

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

the beauty of the fields and the abundance of fruits and flowers. Amid much gaiety the name was adopted.

The soil of the township is rich, creating excellent farms. Outcroppings of limestone created large quarries and furnished lime for kilns. Many of the farms are still owned by the same names as those who acquired them originally — descendants of the first Irish settlers.

Eden village in Section 8 of EDEN takes its name from the township. The village received its start in 1873 when the Air-line Railroad was completed and established **Eden Station**. A Mr. Edelman was the first to construct a store. The village was incorporated in 1912, and has a population of 376.

***Eden Post Office** was established in 1850 with Peter Vandervoort postmaster.

***Eggersville Post Office** was established in Section 11 of EMPIRE in 1892 with George Eggers postmaster. It was discontinued in 1904.

Eldorado township (T 16N — R 16E) was first settled in 1846 by Job Humphrey, Harvey Wheeler, M. S. Barnett, and Theodore Sheldon when it was still part of FRIENDSHIP. The settlement then proceeded so rapidly it was soon organized as a separate entity. It took its name from the **Eldorado Post Office**.

The township abounds in water which provided the power for the early mills and is a source of many streams. One of the outstanding features of the town is the extensive **Eldorado Marsh**, famous for the hunting and fishing it affords, and much of which is owned by the State of Wisconsin. The **Eldorado Rice Pond** is in the center of the marsh.

***Eldorado Post Office** was established in 1849 in the southwest corner of Section 23 with John Henning postmaster. Henning had been west with the gold rush and chose to name his post office **Eldorado**, the name applied to the western search for gold. Eventually the name was changed to **Kirkwood**.

***Eldorado Mills** was established in Section 31. In 1848 Morris Barnett built a dam and developed water power sufficient to run a sawmill. In 1858 E. Scribner built a flour mill and produced flour sold far and wide, some to the eastern states and some even went to England. Strong barrels were needed for shipping the flour so cooper shops were needed. A post office established there took the name of **North Lamartine**, but when the Eldorado Post Office was changed to Kirkwood, this community adopted the name. Then **Eldorado Mills** became successively **El Dora Mills** and **Eldorado**.

Eldorado Station began with the coming of the railroad in 1871. Until that time the flour from the grist mill had to be hauled by wagon to Fond du Lac and transported by rail from there. Tradition has it that much of the hauling was done by the Indians of the area.

The **Eldorado Congregational Church** was built in the village about 1891. The congregation had dwindled by 1969 and arrangements were being made to abandon the church when it

was learned that it would be accepted by the Fond du Lac County Historical Society. The church now stands on the grounds of the Galloway House restoration in the city of Fond du Lac, complete with its original furnishings.

***Eliza Street** is a short street in William H. Walker's plat in the city of Fond du Lac. Two streets, **Eliza** and **Ann** were named for Walker's wife Eliza Ann. Eliza Street is now vacated.

Elizabeth Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in Eichmeier's Addition which had been laid out by Elizabeth Eichmeier and her son-in-law Henry Matzen.

Ellen Lane and **Ellen Court** in Ahonen Acres First Addition were named by Donald Ahonen, the platter, for his mother, Ellen.

Ellis Street is a major north and south street in the city of Fond du Lac. The original plat of the city of Fond du Lac was surveyed and laid out by Albert Ellis. Ellis accompanied the Oneida tribe of Indians when they transferred from New York in 1822 so he became one of the first white men to live in the state. He acted as secretary and lay reader for the Episcopal Church in conjunction with Eleazer Williams, sometimes called the "Lost Dauphin of France." Ellis bought land in the Fond du Lac area as early as 1838, land which he later sold to John Bannister.

Elmore Village is located in Section 23 of ASHFORD. It was first called Leglerville after its founder Ulrich Legler who built a saw and grist mill there in 1857. For a while it was the site of the Ashford Post Office, but when that was moved to another part of the township, the local post office was renamed Elmore. Andrew Elmore, for whom it was named, was active in the early history of Wisconsin. He lived in both Mukwonago and Green Bay and was nicknamed "The Sage of Mukwonago." He served in the state legislature and held other public offices. The village is well known for having been the early home of Nicholas Senn, a surgeon on the faculty of various medical colleges, and who has received international recognition. See **Senn Plaque**.

The **Elmore Village Church** was used as a town hall when it no longer served as a church. It is now vacant.

Emma Street in the city of Fond du Lac marks the northern boundary of Taylor Park. Azro Taylor named it for his daughter, Emma. See **Taylor**.

Empire township (T15N — R18E) was originally part of TAY-CHEEDAH until it was set apart in 1851 and given its name by Alfred T. Germond in honor of New York, the Empire State, and his early home. He was one of the large number of settlers who came from Dutchess County, New York, the most outstanding of whom were Col. Henry Conklin, and U.S. Senator N. P. Tallmadge. Many others came from Lewis County, the early home of Gov. James D. Doty. The members of the groups who

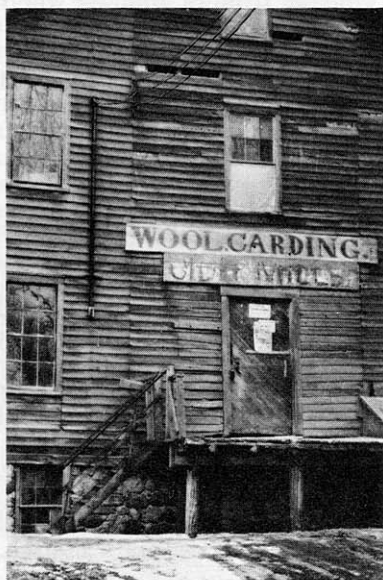
settled the area enjoyed great political prestige as well as social amenities rarely experienced on the frontier. The first to come was Gustav De Neveu who arrived in 1838.

The waterpower created by the springs from the ledge was the first feature to attract purchasers of land. The natural beauties of the township provided attractive home sites. There is no incorporated village within its borders though various subdivisions have been platted.

***Empire Post Office** in Section 21 had been established in 1846 with the name of Owascus (pronounced Oasis). It was first renamed Forest and in 1853, Empire. It was discontinued in 1883.

The **Empire Methodist Church and Cemetery** in Section 33 of EMPIRE was first planned in 1850. Land was donated by Theron Perry. Logs were hauled but the project dwindled and it was not until 1867 that the church was finally completed and dedicated. Land was also acquired for a cemetery, and some graves date from 1849. The church is now gone but the cemetery is well kept and on some of its stones can be read the names of the early settlers.

The **Empire Woolen Mill** is in Section 17 of EMPIRE on the Fourth Street Road. Begun in 1865 it was owned by John Meiklejohn, James Wright and Peter Ferguson. The mill was operated by an overshot wheel forty-five feet in diameter. In 1870 it was bought by George Carpenter and has had a succession of owners since. It was able to card, spin and weave wool and manufactured excellent woolen cloth for many years. Later it added a cider press which became well-known. The building was still standing in 1975 though the mill had not operated for a long time.



Empire Woolen Mill

Esterbrooks Road in the town of FOND DU LAC goes past Estabrooks Cemetery in Section 7. It was probably named for the Estabrooks family who lived there though the spelling is varied.

***Evangelical Reformed Eintrecht (Concordia) Congregation** was a church in Section 20 of OSCEOLA. The land was acquired in 1876 with plans for a church and cemetery. The church is now gone but a small cemetery marks the site. It was about a mile north of Waucousta.

Katherine Evans School is on the west side of the city of Fond du Lac. It was named for a teacher and principal in the city's school system who had served for forty-three years.

Everett Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for David C. Everett whose farm lay east of the city.

***Ewen Street** was the former name of Harrison Street in the city of Fond du Lac. A hotel at the corner of Ewen and Forest was operated by James Ewen. Ewen had built boats in the east before coming to Fond du Lac where he was interested successively in the lumber business, hotel operation and real estate. See **Harrison**.

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Fair Grounds of Fond du Lac County are located east of Martin Road between Ninth and Eighteenth Streets in the city of Fond du Lac.

Begun in 1852, the fairs of Fond du Lac County were held in various localities, usually in the vicinity of the courthouse. In 1865 an Agricultural and Mechanical Society was formed which bought and developed land east of Main between Thirteenth and Fifteenth. Financial difficulties plagued the organization until it was re-formed in 1887 as the Wisconsin Stock Growers' Association. In 1903 it acquired Kite Park, the present site, which at that time was a privately owned race track.

In 1911 the county board gave some financial aid to the association and proceeded to increase its aid each year. In 1925 the county took over the fair grounds itself with its indebtedness. Although the county now owns the land, the annual fair is managed by the Fond du Lac Agricultural Society. The officers of the society are elected at an open meeting, and anyone who has bought a season ticket to the fair is eligible to vote at the next meeting. The society operates the fair at a profit and at various times has voted sums to the county to add to the buildings.

In the beginning the only buildings were exhibition halls for agricultural and mercantile displays — and were used but once a year. The complex now includes multi-purpose buildings which are used for conferences, recreation and cultural gatherings throughout the year. A swimming pool has been added to the playground and is in constant use during the summer months. See **Kite Park, Stock Growers' Association**.

***Fairview Country Club** was organized in 1899 with fifty members, and laid out a golf course at Kite Park in the city of Fond du Lac. On August 11, of that same year, it played a golf match against the De Neveu Golf Club. In January 1902 the newspaper noted the playing of winter golf on the course. After the purchase, in 1903, of the park by the county, little was heard of the club until 1906 when links were again laid out at the fair grounds. They were subsequently abandoned. The name Fairview was chosen because of the location. See **Kite Park, Fair Grounds**.