corner of Hickory and Poplar. The largest and most unusual are now in the museum at Madison.

The Wisconsin Home for Women in Section 6 of TAYCHEEDAH was set up in 1918 as a correctional home, emphasizing vocational training and rehabilitation of the state’s offenders. Those convicted of more serious crimes were imprisoned in Waupun until a building was added at the Home for these prisoners. In 1975 some of the men at Green Bay were transferred to this institution.

Wisconsin Central. See Soo Line.

*Wisconsin Phalanx. See Ceresco.

*Wish-U-Well was a well for the wayfarer in Section 35 of LAMARTINE. Until Hy. 151 was relocated, a pump with a cup was available at the intersection with Hy. Y, making it an oasis for the traveler.

Wolf Lake in Section 10 of MARSHFIELD was named for the family which owned the farm west of the lake. It was formerly owned by Carl De Haas and named for him. See De Haas.

Woodhull is a community in Sections 10 and 15 of LAMARTINE. It took its name from Woodhull Post Office established in 1864 with David Williams postmaster. It was discontinued in 1904. John Woodhull was the Deputy Postmaster of Fond du Lac.

Woods Place in the city of Fond du Lac was named for a family living on the street. It was originally East Street.

Woodworth Junior High School in the city of Fond du Lac was named for R. B. Woodworth who had been principal of Roosevelt Junior High School.

Y

The Yellowstone Trail was a national highway stretching from Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound. It was established before our present system of national highways and was marked by yellow posts with an arrow encircled by stars. It crossed Wisconsin from Kenosha north to Oshkosh and then west. In Fond du Lac County its route was almost identical to the one which Hy. 175 marks today. The Yellowstone Garage in North Fond du Lac was one of the last to retain a trail marker. The Yellowstone Tavern later used the name but not until after the Yellowstone Trail was forgotten.

Z

*Zion African M. E. Church was established on West Eleventh Street in the city of Fond du Lac by a group of Negroes who came to Fond du Lac in October, 1862. Great numbers of former slaves, women and children, had escaped to Cairo, Illinois, seeking the protection of the Northern troops stationed there. This was prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. There were