

and dye makers of Brower Manufacturing Company joined the Machinists Union.

Since its first organization in 1941, the union has grown to be the largest in the Quincy area. At present numbering approximately one thousand five hundred members, the local has, through negotiations and minor strikes, improved working conditions and increased wage earnings significantly.

Local Union No. 44 of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union was first organized on June 8, 1863, and was granted a national charter on the seventeenth day of July 1874. At this time the elected officers were: president, James Goodnaugh; vice-president, George W. Fotsam; financial secretary, Albert Ruby; treasurer, Henry Pfeiffer; and corresponding secretary, Charles W. Duncan.

It is believed that this union was composed of skilled craftsmen who had migrated from their homes on the eastern seaboard in search of new frontiers and more stimulating working conditions. These far-sighted men joined in founding the organization because they had learned through experience the value of unity in a profession. In these early days the main objectives of the group were to improve working conditions, increase salaries, shorten working days, and affiliate with the national union located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

As historical sources show, the main employment of molders and foundry workers in this area has been in the production of stoves and furnaces. At its height during the period 1913 to 1916, the Quincy Local controlled some 16 "shops" with members located in the following firms: Comstock-Castle, Nouety Foundry, White Stone and Clay, Central Stone and Pattern Shop, Channon-Emery Stove, Excelsior Stone Foundry, Quincy Stone Foundry, Bush's Foundry, Moden Trou Foundry, Quincy Casting Company, Gardner-Denver Company, and Dayton-Dowd Company. A membership of approximately 750 molders and casemakers was the peak reached before the depression of the 1930's hit and alleviated the need for such workers.

Quincy Local No. 44 has maintained a well balanced relationship with local management groups and has, by prudent action, avoided any unnecessary strife. Through this careful planning the union has been able to realize the goals of its founders in bettering working conditions and raising wage scales.

Local 44 has also been active in civic projects, such as sponsoring an annual Thanksgiving Ball for many years with the assistance of city merchants. A large band was also formed by union members and participated in various musical functions throughout the area. Of particular interest was the orchestra's performance in the annual Labor Day Parade. Large family picnics and various sporting teams were also sponsored.

On the 21st and 22nd of September, 1963, the Quincy Local celebrated its centennial with a large ban-

quet, dance, and picnic. Its one hundred year in this area shows the successful development of industrial force and its relation to the community.

Quincy musicians have had a long and interesting history, much of which has occurred since the unionization of the artists. The first move for unionization within the profession was made in 1886 by a group of delegates from Cincinnati, Ohio, attempting to organize local musicians, but because of lack of interest the project failed. The exact date at which Quincy local came into existence is not known. National records show the presence of a Quincy delegate from Local No. 54 at the New York City convention of the National League of Musicians in 1896. The national union was prospering until a vast over membership in the American Federation of Labor divided the organization. Throughout the 1890's and 1896 war was waged between the factions culminating in the creation of the American Federation of Musicians and destruction of the National League. Supposedly in 1902 a charter was granted the Quincy unit from the new organization, but confusion exists about this document, as a charter with the same number was later awarded to another local. On December 27, 1902, forty-five Adams County musicians met and established the Quincy Music Protective Union. This group received a charter from the American Federation of Musicians on January 1, 1903. At its founding, Local 265 claimed seven members who would meet four times yearly and an initiation fee of fifteen dollars and yearly dues of two dollars. Union rates at this time were as follows: for three hours playing at a wedding each musician would receive \$2.50, for four hours at a dance a man was paid \$2.50, for work in parades, on houses, and theaters, a rate of \$2.00 was set. In 1904 meetings became a monthly affair, thus vastly increasing the unions' effectiveness and enabling them to increase their service to the community. In 1905 a musician received \$3.00 for four hours play at a dance or similar gathering. In 1917 the membership totaled 146 men, and in 1927 the union purchased \$1.00 worth of stock in the Quincy Memorial Bridge. During the depression of the 1930's the local membership decreased sharply and in 1935 the organization withdrew from the Trades and Labor Assembly for financial reasons. After the depression the union regained its strength and in 1950 offered a life insurance plan to its members. In that same year the local also contracted to do television work for the new stations in the local area. On January 1, 1963, Local 265 celebrated its golden anniversary.

Musicians as a whole have not benefited much from the union; indeed, their salaries have decreased a little since the union's founding.

Local Number 66 of the Brotherhood of Paper Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America was organized during the spring and summer of 1902 and received its charter from the national union.