*Cynthia Street in the city of Fond du Lac has been renamed Ledgeview. William B. Ransom named the street for his wife, Cynthia Ransom.

D

Dahl Place on the east side of Fond du Lac between Fifth and Eighth Streets was named for the middle name of Peter D. Humleker who platted the subdivision.

Darling Place in the city of Fond du Lac is a short street extending from First to Forest between Macy and Main Streets. It was named for Dr. Mason C. Darling who came to the city in 1838 and became its Number One Citizen — its first village president — its first city mayor. In 1840 he was elected to the territorial legislature where he served continuously until the state was formed in 1848, whereupon he became the state’s first congressman. He organized the trustees of Lawrence College and helped raise the money to make that institution possible. He also organized and was the first president of the state medical society. He stumped the state to make sure the constitution would provide free education for the public. When Dr. Darling donated the land to the city for Darling Place, the deed specified that ten feet be an alleyway for the lots facing Main Street, but that west of the alley another twenty feet be “given as a public promenade for foot people, but not to be opened for teams or cattle.” Questions arose but a Supreme Court decision in 1874 protected this land from commercial encroachment.

Darling’s Bank, the first bank in Fond du Lac, was organized by Dr. Darling’s son Keyes. It was located on the southeast corner of Main and First. The building of business establishments in the area by Dr. Darling developed the central part of the city rather than the sections to the north owned by the Fond du Lac Land Company.

The Darling Block was erected on the northwest corner of First and Main Streets and was a social center in the early days of Fond du Lac. The building was later moved west, and when that spot was chosen for a post office, the building was moved again — to the north. There it was used by Cyrus Chadbourne for a photography studio until 1924 when it was torn down.

Darling’s Gap is a break in the ledge in Section 23 of OAKFIELD near the brickyard. The land was once owned by Rev. Samuel Darling of Oakfield.

Dartford Street in the city of Ripon is named for Dartford, a village west of Ripon now Green Lake.

Deadwood Point is a point on the east shore of Lake Winnebago in TAYCHEEDAH.

*De Haas Lake in Section 10 of MARSHFIELD was the home of Dr. Carl De Haas who emigrated to the United States in 1847. Well-educated, he held a Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin. After he arrived in America he wrote letters to his
homeland which were later published under the title Winke fur Auswanderer (Hints for Emigrants). The letters told of his experiences and gave advice to those who might follow. As a result, many Germans were induced to settle in the northeastern part of the county. He and his brother had a brewery near the lake which he had named for himself. Later he left and moved to Fond du Lac where he published a German newspaper, the Nordwest Courier, and the lake was renamed Wolf Lake. See Wolf Lake.

De Neveu Creek and Lake De Neveu were both named for Gustave de Neveu who purchased land in Sections 30 and 31 of EMPIRE from the government in 1838. De Neveu was of a French family with a long history of military service to the king. Gustav’s father, Francois de Neveu, was among the French forces sent to the aid of the American Colonists during the Revolutionary War. A sea fight ensued and the French fleet had to return to port. Francois de Neveu sustained wounds and could not resume the journey to America but later encouraged his son to go to the new country. Eventually Gustav visited Wisconsin and bought the land which has remained in the family ever since. He named the farm Buena Vista because of its “beautiful view.”

De Neveu had artistic talents and linguistic ability. He entered into the politics of the day and was part of the congenial society of EMPIRE which was composed of the state’s leaders. He sometimes gave French lessons to his friends’ children. Most of his own children moved to other parts of the country. One great-grandson still operates the farm. His son Edward de Neveu returned to France, and his son is listed in the registry of the nobility of France as the head of the family, a listing which has included the de Neveus for centuries.

Lake De Neveu lies in Sections 30 and 31 in EMPIRE. De Neveu Creek has its principal source in Twin Lakes in Sections 9 and 11 in EDEN, and in Lake De Neveu in EMPIRE. It forms many of the water hazards of the South Hills Country Club before it cuts a channel through the eastern part of the city of Fond du Lac to Willow Point where it discharges into Lake Winnebago.

The De Neveu Golf Club was formed to use a three-hole course laid out on the De Neveu property when it was operated as the Buena Vista Resort. It was laid out in 1897, and a match was played against the Fairview Country Club in 1899.

The De Neveu Lake Club was organized August 15, 1877 for the purpose of acquiring a tract of land on the west shore of Lake De Neveu, and the “improving of same, the laying out of a park thereon, and the erection of boat houses, bath houses and other buildings thereon for the purposes of pleasure.”

De Neveu Lane in the city of Fond du Lac is a short street near De Neveu Creek.

*Deutsche-Bisch Church and Cemetery are located in Section 27 of ASHFORD. The land was bought in 1871 from Christian
and Elsbetha Senn by the trustees of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of the Farmington and Rock River Mission. The church is of fieldstone construction and is now roofless and abandoned. Over its door one reads: Deutsche-Bisch Methodist Kirche Erbaut 1866. The name refers to the wooded knoll on which the church stands.

Devil’s Pond is a low spot in Section 30 of EMPIRE, north of Hy. 45, east of Hy. K. It was once thought to be a bottomless pond in which a farmer’s wagon and team of horses disappeared.

Dickman Lake in Section 15 of AUBURN is near land once owned by the Dickman family. See Crooked Lake, Lake Fifteen.

A Divide formed by an elevation in Section 18 of OAKFIELD separates the Mississippi and St. Lawrence River basins. Waters to the south and west of this divide flow to the Rock River, a tributary of the Mississippi. Drainage to the north and east directs the rivers to the St. Lawrence by way of the Fond du Lac River which empties into Lake Winnebago and then into the Great Lakes. The low rise between these two great river systems was used as a portage by early fur traders as they traveled between Montreal and the lands along the Mississippi.

Dixie Street in the southwest part of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Charles and Frances Shirley who lived on that street. They were among the Negroes who were brought here during the Civil War. See Zion African M.E. Church.

Doty Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for James Duane Doty, the man who first envisioned Fond du Lac. Doty was born in 1799 and in 1819 went to Detroit and from there made a tour of the wilderness. He studied law and was admitted to practice. When he was only 22, he had revised and published the laws of the Territory of Michigan of which the future state of Wisconsin was but a small part.

Doty was appointed a judge of the western lands of Michigan and held courts in Mackinac, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. As he traveled his circuit, he became familiar with the area at the “foot of the lake.” Doty organized the Fond du Lac Land Company, and sold shares in it, many of them to his friends in Green Bay. He himself built a home in Taycheedah and induced many of the friends he had acquired in his youth in Louisville, New York, to again become his neighbors in the west.

After his colorful career in Wisconsin where he served as judge, territorial governor and congressman, he was appointed the territorial governor of Utah. There he died and is buried. Doty’s farm in Taycheedah is used by the state of Wisconsin for the Wisconsin Home for Women. His home is used as a residence for the superintendent.

Dotyville is a small unincorporated settlement in Section 19 of FOREST. It was first established as Dotyville Post Office in 1849 with Thomas Davidson the first postmaster. It was named for James Duane Doty, our territorial governor, and who had
been active in the promotion of Fond du Lac. The main structure in Dotyville is St. Michael’s Church.

**Douglas Street** in the city of Fond du Lac is in Bowhousen’s Addition. It was named for Douglas Bowhousen.

**Drury Street** in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Erastus Drury.

**Dundee** is an unincorporated village in Section 25 of OSCEOLA, in the center of the Kettle Moraine.

* **Dundee Post Office** was established in 1862 with Cornelius Cook postmaster. In 1864 the settlement was platted and named for the post office. The name was suggested by the local Scots after the city in Scotland.

The **Dundee Kame** is a cone-shaped mound of glacial debris. It is now part of the Ice Age Reserve. It is in the vicinity of the little village of Dundee.

**Dutch Gap** is a watercourse in the city of Fond du Lac parallel to Sixteenth Street. In the city’s early history, Martin Road was plagued with flood problems each spring. To lessen the torrents and drain off the surplus water, William Koehne, a member of the Common Council, proposed that a wide ditch be cut from Martin Road westward to the Fond du Lac River. Many residents opposed the plan because of the expense involved. Since the section of the city which would benefit was largely occupied by Germans, the ditch became known as the **Dutch Gap**. The next year, 1872, the newspapers noted how successfully it drained away the melted snow.

E

**East Branch. See Fond du Lac River.**

**Ebenezer Church** in the village of Alto was built on land bought in 1856. It was organized as the Reformed Church with forty-seven members who held their first services in their homes, building the first church of logs in 1848. The membership of the church lists many descendants of the original members.

* **Eblesville** was a small settlement in Section 35 of AUBURN. It was founded in 1855 when Andrew Eble of Milwaukee purchased a mill site and built a sawmill there. In 1875 the New Fane Post Office was moved to a spot across the street from Eblesville and then absorbed it completely. See **New Fane.**

**Eden township** (T 14N — R 18E) was first settled in 1846 when Joseph Carr arrived and built the first home. Two months later **Peter Vandervoort** and Samuel Rand followed with their families and rolled up their log shanties. By 1848 there were enough settlers to organize the town. A meeting was held and Adam Holliday arose, and with many puns on his name and that of Samuel Rand’s wife Eve, suggested the name of Eden after the garden where Adam and Eve dwelt and where there were many Holy Days (Hollidays). References were also made to