guages. Tribal councils have been held in the vicinity, and the peace pipe would be passed.

*Pulaski Post Office* in Section 33 of SPRINGVALE was established in 1847 with William Cheney postmaster. In 1851 it was renamed Springvale. It was named for Count Pulaski, a Polish hero of the American Revolution.

R

*Reed Street* in the city of Fond du Lac is now Eleventh Street. The addition was owned and platted by Amos Reed, a lawyer and close friend of Doty. When Doty was appointed territorial governor of Utah, Reed accompanied him as his secretary.

*Reed Street* in the city of Ripon was named for Roy Reed, a Ripon lawyer.

*Reed’s Corners* is a crossroads in Section 2 of METOMEN. It was named for Warren Reed who lived there. There were quite a few Methodists in the area who held meetings as early as 1846. About twenty years later they built a church under the pastorate of Rev. A. A. Reed. The church is now gone but the cemetery marks the site.

*Reed’s Corners Post Office* was established there in 1852 with Giles Eggleston postmaster. Now discontinued.

Rees Street in the Original Plat of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Seth Rees, one of the shareholders of the Land company. He was a land speculator who finally settled in Sheboygan.

Ridge Road in Section 26 of ELDORADO follows a ridge of white oaks along the edge of Eldorado Marsh. The name of this road is of long standing and has been used to identify a church and one of the early schools.

Rienzi Cemetery in Section 18 of EMPIRE was set off from land owned by Abby Tallmadge, wife of N. P. Tallmadge, territorial governor of Wisconsin. The arrival of the family in 1844 was soon saddened by the death of the second son, William Davis Tallmadge. He had just graduated from Union College and was about to return to New York to enter a law firm when he came west to look over the new home. He admired the farm and remarked that when he died he would like to buried on a certain hill.

Two weeks later he died and was buried on the hill. His stone reads, “The first to lie beneath these sacred oaks.” Governor and Mrs. Tallmadge then set aside part of their farm that the community might have a public burying ground. The sorrowing father said at that time, “I will name this cemetery Rienzi. Rienzi was the last of the Romans and my son was of the last of the Tallmades.”

Cola de Rienzi (1313 – 1354) dreamed of the glories of ancient Rome. He engineered a revolt and became a tribune. He ruled three years before he was dethroned. He was the hero of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton (1835) and later of an opera by Wagner.
Ripon Township (T 16N — R 14E) lies in the northwest corner of Fond du Lac County with Winnebago County to the north and Green Lake County to the west. Its several streams provided water power for mills and the fertile rolling prairie attracted many diverse interests, among them the Fourierites of the Wisconsin Phalanx.

Ripon city was originally two villages. The older was Ceresco where the Wisconsin Phalanx built its Long House in 1844. The village of Ripon was founded soon after by Captain David Mapes at the outlet of the Gothic Mill Pond. There was quite a bit of rivalry between these two settlements before they were merged. The city of Ripon is widely known as the prime contender for the honor of being the birthplace of the Republican Party. When the country was torn over the slavery question and the Nebraska Bill was pending in Congress, a meeting was held in Ripon on March 20, 1854 at which action was taken to form a new party.

Governor Horner asked for the privilege of naming the village. He was told he could, but the name would be short and not too common. He chose the name of Ripon, for Ripon, England where his ancestors had lived.

See Ceresco, Birthplace of the Republican Party.

Ripon College in the city of Ripon was founded in 1850 as the Lyceum of Ripon, and in 1851 was chartered as Brockway College. (See Brockway.) That spring the first college building, East Hall, was staked out by David Mapes and Alvin Bovay, two of the city's founders. It was renamed Ripon College in 1864, and in 1867 graduated its first college class, four women. During the Civil War a regiment of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry had been mobilized there. Although private and non-sectarian, the college was given support by both Congregational and Presbyterian churches until 1868. The three original buildings are still used. It is still a small college but has maintained high academic standards and is rated as one of the finest in the country. In 1972 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin erected a plaque to mark the college.

Rising Sun Grange is in Section 3 of WAUPUN at Ladoga where Chester Hazen erected the first building in the state dedicated solely to the commercial production of cheese. The rising sun was the trademark of the Hazen factory and is etched on Hazen's tombstone in Wedge's Prairie Cemetery. "Rising Sun" is the translation of the Indian word Waubun, the name intended for the township but which was misspelled Waupun.

Rock River rises in the springs in Sections 3, 16 and 19 of ALTO and in Section 25 of METOMEN. This stream flows past Waupun and then south to become one of the most important rivers of Wisconsin and Illinois. Though a small stream in Fond du Lac County, it conveyed fur traders in the early days as they travelled south.
*Rock River Post Office was established in 1850 with J. C. Robertson postmaster. It was discontinued in 1855.

*Rock River Valley Union Railroad was the forerunner of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway System. It was so named because the road followed the valley of the Rock River from Fond du Lac to Janesville. It was begun at a time when the only other railroad tracks in the state of Wisconsin extended from Milwaukee to Waukesha. Eastern financiers, such as Philip Hone, Robert J. Walker, Philip S. Van Rensselaer with their local representative, John B. Macy, were attracted by the venture.

The first ground was broken in 1851 near the corner of East Division and Brooke Streets in the village of Fond du Lac. Napoleon Boardman, of Vermont, had been hired to direct the construction and had brought a hundred and fifty laborers with him. Up to that time all freight had had to be transferred by water. Even the railroad engine, the Winnebago, was brought by boat to Sheboygan. There it was to be dismantled and brought overland, over the plank road.

The owners of the plank road, however, were not interested in helping establish the railroad and said the plank road was for horse-drawn, passenger-carrying vehicles only. Whereupon the owners of the locomotive hitched up fourteen teams of horses, a like number of oxen, put a passenger in the cab, and started west to Fond du Lac. The journey took six weeks, the plank road was ruined, but the Rock River Valley Union Railroad had its engine. It was 1853, and the rails had been laid to Oakfield, nine miles away. A picnic was scheduled in Oakfield, and the coming of the iron horse was duly celebrated.

In 1859 the rails reached Janesville and made a connection with a short line to Chicago. These roads merged to become the Chicago & Northwestern. Later more direct routes were
constructed between major cities and eventually the Fond du Lac—Janesville branch passenger service was abandoned. See Northwestern System.

Rogersville is a small settlement in Sections 19 and 30 in LAMARTINE, named for the Rogers family who came in 1848.

*Rogersville School was built on land bought from Elisha Rogers, and the Rogersville Cemetery was once part of the farm of Emerson Rogers.

Rolling Meadows Home for the Aged in Section 21 of FOND DU LAC is owned and operated by the county. A contest was conducted by which a name was suggested and chosen. It was dedicated in 1958. The land had been in the possession of the county for many years and had been the site of the county’s mental hospital and the poor farm. A new mental health center had been built near St. Agnes Hospital and the poor farm discontinued.

The Rolling Meadows Golf Course, also developed and maintained by the county, is located in Section 21 of FOND DU LAC next to the county home, and takes its name from it. The land had formerly been the County Poor Farm. The barn was converted into a pro shop and recreation center. It began operating in 1973.

Rolling Meadows Drive is that part of West Frontage Road in FOND DU LAC which passes the golf course of that name.

Roosevelt Wayside in Section 31 of TAYCHEEDAH is a bathing beach on the east shore of Lake Winnebago. Owned by the county, it was set aside for the public during the first presidential term of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Rose Avenue in the northeastern part of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Rose Flaherty.

Rosendale township (T 16N — R 15E) lies in the northern part of Fond du Lac County next to Winnebago. The first settler, Samuel Sanborn, arrived in 1844. He was soon followed by Dana Lamb and his wife, the first woman to live there. The town was organized in 1846 and at first included much of SPRINGVALE, ELDORADO and LAMARTINE. The name was suggested by Mrs. George Curtis. While the population is somewhat concentrated around Rosendale village, there were a large number of Welsh who settled in Section 1 and had their own church. See Zoar.

Rosendale village in Section 35 of ROSEDALE and Section 2 of SPRINGVALE is a thriving agricultural center. It has stores, churches, schools, a bank and a large canning factory. Sisson’s Peony Gardens offer an outstanding display of blossoms each spring. The village was incorporated in 1915. It had a population of 464 in 1975.

Rosendale Center is a small unincorporated settlement at the intersection of Hy. M and N. It is about a mile west of the exact center of ROSEDALE township.
*Rosendale Avenue* in the city of Fond du Lac extended west from Main Street and so named because it led the way to Rosendale. It is part of Hy. 23 and has been renamed West Johnson Street.

Rosenow School in the city of Fond du Lac, on Weis Avenue, was dedicated in 1955. It was named for Henry Rosenow who had served on the school board from 1918 until his death twenty-five years later. Four of those years he was president of the board and for many years served as chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee where he could express his interest in the development of children’s recreational facilities when schools were not in session.

Round Prairie is a name given to thousands of acres in METOMEN. A cemetery and a school in Section 21 in the township were given that name.

Round Top is a conical shaped hill in Section 25 of OSCEOLA near Dundee. It is one of the many glacial formations in the area.

Royal Street in the northwest section of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Royal McDermott by his father who platted the area.

The Rueping Tannery was begun in the city of Fond du Lac in 1854 when William Rueping and his sons arrived from Barop near Dortmund, Germany and erected a small wooden building on Doty Street and began tanning leather. The process used hemlock bark from Green Bay and required five to fourteen months to tan and finish. When the company adopted the chrome method, in 1896, the time needed was shortened to twenty-four hours. The shoes worn by the American army during the Spanish-American War were made of leather processed in Fond du Lac. These were the first colored leather shoes to be worn by the army.

The company is one of the five largest tanners of upper side leather in the world with four hundred employees and an annual payroll of over three million dollars. In 1969 the company produced thirty million square feet of leather—enough to make fifteen million pairs of shoes. In recent years new machines, dryers, conveyors and stackers have speeded production. Hundreds of colors in the new softer tannages and textures have been created to meet changing footwear styles. The name of the company has been changed through the years but has always kept the name Rueping. It is now the Fred Rueping Leather Company.

*Rueping Athletic Field* existed on West Scott Street in the city of Fond du Lac from 1905 to the early 1930's. It was first used when Jack Brunhorst, Alex Marcoe and Thomas Dobyns rented the ground from the Bechard Brewing Company and filled in the pond-like holes. When the Wisconsin-Illinois baseball league was formed, Fond du Lac held a franchise from 1908 to 1914 and the games were played there. In 1918 the Rueping
Company took it over and rebuilt the grandstand and generally promoted an athletic program for its employees. For a while the expense of operating the park was met by advertising sold and placed on the fence. The city Park Board created other parks with baseball diamonds which could be used by the public but the Rueping Athletic Fields was still used by the company’s soft ball teams as late as 1935.

Rueping Dormitory was built during WWI on North Macy for its unmarried workmen. The war ended before the building was completed. It stood empty and boarded up until it was finally purchased by the Lutheran Church. It was remodelled and used as the Lutheran Home for the Aged. It has made many additions and provided excellent care for its residents.

Ruggles Street on the west side of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Augustus Graham Ruggles. He had spent his youth in Poughkeepsie where he had learned banking. At the age of 24 he came to Fond du Lac and made arrangements for the manufacture of lumber. The next year he installed a sawmill, the first in northern Wisconsin. Later he was to install the first planer. He was active in lumbering, real estate and banking. His wife, Julia, was the daughter of Governor Tallmadge.

Rush Lake is mainly in Winnebago County but does touch the northern edge of Section 3 of RIPON. It probably received its name because of the weedy condition of the lake. A cemetery and a school in Section 3 of RIPON were named for the lake.

*Rush Lake Post Office was established in 1848 with Joseph Little postmaster. It was discontinued in 1866. It was located in Section 6 of ROSENDALE, not far from Rush Lake.

Russell Street in the western section of the city of Fond du Lac is in an addition laid out by John B. Macy. He named it for his wife, the former Mary Russell. See Macy.

Sabish Junior High School in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Frank Sabish who had taught in and been administrator of Roosevelt Junior High School from 1921 until he died in 1959.

St. Agnes Convent and St. Agnes Hospital in the city of Fond du Lac are under the direction of the Congregation of St. Agnes which was begun in 1858 by Rev. Caspar Rehrl and firmly established in 1864 when Sister Mary Agnes Hazotte was chosen Superior. In 1870 the mother house was moved from Barton, Wisconsin, to the city of Fond du Lac. In slightly more than a century the order has achieved great goals in education and in nursing as well as in religious fields. It staffs schools at the primary and secondary levels and one four-year college — Marian College in Fond du Lac. It established a school of nursing in conjunction with St. Agnes Hospital and has operated other hospitals throughout the country. The Leo House in New York shelters immigrants and Nicaraguan has felt the benefits of the sisters’ concern. See Hazotte Court, Marian College.