PRESERVATION
RACINE NEWS

SPRING 2021
Volume 22

WITH GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION

Wayne LaFrania lives in and has carefully restored one of Racine's most significant landmarks, Engine House No. 4. This engine house was the first masonry fire station to be built on the northside of Racine and according to noted architectural historian H. Russell Zimmerman, it is "one of southeastern Wisconsin's finest remaining late Victorian fire stations …".

On September 30, 2012, Wayne graciously opened his house, located at 1339 Lincoln Street, for that year's Tour of Historic Places, "A Racine Sampler." At that time, Wayne mentioned that he had several items that he would like to donate to Preservation Racine's archive. Recently, Wayne stopped by my house with several 1940s–1960s Western Printing brochures and other material, and two framed oil paintings that once hung in the Board Room of Western Printing and Lithographing Company on Mound Avenue. Wayne worked for executive, John W. (Jack) Kaiser for 35 years. When the company was being sold, Jack gifted the paintings to Wayne. The brochures are: *The Story of Western 1907-1964, 57 Years of Progress in the Graphic Arts; The Story of Western* and *Western at War*.

The Booklets

The first booklet tells the history of the company and its modest beginnings in 1907 in a rented basement space on State Street in Racine. The original five employees were E. (Edward) H. Wadewitz, Roy A. Spencer, W. (William) R. Wadewitz, Catherine Bobgarts and William Bell. Mr. Bell remained at Western for a short time, but the others spent their entire careers at Western.

Edward Wadewitz, a young bookkeeper, took over West Side Printing Company operating in the building's basement below a millinery shop, and stocked with two battered old presses, some fonts of old type and a hand operated cutting machine. Within a year, Roy A. Spencer, a journeyman pressman, joined Edward followed by Edward's brother, William. This booklet follows Western's growth from that original $10.00 a

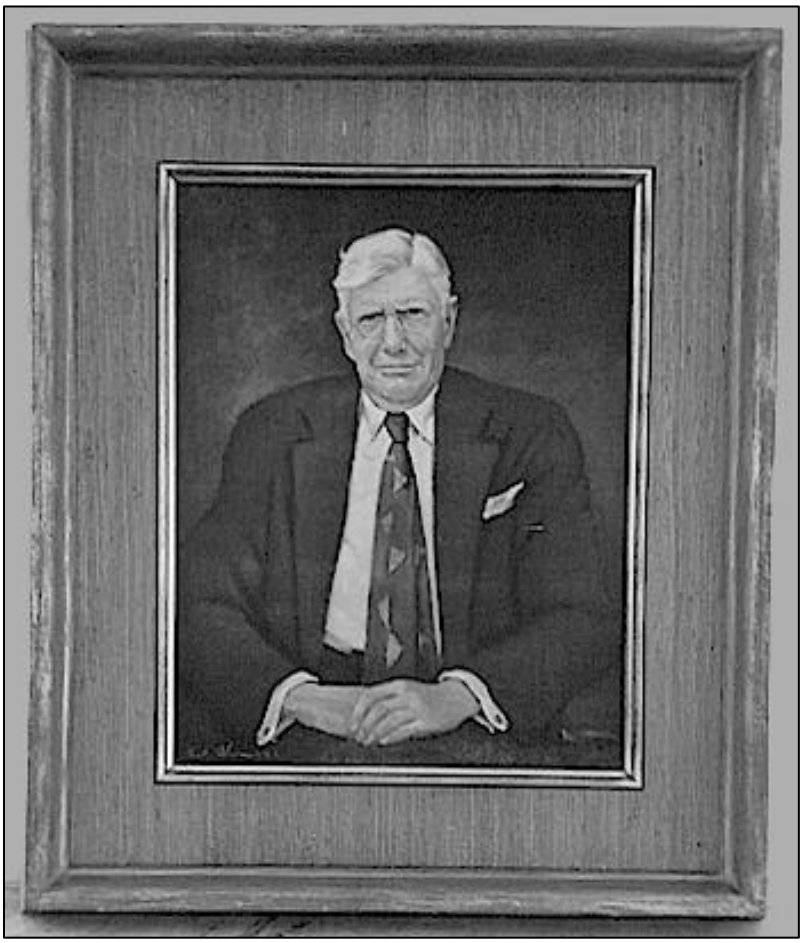
month rented space to a second State Street store front, to Dr. Shoops's building across the street, to the new building on Mound Avenue and then expansions into the old Massey Ferguson property, J I Case Company buildings along Root River and the Signal Shirt Company building nearby.

The second booklet, *The Story of Western*, reviews the company's growth across America, including subsidiary companies, i.e., Whitman Publishing Company, Western Playing Card Company, Artists and Writers Guild, Inc., K. K. Publications, Story Parade, Inc. and Guild Press, Inc. This booklet talks about the phenomenal growth of the company, the modern equipment used and the prize-winning publications and connections to characters and personalities.

The third booklet, *Western at War*, published in 1942, reviews Western's operations during WWII, recording photographs and names of employees deployed for the war effort, pointing out the many women who filled vacant production positions during the War and also highlighting the printing Western provided to the government, especially producing much needed maps.

The First Oil Painting – Roy A Spencer

The two oil paintings are of Roy A. Spencer and E. H. Wadewitz. Roy Spencer was born November 7, 1880 in Mount Pleasant Township, Racine County, a son of William D. and Louise (DeGroat) Spencer, a farming family originally coming from Connecticut and New York. Except for several years as a young boy, Roy lived his entire life in Racine. The family moved to North Dakota to farm, but the hard farm work took his father's life and the family moved back to Racine in 1893 with meager savings and no income. Roy was the eldest of five children: Elma, Grover, Abbie and Harold, becoming the "chief support of his widowed mother and breadwinner of the family." Leaving school after seventh grade, he began his career as a carrier for the old Racine Journal, advancing to the pressroom and becoming a journeyman pressman. Roy was about 27 years old when be bought into Westside Printing Company, becoming successor of William Bell and a partner to Edward Wadewitz. In the spring of 1909, they were joined by C. H. Van Vliet, when the company name changed to Westside Printing Company until 1910, when the company name became Western Printing and Lithography Company. Mr. Spencer is listed as president, Mr. Van Vliet as vice-president and Mr. Wadewitz as secretary-treasurer. Roy was responsible for the print shop and operated the equipment. E. H. Wadewitz was responsible for sales and bookkeeping. Roy Spencer served as president of the company from the beginning until his retirement in 1935 for health reasons but served as a member of the Board of Directors of Western until his death. Then, encouraged to serve Racine as mayor, he became known as the "father of the Goodwill Movement" in Racine. Racine had been enthusiastically celebrating our country's birth, from



when the Wisconsin legislature made July 4 a holiday in 1861, but during the Great Depression, there was labor strife, as well as strikes and unrest. In April of 1937 Mayor Spencer called together a group of about 25 leaders in industry, labor and business to plan a common project that would help bridge their differences. The result was a grand July 4th celebration, including a parade, fireworks and carnival rides. Racine's parade continues to be one of the biggest and most colorful in Wisconsin. Roy Spencer served as a member of the Board of Directors of Western until his death. Roy and his wife Mabel had two children.

The Second Oil Painting – Edward H. Wadewitz

Edward H. Wadewitz was born February 22, 1878 in the village of Waubeka, in the township of Fredonia, Wisconsin, where German settlers formed a community, with German being their primary language. He was the son of Henry (a mason) and Augusta (Muehlberg) Wadewitz, and one of four sons and a daughter (Otto, Al, Edward, William and Laura). The family moved to Iron Mountain, Michigan, where E. H. continued his

schooling, but now in English and taking on work to help supplement the family income. E. H.'s father's death in 1892 caused him to leave school after the seventh grade and take on work to help support the family. In 1893 the family moved to Port Washington and in 1894 or 1895 E. H. came to Racine, finding work at his uncle's Racine Trunk Company. In 1900, at twenty-two years old, E. H. went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania to the Potts Shorthand College, where he studied, until he returned to Racine in 1894. Through Y.M.C.A. programs and during college, E. H. was recognized as an outstanding athlete in both baseball and basketball, and once wondered if he made a mistake not becoming a professional baseball player, when he had the opportunity. He was employed at various businesses out east and after he returned to Racine, until he purchased Westside Printing Company, which had been established two years before by John Geller. In 1906 E. H. married Nettie M. Joslyn of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They had three children, Eunice, (who died at three years old), Robert and Winifred.

E. H. Wadewitz passed away January 15, 1955 and Roy A. Spencer passed away December 16, 1956. Both of these men left an indelible mark on Racine. On January 17, 1955 the *Racine Journal Times* said of E. H. Wadewitz "No one person has ever done more for this community in which he lived. Any man who builds a large and successful enterprise from a small beginning, provides thousands of jobs and large payrolls, shares profits with his employees and otherwise treats them well, makes a great contribution to the growth and welfare of any town." For the greater Racine community, funds were raised to build the Western Lodge at the Racine YMCA Camp Anokijig, in Plymouth, Wisconsin, the Court of Honor at Graceland Cemetery, a residence cottage for youth living at the Taylor Home, furnishings for the Mound Cemetery Chapel, garden and memorial fountain at Mound Cemetery, support for the YWCA and the YMCA, the Roy A. Spencer Memorial Primate Building at the Racine Zoological Society and more.

We thank Wayne LaFrania for his gifts.

Vivian Merlo

E. H. Wadewitz House, Main Street

Made In Racine - Dishwashers

When I was young, I hated to do dishes, and as a matter of fact, I think I can speak for everyone when I say that we ALL hate to wash dishes by hand, right? Well, some entrepreneur in Racine must have felt the same way many years ago, and attempted to do something about it. Of all the necessary chores that must be dealt with on a daily basis, washing dishes is not exactly our top priority. So, I can proudly say that a local company helped to remove the drudgery of washing dishes by manufacturing a rotary dishwasher. Whether it worked or not was a different matter!

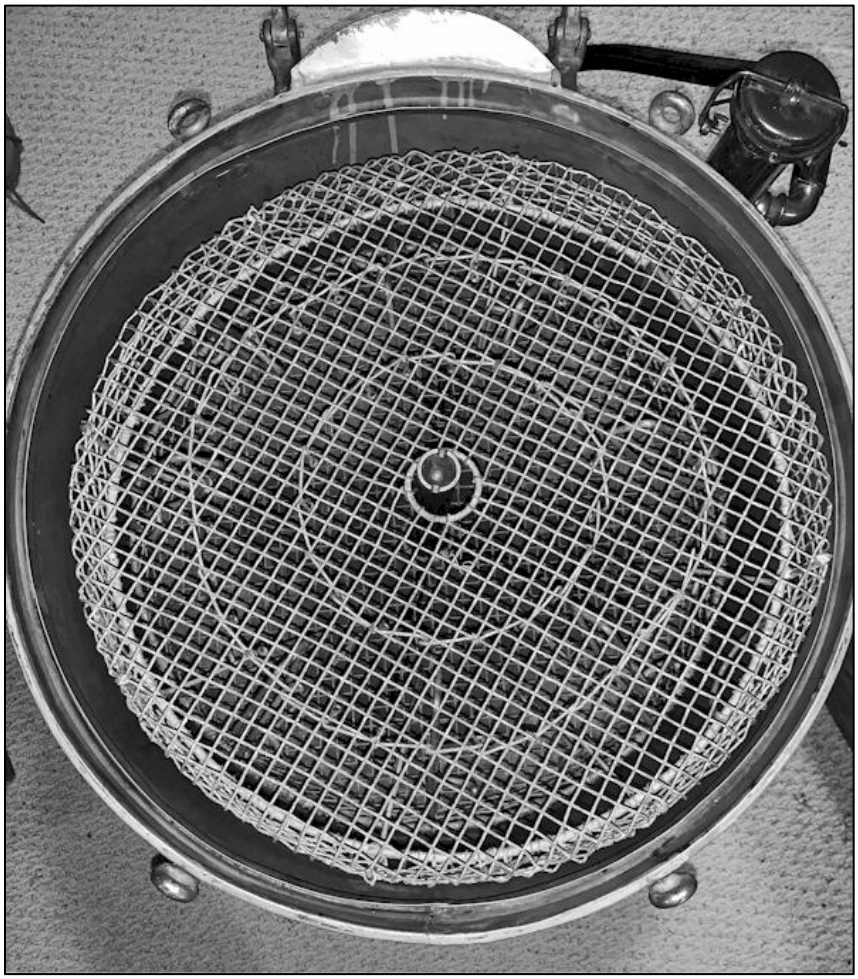
But, this Racine-made product was not the first dishwasher on the market by any means. That honor goes to Josephine Cochrane of Ohio, who in 1886, invented the first practical dishwasher (which was operated by hand), and founded Cochrane's Crescent Washing Machine Company one year later. In these machines, dirty dishes were passed through jets of hot water while resting on a revolving basket. A wooden wheel (lying flat at the bottom of a copper boiler) was operated by hand in order to make it revolve. Wire-framed containers held the dirty dishes while soapy hot water was sprayed on them. Cochrane's mechanical device was unveiled at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago with limited success. It appears that only the large hotels and restaurants were even remotely interested. Earlier inventions did nothing more than spray water on the dirty dishes. It wasn't until the 1950s that dishwashers, as we know them, caught on with the public, due to smaller sizes and cheaper prices. By that time, Cochrane's company had been absorbed by Hobart, which founded KitchenAid in 1919. KitchenAid sold its first machine based on Cochrane's design in 1949.

Racine-Rotary Dish-Washer Company machine. Photograph: Jim Mercier

Well, enough about the history of the dishwasher ... let's move on to this Racine-made contraption! As you can see on the nametag, it was manufactured by THE RACINE ROTARY DISHWASHER COMPANY, of Racine, Wisconsin. This particular unit came from an old hotel in Milwaukee that was torn down, according to the person from whom I purchased it about twenty-five years ago. It is my opinion that these units would have been marketed to hotels, hospitals, institutions, and larger restaurants, rather than to residential households.

This dishwasher is unique, and quite unusual. How does it actually work, you may be asking? I can tell you this upfront...it was operated only by human muscle power, and not by electricity! Let's start at the beginning...a rubber hose was first fastened to a hot water source. The other end of the hose was attached to an inlet pipe which eventually split in two at a T connection. One pipe led to a nozzle at the bottom of the unit which sprayed the hot, soapy water upwards. The other nozzle (attached to the inside) could be controlled by an operator by turning a porcelain handle to direct the spray onto the dirty dishes. Just before the T connection, however, a soap dispenser was positioned above the intake pipe (which resembles your oil-fill cap under your car's hood) in order to add the cleaning agent.

Inside, the washer was quite elaborate. A metal shaft was controlled by a round knob at the top of the unit, which turned the agitator (comprised of 4 metal blades) at the bottom of the machine. Also attached to the shaft inside the unit was a metal basket, which held the dirty dishes. When turning the knob at the top of the unit, the shaft would rotate the basket, which in turn would pass over the two stationary nozzles, spraying the hot, soapy water over the dirty dishes. Continuous draining was provided by



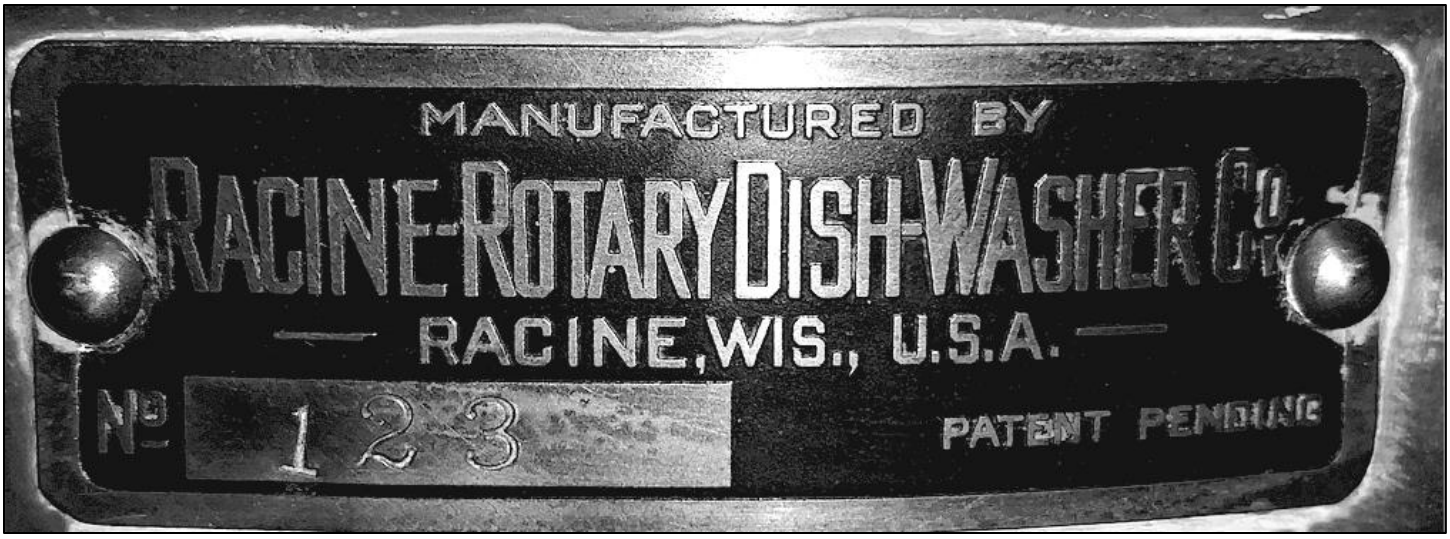
Racine-Rotary Dish-Washer, view inside

channeling the dirty water out the bottom by a drainpipe. And there you have the scoop on how this Racine-made unit operated.

Now, if I understand this correctly, it took BOTH hands to operate this dishwasher! One to turn the knob in order to power the unit, and the other to operate the porcelain handle to direct the water spray. Sounds like a lot of work? You bet it was! In addition, it is my opinion that it would take a lot of work just to load and unload the dishes onto the basket, especially since it didn't hold much to begin with. I personally think that it would have been just as easy to actually wash the dirty dishes by hand!

As with all my "Made in Racine" articles, I usually talk about the company that actually manufactured the products that I write about. I would love to tell you about this company as well, but I must confess that I can find NOTHING about them, even though the metal tag does say "Made in Racine, Wisconsin by the Racine Rotary Dishwasher Company". I personally checked every Racine city directory from 1890 to 1930, and found nothing. My conclusions? Either they were a very short-lived company (which would explain why I could not find them in any city directory), or they were a division of another established Racine firm which may have experimented with a new product. In any event, the world may never know!

Jim Mercier



Label on the side of the Racine-Rotary Dish-Washer: this label means business!

Letter from the President: "Why hasn't Anything been done before?"

We're combining this article with the letter from the president because it concerns public perceptions vs the reality of preservation efforts. So who better than the President to discuss this?

Preservation Racine has been monitoring and quietly supporting attempts to save the Capitol-Park Theater, 3015–3021 Washington Avenue, West Racine, for two years. Until the City took the front windows out on February 1, the building looked sound. Yes, like so many buildings in Racine, it wanted some TLC, but there was nothing to suggest that more was needed. And, since it was in private ownership, the rest was no one else's business.

It was only when the raze order was served by the City (August 1, 2018) that anyone – including the owner – had any idea the building was under threat. When the owner appealed the raze order, the case became public knowledge, and the West Racine Alliance quickly approached the owner with an offer of support. Preservation Racine quietly joined the effort a little later. Yet, the most frequent comment we hear from the public and the City is this: *you've had years to save this building! Why hasn't anything been done before? This is all too late and too last-minute!*

People say this because they believe the building has become a public danger that could and should have been averted. They believe this because the City has been telling them so ever since the raze order was served. But, somewhere along the line, something went wrong in the City's process: a valid assessment that repairs were

The carved and painted wood proscenium survives completely intact, needing only cleaning and the the removal of the later paint at the top of the arch. The original 1928 curtains are also almost perfect in front, although needing new backing.

needed for the electrics, plumbing, and some internal features unexpectedly became an unsupported statement that the roof and exterior walls were in a dangerous state, unable to withstand weather conditions or neighboring roadwork, and this became the reason given for the raze. But the roof has only a couple of leaks, and the walls are straight and true: the building is in fact stable and there is still plenty of time to save it – if the City will grant us that time. For some unexplained reason, the Mayor and Chief Building Inspector are opposed to this, and it is their impenetrable wall of silence that leads to this article on how to hit the ground running as a 21st century preservationist.

Here's what typically happens: most local preservation crusades have been stimulated by a crisis. That often means the crusaders have done nothing like this before, and they do not anticipate the myriad blockages awaiting them: they do not know where to find information about the legal, state, and municipal codes, they do not have information about who directs what, who to contact, how to do that, what those people need to receive from the would-be protectors – and so forth.

Detail of the proscenium arch: a lush peony trail with spreading soft green leaves against scarlet and gold fields

Also, it is surprisingly difficult to find out the protocols required by the State, County and City. If the team has to deal with the routine difficulties of unreturned calls and emails, and hard-to-locate information, deadlines will be missed, doors will be slammed, and the preservationists will be blamed for not already knowing and doing what they should have done. As a result, the building or object they were trying to preserve may well be lost despite their best intentions and efforts.

Finally, they may not have expected opposition. This can come from several directions: local people may not appreciate the value of a building they see as derelict and ugly, and may actively undermine preservation efforts. Local officials may react badly to having their judgment questioned. There may be unacknowledged allegiances, motivators and forces standing in the way. If preservationists overlook clues to this, they may waste time and effort on seeking to persuade.

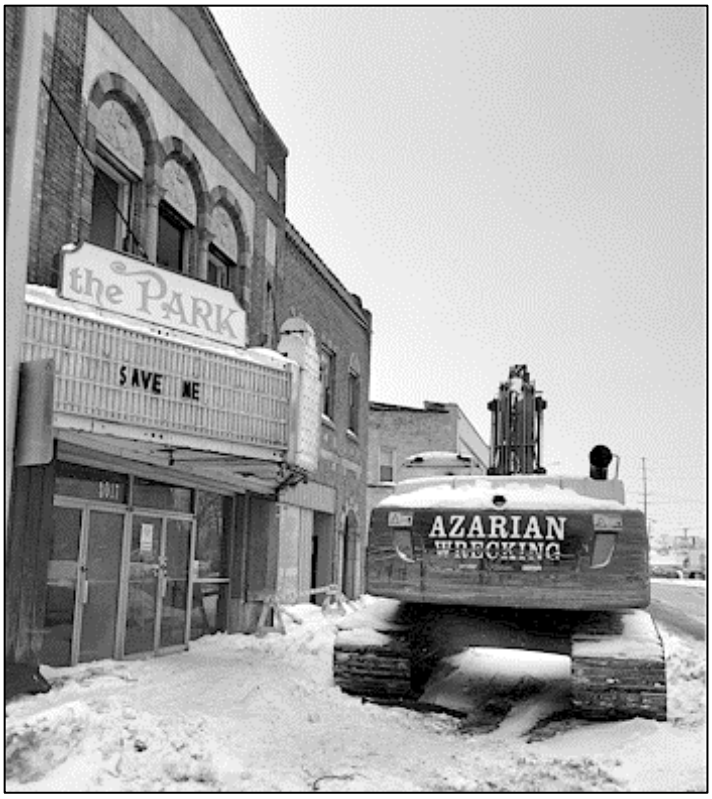
We have learned so much from this heart-breaking effort to save the Capitol-Park Theater – which is just lovely inside: a jewel. Really. What a tragedy if we have to learn by losing it! Let's not lose another historic building! As president of this preservation organization, I want to make it easier for new crusaders to hit the ground running. The knowledge we've gained was impossibly scattered over multiple websites and pages. This is now about to be compiled, organized, indexed and set up on the Preservation Racine website as a resource for future projects.

And we *will* have future projects. Already there are red flags for the cream brick schools by Gilbert Chandler (Garfield, Janes, Lincoln, Winslow): his "portfolio" of original models that were duplicated all over the state and country in red brick, concrete, and granite, and look very much the worse for it! Many have been or are in danger of being razed. Ours, the pick of the bunch, and historically significant as portfolio items, may also be coming under threat. It is not clear yet, but we must be ready!

Few predict just how much effort will be needed in any activist preservation project. You need a team. Those who do not feel able to go out of their comfort zones must give essential support by compiling information (our website will save some of that effort), finding out contacts, protocols and deadlines, monitoring (*continued,page 8)*

City Hall for its meeting agendas, writing articles, social media pieces, and FAQs, taking photographs, following the media, logging events, and maintaining the website daily. The brave few will *depend* on you for this! They will have to go out of their comfort zones to call up attorneys, alders, mayors, city employees, journalists, radio stations, television stations, strangers – often. They will have to ask for money, for free professional and legal advice, for bureaucratic and political sponsorship. They will have to attend and speak at the Common Council meetings, the Planning Heritage and Design meetings, and the Public Works and Services meetings (as relevant), and they will have to be insistent when they want to placate! They will need their team to find out where the blockages are happening and why, and find out how to address them. There are things to be done every day, which is why you need a dedicated group to share the load. Not having this team effort and sheer persistence is why many efforts fail. And even with it, if you cannot crack the wall of silence, you're in trouble.

As for the Capitol-Park Theater, we do not know if it will still be standing by the time this Newsletter reaches you. If it is … that will be a major victory! And then we will need *you, the members* (not to mention new members, friends, and supporters) for the next stage of effort. Just like the Blake House when Preservation Racine first began, this theater needs cleaning, peeling back, and restoring. It needs volunteer workers, fund raisers, photographers, documenters, cheer leaders … it needs you!



The Capitol-Park Theater, 3015-3021 Washington Avenue, with wrecker's excavator parked outside, February 2021

When it's all done – win or lose – we'll give you the backstory. But for now, keep hoping!

Pippin Michelli, President

Heritage Buildings - Schools

Now is the winter of our discontent… my apologies to Shakespeare, but who isn't feeling this way? Single digit temperatures oppress us, mountains of dirty frozen snow surrounds us, and bad news about local landmarks offends us and breaks our hearts. You will read an in depth article on steps to save the Capitol/Park Theater in this newsletter. I would like to direct your attention to the endangered, cream brick historic schools built in the 1800s. In November 2020, Racine Unified put out a list of nine schools slated for closure in the next five years, because it would be too expensive to repair and modernize them. Five were built in the 1950s and 1960, Roosevelt School in 1925, and three from the 1800s are Janes, Red Apple and Jefferson Lighthouse; we should add Winslow Elementary School to the endangered list, as it now stands empty.

A trio of schools were designed and built in 1855-56 from identical plans by local architect and builder Lucas Bradley. They were the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Ward Schools, predecessors to Winslow, Janes and Garfield Schools. The schools were 40' x 50', two stories, with 5 rooms, and each cost $4500. Bradley came to Racine in 1844. He had already built First Presbyterian Church in 1851, and the first Racine High School in 1852. Also, in the 1850s he designed and built some buildings for Racine College and Beloit College.

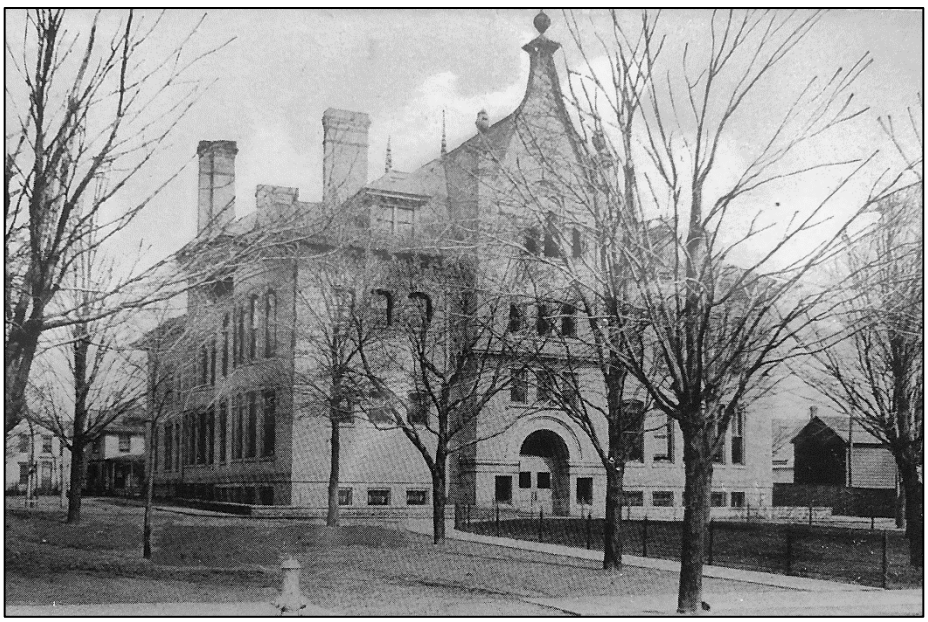
The school enrollment in 1853 was 700 students in five public schools. By 1872 enrollment had quickly grown to 2,321, and by 1925 it was almost 10,000. This set the stage for much more school construction and remodeling. It also solidified the career of another Racine architect, James Gilbert Chandler, who specialized in schools throughout Wisconsin and the Midwest. He was responsible for the designs to remodel and enlarge the

three ward schools built by Bradley, and other early schools in Racine, namely Franklin, Washington, Howell and Lincoln.

Bradley's schools were rather spartan, except for a cupola with a bell. Chandler used popular romantic Victorian and Queen Anne style elements in remodeling Janes and Winslow, virtually eliminating Bradley's buildings. Janes got an addition to the north side in 1883, adding 4 rooms including a large assembly room. In 1896 the original building was torn down for the south side addition, resulting in a three story schoolhouse with 12 school rooms, an auditorium and a room for manual training. Winslow was remodeled in 1887, taking it from five rooms to fourteen, leaving only some original limestone slab foundation on the College Avenue side. Both schools share tall chimneys, uneven roof lines, dormers, tall arched windows, entrances with steep gables with sheet metal ornamentation and Palladian windows. Janes also received a 90' turret that adds to its medieval castle look. Winslow has graceful bowed apses on the north and south facades. Could the architect have done more to stir the imagination and creativity of the children attending there and bolster the civic pride of the neighborhood?

Janes School, 1425 North Wisconsin Avenue, south side addition

It was after the remodeling/enlarging that the 3rd Ward School was named Winslow and the 4th Ward School became Janes. Horatio Gates Winslow had been born in 1820 in Groton, New York; he graduated from the Academy in Auburn, New York and taught school for four years. He then attended Union College in Schenectady, New York, graduated in three years and returned to teaching. In 1852 his health began to fail and he was advised to seek outdoor employment. He took a job surveying a section of land in Ohio for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He decided to go further west; he and his wife Emily Bradley arrived in Racine in the winter of 1855 where Emily's older brother Lucas Bradley, the architect, was established. Winslow bought a bookstore which he successfully ran for twenty-five years. But his interest in education continued: he was a Trustee of Racine College for thirty years, a Regent of the State University in Madison for many years, and a member of the city of Racine School Board. He also worked for a few years in the 1850s and 1870s as the City Engineer. In 1880 Winslow was chosen to be the Superintendent of Racine Public Schools, where he felt he did the best work of his career. He was instrumental in the building of Lincoln and Howell Schools, and the enlarging of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Ward Schools. He retired in 1892 to his home of 40 years on West Sixth Street, a four acre property at Lafayette Street (now North Memorial Drive). Winslow's son John B. Winslow was appointed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court the previous year. Horatio Winslow died of pneumonia in September of 1893.



Winslow School, 1325 Park Avenue

The 4th Ward School was named for Lorenzo Janes ,who had given the block of land for a school and park in 1839. Janes was an early settler in Racine, arriving in

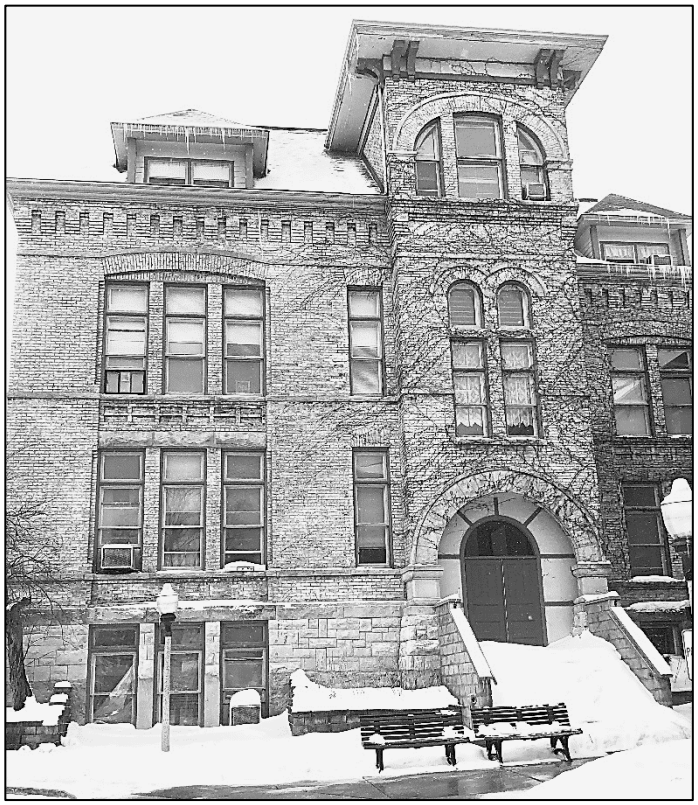
August of 1836. He had been born in 1801 in Washington County, Vermont where he practiced law and had become a judge. He was the second lawyer to practice law in Racine and he established the first newspaper here, the Racine Argus in 1838. By 1839 he had partnered with Gilbert Knapp and Gordon Hubbard in ownership of the original plat of Racine. Besides practicing law he was involved in real estate and insurance; in fact, he was involved in most of the big enterprises of his time in Racine. Janes died in June of 1873.

Happily, the 5th Ward School, which became Garfield and now is called Julian Thomas after a local civil rights activist, is not endangered. It had eight rooms added to the front of the Bradley school in 1879. An addition to the rear was added in 1896. In 1903 the original building in the middle was torn down and replaced. These additions lack the Victorian elements of Janes and Winslow schools, retaining the original Italianate style with tall double windows and wide eaves with double brackets supporting them. A massive addition in 2000 to the west with wings to the north and south has created a handsome campus and guarantees its vitality for years to come.

I will wait until the next newsletter to discuss endangered Jefferson Lighthouse and Red Apple (formerly Washington) schools, plus the former Walden III or Franklin School. But I want to leave you with two pictures in your mind of two other Racine schools designed by James Gilbert Chandler—Lincoln and Howell.

Lincoln School, built in 1890-91, was a Romanesque style, 2½ story, cream brick and limestone structure. Each elevation is unique in appearance with a variation of brick and stonework patterning. It closed due to redistricting in 1981 and sold to Toldt-Hennessy Group in the late 1980s. It reopened in 1991, its 100 year anniversary, as The Lincoln School Historic Apartments, a 64 unit apartment for seniors. It is on the National Register of Historic Places, which concluded it has "High Artistic Value." The former main entrance retains a center tower with an arched tripartite window at the top above double arched windows. The heavy Romanesque stone arch entry rests on rusticated limestone with cream brick above. The corbelled brickwork of the upper courses are particularly interesting….You get the picture, it is a handsome building!

Howell School was built in 1887. It was also a 2½ story, cream brick building with arched entries, a main entrance of three stories, tripartite windows, cross gables, dormers, and a hipped roof. But it was allowed to deteriorate to such a degree that many were concerned a high wind would collapse the roof. During the integration struggles of the 1960s, Howell's enrollment was 75% African-American. Local NAACP president Julian Thomas demanded its immediate closure because it was "blatantly unsafe," an "absolute disgrace" to the City and School Board, relegating its students to a "sub-human level." Howell was closed in January 1970 and eventually demolished.



Lincoln Historic Apartments, 1130 Carlisle Avenue

Two very different endings to two similarly attractive buildings, with above average artistic value, workmanship, and quality. I hope Racine learned something from the 1960s to the 1990s that it can put to use during the next five years. Namely, a thought toward preservation, good maintenance, creative use planning, and an aggressive policy of alternative use will keep our historic schools standing, with vitality, beauty, and purpose for another 100 years.

Debbie Yale

Nominations and Elections

Preservation Racine, Inc.'s bylaws state that "The Secretary, Treasurer, At Large Director 1 and At Large Director 3 will be elected on odd years." The Nominating Committee is seeking candidates for Secretary, Treasurer and At Large Directors 1 and 3. The At-Large Director positions are a good way to get started in preservation without taking on too much, or any big projects. Each position is for a term of two years commencing with election in April. If you are interested, please contact me, or any Preservation Racine Officer on or before March 15 or write to our nominating committee at P. O. Box #383, Racine, Wisconsin 53401.

Nominations will be announced thereafter by mail and elections will be held by mail in April.

Contact Victor Schubert at j3drvr@earthlink.net
(262) 632 7537

Victor Schubert
Nominating Committee Chairman

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Thank you for your continued support of Preservation Racine

Dear Members,

March is the time to renew your annual Preservation Racine membership. Your membership dues are important. Your time and talent are important too. We are asking you to complete and return the form on the reverse side. We would like to know your areas of interest. The many ideas and the participation of all our members make our organization stronger. Non-lifetime members, please complete the form, enclose a check for your current membership dues and mail to the address listed at the bottom of the form. You cannot vote if you are not current with your dues.

Sincerely,

Marcia Pfost
Membership Chair

Preservation Racine is a 501(c)(3) corporation and membership is tax deductible.
Membership renewals are due in March each year, except for Lifetime Memberships. The address label on the newsletter shows your membership expiration date. To renew and invest in your community's preservation, please fill out the membership form.

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