

***Lowertown** was a designation of the northern part of the city of Fond du Lac around Scott Street. The area was low and marshy but held much of the settlement's commercial interests as it had the harbor at the mouth of the river, the steamboat landings, warehouses, mills, etc. all important in the city's early history.

Luco, Luco Creek and Luco School are in Section 1 of FOND DU LAC. In the early history of the county, one of the settlers was a Luke La Borde, nicknamed Luco. The creek on which he kept his boat was called "Luco's Creek." Eventually the name was applied to the surrounding community. Luke moved to Oshkosh in 1848 and spent the rest of his days building boats on Lake Winnebago.

Luxerin, the name of the Sheridan Farms in Section 25 of FOND DU LAC, was created by combining the first syllable of Luxemburg, the homeland of Sheridan's mother, with "Erin" his father's homeland.

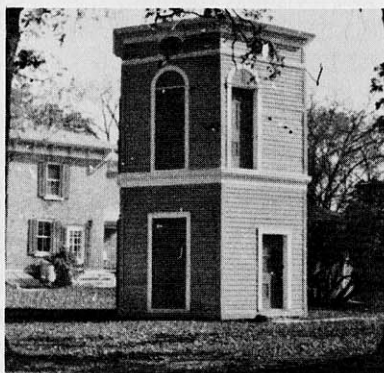
***Luzerne Post Office** was established in 1851 with Giles Titus postmaster. In 1856 the name was changed to Brandon.

***Lyceum of Ripon** was the name under which Ripon College was founded in 1850.

M

Macy Street in the city of Fond du Lac extends north from the courthouse to Scott Street. It was named for John B. Macy who owned a great deal of land in the central part of the city. When he platted his holdings he named the streets: **Macy** for himself; **John** for his son; **Russell** for his wife's family; **Thomas** for his son-in-law; **Hone** for his sponsor; and **Newport** for a city in his home state.

Macy was born in Rhode Island of a sea-faring family, and for a while was interested in navigation on the Great Lakes. He often took excursions west when speculators wished to obtain land in the territories as soon as they were opened. He himself came to Fond du Lac at the instigation of Eastern bankers who were interested in the development of the west. He acquired land of Philip Hone, the mayor of New York City, and within a year of his arrival, in 1850, he had begun the construction of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad. This line was begun in the village of Fond du Lac and extended south, following the Rock River to Janesville where



Macy Library

it joined another line from Chicago. This was the beginning of the Chicago & Northwestern System.

Macy's home on Hy. 45 near Lake De Neveu was a show-place where his name became a synonym for hospitality. It still stands, a lovely brick home with some of its original outbuildings, one of which was his hexagonal library. Macy represented Wisconsin in Congress from 1853 to 1855. In 1857 he lost his life with the burning of the steamer *Niagara* on Lake Michigan. See **Hone, Northwestern, Rock River Valley Union Railroad.**

***Madrid** in Section 30 of WAUPUN was the early name of the city of Waupun. The name was chosen by Seymour Wilcox who had been born in Madrid, New York.

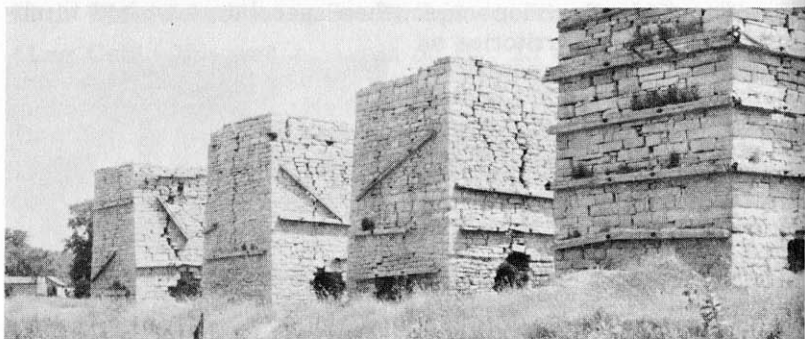
Malone is a rural settlement in Section 13 of TAYCHEEDAH. It was named for T. H. Malone, the superintendent of the Sheboygan Division of the Northwestern Railroad. He assisted the local residents in obtaining a railway station for them and they in turn named it after him.

The **Malone Post Office** was established in 1877 with Anton Schmitz postmaster. It was still in use in 1976.

Manitowoc River's source is in Sections 11, 12 and 14 of TAYCHEEDAH. From there the river flows through the towns of CALUMET and FOREST to Manitowoc where it empties into Lake Michigan. The name is from the Ojibwa **Manito** meaning "spirit." It probably means "spirit land" or "river of spirits."

***Mansfield Post Office** was established in 1846 in Section 30 of METOMEN with Daniel Eggleston postmaster, a position he held for years. It was named for Col. Mansfield who had the first home in the township. In 1848 the name was changed to **Fairwater**. See **Fairwater**.

Marblehead is an unincorporated village in Section 8 of EDEN. It was named for the lime rock in the quarry — though the rock is lime and not marble.



Marblehead Limestone Kilns

In 1871 the Nast brothers discovered the productivity of the limestone ledge in the northwestern part of EDEN, and established the Nast Brothers Lime and Stone Quarry. The

company used pot kilns to manufacture high grade white lime, and also dealt in cement, stucco, crushed stone, etc. The company had an annual capacity of two hundred thousand barrels of lime. The Western Lime and Cement Company looked after its interests in Milwaukee and Chicago. One of the properties of the company was the limestone cliff at the northern end of Lake Winnebago which the state purchased and developed into High Cliff Park.

***Marcy Street** in the Original Plat of the city of Fond du Lac was located about where Lake Shore Drive in Lakeside Park is now. It was named for Lieut. Randolph B. Marcy, one of the shareholders of the Fond du Lac Land Company. When he graduated from West Point, he was assigned to Ft. Howard. He took part in the laying out of the Military Road and became interested in the future development of the area.

Maria Lane in the city of Fond du Lac was named in honor of Maria Prosser, the oldest resident living on the street at the time the name was chosen.

Marian College is a four year fully accredited college in the city of Fond du Lac, owned and administered by the Congregation of St. Agnes. It was named for the Blessed Mother, the chief patroness of the order.

The college was founded in 1936 to provide teacher training for the members of the order. In 1937 lay women were admitted, in 1969 men also were registered in some of the programs, and in 1971 the college absorbed the student body of St. Lawrence's junior college. In the beginning, the campus was a wing of the convent and the first graduating class in 1941 consisted of eight Agnesian nuns. In 1965 a multimillion dollar campus was built and in 1970 ninety-nine were graduated, the first class to have spent all four years in the new buildings.

Dr. James M. Hanlon, the first lay president, was installed in 1971. Since that time he has endeavored to make Marian College a research center for the establishment of a K-16 Model School System, the coordination of all education from kindergarten through the following sixteen years of schooling.

Marquette Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Pere Marquette, the missionary-explorer.

Marr Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for an early surveyor.

Marshall Avenue in the city of Fond du Lac was named for George Marshall who was, for many years, the county surveyor.

Marshfield township (T 16N — R 19E) was first settled in 1841, but was not organized as it is today until 1852 when parts of CALUMET and FOREST were removed to form their own administration. It was first named **Kossuth** in honor of the Hungarian Revolutionary hero of the time, but in 1855 the name Marshfield was chosen because of the large tracts of marsh

lands in the town, the most important of which is the Sheboygan Marsh.

The township has two incorporated villages within its borders, St. Cloud and Mt. Calvary. The first settlers were predominantly Germans who were interested in farming, and whose descendants still live on the original holdings of the family. Wolf Lake and the Sheboygan Marsh offer excellent facilities for the local fisherman.

Martin Road in the city of Fond du Lac was named for John R. Martin whose property was along this road. Martin was a farmer and stock buyer who came in 1846. His home was designated a historical landmark in 1973. His farm has been platted under the name of Martin Oaks.

Mary Hill Park is a subdivision two miles east of the city of Fond du Lac in Section 7 of EMPIRE. It is across the Hy. 23 from St. Mary's Springs High School and was named for St. Mary's Springs Hill on which it is located.

Mary's Avenue in the city of Fond du Lac marks the eastern edge of Taylor Park. It was named for Taylor's daughter Mary. See Taylor.

Marytown is an unincorporated village predominantly in Section 27 of CALUMET. It was named for the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary which dominates the settlement. The village is built along a north and south road about a mile in length, the church high on a hill in the center. The community has a bank, some stores and serves the surrounding farming community.

The ***Marytown Post Office** was established in 1854 with John Krause postmaster. It was discontinued in 1905.

Mauthe Lake in Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of AUBURN was named in honor of William Mauthe of Fond du Lac who was active in developing the state's conservation program. In 1927 he was made chairman of the Conservation Commission of the state.

The lake had been named Off-set Lake in 1835 by Hiram Burnham, the surveyor. It was also named Moon Lake before it received its present name. The lake is in the Kettle Moraine area and has been developed by the state as a recreational area. During the summer thousands of campers use the facilities offered there.

McWilliams Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for George McWilliams, the secretary of the Fond du Lac Land Company. McWilliams, born in Pennsylvania, was a carpenter who went to Green Bay in 1830. While there he built the first Protestant Mission Building for the education of Half-breed Indians, and later rebuilt Ft. Howard. He was interested in the Fond du Lac Land Company and also bought land south of the company's holdings. He moved to Fond du Lac where he became one of its mayors. His home stood on the southwest

corner of Main and Merrill. He named it Crescent Place as it was built along a curve of the East Branch of the Fond du Lac River. It is now the site of the Crescent Garage.

***Melrose Farm** in Section 23 of FOND DU LAC was the farm of Edwin H. Galloway. The nearby school was called the **Melrose School**. **Melrose Boulevard** is in the northeastern part of the city of Fond du Lac.

***Meneshopeen River** is shown on an 1874 map to be in Section 7 of AUBURN. It was the Indian name for the Middle Branch of the Milwaukee River. The name may have come from the Indian word **Minna** which means "clear water."

Mengel Hill Road marks the western edge of the Mengel farm in Section 10 of TAYCHEEDAH. Valentine Mengel was an early settler who went west with the gold rush of 1849. He returned in 1854 and took over property in TAYCHEEDAH, among which was an old saw-mill located east of the bridge and which had once made planks for the Sheboygan Road. Mengel moved the mill about two hundred feet north of the original site and converted it into a freight house which became the principal freight depot for Fond du Lac as well as for Taycheedah. It received goods brought from Milwaukee and Chicago via Green Bay. His son, Pete, operated it later as a tavern. No alcoholic beverages were sold. Pete himself was an institution well loved and respected. The building is now occupied by the Sunset Shores Supper Club.

Merrill Street in the city of Fond du Lac marks the southern edge of the Original Plat. It was named for Captain Moses E. Merrill, one of the stockholders in the land company. A graduate of West Point, he was stationed at Ft. Howard with the Fifth Infantry Regiment. While there he was active in the mission church and at one time made it a practice to march his entire company to church every Sunday. He was killed in the Mexican War at the Battle of Molino del Rey. See **Fifth Infantry Regiment**.

***Merrille Institute** in the city of Fond du Lac was established in 1868 under the direction of Miss Matilda Merrille. Miss Merrille, a graduate of Syracuse University, came to Fond du Lac to teach in the high school when it was opened in 1859. From there she went to Madison where she was the second woman to serve on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. She returned to Fond du Lac in 1866 and opened a school of her own for the education of young ladies. In 1868 she went a step further and had a three-story building constructed at the corner of Union and Cherry — now Military Road and Harrison Place.

The new structure had accommodations for ninety scholars. The curriculum was the same as that offered by the local high school with the addition of French and Music. The institute was chartered by the state and was an unusually successful young ladies' seminary not depending for its support "upon furnishing food, lodgings, and courting rooms for young ladies. It occupied

a large plat of ground in a pleasant portion of the city near to the depots and post office and was pronounced one of the most wholesome schools for young ladies to be found anywhere."

The building stands today only slightly changed in its outward appearance, though it is now an apartment house. In 1973 the city designated it as one of its historical landmarks.

The **Methodist Church** in the city of Fond du Lac was the first religious group to be organized here. The first sermon was preached in 1839 and regular services began in 1843. The first church was built in 1852 at the corner of Third and Marr. In 1865 the present building, known as Spencer Hall, at the corner of Division and Marr was purchased. The building was elevated, a tower added and then faced with stone. Now known as the **Division Street Methodist Church**, it has one of the largest congregations in the city.

The **Cotton Street Methodist Church** was formed as a mission church by the parent congregation described above. It was built to serve those who lived in "Lowertown." It was in use until 1912 when the church was disbanded.

The **German Methodist Episcopal Church** was organized in 1859 for the German speaking Methodists of the city. It was called the **Merrill Street Church** until it moved to East Ninth when it took the name of **St. Matthew's**. There was at one time a circuit of these German Methodist churches which were served by a circuit rider. The sites of these churches are now marked by the little burying grounds which were in the churchyards. One is the **Deutsche-Bisch** in ASHFORD, one on the Rock River in OAKFIELD, one at the intersection of Hy. 41 and N in ELDORADO, another in FRIENDSHIP, and one just north of Waucousta.

The **Lamartine Methodist Church** was organized in 1857 by Rev. Henry Requa, the presiding elder of the Fond du Lac district.

The **First Wesleyan Methodist Church** of Metomen was organized in 1855 in the "schoolhouse near Lonson Stillwell." C. V. Brundage was chosen chairman and Marcellus Barnum, clerk.

See **Byron Camp Grounds**.

Metomen township (T 15N — R 14E) was first settled in 1844 when C. D. Higley made the first land entry and Col. Mansfield built the first cabin. The next year Daniel Eggleston built his home. The name, chosen from the Menominee language, means "a grain of corn." The name is appropriate as Metomen is a town with excellent agricultural advantages. It has unusually rich soil and the branches of the Rock River provide excellent drainage. There are two villages within its borders, Brandon and Fairwater.

***Metomen Post Office** in Section 10 of METOMEN was established in 1850 with Giles Eggleston postmaster. It was discontinued in 1904.

Metomen School in Section 35 of METOMEN was District #13.

***Meyer Sluice** was a waterway in the northern part of the city of Fond du Lac. It extended from the lake down to Scott Street in back of C. J. L. Meyer's Blast Furnace, the present Vulcan Manufacturing Plant. The first pleasure boats of Fond du Lac were launched there in periods of high water.

***Meyer Street** in the city of Fond du Lac is now West Thirteenth. It was named for C. J. L. Meyer who was interested in many phases of sawmilling and planing as well as the smelting of iron in the blast furnace mentioned above. He served the city in various public offices and was instrumental in building the direct line of the Northwestern between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee. See **Airline, Blast Furnace**.

***Middletown** was that part of the city of Fond du Lac, in the early days, which included the houses and mills around Arndt Street and the river.

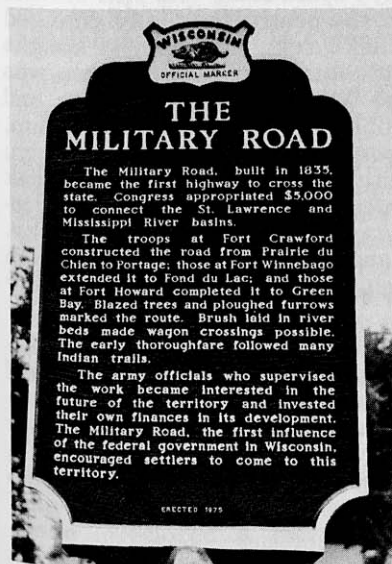
Mihills Avenue is in the very southern part of the city of Fond du Lac east of Main Street. It was named for the Mihills family which owned the farm upon which this part of the city was built. Other names of the Mihills family — **Grace, Guinette and Guindon** — have been used for other streets.

***Mihills Corners** is now the intersection of Main Street and Pioneer Road in the city of Fond du Lac.

Military Road, the first road to traverse Fond du Lac County, was built by the United States Army in 1835. Prior to its construction, the armed forces had to travel by boat or through the unmapped wilderness on foot or on horseback. The rivers

were not open the year round, and even when they were, they were sometimes too narrow to permit the use of oars, causing the movement of troops to be so slow as to permit them to be in full view of landing long before their arrival. The situation deprived the army of any surprise attack should the Indians become rebellious.

Judge James D. Doty traveled this route as he made the circuit to the courts of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. He appealed to Congress, which then commissioned him to have a road built by the army stationed at the forts. The troops at Ft. Crawford built the road from Prairie du Chien to Portage, the troops at Ft. Winnebago extended the road to Fond



Military Road Marker

du Lac and the soldiers at Ft. Howard completed it to Green Bay. Within the county, the road from the north followed approximately the present Hy. 151 along Winnebago Drive and Scott Street into the city, down Main Street to Forest where a bridge crossed the East Branch, then southwest to the street which still bears the name of Military Road, continuing southwest to Lamartine and there turning west on the present Hy. 103.

It was a crude road at best. Trees were blazed in the forest to mark the route; ditches were filled in with brush; and the track across the prairie was marked by two plowed furrows. One traveler described it, "Here we went, oxen, cows, mules, horses, coaches, carriages, blue jeans, corduroys, rags, tatters, silks, satin, caps, tall hats, poverty, riches, speculators, missionaries, landhunters, merchants . . . a nation on wheels, an empire in the commotion and pangs of birth."

Captain Frederick Marryat, an English historian traveled this road in 1837, one of the first tourists in the territory. He told about the trip in *A Diary in America*. "We now . . . cut across the country to Fond du Lac, at the bottom of Lake Winnebago, of which we had had already an occasional glimpse through the openings of the forest.

"On the night of the third day we encamped upon a very high ridge, as usual studded with oak trees. The term used here to distinguish this variety of timber land from the impervious woods, is **oak openings**. I never saw a more beautiful view than that which was afforded us by our encampment. From the high ground upon which our tents were pitched, we looked down to the left, upon a prairie flat and level as a billiard table, extending, as far as the eye could scan, one rich surface of unrivalled green. To the right, the prairie gradually changed to oak openings, and then to a thick forest, the topmost boughs and heads of which were level with our tents. Beyond them was the whole broad expanse of the Winnebago lake, smooth and reflecting like a mirror the brilliant tints of the setting sun, which disappeared, leaving a portion of his glory behind him; while the moon in her ascent, with the dark portion of her disk as clearly defined as that which was lighted, gradually increased in brilliancy, and the stars twinkled in the clear sky. We watched the features of the landscape gradually fading from our sight, until nothing was left but broad masses partially lighted up by the young moon."

This road which was built to connect the forts of the Mississippi basin with those of the St. Lawrence, and thus was of strategic importance to the military, was of great importance to this locality, for it was during the building of the road that the officers in charge visualized the "foot of the lake" as a good place to build a city and invested in a land company to build Fond du Lac. See **Fifth Infantry Regiment**.

Mill Street in the northwestern section of the city of Fond du Lac is near the site of the former Butler mill.

Mill Pond Road in Section 12 of OAKFIELD forms the boundary between OAKFIELD and BYRON. There was once a grist mill where this road intersects Hy. D.

The **Milwaukee River** has three branches, the East, the Middle, the West, all of which arise in Fond du Lac County in the town of OSCEOLA. The East Branch rises in Long Lake, the Middle Branch in Section 23 and the West Branch comes mainly from



Milwaukee River at Campbellsport

Round Lake although it does have large feeders from springs in BYRON and EDEN. Obviously the river is named for the city to which it flows, and where it empties into Lake Michigan, but the name itself is Algonquin meaning "good land."

The **Milwaukee Road**, the popular name of the Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway, received its first charter for a line in Fond du Lac County in 1852 under the name of the Milwaukee & Horicon Railway. The trackage was to extend from Horicon across the townships of WAUPUN, METOMEN, and RIPON in Fond du Lac County, to Berlin in Green Lake County, a distance of forty-two miles. The completion of the work and the beginning of train service was celebrated in 1857.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway, another branch, was conceived in 1874. The organizers wanted to build a road which would connect the iron, copper, lumber and manufacturing regions of Wisconsin with the corn and coal regions of Illinois by a more direct route than any then in existence. The line was built straight south from Fond du Lac through Byron to Iron Ridge in Dodge County. It was a narrow gauge road and did a great deal of business with the Milwaukee Road. In 1883 the latter road bought up bonds of the former line and could have foreclosed a mortgage and frozen out the original investors. This it did not do, but it did buy out all those who had an interest until it was in complete possession. The Mil-

waukee Road then changed the line over to standard gauge and continued to serve Fond du Lac from Iron Ridge. It still owns and operates spur tracks within the city limits and is a feeder to the main line of the Milwaukee Road.

***Minnawaki**, was the early Indian name of Milwaukee, and was once the name of the Milwaukee River.

***Mitchell** was a small settlement in Section 8 of OSCEOLA. It was named for the Mitchell family which lived in the area. The **Osceola Post Office** was renamed **Mitchell Post Office** in 1882. It was discontinued in 1904. William Mitchell's farm provided the land for the **Mitchell Cemetery** and the **Mitchell School District #2** of OSCEOLA.

***Moon Lake** was in Section 11 of AUBURN. See **Mauthe Lake**.

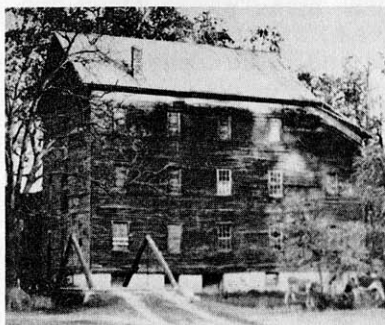
***Moravia** was an early name of Mt. Calvary.

***Moreno** was the name the state legislature planned to give to the combined communities of Ripon and Ceresco, and passed a bill to that effect. The action was ignored by the villages involved. In 1858 Ripon obtained its charter under its own name.

***Moria Post Office** was established in 1855 in MARSHFIELD with John Blonigen postmaster. It was discontinued in 1869. The name might have been an adaptation of Moravia, the early name of Mt. Calvary.

Morris Street in the southwestern part of the city of Fond du Lac was named for R. L. Morris, one of the early developers of Fond du Lac.

***Mound Prairie** was the early name of the village of Byron. Byron was built on the high limestone ridge in the middle of the township.



**Mountain Mill
at Leonard's Pond**

***Mountain Mill** in Section 18 of EMPIRE, was the first grist mill in the county. It was begun by Charles Doty, and finished with the help of Henry Conklin. Later it was sold to S. B. Leonard. See **Leonard's Pond**.

Mountain Road in Section 14 of EMPIRE crosses a succession of hills, giving the road the aspect of a roller coaster.

Mount Calvary village in Section 29 of MARSHFIELD was incorporated in 1962, more than a century after its first

settler, Stephen Goeser, arrived in 1841. In 1847 the Catholics banded together to build the first church and Rev. Caspar Rehrl conducted the first school. In 1848 Matthias Blonigen started a store and soon John Blonigen became the postmaster of Moria post office.

Mount Calvary is the site of the monastery established in 1856 by the Capuchin Order of St. Francis. In 1860 the same order founded the College of St. Lawrence.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Section 35 of OAKFIELD is on land deeded by Eliza and Cyrus Cowles in 1856. It may have been named for the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery in Dodge County not far to the south where other Cowles are buried. And it may have been named for Mt. Pleasant in Racine County where some of the early settlers once lived. Because it is on Kinwood Road, it is sometimes referred to as Kinwood Cemetery to avoid confusion with the one of the same name in Dodge County.

Mud Lake is in Section 28 of OSCEOLA.

***Mudville** was a turn on the old Hy. 23 three miles west of the city of Fond du Lac. The only building was a tavern but someone set up a sign:

MUDVILLE

Population Increasing

The sign stood until the road was straightened in 1971. The tavern was torn down and the curve removed.

Muenter Street on the west side of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Louis Muenter who came to Fond du Lac in 1868 and became engaged in real estate and banking.

Mullen Drive in Section 24 of FOND DU LAC is in a subdivision on land owned by William Mullen.

Mullet Creek and Mullet Lake in Sections 28 and 35 of FOREST were named for John Mullet, an early surveyor. His headquarters were in Detroit but often he had to live in the wilderness for three months at a time, carrying his own provisions and camping by himself.

***Murone** was a settlement in the 1850's in Section 17 of TAY-CHEEDAH consisting mainly of an old red grist mill, a sawmill, a store, a hotel, a blacksmith shop and about twelve houses. A spring in the ledge powered the sawmill. The building was seventy-five feet long, fifty feet wide and four stories high and the mill wheel was thirty-five feet in diameter. Murone post office was established in the basement with Myron H. Allen postmaster. The name might have been a misspelling of the postmaster's first name. Later the place was called North Taycheedah, but there is nothing at the intersection of Hy. 151 and Hy. Q to show there was once a community there. See Taycheedah.

N

***Nanaupa Post Office** was established in 1852 and discontinued in 1870. It had begun its existence in 1847 under the name of Pulaski which had been changed in 1851 to Springvale.

***New Cassel** was a settlement in Section 18 of AUBURN. It was named in 1856 by Emil Brayman in honor of his birth-