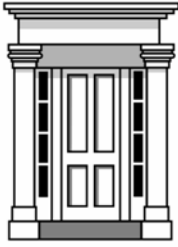


SHEBOYGAN COUNTY



HISTORICAL
RESEARCH
CENTER

Since 1983:

more than 2200 history articles
have been written for local news-
papers

more than 104,500 phone queries
were answered

3300+ volunteers have worked
tirelessly to save history

more than 1679 educational pro-
grams have been offered; 51 this
year alone

105 books and brochures about
Sheboygan County have been
published

160,000+ researchers have been
helped

600,000+ images have been col-
lected

1,000,000+ documents have been
processed

481,540 volunteer hours have
been logged.

**You have supported and creat-
ed the best local history archive
in the state of Wisconsin. Great
work SCHRC members!**

The Researcher

The Newsletter of the Sheboygan County
Historical Research Center

Volume XXVII Number 4 April 2017

2017 Annual Campaign



Thank you for being an important part of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center's mission. Last year your support funded fifty-two local history programs, preserved thousands of one-of-a-kind documents and photographs and helped answer questions for more than 7,500 people. Your support sustains a creative, dynamic and exciting historical community.

The Historical Research Center board of directors urges you to be part of its 2017 annual fundraising campaign. We ask just twice each year for help, for support that keeps the doors open and the lights on. Remember SCHRC receives no public or government funding. Every dollar raised starts with you.

In 2016 your donation provided funding for: the creation of local history columns that dealt with Kohler-Andre Park, the Great Chicago fire, wet boat-houses, the St. Lawrence Seaway and so much more. Cont. on page 2

The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center is located at 518 Water Street in Sheboygan Falls.

Open Tuesday through Friday, 9:00am – 4:00pm and Saturdays from 8:30am to 12:00 noon.

Closed Saturday, April 15, 2017 for Easter and Saturday, May. 27, 2017 for Memorial Day.

Phone: 920-467-4667

E-mail: research@schrc.org

Website: schrc.org

The Researcher is the official newsletter of the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin.

It is published six times per year in August, October, December, February, April and June.

The Research Center is the local history archive for Sheboygan County and areas surrounding the county. It is a repository for paper records of all kinds.

The Research Center is a sister organization to the Sheboygan County Historical Society and Museum which collects the artifacts of the county.

If you file it, it comes to the Research Center.

If you dust it, it goes to the Historical Society & Museum.

SCHRC Board of Directors

Rick Dodgson

David Gallianetti

Robert Gorges

Nancy Jusky

Larschelby "Schel" Kidd

Wayne Warnecke

Joseph Zagozen

**Check out
schrc.org**

**Website updates
weekly
Go to History News
under Collections
Great Stuff!!**

Go Paperless. Receive *The Researcher* via email. Save paper. Save postage and receive a more colorful newsletter. Contact Katie at research@schrc.org to sign up now. Catch us on Facebook— Updates daily.

Don't miss Sheboygan County History column in the Saturday *Sheboygan Press* or online Friday through Sunday each week.

Volunteer Dates to Remember

Friday, July 21, 2017 - 4:00pm - **Volunteer Ice Cream Social** - Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls
Wednesday, September 6, 2017 - **2017 Annual Meeting.**

Sons of Norway Cultural Skills program on Genealogy

When: Tuesday, October, 2017

Time: 6:00pm

Where: First United Lutheran Church in Sheboygan, located across from the Sheboygan Clinic.

Annual campaign continued-

Fourteen publications including new books, *From Bootlegging to Brothels, Sheboygan County Vice in the 1920s and 1930s, The Sausage that Made Sheboygan Famous, the Rise of the Bratwurst and Rebuilding a Railroad in the 21st Century.* Educational programs that served more than 2,500 people in Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties.

In 2017 we ask for your help to:

Maintain our 1837 Millhouse building. The library portion of the building needs a new roof, lighting, carpeting and paint. The building is always a beehive of activity, wear and tear occurs. Remember, it's the oldest building in the county and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

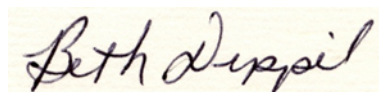
Continue to produce and share history through classes, programs and publication. Preserve and understand the importance of your history. New information and collections arrive each day, adding depth and color to the story of our existence.

Remember there is a cost to preservation, but there is also tremendous reward. Please act now. A donation of just \$50 from each and every member will put us over the top, and you will help us reach our 2017 campaign goal of \$35,000.

Please give generously by June 1, 2017. Remember, it's all about you!



David Gallianetti
SCHRC Board President



Beth Dippel
SCHRC Director

SCHRC Summer Program Schedule

(full schedules can be found at schrc.org)

(History on the Move) Lakeview Community Library

112 Butler Street, Random Lake, WI

Time: 1:00pm - 2:30pm

Thursday, May 11, 2017 - Sheboygan County Vice

During the 1920s and 1930s Sheboygan County was filled with activities that bordered on the criminal. In fact, many were downright illegal. From the violation of Prohibition laws and the making of moonshine to the booming brothel business in Sheboygan and Plymouth, we'll take a tour through two exciting decades in our local history.

(History on the Move) Cedar Grove Memorial Library

131 Van Altena Avenue, Cedar Grove, WI

6:00 to 7:30pm

Tuesday, July 25, 2017 - The Dutch in the Midwest

Three major immigration waves have brought Dutch-speaking people from the Netherlands to North America. During the first third of the seventeenth century, the Dutch West Indies Company sponsored exploring and colonizing voyages to the New World. The second wave, subsequently known as the "Great Migration," began during the 1840's, triggered by religious tensions in the homeland. The final wave of Dutch immigration followed the end of World War II, encouraged by the government of the Netherlands in order to help relieve pressing economic problems in the homeland. We'll talk about the two later waves that brought large number of Dutch settlers to the Midwest.

(Genealogy Classes) SCHRC

518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls

1:00pm to 3:00pm \$15 members, \$20 non-members

Monday, May 8, 2017 - Smorgasbord, A Little of This, A Little of That

This class will focus on a variety of techniques and research strategies that will make you a more successful genealogist.

Second Saturdays- Journeys Into Local History

Plymouth Arts Center, 520 East Mill Street, Plymouth

9:30am to 11:30am

May 13, 2017 - John Jenkins - Prohibition in Wisconsin's Holyland

In the 1920s and early '30s, the Holyland east of Fond du Lac was a bootlegger's paradise. The Depression made it hard for the German-Catholic immigrants who settled in the area to make a living, but Prohibition created a market for illegal booze, and some of these pious churchgoers jumped at the chance. As stills fired up and the moonshine flowed out of barns and faux cheese factories, family secrets, attacks by federal agents, Al Capone sightings and even murder were the result. John Jenkins, who researched the subject for his thesis at Marian University in Fond du Lac, said residents from these sleepy farm communities were lured to the lucrative brewing, distilling and selling of illegal moonshine to make ends meet during difficult times. Jenkins will analyze why this area was such a center of moonshine production.

Curious legislation

This early tidbit from the city of Sheboygan discussed squirrels. "Up to now squirrels were quite numerous throughout the city, and many had been killed daily, but in March a stop was put to this by the following ordinance: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to injure or kill any kind of squirrels within the City of Sheboygan. Any person found throwing stones or shooting or using any implements with the intention of killing or injuring any squirrel within the said city shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$25.00 for each and every offense." In 1897, an ordinance was passed protecting squirrels in the city, and in 1898, 48 squirrels were purchased and released in Fountain and Sheridan Parks." Don't you wonder where they got the squirrels?

**ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1932, FRANKLIN
DELANO ROOSEVELT PROMISED THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE A "NEW DEAL."
ONCE ELECTED, HE DELIVERED ON HIS
PROMISE.**

14 OF FDR'S ALPHABET AGENCIES



Between 1933 and 1939 dozens of federal programs, often referred to as the Alphabet Agencies, were created as part of the New Deal. With FDR's focus on "relief, recovery and reform," the legacy of the New Deal is with us to this day.

In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, he declared: "This nation asks for action and action now." With the famous phrase, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself," he promised to exercise "broad executive power to wage war against [the Depression]." What followed was a dizzying array of initiatives. Roosevelt immediately gathered a "Brain Trust" of economic advisors and instructed his staff to "take a method and try it. If it fails, try another. But above all try something." In his first hundred days in office, Roosevelt called Congress into emergency session and launched a record fifteen major pieces of legislation.

CCC

(CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS)

Created in 1933, the CCC took unmarried men aged 18-25 from relief rolls and sent them into the woods and fields to plant trees, build parks, roads, and fight soil erosion on federal lands. Young men sent their \$30 a month home to their families and left a legacy of outdoor recreation areas. The CCC provided jobs for 2.5 million young men during its ten years.

CWA

(CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION)

Created in 1933, but lasting only one year, this agency provided construction jobs for more than four million people (\$15 p/wk) to work on schools, roads, and sewers. This program contributed to the morale and self-esteem of millions of displaced people by providing them with steady employment.

FDIC

(FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.)

To restore confidence in banks and encourage savings, Congress created the FDIC to insure bank customers against the loss of up to \$5,000 their deposits if their bank should fail. Created by the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act of 1933, the FDIC is still in existence.

FERA

(FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN.)

Created in 1933, FERA supported nearly five million households each month and funded thousands of work projects for the unemployed. It also provided vaccinations and literacy classes for millions of poor people.

TVA

(TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY)

Perhaps the most ambitious undertaking of the New Deal, the TVA was a comprehensive federal agency created in 1933 for the economic development of the Tennessee River watershed. The TVA built 16 dams to control flooding, generate hydroelectric power, increase agricultural production and revitalize the region. The TVA also provided jobs, low-cost housing, reforestation and other services.

FCC

(FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION)

The FCC was to merge the administrative responsibilities for regulating broadcasting and wire communications into one centralized agency. Today the FCC regulates radio and television broadcasting, interstate telecommunications, and all international communications that originate or terminate in the United States.

FHA
(FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION)

The FHA was created in 1934 to stimulate the building industry by providing small loans for home construction.

SEC
(SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION)

The SEC was created in 1934 to serve as a federal "watchdog" administrative agency to protect public and private investors from stock market fraud, deception and insider manipulation on Wall Street. The SEC is still in existence.

NLRA
(NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT)

The NLRA (also called the Wagner Act) of 1935 created the National Labor Relations Board to protect the rights of organized labor to organize and collectively bargain with employers.

REA
(RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION)

The purpose of this legislation was to supply electricity to rural communities. Before the onset of the New Deal, only 10 percent of areas outside cities had electricity. Established in 1935, the REA granted low-cost loans to farm cooperatives to bring electric power into their communities. The program was so successful that 98 percent of American farms were equipped with electric power under this initiative.

SSA
(SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION)

Established in August 1935 under the Social Security Act, this was to administer a national pension fund for retired persons, an unemployment insurance system, and a public assistance program for dependent mothers & the physically disabled. Today, it is the nation's most important and expensive domestic program, covering nearly 49 million Americans and accounting for about ¼ of the federal budget.

WPA
(WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION)

The WPA (1935-1943) was the largest & most comprehensive New Deal agency, affecting every American locality. It employed more than 8 million people to build roads and highways, bridges, schools, airports, parks, & other public projects. In total, the WPA built 650,000 miles of roads, 78,000 bridges, 125,000 buildings, & 700 miles of airport runways. Under the arts program, many artists, photographers, writers, and actors became government employees, working on a myriad of public projects ranging from painting murals to writing national park guidebooks.

FSA
(Farm Security Administration)

The FSA was created in 1937 to aid sharecroppers. The FSA set up temporary housing for "Okies" and "Arkies" (Dust Bowl refugees from Oklahoma and Arkansas) who migrated to California in hope of finding work.

FLSA
(FAIR LABOR STANDARD ACT)

The last major piece of New Deal legislation (1938), this important labor law set minimum wage (25 cents and hour) and maximum hour standards (establishing the 40-hour work week). It also severely curbed the use of child labor.

PWAP
PUBLIC WORKS OF ART PROJECT

As the Federal Emergency Relief Act, a prototype of the New Deal work-relief programs, began to put a few dollars into the pockets of hungry workers, the question arose whether to include artists among the beneficiaries. The answer was yes. Thus was born the Public Works of Art Project which in roughly the first four months of 1934 hired 3,749 artists and produced 15,663 paintings, murals, prints, crafts and sculptures for government buildings around the country.

Camp Haven



In May of 1954, 360 regular Army troops arrived at the Haven railway station by a special train from Fort Riley, Kansas. They marched from Haven to the camp along the road in formation. Their enlistment lasted until they completed firing practice in November of 1954. As many as 600 troops were stationed at the camp at one time.

By Harvey Wunsch- The town of Mosel's Camp Haven site was originally the farm of Jacob Johnson (90 acres) and Frank Witthuhn (70 acres) located about 10 miles north of Sheboygan. Both farms were purchased by Lemont Richardson in the 1940s and leased to the Army in 1949 as an anti-aircraft firing center for reserve units and National Guard units. In 1953, \$56,000 was appropriated for purchase of the land, in hopes of it becoming a permanent military site.

The camp was built in the summer of 1949, with the house and the barn on the farm converted for use by the military; a 10,000 gallon wooden water tower was built, and piping laid to the mess hall and shower buildings, the water being supplied by the farm well. Such increased water usage was a great concern for the those in the neighborhood. Would there be enough?

One-hundred and twenty tents for officers and men were erected and 1,000 feet of firing range was set up along the Lake Michigan shore, as was a 30-foot observation tower.

After the camp was fully operational, B-26 bombers were used to tow large targets several hundred yards behind the plane, as firing targets for the 40mm and larger anti-aircraft guns.

The facility was quite a tourist attraction in the area. Public parking had room for 1,000 cars was provided for the public to observe the firing of the guns. Boy Scouts were in charge of the area on days when there was firing. They also operated concession stands.

Nearby poultry farms and hatcheries were concerned that the firing of these large guns so close to the farms might affect the mammoth incubators. It seems the vibrations did not adversely affect the quality of the operations.

Other concerns included the unpredictable landing of radio controlled robot planes anywhere in the area when the parachutes opened. The parachutes on the planes would open after they were hit by gunfire, or they could be landed by radio controlled devices. The targets were heavily weighted, and these large weights frequently turned up in grain and hay fields. One of the weights went through a farmer's granary roof while they were working inside. The neighbors never quite knew where anything would land after the parachutes deployed. Most of the pieces were picked up by the Army,



From the Otis Wendt Camp Haven photo collection, taken 1951. (509-33)

but some ended up in the woods or in the lake— those pieces became souvenirs for the locals.

On August 10, 1956, an open house was held for the public to see the 75mm skysweeper guns in action, to see a parade of 600 troops led by the Fifth Army band, and to observe the firing at the remote controlled aerial target planes. A delegation of businessmen and public officials from Kansas came to celebrate the camp where their men trained. Divisions from Kansas and Indiana, activated in 1941 and 1942, had trained annually at Camp Haven since 1949. Both divisions saw action on the Normandy beachhead on D-Day. On May 17, 1958, during the Armed Forces Day program, an M-42 tank, a half-track and another weapon fired 40mm and .50 caliber shells at the radio controlled pilotless planes.

The camp closed in the late summer of 1959 when the Camp Haven Anti-Aircraft Center was discontinued because of a change in technology. Anti-aircraft guns were replaced by guided missiles. The land went back to the original owner, and was later purchased by Wisconsin Electric Power Company as a future site for a nuclear power plant. Plans were well underway during the 1980s for such construction, but public opposition forced abandonment of the plan.

All that remained of the camp were two large concrete bunkers where the ammunition was stored. The site became mostly a garbage dump and a youth hang out, surrounded by farmland.

Kohler Co. purchased the property in 1995. Whistling Straits opened to the public in 1998, the second local Kohler golf course after Blackwolf Run.



Tents at Camp Haven

**RESEARCH CENTER
518 WATER STREET
SHEBOYGAN FALLS, 53085-1455**

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From the Otis Wendt Camp Haven photo collection, taken 1951.

