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 steam-powered 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.

B

*Badger Post Office was established in Section 4 of EMPIRE in 1849 and discontinued in 1852. Parley Giltner was the first
postmaster. The first meeting of the local residents to plan for a railroad between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac was held in the Giltner tavern.

Bandstand. See Lakeside Park.

Bank Street is in the Ruggles Addition of the city of Fond du Lac. Originally it just extended east from Amory but later it included North Sibley. A. G. Ruggles, who laid out the addition, was a prominent banker in the city and may have chosen to name this street after his favorite occupation. See Ruggles.

Banner is a name applied to two places in Fond du Lac County. Banner Post Office was established in 1867 in Section 15 of FOREST with C. A. Corbett the first postmaster. It was discontinued in 1904 but its location on Hy. 23 east of the city of Fond du Lac is still called Banner.

Banner Road in Section 35 of WAUPUN marks the former location of a Banner Creamery, now gone. There was also a Banner School in Section 36 of the township.

*Bannister Street in the city of Fond du Lac is now that part of Macy Street north of Rees. It was named for John Bannister, one of the most interesting of the city's early citizens.

John Bannister arrived in Fond du Lac in 1838 with Dr. Mason C. Darling and succeeded the Piers as postmaster after those families had received their own property at the south end of the village. Bannister built the first three frame houses in the city of Milwaukee and helped lay out the city of Madison. He built a large warehouse on the Fond du Lac River where a marina is now located, and a warehouse was very important to Fond du Lac when all the freight had to be transported by lake boats. His own house stood on the southeast corner of Scott and Main. His eldest son was the first white child to be born in the county. Bannister served on the first Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. He died of tuberculosis in January of 1860, his wife of the same disease three weeks later. In his will he left the care of his children to his brother Henry, a professor of Greek at Northwestern University.

Baptist Church in the city of Fond du Lac held its organizational meeting May 21, 1845, making it one of the earliest churches in the vicinity. The present structure on Macy is not far from the site of the first church erected on the corner of Military Road and Forest.

Barrett Street in the village of Calvary was named for F. M. Barrett, a railroad contractor who named the station Calvary, and the village returned the compliment by naming the street after him.

*Baseball Park. See *Athletic Park.

Bechaud Beach on Lake Winnebago in Section 1 of FOND DU LAC was platted from land owned by the Bechaud Brewing Company. The company was organized in 1871 by three
brothers, John B., Adolph C., and Frank H. Bechaud who began the production of beer. In 1873 they purchased land on West Eleventh Street in the city of Fond du Lac, expanded the enterprise and in 1891 formed the corporation. The early brews were called Bechaud Beer but later were bottled under the Empire Beer label. The business was suspended from 1919 to 1933 during prohibition. Though brewing was begun again in 1933, the company ceased brewing permanently in 1937. The present activities of the company are restricted to the real estate it holds.

Bechaud Drive in North Fond du Lac is named for the same Bechaud family as above.

Bell Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in a subdivision laid out by Abram Butler and Grier Tallmadge. Bell was a member of the banking firm of McCrea, Bell and Butler, which owned the Sheboygan Plank Road and did an extensive grain and lumber business. The firm built a one-story bank building on the northwest corner of Main and Division for its banking operations. The bank ceased activities soon after the Civil War. The building is now a tavern. See Two North.

Bergen's Beach on Lake Winnebago in Section 27 of Calumet was laid out by Henry Bergen.

Berger Parkway in the city of Fond du Lac is in a section developed by Joseph Berger, merchant and land promoter.

Berkeley Place in the city of Fond du Lac was named by Peter D. Humleker, who platted the area, at the suggestions of his daughter Marion Petri.

Lake Bernice in Section 26 of ASHFORD was originally known as Schrauth’s Pond. When John Schrauth platted the area he renamed the lake for his niece Bernice Berg. The subdivision is called Bernice Shores and the road going south from the lake is called Lake Bernice Drive. See Schrauth’s Pond.

Big Hole. See Lighthouse Harbor.

*Bing, a location in Section 31 of ALTO was noted in the 1910 Atlas as though marking a settlement. Actually it marked the farm of E. Bing.

Birthplace of the Republican Party

The Republican Party was born March 20, 1854 in a little white schoolhouse in Ripon, a village at that time with less than two thousand inhabitants.

The issue of slavery had grown throughout the country until the controversy was splitting the northern states from the southern. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska bill was enacted which would negate the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and permit slavery north of the line once satisfactory to everyone. The bill, sponsored by Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, would remove the geographical barrier and allow the inhabitants of a
Birthplace of the Republican Party

territory to decide for themselves. It would promote "squatter sovereignty."

Tension over the slavery issue was heightened everywhere in the north. In Ripon a meeting was called to be held in the Congregational Church on March 1. A resolution passed at that meeting read in part: "Resolved, that the passage of this bill, if pass it should, will be the call to arms of a great Northern party, such a one as the country has not hitherto seen, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers; every man with a heart in him united under the single banner cry of 'Repeal! Repeal!'"

A public meeting was subsequently called of citizens of all parties at the schoolhouse in Ripon on Monday evening, March 20, at half-past six o'clock. The call was signed by J. Bowen, A. Loper, T. L. Reynolds, A. E. Bovay and fifty others. It was at this meeting, that the first Republican committee was elected, an act which would consolidate all shades of antislavery opinion under the name Republican.

There is evidence that as early as 1852 Bovay had urged the necessity of forming a new party under the name Republican. He had so expressed himself to Horace Greeley at that time, and in turn Greeley had used the name in an editorial in his newspaper the Tribune in June 1854.

The little building which had witnessed so much history ceased to be used as a schoolhouse when a new brick schoolhouse was built in 1860. It was then moved and converted into a modest dwelling. In 1908 it was acquired by some interested citizens and again moved to a site on the Ripon College campus. It is now on the grounds of the Republican House where it has been marked by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

A celebration was held in Ripon in 1954 to mark the centennial of the party. A gas torch on the grounds, symbolizing an eternal flame of freedom, was ignited by remote control from Washington, D.C. by President Eisenhower.

Bischoff Street in the northeastern section of the city of Fond du Lac is in a subdivision platted by John Bischoff.

*Bissell Street* was a short street in the city of Fond du Lac just west of the courthouse, between the East Branch and Military Road. It was named for Herman Bissell who operated
a mill south of Western Avenue. A dam under the bridge furnished the power and formed a pond which has since been filled in. When Western Avenue was repaved in 1973, all evidence of the street was erased.

Herman Bissell’s brick home still stands on the west side of Hickory between Western and Ruggles. His son Leonard served as a judge.

Blackbird Point on the west shore of Lake Winnebago and Blackbird Street in North Fond du Lac are both named for a local family.

*Blackhawk, now the village of ALTO, was named for the Indian chief who was said to have camped there during the Blackhawk War of 1832. See Alto Village.

*Blackhawk Post Office was established in Section 14 of ALTO with Daniel Wilcox the postmaster. It was discontinued in 1859.

*Black Wolf Corners is now the intersection of Hy. 45 and Cemetery Road in Section 16 of FRIENDSHIP. It was named for Black Wolf Point on the west shore of Lake Winnebago in Winnebago County. Both were named for Chief Black Wolf of the Winnebago tribe.

*Blast Furnace on North Main Street in the city of Fond du Lac was built by C. J. L. Meyer and Adam Boyd on Meyer’s tract near the lake. It was erected in 1870 with plans to use iron ore from the Lake Superior region but an effort was made to use the native ore from the ledge also. The Vulcan Manufacturing Company now occupies the site.

Boardman Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Napoleon Boardman, one of the city’s most interesting citizens. Napoleon Boardman was born in Vermont in 1825 and at the age of twenty-one explored the northern regions of Wisconsin while it was still a territory, ending the tour with a canoe trip the length of the state. He returned east to attend school where he studied engineering, and where he worked for an eastern railroad. In 1852 he was assisting in the construction of Fond du Lac’s first railroad known later as the Northwestern. He married Mary Louise, the daughter of Governor Tallmadge, and lived on land he acquired east of the city of Fond du Lac, land which is still held by the Boardman family. He served in the Civil War and returned to further the construction of other railroads. He eventually retired in Oshkosh. His son Charles served as a General in WWI and founded the banking family in Oshkosh.

*Boland designated the intersection of Pioneer Road and the railroad tracks in Section 21 of FOND DU LAC. It was near land owned by F. Boland and Boland Bros.

*Bothelle Post Office in Section 7 of ELDORADO was established in 1848 with Nicoli Jorgenson as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1863.
Bowen Street in the village of Brandon and Bowen’s Woods at the west end of Seward Street in the city of Ripon were named for Jehdeiah Bowen of Ripon. He owned a great deal of property, built many of Ripon’s buildings and was generally active in the affairs of the community.

Bourgeois Street in Calvary, and another in Mt. Calvary, were named for Matthias Bourgeois who operated a store in the former village for many years.

Boyd Street in the city of Fond du Lac intersects Park Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets in an area laid out by Adam Boyd. His father, Thomas Boyd, came to Fond du Lac in 1844 and bought land in the southern part of the village. Adam had two sons: Franklin, a banker; and Guy, a physician. Adelaide Park was named for Franklin’s daughter.

Another Boyd Street in the northern part of the city of Fond du Lac has been renamed Oregon Street to avoid confusion. It was originally named for Col. George M. Boyd, an Indian agent in Green Bay. Born in Maryland of Scotch ancestry, Boyd started his career in a bank in Washington, D.C., and was a special agent to purchase arms in Europe. After the War of 1812 he was authorized to purchase hardware to be used in the rebuilding of the Capitol and the White House. After he had committed himself to these purchases, Congress changed its mind and Col. Boyd faced financial disaster. At the behest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, President Madison appointed him Indian agent in an effort to alleviate his troubles. In Wisconsin he had the care of the Menominee, Oneida, Winnebago and Brothertown tribes. He died in Berlin, Wisconsin in 1862. Johnson Street was named for his wife. See Johnson Street, Slaughter Street.

Boyle is a name which occurs frequently in the city of Fond du Lac. The brothers, John and Henry Boyle, came to the city in 1870 from the East where they had worked in a yeast factory. In 1893 they had perfected their own process and formed the Northwestern Yeast Company, manufacturers of Yeast Foam. They both accumulated personal fortunes and gave generously of their wealth. Among their gifts to St. Agnes Hospital were its first electric elevator, a complete x-ray room and the equipment for a pathological laboratory. Henry Boyle built the Boyle Home for the Aged and his wife Julia contributed its chapel. John Boyle helped finance St. Mary’s Springs.

Boyle Place in the city of Fond du Lac is a street bordering the Boyle Home on North Park Avenue. It is in Boyle’s Addition platted by Henry Boyle.

The Henry Boyle Theatre was located on the south side of Sheboygan Street just east of Main Street. It opened in January 1906 with Otis Skinner and Laura Hope Crews in the cast of His Grace de Grammont. The theatre was the result of work by P. B. Haber and H. R. Potter, a printer and a banker of
the city. They called a meeting of the citizens in July 1905 to consider the matter. One thousand opening night tickets were sold for ten dollars each. The two promoters agreed to add another $30,000 as the building was not to cost less than $40,000. The building was erected in ninety-six days, a record. Henry Boyle bought fifty tickets for the opening night and gave a thousand dollars for terra cotta ornamentation on the front of the building. Because of his generous assistance, Haber and Potter named the playhouse after him. The building was razed to make way for a bank parking lot.

**Bragg School** at 161 East First Street and **Bragg Street** on the west side of the city of Fond du Lac were both named for Edward Stuyvesant Bragg. Bragg was born in New York where he was educated and where he was admitted to the bar. In 1850 he moved to Fond du Lac where he was one of the youngest members of the legal profession. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered with a company of "Bragg’s Rifles" which he had recruited. He took part in many campaigns and was promoted to Brigadier-General at the head of Wisconsin’s Iron Brigade. Following the war he served in Congress and later in the diplomatic service, in Cuba, Mexico and Hong Kong.

In 1884 Bragg seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. His statement, "They love him most for the enemies he has made," was adapted and used as the campaign slogan.

**Brandon**, a village in Sections 25 and 26 of METOMEN was first settled in 1844, and the first building erected in 1849. The place was nicknamed Bungtown. In 1851 a post office was established there with the name Luzerne. A railroad was built from Horicon in 1856, a line which was later extended to Ripon. See **Milwaukee Road**. Many of the settlers had come from Vermont so it was decided to name the new station after Brandon, Vermont. The village became a very active commercial center. In 1857 a group of families arrived from Scotland. By 1880 the village, which had been incorporated in 1877, numbered eight hundred inhabitants. It had a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, two wagon shops, two hotels, four grain and produce buyers, four agricultural-implement dealers and its own newspaper along with other commercial establishments.

**Brandon Post Office**, formerly Luzerne, was renamed in 1856.

**Breakneck Ledge** in Section 27 and **Breakneck Road** in Sections 26 and 27 of OAKFIELD are named for a steep slope down the ledge, particularly precarious in winter. Anyone who has tried to use it during icy weather will agree that the name is appropriate.

**Breister Street** in the northeastern part of the city of Fond du Lac is in a subdivision platted by Norman and Theodore Breister.

*Brickyard Bridge* was a bridge over the East Branch south of the city of Fond du Lac on what is now Hy. VV between Hy. 175 and South Hickory. A factory for manufacturing bricks was nearby.
Brockway College was the early name of Ripon College. When the first plans were made, E. L. Northrup was the largest subscriber. He was then given the privilege of naming the new college, and he chose to name it after his brother-in-law. In 1863 the legislature changed the name to Ripon College.

Brockway Creek and Brockway Beach on the west shore of Lake Winnebago in Section 10 of FRIENDSHIP were named for the Brockway family which operated a resort there.

Brooke Street in the western part of the city of Fond du Lac runs north and south parallel to the Northwestern tracks. George McWilliams, the secretary of the Fond du Lac Land Company, named it for General George M. Brooke, the commander at Ft. Howard. McWilliams was grateful to Brooke for the encouragement he had received from the commander, while he was a carpenter at Green Bay.

General Brooke commanded the Fifth Infantry Regiment which had laid out the Military Road between Fond du Lac and Green Bay. Many of the officers had bought shares in the company, and when the new village was platted, their names were used for the streets. The General’s name was reserved for the most important street, the one along the river, and which would benefit the most from the river traffic, the only way to transport freight in 1835. See Fifth Infantry Regiment.

Brush Street in the city of Fond du Lac lies south of Morris between Western and Ninth. It was named for Alexander Brush, a farmer who moved to the village in 1849 and then became active in saw-milling.

*Buena Vista in Section 31 of EMPIRE was the name chosen by Gustav de Neveu for his farm. In the early 1900’s it was operated as a resort under that name. It is Spanish for “beautiful view.”

*Buena Vista Post Office was established for a brief period in 1848 with De Neveu as postmaster.

*Bugle Post Office was established in 1865 with George F. Clark the postmaster. Clark lived in LAMARTINE, and had just returned from the Civil War which may have influenced his choice of name. It was discontinued in 1867.

*Bungtown was an early nickname for Brandon.

Burbank Road in Section 2 of ALTO goes past the site of the former Burbank School.

Butler Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in a subdivision platted by Abram Butler and Grier Tallmadge. See Bell.

Buttermilk Creek in Section 23 of FOND DU LAC drains the Galloway Farm, and traverses land just north of the Pier School before it enters the Dutch Gap. The city of Fond du Lac is developing a recreational area here which it intends to call Buttermilk Creek Park.

Buttermilk Lake is in Section 15 of AUBURN.
Byron township (T 14N - R 17E) was first settled in 1839 by John Case, Oscar Pier, Patrick Kelly and William Stewart. The prairie ground was rich and the drainage good, but the settlers were poor and nearly destitute of the capital needed to begin farming. The first settlers lived in the northeastern part of the township which they called Mound Prairie. Later Rev. Isaac Vaughn settled with his friends in the southeastern part of the township which they named Genesee after the county in New York from which they had emigrated. When the township was organized in 1846, it was named Byron after a village in Genesee County, New York. The first residents of Byron were generally farmers but later the stone quarries dominated the use of the land. Hy. 175 affords an excellent view of the large stone quarries there. See Genesee.

*Byron Corners* was the name of an intersection of roads in Section 22 of BYRON. Byron Camp Grounds in Section 20 of BYRON were incorporated in 1888. Owned by the Methodist Church, they are used to facilitate meetings in the summer months. Ingraham Memorial Dormitory was dedicated in 1926, honoring Robert Ceney Ingraham, Bishop of the Fond du Lac District of the Methodist Church.

C

Calumet is the most northern township in the county. (T 16 & 17N – R 18 19E). It was surveyed by Nehemiah and C. T. V. King in 1836 and settled by Rev. George White. It was organized in 1839 as part of Calumet County but the next year it was attached to Fond du Lac County and in 1842 organized as a township. In 1838 and 1839, Pipe Village in Section 26 conducted more business than the village of Fond du Lac. A store of goods attracted trade with the Indians, and many German immigrants arrived to acquire farms. Many of the present landowners bear the names of these early settlers — names such as Heus, Nett, Stephany, Halbach and Koenigs.

The name *Calumet* is the French word for "pipe," referring particularly to the "pipe of peace." The name had great meaning for this area as many Indians lived in this region which was supposed to have been the seat of tribal council meetings. It was probably named by the French fur traders who dealt with the Indians long before the other settlers arrived.

*Calumet Post Office* in Section 26 is now the village of Pipe. See Club Harbor.

*Calumet Harbor. See Columbia Park.*

Calumetville village is in Section 14 of CALUMET. It lies jointly in Fond du Lac and Calumet counties on Hy. 151. It takes its name from the township. It is unincorporated.

Calvary village was named after the Calvary Convent nearby. Located in Section 20 of MARSHFIELD, it was platted on land