

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.

S

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 Nicaragua has felt the benefits of the sisters' concern. See **Hazotte Court**, **Marian College**.

St. Agnes Hospital on East Division Street in the city of Fond du Lac was established in 1896 at the behest of local doctors. The first expansion came in 1913 and the continuous growth of the project has furnished the community with the availability of many medical services such as a psychiatric unit, intensive care and a coronary unit. It has 330 beds, 200 of which are to be replaced in 1976 as the order has felt that some of the rooms are not up to the standard it wishes to maintain.

***St. Cecelia's Academy** was a school of music established in the city of Fond du Lac on East Merrill across from St. Mary's Church. It was operated by the Agnesian nuns who named it after the patron saint of music. It is now an apartment house.

St. Charles Cemetery in Section 5 of TAYCHEEDAH was the first Catholic cemetery in the vicinity. The original plans included a church to be built on the site, plans which were abandoned when a church was erected at St. Peter. The little temporary chapel remains and is used occasionally for services. Many of the early Catholics were French and family plots contain stones with French names next to those with the anglicized version of the same name. The cemetery is now under the sponsorship of St. Patrick's Church of Fond du Lac.

St. Claudius Catholic Church in the village of St. Cloud was founded in 1870 after the establishment of the village and took its name from the village rather than the more customary reverse order.

St. Cloud is a village in Section 25 of MARSHFIELD. It was begun in 1860 when plans were made for a railroad between Sheboygan and Calvary. Henry Moersch erected a grist mill in 1868 and his brother, who was visiting him, commented on how the location reminded him of the episcopal city of St. Cloud. When the railway was completed it was decided to name the station St. Cloud. In 1869 Moersch donated four acres for a church. The village was incorporated in 1909. In 1975 the population was 550.

The **St. Cloud Post Office** was established in 1869 with J. M. Coolidge postmaster.

St. Francis Brothers School in Section 20 of MARSHFIELD is administered by the Capuchin Order of St. Francis as part of the St. Lawrence Seminary. The building is in the village of Calvary where it once was a part of the Beau Enterprises and used as a hotel, general store and tavern. It is now used for the education of Capuchin Brothers.

***St. James Catholic Church** in Section 21 of EDEN was built in 1849 by the Irish Catholics of the locality. When the wood for the church was sawed, the logs were hauled by ox team from Fond du Lac and Father McGowan told the men that the first to return would have the honor of naming the church. James Brennan earned the honor and the church was named for his patron saint. The frame building which replaced the log

church in 1865 was razed in 1972 when it was declared unsafe. **St. Joe** is a small community in Section 14 of MARSHFIELD consisting mainly of a store and a few houses. At one time a creamery was located there. The small cluster of buildings is at the foot of a hill surmounted by St. Joseph's Church.

***St. Johannes Geminde Catholic Church** in Section 1 of CALUMET was built in 1843, the first Catholic Church to be built between Green Bay and Milwaukee. Father Caspar Rehrl became the resident priest and used it as a base from which he organized many of the parishes in the vicinity. Most of the parishioners were from West Rhineland, Germany, and knew no other dialect. Hence, St. Johannes Geminde was pronounced "Hannes yae-mein" and gave rise to the nickname **Hinesburg**. By 1852, the twenty by thirty log church was too small for the growing congregation and efforts were made to build a larger edifice. Eventually a church, **St. John the Baptist**, was built a little south of Hinesburg. The parishioners who were reluctant to move to the new site migrated west, many to Stearns County, Minnesota. Most of the graves of the cemetery were moved to the new churchyard and the foundation stones of St. Johannes Church were used to bridge the Manitowoc River in Johnsburg.

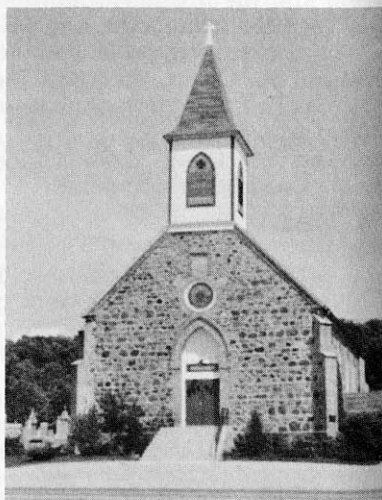
St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Section 1 of CALUMET. See **St. Johannes Geminde**.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Section 15 of LAMARTINE, in Woodhull, held its first Mass in 1866 for its German-speaking congregation. The first church was built of pine boards a foot wide, placed vertically and painted red. As a result some referred to it as "God Almighty's barn." Since its modest beginning the parish has grown and the church enlarged and beautifully ornamented.

History of Lamartine (1940) by Cynthia I. Brown.

St. John's Catholic Church in Section 22 of BYRON was built in 1847 on land purchased from John and Catherine Lyons. It was built of stone cut from the limestone ledge nearby, and is an outstanding example of fine architecture and workmanship. Before Calvary Cemetery was platted, many Catholics from the city of Fond du Lac were buried in its churchyard.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Section 26 of AUBURN was begun in 1863 when land was purchased by the trustees. A log cabin school was used for worship until 1871



St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Auburn

when the church members built the present church — literally. Every member hauled boulders and donated his labor. The church has beautiful proportions and is considered one of the best examples of fieldstone architecture.

***St. John's Lutheran Church** in FOREST was founded in 1859 and was served by missionaries until 1870 when the church was built. In 1950 it merged with St. Paul's, a sister church.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church at the corner of Marr and Second Streets in the city of Fond du Lac is on the site of the first Catholic Church erected in the city. Constructed in 1847, it was first named St. Louis in honor of the holy king of France. The building was continuously enlarged but could not keep up with the growth of the congregation. In 1868 the French communicants decided to build a church in which their own language would be spoken. They were granted the privilege of taking the name of their French saint, St. Louis, for their new church. The mother parish was renamed St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Section 14 of MARSHFIELD was begun in 1858 when the trustees of St. Joseph's Religious Catholic Society bought six acres from Peter Brouer and Peter Berg. The church was not built until 1865 at which time it received its first regular pastor. The cluster of buildings at the entrance to the churchyard is known as **St. Joe**.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church in the city of Waupun built its first church building in 1862 and received its first resident pastor in 1867 though it had been served by missionary priests since 1850.

St. Joseph's Lane on the west side of the city of Fond du Lac was named by Charles Gnewuch, a member of St. Joseph's parish in Fond du Lac.

St. Kilian Catholic Church in Section 33 of ASHFORD was named for St. Kilian, an Irish missionary who went to Wurzburg, Germany, to convert the people there to the Catholic faith. The first settler in that part of ASHFORD was Balthazor Flasch of Wurzburg who donated twenty acres of land on which a log-cabin church was to be built. A visiting missionary asked the leaders of the church to suggest a name but received no answer. Flasch's little boy entered the room and the missionary asked him his name. "Kilian" was the answer. The priest then suggested that the church be named for the boy's patron saint. Later Kilian Caspar Flasch was to take orders and become the second bishop of La Crosse. The church held its centennial in 1948.

***St. Kilian Post Office** was established in 1874 with Ferdinand Heisler postmaster. It was discontinued in 1902.

St. Lawrence Seminary in Section 29 of MARSHFIELD is a preparatory school for the education of candidates to the re-

ligious brotherhood and priesthood of the Capuchin Order of St. Francis.

The seminary is conducted by the **St. Lawrence Monastery**, the first Capuchin Province established in this country. Both institutions are named for St. Lawrence of Brindisi, a member of the Capuchin Order who preached a crusade in Germany against Mohamet III, then menacing Hungary. He headed the crusaders who defeated the Turks and regained possession of Abbe Royale besides aiding in the complete expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

The cornerstone of St. Lawrence Seminary was laid in 1857 when two secular priests arrived from Switzerland and the institution was formally dedicated in 1864. The Order has since enjoyed continuous growth and is now conducted by the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order of the United States.

The monastery had first been named St. Francis and then renamed Holy Cross by the consecrating bishop. The Holy Cross Church was also the parish church of Mt. Calvary. In 1970 the building was torn down and a new parish church was built at the foot of the hill and kept the name Holy Cross. The new monastery building then took the same name as the seminary and became the St. Lawrence Monastery.

St. Louis Church in Fond du Lac was the first Catholic Church in the community. Organized in 1847, the first building was erected at the corner of Second and Marr. In 1862 the Society of St. Louis was organized to plan an all-French parish. In 1869 the cornerstone for the new church was laid at Follett and Macy, and the first Mass was held in the basement in 1870.

Because the French desired to take the name of St. Louis, the remaining communicants chose the name of St. Joseph. Father Perrodin, of French birth, had been the pastor of the mother congregation since 1860 and now became the first to be in charge of the new church. Since 1917 St. Louis Church has been staffed by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Saint Louis, for whom the church was named, was Louis IX, the ruler of France from 1214 to 1270. The king was only twelve years old when he came to the throne. He lived to lead two crusades and died a victim of the plague which broke out among troops in northern Africa during the second crusade. Louis, known and loved as a pious ruler whose first concern was his people, was canonized by Pope Boniface VIII in 1297.

St. Martin's Catholic Church in Section 20 of ASHFORD was named for St. Martin of Tours. The parish was founded in 1847 by a small group of immigrants who had immigrated from southern Germany and Alsace-Lorraine in northern France. Mass was said as early as 1847 and a small church was built in 1849. In 1870 the present towering structure of fieldstone was erected, a church which commands a lovely view of the countryside. St. Martin of Tours was the patron of the cities of Mainz and Wurzburg.

St. Mary's Catholic Church on East Merrill in the city of Fond du Lac was founded in 1865 for the German Catholics of the city. Twenty-one charter families laid the foundation for their church in the spring of 1866. Rev. Eusebius Henzler was the first pastor. The building was enlarged in 1875 and then replaced in 1895. The tower holds the bell of the first structure.

St. Mary's Church and Cemetery in Section 17 of SPRINGVALE are on land acquired in 1859. A mission church for the local farmers who were predominantly Irish was constructed in 1858 on land donated by J. O'Riley. The gravestones in the churchyard tell where each family lived in Ireland before it emigrated.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church in the village of Oakfield began in 1857 when two women conducted a Sunday School in a school building. With the help of a lay reader and encouragement from the diocese, a mission church was erected in 1861 and consecrated. When the railroad came to Oakfield, the church was moved and, later, replaced. First named Grace Church, it took its present name in 1902. Usually the priest in charge of the Episcopal Church in the city of Waupun conducts the services.

St. Mary's Springs High School is in Section 7 of EMPIRE. The Congregation of St. Agnes bought the land on the ledge in 1899 and accepted the offer of John Boyle to build a health resort for them in order that patients could benefit from the health-giving waters of the springs. In 1909 it was decided to convert the building to educational use. St. Mary's Springs Academy began as a boarding school for young ladies. As the needs for classrooms grew, the living accommodations ceased and buildings were added. Boys are now accepted as students and the high school serves the Catholics of Fond du Lac City and its environs. The word **Academy** was dropped from the name and **High School** used as more descriptive of the school.

St. Mathias Catholic Church in Section 24 of AUBURN was built on land acquired in 1864. Early stones in the cemetery bear names of some of the founding families, such as Fellenz, Ketter and Pesch.

St. Matthew Catholic Church of Campbellsport was built in 1866 though Mass had been held earlier in the home of Owen Bannon.

St. Matthew Methodist Church in the city of Fond du Lac. See **Methodist**.

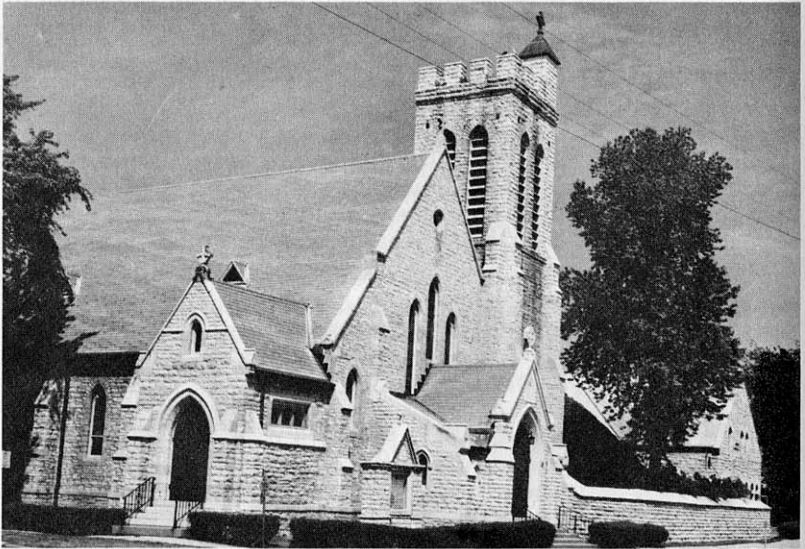
St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Dotyville, Section 30 of FOREST, was built on land acquired in 1858. It has long served both the German and Irish settlers of the area. The cemetery contains the Leonard, Fox, Menne and McGalloway families, among others, who formed the parish. Mass had been said in the homes before the church was built in the 1850's.

***St. Nicholas** was the first name of the Holy Cross Church in Section 29 of MARSHFIELD. The name was suggested because

so many of the parishioners had the first name of Nicholas. When the bishop consecrated the church he chose the name of Holy Cross.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church on Follett Street in the city of Fond du Lac was organized on St. Patrick's Day in 1854 by the St. Patrick's Temperance Society. Within a year the membership grew from fifteen to two hundred and fifty "and no one broke the pledge." Plans for the building were made the same year, but it was not completed until 1862. The architect was William Heathcote who built many churches, but this was his last. The large bronze bell, installed and rung for the first time in 1884, was named Brian Boru for the Irish hero. A school building was added in 1938. The Fond du Lac city council designated it a historical landmark in 1973.

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul the Apostle on West Division Street in the city of Fond du Lac has had an outstanding history as well as recognition for its beauty. The organization of the church in 1848 was occasioned by the death of William Davis Tallmadge, a member of one of Fond du Lac's early families. Governor Tallmadge and friends of the family organized the



St. Paul's Cathedral in Fond du Lac

first vestry and a church was erected at the corner of Follett and Macy and dedicated in 1852. In 1867 a larger building was erected at the present site on West Division. Eight years later, the Diocese of Wisconsin was subdivided and Fond du Lac became the See City of the Fond du Lac Diocese and its parish church became a cathedral. Much of the cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1884 and was replaced almost immediately

by a Gothic building reminiscent of European architecture.

The church, in art and architecture, reflects more of the long history of Christianity than any other church edifice in the city. The stained glass windows which came from Canada, the carved wood from the Black Forest and the many art objects created here and abroad, have made it a veritable storehouse of religious art. The cathedral with its surrounding buildings built in the same Gothic revival style attracts many visitors annually. In 1973 the city council designated it a historical landmark.

St. Paul's Church and Cemetery in Section 30 of CALUMET was founded in 1846 when a group of pioneers organized the first German Lutheran Congregation in this section of Wisconsin. The first church was built in 1847-48 on land purchased from Frederick and Eliza Thuerwachter. The original building was of logs as was the manse. In 1892 the present structure was built on land donated by Adolph Rather. The church is now a member of the United Church of Christ.



**Madonna
St. Paul's
Cathedral**

St. Paul Road in CALUMET goes past this church.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in FOREST is a member of the Wisconsin Synod. The first church was dedicated in 1861. Since that time it has joined with other parishes of the synod into an association.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Section 22 of ELDORADO was built on land purchased in 1863 from John and Wilhelmine Buntrock. The trustees at the time were Carl Tanck, John Buntrock and Gottfried Bigalk.

St. Paul Railroad. See Milwaukee Road.

St. Peter's Catholic Church in Section 28 of TAYCHEEDAH was established in 1865. Its cemetery is across the highway in Section 21. The community which has grown up around it has taken its name, St. Peter, from the church. The village is unincorporated. Most of the residents work in the city of Fond du Lac but prefer to live in a rural atmosphere.

***St. Peter Post Office** was established in 1893 with Joseph Dittmer postmaster. It was discontinued in 1904.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the city of Ripon was organized in 1859 by Rev. Fayette Durlin who had been sent there by Rev. Kemper for that purpose. Rev. Durlin was well received and the parish was soon established.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church on East First Street in the city of Fond du Lac has one of the largest congregations in the city. The first church was built in 1860 on the corner of Second and Marr. The present building was erected in 1869 and the former site then used for its school, the Winnebago Lutheran Academy. This school, which it sponsors, is now on East Merrill.

St. Peter's is a member of the Wisconsin Synod of Lutheran Churches and has developed various mission churches in other parts of the city: **Faith Lutheran** on East Johnson; the **Redeemer Evangelical** on Forest Avenue; and the **Good Shepherd** on Martin Road. It also assisted in the establishment of **St. Paul's Lutheran Church** in North Fond du Lac. In 1974 it was designated a historical landmark by the city council.

Salem United Methodist Church in Section 26 of ELDORADO is built on land purchased from John Gould in 1858. The first trustees were Charles Fraederick, Carl Halle and Diedrick Averbeck.

Salem United Methodist Church on Sheboygan Street in the city of Fond du Lac was organized in 1865 as a branch of the Evangelical Church of America. At that time it took the name **Salem's Church**. It bought a building at the corner of Third and Marr which had been erected by the Methodists. In 1951 it bought the home of J. B. Atkinson on Sheboygan Street and moved to its present location in 1954. At that time it was a member of the Evangelical United Brethren which have since merged with the Methodist church, hence the change of name.

***Sand Lake** in Section 12 of AUBURN is now Forest Lake.

Sandy Beach. See **Peebles Beach**.

***Sar-ro-chau** was a Winnebago Indian village on the present site of the village of Taycheedah. It was named for an Indian chief who had taken part in the War of 1812 and died soon after its close. Augustin Grignon spoke of Sar-ro-chau as "one of the best of the Indians."

Satterlee Street in the Original Plat of the city of Fond du Lac was named for Richard S. Satterlee, a surgeon at Ft. Howard and one of the major shareholders of the Fond du Lac Land Company. See **Fifth Infantry Regiment**.

Schools of Fond du Lac County's rural areas have proved difficult to find though their history has been long and their recognition deserving. With the consolidation of the schools throughout the state, the one-room school is a thing of the past and little evidence remains of the buildings which furnished much of the education available to the settlers. Some buildings have been renovated for other uses, some stand desolate and abandoned, but most of them have been removed and schoolyards are now one with large plowed fields. Too few of the records have been preserved and little can be learned of their existence.



One Room Schoolhouse

The public schools of Wisconsin were the result of a law passed by the legislature when it first met in 1848. On the first of May of that year a law was enacted requiring the counties to be divided into school districts before September first of that same year. The legislators also inserted the following suggestions in the bill: "The site should be located in a dry, healthy and sheltered situation and so remote from the highway and from the vicinity of public business that the order of the schools may not be disturbed by noise or sight of passing objects. . . . The quantity of land should not be less than one acre. . . . It should be sufficiently spacious to afford ample room for playgrounds and for erection of separate out-buildings for the different sexes. It should be planted with shade trees, if a natural grove cannot be had, and enclosed with a neat and substantial fence . . . and blackboards large enough to accommodate several scholars at the same time."

School boards were set up and meetings held to plan for the schools. Land was donated or purchased, many of the school lots of a half-acre being bought for a dollar. A dollar was a fair fee when one realizes that many of the settlers had just purchased their farms for a dollar and a quarter per acre. Many deeds included the requirement that the school district put up a "good and substantial fence." The fence was important to keep the pastured stock out of the schoolyard. Quite a few deeds had reversal clauses, the title to revert to the grantor's family should the property no longer be used for school purposes.

Fond du Lac County was formed into 108 districts. The next year fifteen of the eighteen townships reported to the state that they had had 983 pupils aged 4 to 20 that first year, which was about a third of the county's children of those ages. The schools taught by males averaged about 2.54 months of schooling at a monthly wage of \$12.16. The female teachers offered an average of 3.79 months of schooling at an average monthly wage of \$5.75.

The attendance increased each succeeding year and the school year itself was lengthened but the accommodations remained meager. In 1851, of 89 schools reporting, most of them were log cabins, one brick, one stone, and the rest frame. 81 had less than an acre of ground, 89 were unenclosed, 41 had no blackboards, 80 had no maps and libraries were unheard of.

The schools were identified by their district numbers. In 1919, the state legislature required that each school choose a name and erect a mail box. The names chosen testify as to what interested the school districts at that time. The returning heroes of WWI, and in one case, Nels P. Anderson, a hero who did not return, were remembered. Inventors caught the imagination, the founding fathers of the country were properly honored, and the farmer next door whose name had long identified the site was officially recognized.

The complete list of schools of the county with as much information as could be ascertained from the public records will be found in Appendix II.

***Schrauth's Pond** in Section 26 of ASHFORD was on property owned by John Schrauth. Later Schrauth platted it and re-named it Lake Bernice after his niece Bernice Berg. See **Bernice**.



Schrauth's Pond

Scott Street on the north edge of the city of Fond du Lac has been one of its major streets. The Military Road followed East Scott Street in 1835, and the Sheboygan Plank Road followed it in 1851. West Scott Street led the way to Oshkosh and to Rosendale. The boat landings at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River with its docks and warehouses caused hotels and boarding houses to be built on this thoroughfare.

Lieutenant Martin Scott, for whom the street was named, was a shareholder in the Fond du Lac Land Company. He was a native of Vermont educated at West Point and who had been appointed to Ft. Howard after his service with the Fifth Infantry Regiment at Ft. Snelling. He served with distinction in the

Mexican War under General Winfield Scott and was killed in that war bearing the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. See **Fifth Infantry Regiment**.

Selfridge Park in the city of Ripon is named after one of its famous sons. H. Gordon Selfridge was born in Ripon and entered the mercantile business in Chicago. After a career with Marshall Field and Carson, Pierie, Scott & Company, he retired. Several years later he moved to London and built one of the largest, if not the largest, department store in that metropolis.

The **Senn Plaque**, honoring Nicholas Senn, M.D., was dedicated June 10, 1972 when it was placed in the reception building at the Galloway House Museum in Fond du Lac. Senn was born in Switzerland and at the age of eight, in 1854, came to this country with his parents. He spent many of his early years in ASHFORD. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1869 and returned to Elmore to practice medicine. After several years he moved to Milwaukee and eventually to Chicago where he occupied the chair of Principles and Practices of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He developed and advanced many surgical techniques. He became the president of the American Medical Association and founded the Association of Military Surgeons of the USA. He was the recipient of many honors here and abroad.

***Seven Mile Creek** was the name of that part of the East Branch of the Fond du Lac River which was seven miles from the village of Fond du Lac. It was also the name given to the settlement along its banks, the settlement later named Lamartine. The township of LAMARTINE also carried the name prior to 1848.

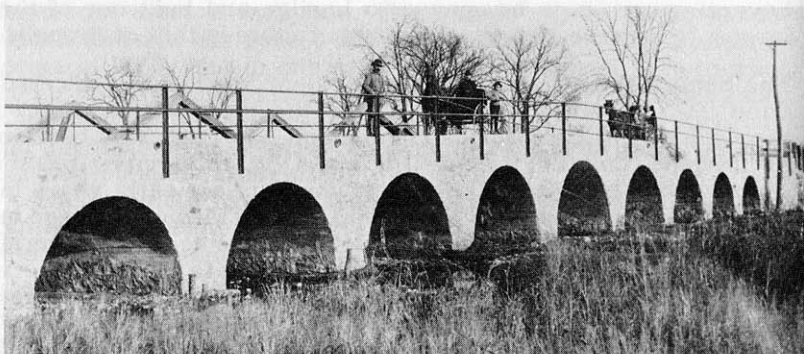
***Seven Mile Creek Post Office** was established in 1846 with Peter V. Sang postmaster. The name was changed to Lamartine in 1848. See **Lamartine**.

Seymour Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, and one of the heaviest investors in Fond du Lac. He first became interested financially when Mason C. Darling sought his aid in the Fox River Improvement Company, hoping to get \$500,000 to help the waterway. Before Seymour was through, some 600,000 acres of land owned by the company was sold at auction and Seymour and his friends were in possession of most of it. Seymour visited Wisconsin in 1867 to look over some of the lands he still held.

Camp Shaginappi is a Boy Scout camp in Section 27 of CALUMET. Henry Bergen owned the property and had rented it to the scouts before he sold it to F. J. Wolff in 1921. Wolff planned to develop the property but the disappointment of the Boy Scouts was so great Wolff re-sold the land at his cost to the Rotary Club. The Rotarians have continuously helped the Boy Scouts to expand and administer the camp.

As work progressed in clearing the camp site, it became evident that the area had been the site of Winnebago Indian tribal councils. The name Shaginappi is presumed to be that of a Winnebago tribal chief.

Sheboygan Marsh and **Sheboygan River** in MARSHFIELD are named for the city on Lake Michigan where the river empties. The marsh is one of the largest in the county. Both it and the



Sheboygan River Bridge at St. Cloud

river which drains it offer excellent fishing. No road crosses the marsh. The name **Sheboygan** is an Indian word used to describe any perforated object such as a pipe stem.

Sherman Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in a subdivision laid out after the Civil War, and was probably named after General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Shops. See **Soo Line.**

Sibley Street is in the Original Plat of the city of Fond du Lac so was probably named for Lt. Caleb C. Sibley, a member of the Fifth Infantry Regiment and one of the shareholders of the Fond du Lac Land Company though there were other Sibleys interested in the area. Sylvester S. Sibley of Detroit invested in Fond du Lac lands. His brother Henry Hastings Sibley was the first governor of Minnesota and a close friend of Governor Doty. Both of them were sons of the Michigan Supreme Court Justice under whom Doty studied law. See **Fifth Infantry Regiment.**

Signal Oak is a tree at the corner of Ransom and Thorne in the city of Ripon. It was a landmark on the Butte des Morts Trail from Green Bay.

***Silica Station** was in Section 16 of TAYCHEEDAH and was used by the Sheboygan Railroad. The name of Silica was suggested because of the proximity of a sand quarry.

Silver Creek in Sections 1 and 2 in METOMEN flows through Ripon into Green Lake. It furnished water power for several Ripon mills.

Silver Street in North Fond du Lac extends from the North-western roundhouse to the Lake Shore Drive. It was named by Mary Ann (Goding) Hounsell for a street in London, England, on which she had lived as a little girl.

***Six Points** was an intersection in the city of Fond du Lac formed by Military Road, Hickory Street and West Eleventh. West Eleventh has now been closed at that place.

***Slaughter Street** was the former name of East Johnson Street in the city of Fond du Lac. In 1835 when Fond du Lac was platted, William S. Slaughter was Register of the Land Office in Green Bay. While there he wrote the memorial to Congress for the establishment and organization of the Wisconsin Territory. He was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia and a graduate of William and Mary. He served various presidents on the frontier and was well-known for his talents in scholarly fields. At one time he owned shares in the Fond du Lac Land Company, ten of which he sold to Mason C. Darling.

***Slocum Street** in the city of Fond du Lac is now West Second Street. It was named by John P. Slocum in 1850.

***Smith's Corners** in Section 19 of LAMARTINE was called that because so many Smith families lived in the neighborhood. It is now Rogersville.

***Smoker's Village** was an Indian village on an 1830 map of Wisconsin near the present site of Van Dyne. The village consisted of about eight lodges and a hundred and fifty inhabitants. Smoker was a son of Sarrachou, chief of the Winnebagoes, whose locale is now Taycheedah. See **Sar-ra-chou**.

The **Soo Line** and its predecessor the Wisconsin Central has served Fond du Lac since 1882. The first tracks were laid north from Menasha in 1871. The road was built to serve the lumbering industry and received heavily timbered lands to subsidize its construction. The line also was promoted by the federal government in order that the nation would have a railroad to help protect its northern borders. It had been felt during the Civil War that Canada as part of the British Empire was sympathetic to the South and might pose a threat to the North. It was never imagined at that time that eventually the Wisconsin Central would have close ties with the Canadian Pacific.

In 1882 the line was built to the south through Fond du Lac, Slinger and finally to Chicago. In 1898 negotiations were entered into by the Wisconsin Central and some of the leading citizens of Fond du Lac. An agreement was reached by which the Fond du Lac citizens would provide a suitable tract of land, at no cost to the railroad, for the permanent establishment of its terminal. The land adjoining Lake Winnebago in FRIENDSHIP was judged suitable, as it was low and level, making it an ideal location for handling freight cars. Here locomotives were changed, trains assembled and cars repaired. This terminal became the Central's foremost division headquarters and yards,

and was listed on the company's timetable as **Shops**. In 1913 the road had a thousand men on its payroll. The Soo is still a hard working railroad serving the central part of the state.

By 1909, when the line was fully absorbed, SOO LINE was painted on all its cars. The name is an adaptation of **Sault Ste. Marie**, one of the main terminals of the line in Michigan.

Sophia Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for Sophia Shepherd, the wife of General Charles S. Hamilton. The Hamiltons resided on the east side of this street. See **Hamilton**.

***Soucha Creek** was a name given to the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River as shown in the 1874 Atlas.

South Byron is an unincorporated village in Section 32 of BYRON. It was named for South Byron in Genesee County, New York, the former home of some of the settlers.

***South Byron Post Office** was established in 1879 with Emily Taylor postmistress.

***South Eden Post Office** was established in 1878 with Samuel Kutter postmaster. It was discontinued the same year.

South Hills is a private club just south of the city of Fond du Lac. It was organized in 1951 with Clayton Van Pelt the first president. It acquired the Takodah Golf Club property.

***Spencer Hall** was acquired in 1863 by J. H. Spencer from the Free Congregational Society. He later sold it to the Methodist Congregation and is now known as the Division Street Methodist Church. Once a frame building it has been faced with stone.

Spaulding Street in the city of Ripon and **Spaulding Hill** just west of the city in Green Lake County were both named for Dr. Benjamin B. Spaulding. He arrived from Massachusetts in 1844 and was the first physician in Ripon. When the Civil War broke out, his son volunteered. The family then moved to Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Springvale township (T 15N — R 15E) was organized in 1848 and was named by Dana Lamb, the first minister, for the many springs within its borders. The first land was entered by John Allen and William Cheney, followed by Chester Hazen, men who came from New York. Many of the settlers were of German parentage, while St. Mary's Catholic Church in Section 17 was the center for the Irish, most of whom came from County Meath in Ireland.

***Springvale Post Office** in Section 33 of SPRINGVALE was named in 1851. It had been established under the name of Pulaski in 1847, and in 1852 became Nanaupa.

Spruce Lake is in Sections 22 and 23 of OSCEOLA.

Annie Starr Park in the city of Ripon was a woodland tract bequeathed to the city by Annie Starr (1824-1904).

Sterling Drive in the city of Fond du Lac was named by Donald Ahonen, head of the Sterling Lumber Company.

Stinky Point in Lakeside Park of the city of Fond du Lac is a projection into Lake Winnebago which has earned its sobriquet from its proximity to the city's sewerage plant. In 1838, Gov. Doty sold this land to his good friend Dr. William Beaumont, the army surgeon who became famous for his studies of the digestive processes in the wounded Alexis St. Martin.

Stock Growers Addition in the city of Fond du Lac includes both sides of Thirteenth Street between Main and Ellis. This land was used for county fairs as early as 1865 by the Agricultural and Mechanical Society which was reorganized in 1887 as the Wisconsin Stock Growers Association. In 1903 the association acquired the Kite Park for its fairs. It then platted and sold the former site. See **Kite Park, Fairgrounds**.

Stow Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in an addition laid out by J. W. Stow. Many other subdivisions in the city were platted by James Stow's father, Marcellus Kent Stow, and by his uncle, Alexander Wolcott Stow. The latter, Alexander Wolcott Stow, was the first of the family to come west from Lowville, New York, where the Stows and Dotys were close neighbors and friends. Stow practiced law and was a circuit judge at the time Wisconsin became a state. He then served as a justice of the Supreme Court *ex officio*. He was elected the first Chief Justice and served two years. After his death in 1854, his brother, Marcellus Kent Stow, came west and also practiced law in Fond du Lac.

Subway Road in Sections 21 and 28 of FRIENDSHIP crosses railroad tracks where an underground pass was built for the former interurban line. The right of way can still be seen, where the interurban rails were laid.

***Summit Station Post Office** in Section 15 of TAYCHEEDAH was established in 1873 with John Wirtz postmaster. The name was chosen because the station was on the top of the ledge. In 1898 the name of the station was changed to **Silica**.

Superior Street in the city of Fond du Lac runs parallel to the eastern bank of the West Branch, between Western Avenue and Military Road. It was probably named Superior because those who lived on it judged it so. Many mill operators lived on the street and their large homes had sweeping lawns to the street. The houses also backed up to the river and had their own boat landings.

Supple Marsh was a large marshy area in the city of Fond du Lac on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. It was owned by the Supple family, ice merchants to the city. From 1888 to the 1930's Fond du Lac was dependent on the Supple Ice wagons for its refrigeration. Blocks of ice were cut from the lake in January and February to be stored in Supple's warehouses on North Water Street. During peak seasons, upwards of 60,000 tons of ice were hauled off the lake and stored for railroad consumption. The marsh was sold in 1967 to the city of Fond du

Lac. Boat ramps on the west bank of the river were installed in 1975 and plans are made for the development of the area which will then be transferred to the Park Board to administer.

***Sylvan Grove Cemetery** was the first cemetery in the city of Fond du Lac. It consisted of about twenty acres of land on Grove Street west of the city. The land was low and the poor drainage became a problem. With the establishment of Rienzi Cemetery in 1852, the graves were moved and the use of the land as a cemetery was abandoned.

T

Table Rock is a rock formation on Hy. AA in Section 5 of TAY-CHEEDA. The large flat-topped rock beside the road gave the illusion of a table. It was formerly the site of many picnics.

Tabor United Methodist Church in the village of Eden was built in 1848 by German Methodists. It is still in use.

Taft Street in the city of Fond du Lac was named for the former president, William Howard Taft.

Takodah Golf Club was dedicated in 1928. The course was laid out by Charles Thornton on farm property he had acquired in Section 24 of FOND DU LAC. A prize was offered for name suggestions. Margaret Dana submitted the name **Takodah**, an Indian word for "Welcome." Thornton used the name as the course was to be public and he wanted everyone to be welcome. South Hills Country Club bought the course in 1951. The former name appears now in Takodah Drive and Takodah Heights in the vicinity of the former club.

Tallmadge Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in Butler & Tallmadge's Addition platted by Abram Butler and Grier Tallmadge. Grier, a son of Governor Nathaniel Tallmadge, was a graduate of West Point and during the Civil War rose to the rank of Captain before he died at Fortress Monroe.

Nathaniel Tallmadge had been a United States Senator from New York. He served as a member of the Banking Committee and acquired a great deal of influence. He resigned his position in 1844 and moved his large family to Wisconsin, bringing with him his many brothers with their families. Soon after his arrival he was appointed the Territorial Governor of Wisconsin. His oldest son, Isaac, who had preceded him, settled in EMPIRE and named his farm Cold Spring after the Tallmadge home in Dutchess County, New York.

When the second son, William Davis Tallmadge, died, land from the parent's farm was set aside and given to the community to be used for a cemetery. See **Rienzi**.

Tap Street in Mullen's Subdivision was named after Mullen's son, Pat. The name was used but the letters reversed.

Tay-cal-mar School is Joint District #2 in Section 17 of TAY-CHEEDA. The name was formed by using the first three