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.

**Table Rock** is a rock formation on Hy. AA in Section 5 of TAY-CHEEDAH. 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-CHEEDAH. The name was formed by using the first three
letters of the townships using the school — TAYCHEEDAH, CALUMET and MARSHFIELD.

Taycheedah township (T 15-16N — R 18E) is on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, northeast of the town and city of Fond du Lac. Governor Doty was attracted to this area and induced many of his friends in New York to make their home here. Reuben Simmons and Francis D. McCarty arrived in 1838. The following year Simmons built a home for Doty, a home which still stands and is used as living quarters for the superintendent of the Wisconsin Home for Women. The name Taycheedah was chosen by Doty from the Indian word Tee-char rah which means "camping place." To Doty it meant "our home." Doty’s neighbors included many he had known in New York: Senator Talmadge, Col. Henry Conklin, A. W. Stow, E. H. Galloway, L. Bishop and Dr. J. M. Adams.

The harbor facilities of the township were superior to those of either Fond du Lac or Oshkosh so a little Village of Taycheedah in Section 31 soon became the largest of the settlements in the area. Taycheedah had the first store in the county and the first school. The school was built in 1842 with Doty and Col. Conklin doing some of the work. Conklin then contributed the bell of his boat the Advocate which he had operated on the Hudson River until the boat was wrecked. This building was also used for church services. Another school was built in 1857 and the first building was then used for community affairs such
as town meetings, concerts and women’s war activities. Since 1926 it has been called the Taycheedah Community Club. The village is still unincorporated.

*Taycheedah Post Office was established in 1841 with B. F. Moore postmaster.

The Taycheedah Cemetery in Section 5 of TAYCHEEADAH was set apart in 1855 when land was purchased from William and Josette White. The land description begins “Starting 2 rods south of the plank road ... being the ground now used as a public burying ground ...” In this cemetery are graves marked with names connected with Fond du Lac’s early history: Elizabeth Fennimore Cooper Beall, niece of James Fennimore Cooper and wife of Wisconsin’s early lieutenant-governor, Samuel Woolton Beall; Peter Hotaling “who built and run the first steamboat on Lake Winnebago;” and Lucy Coffee, the Indian mother of our first chief justice’s two sons.

Taylor House on the southeast corner of Forest and Mary’s Avenue in the city of Fond du Lac was built in 1858 by Jared Taylor, a copy of his home in Vermont. On a map of 1857 the home is named Forest Home and may be the origin of the name of Forest Avenue. The house is surrounded by many wild flowers brought as seedlings by Taylor as he worked on the railroad. In 1973 the city of Fond du Lac designated it to be a historical landmark.

Taylor Park in the city of Fond du Lac was created when the city bought thirteen and a half acres from Jared Taylor’s son Azro. Since its purchase in 1903 the city has added swimming pools, tennis courts and a band shell besides developing the picnic facilities.

Emma Street and Mary’s Avenue were named for two of Taylor’s daughters.

*Temperence Prairie was a nickname given to that part of the city of Fond du Lac which lies between the two branches of the Fond du Lac River. In the early days a temperance organization tried to keep the area devoid of saloons. The attempt failed but the nickname stuck.

Theisen Junior High School on Old Pioneer Road in the city of Fond du Lac was named for H. H. Theisen who had served many years as principal of Fond du Lac High School.

Thomas Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in an addition platted by John B. Macy who named it for his son-in-law, M. J. Thomas. Thomas was active in the city’s affairs until he was killed in a railroad accident in 1859. Following his death his widow returned to Buffalo, New York. See Macy.

Toll Gates were the rule on all roads leading into cities in their early days. Private companies built the gravel and plank roads and depended on tolls to maintain them. Gates appeared in the county as early as 1854. One on Winnebago Drive near De Neveu Creek lasted until 1916. The site is now marked. The
Toll Gate on Winnebago Drive.

A wooden sign listing the toll rates is now in the Carriage House at the Galloway Museum.

A toll gate in the village of Taycheedah was moved in 1875 to Peebles. Another a mile west of the city of Fond du Lac on West Scott Street collected tolls from anyone going to or coming from Rosendale. Other sites were on the Waupun Road (present Hy. 151 and T), South Main (at Old Pioneer Road) and on Hy. 45 near the De Neveu farm. The city's residents had to pay if they went up to the lake near the present Lakeside Park.

The fees were not high but it cost money to enter the city and to leave it. The travellers often felt that the road was not maintained in a condition which warranted the collecting of a toll for its use and the existence of these toll gates caused many bitter controversies.

Tompkins Street in the city of Fond du Lac is in a plat entered by Isaac E. Tompkins. The Tompkins was a well-known family. The most notable was Charles Tompkins, a lawyer who was elected judge for Fond du Lac and Calumet Counties in 1850. In 1862 he was appointed to the Pension Office in Washington, a position which he kept under Lincoln and successive administrations.

Trading Posts were characteristic of the fur-trading period. One on West Johnson Street is now marked: "The First French Trading Post of Record in Fond du Lac was located near this site on the fork of the Fond du Lac River, 1787."

A Spanish Trading Post is marked on an 1857 map of the city of Fond du Lac on the East Branch near the present Hickory Street, dated 1750.

*Treleven Building, razed in 1974 by the Fond du Lac Redevelopment Commission, was built at the corner of Forest and Macy on the site of an old stone mill owned by A. D. Bonesteele.
Bonesteel was also an Indian agent and did business with the Indians, buying maple sugar from them wrapped in birchbark.

*Turner Hall first served as a Congregational Church before the Turnverein purchased it and moved it to Portland Street. During its career, the hall was a center of great activity. The Turners entered many contests conducted by the Turnverein throughout the state and brought home many awards. The building was destroyed in the "church fire" of 1908. The site was sold to Trinity Church, then the Christian Science Church, and now is part of the Candlish parking lot.

Two North is a tavern at the northwest corner of Main and Division in the city of Fond du Lac. It began its career as a bank in 1852. The next year it was re-organized as the Bank of Fond du Lac, the first in Fond du Lac to be chartered under the state banking laws. After the bank failed in 1857, the building was used as a tavern. When it was Schmidt's Sample Room it was the scene of one of Carrie Nation's attacks in the cause of temperance. It has been marked by the city as a historical landmark.

U

Uneeda Street in the city was probably a pun inspired by the potholes in the roadway, meaning, "You need a street."

*Union Street in the city of Fond du Lac north of Second is now considered part of Military Road. It was named for the Union School which stood at the intersection of that street with First. In the early days a Union School meant that the school had more than one room.

Unter Den Linden is a street in the city of Ripon. It was named for the street in Berlin, Germany, famous for its avenue of trees.

*Unter Uns. See German and English Academy.

*Uppertown was a nickname in the early days of the city of Fond du Lac for that part south of Merrill Avenue, in contrast to Lowertown which lay to the north near the lake.

V

Van Dyne is an unincorporated village in Section 5 of FRIENDSHIP, platted by Daniel Van Duyne in 1866. It became a stop on the railroad halfway between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh.

Van Dyne Post Office was established in 1894 with William Lumley postmaster.

Van Renselaer's Addition in the city of Fond du Lac just south of the Original Plat is bordered by Main, Merrill, Amory and Division Streets. It was owned and platted by Philip Van Renselaer, a governor of New York and one of the many Eastern financiers who were interested in western lands, particularly in