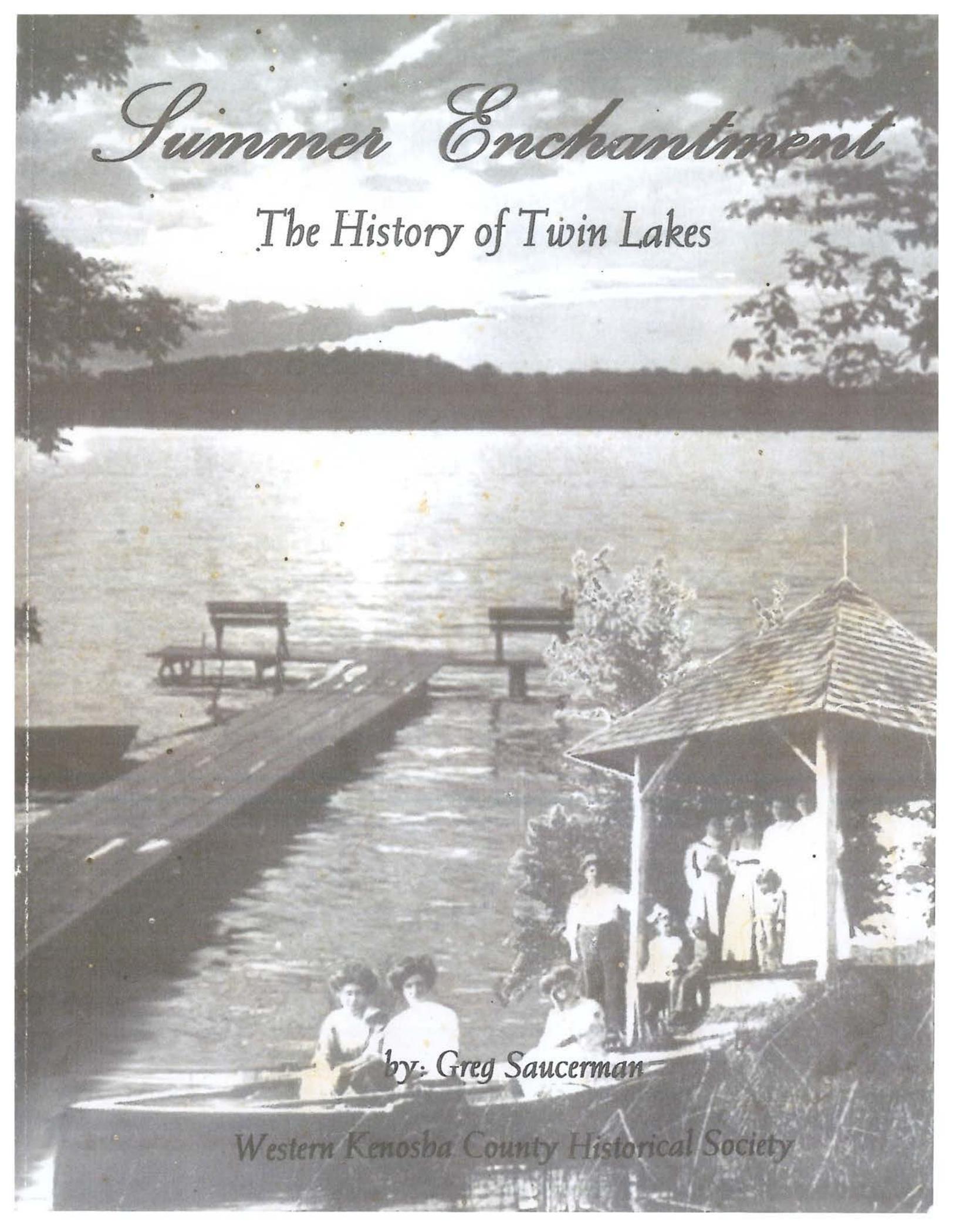


Summer Enchantment

The History of Twin Lakes



by: Greg Saucerman

Western Kenosha County Historical Society

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Preface

Twin Lakes Wisconsin. It's been mentioned in movies, written about in books, photographed in magazines, not to mention newspapers, radio and even a song or two. So why all this fuss about a moderate sized village at the edge of Kenosha County? Why do people from all around flock to this community--especially during the summer? It's even been known to create friendships between strangers, both with dear memories of the village, half the country away.

Little do most realize today that Twin Lakes is not some sleepy community that has just begun to develop. Or give thought to the fact that the lakes we enjoy so today have been enjoyed by thousands for over 100 years. Twin Lakes is not just some recently discovered resort town, but a historically significant capital of recreation, delighting both the young and old for years.

Within these pages we hoped to have captured some of those forgotten care-free days. Times when a workout meant getting back to shore without a motor.

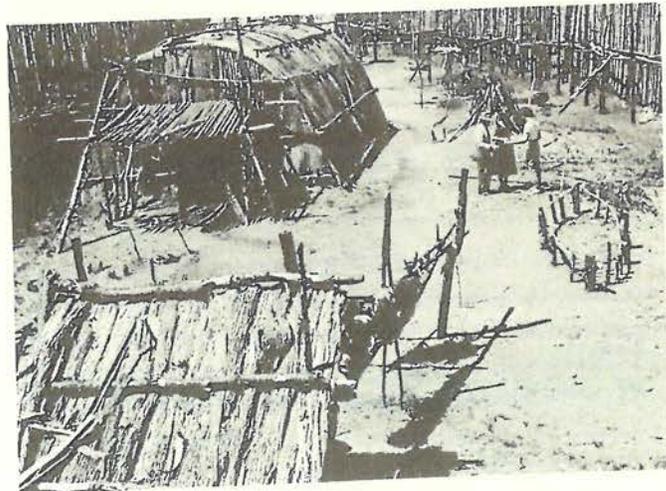
This book is also about the hard work and time that went into making this village what it is today. The pioneers that paved the way creating the first roads and homes, the business people who gave everything they had to survive the lean years. The churches, schools and organizations that benefited both people and the community. And the memories of those who are no longer with us, but will always remain a part of Twin Lakes.

You are invited to sit back and get comfortable. With a turn of the page you are about to begin a journey back in time. A journey that is sure to bring back memories for the senior resident or explain some heritage to the first time visitor. Whichever you might be, prepare to be taken to a place of around-the-clock activity, crowded beaches and packed hotels. Summer nights on the water and early morning fishing. Swimming, all-night dancing and romantic moonlight strolls. A place of Summer Enchantment--

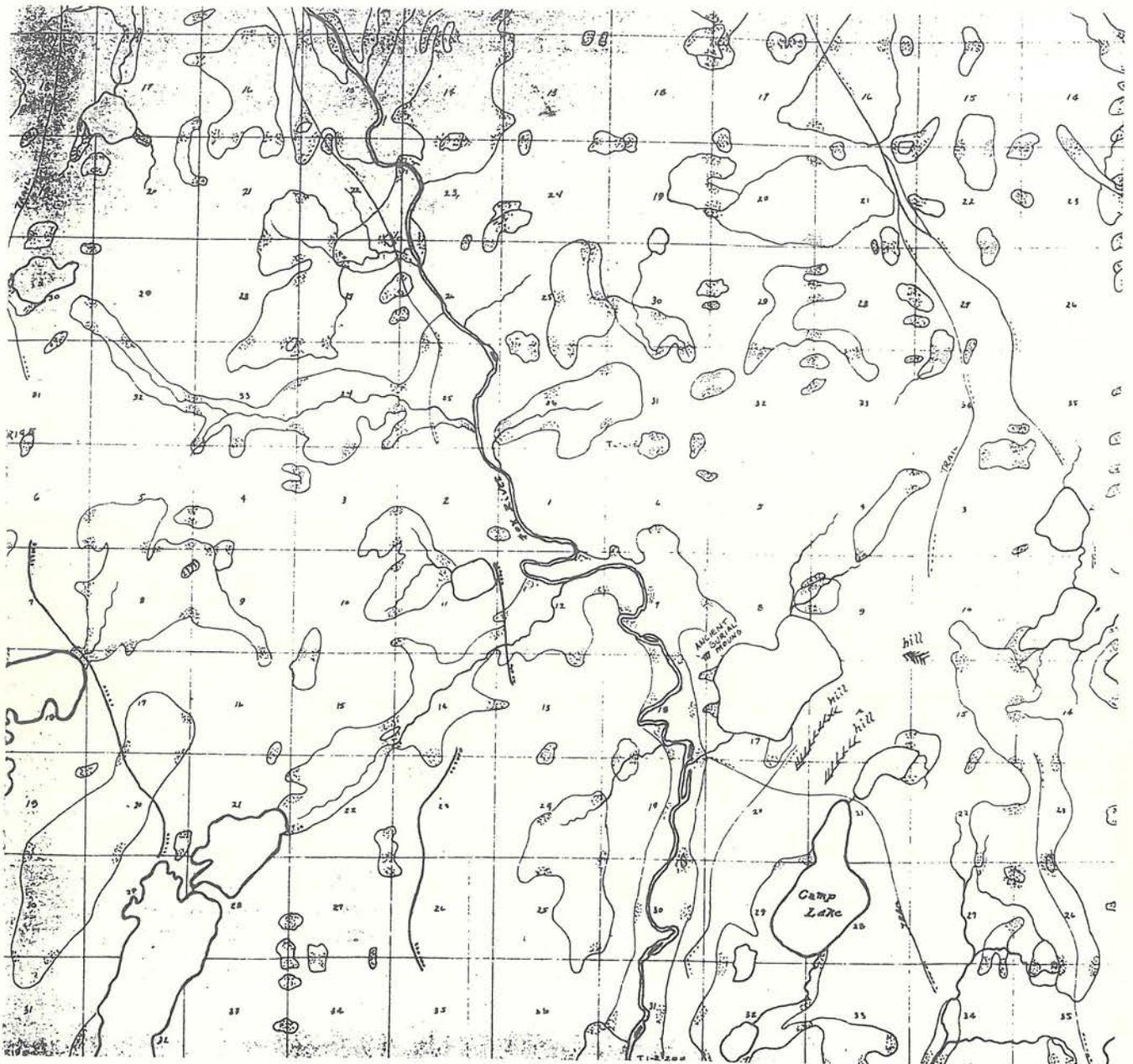
**EARLY
HISTORY
AND
DEVELOPMENT**

Twin Lakes -- Early History and Development

Long ago before any white settlers came, Indians inhabited the Twin Lakes area. Imagine as they looked over the lakes, the unsurpassed beauty of the shimmering water surrounded by woods and hills not yet touched by the hand of white men. This area offered the Indians high ground and fishing and hunting which was the means of their survival. Several tribes drifted through the area, such as the Miami, Illinois, Menomonee and Sioux, but these surroundings were home to the Sauk and Fox and mainly the Potawatomi tribes. The Potawatomi were described as fairly tall, well proportioned, and muscular. Their straight black hair was worn long, or some warriors were shaven clean with a scalp lock at the back, and an upstanding bristly crest from the forehead to the nape of the neck. The Potawatomi were not actually part of what is known as the Woodland Indians, but were a cross between the forest and prairie Indians. The Potawatomi language was soft and harmonious with no harsh grating sounds. They depended largely on agriculture and the women worked the ground for gardens with sharpened sticks. They planted corn, beans, squash, pumpkins and melons. When harvested, some of the corn was roasted in husks over hot coals while it was green, or it was cooked with squash and meat to make a kind of stew. In the fall the ripe corn was hung up to dry and some was ground into meal and stored. Wild berries, nuts and edible roots were also gathered and added to the store of food. In late winter, the Indians tapped the maple trees and collected the sap, which was boiled into syrup and sugar. The men would hunt and fish using spears or bows and arrows and occasionally caches of arrows have been found in this area. They did this by making a hole in the ground, placing arrows in it, covering it with a piece of bark and then replacing the sod. The Potawatomi Indians had two types of housing, a rectangular shaped hut with a gable roof for summer and a domed shaped wigwam covered with mats or bark for cold weather. These were made by using cut saplings that were trimmed and peeled, bent and lashed together. Over-lapping mats were draped on these frames to shed snow and rain and to keep the wind out. Waterproofed mats were used for wall and floor coverings and for bench like beds. When game became scarce in winter, the Indians took down the poles and mats, tied them with pack straps, and moved their camp to where the game was more plentiful. The wigwam was re-erected at the new camp as quickly as possible. A hearth was built beneath a smoke hole in the center for warmth. The Indians also carried on ceremonies in medicine lodges which were long buildings with an arched roof covered with mats for the ceremony. The frame was left standing for the next use. The Indians migrated with their food supply and often wintered in the forests and returned to the village site in the spring. One such site was located at what is now known as Indian Point. Remains of a chipping station where the Indians made their stone tools and weapons, have been discovered on the shore of Lake Elizabeth. Mount Moriah, once known as Indian Hill, was a burial site and skeletons were discovered when the hill was being leveled for development. The last evidence of the Indian village was a trail tree which was located near the top of a high ridge overlooking the northeast bay of Lake Elizabeth. Indians would bend and tie the top of a sapling to the ground in the direction of the trail. As the tree grew the tip would die off and the trunk would assume a bent condition. The tree became a living road sign that was used by these early travelers. This tree was taken down in more recent years at which time it was estimated to be more than 300 years old. At the close of the Blackhawk War in 1832 the Indians were moved out of this area and onto reservations on Iowa. Many Indians lingered in these parts though and early settlers would often meet up with them.



A typical Potawatomi summer hut.



A survey of the area was conducted in 1835 by Mullet, Brink, J. Hathaway, L. Lyons, and S. Sibley, to make land available for sale from the government. Above is a portion of the map drawn from this survey showing the Twin Lakes area. The line coming down to the lakes is an Indian trail and shows a campsite at the end. Indian Point was a village site used by the Potawatomi tribe.

In 1835 the land was surveyed and made ready for sale from the government. Wisconsin became a territory on April 20, 1836, and Henry Dodge was appointed governor. At this time this area was part of Milwaukee County until later that year when the southern part of Milwaukee County was divided and became known as Racine County. In 1837, land was made available for purchase for the incredible price of \$1.25 an acre. Early pioneers would stake claims and then travel to Milwaukee (often walking) to make their purchase.

Some of the first settlers in this area were Samuel and Eunice Merrick who made their homestead over near the present-day Mound Prairie Cemetery, and Daniel and Margaret Quayle who came to this area in 1843 from the Isle of Man. The Quayles purchased 160 acres from the United States in 1843 and this property would later be owned by K.G. Schmidt and eventually become known as the Vincent farm. Not unlike other early settlers, the Quayles also had some encounters with the remaining Indians.

On the most part these Indians did no harm to the settlers and were more curious than anything. They were very interested in the music coming from a violin that a member of the Quayle family played and they would stop and listen for a while and then go on their way.

These pioneers had plenty of work ahead of them with having to clear and till the land, build homes, barns, fences, dig wells and plant food for survival. An 1850 census of the Quayle farm shows the following: 60 improved acres; 100 unimproved acres; 4 horses; 4 cows; 4 working oxen; 3 other cattle; 1 sheep; 5 swine; 500 bushel of wheat; 50 bushel of indian corn; 30 bushel of oats. The farm had a cash value of \$2000, a \$60 value of farm implements and a \$358 value of livestock. In 1851, Lorenzo Quayle was born in a cabin on the farm and in 1886 he

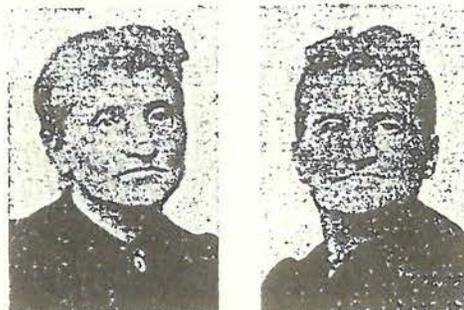


This is all that remains in the present of the original Quayle farm. The stone fence was erected by Daniel Quayle.

inherited the farm when his mother passed away. Although the cabin and original farmhouse are gone, remains of the stone fence that Daniel Quayle erected are still standing and can be seen on the east side of the village from Legion Drive.

In 1833, Jonathan Imeson, a 25-year-old man from England, embarked for America and ended up staking his claim in an area which would later become known as English Prairie (south of the lower tip of Lake Elizabeth and north of current-day Spring Grove, Illinois). He was the first settler in this part of the valley and within a year or two others began to arrive. Another Englishman, Thomas Wray, came bringing with him his ten children (his wife had just passed away in Michigan). Wray staked his claim only a half mile from Imeson. It wasn't long before Imeson struck up a friendship with Wray's oldest son Richard. Possibly the best part of this friendship was that Richard had an attractive sister! Mary Wray was the eldest daughter, 18-years-old, and was the housekeeper and "mother" of the family. Before too long Jonathan and Mary fell in love but the only problem was that Thomas didn't want to lose his housekeeper to anyone and objected to the match. Undaunted, the couple attempted to elope two or three times. Mrs. Frances Gibbs, a daughter of the couple related, "on one occasion my mother (Mary) tied her clothes in a bundle and, being unable to get them out of the house unobserved, tossed them out of the attic window -- and they landed squarely on grandfather's head! He picked up the bundle and brought it back into the house to her with the comment, 'My word Mary, you musn't do that'." Their next attempt though would prove to be more successful. Thomas Wray wouldn't let the couple go anywhere alone so they had to plan some way to get Mary out without him knowing about it. So one day Jonathan came by the Wray settlement with a load of potatoes. He managed to distract everyone's attention away from the wagon long enough for Mary to slip out of the house and hide herself among the sacks. The couple then rode-potatoes and all-to Ringwood Prairie, Illinois, where everything was ready for their marriage. Months before Jonathan had secured the marriage license from Cook County in

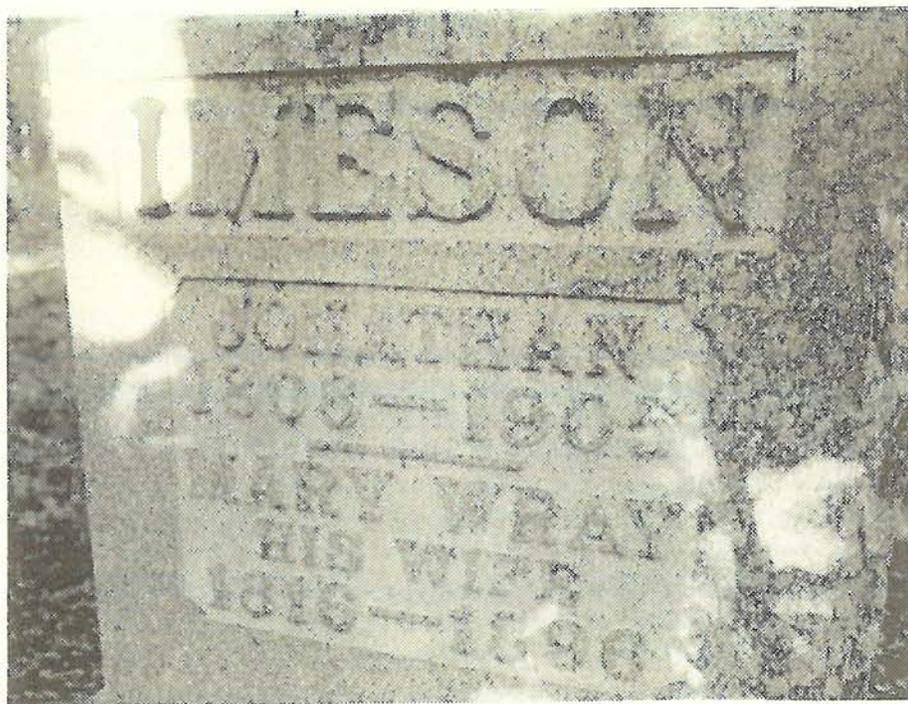
preparation for their wedding day. But another problem now arose. They now found that their license was no longer legal. During this time McHenry County had been formed out of Cook County and they now resided in McHenry County. Still determined, Jonathan left his bride to be with the Carr family in Ringwood Prairie and made the journey to McHenry to obtain the necessary papers. Three days after leaving their homes in English Prairie, the couple were wed and (the story says) lived happily ever after. They would have nine children, the first child born in the area was their son Robert. The couple also had the first set of twins born in the area (believed to have been in 1842) and named the girls Mary and Elizabeth, one after a Queen of England and the other after the Queen of Scots. The lakes north of their settlement were a lovely place to spend a summer day and during a picnic gathering with the other families in the surrounding area all agreed that in honor of the birth of the twins that the two lakes would be given the names of Mary and Elizabeth (before this time they were simply referred to as Nippersink Lake). Although the settlement of English Prairie would disappear, the settlers in Wisconsin continued to cherish the names and the area was soon widely known as the twin lakes.



Mary and Elizabeth Imeson. These twins were born in this area around 1842 and in honor of this occurrence the two lakes north of their settlement were named after them.

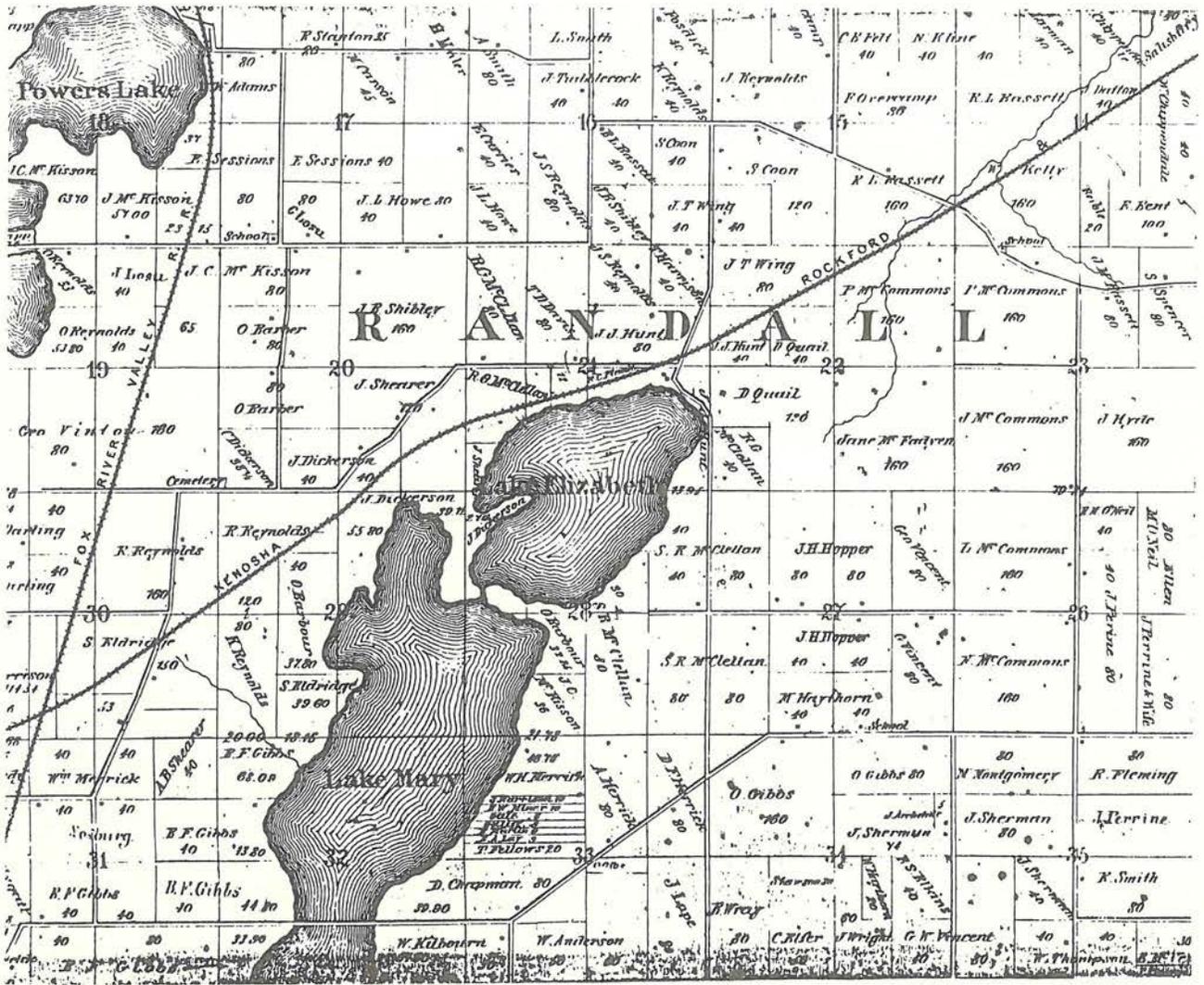
In 1842, this area was part of the town of Wheatland in Racine County. In 1850 the county was divided and the southern half became known as Kenosha County and in 1860 the town of Wheatland was divided and the southern half became known as the town of Randall.

The first Randall officers elected to office were Oliver Reynolds, Joseph Stout and Almerion Herrick and one of the first items of interest was a bounty of \$2 a head paid for wolves killed. At this time the Twin Lakes area contained some scattered farms and did not have any actual settlement. In 1859 the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company laid tracks through the area just skirting the north side of Lake Mary. The railroad brought the outside world in and provided local farmers with supplies, transportation and a means to ship out milk and harvested goods. By 1880, a depot was erected and a sign reading Twin Lakes was hung on the building.



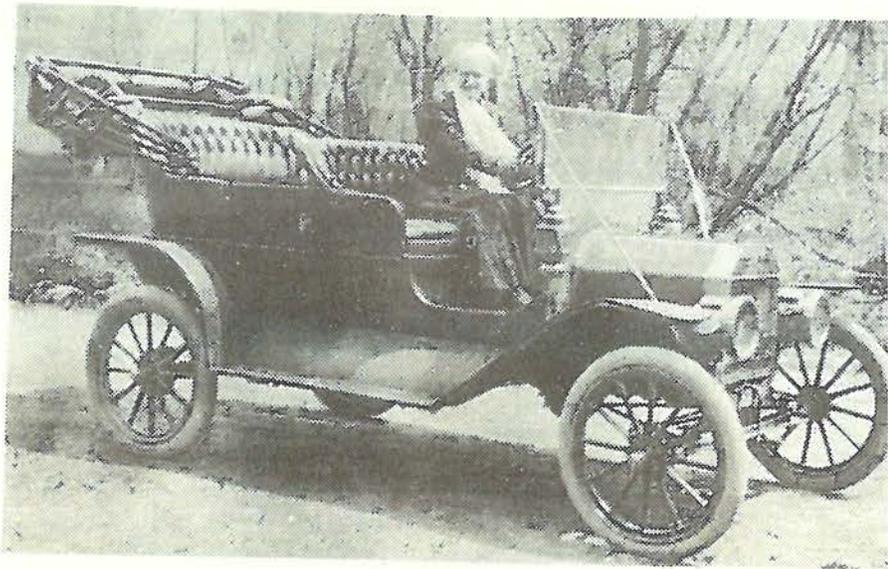
This is the headstone of Jonathan and Mary (Wray) Imeson . They were buried in a cemetery located in the former settlement of English Prairie.

Kenosha citizens were the first to find the weekend getaway, often riding out on the morning train, spending the day swimming and fishing, and go back home in the afternoon. The first hotel, the Ackerman, was erected in the 1870s and over the years others would follow. The railroad also brought in businessmen who saw the lakes a little differently.



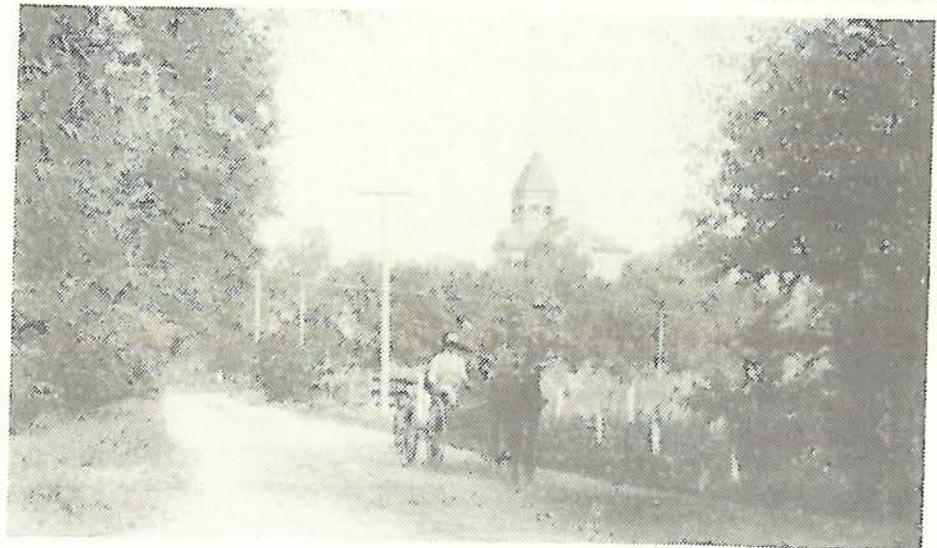
The Twin Lakes area in 1861. Of the few items of interest: The names of the lakes are opposite of today and it is believed that this map shows the original identification of the lakes. Other 1800s maps have also shown Elizabeth as the smaller lake. Secondly, the road going across the lower lake was a corduroy road believed to have been put in around the 1840s. It is commonly believed to have been used by the ice companies but there was no ice harvesting done on the lakes at this time. Reports are that the road known as Highway 173 in Illinois was not there at that time and the road going across the lake was used for east-west travel from Wilmot to Genoa Junction or Richmond. This road disappeared in the late 1800s and the reason may be that the ice companies built the first dam on the lower lake in the 1890s and raised the lake level. The road is still intact and under the water to this day. Also, it is interesting that Twin Lakes almost had two railroads, but the Fox River Valley tracks shown on the left were never laid -- only coming as far north as Richmond, IL. The Chicago and Northwestern later used this trackbed for a spur going to the icehouses in Powers Lake.

Ice harvesting was a very prosperous business and the ice companies began erecting the large icehouses on Lake Mary in the 1880s. Besides recruiting men in this area, they brought with them many workers and boarding houses were popping up to house all of the workers. It wasn't long until taverns began to appear to break the monotony of the long cold work day and the first stores were built in the 1890s. Residents of the Chicago area had also discovered the vacation spot in the country and would arrive here by either taking the train and departing at Richmond or Genoa Junction or by way of Kenosha and transferring onto the KD line which came right to Twin Lakes.



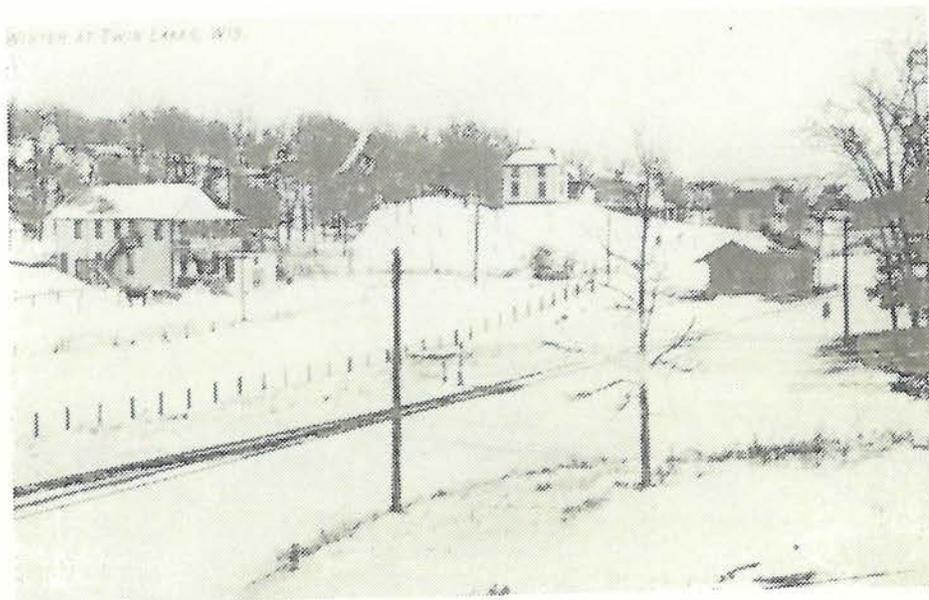
Jennie Zerfas near the Cricket Inn in 1914. The Knickerbocker Ice House is in the background on the right.

The hotels were growing in number and would be bursting at the seams during the summer months. Summer estates were common by the turn of the century and were often handed down to the next generation through the years. Twin Lakes was on top of the world during the roaring '20s and many would claim it was the resort capitol of the midwest. The resorts, taverns and the magnificent ballroom were full of activity and excitement at this vacationers' paradise. The depression did not devastate Twin Lakes as one might think and one opinion is that people couldn't afford to travel far, so many would make the shorter trip up to Twin Lakes to forget their troubles. Prohibition has left us with many exciting stories about the village and provided some "entrepreneurs" with some extra income. The icehouses began declining and by the 1930s the once prosperous ice industry had disappeared from Twin Lakes. In 1937 Twin Lakes was incorporated as a village and the first village president was John (Von) Cappelen. Gas stations, restaurants and other businesses were established and Twin Lakes was operating as a year-round village. The last through train came in 1939 after which the tracks east of Bassett were torn up and by World War II, small summer homes were becoming popular in the village. For these two reasons the resorts began to decline in importance, but they continued to survive even when the slot machines were removed which had provided a sizeable extra income. Newer modern motels began appearing in the '40s and '50s and summer houses were being erected in the many subdivisions that were appearing. Over the next few decades the resorts with the large hotels closed and were often converted into homes or rentals or were taken down to make room for condominiums.



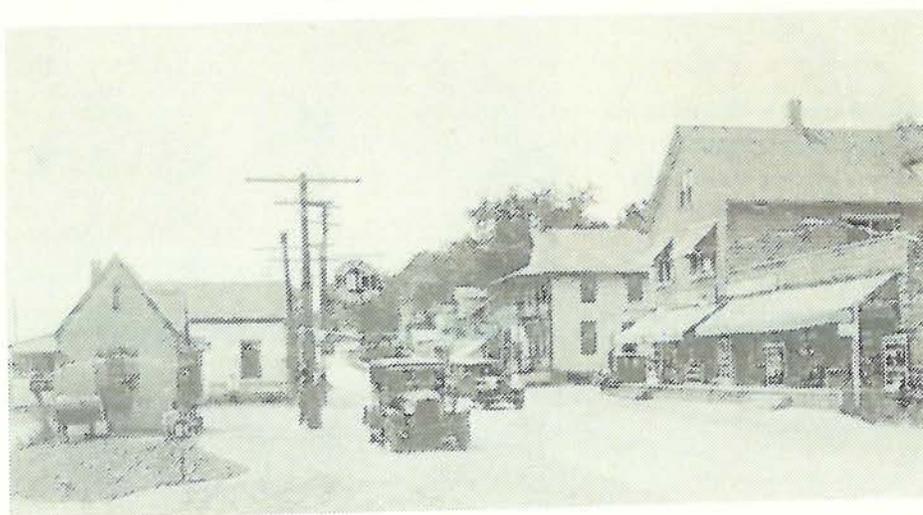
A boulevard in the late 1800s. The top of the K.G. Schmidt mansion can be seen.

Around the 1890s looking east showing August Becker's store on the left and the train depot on the right. Today the store is the Krakow Restaurant.

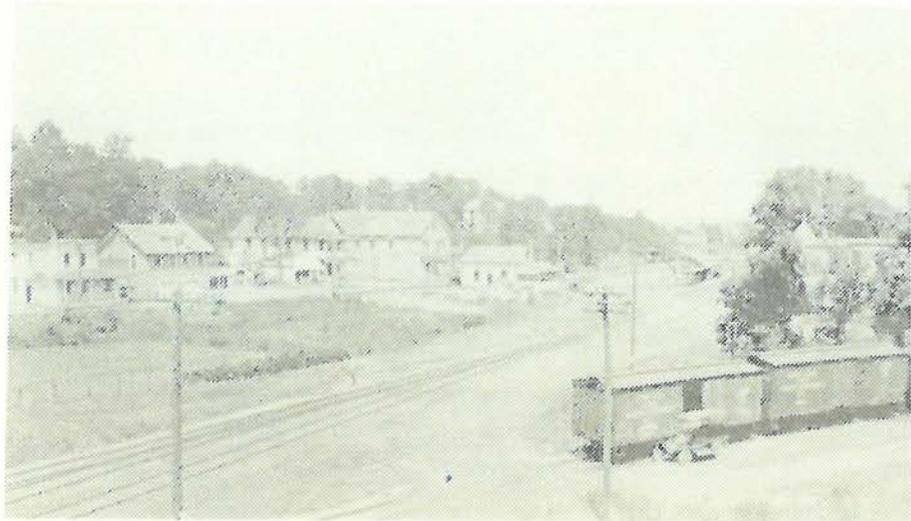


The hills in Twin Lakes also provide winter fun. Coming south down Burlington Avenue, Oberhofer's Hotel is on the right and the Gayety Club can be seen on the left.

Looking west on East Main Street about 1926. Zerfas's station and Ford's Drug Store are on the left. Roepke's Store and the Fairview Tavern are seen on the right side.



Looking east in the early 1920s. The railroad spur at the bottom leads to the Consumer Ice House. Today the site is Lance Park.



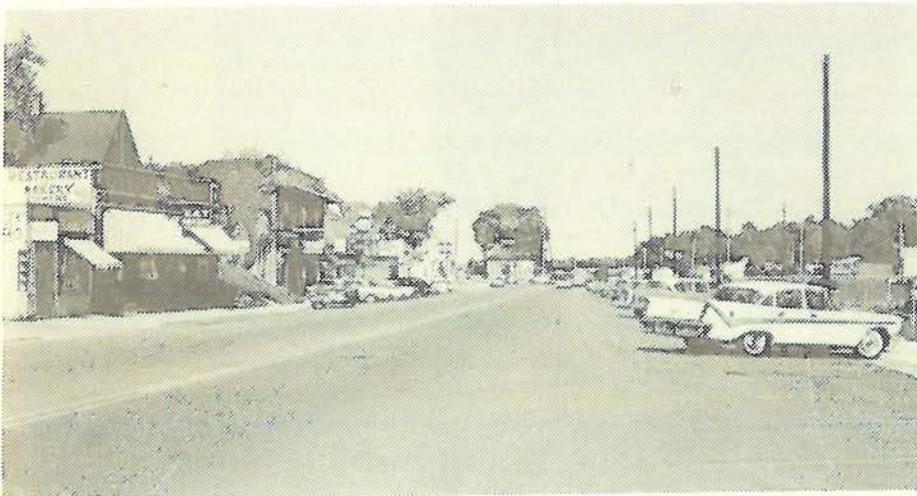
Both lakes have offered recreation for years. The lady at the end of the pier is trying her luck at fishing.

Some Chicago girls having fun in Twin Lakes around 1939. Pictured on the steps of Rag's Tavern on East Main Street are Edna Zerfas with friends Helen, Esther and Dollie. Edna became a permanent resident of Twin Lakes. Richter's Garage is on the right.



BUSINESS SECTION OF TWIN LAKES LOOKING WEST, TWIN LAKES, WIS.

East Main Street looking west in the late 1940s. The Village Grill on the right is the A.J. Croz Tavern today.



East Main Street looking east around 1960. A modern village complete with paved roads.

Downtown looking east in 1965. The railroad tracks have been removed and Lance Drive is now open, bringing the residents of Lake Elizabeth Subdivision closer to "town".





East Lakeshore Drive wasn't always the easiest road to travel. Originally this was known as Genoa Road.

Romance Trail which is today's Storms Drive.





Early Twin Lakes residents sitting on the porch of the building which now houses Warehouse Fashion Floors. The boarding house in the background is the Cliff House, now named the Krakow Restaurant.

The retail portion of Twin Lakes continually grew bringing more convenient places for residents and visitors to shop, and with the addition of an industrial park the village now offers a little of everything. Today Twin Lakes still swells during the summer months with an abundance of summer residents and vacationers, but more and more are making Twin Lakes their permanent home -- a village which can offer many modern conveniences while living with beautiful surroundings.



The channel connecting the two lakes -- Mary and Eliza beth.

Walter Roehrborn sitting on the bridge between the lakes about 1911. Construction of the bridge consisted of planks laid over logs.

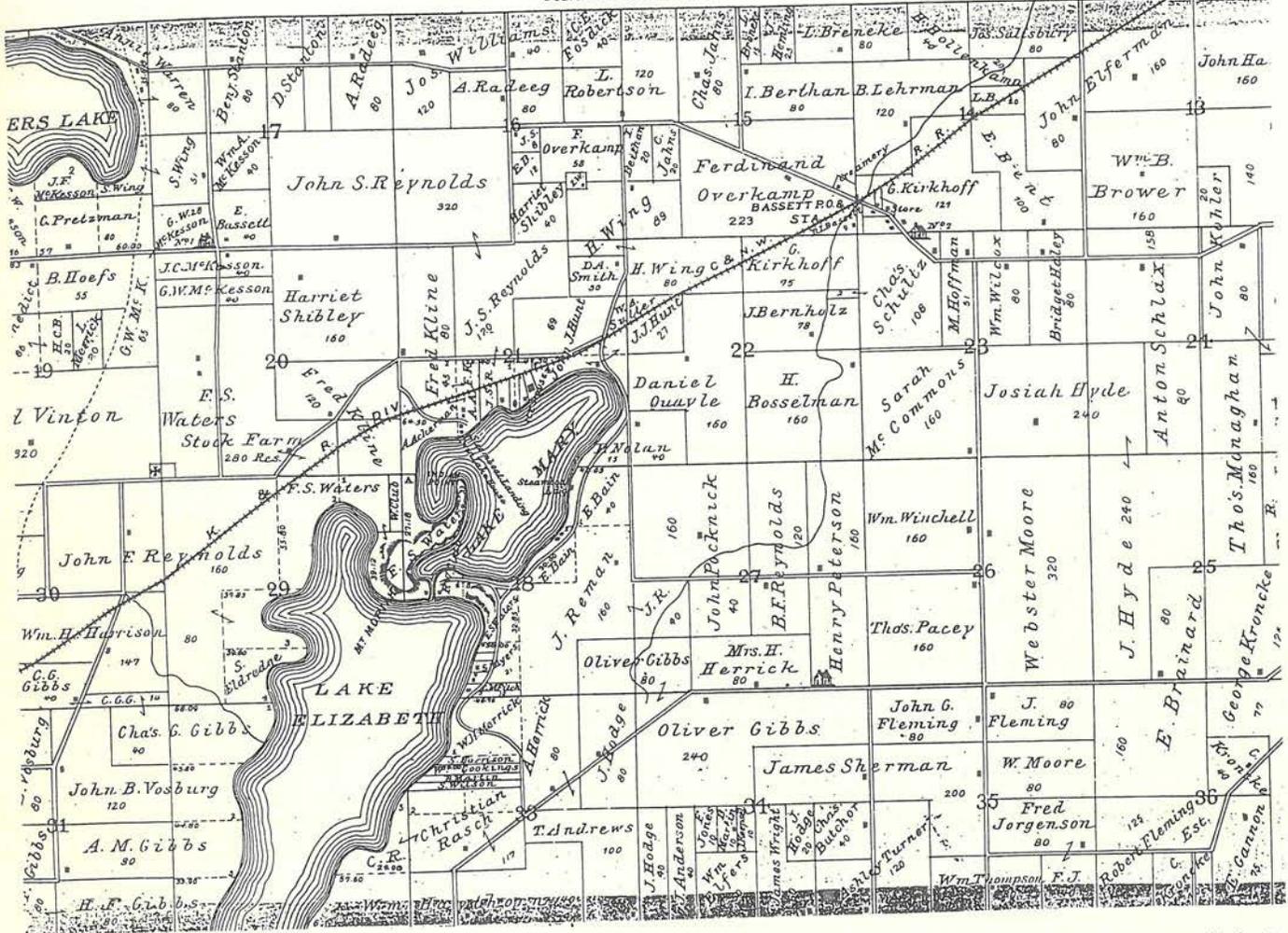


An improved bridge with much better construction in the 1940s.

MAP OF RANDALL

KENOSHA CO.
Township 1 North Range 91 East of 4th Principal Meridian:
Scale 2 Inches to a Mile.

REFERENCES.
 School Houses.  Houses.
 Churches.  Cemeteries.



An 1887 map of the Twin Lakes area. Note that East Lakeshore Drive does not extend all the way south but loops and connects with the road known as Highway HM today. The names of the lakes on this map are now what they are today. To add confusion, mapmakers soon began making the mistake of calling the upper lake Marie. As far as Twin Lakes is concerned, the name has always been Mary and was never changed.

Invitations to Daniel and Samantha (Merrick) Eldredge to the New Years Ball of 1838 and a Cotillon Party at the home of Dr. Francis Paddock in 1847. Even early settlers took time for some fun. Daniel took off in 1848 heading west during the gold rush. Letters sent to Samantha still exist in the Eldredge family. The letters are addressed to Mound Prairie Wisconsin and some mention is given about this little settlement. The exact location of this settlement is not known but it was near Mound Prairie Cemetary. This community vanished very early.

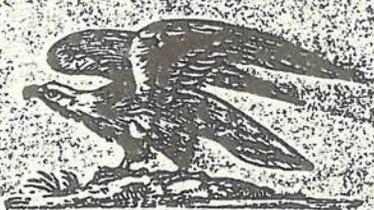
New Years Ball

The Managers Respectfully solicit the attendance
of the Gentleman & Lady at a ball held at the
house of R. W. Warren in Geneva on the
8th Day of Jan Next at One O. Clock P.M.

Dec 11th 1838

A. D. Cotton }
J. D. Warren } Managers
R. Smith }
C. Meecham }

COTILLON PARTY.



The pleasure of your Company is Respectfully solicited at
the House of DR. P. PADDOCK, on Friday Evening, December
24th at 4 o'clock, P. M. 1847.

L. PADDOCK,	}		{	D. HEAD,
G. J. PEASE,	}		{	M. SHEPARD,
B. THOMPSON,	}	MANAGERS.	{	C. W. INGALLS,
J. TUTTLE,	}		{	P. McCUMMONS,
C. ORVIS,	}		{	K. REYNOLDS,

E. WOOWORTH Jr., Room Manager.
Salem, December 2, 1847.

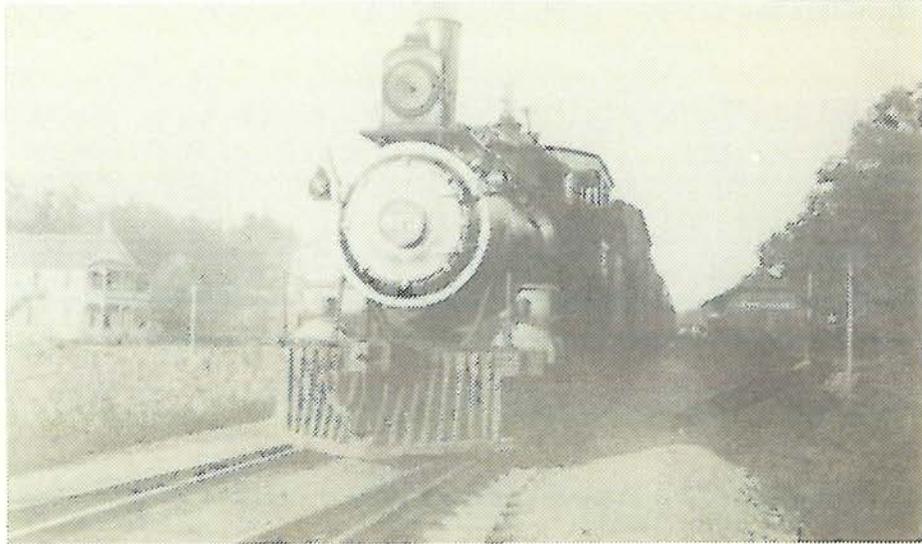
**THE
RAILROAD**

The Railroad

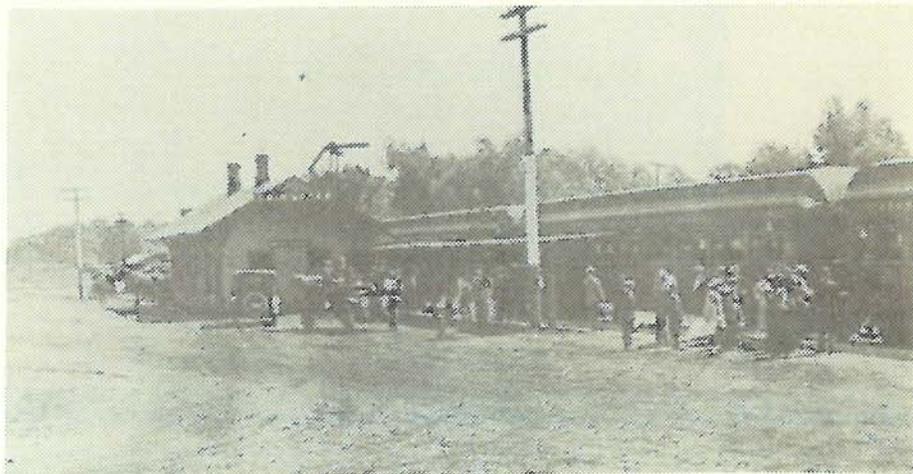
Of all the factors that influenced the development of Twin Lakes none was more important than the railroad. In 1859 the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Company had extended tracks from Kenosha through the Twin Lakes area. This railroad was later known as the Kenosha Division or KD Line, when it was purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1864. For Twin Lakes (where no settlement existed at this time) the railroad meant mail, people and supplies could now reach the area much safer and faster and it also gave local farmers the opportunity to ship out their milk and other goods. The establishment of the railroad sparked the beginning of what would later become the village and by the 1880s

a depot was erected with a sign reading Twin Lakes on each end. The depot was built just a short distance from Lake Mary at a spot which would later become the center of the village (today it is the triangle-shaped municipal parking lot). A typical railroad depot, it was complete with a sheltered platform to handle all of the passengers that took advantage of the resorts in the area that were being erected. Ice companies were the biggest customer of the railroad and in the 1880s spurs from the main line branched off to the icehouses that were soon erected on Lake Mary. Before the turn of the century another longer spur was put in going to the western shore of Lake Elizabeth where several icehouses were soon in operation. Another spur going north went to the icehouses in complete with a telegraph office.

Not much is known about this depot other than it was used mainly by the ice companies and seems to have been located approximately at the junction of Lance Drive and Spiegelhoff Road. This station appeared on the timetables in the 1890s and would likely have been where the workers coming in from Chicago would arrive and depart. Another big commodity on the railroad was the shipment of milk and a short distance west of Lake Elizabeth Station a platform was erected solely for this purpose. It was given the name of Reynold's Platform and local farmers would drop off their full cans of milk in the morning and pick up the empty cans later in the afternoon. The raw milk was shipped to one of the



A train stopping at Twin Lakes Station. The boarding house on the left was often used by railroad workers and later became the Fairview Tavern and Restaurant. This photo was taken looking east and note that the depot is south of the tracks. The depot was later moved to the north side of the tracks where it remained until it was razed in the 1940s.



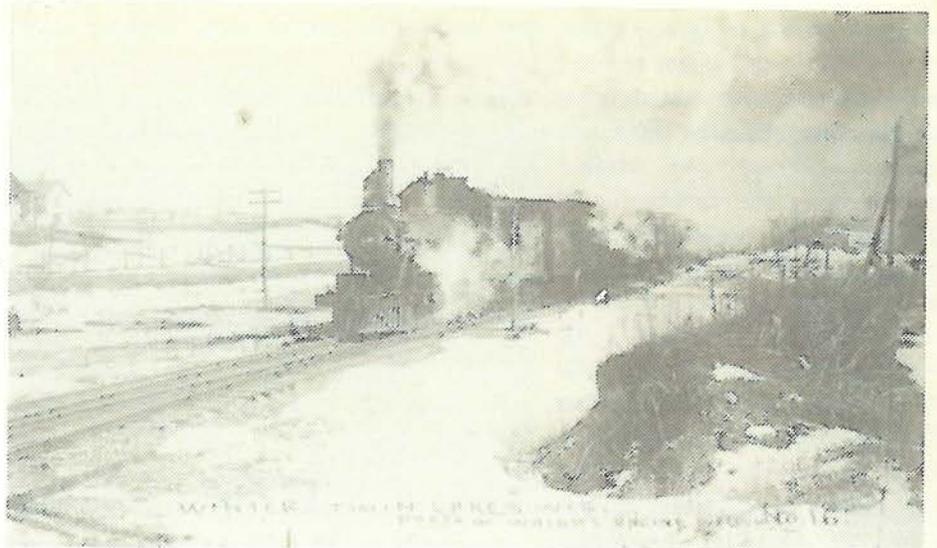
The Twin Lakes depot was very active during the summer months with the many vacationers coming and going.

nearby milk factories (Bassett's Station or Genoa Junction) where it was processed and bottled. Some of the other users of the railroad were the U.S. Mail and the gravel pit which was located just north of the tracks and west of the depot. The depot was the center of activity for many years but slowly, with the invention of the automobile and the improvement of roads, the railroad era was coming to an end. In 1939 the tracks east of Bassett were removed to a point near Kenosha and the railroad depot was cleared out. The depot was used as the post office for a short time and then taken down about 1943. After this time only an occasional train would come through stopping at the Harbaugh Lumber Yard here in the village and then making its way to the Lois Feed Mill in Bassett. In the spring of 1961 the feed mill burned and later that year the tracks that were laid through Twin Lakes over 100 years ago were removed. A portion of the railroad bed was sold to the village and in 1963 was paved as a road and given the name of Lance Drive.

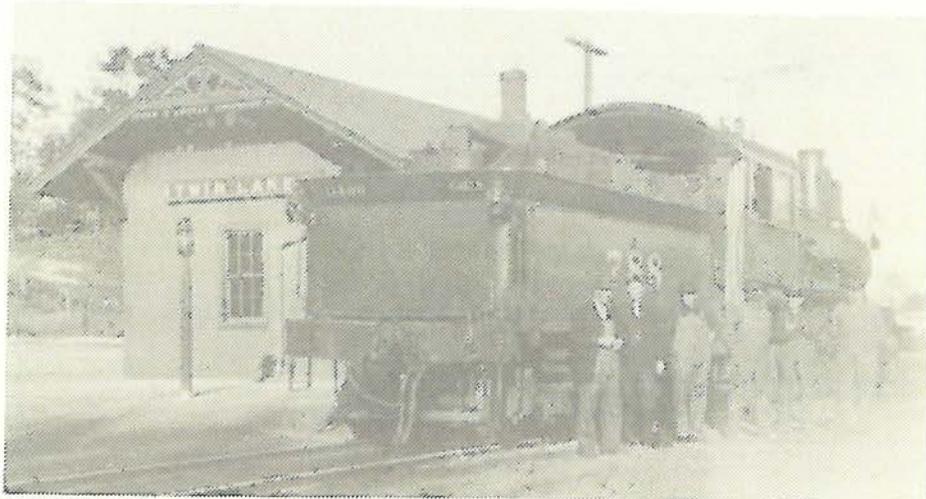


The depot was built in the 1880s and Twin Lakes signs were hung on both ends of the building.

Train coming through Twin Lakes in the wintertime in 1908..



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Railroad workers taking time out for a photo.



The last train through on the KD Line was on May 31, 1939. After emptying the depot the building remained vacant until it was used as the post office later before it was taken down.

CHURCHES
and
CEMETARIES

St. John's Catholic Church

A statement from St. John's past claims, "In 1926 there were 17 taverns in the village, but no church!" At this time Catholics in Twin Lakes were being served by the priests from Holy Name in Wilmot. The organization of a mission church in Twin Lakes took place in 1932. Services were held from the porch of the Commodore Barry Clubhouse overlooking Lake Mary. Obviously at the mercy of the elements early parishioners had to cope with many difficulties. The Reverend John J. Finan, who wanted to see a church built in Twin Lakes, became pastor of Holy Name Parish, Wilmot, in 1932.. The following is a letter from Father Finan to the Commodore Barry Council Knights of Columbus, Chicago, written in May of 1939:

Gentlemen:

I wonder whether it would not be possible for your Council to have erected on your grounds at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, a frame chapel with a seating capacity of about 350. Every Catholic realizes that the Mass is the most solemn act of worship capable of being offered by man to God on this earth and also we strive to have material conditions express our devotion. At Twin Lakes there are various physical features that do not exemplify the reverence we have for the Mass.

- 1. The Cha plain's Lodge is not a building set aside exclusively for religious purposes. In winter it becomes a store house and so, dirt and debris accumulate, and in spring, when I wish to prepare for saying Mass, it has been necessary for my housekeeper and myself to clean up the vesting place and the porch!*
- 2. When religious articles are stored in the lodge, there is no guarantee that prowlers will not tamper with them.*
- 3. The vesting room at times is used as sleeping quarters and I have had to prepare for Mass with persons sleeping on the cots in the same room!*
- 4. Before starting Mass it is necessary, when the vesting room is being used by the sleepers, to close the door leading to the porch, so that if a sleeper awakes and starts to dress, he may do so in private!*
- 5. The porch at times has the wet swimming trunks left to dry on the seats that are to be used by the persons wishing to attend Mass.*
- 6. The porch accumulates an amount of dust and spider webs during the season.*
- 7. In windy weather care must be taken to see that the host is not blown off the corporal, and the candles are often extinguished!*
- 8. In wet weather, the grounds, on which most of the worshippers are gathered, are not suitable.*
- 9. Motor boats and swimmers at times cause distraction.*

During the seven years that I have been saying Mass at Twin Lakes, I have been pained at seeing the foregoing conditions, but I have refrained from requesting a chapel to be used only for such purposes because I knew you had heavy financial obligations, but I understand that times are slowly improving and I feel that you will secure a greater blessing from God if you have a chapel erected in His honor.

Thanking you for your co-operation in the past, and wishing you success in the future, I remain,

*Sincerely yours,
Rev. John J. Finan*

In 1941 Father Finan wrote another letter, this time to Archbishop Moses E. Kiley:

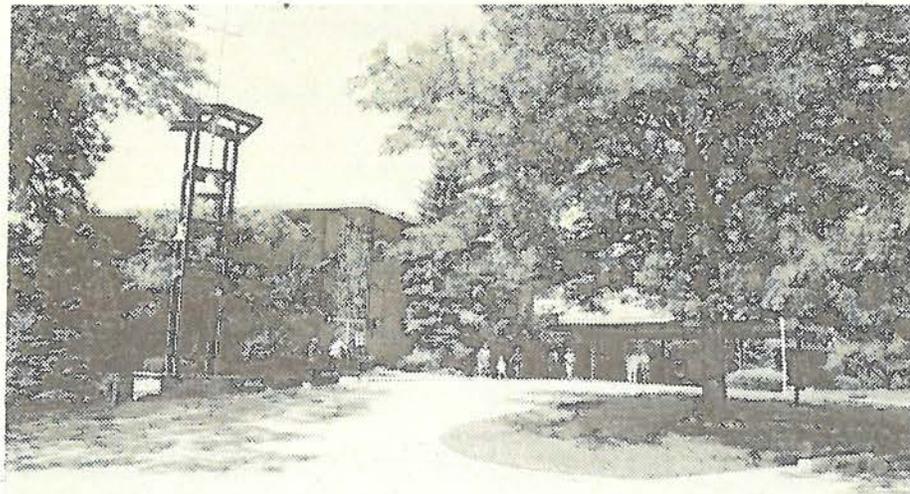
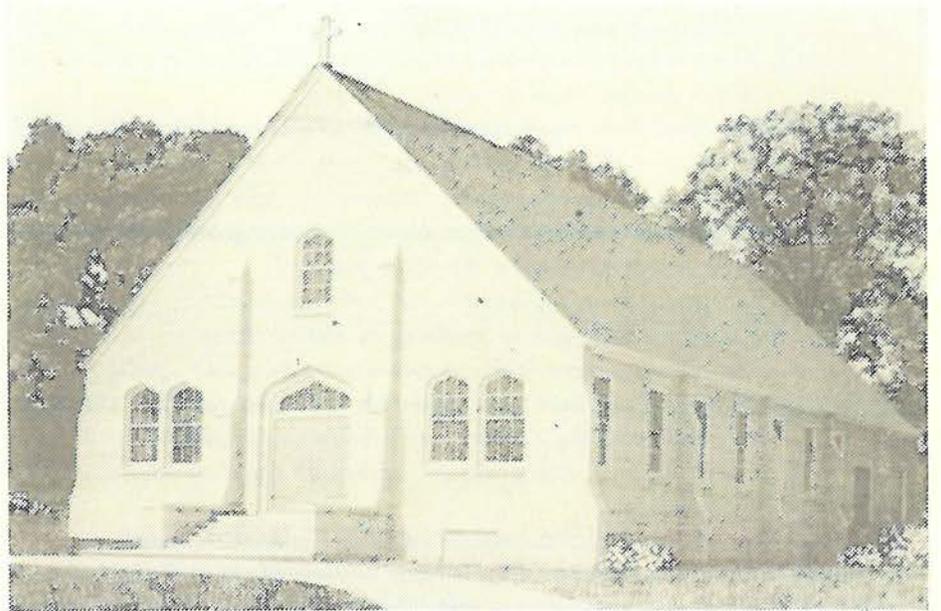
Your Excellency,

From the Sunday before the last in June of each year, until the Sunday before Labor Day, two Masses are said each Sunday and on August 15, at the Commodore Barry, K of C. grounds at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin. There is no church on the grounds and Mass is said on a porch, but the persons who attend Mass are out on the grounds. This arrangement is fairly satisfactory in favorable weather, but I feel it would be much better to have a building for the services.



Laying the cornerstone of the new St. John's Church in 1942. Pictured are Arnold Buschman, a Brehm boy, and two of the secretaries.

The newly constructed St. John's Church in 1942. The parsonage would be added in 1951.



The present day St. John's Church located on the north side of the village.

The Knights of Columbus will sell at the nominal price of \$200 a strip of land 140' frontage by 200' in depth. I suppose you will have no objection to have the land deeded to the Holy Name Parish of Wilmot, because the Twin Lakes Mission is not incorporated, and within a year I hope, if it is satisfactory to you, to have a building erected. There will be no debt incurred by the Parish, because I intend to pay for the land and for the building out of my private funds.

Twin Lakes has very few permanent Catholic residents, but during July and August there are many Catholic visitors!

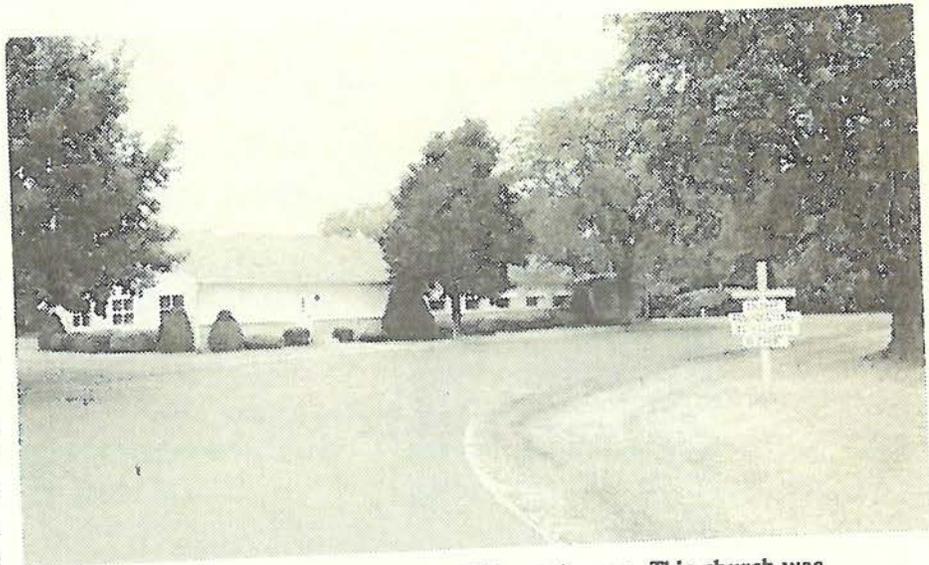
Trusting that this arrangement meets your approval, I remain,

*Respectfully yours,
Rev. John J. Finan*

On January 3, 1942, permission was granted to build a church not to exceed \$16,000. The church was built on land donated by the Vincent family and construction began in the spring of 1942. Sadly, Father Finan passed away on June 20, 1942 due to a heart condition. He was buried in Milwaukee, the church being only partially completed. The Rev. Joseph Savage of Antioch Illinois, who had helped out Father Finan for several years, offered the first Mass at St. John's Church, for Father Finan, on June 21, 1942. In June of 1950 St. John's became an established parish when the Rev. Linus Garity was appointed the first resident pastor, moving into the newly constructed rectory in 1951. By 1958 church membership reached 200 families, and the need for a new, larger church began to surface. On May 3, 1970 construction began on the north side of the village under the guidance of Rev. George Nuedling. The new church is complete with a community hall, kitchen, classrooms and library. The old church on Legion Drive was then sold and used as a funeral home. The church has been served by: Rev. John Finan, 1932 - 42; Rev. Thomas Trahey, 1942; Rev. Harold O'Connor and Rev. Joseph Savage (assisted), 1942 - 50; Rev. Linus Garity, 1950 - 55; Rev. H.J. Wagner, 1955 - 68; Rev. George Nuedling, 1968 - 93; Rev. Jerry Stoll, 1993 - present. St. John's has a current membership of around 1100 families.

Calvary Congregational Church

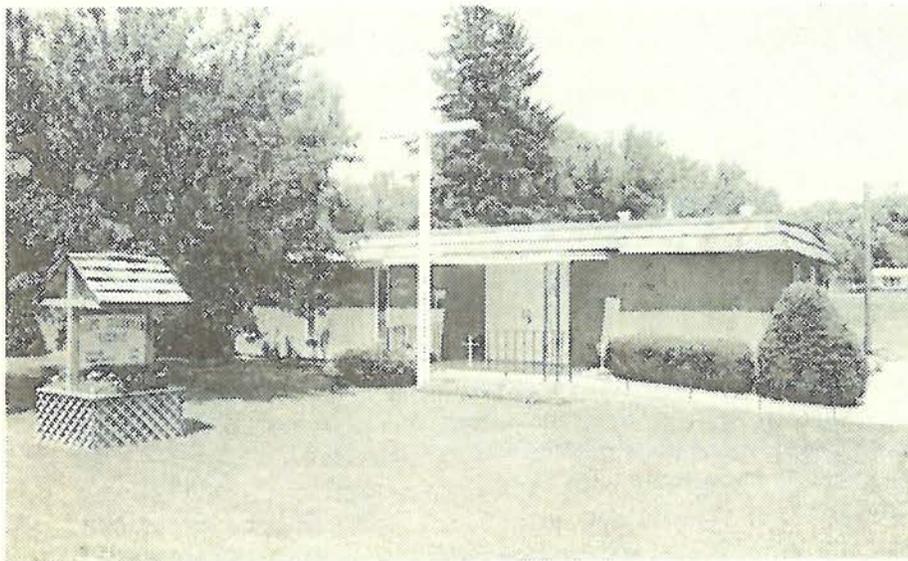
Calvary Congregational had its beginning as a Sunday school. The Rev. Henry Schadeberg of Burlington lead the people of Twin Lakes into organizing a Sunday school, and by 1950 classes were being held in the Village Hall. At first, Sunday school services were held every Sunday and worship services were held once a month. The organization of the church took place on November 19, 1950, and in 1955 a building drive



Calvary Congregational Church on Wilmot Avenue. This church was affiliated with the Wilmot Methodist Church from 1974 to 1992.

was started. Mr. and Mrs. VanHorne donated 2 acres of land on Wilmot Avenue on the south side of the village for the use of a church building and ground breaking ceremonies took place on October 30, 1955. The church has been served by: Rev. Henry Schadeberg, 1951 - 52; Rev. Myron Glick, 1952 - 54; Rev. Paul Steffensen, 1954 - 56; Dr. George Cady, 1956 - 57; Rev. A. James Begg, 1957 - 58; Rev. Joseph Cheek, 1958 - 59; Rev. Allen Dumke, 1959 - 70; Rev. Kalmar Knudson, 1970 - 74; Rev. Richard O'Neil, 1974 - 75; Rev. Edgar Fredreck, 1975 - 84; Rev. Veryl Schubert, 1984 - 87; Rev. Barbara Hine, 1987 - 89; Rev. Robin Olson, 1989 - 92; Rev. Cathey Rennick, 1992 - 93; Rev. Nancy Karster, 1993 - present. The current membership is 80.

Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church



The Present Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church

The organization of Hope Lutheran began in January of 1964 when discussions were held between St. John's, Slades Corners and Peace Lutheran, Wilmot, about beginning a new church. The first service was held in the former Cottage School on June 14, 1964, with the Reverend George Endele officiating. On July 16, 1972 a modular chapel was dedicated for use on Hunt Avenue. The congregation has been served by: Rev. George Enderle, 1964 - 68; Rev. Arthur Valerio, 1969 - 72; Rev. Lloyd Wenzel, 1974 - 84; Rev. George Swanson, 1984 - 93; Rev. Gerry Kuhnke. Hope Lutheran has a current membership of 82 and is working towards the construction of a permanent building.



Anchor Baptist Church, the newest addition to Twin Lakes, currently holds its services at the Haase Funeral Chapel. Pictured are: Pastor Paul Rudy, his wife Elaine, and children Monica and Leanne.

Anchor Baptist Church

The newest addition of churches to Twin Lakes is the Anchor Baptist Church. Beginning as a bible study in November of 1989, the first service was held in June of 1991. The church congregates at the Haase Funeral Home (the former St. John's Church on Legion Drive). The church incorporated in 1992 and is served by Reverend Paul Rudy with a current membership of 15.

Mound Prairie Cemetery

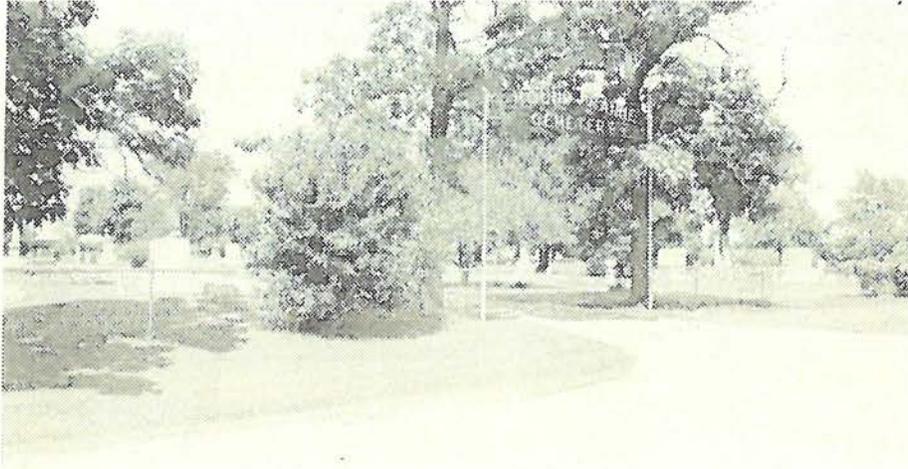
A copy from the Register of Deeds Office in Kenosha states: "On November 12, 1867, two acres of land in SW 1/4, 20-1-19, was given for use as a cemetery by Lyman T. Badger." The cemetery is located at the far west side of the village and is used by many of the surrounding churches. The first trustees were: J.F. Reynolds, J.W. McKesson, Wm. Harrison and Howard Vinton. Some of the early headstones read:

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	DIED	AGED
Allen	Rasina (wife of A. Allen)		11-14-1854	33 yrs.
	Elvira (wife of Wilson Allen)		10-22-1855	35 yrs.
Barber	Lucina	12-26-1839	08-05-1852	
Bassett	Henry	08-19-1785	10-02-1848	
Colby	Samuel		10-11-1854	56 yrs.
	Achsach (wife)		11-29-1847	49 yrs.
Collyson	Sylvester C.		09-20-1848	23 yrs.
Darling	Bethany		03-27-1851	51 yrs.
Dickerson	Mary		09-24-1850	65 yrs.
	Susan		02-20-1857	29 yrs.
	J.P.		01-23-1852	34 yrs.
Harrison	Wilsey L.	1829	1856	
Mauldenhour	A.	1821	1850	
Miner	Enos W.		05-09-1859	48 yrs.
	Ashbel		10-02-1847	64 yrs.
	Dolly (wife)		10-07-1847	61 yrs.
Plank	Frederick		01-01-1850	61 yrs.
Plumb	Phebe		08-03-1847	36 yrs.
Reynolds	Mary Jane		12-24-1855	19 yrs.
	Sarah		05-09-1851	17 yrs.
Slade	Silas T.		09-30-1855	45 yrs.
Smith	Abraham		11-10-1855	51 yrs.
Wilson	Elizabeth		05-07-1858	69 yrs.
Young	W.M.		08-03-1852	22 yrs.

Early soldiers killed in action include:

Kilbourn	Henry	8-13-1843	? (enlisted 10-8-1861)	
McKesson	Lieutenant Andrew J. (killed in battle of Chapel Hill, KY)		10-8-1861	18 yrs.
Stout	Wm. H. (Co 1, 33 Regt, Wis. Vol. Inf. died at La Grange, Tn)		1-14-1863	21 yrs.
Vincent	Theron (Co 1, 33 Regt., Wis. Vol., died at La Grange, TN)		3-4-1863	19 yrs.

Although the cemetery officially started in 1867, it was created earlier than this date as is evident by the above inscriptions. St. John's Church now maintains its own cemetery located outside of the village limits to the east at the end of Legion Drive.



Mound Prairie Cemetery located at the far west side of the village. The property was donated by Lyman T. Badger in 1867.

(The following was written and submitted by Edna Zerfas)

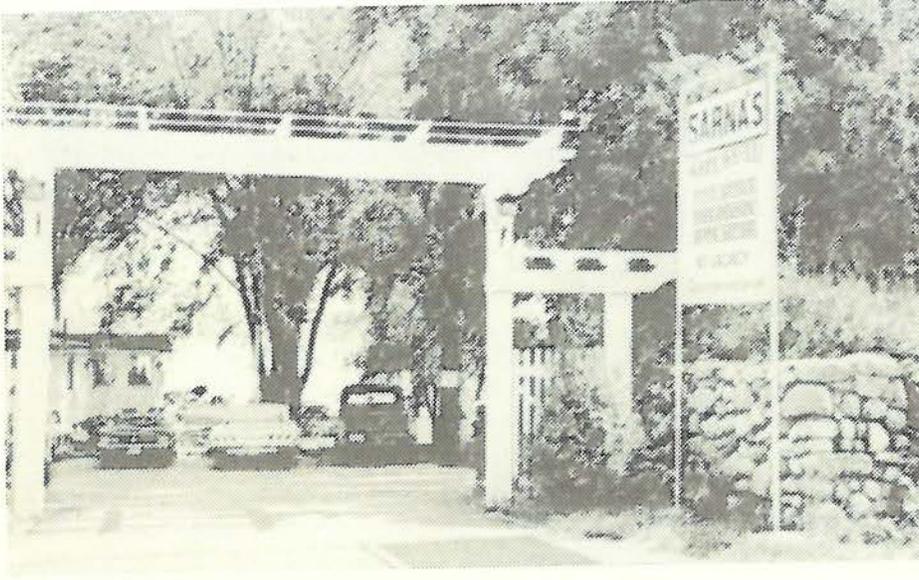
"Rest in Peace -- Those of you who chose to live here in Twin Lakes and are buried here, are the ones who helped build this community and tracing back your memories also helped write this book. Taking a walk through the cemeteries, you will see many flags adorning graves of men and women who served our country. Past leaders of this village, the beloved fathers and mothers that are loved and remembered so well, the babies and young children who didn't get to be a part of our town. We miss you, love you and we let you rest in peace. To all of you who give your time to care for these graves, thank you."

RESORTS

and

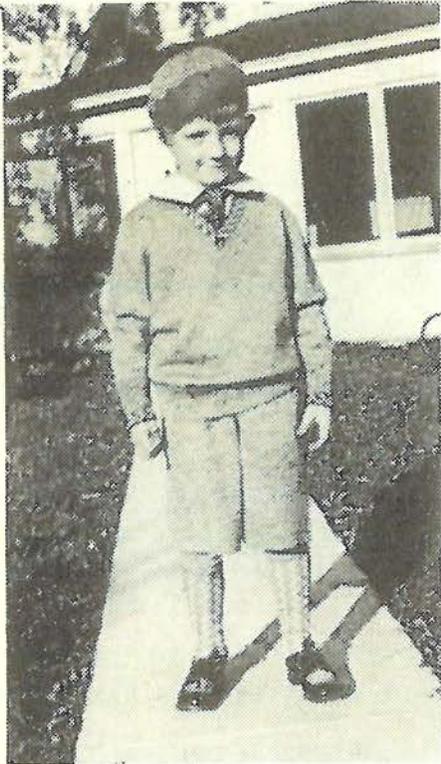
HOTELS

Sarna's Lazy Haven



Entrance to Sarna's Lazy Haven about 1965.

This history begins around 1916 when August Himmelman erected a beautiful victorian home on the north side of Lake Mary and later rented out rooms. It is believed that Himmelman sold the home to Bud and Helen Wendt sometime in the early 1950s and it became known as Wendt's Resort. In 1956 it was sold to Jack Sarna and it became known as Sarna's Lazy Haven. This resort was on the most part private, catering mainly to family and friends, although in 1965 the Lazy Haven was granted a liquor license. In 1976 it became known as Villa Olivia when it was sold to Edward Olivia. In 1978 the old victorian home was taken down to make room for Villa Marie condominiums.



(above) George Roepke Jr. in 1931. The house in back was located in back of the current Hut Motel and was later taken down.

(right) The current day Hut Motel located on North Lake Avenue.

Hut Motel

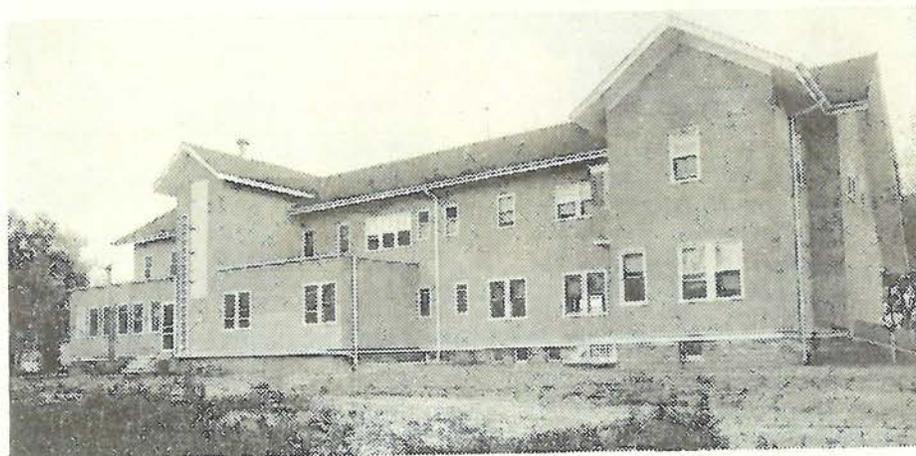
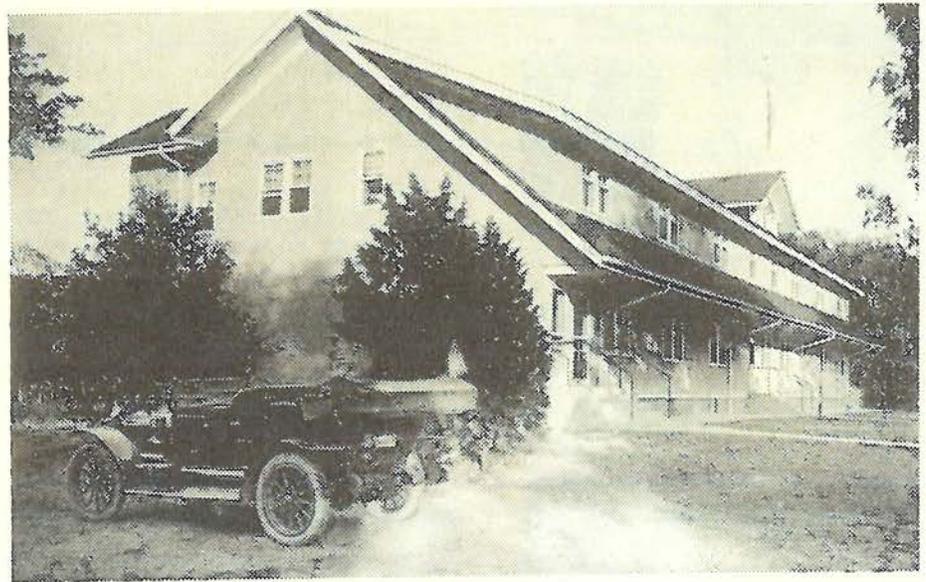
This motel started out as a house which was built in the early 1920s by William and Margaret Schwardt. Located on North Lake Avenue, the house that formerly stood on this site was moved back when the new brick house was erected (the old house has since been razed). In 1954, George Roepke owned the house and in the late 1950s he remodeled the building into a motel. Several additions were made over the years to give the Hut Motel its current 15 rooms.





The resort bus at Schwardt's Resort would take patrons to and from the railroad depot.

The front of the newly constructed Schwardt's Resort.

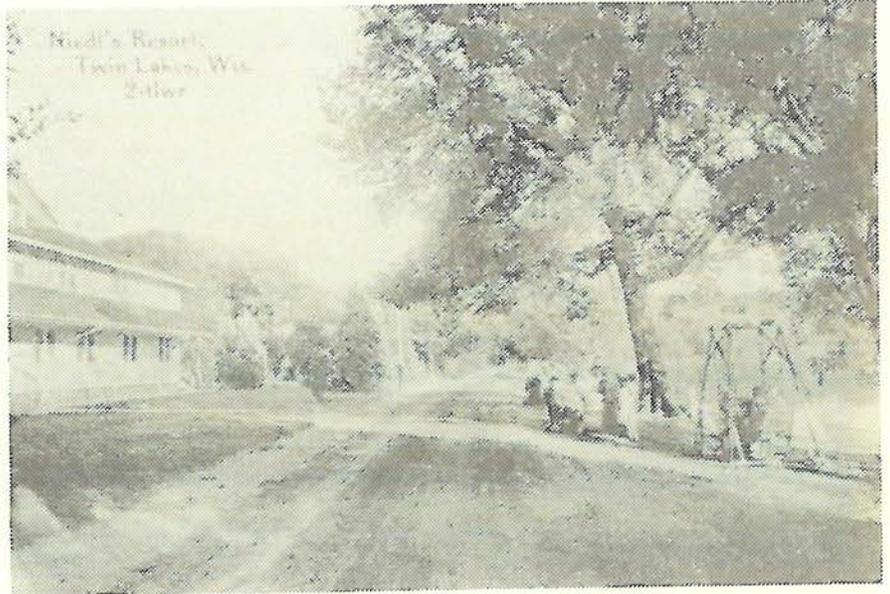


The back of the Schwardt's Resort hotel in the 1920s.

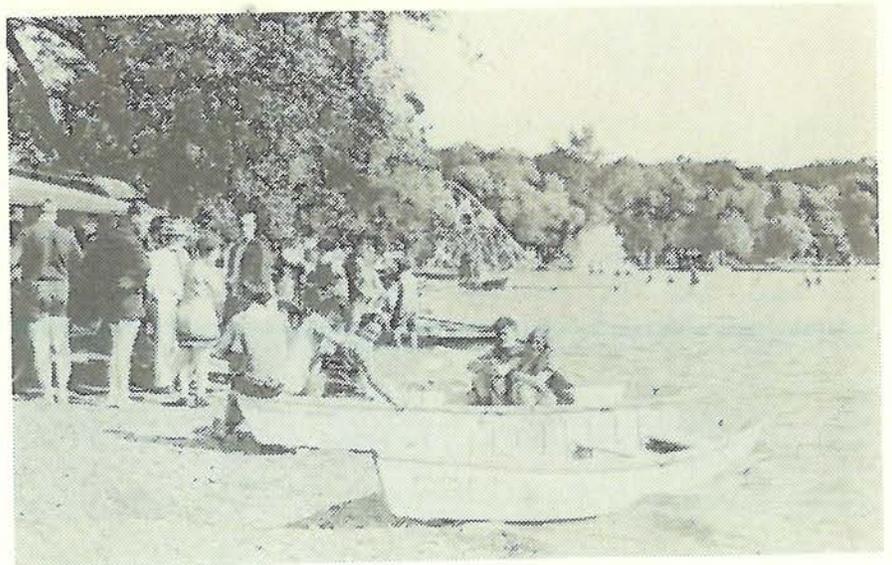
Edgewater Beach

The history of the Edgewater begins in the early 1900s when William and Margaret Schwardt came from Chicago and purchased the Ackerman Hotel. After renovating and reopening the Ackerman he sold it and erected a resort in 1914 on the northeast side of Lake Mary, known as Schwardt's Resort. The hotel itself was a long, two-story building with rooms upstairs and a dining room and bar with a dance floor downstairs. The resort also had cottages and boasted a beach complete with shade trees, wooden swings and a long pier for swimming. In 1920, Schwardt sold the resort to Peter Neidl at which time it became known as Neidl's resort. After a time the name changed to Bordin's resort when Neidl sold to Sylvester Bordin. It's said that the barroom was a showplace in the early 1900s, sporting a large mahogany bar, mirrors and a beautiful inlaid tile floor. Bordin sold the resort to John Gurichan who leased it to John and Regina Zimmermann. By 1936, it was known as Zimmermann's Beach Hotel. After Zimmermann went on to build a motel, Gurichan then sold to Mike Kotorynski and Wally Chizewski and it became known as Edgewater Beach Hotel. Chizewski sold his share to John and Mary Bobis and they also began a hamburger stand in front of the resort which was known as the Red Dot. This building was moved years later. After the Bobis' went on to operate a store, Kotorynski ran the resort alone until it was sold to John Ulanski. Ulanski sold out to Jerry Rasmussen who was the last owner of the once proud resort. After closing and remaining empty for a few years, in 1989 it was taken down to make room for the Edgewater Beach Condominiums.

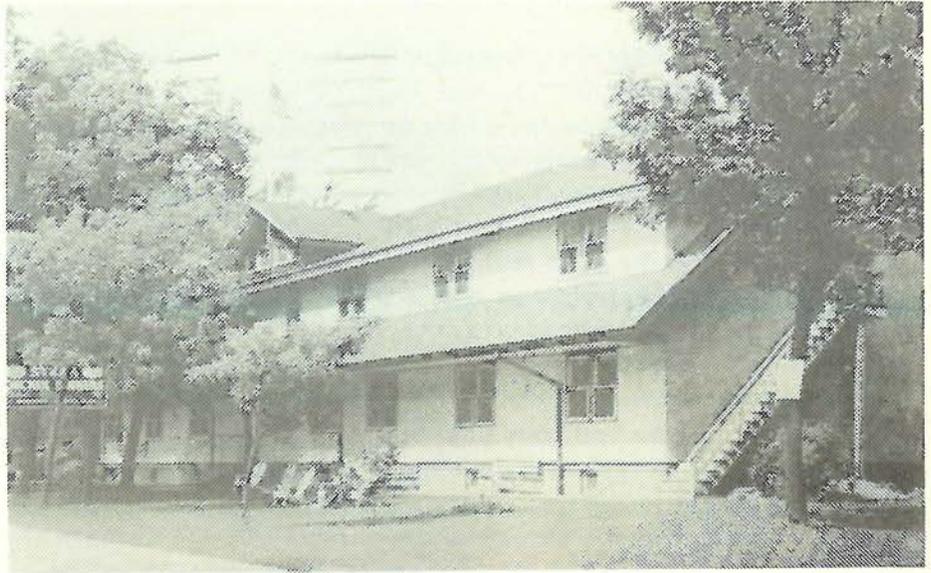
Neidl's Resort in 1922. The road would later become South Lake Avenue.



Sylvester Bordin bought the hotel in the late 1920s. Boats were available to the vacationers. Notice the Manor Inn's toboggan slide in the background.



In the 1940s, the name was changed to the Edgewater Beach Hotel. The sign reads "Steak and Chicken Dinners."



In the 1950s, John and Mary Bobis, part owners of the Edgewater, began a hamburger stand in front of the hotel and called it the Red Dot.

The Edgewater Motor Inn in the 1960s. The hotel was taken down to make room for Edgewater Beach Condominiums.



Hanzl's Lake Shore Hotel

Louis and Anna Hanzl came to New York in 1913 from Austria, fleeing just before the beginning of World War I. They made their way to Wheaton, Illinois and in 1916, Louis answered an ad in the newspaper for work. Judge Kersten was looking for a caretaker for his Wisconsin home and Louis was given the job. The Hanzls soon moved to Twin Lakes, taking care of the Kersten home in Wywood Subdivision. Ten years later they purchased a little summer cottage just up the road which was located right on the north-east shore of Lake Mary. They remodeled it into a restaurant which Anna prepared the meals for. The next year the cottage was moved and construction began on a hotel which was finished by 1929. It was named Lake Shore Hotel and was complete with 8 rooms upstairs and a bar and restaurant downstairs. Hanzls also purchased land to the east and soon erected a dozen cottages up the lane. The resort showed steady growth and also offered boats, a bait shop, a pier, and picnic tables on the shore. Joseph Hanzl took over operations in 1958 and continued to run the family owned hotel until 1982, when it closed down. The village is still fortunate to have the old Lake Shore Hotel which is still owned by Hanzl and is a fine example of Twin Lakes' heritage.

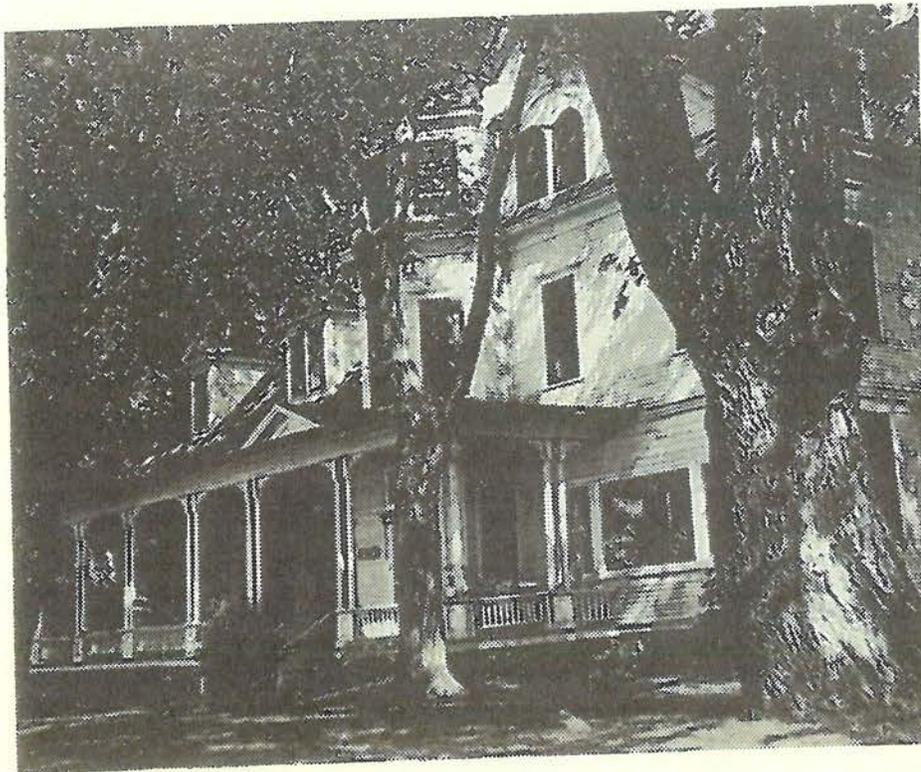


Hanzl's Lake Shore Hotel in 1960. Built in 1929 the hotel still stands on the northeast side of Lake Mary.

Inside the Lake Shore Hotel. The couple on the left are not identified. Henry Rush is wearing the hat and to the right are William Wattling, Edward Holmstrom, Anna Hanzl and Joe Hanzl.



Lakehouse



The Lakehouse Resort, built in 1894, was razed in 1972 due to the need of major repairs.

her daughter Gertrude Staudenmeyer in 1947. The resort was just about 80 years-old when it was torn down in 1972 due to the need of major renovation and updating.

The grand-opening for this resort took place in 1894. The proud owners, Mathias and Catherine Zerfas, built the hotel on the north shore of Lake Mary- just a short walk from the depot. Unfortunately, Mathias had died before the grand-opening. The large hotel was complete with 200 feet of beach, a long pier, a boat house and a large dining room, along with about 30 rooms for guests. A beautiful sight from the lake with its large turret and long porch this hotel was a favorite for many years. The resort was taken over by the couple's son, Ed, and his wife, Julia. They continued to operate the hotel until about 1921 when the couple went on to begin another resort, to be known as the Bayview, and sold the Lakehouse to Ed's sister Rosa (Zerfas) Staudemeyer. Rosa, who was commonly known to many as Dada, kept the Lakehouse operating until it passed down to



Here is a 1914 photo showing the Lakehouse Resort, bathhouse, and the long pier. The bath house is on the far right.

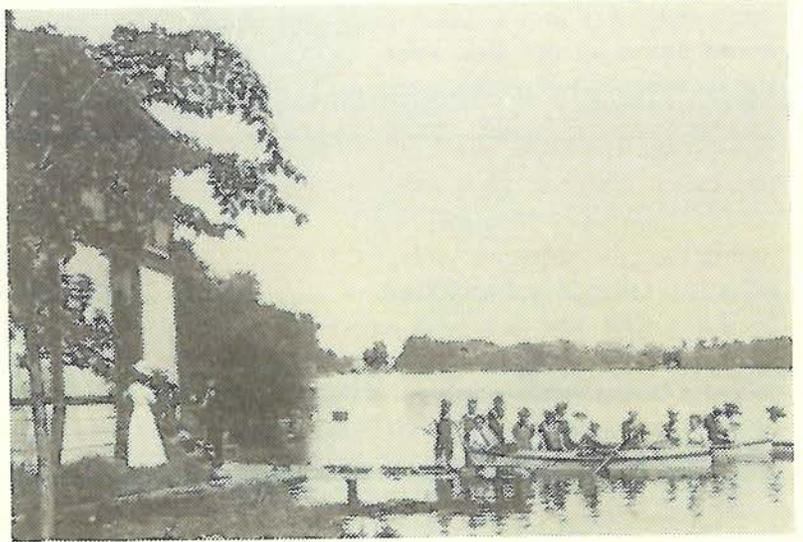


(left)

Rosa Staudemeyer, also known as "Dada," ran the Cliff House from 1911 to approximately 1921, and her boarding house was the favorite of many visitors. She later purchased the Lakehouse Resort from her brother and sister-in-law, Ed and Julia Zerfas, about 1921. "Aunt Rose's" Lakehouse left many cherished memories to both guests and family members.

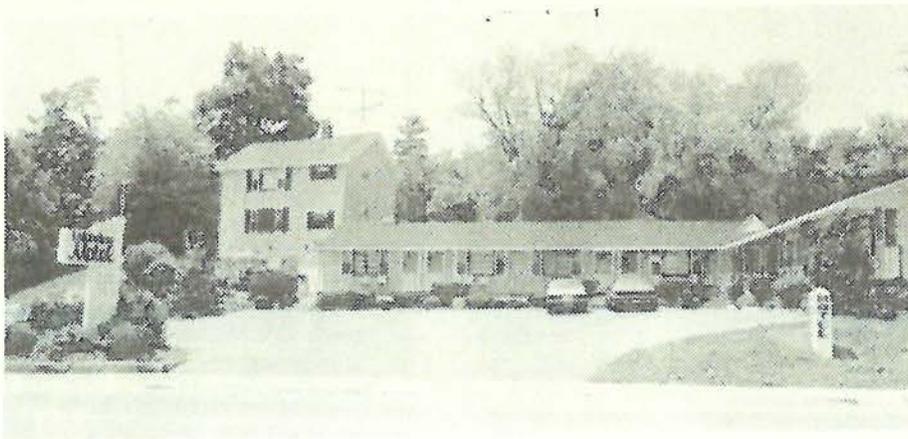
(below)

Vacationers taking advantage of the boats at the Lakehouse Resort. The bath house is on the left.



Lakeview Motel

The main office building to this motel was at one time the caretaker's home for the Commodore Barry Club. It may even date back to the days of the K.G. Schmidt estate but this could not be determined. If so, this building may have been erected in the late 1880s. This building on South Lake Avenue became part of the Lakeview Motel around 1954 but the name of the original owner could not be found. Fred and Georgia Worack were the next owners followed by Lee and Belva Abell in 1968. Frank and Kathleen Srebro purchased the Lakeview Motel in 1978 and they sold to Mike Vitale in 1986. The current owner, Hans Diekhaus, purchased the business in 1994. The motel has 9 units and 5 kitchenetts.





The dance pavilion at the Ackerman Resort. This was later converted into bowling alleys for the resort before being taken down.



Staff at the Ackerman Hotel about 1910. The owner, William Schwardt, is the third from the left. The bellboy's hats read, "Hotel Ackerman."



Tavern at the Ackerman Resort in 1939. This building was taken down in 1983 to make room for Regis Landing condominiums.

The Ackerman

Capt. Alfred Ackerman came to Kenosha from New York in 1855 with his wife, Jane. He had married into a prominent family as his father-in-law, Henry Adams, was a cousin to both presidents of the same name. In 1865, they moved to Twin Lakes purchasing a 149 acre farm. His father, John, was a veteran of the War of 1812 and Ackerman himself was an experienced sailor. As friends and relatives began to visit, requests were made that they should build a house down by the lake since the farm contained a nice piece of shoreline. Ackerman soon built a cottage on the northwest shore of Lake Mary which he and his wife moved into. Seeing the possibilities of being close to a railroad and with land



The Ackerman Hotel in the 1920s. The 4-story building could hold almost 200 guests.

on a beautiful lake, Ackerman erected a 4-story hotel capable of holding about 200 guests. The hotel was built in the late 1870s and was the first in Twin Lakes and most of the surrounding area. Ackerman later added a tavern and restaurant, dance pavilion, ice cream parlor, bath house, icehouse, bowling alley and several more cottages along with several additions to the hotel. Ackerman played host to many fine visitors and the hotel was well known. Along with other activities at the Ackerman, row boats were available and a steamboat with Capt. Ackerman at the wheel would give cruises on Lake Mary. Sometime around 1910, Ackerman sold the hotel to William Schwardt, a barber from Chicago. It is reported that the hotel had been closed down for a few years until Schwardt repaired and reopened the popular resort. Capt. Ackerman died in 1913 and was buried in Kenosha and his sailing stories were sadly missed by the patrons. Schwardt soon had the resort in full swing, and by 1914, he sold the hotel to Jake and Ingabord Gustafson and went on to build

Schwardt's Resort. Gustafson owned the resort for many years and sold it to John Johnson who continued to keep the Ackerman name. In 1962, Johnson sold to Wayne Cavanaugh, who continued the tradition until a tragic day in 1966 when the hotel burned. The remains were taken down and Cavanaugh continued to operate the bar and restaurant until it was sold to Ed Norris in 1980. At this time the name was changed to Proud Mary's Landing, and by 1982, it was again sold to Ronald Steiner and leased to Bonnie Kenyon who renamed it The Waterfront. In 1983, it was sold for the last time and the tavern torn down to make way for Regis Landing Condominiums.



Heading back home these patrons are given a ride on the Ackerman Resort bus to the train depot.

Summer cottage at the Ackerman Resort. Vacationers would sometimes spend all summer at the resort staying in a cottage. This photo was dated 1910.



Going for a swim at the Ackerman Resort. In those days, it was improper for a man to wear a bathing suit without a top! Photo was taken about 1910.

Dining room at the Ackerman Hotel about 1950.



Hotel Ackerman
Easily Reached by Auto, Bus or Train
Phone: Wilmet 9271 or 9031
John Johnson, Prop.



Built in the 1870s, the Ackerman Hotel was almost 100-years old when it burned in October of 1965. The remains were taken down.

The Bayview

Just down the road from Ackermans was another popular inn and hotel known as the Bayview. Originally a large home, it was converted into a resort in 1921 by Ed and Julia Zerfas. The two-story hotel was located right on Lake Mary and was built out of cement block. The resort also had a separate bar and restaurant, boarding house and several cottages; and offered visitors a lovely beach and boats for pleasure or fishing. In 1940, the resort was passed down to Bud and Marge Beyer who continued running the Bayview. By 1956 the resort was owned by Raymond Larsen and the hotel was no longer in use. In 1959, with just the tavern in operation, the name was changed to Larsen's Boomerang. Larsen sold the inn to Beatrice Wysoczan in 1961 and it became known as Bea's Bayview until the doors were closed in 1967. Today Bayview Avenue still winds past the old hotel, which is now a home. The inn was converted into rentals, as was the boarding house. Some of the cottages can still be identified.

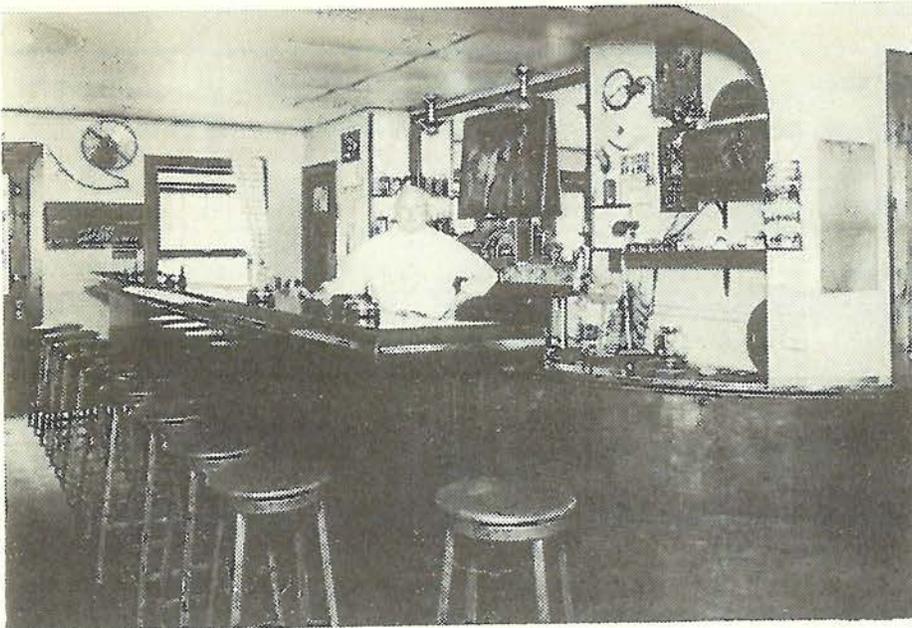


This home on the west side of Lake Mary would become the Bayview Hotel in 1921.



The Bayview Hotel was built out of cement block. After closing in the 1950s, the hotel was converted back into a home.

Here is the tavern to the Bayview with the boarding house in the background. The tavern was operating until 1967 and both of these buildings are still standing.



Ed Zerfas ready to serve customers at the Bayview Inn about 1936. The candy bars on the shelf sold for just a nickel.

Sportsmans Lodge

This large hotel had its beginnings as an ice boarding house. It was first used by Knickerbocker and later by Consumers Ice Company, and was built out of a portion of the World's Fair lumber. When the ice harvesting days were gone, Joseph and Lenna Oberhofer purchased the old building and turned it into Oberhofer's Hotel. Along with rooms for the night, the hotel also offered a restaurant which specialized in duck and chicken dinners, which were raised at the Oberhofer farm. Ernie and Helen Oberhofer later took over the hotel and ran it until it was sold to Elmer and Clara Winters. By 1949 it was known as Sportsmans Lodge and the basement was remodeled into a bar. The Winters' sold out in 1956 and it was owned by several businessmen when it was destroyed by fire in March of 1959. Sportsmans Lodge was located across the street south of the village hall.



Oberhofer's Hotel in the 1920s. This picture seems to have been taken from the location of the railroad tracks which is the present Lance Drive.



(Above)
Ernie Oberhofer proprietor, outside the hotel. The hotel was originally an ice boarding house.



(Left)
Oberhofer's Hotel from East Main Street. Later known as Sportsmans Lodge, this hotel burned in 1959.

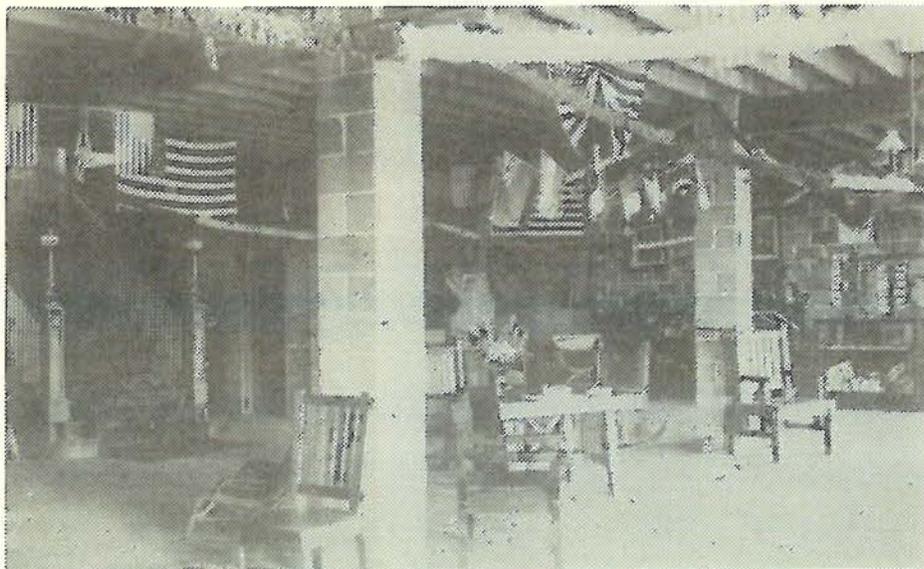
The Waldeck

The year was 1905 and Florentin Reich had just purchased 4-1/2 acres of land on the western shores where the two lakes meet. Twin Lakes was booming as a resort town and Reich had plans of erecting a hotel - which he soon did. Construction began on a resort built into the hill overlooking both lakes. Reich gave the hotel a German name, Waldeck, which means "corner of the forest." He also erected three rooming houses which along with the hotel were built out of cement block. Later Reich turned the operation over to his son-in-law, John (Von) Cappelen. Due to its location the Waldeck was almost impossible to get to by land and visitors to this resort were picked up by the resort boat Success. Upon arriving at the depot the resort patrons would walk down the road to a pier located at the Lakehouse Resort where the Success would be waiting. Many of the visitors would often stay for weeks or even months at a time, relying on the resort for their needs. The Waldeck was complete with an icehouse, tool house and piers with boats on both lakes. (Von) Cappelen was an active man who was also foreman at Haegle's icehouse, where people would see him skate to work in the morning. Later, he was the first village president. (Von) Cappelen also invented an underwater exhaust system for outboard motors and presented his idea to Ole Evinrude who often vacationed at the Waldeck. This system was soon being used by Evinrude Motors. In fact, Evinrude actually invented the outboard motor in 1907 shortly after having to row from the Waldeck across Lake Mary to get ice cream for his wife, Bess. It is speculated that between the Depression and Prohibition ((Von) Cappelen refused to sell liquor) that the business dwindled and in 1936, the Waldeck closed down. The hotel stood vacant for years until it was taken down by using dynamite to blast it out of the hill. The rooming houses are still standing and were converted into homes. Only Waldeck Drive still marks the way to the once popular resort.

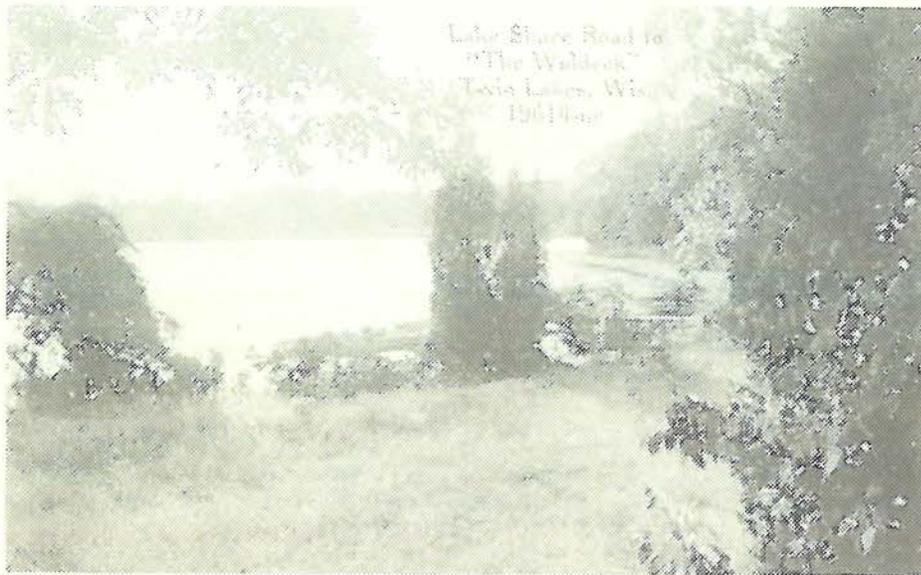


Patrons staying at the Waldeck would be transported to and from the depot on the resort boat Success. Upon reaching town the Success would dock at the long pier at the Lakehouse Resort.

**John (Von) Cappelen, owner of
the Waldeck Resort.**



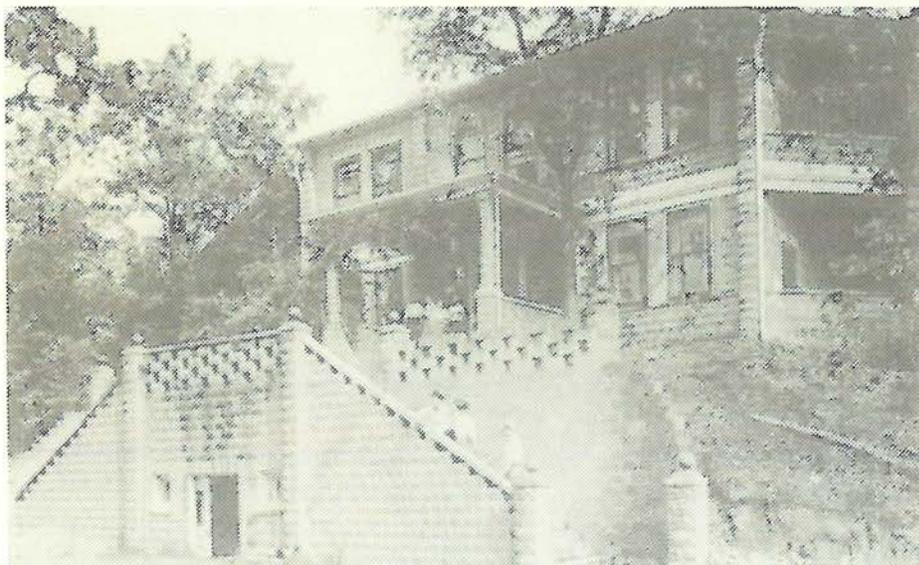
**The lobby of the Waldeck
Resort in 1911. Boaters might
appreciate the fact that the
inconvenient location of this
resort spurred the invention of
the outboard motor in 1907.**



Lake Shore Road to
"The Waldeck"
Twin Lakes, Wis.
1901-1902

As seen in this picture the road to the Waldeck was at best a foot path. But the Waldeck offered patrons the best of both worlds -- Lake Mary and Lake Elizabeth.

An artist's drawing of the cottages at the Waldeck. These cottages are still standing on the shore of Lake Elizabeth.



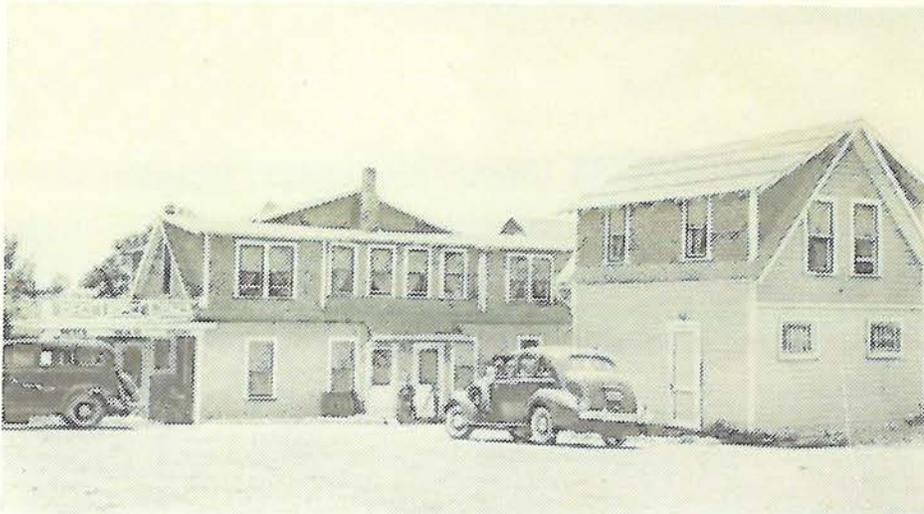
Look at all the cement blocks! Portions of the stairs and foundation of the Waldeck can still be seen.

Lake Mary

Originally known as Fischer's Inn this resort started as a summer home built in 1921 by Theodore Fischer. Located on the north side of Lake Mary this resort offered several rooms but was mostly known for the good food that was served there. In the 1940s the name was slightly changed to Peterson's Fischers Inn and was operated by Clarence and Elinor (Fischer) Peterson. In 1958, the inn took on the name Lake Mary Resort when Isabella Tilton took over the operation. It was then sold to Julius Milius and Ted Kazilaukas in 1960, who added a motel towards the lake. In 1974, Lake Mary Resort was again sold, this time to Rose Mittler and in 1981 it changed hands to Elias and Georgia Dimitrakakis who still own the resort.

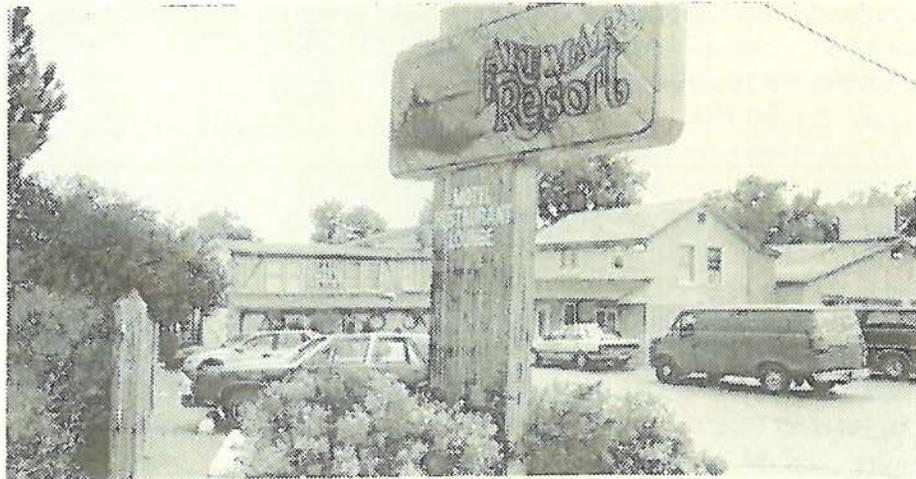


Fischer's Inn from the beach.



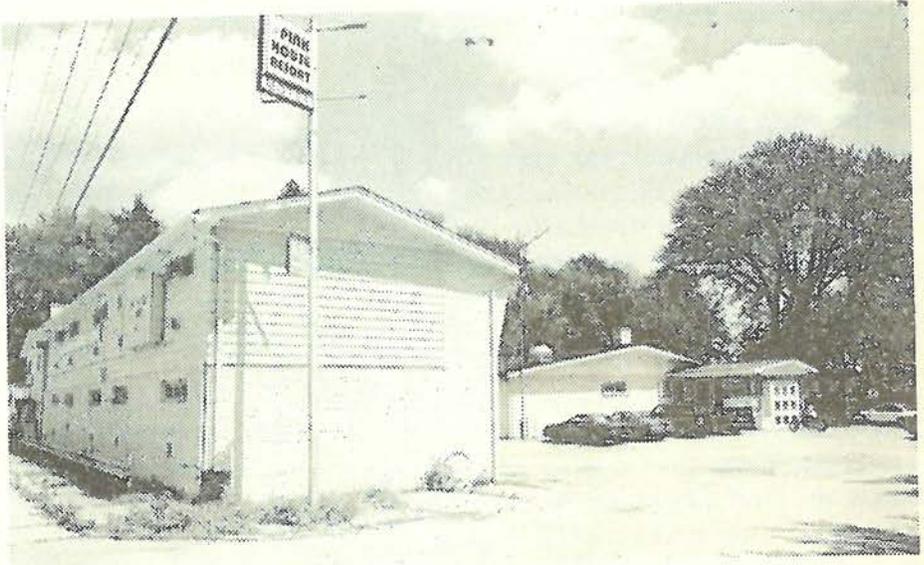
This resort was later called Peterson's Fischers Inn and offered several rooms. Today it is known as Lake Mary Resort.

Lake Mary Resort as it looks today.



The Pink House

Located on the west side of the village and probably the most well known resort, the Pink House began in 1958 when Edward and Jean Goodman bought the Jauer summer home on Lake Mary and remodeled it into a bar and restaurant. They painted it pink and dubbed it Lake Breeze Manor. It wasn't long before residents were telling visitors directions to "the pink house" and in 1959 the Goodman's changed the name. Tragedy struck in 1961 when work on a gas line in the village caused an explosion in the Pink House which was destroyed by the fire. It was immediately rebuilt with a brick building and later the motel rooms were added. In 1973, Jack and Jim Collins took over the operation followed by Ken and Joan Barker, and by 1979 it was being run by Bobbi and Larry Majewski. In 1989, the Pink House was sold to Patrick Hawes who still owns the resort.



The present day Pink House Resort.

Shore Gardens

It was about 1930 and Jack Peterson had just bought the Neil Dougherty residence on the north side of Lake Mary. The large house was to be used as a hotel and a smaller building was remodeled into a bar and restaurant. Peterson named the resort Shore Gardens which was complete with a beautiful beach and shade trees. In the 1940s it was sold to Russel and Ann Harper and in 1957, Tony and Ann Linkus took over the resort. In 1959, Frank and Mary Gaik became the owners of Shore Gardens. Many famous Polka bands playing at the resort would pack the tavern with crowds and cars would line the roads. In 1964, the resort was sold to Terry and Mitchell Lacny and in the early 1970s, Shore Gardens was sold for the last time and closed down. The tavern was converted into rentals and the hotel was taken down to make way for Chateau-de-lac condominiums.



The tavern at Shore Gardens Resort was located on the shore of Lake Mary. Polka bands playing here would attract huge crowds. This building was converted into rental units.

Shore Gardens Hotel was originally a house and was remodeled into a hotel about 1930. This building was razed to make way for Chateau-de-lac Condominiums.



Frank and Mary Gaik -- owners of Shore Gardens Resort from 1959 -- 1964.

Mad Dan's

This resort located at the south end of East Lakeshore Drive was first owned by Al, Henry and Lottie Knop and is believed to have been built around 1933. Knop's Resort was complete with rental cabins (used mostly by the early morning fishermen), an icehouse, boats and a bait house. The Knops owned the resort until 1952 when it was sold to Jerry and Mildred Holoubek and took on the name of Holoubek's Resort. It became Burke's Resort in 1962 when Richard and Lorraine Burke bought the operation. The resort sported a tavern with a restaurant in the main building and was purchased by Daniel and Madeline Kaschner in 1969. In 1973 it took on the name of Mad Dan's and this name was continued when Don Hughes purchased it in 1984. The current owners, James Hughes and Susan Perl, purchased Mad Dan's in 1988.

Youself and Friends Are Cordially
Invited to Attend the
Grand Opening
of Knop's Resort
Lake Elizabeth,
Lower Twin Lakes, Wis.
on **Saturday, May 20, 1939**
Dancing and Entertainment

An invitation card to Knop's Resort. It was just a seasonal re-opening.



Mad Dan's Resort as it appears today. It is located at the south end of East Lakeshore Drive.

Maplewood

This resort was located near the south end of East Lakeshore Drive. F.J. Klamen was the first owner of the Maplewood which was built in 1922. This resort contained a nice piece of shoreland on which was situated a 12 room hotel, three bedroom house, boat house, a two bedroom cottage used for cooking and dining, and a tavern and grocery were up by the road. August Rasch was the next owner followed by Elizabeth Charlton in the late 1940s. John Przeslawski took over the Maplewood in 1955, Julian and Mitchell Szalapski bought the resort in 1956 followed by Irene Callahan. The next owner was Gust Volakakis in 1972. The following year the Maplewood was purchased by Dana and Anita Lewis, Ralph Greener and Dick and Cheri Lee Lewis. By the time that Kim Lewis and Roberta Levinson purchased the old resort in 1986 the only building left was the hotel and boat house. They currently use the building as their home.



The hotel as it appeared in the 1950s.

(Below) The old hotel is currently being used as a home.





The boathouse at the Maplewood. The resort was complete with a fleet of boats for patrons to enjoy using on Lake Elizabeth.

The grocery/tavern to the Maplewood was located up by the road. The grocery made it convenient for Lakeshore Drive residents.

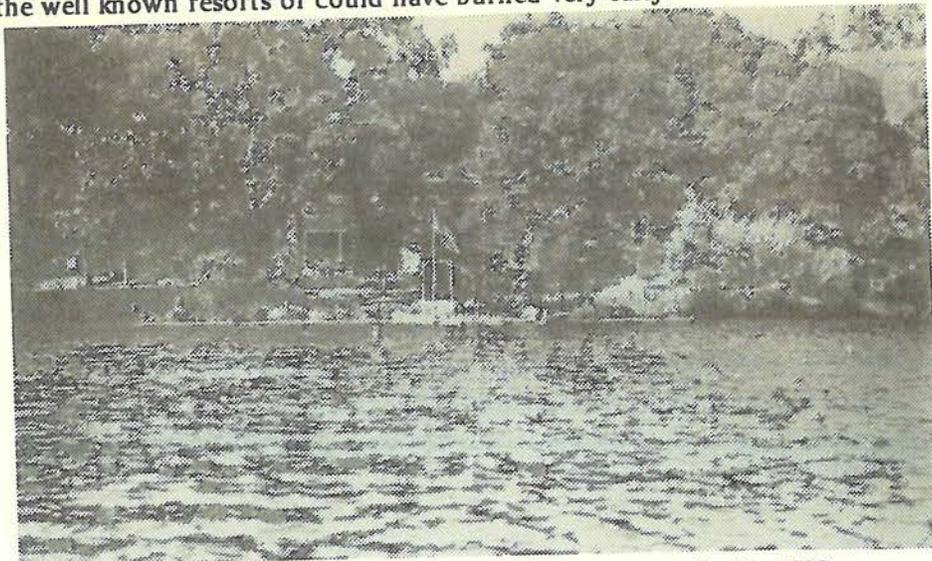




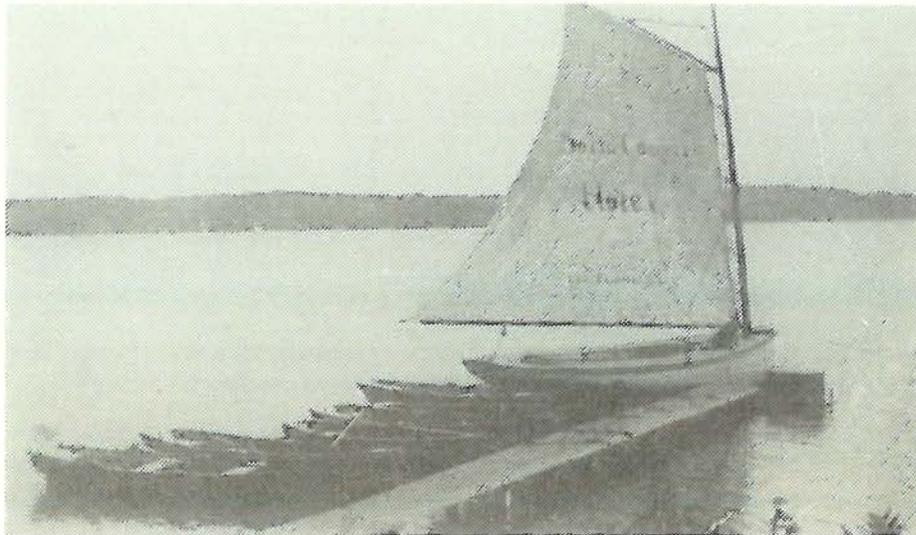
A cottage at the Maplewood Resort. Shade trees were plentiful on the grounds.

Solid Comfort

No information could be gathered on the Solid Comfort Hotel, although five postcards of the resort still exist. From information on the postcards, we have gathered that the hotel was located on Lake Mary. On a picture it reads, "Richter's cows down at Solid Comfort." This resort may have just been the name shortly used for one of the well known resorts or could have burned very early.



This postcard of the Solid Comfort Hotel was cancelled in 1909. It appears to be a two-story wooden structure.



**The Solid Comfort was obviously a large resort complete with boats.
The sail reads, "Solid Comfort Hotel - The Place To Stay."**

Hoefle's

Leopold and Frances Hoefle built their resort about 1916 on the north side of Lake Mary. In 1917, while they were on a trip to Chicago, the hotel caught fire and burned completely down. It was never rebuilt. The family continued to live in their house that was located on the west side, which is still standing today, and the land that the hotel sat on was sold to Theodore and Helen Fischer, who built a summer home on the spot.

Olde Fitzgeralds

Originally a two-room cabin on Lake Elizabeth, Roland and Josephine Burmeister purchased the building and land in 1946 which marked the beginning of what would become a favorite spot for fishermen. A garage on the property was remodeled and enlarged to include a bait room, beer bar and rentals above and Rollie and Jo's Resort began. The resort also sported eight rental units and had boat rentals. In 1976 the Burmeisters sold the resort to John Fitzgerald and after remodeling it took on the name of Olde Fitzgeralds and was popular for its Friday night fish boils. This building was taken down in 1991 and Lakeshore single family dwellings were built on the site.

Melody Park

This actually became a part of Rollie and Jo's Resort on East Lakeshore Drive, when Roland and Josephine Burmeister purchased this land across the street in 1962 with the intent of creating a beautiful park with animals, complete with a petting zoo which they soon did. Melody Park became a home for deer, rabbits, squirrels and other small animals and was a favorite for children and adults alike. In 1963 a tent camp was added on the grounds and eventually the park was improved for trailers. A two-story building was erected in 1988 which houses the office and several apartments. Although the petting zoo and animals are no longer part of Melody Park, it still abounds with wildlife which provides an additional attraction for campers.



Donovan's Reef



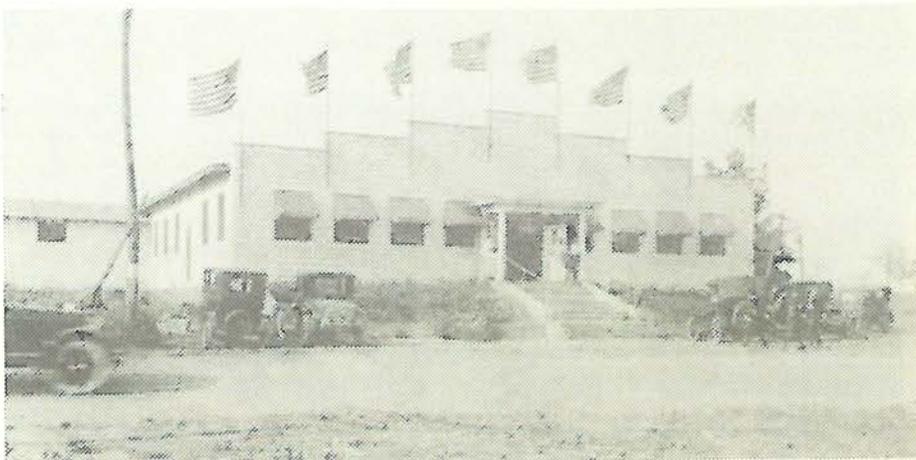
First known as Zimmerman's Motel, this establishment was built on Rink Avenue in 1941 with John Zimmerman as the first owner. The tavern was complete with a 15 room motel and Zimmerman's was a common sight for over 20 years. In 1969, Blackie and Jean Goodman bought the motel until later that year when Bruno Kiebles and Robert Wilcoski took over. About 1973, Kiebles sold his share to Edward Litwitz and in 1981, Litwitz was the only owner and changed the name to Twin Lakes Inn. Thomas Tyrell

bought the motel in 1990 and after remodeling changed the name to Donovan's Reef Resort. It is currently owned by Chip and Sandy Stewart.

**TAVERNS
AND
RESTAURANTS**

The Wonder Bar

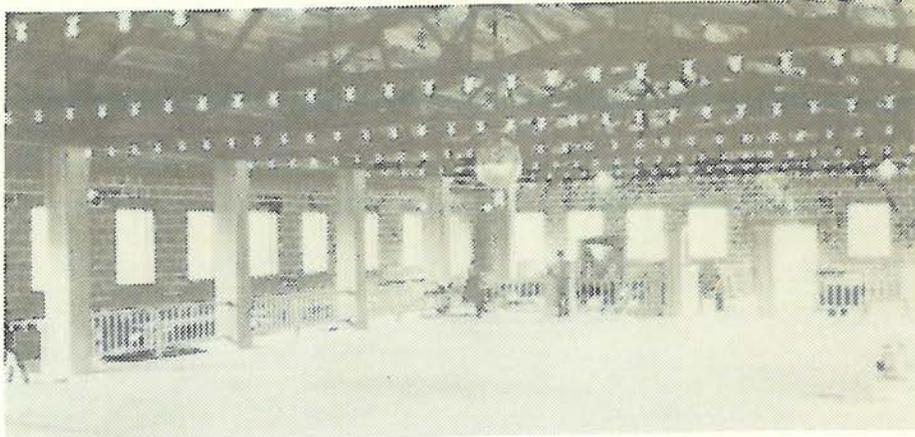
Certainly the pride of Twin Lakes, this landmark was built in 1922 by Carl Rademacher on the site of a cement block factory that burned down in 1915. Rademacher came from Germany in the early 1900s and upon arriving in Twin Lakes first leased the Cricket Inn. But Rademacher had plans of opening a wonderful ballroom and in 1922, his dream came true. The largest ballroom in Wisconsin opened on July 22 and was called the Twin Lakes Ballroom, but later became more commonly known as the Wonder Bar. Ironically it was built out



An attraction for miles around, the Twin Lakes Ballroom was indeed a landmark. The pavilion was always active with nightly dances. Photo was taken in 1924.

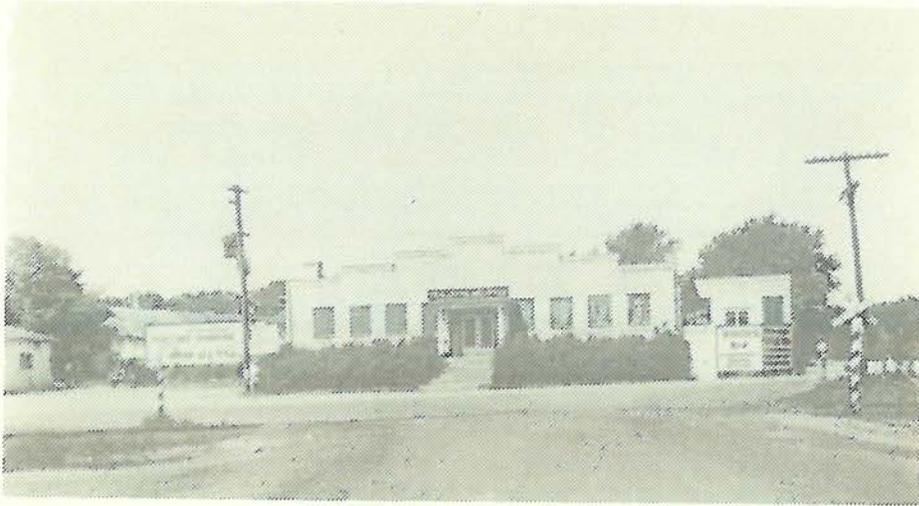
cement block and was complete with a beautiful, large mirrored ball that hung above the dance floor. At first this ball was leased annually for \$500 but was eventually purchased by Rademacher. The pavilion was open every night and was hopping with patrons. Admission was free on weeknights but would run you a whole 50 cents along with a wait in a long line on weekends. Signing a contract with MCA, Rademacher easily packed the ballroom when talents such as Wayne King, Benny Goodman, Eddie Howard, the Andrew Sisters and Dorothy Lamour came to perform. Rooms along side of the ballroom were available for guests and performers. Lawrence Welk came to the Twin Lakes Ballroom in 1931 bringing his new bride Fern with him. Welk's band

had just quit stating that he would never amount to much. The Welk's came to Twin Lakes with a new band, high spirits and looking for a new start. But after reaching the pavilion the outlook changed. The living quarters for the Welks at the pavilion consisted of a small room with a large bed and one tiny window high in the wall. Rademacher commented to Fern that she could use the ladies room in the dance hall and she had the whole lake to bath in! After crying for three



The Twin Lakes Ballroom still under construction in 1922. Notice that the large mirrored ball is already in place.

days Fern got busy making the room into a home. Soon after she admitted to Lawrence why she had been crying--They were going to have a baby! By the time Lawrence and Fern left they had a whole different feeling about Twin Lakes. Around 1929, Rademacher had a basement dug under the pavilion and finished it off with a beautiful bar and tables. When the golf course was completed, the downstairs of the ballroom became known to certain patrons as the "nineteenth hole!" In 1940 the bowling alleys were installed--the rage of the times--in the basement, and a new bar was built upstairs. Although the Wonder Bar continued to prosper through the years, the "ballroom days" were coming to an end. To make up for this the ballroom was made available for rent for gatherings and receptions. More lanes were added downstairs when the basement was enlarged and in 1956, Leonard Kist purchased the ballroom. In 1959, Paul Zima took over. In 1975, Tom and Edward Prasil were the owners and Jimmie and Sharon Grossman purchased the landmark in 1986 and still own it. The Wonder Bar is still in operation and, although the ballroom days may be gone, continues on -- a part of Twin Lakes tradition and heritage.



The wonder Bar in 1936. The addition on the right is where refreshments were served.

The Wonder Bar in 1994.



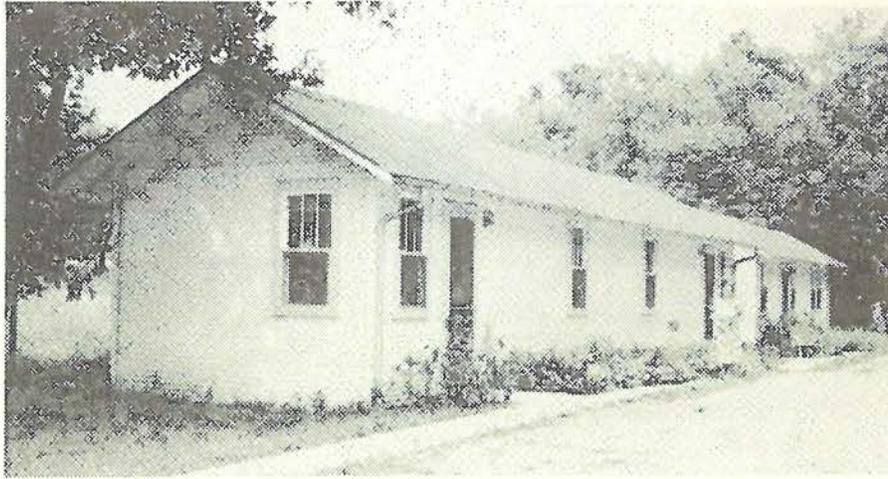
Rag's

After purchasing a house on Main Street, Ray and Isabell Wang added on a porch and Rag's Tavern was born.



The front steps are permanently etched in the memories of many Twin Lakes residents. This unique appearance came to an end in 1954.

Believed to have been started in the late 1920s, Rag's (Ray Wang's nickname), was complete with a beautiful dance floor, food and refreshments and five cottages out back for summer residents (or for an occasional patron that might have difficulty getting home!). Happy Davis and his Orchestra provided music and Rag's prospered for many years -- even escaping being destroyed in the 1941 garage fire. In 1954, the tavern was purchased by George Richter and the building was moved back onto Hunt Avenue where it is still standing today.



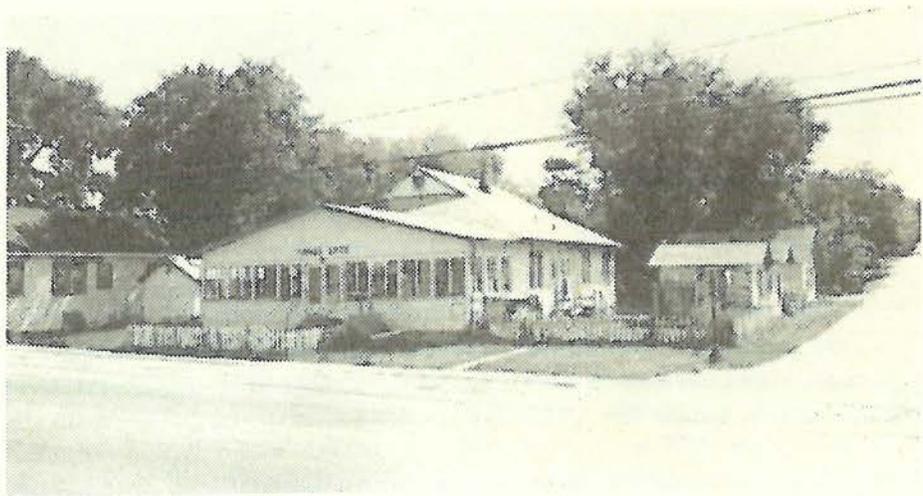
Rag's offered a small motel for patrons. This stood in back of the tavern.

Happy Hours

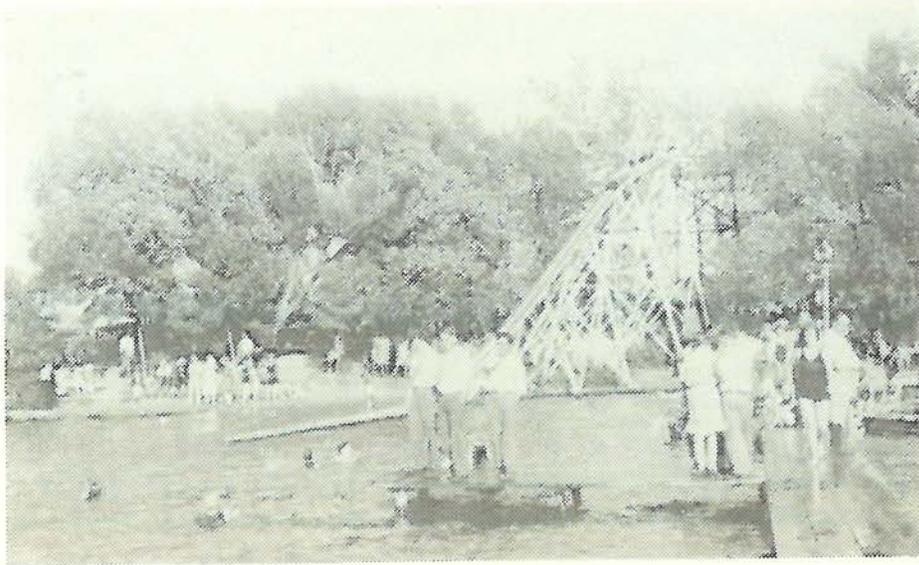
Formerly, this building was known as the arcade, and in 1954, was purchased by George Richter. The building was remodeled and attached to Richter's store on East Main Street and made into a tavern. It was first leased to Paul Brown and Paul Schatz and called Paul's Place. In 1962 it became known as C & L's Place and Marty Baumann took over in 1966 and changed the name to Marty's Bar. Baumann sold the business and the tavern became Happy Hours in 1991.

Manor Inn

This building located on Wilmot Avenue was built about 1927 and was owned by John Richter. Along with food and refreshments the Manor Inn offered a fountain room, fishing, boating and a large toboggan slide going onto the lake. Around 1930 it was being run by John Ryshkus who brought in a five piece band for dancing, which would play 6 nights a week. In 1933 the building was purchased by Louis and Anna Hanzl and was leased to Paul Brown who ran the Manor Inn until around 1941 when he moved his tavern into Everet Hunter's building just up the road. Ernie and Helen Oberhofer, who coincidentally were operating Ernie's Place in Hunter's building, moved their tavern into the Manor Inn and stayed there for about one year. Upon returning from World War II, Joe Hanzl took over operations at the Manor Inn. The tavern remained open until 1958 when Hanzl converted the building into rentals.

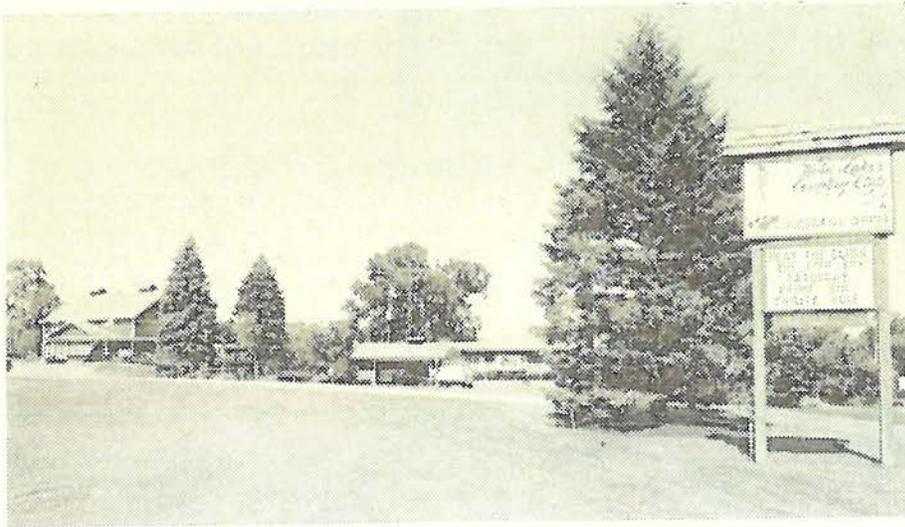


The former Manor Inn still stands on Wilmot Avenue.



The Manor Inn also had land across the street which sported a beach with a large toboggan slide. A favorite for many years it had to be taken down after being unable to obtain insurance.

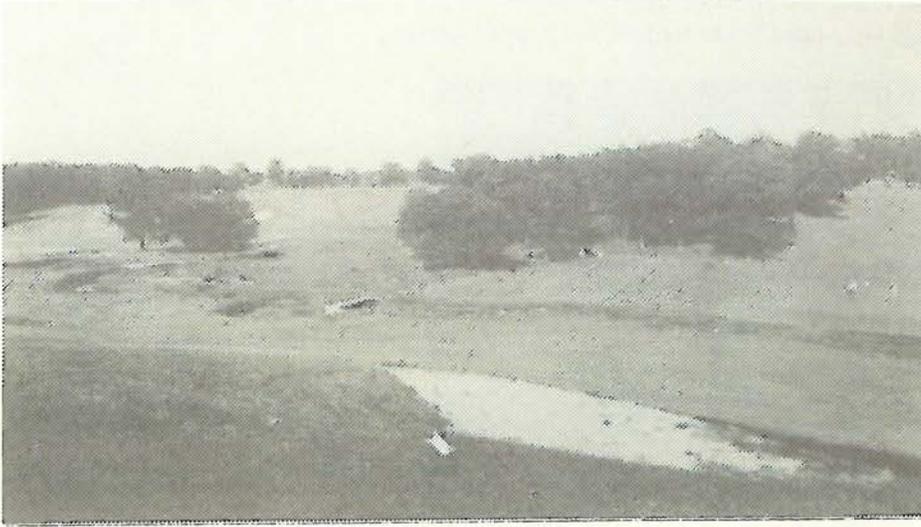
Twin Lakes Country Club



The Twin Lakes Country Club as it appears in 1994.

What started out as a barn turned out being one of the finest restaurants in the village. The barn was part of a farm on what is now Legion Drive and was purchased in the 1920s by a Chicago council of the Knights of Columbus. The farm became part of what was called the Commodore Barry Country Club and the group had plans of using some of the land for a golf course. The farmhouse was taken down and in 1929 local men and horses were hired for \$1.00 a day to help plow the field for the course. The barn was used to keep equipment in the lower level

and the main floor was made into an entertainment hall. Hundreds of people came on the opening day to play on the course which at that time extended all the way down to South Lake Avenue. The Red Barn was often packed and featured a 3-piece band, and reportedly served only soft drinks and near beer (remember these are prohibition times). The Knights of Columbus, with George Bernhoft as the caretaker, continued running the Red Barn and golf course until 1954 when the entire estate was sold to Arnold Buschman. After separating the estate, Buschman also subdivided a portion of the golf course to give us the present-day 18 hole course. The Red Barn was remodeled and the establishment was renamed Twin Lakes Country Club. In 1956, Raymond Gronke became the owner and in 1982, the country club was purchased by Cliff Cantwell who still owns it.



View from the seventh green of the Commodore Barry Country Club looking back toward the golf course. This photo was taken in 1930.

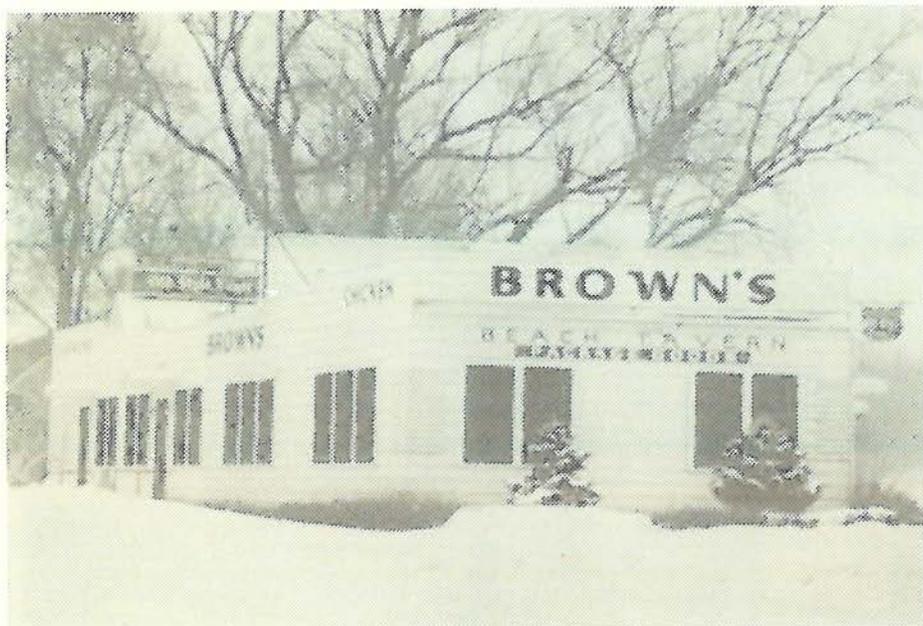
The Red Barn at the Country Club in the 1940s. Cliff Cantwell is the current owner of the Country Club.



Laurin's Landing

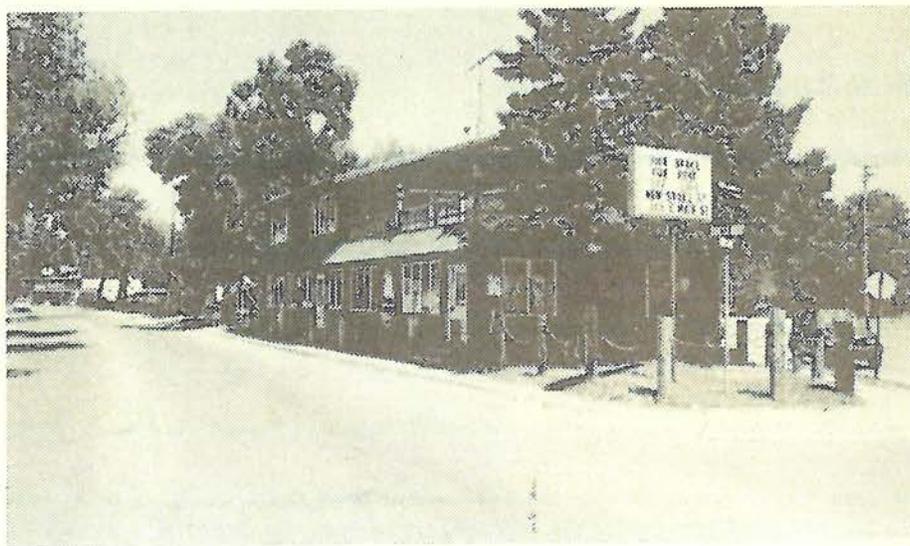
Built on what was at one time a strawberry patch, the first structure on this site was put up around 1924 by Tom Nolan who owned the house next door. He soon rented the small building to Louis and Anna Hanzl who added a gas pump and then sublet to William Bendler and Fritz Porps. Gas, sandwiches, drinks and canoes for the lake were available at the little wayside which was called the Lakeside Inn. In the 1930s it was purchased by Everet Hunter who used the beach to dock three large boats that he made available for cruises on Lake Mary. Hunter soon tore down the structure and had Harvey Richter build a larger building on the site. Ernie and Helen Oberhofer rented the new building in 1939 and named the tavern Ernie's Place. When Paul Brown moved his operation there in 1941, it became known as Brown's Beach Tavern. In 1950 Joseph Glasby took over and in 1952 renamed it Glasby's Beach Tavern. In 1957, the name was changed to Glasby's Beach Barbecue. In 1960 Margaret Panchoff renamed it to Margels Dining Room & Bar and in 1961 it became the Shamrock Inn and was run by Albert Thebault. In 1962 the Shamrock moved out of the building. It remained

empty until Hunter sold the property to Gloria and Larry Laurin in 1974. Laurin's Landing opened for business in 1979 and along with food they offer video games and rented movies.



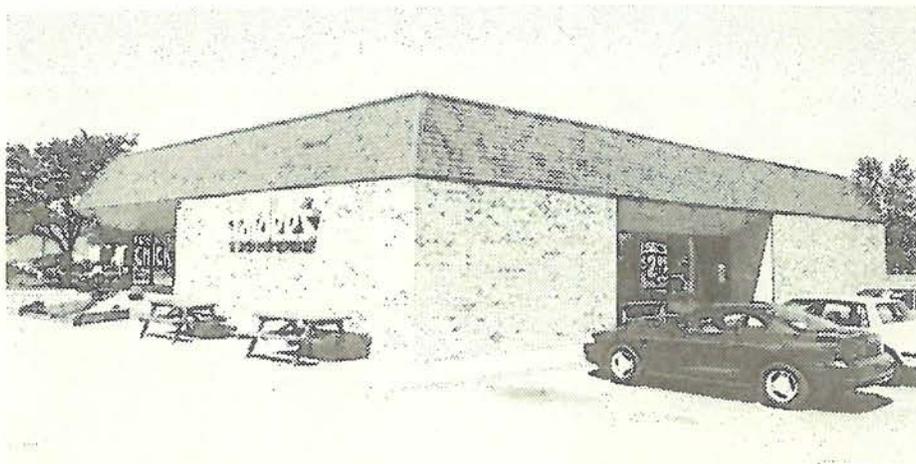
Brown's Beach Tavern in the 1940s. Years later a second story addition was added. Now known as Laurin's Landing this building is located where Wilmot Avenue meets South Lake Avenue.

Laurin's Landing as it appears in 1994.



Everet Hunter's Boat Rides on Lake Mary in 1946. It was quite an attraction next to the Edgewater Hotel.

Hardees



Coming to Twin Lakes in 1987, Hardees became the village's first national chain restaurant. Located on North Lake Avenue the current manager is Ruth Miller and the assistant managers are Peggy Bednar and Eric Carlson.

Twin Lakes' first national chain restaurant.

Canteen

John and Kathleen Sadler owned a home on Wilmot Avenue and in 1944 it was purchased by Erwin and Gunda Thiede. The building was remodeled and soon the Canteen was open for business. The restaurant offered hamburgers, hot dogs, malts, drinks and ice cream, and for entertainment there was a pinball machine and juke box. From 1945 to 1948, the Canteen was operated by family members Louis and Josephine Curry. In 1949, the Thiede's were running the restaurant which was open from Memorial Day through Labor Day. The family lived upstairs during the summer and the Canteen continued to operate until 1958 when it was converted into a duplex and was later sold.

Judy (Thiede) Bode with some neighborhood children in front of the Canteen in 1955. This busy little restaurant would often stay open 24 hours on summer weekends.



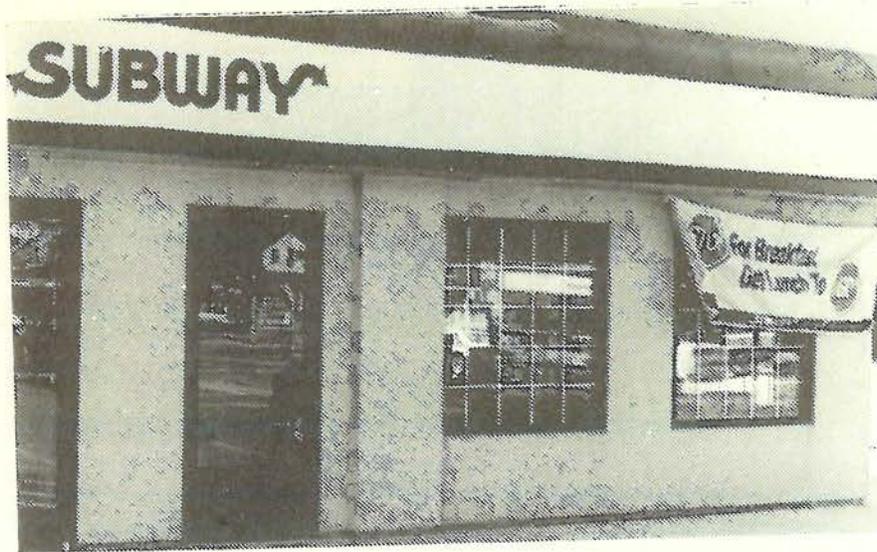
Everything Go's

Starting out as a Real Estate office in the 1940s, John Indrika had a barbershop in this building which was located on East Main Street, Bruce Sarna purchased this barbershop and moved this building over and down to Pawley Avenue in 1980. Sarna built another hair studio and this building became known as Sarah's Sandwich Shop, and Sarna and Mari Crager changed the name to Everything Go's in 1982. The little shop offered subs, sandwiches, soups and refreshments. This building was razed in 1990 to make room for storage facilities.



Originally located on Main Street next to the lumber yard, Bruce Sarna moved this structure to Pawley Avenue in 1980. A storage facility now stands on this site.

Subway



This sandwich shop was started in 1991 by Char Cozadd in a portion of the old IGA Grocery on South Lake Avenue. It was sold to Laurene D'Alessandro who is the current owner in 1994.

Straw Hat

Located on South Lake Avenue this business started out as a Tasty Freeze by Jim and Karen Hartman in 1966. Richard and Marilyn Randall purchased it in 1970 and changed the name to the Straw Hat. The Randalls still own this little ice cream stand which also serves hamburgers, chicken and soft drinks.



Snug Harbor

Way down on East Lakeshore Drive at the southern edge of the village was a little restaurant that seems to have been started in 1963 by Leona Borntraeger. Known as Snug Harbor, along with the tavern and tackle, this establishment boasted 32 boats available for rent. The next owner was Joseph Glasby in 1971; Joseph Vitas in 1973; and the last owner was Frank Debella, who purchased Snug Harbor in 1978. The business was closed in 1980 and the property was divided. The tavern was taken down and a new house was built on the foundation.



Snug Harbor was located on East Lakeshore Drive almost on the state line.

Lancelot Pizza

After selling their Center Lake Pizza business, Ralph and Elizabeth Varno came to Twin Lakes in 1988 and began a new pizza parlor in a newly constructed building on Lance Drive. They gave it the name of Lancelot Pizza and still own it.

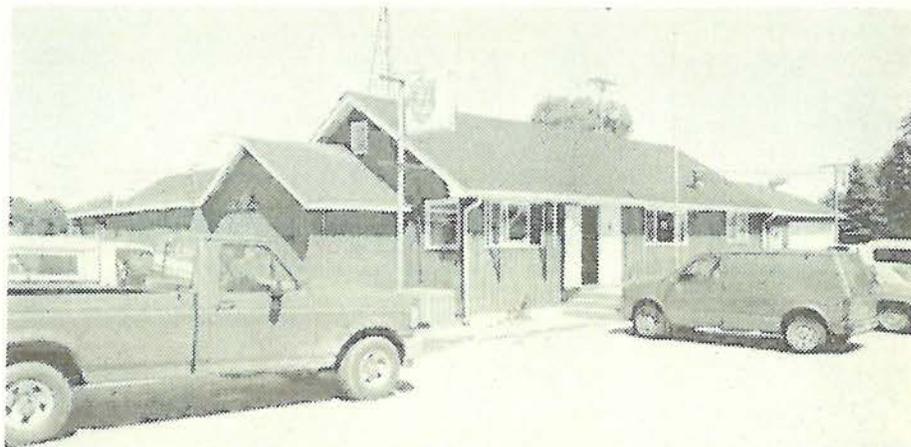
Twin Lakes Triangle



Dave's Triangle in the process of being moved back from the road in 1966.

Of course the name came from the tavern being surrounded by three roads. Originally a little 2-room speakeasy, this tavern was built in 1926 and was first known as the Blue Goose. The first owner was Tom Kowalsy, who later sold to Mickey Salerno, and about 1941, the tavern was owned by Rose Olivieri. The tavern became known as the Triangle Inn and Eugene Bella was the owner in the late 1940s. In 1952, the inn was purchased by Bill and Marie Horbach and in 1966, Dave and Marlene Brunner became the

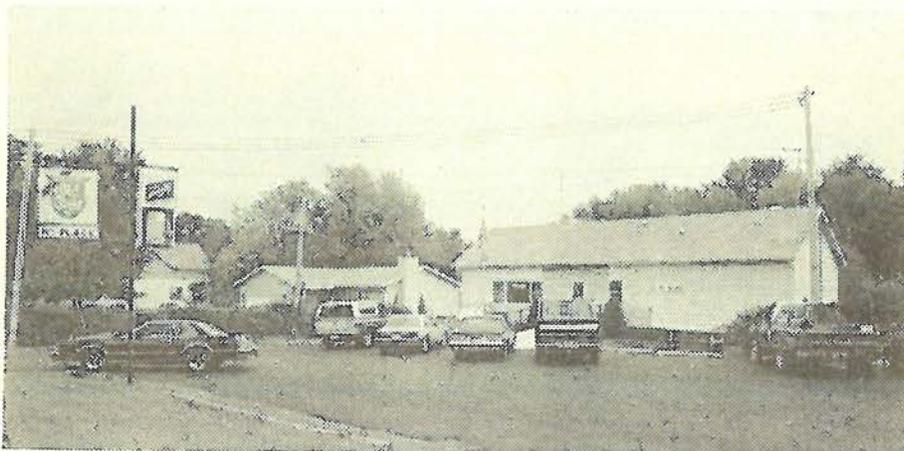
owners. The Brunner's had the inn moved back, and also remodeled and enlarged the structure which became Dave's Triangle and is still a common sight at the north tip of the village.



Dave's Triangle Tavern as it appears today at the north tip of the village.

My Place

This tavern on Musial Drive was built in 1927 after a fire destroyed the Blue Goose Tavern, which was located



My Place which is located on Musial Drive.

across the street. It was first run by John and Frieda Meisel and was later sold to Tom and Louise Musial in 1943 and renamed Musial's Tavern. The next owners took over in 1962 and dubbed it Ellmer's Tavern which would seem fitting as it was owned by Ben and Helen Ellmer. Dick and Josephine Bloeniarz bought the tavern in 1972 and called it Little Dick's and the current owner, Walter Szarek, purchased the business establishment in 1981 and gave it the name of My Place.

John and Frieda Meisel first ran this business in 1927 as a grocery and ice cream parlor. When prohibition ended they made it into a family tavern. Today it is known as My Place.



John Haerle was the owner of this "tavern" which was run by John and Frieda Meisel when it burned down in 1923. This building was located across the street from the present-day My Place. The girl in the picture is Ann (Killoren) Tifal.

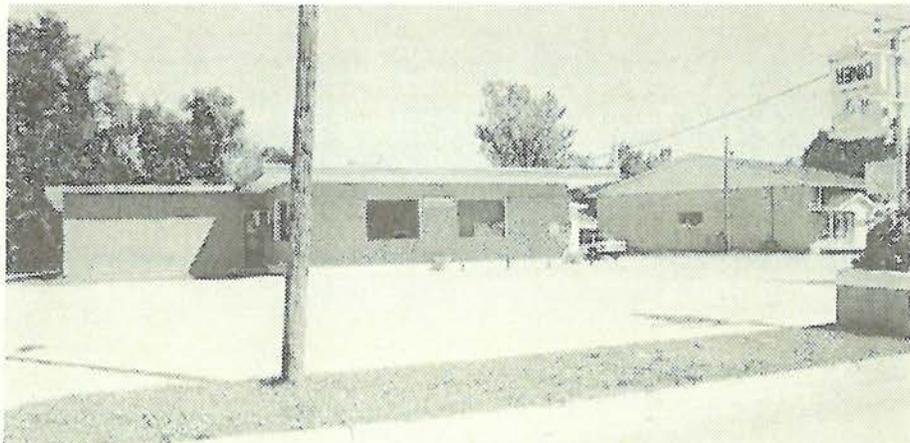


B & D Diner

Located on North Lake Avenue this diner was built about 1955 as Zesto's, the first owners being Al and Irma Elverman. The next owners were Earl and Margaret Welsh and they sold the diner to Gus Volakakis who renamed it Gus the Greek. In 1980 Bettie and David Lovely became the owners and gave the diner the name of B & D Diner.



Zesto Drive-in on North Lake Avenue in 1962.

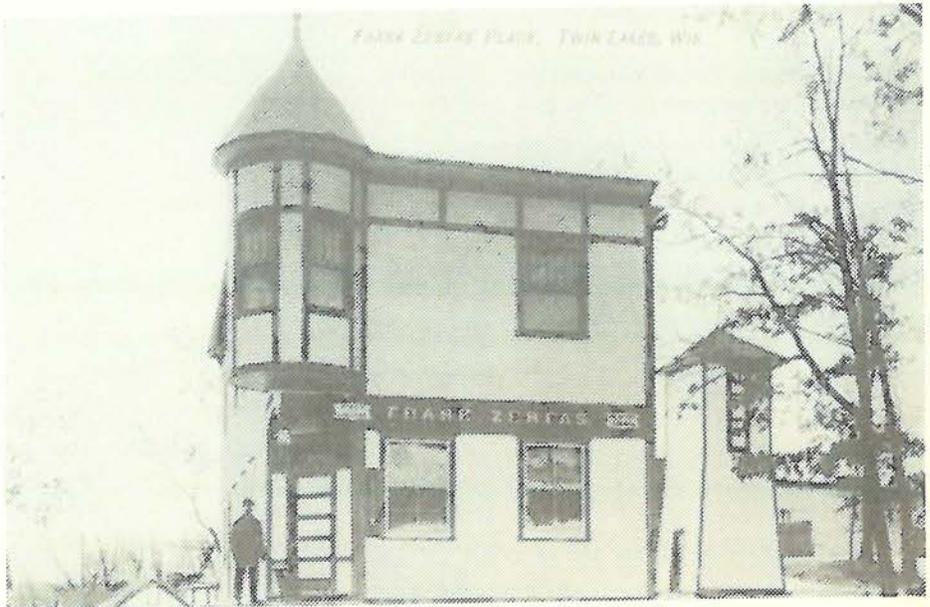


The former Zesto's as it appears today under the name of B & D Diner.

Village Inn

This landmark was built in 1906 by Frank Zerfas Sr. who gave it the name of Cricket Inn. Quite smaller than we know it now, in the early days the front door was for men only and the side door was for the families. In 1914, Zerfas leased the Cricket to Carl Rademacher until 1922 when Rademacher built the Wonder Bar. It was then leased to Max Schoor until he bought it in 1929 and renamed it the Spa. Next, Bud Beyer took over the operation and the tavern took on the name Bud's Place. In the 1940s, Frank Sirena was the owner and gave it the name of the Gayety Club. In 1951, it was being run by Ignatius

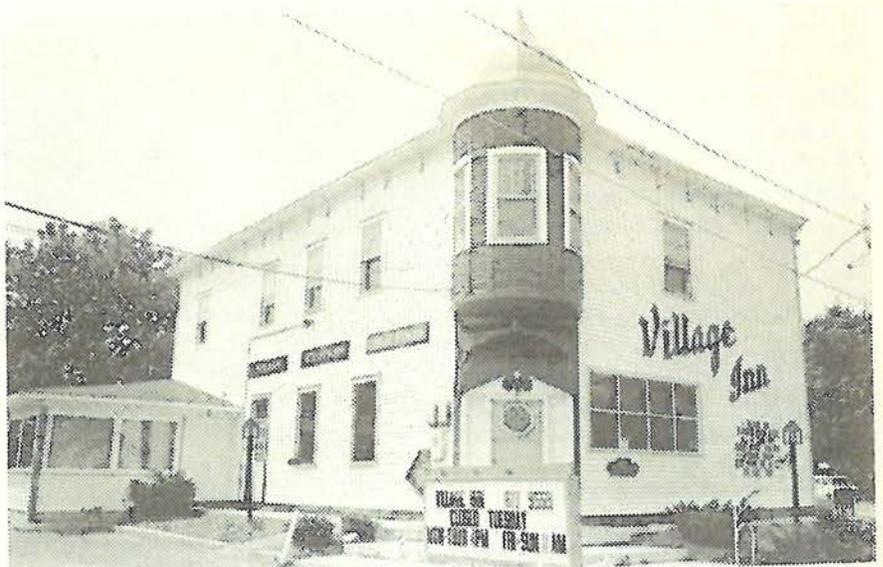
Bonkowski, and in 1958, by Jack Sarna. It became known as Pool's Village Inn in 1961, and in 1964, Ed Dicklin shortened the name to the Village Inn. Gerald Neises took over in 1970, Bassi Goudanis in 1977, Christofer Rafter, in 1979; and Dom, Steve, and Michael Parisi became the owners of the old tavern in 1980. In 1991 the restaurant went under the name of Pasta Pete's Village Inn and was run by Pete Milone. The building has more than doubled in size over the years with numerous additions including a giant banquet hall and even sported a barber shop run by Earl Ward. In 1994, the Parisi's sold the Village Inn to Phil and Brian Siudak who remodeled and reopened the restaurant.



Frank Zerfas Sr. standing in front of his new tavern. The little building on the right is thought to be the well house.



Max Schoor with his daughter Virginia (Eisenbart) in back of "The Spa."



The present day Village Inn on Lance Drive still under renovation by the current owners, Phil and Brian Siudak.

Twin Lakes Vault

William and Margaret Schwardt built this brick building in 1922. Located at the "downtown" intersection, this establishment was known as Schwardt's Ice Cream Parlor and took in a lot of thirsty ballroom dancers from across the street. After a while it became known as Duke's Place, while being leased by Duke Bien, and in the late 1940s John Gurichan was running the tavern under the name of Sleepy's Jr. In 1951, the name was changed to Bob and Eric's Twin Lakes Tavern and this was changed to Bob's Tavern in 1952 when Robert Schmidt was handling the tavern operation alone. The name went back to being Twin Lakes Tavern

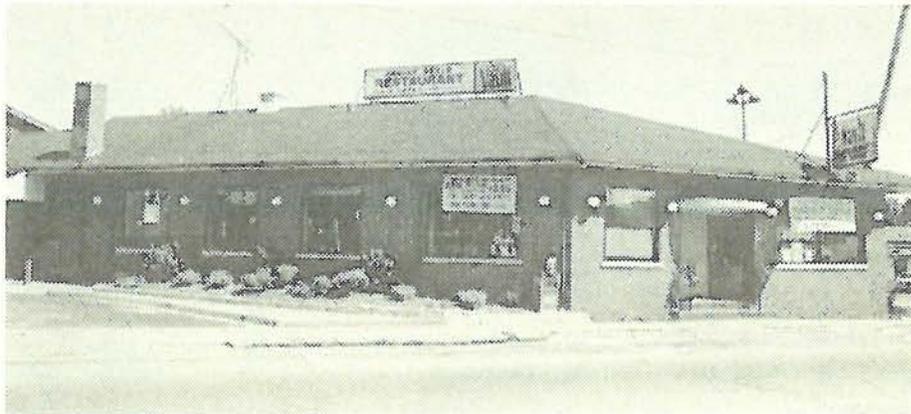
in 1954 when George Roepke became the owner and after giving the building a cosmetic change, switched the name to the Bamboo Hut, which became a common sight for many years. Roepke sold the building to Lee Abbel in 1974 and Abbel kept the name the same. Adi Alioski purchased the restaurant in 1992 and after extensive remodeling, opened up under the name of Twin Lakes Vault.



A 1920s view of Schwardt's Ice Cream Parlor. Years later this building was covered with painted bamboo reeds and given the name of Bamboo Hut by then owner George Roepke.



The inside of Schwardt's Ice Cream Parlor. It wasn't the place for those on a diet.



The present day view of the Twin Lakes Vault.

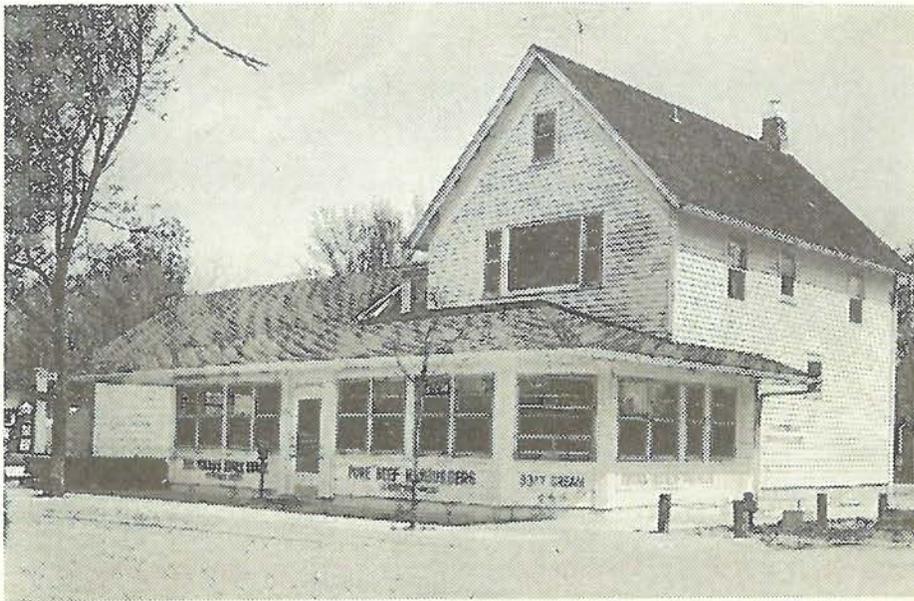
Snack Shack

The building that now houses the Snack Shack on South Lake Avenue is believed to date back into the late 1800s. The first owner is unknown or when it was built, but it was the site of the first post office in 1891. By the turn-of-the-century it was known as Grupe Bros. General Merchandise Store and Post Office. Henry Grupe referred to his store as the "Marshall Fields" of Twin Lakes. William Schwardt may have purchased this store around 1913 and then used it as part of his resort, when it was built in 1914, but this is not certain. This building was referred to as the Sunset Inn



Grupe Bros. Store and Post Office around 1900. This building was probably erected before 1891.

Hotel in the late 1940s and it may have been owned by Joe and Mae Kominiak. The Kominiaks did erect a small building on the west side which was complete with a kitchen, a counter and room for seats. They gave it the name of Snack Shack and this little restaurant was quite popular, being located directly across from the beach. In 1954, Frank and Jeri Young purchased both of these buildings and made a few changes. They remodeled and added onto the old store and moved the Snack Shack into this building, and then used the former Snack Shack building to house Young's Arcade. In later years, these two buildings were connected and although they appear to be one, they are separated by a firewall. Fred and Mary Gruenberg bought the Snack Shack in 1960 and in 1963 it was sold to Andy and Sophia Condodgeorge. Mike and Vicki Dahl purchased the restaurant in 1983 and are still the current owners.



Mrs. Youngs Snack Shack was open for business in May of 1954. Young's Arcade was located in the building next door.

The Snack Shack as it appears in 1994. The Beach Bar is on the right.



Panda Garden

This building located in the center of the village first started out as a drug store and is believed to have been built in the 1920s by Frank Zerfas Sr. It was known as Ford's Drug Store and served ice cream, made by Gibb's Ice Cream Company of Genoa Junction, and fountain drinks and was the favorite for the local children. Charles Ford ran this store in conjunction with his other drug store in Genoa Junction, and was in Twin Lakes for many years. It was known as Swatkey's Drug Store when a Mr. Sieman made it into



Frank Zerfas Jr. with his new 1937 Plymouth. Ford's Drug Store is on the left, a vegetable stand is on the right and the corner of the Fairview Tavern is on the far right. The vegetable stand was run by Dan Zerfas in the summertime and was originally the Obergh Bakery.

a restaurant in the 1940s. Steve and Beatrice Wysoczan purchased the building about 1946 and gave the restaurant the name of the Point Grill due to the shape of the land that it was situated on. Henry Mack was the next owner in about 1961. Nick and Loretta Kekos purchased it and changed the name to the Happy Hobo. In 1978, it became a Chinese restaurant when Siu Wing Leung purchased it and gave it the name of Su Wing's. The current owner, Kenneth Chitman Cheung took over in 1991 and changed the name to Panda Garden.



The Panda Garden Restaurant as it appears today in downtown Twin Lakes.

Krakow

Every effort was made to determine the beginnings of this building but records and research could not find any answers. A story exists of this structure being moved across the frozen lake to its current location in the late 1800s. This story is commonly known to some area residents but many others have never heard of this tale. A more precise story was handed down stating that this building was originally an ice boarding house and was located in the vicinity of the Ackerman Hotel. If this story is true, this boarding house would have been owned either by the



The Krakow Restaurant as it appears in 1994.

Lawler-Knobe or Schu ice companies, but it cannot be determined why it would have been moved. In the late 1800s, the building was owned by the Zerfas family and August Becker operated his store from here. It was also the site of the post office for a number of years while Becker was the postmaster. In 1909 Ulrich Pfaffenberger purchased the store and then moved his business in 1910 after building across the street. Pfaffenberger, Frank Sr. and Ed Zerfas then remodeled the building and made the old store part into a large dining room for Rosa Staudemeyer who then ran it as a boarding house. Rosa ran this business, known as the Cliff House, until she went on to operate the Lake House Resort. A party by the name of Wells is believed to have taken over and changed the business into a tavern. It is not known when it took on the name of Fairview Tavern but the name was in place as long as anyone can remember. Emil and Betty Klingbiel were the next owners followed by Sue Carral, Otto Lorig and Tony Linkus was the owner in the 1940s. Alex Kremer took over in 1956; John Een in 1959; Sheldon and Bonnie Elverman, in 1968; and Margaret Nottoli, in 1987. Jerzy and Barbara Pecak bought the Fairview Restaurant in 1991 and changed the name to the Krakow.

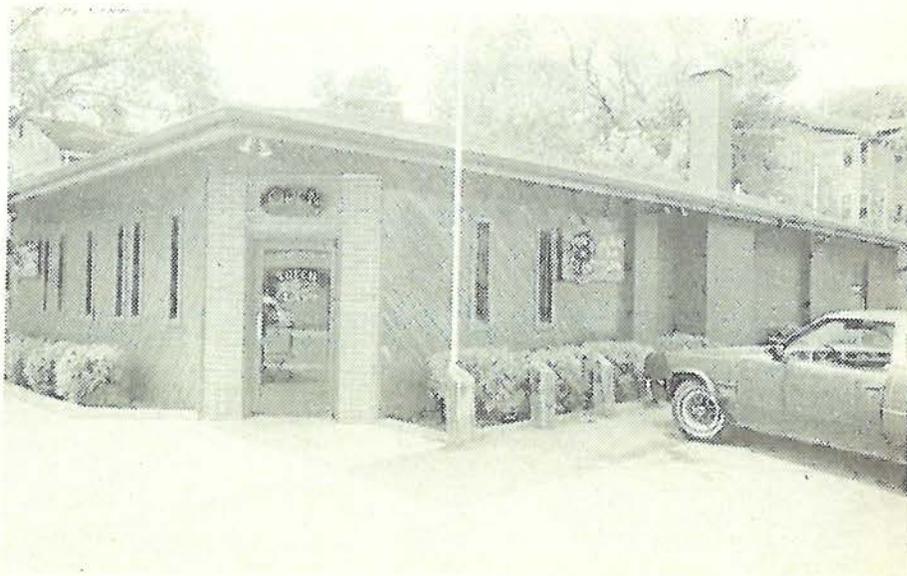


Rosa Staudemeyer's children -- Gertrude, Rose, Katherine, William, Ruth, and George. "Aunt Rose's" boarding house, known as the Cliff House, was obviously full of activity and a favorite for many.

Touch of Class

To track the history of this establishment we had to go back to the building that now houses Laurin's Landing on South Lake Avenue. This building became known as the Shamrock Inn in 1961 and was owned by Albert Thebault. This business moved to the Carey building on East Main Street in 1965 and in 1967 Robert Tilton took over the tavern. The Shamrock Inn again moved to a newly constructed building on South Lake Avenue in 1968. This building was erected on the site of a former miniature golf course. In 1971, Ray Zaccard took over the Shamrock. It was called Touch of Class when Zaccard sold to George and Ruby Andersen and Kenneth Prill in 1985. The Andersen's were the owners when they sold the Touch of Class to John LaLonek in 1993. The current owners, John and Lydia Giddons, purchased the business in April of 1994.

The Touch of Class as it appears today on South Lake Avenue.



A. J. Croz

This building is located just west of the Wonder Bar and was erected by Carl Rademacher, possibly around 1933. It was built out of cement blocks which matched the grand ballroom. Rademacher later leased the



building to George and Bertha Bjerning who moved their business known as the Village Grill there about 1939 (the Village Grill was previously located in the Carey building just west on Main Street). It later took on the name of Ed and Ann's Place and was operated by Ed and Ann Knippenberg. Max Schoor purchased the tavern in 1971 and renamed it Max's Sports Bar. The name was changed to the Crow's Nest in 1976 when Arnie and Pat Crow took over and they sold to Sal and Patricia Seno. In

1980 the tavern was called Pat's Place and this was changed in 1985 when Joseph and Ann Donile took over the operation, and changed it to the current title of A.J. Croz.

Beach Bar

This building which is currently attached to the Snack Shack actually started out as the Snack Shack. When Frank and Jeri Young took over they moved the Snack Shack to its current location and this little building became known as Young's Arcade. Arcades were popular and Young's would pack in the crowds wanting to play pinball and other attractions. About 1970 Jerry Rasmusen purchased the building and kept the arcade but added snowmobile rentals which soon led to selling the sleds in the wintertime. During the summer the arcade machines were moved back in. Robert Burmeister began leasing the building about 1977 and located his business, Recreation Plus, in this building and slowly the arcade was eliminated. Burmeister moved out in 1987 and the building now houses the Beach Bar owned by Jerry Kusch.

Weather Vane

In 1958, Twin Lakes was introduced to another restaurant and tavern known as the Twilla Cottage. Owned by Jack and Kay Magera, it was located on Country Club Road (Legion Drive) and in 1960 it was sold to Ruth Sprenger. In 1961, Sprenger changed the name to the Weather Vane. In 1965, the Weather Vane changed hands to Richard Linkus; in 1968, to Eugenia Roanhouse; and in 1969, Lillian Voruda became the owner of the restaurant. The last owner in 1971 was David Burke, and later that year the Weather Vane closed and is now a home.



Ruth Sprenger outside of the Weather Vane in 1960.

Cindy's



Cindy's which is located on the corner of West Main St. and Burlington Avenue.

This tavern was built in 1967 and the first owner was Beatrice Wysoczan. Located on West Main Street, it was given the name of the Coach House until 1978 when it became the Stanton House. Frank and Mary Gaik became the owners in 1984 and the tavern was called At It Again. Allan Zerfas purchased the tavern in 1987 and named it Cindy's after his youngest daughter.

Mrs. Murphy's

The beginnings of this establishment actually originate in Silver Lake. In 1971, Eileen (Murphy) Cooper brought her pizza parlor to Twin Lakes and located it in the old Milk Depot building. In 1974, the restaurant was sold to Anthony Abbate and was renamed Anthony's. A few years later Anthony Abbate Jr. bought the restaurant, which was destroyed by fire in 1984. Again a Mrs. Murphy's appeared in 1987 in Union Grove and in 1990 was relocated to Twin Lakes, this time using a part of Donovan's Reef for the business.

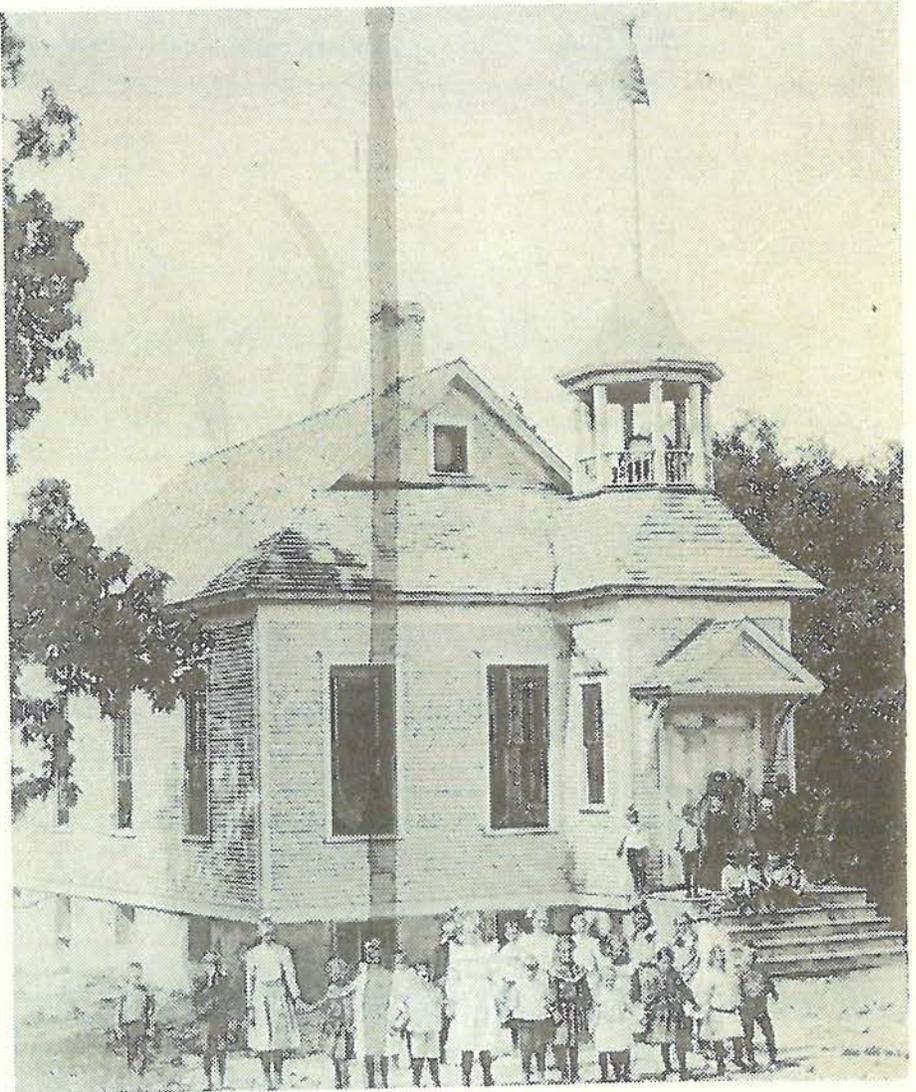
- This chapter is in memory of Frank Zerfas Jr. who provided much of the ◦
- early information in this chapter. He will be missed by Twin Lakes. ◦

SCHOOLS

COTTAGE SCHOOL

The beginnings of the first school in Twin Lakes took place after the turn of the century. Before this time children either attended Randall (Powers Lake), Wild Rose, Bassetts or Oak Knoll schools, depending on where they lived. In 1902, a meeting was held at the Twin Lakes Club about the idea of consolidating four small districts into one district, Number 4, and the election of a board of education. Kenosha County Judge George Taylor and District Attorney A.E. Buckmaster helped to persuade residents into forming the district and the first school board was composed of William Klein, chairman; Frank Zerfas, treasurer; and John (Von) Cappelen, clerk. The board soon began to select a site for a schoolhouse. Dr. B.J. Bill of Genoa City offered to donate a piece of land which he owned in Twin Lakes for the purpose of a schoolhouse. At the same time Virgil Brand offered to purchase any land selected by the board regardless of cost. With two such generous offers the board had a difficult time deciding which offer to take. During this time two of the board members resigned and (Von)Cappelen appointed Howard Richter, chairman and Henry Grube, treasurer, to take their place. The board finally decided to accept Brand's offer due to the fact that Dr. Bill's land was up the hill and would be harder to get to in the winter. Brand gave the school board a check for \$300 and \$175 was spent to purchase the site on East Main Street for the schoolhouse. The other \$125 went into a subscription fund which would help pay for the well and other equipment. Twin Lakes residents gave freely to the fund,

including the Kenosha and Chicago summer residents. The schoolhouse was erected in 1904 at cost of \$1,875. The first teacher was Clara White (Hartnell). It was a typical one-room school complete with a bell tower and was given the name Cottage School. By 1911, a second room was added. The original smaller room housed the lower grades and the larger room was for grades 5 through 8. The school was staffed by two teachers. In 1951, the building was replaced by a new brick school with four classrooms and a kindergarten was added. The old wooden schoolhouse was moved quite a distance to a farm on Highway P, just south of Highway 50, where it remained until 1993 when it collapsed and was removed. Two more classrooms were soon added, and shortly after that it became evident that another new school would become necessary because of the tremendous growth. In 1962, a new school was built at a site on Wilmot Avenue and the name was then changed to Lakewood. Additions were being made by 1968 and have continued over the years. The school currently has 369 students and 42 staff members. The schoolboard consists of Rosemary Dietschweiler, president; Patricia Platts, vice president; Lynette Rohde, treasurer; David Anderson, member; and Paul Chodak, member. Rebecca Vail is the administrator.



The one-room Cottage School probably around 1905. The bell in the tower is now located at Lakewood School.



The Cottage School after 1915 complete with two rooms. This schoolhouse was replaced with a brick building in 1951.



The Richter boys, Virgil, John, Roy, Earl, Howard, and Harvey, heading off to school.



Cottage School about 1920.
Teacher is Miss Radis.

Back row -- left to right:
Irene Haase, Crystal Banks,
Evelyn Skinner, Lyle Skinner,
Ernie Oberhofer, Joe Beyer,
George Rhunde, Herb Hinzpeter

Front Row -- left to right:
Gail Platts, Casper Schmidt,
Emily Watts, Claudia Vincent,
Ernie Fiegel, Marion Rieman,
Bertha Watts, Mabel Madsen,
Alornia Fiegel, Frank Zerfas Jr.



Cottage School in 1915.

Back row -- left to right

Lucille Haase, George Rieman, Unknown Student, Harvey Richter, Ethel Schwardt,
Paul Rieman, Sophie Schultz, Howard Richter, Carolyn Wiemer.

Third row -- left to right

Mayme Goslin, Norman Richter, Irving Stohr, Raymond Schultz, Clayton VanWie,
Agnes Shepstone, Bill Staudemeyer, Gertrude Oberhofer, Joe Oberhofer, Elsie Richter.

Second row -- left to right

Unknown Student, Unknown Student, Gert Staudemeyer, Unknown Student, Unknown Student,
Elsie Rieman, Ruth Staudemeyer, Irma Rieman, Margaret Zerfas, Unknown Student, Cameron VanWie.

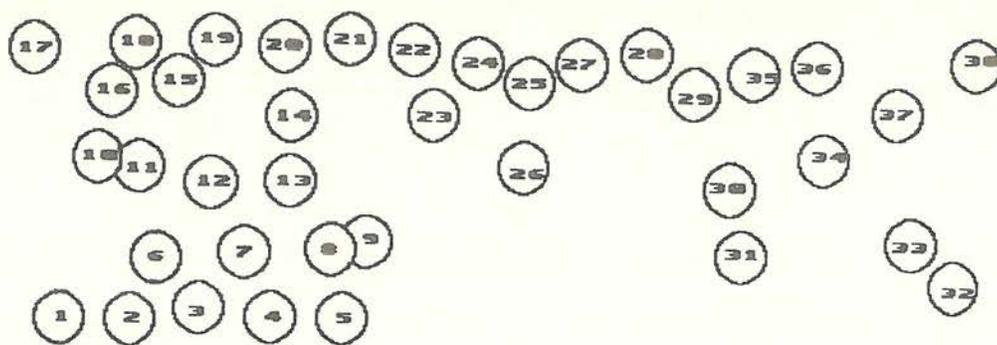
Front row -- left to right

George Oberhofer, Unknown Student, Fred Platts, Ben Bernhoft, Merton Hartnell,
Lawrence Winters, Matt Zerfas.

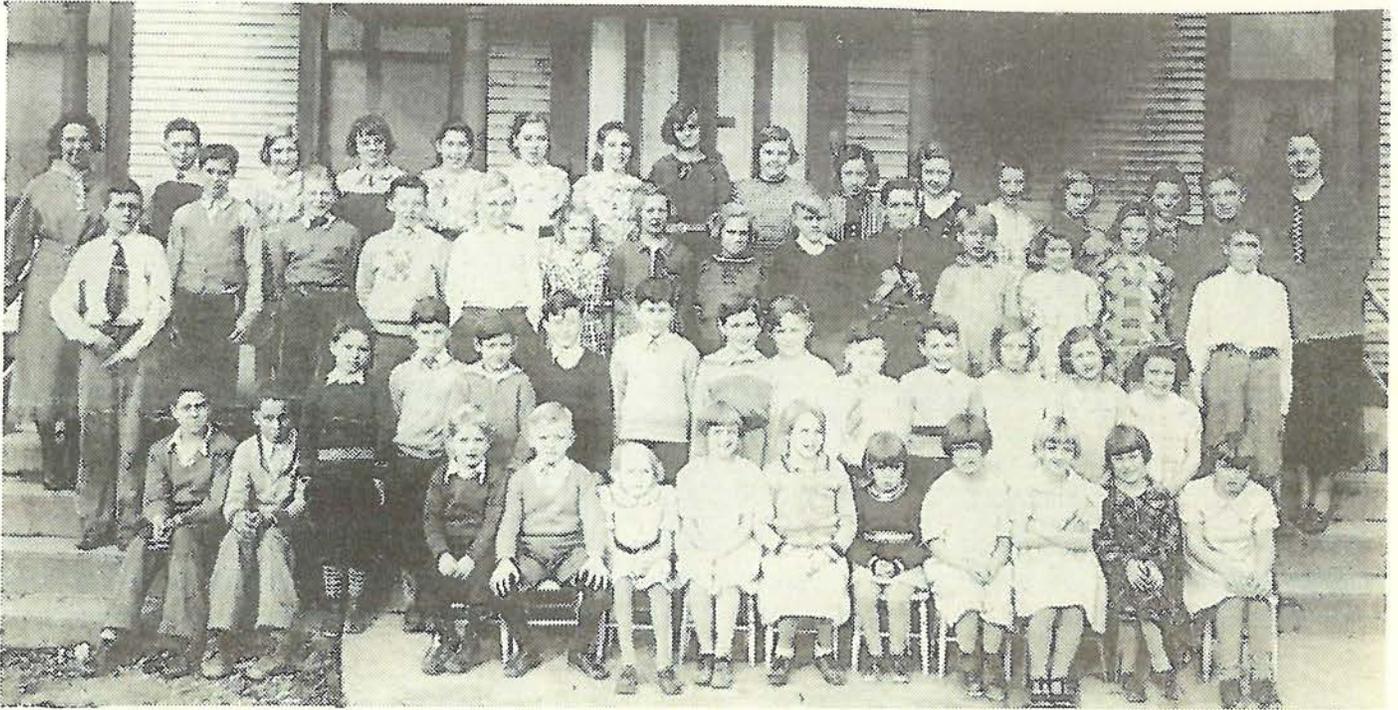
Teacher on left: Unknown, Teacher on right: Lena Amborn



CLASS OF COTTAGE SCHOOL IN 1923



1. Gus Banks 2. Frank Platts 3. Geo Watts 4. Dollie Zerfas 5. Crystal Hartnell 6. C. Zerfas 7. Ester Fiegel
 8. Frank Zerfas Jr. 9. Irving Fiegel 10. Ernie Oberhofer 11. Crystal Banks 12. Alice Oberhofer 13. Evelyln Vincent
 14. Marion Rieman 15. Claudia Vincent 16. K. Schmidt 17. Lyle Skinner 18. Erma Rieman 19. Evelyln Skinner
 20. Harvey Watts 21. Joe Beyer 22. Irene Haase 23. Ruth Peterson 24. Lea Hanzl 25. Emily Watts
 26. Alvina Fiegel 27. Herb Hinzpeter 28. ? Watts 29. Mabel Madsen 30. Alice Peterson 31. Edna Newman
 32. Stella Madsen 33. Dorothy Skinner 34. Bertha Watts 35. ? Unknown 36. Lila Nicotera 37. Joe Hanzl
 38. Teacher -- Miss Shane



Cottage School 1933

Front Row (Seated) Left to Right:

**Billy Schoor, Robert Jahns, Dolly White, Ruth Richter, Shirley Koenig, Doris Rupert,
Evylyn Burmister, Jean Richter, Unknown, Unknown**

Second Row -- Left to Right

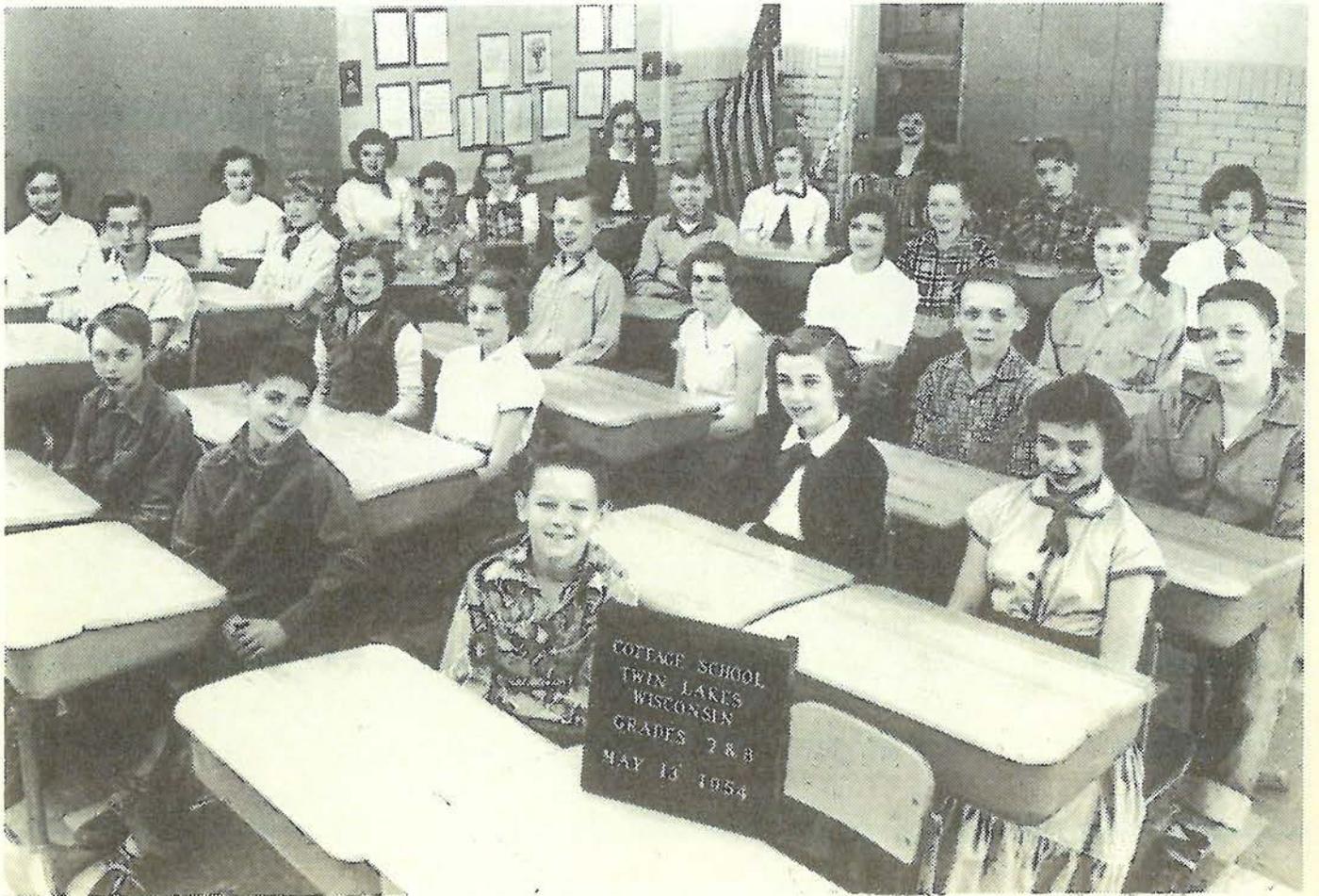
**Ken Hintzpeter, Harvey Rupert, Bud Richter, Tom Johnson, Unknown Redlin, Dick Allen, Elmer Gustafson, Gerry
Bernhoft, Unknown, George Ropeke, Marvin Richter, Mildred Redlin, Jeanette Neuman, Pat Carey**

Third Row -- Left to Right

**Carl Neuman, Unknown Redlin, Bob Richter, Merle Jahns, Richard Rieman, Lois Stohr, Marg Wang, Helen Schenk,
LeLand Stohr, Earl Richter, Melvin Burmeister, Kay Carey, Lucille Redlin, Leonard Schenk**

Back Row -- Left to Right

**Miss Iris Richter (Teacher), Ken Rosenhauer, Irene Langerman, Virginia Pawl, Dorothy White, Irma Rupert,
Della White, Unknown, Betty Vincent, Margaret Richter, Ionia Cummings, Ann Carey, Ginny Schoor, Evelyn Evans,
Don Burmeister,
Miss Ruth Harms (Teacher)**



Cottage School 1954

Front to back, left to right

ROW 1: Kathlene Reynolds, Reece James

ROW 2: Fred Cornell, Jody Glasby, Don Amborn, Dave Emery, Unknown

ROW 3: Leroy Nordstrom, Naomi Platts, Carol Thiebolt, Unknown, Frank Sexton, Bill Buschman

ROW 4: Walter Rozelle, Sandy Menerly, Gilbert Amborn, Tom Stromquist, Rosemarre Heguer,

Teacher -- Mrs. Geraldine Hollister

ROW 5: Ronald Perry, Gloria Schneider, John Lovely

ROW 6 (back): Kay Cornell, Donna Minnis, Bonnie Baden, Cherene Siffuing, Charlene Thiebolt



Lakewood School - Twin Lakes

Graduating Class of 1961 - 62

Back row -- left to right

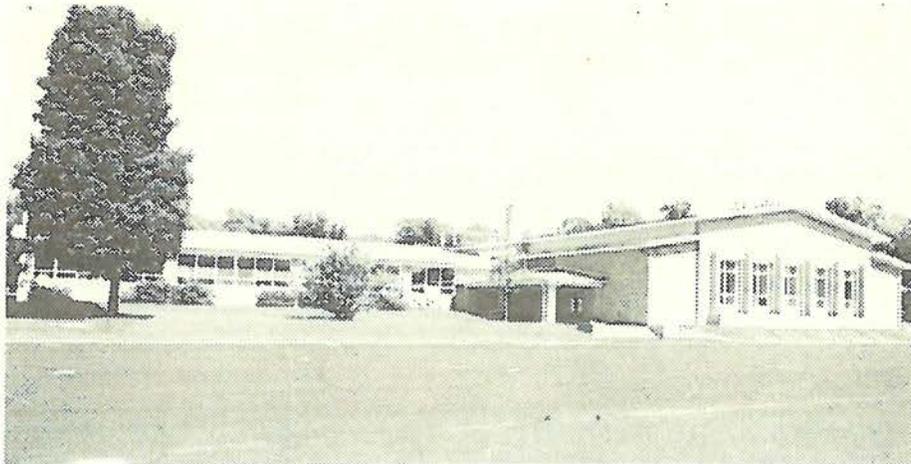
**Tom Chlebos, Randy Helm, David Dumke, Danny Gould,
George Sobotka, Danny Stohr, Tim O'Mara, Dennis Zerfas.**

Middle row -- left to right

**Diane Olsen, Roberta Lancy, Juanita Platts, Henry Stein,
Henry Kucharzyk, Bob Zukowski, Ronny Lasko, Mike Allender,
Frances Geddel, Susan Gronke, Dorothy Schipper.**

Front row -- left to right

**Carol Kolbe, Christine Olsen, Mary Beth Stafford, Marie Redlin,
Patrica Redlin, Nancy Becker, Mary Ann Greskoviak, Kathy Breen.**



**The Present day Lakewood School located on the south end of the village
on Wilmot Avenue.**

Teacher's Summary Report, for Period Commencing Sept. 21st 1910 and Ending June 6th 1911

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Number of non-resident pupils enrolled,.....	2	8	10	Number of days absent,.....	222	174	396
Whole number of pupils enrolled,.....	24	12	36	Number of cases tardiness,.....	145	66	211
Total attendance in days,.....	2749	1729	4478	Number neither absent nor tardy,.....		1	1
Average daily attendance,.....	15.94	9.14	25.63				

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age taught in the district school by duly qualified teachers during the year ending June 30th.....	24	12	36
Number of children under 4 years of age taught in the district school by duly qualified teachers, during the year ending June 30th.....	x	x	>
Number of children over 20 years of age taught in the district school by duly qualified teachers, during the year ending June 30th.....	x	x	x
Total number of different children taught in the district school by duly qualified teachers, during the year ending June 30th.....	24	12	36

Number volumes in school library... 110 books... 4 Farmers' Bulletins... 5 dictionaries... 3 Blue books
 General condition of library books... Fair
 General condition of school room... Good
 Number of trees on school ground in thrifty condition... 2
 Condition of out buildings, Boys'... Fair
 " " " Girls'... Fair
 Condition of Coal House... Good
 Whole number of days taught... 117, Teacher's salary per month, \$... 5.0, Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil... \$1.78
 Number of visits, Superintendent... 3, School Officers... 2, Others... 6, Total... 11
 General Remarks:

Approved.....190.....
L. G. Johnson
 DIRECTOR

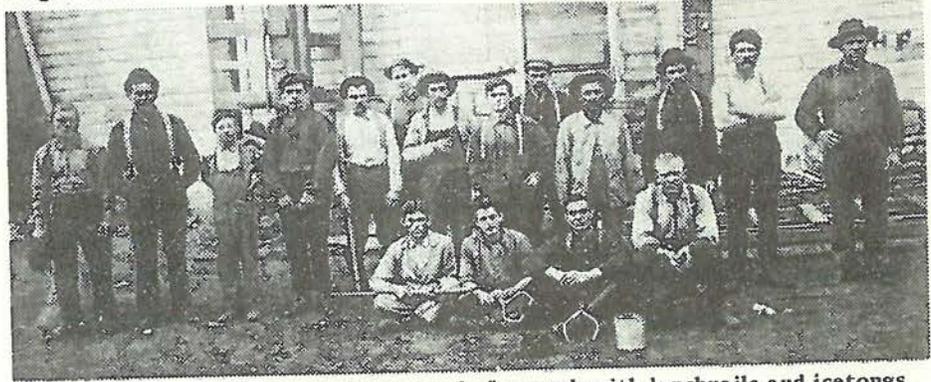
I hereby certify that the above report is correct.
Mildred B. Weston
 TEACHER

Teacher's Report of 1911 from the Cottage School.
 Note that the students are separated into boys and girls and that
 the outhouses appear to be in fair condition.

ICE HARVESTING

Ice Harvesting

The first industries to settle in Twin Lakes were the ice companies which were common in the days before refrigeration. Although no exact dates could be found at this time, it is believed that the first ice companies began operations in Twin Lakes in the 1880s. The first icehouses were located on the north shore of Lake Mary and were close to the Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks. Right before the 1890s, a long railroad spur was put in heading south to icehouses that began harvesting on Lake Elizabeth. The process used to harvest ice was fascinating but toilsome, and the workers had extremely difficult jobs that were sometimes performed under unbearable conditions. Once winter settled in, the busy season would begin for the ice companies, and men were needed for harvesting the ice. Many of the companies

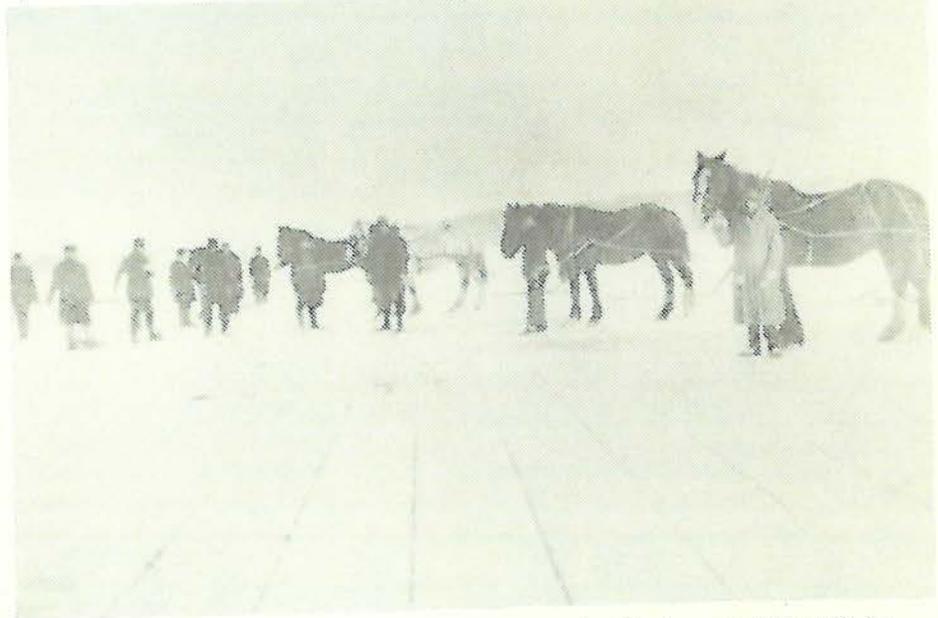


Workers at an unknown icehouse ready for work with lunchpails and icetongs.

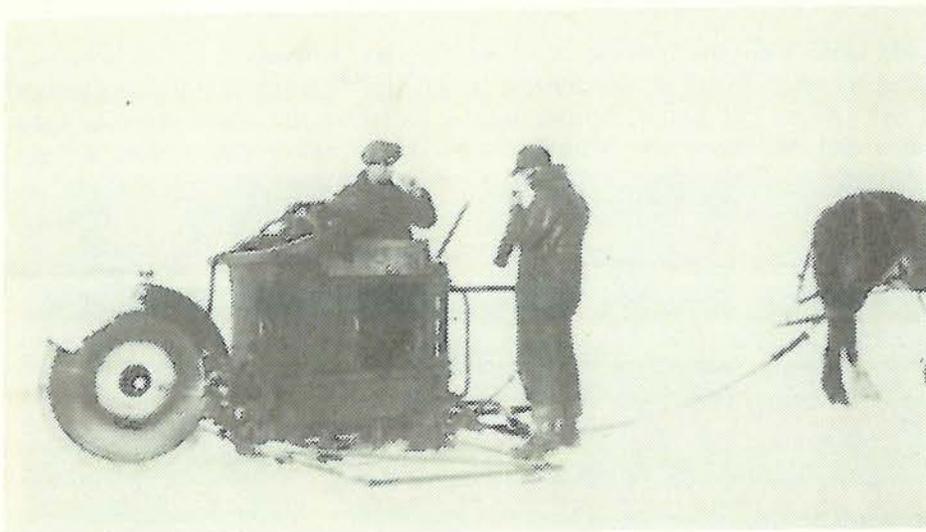
would send hobos up from Chicago, on the train, to work on the lakes. These were men that lived off the street and once given a meal and a night's sleep in a boarding house, were usually ready to work for the winter. Many tales have been told of the hobos showing up to work with rags on their feet and wearing derby hats. Protection was needed while working on the lake, with temperatures reaching over 30 below. The hobos managed by finding articles to cover themselves with. At the end of the harvesting season, these hobos would be sent back and just the summer crew was kept on at the icehouse.

Once the lake was frozen thick, the ice was ready to be cut. An area of the lake would be cleared of snow with a horse-drawn plow. Horses were necessary to the ice company for helping with the heavy work. After an area of ice was cleared, a square was used, along with string and a hand marker, to mark the outside edge of the area to be cut. Next, a horse-drawn marker would follow the groove that had been scored in the ice, and upon reaching the end would turn around. The marker was flipped over and one part would follow the groove just made, while the other part cut a new groove 2 feet over. This method was used back and forth both ways until the entire area consisted of 2 x 2 foot squares.

The horse-drawn cutter would then cut the grooves deeper, but not quite cutting through the ice. Both horse and operator were often shook up if the cutter became lodged in the ice. These grooves were then filled and packed with the ice dust that was present after cutting to prevent them from filling with water and freezing. Sometimes, the ice might shift, causing the field to crack and also causing the tired cutting operator to become quite angry. Ice saws were used to cut the field of ice free, and by using very long floating poles, was floated down the channels that had previously been opened. These channels were kept free of ice every night by 2 men pushing either a large wooden float or a field of ice up and down it. Some companies began cutting ice a little ways off shore and worked out, while others began at the center and worked in toward the icehouse. Once the field neared the run or chute to the icehouse, workers, using spud bars, would separate the blocks into the 2 x 2 foot

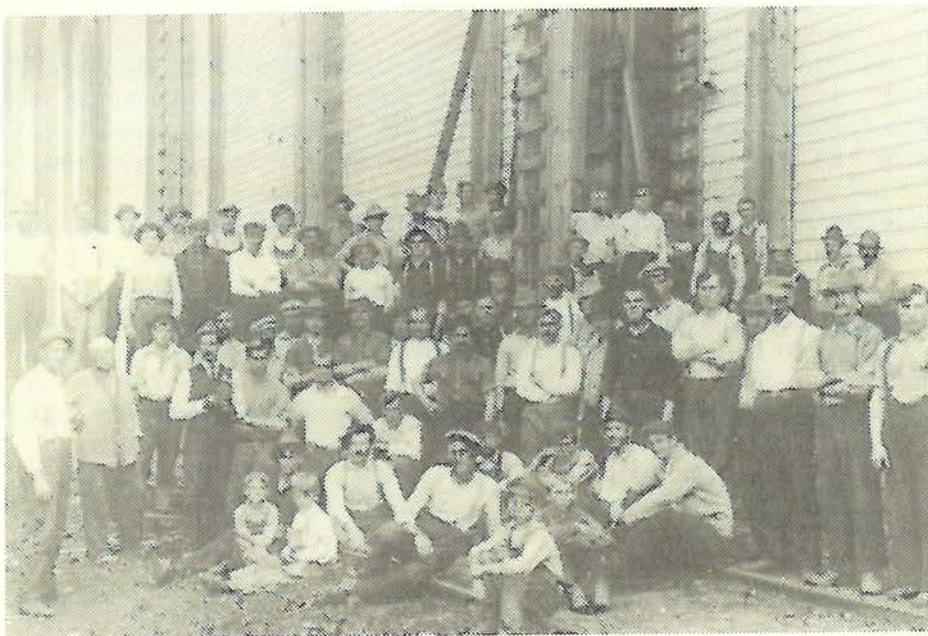


The ice in this picture has already been scored and a large section will be sawed off and floated down the channel. The horses were used to pull the plows and cutters and wore special shoes with spikes to grip on the ice.



Horse-drawn power ice saw being used at the Tewes operation in 1925.

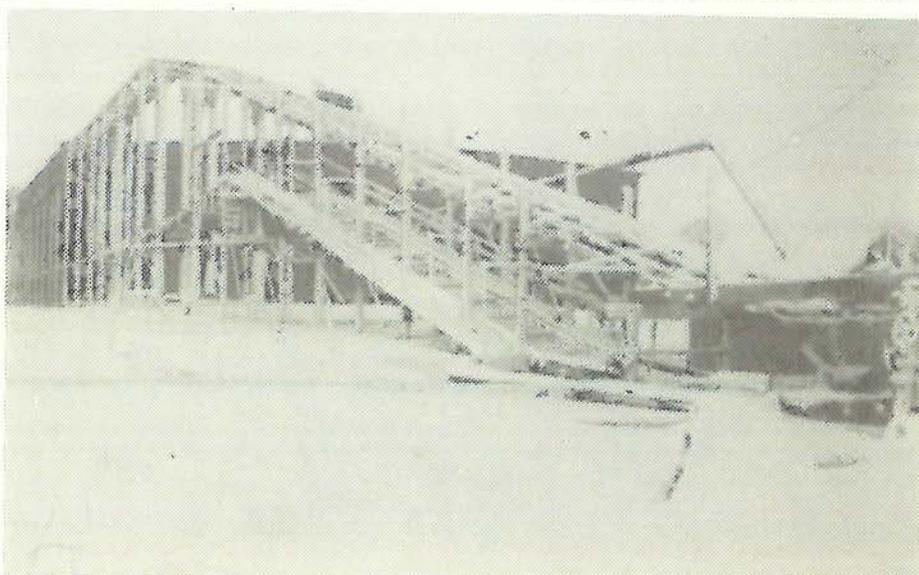
Crew at Haegele's Icehouse. Ralph Haegele is in the second row on the far left.



Harvesting in progress at Haegele's. The two men in the middle are riding on a field of ice that was cut off further up the channel. The worker on the left is using a long floating pole to push the field into position. The already scored ice will be broke apart into 2' x 2' blocks and sent up the elevator to the icehouse.

squares. By using pike poles, these blocks were pushed onto the conveyor that would take them up to the rooms in the icehouse. Depending on the thickness of the ice, the blocks would sometimes be shaved down

by passing under a cutter on the way up. But the bottom of the ice was always smooth and once cut, the block was square. The size of the icehouse was sometimes staggering. Of course, some independent companies had smaller operations, but the bigger ones had icehouses that were quite large. Some icehouses contained eight or ten rooms and each room was 36-feet high, 40-feet wide and 200-feet long. The doorway to the room extended from the bottom to the top and ice was stacked inside each room, beginning at the bottom. The rooms were lined with sawdust or cork, which is why many of these buildings burned down. After the ice was on the



Lawler - Knobe Icehouse was located approximately across the road from the present-day Pink House. Knobe Street is the only reminder of this operation.

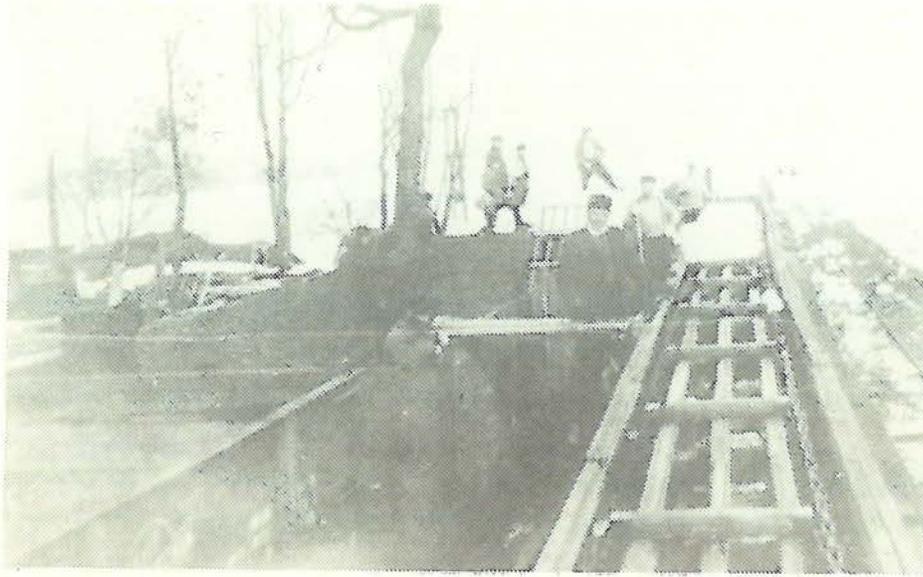
conveyor, a man with a pike pole would be standing just inside the doorway to pull a block of ice into the room. Some blocks would be left for other men further up the conveyor and any bad blocks, with cracks or whatnot, would travel all the way up to the tower and fall into a slide which led to the famous slushpile. The workman inside the room would maneuver the block to the slide which led down into the room where the ice was stored. Both the slides and conveyor were adjustable so that as the room was filled, this allowed them to bring in more ice. The slide had screws sticking out, so as the block of ice came down, they would

act as a brake. The man at the bottom of the slide was known as a switcher, and when the ice reached the bottom, he would send the block to one side of the room and then the other, where the packers put it into place. The workers also used pike poles to handle the ice blocks, which weighed about 200 pounds. Space was left between the blocks and a layer of marsh hay was used to cover them before beginning the next layer. So much ice was stored in the icehouse, that rumors say it would actually rain inside! All winter was spent filling the icehouse so that the ice could be shipped in the summer. Some icehouses even had add-on rooms which would be used as the ice was harvested. The men had hard days, and would stay in



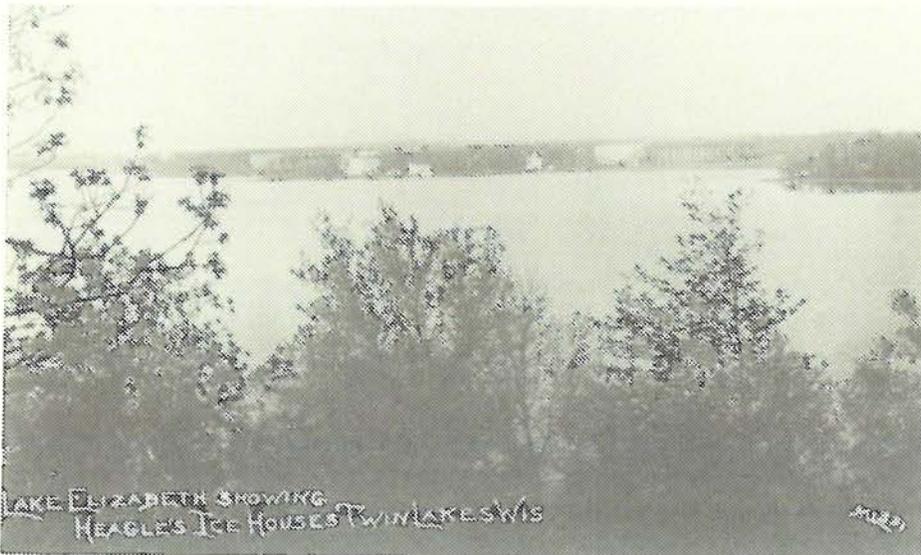
Boarding house for the Lawler - Knobe icehouse. This stood where the present Pink House is located. When the icehouse was gone the top 2 stories of this boarding house were divided into 3 sections, and moved east to be made into homes. They still stand on Lance Drive.

the boarding house that most companies provided. Workers were always at risk, and near the end of the season, falling through the ice was always a concern. The horses were at greater risk, and often a rope was tied around the horse's neck in case he went in. If a horse went through, this rope was pulled tight to keep the horse from struggling, a big plank was pushed out on the water and everyone would attempt to rescue the horse.



Loading ice into railroad cars at Haegele's. It appears that the ice is being loaded directly from the lake which was common in the winter. The ice stored in the giant icehouses was to be shipped out in the summer when it was in greater demand.

Some of Haegele's men cutting ice on Lake Elizabeth.



Haegele's operation at Hickory Point on Lake Elizabeth. Some of the buildings still remain being converted into homes. These were smaller buildings such as the foreman's quarters, boarding houses, etc. Haegele's had two icehouses and it is believed that both of these burned down.

Summertime was shipping time and the houses were busy being unloaded as needed. Slides were used to unload the ice into insulated boxcars and then shipped to Chicago. Summer was also the time to cut weeds in the lake since some people were rather picky about having weeds in their ice to drink. After the ice reached Chicago, the ice company receiving it would store it until they needed it for delivery. The ice man would take it from the boxcar and put it on his horse-drawn wagon. The ice would be cut down into 100, 75, 50 or 25 pound blocks, depending on what the customer wanted. During the summer, the ice men worked long days, delivering ice to customers who would need it about every other day. The ice man knew how much ice the customer wanted by looking for the ice card in the window and noting which way it was placed. By using an icepick, the ice was cleanly cut and with a pair of tongs, the block was carried to the house and placed in the icebox.

By the 1930s, manufactured ice was becoming common and cost less for the company than harvesting it off the frozen lakes. Any icehouses that hadn't burned before this time were soon taken down and the ice harvesting days came to an end.

The following companies had icehouses and operations on in Twin Lakes:

KNICKERBOCKER -- This was one of the first ice companies and the largest owning much of the land around the lakes. They had at least two houses on Lake Mary. One was located at the present-day Pawley Subdivision and the other was at Lance Park. A third Knickerbocker house was on Lake Elizabeth just south of Hickory Point. Knickerbocker Ice Company seems to have sold out before the 1920s and their houses were taken over by other companies.

CONSUMERS -- This company came on the scene a little later and generally bought up most of the Knickerbocker houses. In Twin Lakes they purchased and operated the two houses on Lake Mary and also had an operation on Lake Elizabeth at the end of present day Haegele Avenue.

LAWLER-KNOBES -- This seems to have been a joint venture and this operation was located across the street just west of the present-day Pink House. Eli Hartnell was the foreman for many years. When the boarding house for this company was no longer in use the top two levels were divided into three sections and moved just to the east to be used as homes.

SCHU -- Going south on Lake Mary the next icehouse was at the location of today's Rosebud Subdivision. The Schu family seems to have lived in a two-story house which can still be seen from Lance Drive just west of Swanson Court. It is believed that this icehouse caught fire in the early 1920s and was quite a spectacle, illuminating the night sky for miles around.

McFEDRICH -- At the top of Lake Elizabeth was the McFedrich icehouse. The spur to this site seems to have come off the main line and possibly followed the current Indian Point Road for a short distance before heading down to the lake.

HAEGELE -- William Kurtz and Henry Haegele began this operation in the late 1880s on the shore of Lake Elizabeth on Hickory Point. In 1896 a second icehouse was built and the Haegele Ice Company also included a horse barn, a blacksmith shop, numerous boarding houses, and a foreman's house. Although both huge icehouses are gone, (at least one is known to have burned) many of these buildings still remain on the point and are now being used as homes.

HAERLE -- This was originally a Knickerbocker house and seems to have been taken over by the Haerle operation sometime around 1910. This icehouse was just south of the Haegele site and Haerle Avenue is an ever-present reminder of this company.

ESCH -- Heading further south down Lake Elizabeth was the Esch icehouse. Built in 1907 this icehouse was owned by August and William Esch and was located approximately near the end of the present-day Skinner Drive. Esch Road is a current reminder of this operation and leads to the spot where the icehouse once stood.

TEWES -- The Tewes icehouse was just a short distance south of the Esch operation.

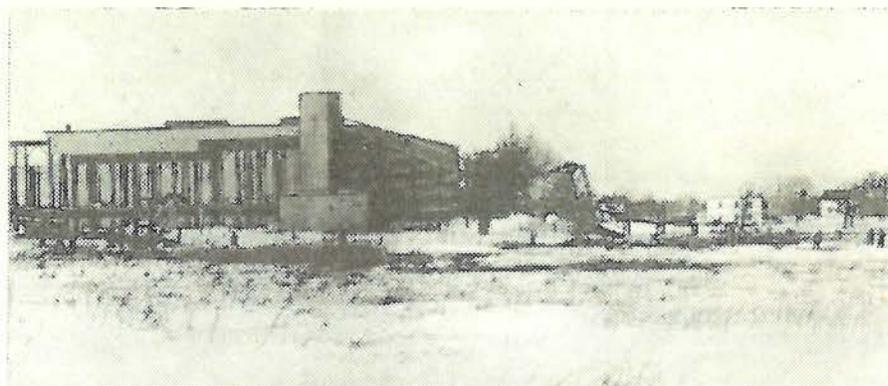
THOMPSON -- Not much is known about the Thompson Ice Company but it is believed that this icehouse was located on Lake Elizabeth.

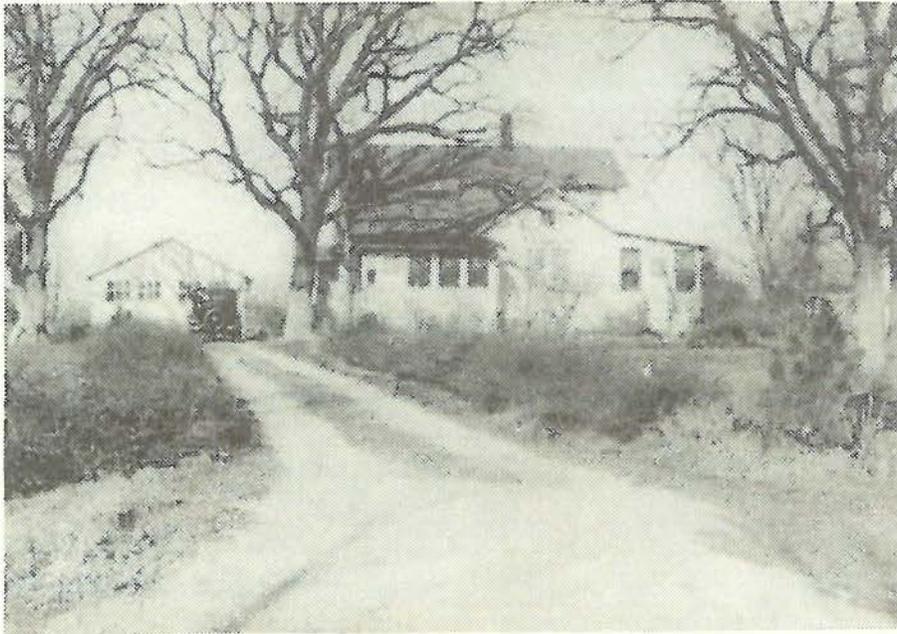
WHITES -- Harvesting on the northeast side of Lake Mary, this smaller icehouse was located next to the site which later became the roller rink. This icehouse was used for local delivery and did not have a railroad spur. It was later taken over by John Gehring and lastly by the Jefferson Ice Company who reportedly only owned it for about one year, but never used the icehouse before it was taken down in the early 1930s. Whites also had an operation near the southern end of Lake Elizabeth (present day Swallow Road). This operation may have ended when Ira White and his father-in-law, Gustave Engberg, went through the ice at night in an automobile around 1926.



Filling White's icehouse in January of 1925.

Esch icehouse operation about 1907. It is believed that this icehouse was taken down about 1922.

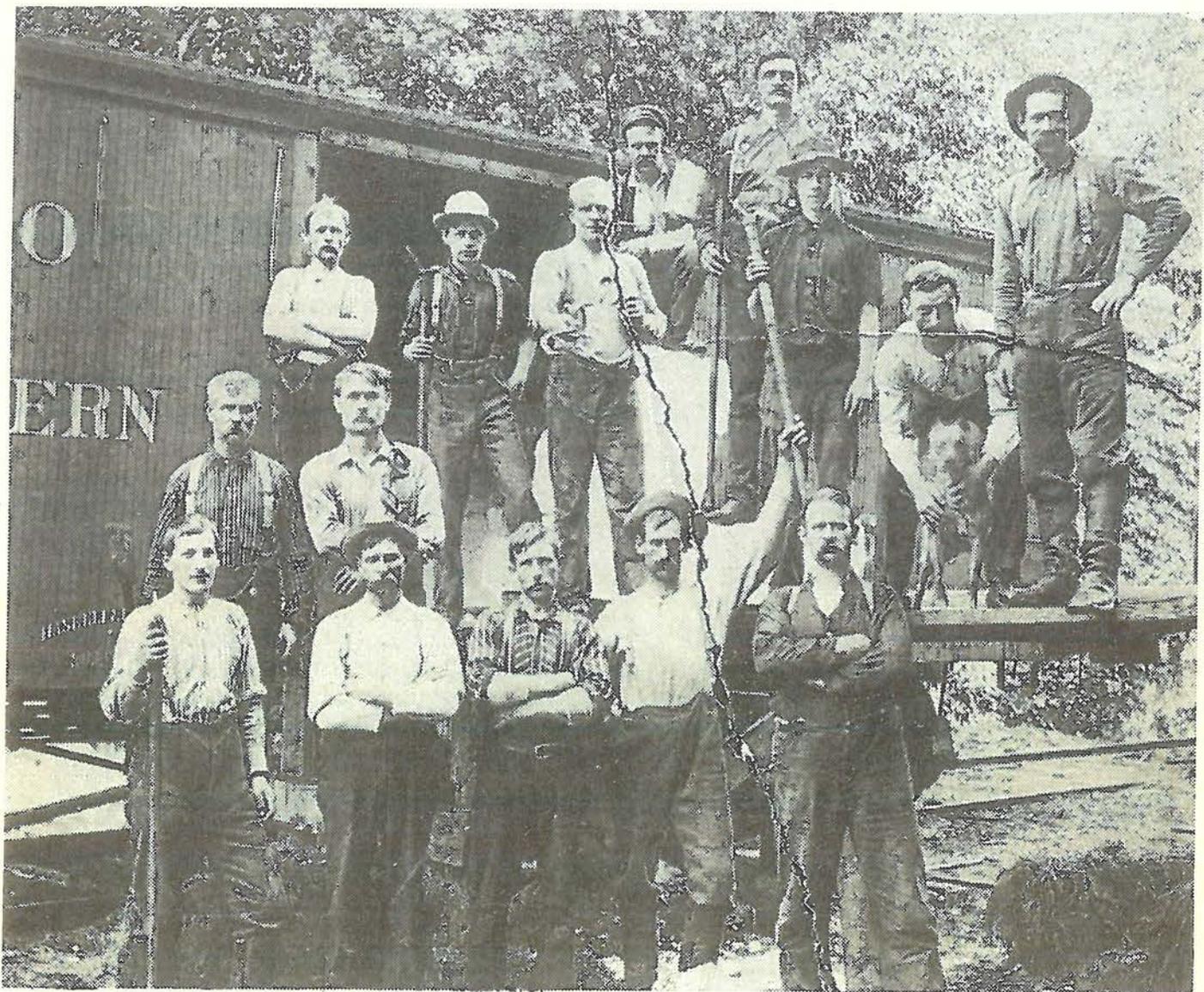




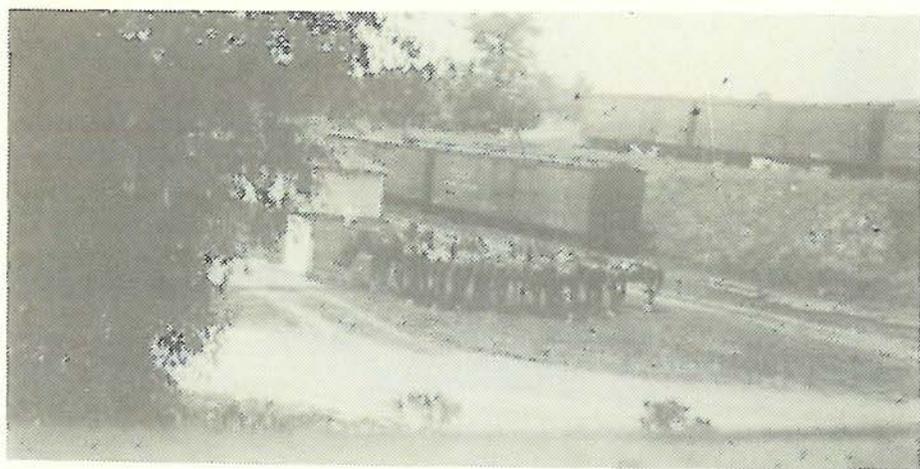
The Esch home which still stands on Dietrich Drive.



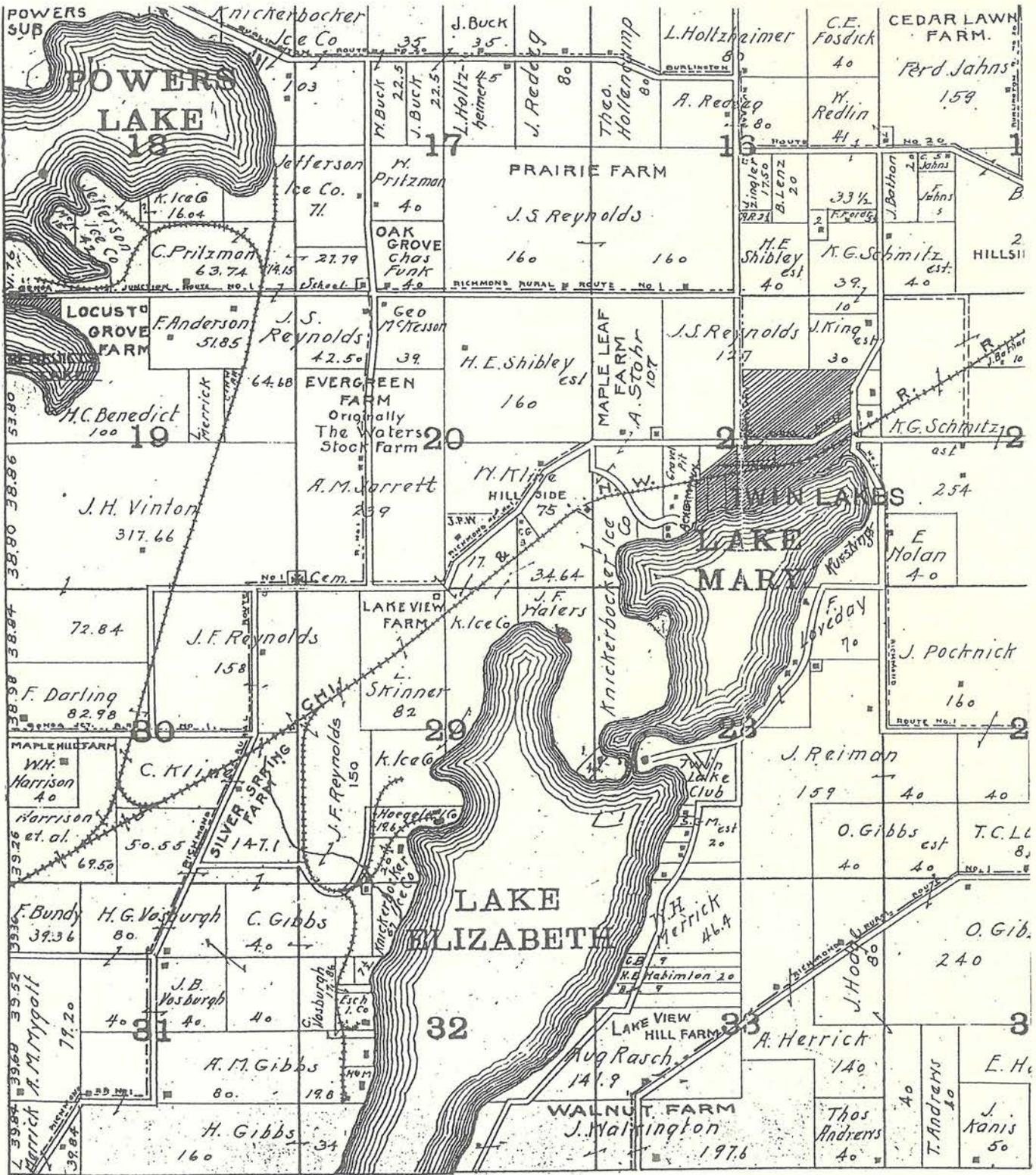
August, William, Josephine, and Flora Esch down near Lake Elizabeth.



Taking time from loading ice for a picture. This is the summer crew and the man holding the dog is Frank Zerfas Sr. This could possibly be at one of the Knickerbocker houses on Lake Mary.



The large draft horses were very valuable to the ice companies. The railroad cars on the far right are on the main line (Lance Drive today). These cars were insulated to help keep the ice from melting on its journey to Chicago.



A map showing some of the property that was owned by the various different ice companies. This land was mainly located on the west shore of both lakes in Twin Lakes and on the east shore of Powers Lake.

SUBDIVISIONS
and
PARKS

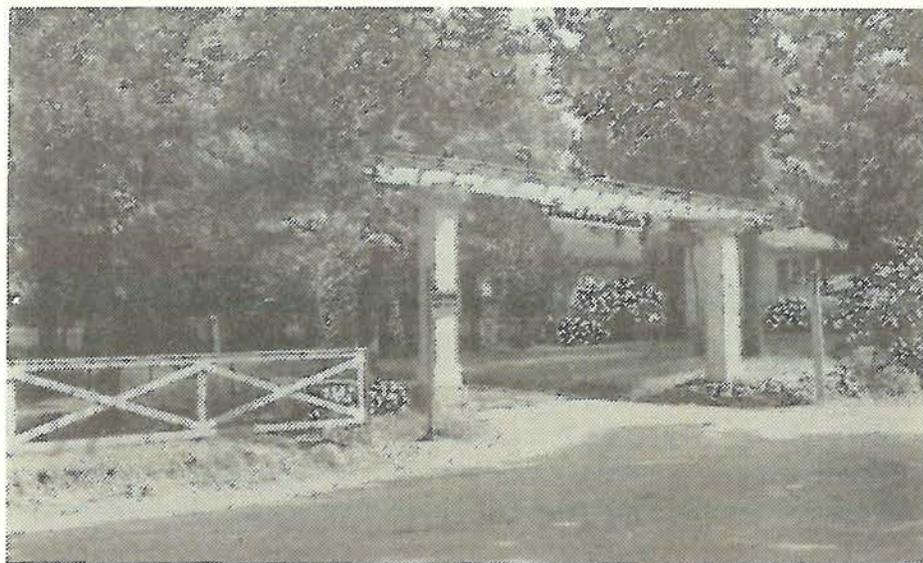
Subdivisions

Date Recorded	Subdivision Name	Date Recorded	Subdivision Name
02-11-1879	Cottage Grove Park	11-19-1946	Chapel Hill
11-16-1887	Unity Park	05-03-1949	Twin Lakes Estates
05-09-1890	Kloeber Ridge	08-30-1950	Twin Lakes Estates First Add.
06-08-1904	Botay's	08-11-1953	Gatewood
04-24-1910	Indian Point	09-03-1954	Lake Elizabeth Manor
11-14-1911	Indian Point Addition	08-21-1956	Chapel Hill First Addition
05-02-1914	John J. Hunt's	05-15-1956	Twin Lakes Highlands
03-24-1919	Haythorne's	11-27-1956	Lake Elizabeth Manor First Add.
07-15-1919	J.A. Haerle's	07-01-1957	Jackson's Addition
06-01-1921	Himmelman Park	09-01-1961	Lake Elizabeth Manor 2nd Add.
09-19-1921	Twin Lakes Park	07-01-1966	Van Woods Estates
09-26-1921	J.A. Haerle's First Add.	11-19-1968	Lake Elizabeth Manor 3rd Add.
06-03-1922	Esch	04-29-1971	Maryknoll
07-05-1922	Swanson's	05-19-1971	Van Woods First Addition
07-13-1922	Richter's Twin Lakes	08-21-1972	Pleasant View Estates
01-23-1923	Mount Moriah	01-24-1973	Gaslight
06-19-1923	Bayview	07-01-1974	Country Club Trails Unit 1
05-06-1924	Foley's	12-17-1975	Carey's Indian Hills
04-06-1926	Carey's Lake View Park	01-25-1977	Lake Elizabeth Highlands
07-16-1926	Twin Lakes Orchard	07-25-1977	Country Club Trails Unit 2
07-24-1926	Haegle's Hickory Point	02-07-1980	Country Club Trails Unit 3
05-16-1928	Carey's Lake View First Add.	04-29-1989	Country Club Trails Unit 4
05-17-1928	Bayview Highlands	08-02-1991	Twin Lakes Country Estates
06-10-1929	Pawley's	10-18-1991	Blueberry Hill
06-01-1931	Rosebud	02-17-1992	Green Acres
07-11-1931	Etta's Point	04-13-1992	Country Club Trails Unit 5
10-09-1945	Richmond Park	10-08-1992	Whispering Trails
10-09-1945	Richter Court	04-12-1993	Arrowhead South

The following are unrecorded subdivisions: Bassett's, Cottage Grove, Edgewater Park, Hanzl's, Knobles, Merrick's, Oak Ridge, Peterson, Richter's Block and Wywood Park.

Note (As a general rule the majority of homes located in any of these subdivisions would have been built anytime after the recorded date. There are some exceptions such as farmhouses or other buildings that became part of the subdivision when it was developed.)

Entrance to Richter's Twin Lakes Manor Subdivision in 1948. Across the road from Lake Mary this subdivision began in 1922.



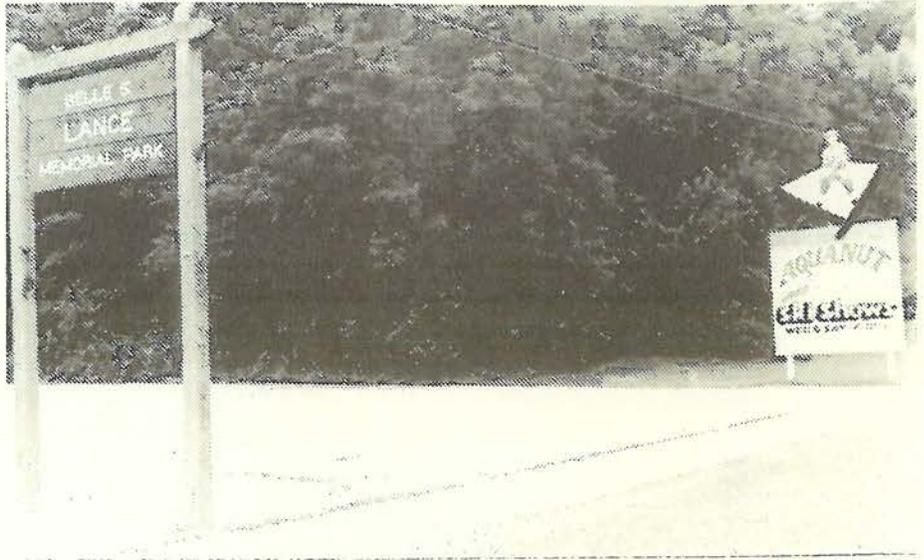
Twin Lakes Park Subdivision showing the channel connecting the lakes in 1945.

One of the newest subdivisions to growing Twin Lakes is Twin Lakes Country Estates on North Lake Avenue.

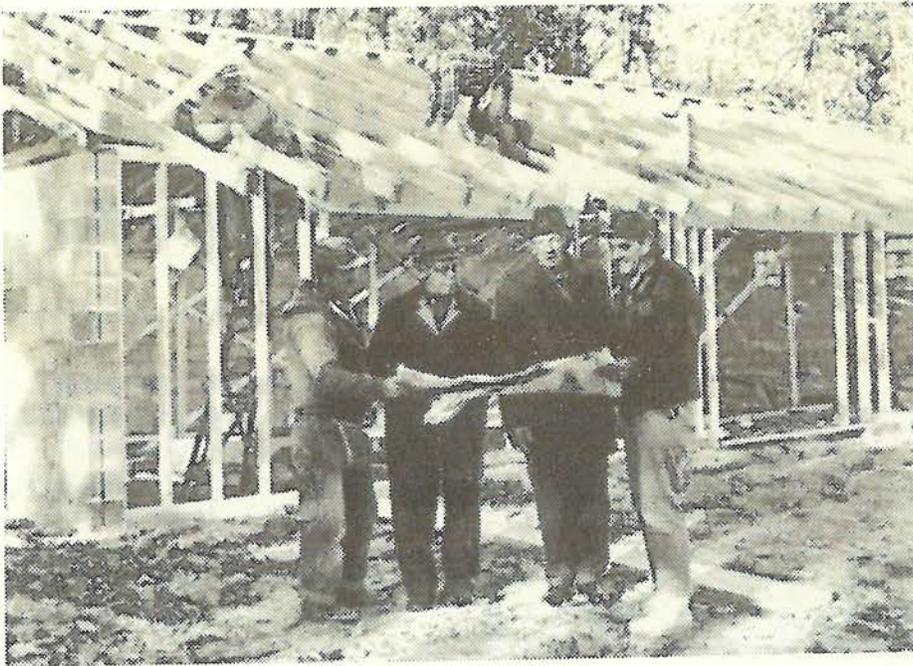


Village Parks

Lance -- This land on Lake Mary was donated to the village by the Lance family of Kenosha around 1960. Two summer homes were located on the site and one was taken down in 1962. The other house was repaired and made into the Scout House until it burned in 1968. A new Scout House was erected in 1969. This park also sported a toboggan slide going onto the lake during the 1960s. The boat ramp, parking lot and concession stand came in 1963 and the stand has been operated by Sarfont-1964 to 1967, Robert Jahn -1968 to 1973 and Richard and Marilyn Randall -- 1973 to present.



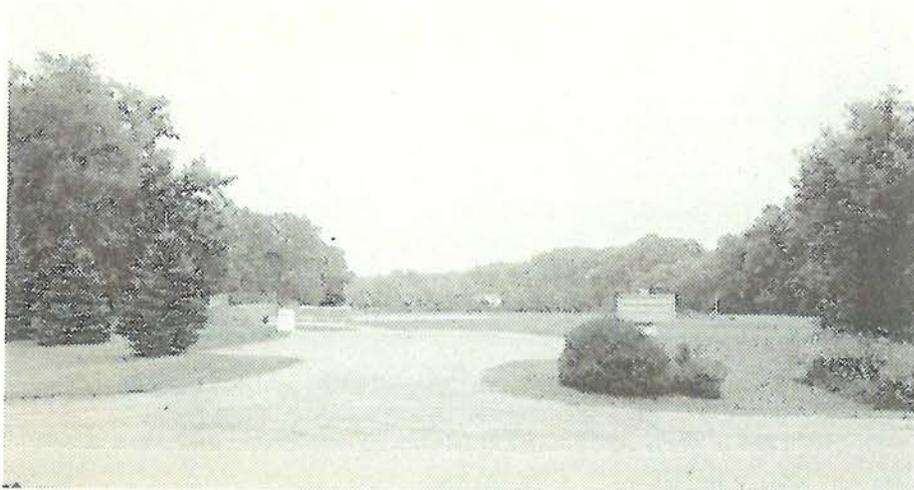
Lance Park is located on the west side of the village and is enjoyed by many.



Erecting the new Scout House in 1969. The American Legion is a sponsor for the Boy Scout troop. The Scout House stands in Lance Park. Bill Mienke, Claude Foubare, Al Fischer and Larry Oberhofer are part of the crew examining the plans.

West Side -- Located on Spiegelhoff Road this park began about 1978 and consists of tennis and basketball courts and a ball diamond.

Legion -- Originally owned by the American Legion Post 544 the village purchased this park in 1973 and added tennis courts to the existing ball diamond. This park also sports swings, slides and other equipment for children and is located on Legion Drive.



West Side Park located on Spiegelhoff Road.

Legion Park which is located on the east side of the village on Legion Drive. It is used by many people, especially during the summer months.



This monument at Legion Park is dedicated to a true Twin Lakes hero --Father Mathias Zervas. Zervas became a

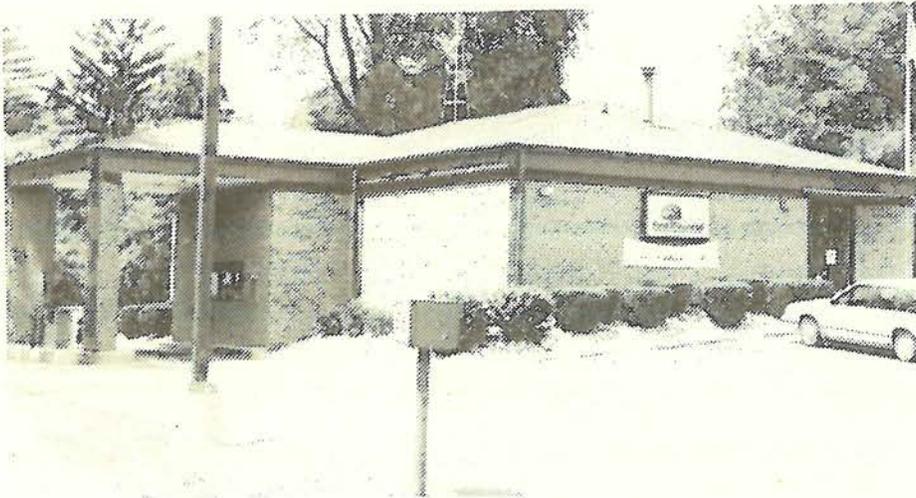


prisoner of war in the fall of Batan and Corregidor during World War II. He survived the "Batan Death March" and was imprisoned at the Cabanatuch POW camp. During this time Zervas would say Mass around 5 A.M. at an outdoor altar in an area set aside for victims of dysentery. At 7 a.m. he began distributing diluted cans of milk to about 600 patients, helping those too weak to lift the cup. According to Chaplain John Duffy, he and Zervas were among 500 POW's in the forward hold of a Japanese prison ship in Takao Bay when it was attacked by U.S. Navy bombers on January 9, 1945.

**MERCHANTS
AND
BUSINESS**

Bank of Burlington

The Twin Lakes Branch of the Bank of Burlington began in Twin Lakes in March of 1990. This bank is located on East Main Street in the old post office building.



First Financial

The building that houses this bank was built in 1980 after a house located on this property on North Lake Avenue, the former Redlin home, was moved. This bank was first known as Burlington Savings and Loan and in 1983 it merged with First State Savings. In 1985, they again merged with First Financial Savings and today this Twin Lakes branch is known as First Financial Bank. Bruce Schall is the branch manager.

Mangold Insurance

The origins of Mangold Insurance date back to 1933 when they began in Burlington. In 1987, they purchased Bannister Insurance from Thomas Zeiger and began a branch in Twin Lakes. This business is located on Lance Drive in a building owned by Jude Tindall that was erected in 1988.



Lance Drive looking east showing Mangold Insurance, Lancelot Pizza and the Benco Gas Station.

Ben Franklin

Technically known as Twin-Ben Inc. this building on North Lake Avenue was erected in 1981 and houses both the Ben Franklin variety store and Tobin Drug. This business is owned by Allen Rohde and George and Judi Price.



Tobin Drugs

Tobin Drugs first came to Twin Lakes in 1980 and was located in the building in back of Joan's Designers on North Lake Avenue. Tobin Drugs' headquarters is in Burlington and the corporation is owned by Richard McKinney, Jim Hipp and Greg Nelson. It later moved to its current location in the building on North Lake Avenue which is owned by Richter Shopping Center and shares this building with Ben Franklin.

Dr. Fred C. Mayer

Located on East Main Street this building was constructed in 1954 for Steve and Beatrice Wysocan. In 1955 Dr. Fred C. Mayer moved his dental practice into the east side of this building and in 1956 he purchased the building. Dr. Mayer passed away before the completion of this book and will be missed by the village..

H & R Block

The west side of Dr. Mayer's building on East Main Street was first used by Ed Dicklin who operated the Village Realty from this office. Later, Gertrude Staudenmeyer located her sewing supply store here followed by Phil Fishback, owner of Twin Lakes Electric. It is currently being used by H & R Block accounting firm.

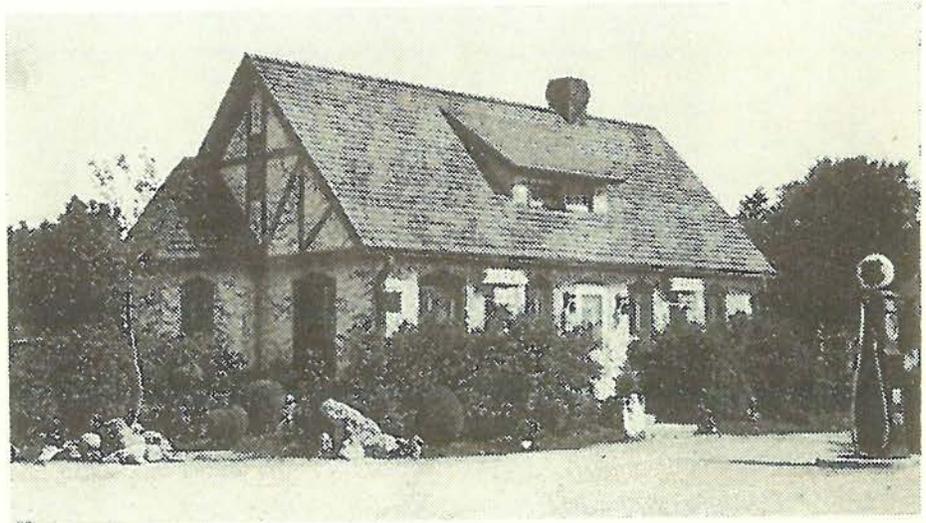


This building that currently houses H & R Block was built approximately on the site of a former shoe shine and novelty store which also sported ice cream and a fortune teller.

All Star Video

This building has housed some very different businesses during its time. It dates back to 1931 when George Staudemeyer erected the structure on North Lake Avenue and it became known as Staudemeyer's Service Station. Besides full service fill-ups, snacks and other items were available and this station even offered showers for the very weary traveler. A separate building to the west was erected where automobiles were worked on which featured a pit where the mechanic could work under the car while standing. This building is now a residence. The station was later sold to Herb and Marge Koenig, who proceeded to convert the station into a tavern. The next owners were John and Myrtle Hamholm and the tavern took on the name of John's Friendly Tap. This changed to the We Met Inn when Herb Quemmette took over in 1961 and in 1964 it became Uncle Charlie's and was owned by Charlie and Dorothy Lorden. In 1976, it became Pete's Place and in 1978, Roger Snyder gave it the name of the Bus Stop. This name was derived from the building being the stop for the Cardinal Bus Lines in the 1940s. James Cairnes kept the name in 1979, and in 1980, Patricia and Sal Seno purchased the tavern and gave it the name of Pat's Place. The Senos proceeded to move the business to another building on East Main Street and this building soon housed Elaine's Craft Store. All Star Video began in the building in 1984 and is owned by Scott Morton.

George Staudemeyer's Station in the 1930s. This service station even sported showers for the weary traveler. Today it houses All Star Video. Joe Beyer's riding stable was located in the back in a building which is still standing.



The present home of All Star Video. There have been several additions to this building over the years.

Milk Depot

Although the days of the milkman on his morning route may be gone they certainly have left some precious memories for many. In 1938, Larry and Madeline Joerndt erected a 16 x 20 building on Wilmot Avenue which soon became known as the Milk Depot. Larry used this building as a base for his Twin Lakes milk route and before long the couple realized the need for a grocery and began offering items for sale in the little store. Also known as Twin Lakes Produce, the Milk Depot had a total of six employees including a butcher. The Joerndt's sold the business in 1952 and the building then housed Snow White Ice Cream, Mrs. Murphy's Pizza and Anthony's Pizza before it burned to the ground in 1984. * Larry Joerndt passed away before completion of this book. Larry helped to produce the write-up on the Milk Depot and more and will be missed by Twin Lakes. *



The Milk Depot stood on Wilmot Avenue just south of the Manor Inn. This building burned in 1984.

Staff at the Milk Depot. From left to right are: Art Gareau (butcher), Larry Joerndt (owner), Chet Leroy, Madeline, Jennette and Audrey Joerndt.

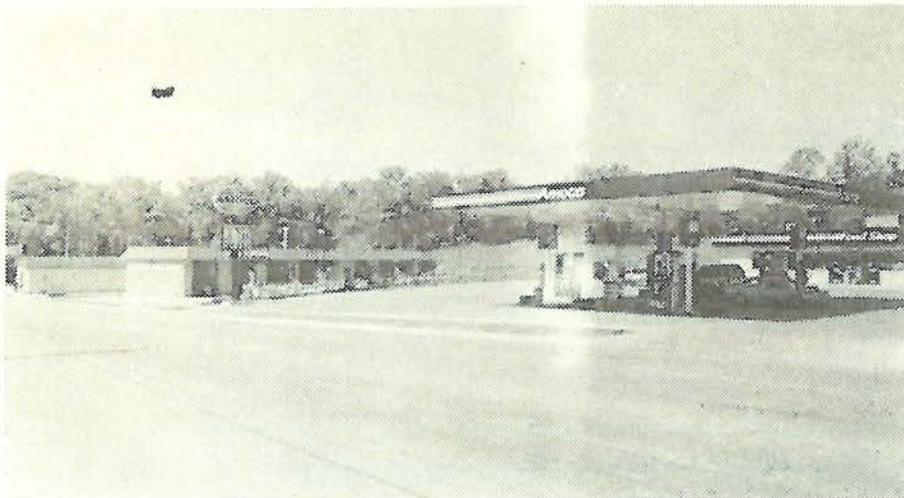




Larry Joerndt's milk truck. Every morning before dawn, the milkman began his long route to deliver the fresh bottles of dairy products.

Twin Lakes Amoco

This large station on North Lake Avenue was open for business in November of 1991. Robert Cook began this business, originally called Jeff's Amoco, and still owns it.

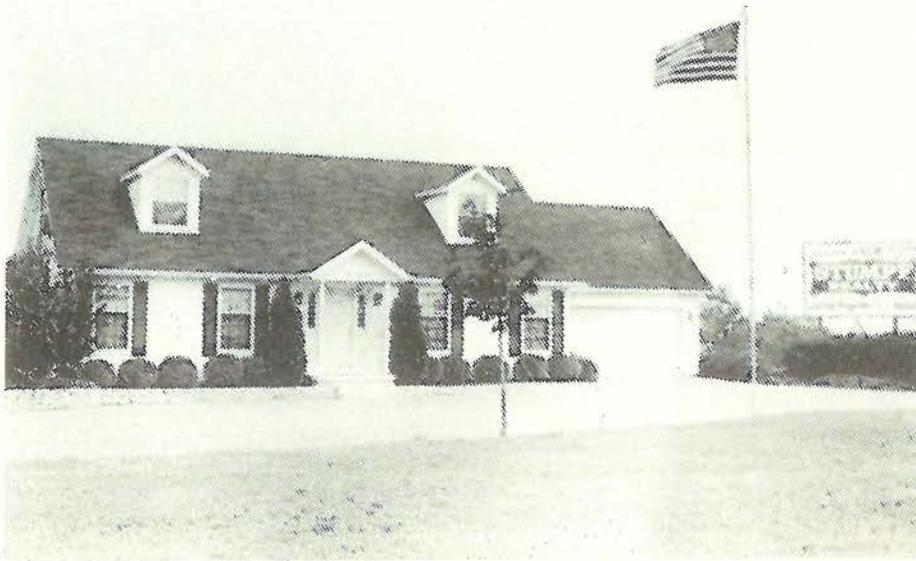


Suds N Brush

This self service car wash was erected in 1986 by partners Walter Graeber and Glenn Peterson. With eight stalls, Suds N Brush is located on North Lake Avenue.

Stumpf Realty

About 1960 Frank Stumpf started a realty in a home in Lake Elizabeth Manor, a subdivision that his father had created. In June of 1991, Stumpf Realty moved to its current location on Lance Drive.



The current location of Stumpf Realty on Lance Drive.

Joan's Designers



Joan's Designers, on North Lake Avenue, was originally started in 1973 in the home of Joan and Phil Parisi. In 1979, they erected the building which houses Joan's Designers, a full service skin and hair styling salon.

Sun Daze

This tanning boutique was started in 1986 by Joan and Phil Parisi and is located in the Joan's Designers' building. This store originally housed a furniture store followed by a pet shop which later moved to Burlington.

C & R Skala Engineering

This building, located in back of Joan's Designers on North Lake Avenue, seems to have been built around 1979. It was the site of the Twin Lakes Branch of the Burlington Clinic until they moved to their new facility on Lance Drive. Many other businesses have occupied this building usually for short periods of time. Currently C & R Skala Engineering is using part of the building.

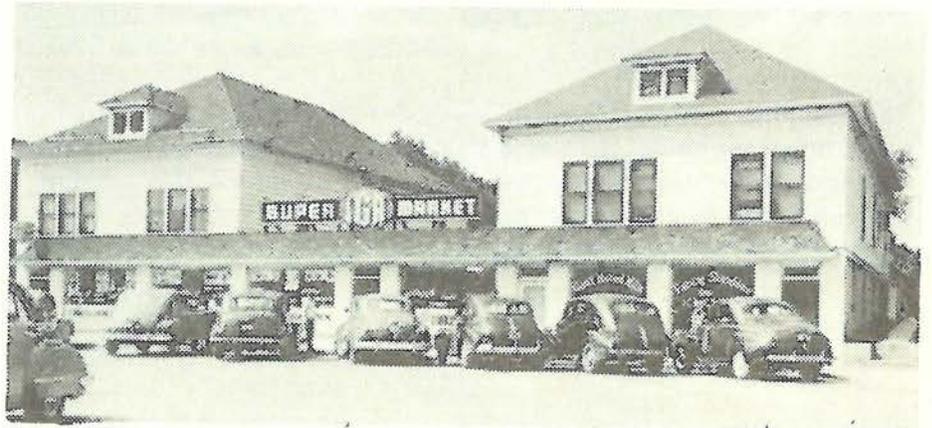
Sentry

Originally beginning as an IGA Supermarket, George and John Richter started this store in 1947. George Richter owned two houses on East Main Street and under the home on the east he built the store that housed the Snow White Ice Cream Parlor. The house on the west was also raised in 1947 and a lower part was added that was extended to connect the two buildings. Being the first supermarket in the village, George and John worked to make the business grow, and in 1962, changed from IGA to Sentry. John later retired and George continued on, building a new store on North Lake Avenue in 1978. A family-owned store, George and Mildred Richter's sons Norman and Lawrence have worked in the store since high school and continue on with the family supermarket.

Looking east at East Main Street in the early 1900s. The house on the left is still standing, the next house on the right was moved back to Hunt Avenue in 1926 by Jim Carey. The last two houses were raised up to create stores underneath.



George and John Richter's IGA store in 1947. The Snow White Ice Cream Parlor is on the right. The store later took over both sides and became known as Sentry Foods. The building is now used as the Twin Lakes Mall.



The current Sentry Foods store located on North Lake Avenue.

Snow White

Ice cream parlors were quite popular places at one time and the Snow White Ice Cream Parlor was one of the favorites. This store began in 1942 when George Richter owned a home on East Main Street and had the building raised to make a store underneath. Children and adults alike flocked to get some of their favorite treats made from ice cream from Antioch Illinois. George and Alyce Heilig owned the Snow White and in 1953 the ice cream parlor moved to the old Milk Depot building on Wilmot Avenue.



A 1947 picture of the Snow White Ice Cream Parlor. Behind the counter from left to right are: Joyce (Richter) Beula, Bernice (Fischer) Gauger, Doris (Speaker) Pacey.

Babe's Auto Body

Originally known as Twin Lakes Auto Body, Larry Kempken started this business in 1968 and located it in a portion of the Twin Lakes Garage on East Main Street. Around 1978, current owner Rodell Harms Jr. moved the business to its current location on North Lake Avenue and gave it the name of Babe's Auto Body.



Carey Building

James Carey purchased a home on East Main Street and in 1927 moved it back to Hunt Avenue and erected this brick building. The Carey Building is separated into three stores and five apartments. The building is currently owned by Dave and Peggy (Carey) Wiseman. The history of each store is below:

American Family

This began as the Wilmot Provision Store which sold various dry goods and merchandise. In the 1930s Carey Hardware took over this store and it was also the home of Twin Lakes Realty. This store later housed the following hardware stores, Mack's, Bill's, Lo's and Kay's and in the late 1960s became the home of the Jean Tree. In 1982 it became a candy shop and in 1984, Rich Mascolino-American Family Insurance moved into the store and is still located there.

Twin Lakes Realty

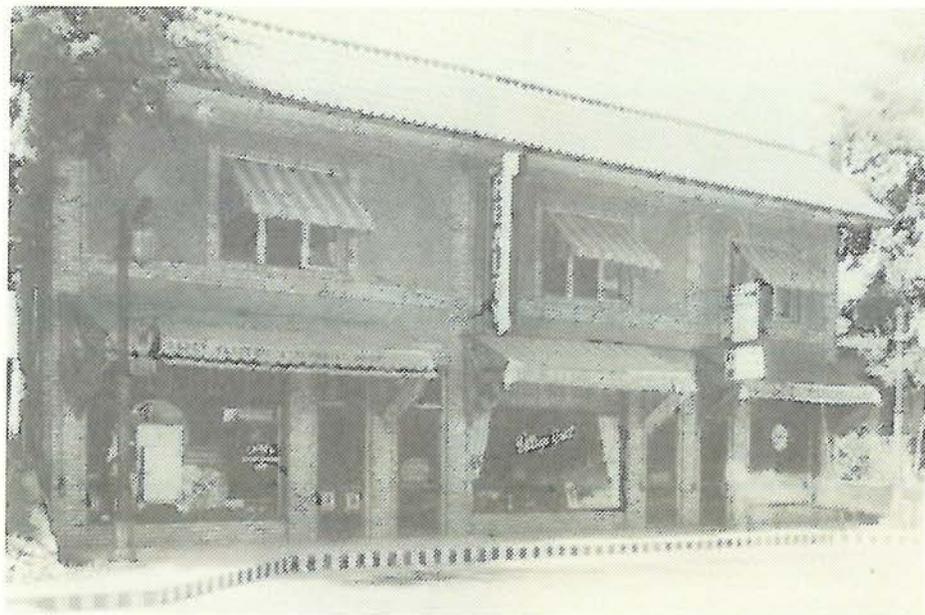
The Village Grill run by George and Bertha Bjerning began here until moving the business east on East Main Street about 1939. It then became the home of Twin Lakes Realty which still occupies this site and is owned by Dave and Peggy Wiseman.

Emporium

This west store originally housed an electric and plumbing followed by an A & P Grocery Store, a meat market, drug store and an upholstery shop. In 1965, the Shamrock Inn moved into the building until moving to South Lake Avenue in 1968. A resale shop known as the Emporium is currently located there and is owned by Robert Lees.

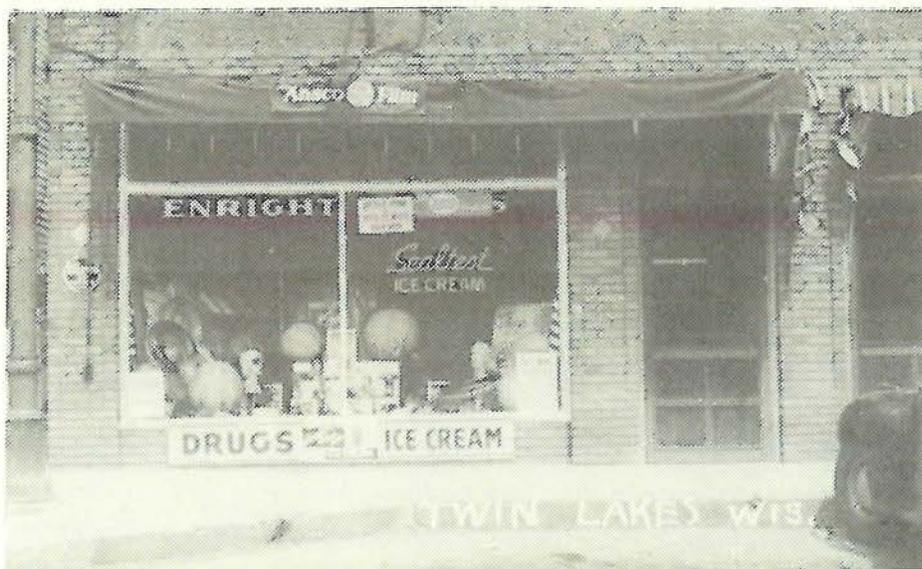
Two of the apartments in the Carey Building were used to house businesses over the years. One housed a beauty shop in the 1930s and another was the original office for Twin Lakes Realty.

The Carey Building showing Carey Electric and Plumbing on the left, The Village Grill in the center, and Carey Hardware on the right.



Twin Lakes Realty, started by James Carey, has remained in the center of the Carey Building for over 60 years.

West side of the Carey Building showing the Drug Store. This store now houses The Emporium.





The Carey Building as it appears in 1994 on East Main Street.

Studio Eleven

In 1980, Bruce Sarna erected this building on Lance Drive known as Studio Eleven. Originally called Twin Lakes Barber Shop, Sarna purchased it from John Andreka in 1970 when it was located in a small building next to the lumber store on East Main Street. Sarna moved this building to Pawley Avenue when the new Studio Eleven was built and the old barbershop was used to house Everything Go's Sandwich Shop.



Weise's Grocery

Located at the top of Waldeck Drive was a little grocery and tavern known as Weise's Grocery. It was run by Blanch Weise, who lived in the back. This grocery made it convenient for surrounding residents who wouldn't have to make a trip into town. The tavern, at one time, went under the name of The Dog House and being out of the way, was not often crowded with customers. This operation ended around 1954 and the building is now a home.

Hillcrest Care Center

Located at the top of a hill on Burlington Avenue this building was erected in 1964 by Harold and Kay Singleton. Although Harold passed away before the building was complete, Kay opened the business under the name of Hillcrest Nursing Home and ran the facility for years. Around 1972 Kay leased the home to Unicare Health Facility from Milwaukee and in 1991, Unicare purchased the building and changed the name to Hillcrest Care Center. Hillcrest has 53 residents taken care of by a staff of 85. Nancy Witlhoft is the current administrator.



Erecting Hillcrest Nursing Home in 1964.



Today, Hillcrest Care Center has 53 residents.

Decors N Mor

Decors N Mor is housed in the other half of the old John Richter Store. In the 1930s it was a popular bakery owned by Joe and Theresa Wetzel known as the Twin Lakes Bakery, and around 1956, Mike Pawlick became the owner, followed by Lloyd and Dorothy Wirth. After James Carey bought the building in 1971, Earl Trongeau opened up Colonial Paint in 1974, followed by Willard Nork and Marge Nowiki took over in 1989. The current owners, George and Debbie Ruess, opened their Twin Lakes branch of Decors N Mor in 1992.

Eye Site

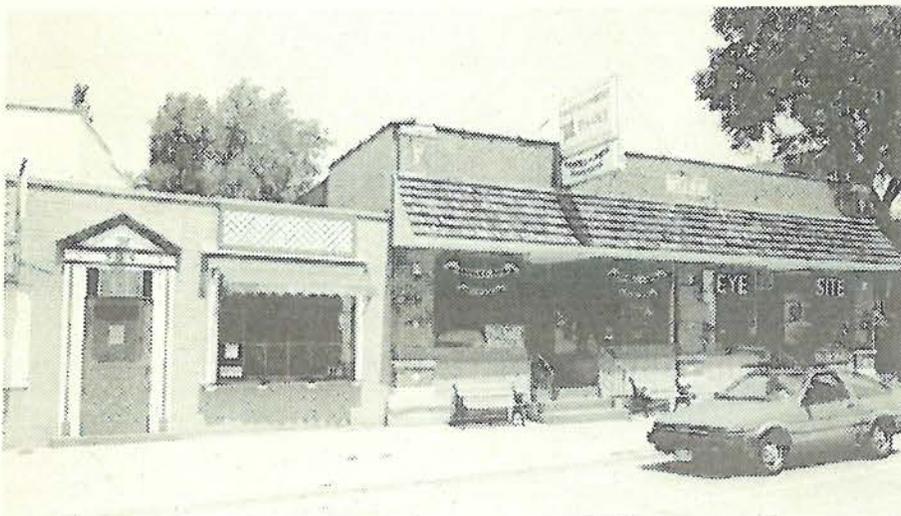
This building on East Main Street was erected in 1922 by John Richter, who had just left a partnership with George Roepke Sr. to start his own store.



This half of the building was used by Joe and Theresa Wetzel in the 1930s as a cafe which was open in the summertime. In 1971, James Carey purchased the building and John Soltis rented this side to house his gift shop known as the Image. In 1981, Claudette French took over the shop and in 1983, Lynette Rohde and Sue Rosentrater became the owners and modified the name to the New Image. Eye Site, owned by Dr. Robert Fait, moved into the old store in 1989.

John Richter's new store about 1922. This building was later purchased by James Carey who rented the two sides to various businesses.

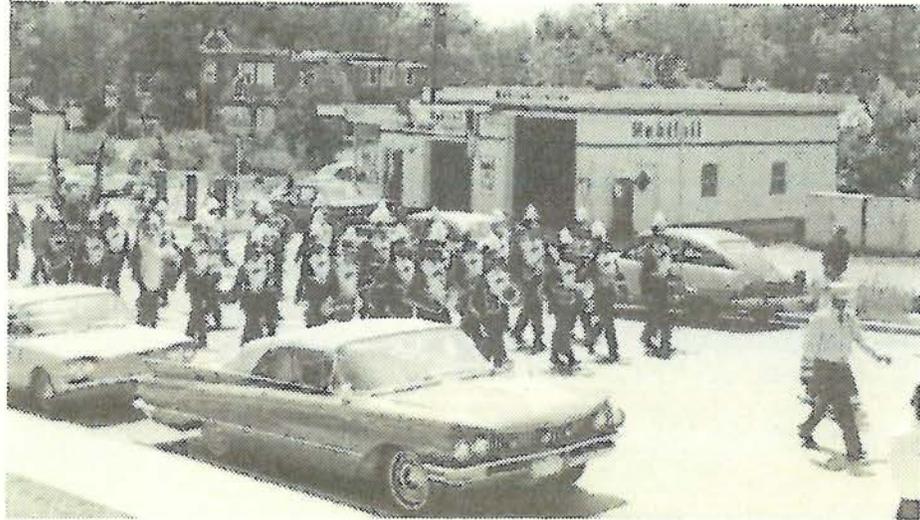
Wetzel's Bakery and Cafe in the 1930s. The building on the left is Clarence Herther's Shooting Gallery, who later went on to build another gallery on North Lake Avenue.



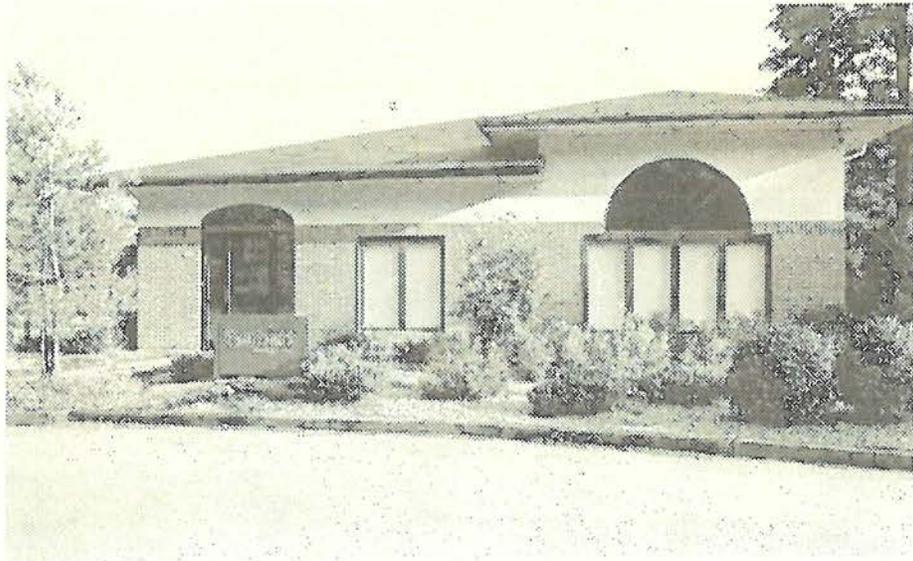
The present home of Eye Site, Decors N Mor, and Pat's Hair Cottage. This building is located on East Main Street.

Barnett Design Inc.

Elmer and Clara Winter, owners of the Sportmans Lodge, erected this building in the early 1950s on East Main Street. It was known as the Mobile Service Station and the Winters' ran the business and later rented the station to other operators. Twin Lakes Auto Sales, run by John Prill, was the last business to operate in the building when Clara (Winter) Campbell sold it to John A. Barnett in 1990. Barnett Boat Company started in Kenosha in 1960 and moved their operation to Twin Lakes upon purchasing and remodeling the building.



The station owned by Elmer and Clara Winter. This was often referred to as the Uptown Station. This is a scene of a summer festival parade.



Today the old station has been completely remodeled and is the home of Barnett Design Inc.

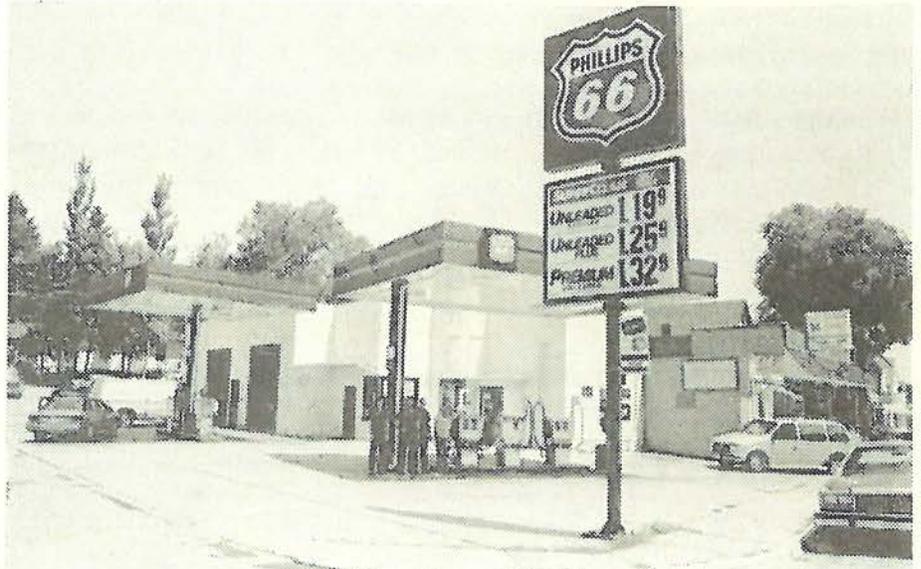
Skinner's Service

The site for this station on East Main Street was originally the location of Louis Dietrich's Blacksmith Shop. This building was moved back when George Staudemeyer moved a little gas station there in the 1920s. This station was originally located next to Ford's Drug Store, across from Roepke's Store, and was built by Frank Zervas Sr. Gail Platts purchased this Standard Oil Station about 1937. In 1940, he erected the present building which was complete with three pumps. After World War II, the station became known as Jim's Standard and the owner, Jim Schipper, added onto the structure. The current owners, Ed Sacco and Howard Skinner, purchased the business in 1984.

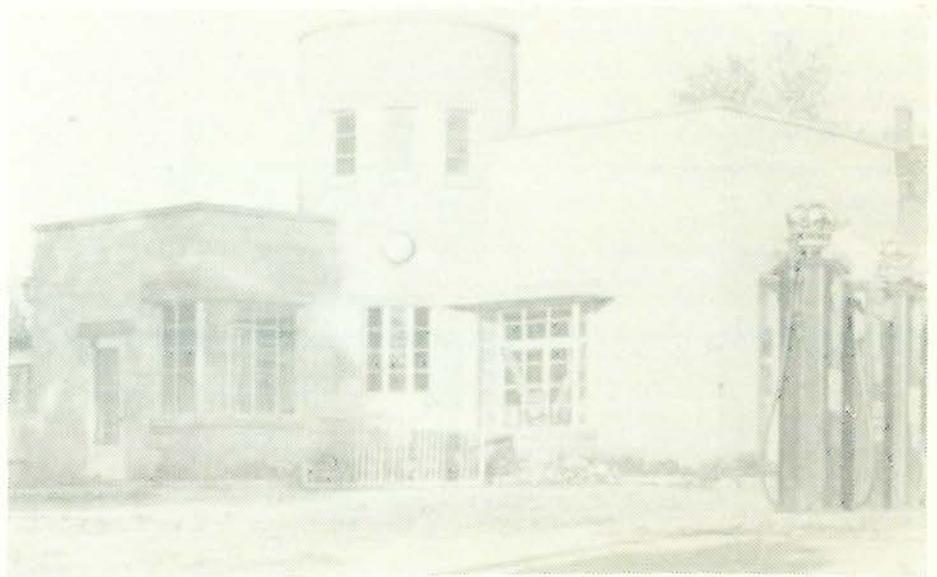
Frank Zervas Sr. owned this gas station on the right which was located next to Ford's Drug Store in the 1920s. (about where East Main Street and Lance Drive meet.) This building was later

moved by George Staudemeyer to the present Skinner's Service site and used there for a while. Around 1943, it was again moved north on Burden Avenue and was later razed. The railroad depot is on the left.

Platts Brothers Station about 1940. Gail Platts erected this in 1940 and his brothers Fred and Frank helped with the business. This was sold to Jim Schipper after World War II.

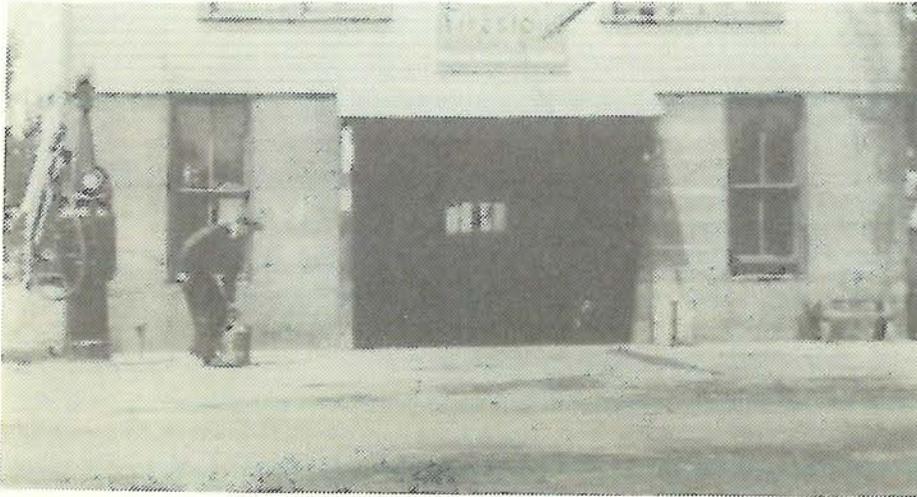


The current Skinner's Service located on Main Street.



Twin Lakes Garage

The first garage at this site on East Main Street was originally owned by Virgil Richter and was started in the early 1920s. On a tragic day in September of 1941, the garage was destroyed by fire, nearly taking surrounding buildings with it. Fire departments as far as Kenosha were called in to fight the blaze which leveled the garage. At the time, John Cappelen Jr. had his boat and sign painting shop above the garage and the Twin Lakes Fire Department also used the garage as their station. The garage was rebuilt and in 1945, Richter sold it to Larry Kempken. Kempken made additions to the station and in 1979, it was sold to the present owner Alan Dohse.

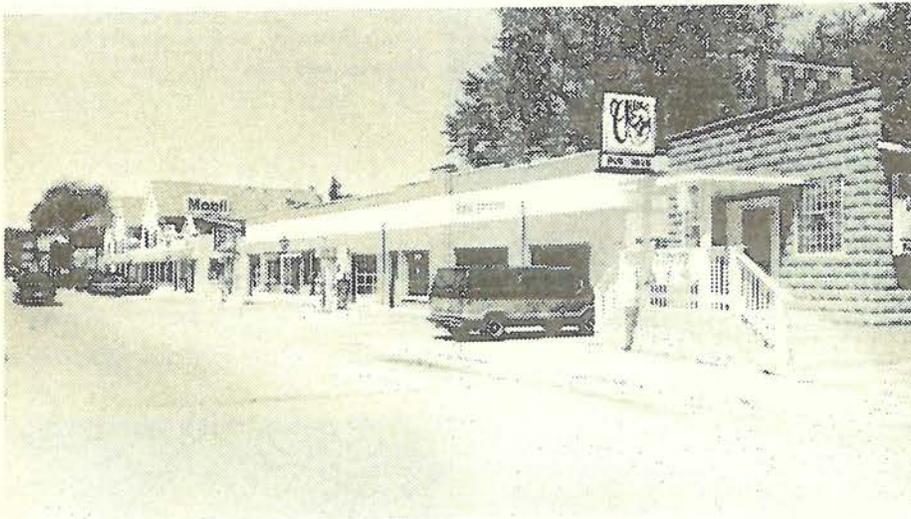


Richter's Garage before the 1941 fire. Virgil Richter built the garage in the early 1920s.

After the fire at Virgil Richter's garage in 1941. Although damaged, neighboring buildings like the Village Grill escaped destruction thanks to surrounding fire departments.



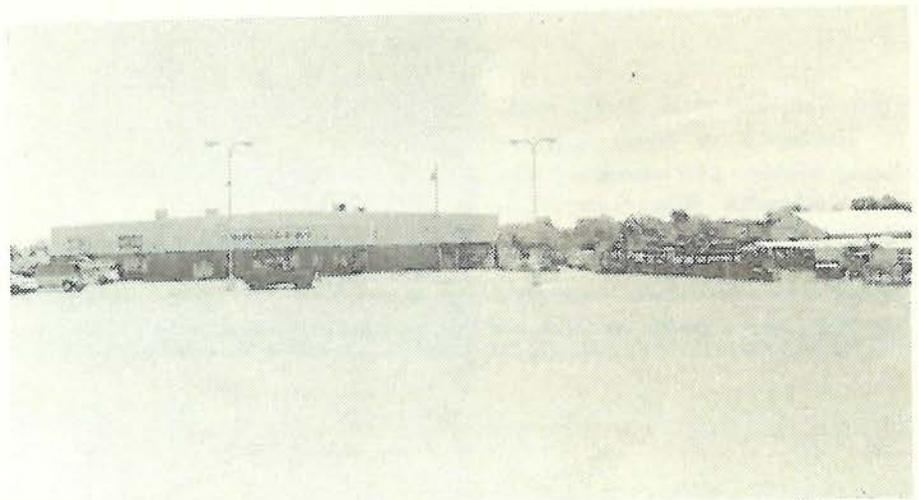
Remains of Richter's Garage after the 1941 fire. The Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department also used the garage as their station and lost much of their equipment, including a truck in the blaze.



The present Twin Lakes Garage owned by Al Dohse.

Twin Lakes True Value

This hardware store is currently owned by Ed Gadek who purchased the store from John and Mary Ciolfi in 1994. Formerly known as Ciolfi's True Value the building was erected in 1985.



A 1994 picture showing the Twin Lakes True Value that was erected in 1985.

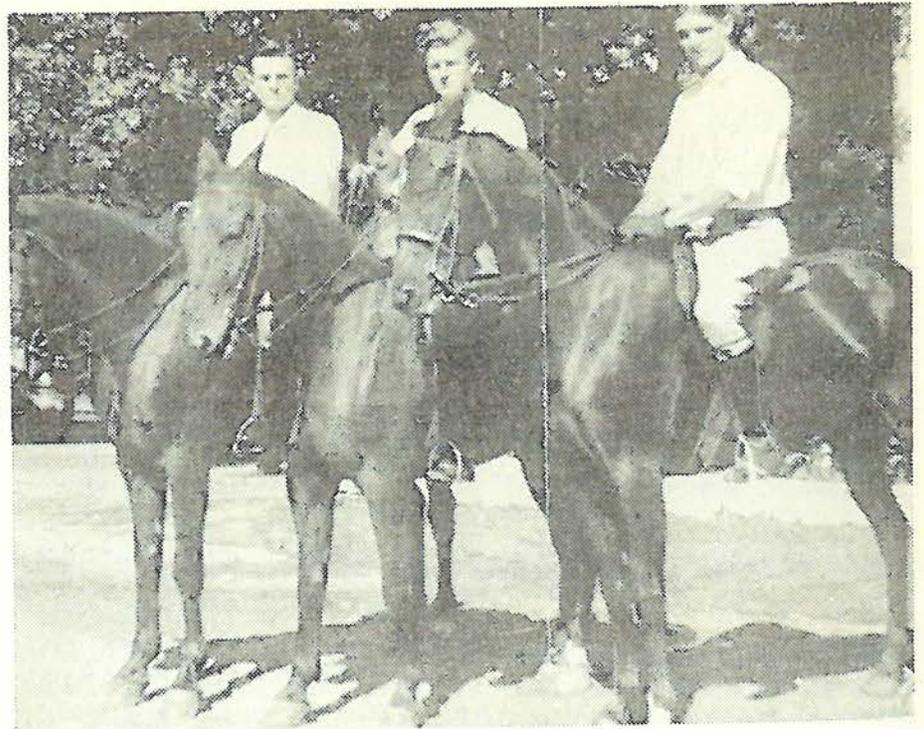
Dietrich's Blacksmith Shop

A blacksmith shop was a necessity to every community and Twin Lakes was no exception. Louis Dietrich erected this blacksmith shop on East Main Street sometime around 1895. This building was just east of the Cottage School and always full of activity. Hugh Campbell later used the building for a horse riding stable after it had been moved back off East Main Street when George Staudemeyer moved a small gas station to the site. Gail Platts purchased both the old blacksmith shop and the gas station from Hans Dietrich about 1937 and continued running the riding stable with his brothers Fred and Frank. The riding stable ended in the 1940s and the old blacksmith shop was later razed.



Located on East Main Street Louis Dietrich is believed to have built this shop around 1895. Skinner's Service Station now occupies the site. Cottage School can just be seen on the left.

Fred, Gail, and Frank Platts ready for customers at Platts Brothers Riding Stable. Gail purchased the old blacksmith shop from Hans Dietrich about 1937.



Vesel's Superfood Market

The village was introduced to another fine grocery store in 1953 which was located on South Lake Avenue. Tom and Florence Vesel owned and operated this Centrella market and later family members Ed and Joan (Vesel) Adams ran the business. The Vesels later rented the building and the last grocery operating there was known as Gorsett's IGA. Florence Vesel sold the building in 1991, which was completely redesigned and remodeled to accommodate the following businesses:

Vesel's Superfood Market in 1953 when it opened for business. This building was erected in 1953 approximately on the site of the tennis courts previously owned by the Commodore Barry Country Club. It was Gorsett's IGA before it was closed and remodeled.



Family Head quarters

The current owner of this hair styling salon is Beth Greving who moved her business to this location in 1991. Family Head quarters was previously located on East Main Street in the Hildebrandt building and was owned by Emil Garcia and called E.T. Hair Company until Greving purchased the business in 1981 and changed the name.

Ketchum's Bakery

This business originated in Camp Lake and dates back to 1972. Milton and Marjorie Ketchum own and operate this bakery and donut shop which expanded to Twin Lakes in 1991.

Subway
(see page 76).

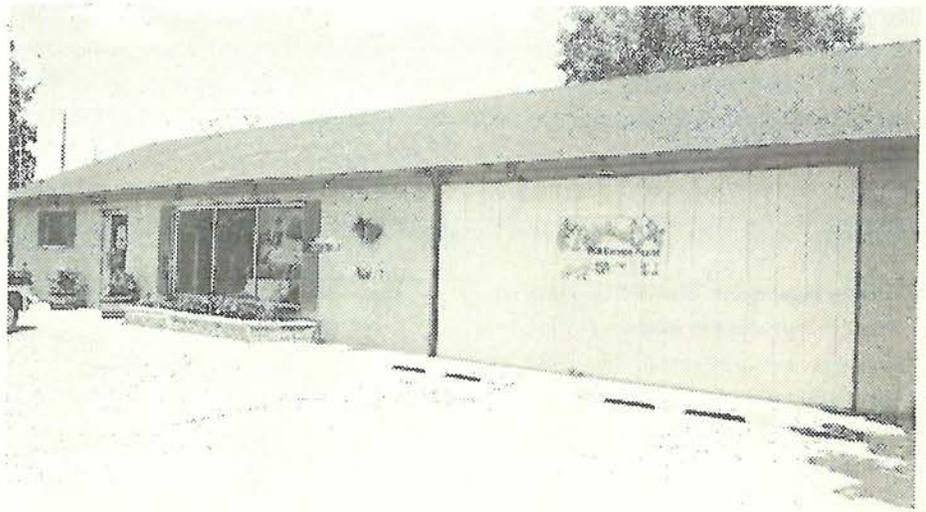
Community Library
(see page 181).



Today the old grocery is completely redesigned including an outside face-lift to house four different businesses.

Rosebuds

Rosebuds, a flower and gift shop, is located on the northeast corner of Burlington Avenue and Holy Hill Road. Originally the location of Magnuson's Heating and Cooling, John Prill later used this for his used car dealership and Badgerland Products took over ownership in 1985. In 1991, Badgerland Products moved to their new building on Industrial Drive and Rosebuds, owned by Donna Sarna, began in this building in 1992.



Originally Magnuson's Heating and Cooling this building now houses Rosebuds.

Twin Lakes Family Medical Clinic



Dr. Leif Erickson Sr. and Dr. Sroka first began this medical clinic in 1981 which was first located on North Lake Avenue, behind the Joan's Designers building. This clinic was a branch of the Burlington Clinic and in 1989 it was moved to a new building on Lance Drive, owned by Peter Scherrer. The Twin Lakes Family Medical Clinic is currently owned by Aurora Medical Group of Milwaukee and the current physician is Dr. Charlene Karls.

Dr. Charlene Karls is the current physician at the Twin Lakes Family Medical Clinic.

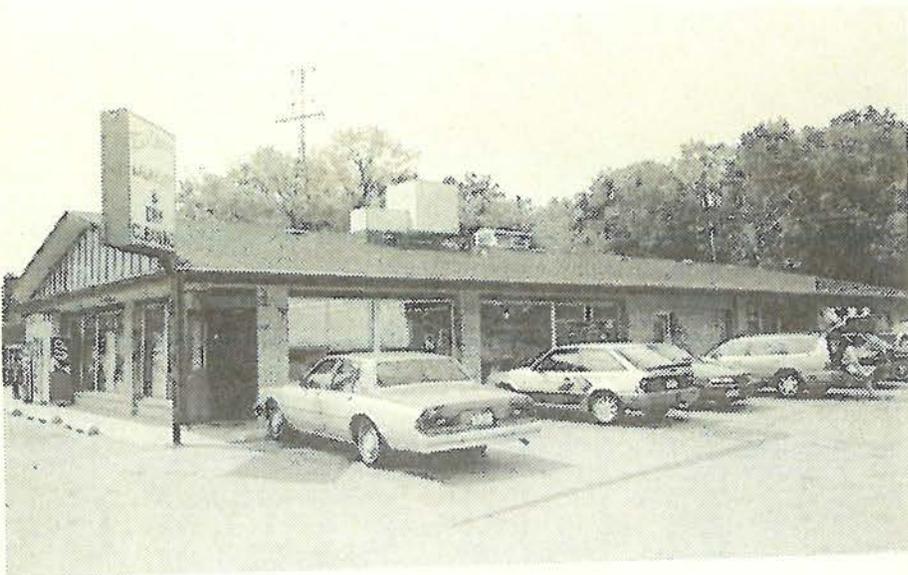
Drake's Taxidermy

Drake and Debra Williams started this taxidermy shop in 1986. It was located in back of their home in a small building on North Lake Avenue until the property was sold in 1994. The studio was erected in 1989.

Dr. Bruce Kempken

Originally the family home, Dr. Bruce Kempken started his dentist practice here in 1983. It is situated in back of the Twin Lakes Garage and has an entrance on East Main Street.

Twin Lakes Laun-Dry-Clean Center



Ed Dicklin built this laundromat for John and Dorothy Peterson in 1961. Current owner, Bob Winnegar, purchased the business in 1977.

Located on the grounds of the former Commodore Barry Club this building was erected in 1961.

Wronski Candy Store

At the corner of East Lakeshore Drive and Schoors Lane, a candy store appeared about 1930. The store was operated by Casimir and Thaddeus Wronski, who besides candy, offered other items such as cigars and ice cream. This business ended about 1937 and the building was converted into a home which is still standing.

Humpty Dumpty Preschool and Day Care

This building on East Main Street started out as the second Cottage School, which was built in 1951. When a new school was erected in 1962 this building was taken over by the village. The village and local residents worked to make the old school into the Twin Lakes Medical Center. The medical center also included a pharmacy run by Manard Canright R. Ph. who was previously located in the Carey Building, and another part was used by the Twin Lakes Bank for a short time. Ken and Nancy Samuel purchased the building around 1969 and began Humpty Dumpty in part of the building. Although the medical center closed, the pharmacy continued until around 1985. Humpty Dumpty Preschool and Day Care is still located at this site.



The brick Cottage School on East Main Street is now the current home of Humpty Dumpty Preschool and Day Care.

The home of ERA Action Realty started out as a laundromat.

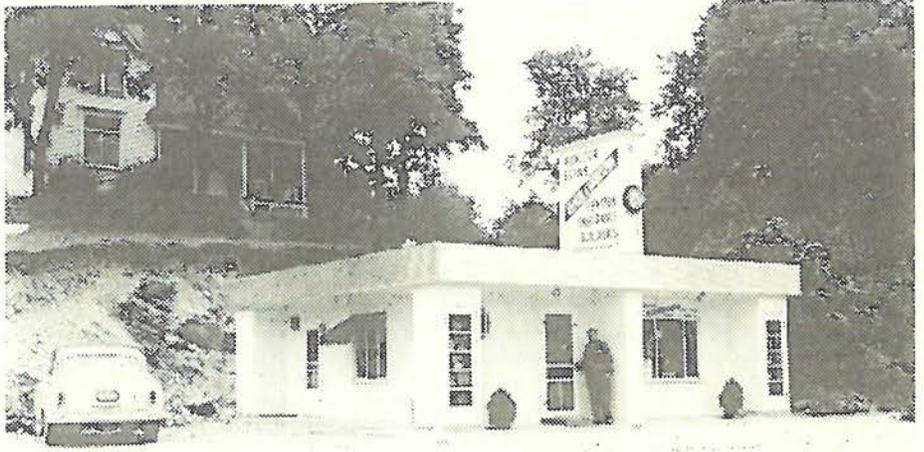


ERA Action Realty

Starting out as a laundromat, this building may date back to the 1930s. Twin Lakes Laundromat operated from here through the 1940s and this building later became the home of the Hanson Paint Store run by Russ and Marge Hanson. This building became the location for Twin Lakes Upholstery and later an antique store. ERA Action Realty, owned by Mary Harms and Debbie Miller, began here in 1990.

Germaine's Fashion Gallery and Bridal

Germaine Laing started this business in 1988 and it was first located in a building on East Main Street next to the Hildebrandt building. In 1994, Germaine's Fashion Gallery moved to its current location on North Lake Avenue. Originally the site of a shooting gallery, this building was later known as the Log House Restaurant in the 1940s, and the building was only one-story. This building later housed Davidson's Plumbing and in later years it was the home of the Health Nut and GWS Construction.



(above) Germaine's Fashion Gallery started out in this building on East Main Street which was originally built for Elmer Knudtson's Real Estate and was taken down in 1994 to make room for the expansion of Stan's Lumberyard.



(left) North Lake Avenue looking south. Our Gang Construction is on the left and Germaine's Fashion Gallery is on the right. This building was originally a shooting gallery.

Our Gang Construction

Incorporated in 1978 in Chicago, owner Greg Zito relocated to Twin lakes in 1989 and purchased a building on North lake Avenue for this construction business. After remodeling the structure another building was erected next to it which currently houses Frank's Service who does heating and air conditioning work.

Deignan, Schomburg and Associates

Built about 1973 this small building is divided to house two separate businesses. Harriette Kreuger owns the building and ran the first business located from this side which was known as Modern Business Service. Deignan, Schomburg and Associates opened this Twin Lakes branch in 1975 and is currently owned by George Cuccia and Arthur Tellman.



This building on North Lake Avenue was built around 1973 by Harriette Kreuger.

Gallagher Appraisal Associates Inc.

The other half of Harriette Kreuger's building first housed Joe Sheen, attorney, followed by Rothrock and Kendall, attorney's. Richard Gallagher moved his appraisal business here in 1992 which was previously located at Benedict Abbey, and began in 1986.

Hair Mania

This hair styling salon on Lance Drive was built in 1978 by Chuck McGinn and first housed Ekon small engine repair, owned by Paul Kondrasek. Dawn Ketterhagen began Hair Mania here in 1988 and the following year she purchased the building.

The Hair Mania building on Lance Drive houses both the hair styling salon and Hal Sunken Accounting.



Hal Sunken Accounting

The other half of this building erected by Chuck McGinn was used for Chuck McGinn Accounting. Hal Sunken later became a partner and purchased the business from McGinn in 1990.

Haase Funeral Chapel

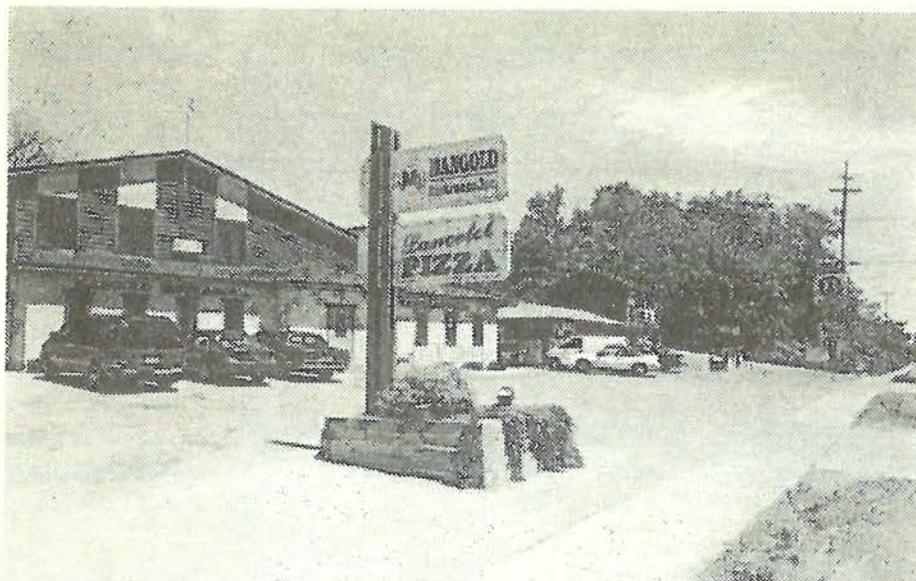
This building on Legion Drive was originally the first St. John's Church and was erected in 1941. When a new church was built on North Lake Avenue this building became the home of the Osman Funeral Chapel owned by Glen Osman. Bruce and David Haase took over the building in 1978 to begin a Twin Lakes branch for Haase Funeral Chapel.



Originally St. John's Church, this building is now the home of Haase Funeral Chapel and is also currently used by Anchor Baptist Church.

Benco Service Station

Robert Jansson purchased this building in 1962 when it was being used as a farmhouse. It was converted into a full service Deep Rock Station, and in 1982, it was purchased by Chuck and Anita Roath. This business on Lance Drive is currently owned by Ivan Purnell. The building in back of this station was originally a car wash owned by Dave Moran.



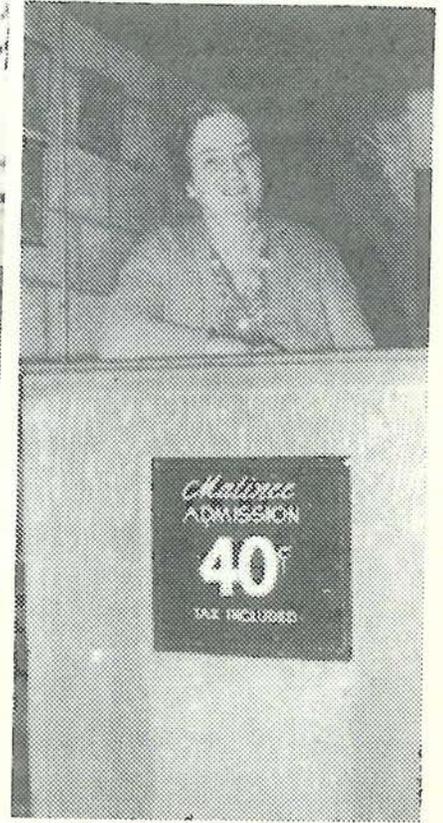
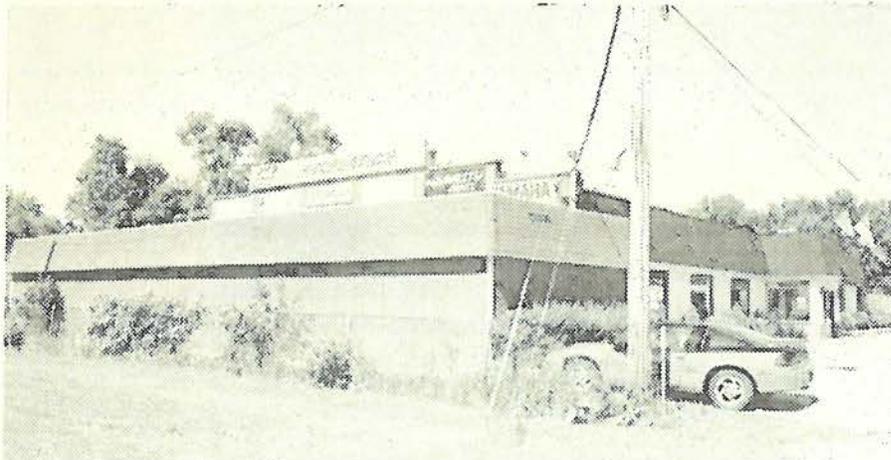
Today the station is owned by Ivan Purnell and is known as the Benco Service Station. It is located on Lance Drive next to Lancelot Pizza.

Recreation Plus

A roller rink was the first establishment in this building on Wilmot Avenue. Rosella and William (Ma and Pa) Dunn built this brick building in 1949 and Rollin' Wheels Roller Rink was soon one of the most active spots in the village. Young and old alike enjoyed the fun on the wooden floor and the rink was complete with a snack bar and game room. Ma Dunn sold the roller rink to Don Fossedahl about 1975 and George and Debbie Miller purchased Rollin Wheels in 1980. Robert Burmeister purchased the building about 1985, and moved his Recreation Plus business there from South Lake Avenue.



(above) Rollin' Wheels Roller Rink opened for business in 1949. Fond memories still exist from the fun at the rink. (right) Rosella (Ma) Dunn ready for business. The Dunn's were well liked by the patrons. (below) The second Winterland Festival at Rollin' Wheels in 1959. The rink held many different special events.



Today the old roller rink is the home of Recreation Plus and was given a new outside look.

Stan's Hardware and Lumber

Located on East Main Street the history of this business contains several buildings which are listed below:

Harbaugh lumber - This building was located on the south side of East Main Street and may have been built before 1920 by Charles Harbaugh who had about four other lumber yards. The lumber buildings were situated on either side of the railroad tracks for shipments to other communities. Lumber from this business was used in many buildings in the village. Arnold Buschman worked at this yard and about 1930 purchased the business but kept the name. In 1959 Arnold and Ann Buschman sold the lumberyard to William Sherer and in 1982 Stan Torstensen bought the business and changed the name to Stan's Lumber. The lumberyard was moved north across East Main Street and the old lumber building was taken down in 1993 to straighten out East Main Street.

Hildebrandt Building - The beginnings of this building on East Main Street can be traced back to 1910 when Ulrich Pfaffenberger erected the building to house his general merchandise store that had previously been located just west in the building that is now the Krakow Restaurant. Known as Twin lakes Mercantile this store even had a horse-drawn delivery service and later a meat market was added on the east side. Ulrich's son Henry was running the store when it was sold to George Roepke and John Richter around 1922. Richter left the partnership and built a store down the street. Roepke, a World War I veteran, soon had the business growing and additions were made in 1925 and 1930 which would double the size of the original store. This was truly a general store carrying everything from women's wear to electrical supplies and was complete with a soda fountain, slot machines, delivery trucks and a slaughter house and mess hall for 24 employees out back. Roepke sold the store in 1946 to George Hildebrandt, and Hildebrandt's Department Store had more additions in 1948, 1960 and 1964. About 1974, Lakeview TV, owned by Don Ranker and Harold Dunn, and K& M Appliance, owned by Ken Koehn and Ron Moreau, were started in the Hildebrandt building.

The additions housed the Wisconsin Southern Gas Company and E.T.'s Hair Styling Studio which later became Family Head Quarters. Bill Luedke became the owner of the complex in 1986. Stan Torstensen purchased the



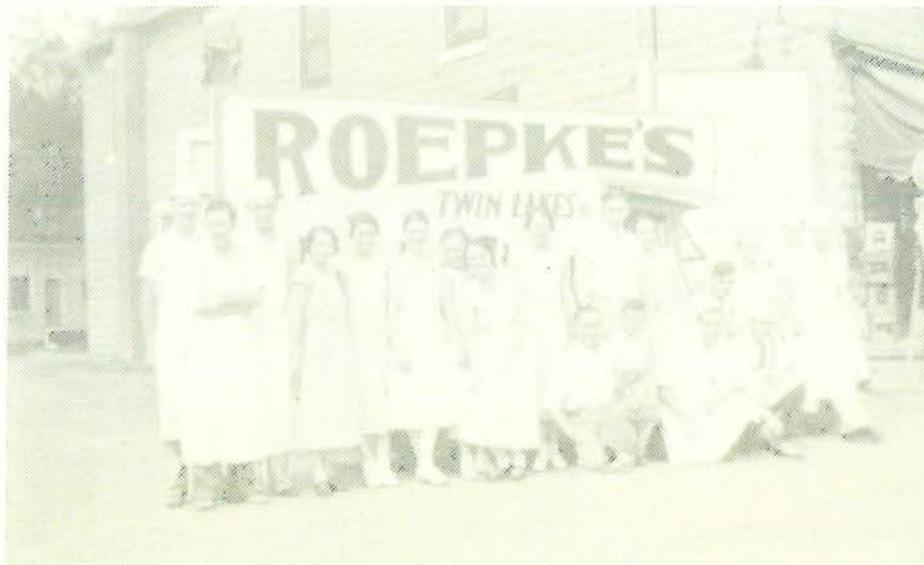
The Harbaugh Lumber building that was razed in 1993 to straighten out East Main Street.



This store was built in 1910 by Ulrich Pfaffenberger. The meat market was added around 1918.

building in 1993 which now houses Stan's Lumber and Hardware, K & M Appliance, Lakeview TV and Stan's Kitchen and Bath.

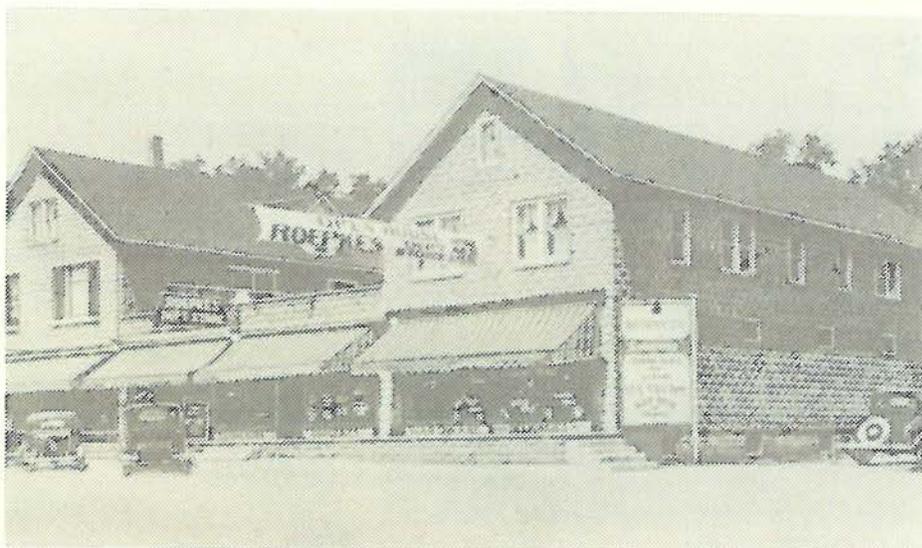
Stan's Lumber Corporate Office -- This building next to the fire station on East Main Street was built in 1966 as the Twin Lakes State Bank with Ken Bjerning as president. This was later taken over by 1st Bank Southeast until they moved to their new location on North Lake Avenue in 1987. Stan Torstensen purchased the building in 1988 to use for a corporate office.



Work crew at Roepke's Department Store.

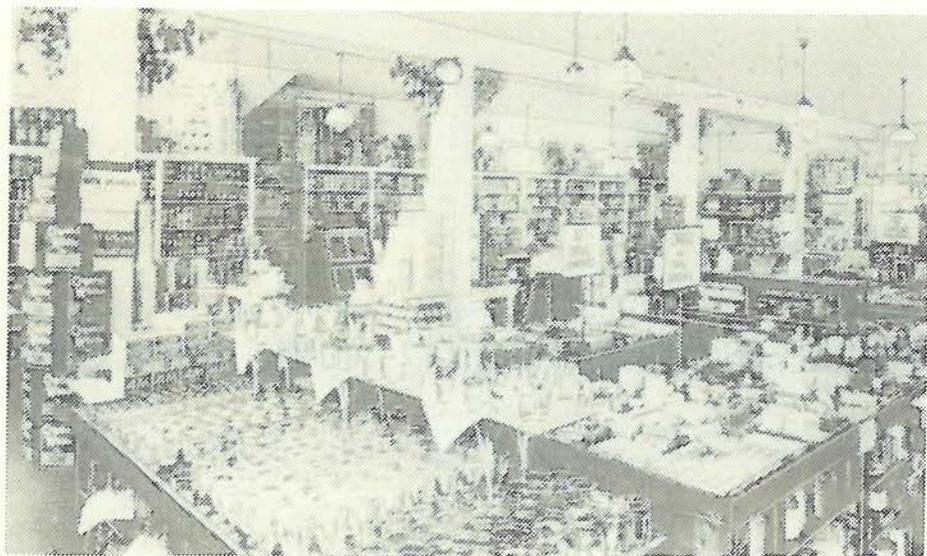


**John Richter and George Roepke Sr. purchased the store around 1920.
Richter left the partnership to build his own store.**



Additions were made to Roepke's Store that would double the original size.

Roepke's Store continues to grow with another large addition in 1930.

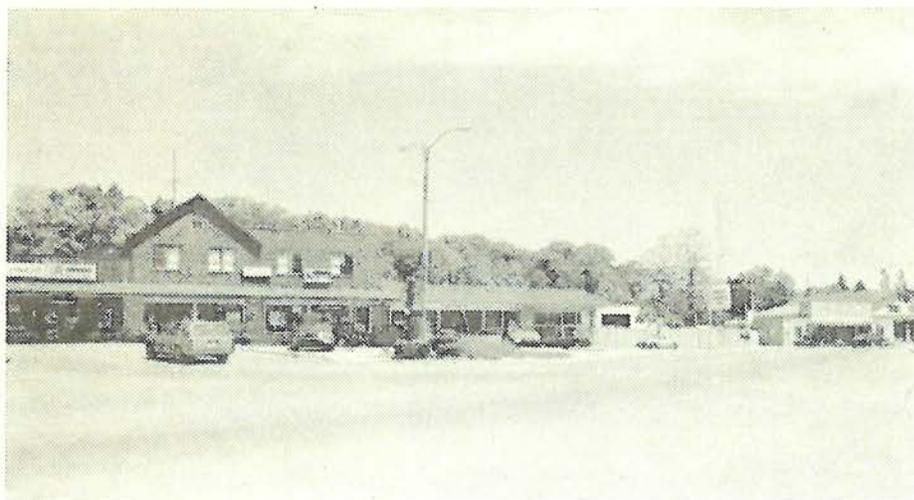
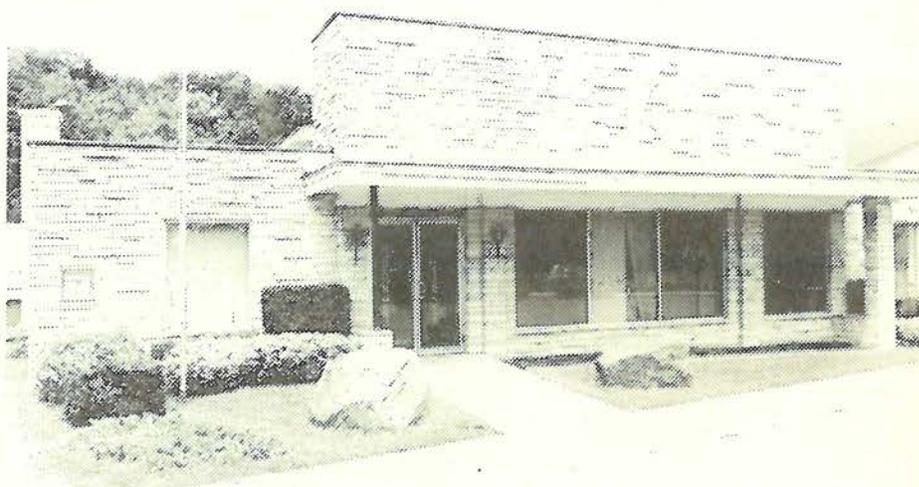


Roepke's Department Store offered just about everything. Photo dated 1937.



The slaughter house and mess hall for Roepke's Store. These buildings still stand in back of Stan's Lumber and Hardware.

Stan's Lumber Corporate office. This building was originally the Twin Lakes State Bank.



Stan's Lumber and Hardware complex on East Main Street. The corporate offices are on the far right.

ROEPKE'S DEPT. STORE TWIN LAKES WISCONSIN

COLD MEATS	
LIVER SAUSAGE, fresh	19¢
LIVER SAUSAGE, smoked	28¢
PORK SAUSAGE, bulk	27¢
PORK LINKS, small	27¢
PORK LINKS, large	27¢
POLISH SAUSAGE	32¢
BOYD SAUSAGE, soft	28¢
SMOKED HAM, whole	29¢
SMOKED HAM, whole or half	29¢
SMOKED HAM, whole	35¢
SMOKED HAM, sliced	52¢
BACON, ring	23¢
BALCON, slicing, large	23¢
FRANKFURTERS	30¢
SMOKED CORN BEEF, sliced	30¢
FRANKFURTERS, large	21¢
FRANKFURTERS, small	28¢
FRANKFURTERS, regular	22¢

BUTTER ----- CHEESE	
BUTTER, 32 lb. boxes	24¢
BUTTER, 5 lb. lots	24¢
LONGHORN CHEESE	21¢
CREAM CHEESE	19¢
LIMBURGER	25¢
WISCONSIN BRICK	19¢
GENUINE SWISS	68¢
AMERICAN SQUARE LOAF	23¢
NEW YORK HERKIMER	35¢
COTTAGE CHEESE	10¢

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
BANANAS, lb.	6¢
LEMONS, dozen	39¢
LEMONS, 360 size, case	\$8.00
ORANGES, market, size 175, case	\$4.25
LIMES, dozen	16¢
ICEBERG HEAD LETTUCE, 5 dozen case	\$6.00
ICEBERG LETTUCE, head	12¢
TOMATOES, 50 lb. lug	\$1.90
GREEN BEANS, lb.	7¢
WAX BEANS, lb.	7¢
MICHIGAN CELERY, box	80¢
POTATOES, No. 1 new, 100 lbs.	\$1.85
POTATOES, No. 2 new, 100 lbs.	\$1.50
POTATOES, Idaho, 100 lbs.	\$2.55
ONIONS, yellow, 50 lb. bag	\$1.50
ONIONS, yellow, lb.	4¢
BATATAGE, lb.	1¢
GARLOTS, bunch	5¢
CAULIFLOWER, 12 head crate, per crate	85¢
BRETS, bunch	4¢
RADISHES, bunch	2¢
CABBAGES, each, large	4¢
GREEN ONIONS, bunch	2¢
BLACK RASPBERRIES, 24 box crate, case	\$1.50
APPLES, bushel	\$1.25
TOMATOES, HOT HOUSE, basket of 8 lbs.	95¢

PARSLEY AND MINT FREE WITH ALL MEAT ORDERS.

SOUP BONES FREE WITH MEAT ORDERS.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
CORN, No. 2 cans, per case	\$1.85
PEAS, No. 2 cans, per case	\$2.30
TOMATOES, No. 2 cans, case	\$2.50
PEACHES, half or sliced, No. 2 cans, case	\$3.35
CHILI CON CARNE, No. 10 cans, each	90¢
CATSUP, No. 10 cans, each	90¢
APPLES, No. 10 cans, each	45¢
TOMATO JUICE, No. 10 cans, each case	

MISCELLANEOUS VALUES	
MONARCH COFFEE, 3 lb. pkg.	65¢
BO-KA COFFEE, 2 lb. can	51¢
MUSTARD, qt. jar	15¢
CLEAN QUICK SOAP CHIPS, 5 lb.	31¢
SAFETY MATCHES, gross carton	60¢
TOILET TISSUE, 100 roll case	\$3.15
BLACK PEPPER, bulk, lb.	23¢
5¢ CANDY BARS, box of 24	78¢
BORDEN'S TALL MILK, case	\$2.95
BEEF SUGAR, 100 lbs. bag	\$5.55
CANE SUGAR, 100 lb. bag	\$5.75
CIGARETTES, 4 popular brands, per carton	\$1.16
DILL PICKLES, gallon	60¢
CRACKERMEAL, lb.	18¢
MAZOLA, 5 gal. lots, per gal.	\$6.50
MAZOLA, per gallon	\$1.40
SALAD DRESSING, qt. jar	23¢
5 SEWED BROOMS, each	49¢
250 LB. ICE CAPACITY PORCELAIN LINED ICE BOX	\$35.00
100 lb. ICE BOXES, each	\$4.50
GRASS SEED, lb.	12¢
CATSUP, 14 oz. bottles, 2 for 25¢	
MAYONNAISE, gallon	\$1.75

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF BEER, WINE AND WHISKEY GLASSES.

USED FLD. SPRINGS, 11.00 and up.	
6 and 9 ft. Pinolium, sq. yd.	35¢
LIGHT BULBS, 15 watt to 60 watt, 10 bulbs for	96¢
6 1/2 ft. COPPER TIPPED BOAT OWNERS, per pair	\$2.48

ROEPKE'S DEPT. STORE

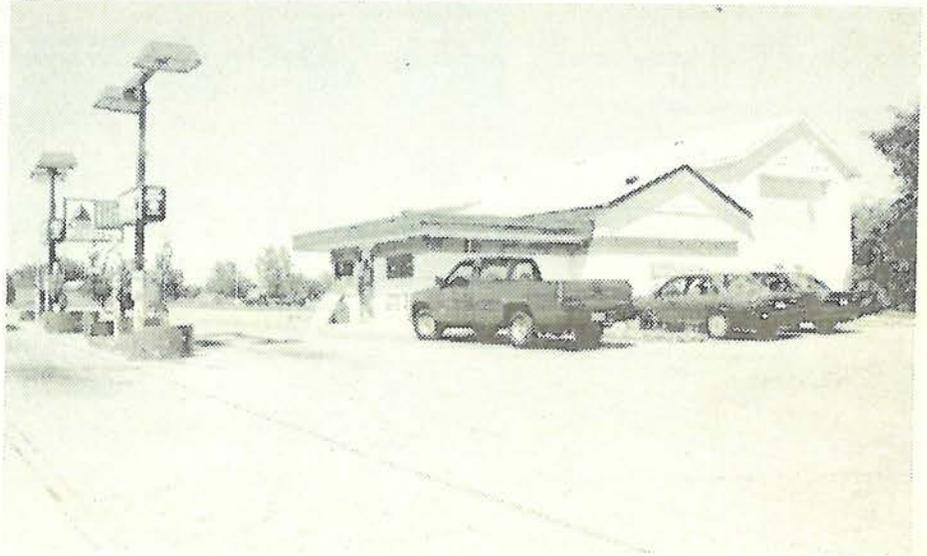
TWIN LAKES,

WISCONSIN.

A listing of some of the items offered by Roepke's Department Store.
Notice that many of the items were sold in case lots.

Twin Lakes Quick Mart

Limited information was available on this business. It seems to have been built around the late 1950s by a John Hick and was called the Hi-Co Station. It had a "grease rack" attached to it which is now part of the mart. A car and truck wash was later added and is no longer in use today. It is presently owned by Mohinde Singh who purchased it from Southeast Petroleum in 1993.



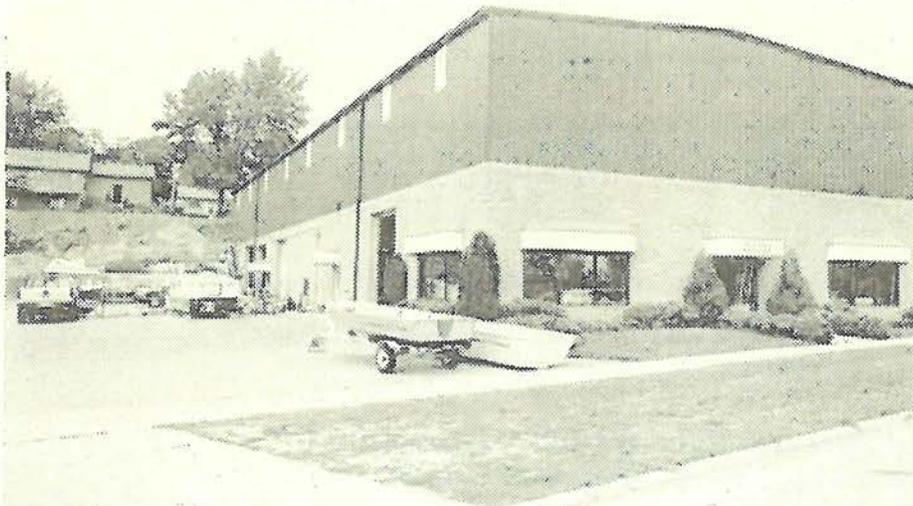
The Twin Lakes Quick Mart located on North Lake Avenue. The tall section on the right is the car and truck wash which is no longer in use.

Twin Lakes Marine

This recreational dealer on Lance Drive was originally located on West Main Street. It is currently owned by Pete Renn Sr. who purchased the business from Al Capelli in 1965. The new building was erected in 1991.



(Right) Al's Sport Shop was located on West Main Street in front of a former riding stable. Al Capelli sold this to Pete Renn in 1965.



The present day Twin Lakes Marine located on Lance Drive, which was built in 1991.

Twin Lakes Mall

Beginning as two houses on East Main Street, George and John Richter raised these buildings up in 1942 and 1947 to create the Snow White Ice Cream parlor and their IGA Supermarket. When George Richter built a new Sentry Store in 1978, this building was sold to George and Jeannie Sherman and in 1983 Dr. H.M. Kaske purchased the complex and located his dental practice, H.M. Kaske Family Dentistry, here. Dr. John Ulloa and Dr. John Crawford also use this office for their practices. The mall currently contains the following:

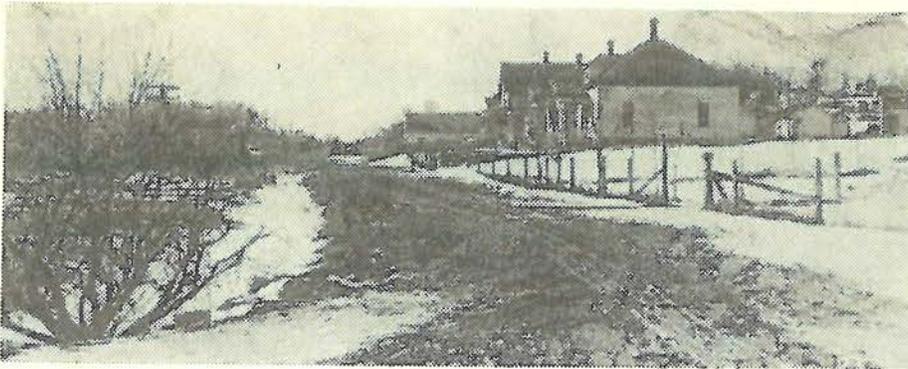
Twin Lakes Upholstery and Woodworking -- Owned by Bel and Irene Swan this business began in their home and in 1981, was located in the current ERA Action Realty building on North Lake Avenue. This business moved into the mall in 1983.

State Farm Insurance -- This business was started by Diane Stauffacher in 1985 and was first located in back of the Joan's Designers building on North Lake Avenue. This business later moved to the mall and the current agent is Vickie Bushnell, who took over in 1991.

A Reflection of You -- This electrolysis practice is owned and operated by Nancy Kaske who opened up at the mall in 1987.

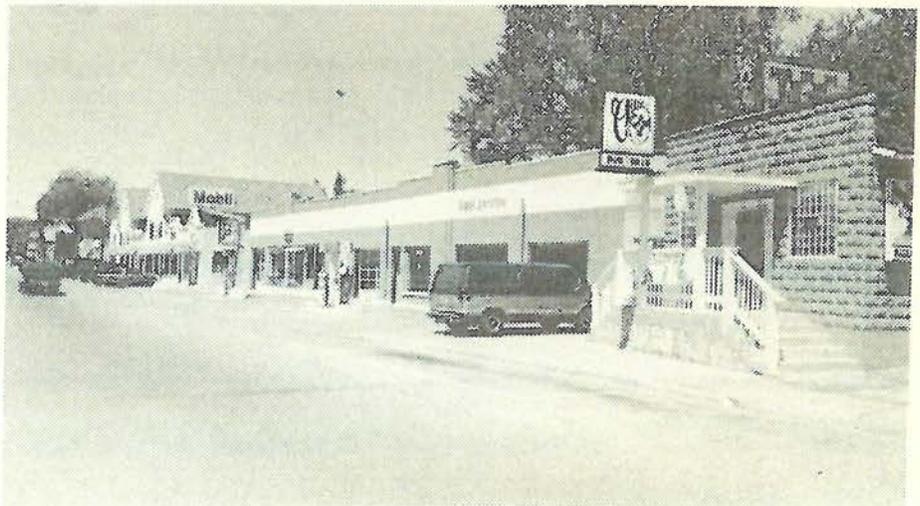
Horizon Travel -- Originally known as Starrco Travel, this business was first located on North Lake Avenue in back of the Joan's Designers building. The name was changed to Horizon Travel which moved to the mall in 1988 and is currently owned by Don Drake.

Coldwell Banker-Lake and Country Realtors -- Realty World-Keith Johnson Realty was the original name for this business which was first housed in the building behind Joan's Designers on North Lake Avenue. This real estate office moved to the Twin Lakes Mall in 1989, and in 1994, changed the name to Coldwell Banker-Lake and Country Realtors which is owned by Linda Lasko.



(above) East Main Street looking west in the early 1900s. The first two houses are now part of the Twin Lakes Mall.

Present day view of East Main Street looking west. The A.J. Croz Tavern is in the foreground on the left. Moving to the left is the Twin Lakes Garage, the Happy Hours tavern and the Twin Lakes Mall.



Lovely's Carpets

This flooring business owned by Charles and Jeanette Lovely began in their home in 1977. The current building on North Lake Avenue was built in 1989 and a house that stood on this site was moved to Gaslight Subdivision. The Lovely's Carpets building also currently houses the following businesses: Not Your Signs, Off Your Rocker, and Michael Damrow Custom Stairs and Woodwork.



This building possibly began as a cafe. It is currently the home of Ventura, Dowse and Jambois, Attorneys.

Ventura, Dowse and Jambois Attorneys

This little building on South Lake Avenue seems to have started out as a restaurant. A sports shop occupied the building for a short time until Larry Hodges began Lakewood Realty here. Hodges switched to Century 21 and later moved his business to its current location on East Main Street. This building now houses Ventura, Dowse and Jambois Attorney practice.

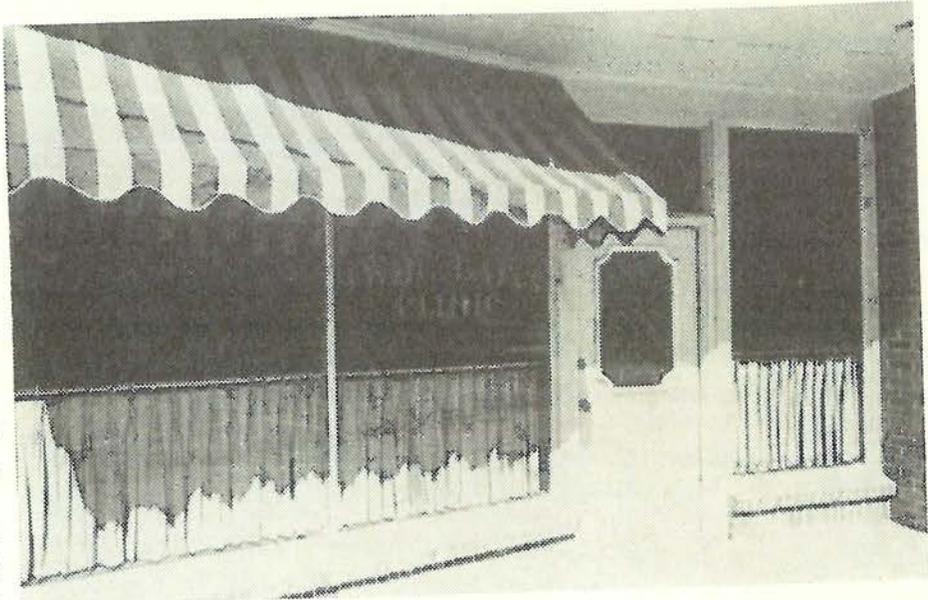
KJ Auto Body

Located at the north side of the village on Burlington Avenue, this building was put up around 1988. KJ Auto Body, owned by Jim Kjellander, is located at this site.



Dr. Narut Apocathery

John and Dorothy Ceremuga erected this building in 1957. Located on South Lake Avenue, it was first known as the Village Variety (5 & 10). In 1962, John and Mary Bobis purchased the business and gave it the name of Konrads Variety Store. Bobis' also used the empty lot on the side to begin a garden center. During this time Wisconsin Southern Gas Company was using the north side for their office. Blackie and Jean Goodman had a record shop here when David and Alma Hardt purchased the building about 1970. Alma



moved her Fair Lady Beauty Shoppe to this building from her previous location inside the Harbaugh Lumber building where she had operated for the past 13 years. David used the south side of the building for two businesses -- Sign World and Super Vac. This building was sold to Dr. Narut who first used the building to house Lucky Lindy's ice cream parlor and now uses it for his Twin Lakes Clinic.



Village Variety Shop in 1958. John and Dorothy Ceremuga built this building on South Lake Avenue.

Pat's Hair Cottage

This was originally the site of a shooting gallery owned by Clarence Herther. The gallery attracted many "sharpshooters" wanting to try their luck at winning a prize. The addition was put onto the Wetzel Bakery building on East Main Street in 1938. It is believed that the shooting gallery was razed for this addition. This addition first housed Your Beauty Shop owned by Chrystal (Hartnell) Plowman until 1943 when Virginia Thom started her Twin Lakes Beauty Studio there. This business moved to a new addition on the Hildebrandt Building around 1964 and Eddie's Barber Shop moved into this building. Pat's Hair Cottage, owned by Patricia Platts, began here in 1984. (See photograph by Eye Site and Decors N Mor.)

Warehouse Fashion Floors

Certainly located in one of the oldest commercial buildings in the village the earliest recollections of this building state that it was an ice cream parlor around the turn of the century. After this it was the home of John Schmidt who ran his drayage business from here and kept the dray and horses in a barn just west of this building. Bill Voss and Herb Koenig later had a plumbing shop here. In later years a vacuum cleaner shop, veterinarian and All American Electric have called this their home. In 1987 Warehouse Fashion Floors, owned by Carl and Cathy Szalapski, moved into this building which is currently owned by Bernice Szalapski.



The earliest recollections of the building on the left is it being an ice cream parlor around the turn of the century. The building near the center is the Cliff House (Krakow Restaurant). The railroad depot is on the right.

Westosha Report

The other half of the Warehouse Fashion Floors building on East Main Street currently houses the Westosha Report. This newspaper dates back to around 1957 and the founding editor was Katherine Gallagher. Originally known as the Western Kenosha County Reporter, this name would be shortened to the Westosha Report which covers the news in all of the communities in the surrounding area. The Westosha Report moved to this building in 1980 and had previously been located in an office in the Medical Center Building. Angela Casper was the editor at this time followed by Nancy Poulter. The office for the Westosha Report was a barbershop at one time and before the newspaper moved in it was being used by a florist. This paper has grown considerably since its first printing and the current editor is Diane Jahnke.



Current staff of the Westosha Report are, left to right: Bill Huber (intern), Tica Shull, Barbara Swartz, Diane Jahnke, editor, and Dave Stoxen. Jeanie Lindstrom is not pictured.

Collin's Automotive Supplies

Currently owned by Frank Collins, this auto parts store on North Lake Avenue began in 1968. This building was originally a barn on the Rieman farm and the farmhouse was located up on the hill. The top of the barn later burned. With just the foundation left, it is believed that Fred Rieman put a roof on and Fred Forrester ran a blacksmith shop here until Rieman made it into a service garage. John Cappelen Jr. used this building for his boat and sign shop after the building he had been located in (Richter's Garage) burned down in 1941. It was later a used-car showroom before Collins purchased it.

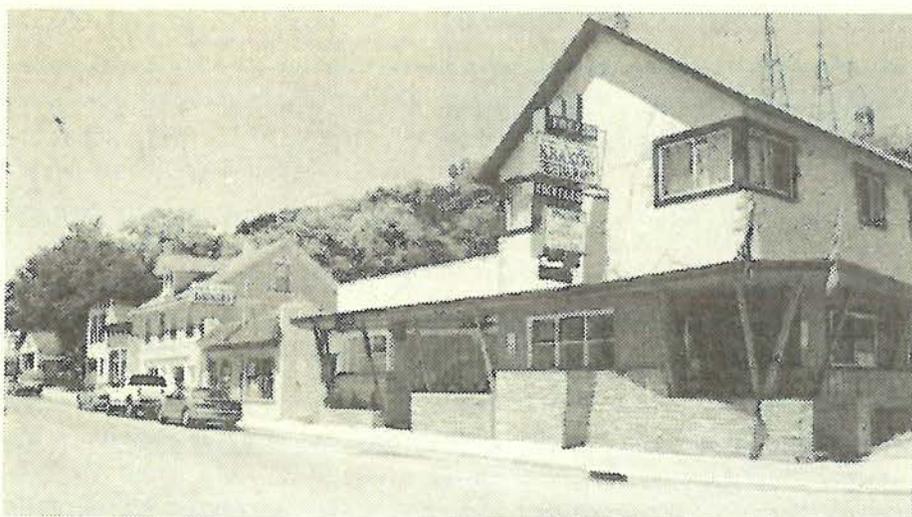


Originally a barn on the Rieman farm, this structure burned leaving only the foundation. A roof was put over this giving this building its current appearance.

Zeller's Grocery and Market

This grocery was located on the corner of Musial Road and Lucille Avenue. It seems to have been built between 1943 and 1948. The building is still standing and is now being used as apartments but no other information or photograph could be found.

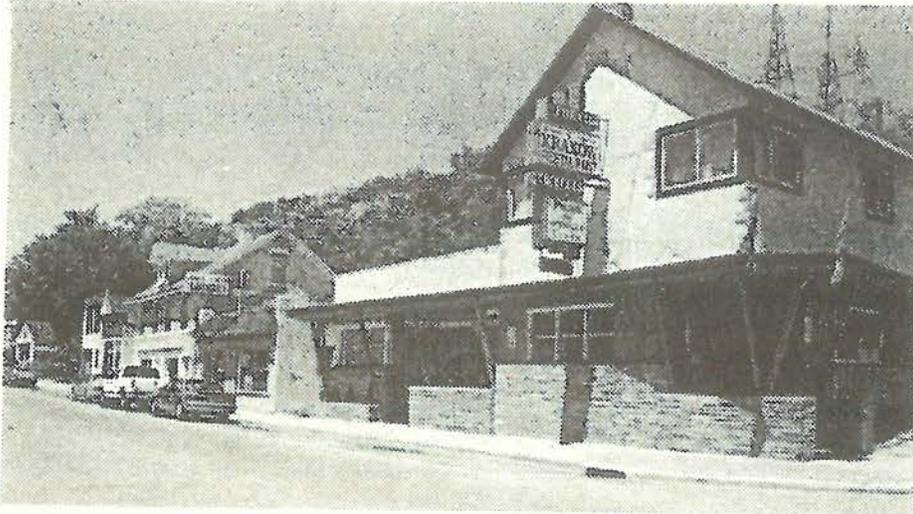
Main Street Laundry



The name was derived from its location and this laundromat was built by Lawrence and Katherine DeRome in 1949. Jack Sarna was the next owner and around 1974 it became known as Lovely's Laundromat when Charles and Jeanette Lovely purchased it. The Lovelys sold the laundromat in 1988 and the current owner is Charley Roberts.

East Main Street looking west in 1994. Foreground shows the Krakow restaurant. Heading west (left) is Main Street Laundry, Main Street Peddlers, Warehouse Fashion Floors, and the Westosha Report.

Main Street Peddlers



This brick building on East Main Street was built in the early 1900s (before 1920). It had two garage doors in which two Overland cars were kept and the upstairs was used as an apartment. John and Bertha Schipper used this building for their bakery in the 1930s to the 1950s and it was also the location of the post office from 1936 to 1959. From that point on, this building has housed numerous businesses and is currently the home of Main Street Peddlers.

East Main Street looking west in 1994. Foreground shows the Krakow restaurant. Heading west (left) is Main Street Laundry, Main Street Peddlers, Warehouse Fashion Floors, and the Westosha Report.

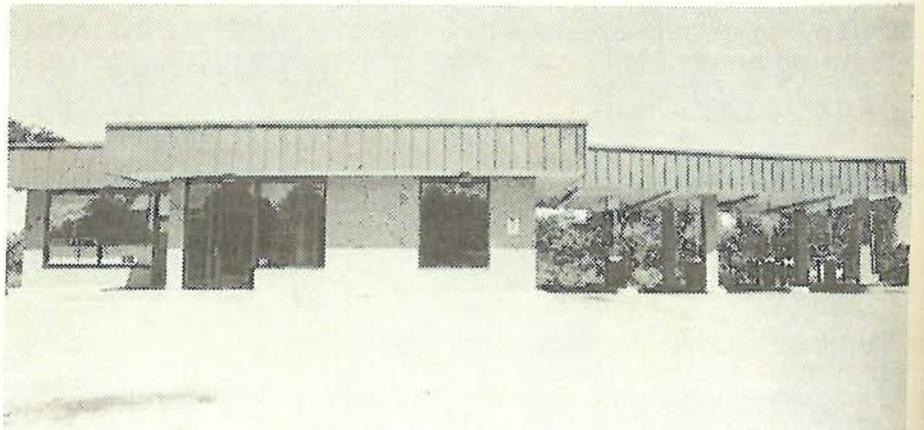
1st Bank Southeast

This bank purchased the Twin Lakes State Bank and used that building on East Main Street until moving into the new current facility on North Lake Avenue in 1987.

Advanced Chiropractic

This business shares the building occupied by 1st Bank Southeast and is owned by Dr. Mark Dull. Advanced Chiropractic began here in 1988 and is the first chiropractic practice in Twin Lakes.

This is the present home of both 1st Bank Southeast and Advanced Chiropractic and is located on North Lake Avenue. The chiropractic office is on the left.



Century 21 -- Larry Hodges Realty

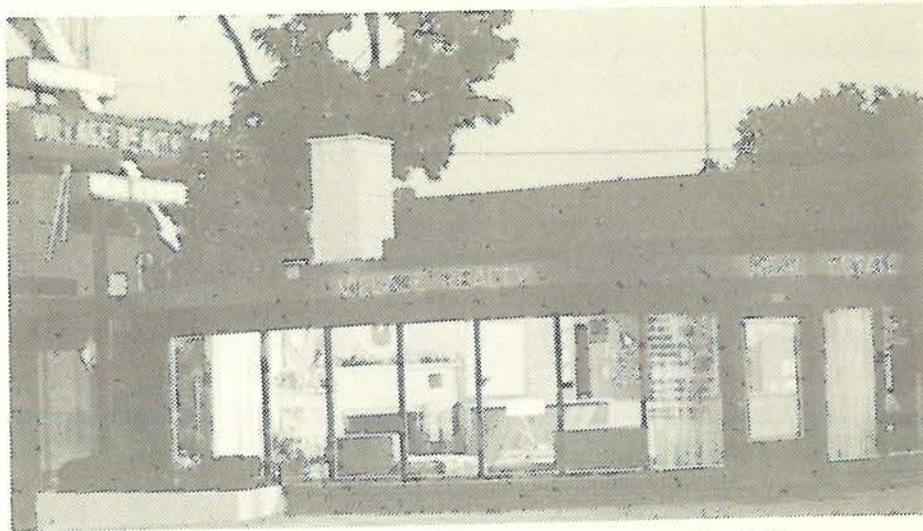
This building on East Main Street was erected in 1956 by Ed Dicklin who located his Village Realty shop here. This business previously occupied Dr. Fred Mayer's building and in 1957 it was sold to Hazel Olsen. Rosemary Kerkman purchased Village Realty in 1966. Larry Hodges moved his real estate office here from its previous location on South Lake Avenue. Thomas Zeiger is the current owner.



The current home of Century 21 -- Larry Hodges Realty on East Main Street. Jude Tindall Construction occupies the lower level in this building.

Jude Tindall Construction

Jude Tindall is the owner of this business which is located in the lower part of the Larry Hodges -- Century 21 building and the entrance is on Lance Drive. Tindall began his business in 1974 and moved to this office in 1991, which had previously been occupied by Mangold Insurance.



Village Realty started by Ed Dicklin was owned by Hazel Olsen for almost 10 years before being sold to Rosemary Kerkman.

Twin Lakes Industries

This building was erected around 1950 by Steve and Beatrice Wysoczan and first housed John Andreaka's barbershop on one side and Chrystal Plowman's Your Beauty Shop on the other. This building later housed a dry-cleaners and a lawyer's office at one time. This small structure was more recently attached to the current Panda Garden Restaurant and is now occupied by Twin Lakes Industries, owned by Wendolyn Volbrecht, who sells fireplace parts and accessories.

GOVERNMENT

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT

Twin Lakes was incorporated as a village in 1937. At this time the village took over possession of the Randall Town Hall building located on Main Street and made it into the Twin Lakes Village Hall. It is not known when this hall was built but it is known to have been there prior to 1910. The building was made out of cement blocks and had one room with a stove in the middle and a hand pump for water. The hall was the community center and would often be the meeting place for local organizations. It was also commonly used for showing movies (even the silent ones) that were very popular with residents. The town of Randall built a new town hall in Bassett in 1936 which they then occupied upon the incorporation of Twin Lakes. Additions were made to the village hall around 1949 and in 1976.

Twin Lakes Village Officers

President

1937	John (Von) Cappelen
1938	Arnold Buschman
1939	Theodore Steinert
1940 to 1941	August Himmelman
1942 to 1950	Leslie Skinner
1951 to 1957	Alfred Fischer
1958 to 1959	William Caddock
1960 to 1962	S. Verne Fisher
1963 to 1974	Alfred Fischer
1975 to 1982	Larry Oberhofer
1983 to 1987	James Mayer
1988 to 1991	Larry Oberhofer
1991 to 1992	Kenneth Koehn
1992 to 1993	Larry Oberhofer
1993 to present	John (Jack) Staudemeyer

Clerk

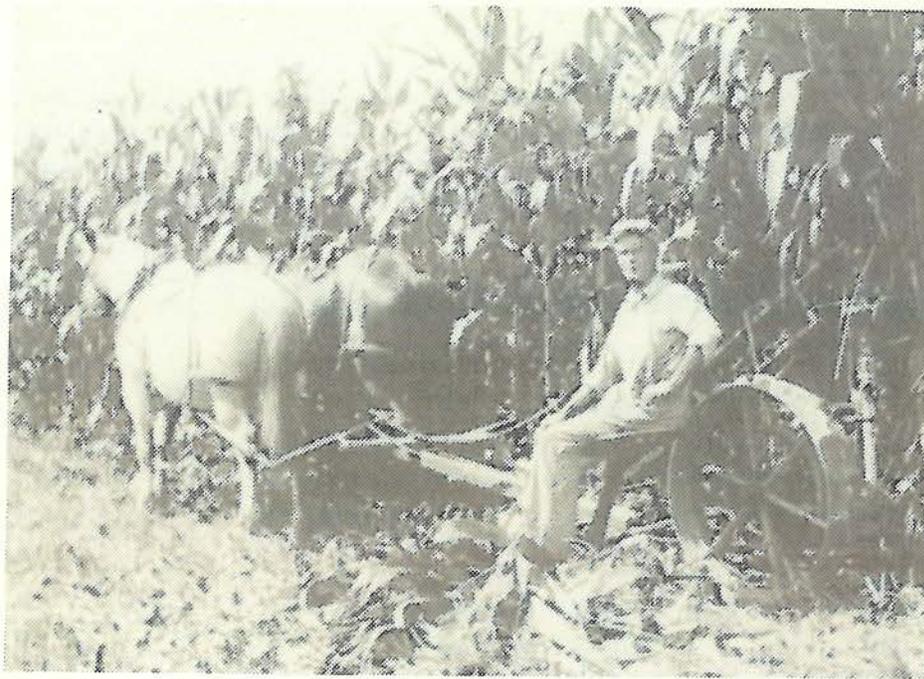
1937 to 1946	Joseph Oberhofer
1947 to 1960	Charles Freeman
1961 to 1962	Ardyce Freeman
1963 to 1989	Jean Erickson
1990 to present	Dorothy Sandona

Treasurer

1937 to 1944	Earl Ward
1945 to 1946	John Richter
1947 to 1963	Earl VanHorne
1964 to 1967	Dorothy Amoth
1968 to 1983	Thea Priebe
1984 to present	Sandra Ericksen

Justice of the Peace (Municipal Judge)

1937 to 1938	Walter Rieman	1939 to 1940	Joseph Edwards Jacobs
1941 to 1942	Stanley Wnukowski	1949 to 1951	Harold Gauger
1955 to 1957	Iles Rochette	1957 to 1959	James Bogart
1960 to 1963	Iles Rochette	1961 to 1963	Bruce Barter
1963 to 1973	Robert Fuchs	1974 to 1976	Joseph Sheen Jr.
1977 to 1989	Arthur Lentz	1990 to present	Bruce Goodnough



Leslie Skinner working in the field. Skinner was fortunate to have survived being hit by a train traveling 60 mph in 1909. He was crossing the tracks at Lake Elizabeth Crossing in a buggy with the sides up on a stormy night. Skinner went on to become Village President from 1942 to 1950.

Future Village President Larry Oberhofer at age 4 already contemplating problems that the village will face.



View of the current village hall located on East Main Street. It isn't known just when this building was constructed but it was before 1910. Taking time out from a busy day are, left to right: Dorothy Sandona, village clerk; Sandra Ericksen, treasurer; and Susan Beyer.

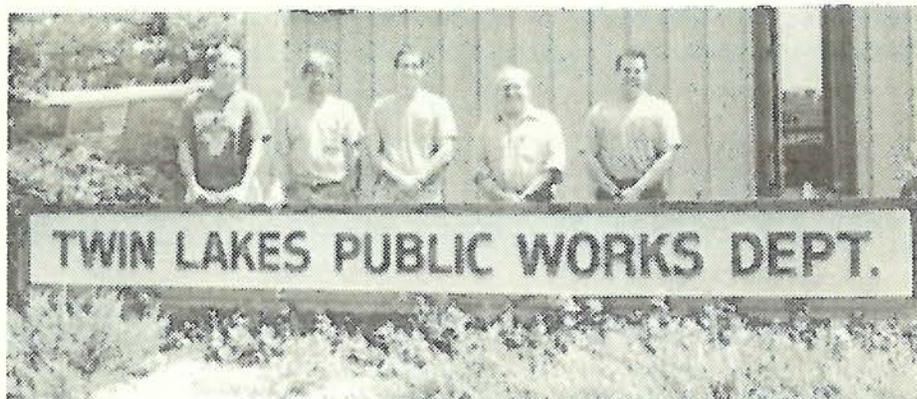
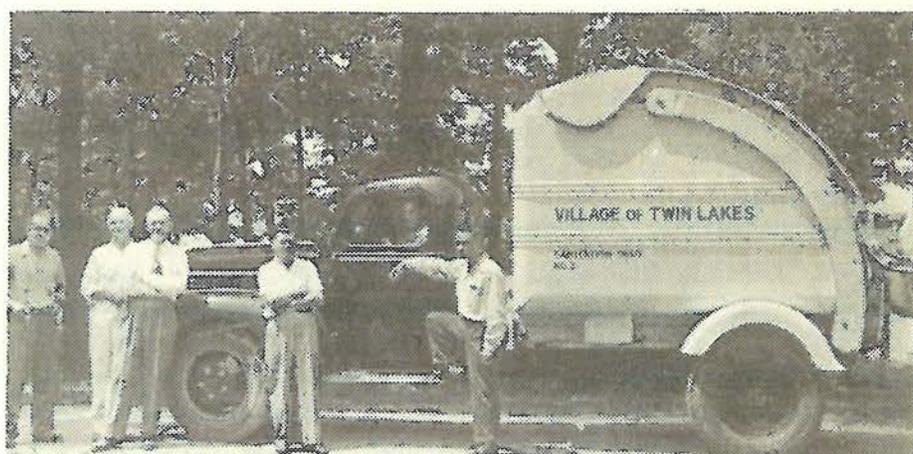


The 1993 Twin Lakes Village Board and officials. Left to right -- Back row: Trustee Charles Lovely, Trustee William Porps, President John Staudemeyer, Trustee Gloria Laurin, Trustee Tim Beyer, and Village Attorney Kim Lewis.

Front row: Clerk Dorothy Sandona, Treasurer Sandra Ericksen, Trustee Carol Paus, and Trustee June Norin.

(Note) Laurin is no longer a part of the Village Board and Martin Bilecki is the sixth trustee.

A brand new garbage truck for the village in 1947. Before this time a dump truck was used. From left to right are: Hans Dietrich, Village President Leslie Skinner, Earl VanHorne, James Kmock, Art Koehn, and Ray Brehm.



The village maintenance workers include, left to right: Tim Cates, Bill Kaskin, Stan Clause, Bill Kasper, Brian Bank.

THE POSTOFFICE

The establishment of a post office in Twin Lakes took place on July 10, 1891 with Christopher W. Blank as the postmaster. According to the application to the Post Office Department, the Twin Lakes Post Office was to be located between 90 and 100 rods south of the Twin Lakes Station. With this description and a hand drawn map that was attached, it appears that the first post office was located in the building that now houses the Snack Shack. It is probable that it was located in a store but it is not sure if Blank owned a store. It is known that when Henry Grupe became postmaster in 1900 that the post office was located in this same building and it was known as Grupe Bros. Store. August Becker became postmaster in 1899 and again in 1907. Becker owned a store located in the building that now houses the Krakow Restaurant and according to his application, located the post office inside the store. LeRoy Winters took over the postmaster position in 1913 and moved the post office to his home on East Main Street where it was located in the basement. It was again moved west on East Main Street to Schipper's Bakery when John Schipper became postmaster in 1936. Schipper moved the postoffice to the vacated railroad depot in the 1940s for a short time and then proceeded to bring it back into the bakery building. It remained there until a new post office building was built just west on East Main Street in 1960 and in 1989 the post office was moved again to its current location on Lance Drive.

Postmasters at Twin Lakes:

Christopher Blank	07-10-1891	Genevieve Stein (acting)	03-31-1957
Louis Blanke	03-02-1892	Roger Erickson	06-30-1959
Louis Kretlow	01-18-1895	Frank Kolafa (officer-in-charge)	04-10-1978
William Kline	11-26-1895	Joseph Leonardi	12-02-1978
August Becker	07-29-1899	Richard Delcorps (officer-in-charge)	1983
Henry Grupe	12-13-1900	Shirley Bullis (officer-in-charge)	08-23-1983
August Becker	04-19-1907	Jeffrey Ambach	10-29-1983
LeRoy Winters	01-08-1913	Audrey Loebe (officer-in-charge)	1985
John Schipper	02-17-1936	Florence Kelleher	09-28-1985
Bertha Schipper (acting)	09-30-1950	Teri Curtis (officer-in-charge)	12-26-1991
Bertha Schipper	02-11-1952	Dawn Zur	07-11-1992

A 1916 photo of the post office. It was located in the lower part of the Winter's home and LeRoy Winters was the postmaster. This building was located in the back of the building which now houses Stan's Lumber offices (the old Twin Lakes Bank), and was later taken down.





The current appearance of the Twin Lakes Post Office located on the west side of the village on Lance Drive. Postal workers pictured are, left to right: Michele Gronke, Judy McCann, Sharon Rylands, Lynne Connolly, Dawn Zur and Carol Veltman.



The 1994 Twin Lakes Police Department.

Left to right are: Robert Santelli Jr., Jeffery Stoddard, Kathy Zito, Sandy Severson, Tim Shuda, Donna Polencheck, Dennis Piepenburg, Barbara Mathes and Chief Dale Crichton. Department members not present were: Tracy Naselb, Tamera Koenig, Chris Batchelder, Ron Redlin, Randy Prudik, Wayne Trongeau, Mike Wilkinson, John Gregory, Gary Hamacheck, Gene Hafke, Ed Nowicki, Debbie Zastrow, Rob Dzbinski, Cal Smokowicz, Roman Stachniw, Randy Trochil and Steve Flasch.

Twin Lakes Police Department

It is believed that the Twin Lakes Police Department dates back to 1937 (when Twin Lakes incorporated) but no records exist to verify this. Before this time, Twin Lakes was served by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department who often patrolled on Harley Davidson or Henderson motorcycles. Some of these cycle officers were W. Schmidt, A. Bornheater, M. LaViolett, and B. Brown. The first Twin Lakes chief was Harold Singleton who patrolled the streets part time. At first the police officers had no uniforms, used their own cars and the police department consisted of a radio in the Singleton home.

Police Chiefs

Harold Singleton	James Schneider
James Holmes	Patrick Armes
Bernard Gerard	T Tarpey
Frank Zembal	Peter DeMarco
Ray Grams	Ed Nowicki
Dale Crichton -- present	

The department has made many improvements through the years such as new uniforms in 1947 and the first patrolcar, a Ford Interceptor came in 1954. Today the department has 15 officers and the police department is attached to the village hall on Main Street.



Twin Lakes Police Department about 1954. Keeping the village safe and sound are -- left to right: Frank Nicotera, Chief Harold Singleton, Sam Chvojka, James Schneider, Art Koehn, and Frank Zerfas Jr.

ORGANIZATIONS

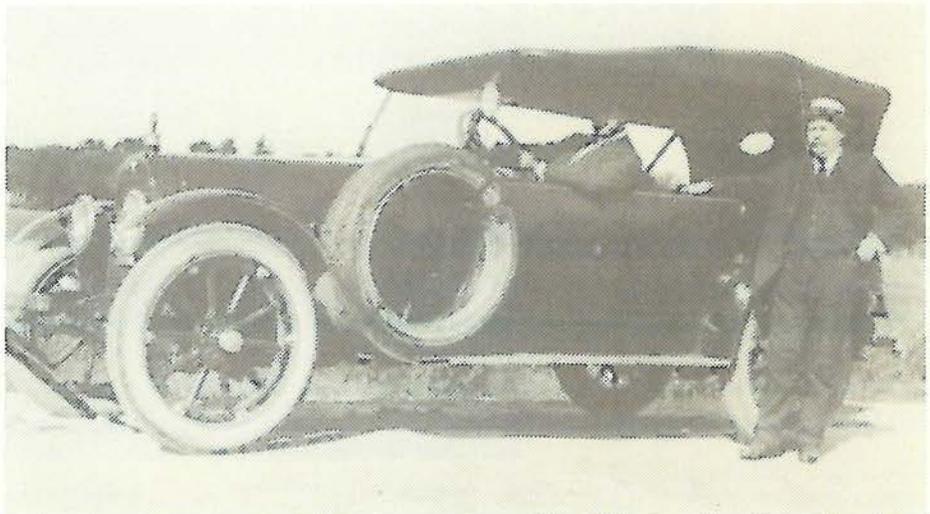
Rockford Waltonian Club

Certainly one of the earliest groups, the Rockford (Illinois) Waltonian Club purchased land from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keys in 1868, which was located between the lakes including what was known as Indian Hill (Mt. Moriah). Section 3 of the incorporation papers state, "The object and purpose of said Club being to afford opportunities for and promote, outdoor exercise, amusements and sports, fishing and hunting, and social enjoyment amongst its members, the said corporation shall have power and authority to acquire, hold and own lands, not exceeding one hundred acres, with water privileges, and erect buildings and make other improvements thereon; acquire, own, hold and control boats and other water craft, fishing tackle, sporting apparatus and property of any kind, for the use and enjoyment of its members, and proper in view of the objects of the corporation, and at pleasure to sell and dispose of any of the aforementioned property." The first members consisted of S. Stone, J. Porter, C. Horsman, E. Griggs, A. Perkins, S. Withrow, G. Palmer, S. Church, Horace Chandler, H. Frost, J. Manny, A. Spafford, A. Forber, A. Nicholds and H. Richings. Not much else is known about this club but it is believed that they erected some of the cottages that were later used by the Twin Lakes Club. D. Stewart Jr. was president of the club when a special meeting was called on July 17, 1897 and voted to sell their land to Virgil Brand, president of the Twin Lakes Club.

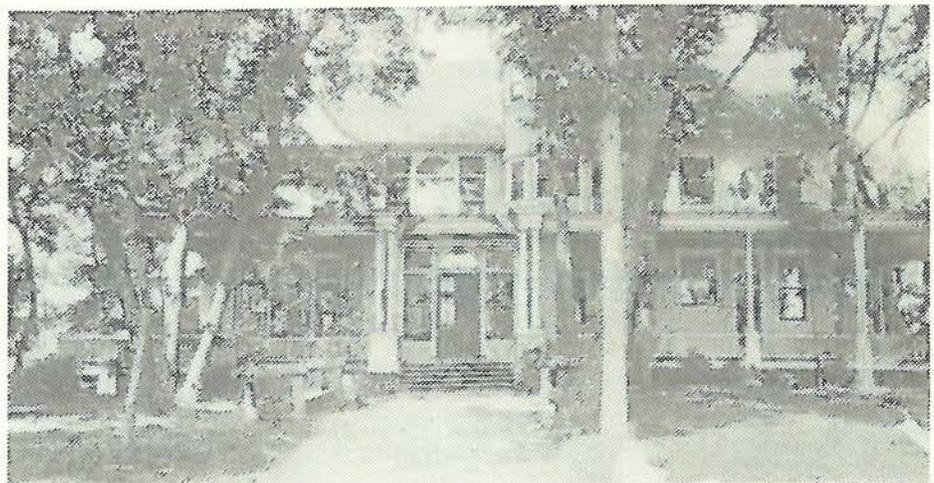
Twin Lakes Club

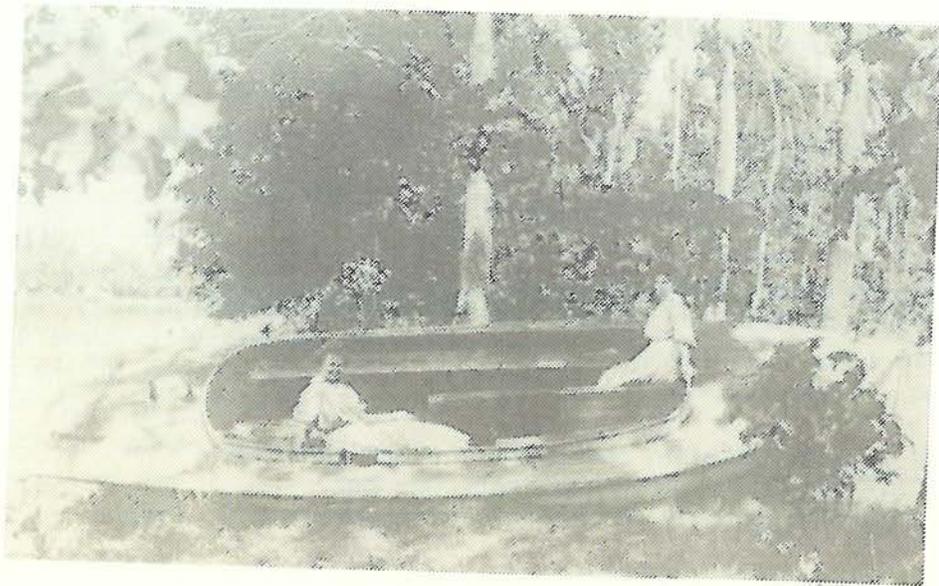
In 1897, Virgil Brand purchased the land that was owned by the Rockford Waltonian Club. Brand, who owned a brewery in Chicago, purchased this land for the use of another club which was known as the Twin Lakes Club. A branch of the German Club in Chicago, this became their clubgrounds where members could relax and enjoy a vacation. This club was organized in 1872 and membership dues were \$12 annually with punishment fines of up to \$25! The Twin Lakes Club used cottages that were on the club grounds and around 1900 they erected a lovely two-story club house. Sadly, the clubhouse burned down in 1904 and was never rebuilt. This organization seems to have ended in 1921 when the land was sold to the Twin Lakes Park Association who subdivided the land.

Clubhouse for the Twin Lakes Club. As beautiful as a hotel this building burned down in 1904.



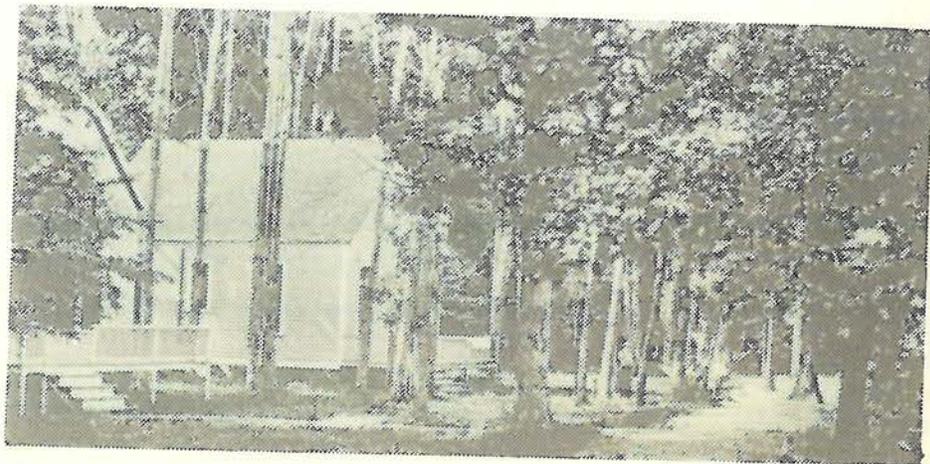
Virgil Brand with his chauffer and limosine. Brand was president of the Twin Lakes Club and owned a brewery in Chicago, Illinois.





Members of the Twin Lakes Club could take advantage of the club's boats and go for a pleasure cruise on either Lake Mary or Lake Elizabeth.

Several cottages at the Twin Lakes clubgrounds. These may have been erected by the Rockford Waltonian Club in the 1860s.



It is believed that these people were the caretakers at the Twin Lakes Club.



The road to the Twin Lakes Club. Today this is the beach for the Twin Lakes Park Subdivision.

Twin Lakes Sailing Club

The beginnings of this club date back to 1939 when an organization known as the Twin Lakes Yacht Club was born. The group contained 31 members from both lakes with 5 active sailors and dues of \$1.00. Sailboat races were held on whichever lake had the most boats in that class. The first officers were:

Commodore - Dan Coffey	Vice Commodore - John Cappelen Jr.
Secretary - C'Dale Boller	Upper Lake Captain-Jim Good
Lower Lake Captain-Beryl Sprouse	

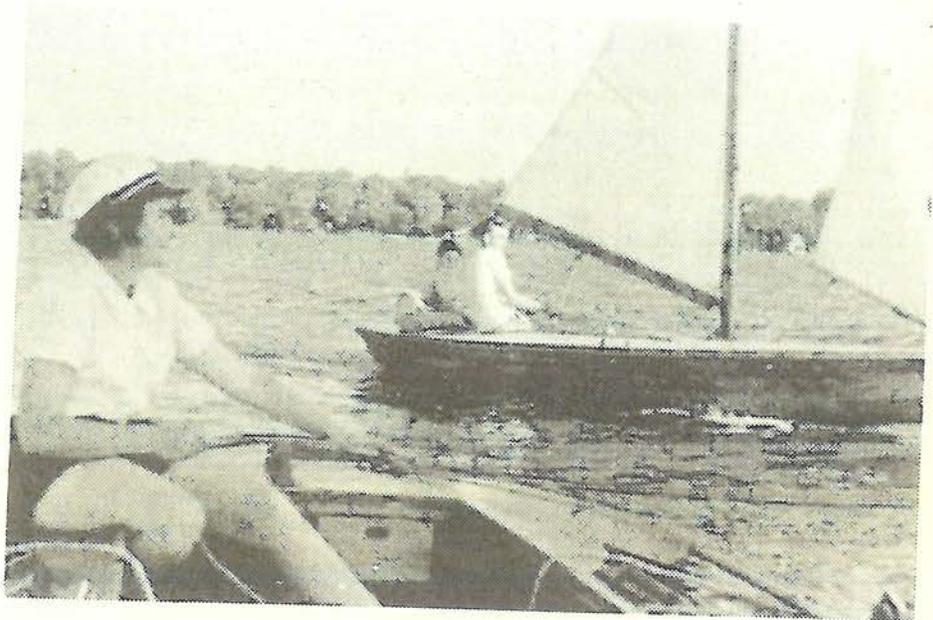
The boats had wooden hulls stained and varnished, painted canvas covered decks and cotton canvas sails. The secretary's notes from 1942 stated, "In consideration of the National Emergency existing at this time, by vote of the Board of Directors, it has been decided to suspend operations and activities of the Twin Lakes Yacht Club for the duration of the war, the present officers to remain in office to meet any emergency that may arise during the suspended period. It may interest you to know that the money remaining in the treasury has been invested in a fifty dollar United States Defense Bond." The club re-formed in 1949 but had no further activity. It wasn't until 1977 that the club was re-born when former member Fraser Scholes, teamed together with John Springer, Jim Hanert, Tom, Jack, and Missy Fitzgerald and created a group to be known as the Twin Lakes Sailing Club. The group continued to grow and currently has 50 member families and 28 competing boats. Races are held on Lake Elizabeth and the club motto is, "Sail Friendly." Current officers are:

Commodore - Bob Lorenz	Vice Commodore - Bill Hamilton
Secretary/Treasurer-Vera Boone	Race-Committee Chairman-Judy Jooss
Committee Boat Captain - Alex Cochran	
Chief Judge - Beryl "Sis" (Sprouse) Cochran	
Directors - Bob Adams, Donna Nowack, Ray Powers and Eric Roehl.	



Original members of the Twin Lakes Yacht Club who helped rebuild the organization into the Twin Lakes Sailing Club include, left to right: Fraser Scholes, "Sis" (Sprouse) Cochran and Bill Hamilton.

Enjoying the wind and waves in 1940 are Yacht Club members: left to right, Mrs. Beryl Sprouse, Bill Hamilton and Bud Sykes.



Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department

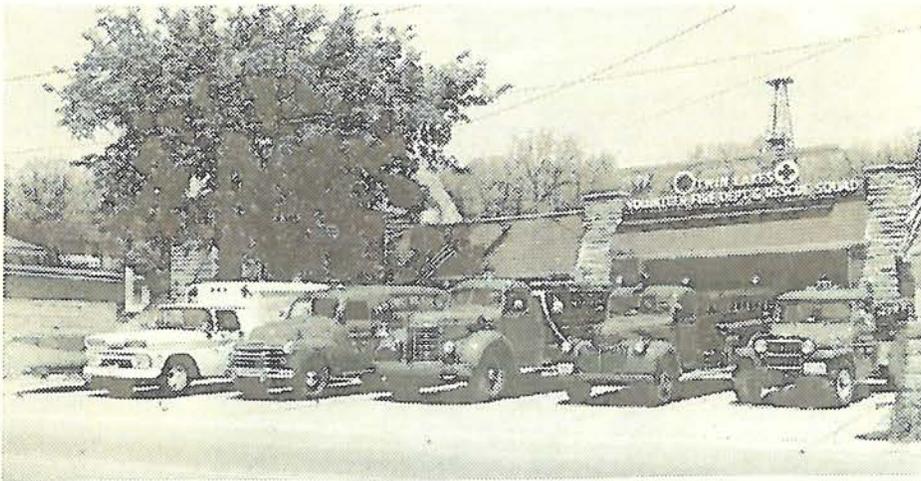
On March 4, 1929 the Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department was organized with over 20 members. Some of the original members were: Virgil Richter, Jack Evans, Fred Rieman, Joe Beyers, Hans Dierrich, Earl Ward, William Voss, Frank Zerfas Sr., John Richter, Herbert Koenig, Paul Brown, Frank Jahns, Arnold Buschman, Gail Platts, James Carey, Harvey Ritcher, George Roepke, LeRoy Winters, Max Schoor, William Staudemeyer, George Staudemeyer and Andrew Stohr. Virgil Richter was elected the first chief and meetings were held in various homes. The town of Randall purchased for the department a 1928 Pirsch built Chevrolet pumper with a 500 gallon pump for around \$2,800, and in 1930, a used 1928 Model A Ford was purchased and the men installed a water tank on the back. In these days firefighters would use buckets to take water from the Ford and dump it into the Pirsch pumper. At this time, the fire station was located in Richter's Garage until a tragic day in September of 1941 when the garage was destroyed by fire. Although the Ford and other equipment were destroyed, Virgil Richter and his wife were able to pull the Pirsch fire truck from the burning building and it was used to help fight the fire. After the fire, a 1936 Chevrolet truck was purchased

and a 250 gallon pump was installed on the back. The fire department was also incorporated in December of 1941 and the first trustees were: Arnold Buschman, William Voss, Earl Ward, Harvey Richter and Herbert Koenig. In 1942, LeRoy Winters donated a piece of land on East Main Street and that year a 28' by 60' brick building was erected. Additions were made in 1958 and in 1972.

Twin Lakes Fire Chiefs:

Virgil Richter	1929	Gil Amborn	1943 to 1977
Arnold Buschman	1930 to 1936	Art Koehn	1977 to 1980
Earl Ward	1937 to 1938	Don Amborn	1980 to 1992
LeRoy Winters	1939 to 1942	Wayne Trongeau	1993 to present

Besides responding to burning buildings and other emergencies, the fire department holds social functions for their members and families including picnics, fishing derbys and golf outings. The organization has a current membership of 75 and currently uses the following equipment: a 1992 Darley pumper, a 1984 GMC pumper, a 1994 Peterbuilt 5000 gallon tanker, a 1969 Pirsch 75' snorkel, a 1990 equipment truck, a 1984 Jeep grass truck, a 1959 Jeep lighting truck and a 1985 Ford van.



A 1960s view of the Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department. The rescue squad is on the far left and the truck next to it was the original squad. It is now used as an equipment vehicle.

The 1994 Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department members include: (back row L to R) Jim Kjellander, Paul Murphy, Anthony Brisinte, Buster Amore, Stan Clause Jr., Don C. Smith, Ron Redlin, Bob Torstenson, George Mueller, Art Koehn, Alan Stolp, Tom Stolp Sr., Donald Ranker, Rus Say, Glen Tietz. (Front row L to R) Cindy Amore, Tim Beyer, Lance Platts, Chuck Lackas, Darrel L. Stoen, Don Amborn, Wayne Trongeau, Tom Stolp Jr., Don Mecklenburg, *Willard Bartels, John Kjellander, Barbara O'Dowd, Joanne Wojcik. *Willard (Swede) Bartels has been with the department for 54 years.



Twin Lakes Rescue Squad

As with the fire department, the Twin Lakes Volunteer Rescue Squad is also vital to the welfare of the village and surrounding area, responding to life-and-death situations. This organization was formed in 1949, the first members being Harold (Bing) Gauger, Frank Zervas Jr., George Hildebrandt Jr., Paul Brown, Elmer Winter, Ernest Whitrock, George Goodwin, Gilbert Amborn and Earl VanHorne. A station wagon was used as the first squad and Earl VanHorne was the first captain. A new 1949 panel truck was purchased for \$2,000 and the American Legion donated the first stretcher for the squad. In these days, any emergency calls would come in at the VanHorne's home and Mrs. VanHorne would proceed to call the other rescue members. In 1961 a new custom General Motors Squad was delivered with a price tag of \$10,000 and in 1962 the Twin Lakes Rescue Squad received national attention by receiving a pictorial in Women's Day magazine. On December 18, 1964 the first baby, Amy Meinke, was born in the rescue squad while on the way to Burlington Hospital. The rescue squad has a current roster of 30 EMT's, two rescue vehicles and responded to 551 rescue calls in 1993.

Twin Lakes Rescue Captains:

Earl VanHorne	1949 to 1964
John Kjellander	1965 to 1968
Don Amborn	1969 to 1970
Wes Redlin	1971
Don Ranker	1972 to 1989
Tim Beyer	1990 to 1993
Darrel Stoen	1993 to present



The Twin Lakes Rescue Squad members about 1951. Standing are Frank Zervas Jr., Gil Amborn - fire chief, and Earl Van Horne - captain of the rescue squad. Kneeling are Bob Badger, George Hildebrandt, Joe Anderlick, Ernie Whitrock, Bruce Barter and Ray Larson.



The Rescue Squad in 1961.
 (From left) Gene Becker, George Hildebrandt, Jim Minnis, John Kjellander, Robert Badger, Russell Say, Bill Breen, Ken Bjerning, and Earl Van Horne.

Twin Lakes Rescue Squad members include: (Back row, 1 to r) Alan Stolp, Paul Murphy, Stan Clause Jr., Buster Amore, Anthony Brisinte, Ron Redlin, Bob Torstenson, Joanne Wojcik, Barbara O'Dowd. (front row, 1 to r) Jim Kjellander, Cindy Amore, Russ Say, E.M.S. Chief Darrel L. Stoen, Donald Ranker, Wayne Trongeau, Chuck Lackas, Timothy Beyer.



Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad Auxiliary

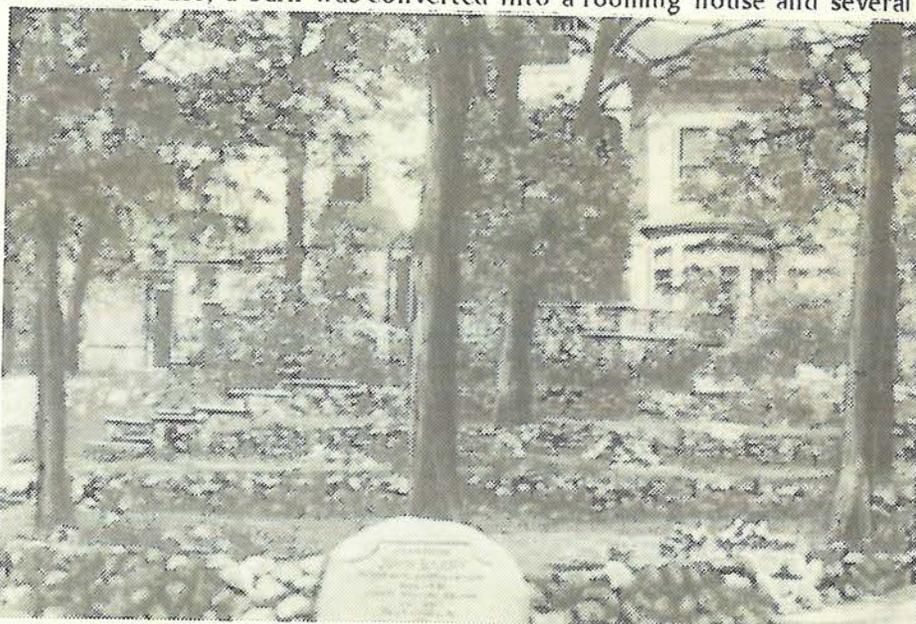
The first meeting for this organization was held in August of 1976 at the village hall. The first officers were: Joan Kuper, president; Ruth Koehn, vice president; Alice Ranker, secretary; Betty Lackas, treasurer; and Pat Kjellander, historian. To join the auxiliary you must have an immediate family member, past or present, on the department. Meetings are held at the firehouse. This organization assists the departments by serving food at major fires, has annual blood drives and donates items to both departments. The current officers are: Pat Kjellander, president; Betty Lackas, secretary/treasurer; and Ruth Koehn, vice president. The auxiliary has a current membership of 18.

The Twin Lakes Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad Auxiliary officers of 1994 are: Left to Right -- Vice-President Ruth Koehn, President Pat Kjellander, and Secretary-Treasurer Betty Leckas.



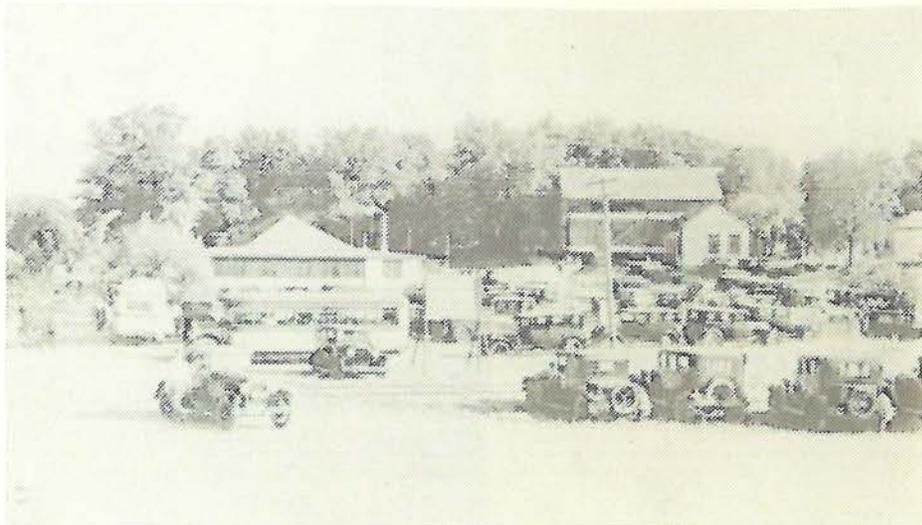
Knights of Columbus Commodore Barry Country Club

Certainly one of the most active places in the summertime, this resort was created by a Chicago branch of the Knights of Columbus for use of their members to enjoy the country. The K.G. Schmidt estate and mansion went up for auction in 1916 and it is believed that this organization purchased part of it at this time. The three-story mansion was located on the north side of Lake Mary and proved to be very desirable to the Chicago members. The club took on the name of Commodore Barry and set to work to make some changes to the old estate. The mansion became the clubhouse, a barn was converted into a rooming house and several cottages were erected. The club also had a caretaker's house and a large screened-in dining hall which was often jam-packed with people vacationing. John Joy was the first caretaker of the clubhouse, followed by Jack Evans. In the mid twenties, the Knights of Columbus also purchased land to the east and in 1929, opened up a golf course and the Red Barn. It has been said that many Chicago residents received their first taste of Twin Lakes while vacationing at the Commodore Barry, and some eventually made the village their permanent home. In 1954, the Knights of Columbus sold the the entire country club to Arnold Buschman who in turn subdivided much of the land. The beautiful clubhouse burned down in February of 1962 and although the Commodore Barry Country Club has been gone for many years now, it certainly left an impression on Twin Lakes.



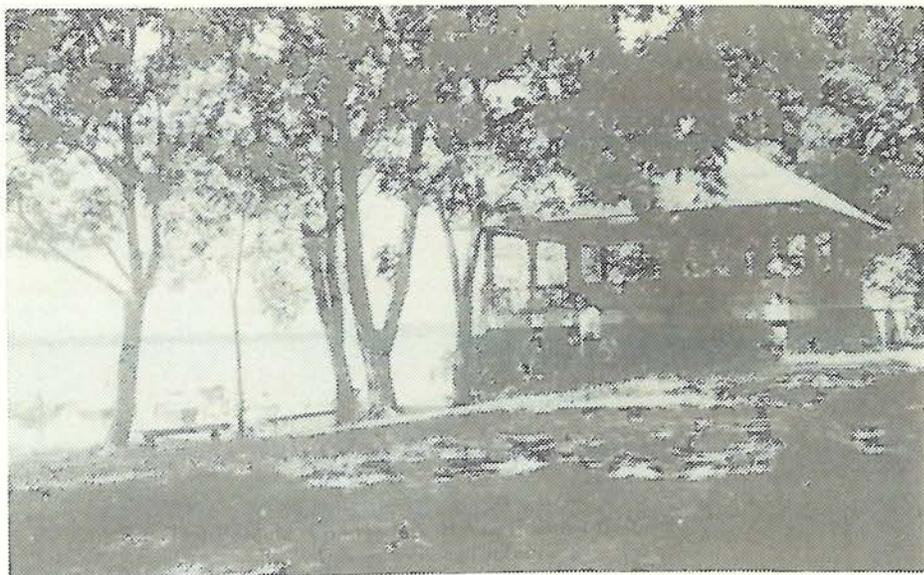
The clubhouse to the Commodore Barry Club on Lake Mary. This large house burned down in 1962. The rock reads: Commodore John Barry, Father of the American Navy. Born 1745. County Wexford, Ireland. Died 1803. Philadelphia, PA. This monument was erected in 1931 and is currently located at the Legion Park.

A very busy picture showing the dining hall, rooming house, resort bus and numerous cars. The streets were full of activity in the summer.

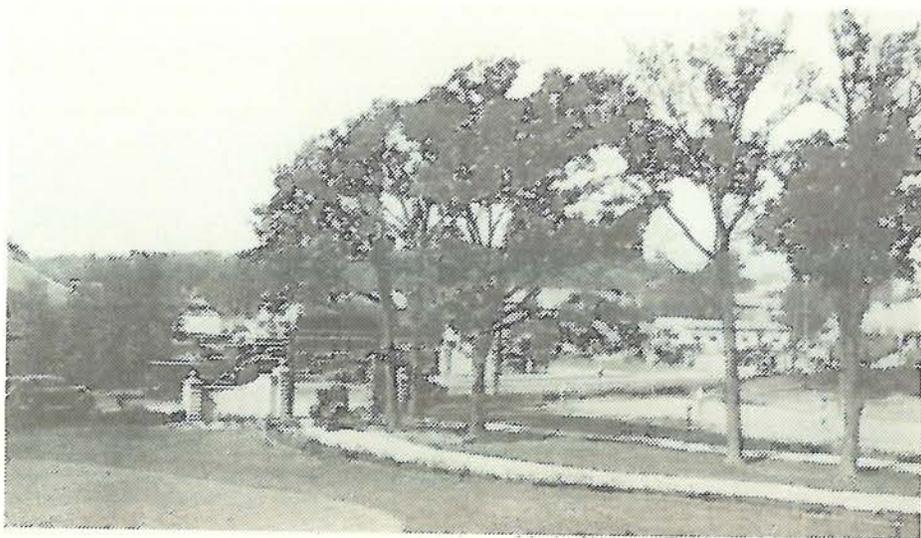


Looking south of the grounds of the Commodore Barry Club. The dining hall on the far left is now gone, and the rooming house in the middle is now an apartment building. Cottages were on the right.

A 1923 view of the pergola at the Commodore Barry Country Club. The grounds included a nice piece of shoreline on Lake Mary.



Entrance to the Commodore Barry Country Club golf course. This was later shortened and the tennis courts on the right were removed. The Vesal's grocery store was built on the site.



Girl Scouts

The start of Girl Scouting in Twin Lakes took place in 1937 with Beatrice (Harrison) Baker as the first leader of troops 52 and 38. The first meetings were held at the Cottage School and through the years meetings have been held at the Fire Station, Village Hall, Lance Park Scout House, Lakewood School and various homes. The Brownies were added about 1938 and in 1987 the Daisies began. The Girl Scouts have many functions and such activities as learning -- planting flowers and trees, first aid, cooking, sewing, horseback riding and camping. The Girl Scouts of Twin Lakes -- Service Unit 4 currently have 7 troops connected with Lakewood School with about 70 girls. Current leaders and co-leaders are Mary Romero, Robin Heinz, Roberta Lewis, Jill Rittorno, Petronella Bennett, Cindy Halko, Pam Kiel, Sandy Dunn, Elaine Stroberg and Cindy Frie. The following are the levels for the Girl Scouts:

Kindergarten	Daisies
1st to 3rd grade	Brownies
4th to 6th grade	Junior Scouts
7th to 9th grade	Cadettes
10th to 12th grade	Senior Scouts



Former Girl Scout leaders. Identified are Beverly Fischer, Lou Pfeiffer and Betty Kucharzyk.



Brownies in 1960.
 Pictured are (left to right):
 Unknown, Unknown, Unknown,
 Denise Bobis, Debbie Pfeiffer, Sally
 Breen, Unknown.

**The Girl Scouts collecting sap for
 syrup from a maple tree.**



Aquanuts

Being a village with two lakes it was just a matter of time until a organization would come along that thrives in the water. It was in the 1950s that a group was formed known as the Twin Lakes Water Ski Team Incorporated and some of the first members were Art Daniels, Carol and Kathy Sexton, Janet Holt, Cliff Cantwell, Ron and Ken Bergsma, Pete Renn, Rae Cornel, Carol and Elaine Casey, Ken Runyard, Ed Simonels, Bill Buschman, Joe Bedore, Mary Bjerning, and Reggie and Judy Keirath. The team received a variance from the village to allow multiple skiers and Ed Dicklin constructed the teams first ski ramp, which was one of the first in the state. The village and park board allowed the ski team to use Lance Park as their show site and these waterskiers put on several shows a year until the mid 1960s. A few years later the organization was revived and in 1972 the Aquanut Water Shows began. In 1973, eight shows were performed at Edgewater Beach on Lake Mary and membership dues were \$5. It didn't take long for the skiers to improve, and in 1977, the team placed first at the state tournament. The group retained it's first place status for two more years and in 1982, they went all the way to the top and took first place at the nationals. In 1983, the Aquanuts won the Triple Crown of Show Skiing and took this title again in 1984. This was also the year of the group's first 4-high pyramid! Today, the Aquanuts are as active as ever putting on shows twice a week at Lance Park on Lake Mary.

The group's current officers are:

President	Michelle Cook
Vice President	Vaughn Welling
Secretary	Jennifer Heltman
Treasurer	Jean Welling
Show Director	Carrie Michael



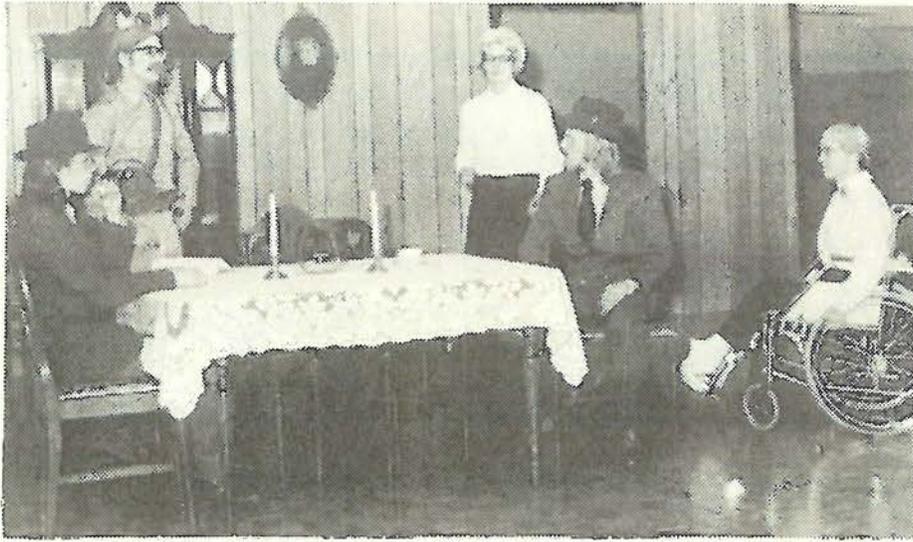
The current Aquanauts Ski Team. These performers currently put on ski shows twice a week at Lance Park.

One of the many stunts done by the Aquanut skiers includes backwards skiing. Heather Reichardt is making this look easy.



Gaslite Players

Back in 1961, Ed Fisher organized a group of amateur actors in hopes of creating a community theatre. These actors received no pay for their participation and the group took on the name of St. John's Players. This was the beginning of a group that would leave many fond memories for local residents by delighting the spectators with various plays. The first production took place at Randall School in 1961 and was called "Dear Ruth" followed by "Life With Father." It wouldn't be until 1964 when the group revived and put on the play, "The Man Who Came To Dinner," which was followed by an original variety show, "Those Wonderful Years." Some of the first officers of this group included president, James Rohde; vice president, Ruth Lasko; treasurer, Naoma Livingston; recording secretary, Lynette Rohde; and corresponding secretary, Ellen Meinke. Some of the other plays that were put on by the group included "Wizard of Oz," "Music Man," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Tenderloin" and "South Pacific." Later plays were held at Lakewood School and Wilmot High School. Although the group hadn't put on a production for a while it wasn't until around 1989 that the Gaslite Players were dissolved. The last officers included Naoma Livingston, president Honorine Elverman, Glen Carnahan, Bill Davis and Bill Elverman. The group sold their land on Wilmot Avenue where they had a storage shed for props.



Gaslite players performing before an audience are: left to right: Darryl Edwards, Glen Carnahan, Phyllis Schnurr, Hal Stronberg and Tom Harper.

Randall-Twin Lakes Community Library

The idea of having a library in Twin Lakes dates back quite a ways and the earliest recorded actions took place with the Civic Association attempting to have one established at the village hall. Although the Burlington Library gave their support this drive never amounted to an actual library. In the fall of 1991 June Norin headed a drive to finally achieve getting a library established in the village. After asking for help a seven member committee was established to achieve this goal and the village accepted a call to join the Community Library System. The library planning committee consisted of Polly Anderson, Judy Jooss, John Opem, Dennis Maki, Gloria Laurin, John Parker, Mickey Adams, Janet Jackson, Judy Cantwell, Kathy Stolp and Roberta Fabiani. A site was located for the library in 1993 in the old Vesel's Store building on South Lake Avenue. The library is currently in full swing and steadily growing.



Members of the Randall - Twin Lakes Planning Committee.
 Back row left to right: John Parker, John Opem, Polly Anderson,
 Janet Jackson, Judy Cantwell.
 Front row left to right: Judy Jooss, Gloria Laurin, and June Norin.
 The library opened in 1993.

Twin Lakes Jaycees

The newest organization to the village is the Twin Lakes Jaycees which began in October of 1993. This group is designed for young adults, 21 to 40 years old, and the group currently has 22 members. Some of the activities already accomplished by this group include Toys for Tots, a benefit dance and a sandbox fill. Members of the Executive Board for the Twin Lakes Jaycees are Brian Hocking, Tim Gray, Vickie Bushnell, Wendy Verzal, Deanne Janca and Nancy Corday.

The Twin Lakes Jaycees Executive Board. Back row left to right: Tim Gray, Vickie Bushnell, Wendy Verzal. Front row: Deanne Janca, Nancy Corday.



Twin Lakes Cubscout Pack 343

The earliest records of the Twin Lakes Cubscouts date back to 1959 with Ralph McGonagal as the Cubmaster. Some of the boys' activities include the Christmas Wreath Sales, Pinewood Derby, Blue and Gold Banquet, Swim Party and bowling outings. Other Cubmasters over the years include Richard Heigl, Pete Renn, Paul Jacobs and Jim Karedes. Al Dohse has been the Cubmaster since 1983 and Pack 343 serves around 30 boys each year.



Twin Lakes Cubscouts Pack 343, in 1986. Pictured are, left to right, back row: Al Dohse, Jean Wegmuller, Paul Shetn, Ken Wegmuller, Mrs. Kasper, Cloyd Porter, Bill Kasper, Richard Heigl, Shirley Heigl, Terry Stoen. Front row: 1 to r.: Bryan Hall, Unknown, Unknown, Unknown, Elvis Shehan, Brian Dohse, Chad Cantwell.

Twin Lakes Boy Scouts

The beginnings of boy scouting in Twin Lakes dates back to 1939 with the formation of Troop 26 with Joe Beyer as Scoutmaster. The group disbanded during World War II. Around 1957, a new troop was formed known as Troop 343 which immediately grew under the leadership of Scoutmaster Bud Fischer and Assistant Scoutmaster Jim Carnahan. A building at Lance Park, the former Lance summer home, was given for use and became known as the Scout House where meetings were regularly held. This building burned in 1968 and was rebuilt. The Twin Lakes Boy Scouts apparently disbanded in 1984 but was reorganized and sponsored by the Legion in 1986. The new troop 344 began to grow. The scouts stay active with the Fallfest clean-up,

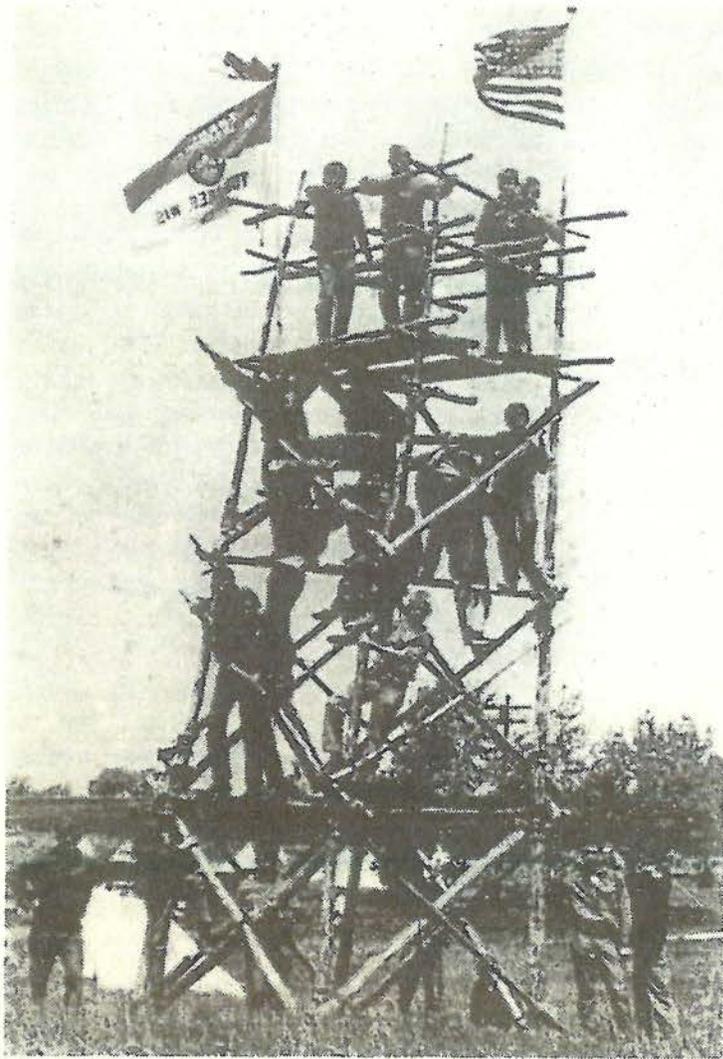


collecting food, cleaning the grounds at Messiah Lutheran Church, camping in caves, building shelters and igloos, cross country skiing, canoeing, horseback riding and more. The current membership is 13 boys and Woodrow Dorson is the Scoutmaster. Richard Heigl is the current Unit Commissioner.

Boy Scouts with their newly aquired and renovated truck about 1970. On the left are Scoutmaster Richard Heigl and Bob Amborn and the scouts are: Jim Balaz, Bruce Heigl, Greg Paddon, Alex Balaz, Hart and Brossard.

Boy Scouts lashing a monkey bridge in 1987. From left to right are: Ken Pryga, Mike Davis, Mark Davis, Brandon Stoen, and Scoutmaster Nick Weil.





A 40 foot tall tower constructed with poles and tied with ropes was one of the many projects accomplished by the Twin Lakes Boy Scout Troop.

1965 Boy Scouts known as the "Flag Troop" sold over 1,000 flags. Pictured are adults: Richard Heigl, Joe Bedore, Howard Peltier, "Urb" Capelli, Roger "Bud" Fisher. Boys include: Larry Heigl, Jeff Heigl, Tom Jahns, Dave Carnahan, Steve Young, Dick Badger, Dennis Kucy, Steve Kennedy, Mark Kennedy, Doug Fischer, Danny Larson, Randy Peltier, Glen Carnahan, Randy Freeman, Don Carnahan, Ken Cornell, "Cubby" Jacobsen, Pete Bialek, Kent Yunker, Mark Yunker, Roger Phipps, Joe Bedore, Kelly Yunker.



Twin Lakes American Legion Post 544

A group of Twin Lakes area men who had served their country in the armed forces, applied for a temporary charter in the American Legion and were granted a charter on December 14, 1949. This was the beginning of the Twin Lakes Legion Post 544. This organization aids not only veterans but the entire community. The first commander was Elmer Winter. The group started out with limited funds but managed to make their first purchase which was a new stretcher for the Twin Lakes Rescue Squad. In 1955, the Legion purchased nine acres on Legion Drive and improved it to make a park complete with swings, slides and ball diamonds. Each year the Legion sponsors the Memorial Day Parade in which other organizations participate. In the 1950s the Legion also began sponsoring the annual carnival which was held in the end of July. This carnival dated back into the 1930s and was held in the vicinity of the parking lot by the old roller rink. The American Legion Post 544 is still very active, sponsoring groups such as the Boy Scouts and the annual circus at Legion Park. The Legion's headquarters is located on Legion Drive.

American Legion Post 544 Commanders

1950 Elmer Winter	1970 Eugene Belakiewicz
1951 William Kayser	1971 Martin Baumann
1952 Frank Platts	1972 Edwin Lech
1953 Fred Sarbacker Jr.	1973 Phillip Parisi
1954 Iles Rochette	1974 Richard Burke
1955 Merlin Jahns	1975 Richard Sarbacker
1956 Harold Gauger	1976 Phillip Fishback
1957 Fred Flesch Jr.	1978 James Schmidt
1958 John Kjellander	1979 Robert Livingston
1959 Edward Walsh	1980 James Mayer
1960 Ellsworth Barton	1981 Robert Jahns
1961 Victor Lucas	1982 Donald Smitz
1962 James Brandes	1983 Robert Jahns
1963 Robert Fuchs	1984 Ray Larsen
1964 Thomas Johnson	1985 Harvey Peters
1965 Urban Cappelli	1986 Robert Jahns
1966 Claude Foubare	1987 Edmund Kobierski
1967 William Meinke	1988 Bruno Dyszczaowski
1968 Howard Peltier	1990 Harry Fryman Jr.
1969 David Brunner	1991 Joe Rygielski
	1994 Jim Schmidt

Preamble

"For God and Country --- We associate ourselves together For the following purposes: To uphold and defend The Constitution of the United States of America; To maintain law and order; To foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; To preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great Wars; To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; To make right the master of might; To promote peace and good will on earth; To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of Justice, Freedom, and Democracy; To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."



Members of the American Legion Post 544 at the flag pole memorial ceremony in front of the Village Hall in 1953. The members that could be identified are from left to right: Jim Olsen, Tom Johnson, Wm. Kaiser, Ray Larsen, Sonny Knickrehm, Larry DeRome, Red Sarbacher, Ilse Rochette(seated), Ray Clark, Joe Unti, Fuzzy Bobula, Fred Kamin, Dick Allen, Bob Fuchs, Frank Platts, unknown, Willard (Swede) Bartels

The Twin Lakes Summer Festival Carnival was the highlight of the season. The Legion began sponsoring this in the 1950s. Although this carnival dates back to the 1930s or more it is not known who sponsored it before the Legion.



District Representative Cloyd Porter with his wife, Joan, in the Memorial Day Parade of 1992. The Legion sponsors this parade every year which is complete with marching bands, fire trucks and more.



**1994 Memorial Day Parade. The American Legion is always
a welcome sight marching down the streets.**

Twin Lakes American Legion Auxiliary Unit 544

Organized in 1957, although a separate organization from the Legion, the auxiliary was formed to assist the post whenever possible. The founding officer was Marge Brereton and a charter was granted in February of 1958. Some of the group's fund raisers and activities include the distribution of poppies (handmade by patients at the VA Hospital), bingo entertainment at the hospital, Halloween parties at Lakewood and Randall schools, card parties and the fashion show which was held annually. In 1959, the Auxiliary formed a quartet which would become known as The Lost Chords which entertained at many functions in the area and even won nine state and four national competitions. Original members of this group were Joan Bogart, Ruth Hibbard, JoAnn Tatge and Janet Oestreich with Dottie Young as accompanist. The Auxiliary contributes to many funds and sponsors the Brownies and Girl Scouts, Twin Lakes Rescue Squad, Sharing Center and St. John's Food Pantry.

Legion Auxiliary Unit 544 Presidents

1957 Marge Brereton	1973 Eileen Johnson
1958 Lucy Kolbe	1974 Shirley Een
1959 Comille Barton	1975 Janet Oestreich
1960 Janet Oestreich	1976 Audrey Arnone
1961 Madelyn Wheeler	1977 Virginia Lech
1962 Lucy Kolbe	1978 Helene Dabek
1963 Matilda Bobula	1979 Elizabeth Schuermann
1964 Helen Foubare	1980 Shirley Een
1965 Lorraine Fuchs	1982 Laurie Sullivan
1966 Winnie Becker	1983 Elsie Peters
1967 Marie Evans	1984 Nancy Hart
1968 Dottie Young	1987 Florianna Sadowski
1969 Lorraine Fuchs	1988 Dorothy Wojcik
1970 Jo Burmeister	1990 Florianna Sadowski
1971 Ruth Smith	1991 Alice Lenz
1972 Ellen Morgan	1994 Nancy Hart

Eligibility to join the American Legion Auxiliary is through the military service according to eligibility dates of a member of the American Legion, a deceased veteran or through the woman's own military service. Membership includes wives, daughters, mothers, sisters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters. The unit has both junior and senior members and meetings are held at the Legion building on Legion Drive.



The Legion Auxiliary quartet, "The Lost Chords."
This group entertained at many functions around the area including the Spring Fashion Show of 1962. From left to right are: JoAnne Tatge, Ruth Hibbard, Dottie Young and Joan Bogart.



Current officers of the Twin Lakes Legion Auxillary include: Nancy Hart, president; Marge Bauman, 1st vice president; Alice Lenz, 2nd vice president; Lorraine Fuchs, secretary; Dorothy Young, treasurer; Elizabeth Garafola, chaplain; and Lily Gadylewski, sargent of arms. Not pictured is Barbara Crews, assistant sargent of arms.

Kenosha Campfire Girls

Although this was a well-known organization, specifics on the Kenosha Campfire Girls wasn't available. It is known that they had a camp on Indian Point. There was also a Chicago chapter of the Campfire Girls who had a camp on East Lakeshore Drive.



Bungalows belonging to the Kenosha Campfire Girls located on Indian Point.
Photo dated 1912.

Twin Lakes Chamber and Businessmen's Association

Originally two separate groups -- the Twin Lakes Chamber of Commerce and the Twin Lakes Businessmen's Association, these two groups merged in 1992 to better serve the community.

Twin Lakes Businessmen's Association -- This group began as a businessmen's celebration to the successful summer of 1954. Ed Dicklin organized the group which continued to grow and helped not only the community, but other organizations as well. This group benefitted the village by purchasing the village signs, christmas decorations and much more. The Businessmen's Association held their monthly meetings at various restaurants.

Twin Lakes Chamber of Commerce -- This organization dates back to 1971 when around 25 persons appointed Jerry Rasmussen as acting chairman; James Collins, vice president; and Robert Tilton, secretary-treasurer. The Chamber has sponsored many activities, including Summerfest, Octoberfest, Winterfest, circuses, Christmas contests and currently Fallfest. Rose Grant was appointed to care for the operation of the Chamber Office which is located on the west side of the intersection where East Main Street meets North Lake Avenue and South Lake Avenue. Angela Karow later took over the duty of operating this facility which has plenty of information for tourists. It is currently run by Mary Meyer. The current officers for these two groups are: president, Cliff Cantwell; vice president, Stan Torstenson; secretary, June Norin; and treasurer, Keith Eineke.



Miss Twin Lakes of 1958.

**Left is Brenda Cudzik, Queen Carolyn Williams, Right Loretta Ellingson.
The Chamber of Commerce and the Businessmen's Association have
sponsored many fun-filled events for the village to enjoy.**



This building is now the Twin Lakes Chamber and Businessmen's Association Tourist Information building. This building started out as a gift shop owned by Frank Sexton. It later became the first pizza shop in town owned by Anthony and Lynne James before they sold it in 1955. It was then used as a paint and sign shop. Originally located east of the Village Inn, the Chamber moved this building in 1971 to it's present location.

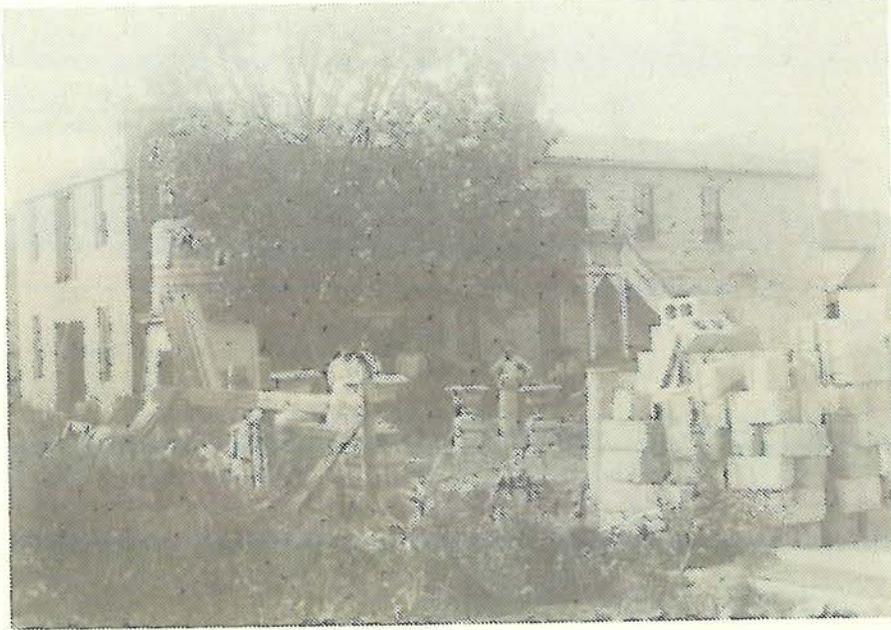
The office and tourist information center of the Twin Lakes Chamber and Businessmen's Association.



INDUSTRIES

Himmelman's Cement Block Factory

About 1905, Twin Lakes was introduced to its first manufacturing plant which was known as the Himmelman Cement Block Factory. The owner was August Himmelman and the two-story brick structure was located on the corner of Main Street and North Lake Avenue. This business manufactured cement blocks which may have been used in building many local structures including what later became the Bayview Hotel and possibly the original part of the Village Hall. The factory burned in 1915 and the remains were taken down. The Wonder Bar is now located on this site.



Himmelman's Cement Block Factory around 1910. It appears that cement lawn decorations may also have been made here.

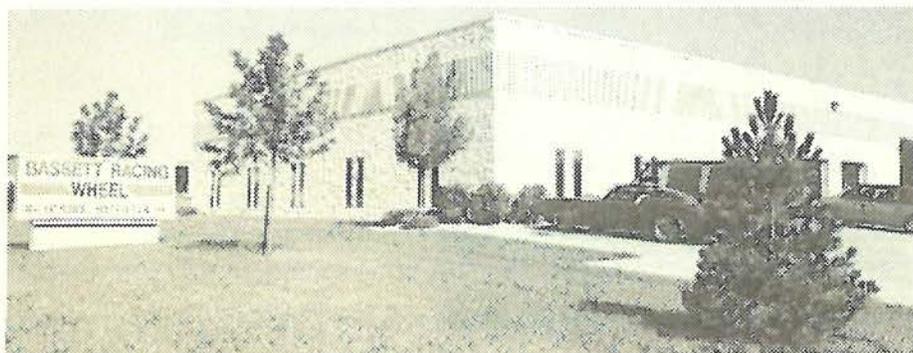
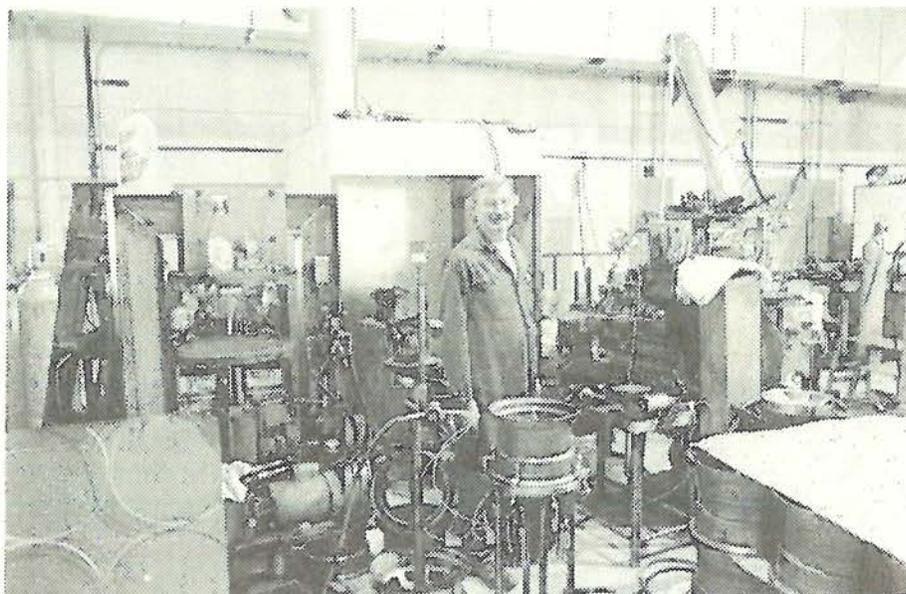


Men appear to be taking down the remains of the Cement Block Factory after it burned in 1915.

Bassett Racing Wheel

This company began in Bassett in 1965 by Stan Baumel. A former stock car designer, Baumel began designing and producing racing wheels which were soon being used by almost every race car driver. Bassett Racing Wheel uses robotic equipment as well as old-fashioned hand quality to make the wheels that are shipped out every day. A new 13,000 square foot facility was built in 1992 on Holy Hill Road.

Stan Baumel in his 13000 square foot facility for making racing wheels.



The new Bassett Racing Wheel facility located on Holy Hill Road.

Badgerland Products

This company was founded in 1981 by Paul Ericson and Bill Porps. First located in a second floor office of an airport hanger in Kenosha, this business manufactures a large variety of labels. Family members Beverly and Yvonne Ericson and Bonita Porps soon joined in and the company moved to a new location in Salem in 1982. With continued steady growth, in 1985, Badgerland Products again moved its operation to Burlington Avenue in Twin Lakes. In 1991, with over 20 employees, the company again moved, this time into a new 15,000 square foot building on Industrial Drive. Badgerland Products continues to grow and services customers all over the world.



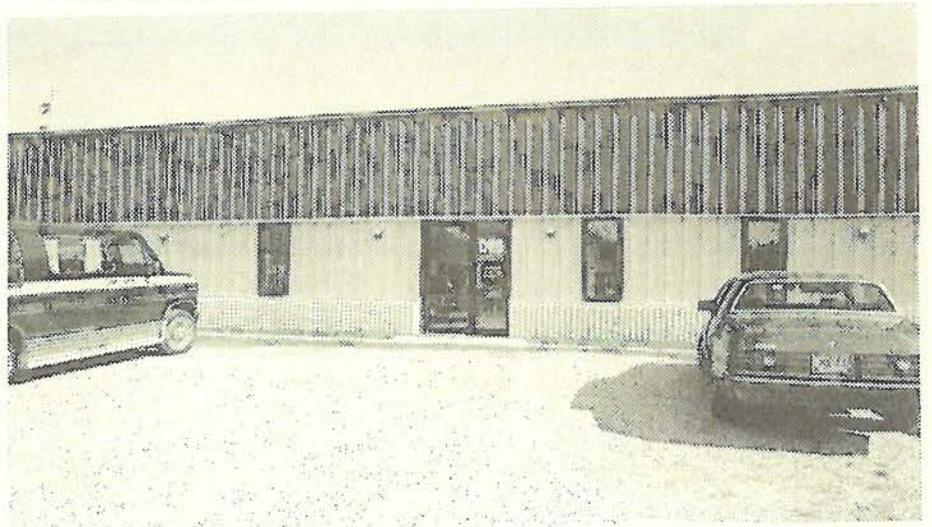
Part-owner William Porps at his label manufacturing plant.



The new modern home for Badgerland Products on Industrial Drive.

DES Automotive Products

This 9,800 square foot facility on Holy Hill Road was erected in 1989. A manufacturer of brake parts, this business originated in Fox Lake Illinois in 1974. Steve Dunn is the current president and the operation employs up to sixteen people at peak season.



The DES Automotive facility on Holy Hill Road.



Robert Patry working on brake parts at DES Automotive. This company began in 1974 in Fox Lake Illinois.

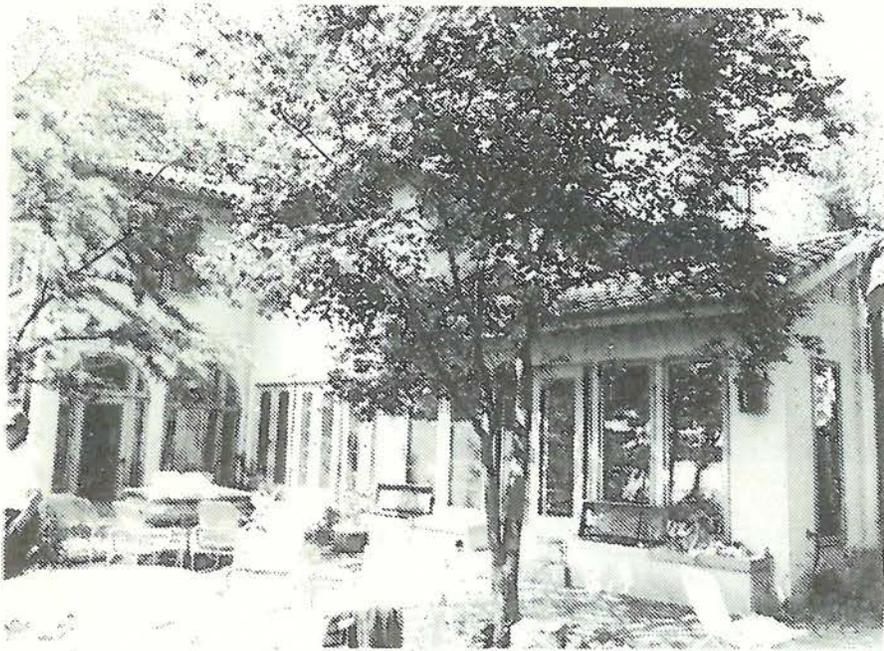
**SUMMER
ESTATES**

Lorenz Home

Located in Twin Lakes Park Subdivision this Spanish type home was built around 1922 overlooking both lakes with a boat house on Lake Mary. W.W. Vincent built this home on top of a hill and after a while they installed a type of elevator to make it easier to get to the house. The Vincents also had a 39 foot custom boat which would cruise around Lake Mary at dusk delighting spectators on the shore with beautiful lights. Robert and Marlene Lorenz purchased the home in 1973 and still own it.



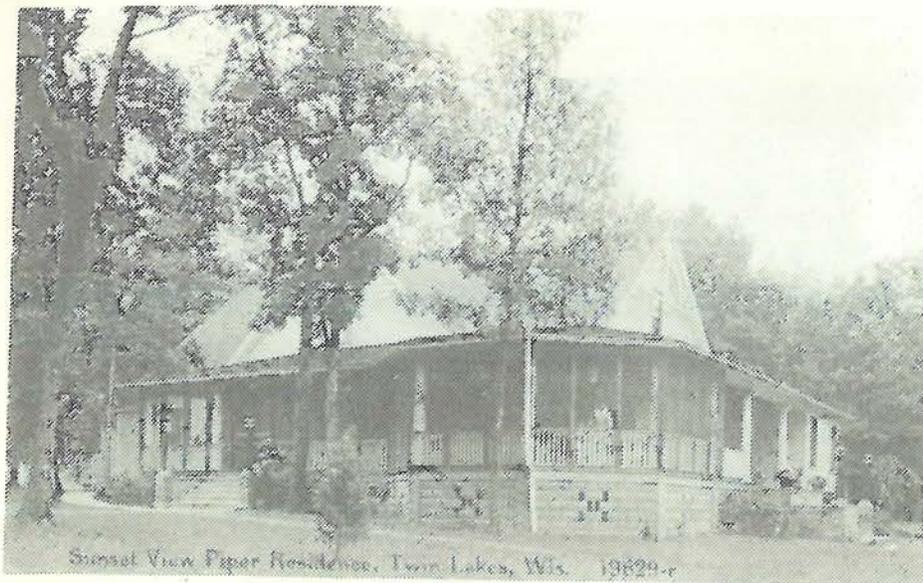
W.W. Vincent's home in 1926. This house still stands in Twin Lakes Park Subdivision and is now the home of Bob and Marlene Lorenz.



The 1994 view of the Lorenz home located in Twin Lakes Park Subdivision.

Robison Home

On East Lakeshore Drive in 1909, Henry Piper of Piper Baking Company, Chicago, built this large home and cottages overlooking Lake Mary. The cottages were often used by the Piper children, Emily (Richter), Minnie (Freund), Charles and Arthur. The Burmeister family purchased this property in 1941 and later sold to the Sitar family. Donald and Joanne Robison are the current owners.



The Piper Estate complete with a large screened porch to enjoy the view of Lake Mary.

Sunset View Piper Residence, Twin Lakes, Wis. 1929-r



East Lakeshore Drive in the early 1900s, showing the garage and entrance to the Piper Estate.

LAKE SHORE DRIVE, LAKE MARY,
TWIN LAKES, WIS.



The home and cottages of the old Piper Estate are currently owned and enjoyed by the Robison family.

Prochaska Estate

In 1894, Russell D. Peacock, of Peacock Jewelry Store, Chicago, purchased three lots on Lake Elizabeth from Christian Rasch and John Kloeber. This two-story home on East Lakeshore Drive was built around the turn of the century and the stone gateposts with the Peacock name still stand at the entrance. Julian Szalapski was the next owner, followed by Joe and Gina Prochaska. The home is still in the Prochaska family.



Near the south end of Lake Elizabeth the Peacock Estate was built around 1900 and is currently owned by the Prochaska family.

Berwick Cottage

The name for this summer estate came from a town in Scotland in which an ancestor, David Ross Fraser, was born. Norman and Ariadne Fraser purchased over 5 acres of lakefront land on Genoa road (East Lakeshore Drive) from Frank and Janice Waters in 1889. In 1890 the "cottage" was built which consisted of three stories, fourteen rooms an 87 foot porch overlooking Lake Elizabeth and is believed to have been one of the first "pre-fabricated" houses in the area. The home was ordered through the Sears Catalog and shipped from Chicago to Twin Lakes on the railroad. The house contained seven bedrooms, a sleeping porch, maid quarters, library, three fireplaces and a beautiful wooden stairway. The estate also included a caretaker's house, barn, ice house, laundry, pump



Berwick Cottage on East Lakeshore Drive shortly after construction. This house was ordered through the Sears Catalog in 1890.

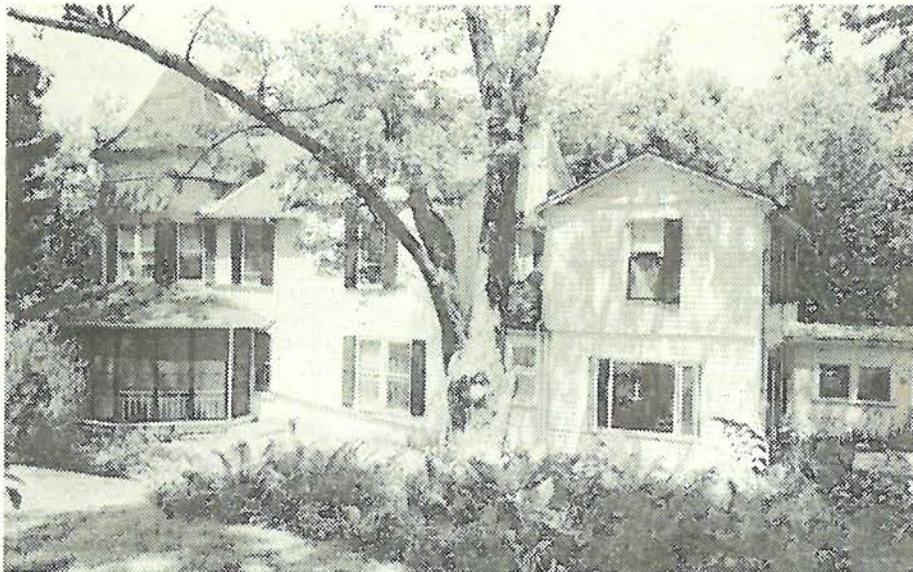
house, play house, boat house and tennis courts. This summer estate was kept in the family even surviving fires that destroyed the laundry in 1915 and the pumphouse in 1943. Berwick Cottage has held many cherished memories for the family including three weddings and is currently owned by Fraser Scholes.



The barn at the Berwick Cottage Estate about 1890. Caretakers through the years included Robert McKee, Gus and Annie Rieman, Axel and Olgo Peterson, Ted and Clara Leitings, David Peterson and Leonard Carey.



Left to right are: Elsie Main, Violet Fraser, Julia Main, and Marjorie Fraser about 1902 at the Berwick Cottage Estate.

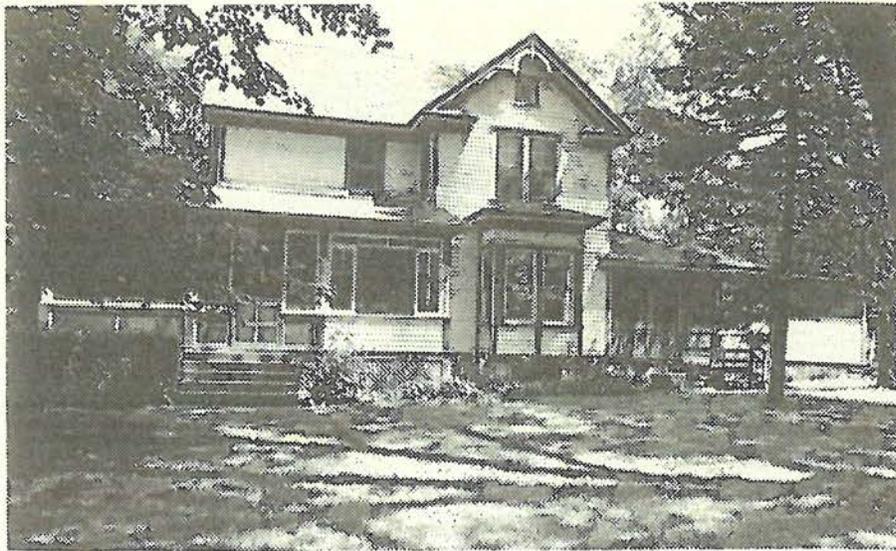
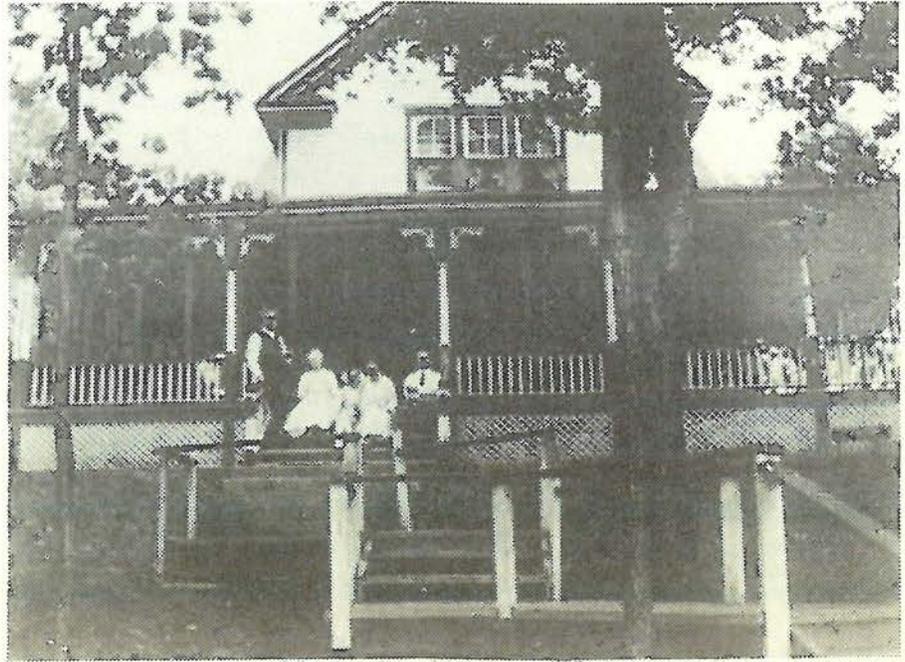


Still in the family, Berwick Cottage is currently owned by Fraser Scholes.

Cretors Home

Charles Cretors Sr. first found out what Twin Lakes was like when he and his friend Everet Murphy rode their bicycles from Chicago and found a spot on Lake Elizabeth with a spring where they camped and fished. The two talked their fathers into buying adjacent pieces of property at this location and in 1897 Charles' dream came true when his parents ordered a house from the Sears Catalog. A two-story, three bedroom home with victorian trim was built on East Lakeshore Drive and was complete with three large porches. At first, water was supplied to the house by an intake pipe which extended out into the lake and an air pump provided the water pressure. This estate also included a boathouse complete with a large boat often used for evening cruises on the lake. This house has gone through some changes over the years and currently has five bedrooms. The present owner is Charles Cretors Jr.

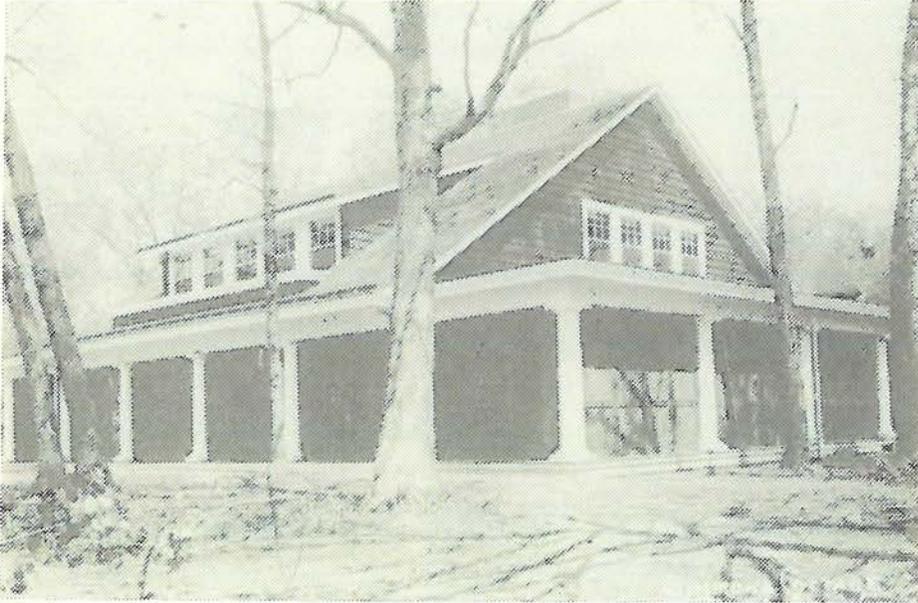
Charles Cretors home on East Lakeshore Drive about 1910.



The Cretors home as it appears today in 1994. It still remains in the family.

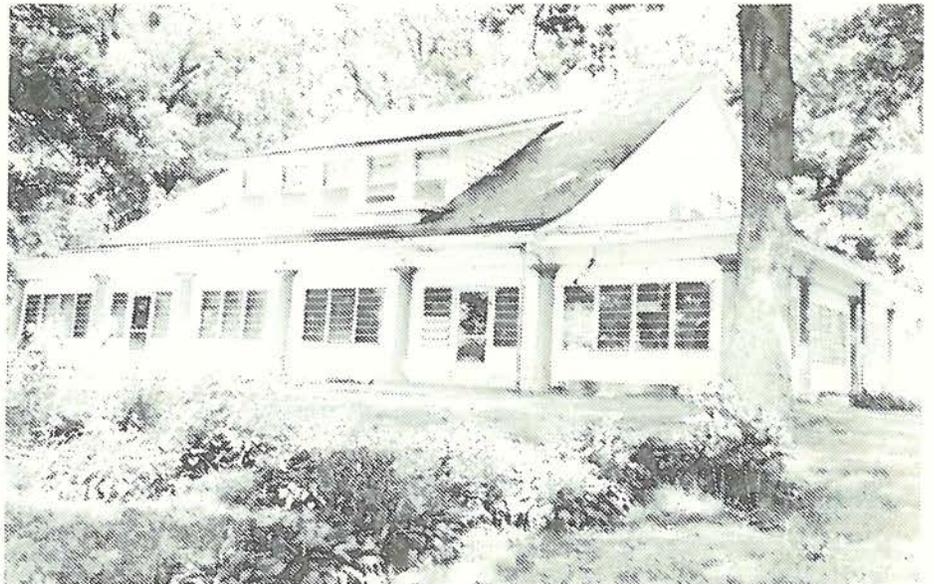
Cudzik Estate

Z.G. Simmons, owner of the Simmons Bed Company in Kenosha, purchased a large piece of property in Twin Lakes about 1913 and built a summer home. This large home boasted eight bedrooms, a large living room with a fireplace and a nice view of Lake Mary. At this time, East Lakeshore Drive came through this property until Simmons wanted to use this for his driveway. The road was then moved to its present location (presently where Wilmot Avenue and East Lakeshore Drive meet). John Wilkinson purchased the property and subdivided the land around 1924. This property became known as Edgewater Park Subdivision. Walter Cudzik bought the old Simmons home in 1968 and still owns it.



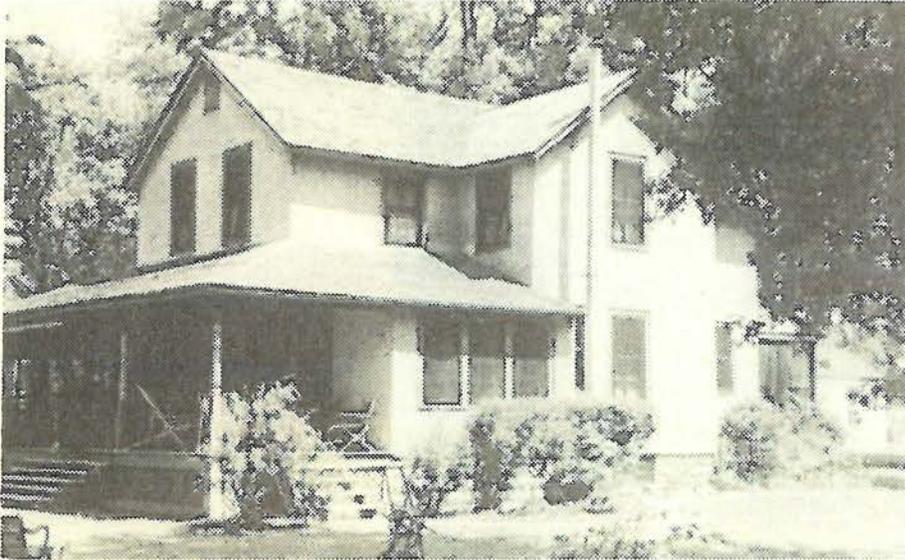
Simmon's Cottage about 1920. The home has a nice view of Lake Mary.

Simmon's Cottage as it appears in 1994. It is presently owned by Walter Cudzik who bought the home in 1968.



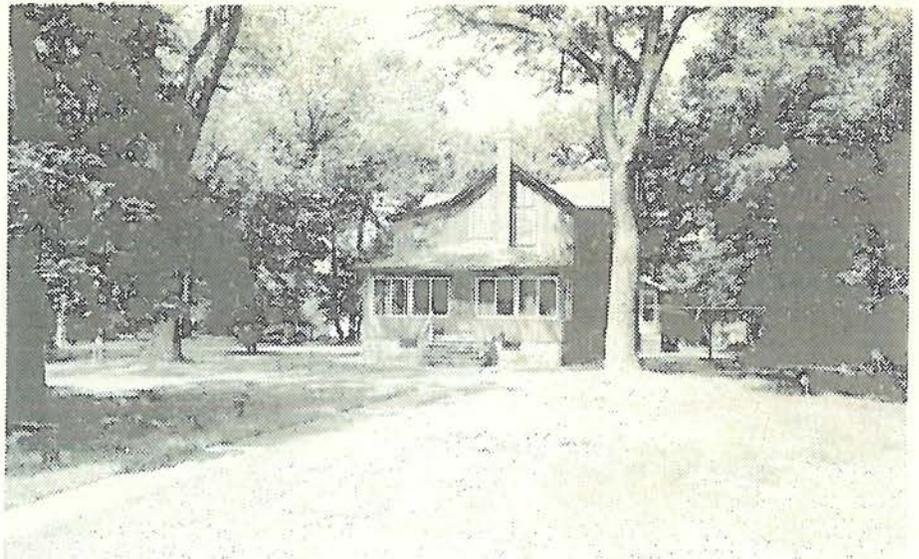
Cochran Home

First owned by Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Varnell, John Krumpen and Fred Arp of Richmond were the builders of the house in 1897. The lumber came from lumberyards in Richmond and Kruse Hardware, in Richmond, installed the gas machine and plumbing fixtures. In 1939, this home on East Lakeshore Drive was passed down to Beryl (Varnell) Sprouse and the porches were enclosed by contractor Harvey Richter. In 1970, the home went to the third generation, Beryl (Sprouse) Cochran and Alexander and Beryl Cochran still own this home.



The Varnell home on Lake Elizabeth. This house was built in 1897.

The third-generation residence of Beryl (Sprouse) and Alexander Cochran as it appears today on East Lakeshore Drive.



Glen Carrie

With over 400 feet of lakefront, this summer estate offers plenty of recreation on Lake Elizabeth. Built in 1880, the two-story home was erected on 18 acres complete with a boathouse, barn, cookhouse and woodhouse. Henry Edward and Caroline (Raymond) Hamilton were the first owners of the 13 room home which was passed down to Henry Raymond, Gurdon Hubbard and finally to current owners William and Helen Hamilton.



Glen Carrie in 1890. This home was built by Henry and Caroline Hamilton.

The 1994 residence of William and Helen Hamilton, the present owners of Glen Carrie.



K.G. Schmidt Estate

Kaspar G. Schmidt purchased the Quayle family homestead and a large piece of land overlooking Lake Mary in 1889 from Lorenzo and Jennie Quayle. This became known as the Schmidt Brewery Farm as K.G. Schmidt was the owner of a brewery in Chicago and used this farm as a resting place for the horses that pulled the heavy beer wagons. Schmidt had a beautiful mansion built on a small hill overlooking the lake which was one of the largest around. The towering four story summer home consisted of fourteen rooms and the grounds included a barn, chicken house, ice house, pavilion, boat house and a private gas plant. After the death of K.G. Schmidt, this estate was put up for auction in 1916 and it is believed that a Chicago Chapter of the Knights of Columbus purchased it at this time and converted the residence into the clubhouse for the Commodore Barry Club. The old home burned down in 1962.

K.G. Schmidt mansion. This was sold to the Knights of Columbus and then it burned in 1962. It was located on the hill in back of the Lakeview Motel.



Tenuta Home

Gustav and Elizabeth Carstens purchased a large piece of property from Fanny Loveday in 1898. Julian and Fanny Loveday had purchased and subdivided this land from Edward Bain of the Bain Wagon Company, from Kenosha, who cut the Hickory trees on the land for wagon spokes. Carstens built a beautiful two-story home with a turret overlooking Lake Mary.



Their daughter, Augusta (Gussie), married Otto Roehrborn and their children were Walter and Thea (Roehrborn) Priebe. This estate on East Lakeshore Drive stayed in the family until being sold to Ralph and Margaret Tenuta in 1986.

Ralph and Margaret Tenuta purchased the old Carstens estate in 1986 and still enjoy the view of Lake Mary.