

# County



# Fare

3rd Quarter 2019

The NEWSLETTER of the

WINNEBAGO COUNTY HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

WINNEBAGO CO., WIS.

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## Mission Statement

The Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society will represent, serve and involve community members in preserving the history of our area.

## Contact Us or Submit Articles to

WCHAS  
234 Church Ave  
Oshkosh, WI 54901  
(920) 267-8007  
[WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com](mailto:WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com)

### Editors:

- ◆ Leslie Walfish
- ◆ Patti Yana
- ◆ Austin M. Frederick



Visit Our Website

[WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org](http://WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org)

## Annual Meeting & Centennial Celebration:

We welcome you all to attend the Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting and bring your family to our 100<sup>th</sup> Year celebration party on October 13. The Annual meeting will take place from 2 – 3 pm on the 3rd floor of the Masonic Center, 204 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh. Built in 1924 the Oshkosh Masonic Center has been an integral part of downtown Oshkosh so we felt it was a fitting location to have our Annual Meeting and Centennial Celebration. The space is handicap accessible with parking in the rear of the building and an elevator to take you to the meeting space. During this meeting we will present a year-in-review, vote for Board Officers, and announce our winner of the Clarence "Inky" Jungwirth award. Following the meeting from 3 – 4:30 pm we our opening our doors to non-members and families for our Centennial Celebration on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the Masonic Center.

On November 22, 1919, A meeting was called to organize a branch of the State Archaeological and Historical Society in Winnebago County. Clarence T. Olen, Charles Koehn, Ralph Buckstaff, Nile Behncke, and Arthur Kannenberg met and formed the Winnebago Archaeological and Historical Society. In its early days, the society was a major proponent in marking and preserving historical sites and surveying archaeological sites in Winnebago County. The society also helped establish the Oshkosh Public Museum. Today, the organization is known as the Winnebago County Historical & Archaeological Society and maintains a strong presence in historical preservation in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. Now that the Society is turning 100 years old, we thought it would be a perfect time to host a celebration!

Guests of all ages are welcome to this free, family-friendly party to enjoy ice cream sundaes (invented in Wisconsin) and birthday cake. Guests are encouraged to show up in costumes from any time in the last 100 years (since the founding of the Historical Society in 1919). There will be music, coloring, and a photo booth to capture all the fun! Everyone is welcome to join us and celebrate our 100<sup>th</sup> year and learn more about local history and how to get involved in local historical societies.

# Book Club



**September** - *We Were Eight Years in Power* - Ta-Nehisi Coates

**October** - *The Year 1000*- Robert Lacey

**November** - *The Radium Girls* - Kate Moore

**December** - *Selling Women's History* - Emily Westkaemper

Interested in joining the book club or have questions? Email [WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com](mailto:WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com) for more information. The book club meets each month on the last Tuesday at 6 pm in the Morgan House. Join us for the fun!

## Donations

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Morgan Company Documents - Jack Radtke

Slide Show Equipment - Al Lareau

Robert Lautenschlager Paintings- Sue Lurvey

2nd Reader Book - David Schultz

Oshkosh Items - Nina Look

Gustave Jeschke Bowl - Charlotte Villwock

## Events

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**Oshkosh During the Great Depression** - Wed., September 18, Oshkosh Public Library, 6pm.

**Annual Meeting** - Sunday, October 13, 1-3pm, Oshkosh Masonic Center, 204 Washington Ave, Oshkosh

**Holiday Open House** - Saturday, December 7, 5-8pm

**Holiday Open House** - Saturday, December 14, 1-4pm

## President's Message

The days of summer are starting to fade as we look forward to the fall season here in Winnebago County, and plans to celebrate our 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary are well underway for our Annual Meeting on October 13.

If you haven't visited the historic Morgan House recently, let me tell me you about some new things we have in store for you. The Winnebago Master Gardeners have added a new rose garden east of the rear entry to Morgan House. Thanks to a generous donation by Anne Lerch, the WCHAS as an original stained-glass window from the Athearn Hotel on display in the Morgan House library. Also, there you will find a dining room table that were once used by dinner guests. Visits and tours of historic Morgan House are complimentary every Saturday through October from 10 am to 1 pm. Been here before? Bring a friend and see what's new.

Our committees all have been very busy. The Collections Committee is organizing and adding new items to our collection; Events and Exhibitions is planning educational programs for this fall and winter months; the Historic Markers and Sites Committee is working to map all the historic markers in Winnebago County to add to our website; The Revenue Development Committee is just finishing up another season at Pie On The Porch and Historic River Cruises...so much going on. If you'd like to join a committee, just contact me and I will gladly put you in touch with a Committee Chair. The WCHAS Board of Directors are all volunteers, and we are proud of our mission to serve you by preserving and educating our friends in Winnebago County. Won't you join us?

**Randy Domer**  
President - WCHAS

# Collection Chronicles

## Gustave Jeschke Bowl

By Dawn McKone

Gustave Jeschke was born 5 July 1881 in Oshkosh, the son of Charles Jeschke, a fireman and later a blacksmith, and Paulina Platsch Jeschke.

In 1905 he worked as log setter for Paine Lumber. On 29 Nov 1905 he married Emelia Bloedorn, daughter of Karl Bloedorn and Ulerike Klenitz. On 13 Dec 1906 they had Willabelle Josephine. About a year later Edgar Karl was born.

On 5 Jun 1913 Gustave applied for "a license to sell intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon to be drank on the premises and to keep a saloon in which such liquors may be sold and such business is to be conducted at No. 904 Knapp St." The city directory for 1914 lists Gustave as the proprietor of a sample room and grocery at 902-904 Knapp St.

The year 1916 was a big year for Gustave, variously called Gus or Gust. The family had moved to 430 S. Park Ave, and in July Gust announced that he was running for sheriff on the Democratic ticket. He lost to Republican Oscar F. Spaulding by 164 votes.

Gust Jeschke returned to his familiar occupation. He reapplied for a liquor license and moved to 1201 Tenth St., which is now the location of Jeff's on Rugby.

By 1920, however, Prohibition forced him to change his city directory listing to "grocer and soft drinks," although he may have continued to sell alcohol. In Feb 1922 he was part of a raid conducted by state and federal prohibition officers in which thirteen people were charged with possession of intoxicants or destruction of evidence. Gust was arrested after defying officers to lock him up when a partially-filled five-gallon jug was found at his place, but by June the charge against him had been dropped.

Competition from larger chain grocery stores must have encroached on his business, because early in 1929 he, along with other merchants in Oshkosh, began advertising as a Red & White Store. The Red & White company used centralized buying and distribution to help small, independent grocers to compete with large operations. In 1933 Gust was on the advisory board and advertising committee for the Red and White Stores of Oshkosh and central Wisconsin, whose aim was to "put the home grocer in the fore-

ground of the minds of the food buying public." The following year he was president of the Oshkosh Retail Grocers association, an organization with which he remained active for many years.



**GUST  
JESCHKE**  
CANDIDATE  
FOR  
**SHERIFF**

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination of Sheriff on the Democratic ticket at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 5, 1916.  
**GUS JESCHKE**

Edgar opened his own Red & White store at 708 South Park St. in the mid-1930s.

Jeschke Grocers sponsored a bowling team and a minor league baseball team in the Wisconsin State League in the 1930s. Gus was elected vice-president of the local baseball organization.

Oshkosh sought a new postmaster in 1933, but in November Gus was notified via a letter from Washington that he wasn't among the top three of at least fifteen candidates.

In July 1934, Gus filed nomination papers for county clerk, and in September Gust won the Democratic primary. He was elected county clerk in November.

He was part of an advisory committee to establish a cold storage plant that summer.

In June 1937 Gus, now doing business with Edgar under the name G. Jeschke and Son, was granted a class A liquor license.

In order to attract customers, Gus added hot, prepared food to his store in 1936. Every day he offered hot beef, hot dogs or hamburgers, and "home-made chile." Saturday night it was chicken, and fish on Wednesday and Friday. And addressing what may have been a concern: "Our beer always uniform-Same pressure and same temperature."

The last Northwestern mention of Gus is an ad offering a rose glass cookie jar with a purchase of a case of quarts of Chief Oshkosh beer in Dec 1940.

Gustave Jeschke died in 1949, according to Find-A-Grave.com, but I could find no obituary or death record. He is buried in Peace Lutheran Cemetery in Oshkosh.

(see photos of bowl on back cover)

# The Iconic Jimmie's White House Inn

## Butte des Morts, Wi

By Patti Yana



If you've ever been to Butte des Morts in Winnebago County, then you most likely have stopped at Jimmie's White House Inn. This iconic supper club has been around since the turn of the twentieth century. However, it wasn't always a supper club. It started out as a saloon. In the 1880s it was owned by Charles Rahr, a beer brewer from Oshkosh. He sold it to Mary Bogk, whose husband Fred also operated a brewery in Butte des Morts. In 1902 she sold it to the George Walter Brothers Brewing Company, who built and ultimately named it the White House Inn.

A blacksmith by the name of Smith ran the saloon, with the blacksmith shop being located right behind the inn. In 1915 Ed Luhn took over running the saloon for the Walter Brothers Brewery until 1923. At that point it had become a popular stopping point between towns. It was eventually transformed into an inn where the upstairs rooms were rented out by Grace Rose. In 1925 it was sold to Chris Kontos, who added a kitchen and operated a candy making operation because during prohibition running a saloon was not a profitable business! Just to the east of the White House, the candy kitchen was added on when the blacksmith shop was no longer in business. This addition allowed more room for candy making.

In the late 1920's Chris became quite ill. He asked his brother James (Jimmie) Kontos to help out. Jimmie and his family moved up from Chicago and transformed it into a supper club. Jimmie's son George

Kontos, a long time Butte des Morts resident, eventually took over the business. George Kontos would often tell the story of the day that John Dillinger stopped there. He recounted that he was a young boy, but watched as four men pulled up in a car, but only 3 got out to eat in the restaurant. The driver waited with the car running. The others all took turns sitting in various spots to eat and eventually the driver ate as well, but only after the others were back into the car, which was always kept running. Kontos claimed there was a man across the street looking out the window of the second floor thinking the restaurant was being robbed. The man waited with his gun at the ready, should the need arrive to help out the Kontos family!

Several of Jimmie Kontos's descendants have worked at the White House Inn, right down to his great-granddaughter! It was eventually sold to George Duvalis. Then in 1988, George Duvalis sold it to Louis G. Vogel, and in 1993 a Sheriff's sale deed gave ownership to Fred Kampo. It was then sold to Gemini Marine Corporation, who sold it to Miles LeFever in 1994. Miles transformed the White House to include an amazing Civil War bar motif featuring artifacts of Miles LaFever's grandfather Corporal Tunis LaFever. Miles LaFever passed away in January 2019. The restaurant, now known simply as The White House Inn is currently operated by the two sons of Miles LaFever and continues as a very popular supper club with patrons both local and from afar!

## Bylaw Changes Notice

The following wording in the WCHAS bylaws will be subject to a vote by our membership at the annual meeting. ( Additions in **BOLD** and *Italicized* )

### Article III, Section 2B

The Board of Directors shall have the power to create or terminate standing committees as are deemed necessary and which *may* include, **but shall not be limited to**, the following **committees responsible for the following**:

1. **Property Committee**
2. **Collections**
3. Membership
4. Outreach
5. Historical Markers
6. **Events and Exhibitions**
7. **Revenue and Development**
8. **Executive Committee**

# Recollections of Augustin Grignon

## Part 9

By Joe Yana

Much of our of the review of Augustin-Grignon's Seventy-two Years of Recollections to this point dealt with Augustin's memories of his grandfather, Charles de Langlade, and the many memories he shared about his own life, and with the exploits of this very colorful figure in the history of Wisconsin and Canada. We now move to some of Augustin's memories of his life in Green Bay (known as LeBay to the French).

Augustin's earliest recollections of life in Green Bay date back to 1785, when he was 5 years old. Based on what was related to him by others about the early history of Green Bay, he observes that there had been little progress in the community since settlers first arrived in 1745. Augustin recalls that there were only seven families in Green Bay in 1785. Augustin's household, consisting of his parents, six children, 2 Pawnee servants and 12 employees, and the family of his grandfather, Charles de Langlade including his wife, two Pawnee servants and 3 employees, the family of Amable Roy and a young man named Marchand lived on the east side of the Fox River. Marchand and Augustin's father kept the only trading stores in Green Bay at the time. Baptist Brunet, his wife, two Pawnee servants and one employee, together with men named Lagral and Joseph Roy lived on the west side of the river. The population consisted of 56 people at that time.

Augustin's father, Pierre, Sr., moved to Green Bay in 1763, after the French and Indian War. Prior to that time, he worked as a voyageur with traders in the Lake Superior area. According to Augustin, he had saved his wages to start his own business as a voyageur. He then moved to Green Bay to engage in a trading business/store. In his Seventy-two Years of Recollections, Augustin describes his father:

*"He was a spare man, six feet in height, of light complexion; a man of bravery and full of animation, but by no means quarrelsome. He was highly esteemed, and was regarded as strictly upright in all his dealings. He was particularly hospitable, and no year passed but he entertained many of the traders going to, or returning from, their winter trading posts."*

Thus, we get a glimpse of the person who probably had the strongest influence on Augustin as he developed into a successful entrepreneur in his own right. The work ethic and the sense to take reasonable risks and to treat business associated honestly, fairly and hospitably was engrained in Augustin through the example of his father.

Augustin describes some of the other residents of Green Bay at the time. Baptist Brunet moved to Green Bay from Quebec in 1775 and initially worked for Augustin's father. He married the daughter of a Pawnee servant who had worked for Augustin's grandfather, Charles de Langlade. He then struck out on his own to farm. Augustin describes him as a very good and successful farmer. Brothers Joseph and Amable Roy had come to Green Bay from Montreal shortly after the French and Indian War. Amable married the daughter of Augustin's great grandfather, Augustin de Langlade and engaged in farming. He died leaving no children and left all his property to Louis Grignon who had lived with him on the farm since he was a small child. Amable's brother, Joseph, likewise farmed. He married a Menominee woman and they had six children. Augustin remembered little of Lagral, other than that he left after only 4 years and sold his property to Augustin's father.

In 1791, a very important influence on the life of Augustin Grignon and prominent figure in Wisconsin history arrived in Green Bay. Jacques Porlier, born in 1765, was educated in a seminary in Montreal with the intent of entering the priesthood. But his father, a successful entrepreneur, had significant business interests in New France. Young Jacques went to work in those businesses for a time, and in 1791 he received a commission as Captain-Lieutenant in the Montreal Militia. But shortly thereafter, decided to seek his fortune in the West of New France and moved to Green Bay. There he was engaged by Augustin's father, Pierre, Sr., to tutor the Grignon children. (Keep in mind that there were no schools in Green Bay or the area at that time, and thus no formal education for the Grignon children.) Jacques also worked as a clerk in the Grignon store.

(Next installment: The continued story of Jacques Porlier, Charles Reaume and other settlers arriving in Green Bay after the American Revolution)

## A Spectacular Event

From the book *Historic Lake Poygan*  
by Chas. H. Vette

The year was 1920. Jim Hilbert, along with his two sons, lived at the mouth of the Wolf River near the south end of Lake Poygan. They had a comfortable home complete with many amenities including a garden and a flowing artesian well. Steamboats passed by their home every day in both directions during the season and duck hunting and trapping abounded all around them. It was a slice of paradise...at least until early spring of that year. It was the time of year when the spring breakup of ice occurred on Lake Poygan. On the night of March 23, there was a large open body of water on the lake and the west end of Lake Poygan was still filled with floating ice. A strong west wind developed that evening, pushing the ice flows eastward. The mass of ice had gained momentum being pushed by the westerly winds – heading directly for the Hilbert home. When the massive “iceberg” hit it moved everything along that was in its path, demolishing buildings and even moving land. By the time morning came, everything was gone. Jim Hilbert was the only one home that evening. He was awakened from his sleep and fled for his life donning only a nightshirt and a rubber on one foot, a gunny sack wrapped around the other. Through the dark stormy night, Hilbert made his way through the marshland to a hunting shack about a half-mile away. There he found some old blankets in which he wrapped himself in to hold off the icy cold winds, and waited for daylight. The next morning, rescuers found Hilbert and moved him safely to shore.

## Pole Sitter Reaches New Heights

An excerpt from the book:  
*We Shall Never Pass This Way Again*  
by Randy R. Domer

At 12:05 pm, on May 2, 1931, pole sitter Betty Fox climbed a flag pole perched atop the Raulf Hotel. Her goal was to sit there regardless of weather conditions for 100 hours to break her former record of 96 hours. Fox received well wishes from hotel owners Conrad and Charles Raulf as she began her ascension to a 12 by 14-inch platform mounted at the top. Her attire was simply tennis shoes, white overalls, a jumper jacket and helmet. A telephone

was installed at the top of the pole that allowed Betty Fox to take phone calls from well-wishers during her feat. She descended on the afternoon of May 6, breaking her former record. At the time it was also considered the world record for female pole sitters.

*Sources: Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, May 2, 1931, p. 11; Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, May 7, 1931, p. 17*

## Exhumation of Grignon Remains

Sat, Oct 5, 1:00pm - 3:00 pm

Unmarked graves were discovered in Butte des Morts: Who found them? In what year? What was their story? As the story unfolds you will learn about a number of incredulous twists and turns and unusual circumstances that will astound you. The program will feature actual photographs and records from the exhumation found in the archives of the Oshkosh Public Museum. Presented by the Butte des Morts Historical Preservation Society. Presented by Randy Domer.

## Neenah Menasha Inter-Tribal Pow Wow

Help us celebrate the Native American history and culture of this area, and join the Neenah and Menasha Historical Societies for our 4th Annual Neenah-Menasha Inter-Tribal Pow Wow. The pow wow will feature dancers and drum groups from throughout Wisconsin, and the traveling exhibit, “Bittersweet Winds” will also be on display. Native American food and crafts will be available for purchase. The event is free and open to the public. The Neenah Landmarks Commission will also host free Voyageur Canoe rides from Shattuck Park.

Saturday, September 21, 2019  
12:30 PM 4:00 PM

# Depression Era Art at UW Oshkosh

By Leslie Walfish

## Government Sponsored Art During the Great Depression:

During the height of the Great Depression President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the New Deal, a series of programs, public work projects, and financial reforms that ran from 1933 through 1936 to assist the failing economy and create employment opportunities. At this time the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) was started, which ran from December 1933 through June 1934 and was financed by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and administered by the United States Treasury.

The PWAP had two aims – to give employment to the best creative artists who needed financial aid, and to place contemporary paintings in public buildings supported by taxes. In roughly the first four months of 1934 the PWAP hired 3,749 artists and produced 15,663 paintings, murals, prints, crafts and sculptures for government buildings around the country. The PWAP gave little guidance to artists, suggesting only that the “American scene” would be a suitable topic. The artists embraced that idea, creating images of landscapes, cityscapes, farm life, and industrial scenes.

A year later, on May 6, 1935 President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 7034, establishing the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This order provided that the WPA would be responsible for giving unemployed or underemployed individuals to work through a relief program or to move people from the relief program to work on projects or in private employment. In addition to building and infrastructure projects, the WPA also oversaw a group of programs that employed artists, musicians, actors and writers.

Artists were employed under the Federal Works of Art Project. The purpose of such a program was to put artists back to work while entertaining and inspiring the larger population by creating a hopeful view of life amidst the economic turmoil.

Oshkosh was not immune to the effects of the Great Depression and at the Oshkosh Teachers College (predecessor to UW Oshkosh), government support

was welcomed. Two eager advocates to get help for the Oshkosh Teachers College was the school’s President, Mr. Forrest R. Polk, and Mrs. Ethel J. Behncke, wife of Mr. Nile Behncke who was an art teacher and director of the Oshkosh Public Museum.

In 1934 Mrs. Behncke sent a letter to Charlotte Russel Partridge who was the Chairman of the Wisconsin Committee of the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) under the Treasury Department in Milwaukee Wisconsin expressing interested in obtaining art. She wrote, “We are extremely interested in this because here we have what is particularly a new set of fire-proof buildings, but which are plain so far as art decorations and pictures are concerned, since all these things that we processed we lost in the fire which wiped out the original buildings.” In reply Charlotte Russel Partridge wrote, “I believe this is a splendid opportunity for you to receive from the Gov-



WPA 202:  
Chris Olson, Old Mill, 1937, oil on board,  
From the UW Oshkosh Permanent Collection

ernment gifts of contemporary art by the finest talent in the state.”

For all images received by the WPA the Oshkosh Teachers College was instructed to frame the work, hang the work and attach two labels to the frames, one indicating that it was produced under the Public Works of Art Project fastened to the front and the other with the name of the artist and the title attached to the back. In the Permanent Collection of UW Oshkosh there are number of the paintings that retain the

original frame with the “Federal Works of Art Project” label on the front.

In a description from Charlotte Russell Partridge to President Polk about the works of the WPA artists she writes, “these artists have drawn on their own social imagination, the creative urge of the society



WPA 48:

Marie Bleck, Muskie Fishermen, 1936, linocut, From the UW Oshkosh Permanent Collection

which they are members and have produced works sincere, experimental, sometimes powerful.”

Many individuals came to campus to create work under the WPA including: Donald Mees – stage design, Clifford Edwards – photography, Lawrence Oliver – modeling and sculpture, Jay Keyes and Darel McCarthy – commercial arts, Milton Galow – music, Chris Olson – easel paintings, Stephen Bendurski – unknown, Marie Bleck – prints, William Huebner – photography, and Agnes Wainwright – painting. A pay ledger created for these WPA workers from 1936 reveals that the average working wage for both men and women was 80 cents an hour.

UW Oshkosh still has over 90 works received from the WPA and FWAP in its Permanent Collection. Additionally, two artists were hired to create murals for buildings – Agnes Wainwright for Swart Hall, and Burton Potterfield for the library, then located in Dempsey Hall. These murals can still be viewed on campus. Oshkosh Teacher’s College President Polk writes to Partridge about the mural in Dempsey: “it is an inspiration and up-lifting project for our students and people who do not have the advantages of art galleries such as you have in Milwaukee.”

## Pie on the Porch on the Move

Once again our main fund raiser, Pie on the Porch, is on the move. The owners of Crescent Moon, J and Julie Karner, have decided to sell the building and consolidate their business at their warehouse location in the old “Nordheim School”. We cannot thank them enough for hosting us these last 3 years. It has been a win-win partnership. They “took us in” when we were in search of a new home for Pie on the Porch. They generously installed a hot water heater and 3 part sink for us. They also allowed us a generous storage area. The Karners have been such gracious hosts for our Historical Society. We will miss the partnership, but wish them well in their “new” location. Please pay them a visit and continue to patronize their business. We thank you J and Julie for you wel-



Treasurer Greg Bellmer (left) and Secretary Philip Marshall serving up pie at POTP

coming us and letting us stay the last 3 years. Good luck!

What does all of this mean for Pie on the Porch? A team will be meeting to discuss the future of “Pie” in the next few weeks to explore various options. Watch for future announcements as we move on. We also welcome any input. Please contact Patti Yana at [pattiyana54@gmail.com](mailto:pattiyana54@gmail.com) or give her a call at 920-841-9184. Thanks to all of our bakers and volunteers this season. We had a terrific year. More details will follow after we wrap up.



# Brick & Mortar History

## Lustron Homes

To meet the growing demand for the housing boom following WWII, companies were formed overnight to build quick, affordable housing for returning GIs. In 1948 the Lustron Corporation of Columbus, Ohio, formed to meet the demand and take advantage of the stockpiles of steel left after the war. Lustron homes were unique in that they were prefabricated in a factory and made entirely of enamel coated steel--inside and out! Buyers could select one of 4 models, and the home would be shipped out by truck and then assembled onsite. The company suffered financial hardship and declared bankruptcy in 1950. Just over 2,000 Lustron homes remain today across the country; two of them are still occupied in Oshkosh!



1020 Baldwin Avenue, Oshkosh



### 2020 Membership Renewal Form

#### Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society

(Check One)

- \$5 Student (15-25yrs/old)
- \$15 Individual
- \$25 Couple
- \$35 Family
- \$250 Life Membership

(Check One)

- New Member
- Renewal

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

(Check One)

- Send my newsletter by E-mail
- Send my newsletter by mail

I am interested in volunteering for.... (Circle All that Apply)

- | Morgan House Tour Guide | Pie on the Porch | Artifact Inventory |
- | Archiving | Holiday Open House | Volunteer Recruitment |
- | Newsletter Editor | Fundraising Events | Program Planning |

or

| **Not Interested in Volunteering** |

Mail this form with enclosed payment to:

WCHAS Membership Committee  
234 Church Ave.  
Oshkosh, WI 54901



### FINAL POINTS

◆ **Welcome New Members!**

Lin Schrottky

#### Morgan House Tours

**Saturdays**  
**June through October**  
**10:00 am - 1:00 pm**  
**Or By Appointment**



Winnebago County  
Historical & Archaeological  
Society, Inc.

234 Church Avenue - Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901



Gustave Jesschke's Red & White Store bowl  
WCHAS Collection