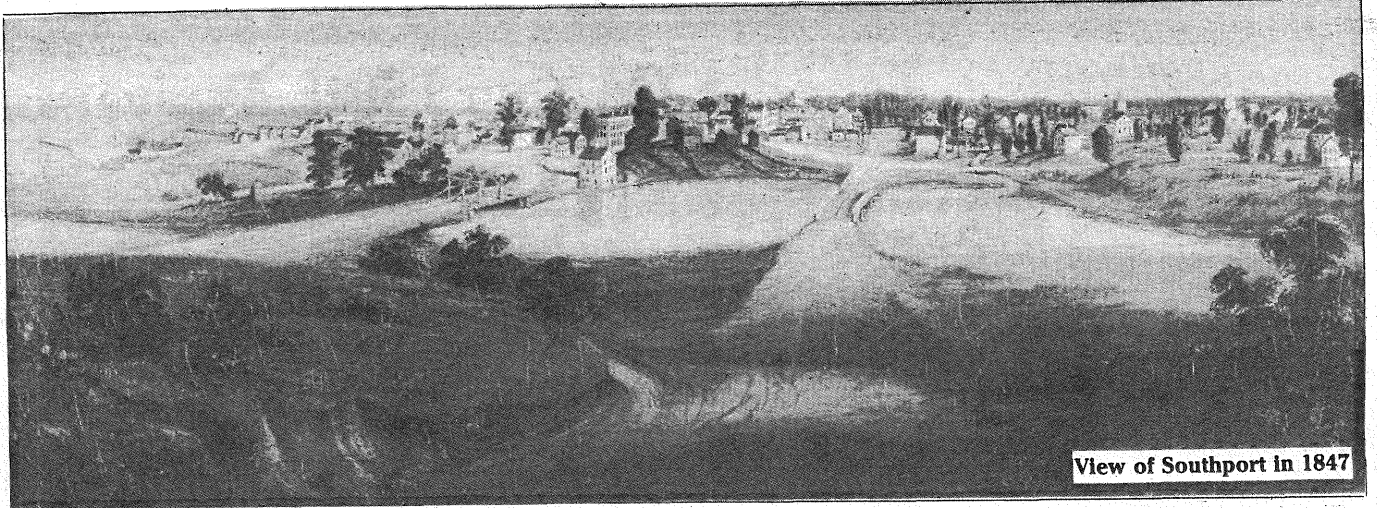
Wisconsin Natural Gas Company offers you a variety of programs and services:

- **Free Energy Survey** Let our specially trained representative find ways to save energy in your home or apartment.
- **Budget Billing** Avoid fluctuating bills by paying the same fixed amount for natural gas each month.
- **Third Party Notification** You can be notified if family or friends are experiencing problems with their bills.
- **Wisconsin Natural's Weatherization Program** Provides home weatherization grants for eligible households with limited income.
- **Early Alert Services** Personalized service to answer your questions and provide solutions before payment problems arise.
- **24-hour gas odor and carbon monoxide check.**

For details, give us a call. We're your natural source for service.



Wisconsin Natural GAS COMPANY



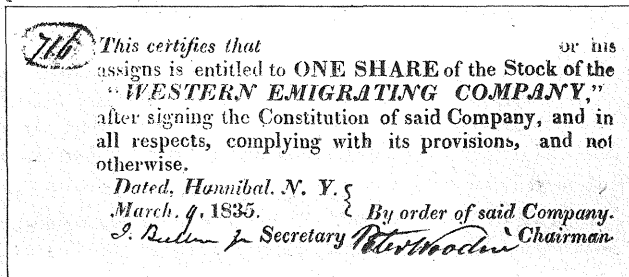
View of Southport in 1847

Nineteenth Century Kenosha

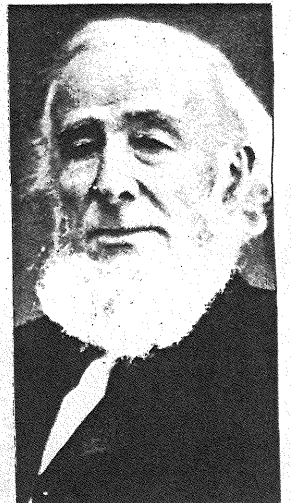


Elder Jason Lothrop: Early educator, printer, minister. Reportedly delivered the first sermon in Kenosha (1835).

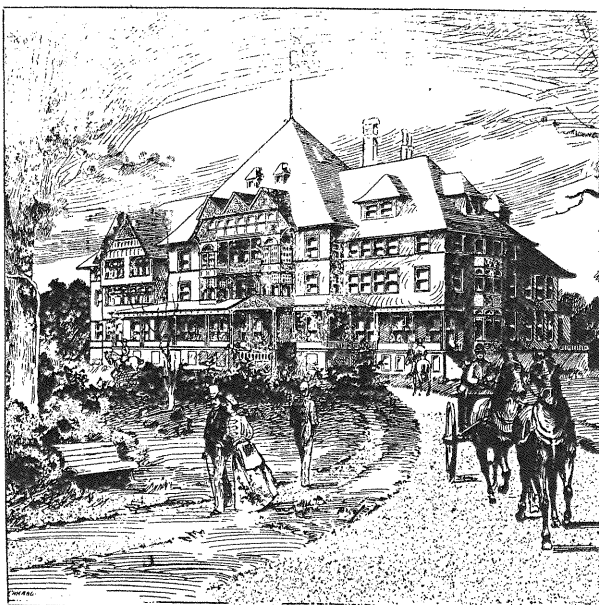
A pre-1900 pictorial panorama; the faces and places of the past



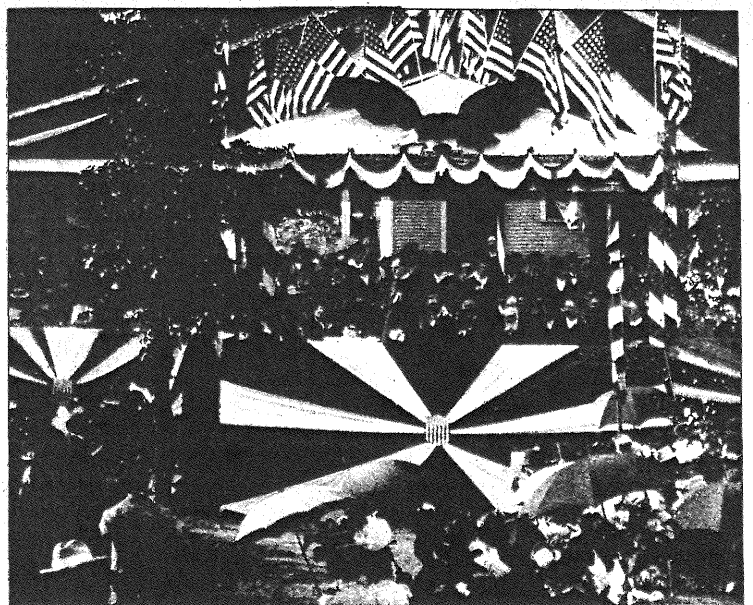
Facsimile of Western Emigrating Co., Hannibal, N.Y., stock



J.V. Quarles: Farmer, lawyer, underground railway "agent," industrialist. His two sons were respected legislators.



The Pennoyer Sanitarium



At unweiling of Soldier's Monument, Library Park, May 30, 1900

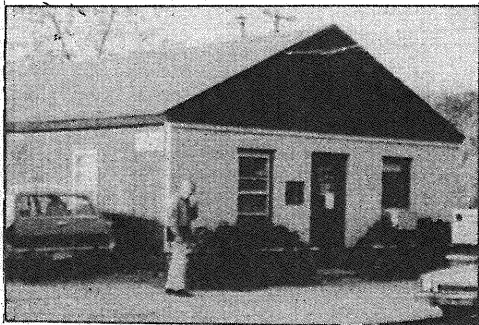
Congratulations, Kenosha, On Your 150th Anniversary

- From Kenosha's Remodeling Leader

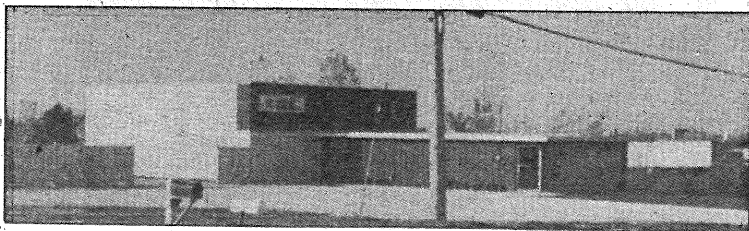
Dickow-Cyzak Tile Co.



1st Location - 7733-29th Ave. 1968-1969



2nd Location - 1123-69th St. 1969-1976



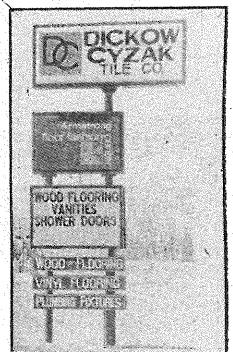
3rd Location - 6403-75th St. 1976-1980

In 1968 Chet Dickow and John Cyzak decided to start a tile business in Kenosha. This business has since grown into a successful floor, wall covering and remodeling center. This success is directly attributed to knowledge, experience, dedication and a true desire to serve the customer with the best products, workmanship and price available and back it up 100%.

With the combination of these ingredients Dickow-Cyzak, 17 years later, employees 20 to 25 people, serving over 800 homes each year, which has added up to over 10,000 homes in the last 17 years.

Many businesses have also been customers of Dickow-Cyzak, such as U.W.-Parkside, Ocean Spray, Kenosha Memorial Hospital, Kenosha News, K.Y.F., Merkt's Cheese, Kenosha Water Utility, American Motors, American Brass, Carthage College and the Kenosha Unified School System to mention just a few.

In 1976 Dickow-Cyzak opened at it's present location and expanded into the retail business, Serving people who like to do-it-themselves. With the ever increasing demand for service and products Dickow-Cyzak had to expand again in 1980 and we will continue to expand as Kenosha's needs grow.



Dickow-Cyzak's Marque Welcomes Travelers on Hwy. 50

Dickow-Cyzak Tile Co. Has Come A Long Way In Just 17 Years Thanks To You, Kenosha.

DICKOW-CYZAK TILE CO.
Corner of Hwy. 50 & Green Bay Rd., Kenosha
6403-75th St. 694-9777

3rd Location Expanded 1980-Present

One century ago

Local issues, from temperance to sports, were debated with gusto

In July 1885, a weary traveler arrived in Kenosha for a week's visit with friends. His first stop was a local barber shop where, for 25 cents, he could wash away the grime from his dusty trip. Because private baths were rare, barber shops offered public bathing facilities in their back rooms.

In addition to offering regular services, barber shops were the site for colorful debates. Groups of men congregated daily to discuss the hot topics of the day.

Kenosha merchants in 1885 complained about the lack of patronage in local shops. Though the merchants said they offered ample merchandise locally, the conveniently scheduled trains drew Kenosha shoppers to the flashier big-city retailers.

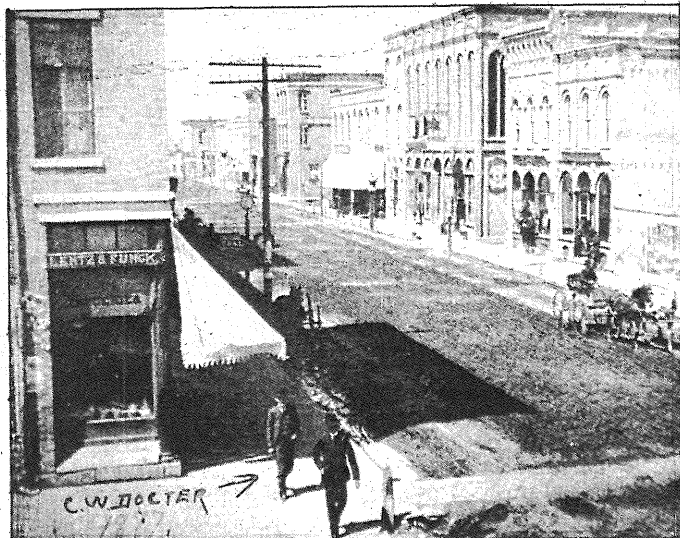
Problems with youth gangs were also of concern. Stories circulated about delinquents insulting women on the streets, beating and robbing old men and filling the air with profanity. The older men hoped that the growing popularity of roller skating and baseball would channel the energies of the young into those areas and alleviate the problem.

Temperance draws crowds

Temperance meetings in the high school attracted large crowds who were concerned by what they termed "rampant" alcohol abuse among the youth. Typical songs performed at the meetings included favorites such as "A Drunkard's Dream" and "Power of the Habit." Temperance enjoyed support from the city's leading businessmen and the weekly newspaper, the Kenosha Telegraph. A separate column in the newspaper addressed temperance every week.

Bored with local issues, our traveler escaped the talk of temperance by ducking into a nearby saloon. The saloons were "poor man's clubs" which catered to all classes. Inside, democracy reigned as all class distinctions were forgotten. The men were attracted by the companionship and the free lunches. Men drank their nickel beers and nibbled stacks of potato pancakes in Kenosha's saloons.

Unfortunately, saloons also became popular places for vamps and vagrants, often the target of police raids. If apprehended, these deviants were subject to 15 days in jail and were fed only bread and water. The peaceful atmosphere was also broken



Sixth Avenue, circa 1885

frequently by arguments between proprietors and customers concerning the nature of the advertised free lunches. In the owners' minds, the food was free only as long as the beer kept selling.

At the general store

After his meal at the saloon, our visitor walked to a general store, a potpourri of merchandise and local

gossip. Chairs circled the Franklin stove in the store's center, allowing patrons to sit and relax while clerks filled their orders.

Behind the counter, clerks gathered items from the barrels of flour, sugar and crackers and the boxes of dried fruits or tobacco. The basement housed barrels of pork, salt, dill pickles, vinegar and kerosene. By far (continued on page 37)

BIDINGER MUSIC: LIVING IN HARMONY WITH KENOSHA FOR OVER 75 YEARS

Since 1907 Bidinger's music has been bringing Kenosha's the finest in music. From the early spinette and Victrola to contemporary pianos and state of the art stereo we have always strived to provide Kenoshans the highest level of quality in musical appreciation.

OFFERING ... PIANOS BY STORY & CLARK • CHICKERING • KAWAI MAGNAVOX TELEVISION AND STEREO • NEW & USED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS RECORDS & TAPES (Including Kenosha's finest selection of classical music)



Bidinger's through the years . . . 1908 (at left) . . . 1925 (center) . . . today's staff (at right)

Seated: Al Kraus, owner, standing from left: Rich Hansen, Ann Meyer and Dave Pauley.

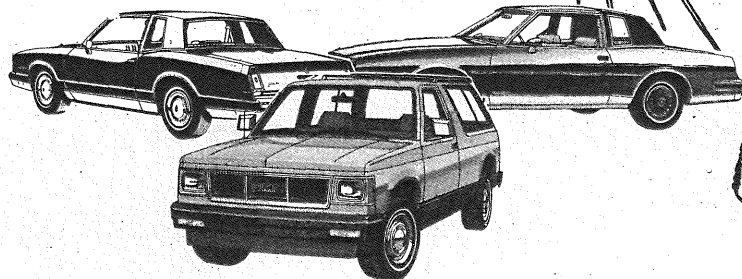
Bidinger
MUSIC HOUSE

"HAPPY SESQUI-CENTENNIAL YEAR, KENOSHA"
626-56th Street • Downtown Kenosha • Phone 654-2932

King Titan

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**\$150
OFF TOTAL
PROTECT PACKAGE**



**RUSTPROOF-TEFLON PAINT SEALANT-
ANTI-STAIN FABRIC TREATMENT-
FREE SPLASH GUARDS**

Free Bottle of Champagne With Total Package!

RUST PROOFING - EXCLUSIVE 4 PRODUCT SYSTEM NEW & USED VEHICLES FULL REPAIR INSURED WARRANTY TRANSFERABLE

ANTI-STAIN FABRIC TREATMENT- PROTECTS CARPETING & INTERIOR FABRIC FROM STAINS & SPILLS. 2 YEAR WARRANTY

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Aerial view of Kenosha's harbor in 1897, from atop the Allen Tannery smokestack

(Continued from page 35)

the most popular attraction was the showcase of candy, including jars of licorice and peppermint sticks. With a handful of sweets in his pocket and a peppermint stick in his mouth, our traveler made his way toward his family's home.

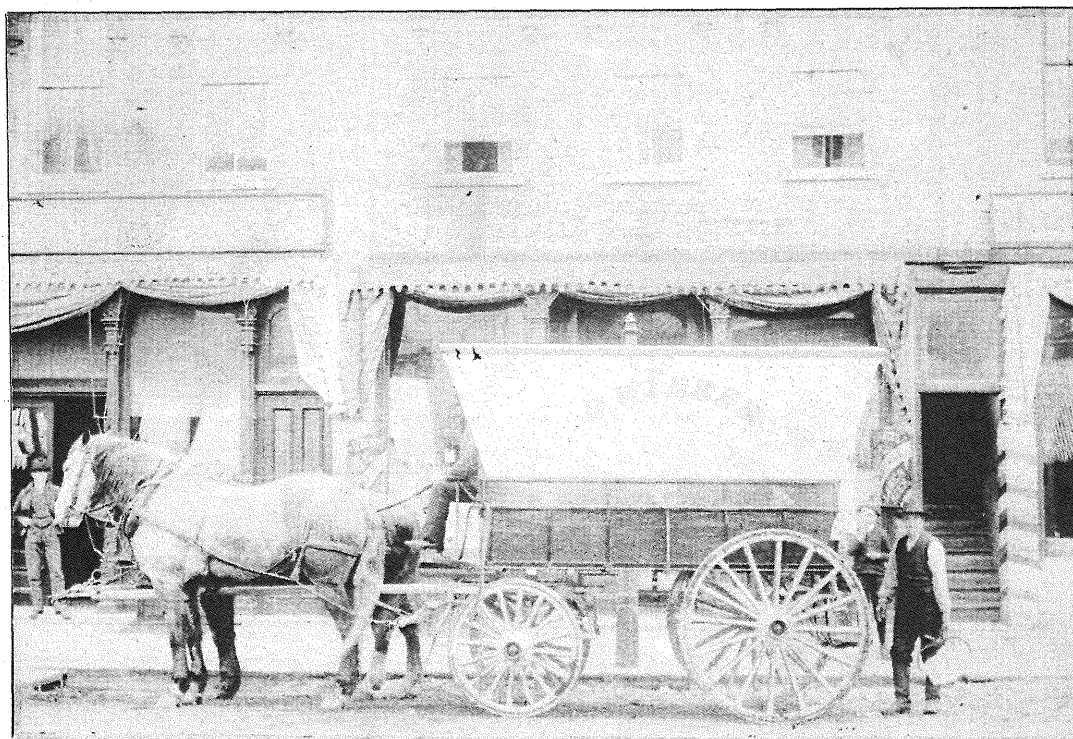
During his easy stroll around Kenosha, he traveled through various neighborhoods. Even a stranger could estimate the wealth of the families merely by observing the hitching post in front of each house. Working class homes had cedar posts while their more comfortable neighbors topped their wooden posts with steel ornaments. Only the rich could afford cast iron figures, commonly a small Negro boy holding a lantern.

Greeted warmly at home

The visitor was greeted warmly at a prosperous home in the area. In honor of his visit, the "special occasions only" parlor was open. Inside, the organ stands polished and ready for a sing-a-long.

The family discussed the upcoming Independence Day celebration. The city planned a civic parade, picnics on the park grounds, political speeches and an open-air band concert. The Fourth Annual Fourth of July Horse Race was to be held at Bain Driving Park. The cash prizes totaling \$350 were expected to draw a large crowd. A bicycle race was also planned, with prizes totaling \$25 to be awarded the winners.

The family also planned to attend a masquerade ball the next weekend. Oysters, the preferred delicacy of the well-to-do, would of course, be served. The lady of the house planned to wear the latest in fashion — a pleated white satin dress. The pleats were held open with steel butterflies and bees and were surrounded with the finest in ostrich feathers. The ensemble would be topped off by the new trend from



Gottlieb Wieber's ice delivery business, 1880s and 1890s

Paris, the ingenious reversible jacket. The mature woman's figure was to be squeezed tightly by a whale-bone corset, a "must wear" for women of all classes in 1885. The constricted waists would conform to the desired 18 inches, smaller than the natural waist of 12-year-old girls.

In addition to the planned activities, the visitor to Kenosha could enjoy fine

opera at the Kimball Opera House or a concert by the National Cornet Band. Church socials were held in the new church halls; dancing was permitted according to the attitudes of the congregation. Evening spell downs and story telling contests spiced up many evenings. The lyceum was another source of favorite entertainment, with people gathering to

hear debates by some of the well-educated men in the town. Subjects included the important consideration "Ought Females to be Tolerated at Public Lectures?"

Following his visit, our guest would return home on the wooden roads, referred to as "corduroy roads" because of the rough ride and the clanking hollows between the planks.



Frank is proud of his new Alliance



Villa Capri Apartments - 1982

Kenosha's Pioneering Spirit Perseveres

150 years ago a group of pioneers established a community which eventually became Kenosha.

That pioneering spirit prevails.

We witness it in a myriad of places and activities . . . in Kenosha's factories, schools, colleges, churches, hospitals . . . in its unions, public servants and professional persons . . . and in the good works performed by hundreds of organizations.

We at Petretti Enterprises like to believe that we have caught Kenosha's pioneering spirit.

In 39 years of building activity we have constructed hundreds of houses, apartments and commercial properties in the Kenosha area. More residential units have been built by our firm than by any other Kenosha



contractor in the history of our city. We are now building for the third generation of Kenosha families.

At times we hear that Kenosha's future is uncertain. We question that assertion.

We believe that Kenosha has a promising future and we have committed our resources accordingly.

To assure our city's success, all segments of the community must work hard but in harmony. We must plan ahead, yet have the courage to take risk. We must appreciate the contribution which every individual and organization makes to the advancement of Kenosha.

Our city has the ingredients for progress. We maintain that its skills and talents, its energy and dynamics will be enhanced in the years ahead. We plan to grow with Kenosha.

Kenosha's pioneering spirit will persevere.

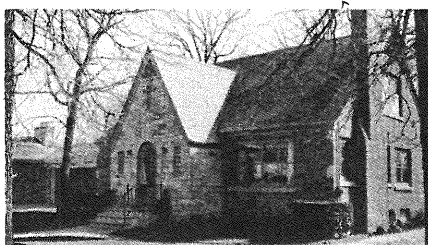
Frank J. Petretti

Petretti

• REALTORS • BUILDERS • DEVELOPERS

1805 BIRCH ROAD

PHONE 551-7255



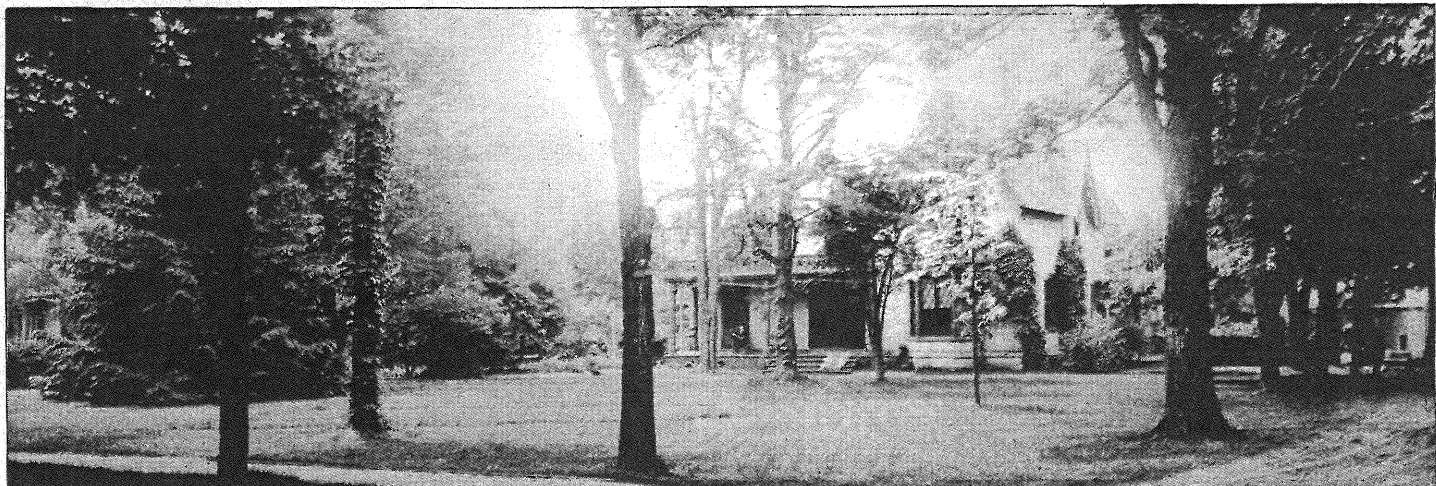
Petretti's first house - built in 1946



Villa Nova - 1977



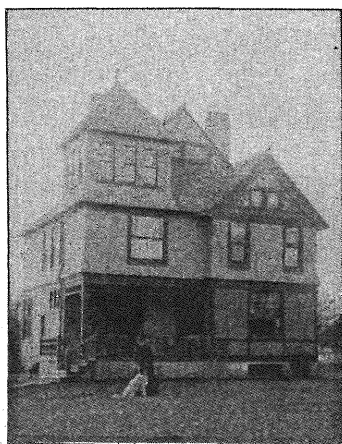
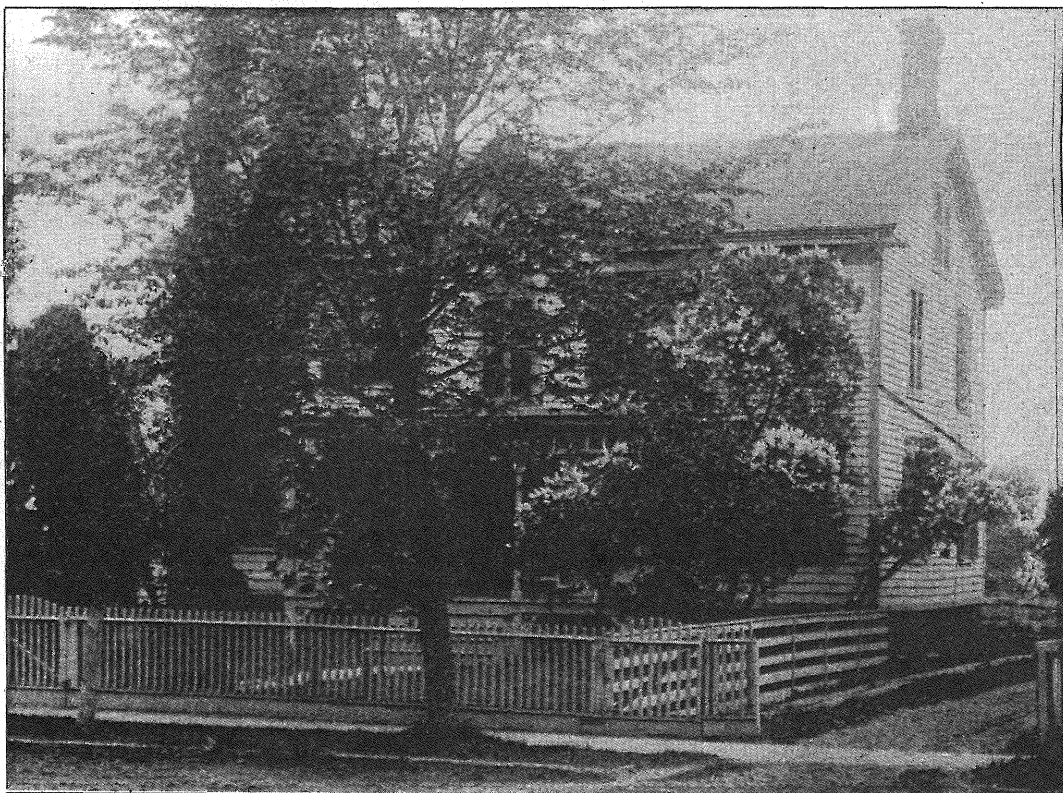
Tuscon Villas - 1978



Homes

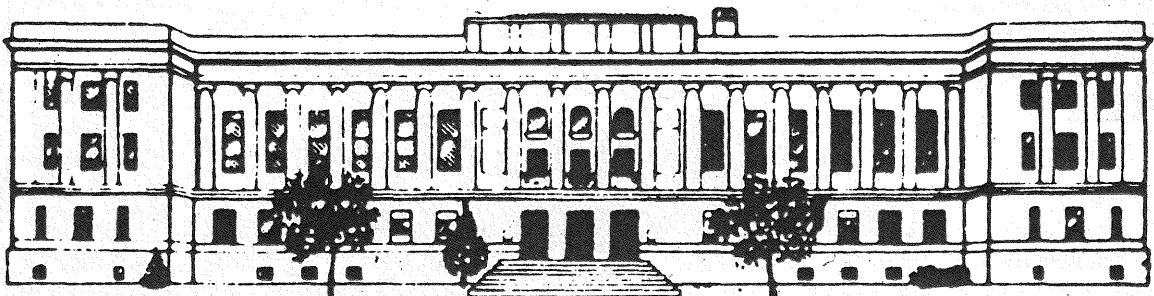
Many sites are havens of historic beauty

Above: Kenosha pioneer Josiah Bond Sr. spent the late years of the last century in an impressive, tree-shaded house on Prairie Avenue (60th Street). It is the present site of the Stan Lock Buick showroom. Top right: The old Reuben Deming home on the east side of Library Square once served as a station on the underground railroad that smuggled slaves from the South and into freedom during pre-Civil War days. Though the home is gone, a plaque still marks the site. Bottom right: The home of Kenosha's first real industrial giant, Zalmon G. Simmons, included spacious grounds and a greenhouse. The photo, probably from the 1880s, shows it on the south side of Prairie Avenue, at what is 10th Avenue today. At bottom is the house of E.D. Tuttle, superintendent of the Chicago Brass Co. Built in the 1880s, it stood on Prairie Avenue, at what is now the intersection of 60th Street and 17th Avenue.



KENOSHA

the American way of life



Kenosha County Courthouse

Kenosha, Wisconsin. In the heart of the great mid-west. Mid-American in location, mid-American in lifestyle and ideals. Our city, as well as any in this country, epitomizes what America is. Diverse cultures have demonstrated that opportunities exist here for everyone. Kenosha's first 150 years is the story of success, growth and opportunity. Yet, this celebration should be a time not to just look back but to look forward proudly and confidently. We believe in Kenosha, city and county, and look for many more great things from it and its people.

County Executive
Gilbert J. Dosemagen

Supervisor-3rd District
Arthur Jones

Supervisor-7th District
James Amendola

Supervisor-13th District
Robert W. Pitts

Supervisor-2nd District
Eunice F. Boyer

Supervisor-4th District
Richard A. Kessler

Supervisor-10th District
Eugene M. Bilotti

Supervisor-15th District
Richard H. Lindgren

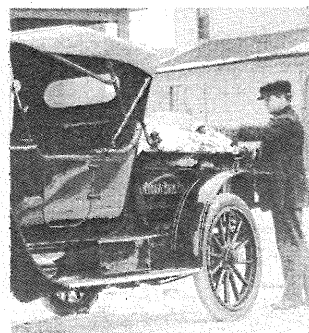
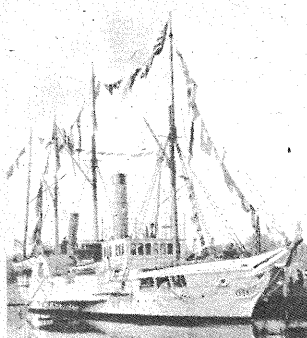
Supervisor-18th District
Charles W. Huck

Chairman-Board of Supervisors
Angelo P. Capriotti

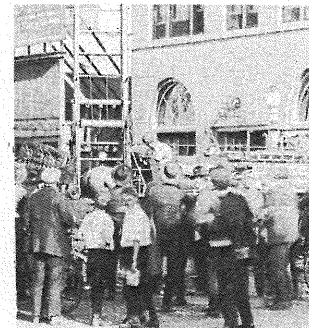
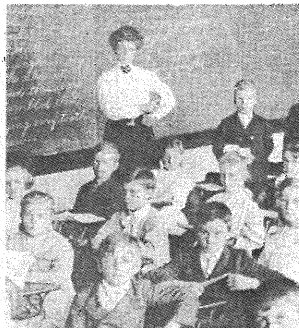
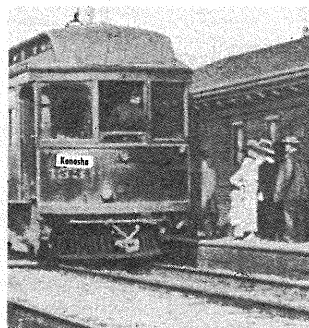
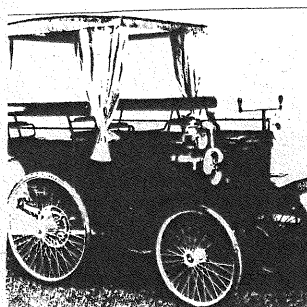
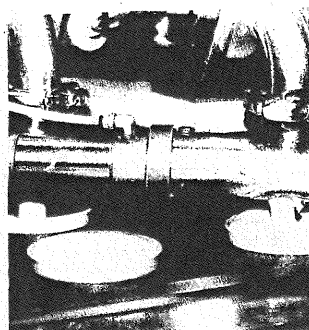
Supervisor-5th District
Edwin M. Anderson

Supervisor-12th District
Ronald L. Johnson

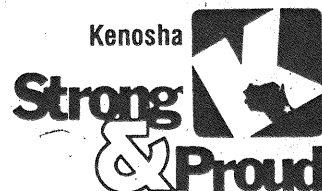
Supervisor-17th District
Leonard R. Johnson



Kenosha's past is but a preface to its Promising Future . . .



MAYOR OF KENOSHA
John Bilotti

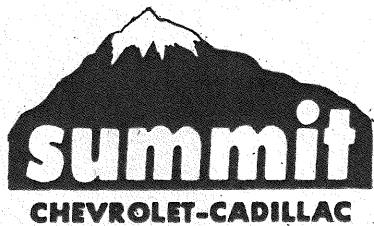


ALDERMAN

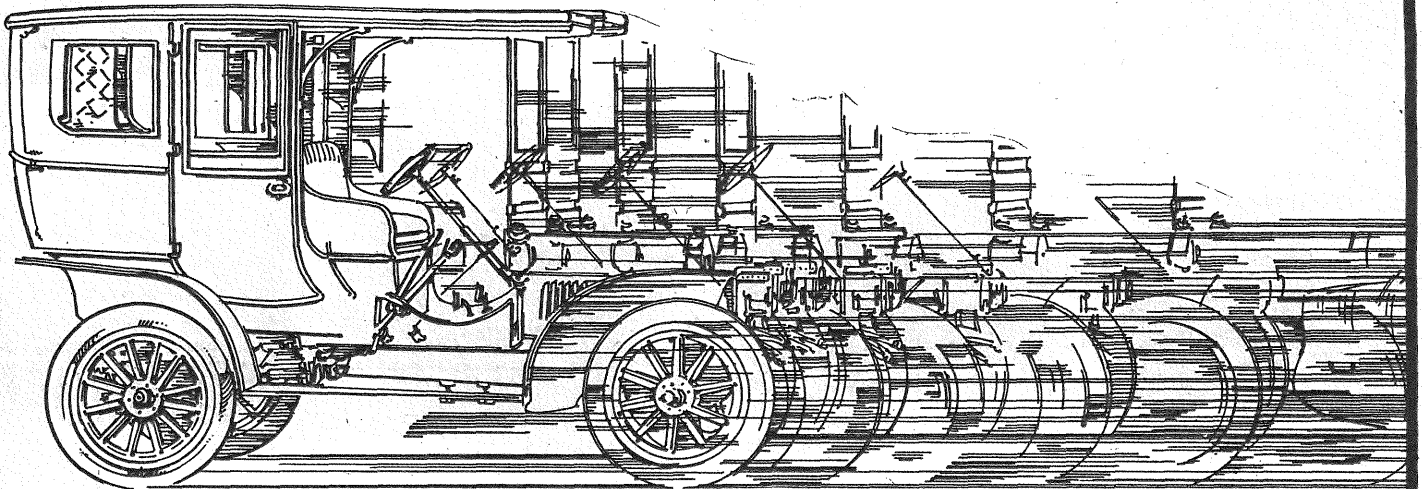
1st District
Casey Miechowicz
2nd District
Peter Zeihen
3rd District
Ann H. McDonough
4th District
Paul Raddatz
6th District
Dennis M. Pierce

7th District
George R. Fitchett
8th District
Nancy Principe
9th District
Eugene J. Dorff
10th District
Emanuel Rizzo
11th District
Stephen M. Kudella

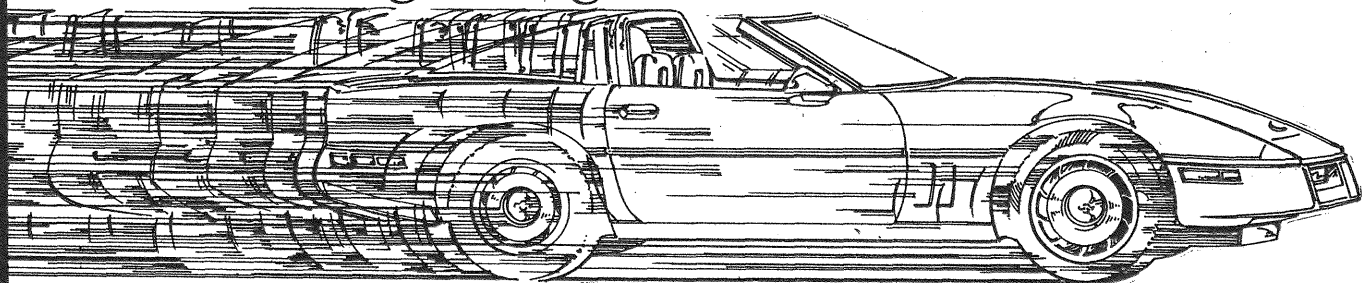
12th District
Bruce C. Fox
13th District
Roger E. Nelson
14th District
John R. Madison
15th District
Paul W. Saftig
17th District
George H. Pinzger



**We Proudly Share
In This Salute To Kenosha's
150th Anniversary**



In The Beginning . . . To The Present . . .

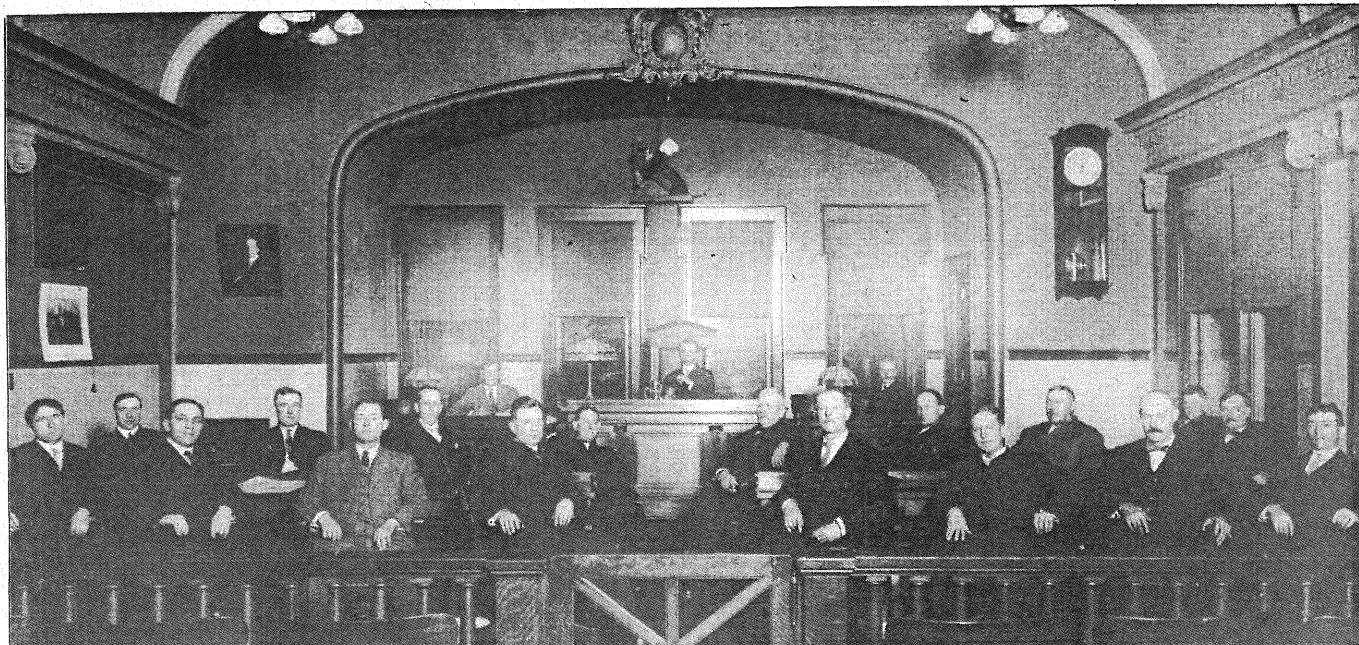


. . . We've Come A Long Way Together!

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OPEN DAILY 9:00 to 8:00, FRIDAY 9:00 to 6:00, SATURDAY 9:00 to 5:00



City Council meeting early in the century. Republicans dominated county until 1930s, but city usually had Democratic majority

City elections: Big hurdle was factionalism

At the ballot box, it was the city's 'better element' vs. the new immigrants who thrived on 'ward politics'

The dawning of the Twentieth Century in Kenosha County found the major parties suffering from factionalism. Democrats were divided by the presidential politics of William Jennings Bryan, while Republicans wrestled with the progressivism of Robert M. LaFollette. The Republicans held an advantage in county politics while the city of Kenosha normally went Democratic by some 200 votes.

The earlier Yankee settlers in Kenosha and in the county were somewhat balanced by the immigrants from northwest Europe. Germans were an especially important part of this balance. The newer immigrants tended to thrive on ward politics, and as they made inroads into Kenosha's power structure, the earlier immigrants sought ways to counterbalance it. Consistent appeals for government by a "better element" led to the adoption of a council-manager form of government in 1922. Generally speaking, the better element, as identified by the official Republican organ, the Kenosha Evening News, was the older established structure.

Kenosha Republicans consistently played upon the prosperity theme when engaged in national politics and tended toward solid business management when it came to state or local affairs. Zalmon G. Simmons, powerful and respected owner of the Simmons Manufacturing Company, epitomized Kenosha Republicanism.

Kenosha Democrats emphasized the local party and tightly knit ward politics since the state party was notoriously weak. James E. Gorman, Kenosha's mayor in the years

1899-1902, and 1904-1908, seemed to exemplify early Kenosha Democratic politics. Gorman was a hot tempered, ready-to-swing Irishman and a tough political campaigner.

His conduct outraged many of the "old establishment" but it brought him votes from many Democrats.

Serious issue

Efficiency in government was a far more serious issue for the Democrats. The steady growth of the city would have posed difficulties for the most talented and well-educated administrator. Gorman and his associates were simply not equipped for the job.

Simmons, in an open letter to the Kenosha Evening News, had denounced Gorman as "unfit for office."

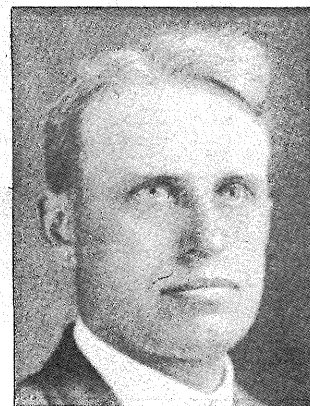
Whatever Simmons' views private or public, the Democratic electorate chose Gorman over Republican Norman L. Baker in the April 1901 elections. The difference of 231 votes reflected the Democratic majority in the city.

However, by September even Democrats had some second thoughts when three aldermen were accused of receiving bribes from a Chicago businessman for their votes on a street railroad ordinance.

Hopes for the election of an established, efficient, honest businessman as a Republican mayor of Kenosha seemed on the rise in the spring of 1902. Charles Pfennig, the son of a well-known market grocer, was the Republican choice for mayor. Pfennig had served two years earlier as Second Ward alderman and he was considered a "successful and conservative businessman."



Mayor James Gorman ... 1899-1902, 1904-1908



Mayor Charles Pfennig ... 1902-1904, 1916-1918

In a pre-election editorial, the Kenosha Evening News opined that in the face of the alleged misconduct of three aldermen and a depleted city treasury that "it is time that all people regardless of party or politics, laid aside their blind demands of partisanship, with an eye only for the betterment of the condition of the city ... and select the safest, surest and most conservative man for office." The honesty issue seemed to win the day. Pfennig won the Kenosha mayoralship by a scant 75 votes.

Highlights dilemma

Mayor Pfennig's inaugural address spotlighted the city's real dilemma. He admitted that Kenosha's financial condition was not due to lavish or

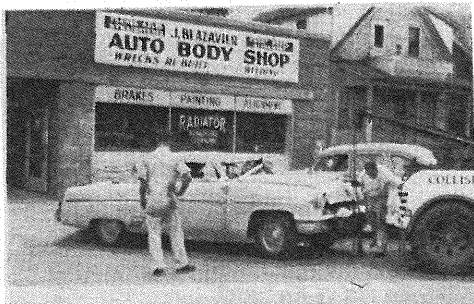
foolish spending but to the public school demands of a growing city. The new mayor urged the schools to "hang on" until a new poor house and a city hall could be built.

The mayor also sought to tame a "wide-open" Kenosha. Strict saloon hours were set. Women were not permitted to drink in saloons or wine rooms and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to minors was to be strictly enforced. However, these changes did not resolve the real issue. A city finance report of April 22, 1902 showed a balance of \$939.39 and numerous bills to pay.

Changes in Wisconsin election laws boosted the mayor's tenure to two years so that a second Gorman-Pfennig

(continued on page 45)

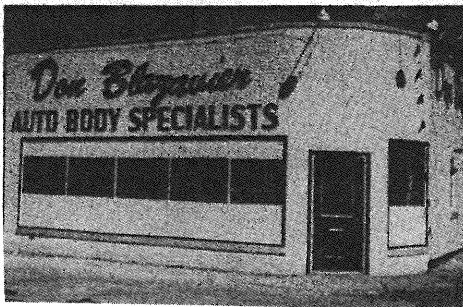
We Salute Our Great City of Kenosha On Your . . . SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



Blazavier's Auto Body Shop at 22nd Ave. and 60th St. was built in 1948 to accommodate the rapidly expanding needs of the Kenosha community. Radiator, frame and axle, new and used cars were added at that time.



Jack Blazavier the founder of Blazavier Auto Body, and his sons, Al, left and Don, toast Kenosha's progress of the past 150 years.



The current location of Don Blazavier Auto Body is also the home of the many specialties which have been added in recent years. It is located at Sheridan Road and 60th Street.

WE'RE INVOLVED IN KENOSHA

Don Blazavier is a charter member of Kenosha Jaycees, a charter member of Western Kenosha Kiwanis & Program Chairman; President of Kenosha Music Theatre, Board Member Kenosha Humane Society; Indy Car Race Track Official. Past honors and experience as 1st place winner - as a baritone-Chicago Music Festival-1st Place Midwest finals in voice. Insurance investigator, Head of Claim Service, Public Relations, Chicago MCA. Don has been "Man-of-the-Year" for Line-A-Bed sales, an art design layout chief, past board member of Kenosha Little Theatre; an actor & singer in various Midwest productions. He is currently the state distributor for Liners, a member of the Moose and Elks Club and is on the July 4, 1985 Parade Committee.

EILEEN BLAZAVIER (Don's wife) Has been associated with the firm for many years as secretary/treasurer both for Jack Blazavier Auto Body and Don Blazavier Auto Body. For several years she was a receptionist & secretary for Dr. Richard Ashley. She has been a finalist in the Miss Kenosha Contest and has a distinguished reputation as one of Kenosha's better bowlers. She has two children, Jill and Scott Blazavier.

3 Generations of Blazaviers Have Served Kenosha

Jack Blazavier founded the firm in 1929. It was the first full service body shop in the midwest. The shop was located at the corner of 63rd St. and 18th Ave. (across from the American Brass Co.) Several years later the shop moved across from Frank School at the corner of 57th St. and 19th Ave.

In 1948 a new and spacious building was built at 60th Street and 22nd Avenue, at which time other than auto body specialties were added. Framework, radiator service, 24 hour towing and used car sales. Later the firm became a Lincoln-Mercury Dealer. Blazaviers originally owned and operated Kenosha Frame & Axle Service.

The business was sold in 1969 to Joseph Brand (Jay Bee Auto Body)

OVER 56 YEARS A FAMILY-OWNED BUSINESS!

Al Blazavier joined his father in the firm in 1948 after managing a supply depot for the U.S. Army in Naples, Italy. He became the body shop manager and was also involved as a salvage buyer for Schneider's Auto Salvage. After the sale of the business in 1969 he became a supervisor in the paint department at AMC. While with his father, he added the radiator service and founded Kenosha Frame & Axel Service.

THE FAMILY CONTINUES . . . AND EXPANDS!

In 1971, at the current location Don Blazavier opened the Don Blazavier Auto Body Shop . . . specializing in used cars and a full service body shop. Later Al Blazavier joined his brother, as did Don's wife, Eileen. Many new and innovative additions to the business have followed in subsequent years.

• TRUCK LINERS & ACCESSORIES • CAMPER CAPS • STOW & TOW UNITS
• SPARE TRUNK TRAILERS • ALL AMERICAN SIGNS - Vans, Trucks, Buildings, Billboards • ALL AMERICAN APPRAISAL SERVICE • ALL AMERICAN CAR RENTAL • ALL AMERICAN CUSTOM APPLIANCE PAINTING • DON BLAZAVIER INDUSTRIES • ALL AMERICAN PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISING

. . . And we continue to grow to meet the needs of our customers here and for miles around.

SERVICE IS NOT OUR MOTTO — IT'S OUR OBLIGATION!

"Where We Do It Right The First Time"

Don Blazavier

We're on the Insurance Companies Preferred List

QUALITY-SERVICE
PRIDE

AUTO BODY SPECIALISTS

5919 Sheridan Rd. • Kenosha • Ph. 652-5441

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN



(Continued from page 43)

nig contest was postponed until April 1904. Another important statutory change permitted the Republican mayor to appoint a four-man police and fire commission.

Commission starts

Mayor Pfennig met the bipartisan requirement for the commission when he appointed John Priddis, a fire department volunteer of 30 years; Christian Schend a former fire and police chief, city alderman and former mayor; District Attorney A.E. Buckmaster and George Curtis. Kenosha's first police and fire commission was duly established in March, 1903.

April 1904 saw the return of the old Democratic majority and Irish James Gorman. Gorman immediately took aim at the police and fire commission refusing to pay any employees appointed by the commission. A battle with Republican Commissioner A.E. Buckmaster ensued. Buckmaster resigned in September 1904, in order that commission appointees might finally be paid. The tough ward politician was not to be denied his basic sources of power. The second Republican, G.H. Curtis, resigned shortly thereafter.

Wins re-election

Gorman won re-election over Republican John Hegemen in 1906 and prepared to run again in 1908. However, on this occasion the Irishman's real obstacle was fellow Democrat Mathias J. Scholey. Scholey, a saloon



Ward politics often were forged in local saloons

owner, had supported Mayor Gorman in 1906, on the alleged promise that Gorman would not run again.

As Scholey's campaign against Republican E.C. Allenman swung into gear, Republicans warned that a Scholey victory was a victory for non-property owners and the brewery interests. Scholey's 510-vote victory over Allenman was a bitter defeat for Kenosha's solid property-owning Republicans.

Mayor Scholey was forced to joust once again with Gorman in the 1910 primary. On this occasion he increased his victory margin to 660.

Kenosha Republicans in 1912 nominated Dan O. Head in hopes of derailing the Scholey juggernaut. Scholey, true to form, defeated the indefatigable Gorman for the Democratic nomination and looked forward to still another term as mayor. However, Scholey's support had eroded, especially in his own fifth ward. Dan O. Head, with obvious

Democratic help, slipped past Scholey by a slender 41 vote margin.

Scholey's political demise seemed assured when former Republican Mayor Charles Pfennig won Scholey's assembly seat in November by some 950 votes.

Battle the wards

With a Republican mayor back in power, efforts once again were made to counteract the tough ward politics of the Democrats. Mayor Head proclaimed Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1914, as the day for Kenoshans to decide if they desired a commission form of government. Republicans believed that a commission form would be a "business" form of government. Fundamentally the plan called for the election of a mayor and two councilmen. The three men would be elected at large, thus counteracting ward-dominated politics.

Despite a strong editorial campaign



**Mayor Mathias J. Scholey
... 1908-1912, 1914-1916**

by the Kenosha Evening News or behalf of the commission plan, the proposed change failed by 181 votes. Scholey's fifth ward defeated it by 163 votes.

Not only did the commission plan fail, but 1914 saw the return of Mathias Scholey. State statutes now made the contest for mayor a non-partisan affair. Scholey was forced to contest with his old enemy, James Gorman and a former Kenosha mayor, Dr. William M. Farr. The saloonkeeper's 488-vote victory over Dr. Farr seemed once again a vote for the saloon men and a wide open town.

(continued on page 48)

Sunset Ridge Memorial Park



**Serving the people
of Kenosha
for over 58 years.**

*You are invited to
enjoy the quiet beauty
of our landscaped arboretum.*

6211 38th Avenue, Kenosha

(Continued from page 45)

Ward politics seemed impossible to defeat for any genuine period of time.

Nonetheless, a persistent group of the old Republicans came pounding back in 1916. Former Mayor Pfennig took on Scholey once again, this time for the mayor's seat. Pfennig's 200-vote victory seemed to suggest the city had tired of the saloon men once again.

The Pfennig administration was hampered, in the Republicans' view, by the fact that the mayor did not have a legislative majority. The News editorial of Jan. 11, 1918, argued that the mayor without a good council was little more than a figurehead. Pfennig's decision not to seek reelection signaled the return of Dan O. Head as a candidate for mayor. The Mar. 1918 primary pitted the candidates for mayor to two men, Head and Seventh Ward Alderman John G. Joachim. Joachim prevailed by 52 votes in a rugged general election.

The new mayor was a native Kenosha and as he put it "a graduate of St. George School and the school of hard knocks."

Big victory

His second run for the office gave him the "largest majority in Kenosha history for mayor" as Joachim easily defeated Charles E. Turnoch in 1920.

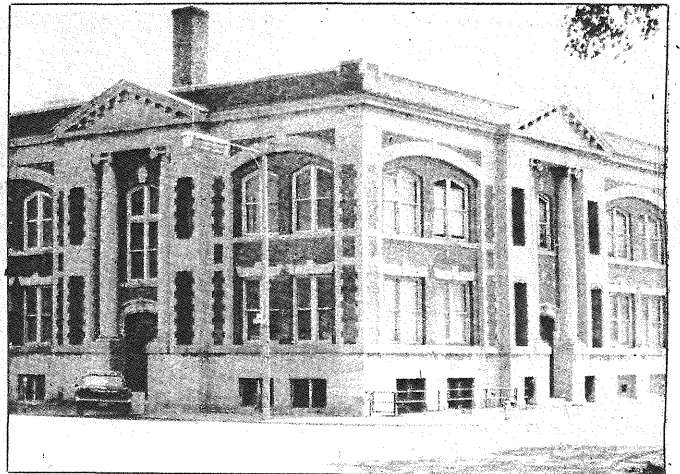
Attorneys A.E. Buckmaster, Lewis Powell and Charles H. Goodman were instrumental in organizing the League of voters in Jan. 1921 to seek an alternative form of government which would bring an end to ward politics. The League of Voters decided upon



**Mayor Dan O. Head
... 1912-1914**

the council-manager plan and a strategy which would place the issues before the voters in advance of the spring elections of 1922. Petitions were circulated in September 1921. The League hoped a referendum on the plan could be held in January of February, 1922. The City Council, acting on the League's signed petitions, voted on Dec. 20, 1921, to hold a special election on the council-manager plan on Jan. 24, 1922.

The plan envisioned a five-man council chosen at large for two year terms. The council would serve without pay and would be the elected policy makers. The council would then choose a non-political professional



This building was Kenosha's city hall from 1912 until 1967, when city offices were moved to the former Kenosha Technical Institute building on 52nd St.

city manager to administer the city. The city manager would serve at the pleasure of the council.

The council-manager plan was given two unexpected boosts. In Jan. 1922 just before the referendum, a sickening series of scandals were unearthed in Kenosha. A former district attorney, a former police chief and a prominent local attorney were charged with crimes ranging from bribery, embezzlement and obstructing justice to subordination, perjury

and conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws. The second element was far more positive and welcome. The 19th Amendment clearly put women into the political arena. These new voters played a most significant role in passing the referendum.

Referendum passes

Women for the plan were organized by Virginia J. Wulff and Mrs. T.W. Ashley of the Kenosha Woman's Club.

(Continued on page 47)

As our proud City of Kenosha celebrates its Sesquicentennial, I reflect on the outstanding accomplishments our citizens have made over the past 150 years.

As your State Senator, it is my privilege and my promise to help Kenosha continue to advance the betterment of the city and its people.



State Senator JOSEPH ANDREA
—22nd DISTRICT—

Authorized and Paid For By Citizens for Andrea, Kenneth Spiegelhoff Treasurer, Kenosha.

"Buildings and bridges do not make a town. A city is greater than its bricks and mortar; It is greater than tower or palace, church or hall: A city's as great as the people that live there."

Jan Struther

John Landa Law Offices
Kenosha Silver Lake

**KENOSHA . . .
GATEWAY TO WISCONSIN**

After 150 years we can be proud of our accomplishments!

Congratulations Kenosha,

JOHN ANTARAMIAN

Assemblyman
65th District



**IT IS AN HONOR
TO BE
REPRESENTING
KENOSHA
DURING OUR
150th BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION**



STATE REPRESENTATIVE

BARCA
64th Assembly



Mayor John Joachim
... 1914-1916

(Continued from page 46)
Baby sitting and transportation provided by women on election day played a significant role in passage of the referendum. The final tally for the council-manager plan was 3,770 to 2,898.

The News advised that an ideal council would be comprised of an industrialist, a "Tribune of Labor," a retailer, a professional man and a woman. The elections for Kenosha's first council held in April did not quite meet all the News' specifications. Chosen for two-year terms were Hugh Barden, John Burns and W.J. Alford. One year terms were won by Otto J. Scholer and Robert Nicol. Lottie Head, the sole woman running for the council, was not elected. Walter Alford, who was comptroller at the Nash Company, was chosen president of the council.

When the council finally chose C.M. Osborne as Kenosha's first city manager, the city had reached a population of 43,376, a phenomenal growth from the 11,606 residents reported in 1900.

The council-manager form of government lasted 35 years in Kenosha. It survived the Great Depression, two major wars, and a host of recall elections. However, it did not survive



Suffragette meeting: 19th Amendment later put women in political arena

rising government costs, a property reassessment, accumulated grievances and a desire of many to return to the old ward politics. By 1957, the council-manager government had run its course and was replaced by a mayor-alderman form of the sort that had been abused earlier in Kenosha's history.

City managers had not fared too badly in Kenosha. C.M. Osborn, Kenosha's first city manager, stayed six years (1922-28), W.E. O'Brien managed Kenosha for five (1928-33), and H.C. McLaughlin, eight years during the Depression (1933-41). City Manager LeRoy Wolfe was here for just one year (1941-42) after which he left when serious labor problems developed with city employees. James Wallace administered Kenosha during most of World War II (1942-46) and when he departed city attorney R.V. Baker became interim city manager while the council searched for a new manager. A.E. Axtell was chosen for the job in 1947. In 1952, Richard H. Custer was chosen city manager and stayed until the council-manager plan was terminated in Kenosha.

Opening volley

The opening volley against the city manager was leveled by its most

bitter critic, three-time Wisconsin assemblyman, Joseph Lourigan.

When Lourigan, in a bid for a seat on the city council, led the ticket in the spring primary, it was obvious the storm warnings were up. The United Voters Club, a somewhat Democratic Labor-oriented organization, met on March 12, to consider endorsements for the April elections. The meeting was punctuated by attacks on the city government. The UVC endorsed Lourigan, Ansley Whiteside and Harry Copen for the council. Whiteside stated that, "We have to take policy-making out of the hands of city hall and restore it to the council." Mr. Lourigan reported that the city manager was already fishing for another job and emphasized that "things have to be changed."

When Assemblyman Lourigan replied to questions put to him by the League of Women Voters in late March, he disclaimed statements that taxes could be cut 30 per cent but held firmly to the position that "we are spending too much money for (city) government" and that "I want a clean-cut budget without frills."

A full-page ad in the Kenosha Evening News paid for by the Independent Good Government Organization (IGGO), a somewhat Republican

business oriented-group, supported council members Gordon McAleer, R. Merrill Rhey and Nicholas Wade. United Voters Club ads accused the IGGO of distorting figures on behalf of the council-manager government.

Leads the ticket

Joseph Lourigan led the ticket for city council in the April elections as all three UVC endorsed candidates, Lourigan, Ansley Whiteside and Harry Copen were elected. IGGO candidates Gordon McAleer, R. Merrill Rhey and Nicholas Wade were all defeated in the efforts to be re-elected to the council.

City Manager Custer realizing the impact of the new councilman, proposed a nine-point plan in early May to earn revenue for the city without raising taxes. The recommendation proposed such items as licenses for gasoline filling stations, slaughterhouse inspection fees, sewer service charges, the establishment of a municipally-owned liquor state and several other proposals. Councilman Lourigan hit sharply at the plan, suggesting that Custer concern himself with curtailment of expenses and taxes. Lourigan concomitantly

(continued on page 48)



Joseph Lourigan
... led anti-manager fight



Richard H. Custer
... city's last manager



Mayor Eugene Hammond
... 1958-1967



Mayor Wallace Burke
... 1967-1976



Photo: Intersection of 5th Ave. & 57th St.
 First Bank Southeast (formerly Kenosha National Bank)
 has been serving the people of Kenosha
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CONGRATULATIONS KENOSHA ON YOUR 150th YEAR!

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(Continued from page 47)

called for the resignation of city personnel officer, Robert D. Krause.

However, Lourigan clearly had plans beyond city government. A week later it was learned that Assemblyman Lourigan would seek the State Senate seat held by Lake Geneva Republican William E. Trinke.

Councilman Lourigan won the Democratic nomination to the 22nd District Senate seat in September. However, he lost to Senator Trinke in November.

Recall sought

In February, the council was in receipt of the necessary petition signatures that it called for a recall election for April 2 to determine if Kenosha would retain the council-manager plan. A sharp exchange occurred at the council meeting among Lourigan, George Fitchett, Peter Nedweski and Jerry Bruno, when Fitchett pointedly asked of Lourigan whether or not the councilman was running for mayor. Nedweski denied there was a plot to make Lourigan mayor and concluded that he liked Lourigan for his "honest policy and betterment of government ideas." In a later Voice of the People letter, Nedweski explained, "Our sole aim was to obtain a referendum vote for the people in changing our form of government. We are convinced that this will be for the betterment of our city . . ."

A "Citizens for Council-Manager Government" committee was organized on Feb. 26 under the leader-



Paul Saftig
 . . . another approach

The arguments for and against the council-manager system were over. The issue was before the people.

ship of Attorney Conrad Shearer. The League of Women voters put its support behind the council-manager system and Councilman Ansley Whiteside lent his support calling the council-manager system an "efficient form of government." On Feb. 28, the

(continued on page 48)

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For nearly 75 years we've been a proud part of the history of this fine city. Celebrate this occasion with one of our commemorative Hometown mugs. Each mug features some of Kenosha's finest examples of historic homes, \$8.95 ea.

Daily 9-5:30, Fri. 9-8, Sat. 9-5

ANDREA'S

Your Hometown Store Since 1911

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(Continued from page 48)

opposition formed a "Citizens for Better government Committee" in a meeting at Sokol Hall. Merlin Cotton was named chairman and Peter Nedweski and Jerry Bruno were named to the board.

Former councilmen R. Merrill Rhey and Eugene Hammond joined to preserve the council-manager government. Attorney David Phillips who had helped fight the recall efforts in 1934 and 1935, also joined the proponents of the council-manager government.

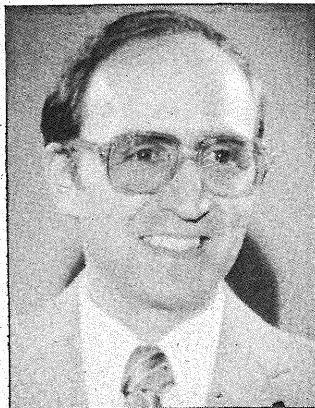
On April 3, 1957, Kenoshans voted 12,434 to 10,425 to recall the council-manager government. Curiously when Kenosha's first mayor in 38 years was chosen it was Eugene Hammond, a proponent of the council-manager plan and not Joseph Lourigan, who was elected.

Hammond as mayor

The first mayor in nearly 40 years, Eugene Hammond, had served a term in the old government some years before and was a strong advocate of the city manager form.

When it was voted out, however, Hammond became one of nine candidates for mayor. Eventually he defeated Richard Lindgren by a margin of roughly 12,000 to 11,000. Lindgren, also a political veteran, served Kenosha County for years as county clerk and continues now to serve as a county supervisor.

Hammond served as mayor from



Mayor John Bilotti
... every vote counts

The 1980 mayoral election was decided by a single vote; the 1984 margin was 33 votes.

April 1958 until January 1967, when he resigned to become a bank vice president.

City Council named Alderman Hiene Borden to serve as mayor until the election that spring.

Council voted to increase the



M.J. Scholey at 1911 city hall cornerstone laying ceremonies

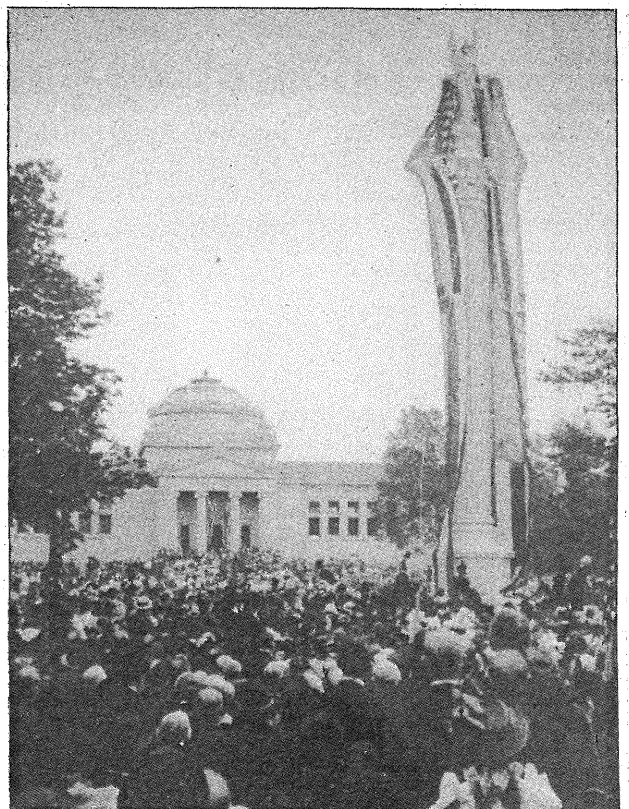
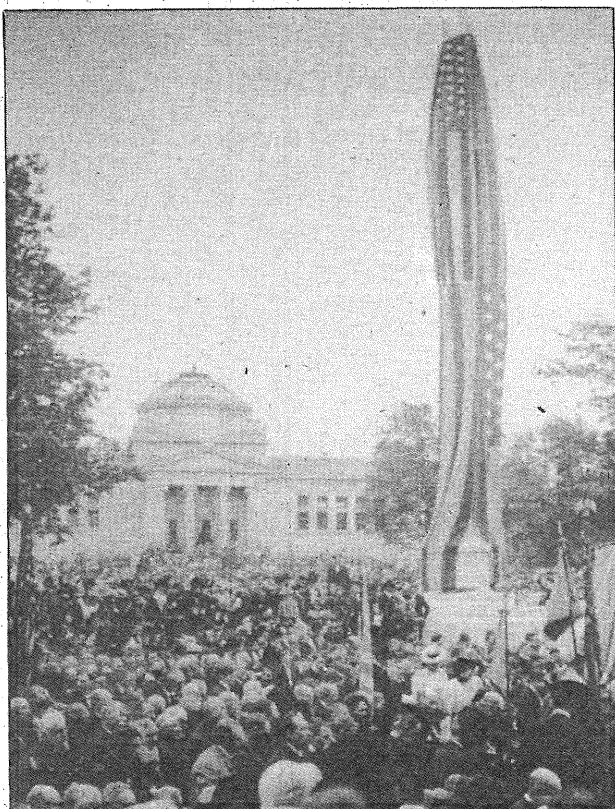
mayor's pay to \$14,500. In 1975 the salary was increased to \$19,000 per year. The mayor's tenure of office has also become a four-year term.

In April 1967, Wallace Burkee, a former alderman during Hammond's administration, was elected to fill out the remaining year of Hammond's term. The following year, Burkee won a full term as mayor. He was re-elected in 1972.

Burkee's most frequent early opponent was another former alderman, Mario Capponi.

Paul Saftig was 18th ward alderman until he dropped out to run for mayor, defeating Burkee and a fellow alderman, John Bilotti. Bilotti defeated Saftig in an election which he won by one vote. Bilotti won reelection four years later in a race nearly as close, defeating Alderman William Pocan by 33 votes.

Proposals to return again to the city manager form of government are still occasionally heard, but they have been rejected by the voters in several referenda since 1958.



The unveiling of the Soldiers Monument in 1900

County boundaries, priorities have changed

Kenosha County's responsibility to its residents always has been twofold: It's an administrative agency for state programs, and a county governing unit

At various times in its history the area now called Kenosha County had been part of Wayne County, Mich., the Illinois territory, and the County of Racine.

In 1787, all land northwest of the Ohio River was included in the Northwest Territory.

By 1796, that which is now Kenosha County was part of Wayne County, administered from Detroit.

On July 4, 1800, the area became part of the Indiana Territory. In 1809 Kenosha County area became attached to the Illinois Territory. Its northern boundary was supposed to have been the lower end of Lake Michigan, but Illinois congressional representative Nathaniel Pope succeeded in persuading Congress to tack on the area north to the present stateline.

Without Pope's lobbying, Chicago and two-thirds of Illinois' present population would be in Wisconsin.

The area next became part of the Michigan territory in 1818.

Finally the Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836 into large counties. Milwaukee County encompassed most of the eastern half of the state, and southeastern Wisconsin was organized into Racine County.

At that time there were only three

The county's first courthouse was a red brick 40-by 60-foot building at the northwest corner of what is now Eighth Avenue and 56th Street. A jail was in the basement with the sheriff's living quarters on the first floor and a courtroom on the second floor.



Gilbert Dosemagen
... first county executive

On April 9, 1850, the newly elected Kenosha County Board of Supervisors met at the Durkee House Hotel in Kenosha to organize the new county. The first board consisted of the chairman of each of the towns and the mayor of Kenosha, Michael Frank, who was elected its first chairman.

He established a committee to "seek a suitable building for county purposes."

The county's first courthouse was a red brick 40-by-60 foot building at the northwest corner of what is now Eighth Avenue and 56th Street. A jail was in the basement with the sheriff's living quarters on the first floor and a courtroom on the second floor.

By 1870 county government outgrew that courthouse and another was built to the west of it. That structure was later used as a garage for the city Police Department and razed in 1965 to make room for a new police station.

Concern over the deterioration of and conditions at the 1850 structure then used as a jail prompted a move to build a third county building. The building opened in 1887 after nearly two years under construction.

A red brick building with a slate roof and limestone foundation was

continued on page 51

towns in the area that now encompasses Kenosha County: Pleasant Prairie and Salem, being larger in area than they are today, and Southport.

In April 1842, a legislative act divided the three into six towns, add-

ing the names Wheatland, Bristol and Paris to the list.

By 1850 Kenosha area residents petitioned the lawmakers in Madison to incorporate Southport as the city of Kenosha, and split Kenosha County from Racine.

Celebrating Our 62nd Anniversary



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Sante and Matilda, Founder of Paielli's Bakery
THE FIRST GENERATION



Son Dino, Sante and Son Dom Paielli
THE SECOND GENERATION



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THREE GENERATIONS SERVING KENOSHA

AND ALL OF SOUTHEASTERN WIS., INCLUDING RACINE & MILWAUKEE

We're Proud To Be Here!

The Paielli's have been baking for Kenosha since 1923, when Sante Paielli first opened his family operated bakery. In 1936 a retail and wholesaler location at 52nd St. and 19th Ave. was opened and employed about 10 people.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY KENOSHA!

In 1956, a new modern facility was built on 39th Avenue and 60th Street. Expanded three times during these past 29 years to provide additional production capacity, Paielli's now employs over 70 people and supplies quality bakery products to all areas of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth and Milwaukee Counties. We're proud to be a part of Kenosha and its continued progress.

(Continued from page 50)

used jointly by city and county governments until the city moved to other quarters a few years later. The building continued to be used by the county until a new courthouse was built in 1925. The 1885 building was eventually torn down to make room for a new post office built on Sheridan Road at 56th Street in the 1930s.

A separate structure for the jail was also started in 1885, on the site of the courthouse built in 1850. That structure was used by the county until 1925 when it was turned over to the city who used it as a police station until 1965.

The 1925 courthouse is of Italian Renaissance design, featuring large limestone pillars outside and marble columns, walls and floors in the interior. A lighted stained glass rotunda and decorative painted plaster throughout are among the features of the interior. It was included on the National Register of Historic Places in March 1982.

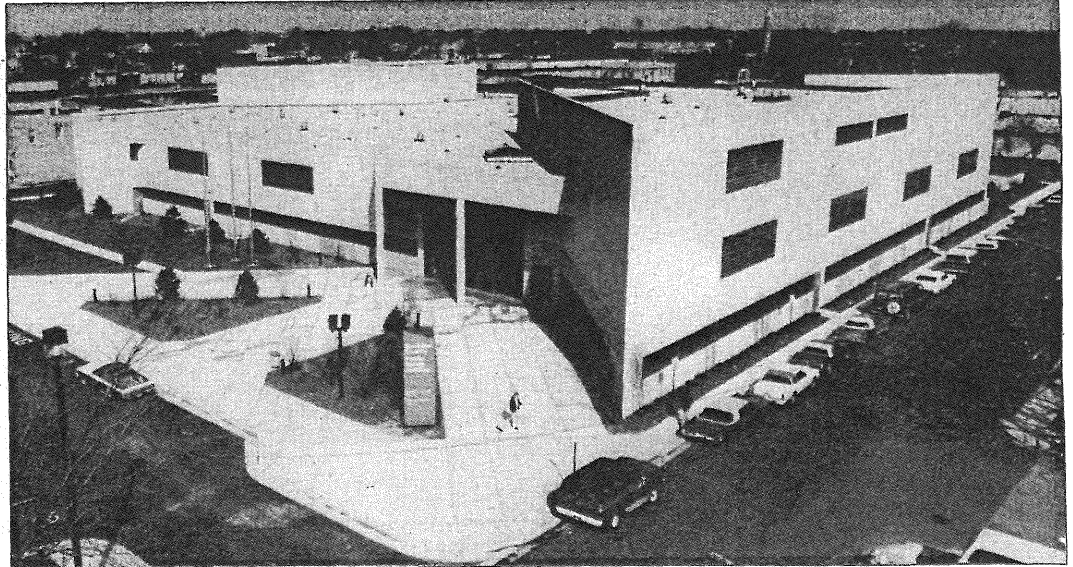
The city and county governments again joined forces and built a new 76,000 square-foot Public Safety Building which they share. It opened in October 1982.

Today, the county covers 272 square miles of land area.

From its beginning, the county in Wisconsin has served in a dual capacity: as an administrative agency for specific state government programs and as a county governing unit.

It originally was more of a tool of the towns. For example, welfare was dispensed only after the approval of a town official.

But certain duties were assigned to



Public Safety Building, completed in 1982, is shared by city and county governments

counties by the state, such as law enforcement, highway construction and maintenance, provision for administration of public welfare programs, specific education supervision or administrative responsibilities and administration of elections.

Eight of the county's nine elective officers are provided for by state constitution. They are the coroner, clerk of courts, county clerk, district attorney, register of deeds, treasurer, sheriff and surveyor.

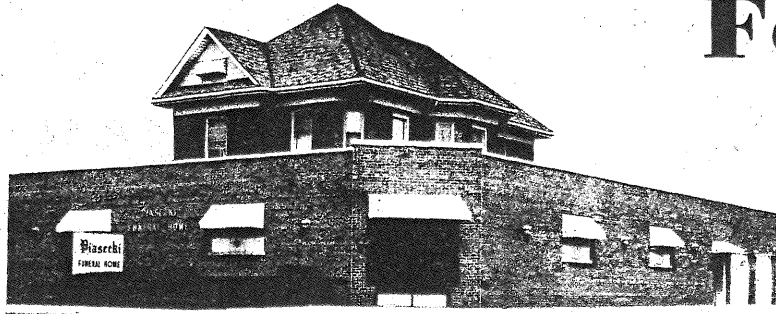
Over the years the county has operated a poor farm and a hospital for patients with tuberculosis. It still operates a county nursing home and a seldom-used county cemetery.

Originally the board met but twice a year, in the spring and fall, because during the horse-and-buggy days it could have taken a half-a-day to ride in from the western part of the county. The board would then meet for a week or however long it took to finish county business.

The current structure of the board, of 27 supervisors representing population areas, came about in 1968 as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision ascertaining the "one man, one vote" principle.

A major change in the way county government operated came with the election in 1982 of the first county executive, Gilbert Dosemagen. He and board members continue to wrestle with sorting out their respective responsibilities and authority.

We Have Served Kenosha For 54 Years



Charles M. Piasecki
1900-1939



Michael W. Piasecki
1896-1956



Michael J. Piasecki
1931-1984

On May 1st, 1931, Charles M. and Michael W. Piasecki founded Piasecki Funeral Home at 4124-7th Ave. It quickly developed into a dependable and understandable part of the community.

In 1940 Michael W. Piasecki moved the home to its present location, 2002-52nd Street and operated it until his death in 1956.

At this time, Michael J. Piasecki, son of Michael W. Piasecki, assumed ownership until his death in 1984. In keeping with the Piasecki tradition, Michael's wife, Nancy, has continued ownership and operations of the funeral home.

We have served the fine people of Kenosha for over 50 years with dignity, compassion and understanding. We will continue to do our best in upholding the tradition set by our loved ones before us.

Our capable staff is available to assist you in whatever needs you may have, conventional type funeral service, cremation and pre-need funeral trusts.

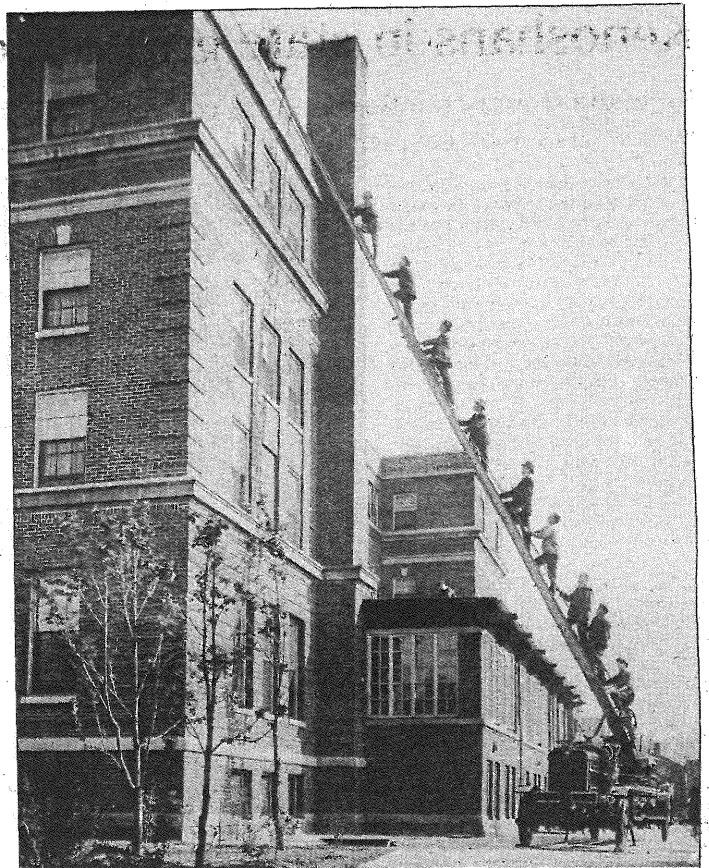
Sincerely,

Wynslaw E. Reinold Director
William Altshaus Director
Nancy A. Piasecki Owner
Jeffrey S. Surt Apprentice-Director

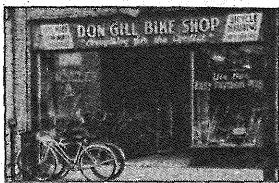
Piasecki Funeral Home
2002 52nd Street, Kenosha Ph. 658-4101



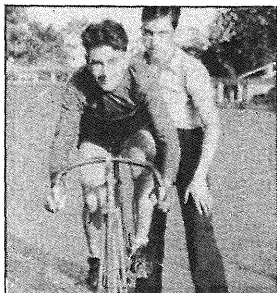
Above: The building formerly used as a headquarters for the Kenosha Police Department, on 56th Street, resembled a thoughtfully architected home instead of a detention facility. Right: A group of visiting fire department chiefs came to Kenosha in the 1920s to see a demonstration of a new Pirsch aerial fire truck.



We've Put More Kenoshans On Two Wheels Longer Than Anyone



Don Gill Bike Shop
In The Early Days

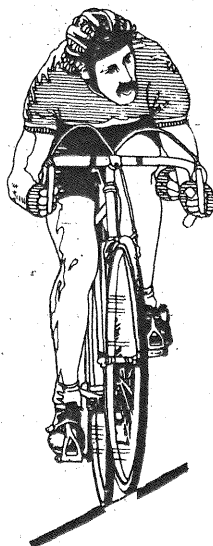


Don Gill During His
Racing Years

Since 1945 Don Gill has been Kenosha's Bicycle Headquarters. To maintain this notoriety Don Gill for years has been involved in Bicycle Racing Worldwide. This has enabled us, over the years, to bring to Kenosha the newest styles in Name-brand bicycles and accessories plus, good quality service.

Don Gill has also been a sponsor of the Kenosha Wheelmen and Tuesday Nite Bike Races at Washington Bowl, of which thousands of Kenoshans have participated.

We like Kenosha and are proud to be part of its 150 year history. Stop in soon and make us part of yours.



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Kenoshans in state government

Kenosha County's influence and respect in Madison dates back to the Civil War era, when Louis P. Harvey served as governor

Kenosha County has sent many men to Madison during the past 150 years. They have included a Civil War era governor and, in recent times, a lieutenant governor. There were other constitutional officers from our ranks, and scores of assembly representatives and state senators.

Louis P. Harvey served briefly as Wisconsin's governor in 1862, before dying tragically in an accident.

Harvey came to Southport (Kenosha) in 1841 as a school teacher and he went on to edit a local newspaper until 1847. Some years later, after his election, Gov. Harvey toured the southern battlefields, where Wisconsin troops were fighting to preserve the Union. In Tennessee, while attempting to board a steamboat, Harvey slipped into the river and drowned.

In 1900, Kenosha's Louis G. Bohmrich was unsuccessful in his bid to be elected governor, losing to Robert M. LaFollette.

Bassett dairy and beef cattle farmer, Russell Olson was elected lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket in 1978. Prior to that, Olson had served 14 years as an assemblyman. His term as lieutenant governor lasted until 1982.

Conrad Shearer had a political career in Madison that spanned three decades. He was elected as Kenosha assemblyman in 1923. Six years later, he moved to the state Senate, where he was a Republican bulwark, serving until 1949. Shearer was the Senate's president pro-tem from 1941 to 1947.

An even longer career in the state Legislature's lower house belonged to George Molinaro, elected as a Democrat to the Assembly in 1947. He continued to be re-elected every two years until 1977, when he retired as dean of the state lawmakers. He served as Assembly speaker in 1959.

Nine men have served as state senator representing Kenosha County, during the last 70 years. In the earlier days, the senatorial district was larger, including at times, Walworth and Rock Counties. Lawrence Cun-



Conrad Shearer
... stalwart political star

ningham, a Beloit Republican, held the post from 1913 to 1921. He was followed by an Elkhorn resident, Eldo T. Ridgeway, who served in the 1920s.

After Shearer's 20 year of service in the senate, William F. Trinke, also a Republican, held the post from 1949 to 1961.

Kenoshan, and later circuit judge, Earl D. Morton was Kenosha's state senator for four years, to 1965. Morton was the last Republican to hold the post.

Civic and labor activist, Joseph Lourigan was senator from 1965 to 1973. He was followed by Douglas LaFollette, only distantly related to Wisconsin's famous LaFollette political family. He served one term, from 1973, and later went on to two separate terms as Wisconsin's secretary of state.

Former Pleasant Prairie town chairman John J. Maurer, a commercial airline pilot, followed LaFollette, serving a decade as state senator from 1975 to 1985, when he retired, to assume an appointment to head the state's veterans affairs agency. Last November, former as-

semblyman, Joseph Andrea was elected to the seat.

Since 1915, 23 men — 11 Republicans and 11 Democrats, plus a lone Progressive — served Kenosha County in the state Assembly. Until the Depression era, the representatives were all Republicans; since 1933, with just four exceptions, all have been Democrats.

Don J. Vincent, Genoa City, was our assemblyman for several terms in the "Teens" and the 1920s. Other assemblymen in the 20s included Peter Anderson, Somers, and Malcolm D. Farr, Kenosha, as well as Shearer, who was destined for greater service in the senate.

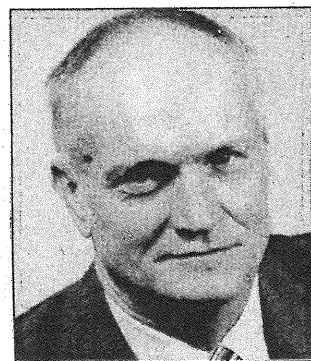
Representatives in the 1930s included Republicans August J. Piper, Somers; C. Ernest Dewey and Lewis W. Powell, both of Kenosha; Democrats Alfred C. Grosvenor, Kenosha, George E. Mahoney, Kenosha, and Matt G. Siebert, Salem; and Progressive, Emil Costello, who served a term from 1937 to 1939.

Republican Frederick S. Pfennig, Kenosha, held office from 1941 to 1951. In addition to Molinaro, the later senators, Lourigan and Morton, served in the Assembly in the 1950s.

In the early 1960s, Russ Olson and Democrat Earl Elfers, Trevor, staged several nip and tuck battles for the assembly. Olson won in '61 and '67, with Elfers winning in '63. Olson continued in office through 1979.

Eugene Dorff, Kenosha Democrat, represented the south side of the city from 1971 to 1983, when he did not seek re-election. John Antaramian won that seat.

Joseph Andrea was the northside representative from 1977, until he opted last year to run for the state Senate seat vacated by the retiring Maurer. Peter Barca won Andrea's old Assembly seat. Mary K. Wagner, who represented the western portion of Kenosha County in the Assembly, was replaced by Cloyd Porter, Burlington, in a district expanded by the redrawing of political boundaries.



Russell Olson
... ex-lieutenant governor



George Molinaro
... 30 years in Madison



Frederick Pfennig
... state assemblyman



John Maurer
... senator for 10 years

Former members of the Assembly



Elfers



Wagner



Dorff

Present members of the Assembly



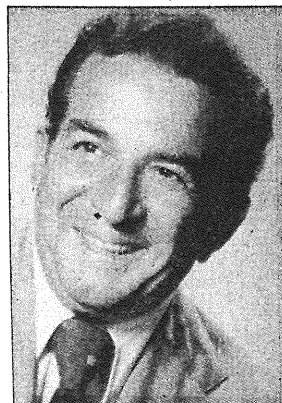
Barca



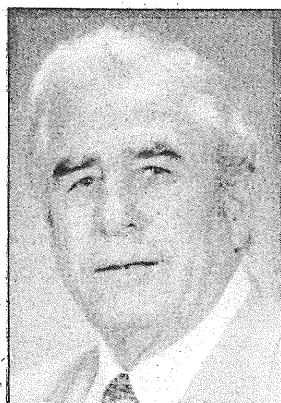
Porter



Antaramian

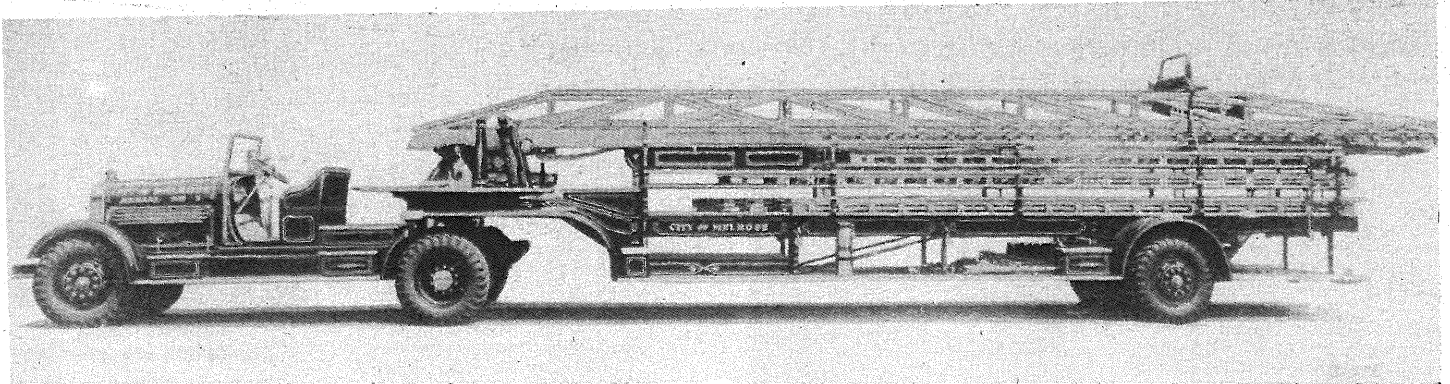


Joseph Andrea
... moves on to Senate



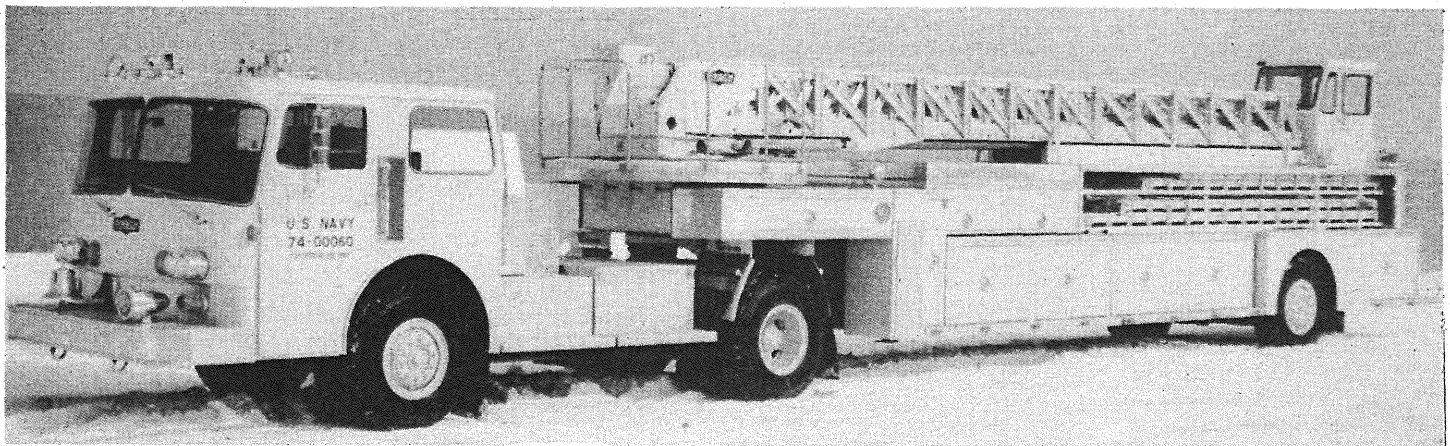
Earl D. Morton
... Assembly, Senate, judge

We've been chasing fires for 128 years . . .



Here's how we got there in 1935 . . .

Shown above is the world's first 100 foot all powered, all metal aerial ladder.



Here's how we get there in 1985 . .

Shown above is the world's tallest aerial ladder (110 feet) on a tractor drawn truck.

Shown above is the world's tallest aerial ladder (110 feet) on a tractor drawn truck.

We started building wagons and carriages in Kenosha in 1857. These gradually evolved into fire engines and apparatus that have served thousands of communities here and abroad.

Pirsch is the oldest manufacturer of

fire trucks in the United States and is also the oldest privately owned continuously operated company in Wisconsin.

Our continued progress depends on our employees and on the City of Kenosha with which we hope to identify for another 150 years.

We salute our city, state and nation.

Peter Pirsch & Sons Co.



Kenosha, Wisconsin. Manufacturers of the world's finest pumpers and aerial ladder trucks.



Thousands of hides, for harness leather in the horse-and-buggy era, were stored in this sorting room at the Allen Tannery

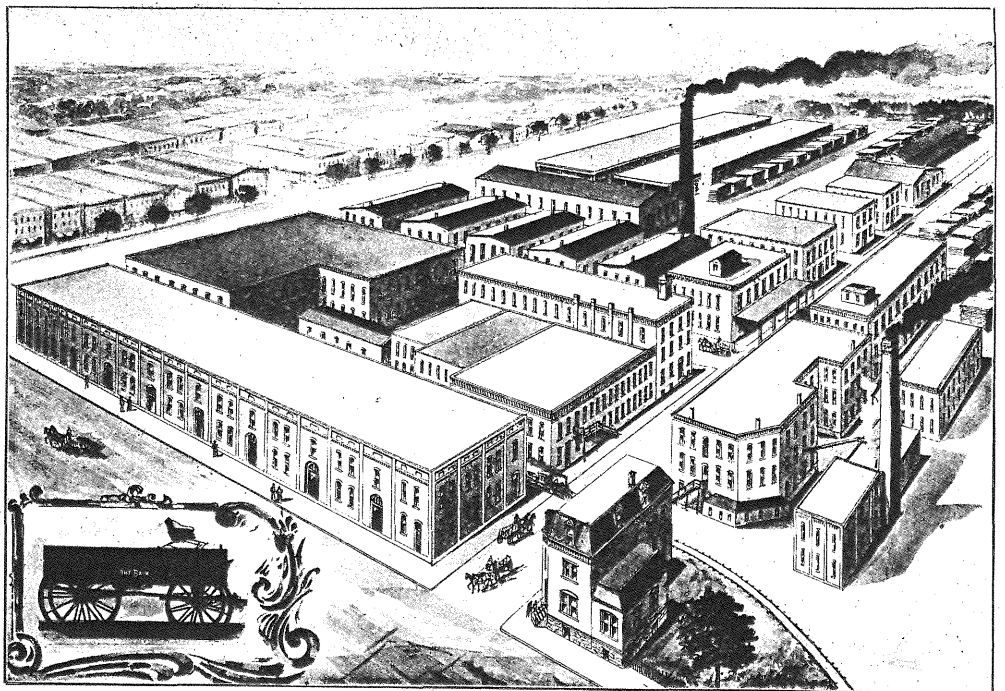
Industry grows and Kenosha grows with it

The city was close to raw materials, had abundant labor, adequate capital, transportation and near-by markets

Like other lake cities, Kenosha was settled early and had visions of becoming a major lake port. By 1890, the relative importance of the Lake Michigan cities was well established. Chicago had become dominant while Milwaukee had gained superiority over the Wisconsin lake cities. Kenosha lagged behind Racine partly because of her poor harbor, but the economic importance of the harbor was and continued to be relatively small.

Location between two major metropolitan areas was to significantly influence the subsequent development of business and industry in the city and county. As the railroad network expanded, the city benefited and in later years an expanding highway network provided favorable transportation rates. Kenosha was close to supplies of raw materials, had abundant labor, adequate capital, and was in the middle of a growing urban market that provided incentives for industrial expansion.

In the 30 years between 1890 and 1920, Kenosha was transformed from a small town into a major industrial city. Population grew from 6,532 in 1890 to 40,472 by 1920, moving it from 17th to third among Wisconsin cities. Manufacturing employment increased from approximately 1,000 to more than 13,000 and the total value of manufacturing output rose from \$2.5 million to \$103.7 million. By 1920 the city ranked behind only Milwaukee and Racine in number of manufacturing employees and value of manufacturing output.



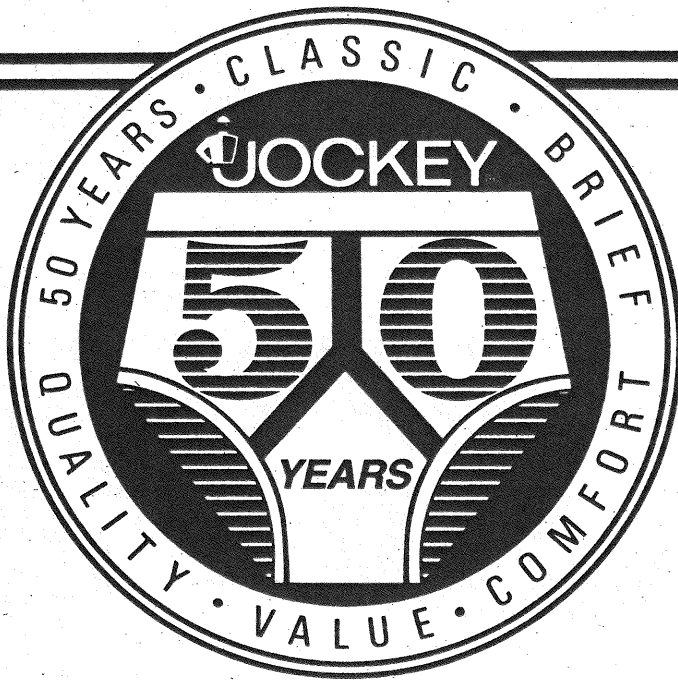
The Bain Wagon Works manufactured wagons that carried pioneers west

In 1890, the major manufacturing firms in the city included Simmons Manufacturing Company (North-

western Wire Mattress Company), Bain Wagon Works, which provided the wagons that carried the pioneers

west, N.R. Allen and Son Tannery, the largest tannery in the nation in its (continued on page 57)

KNOWN AND WORN THE WORLD OVER



 **JOCKEY**
INTERNATIONAL[®]
A COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AND VALUE
UNDERWEAR • SPORTSWEAR • HOSIERY • SLEEPWEAR
HEADQUARTERS: KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

(Continued from page 55)

day, Pettit Malting Company and Chicago Brass Company (now Arco Metals).

Growing industry

Expansion was rapid during the 1890s and by 1900, manufacturing employment had tripled to over 3,000 workers. The establishment of Chicago Brass in 1886 soon attracted other firms to the city. Badger Brass Company and C.M. Hall Lamp Company were established in 1898 to take advantage of the output of Chicago Brass. In 1892, Chicago Rockford Hosiery Company began operating and another textile firm, Cooper Underwear (now Jockey International), moved to the city.

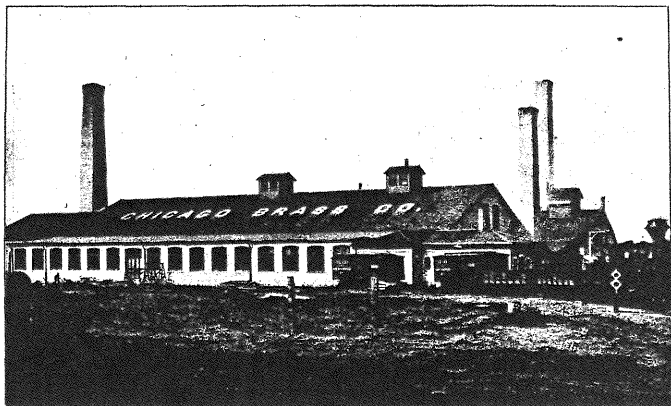
Employment was concentrated in the three largest firms, and this dominance by a few firms was to continue throughout the 20th Century. Subsequent decades saw major changes in the composition of industries and firms.

The T.B. Jeffery Company, manufacturer of the Rambler automobile, had rapidly risen to an important position but still trailed Simmons in number of employees. Diversity in the manufacturing sector had increased slightly from 1900 and there were now four major employers. The copper and brass industry continued to expand with the increasing importance of Chicago Brass Company and Frost Manufacturing Company. Another indication of Kenosha's rapid manufacturing development was the establishment of the Kenosha Manufacturers Association in 1907 with 12 members. It was the first such group in the state.

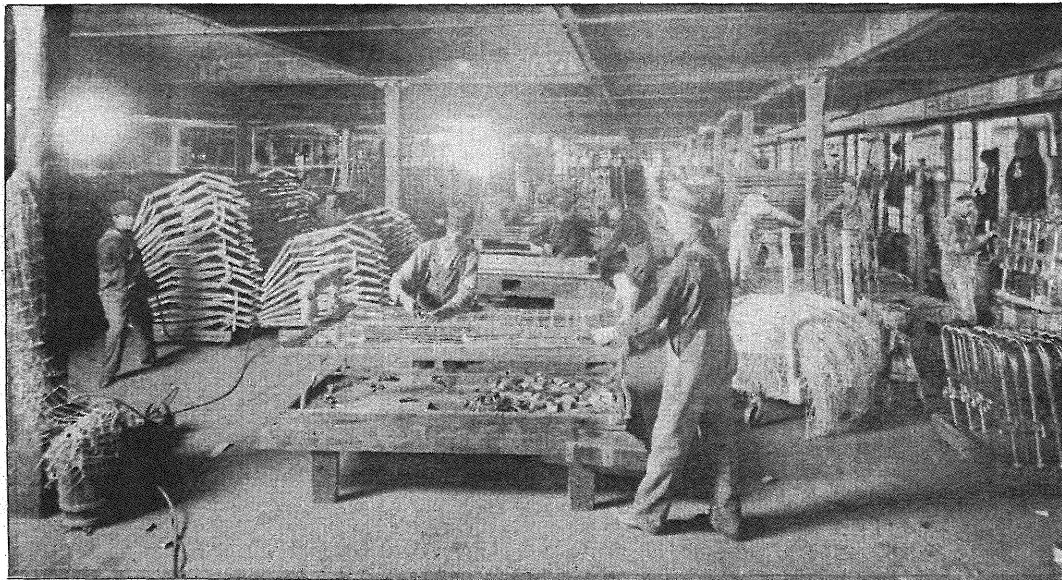
Population growth in the city and county continued at a rapid pace between 1910 and 1920. Manufacturing employment doubled to 13,904 in 1919, a figure not reached again until 1947 and above the number of manufacturing employees for the city in the 1972 census of manufacturers.

Nash Motors emerges

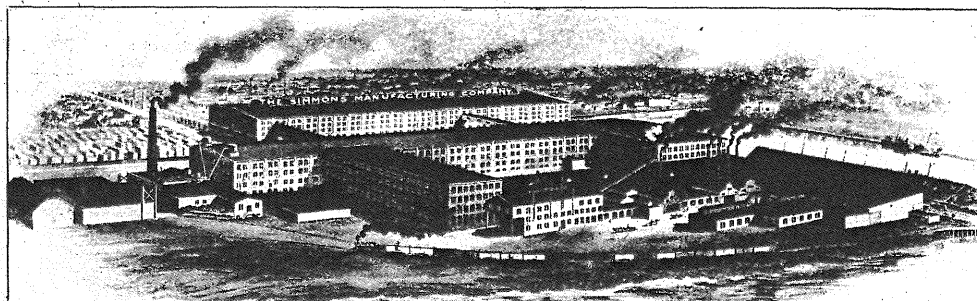
The major change during the preceding 10 years was the emergence of Nash Motors as the major employer, replacing Simmons Manufacturing Company which slipped to second place despite a substantial increase in the average number of employees.



The Chicago Brass Co., later Anaconda American Brass



The spring department at the Simmons factory in the early 1900



The Simmons Manufacturing Co., world's largest maker of iron and brass beds

Allen Tannery had passed its peak and Bain Wagon Company was no longer an important employer. Three of the firms on the list were in the cyclical primary metals industry... American Brass, Macomber and Whyte, and Arneson Foundry. Nash Motors, Winter Motors and Simmons Manufacturing produced consumer durable goods. Only the textile firms, Cooper Underwear and Black Cat Textiles Company (formerly Chicago-Rockford Hosiery Company) manufactured consumer non-durable goods.

The others on the list produced

intermediate goods sold to other manufacturing firms. By 1920 Kenosha had become a major manufacturing city but there was virtually no manufacturing development beyond the city borders. The portion of total county population living in the city increased from 42 percent in 1890 to 79 percent in 1920.

The city's comparative advantage was increasingly in durable goods and the new firms that located in the city usually were linked to that industry. There was a total of 84 manufacturing firms in Kenosha in 1919, well below the 234 reported in Racine. This pattern of very high manufacturing employment concentrated in a relatively small number of firms developed early and was to persist in succeeding decades.

Kenosha's advantages in this early period of manufacturing growth were related mainly to location. Favorable transportation rates and closeness to expanding markets were especially important. Raw materials could be obtained economically in many cases and manufactured products could be delivered to other manufacturers or consumers at favorable rates.

The supply of labor was adequate and could be increased as needed. Land for manufacturing expansion was available in and around the city. Water was abundant and fuel requirements could be met competitively. Capital needs could be met locally or from Milwaukee or Chicago. As man-

ufacturing firms began to locate in the city, other firms in related industries were attracted to the area. These linkage effects were especially important from 1900 to 1920.

Broader markets

One of the earliest Kenosha manufacturing firms to produce for more than a local market was the Bain Wagon Co. which started operations in 1840. By 1890, the firm was producing about 12,000 wagons annually. Production and employment peaked about 1910 and the firm declined to under 10 employees by 1920.

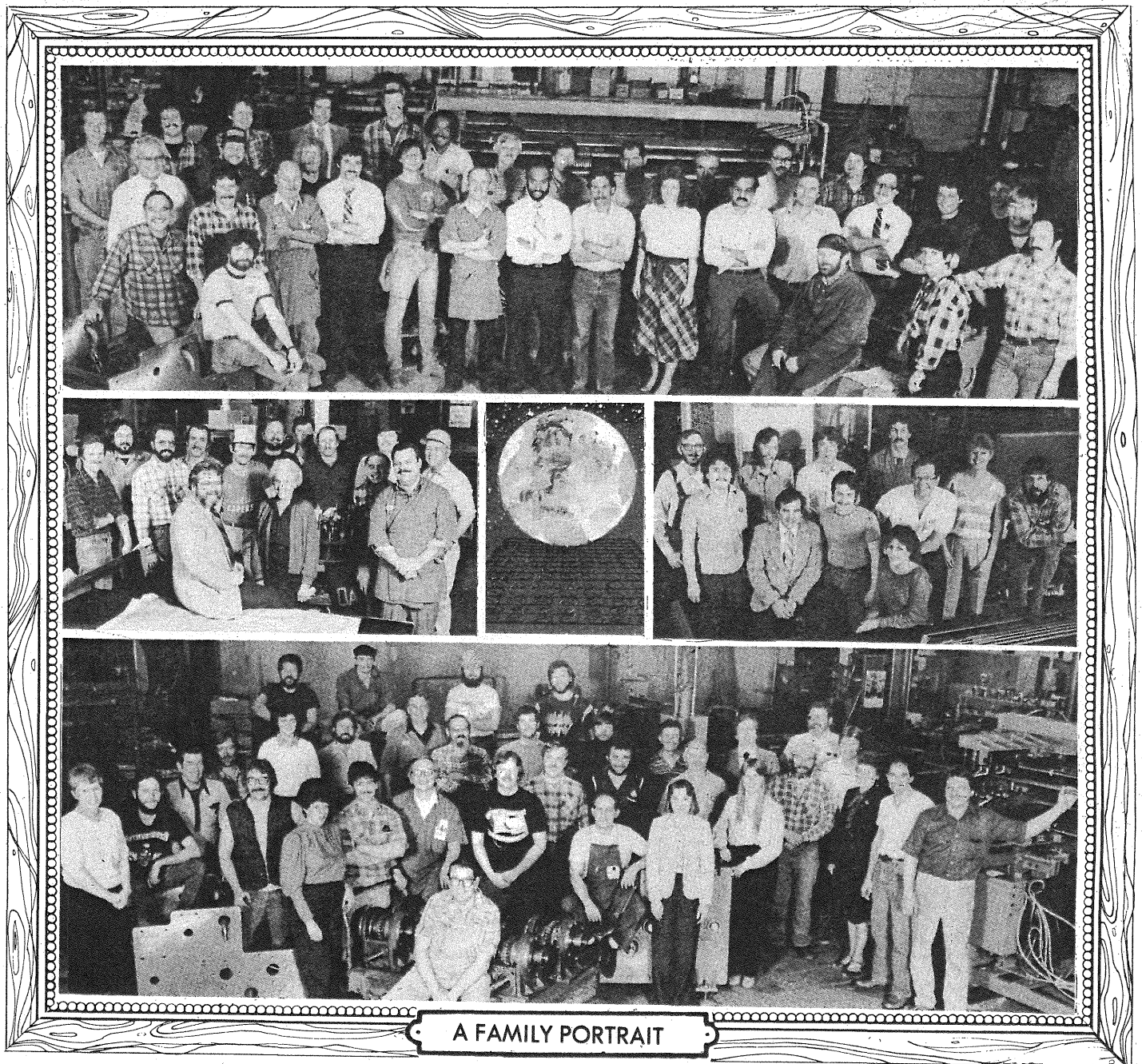
N.R. Allen and Sons Tannery started in 1856 and by 1890 was handling over 200,000 hides a year. While still a major employer in 1920, its relative importance had declined. The decline of these two firms followed quite closely the relative decline of the wagon and tanning industries nationally.

The Simmons Manufacturing Co. was the largest firm in the city until surpassed by Nash after 1910. The Simmons family was among the early settlers and played a long and important role in the city's development including the establishment of the city's library.

Zalmon Simmons established the Simmons Box Co. in 1871 to manufacture cheese boxes.

Simmons was active in other busi-

(Continued on page 58)



A FAMILY PORTRAIT

We are the Frank L. Wells Company ... 110 strong.

We are the nation's only manufacturer of wire working machinery for the bedding and furniture industry. We have been manufacturing this kind of equipment since 1893, in Kenosha.

The chances are 9 to 1 that tonight you will sleep on a mattress whose springs were made

by our machinery.

This year two-thirds of our products will be sold overseas. In the past 5 years, we have sold machinery to more than 40 countries in the free world.

There are many reasons why a company survives; but for us it is the skills and commitment of our employees.

FRANK L. **WELLS** COMPANY
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141

FRANK L. **WELLS** COMPANY
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141

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KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141

FRANK L. **WELLS** COMPANY
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141

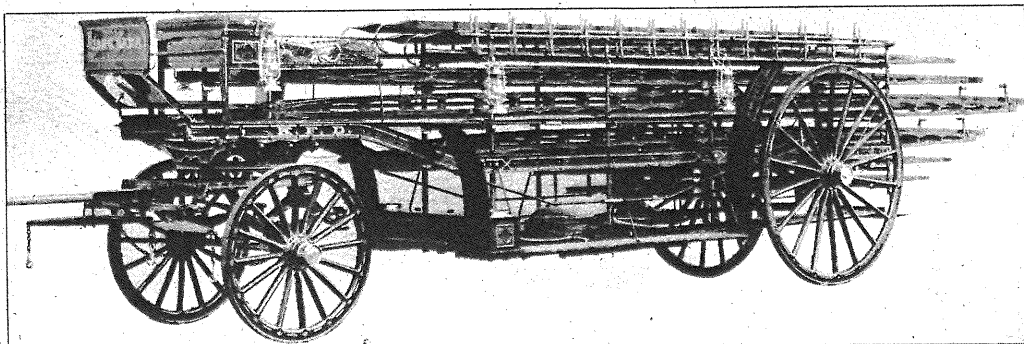


The sewing room of the Cooper Underwear Co in the 1920s

(Continued from page 57)
 ness ventures, including the First National Bank of Kenosha and a telegraph company. During the 1870s the firm also produced fanning mills. In 1885 Simmons began to manufacture bedding and furniture under the name Northwestern Wire mattress Company. Growth was rapid and it soon became the major firm in the city. The firm's close attachment to Kenosha was lessened in 1919 when headquarters were moved to New York City, although it remained a major employer through the 1950s before moving to Munster, Ind.

First in the west

Chicago Brass Company was organized in 1886 by T.J. Avery, president of Elgin National Watch Company and E.D. Tuttle, a former brass salesman. Zalmon Simmons was instrumental in persuading the new firm to build the first brass works west of Detroit in Kenosha in 1866. Firms which relied on its output of copper and brass, tubing, sheets, bars and rods, were attracted to Kenosha. Badger Brass Manufacturing Company and Frost Manufacturing Co. were started by former Chicago Brass employees. In 1901, the firm was purchased by Coe Brass Company, a subsidiary of American Brass Company. In 1912, Chicago Brass Co. was dissolved and the Kenosha operations became American Brass Co., Kenosha Division. Employment in-



A Kenosha-built Peter Pirsch Co. fire wagon from 1895

creased gradually and by 1913 there were 692 mill employees. Business expanded dramatically during World War I and by 1918 there were 2,419 employees.

Several smaller firms were established prior to 1890. Kenosha Crib Company founded in 1884, produced children's cribs and later other wooden furniture. The name was changed to Hannahs Manufacturing Company in 1892.

Perhaps the oldest firm still in the city, Peter Pirsch and Co., dates back to a wagon company started by the Pirsch family in the 1850s. In the early 1900s the firm began to concentrate on fire equipment and the present firm was officially established in 1919.

Cooper Underwear Co. (now Jockey

International) was established in St. Joseph, Mich., in 1876 and moved to Kenosha in 1892. The firm first manufactured underwear and hosiery, but beginning in 1914, concentrated on underwear. A second textile firm, Chicago-Rockford Hosiery Co. also opened a plant in Kenosha in 1892. In 1916 the name was changed to Black Cat Textile Co. and changed again in 1920 to Allen A. Company after the Allen family had purchased control in 1912.

Hall Lamp Co.

The C.M. Hall Lamp Company, a producer of bicycle and later auto lamps, moved to Kenosha from Chicago in 1898. Badger Brass Manufac-

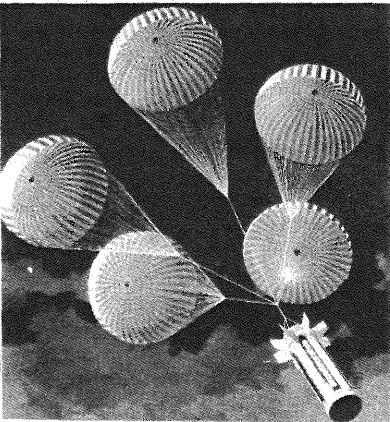
turing Company was founded in 1886 to produce solar gas and oil lamps. Badger was purchased by C.M. Hall in 1917. Both firms relied on Chicago Brass for material.

The Frank L. Wells Company was formed in 1893 to manufacture wire making machinery, some of which was sold to Simmons Manufacturing Co. Windsor Spring was organized in 1898 as a spring manufacturer. The name was changed to Vincent-Alwar in 1912 and in 1918 to Vincent McCa Co. It operated in Kenosha until 1960.

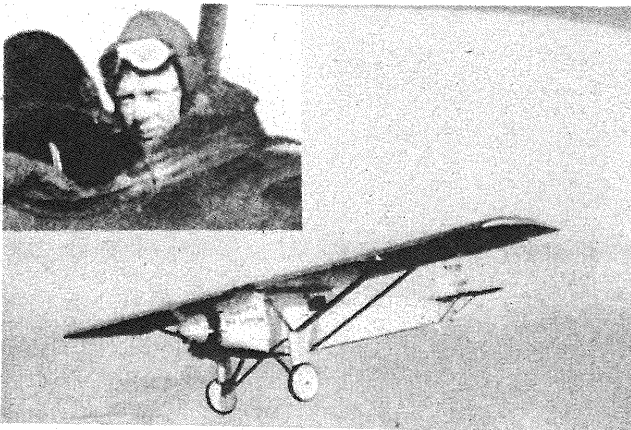
In 1900, Thomas B. Jeffery purchased the Sterling Bicycle Company plant in Kenosha. By 1901 the Thomas B. Jeffery Co. was producing Rambler automobiles. In 1913 truck

(continued on page 6)

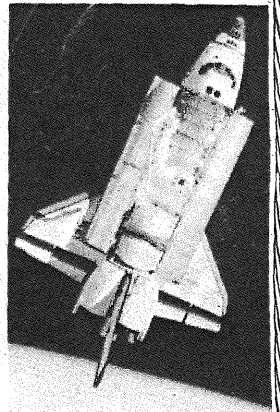
MACWHYTE COMPANY - WORLDWIDE DEPENDABILITY



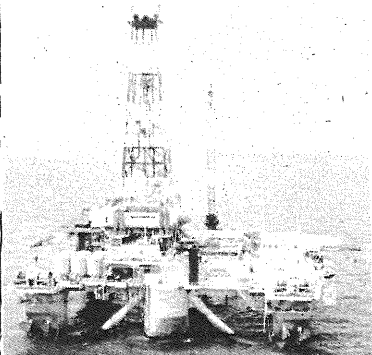
Contributing to today



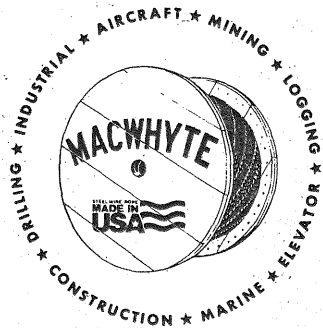
Making history in Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis"



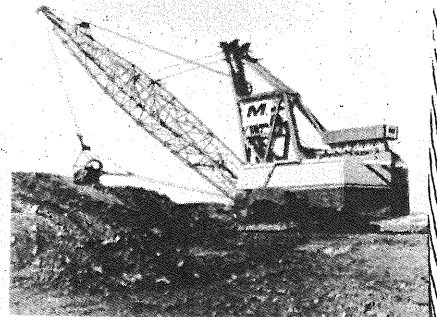
Exploring tomorrow



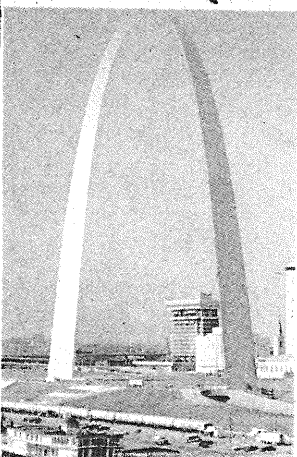
Drilling for oil



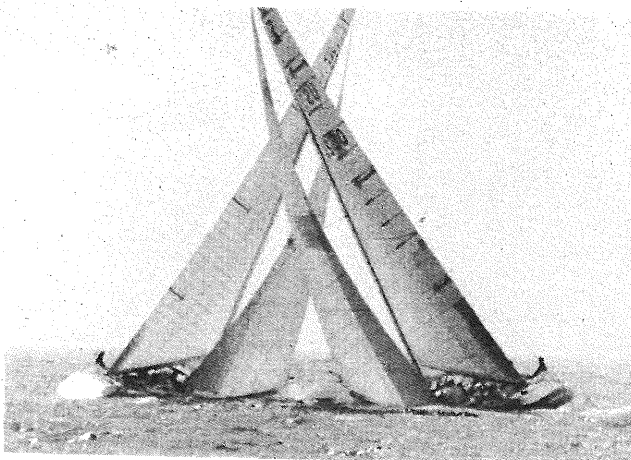
ONE OF THE
Amsted
INDUSTRIES



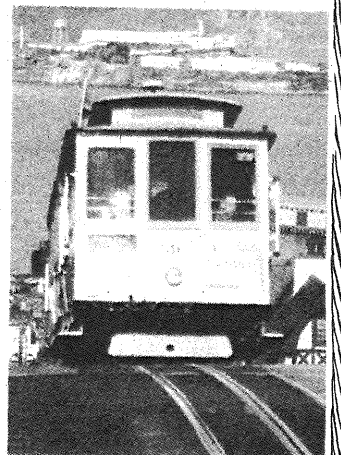
Mining coal and strategic materials throughout the free world



Supporting the St. Louis "Gateway to the West" arch



Keeping the masts of America's Cup contenders in place

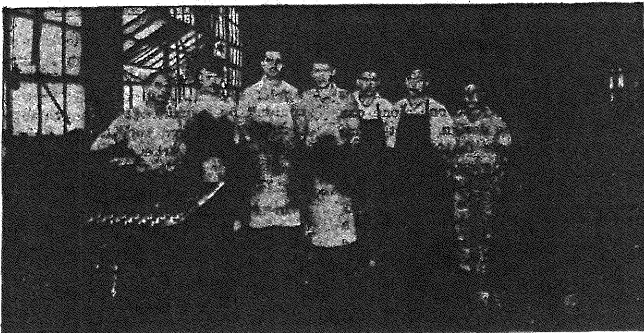


Maintaining San Francisco's love affair with cable cars

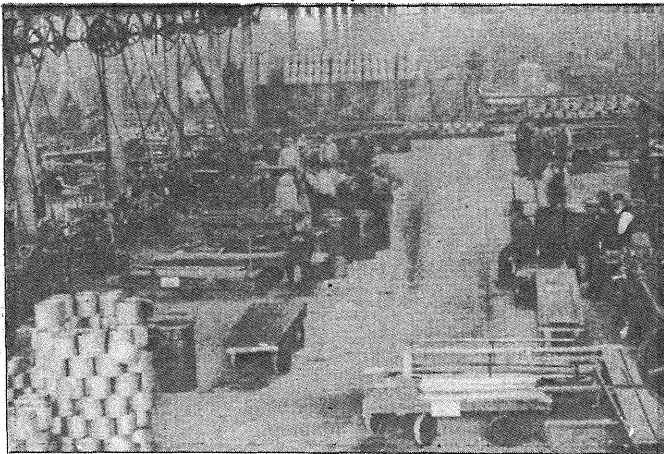
A KENOSHA TRADITION FOR 73 YEARS

Industry in the past

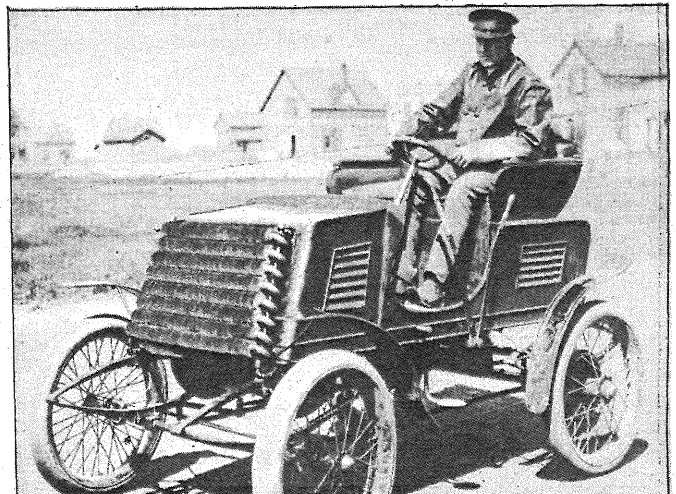
Between 1890 and 1920 Kenosha was transformed from a small town into a major industrial city



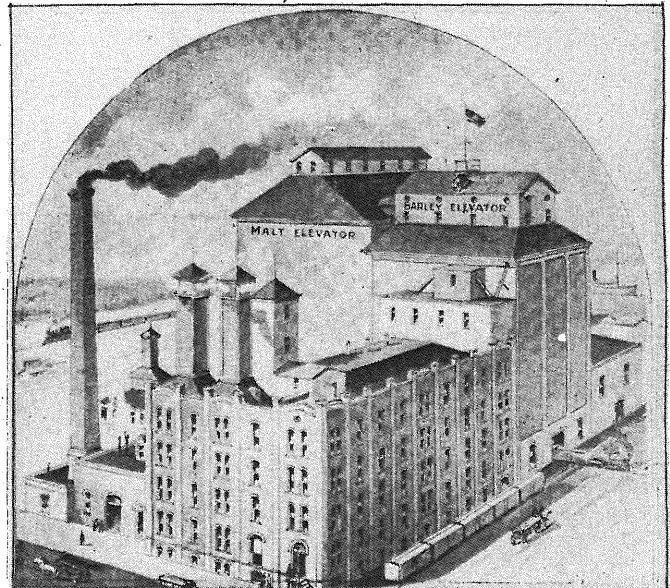
Some of the men associated with the company that was to become Ladish Co. Tri-Clover Division are shown above in earlier years of the company. They are Bill Jurs, L.C. Thomsen, Ewald Thomsen, Frank Jensen, Paul Thornton, Frank Sausage and Art Ellis at the 35th Avenue shop. The company was founded in 1919. L. C. Thomsen, a Danish immigrant, eventually left Tri-Clover to found the company that bears his name today.



The Chicago Brass finishing department in 1909. This company was the predecessor of Anaconda-American Brass.



One of the first Ramblers produced



The M.H. Pett Malting Co. traced its origins back to 1857. It had a capacity of 300,000 bushels and cost \$50,000 to build.

The Malting House fire, possibly the largest in the history of Kenosha, occurred in 1914 on the site now occupied by the Elks Club. To avoid smoke inhalation, children were dismissed from school ... and they went to watch the fire. The company never resumed operations.





Patterns are checked for accuracy



Welders touch up the castings

Ole Arneson, made many good decisions. One of them was to come to Kenosha...

IT ALL BEGAN 108 years ago when Ole Arneson, a Norwegian immigrant, landed in New York. Eventually he found his way to Kenosha where he mortgaged his home to raise \$500 to start the company. All but \$50 was invested in the new plant because in his words, "We had to eat".

Four persons were then associated with the Arneson Foundry in a plant that now covers 15 acres. Today 100 employees keep us in operation 24 hours a day.

Kenosha has been good to us since the beginning. Then as now, our city possesses the ingredients for success . . . impressive recreation areas, efficient government, proximity to markets and, of course, our lake.

It was this environment that nurtured our tradition of attention to detail, engineering skills and flexibili-

ty. As many as 550 different patterns have been used in one day. Castings vary in size from one pound to 25,000 pounds.

We have developed a reputation for fast delivery. Several years ago, a ship carrying perishable fruit in San Francisco Bay stripped the gear of its anchor mechanism. The Arneson Foundry was contacted, the gear was cast, machined and air expressed. The fruit arrived without damage.

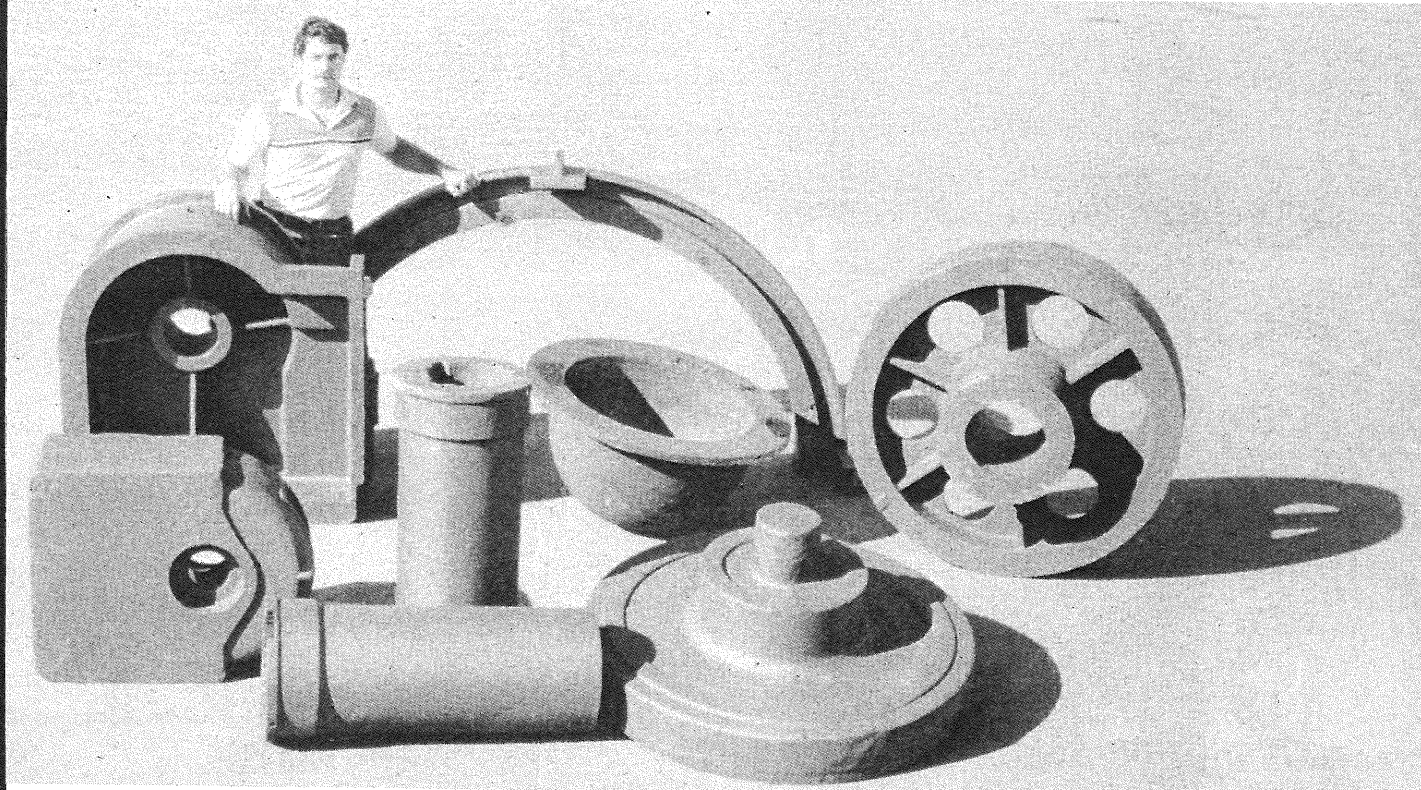
We are guided by the concept that "first of all . . . we do it right." If you want to survive as a jobbing foundry, you cannot afford to make errors. Our sample is the final product.

Our story might have been far less interesting if Ole Arneson had not settled in Kenosha. We like it here . . . and we're staying.



ARNESON FOUNDRY, Inc.

3303 66th STREET • KENOSHA, WISCONSIN • 53142



We take pride in the castings that we produce. We are molding our future piece by piece.

(Continued from page 59)

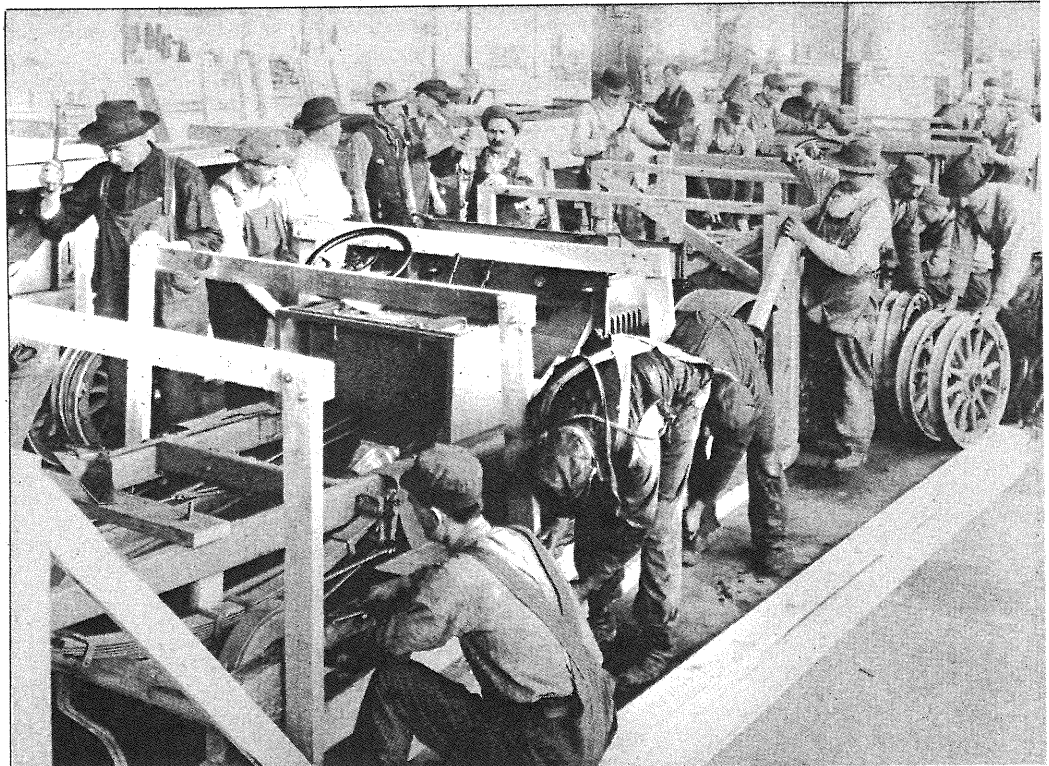
were added to the line. By 1916 the company was a major independent auto producer and Kenosha's future was firmly tied to the success or failure of the automobile. The company's production reached 13,513 in 1914.

By 1915 the Jeffery heirs were looking for an opportunity to sell. Charles Nash had resigned as president of General Motors in 1916 in a dispute with W.C. Durant and was looking for a new auto venture. In July of that year, he purchased the Thomas B. Jeffery Company for \$5 million dollars and renamed it the Nash Motor Co.

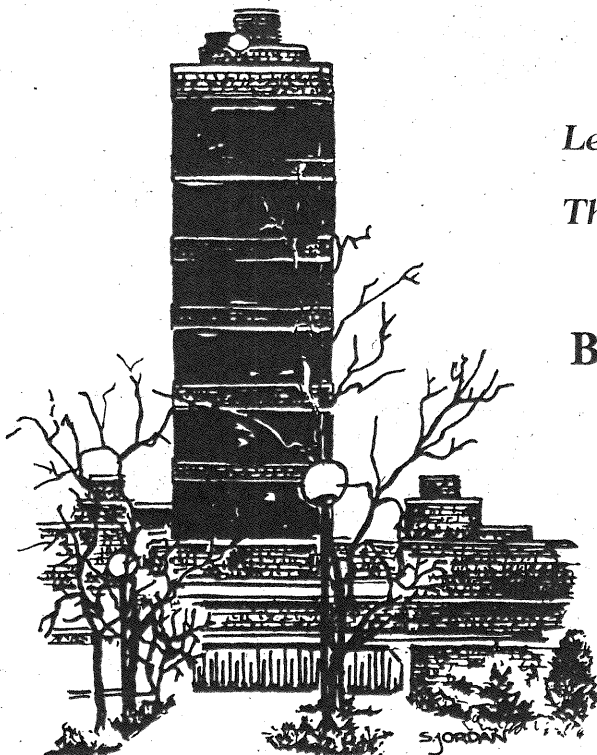
The Nash name replaced Jeffery on the autos in 1917. The firm expanded production of the four-wheeled-drive "quad" truck and in 1918 Nash was the largest truck producer in the country, most of them going to the armed forces. An assembly plant was opened in Milwaukee in 1920, but the bulk of production reached 35,084 annual units by 1920 with sales exceeding \$57 million.

In 1919 Nash was the seventh largest auto producer ranking behind, Ford; General Motors, Dodge, Willys-Overland (later to become part of American Motors Corp.), Studebaker and Hudson (merged with Nash in 1954 to form American Motors Corp.). Profits rose from \$2 million to \$7 million between 1917 and 1920.

Two firms, operating under the
(continued on page 65)



Nash employees construct sturdy wooden crating readying vehicles for export

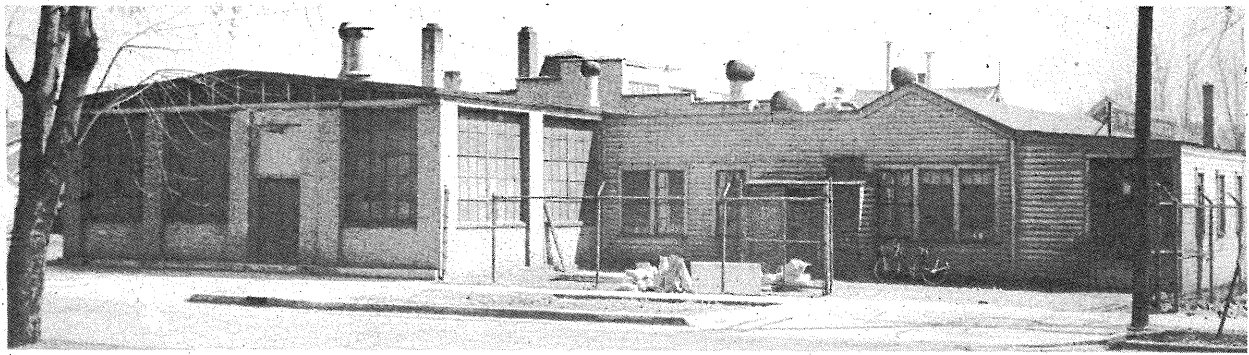


*Lend me the stone strength of the past and I
will lend you
The wings of the future, for I have them.
Robinson Jeffers*

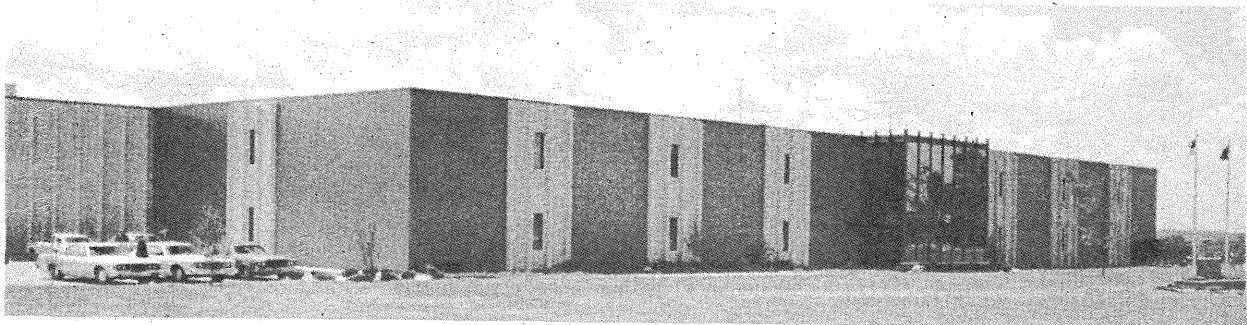
**Best wishes to the people of Kenosha
as you proudly celebrate the past
and anticipate the future.**

**Johnson
wax**

**Over 60 years of service in safeguarding
the health of America through the
sanitary conveyance of food products.**



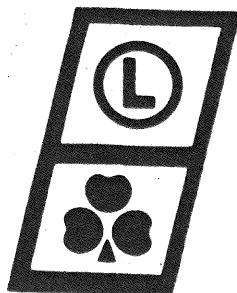
From our beginning on 35th Avenue in 1919 to . . .



Our present location in Pleasant Prairie

We at Tri-Clover Division take great satisfaction in knowing the important part that our products have played in making the foods consumed in the United States the safest and healthiest in the world.

Our horizons are always expanding, and wherever products for human consumption are processed, be it food, pharmaceuticals or cosmetics, you'll find Tri-Clover's products, workmanship and dedication.



LADISH CO.

Tri-Clover Division—

Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141

AN ARMCO COMPANY

GREAT SOLUTIONS IN PROCESS

(Continued from page 63)

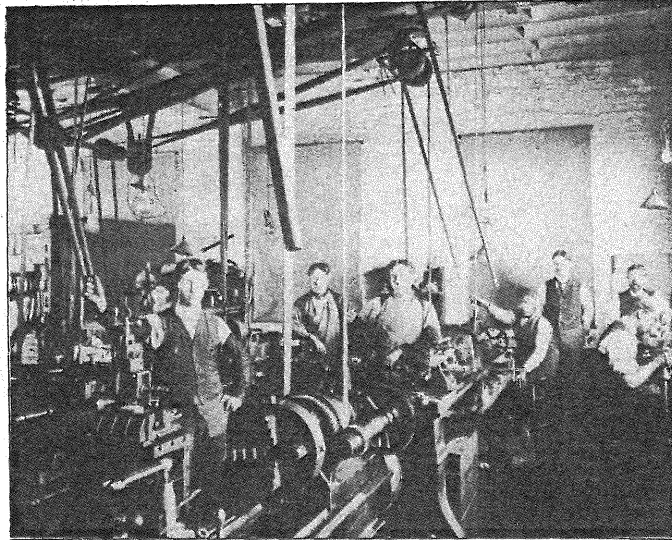
direction of the descendants of the founders, were established early in the present century. Walter Frost was employed by Badger Brass Manufacturing Company when he decided that the market for plumbing supplies would soon surpass that for bicycle lamps. In 1902 he and his father, Charles N. Frost, established the Frost Manufacturing Co. to produce brass plumbing fixtures. A new plant was built in 1912 to accommodate increasing business.

The Arneson and Kousek Foundry Company was started in 1902 to make iron and steel castings. In 1904 the name was changed to Arneson Foundry. Another new firm, N.S. Koos and Sons, Inc. was started in 1901 as a tannery, but in 1912 began the manufacture of fertilizer. Specialty Brass Company began making brass goods in the old Anderson Brothers Foundry in 1907.

Macomber & Whyte Rope Company of Coal City, Ill., opened a wire and rope mill in Kenosha in 1912. The Kenosha Industrial Association provided \$37,500 and 10.5 acres of land as an inducement for the firm to build in the city. The firm transferred its headquarters to Kenosha in 1915.

In 1920 the name was changed to Macwhyte Company after the withdrawal of F.B. Macomber from the business. After only eight years in Kenosha, it had approximately 400 employees.

M.P. Winther left Jeffery Company in 1916 and established the Winther



The tool room of the old Frost Company plant, 1903

Motor Truck Company. The firm produced trucks during World War I, but the backlog of surplus trucks in the post-war period seriously reduced its business. Between 1920 and 1922 the firm manufactured automobiles and later fire trucks under the name of Kenosha Fire Engine and Truck Co.

Tri-Clover Machine Co. was formed in 1919 to produce stainless dairy fittings, one of several firms in Kenosha that specialized in this kind of work.

Manufacturing growth in Kenosha in the 1920s slowed from the pace of the preceding decades.

The average number of wage earners in manufacturing was lower in 1925 and 1929 than in 1919, suggesting that the Great Depression was actually underway in 1929. Slower growth during '20s was not accompanied by increased diversification in the local economy. Manufacturing remained dominant with the emphasis on durable goods. This was to have a



Martin P. Winther
... founder of Dynamatic

severe impact in the succeeding decade.

During the 1920s there were several changes in the composition of the manufacturing sector. In 1926 Bain Wagon Company consolidated with the Pekin Wagon Co. and moved to Illinois. N.R. Allen and Sons Co. had become part of the Central Leather Co. in 1916. It ceased Kenosha operations in 1927 and the plant was sold at auction in 1929. Both of these firms

(continued on page 67)

L. C. THOMSEN, Inc.

52 years
serving the heart
of dairyland.

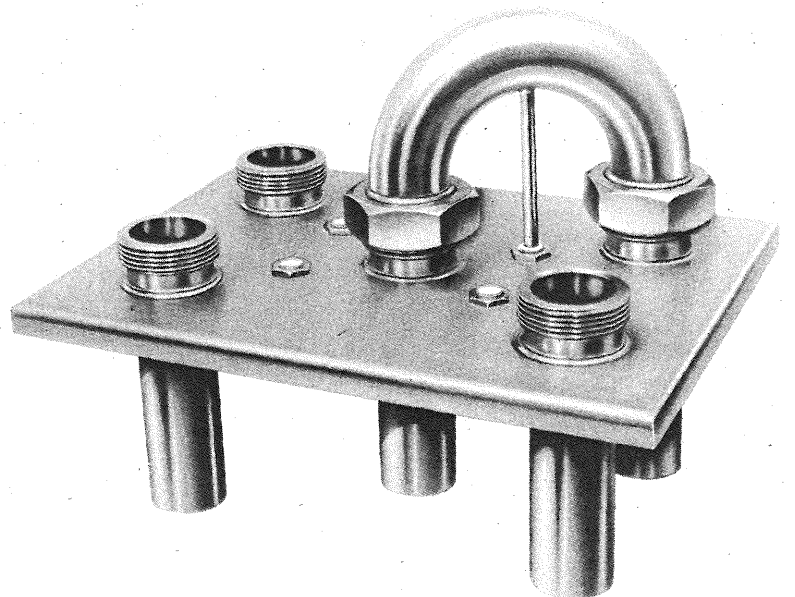
Working, living,
growing with
Kenosha.

We like it here!

THOMSEN

Quality Sanitary Equipment for Food • Dairy • Chemical Industries

THOMSEN, INC. • 1303 43rd Street • Kenosha, Wisconsin





Kenosha Boiler and Structural Co. began in this building 71 years ago committed to service, quality and customer satisfaction.

“It was just hard work”



Adam F. Jankus

When the late Adam F. Jankus was asked to comment on the difficulties he encountered in guiding our company through the Depression, World War II, and the post war years, he replied ... “It was not a struggle ... just hard work.”

Although the product mix has changed over the years, our commitment to quality and service continues through the efforts of our 25 employees.

Their handiwork dots the horizon of Kenosha and other cities in the form of buildings, smokestacks, church steeples, air scrubbers, and storage tanks.

Our product is part of the landscape throughout the nation and in countries as distant as Liberia, China, and Indonesia. We also

manufacture industrial items requiring metal that is cut, bent, rolled and welded.

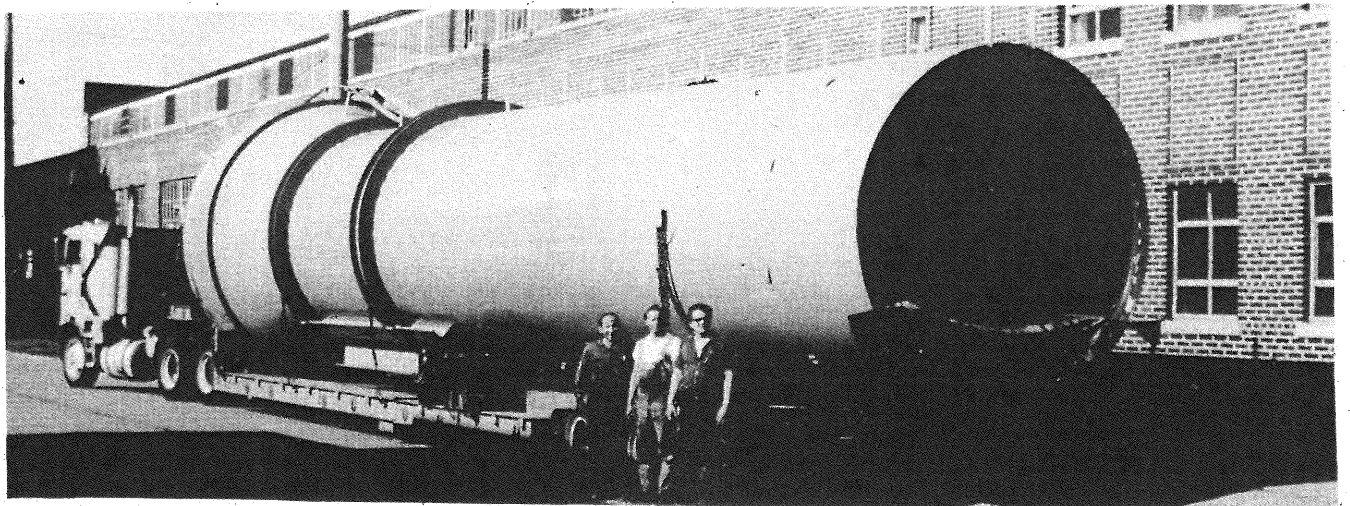
Our skilled craftsmen fabricate metal products used in cement and coal processing, harnessing electricity, water pollution control, material handling, construction, and machinery manufacturing. In recent years we have also specialized in providing warehouse steel for industry, and have recently completed the expansion of our warehouse to accommodate the growing demand.

How does a small company with 25 employees compete?

Allan Jankus, president of our firm, offered this reply. “When you have capable employees who are concerned about their customers and want their product to reflect their skills, the chances are good that you will survive in the market place. We intend to survive in Kenosha a long time.”



KENOSHA BOILER and STRUCTURAL CO.
4117 13th Court • P.O. Box 38 • Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141



Shown above is one section of a 212-foot high, 14-foot wide chimney recently installed at a pulp mill in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

(Continued from page 65)

had been declining in importance so the economic impact of their leaving was small.

The C.M. Hall Lamp Co. moved to Detroit in 1926. Holm Manufacturing Co. a jobber machine shop, started in 1920. Sullivan-Becker Machine Co. was formed in 1923 as a maker of custom tools and dies. This firm operates today under the name Becker, Inc. Moriarty Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1928 to produce curtain rods and fixtures.

The 1920s was a period of rapid expansion for Nash Motor Co. and it rose to a position of dominance in the local economy.

Nash operations were consistently profitable during the 1920s. It ranked sixth among auto companies in net profit in 1923, seventh in 1925 and sixth in relatively depressed 1929. The Kenosha economy had become dependent on the auto industry and local employment and income tended to fluctuate with conditions in that industry.

Kenosha was especially hard hit by the depression of the 1930s because of its heavy reliance on the production of durable goods. The number of production workers fell sharply and had recovered to only 8,572 by 1939, under the 1929 level of 11,478 and far below the total of 13,045 reported in 1919.

Pattern followed

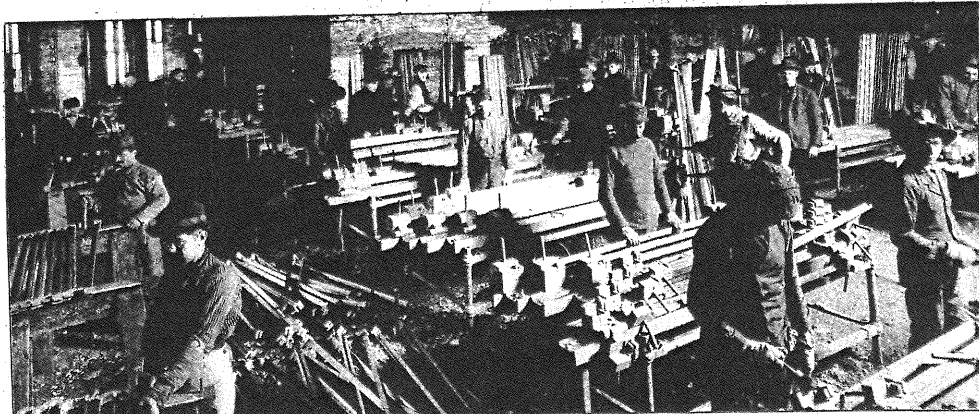
The pattern of very severe contraction through 1933, slow recovery through 1937, sharp contraction and then slow recovery through 1941 was general to the manufacturing sector of the city. The declines in Kenosha were even more sensitive to business fluctuations.

Allen A. Co. ceased its Kenosha operations in 1938 causing a substantial loss of jobs. Former employees instituted a drive to reopen the plant. Stock was sold and the plant was reopened in 1939 with the aid of a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan as Kenosha Full Fashioned Hosiery Co.

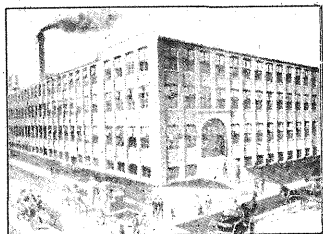
Hannahs Manufacturing Co. stopped production in 1938, causing an additional loss of jobs.

Two new firms established during the depression have since developed into major employers. Snap-on Wrench Co. which started in Milwaukee in 1920 making auto repair wrenches, built a new plant in Kenosha in 1930. Dynamic Corp. was established in 1931 to produce a revolutionary type of slip clutch.

Several other firms were founded during the decade. Those still operating in 1976 include Kenosha Packing Co. (1935), Lake Crest Furniture Manufacturing Co. (1938), Modern Specialty Manufacturing Co. (1939), and L.C. Thomsen and Sons, Inc. (1932) and Kenosha Auto Transport (1937). Other firms that subsequently ceased operating in the city were the Kenosha Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Lundberg Brothers Machine Co., which became the Haubrich Machine and Tool Co., Quaker Stretcher Company, which moved to Antioch, Ill., and Rudy Tool and Machine Co. Nash Motors merged with Kelvinator Corp. to form Nash-Kelvinator Corp. in 1937.



By 1920, the Simmons Manufacturing Co. employed 3,280 people



Cooper Underwear building

Mobilization and World War II dominated the first half of the 1940s in Kenosha as elsewhere in the United States. War contracts were slow to develop and when auto production was curtailed in 1942, Nash operations and employment dropped sharply. As war contracts were received, the manufacturing sector revived and by 1943 the last remnants of the Depression were eliminated by the influx of government orders.

Employment at Nash, which averaged about 3,800 in 1941, was up to 7,300 by 1945. In 1947, the census reported 71 manufacturing firms employing 14,028 production workers and 16,895 total employees surpassing the previous high set in 1919. Value added by manufacture was almost four times the 1937 level indicating the extent to which the local manufacturing sector prospered during and immediately after the war.

Industry rapidly converted to peacetime production and manufacturing output expanded although total employment remained relatively stable. In 1947 Kenosha ranked third among Wisconsin cities in manufacturing.

Employment at Nash-Kelvinator had increased about four-fold and Simmons about 25 percent between 1920 and 1950, while employment at American Brass declined. Coopers, Inc., MacWhyte and Frost Co. continued on the list from 1920. Major additions were Snap-On Tools and Tri-Clover.

Auto production at Nash-Kelvinator expanded rapidly as the company capitalized on the post-war automobile boom.

Production and sales grew steadily and net profit in 1949 and 1950 exceeded the previous highs of the 1920s.

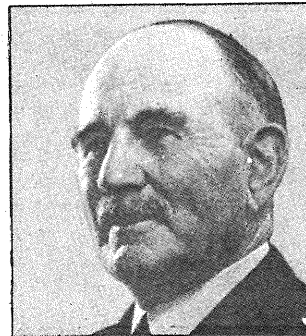
Several new firms were established during the 1940's. An important addition



An early photograph at the Arneson Foundry



Thomas B. Jeffery ... his company became AMC



Charles W. Nash ... bought Jeffery Co.

tion was LeBlanc Corp., a maker of musical instruments, organized in 1946 by a parent company headquartered in Paris. Other newcomers included Badger Automatic Products Co. (1946), Burton Klemp Corp. (1947), Easterday Paint and Chemical Co. (1946), G&H Products Inc. (1944), Great Lakes Battery Co., Quick Cable Corp. (1946), Kenosha Automatic

Products Co. (1946), Kenosh Leatherette and Display Co. (1947), Kenosha Machine and Grinding Co. (1941), Kenosha Tool and Engineering Co. (1945), Lafayette Machine and Tool Co. (1946), Lowe, Inc. (1940) an Weldcraft, Inc. (1943). Lowe, Inc. was a publisher of children's books.

A major change during the 1950's (continued on page 68)



Then . . . and Now . . .

SNAP-ON TOOLS CORPORATION is a leader and an innovator. Today, Snap-on remains #1 in the hand tool industry. Our products are respected and sought by professional mechanics the world over.

The Company is pleased to have been a leading force in helping to develop much that is good about Kenosha. We take pride in our community.

Yet, beyond corporate contributions, we are proud that, over the years, thousands of Snap-on employees have toiled on committees and boards, lending their energies, ideas, and commitment toward a better city for us all. Through the years Kenosha and Snap-on have grown together.

Snap-on challenges each citizen to help move Kenosha toward an even brighter tomorrow.



Snap-on Tools
CORPORATION

A part of Kenosha for 55 years

(Continued from page 67)

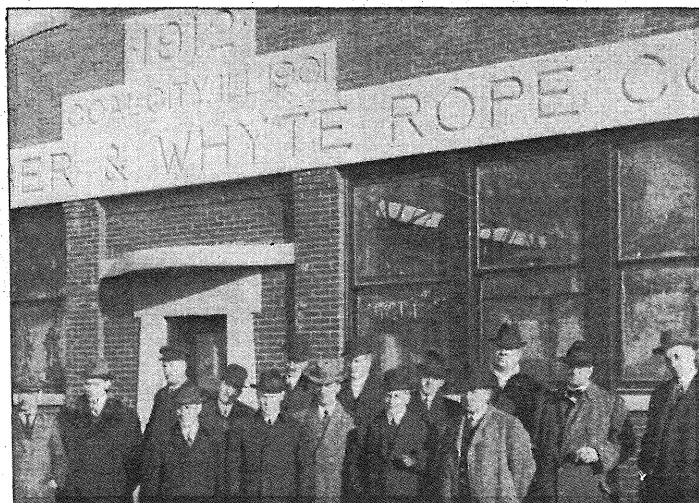
was the merger of Nash-Kelvinator and the Hudson Motor Car Co. to form American Motors Corp. Kenosha became the major production location for the new company.

American Motors Corp. suffered losses for its first four years and saw its share of domestic auto sales drop below 2 percent by 1957. Production, sales and profits began to expand rapidly in 1958 with the move to compact cars and by 1960 the firm accounted for 7.2 percent of domestic production, employed over 14,000 production workers in Kenosha and had become the largest private employer in the state.

Simmons closes

A second major change in the manufacturing sector was the closing of the Simmons Co. operations in 1959. The firm had been a major part of the city since 1871 and as late as 1952 employed over 4,000 workers locally. The company cited plant obsolescence, uncooperative labor climate, high state and local taxes, unfavorable freight rates and changing conditions in its industry as the reasons for the move to Munster, Ind. While the closing came as a shock to the city, the economic impact was substantially lessened by rapid expansion at American Motors, including its occupation of the Simmons facility which became known as the Lakefront Plant.

Additional changes included the closing of manufacturing operations



Officials in 1912 at the first Macwhyte Wire Rope Co. building

by Kenosha Full Fashioned Mills in the late 1950s. The impact was slight because final employment was well below the earlier highs of 800 or more, but the loss increased the importance of durable goods manufactured in the city and county.

Specialty Brass Co. was acquired by Tri-Clover Machine Co. in 1951 and the latter firm was purchased by Ladish Co. of Cudahy in 1953. New manufacturing firms established during the 1950s included Famco Machine Co., Finishing and Plating Service,

Inc., Gateway Pattern and Machine Co., and Streblov Boats, Inc.

Employment at Dynamatic Division of Eaton Corporation and Tri-clover Division increased during the decade. Snap-on Tool Corp. also continued to grow. Employment at Anaconda American Brass decreased although it remained the second largest employer in the city until surpassed by Snap-on Tools.

In 1960 Kenosha ranked third and fourth in the state in terms of production workers and value added by

manufacture. It was still heavily dependent on durable goods production. Of the eight largest firms, only Cooper's, Inc. (now Jockey International) produced consumer non durable goods.

Ninety firms

Although there were 90 manufacturing firms in the city, only six had more than 500 employees. American Motors employed over 12 times as many as the second largest firm.

As the conglomerate concept developed, several major local firms became part of larger companies headquartered elsewhere. American Motors was based in Detroit, Anaconda in Waterbury, Conn., Tri-Clover Division of Ladish in Cudahy, Dynamatic was a division of Eaton Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio, MacWhyte was acquired by Amsted Industries of Chicago, Jockey International became associated with Wolf and Co. in Chicago. This trend of absentee ownership became a cause for concern not necessarily warranted, that a corresponding decline in community identity and involvement on the part of these firms might occur.

The '60s were marked by the increasing influence on the Kenosha economy of the vicissitudes of American Motors. By 1967 there were 100 manufacturing firms in Kenosha, but most were small and employment remained concentrated in the larger firms.

Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., established in 1930 as a cranberry

(continued on page 71)

The Roots of Democracy . . .

. . . are deeply embedded in and nourished by the principles of freedom.

Freedom and democracy, on trial for more than 200 years, have passed the test of time. Jealously guarded, they will endure unless the freedom of choice is supplanted by untried ideologies and utopian promises.

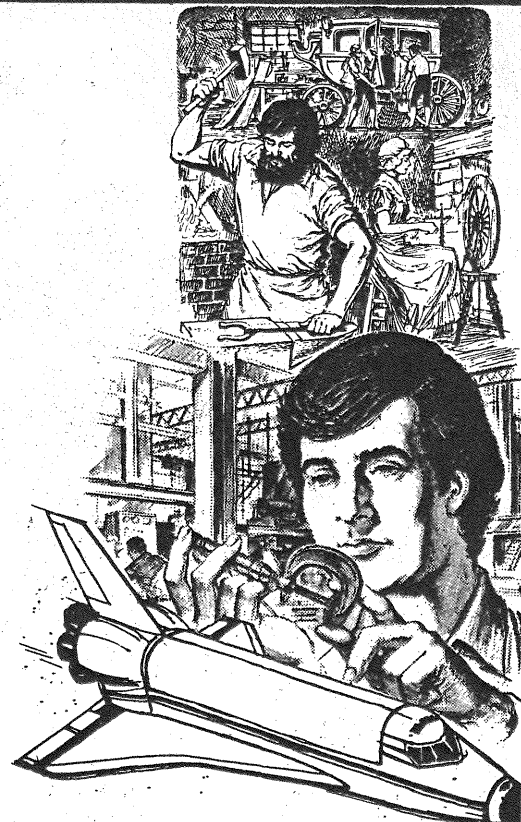
There are no substitutes for honesty, integrity, and hard work to maintain our freedoms. To surrender these values, even by degrees, would be disastrous.

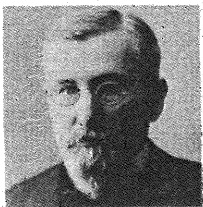
America is the greatest - let's keep it that way. It takes the efforts of all of us: all races and religions working full time to guarantee the preservation of freedom.

Small business is the result of individual initiative and the cradle of our giant industries. Together we can take the future in stride.



BOFE ASSOCIATES INC.
PRECISION MACHINING / 8961 SHERIDAN RD.
Since 1950



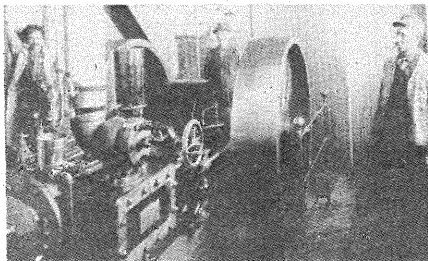


Charles N. Frost



Walter J. Frost

For five generations, Frost Co. has participated in Kenosha's progress . . .



The old engine room - 1902



Burnishing lathes about 1910



General Knudsen visits the plant during World War II



Morton C. Frost

At the turn of the century Walter J. Frost took a long look into the future and decided that the demand for plumbing supplies would far surpass that of bicycle lamps in the years to come.

He backed his judgment with his savings, borrowed \$15,000 and founded Frost Co. He produced his first plumbing fixture trim on November 2, 1902. The work force consisted of 27 persons.

As the business grew, research and development became a major activity. New engineering concepts coupled with laboratory and practical shop experience resulted in continual improvement and the expansion of the product line to over 1,500 items.

The company's progress in plumbing was interrupted by two world wars. In 1917 approximately 80 percent of its facilities were used to manufacture harness trimmings, buckles for uniforms, ammunition adapters and boosters.

In 1941, the government contracted with Frost for the manufacture of cartridge cases, grenades and Bofors mounts. Employment expanded to 700 during the war with three shifts working seven days a week.

After the war, the company's business grew dramatically. New facilities were continually added to increase manufacturing floor space. Today, one out of eight homes in the United States contains Frost

plumbing equipment.

Frost products can be found in the nation's most famous home, the White House. Every president of the United States since Teddy Roosevelt has enjoyed the benefit of Frost plumbing and since President Ford, Frost swimming pool equipment as well.

Frost Co. manufacturing operations now provide jobs for 200 men and women who produce brass, bronze and aluminum castings, brass trim for plumbing, stampings for the automotive industry and home appliances and a complete line of swimming pool deck equipment.

The sales territory of the company covers the entire United States where 400 salesmen serve 4,500 distributors. The company's products are available in more than 60 foreign countries. The late A. Walker Perkins of Kenosha, who accompanied Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic, carried a Frost Co. plumbing trap to the South Pole as representative of the city's products.

In 1977, on the 75th anniversary of the company, the late Morton C. Frost, then board chairman, observed that "the company has endeavored to satisfy its responsibilities to its employees, customers and community. We believe in Kenosha and have great confidence in its future. We plan to participate in its progress for many years to come."



Frost Company

a commitment to excellence for 5 generations
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141



The fourth and fifth generations

Dave

John, Jr.

John

Matt

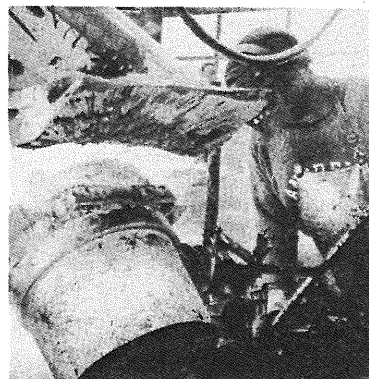
Tom



Threading sink strainers for the nation's homes



Inspecting diesel injectors that keep trucks moving



Pouring 2,200 F molten brass that will give durability and beauty to plumbing fixtures

71

(Continued from page 69)

growers' cooperative, completed a new plant in Kenosha in 1970.

Other new firms established since 1960 include Buckson Screw Machine Products, Inc. (1968), Charmglow Products (Bristol, 1970), a maker of barbecue equipment; Contact Rubber Corp. (Bristol, 1969), a producer of specialized rubber products for industry, Manu-Tronics, Inc. (1969), which manufactures electronic products and assemblies and White Welding and Manufacturing Co., Inc. (1960) which does welding and fabricating work.

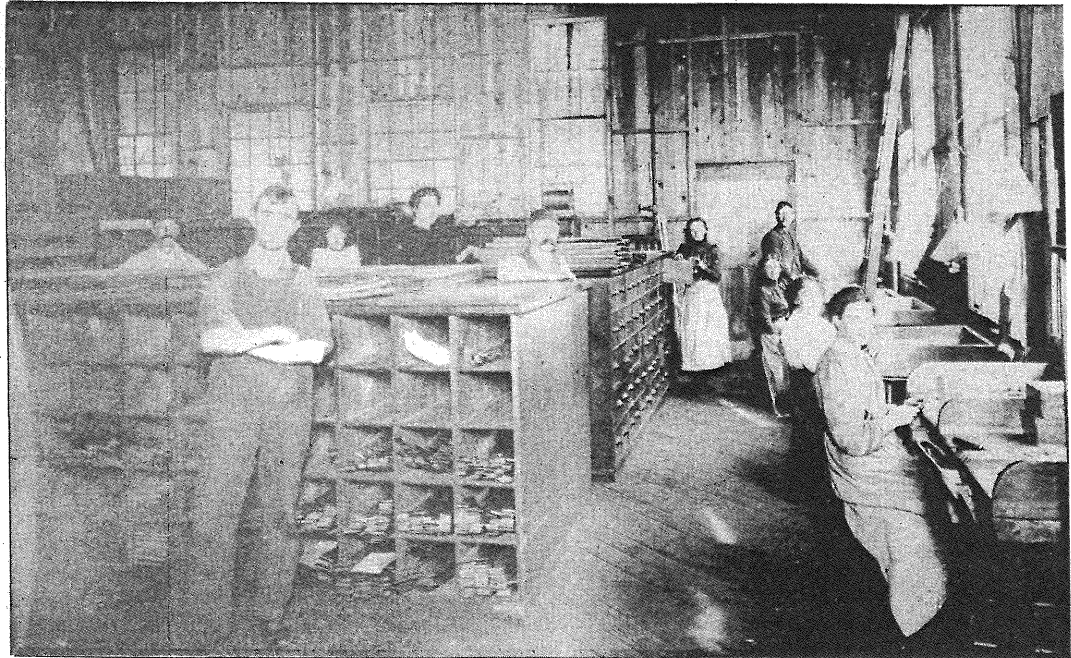
More development

Two companies in addition to Charmglow have experienced considerable growth in the industrial area in the Town of Bristol west of I-94 which also contains about a dozen small firms. Beaver Transport Co. has a major installation there. Merkt Cheese, which produces various cheese products, moved into a \$5 million facility in 1983.

Kenosha Beef International has developed into a major producer of meat products in the Town of Paris with several hundred employees.

In recent years efforts have been made to develop industrial parks in the Kenosha area. Those attempts have met with only modest success because of various factors including limited capital and the difficulties of attracting prospects due to high state taxes and labor costs.

By the 1970s Kenosha ranked third



The "reed room" at the American Brass plant

among Wisconsin cities in total employment in manufacturing and second in value added and number of production workers. It continued to be characterized by a small number of manufacturing firms relative to popu-

lation, employment and value of product.

In 1972 there were 86 manufacturing firms, down from 106 in 1967 and 90 in 1958. At present there are just over 100 including the entire county.

Currently the primary metals industry largely revolves around American Brass Arco Metals, MacWhyte Wire Rope Co., Snap-on Tools Corp., Frost Co., Christ Iron Works and

(continued on page 72)

As we reflect on our first quarter century with pride, we anticipate our second twenty-five years with confidence and excitement, knowing that our people and facilities have the ability to meet whatever challenges lie ahead for us, our community, and our customers.

GATEWAY TOOL & DIE, INC.
1406-25th St., Kenosha, 657-3360

Chester L. and Marie G. Kulesh, Founders
Jim Broughman, President
Mary Lynn Broughman, Vice President

Our name has meant quality in tools and dies since 1960.

(Continued from page 71)

Arneson Foundry. A brief review of the dozen largest firms in number of employees offers some insight into the major manufacturing activities in Kenosha.

AMC is central

The post-1920 history of American Motors Corp. has been a central part of the story of manufacturing in Kenosha. The firm operated as Nash Motors Co. until the merger with Kelvinator to form Nash-Kelvinator in 1937. After the merger, Charles Nash became chairman, George Mason assumed active management as president, and headquarters was moved to Detroit. Mason engineered the merger of Nash-Kelvinator and the Hudson Motor Car Co. in 1954 to form American Motors Corp. He died shortly after the merger was completed and George Romney, who eventually became governor of Michigan and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, took over active management of the new corporation.

Production of Nash and Hudson cars continued until 1958 when they were dropped in favor of compact cars. The Kelvinator appliance division was sold to White Consolidated Industries in 1968 and the company now concentrates on transportation vehicles. Kaiser Jeep of Toledo, Ohio was purchased by American Motors in 1970. In 1979 Renault began its relationship with American Motors and, at present owns 46.4 percent of the company's common stock.

In the mid-sixties American Motors employed more than 15,000 persons in Kenosha who produced as many as 500,000 cars annually. This number has declined to about 7,000 employees who last year produced 170,000 Altimas and Encores.

Total sales of the company in 1984 exceeded \$4.2 billion with a profit of \$15.5 million.

American Brass Arco Metals

The beginnings of this company go back to 1886 when it was known as the Chicago Brass Co. In 1922 the parent American Brass Co. became a subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Co. but the Kenosha plant continued to operate as the Kenosha branch of American Brass Co.

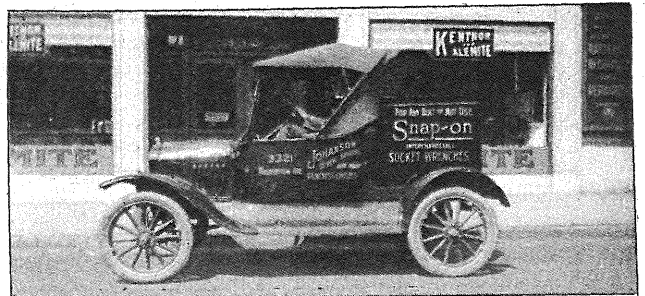
A copper wire mill was opened in 1924, but discontinued in 1936. Employment in 1920 was about 2,000 workers, but this declined during the 1930s and there were just under 1,000 mill employees in 1939. Employment increased during World War II and reached a post-war peak of 1,718 in 1950, then declined to just over 1,000 by 1961.

American Brass Co. changed its name to Anaconda American Brass Co. in 1960 becoming a subsidiary of Anaconda Co. Atlantic Richfield, the conglomerate which has owned and operated the Kenosha Anaconda plant since 1977 through its Arco Metals division, is attempting to divest its interest in the copper and brass business and thus a new owner is being sought for the company which employs some 700 workers. The Kenosha mill produces copper, brass and bronze sheets, rods and tubes.

Dynatomic

Anthony and Martin Winther founded Dynatomic Corp. in 1931 after experimenting with a clutch and control that would easily and smoothly accelerate a load and control the output speed when driven by a constant speed motor. Their concept made possible the first air-conditioned railroad cars. One of the brothers had originally worked for Jeffery Motor Co., leaving in 1916 to establish the Winther Truck Co.

Dynatomic's adjustable eddy current couplings are used in dynamometers, braking systems and other industrial applications which require variable speed drives. The firm was purchased by the Eaton



Snap-on salesmen go directly to customers



**Joseph Johnson
... Snap-on founder**



**William Seidemann
... Snap-on founder**

Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, Ohio in 1946. It operated as a subsidiary until 1951 when it became a Division of Eaton Corp. Approximately 320 people are employed at the Kenosha facility.

Frost Co.

Frost Co., established in 1902, addressed the growing market of household, commercial and industrial plumbing.

Major divisions include the nonferrous foundry division which manufactures brass, bronze and aluminum castings for industry, the plumbers brass division producing brass trim for plumbing applications, and the drawing and stamping division which turns out stampings for the auto industry among others.

The firm produces ladders, guard rails and other accessories for swimming pools. President and chairman John J. Frost, great grandson of one of the company's founders, takes pride that his firm is in the fifth generation of family ownership and is among the "very few home owned companies still operating in Kenosha."

Frost plumbing was installed in the White House when Teddy Roosevelt was president. Their swimming pool equipment is also in the White House.

The Kenosha company employs approximately 160 people.

Jockey International

Jockey International has operated in Kenosha since 1892. It is the largest nondurable goods manufacturer in the city. The firm produces and distributes men's underwear, sleepwear, hosiery and sportswear and a new line of women's intimate apparel. The

introduction of the Jockey brief 50 years ago was a significant turning point in the company's history. Among the company's many "firsts" are packaged underwear, fashion underwear, self-selection merchandising at retail and manufacturing the first pair of underwear to reach the moon.

Jockey's headquarters remain in Kenosha where it employs 550 people. It has built additional plants in Belzoni, Miss., and Millen, Ga.

The company continues to be privately owned.

Kenosha Beef

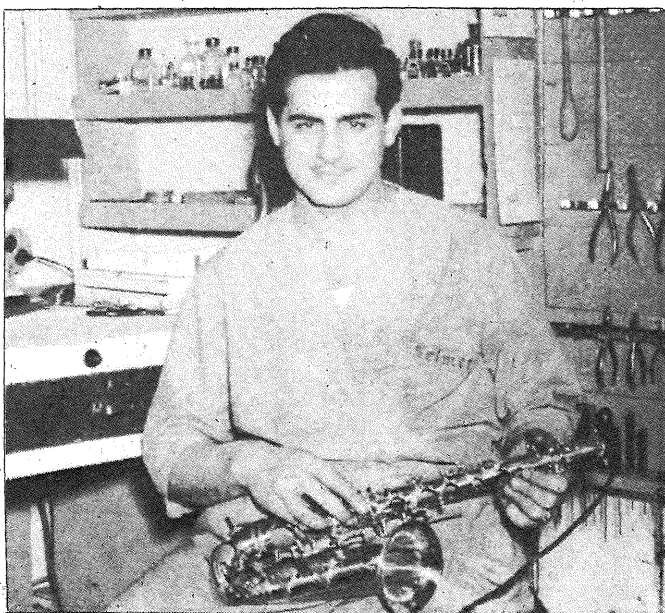
Kenosha Beef International, which operates its main plant in the Town of Paris west of Kenosha, is a major processor and distributor of wholesale beef and frozen hamburger patties. The firm began in 1935 as Frank Vignieri and Sons and later changed its name to Kenosha Packing Company. The Vignieri family still owns and actively manages the company which employs about 500 workers.

Kenosha Auto Transport

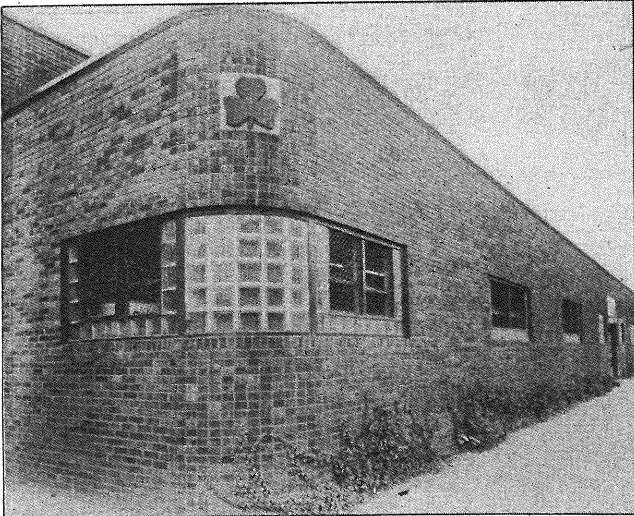
KAT is a diversified company owned by Jupiter Industries that specializes in transportation of autos, heavy duty trucks, machine tools, iron and steel articles, boats and marine products. It also operates Dallas and Mavis Forwarding Company, a transportation company.

The company was founded by the late Nick Demos in 1931 whose first major customers were Nash Motors and International Harvester. He had designed a trailer that was more economical and efficient for carrying vehicles than those then available.

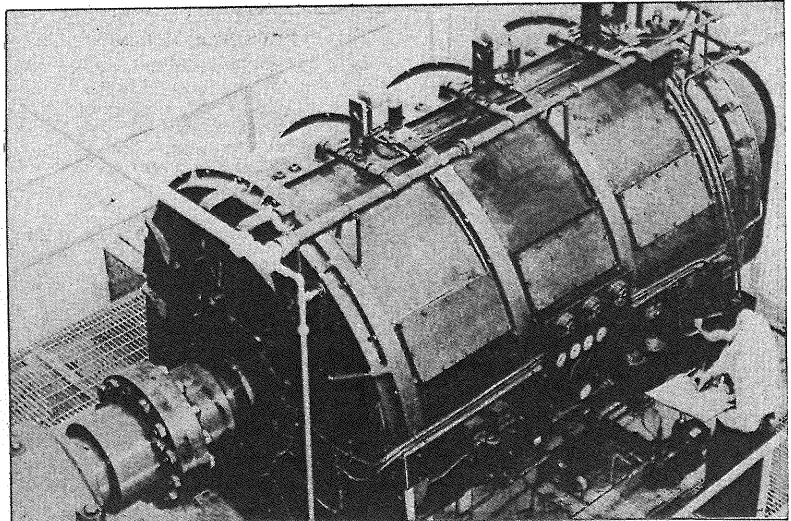
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Vito Pascucci, founder of G. Leblanc



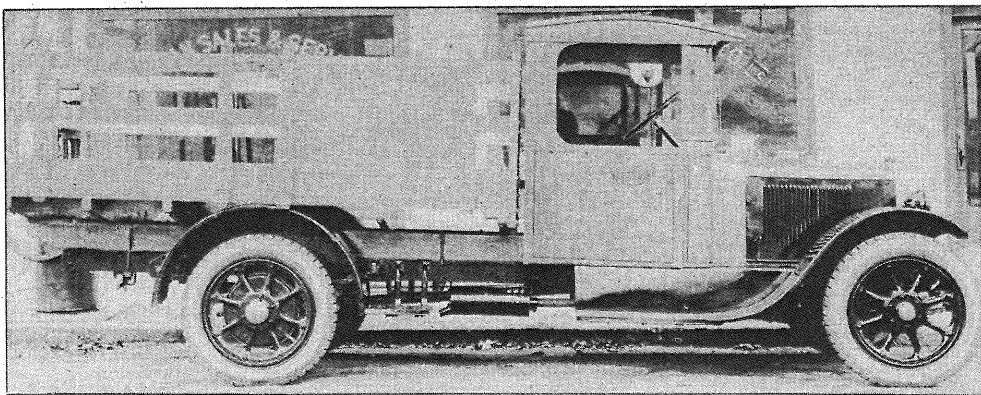
The home of Ladish Tri-Clover from 1942 to 1971 at 2809 60th Street, and its distinctive emblem, are shown above. When the plant was opened it produced artillery shells.



Eaton-Dynomatic built this 18,000-horsepower wind tunnel drive for Boeing during World War II. It is the largest of its type ever built and is still in operation. Eaton produces variable speed drives for industry.

Kenosha's heart beats to the cadence of industry

Some 15,300 persons in Greater Kenosha are involved in manufacturing the products that have carried the city's name around the world. Although manufacturing has fluctuated with wars, depressions and the vicissitudes of the market place, the city's economic heart-beat vibrates.

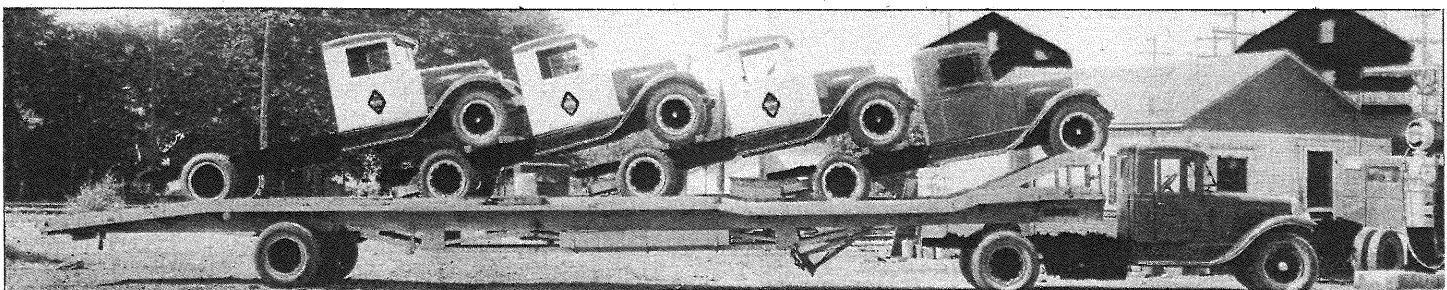


This truck was built by the Winther Motor Truck Co. about 1914. The company founder was Martin P. Winther, who, with his brother, Anthony, established the Dynamatic Corp. The truck is a 1 1/4 ton "Rocket"

with a six cylinder engine that generates 45 horsepower. Winther worked with Thomas B. Jeffrey, founder of the company that became American Motors/Renault.



The assembly, testing and inspection departments of the Snap-on Wrench Co. In the early 1930s. The firm, known today as Snap-on Tools Corporation, manufactures hand tools for the professional auto mechanic.

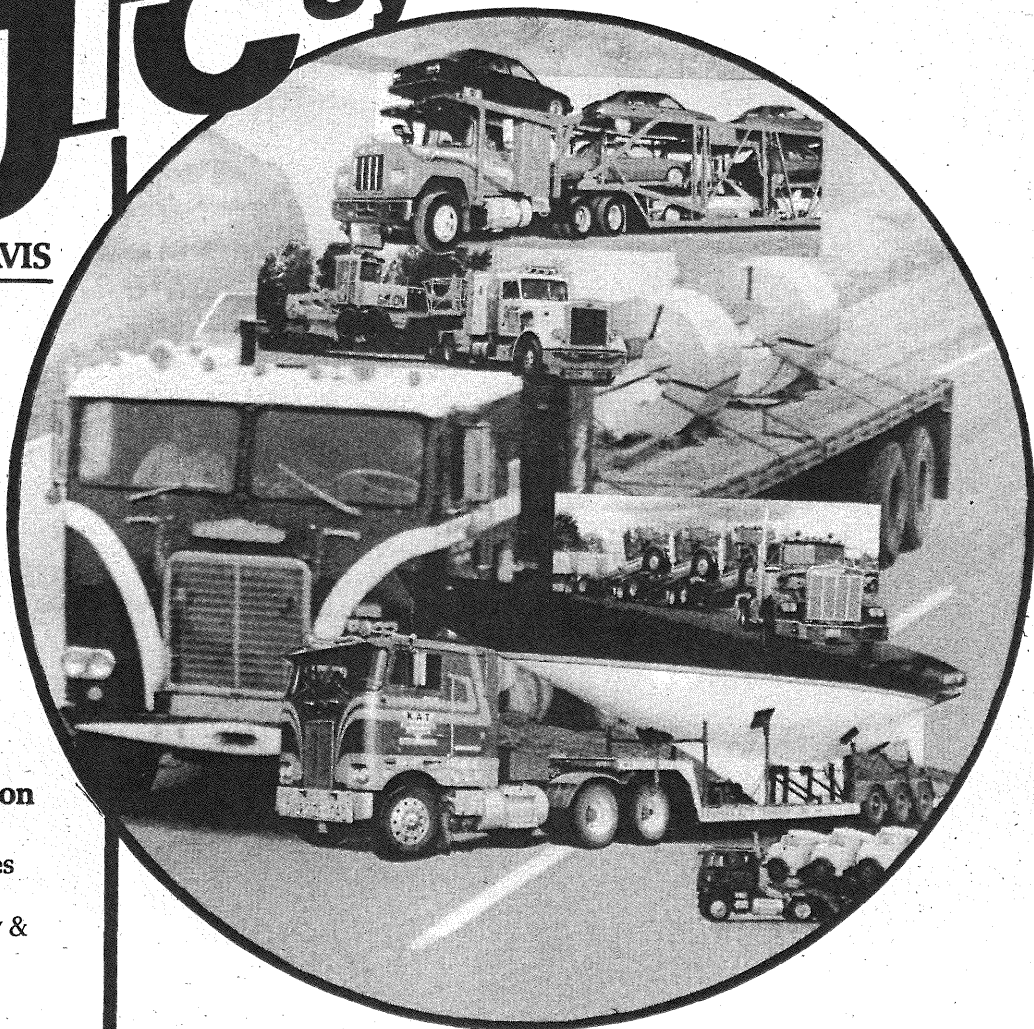


Under Nicholas Demos, Kenosha Auto Transport developed innovative methods of transporting vehicles such as the trucks shown above in a photo taken in the 1930s. The company's first major customers were Nash Motors

and International Harvester. In addition to cars and trucks, the company, now affiliated with Jupiter Industries, transports machine tools, iron and steel articles, boats and marine products.

The JTC system...

**DALLAS & MAVIS
KENOSHA
AUTO
TRANSPORT**



**The perfect
combination for
your transportation
requirements:**

- New Automobiles
- Medium & Heavy Duty New & Used Trucks
- Boats
- Self-Propelled Agricultural Machinery
- Buses
- Self-Propelled Construction Machinery
- Iron and Steel Articles
- Plant Machinery
- Property Brokers
- Truck Load, Refrigerated and Dry Goods Products

WE ARE THE JTC SYSTEM... KENOSHA AUTO TRANSPORT AND DALLAS & MAVIS

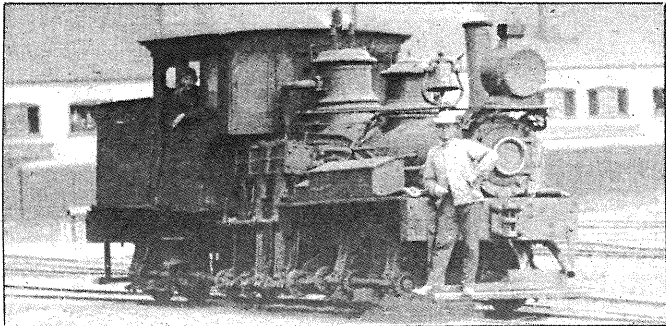
combined as Jupiter Transportation System have been a part of the Kenosha story for over 50 years. We are happy to join the citizens of Kenosha in celebrating 150 years of history and progress. We pledge ourselves to increased service to our customers and the community.

Dallas & Mavis/JUPITER TRANSPORTATION/Kenosha Auto Transport

4314 - 39th Avenue, Kenosha, WI 53142

(414) 658-4831

(800) 558-3271



Jeffery Motor Co. used this switch engine in the early 1900s

(Continued from page 72)

The company was sold to Jupiter Industries in 1964.

The firm consists of 1,300 employees nationwide, 125 of whom work in corporate headquarters here.

G. Leblanc

G. Leblanc Corp. was founded by Vito Pascucci in 1946 as an importing arm of the G. Leblanc Company, a French manufacturer of artist quality woodwinds. The firm subsequently began assembling Leblanc products and eventually producing popular woodwind and brass instruments.

G. Leblanc in Kenosha has grown to include the Martin Band Instrument Co., Kenosha, and the Frank Holton Co. in Elkhorn, manufacturers of brasswinds. Leblanc is privately owned and employs about 300 people locally.

Ocean Spray

When Ocean Spray opened its facilities 14 years ago, it became the world's largest processing plant for cranberry products.

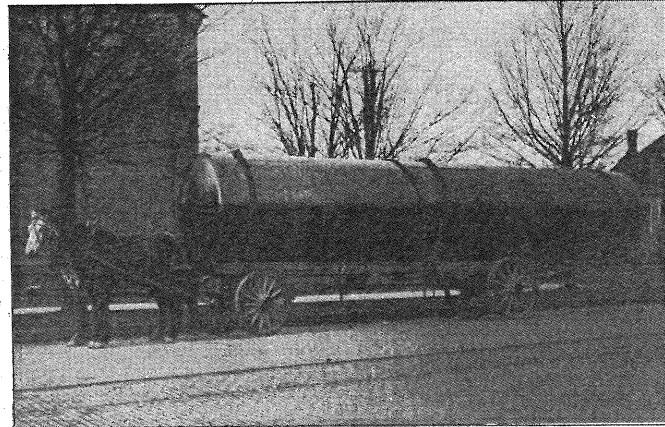
Yet the growing demand for its products required a 133,000 square foot addition last year. Its 250 employees produce 85,000 cases a day, the equivalent of about 100 truck loads.

At present the company is experimenting with the "paper bottle" as a means of packaging its product.

Ocean Spray, with national headquarters in Plymouth, Mass., is an arm of the nation's largest cranberry growers cooperative.

Tri-Clover Co.

The Tri-Clover Machine Co. was formed in 1919. Tri-Clover was purchased by the Ladish Co. of



Kenosha Boiler & Structural built a tank for Chicago Hosiery

Cudahy in 1953 and presently is a division of that firm. It manufactures stainless steel and nickel-alloy sanitary fittings, valves and pumps for the dairy, food processing and other industries. In 1970 the Tri-Clover division moved into its new Pleasant Prairie plant, just west of Kenosha, where 735 people are now employed.

MacWhyte Co.

MacWhyte Wire Rope Co. is a major producer of wire rope and related products which are distributed throughout the world. Jessel S. Whyte, a son of the founder, was president from 1937 until his death in 1952. In 1967, MacWhyte was acquired by outside interests when 90 percent

of the outstanding stock was purchased by Amsted Industries of Chicago. MacWhyte now employs approximately 480 workers at its Kenosha plant which has been in operation since 1912 when the company moved from Coal City, Ill.

MacWhyte products have participated in history. Their tie rods helped hold Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" together and their wire rope has been applied in space flights. The rigging in many sailing ships, including America's Cup contenders, consists of their wire.

Snap-on Tools

Snap-on Tools Corp. was started in (continued on page 77)

White Welding at 25



George K. Krieps
President/General Manager



Clarence E. White
Founder

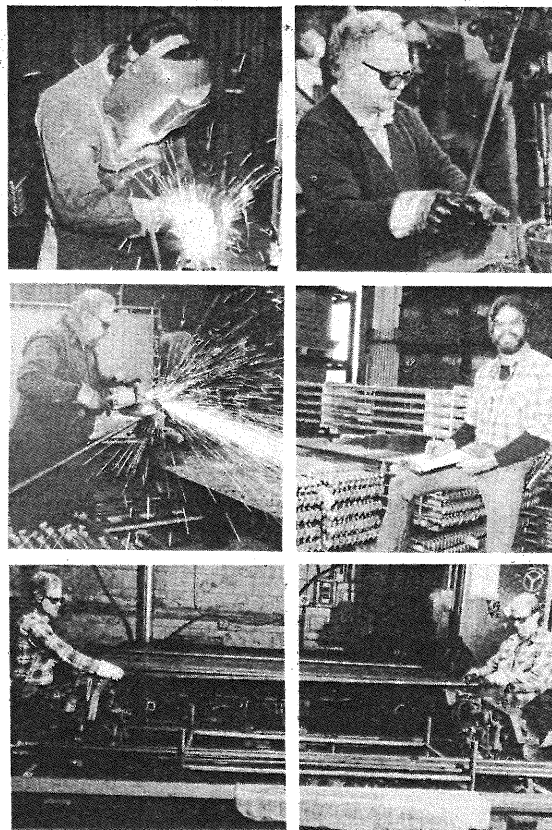
WHITE WELDING, started in a quonset hut in Kenosha in 1960, has become a vital and responsive business supplying, among other products, hinge, locking bar and heavy gate assemblies to the transportation industry.

As a subsidiary of Miner Enterprises, Inc. since 1969, White Welding has grown with Kenosha. It is recognized worldwide for its quality products, and its Kenosha manufacturing and warehousing facilities now exceed 97,000 square feet.

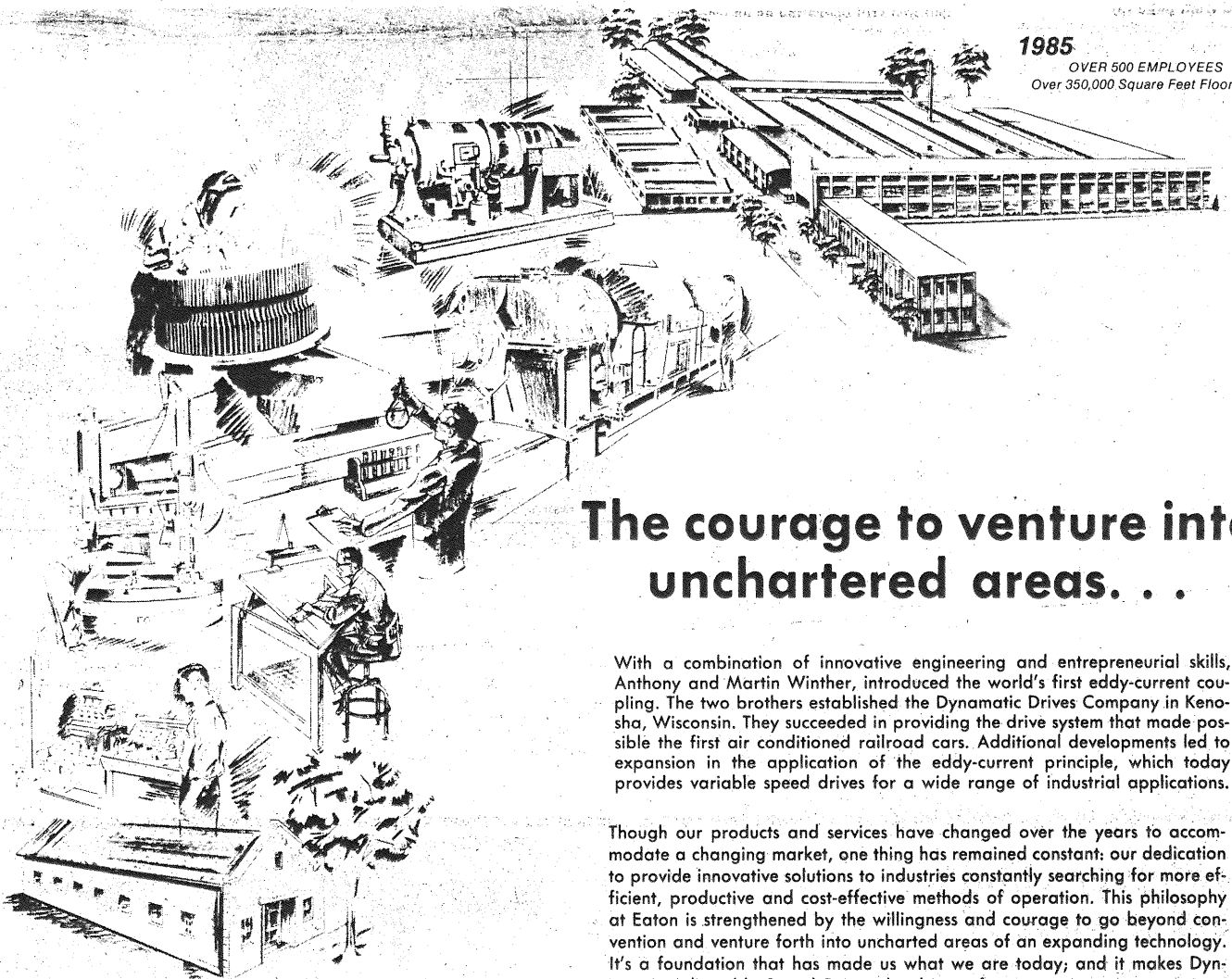
For White Welding and Kenosha, the past is our strength; the future our promise.

White Welding and Manufacturing, Inc.

7640-60th Ave. Kenosha, Wi
A subsidiary of Miner Enterprises, Inc.



Dynamatic salutes Kenosha on its 150th Anniversary



1985
 OVER 500 EMPLOYEES
 Over 350,000 Square Feet Floor Space

The courage to venture into uncharted areas. . .

With a combination of innovative engineering and entrepreneurial skills, Anthony and Martin Winther, introduced the world's first eddy-current coupling. The two brothers established the Dynamatic Drives Company in Kenosha, Wisconsin. They succeeded in providing the drive system that made possible the first air conditioned railroad cars. Additional developments led to expansion in the application of the eddy-current principle, which today provides variable speed drives for a wide range of industrial applications.

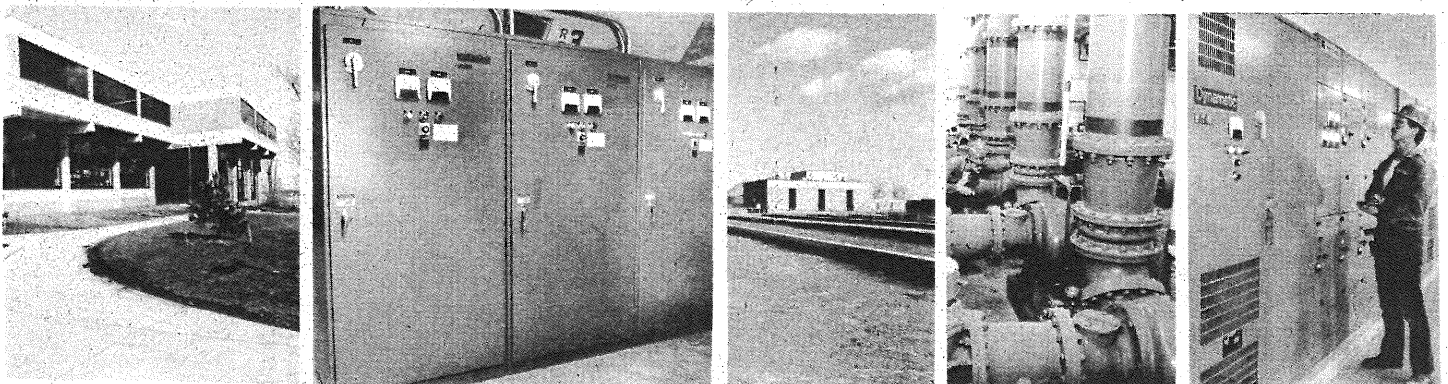
Though our products and services have changed over the years to accommodate a changing market, one thing has remained constant: our dedication to provide innovative solutions to industries constantly searching for more efficient, productive and cost-effective methods of operation. This philosophy at Eaton is strengthened by the willingness and courage to go beyond convention and venture forth into uncharted areas of an expanding technology. It's a foundation that has made us what we are today; and it makes Dynamatic Adjustable Speed Drives the drives of tomorrow.

1931
 4 EMPLOYEES
 5000 Square Feet Floor Space

Dynamatic Drives supply technology to Kenosha and the World.

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside controls its heating and air conditioning with Dynamatic variable air volume controllers and drives.

Kenosha Water Pollution Control Plant utilizes Dynamatic pump drives and AC Drives to control its sewage treatment process.



EATON

Dynamatic has the Drive

Electric Drives Division
 3122 14th Avenue
 Kenosha, WI 53141

(Continued from page 75)

Milwaukee in 1920 as Snap-on Wrench Co. by Joseph Johnson and William Seidemann to manufacture an interchangeable socket wrench set for automotive applications. The company built a new plant and transferred its administrative offices to Kenosha in 1930 and today nearly 1,200 Snap-on employees work in Kenosha.

Over the years, it has acquired several other firms: Forged Steel Products Co. of Newport, Pa.; Weidenhoff Corp. of Algona, Iowa; the Judson Engineering Co. of Natick, Mass. and Kelsey Welding and Engineering Co. of Kenosha.

Presently Snap-on and its subsidiaries manufacture and distribute automotive mechanics' hand tools, service equipment, electronic diagnostic equipment, industrial tools for assembly and maintenance work and metal storage chests and cabinets. Major customers are professional mechanics and industrial users.

Its sales last year were \$540 million.

Over the years the company has developed an international reputation for quality products. Its importance to the local economy has increased steadily.

Other firms

There are other noteworthy manufacturing firms that have operated in Kenosha for many years. These include:

- Arneson Foundry Co., founded in

1901 and still operating as an iron and steel foundry.

- Becker, Inc., started in 1923 as Sullivan-Becker, Inc., and presently produces custom tools, dies and specialized rubber products.

- Christ Iron works was established in 1946 and manufactures racks for storage and transportation from steel pipe products produced by its affiliate, Mid-States Tube Corp.

- Holm's Manufacturing Co., Inc., dating from 1920, specializes in machinery, tools, dies, jigs and fixtures.

- Kenosha Lumber and Manufacturing Co., dating from 1857, makes wooden boxes.

- Kenosha Boiler and Structural Co. (1914) involved in structural steel fabricating.

- Kenosha Pattern Works (1912) which produces patterns used to make metal castings for machinery parts.

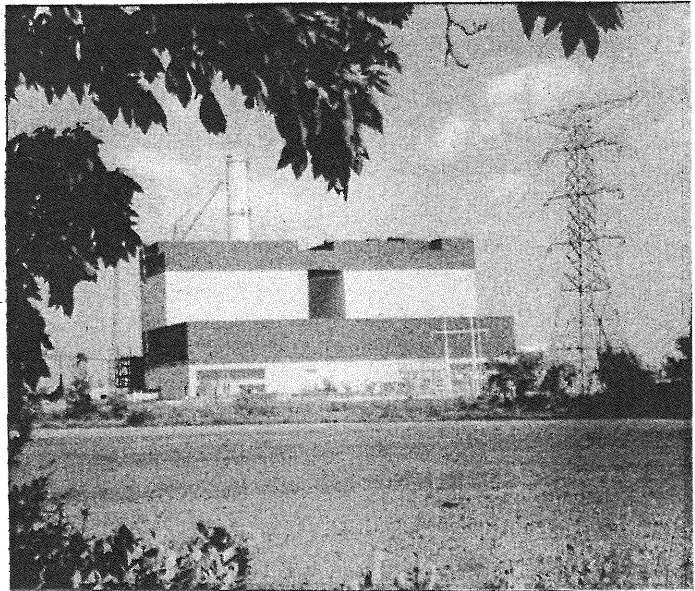
- Koos, Inc., originally started in 1901 and presently manufactures commercial fertilizer.

- Peter Pirsch & Sons Co., dates back to 1857, and is the oldest manufacturer of fire trucks in the nation and also the oldest privately owned continuously operated company in Wisconsin.

- Frank L. Wells Co., (1893) produces various types of machinery for use by manufacturing firms. It has specialized in manufacturing machinery for the production of springs.

Corridor important

Much of Kenosha's development has been significantly influenced by



WEPCo power plant in Pleasant Prairie

its location in the increasingly urbanized Chicago-Milwaukee corridor.

The rapid transformation from small town to major manufacturing city in a short span of 30 years created numerous problems.

Many of these problems continued into the decade after 1920. The heavy dependence on durable goods manu-

facturing made the city and county susceptible to national business cycles. Downturns in national business activity and in particular the volatility of the automobile market, caused high unemployment in Kenosha, depressing local business and creating welfare and relief prob-

(continued on page 79)

One of your child's best friends is our hydraulic shear

We at FAMCO build arbor presses, air presses, mechanical, hydraulic and air shears. You will find our products where ever free people live.

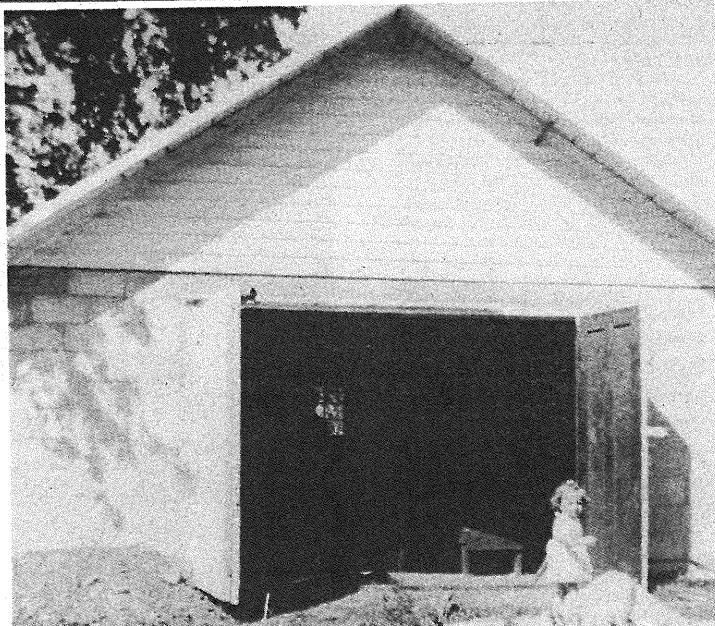
Our equipment cuts, stamps, forms, blanks, assembles and trims parts for thousands of products that add to the standard of living.

Recently we received an order from a major toy manufacturer. That pleased us because, beyond business considerations, we realized that our products are part of the process that brings delight to the hearts of the next generation.

Making friends, regardless of age, is good business. It is also good.

FAMCO
Machine Division
BELCO INDUSTRIES, INC.
Kenosha, Wisconsin





It all began here

THE LITTLE girl shown above is standing in front of a garage about the size of the average Kenosha kitchen. Yet this garage was to become the first home of a substantial enterprise that today encompasses 70,000 square feet.

The little girl's name is Carol and her father, Otto Christ, climbed the path of progress with these possessions: a positive attitude, self-confidence and common sense.

These in combination with good fortune, good health, hard work and significantly, an understanding wife, brought Christ Iron Works, Inc. and its companion company, Mid-States Tube Corporation, to life.

In the winter of 1980 the companies relocated to their present site adjacent to the Kenosha Industrial Park. Mid-States Tube's most recently purchased machine, a computerized tube mill, cost \$600,000. It converts coil steel into round tubing, welds it, forms it into square or rectangular shapes and then cuts it to predetermined lengths.

Mid-States Tube Corporation produces tubing for national steel service centers and manufacturers throughout the

country. It also makes the tubing used by Christ Iron Works, Inc. to build material handling racks for the storage or transportation of a myriad of products. Christ Iron Works serves a host of prestigious corporations including all four domestic auto manufacturers.

More than 50 employees keep the companies in motion through their belief in the free enterprise system and dedication to the founder's philosophy of success... truth, self-discipline, quality workmanship, and efficient productivity.

Allen Christ, who is now president of Christ Iron Works, Inc. heads the management of the companies. Allen along with Don Kramer, Vice President of Mid-States Tube, bring renewed energy and ingenuity into the organization to further its continuity and progress.

The little girl now has children of her own. The garage is gone, but its memory tells the story of a man who believed in an idea and who worked at it.

This is Kenosha. It is also America.



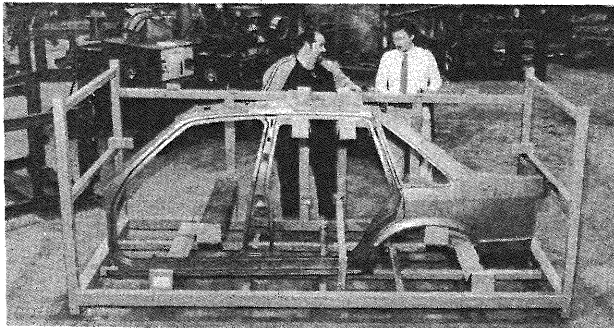
SINCE
1946

Christ Iron Works/Mid-States Tube Corp.

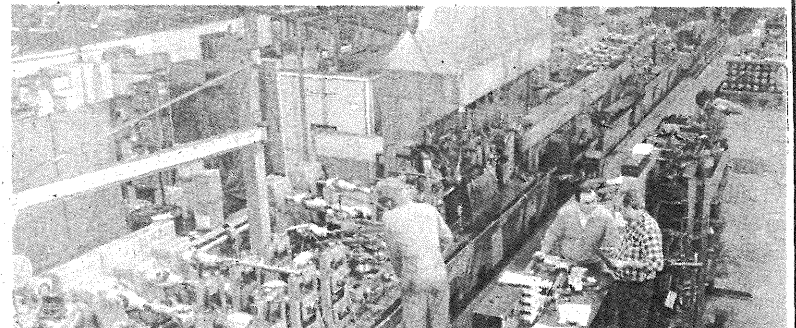


MST
SINCE 1967

6600 52nd Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53142

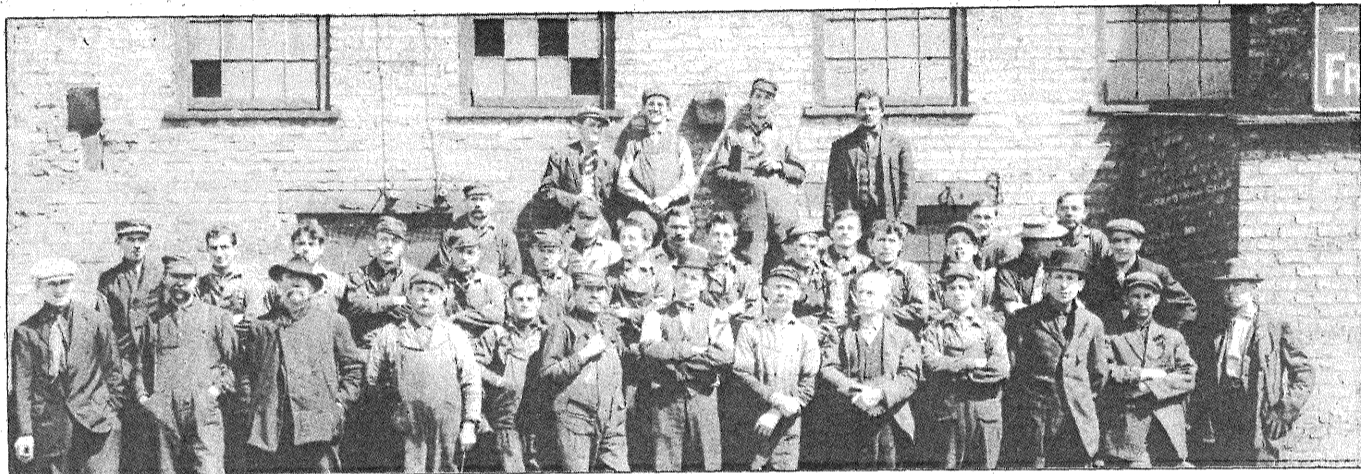


Christ Iron Works Plant Manager, Dwayne Lowry, and Vice-President, Barry Domes, inspect an automotive rack.



Don Kramer, right, Vice President, and Ray Potenziani, General Manager of Mid-States Tube, inspect a piece of tube manufactured by mill operator Gary Zirbel.

79 19



Wells employees: The way they were in 1912

(Continued from page 77)

blems of relatively greater magnitude than in other cities. Good business meant a very rapid expansion of the local economy with corresponding problems in trying to accommodate and adjust to rapid increases in employment, output and income.

Absentee owners

In the early years of the century, all the major firms except Chicago Brass were headquartered and owned locally. Many of the major firms are now publicly owned and only Jockey International, Snap-on, Leblanc and Frost, among the larger companies, are headquartered in the city.

A primary concern is the lack of diversity in the local manufacturing sector. The community is addressing itself to the challenge of attracting new industry and encouraging the expansion of existing industry.

The construction by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company of a \$700 million coal generated power plant in Pleasant Prairie, the largest building in Wisconsin, stimulated consideration of an industrial park adjacent to it. If holding company legislation materializes, the prospects of a major industrial development possibly employing more than 15,000 persons could materialize by the end of the century. The plant is expected to be

completed this year.

The 1980s saw little growth in manufacturing employment in Kenosha as economic expansion tended to focus on retail and service enterprises. Despite this trend, several smaller firms were created or expanded in the spirit of entrepreneurship. Monarch Plastics employs about 70 people to manufacture plastic containers. Fifteen workers at American Microtech produce food industry metal detectors. Other recent additions to Kenosha's roster of manufacturing firms include National Machine and Tool Corp., A. T. Polishing and Buffing, Great Midwestern Packaging, Wisconsin Lift Truck, G&H Products

and Southport Rigging.

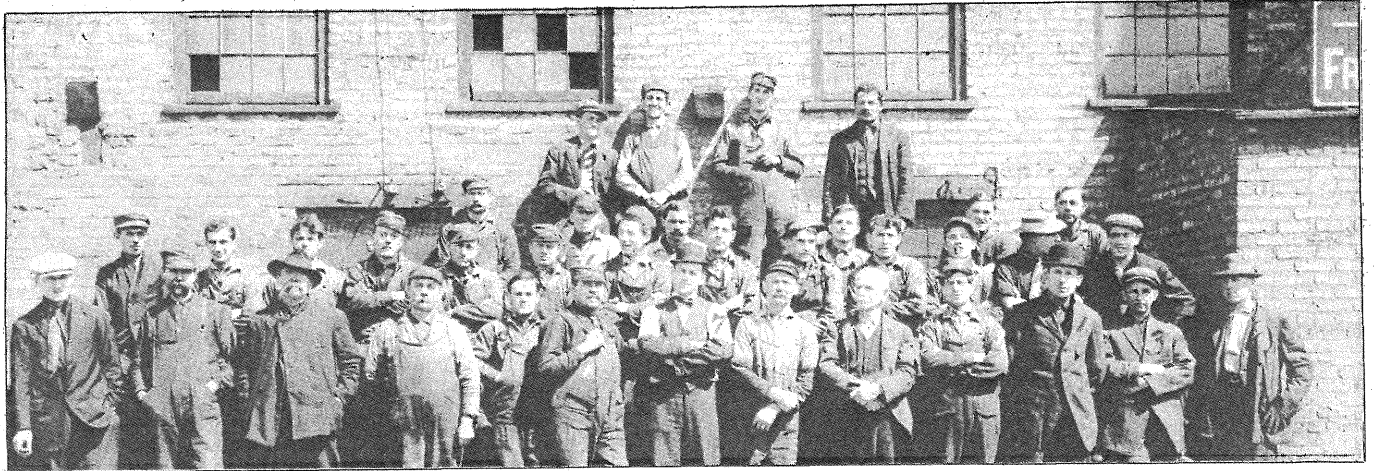
When Ocean Spray Cranberries Inc., built a new plant in the city in 1970, it cited the following reasons for locating in Kenosha;

- Product distribution is readily accomplished to the areas served by the Kenosha plant;
- Suppliers are close; water and sewer services available; there exists an adequate labor supply; it is convenient to major cities; natural gas and electric power supplies are plentiful and good community schools, recreation, medical facilities and residential areas are in place.

These credentials augur well for the future of Kenosha.



Simmons plant employees in the fifties. The firm closed down Kenosha operations in 1959.



Wells employees: The way they were in 1912

(Continued from page 77)

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Simmons plant employees in the fifties. The firm closed down Kenosha operations in 1959.

80

A father writes to his 3 daughters about the city in which he, their mother and they were born...

BECKER, Inc.
Manufacturing
6705 14th Avenue Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140 (414) 657-6119
April, 1985

Dear Christine, Mary and Joanna,
This year marks the 150th anniversary of Kenosha, the city in which you were born. Kenosha is also my native city. Your mother was born here as well. You are the fifth generation to be born in Kenosha.
I think that we are fortunate to be able to call Kenosha our home. It is a city that we who live here often fail to appreciate.
Lake Michigan not only provides us with an abundance of water for our homes and gardens, factories and schools but it is a major source of recreation. As you know, that's where the lake trout, whitefish and coho salmon come from that all of us enjoy. And we have seen ships from around the world dock at our port.
Kenosha is a great place in which to grow up. Its schools, public and parochial, have a fine reputation and their music program has won national recognition. Anyone who wishes to continue his or her education can find the courses they need at Gateway, Carthage or Parkside. When I was growing up, these institutions had just begun to contribute to our community. Now they have earned the respect of students and educators across the country.
Few cities of our size can claim such an impressive emerald necklace of parks.
Our city has many places to play. Each summer more than 400 softball teams field the diamonds in our parks. Last year the Kenosha Twins, a farm team for the Minnesota Twins, played 70 games at Simmons Field. I understand that Kenosha might have a semi-pro football team this year. There are plenty of places to play golf or tennis, to fish or bowl, to walk or bike.
And on that subject, the best way to see Kenosha is to walk its streets. You will discover a city that, for the most part, is neat and clean and contains many impressive examples of architecture both traditional and modern. Several buildings downtown...the library, the county building, the museum, the post office, Reuther High School...reveal the beauties of classical architecture.
Kenosha's economic strength revolves around its industry. We manufacture many products that carry our city's label around the world...cars, tools, clothing, wire rope, motor drives, plumbing fixtures, copper and brass, cranberry products, musical instruments, forgings, coolant filtration systems, sanitary fittings and numerous other products.
Besides our 90 churches and temples and our two outstanding hospitals, community life revolves around the more than 350 organizations that serve the city and to which thousands of Kenoshans devote their leisure time.
And regardless of what you read in the newspaper or hear on the radio, Kenosha has clean, honest government. Our city is not without its problems. But good men are working together to overcome them.
Your mother and I have found people to be friendly and compassionate. Of course there are exceptions. But we hear too much about that one percent and not enough about the 99 percent that keep our city moving forward.
Regardless of what may happen in the years ahead, you will, I believe, always harbor fond memories of this city which nurtured you during your formative years.
I am confident of Kenosha's future. It has what it takes and will continue to make a significant contribution to our state, our nation and the world.

BECKER, Inc.
Manufacturing
6705 14th Avenue Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140 (414) 657-6119

A company that was born in Kenosha and intends to grow here.

Dad

Manufacturers, employers form organization

An addition to Kenosha Memorial Hospital and some 200 homes for workers are among the legacies of the 77-year-old Kenosha Manufacturers' and Employers' Association.

On Oct. 10, 1907, a group of businessmen affiliated with the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association formed what was then called the Manufacturers Association of Kenosha.

It was a renaming of a group of factory owners and managers who had formed an association in July 1901 to bring workmen to Kenosha.

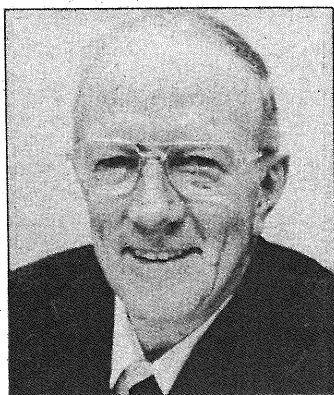
In 1916 and 1917 the association, through its Kenosha Homes Corp., financed, at a financial loss, the construction of 200 homes for factory workers.

When the group later became a branch of the state group, members represented the Simmons, Jeffery, Chicago Brass, Allen Tannery, Chicago Kenosha Hosiery, Frost, Badger Brass, Kenosha Crib, Bain Wagon, Windsor Spring, F.L. Wells, Cooper Underwear and Earl Motor Companies.

The first president was Thomas B. Jeffery, who was manufacturing the Rambler automobile with notable success. Z.G. Simmons Jr. was the first vice president; William L. Yule was secretary; H.L. Shearer was treasurer; Conrad Shearer was assistant treasurer and Grace E. Havens was secretary of the record department.

Charles T. Jeffery and Walter J. Frost were directors.

Shearer became the association's first executive director. Before his



**Ford Charlton
... director until 1979**

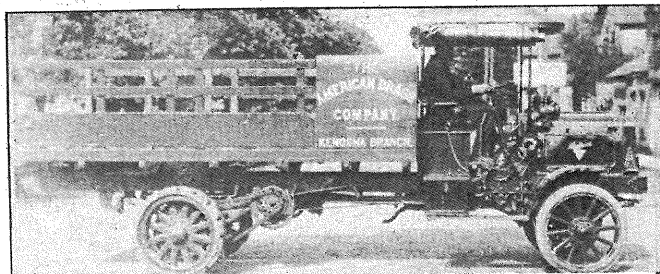
death he had served as a state senator and representative, as well as having been a teacher.

At one time the association operated a free employment bureau that acted as a clearing house to investigate complaints by factory employees, and to maintain an active employment roster for all factories.

The association also advised employees in compensation cases arising from injuries, and cooperated with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

The association sponsored the financial campaign to erect a \$300,000 addition to Kenosha Memorial Hospital.

The five-story brick building that



Last word in 1912 hauling was this American Brass truck

added room for 80 beds opened to the public April 1, 1926.

During World War I the association was active in originating the Patriot's Fund which was later followed by the Community Chest, predecessor to the United Way.

Felix Olkives, who was to become one of labor's most respected advocates after World War II and president of the AFL-CIO Council, was an administrative associate of the organization before returning to the ranks of labor.

Ford Charlton was elected executive director of the association and served until 1979. He represented the KMA in a series of community involvements including the United Way and the bringing of Carthage and Parkside to Kenosha. He was a member of the police and fire commission.

The name change, to Kenosha Manufacturers and Employers Association, came in the mid-1970s, to reflect

the fact that members could be non-manufacturers, such as hospitals and financial institutions, said Pat Moran, who recently resigned after six years as the association's executive director.

He said membership doubled from the mid-1970s.

Today the association serves its nearly 100 members by providing a variety of programs. Among these are courses on the psychology of human relations and wage indexes of wages paid in various categories in Kenosha, Racine and Walworth counties and Lake County, Ill. The KMEA also maintains a file of arbitrators and has developed a series of table discussions among professionals to discuss mutual problems. The KMEA offers a library of information about personnel matters.

"For smaller companies it's like a rent-a-personnel department," said Moran.

Wisconsin Lift Truck Corp.

NOW IN KENOSHA—To Help You Keep Production Moving.

NEW AND USED LIFT TRUCKS— A VARIETY OF LINES AND PURCHASE PLANS.

Buy where you can compare a variety of lines like Caterpillar Lift Trucks, Baker, Prime Mover, Moto Truc and more. All with purchase plans to fit your needs.

RENTALS AND LEASING.

To get a special or short term job done, come to us. We have a rental fleet of over 300 late model lift trucks, including 150 new Caterpillar Lift Trucks. Call before noon, Monday through Friday, and the truck you need will be in your plant the same afternoon, subject to availability.

SERVICE.

No one knows lift trucks like our professional technicians. In your shop or ours, whether it's routine or emergency service, their skill backed by the most modern tools and equipment means less downtime for your fleet.

PARTS.

Take advantage of our \$1.5 million inventory. Whatever make or model lift truck you own, we have the parts you need, in stock, or we know where to find them, fast.

MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT.

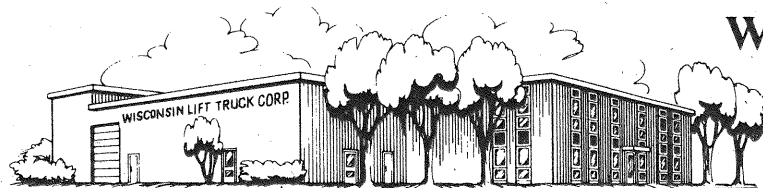
Just a short list of the accessories we can provide: casters, wheels, hand trucks, dock equipment, industrial bikes, aerial lift equipment, batteries and chargers, personnel carriers, sweepers and scrubbers, racking, a variety of attachments and more.

No other lift truck company offers you more. Count on us to be there with help when you have a problem. We're proud to be a part of Kenosha's rich history.

Wisconsin Lift Truck Corp.

6951 51st Street • 658-1000
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-5:00 PM,
Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon

Our business is helping you keep production moving.
Serving Kenosha, Racine and Northern Illinois.



We're now in our new 20,400 square foot facility in the Kenosha Industrial Park.



Ocean Spray and Kenosha continue to set new world records. . .

A FEW MONTHS ago, Ocean Spray began operations in its new 133,000 square foot manufacturing addition on Kenosha's southwest side. The added space provides us with the capacity to manufacture more cranberry oriented products than any comparable facility in the world. We continue to increase our efficiency and break more world records. We can now produce 85,000 cases a day, the equivalent of about 100 truck loads.

Our 250 employees bring dozens of products to millions

of persons who live in the heart of America. . . Duluth on the north, New Orleans on the south, the Appalachians on the east and the Rockies on the west. We continue to pioneer in the production of the promising "paper bottle."

This expansion reflects our confidence in Kenosha. . . it's people, government, education system and life style. We think that Kenosha is a great place to break world records. And we expect to break a few more in the years ahead.



Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. • 7800 60th Avenue • Kenosha, Wisconsin

Immigrants bring variety to neighborhoods

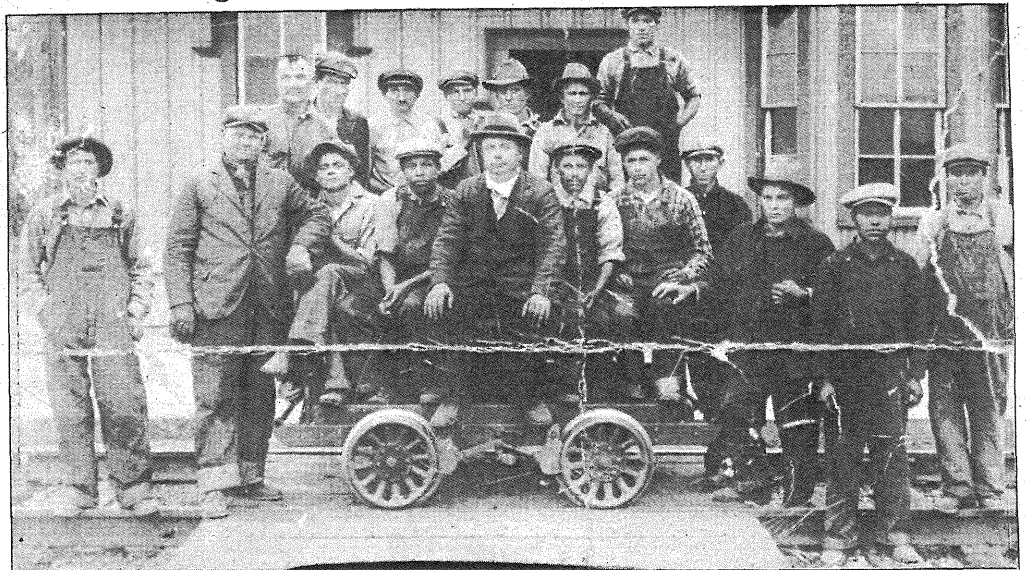
Yankee-British, northern European, then southern and eastern immigrants filled the city with a rich cultural heritage

Kenosha's first settlers were Yankees from New York and New England. Next, in the years before 1900, came a second wave of "Old Immigrants" from the British Isles, Germany and northern and western Europe.

At the turn of the century, Kenosha had a Yankee-British core, almost equalled in size by an immigrant-derived combination of Germans, Scandinavians, Irish and other northern Europeans.

By contrast, in 1900, there was little evidence of the immigration from southern and eastern Europe which was to form such a vital part of the city's population growth in the next 30 years.

Whereas the Old Immigration had been fairly well distributed throughout the county, the New Immigration was heavily concentrated in the city and its immediate environs. By 1930, 95 percent of the people of Italian background in the county were found in the city, as well as more than 90 percent of its Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish, and more than 85 percent of its Yugoslavian and Lithuanian-Americans. By then the southern and eastern European immigrants had almost achieved numerical parity with both of the city's two other population sources.



This Chicago and North Western Railway section gang is a complex ethnic and racial mix

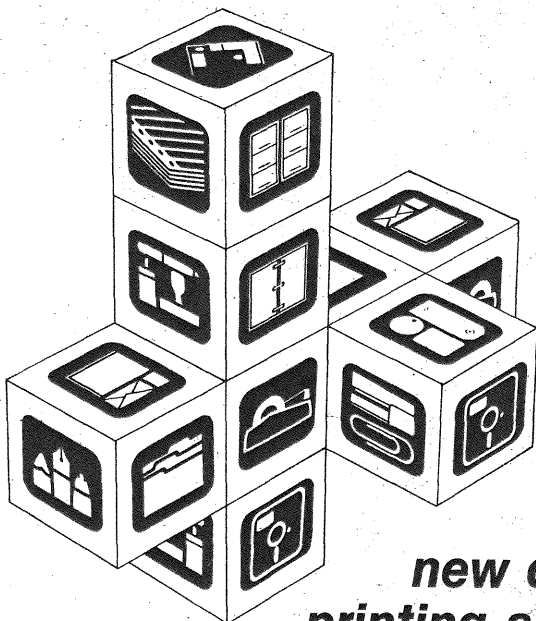
In the 1920's, about three-fourths of the city's labor force was employed in manufacturing. This constantly expanding need for unskilled labor drew

the southern and eastern European immigrants to Kenosha. Many were first attracted by recruiters sent to New York and Chicago by the

Kenosha Manufacturers Association. Kenosha's New Immigrants arrived

(continued on page 84)

SERVING KENOSHA COUNTY FOR OVER 80 YEARS



new dimensions in printing and office products

Printing

It's a busy team of skilled men and women, turning out the quality production every purchaser of printing has a right to expect.

Office Furniture

Center your day in surroundings of comfort and quiet, with the kind of furniture that does things for your sense of well being.

Office Supplies

If you need office supplies, just let us know what you need to make your business day a part of the good life.

Interior Design

We can do the whole job, from analysis to installation in planning new or remodeled offices.



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MILWAUKEE

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414 634-6262
414 442-3140



HAPPY BIRTHDAY KENOSHA ON YOUR 150th

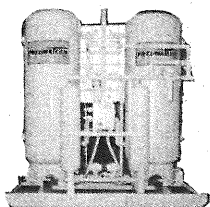
We've been successfully growing with you for more than half of those years — manufacturing proprietary and private label brands of lawn and garden care products, ice melters and vermiculite for attic insulation, masonry fill, concrete aggregate, horticultural use and swimming pool base.

*Kops
inc.*



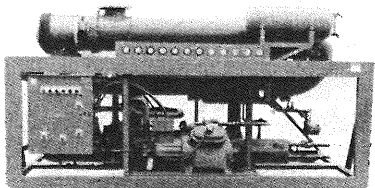
4500 13th Court Kenosha, WI 654-5301

We've shared 19
birthdays with you
Kenosha and each one
keeps getting better...



...as we continue manufacturing a quality line of Refrigerated Compressed Air Dryers, Regenerative Air/Gas Dryers, Aftercoolers, Drain Valves, Filters, etc., all designed to remove oil, moisture, dirt and scale from air/gas systems.

We're now looking forward to the next 19 years with great confidence.



For details phone: (414) 658-4317

Established 1966

PNEUMATECH INC.

8043 Sheridan Road
Kenosha, WI 53140



The Italian-American Society is a popular gathering place

(Continued from page 83)

in a city that was already divided into several fairly distinct ethnic enclaves. The original Yankee settlers had largely built their residences on the lakefront. And the main business district downtown was called "Yankeetown."

The Germans settled north of the Pike river on the lakefront along what later became 6th and 7th avenues. Yankees often talked about "going over the Rhine to Little Germany." The Scandinavians moved to what was then the southwest side of the city. Danes, Swedes and Norwegians lived close together for several blocks along Roosevelt Road and east of

(continued on page 85)



Leonard Montemurro
...a founder of the I-A

**YOUR GOOD
TASTE MADE
OUR GOOD
TASTE NO. 1
IN KENOSHA
WISCONSIN**



NO
PRESERVATIVES
ADDED

CAN BE
FROZEN AND
REFROZEN

Free Samples of all our good cheeses at our
Retail Outlet in Salem, Wisconsin, Hwy. 83,
1 mile south of Hwy. 50



Mexican-Americans share their culture with others

(Continued from page 84)

Lincoln Park between 60th and 75th streets.

Italians of all origins settled to gather on the west side around Nash Motors and along the 22nd Avenue business district.

The Poles generally settled farthest north, going as far as 30th Street. Mostly, though, they concentrated around the intersection of Washington and Sheridan roads, north of 52nd

Street and between 7th and 10th avenues. The Lithuanians settled near the Poles in Kenosha. The Slovaks concentrated farther east, along 6th and 7th avenues, just north of the main business district.

Although the children of the New Immigrants were often forced to work at a relatively early age, most parents were still sustained by the hope that the second generation in America

(continued on page 86.)

SAVE \$11 to \$48* PER FLUORESCENT

WE STOCK MONEY-SAVING GE WATT-MISER® FLUORESCENT LAMPS

- Replace a standard 40-watt tube with a GE F40 Watt-Miser II fluorescent and save about \$11.20*
- Or change one standard 215-watt Power Groove® fluorescent to the Power Groove Watt-Miser II Lamp at only 185 watts and save about \$48*
- When you can save 2, 3, even 4 times the price of the bulb itself, it doesn't pay to sit around waiting for burnouts. Change them all now
- Watt-Miser savings are also available in Slimline, High Output and other lamp types. Ask about the savings from GE Watt-Miser incandescents, too

*Energy savings at 8¢ per kWh over rated lamp life

We Can Deliver Bulbs from Stock, Fast! Call Today

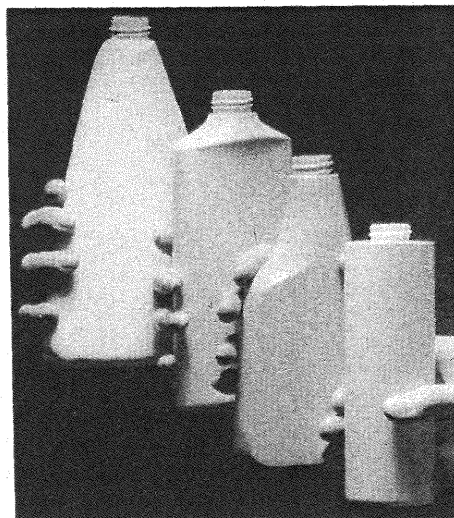


*For Over A Quarter Century
Serving The Kenosha Community*

Interstate Electric Supply Co.

6500 27th Avenue • Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140 • 414-552-7011

Your Quality Lighting Leader



We make plastic containers that hold some of life's most pleasant surprises.

We're new in Kenosha and appreciate the help we have received from all sectors of the community.

Kenosha and Monarch... together into tomorrow.



MONARCH PLASTICS, INC.

1205 65th Street, Kenosha, WI. 53140

Doug Coleman



**Our parts help
cities like Kenosha
pick up after
themselves . . .**

In only 14 years, Coleman Tool and Mfg. Corp. has become one of the largest producers of replacement parts for refuse vehicles and equipment.

Our Bristol facilities employ workers who are skilled in the operation of the latest computerized numerical control machines

for quality short-run production.

Coleman replacement parts are found throughout the U.S. and as far as Puerto Rico and Guam.

Considering that all this has happened since 1971, imagine what the next 14 years can mean.

**COLEMAN
TOOL & MFG. CORP.**

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BRISTOL, WISCONSIN 53104
**(414) 857-2323
(800) 558-9450**

(Continued from page 85)

would enjoy greater opportunities for advancement than they had. Almost no sacrifice was considered too great to provide that opportunity.

Most immigrant fathers had "a burning desire that his children be well-educated."

For all the poverty, the New Immigrant neighborhoods were usually happy places, characterized by large, close-knit families and friendly, helpful neighbors. The family was the center of life, including not only parents and children, but also aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents who lived nearby.

In addition to his family and his ethnic group, Kenosha's immigrants

were sustained primarily by two highly important institutions - their churches and their fraternal and benevolent societies.

Labor, politics

Kenosha's immigrants survived and adjusted to their new environment largely through the actions of their own institutions, the extended family, the ethnic neighborhood, the small business, the church, the parochial school and the fraternal and benevolent national society. Social and economic progress out of their original state of deprivation was aided significantly by two other, often closely connected, devices - the labor

union and political action.

More than any other means at their disposal, unionization and politics provided immigrants with the means to create alliances with other ethnic groups having similar problems and with the power to force Kenosha's more established citizens to give them a share of the American Dream. Unionization and politics were both areas where the immigrant's numbers could make up for his lack of money and other material resources.

They were both ways by which they could protect themselves and their families, while advancing in prosperity and status. Unionization and politics were vital methods of drawing immigrants out of their isolation, by

requiring them to live, work, compromise and cooperate with representatives of the wide variety of ethnic groups in Kenosha.

Immigration slows

The ending of mass immigration in the 1920s cut off the flow of fresh recruits and severed the most direct tie with the old country. Very few second and third generation Kenoshans, like their counterparts elsewhere, have any real facility with the immigrant language.

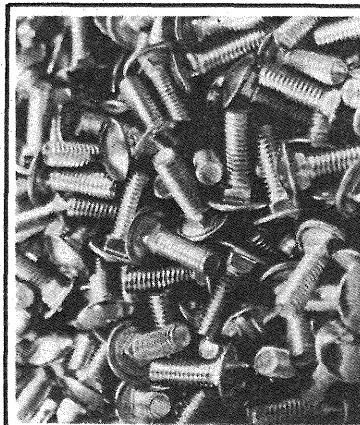
The ethnic neighborhoods have largely broken up.

Intermarriage across ethnic lines (continued on page 88)

Progress In Action

As an independent business on the grow, our future - like Kenosha's - is filled with promise. We weren't here for all of the first 150 years but the ones we have, have been good to us! Thank you Kenosha and Happy Birthday!

Kenosha Leatherette & Display Co.
801-50th Street
658-3211



We're as attached to Kenosha as our bolts are to cars . . .

During the past 25 years, we have produced million of stainless steel bumper bolts and other metal stainings and assemblies that keep cars in one piece. We're proud of our products . . . and of the city where we manufacture them.

KENOSHA METAL PRODUCTS, INC.

3919 - 13th Avenue • P.O. Box 642
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141.
Phone 414-658-3261

We're Manu-tronics, serving people in all walks of life.

We produce electronic equipment in Kenosha . . . a city that means a great deal to us.

It's a fine place to live, to work, to play.

We want to keep it that way . . .

MANU-TRONICS, Inc. • 9115 25th Ave. • Kenosha, Wisconsin

KENOSHA IS ON THE ROAD TO THE FUTURE.

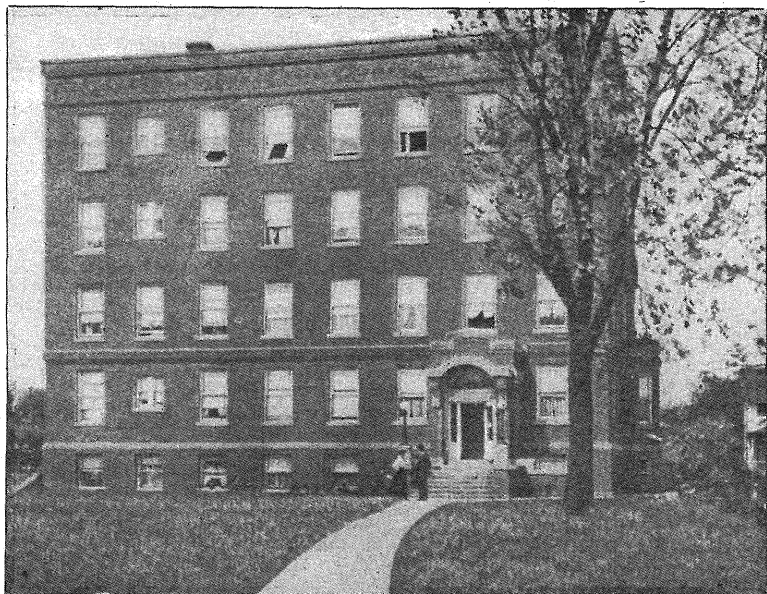
For 150 years, Kenosha has been recognized as a major center of business activity in southeastern Wisconsin. And that recognition is growing with the rapid emergence of the "I-94 Connection."

Today Kenosha serves as the gateway city to Wisconsin's high-tech highway - the I-94 corridor between Kenosha, Milwaukee and Madison. Along this 130-mile stretch of interstate are some of the finest technical minds and most productive workers in the world. And Kenosha commerce and industry are a vital part of its success.

Wisconsin Electric is proud to be a catalyst in the economic development of southeastern Wisconsin by promoting its strengths and resources to businesspeople nationwide. Through our "I-94 Connection" promotion program, we're telling the rest of the country what you already know - that Wisconsin offers a strategy for success and a place to enjoy it.



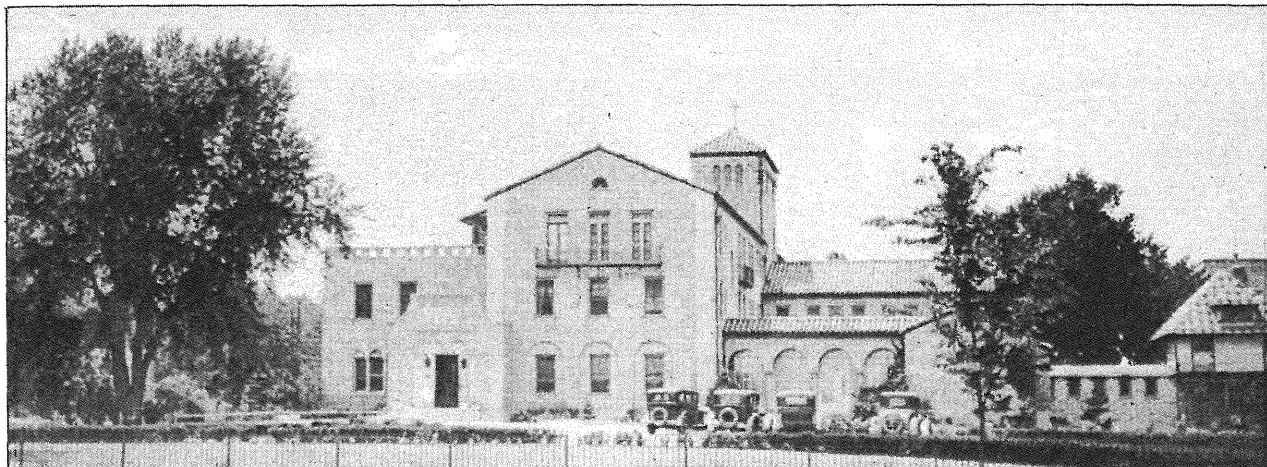
Wisconsin Electric
POWER COMPANY



Kenosha Memorial Hospital: In 1912 (above) and today (at right)

Two hospitals serve the community

At Memorial and St. Catherine's, there has been continuing growth and improvement in health care facilities and services



St. Catherine's Hospital: Above photo is from 1928; below is current view of main entrance.



Kenosha is fortunate to have the services of two excellent hospitals, St. Catherine's and Kenosha Memorial.

St. Catherine's has 254 licensed beds and 810 employees.

Kenosha Memorial has 315 licensed beds and 750 employees.

St. Catherine's has a cardiac rehabilitation program and 30 out-patient services. The hospital's physical facilities have expanded to include the Family Medical Center in Paddock Lake, the Benet Lake Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center and the Family Practice Resident Training Center.

Kenosha Memorial is the pediatric care center for Kenosha County. The Critical Care Center was updated in November 1984. Its out-patient day surgery program offers an alternative in health care.

Kenosha's hospitals are served by approximately 120 physicians.



Kenosha industry lured workers from around the world

(Continued from page 86)

has become commonplace, making many third generation Kenoshans human "melting pots." Those ethnic businesses that have survived and prospered serve a much wider clientele than their own nationality.

Many of the fraternal and benevolent societies have disappeared or lost much of their ethnic distinctiveness by the admission of outside members through marriage. Others have become more like American social lodges, with only dim memories of ethnic beginnings.

Churches which once included a particular nationality in their official name, have membership lists sprinkled with a cross section of ethnic names. Everywhere there is evidence that the almost self-contained ethnic enclaves that comprised much of Kenosha a half-century ago are fast fading.

Yet, for all that, there are still signs that "Americanization" has not completely carried the day. After reaching a low point in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the membership in many ethnic societies has undergone a steady increase in the last decade.

Many young people, unhappy with the values and lifestyles of the wider American culture and seeking alternative models, have turned to their ethnic heritage for guidance. "What the son tries to forget," a prominent immigrant historian has noted, "the grandson seeks to remember."

As late as 1966, two prominent Kenosha Jews, the sons of Russian (continued on page 89)

GH PRODUCTS CORP.
ALFA-LAVAL GROUP Kenosha, April, 1985

On behalf of G & H PRODUCTS CORP., the staff and I would like to congratulate Kenosha on its 150th anniversary.

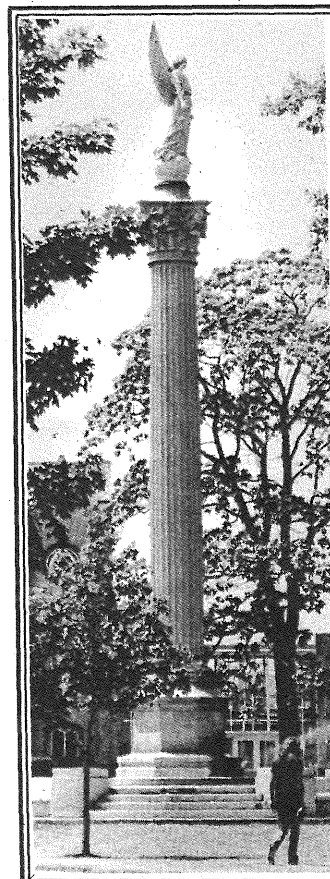
Only two months ago, G & H PRODUCTS CORP. was transformed into a new independent company. The product range which consists of stainless steel products for the processing industries was expanded, and in order to handle the expanded product line, G & H PRODUCTS CORP. has moved into a larger facility in Kenosha, to serve as our U.S. Headquarters.

The new product program features pumps, valves, tubes and fittings for the dairy, food and beverage industries as well as chemical and other processing industries. Our Kenosha facility is our distribution center for the United States.

All of us at G & H PRODUCTS CORP. hope that our new company will be able to spend the next 150 years serving the Kenosha community and all of our customers.

We are looking forward to a bright future in our new home here in the Kenosha area.

Truly yours,
Ole B. Andersen
Ole B. Andersen
President



**Holm's
Manufacturing
Company**

**QUALITY
SPECIAL
MACHINING
SINCE
1920**

HOLM'S
1303 35th Avenue
Kenosha, Wisconsin



Immigrants, especially from Eastern and Southern Europe, swelled Kenosha's population in the first 20 years of this century

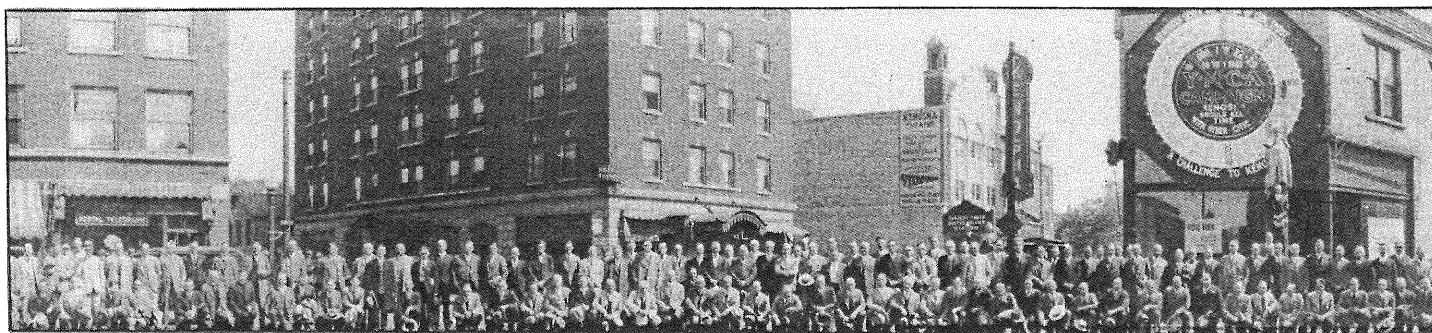
(Continued from page 88)
immigrants, were denied membership in the Elks Club because of their ethnic background, an indication that assimilation still had some way to go. That situation has since corrected itself with a number of Jews now members of the Elks Club. Indeed, the Kenosha Elks Club pioneered in developing policies that eradicated racial discrimination in its national by-laws. The city's Jews still maintain their own religious and social institutions, and send relief to co-religionists trapped in the Russian homeland while generously contributing to the support of Israel.

Lithuanians and other Eastern Europeans responded to the plight of those in their former homeland by organizing relief drives.

Religious festivals and national holidays are enjoying a revival of
(continued on page 90)



Many immigrants maintained old country ways in cooking and baking



IN 1928 THESE MEN STARTED KENOSHA ON THE ROAD TO FITNESS

The men pictured above raised \$400,000 to match the contribution by C.W. Nash which made the Kenosha Youth Foundation a reality.



The Kenosha Youth Foundation was originally chartered as the YMCA in 1896. Operating at its present location since 1930, the name was changed in 1935 to more accurately reflect the large boy and girl, male and female population being served and the community wide character of those services. Annually more than 10,000 Kenoshans are involved in the services offered, touching the life of one or more persons in over twenty-five percent of the households in our area. Membership fees (75%), Sustaining Contributions, endowment income, memorial and other gifts (15%), and the Kenosha County United Way (10%), provide operating funds for KYF programs.

An 18 member board of directors guides the work of the institution. Gifts to the KYF (tax-exempt) are important to ensure the continuance of quality programs for the youth and families of Kenosha. Gifts may be specified or unspecified as to purpose or may be in the form of a Memorial.

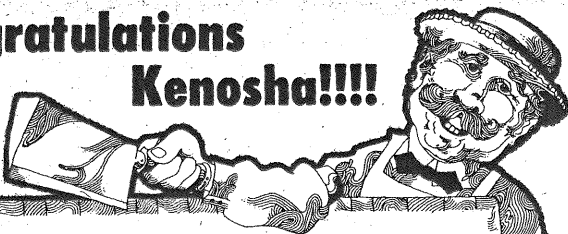


KENOSHA YOUTH FOUNDATION

720-59th Place • Kenosha Wisconsin • Phone 654-2104



Congratulations Kenosha!!!!



It is with great Pride that we join with all of Kenosha in the celebration of our fair city's

150th Anniversary!

We Can All Feel Extremely Proud To Be Part Of This Community!

LINCOLN
SUPER MARKET
6830-14th Avenue



Immigrants took pride in their commercial involvement

(Continued from page 89)

interest, both within and without the ethnic community. There seems to be a growing interest in ethnic culture by all sectors of society. This derives, in part, from expanding tolerance based on new laws and lifestyles, and more education.

The influx to Kenosha of Mexican-Americans, blacks and Asians add a new dimension to the debate over the meaning of America which has been going on for 208 years. Of Kenosha County's 122,000 people as of 1984, approximately 3,250 are black and 3,650 are Spanish Americans.

It is clear that Kenosha's immigrant experience is not yet over.

Kenosha for Lincoln

With a total vote of about 2,500 in 1860, Kenosha voters chose to rally to the flag of Abraham Lincoln, leader of the new Republican party, and the sentiment stirred up by the political spell-binders who sought to further the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency of the United States, fell on deaf ears.

It was reported in the community that Abraham Lincoln had made a speech in the course of the campaign that he would urge Congress to work actively for the developing of ports on Lake Michigan.

Kenosha U.S.A.

Kenosha can rightly be proud in celebrating on its 150th Anniversary.

Kenosha has long exemplified that homegrown energy, spirit that promotes progress and it has helped us in our growth to serve many generations of Kenoshans.



In Our 37th Year
In Kenosha

**Michael Principe
Plumbing Co.**

Residential-Commercial-Industrial

6803 39th Ave.

657-7309

Labor unions are formed to protect workers

As the century turned and industry and the city grew, unions developed an interest in salaries, hours and working conditions

The last two decades of the 19th century brought industrial expansion to Kenosha on a large scale. The city also enjoyed a large growth in population to accommodate the industrialization, and the quiet shipping port was now transformed into a community bustling with activity.

Despite long hours, low pay, discriminatory employment practices and sometimes hazardous working conditions, Kenosha workers as yet lacked the perspective, leverage and unity to create a strong labor movement. Before the newly arrived immigrant workers could develop any strong commitment to unionization they would need time to come to terms with American culture. Although many unions were formed during the 1900s, most were never chartered and disappeared quickly. The most important step taken by labor during this period was the organization of the Trades and Labor Council, chartered by the American Federation of Labor on Feb. 25, 1902.

The locals that joined were the Metal Polishers and Buffers, Carpenters, Joiners, Machinists, Musicians, Retail Clerks and Cigar Makers.

Other groups were quick to join. In 1903, the barkeepers of Kenosha held an organizational meeting with the



The Allen-A strike brought labor leaders from outside to help local strikers.

encouragement of an outside national organization and decided to form a union and join the council.

Aside from its basic concerns with

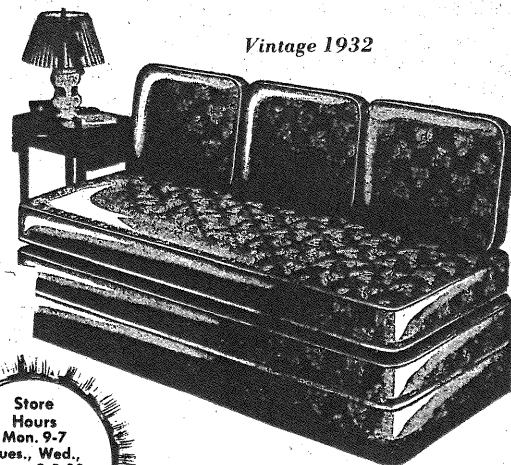
salaries, working conditions and hours, the Trades and Labor Council also was mindful of the significant social needs of the workers.

The first decade of the 1900s had its share of labor strife. The first serious strike of the century came in late May

(continued on page 92)

Quality Furniture Then And Now

The design of furniture may have changed over the years since Joseph Kassel first opened the doors of Star Furniture in 1932. But one thing has remained the same and that is quality, value, and a fair and honest price. Star Furniture started with this concept 53 years ago and still believes it to be true today . . . some things just never go out of style.



Store Hours
Mon. 9-7
Tues., Wed.,
Thurs. 9-5:30
Fri. 9-8
Sat. 9-4

To our friends and loyal customers thank you for your patronage over the years and we hope to serve you again soon.

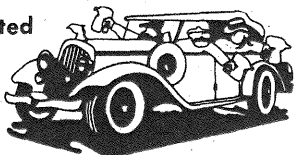
Ralph and Florence Kassel

STAR
FURNITURE
2214-16 ROOSEVELT RD. PHONE 657-5505

Pulera

BODY SHOP

Incorporated

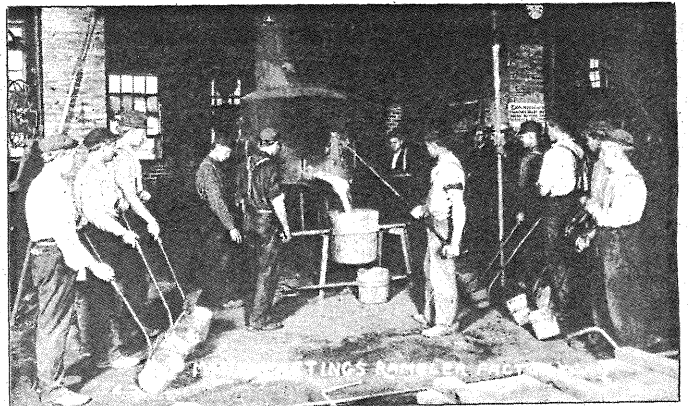


Pulera Body Shop, Workmanship, Quality and Customer Satisfaction is our Number One concern.

On behalf of all of us at Pulera Body Shop, we would like to say from the bottom of our heart

HAPPY 150th BIRTHDAY KENOSHA!

5313-13th Ave. 657-5144



Pouring castings at the Jeffery plant

(Continued from page 91)
 1901, when the machinists in several Kenosha factories left their jobs. They demanded a reduction in hours from 10 to nine over the six-day workweek.

Before officials settled the strike, a soon-to-be-familiar pattern emerged. A.D. Meiselbach threatened to move his factory to another location rather than put up with the local labor situation.

Newspaper headlines related how Kenosha was gaining a "black eye in industrial circles," but few citizens seemed concerned about the abuses that workers suffered. After two months of unemployment, the machinists finally had to return to work. They had gained little by the strike. There were labor troubles at Sim-

mons in 1909 and 1917 which were of short duration, non-violent and settled with little change for the economic betterment of labor. In 1907, a strike action took place at Badger Brass and there was a minimum of violence.

Partial labor win

The most dramatic labor strike in Kenosha during the first 25 years of the century was that at the Allen Tannery in 1906. Due to the intense feelings on both sides and the violence and reactionary efforts that followed, this strike serves as an example of where labor and management were in the early 20th century. The strike started on April 25, when 150 men employed in the lower yards walked

(continued on page 93)

Kenosha and Paul Swartz Nursery

We've Grown Together!

It all started over 100 years ago when John Swartz, Paul's grandfather started a nursery that would someday develop into a family tradition.

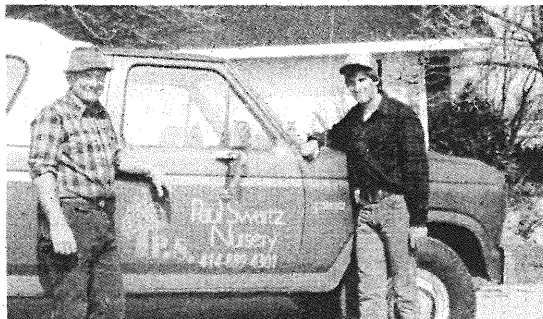
In 1949 Paul Swartz, using his grandfather's knowledge and skill of the business, started his own nursery in Silver Lake, Wisconsin.

As Kenosha grew, so did Paul Swartz Nursery which now covers 180 acres in Kenosha County.

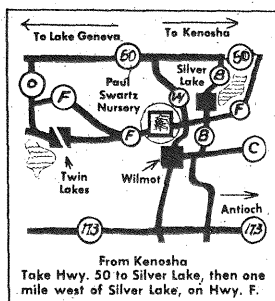
Today Swartz Nursery employs over 40 workers. Paul's Sons Ross and Roy work at the nursery thus extending the Swartz name through four generations in the nursery business.



Pictured in 1956, Paul Swartz did landscaping work on Dr. Swift's residence on 2nd Ave. across from Southport Park.



Paul's son, Ross, proudly extends the business through four generations.

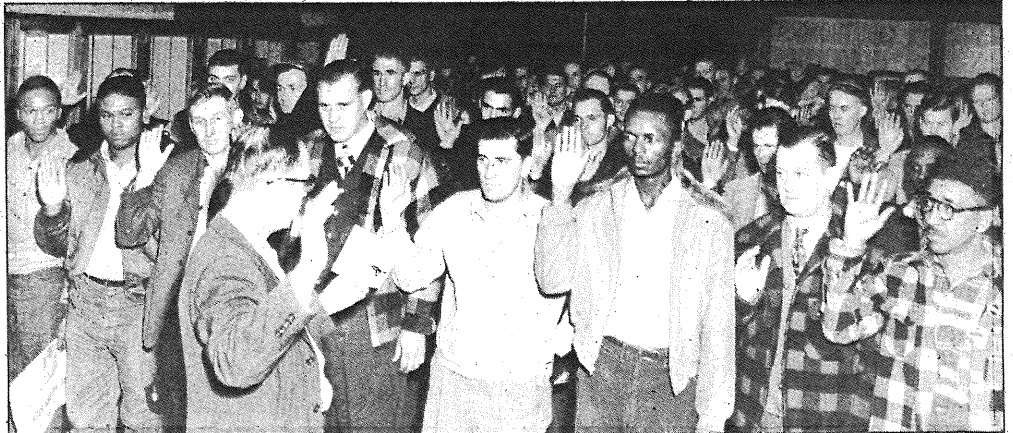


- Personalized Landscaping available.
- Southeastern Wis. largest nursery
- Over 110 varieties of trees

Paul Swartz Nursery & Garden Shop
 30728-93rd St. (Route 5)
 Burlington, WI 889-4301



Felix Olkives
... labor pioneer



UAW Local 72 members are sworn in by president Winand "Bill" Kult

(Continued from page 92)
out demanding a 50-cent-per-week increase in wages.

Charles W. Allen, one of the local directors of the company, talked to the strikers who had no union. He announced that the Kenosha yardmen already received 50 cents more than those in Milwaukee and that he was powerless to raise the Kenosha wages.

About 3 p.m., a group of strikers suddenly began rushing around the plant "shouting like madmen" in an effort to persuade other workers to join them. About 5 p.m. a new scuffle broke out and two men were arrested. A great crowd gathered at the jail and

only quick action by Mayor James Gorman restored peace.

Although there were minor skirmishes near the plant on April 27, a compromise settlement was hammered out later in the day.

Thus, in the end, labor won a partial victory without benefit of a formal union organization. Future strikes would soon prove that such victories were rare.

Despite this settlement, labor troubles at the Allen Tannery resurfaced again in 1907 and 1909. The pattern was about the same in both cases. Only superficial concessions were won in the 1909 strike and some

workers began to realize the advantages that a union might offer.

Period of peace

In contrast to the first decade of the 20th century, the period from 1910 to 1928 was a time of relative peace on the labor front in Kenosha. There were fewer and generally less violent strikes. Nevertheless, labor leaders continued to focus on major issues and problems. One of the most important was that of child labor.

Jane Addams, the nationally acclaimed founder of Hull House in Chicago, spoke at the Unitarian Church in 1903, about this abuse. She

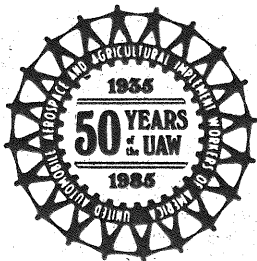
explained that through her work in the settlement houses of Chicago, she had had ample opportunity to view child labor first hand.

By 1911, only two plants in Kenosha, Cooper Underwear and Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery, had children at work in their factories and the number was rapidly diminishing. This meant that children under 16 were forced to seek jobs in retail stores and as drivers of delivery wagons. Some parents of large families moved away in protest, but state and local laws rectified some of the abuses in the child labor situation.

In 1911, the Wisconsin Legislature

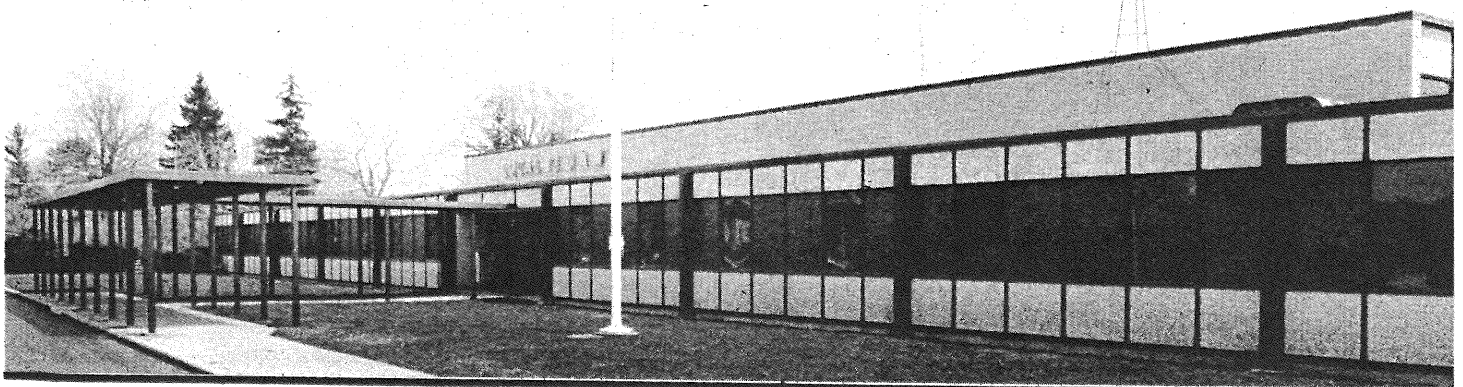
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Local 72 ... United Automobile Workers



Local 72 has been an integral part of Kenosha's history for the past 50 years. We salute Kenosha in its 150th year.

LOCAL 72 ... AMC/Renault ... Kenosha



**Happy Birthday,
Kenosha**



Paul Vigansky, Founder, 1902-1975
Sons, Gregg, Franz and Jerry

Vigansky's . . .
a family tradition of
serving the community's
appliance and TV needs
for over 35 years!



THANK YOU KENOSHA!

Vigansky's
TV & Appliances

3611 Roosevelt Road



The late Walter Reuther (seated, center) is surrounded by local union leaders in this photo from the 1950s. Seated to Reuther's left is Jack Beni; to his right, Jack Millward, both past UAW Local 72 presidents. Standing, from left, are Corky McNeal, Local 72 official; Tony L. Russo, past Local 72 president, and George H. Pinzger, president of UAW Local 960, at MacWhyte.

Your Community Mall of Family Services

Old Market Square

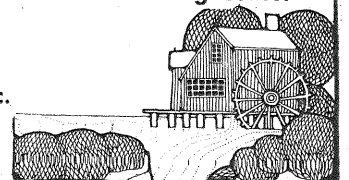
8600 Sheridan Road • Kenosha, Wisconsin

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY
KENOSHA!**

from all the merchants at Old Market Square,
we're proud to be part of Kenosha

- Unique Boutique
- The Toy House
- The Craft Cottage
- Mr. Video Store
- Angelo's Too
- Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept.
- Market Square Theatres
- Bally's Funway Freeway
- Jensen Pizza Popper
- Havranek Advertising Assoc.

- Night Moves Waterbeds
- Sports Memories
- Merle Norman
- Kenosha Dental Center
- McDermott's Photography
- Plan Design Group
- Hunt's Sewing Center



(Continued from page 93)

passed a bill calling for workman's compensation protection. As a result, many workers gained protection when injured on the job. In the past, the injured laborer might simply lose his job or suffer without any compensation.

The effort for a shorter working day did pay dividends in 1918, when the men and women who worked for the city of Kenosha gained an 8-hour work day. Alderman Edward J. Sullivan of the first ward and "the father of the eight-hour movement," proposed the idea to the City Council and eventually gained its acceptance by a unanimous vote. Most industrial workers continued to work a 54-hour week, however.

The employment picture brightened somewhat in 1915 and for several years thereafter with the demand for war materials flooding in from Europe. Factories operated at full force to produce the needed World War I products. The Jeffery Co. produced a line of trucks shipped to Europe, the durability of which heightened demand. With individual orders as large as 750 trucks, the Kenosha plant was always busy. The Jeffery firm enjoyed such prosperity that the president announced a reduction of the workweek from 54 to 50 hours and a 10 percent raise in pay.

The work of the Trades and Labor Council continued after World War I. Dwight House retired from the presidency of the Council in 1920 and Charles Burke of Simmons took the office. His first years were relatively

quiet as labor struggled to organize and gain a more sound footing in Kenosha.

Allen-A strike

The high water mark of local labor troubles prior to the Great Depression was reached in 1928 with the strike at the Allen-A plant. For almost two years, labor and management were at odds. Violence was commonplace, and there were more than 450 arrests.

Men used dynamite and black powder bombs to destroy workers' homes and Allen-A property. One person was tarred and several were kidnapped. There were a number of serious riots and many men and women spent time in jail rather than pay stiff fines. Before the bitterness died down, City Manager Charles M. Osborn and Police Chief Thad W. Logan resigned their jobs rather than manhandle labor union members to the satisfaction of powerful Kenosha anti-labor factions.

The strike never officially ended. Some workers, after months of inactivity, drifted back to work while others took jobs with different companies. Allen-A suffered greatly in a financial sense and shortly after labor peace was restored, the company changed hands.

In early 1928, the company installed new machines and demanded a new work pattern whereby one knitter and two apprentices would work two machines rather than one knitter and one apprentice for each machine. The company claimed that the two ma-



George Poredon, left, and Harold Newton, of Kenosha Labor

chine system was used throughout the country and that the Kenosha factory would have to accept it to remain competitive. The workers vehemently protested, claiming that only serious unemployment and an inferior product would result.

Local union leaders brought in Harold Steele, vice president of the

American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and Louis Budenz, editor of Labor Age in New York and a representative of the national hosiery union, to head up the strike.

By the end of 1928, after over 10 months of strike, union leaders

(Continued on page 98)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS AND AEROSPACE WORKERS LODGE 34

SALUTE OUR CITY ON IT'S 150th ANNIVERSARY!

PRESIDENT

WILLIAM BUZZA

VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN MATRISE

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

EUGENE SCHUTZ

RECORDING SECRETARY

THOMAS McMAHON

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

BILL HOLLAND

CONDUCTOR

RONALD JOHNSON

SENTINEL

DENNIS PAVLOVICH

TRUSTEES

A.S. KAVLAUSKAS
KENNETH JENNINGS
RICHARD JUDEIKA

For the **TRUTH** ... about Kenosha ...
our Unions and our People,
you may rely on

The Kenosha Labor

You need not be a Union member to subscribe.

Simply call 657-6116. 52 issues per year;

\$15 in Kenosha County; \$16.50 outside Kenosha County.



"Thank you,
Kenosha for
making us
NUMBER ONE!"

**WE'RE KENOSHA'S LARGEST AND
MOST COMPLETE SHOPPING CENTER**

75th Street at Pershing Blvd. in Kenosha

BOBUSCH Furniture Co.

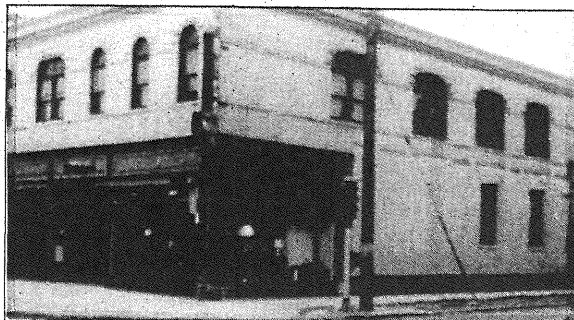
For For Kenosh



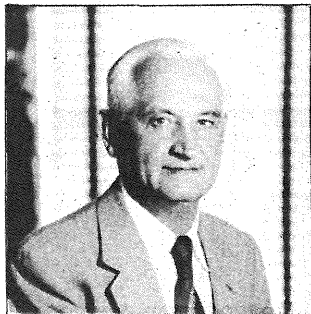
Bobusch Furniture As Seen Today



Bobusch Furniture As Seen During Remodeling 1960



Bobusch Furniture As Seen In 1945



Blackstone Studios

FRANK V. BOBUSCH SR.
Founder

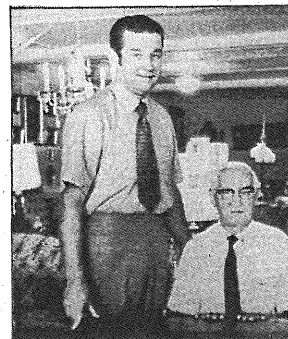
The Year was 1945. This was the year that Frank V. Bobusch, a Czechoslovakian immigrant founded Bobusch Furniture Company. But his involvement in the furniture business was rooted 26 years earlier.

Frank, eldest son of Stephan A. Bobusch Sr., established himself in the furniture business in 1919. At this time he became a salesman and stockholder in the Mica Furniture Company, (then at the present Bobusch location), which began operation that year. Soon after, Frank's brother, Steve Bobusch, developed an interest in the furniture business and by 1932 he, too, was a salesman for the Mica store. In 1945, Anton Mica left the city and sold the business to Frank Bobusch, thus establishing Bobusch Furniture Co.

With his brother Steve's assistance, Bobusch Furniture Co. began to grow in all corners of the community and beyond.

Frank, as well as being president of the company held many positions in the industry and in his community. He was the president of the Kenosh Furniture Dealers Association, perennial president of the North Side Advancement Association and member of the board of St. Anthony's Church for more than 50 years.

His son, Frank Bobusch Jr., also became involved



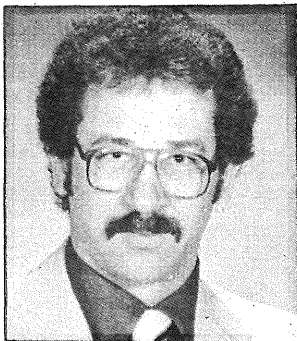
THE E
(left to right) FRANK BOBUSCH SR. & ST. J.

in the family business and eventually became president of the firm. Then in 1972, tragedy descended on the family when Frank Jr. lost his life in an automobile accident. Frank Sr., then retired, resumed his activities in the com

arty Years a's Furniture Store

pany as chairman of the board and Steve assumed the responsibilities of the presidency.

With the change of events Frank Bobusch Sr. hired Edwin J. Jacyna as merchandise manager in 1972. Edwin was also named president of the firm that same year. Frank Sr.'s grandson David A. Scuglik was brought into the company as a salesman in 1979. With their assistance, business continued to prosper. At the end of December 1984, Edwin J. Jacyna retired and as of January 1, 1985 David A. Scuglik became president



DAVID A. SCUGLIK
Present President
(Grandson of The Founder)

merchandise at the right time, at the right price is important, but that it is also essential "to cheerfully greet the customer and to thank him whether he buys or not." Steve Bobusch added that buyer satisfaction, guarantees and value received are the basic elements for successful sales. David Scuglik presented his formula for running a successful furniture store in the 1980's in this way: "Namebrand, quality furniture, competitive prices and courteous service is never dated. If you apply and stand by these basic ideas your store will prosper. It's been 40 years now and so far this concept has proven to be right."

You are cordially invited to stop in soon to browse around and see for yourself why Bobusch has been "Kenosha's Furniture Store" for the past 40 years.



OBUSCH FAMILY
USCH JR., FRANK V. BOBUSCH
E BOBUSCH

and merchandise manager, positions he holds today.

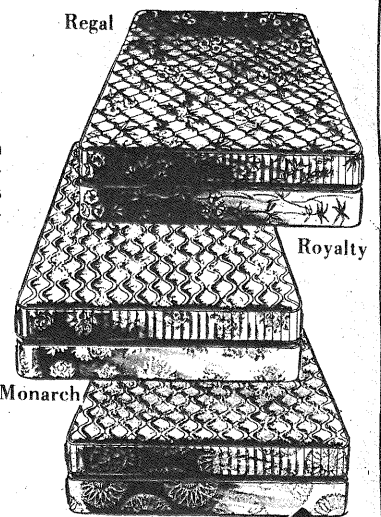
When once asked to comment on the reasons why the business had grown through three generations, Frank Sr. replied that offering the right

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Queen Set Reg. 999.00	SALE '499.00
King Set Reg. 1399.00	SALE '699.00

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At times, organized labor found it necessary to strike

(Continued from page 95)

seemed helpless to change the situation at Allen-A. They took the case before the American Federation of Labor session in New Orleans, but other than sympathy and resolutions, little help was forthcoming.

The Allen-A strike was a bitter experience for Kenosha labor and the town as a whole. Although no one was killed in the turbulent hostility, the town suffered the aftereffects of deep-felt bitterness that lasted for decades.

Kenosha economic conditions deteriorated even further in the 1930s with the advent of the Great Depres-

sion. The relief rolls increased and crowds seeking jobs gathered around factory gates illustrating the depressed state of Kenosha during those years.

Only the advent of World War II would completely normalize the picture in Kenosha.

Labor organizes

Organized labor in Kenosha grew out of the ashes of the depressed economic conditions of the 1930s.

Unions grew in number from six (continued on page 99)

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Labor leaders, from left, Greg Wallig, Marwood Veale, Hartwick Dahl, Mike Maxin, and Paul Whiteside.

(Continued from page 98)

before the Depression to 40 locals with 8,000 members in 1936. There were 54 local unions by 1948, of which 46 were AFL and eight were CIO, with Nash Motors having both.

The actual stimulus for this growth was the National Industrial Recovery Act which was part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal package in 1933.

Roosevelt needed both labor and management support for his recovery program. The president created labor boards to bring about labor peace and also to interpret the law. The labor boards slowly worked out a body of labor law.

The law opened the doors to a better balance of power between the strong position of management and the weak position of labor.

Union leaders across the country moved quickly to take advantage of the new developments.

Under the leadership of Felix Olkives, Gilbert Fechner and Harold Newton, the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council achieved what had seemed impossible only five years earlier. These men and others set forth "to organize, federate, and educate the workers and to secure for them absolute social and economic independence." To this end they worked to make Kenosha a true union city.

Because of the size of the labor force at Nash Motors, the Trades and Labor Council officials turned first to this task. Olkives and Fechner met a ready response from a large majority of the automotive workers and successfully organized a union. Its charter, dated September 1933, was from the American Federation of Labor and created Federal Labor Union No. 19008.

Nash lock-out

Nash Co. officials decided to test the union and in November the company locked out its employees for 11 days. The incident that sparked this action occurred in the final assembly



Employees of the Dynamatic Corp. in 1939

department where the workers demanded to be paid on a piece work basis. Nash officials set a rate for the piece work but after a day's trial, the workers called for higher rates.

Charles Nash, chairman of the board, personally pleaded with the workers to give it a three-day trial, but the laborers refused. Nash showed that he could be just as stubborn and closed the entire plant. Although union leaders had not been involved initially, they ordered their members to picket. Union officials warned that if the company did not recognize the union, they would appeal to the NRA officials in Washington.

Nash refused and local officials corresponded with Sen. Wagner in the nation's capital. The senator was also concerned that Nash would not recognize local 19008 and sent in mediators.

Charles Nash responded by offering

(continued on page 100)



The Union Club, 55th Street and 10th Avenue



Happy Anniversary Kenosha. We know what it is to Celebrate. We're Celebrating our 10th Anniversary.

Today, the American Car Buyer is more Demanding, Critical, Uncompromising and Quality-Conscious than ever.

We're looking forward to another very good decade.

STAN LOCK
BUICK IN KENOSHA

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(Continued from page 99)

the workers their old hourly wage. Other wage scales were explored, but all in vain. In mid-November, union members rejected all of the company proposals until Nash would meet with their bargaining committee. Under pressure from Washington, Nash relinquished his stand and met with the union bargaining committee and hammered out a settlement.

The company agreed to collective bargaining, seniority, a 10 percent raise in wages and a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour.

Beginning of Local 72

Other events of less significance filled out the pre-war years for the auto workers. In 1935, the new international UAW issued a charter to its Kenosha affiliate giving it a new name, Local 72. In 1937, the AFL suspended the industrial unions from its organization and the international UAW joined with the CIO. Local 72 was part of this move. Meanwhile local union membership continued to increase to over 2,500 by 1939.

In September 1935, relations at Nash became tense when the union voted for a strike. This time the demand was for one week's paid vacation, a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour and a guaranteed minimum work week of 24 hours. By Oct. 20, UAW Local 72 had won a significant victory when Nash agreed in writing to recognize the union and to all other points under consideration. Only on the wage issue did the union com-

promise, settling for a 65-cent minimum wage.

Roosevelt's labor legislation was also the impetus for union action at Simmons Manufacturing Co. in 1933. The long hours and low wages that these workers received created a situation that was ripe for union organization. After several meetings of Simmons employees, a charter was applied for. The AFL chartered Federal Labor Union Local 18456.

A familiar pattern emerged shortly after the union organized. In January 1934, the union submitted to Simmons officials a list of demands which were turned down. During the following month, union members struck. After five days of negotiations, officials reached a compromise settlement in which the union gained an increase of 10 percent in wages and union recognition by Simmons.

Brass unionizes

Workers at American Brass organized in 1934 and the pattern was the same. After several years of difficult negotiations with the company, Local 19322 gained numerous concessions including a 40-hour week, time-and-a-half for all work more than eight hours per day and for Saturday work, with double pay for Sunday work.

By 1936, Kenosha's big three industries — Nash, Simmons and American Brass — reached 100 percent union membership among production workers.

Workers formed 20 other locals (continued on page 101)

66 Years On The Move

Tremendous strides have been made by the Otto Nelson and Sons, Inc. moving firm since it was started in Kenosha 66 years ago.

Otto C. Nelson and his son, Nels J., began the operation with a moving van and a place of business at 856 Drew St., now Sixty-third Pl., just south of the Roosevelt Rd. and Twenty-second Ave. intersection. (Site of the new fire station)

A few years later another son, Elmer Nelson, joined the company. Some of the first business was hauling milk from the Kenosha county farmers into the city of local dairies. Local drayage work consisted of hauling freight from the C&NW freight depot to various customers in Kenosha.

In those days movers (they were called draymen) were required to haul just about anything moveable. Among some items were: fruit from the South Water market in Chicago, coal and wood, flour and garden seeds, lumber, hanging beef and pork, cut-flowers and of course, furniture.

Otto Nelson, the founder, retired in 1949, with Nels assuming the presidency. When he semi-retired in 1967 William G. Nelson, son of Nels, took over the firm's leadership. Bill had joined the company in 1952 as a driver and assistant manager.

Complete the corporate officer list are Dolores (Nelson) Reed, secretary since 1948, and Thomas A. Nelson, vice president and treasurer. Tom joined the company in 1956.

This was the same year that the firm expanded by buying out the Ever Hansen Trucking Co. During the years the firm's warehouse and equipment needs grew. The second place of business was 6611 Twenty-eighth Ave. and now the present place which is a five building warehouse at 2726 Sixty-third St. The company now has 27 pieces of equipment including the largest furniture moving trailer in this area.



Pictured above is one of the firm's first vans, a 1924 Chicago Truck.

Otto Nelson and Sons are agents for United Van Lines, Inc., one of the industry's most innovative moving concerns.

Through United the firm handles household goods shipping to all parts of the free world.

Some of the larger moves handled by Otto Nelson and Sons have been various state of Wisconsin offices, Kenosha city and county offices, American Motors export division offices, Gateway Technical Institute. And there are many more.

The Otto Nelson firm is proud to be part of the Kenosha area growth.

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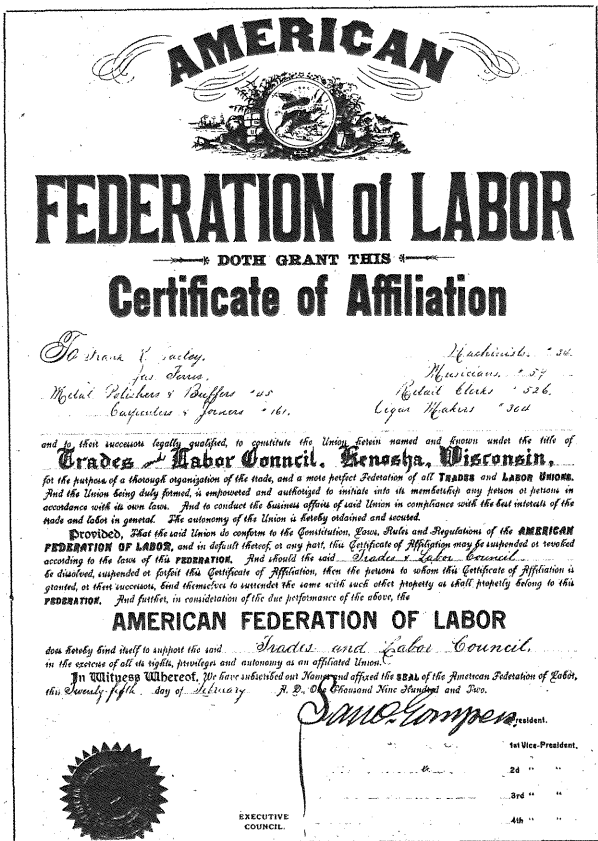
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Founding president of the American Federation of Labor Samuel Gompers signed the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council charter

(Continued from page 100) during the 1930s with the Teachers Union being one of the last to organize in the spring of 1938.

The organizational years of the 1930s soon gave way to the war years of the 1940s.

During and after the war, strikes and wage bargaining as usual resurfaced in most of the industries. Workers organized food cooperatives to save money and once again labor illustrated its capacity to organize for the benefit of its members.

By 1950, UAW Local 72 had gained health and life insurance benefits and impressive pay raises. Still there were some who wondered whether these gains would be quickly eaten away by inflation.

Simmons leaves

While local labor leaders came and went and organized labor fought to maintain high wages in the inflationary period of postwar America, Simmons Co. officials dropped a "bombshell" on the community. In June 1959, they announced that the company would move its Kenosha operations to Munster, Indiana. This was a tremendous shock to the local economy since 1,400 local workers were to be let go.

Union officials were more disturbed that they had not been alerted to the closing.

Once people accepted the fact that the plant would close, they next turned to placing the blame for the Simmons exodus. Charges quickly

circulated that an "uncooperative labor climate" had forced the move. Union officials countered that they had "bent over backward" to cooperate with plant needs. The union had agreed to moving people out of seniority from job to job, had allowed the company to call back laid off men out of seniority to fill key operations, and had permitted members to be laid off out of seniority to help maintain production.

Union officials totally rejected the uncooperative label that was thrust on them. They saw the move to Munster in another light. They had recommended for the precious 10 years that the company modernize the Kenosha plant to improve productivity. That the company had failed to do this, Grant Simmons admitted publicly. According to the Kenosha Labor, he had recognized plant obsolescence 10 years earlier and rather than modernize, he decided to make plans to leave Kenosha.

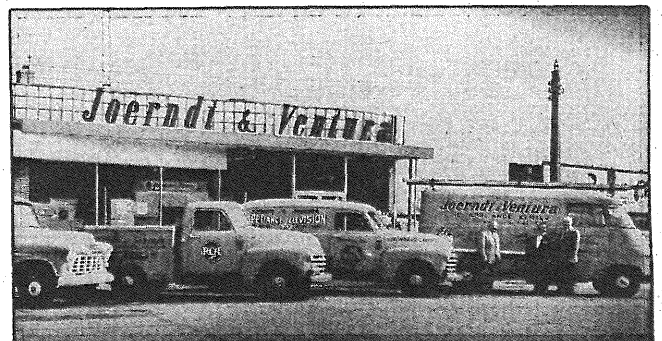
It was not the fault of local labor, maintained the union, but simply an economic question of high local taxes and an outdated plant facility. It was not until May 25, 1960, that Simmons completely shut down.

American Motors Corp. absorbed a substantial number of the jobless by converting the Simmons plant to its Lakefront assembly line.

The 60s and 70s

The loss of the mattress company hurt the Kenosha economy, but failed (continued on page 102)

At Joerndt & Ventura
WE'VE GROWN WITH KENOSHA



With experience in the appliance business dating back to 1938, Joerndt & Ventura open their new showrooms at their present location in downtown Kenosha in 1953. The photo above was taken the day we opened.

Joerndt & Ventura has grown in Kenosha based on one simple formula:

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(Continued from page 101)
 to change the organized labor picture. The 1960s and early 1970s were marred by strikes and temporary shutdowns but wages rose and working conditions and fringe benefits improved. The days of poverty, child

labor and other problems seemed far in the past. Memories of the great strikes of the early years of the century, at Allen Tannery and Allen-A, when labor struggled to gain solidarity, were growing faint. The 1930s and 1940s had witnessed a significant and intense period of union organization and the more recent period saw the consolidation of these efforts.

First Circus

Not so many years ago, the coming of a circus was the signal for a citywide holiday in Kenosha, with throngs lining the streets to view the array of animals, red and gilt wagons, clowns and the inevitable calliope that made up the parade.

The first circus ever to come to Kenosha, so far as is known, arrived here June 23, 1845.

Col. Frank's diary, mentioning the event, said "Circus company here, attendance large."

The following year, the entry appears, "July 13, 1846: Caravan of animals is exhibited today, the first caravan ever shown in the territory."

The years that followed witnessed a continuing effort by labor to improve its lifestyle. To obtain its goals in some instances required firm resolve expressed through strikes. American Motors, Anaconda, Macwhyte, Snap-on, Eaton Dynamatic, Frost, Pirsch, G and H and Ladish were the scenes of work stoppages of various length.

The Anaconda strike spanning 1967 and 1968, and other Anaconda work stoppages which were nationwide and therefore beyond local control, lasted many months and caused considerable hardship.

Recent years have witnessed a number of improvements including supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) initiated by members of UAW Local 72. Various plans relating additional pay to profits have developed in the community. Enhanced pension benefits, broader medical programs and more vacation weeks have significantly improved the workers lifestyle.

These improvements derived from a combination of factors including computerization, advancing technology, and capital investment coupled with labor's determination to share in the fruits of its efforts and, by so doing, to further stimulate the economy.

Taft, TR, Wilson

President Taft visited Kenosha in 1911. The president spoke for 30 minutes at the Coliseum. Later, Theodore Roosevelt spoke for one minute, as he passed through the city. And in 1916, President Wilson made a short stop at the Northwestern Depot and a brief speech in which he urged preparedness. The ladies gave Mrs. Wilson "suffrage snacks."

We've racked up a lot of miles together.



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