Adams Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends for a half-block north from First Street. Originally it reached Sheboygan Street where it bordered the home of Dr. James M. Adams, but it now terminates in a small circle of homes called Marcoe Court. Dr. Adams, for whom the street was named, came into the county in 1845, lived for a while in the city, and later made his home in the town of BYRON on what is now Hy. 175. His farm home of stone can still be seen. His niece, Maria Adams, married Edwin H. Galloway. See Galloway House.

Adelaide Park is in the northwest part of the city of Fond du Lac on land given in 1935 to the city by W. W. Collins, a clothing merchant and the founder of the Fond du Lac Shirt and Overall Factory. Formerly a marshy tract, the land has been filled in by the city and part of it has been used as a site for Parkside School dedicated in 1973. The rest of the land is waiting further development to make it a recreational center. The park was named for Collins' granddaughter, Adelaide Boyd.

Aetna Fire Station No. 5 of the city of Fond du Lac was built on North Main Street in 1874 when the volunteer fire company, the Aetna, was organized. It has been in constant use since that time and contains the fire department's central office and houses the tallest hook and ladder equipment of the city.

The building's architecture is in the Mediterranean tradition typified by its tall campanile. This tower has had two practical purposes. It not only contained the bell used as a fire alarm and as a curfew, it also served as a place to hang the fire hoses to dry. The structure was designated a Historical Landmark by the city in 1973. Long range plans are made to preserve it, to save it rather than replace it. The tower was rebuilt in 1975 as a part of the city's bicentennial celebration.

The name Aetna was often used by fire companies. It is the name of a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

Abbreviations

* — No longer in existence, or under that name.
Hy — Highway.
Names completely in capital letters, signify the name of a township, as ALTO, ROSENDALE, WAUPUN.
*African Methodist Church. See Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Airline Railway was the name of a branch of the Northwestern System. It was built in 1873 to connect the city of Fond du Lac directly with Milwaukee. The charter was granted to C. J. L. Meyer of Fond du Lac, and construction was begun at Milwaukee. Before the road was completed, financial difficulties arose and it was acquired by the Northwestern. Prior to its completion, passengers for Milwaukee or Chicago took a line south through Waupun and transferred at Minnesota Junction. After it was built the Airline became the popular route to the cities in the southeastern part of the state. It is still a freight route though there have been no passenger trains on it since 1971.

The term Airline was used by railroads before aeroplanes were even invented. It was used to denote a direct route.

Airport of Fond du Lac was first located on the east side of the city limits on the present site of the Wisconsin University campus. In 1957 the airport was moved to the west side of the city where the first commercial plane landed in 1959. It is owned and operated by the county.

One of the first students to take flying lessons at the airport was Steve Wittman in 1924. He later became manager of the airport and served until 1931 when he moved to Oshkosh. One of his racing planes, the Buster, which he designed, is now in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

*Alcove Post Office was established in 1848 and discontinued in 1864. The first postmaster was John Westervelt who lived in Section 32 of EMPIRE. An alcove in his home might very well have served as the post office and inspired the name.

Algoma Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends north from Division to Merrill. The name is a synthetic word formed by H. R. Schoolcraft for a region in Canada bordering Lakes Superior and Huron and has been used since by many towns in the United States. It was an early name of Oshkosh.

The Al is from Algonquin, the linguistic tribal name, and the goma is Algonquin for “lake.”

Alice Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends west from Hickory to Seymour. T. E. Dockery laid out the plat and named the street for his wife, Alice.

Allen Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends north from Scott to Lakeside Park. The addition was platted by W. R. Allen.

Alto township (T 14N — R 14E) is located in the southwest corner of the county. The surface of the land is gently undulating, the soil is fertile and a branch of the Rock River supplies water and drainage making the town the center of an excellent dairy industry.

Martin Grider, who came in 1841, is said to have been the first settler. He was followed by F. F. Davis, F. D. Bowman,
A. M. Tolcott, Silas Miller and others. In 1845 the first of many Dutch immigrants arrived from Holland. The Dutch influence persists to this day in the names of the residents, the well tended farms, the churches, — even in the personal appearance of the people.

ALTO was originally part of WAUPUN but was set off and organized in 1847. Silas Miller, who operated a saw-mill on the Rock River, served as a lay preacher at the first religious services and is credited with choosing the name Alto. The source of the name is uncertain. It might have been inspired by some place slightly higher than the surrounding plain, but it probably came from the Dutch word Halte, meaning “stop” or “resting place.”

Alto village is a small unincorporated settlement in Section 14 of ALTO, and takes its name from the township. It consists mainly of two large churches, a school and a dairy cooperative, one of the largest in the state. It was first named Blackhawk. See Blackhawk.

The Alto Christian Reformed Church in the village of Alto was organized in 1881 and is the first Christian Reformed Church to be organized in Wisconsin. The families first met in a home, but in 1884 the first church was built.

*Alto Post Office was established in 1850 and discontinued in 1904. See Blackhawk.

Amory Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends north from Division Street to Scott Street. It was originally named Union Street but was renamed to honor John and Samuel Burtus Amory, brothers who came to Fond du Lac in 1849 from New York City where they were members of a socially prominent family and where they conducted an import business of saddles, guns, etc. The Amory brothers built many of the business blocks on the west side of Main Street between Forest Avenue and Division. The corner of Division and Amory was the site of one of the Amory homes. It was eventually purchased for the Sisters of the Holy Nativity, enlarged and used as the motherhouse of the order. It was designated a Historical Landmark by the city council in 1973. See Holy Nativity.

*Amory Hall, a theatre and ballroom on Main Street in the city of Fond du Lac, was built by S. B. Amory in 1856 and enjoyed the reputation of being the largest and finest such building in the state outside of Milwaukee. When the hotel, the Patty House, was opened across the street in 1868, a special walkway was built so that the hotel patrons could enjoy the elaborately decorated ballroom without crossing at street level. Amory Hall burned September 27, 1937. The two lower floors were salvaged and converted into a variety store.

Amory Park is a subdivision in Section 30 of EMPIRE. Laid out and entered by S. B. Amory in 1887, it comprises lots on the northwest shore of Lake De Neveu. See Giebel.
Anderson Creek in Sections 28 and 29 of FRIENDSHIP crosses land once owned by W. Anderson.

*Anderson, Nels P., School* in Section 3 of BYRON was Joint District #2 of BYRON and FOND DU LAC. It was named in 1919 for a soldier who had attended the school and who had died overseas in WWI.

Ann Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in a plat laid out by William H. Walker. Walker named two streets for his wife, Eliza and Ann.

Ann Randall Street in the village of St. Peter was named by Valentine Eppli for his two children Ann and Randall.

*Arcade* was a small settlement on the western edge of the city of Ripon. The name was doubtless suggested by the leafy trees of the area creating shady walks similar to a covered mall or arcade. Arcade Street is now Hy. 23; Arcade School is now the site of a roadside tavern. The name is still present in the Arcade Mill Pond, and in an Arcade Acres Subdivision.

Arimond's Picnic Grounds is a subdivision laid out on Long Lake in OSCEOLA. Jacob Arimond was a merchant in Dundee who owned the land. In 1906, after his death, his widow had the land platted under this name.

Armory E on East Second Street in the city of Fond du Lac is the property of the Wisconsin National Guard. Company E was organized in 1876 when Col. Colwert Pier wished to have a creditable company from Fond du Lac in the parade in Milwaukee at the time of the G.A.R. reunion. In 1880 the company became a part of the Wisconsin National Guard.

The first company drilled in an eighteen by fifty foot hall over Helmer's Feed Store. In 1890 some members of the company wanted to own their own armory and proceeded to file articles of incorporation, raised money and bought a skating rink on East Second Street. The military unit put on a new facade and in 1911 replaced the entire building which was dedicated with much ceremony on November 27, 1911.

The building has been used for many and various functions — balls, political rallies, boxing matches and during WWII for the Red Cross Blood Bank. In May 1934 members of the Progressive Party of Wisconsin held their first convention in it and formed the Progressive Party.

Armstrong is an unincorporated community in Section 2 of OSCEOLA. It was named after Asher Armstrong who settled in the township in 1851. He was the first postmaster of Armstrong Corners Post Office when it was formed in 1862. In 1883 it was shortened to Armstrong Post Office and then discontinued in 1904. The community is formed around the Catholic Church, Our Lady of Angels.

Arndt Street in the city of Fond du Lac runs east and west about half-way between Scott and Division. It was named for John P. Arndt of Green Bay.
Arndt, one of the heaviest stockholders in the Fond du Lac Land Company, was born in 1780 in Pennsylvania where he was interested in boat building. In 1817 he moved his family to Mackinac and in 1825 to Green Bay where he operated the first ferry across the Fox River, owned the first tavern in the territory, and operated a saw-mill. He made many of the Durham boats used in the development of early Wisconsin. He was a probate judge and was often referred to as Judge Arndt. He was a colorful character and refused to submit to any authority he didn’t choose to recognize — such as the United States Army at Ft. Howard, when it tried to control his boating operations on the river.

In 1836 when the first territorial legislature met at Belmont, Wisconsin, the first order of business was to choose the permanent capital of the state. John P. Arndt expressed his faith in Fond du Lac’s future and moved to make it the state capital. The motion lost six to seven.

Perhaps the saddest day in Arndt’s life was one he spent in Madison and saw his son Charles, a member of the assembly, shot and mortally wounded by Vineyard, a fellow member. Charles fell at his father’s feet and died in his arms. It was a tragedy the state has never forgotten. See Cotton.

Artesian Road in Sections 13 and 17 of EMPIRE was probably named for the springs abounding in the area.

Arvey Lane in Ahonen’s Acres subdivision in the southeastern part of the city of Fond du Lac was named by Donald Ahonen, who platted it, for his father Arvey Ahonen.

Ashford township (T13N — R18E) is in the southeastern part of the county and was originally part of AUBURN. The first arrivals were Henry Barnett, Josiah Perry, Charles Crownhart and several others who settled in the easterly part of the town in 1844. They soon threw up log shanties to protect their families from exposure to storms and commenced clearing land for crops the ensuing year. There were many hardships and privations to overcome.

The township was set aside in 1849 and named Chili. In 1854 the state legislature changed the name to Ashford, a name suggested by Dr. S. C. Pickett because of the quantity of ash timber in the area.

Ashford village is a small unincorporated settlement in Section 20 of ASHFORD. Confusion resulted when the Ashford Post Office was established in Section 23 of the same township. The village then took the name of Elmore.

*Ashford Post Office was established in 1852 with Elias Walton the first postmaster. It was discontinued in 1901.

*Athletic Park, sometimes called Baseball Park, was located in the city of Fond du Lac west of Main Street opposite Thirteenth. It was owned and operated by the Fond du Lac Athletic Association which was organized in 1891. The officers were
T. E. Ahern, J. B. Pinkham, and W. C. Reinig, and the purpose was to “encourage, foster, promote, and elevate athletics, games and sports.” In 1904 John Boyle bought the land and replatted it.

AUBURN township (T13N — R19E) is the most southeasterly township in the county bordered by Washington County on the south and Sheboygan County on the east. Ludin Crouch, the first to come, arrived in 1846 and settled Crouchville which is now within the village limits of Campbellsport. The township is characterized by its woods and lakes. Glacial moraines have created many recreational areas for vacationers. The name was chosen by two Adams brothers for Auburn, New York, their former home. Auburn, New York, was named for Goldsmith’s Deserted Village — “Auburn, the loveliest village on the plain.”

*Auburn Post Office was established in 1848 in Section 18 of AUBURN with Charles Crownhart the postmaster. In 1868 the name was changed to New Cassel, and in 1902 it was merged with Campbellsport.

Auto Race marker on Hy. 151 in Section 27 of WAUPUN was erected by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to commemorate an auto race of 1878:

In 1875 the Wisconsin Legislature offered a prize of $10,000 to the citizens of the state who could produce a machine “which shall be a cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highway and farm.” Such machine was to perform a journey of at least 200 miles “propelled by its own internal power, at the average rate of at least five miles per hour, working time.” By July, 1878, two steampowered vehicles were ready to run the prescribed course from Green Bay to Madison. ... This highway (151) was on the route of the “race” which was interrupted along the way to demonstrate the comparative pulling capacity of the machine. The entry sponsored by an Oshkosh group completed the trip in about 33 hours, but the other broke down and returned to Green Bay.

*Avoca was a settlement in Section 31 of OAKFIELD, about a mile east of the present village of Oakfield. It was centered about a mill located on the mill pond. Avoca Post Office was established there in 1848 with David T. Rogers the postmaster. It was located in the home of Isaac Orvis who carried the mail from Fond du Lac to Oconomowoc. It was discontinued in 1854. When the railroad bypassed this little hamlet and set up an Oakfield station, most of the people moved. All that is left to carry the name of Avoca is the Avoca Cemetery. The name came from Thomas Moore’s poem “Sweet Vale of Avoca” which extolled the beauty of Avoca near Dublin, Ireland.

*Aynee, the Indian name of the Rock River, was once suggested for the township which became SPRINGVALE.

*Badger Post Office was established in Section 4 of EMPIRE in 1849 and discontinued in 1852. Parley Giltner was the first