

**Wood
County
Place
Names**

Robert S. Rudolph

WOOD COUNTY PLACE NAMES

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Preface

Place-name study has a linguistic and a historical aspect. On the linguistic side, it is essentially a lexicographical investigation: within an arbitrarily limited geographical area the investigator records and analyzes the creation of new names and the application of old names to new places. He seeks to illuminate true origins obscured by folk etymologies and to gather information previously hidden or known only to a few. In uncovering linguistic facts, he inevitably discovers and records not only major historical facts but even minute details about the settlement and subsequent history of the area. In short, using the tools of disciplined scholarship, he gathers reliable information about the area and its place names.

In the case of this study of the place names of Wood County, Wisconsin, findings are based on copies of maps of the area including real estate maps and plats, and on county histories, editions of local newspapers dating back as early as 1858, state gazetteers listing business enterprises and prominent citizens of the area, railroad records and histories of railroads, notes of the original surveyors, records of early censuses, interviews with elderly citizens and people interested in local history, and personal observation of the sites. The study includes names of railroads, towns, cities, flag stations, spur lines, postoffices, rural schools, corners, additions and subdivisions of villages and cities (through 1928), parks, all streams and bodies of water (including swamps and marshes), all named elevations, roads and streets with historical significance, important dams, lumber mills with historical significance, and a lumbering camp (Wards) whose name was for a time relatively important as a place name. Certain information has been sought about each name: the pronunciation of the name (if not obvious from the spelling); the precise location of the named feature (in terms of quarter sections of surveyor's townships wherever possible); the type of feature (creek, village, flag station, etc.); the several names a feature has had over the years; the approximate date range of the use of the name; spelling variants; the origin of

the name; and, when not obvious from the text itself, the type of name (descriptive, subjectively descriptive, inspirational, humorous, etc.).

Although information about the origin of names is of particular interest, it has not been possible in every case to find firm evidence on which to base conclusions. Especially problematic are such names as the following: Arpin PO, Baker-ville, Bakerville PO, Daly, Daly PO, Doudville, Doudville PO, Nasonville, Nasonville PO, Pittsville, Pittsville PO, Sherry, and Sherry PO. In each case it cannot be determined whether or not the name of the postoffice antedated that of the settlement (or railroad station). (In the case of Arpin PO the question of sequence involves the postoffice name and the name of the original settlement.) Bakerville will serve as an example. Given the spontaneous growth of names like Dawesville and Morrisville, it is possible that the name Bakerville developed before the establishment of Bakerville PO. But, since there is no way of proving or disproving this, both names have been described as having the surname Baker as their ultimate source. This at least can be supported by evidence, since the settlement was developed by James H. Baker, who was also the original postmaster. Similar problems for the other names mentioned above have been resolved in the same way, i.e., the place name has been described as having as its ultimate source the surname of the local businessman associated with it.

In other cases where there is a margin of doubt about the origin of the name, this has been indicated by the use of such words as "possibly," "evidently," "apparently," and "probably," or by the use of a question mark after the classificatory label (e.g., Descriptive?). Such a label is used in each entry where the text itself does not indicate into what classification the name is thought to fall.

Throughout the list of place names, documentation of sources is presented in the form of short titles in the text itself. Generally, if the short title includes a date (e.g., Gayn. 1878), the reader should look for bibliographical information in the List of Maps Cited. If the short title has no date, bibliographical information will be found either in the List of Works Cited or in the List of Informants. To simplify documentation, no short titles have been included for certain kinds of information. Thus, unless otherwise noted, locations of present schools, communities, railroads, roads, and topographical features have been taken from the United States Geological Survey Maps (USGS) kept in the Division of Archives and

Manuscripts of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison. The standard source of information about the dates of postoffices and postmasters' names is the Wisconsin State Historical Society File of Wisconsin Post Offices (WPO). School numbers and names of school districts (e.g., Joint Dist. No. 1 for Cameron and Marshfield townships) have been taken from the *Directory of Wood County Schools, 1958-1959*, compiled by Matt Knedle, Superintendent of Schools, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. The dates when plats were surveyed and recorded, and the names of those taking out the plats, come from the official plat books in the Office of Register of Deeds in the Wood County Courthouse, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

A final note to help in using the list, and a word of explanation. Italicized names in the entries are cross references to other entries. The glossarial inconsistency in presenting information about subdivision names sometimes under headings beginning with a first name (e.g., "Phillip Adler's Second, Third, and Fourth Additions") and sometimes under headings beginning with a surname (e.g., "Clarke's Addition") results from considering the name officially recorded in the Wood County Office of Register of Deeds as the most appropriate form for this purpose. Cross references to these names are included for the reader's convenience.

The information included in this place-name study has been gathered from many sources and with the help of many people to whom I would like to extend my thanks: the North and South Wood County Historical Societies for their generous help in obtaining much valuable information; the Wisconsin State Historical Society for the use of its fine library; Miss Josephine Harper of the library's manuscripts division, and her staff; Dr. F. G. Cassidy of the University of Wisconsin, author of *Dane County Place-Names*, for permission to use his format and for encouragement at every stage of the project; the University of Wisconsin for financing my research; the American Name Society for underwriting the publication of the book; my wife for help of every kind.

R. S. R.

Toledo, Ohio
January, 1970

LIST OF PLACE NAMES

Abbreviations

- (No. 1) School district numbers are indicated in this way at the beginning of appropriate entries.
- PO postoffice
- R range (surveyor's term); see below
- sec. section (surveyor's term); see below
- T township (surveyor's term); see below

Special Terms

"Lumber mill" has been used as a generic term for a mill engaged in some process in the production of lumber products. A lumber mill could be a sawmill, a planing mill, or a stave mill. The term is used where the precise nature of a particular mill is in question.

Quarter-sections are not mentioned, but are indicated by the use of compass directions with section numbers: SE sec. 20 means the southeast quarter of section 20. A single letter before a section number indicates the appropriate half of the section: S sec. 13 means the south half of section 13.

T21N, R3E (and all other such combinations) is the conventional surveyor's abbreviation for township 21 north and range 3 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Achtundzwanzig

The German name for *Section 28*, an early name for *Hewitt* (Cent., sec. 2, p. 13).

Adler's Second, Third, and Fourth Additions

See *Philip Adler's Second, Third, and Fourth Additions*.

Ah-da-wa-gam [æ də 'wɔ̃ gəm]

The Indian name for *the Grand Rapids*. It is supposed to mean "two-sided rapids" (Jones, 31) and to refer to the two channels in the rapids on either side of *Sherman Rock* (Pomain.). However, research into the possible Chippewa origin of the name raises doubts about this interpretation of its original meaning. According to an authoritative source (Bara.), the Chippewa word for "two" was *nij* or *nijo*; *bawitig* meant "rapid or rapids in a river," *nawadjiwan*, "rapids in the middle of a river," *kijidjiwan*, "there is a rapid" or "there are rapids," and *kakabikedjiwan*, "there is a strong rapids over rocks." The (presumably phonetic) spelling of none of the words resembles the spelling of *ah-da-wa-gam* closely enough to be considered its ancestor. On the contrary, the spelling of part of *adawaama*, "I go somewhere with him in a canoe (or boat)," and *nadawa*, "I fetch him in a canoe," more closely resembles the first part of *ah-da-wa-gam*.

The name is now used to designate the Ahdawagam Division of Consolidated Papers, Inc., an important Wood Co. firm.
Altdorf

A rural community around a church and school (Ducka.) on co. trunk D, in sec. 2, Hansen Township. Named for former *Altdorf PO*.

Altdorf PO

A PO established on Feb. 27, 1886, with Hubert Schlig as postmaster. An H. Schig, undoubtedly the same man, is listed in State Gaz., 1888-9, as the proprietor of a general store in the Altdorf area. He probably kept the PO in his store. On a map published in 1902 Altdorf PO is located in NE sec. 2, Hansen Township (Morey). It was discontinued on Feb. 15, 1905.

Altdorf, the capital of Canton Uri, Switzerland, had been

the original home of many settlers in the area around the PO (Jones, 277).

Altdorf School

A school on co. trunk D, in NE sec. 2, Hansen Township: Named for the adjacent rural community of *Altdorf*.

Amelia

A former flag station in SW sec. 25, Cary Township, on the Dexterville-Romadka branch of the Milwaukee Road (Ogle 1909; Brock 1928), established by George Hiles as a shipping point for lumber on his Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry (Rogers); also the neighboring rural community (Pilot, Feb. 25, 1898). Since *Catherine*, a similar shipping point nearby, was named for a granddaughter of Hiles, it is possible that this station was named in honor of another granddaughter, who died in infancy and whose name is not known (Henr.).

Amelia PO

A PO established on March 6, 1907, with Peter B. Amondson as postmaster, in NW sec. 27, Cary Township, near *Amelia*.

Address Neighborhood

A rural community in sec. 24, Wood Township, where Tom Address owned a 320-acre farm (Ogle 1909). The name appears with some frequency in Pilot's local news columns, e.g., Oct. 17, 1902, p. 10.

Anton Schmidt's Subdivision

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on March 31, 1927. The plat, recorded on April 11, 1927, was taken out by Anton Schmidt, apparently a local resident.

Arbutus School

A school (No. 2) in NE sec. 25, T21N, R4E (Port Edwards Township), on co. trunk G. Named for the arbutus flower which at one time grew abundantly near the school, and which still is to be found there (Amund.).

Aristocracy Hill

A part of early Grand Rapids; more commonly called *Quality Row*; now 3rd St. South in Wisconsin Rapids (Pomain.). Called Aristocracy Hill because the more well-to-do residents of the village lived on the rise behind the E bank of the Wisconsin R. (Bueh.). The name is used with sarcasm in County Rep., March 3, 1864.

Arntz Spur Valley

A rural community in secs. 29-32, Hansen Township, along the Pittsville Jct.-Arpin branch of the Milwaukee Road. The name was used to head a local news column in Pilot during 1904, and some of the people whose activities are reported in this column are shown as landowners in secs. 29-32, Hansen Township, on Marsh. 1902 (?). The spur was named for Joe Arntz, a local lumberman (Pomain.).

Arpin

A railroad station and an unincorporated village in secs. 21 and 28, Arpin Township, on the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western RR, at the intersection of state highway 186 and co. trunk N. Named for the original village of Arpin about 3/4 m. E of this site, in SW sec. 22, established by John and Antoine Arpin, lumbermen, in the early 1890s around their sawmill. In 1891 when the Port Edwards, Centralia, and Northern Ry linked Port Edwards and Marshfield, the present village began to develop around the railroad depot established to serve the Arpins' milling settlement. Another Arpin village, better known as *Martin's Town*, also sprang up at this time about 1 mile S of the depot along the railroad tracks, around the store, cheese factory, and saloon of Martin Pfyfe. In time Martin's Town and the original village faded from existence (Jones, 236).

Arpin Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It arose in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids N of the Green Bay and Western RR tracks, flowed S behind the present Baker Mortuary at 820 1st St. North, and joined the river near the present Daly Drug Store at 112 2nd St. South; now hidden in a sewer (Report). Named for the Arpin family who lived near the creek (Pomain.), but called *Spring Cr.* on one map (Sanb. 1902).

Arpin PO

A PO established on Dec. 19, 1891, with William H. Reeves as postmaster in SE sec. 21, Arpin Township, on the land of the J. Arpin Lumber Co. (Marsh. 1902 ?). Bert Gaffney and Byron Wittingham, the latter a storekeeper in the village of Arpin, succeeded Reeves in the position (Jones, 237). Apparently named for John Arpin.

Arpin's Pond

A large pond formed by *Arpin Cr.* It was located in a pasture owned by John and Antoine Arpin, and used by them for the oxen and horses which they employed in their lumbering business. The pond and the pasture were E of St. Peter and St. Paul Roman Catholic Church at 1150 2nd St. North in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids (Report).

Arpin Township

A township organized on Feb. 13, 1901 (effective April, 1901), including all of T24N, R4E (Jones, 66). Named for the village of *Arpin*.

Arquett PO

A PO established on April 20, 1900, and discontinued on May 26, 1900. Named for its postmaster, John Arquett.

Auburndale

An incorporated village in the contiguous parts of secs. 21,

22, 23, 26, 27, and 28, Auburndale Township, along US highway 10 and the Soo Line. The site was first settled by John and Robert Connor in 1871 (Jones, 265-6).

There are conflicting views about the origin of the name. Jones maintains that the Connors named the village which they had laid out (665). However, another view is that the village was named for the railroad station which in turn was named after Auburndale, Mass. (Cent., sec. 4, p. 12). Certain facts support the latter view. The names of several Wisconsin communities along the Soo Line correspond with names of communities in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, viz., Dorchester, Medford, Charlestown, Worcester, and Marshfield. Elijah B. Phillips and Charles L. Colby of the company which laid the Wisconsin Central RR line through Wood Co. were from Boston (Mart., photograph captions between pp. 14 and 15). And the completion of the line from Stevens Point through Marshfield was accomplished in 1872, two years before John Connor established the Auburndale PO.

The village was platted by the Phillips and Colby Construction Co. The plat was surveyed in Feb., 1877, and was recorded on March 16, 1877. Robert Connor purchased "block numbered one of the village of Auburndale" from the Wisconsin Central RR on April 29, 1881 (Deeds, vol. V, p. 85).

Auburndale PO

A PO established on June 18, 1874, with John Connor as postmaster, and located in SW sec. 23, Auburndale Township (Gayn. 1878). Apparently named for *Auburndale*.

Auburndale Township

A township first organized in 1874, and in 1882 reduced to its present area of T25N, R4E (Jones, 65). Named for the village of *Auburndale*.

Babcock

An unincorporated village in N sec. 14, T21N, R3E (Remington Township), along state highway 80 and the tracks of the Milwaukee Road, E of the Yellow R. Named in honor of Joseph Weeks Babcock, secretary of the Babcock Land Co., which platted the village. The plat's survey was certified on Nov. 22, 1890, and the plat was recorded on Nov. 29, 1890. When, on June 30, 1891, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR purchased three lines which intersected with its Wisconsin Valley branch at secs. 14 and 15, T21N, R3E—the Lisbon, Necedah, and Lake Superior Ry; the Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry; and the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry—it was influenced by Joseph Weeks Babcock to establish a division point at the place owned by his land company rather than at the already established village of *Remington*, thus bringing about the growth of Babcock and the decline of Remington (Jones, 240-1).

Babcock PO

Originally *Remington PO*. The name was changed on Oct. 8, 1890. It seems safe to infer that it was changed to correspond with the name of the village of *Babcock*, which—though not then in existence—during the following year became the site of a new division point on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR (Jones, 240-1).

Bakerville

A former settlement around the intersection of co. trunks B and BB, at the common corner of secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, Lincoln Township; now the corners and the neighboring rural community. Named for James H. Baker, who owned land in NW sec. 25 (Gayn. 1878). In 1886 Bakerville contained a hotel, a grist mill, a sawmill, a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a wagonmaker (State Gaz.). By 1923 only a cheese factory remained (Jones, 276-7).

Bakerville Lincoln Park

A park in the Bakerville area in Lincoln Township, developed by John P. Kraemer as a place for picnics and dances, and opened in June, 1892 (Cent., sec. 4, p. 8). Apparently named for *Bakerville* and *Lincoln Township*.

Bakerville PO

A PO established on Feb. 7, 1879, with James H. Baker as postmaster, in NW sec. 25, Lincoln Township (Gayn. 1878); discontinued on March 15, 1880. Reestablished by Nicholas Mullenbach on Dec. 23, 1881, in NE sec. 23 (Gayn. 1878); later John P. Kraemer kept it in SE sec. 23 in his general store (State Gaz., 1886; Ogle 1909). Discontinued on June 4, 1900. Named for James H. Baker.

Bakerville Road

A road W from the city of Marshfield between secs. 8 and 19, and 7 and 18, T25N, R3E, leading to and named for the community once known as *Bakerville*. The name appears in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. Now officially 14th St. in the city, and co. trunk H in the rural area (USGS).

Balch's Ranch

A station on the Wisconsin Valley RR in SW sec. 32, T21N, R3E (Remington Township), from as early as 1878 (Gayn.) until sometime in the late 1880s, when the name was changed to *Daly*. Also spelled "Balch's Ranche" (State Gaz., 1882 and 1886). A farmer named John Balch is listed in the 1880 census for the town of Remington. The station was evidently named for and located near his farm. See also *Hog Is*.

Bast PO

A PO established on June 20, 1899, with Anton Bast, whose name it bore, as the postmaster, in his tavern, the Klondike Saloon (Henr.), at Klondike Corners, the common corner of secs. 31 and 32, T25N, R3E (Cameron Township), and secs. 5

and 6, Richfield Township, presently the intersection of state highway 13 and US highway 10. The PO was discontinued on June 30, 1900.

Bean School

A school (No. 3) in NE sec. 26, Hansen Township, on a N-S township road S of state highway 73-13. The Marsh. 1902 (?) map of Wood Co. indicates that A. P. Bean, P. F. Bean, and W. H. Bean owned land in the vicinity of the school, a fact which suggests that the school was named for this family or one of its members.

Bear Creek (1)

A tributary of the Little Eau Pleine R. With branches in secs. 13, 14, 22, and 27, Milladore Township, it flows NW through the township to its confluence with Little Bear Cr. at the boundary of secs. 9 and 10, and from that point flows NE, leaving the county at sec. 3 and joining the Little Eau Pleine R. in Marathon Co. On Gayn. 1878 the name Bear Cr. appears beside what is now called *Little Bear Cr.* For the animal.

Bear Creek (2)

A tributary of Mill Cr. It rises in Portage Co., flows into Wood Co. at sec. 2, Rudolph Township, and leaves the county at sec. 12, Rudolph Township, joining Mill Cr. in Portage Co. For the animal.

Bear Creek Ditch

A name applied by Ogle 1909 to a tributary of *Little Bear Cr.* in secs. 7, 8, and 9, Milladore Township, and also to that part of *Bear Cr.* which lies in secs. 3 and 10, Milladore Township. The term "ditch" seems not to refer to anything man-made, but rather to a creek bed which is evidently dry during some parts of the year (USGS).

Bear's PO

See *Bearss Marsh PO.*

Bearss Marsh (1) [ˌbarz 'marʃ]

Former name of *Cranmoor*. Other spellings are "Bearss' Marsh" (State Gaz., 1882); "Bears Marsh" (State Gaz., 1884-5); "Bears' Marsh" (State Gaz., 1886). The flag station was also called Bearss Station (State Gaz., 1879; Jones, 281). Bearss Marsh was officially changed to *Saranac* on July 8, 1897, and then to *Cranmoor* on June 21, 1898 (Officers, 1902, 20 and 47). Named for the cranberry marsh of J. T. Bearss.

Bearss Marsh (2)

A paper town intended to be established in W sec. 9, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township). The plat, surveyed on Jan. 16, 1879, and recorded on Feb. 6, 1879, was taken out by J. T. Bearss, Phillip Alexander, and C. A. Mather. Named for Bearss' cranberry marsh.

Bearss Marsh PO

A PO established on July 15, 1878, with Wallace L. Scott as postmaster, in NE sec. 9, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township) (Gayn. 1878); discontinued on Oct. 11, 1881. The name is spelled "Bear's Marsh PO" in WPO. Synder's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin* (1878) calls J. T. Bearss a "cranberry culturist" (310). Apparently, the PO was named for his cranberry marsh. The PO was reestablished on Dec. 21, 1889, as Bears PO with Michael O. Donovan as postmaster. The name was changed to Bearss Marsh PO on April 13, 1893, and finally to Cranmoor PO on May 28, 1898, just before the name Bearss Marsh Station was changed to *Cranmoor*. The name of the PO is spelled "Bearss' Marsh PO" on Gayn. 1878.

Beaver Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. Its two major branches, one rising in sec. 13, Lincoln Township, and the other rising in sec. 34, T25N, R3E (Cameron Township), join in sec. 5, Richfield Township, and the creek flows SW to join the Yellow R. in N sec. 7, Richfield Township. The name was used as early as 1878 (Gayn.). For the animal.

Belle Island

A Wisconsin R. island in sec. 18, T22N, R6E, in the city of Wisconsin Rapids, close to the E bank. Originally called Neeve's Is. and then Mead Is. for its successive owners, George Neeves and George Mead, it was named Belle Is. by Mead, who established a residence there (Braz.). Subjectively descriptive.

Bell School

A school (No. 2) in SW sec. 27, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township), on a N-S township road S of state highway 73. Named by the children of the school in honor of the inventor Alexander Graham Bell (Amund.).

Ben Hansen Park

A park along the W bank of the Wisconsin R. in Wisconsin Rapids, in NE sec. 24, T22N, R5E. Named for Benjamin Hansen, who was instrumental in the movement to clear the river banks in the city, previously used as a dumping ground, and to make them into parks like the one named in his honor (Jones, 361). Formerly called *Tourist Park* (Pomain.).

Bethel

A former settlement which grew up around the Bethel Industrial Academy, in sec. 25, Richfield Township. Although by the first decade of the century Bethel had a general store and two sawmills (State Gaz., 1901-2 and 1905-6), the name, which probably comes from *Bethel PO*, now denotes only the rural community in the vicinity of Bethel Church in NW sec. 25, Richfield Township, on co. trunk N.

Bethel Creek

Another name for the part of *Otter Cr.* near Bethel in Richfield Township. So called only on Mara. 1949 and 1957. Named for *Bethel*.

Bethel Industrial Academy

A former school in sec. 25, Richfield Township; since 1949 it has been located in Columbus, Wis. (Cent., sec. 1, pp. 22). Established in 1899 by Elder T. B. Snow of the Seventh-Day Adventist faith on land donated by the Lyman Lumber Co., and originally called Woodland Industrial School. Named for *Bethel PO*.

Bethel PO

A PO established on Feb. 20, 1900, with Jorjen C. Mikkelsen, a minister in the Seventh-Day Adventist faith, as postmaster (State Gaz., 1901-2). The name first proposed for the PO was "Woodland," after the Woodland Industrial School where the PO was to be kept. However, postal authorities rejected this name since it conflicted with the name of an already established Wisconsin PO. "Bethel" was then proposed and accepted by authorities, and the school's name was changed to Bethel Industrial Academy (Jones, 242-3). Although Bethel is famous from the Biblical account of Jacob's vision of a ladder ascending to heaven (Gen. 28:18-19), it is not known whether the PO name was taken directly from the Bible. Hence, the origin of the name must be considered uncertain.

Big Bull Falls

A former falls on the Yellow R. in SE sec. 17, Richfield Township. The name appears on Gayn. 1878, Snyder. 1878, and Page 1881. Cp. *Little Bull Falls*. "Bull" is an anglicization of Canadian-French *bulles*, "rapids" (Derl. b, 176), which is in turn derived from French *la bulle*, "the bubble produced by water in motion." Thus, the name is partly French and partly descriptive in origin.

Big Island

An island in the Wisconsin R. just N of the Wisconsin Rapids city limits, extending NE-SW from sec. 33, T23N, R6E, to sec. 8, T22N, R6E. The name has been used at least since 1874 (County Rep., March 26). Descriptive.

Big Marsh

A marsh W of the city of Wisconsin Rapids, extending from S secs. 31 and 32, Rudolph Township, to N sec. 5, T22N, R6E, and including all of sec. 6, T22N, R6E, within the city limits. The name was used as early as 1874 (County Rep., August 6). It was descriptive but is no longer used.

Big Swamp

A marshy area of the north central pineries of Wisconsin,

including Clark and Jackson counties and the SW part of Wood Co. (Rogers). Descriptive.

Birch Bluff

An elevation on the boundary between secs. 18 and 19, T21N, R2E (Remington Township) (Gayn. 1878). Apparently named for the birch tree, which grows in large numbers throughout swampy Remington Township. The name appears on Gayn. 1878, and was taken up by the Birch Bluff Cranberry Co. (Mara. 1957).

Biron ['bɪr ən]

An incorporated village in sec. 34, T23N, R6E, on the E bank of the Wisconsin R., which grew up around Biron's Mills. The plat of the village was taken out by the Grand Rapids Pulp and Paper Co., and was recorded on Nov. 13, 1896. Named for Francis Biron.

Biron Dam

A dam on the Wisconsin R. in sec. 34, T23N, R6E, at the paper mill of Consolidated Papers, Inc., in Biron. Named for *Biron*.

Biron's Mill

A sawmill on the Wisconsin R. in NW sec. 34, T23N, R6E (Gayn. 1878), on the site now occupied by the paper mill of Consolidated Papers, Inc. Named for Francis Biron, who bought it in 1846 from Faye and Draper, the original owners (Jones, 261). The spelling "Beron's Mill" appears on P & L 1858 (?).

Biron's Rapids

A former rapids on the Wisconsin R. near Biron's Mill in NW sec. 34, T23N, R6E, named for Francis Biron. The name is used in accounts of Wood County's history such as Wall. 1876 (12); however, it is not known locally. Area residents called the rapids near Biron *Crooked Reef Rapids* (Braz.).

Black Rocky Run

See *Rocky Run* (1).

Blenker

A village around the intersection of US highway 10 and co. trunk F in S sec. 28 and N sec. 33, Milladore Township, along the tracks of the Soo Line. It grew up in the 1800s in the vicinity of *Sherry Station* (Jones, 270). Named after *Blenker PO*.

Blenker School

A PO established on Sept. 23, 1886, with John Blenker, for whom it was named, as postmaster, and probably kept in his general store at Blenker. (He is listed as the owner of such a store and of a steam sawmill in State Gaz. 1888-9.)

Blenker School

A school in NE sec. 33, Milladore Township, on US highway 10, 1/2 mile E of Blenker. Named for *Blenkner*.

Blodgett Heights

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on July 17, 1918. The plat, which was recorded on July 29, 1918, was taken out under the names Daniel C. and Carrie R. Clarke, the owners of the land. However, the resolution of the city's common council permitting the area to be platted speaks of the Louisville Real Estate and Development Co. as the agent responsible for the plat.

Named in honor of Charles Blodgett, a prominent Marshfield resident (Smith). "Heights" refers to the elevated area around 5th St. and Wisconsin Ave., included in the plat.

Bloody Run Creek

A source of Nepco L. It rises in Portage Co., flows W into Wood Co. at sec. 36, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), and across the township to join Nepco L. in sec. 33. Until the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. formed Nepco L. in 1925-6 by damming Fourmile Cr., Bloody Run Cr. joined Fourmile in W sec. 32 (Whit. 1918). "Bloody Run" was in use as early as 1876 (Wall.). Subsequently, the significance of the term "run" was forgotten, and it was assimilated into the specific part of the name, "creek" being added as a more familiar generic term. "Bloody" describes the reddish color of the stream when in times of high water a material filled with iron particles and lying on the bottom of the creek bed is stirred up (Bueh.).

Bloomer's Mill

A sawmill on the Wisconsin R., built by Bloomer and Strong, in sec. 4, T22N, R6E, on the E bank of the river (Laph. 1848), at the site of Wisconsin Rapids. The name appears in several forms: Bloomer & Co. (Cram 1839); Bloomers Mills (Morse 1845); Blumers (Chap. 1855); Bloomer's (Desil. 1857). Desil. 1857 is the latest record of the name.

Blueberry Ridge (also Blueberry Hill)

A low ridge extending through secs. 8, 9, and 10, T22N, R5E (Seneca Township) (Bueh.). Named for the blueberries growing there, the sale of which at one time provided a livelihood for the Indians who lived nearby (Schreck).

Bluffs, the

A common shortening for *Cary Bluffs*.

Boles Creek

A former tributary of the Wisconsin R., and now a small slough in sec. 24, T22N, R5E, on the W bank of the river. So called because the creek's former course lay entirely across land owned by S. Boles in secs. 13 and 24, T22N, R5E (Gayn. 1878). Since then, the upper end of the creek has partially dried up, and the mouth of the creek has now become the slough designated as "Boles Cr." (Bueh.).

Briggs' Switch

The original name of *Sherry Station*. So called after Charles S. Briggs of the firm Sherry and Briggs, which owned a sawmill and a general store in Sherry (Jones, 269). However, in the earliest official record of the name of the station it is called *Sherry* (Wisc. Rep., 1884, 18).

Buck Horn River

See *Horn River PO*.

Buena Vista Creek [ˌbjunə ˈvɪstə]

See *Fourmile Creek*.

Bull's-Eye Bluff

A high bank on the E side of the Wisconsin R. in SE sec. 24, T22N, R5E, in Wisconsin Rapids. Pilots of lumber rafts judged their position in the river by a knoll on the top of this bank as they navigated the bend in the river here between Edwards Is. and the river bank (Braz.). Subjectively descriptive.

Bull's-Eye Bluff Country Club

A golf club in SE sec. 24, T22N, R5E, and SW sec. 19, T22N, R6E, on the top of and named for *Bull's-Eye Bluff*. In existence since the early 1920s (Farr.). Its main social building is situated on the knoll by which river pilots judged their course.

Bun-gah-je-wim (also *Bon-gah-je-wung*)

The Chippewa name for *the Whitney Rapids*. It is thought to mean "end of the rapids" (Jones, 31). According to an authoritative source (Bara.), Chippewa *bon* or *boni* in compound words signifies "the end of something." Also, an element spelled *-djiwan* (possibly corresponding to *je-wim* or *je-wung*) appears in the Chippewa words *kijidjiwan*, "there is a rapids," and *nawadjiwan*, "a rapids in the middle of a river." Hence, the traditional interpretation, "end of the rapids," is probably accurate.

Burnt Ground Camp Site

An Indian camp site in SE sec. 28, Rudolph Township. In early Wood Co. days this was the only cleared space along the Wisconsin R. for many miles and hence became a rendezvous for Indians engaged in fur trading. Also called the Burnt Grounds (Jones, 29).

Burnt Grounds

See *Burnt Ground Camp Site*.

C. S. Vedder's Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on Sept. 29, 1887; the plat, which was recorded on Nov. 9, 1887, was taken out by C. S. and N. J. Vedder, apparently local residents.

Cameron Park

A public park in Vesper. In the late nineteenth century James W. Cameron was an important person in Wood Co. For a time he was part of the Vesper lumbering firm, Sherry-Cameron Co. He was also president of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids and served two terms as chairman of the county board (Jones, 672). The park was evidently named in honor of this man.

Cameron's Pride School

A school in NE sec. 31, T25N, R3E (Cameron Township). The name was apparently given for its inspirational quality and for the school's location in *Cameron Township*.

Cameron Township

A township organized on Nov. 18, 1903 (Jones, 66), including secs. 19-21 and 28-33, T25N, R3E. Apparently named in honor of James W. Cameron, a prominent Vesper lumberman and a banker in Wood Co., who died on Sept. 29, 1902.

Carey PO

A PO established on Jan. 12, 1880, with Robert A. Havenor, a farmer (Census, 1880), as postmaster, and located in sec. 16, Hansen Township (State Gaz., 1882). Origin unknown. It is clearly not related to *Cary*.

Carroll's Addition

See *J. R. Carroll's Addition*.

Cary

A former shipping point on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry (later the Milwaukee Road) at the line between secs. 10 and 11, Cary Township (Jones, 280-1), established by George Hiles near his granite quarry (Times, May 6, 1887). Officially discontinued in 1933 when the Milwaukee Road canceled this branch line. The name is spelled "Carey" in State Gaz., 1888-9, and Pilot, May 16, 1902. Origin unknown.

Cary Bluffs (also Cary Bluff)

An elevation in N secs. 1-3, Cary Township, and secs. 25, 35, and 36, Rock Township. Apparently the name of nearby *Cary* became applied to this elevation.

The neighboring rural community was and still is known as Cary Bluff or Cary Bluffs (see Pilot, 1904, passim; Cent., sec. 3, p. 16).

Cary Bluff School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 3 for Cary, Rock, and Wood townships) in NE sec. 11, Cary Township, at the intersection of co. trunks B and CC. Named for the nearby *Cary Bluffs*.

Cary Township

A township organized on Feb. 13, 1901 (effective in April,

1901), including all of T23N, R2E (Jones, 65-6). Named for *Cary*.

Cat Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in sec. 24, Wood Township, and flows W and S through the township and the city of Pittsville to join the river in SE sec. 27. The name appears on Snyder 1878. Possibly named for the catfish.

Catherine

A former shipping point on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry (later the Milwaukee Road) in SE sec. 36, Cary Township. Discontinued by 1906 (Officers, 23), though it appears on Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. Named in honor of George Hiles's granddaughter, Catherine, daughter of James K. P. Hiles (Farr.). (The Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry was a *Hiles RR*.)

Cattanach's Corners

The intersection of the road between Lincoln and Rock townships with the road between Wood and Clark counties. The name appears in Times, Jan. 27, 1893. So called for the Cattanach family, members of which owned land in SW sec. 31, Lincoln Township, and NW sec. 6, Rock Township, at the corners (Ogle 1909).

Centralia

The original name of the W side of *Wisconsin Rapids*. The community sprang up at first around the lumber mill established by George Kline, Sr., in 1839 or 1840 (Jones, 138). The plat of the original village included W sec. 8 and NE sec. 18, T22N, R6E, along the river from Fremont St. S to just below West Grand Ave.; it was surveyed in July, 1856, by C. B. Jackson (not Henry W. Jackson as in Jones, 138), was recorded Feb. 14, 1868, and was taken out by Orestes Garrison, Henry W. Jackson, Ralph C. Worthington, L. Eugene Soquel, H. L. Fontaine, and Sophie Dutruit. Tradition maintains that the name Centralia was suggested by Henry W. Jackson, the first postmaster of Centralia PO (Jones, 138). Although it may be conjectured that Jackson took the name from the US Postal Guide (in the 1855 edition of which postoffices for Centralia, Illinois, and Centralia, Iowa, are listed for the first time), his source is not actually known.

Centralia was incorporated as a city in 1874, but in 1900 it combined with the city of *Grand Rapids* to form a new city under the name Grand Rapids (Jones, 126). "Centralia" now denotes *the South Side* (Bueh.).

Centralia Dam

A dam on the Wisconsin R. at sec. 24, T22N, R5E, in Wisconsin Rapids, built in three sections in the latter part of

1887 by the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Co.; it extends from either bank of the river to two islands, *Long Is.* and *Middle Is.*, and across the center of the river between these islands (Garr.). At one time called South Side Dam (Giese, 5). Named for *Centralia*.

Centralia PO

A PO established on May 18, 1858, with Henry W. Jackson as postmaster, and discontinued on May 31, 1904. Apparently named for *Centralia*.

Centralia Pulp and Water Power Company's Addition

A subdivision of Wisconsin Rapids at *South Centralia*. The plat's survey was certified on June 17, 1903; the plat, which was recorded on June 18, 1903, was taken out by the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Co.

Centralia Township

A township organized on Jan. 9, 1857, including most of Wood Co. W of the Wisconsin R. The first township in that part of the county; other townships were separated from it. It ceased to exist about 1875 when the formation of new townships absorbed all of the land within its original boundaries (Jones, 66). Named for the original *Centralia*.

Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad

See *Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad*.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad

A railroad in Wood Co. with tracks running N to Babcock, E from Babcock to Port Edwards, and N through Wisconsin Rapids and Rudolph. As the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR, it purchased most of this trackage (as well as a now abandoned section which ran SW from Babcock) from the *Wisconsin Valley RR* on Oct. 19, 1880. It acquired the section running N to Babcock from the *Lisbon, Necedah, and Lake Superior Ry* on June 30, 1891. On the same day it obtained tracks from Babcock to Arpin and Pittsville and through Dexterville to Lindsey in the purchase of the *Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry* and the *Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry*. However, the tracks to Pittsville and Arpin were abandoned above Pittsville Jct. in 1918, and those through Dexterville to Lindsey were abandoned between 1931 and 1933. The tracks running SW from Babcock were abandoned in 1934.

On March 31, 1927, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR became the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific RR (Kays., 21, 22, 23, 30-32). The line is commonly called the Milwaukee Road. Named for its terminus points and for major cities along its route.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway

A subsidiary line of the *Chicago and North Western RR*,

with tracks SW from Marshfield which were laid in 1891 (Kays., 34). Named for its terminus points.

Chicago and North Western Railroad

A railroad in Wood Co. with tracks NW from sec. 25, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), to Marshfield, purchased from the *Princeton and North Western Ry* on June 8, 1901; and with tracks N from Marshfield to Wausau, Marathon Co., purchased from the *Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Ry* on Aug. 19, 1893 (Kays., 9, 10, 17, 18). Named for its point of origin and general direction.

Clarke's Addition

A subdivision of Auburndale. The plat's survey was certified on July 1, 1916; the plat, which was recorded on July 11, 1916, was taken out by Lee Clarke, apparently a local resident.

Clinton's Dam (also Clint's Dam)

A dam on the Wisconsin R. in N sec. 36, T22N, R5E, at the site of Port Edwards. At one time there were two dams—Clinton's Big Dam, extending from the W bank of the river, and Clinton's Little Dam, about 30 rods downstream and extending from the E bank (Linc., 185), thought to have been built about 1840 (Bueh.). However, the dam at this site is called Merrill's Dam in notes to sec. 36, in Surv., T22N, R5E. One of these dams—evidently the larger, called Clinton's Dam or "Clint's Dam" for its builder, Henry Clinton—remained to become the foundation for the *Port Edwards Dam* (Braz.)

Cloverdale Additions

Subdivisions of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids, made by the Taylor and Scott Co. The plat of Cloverdale Addition was surveyed in June, 1903, and recorded on Oct. 8, 1903. The plat of Cloverdale Third Addition was surveyed on April 15–16, 1909, and recorded on May 7, 1909. There is no official record of Cloverdale Second Addition, which includes the areas bounded by 21st, 25th, and West Grand avenues, and by Alton St. (Brock 1928). Subjectively descriptive.

Clovernook School

An abandoned rural school in NE sec. 2, Arpin Township, on co. trunk K. Subjectively descriptive.

Coes Rapids

A rapids on the Yellow R. at secs. 28 and 33, Richfield Township. The name is found only on Snyder. 1878 and Page 1881. For a local person?

Columbia Park

A park in Marshfield, bounded by West Arnold, West Blodgett, and Walnut streets. Until 1915 called only "the city park" or "the north side park." Officially named in Aug., 1915,

at the suggestion of the Marshfield Civic Pride and Park Committee, which felt that the park should be designated by "a name that all know of..." (Times, Aug. 11, 1915). A symbolic name.

Columbia School

A school in SE sec. 8, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township). A symbolic name.

Community Plat

A subdivision of Blenker. The plat was surveyed on Nov. 24, 1920, and recorded on Nov. 17, 1921. Apparently the plat was given this name because it was taken out by several individuals of the community as well as the St. Kilian's Catholic Congregation and the Wisconsin Land and Securities Co.

Connor's Subdivision

See *R. Connor's Subdivision*.

Consolidated Park

A former park around the driveway of Consolidated Papers, Inc., in the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The park was removed to make way for the bridge at Jackson St. (Pomain.).

Consolidated Water Power Company's Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Aug. 1-3, 1901, and recorded on June 20, 1902, was taken out by the Consolidated Water Power Co.

Cook's Island

An island in the Wisconsin R. at sec. 8, T22N, R6E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits S of Big Is., apparently named for a local person. The name appears only on Baker 1888.

Corrivedus Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of *Centralia*, apparently named for a local person. The plat includes the area bounded by 5th and 7th avenues North, and Fremont and High streets (Page 1881). The tracks of the Milwaukee Road, the Soo Line, and the Chicago and North Western RR now pass through this area.

Cranberry Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R., named for the cranberries which grow in the area through which the stream flows. It rises in secs. 15 and 16, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township), and flows SW, leaving the county in sec. 32, T21N, R4E (Port Edwards Township) and joining the Yellow R. in Juneau Co. The name first appears on Morse 1855. Called Cranberry Cr. Drain in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928.

Cranberry Street

The original name of West Grand Ave. in Wisconsin Rapids. So called after the wild cranberries which once grew at pres-

ent 3rd and West Grand avenues. As a result of the consolidation of Centralia and Grand Rapids in 1900, the street was renamed Grand Ave. to correspond with Grand Ave. in the E side of the city.

Cranmoor

A former shipping point for cranberries on the Milwaukee Road in W sec. 9, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township), near the intersection of co. trunks D and J; now the neighboring rural community (Pomain.). The original name of the shipping point, *Bearss Marsh (1)* was officially changed to *Saranac* on July 8, 1897, and this name was changed to Cranmoor (from "cranberry" and "moor") on June 21, 1898 (Officers, 1906, 20, 47).

Cranmoor PO

The original name, *Bearss Marsh PO*, was changed to Cranmoor PO on May 28, 1898. Named for *Cranmoor*.

Cranmoor School

A school in SW sec. 27, T22N, R4E (Cranmoor Township) on co. trunk D. Named for *Cranmoor Township*.

Cranmoor Township

A township organized on Nov. 10, 1903 (effective April, 1904), including secs. 1-11 and 14-18, T21N, R4E; secs. 13-36, T22N, R4E; and secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31, T22N, R5E (Jones, 66). Named for *Cranmoor*.

Crescent School

A school (No. 1) in SE sec. 35, Arpin Township, on co. trunk P. Origin unknown.

Crooked Reef Rapids (also Crooked Rift and Crooked Drive Rapids)

A former rapids on the Wisconsin R. (Braz.) in sec. 35 or 36, T23N, R6E, at Biron. Originally called Crooked Rift (McGl., 52), "rift" meaning "the rapids or falls caused by an obstruction in a stream." In the later name the more familiar "reef" has been substituted for "rift," and "rapids" has been added to supply the necessary generic term. Also called Crooked Drive Rapids (Derl. b, 218). Descriptive.

Cruikshank's Plat

The first plat of the settlement of *Grand Rapids*, now the E side of *Wisconsin Rapids*. The plat, which was surveyed on Nov. 27, 29, and 30, 1847, by B. G. Hurlburt, and recorded on Dec. 7, 1847, was taken out by John J. Cruikshank, a local resident. It included an area N of the present downtown shopping center in Wisconsin Rapids.

Curtis District

A nonce form coined in Pilot (Nov. 5, 1897) for the area around F. J. Curtis's farm in S sec. 3, Wood Township, along the road leading N from Pittsville (Ogle 1909). Readers of the

newspaper immediately protested that they called their community Morrisville in honor of W. Morris, one of the first settlers there.

Dairy Belt School

A school (No. 1) in NW sec. 27, Richfield Township, at the intersection of co. trunks A and N. The fact that there are many dairy farms in the area (Dohm) may explain the name.

Daly

A former station on the Milwaukee Road in sec. 32, T21N, R3E (Remington Township) (Jones, 281), originally called *Balch's Ranch*. Since the Milwaukee Road tracks lie across sec. 32 rather than 31, Jones errs in locating the station in sec. 31. Daly was named for a local businessman, part-owner of a lumber mill in the vicinity (State Gaz., 1891-2). Discontinued in 1934 along with the entire branch line from Tomah, Monroe Co. to Babcock (Kays., 23).

Daly and Sampson's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Oct. 5, 1891; the plat, which was recorded on March 18, 1892, was taken out by John Daly, Henry Sampson, and J. D. Witter, local residents.

Daly PO

A PO located apparently in or near sec. 32, T21N, R3E (Remington Township) (see the location of *Daly*). The original name, Smith's Mill PO, was changed to Daly PO on Dec. 29, 1882. Smith's Mill PO was located in sec. 6, T21N, R3E, Juneau Co., on the Wisconsin Valley RR; C. C. Smith, the postmaster, had a sawmill in this vicinity (State Gaz., 1879). The PO was discontinued on Oct. 31, 1899. Named for a local businessman; see *Daly*.

Daly's Replat

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids, including "lots 4, 17, 19, and that part of 18 which lies north of Wisconsin Street in block no. 3 of fractional lot 1, sec. 17, T22N, R6E, Sargent's Plat of the city of Grand Rapids." The plat, which was surveyed on April 4-5, 1895, and recorded on May 9, 1905, was taken out by John Daly, a local resident. "Daley's Re-plat" is a misspelling of the name (Brock 1928).

Dawes Creek

A tributary of Hemlock Cr. It rises in secs. 33 and 34, Arpin Township, SE of Powers Bluff, and flows S and SW through Hansen Township, joining Hemlock Cr. in NE sec. 33.

It was evidently named after the Dawes family. J. E. Dawes, a farmer, reportedly came to Wood Co. in 1850 (Snyd. 1878, 310). A Wood Co. map of 1878 (Gayn.) indicates that he owned land at that time in sec. 24, Wood Township; the map also

shows that W. C. Dawes owned land in sec. 24 and that J. C. Dawes owned land in sec. 25. This land (which is about four miles from the creek) continued in the family's possession through 1928 (Marsh., 1902 ?; Ogle 1909; Brock 1928), and members of the family are shown as owners of land in S sec. 24 on Mara. 1957.

Dawesville

A rural community in the vicinity of secs. 24 and 25, Wood Township. Gayn. 1878 indicates that three different members of the family owned land in these sections at this early date: J. E. Dawes, W. C. Dawes, and J. C. Dawes. The name is used to head a local news column in Pilot, Nov. 5, 1897. See also the reference to the Dawesville Rd. in Pilot, Aug. 1, 1902.

Dexter Township

A township first established on March 10, 1858, including almost the entire western half of Wood Co. On March 23, 1872, a new town of Dexter was established, including only T22N, R2E; this was vacated on April 25, 1884. A third town of Dexter, including present Dexter and Hiles townships, was established on Feb. 13, 1901, and reduced to the present boundaries of T22N, R3E on Nov. 15, 1901, effective in April, 1902; at this time the name was changed to New Dexter Township; it was changed back to Dexter Township on May 6, 1902 (Jones, 63).

According to tradition *Dexterville* was named by George Hiles after Dexter, his balky, white mule (Cent., sec. 3, p. 14). The township name would appear to come from the same source. However, it is noteworthy that Hiles' birthplace, Farmington, Mich. (Agnew, 169), is only about thirty miles from the village of Dexter, Mich.—platted in 1830—and Dexter Township, which held its first town meeting on May 28, 1827 (Wash., 717, 828). Hence, it is possible that the Wood Co. Township is named for either of these places, and that *Dexterville PO*—established a few months after Dexter Township was organized—is actually named for the township.

Dexterville

A cluster of houses and a gasoline-station-tavern in secs. 14 and 23, Dexter Township, around the intersection of state highways 54 and 80; formerly a much larger community. It was settled in Oct., 1850, by George Hiles, who with H. Searles established a lumber mill there in 1851. It grew up around this and other mills, reaching its largest size in the 1880s and early 1890s, and declining when the timber supply gave out (Jones, 278-9). Named after *Dexterville PO*?

Dexterville Junction

The junction of the Milwaukee Road and the Wisconsin,

Pittsville, and Superior Ry at NE sec. 14, T21N, R3E (Remington Township). Named for *Dexterville*, first stop N of this point. The name was used from about 1883 to Sept. 29, 1890, when it was changed to *Babcock* (Officers, 1906, 26).

Dexterville PO

A PO established on July 13, 1858, with George Hiles as postmaster, in SW sec. 14, Dexter Township; discontinued on July 23, 1869. Reestablished by Lewis P. Earle on Oct. 13, 1873. WPO is incorrect in stating that the name was changed to *Wood PO* on Aug. 4, 1863; in the 1866 US postal guide, Wood PO appears in the list of new PO's, while Dexterville PO also appears with Henry Johnson as postmaster (Postal, 1866). Named for *Dexter Township*?

Dexterville-Romadka Line

Another name for the *Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry*. So called for its terminus points.

Dexterville School

A school (No. 4) in S sec. 14, Dexter Township, along state highway 80. Named for *Dexterville*.

Doegee Park ['der gi]

An unofficial name for *Memorial Park* in Marshfield. So called after Dr. Doegee, a prominent physician who lived near the park (Smith).

Doudville

A small settlement in SE sec. 29, Rudolph Township, around the stave mill of Doud, Son & Co. from about 1877 until June, 1882, when a fire destroyed most of the Douds' property there (Times, June 3, 1882), apparently causing them to move to Pittsville (State Gaz., 1884-5). Also called Doudsville (County Rep., May 16, 1878), and *Worden* for the railroad station there (Times, June 3, 1882). Named for George S. Doud, a local businessman.

Doudville PO

A PO established on May 28, 1877, with George S. Doud, for whom it was ultimately named, as postmaster, in SE sec. 29, Rudolph Township, at the settlement around Doud's stave mill (Gayn. 1878). The name was changed to *Worden PO* on Feb. 25, 1884, apparently so that it would correspond to the name of *Worden* railroad station on the Wisconsin Valley RR.

Duck Creek

See *Fivemile Cr.*

Durfey's Addition

See *F. L. Durfey's Addition*.

Dutruit's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of *Centralia*. The plat includes the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 7, T22N, R6E, viz.,

the area just N of the present Milwaukee Road depot in the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The tracks of the Milwaukee Road, the Soo Line, and the Chicago and North Western RR now pass through this area. The name of the plat raises the possibility of a connection with the Sophie Dutruit whose name appears on the original plat of Centralia.

Eagle Point

A township W of the Wisconsin R. in what was formerly part of Portage Co. but which was included after 1856 in Wood Co. (Rosh., 6). For the bird.

East Addition

See *East Side Addition*.

East Branch Yellow River

A tributary of the *Yellow R.* It rises in Marathon Co. to the E of the river, enters Wood Co. at sec. 2, Lincoln Township, and joins the river in NW sec. 15. The name was in use as early as 1878 (Gayn.).

East Fork Black River

A tributary of the *Black R.* It rises in Clark Co. E of the river; touches Wood Co. in secs. 31 and 32, Rock Township, and secs. 5 and 6, Cary Township; reenters the county at sec. 19, Cary Township, makes an E-W arc through Hiles Township, and leaves the county at sec. 30, Hiles Township, joining the Black R. in S Clark Co.

Also called East branch of Black R. and Fox R. by a confused surveyor (Surv., T22N, R2E); called South Fork on Colt. 1855 and Laph. 1855; and Eastfork in Pilot, May 9, 1902.

The name is also applied to *Rocky Run (1)* in Ogle 1909 and Mara. 1949 and 1957.

East Nekoosa Junction

See *Nekoosa Junction*.

East Rock School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 1 for Rock, Richfield, and Cary townships) in SW sec. 23, in E Rock Township, on an E-W township road S of co. trunk N. Named for *Rock Township*.

East Side, the

The part of *Wisconsin Rapids* E of the Wisconsin R. Formerly the city of *Grand Rapids*.

East Side Addition

A subdivision of Arpin. The plat's survey was certified on Feb. 27, 1918; the plat, which was recorded on March 1, 1918, was taken out by Albert M. Stoddall. The platted area lay E of the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western RR tracks. The plat is called East Addition in Brock 1928.

Ebbe Park

A camping site for the Boy Scouts of America in NE sec. 27,

Lincoln Township. Apparently named for the Ebbe family, members of which have lived in sec. 27 since as early as 1878 (Gayn.). The park's name was in use by 1928 (Brock). In 1936 the park was donated to the county, which subsequently released it to the Boy Scouts (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1).

Ebbe PO

A PO established on Jan. 2, 1900, with Peter R. Ebbe, whose name it bore, as postmaster, and discontinued on Aug. 14, 1904. It probably was kept at or near Ebbe Station in NE sec. 17, Lincoln Township.

Ebbe School

A school (No. 6) in SE sec. 8, Lincoln Township, on co. trunk H. Apparently named for Peter R. Ebbe, who owned a sawmill in sec. 17, just across the road from the school, or for the Ebbe family.

Ebbe Station

A former flag station in NE sec. 17, Lincoln Township, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Ry (Ogle 1909) and not the Soo Line as Jones maintains (281). Named for Peter R. Ebbe, who, with P. N. Christensen, established a sawmill near the station in 1890 (Jones, 281; Stennet, 174). The name was used from no earlier than 1891 when the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Ry laid the tracks from Neillsville, Clark Co., to Marshfield (Kays., 34) to no later than 1924, since in State Gaz., 1924-5 Ebbe is described as a discontinued flag station.

Eddies, the (also the Eddy)

Formerly a part of the Wisconsin R. within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits at the bend of the river "going toward Biron" (Cent., sec. 1, p. 17), presumably in the vicinity of the Green Bay and Western RR bridge in sec. 8, T22N, R6E. Also called "the upper eddies" (County Rep., 1865-75, passim). These names indicate that at this point the river's current near the E bank flowed in an opposite direction to the main current as the river swept past the bend (Braz.).

The Eddy was a swimming place in this part of the river at 1st St. North (Farr.). A generic name.

Edwards Island

A Wisconsin R. island within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits at sec. 24, T22N, R5E. Edwards Is., *Garrison Is.*, *Lyons Is.*, and *Witter Is.* are named for their respective original owners John Edwards, Frank Garrison, Clark Lyon, and J. D. Witter. Acting on behalf of the city, Theodore Brazeau persuaded each owner to transfer his island to the city with the understanding that it would thereafter be officially named in his honor (Braz.).

Eight Corners

A corners at the intersection of co. trunks F and P with three township roads, at the common corner of secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21, Sigel Township; also the neighboring rural community. At one time this was the only intersection along the Centralia-Vesper road where crossroads met forming at least eight corners; all others were "T" intersections where roads came to a dead end at the Centralia-Vesper road (Gayn. 1878). From 1878 to the present, however, the intersection has had more than eight corners. It was an early meeting place in the county (Amund.).

Elliott School

A former school in SE sec. 26, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), on the S bank of Ten Mile Cr. (Gayn. 1878). Named for Ezekial Elliott on whose land it was located. Sometime after the publication of Gaynor and Purdy's map in 1878 the school was moved to the land of Frederick Ross just across the creek to the N (at present co. trunk Z) because the proximity of the stream to Elliott School was felt to endanger pupils. At this time the name was changed to Ross School (Amund.).

Elm Creek

A marsh creek which rises in secs. 29 and 30, Sigel Township, flows S and SW through sec. 6, T22N, R5E, and joins other marsh streams in sec. 12, T22N, R4E (Cranmoor Township); previously the stream ended in Elm L., a pond in sec. 13 (Brock 1928). The name was in use as early as 1878 (Gayn.). The stream had also been called Elm Lake Cr. (Mara. 1949 and 1957). Named for nearby elm trees.

Elmer Ward Crossing

A railroad crossing on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry at the property of P. Elmer Ward in SE sec. 35, Dexter Township (Ogle 1909). The name is used in Pilot, Feb. 25, 1898.

Elm Lake

Formerly a distinct pond in secs. 12 and 13, T22N, R4E (Seneca and Cranmoor townships) (Brock 1928), formed by a widening in Elm Cr.; now described as a "meandering stream" (Ducka.). The name was in use as early as 1878 (Snyd.). So called after nearby elm trees, distinctive as landmarks because they grew only infrequently in this general area (Ducka.).

Elm Lake PO

A PO established on April 15, 1873, in SW sec. 14, T22N, R4E (Cranmoor Township) (Gayn. 1878), with William C. Trahern as postmaster; discontinued on Aug. 11, 1886. Apparently named for nearby *Elm L.*

Elm Lake Station

A former shipping point for cranberries on the Green Bay and Western RR in SW sec. 14, T22N, R4E (Cranmoor Township) (Gayn. 1878). The name appears on a railroad time schedule printed in County Rep., Nov. 5, 1874. The station was officially abandoned on Oct. 10, 1957 (Opinions, 42: 728). For nearby *Elm L.* or *Elm L. PO.*

Ensign's Mill

A "pony" sawmill in NE sec. 32, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township) on Ten Mile Cr. (P & L 1858?), or in sec. 33 (Jones, 280). John Ensign manufactured shingles (State Dir., 230) at this site, and a small village known as *Ten Mile Creek* or *Saratoga* grew up here (Jones, 280). The name is misspelled "Engins" on Chap. 1858.

Esther J. Lyon's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Nov. 14, 1891; the plat, which was recorded on Nov. 23, 1891, was taken out by a local resident, Esther J. Lyon, widow of R. C. Lyon.

Evergreen Hill School

A school on co. trunk Y in NW sec. 11, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township). Evergreen trees once grew on the hill near the site of the school (Henr.).

F. L. Durfey's Addition

A subdivision of Babcock. The plat's survey was certified on Sept. 7, 1892; the plat, which was recorded on Sept. 13, 1892, was taken out by F. L. Durfey, apparently a local resident.

F. W. Upham's Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on April 9, 1891; the plat, which was recorded on April 27, 1891, was taken out by F. W. and Alice C. Upham, local residents.

Fairview Addition and Second Addition

Subdivisions of Vesper. The plat of Fairview Addition, which was surveyed on March 1-3, 1910, and recorded on March 4, 1910, was taken out by D. McVicar. The plat of Fairview Second Addition, which was surveyed on June 21, 1921, and recorded on June 29, 1921, was taken out by Howard Lee Fleming. Subjectively descriptive.

Far View School

A former school (No. 2) in SW sec. 5, Richfield Township, at the intersection of state highway 13 and co. trunk F. Subjectively descriptive.

First Addition (1)

The first of a series of subdivisions of Marshfield, adjacent

to the original plat of the city. The plat's survey was certified on April 4, 1881, and the plat was recorded on May 31, 1883. It was taken out by many of the same people who had made the original plat of the city: John J. Marsh, Adeline Merriam, Mary M. and George W. Kelly, and Mary F. Ames. However, Erastus, Mary P., and Harriet W. Corning, and the trustees of the John Magee Estate were also involved in the platting of this subdivision.

First Addition (2)

The first of a series of subdivisions of Port Edwards. The plat was surveyed by Peter Morgensen and was recorded on Oct. 4, 1906; it was taken out by the John Edwards Manufacturing Co., which had platted the town site of Port Edwards in 1897.

Fivemile Creek

The source of an unnamed pond in SW sec. 6, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township); formerly a tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in Portage Co., enters Wood Co. at NE sec. 1, T21N, R6E, flows W through secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 and enters a pond in SW sec. 6. Before Fourmile Cr. was dammed in 1925-6 to form Nepco L., the stream turned NW in sec. 6 and joined the Wisconsin R. in SE sec. 36, T22N, R5E (Whit. 1918). The name reflects the fact that the stream is about 5 miles S of the site of the original Grand Rapids settlement (Snyd. 1878, 250). It was in use as early as 1857 (Chap. 1857, Laph. 1857) and is still current. Although the USGS Wisconsin Rapids Quadrangle calls the stream Duck Cr., residents insist that the stream has never been called by this name in Wood Co. (Bueh., Pomain.). The error of calling the stream Duck Creek for the bird dates back as early as 1876 (Wall.). In Mara. 1949 and 1957 both names are used to designate the stream.

Forest City

An early name for *Hansen*. The settlement was also sometimes called *Little Mill* and, evidently, *Seneca*. The Forest Tavern was located in this vicinity from Civil War days until no later than 1873. In 1873 the settlement contained a store, a sawmill, and three houses (Jones, 279). Apparently named for *Forest City PO*.

Forest City PO

A PO established on Nov. 22, 1867, with Henry Pierce as postmaster; discontinued on July 23, 1869. The name makes it probable that the PO was named for the Forest Tavern at *Forest City*; in turn the settlement probably took its name from the PO.

Four Mile, the

The farming area around *Fourmile Cr.* The name is used in this sense in County Rep., Oct. 13, 1864.

Fourmile Creek

Formerly a tributary of the Wisconsin R.; now a source of two man-made lakes: Nepco L. and L. Wazeecha. It rises in Portage Co., enters the E end of L. Wazeecha in sec. 19, T22N, R7E, Portage Co., and flows from the W end of the lake SW across sec. 27, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), entering Nepco L. in sec. 28. Before the creek was dammed in 1925-6 to form Nepco L., it entered Wood Co. in SE sec. 24, T22N, R6E, and flowed SW across the township, entering the river in SE sec. 36, T22N, R5E (Whit. 1918).

The name appeared in the form Four Mile Creek on Chap. 1857, denoting the distance between the stream's original course and the original Grand Rapids settlement (Snyd. 1878, 250). Although the stream has always borne this name locally, maps have sometimes used "Buena Vista Cr." instead. Thus, in Snyd. 1878 the Wood Co. part of the stream is called Four Mile Cr. while the Portage Co. part is called Buena Vista Cr. Whit. 1918 calls the entire stream Buena Vista Cr. However, on Nov. 12, 1968, the US Board of Geographic Names approved "Fourmile Cr." as the official name of the stream, applying "Buena Vista Cr." to a previously unnamed Portage Co. tributary (US Board). "Buena Vista" itself comes from the Buena Vista tavern house in sec. 30, T22N, R9E, Portage Co., constructed in 1850-51 and named for the site of a famous American victory in the Mexican War of the 1840s (Rosh., 268).

Fourth Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on Jan. 3, 1891; the plat, which was recorded on Sept. 15, 1891, was taken out by several individuals and the trustees and executors of four different estates. Among these were John J. Marsh and the trustees of the John Magee estate, who had made the *Third Addition (1)* to Marshfield in the preceding year.

French Town

A former section of Marshfield, along South Depot St., which burned down on April 30, 1883 (Times, June 9, 1905). Apparently a descriptive name for a district inhabited by French Canadians.

Frenchtown

The original name of *Port Edwards* (Jones, 245). In sec. 36, T22N, R5E (Chap. 1869) there was a settlement of French Canadians engaged in making shingles (Jones, 132). This is simply called "the French village" in Surv., T21N, R5E. (The survey of this township was made in 1851-2.) Named for *Frenchtown PO*.

Frenchtown PO

A PO established on Feb. 7, 1859, with Henry Clinton as postmaster. On Jan. 21, 1864, it was renamed Port Edwards PO after John Edwards, Clinton's partner in a sawmill built at the *Frenchtown* site around 1840 (Jones, 245). Descriptive.

Frisby

A railroad station on the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western RR in SE sec. 16, T25N, R3E, in the city of Marshfield, near the Wood Co. Asylum. Named in honor of Dr. Almah Frisby, a member of the state Board of Control during the first decade of this century, and a frequent visitor at the asylum on her inspection tours (Henr.).

Fuller Creek

The name given to *Little Hemlock Cr.* on Gayn. 1878. This map also indicates that W. Fuller owned land in NE sec. 14, Richfield Township, near the source of the stream. Evidently the stream once bore this person's name.

Gardner and Witter's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. This plat's survey was certified on June 15, 1891, and the plat was recorded on the same day. It was taken out by George R. Gardner and Jeremiah D. Witter, local residents.

Gardner's Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Aug. 20, 1897; the plat, which was recorded on Aug. 21, 1897, was taken out by George R. Gardner, a local resident.

Garrison Island

A Wisconsin R. island at sec. 24, T22N, R5E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. Named in honor of Frank Garrison. See *Edwards Is.*

Garrison School

See *Pail Factory School*.

Garrison's Slough

Formerly a slough on the Wisconsin R. within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. The slough is mentioned in a description of the Wisconsin R. flood of 1880 which states that when the Daly and Sampson boom in Garrison's Slough collapsed under the pressure of the flood waters, the logs which were kept in the slough were swept against the pilings of the Green Bay and Minnesota RR bridge "across the slough" (Jones, 143). Also, in a report printed in the *Wisconsin Rapids Tribune*, Dec. 4, 1920, C. B. Garrison states that his father, Orestes Garrison, had riparian rights along the W bank of the Wisconsin R. (Pamph.). These reports indicate that the slough was

along the W bank of the river probably near Nine Acre Is. in sec. 8, T22N, R6E.

Gauthier's Corners

This name appears as a local news column heading in Pilot, Oct. 21, 1902. "N. Guthier" is listed on Marsh. 1902 (?) as the owner of property in SE sec. 6 and NW sec. 8, Hansen Township. Despite the difference in spelling between the two sources, it seems safe to infer that "Gauthier" and "Guthier" stand for the same surname and that the news column heading refers to the corners at this location (where now co. trunk E crosses a township road). For a local person.

Gaynor Park

An area of grass and trees at 1st and Baker streets in the city of Wisconsin Rapids, behind the houses and the Christian Science church there. Named in honor of John A. Gaynor, a well-known judge in the city, and evidently intended as a park. However, the name is known only by a few elderly residents (Braz.), and the area is nameless for most residents, who probably are not aware that it is or ever was intended to be a park.

Glenwood Subdivision

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on April 19-25, 1904, and recorded on April 26, 1904, was taken out by Franklin J. and George N. Wood. Subjectively descriptive (although there is also a partial correspondence with the owners' surname).

Golden Glow School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 1 for Rock, Richfield, and Cary townships) on co. trunk B in SW sec. 12, Rock Township. Inspirational.

Good Cheer School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 5 for Wood and Richfield townships) in NW sec. 9, Wood Township, on co. trunk X. Inspirational.

Graff Lake

A marsh pond in NW sec. 21, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township), formed by a widening in Lynn Cr. Charles Graff (spelled "Graf" in Brock 1928) owned the land on which the pond is situated.

Grand Chute

The meaning of this name is not clear. However, it evidently refers to the southernmost of a series of rapids and chutes comprising the Grand Rapids, which extended from sec. 9, T22N, R6E (Surv., T22N, R6E), to just N of the Grand Ave. bridge in N sec. 17, T22N, R6E within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. The foot of this chute was once the site of R. C. Lyon's dam (County Rep., Aug. 20, 1874). The report which

mentions the location of this dam uses the spelling, "Grand Shute." This spelling is also used in County Rep., Jan. 14, 1864, where, however, the name is not capitalized. From the French *grand*, "large," and *chute*, "a fall."

Grand Rapids

Originally the name of the present E side of *Wisconsin Rapids*; between 1900 and 1920 the name of the entire city now called Wisconsin Rapids. The original settlement supposedly grew up around a sawmill built at *the Grand Rapids* in 1838 by Nelson Strong and R. Bloomer (Jones, 126); in actuality Joshua Hathaway's 1839 survey notes on the site speak of "two extensive lumbering establishments . . . owned by Bloomer, Chamberlain, Adams, Strong, Hill and others . . ." (Surv., T22N, R6E).

The first plat of the city, *Cruikshank's Plat*, was taken out in 1847, but was superseded ten years later by *Lang's Replat*. The city was incorporated on April 6, 1869 (Jones, 135), and was consolidated with *Centralia* in 1900 under the name Grand Rapids; this name was changed to Wisconsin Rapids in 1920 because of frequent confusion in the US mails with Grand Rapids, Mich. (Jones, 126).

Grand Rapids, the

Joshua Hathaway, the 1839 surveyor of the area along the Wisconsin R. in what became Wood Co., describes the Grand Rapids in these words: "A succession of rapids and chutes called the Grand Rapids . . ." He locates the head of these rapids in sec. 9, T22N, R6E (Surv., T22N, R6E). The rapids extended to N sec. 17, T22N, R6E, the area just N of the Grand Ave. bridge in the city of Wisconsin Rapids. The name describes the relative size of the rapids, "Grand" coming from French *grand*, "large." It is no longer current; dams have eliminated the rapids, and people now call the former rapids "the Wisconsin Rapids" after the city's name.

Grand Rapids PO

A PO established on Jan. 14, 1845, and kept in the general store of Eliphalet S. Miner, the postmaster, in the settlement at *the Grand Rapids*. Lemuel Kromer was also postmaster for a time. Discontinued on June 30, 1880, and reestablished on July 1, 1880, with George F. Witter, a physician, as postmaster (Jones, 144-5). The name was changed to Wisconsin Rapids PO in 1920 when the city was renamed (see *Grand Rapids*). Ultimately named for the rapids.

Grand Rapids Township

A township first established in 1850 as one of the townships of Portage Co., and named after the village of *Grand Rapids* within its boundaries. When Wood Co. was set off

from Portage Co. in 1856, it was the only township in the county and actually included all of the county's territory (Jones, 61). It now includes all of T22N, R6E, except for those sections in Wisconsin Rapids and Port Edwards.

Granite PO

A PO established on Oct. 4, 1888, with James O. McNutt as postmaster; discontinued on Nov. 19, 1890. It was located somewhere in secs. 2, 3, 10, or 11, Cary Township (map in State Gaz., 1895-6). Possibly named for the granite quarried by George Hilles near Cary (Times, May 6, 1887). McNutt is reported to have been superintendent of the Hiles lumbering operations at Hilestown (Rogers).

Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul Railroad

The third name for the present *Green Bay and Western RR*, used from Sept. 13, 1881, when the railroad bought the *Green Bay and Minnesota RR*, until June 5, 1896, when it was deeded to the *Green Bay and Western RR* (Kays., 44). Named for its terminus points.

Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad

The original name for the present *Green Bay and Western RR*. In 1870-3 this railroad company laid tracks from Green Bay in Brown Co., W across Wisconsin to the Mississippi R. in S Buffalo Co., S of L. Pepin, through which the river flowed. On Sept. 9, 1873, the name was changed to *Green Bay and Minnesota RR* (Kays., 44). Named for its terminus points.

Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad

The second name for the present *Green Bay and Western RR*. It was used from Sept. 9, 1873, when it replaced the former name, *Green Bay and Lake Pepin RR*, to Sept. 13, 1881, when the line was sold to the *Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul RR* (Kays., 44). Named for its terminus points.

Green Bay and Western Railroad

A railroad in Wood Co. running E-W through T22N from NE sec. 1, T22N, R6E, to SW sec. 30, T22N, R2E. On June 5, 1896, the *Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul RR* was deeded to the *Green Bay and Western RR* (Kays., 44). Named for its point of origin and general direction.

Green Elm School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 4 for Sherry and Arpin townships) on co. trunk P in NE sec. 31, Sherry township. Descriptive?

Green Grove School

A school on state highway 54, in SE sec. 33, T22N, R5E (Port Edwards Township). Descriptive?

Greenwood County

The name Joseph Wood proposed for *Wood Co.* He is reported to have felt the name was pleasant and descriptive.

However, his companions in the Wisconsin state legislature insisted upon naming the county in his honor (Cent., sec. 1, p. 4). Subjectively descriptive.

Grignon's Mill ['gri ,nouz]

A sawmill on the Wisconsin R. built by the partnership of Grignon and Merrill in 1836; it was the second sawmill built on the river (Jones, 56). It stood on the W side of the river in sec. 36, T22N, R5E, at about the end of Market St. in the present village of Port Edwards (Bueh.). The name Grignons appears as late as 1859 (Chap.) even though by 1851 Grignon had sold his mill to his partner, Sam Merrill (Jones, 131; Surv., T22N, R5E).

Grignon's Rapids

A rapids on the Wisconsin R., supposed to have been at the site of Grignon's Mill in sec. 36, T22N, R5E (Wall. 1876, 12; Jones, 56), and so called for Merrill's partner, Grignon. But Theodore Brazeau and J. Marshall Buehler locate these rapids at the site of "Grignons Trading & Farming Establishment" (Cram 1839) in northern Adams Co. This view finds support in the fact that the rapids in sec. 36 N of Merrill's sawmill and dam are not named in the 1851 survey (see Surv., T22N, R5E), even though the Grignon-Merrill mill had been built there years before.

Grimm's Addition

A subdivision of Arpin, of which the only record is found in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. The plat included an area bounded by Main and Elm streets, and 1st Ave. Jacob Grimm owned the land for which the plat was made (Brock 1928).

Grode and Nash Addition

A subdivision of Nekoosa (1). The plat, which was surveyed on July 19, 1921, and recorded on June 4, 1925, was taken out by F. X. Grode and J. P. Nash, apparently local residents.

Guthier's Corners

See *Gauthier's Corners*.

H. A. Lathrop's First Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was surveyed on April 18-30, 1902, and recorded on June 14, 1902, was taken out by H. A. Lathrop. It is evidently called First Addition to distinguish it from *Lathrop's Home Addition*, which was surveyed and recorded on the same dates.

Hamilton Roddis Subdivision

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was surveyed on Aug. 30, 1919, and recorded on Sept. 18, 1919, was taken out by Hamilton and Catherine P. Roddis, apparently local residents. Its full name is Hamilton Roddis Subdivision of lots 1-

5 of block T of John P. Hume's First Addition. The name is misspelled "Hamilton Roddi's Subdivision" in Brock 1928.

Hamm Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids which is recorded only in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. It included SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of sec. 17, T22N, R6E, an area bounded by Lincoln, Chestnut, 8th, and Dewey streets. It is possible that it is named for a local person.

Hansen

A former settlement in NW sec. 23, Hansen Township, where the township road crosses the old railroad grade of the Pittsville Jct.—Arpin branch of the Milwaukee Road. Evidently at an early time the settlement was called *Seneca*. (The area is now known as *Seneca Corners*.) Also at an early time it was known as *Forest City* and *Little Mill*.

Martin R. Hansen came to the site in 1883 to operate a sawmill originally owned by a man named Stearns which had come into the possession of Mons Anderson, a La Crosse, Wis., clothing manufacturer. Later Hansen bought the mill. The settlement also included Hansen's planing mill and general store, May's stave mill built in 1886 or 1887, and a blacksmith shop. Hansen left the settlement in 1895, and in 1897 W. H. Bean purchased a large tract of land including the village site. No trace of the Hansen settlement now remains (Jones, 279—80). Given the date when Hansen arrived at the site and the date when he was granted *Hansen PO*, it seems likely that the settlement took its name from the PO.

Hansen Park

See *Ben Hansen Park*.

Hansen PO

A PO established on Dec. 7, 1883, with Martin R. Hansen, whose name it bore, as postmaster, and located at Hansen. Discontinued on March 31, 1905.

Hansen Station

A former shipping point for lumber on the Pittsville Jct.—Arpin branch of the Milwaukee road in NW sec. 23, Hansen Township (Whit. 1918) from not before 1883 to not later than 1918 when the line was abandoned (Kays., 23). Named for *Hansen*.

Hansen Township

A township including all of T23N, R4E, organized on Feb. 13, 1901 (effective in April, 1901), as New Vesper Township after the village of *Vesper*; the name was changed to Hansen Township on May 9, 1901 (Jones, 65). Apparently after the name of the former *Hansen* settlement.

Harmon's Addition

A subdivision of Pittsville. Although there is no official record of the plat, the subdivision is included in G. W. Severn's official 1887 survey of the city and in Brock 1928. During the 1880s there was in Pittsville a barrel- and stave-making firm named S. C. Harmon and Son (State Gaz., 1882, 1884-5, 1886). Evidently, the owner or owners of this firm were involved in platting this subdivision.

Harris Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on June 1, 1863; the plat, which was recorded on Jan. 4, 1864, was taken out by Ira Harris, apparently a local resident.

Harvey Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in sec. 12, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), and flows NW through secs. 1 and 2, joining the river in NE sec. 2. Gayn. 1878 indicates that R. Harvey owned land in NW sec. 2, T21N, R5E. The creek apparently is named for this person.

Hay Creek

A tributary of East Fork Black R. It rises in Clark Co., and flows SE through Jackson Co., enters Wood Co. at SW sec. 7, Hiles Township, and joins the river in NW sec. 29. The name apparently refers to marsh hay growing near the creek.

Hayden Creek

A tributary of Mill Cr. It rises in NW sec. 26, Sherry Township, and flows E through sec. 25, where it leaves the county, joining Mill Cr. in Portage Co. Called Hayden Brook in NW 1895. Apparently named for a local person.

Helgerson's Addition

A platted subdivision of Lindsey. The plat, which was recorded on Nov. 25, 1905, was taken out by Perry Hays and O. B. Elwood. However, though the plat has this name, it was actually meant to be block 19 in Helgerson's Addition. Although it has not been possible to trace Helgerson's identity beyond the name of the plat, it has been assumed that he is a local person. Like the other plats of Lindsey, this is merely an unrealized plan.

Hemlock Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in secs. 18 and 19, Arpin Township, flows SE to sec. 6, Sigel Township, and then SW, joining the Yellow R. in sec. 23, T21N, R3E (Remington Township); it touches Hansen and Dexter townships, and T22N, R4E (Seneca and Cranmoor townships), along the way. The name was used as early as 1851-2 (Surv., T22N, R4E). Pos-

sibly named for the hemlock tree; in early times hemlocks grew along its course at SW sec. 6, Sigel Township (Surv., T22N, R4E). The part of the creek which flows through secs. 17, 18, 20, 21, and 27, Arpin Township, is called W. Br. Hemlock on Snyder 1878 and Page 1881. The creek is called Hemlock R. in Page; it was also called *Maple Cr.* and *Maple R.*

Hemlock Creek Drain

A tributary of *Hemlock Cr.*, for which it is named. It drains off the marsh in sec. 8, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township), and joins Hemlock Cr. in sec. 12, T21N, R3E (Remington Township). The name appears in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928.

Hemlock PO

A PO established on Aug. 3, 1858, with Solomon W. Hall as postmaster; discontinued on March 27, 1860. Reestablished with Leonard Pierce as postmaster on July 23, 1862; discontinued on July 28, 1865. Reestablished on Dec. 17, 1879, with Martin B. Coats as postmaster; discontinued on Oct. 26, 1881. Located at Seneca in Page 1881. Apparently named for *Hemlock Township*.

Hemlock Township

A township organized on June 9, 1857, including all of T23N, R5E not in the Rudolph Township of that date, and all of T23N, R4E. The name was changed to *Seneca Township* on Feb. 4, 1861 (Jones, 62-3). Possibly named for *Hemlock Cr.* or for the hemlock tree.

Henchel's Addition

A subdivision of Nekoosa (1). The plat, which was surveyed on Oct. 9, 1923, and recorded on Nov. 7, 1923, was taken out by Christ Henchel, apparently a local resident.

Herschleb's Pond

A former pond, fed by Arpin Cr., in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids behind the Christian Science church on 1st St. North. So called for Fred Herschleb, who had a blacksmith shop on the top of the hill E of the pond (Braz.).

Hewitt

An unincorporated village on the line between secs. 13 and 14, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township), on co. trunk T and the Soo Line. It may be that the original settlement was at first called *Hewitt Station* for the RR station, and subsequently was referred to simply as Hewitt. This suggestion is based on the following news items from the *Marshfield Times*: "Mrs. O. W. Sanders met with a painful accident on Thursday last, while coming from their farm to Hewitt's station" (Times, July 1, 1882); "The Willard Brothers . . . have sold their interests in the firm of Sherry and Willard, at Hewitt . . . The Hewitt firm will hereafter be known as Sherry and Paddock" (Times, Nov.

26, 1886). In the earlier report "Hewitt's station" could refer to the settlement rather than to the RR station, while the later one makes it clear that by 1886 the settlement was called Hewitt.

Hewitt PO

The original name, *Kreuser PO*, was changed to Hewitt PO on Oct. 13, 1883. Named for *Hewitt Station*.

Hewitt Station (also Hewitts Sidetrack)

A station on the Soo Line in sec. 13, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township). Named after Henry Hewitt, Sr., a lumberman who had a sidetrack built at this point (Jones, 264). The earliest possible date for the name is 1872 when the Phillips and Colby Construction Co. finished laying the tracks of the Wisconsin Central RR from Stevens Point, Portage Co., through this area. At various times the station has been called *Section 28* or *Achtundswanzig*, Hewitts Side-track, Kreuser (Cent. sec. 2, p. 13), and Hewitts (Wisc.).

Highland Park Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on June 4, 1915; the plat, which was recorded on July 3, 1915, was taken out by the City Holding Co., a Minnesota corporation. Evidently it is called Highland after the elevated area around 6th St. and Wisconsin Ave., which is included in the plat. Subjectively descriptive.

High School First, Second, and Third Additions

Subdivisions of Marshfield made by the Marshfield Land and Investment Co., and evidently so called after the high school then located at 6th St. and Central Ave., near the area included in these additions. The first addition was recorded on Feb. 13, 1891, the second on July 23, 1891, and the third on Nov. 19, 1891.

High View Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was surveyed on April 16-22, 1902, and recorded on May 20, 1902, was taken out by L. Nick. The subdivision includes the elevated area around 4th St. and Wisconsin Ave.; hence, the aptness of the name. Subjectively descriptive.

Hiles Railroad, the

A common name among residents of Wood Co. for either the *Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry* or the *Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry*, both of which were built by George Hiles. Any railroad owned by Hiles was called the Hiles RR (Bueh.).

Hilestown

A "small village" around a lumber mill owned by George Hiles. It was situated in the southern part of the Hiles Township (Rogers).

Hiles Township

A township organized on Nov. 15, 1901 (effective April, 1902), including all of T22N, R2E (Jones, 66). Clearly, the township was named in honor of George Hiles, a powerful lumberman and land speculator in Wood Co. The SW part of the county, in which the township lies, was the center of Hiles' influence for many years, and, therefore, it is appropriate for this township to bear his name.

Hill Crest School

A former school (Joint Dist. No. 1 for Rock, Richfield, and Cary townships) in SE sec. 6, Rock Township, on co. trunk V. The name describes the school's location.

Hill's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Nov. 15, 1897; the plat, which was recorded on Feb. 23, 1908, was taken out by George M. Hill, apparently a local resident.

Hillside School

An abandoned school in S sec. 5, Auburndale Township, on co. trunk Y. The name describes the school's location.

Hill View School

A school (No. 2) on co. trunk O at its intersection with co. trunk DD, in NW sec. 24, Rudolph Township. Descriptive?

Hogan

A former settlement around a stave mill operated by a Mr. Hogan, a local businessman (Henr.), whose name the settlement bore, in Rock Township, about 1 mile S of the village of Lindsey (Cent., sec. 4, p. 13). The settlement must have been in existence by 1887 when *Hogan PO* was established, and is referred to in Pilot as late as 1904 (Pilot, Sept. 2). The name is spelled "Hougan" in Pilot, June 6, 1902, and "Hougen" in Pilot, May 1, 1903.

Hogan PO

A PO established on Feb. 28, 1887, with Joseph Hammel, owner of a general store at Newtown (Times, May 6, 1887), as postmaster. Newtown was situated in NE sec. 32 or SE sec. 29, Rock Township (map in State Gaz., 1893-4), on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry. The PO, which evidently was named after the *Hogan* settlement, was renamed *Lindsey PO* on Aug. 28, 1889.

Hogan's Spur

A spur track on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry in about sec. 29, Rock Township, N of Newton (map in State Gaz., 1893-4), extending from the main line W or NW to Hogan. Named for a Mr. Hogan who operated a stave mill at the settlement (Henr.). The spur was established in 1886

when the line was laid, and was discontinued by 1906 (Officers, 33).

Hog Island

The name appears on Chap. 1873 and on the map in State Gaz., 1876-7 in reference to SE sec. 33, T21N, R2E (Remington Township). According to George R. Stewart in *Names on the Land*, "hog island" is a generic name for a low-lying island on which hogs were placed to forage for food (59). The name may have had a connection with *Balch's Ranch*.

Horn River PO

A PO established on Oct. 23, 1858, with Edwin Bentley as postmaster; discontinued on March 31, 1861. An Edward Bentley made an original land purchase in sec. 23, T21N, R3E (Remington Township) in 1855 (Jones, 70). If this man was the postmaster of Horn River PO, the PO may have been kept at this location. Since the Chippewa name for the Yellow R. (which is not far from the above location) was *Kau-ne-win-ne*, "buck horn" (Kings., 396), it seems likely that the name of the PO was simply a translation from the Indian and that the PO was ultimately named for the river.

Houstons

This name appears on Farm. 1865, printed across the outlines of T22N, R2E and R3E, and in a newspaper account of a Grand Rapids resident who was "paddling slabs in the Yellow River at 'Houstons'" during the summer of 1877 (County Rep., July 19, 1877). At one time, Houston's Mill was situated in NW sec. 10, Dexter Township, on a pond feeding into the Yellow R. (P & L 1858 ?). Liston A. Houston—apparently the mill-owner—is reported to have operated a tavern in sec. 3, Dexter Township, from about 1859 to about 1879 (Jones, 624). Thus the name Houstons may have referred either to the mill or the tavern, or it may have referred to a small settlement composed of both establishments.

Hub City, the (or The Hub)

A journalistic and advertising name for *Marshfield*, used as early as 1893 (Times, Feb. 24). The name refers to the fact that several railroad lines pass through the city and that Marshfield is close to the geographical center of the state. Subjectively descriptive.

Hume's First and Second Additions

See *John P. Hume's First and Second Additions*.

Hungry Hill

The name of a poor section in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The name is used in County Rep., Dec. 24, 1874. This may have been the section known as *Sand Hill* (Braz., Farr.),

or a section on Drake St. "in the vicinity of the old cemetery near the city water tower" (Pfeiff.).

Hungry Hollow

A section in the city of Marshfield around 4th St. and Palmetto Ave., where poor residents once lived and where a hobo camp was situated (Smith). This name and *Hungry Hill* grimly jest of the hardships of some early settlers.

Hunter Island

An island in the Wisconsin R. N of the city of Wisconsin Rapids, lying NE-SW in sec. 5, T22N, R6E, between Big Is. and the W bank of the river. Called Hunter's Is. in 1839 (Surv., T22N, R6E). Apparently named for a local person.

Hunters Channel

A former channel in the Wisconsin R., in sec. 5, T22N, R6E, between Hunter Is. and the W bank of the river. The name appears in Page 1881. The channel is now partially filled in to connect the island with the shore. Apparently named for a local person.

Hunter Slough

A former slough on the W bank of the Wisconsin R., at the boundary between T22N and T23N, R6E, just N of Hunter Is. The slough is mentioned in the legislative act of Jan. 9, 1857, by which Centralia Township was established. The boundaries of the township began "at the point where the township line between Townships 23 and 22 of Range 6 crosses that portion of the Wisconsin R. called Hunter Slough; thence down said slough to the head of the Hunter Island . . ." (Jones, 66). Apparently named for a local person.

Hurleytown (also Hurleyville)

The former name of the part of Wisconsin Rapids in sec. 24, T22N, R6E, on the W bank of the Wisconsin R. along state highway 73 S of Boles Cr. Named for Timothy W. Hurley, part owner of a sawmill formerly situated there (Jones, 280). Subsequently, it was called *South Centralia*, and is now called *Centralia* and *the South Side*.

Iron Creek

Early name for *Ten Mile Cr.* The name was in use by 1839 (Jones, 280) and as late as 1857 (Farm.). So called for the high iron content of the water (Bueh.).

Island, the

In the early days of the city of Grand Rapids, the business district was on an island (Snyd. 1878, 250) separated from the E bank of the Wisconsin R. by a slough (Jones, 129). The section, known by the generic term "the Island," was situated in fraction no. 2, sec. 17, T22N, R6E. In 1864 it contained a block of stores known as Neeves' Block, the office of Powers

and Lang, the Knapp store, and E. K. Smith and Co.'s store (County Rep., Dec. 1, 1864).

J. R. Carroll's Addition

A subdivision of Vesper. The plat, which was surveyed on April 2-8, 1910, and recorded on May 2, 1910, was taken out by James R. Carroll, apparently a local resident.

Jenny Bull Fall

A former falls on the Yellow R. in secs. 3 and 10, Wood Township. The name appears in Snyder, 1878 and Page 1881. See *Big Bull Falls*. "Bull" is French in origin; "Jenny" may be subjectively descriptive, implying small size by the use of a feminine name.

John P. Hume's First and Second Additions

Subdivisions of Marshfield. The first plat's survey was certified on March 9, 1903, and the plat was recorded on May 9, 1904. The second plat was recorded on June 13, 1904. Both were taken out by John P. and Julia Cracraft Hume, apparently local residents.

Johnson Township

A township organized on March 14, 1868, out of the present Lincoln, Rock, and Richfield townships. Its name was changed to *Lincoln Township* on June 22, 1868 (Jones, 63). Three facts raise the possibility that the township had originally been named in honor of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president of the United States: the township was organized during Johnson's presidency; it was renamed immediately following the failure of the impeachment attempt on May 26, 1868; the new name obviously honored the more popular president, Abraham Lincoln.

Junction Switch

A junction point and shipping station in SE sec. 15, T21N, R3E (Remington Township), where the Lisbon, Necedah, and Lake Superior Ry joined the Milwaukee Road (State Gaz., 1899-1900; Officers, 1906, 34). It was an active station until 1934 at the latest for in that year the branch line to Tomah, Monroe Co., was abandoned (Kays., 23).

Remington Junction was an alternate name for the generic "Junction Switch."

Kau-ne-win-ne

The Chippewa name for the *Yellow R.* It is thought to have meant "buck horn" (Kings., 396). Cp. Chippewa *wagiwine*, "it has crooked horns" (Bara.).

Kee-Ah's Village

A former Potawatomi village in SE sec. 3, Arpin Township, in early Wood Co. days. Named for Chief Kee-Ah, a powerful Potawatomi chieftain (Jones, 16).

Kellerman Corner

A corner on co. trunk E at the line between secs. 13 and 24, Wood Township, once the site of the Pleasant Hill Creamery established by Martin Kellerman in 1901 (Jones, 289). Members of the Kellerman family have owned land in sec. 24 from as early as 1902 (Marsh.).

The name was used as a local news column heading in Pilot, 1902-4. Other forms of the name are Kellerman Corners (Pilot, Jan. 23, 1903) and Kellerman's Corner (Pilot, 1904, passim).

Kellner

An unincorporated village in SE sec. 25, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), at the Portage-Wood co. line along the Chicago and North Western RR and co. trunk U. Most of the houses in the village are actually on the Portage Co. side of co. trunk U.

A plat of the village, which was surveyed in June, 1901, and recorded on Oct. 22, 1901, was taken out by John D. and Sarah B. Haggard of Cook Co., Ill. The village was named in honor of F. E. Kellner, the Haggards' agent in taking out the plat and the person who bought the right-of-way for the Chicago and North Western RR (Amund.).

Kellogg Brothers' Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on April 24-6, 1919, and recorded on April 9, 1921, was taken out by the Kellogg Brothers Lumber Co., a local firm.

Kipp's Hill

A small rise (now hardly noticeable) along state highway 73 in Wisconsin Rapids, S of Ben Hansen Park. A former site of baseball games. Named for a Mr. Kipp, who lived there (Braz.).

Klein's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of Grand Rapids. The plat includes the area between Baker and Prospect streets E of 8th St. North (Page 1881) in the city of Wisconsin Rapids. Apparently named for a local person.

Klondike (also Klondike Corners)

A corners at the intersection of state highway 13 and US highway 10, at the common corner of secs. 31 and 32, T25N, R3E (Cameron Township), and secs. 5 and 6, Richfield Township; also the neighboring rural community. Named after the Klondike Saloon, owned by Anton Bast from 1898 to around 1900 and located at the corners (Henr.). The name is no longer current.

Kreuser PO ['krɔɪ tsə]

A PO established on May 18, 1882, with Fred Korth, a farmer

(Census, 1880), as postmaster. The name was changed to *Hewitt PO* on Oct. 13, 1883. Since Kreuser is reported to have been another name for *Hewitt Station*, it seems likely that the PO was kept near Hewitt. The origin of the name is unknown.

Kurt Creek

A tributary of East Fork Black R. With branches in secs. 31 and 32, Dexter Township, and sec. 1, T21N, R2E (Remington Township), it flows W through sec. 2, T21N, R2E, and NW through secs. 34, 27, and 28, Hiles Township, joining the river at the line between secs. 21 and 28. The name first appears on Gayn. 1878, where it is spelled "Kert Cr." The same spelling is used in "Kert Cr. Drainage District" on Whit. 1918. The creek probably is named for a local person who once lived near it.

Lake Biron

The pond of Consolidated Papers, Inc., formed by *Biron Dam* (Pomain.) on the Wisconsin R. in sec. 4, T22N, R6E. So called in Brock 1928. Named for nearby *Biron*.

Lake Dexter

A man-made lake N of state highway 54 and W of state highway 80 in secs. 3, 10, 14, and 15, Dexter Township (US Board), just NW of Dexterville. The lake was formed by partially damming the Yellow R.—a project completed in 1965 (Muell.)—and is part of Wood Co.'s Dexter Park Development. Named for *Dexter Township*.

Lake Kau-ne-win-ne

A man-made lake in North Wood County Park, SE sec. 33 and SW sec. 34, Richfield Township, along the Yellow R. The name was the prize-winning entry of R. J. Henrichs of Marshfield in a contest to name the lake held during the late 1930s. The name was taken from *Kau-ne-win-ne*, "buck horn," the Chippewa name for Yellow R. (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1). Pseudo-Indian.

Lake Ma-na-ki-ki

A man-made lake in North Wood County Park, SE sec. 33 and SW sec. 34, Richfield Township, along the Yellow R. The name was the prize-winning entry of R. J. Henrichs of Marshfield in a contest to name the lake held during the late 1930s. The name was taken from the Chippewa word *ma-na-ki-ki*, "maple forest" (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1). Pseudo-Indian.

Lake Rocheleau

Part of the Wisconsin R. N of Biron Dam. The name appears in "Wisconsin Rapids, The Heart of Wisconsin," an advertising pamphlet of the late 1920s (Pamph.). This lake may be what is known as *L. Biron*. Although the elements of "Roche-

leau" are French in origin, the name is obviously contrived by speakers of English, presumably to capitalize on the prestige connoted by a foreign-sounding name.

Lake Wazeecha [,wɔ 'zi čə] or [,wɔ 'zi kə]

A man-made lake lying E-W through secs. 23 and 24, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), formed in the late 1930s by damming Fourmile Cr. The name was the prize-winning entry of James Decorah of Wisconsin Rapids in a contest to name the lake. It is thought to mean "lake of the land of the pines" (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1). According to one source (Merr.), *wau-ze-hoonch-ka-rah* means "pine tree." Pseudo-Indian.

Lang's Replat

A plat of part of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. Its full name is Lang's Replat of J. J. Cruikshank's Town of Grand Rapids. It was taken out by Jesse H. and Mary E. Lang, apparently local residents, and was recorded on Nov. 30, 1857.

Lathrop's First Addition

See *H. A. Lathrop's First Addition*.

Lathrop's Home Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was surveyed on April 18-30, 1902, and recorded on June 14, 1902, was taken out by H. A. Lathrop, apparently a local resident.

LaVigne's Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on April 9-10, 1926, and recorded on April 23, 1926, was taken out by James E. LaVigne, apparently a local resident. It is called James E. LaVigne's Addition in Brock 1928.

Lincoln School

A school (No. 2) in NE sec. 33, Lincoln Township, at the intersection of co. trunk B and a township road, 2 miles N of Washington School. Named for Abraham Lincoln, *Lincoln Township*, or both.

Lincoln Township

A Lincoln Township which was organized on Dec. 25, 1861, was subsequently vacated. However, *Johnson Township*, organized on March 14, 1868, was renamed Lincoln Township on June 22, 1868. This township was reduced to its present area of T25N, R2E on Jan. 23, 1878 (Jones, 63). Evidently, both Lincoln townships were named for Abraham Lincoln.

Lindsey

An unincorporated village on the line between secs. 19 and 20, Rock Township, at the intersection of co. trunks N and V. The survey of a village plat was certified on July 7, 1891. The plat was taken out by S. L. Nason and George Hiles,

and was recorded on Sept. 23, 1891. However, it was never filled in.

The village grew up around Lindsey flag station on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry. According to the *Wisconsin Rapids Tribune*, the village was named for a former Neillsville, Wis. man who was one of the first to carry on logging operations in this part of the state (Cent., sec. 4, p. 13). This is evidently F. D. Lindsey, whose lumbering camp SW of Neillsville was reported destroyed by fire in the late nineteenth century (Times, June 17, 1882). The village name was misspelled "Lindsay" in Times, Dec. 29, 1893, and Sept. 10, 1897.

Lindsey Bluffs

An elevation extending from SW sec. 16 to W sec. 17, Rock Township. Named after nearby *Lindsey*.

Lindsey PO

The original name, *Hogan PO*, was changed to Lindsey PO on Aug. 28, 1889. The PO was discontinued in 1945 (Cent., sec. 4, p. 13). Named for *Lindsey*.

Lindsey School

A former school (Joint Dist. No. 1 for Rock, Richfield, and Cary townships) in the village of *Lindsey*, for which it was named. The building no longer remains.

Lindsey's Creek

Possibly another name for *Rocky Run (2)*. The name appears in Times, March 10, 1893, in a report which locates the creek in Wood Township. Other creeks the name could refer to are *Cat Cr.* and *Owl Cr.* Rocky Run's length and proximity to Lindsey, however, suggest it as the most likely referent of the name. The form of the name makes it probable that the stream was so called for F. D. Lindsey. See *Lindsey*.

Lisbon, Necedah, and Lake Superior Railway

A railroad company which laid tracks from Necedah, Juneau Co., N to *Junction Switch* in 1890. It was purchased by the *Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR* on June 30, 1891 (Kays., 22, 32). Named for important stops along its route. "Lake Superior" particularizes its generally northward direction and suggests a frontier optimism about the possible extent of the line.

Little Bear Creek

A tributary of *Bear Cr.* It rises in S Auburndale Township and SW Milladore Township, and flows NE through sec. 17, Milladore Township, to its confluence with Bear Cr. at the line between secs. 9 and 10. Called Bear Cr. on Gayn 1878.

Little Black River

A tributary of Rocky Run (1). It rises in sec. 8, Wood Town-

ship, and flows S to its confluence with Rocky Run in NW sec. 36, Cary Township. So called in Mara. 1949 and 1957. Called *Meadow Cr.* on Gayn. 1878. Rocky Run (1) is a tributary of East Fork Black R. and has been called Black Rocky Run and East Fork Black R.; hence, the appropriateness of the name Little Black R.

Little Bull Falls

A former falls on the Yellow R. in SW sec. 15, Wood Township. The name appears on Gayn. 1878, Snyder. 1878, and Page 1881. The name contrasts with *Big Bull Falls*, and is partly descriptive and partly French in origin.

Little Hemlock Creek

A tributary of *Hemlock Cr.* It rises S of Powers Bluff in Richfield and Arpin townships, flows S through secs. 1, 12, and 13, Wood Township, and SE through the W part of Hansen Township to its confluence with Hemlock Cr. in sec. 5, T22N, R4E (Seneca Township). Called *Fuller Cr.* on Gayn. 1878.

Little Mill

Another name for *Forest City*, the *Seneca* settlement. So called after Stearn's mill shown on P & L 1858 (?) in NW sec. 30, Sigel Township; later operated by Martin R. Hansen (Jones, 279). Descriptive.

Loffy's Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on Aug. 25, 1902; the plat was taken out by Anna Loffy, apparently a local resident, and was recorded on Sept. 22, 1902.

Lone Birch School

A school (No. 5) in SE sec. 21, Rudolph Township, on co. trunk P. Descriptive?

Lone Elm School

A former school (No. 1) on co. trunk V, in NE sec. 31, Lincoln Township. The building no longer remains. Descriptive?

Lone Maple School

A school (No. 3) in NE sec. 35, Sherry Township, on co. trunk M. Descriptive?

Lone Pine School

A school (No. 5) in SE sec. 26, Sigel Township, on a township road W of its intersection with co. trunk F. Descriptive?

Long Island

A Wisconsin R. island in sec. 24, T22N, R5E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. It is part of the *Centralia Dam* system. The name was in use by 1888 (Garr.) and is descriptive.

Long School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 3 for Richfield, Cameron, and

Marshfield townships) in SE sec. 4, Richfield Township, at the intersection of co. trunks A and T. The school building was the longest in the township (Dohm).

Long View

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Aug. 28–30, 1923, and recorded on Sept. 14, 1923, was taken out by E. S. Renne. The fact that when the subdivision was platted, it was not adjacent to other built-up areas may explain the appropriateness of the name. Subjectively descriptive.

Lynn Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in N sec. 9, T21N, R5E, in Nekoosa (1), and flows S to join the river in sec. 28, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township). The name appears on Morey 1902. The stream is named for M. H. Lynn, who owned land in NW sec. 21, through which the creek flowed (Ogle 1909).

Lyon Land Company's Addition and Second, Third, and Fourth Additions

Subdivisions of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids, made by the Lyon Land Co., a local firm. The first plat was surveyed on May 27–June 3, 1907, and recorded on June 21, 1907. The second plat was surveyed in Nov., 1909, the third on Oct. 3–5, 1917, and the fourth on Sept. 26–7, 1917. The second, third, and fourth plats were recorded on May 17, 1918.

Lyon Park Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed during Aug. and Sept., 1909, and recorded on Dec. 30, 1910, was taken out by the Lyon Land Co. The subdivision is near *Lyons Park*, for which it is named.

Lyon's Addition

See *Esther J. Lyon's Addition*.

Lyons Island

A Wisconsin R. island in sec. 18, T22N, R6E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits S of Belle Is. and opposite Lyons Park. Named for Clark Lyon. See *Edwards Is.*

Lyons Park

A small park along the W bank of the Wisconsin R. in SW sec. 18, T22N, R6E, in Wisconsin Rapids. Named for Clark Lyon, who set aside the area as a park when he developed the land around it as *River Park Addition* (Jones, 413).

Lyon's Rapids

A former rapids on the Wisconsin R. in sec. 18, T22N, R6E, between Belle Is. and the W bank, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. Named for the Lyon family who lived at the end of 1st Ave. opposite the rapids (Braz.).

Lyon's Second Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on June 7-13, 1898, and recorded on July 24, 1899, was taken out by Clark Lyon, Esther J. Hooper, and Henriette Natwick. Apparently, the subdivision is called Second Addition because it was platted after *Esther J. Lyon's Addition* had been made.

MacFarlane Park Subdivision

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat was surveyed by A. Westenberg, City Engineer, at the request of the common council, to provide an accurate description of the area for purposes of assessment and taxation. The survey was certified by Westenberg on March 9, 1925, and was recorded on March 23, 1925. The subdivision was previously unrecorded. It was named for its owner, Aaron L. MacFarlane (Henr.).

MacKinnon Park

A subdivision of Biron, described as the part of lots 5 and 6, sec. 4, T22N, R6E, NW of Biron Rd. The plat, which was surveyed on Sept. 6, 1922, and recorded on Jan. 11, 1924, was taken out by F. MacKinnon, a local resident. The village of Biron officially authorized the platting of the subdivision on Oct. 2, 1922.

Magee Estate Addition

Two subdivisions of Marshfield bear this name. The survey of the first plat was certified on April 22, 1893, and the plat was recorded on April 14, 1894. It included an area bounded by 7th St., the tracks of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Ry, and Oak and Central avenues. The survey of the second plat was certified on Sept. 10, 1894, and the plat was recorded on April 9, 1903. It included an area around 9th St. and Central Ave. S of the railroad tracks. Both plats were taken out by the trustees of the John Magee estate, for which they are named.

Manson and Weinfeld's Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The survey of the plat was certified on Sept. 9, 1905; the plat, which was recorded on May 24, 1913, was taken out by Daisy D. and H. N. Manson, and Charles Weinfeld, apparently local residents.

Maple Creek (also Maple River)

This name for *Hemlock Cr.* appears in Pilot, March 18, 1898. The stream is called Maple River on Benson and Anderson's map of Vesper, which was recorded on Nov. 23, 1898 (Ogle 1909). "Soft" maples and sugar maples grew in sufficient numbers along the stream in T24N, R4E, to attract the attention of the men who made the original survey of the area (Surv., T24N, R4E).

Maple Grove School

A school (No. 4) in SW sec. 25, Richfield Township, on co. trunk EE. Descriptive?

Maple Ridge

Part of the *Cary Bluffs*. The name appears in Pilot, April 28, 1904. Descriptive.

Marcott's Addition

An unofficial subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat includes an area on both sides of West Grand Ave., E of 7th Ave. South. The tracks of the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western RR now pass through this area. Apparently named for a local person.

Marcoux's Plat

A subdivision of Nekoosa (1). The plat, which was surveyed on May 29, 1914, and recorded on June 4, 1914, was taken out by Mose Marcoux, apparently a local resident. Its full name is Marcoux's Plat of lot no. 1 in block no. 2 in F. J. Wood's Subdivision.

Marshfield

A city, incorporated in 1883, including all of secs. 4-9, and 16-18, and part of secs. 19 and 20, T25N, R3E. The origin of the name is in doubt. Jones claims that the city was named for John J. Marsh who, along with several others, took out the first plat (178). But on the authority of W. H. Upham's report of John J. Marsh's own story, Stennet holds that Marsh named the city for his uncle, Samuel Marsh (99-100). On the other hand, Mrs. R. J. Henrichs, historical editor of the *Marshfield News Herald*, has raised the possibility that the city might have been named for the railroad station, which in turn was named for Marshfield, Mass., by the owners of the Phillips and Colby Construction Co., which laid the tracks of the Wisconsin Central RR through Wood Co. Several facts support this view. Elijah B. Phillips and Charles L. Colby were from Boston, Mass. (Mart., photograph captions between pp. 14 and 15). The names of several places along the Wisconsin Central RR correspond to names of places in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, viz., Dorchester, Medford, Charlestown, Worcester, Auburndale, and Marshfield. The fact that the railroad station had already been named before the city was platted in Dec., 1874 (Jones, 180) is indicated by the appearance of the name Marshfield on a Wisconsin Central RR time schedule dated Sept. 27, 1874 (Mart., 38).

Marshfield and Southeastern Railway

A railroad in Wood Co. from Marshfield through Centralia to Nekoosa. It was incorporated on Feb. 14, 1896, and on the same day it took over the *Port Edwards, Centralia, and*

Northern Ry; it also built the line from Port Edwards to Nekoosa in 1896. It was sold to the *Wisconsin Central Ry* on May 1, 1901 (Mart., 143, 145). Named for its point of origin and general direction.

Also, the *Marshfield and Texas RR* was commonly called the Marshfield and Southeastern (Cent., sec. 3, p. 8).

Marshfield and Texas Railroad

A former logging railroad built and operated by W. H. Upham around 1885 (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17). It ran from a depot at Chestnut Ave. and Depot St. in Marshfield through the Upham Manufacturing Co.'s property at 2nd St. and Spruce Ave., and S along Spruce Ave. through the area now known as Wildwood Park; it continued S through Cameron Township, entered Richfield Township at NE sec. 4, and reached its terminus in SE sec. 22, Richfield Township (Pull. 1893-1900). Called "T. & S. E. R. R." on Pull. The name is an example of frontier humor.

The railroad was commonly called the Marshfield and Southeastern (Cent., sec. 3, p. 8).

Marshfield Moraine

A moraine S and SE of Marshfield, created by the second deposit of glacial debris (Jones, 43-4). Named for *Marshfield*.

Marshfield Municipal Airport

The Marshfield airport, in N sec. 19, T25N, R3E, just S of Marshfield along state highway 13. Named for *Marshfield*.

Marshfield PO

A PO established on June 16, 1873, with Louis Rivers, one of the original settlers in the Marshfield area (Jones, 179), as postmaster. Rivers' log dwelling, which served as trading post, tavern, and PO, was located at Depot St. and Central Ave. in Marshfield; under E. S. Renne, postmaster, the PO was located on South Central Ave. (Pamph.). Apparently named for the original *Marshfield* settlement.

Marshfield Township

A township organized on Dec. 3, 1875, originally including all of T24N and T25N, R3E. But T24N, R3E was detached on Nov. 18, 1881, to form Richfield Township. Part of T25N, R3E was detached in 1883 when Marshfield was incorporated as a city, and secs. 19 and 21 and 28-33 were detached on Nov. 18, 1903, to form Cameron Township (Jones, 65). The present Marshfield Township includes secs. 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, and 34-36, T25N, R3E. Named for *Marshfield*.

Martin's Town

A former settlement including a store, a cheese factory, and a saloon in SW sec. 27, Arpin Township, along the Soo Line. It was named for Martin Pfylye, who set up these establishments to encourage the growth of an Arpin village on the spot, in

competition with the village of *Arpin* growing up around the railroad depot about 1 1/2 miles N (Jones, 236).

Matthew's Stopping-place

An overnight resting place in NE sec. 17, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township), used by travelers bound for Friendship or Arkdale, Adams Co., or on their way to Grand Rapids. It was owned by and named for Michael Matthews, and was maintained by him from the 1870s until about 1898; toward the end of that time it was used as a dance hall (Schereck).

McClellan Township

A township organized on May 26, 1864, including the area now within the towns of Remington, Hiles, Cary, and Dexter. Reorganized on Feb. 23, 1865, and subsequently vacated (Jones, 66-7). Apparently it was named in honor of George Brinton McClellan, Union military commander in the Civil War and unsuccessful candidate for US presidency in 1864.

McComb's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on July 28-Aug. 5, 1882, and recorded on Aug. 23, 1882, was taken out by Isaac N., Rica A., and Alfred C. McComb, apparently members of a local family.

McDougal's Addition

A subdivision of Pittsville, made by Frederick E. and Charinda L. McDougal, apparently members of a local family. The date of recording is partially obliterated on the official copy of the plat so that only the year, 1883, appears. However, the plat was authorized by a notary public on Oct. 2, 1883.

McKinley School

A school (No. 2) in NE sec. 11, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township), on a N-S township road W of co. trunk U. It was named by the pupils of the school in honor of William McKinley, the twenty-fifth president of the US (Amund.).

McLean Slough

A slough near Plank Hill on the W side of the Wisconsin R. opposite Ten Mile Cr. (Pomain.). (This is apparently the slough in sec. 28, T21N, R5E, which appears on USGS, Wisconsin Rapids Quadrangle.) It is named for a man who owned a trading post there (Bueh.).

Mead Island

A former name of *Belle Is.* So called for its owner, George Mead.

Meadowbrook School

A school (No. 1) on co. trunk K in SE sec. 23, Arpin Township. Named for an intermittent brook just N of the school (Huser).

Meadow Creek

An early name for *Little Black R.* It appears on Gayn. 1878. Descriptive.

Memorial Park

A park at 7th and Park streets in Marshfield dedicated to the men who died in World Wars I and II. Also called *Doegge Park* (Henr.). A symbolic name.

Merrill's Dam

See *Clinton's Dam*.

Merrills Sawmills

Two sawmills owned by and named for Sam Merrill, one in sec. 24, T22N, R5E, on the W bank of the Wisconsin R. (the site of *Hurleytown*), and one, built by Grignon and Merrill, in sec. 36, T22N, R5E (at the site of the village of Port Edwards); both are mentioned in Surv., T22N, R5E. Misspelled "Merritts S. Mill" on Laph. 1849, Morse 1855, and Blanch. 1858. Also spelled "Merrit's Mill" in Hunt (14).

Middle Island

An island in the middle of the Wisconsin R. in SE sec. 24, T22N, R5E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits. It is part of the *Centralia Dam* complex. The name was in use as early as 1888 (Garr.).

Milladore

An incorporated village in sec. 36, Milladore Township, along US highway 10, W of its intersection with co. trunk N, and along the Soo Line. It grew up around a sawmill owned by George Hooper, one of the first settlers, a stave mill, two general stores, and a hotel (Jones, 272-3). The plat of the village was surveyed in Feb., 1877, and recorded on March 16, 1877. It was taken out by the Phillips and Colby Construction Co., which built the Wisconsin Central RR through Wood Co.

Originally called *Mill Creek* after the nearby stream, the village was renamed Milladore when postal authorities rejected "Mill Creek" as the name of the village PO. Supposedly the inspiration for the new name was either a fictitious place in a book the postmaster was reading (Cent., sec. 4, p. 22) or the name of a sleeping car on the Wisconsin Central RR (Henr.).

Milladore PO

A PO established on Dec. 21, 1875, with Orlow Everts, station agent for the Wisconsin Central RR, as postmaster. It was located in sec. 36, Milladore Township (Jones, 272-3). In 1933 it was moved to its own building, a place previously used by the Milladore State Bank (Cent., sec. 4, p. 22). See *Milladore* for possible explanations of the origin of the name.

Milladore Township

A township established on Feb. 15, 1882, including the area now within the towns of Milladore and Sherry. It was re-organized with the present boundaries of T25N, R5E, on Nov. 10, 1885 (effective in April, 1886), and renamed New Milladore Township. The name was changed back to Milladore Township on Nov. 11, 1886 (Jones, 65). Named for *Milladore*.

Mill Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in a pond in Wildwood Park, sec. 18, T25N, R3E, and flows SE through Marshfield Township, the SW 1/4 of Auburndale Township, the NE 1/4 of Arpin Township, and the N 1/2 of Sherry Township, and leaves the county in NE sec. 13, Sherry Township, joining the Wisconsin R. in Portage Co.

The stream was called *Wau-pee-tee Se-be*, "Tooth River," by the Chippewa Indians (Jones, 31); "Wee Peet River" was the white man's form of this name. "Wee Peet River" and "Mill Creek" appear as alternate names on a mortgage indenture of 1840 (Rosh., 23). Although only "Mill Creek" is used in the notes made during the original survey of 1851-2 (Surv., T24N, R4E), both names still appear as alternates on Farm. 1857. The stream is called Mill River on Blanch. 1869, and Chap. 1869. The names Mill Creek and Mill River evidently came into use because there were formerly several lumber mills along the stream in Wood and Portage counties. "Mill Cr." is misspelled "Milk Cr." in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928.

Milladore was originally called Mill Creek after the stream.

Mill Creek Grove School

A school (No. 2) on the line between secs. 26 and 35, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township), on an E-W township road E of co. trunk A near *Mill Cr.*

Mill Creek School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 2 for Sherry Township, and Carson Township, Portage Co.) in NE sec. 12, Sherry Township, on co. trunk N near *Mill Cr.*

Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Railway

A former railroad with tracks from Dexterville to Romadka, Clark Co., laid in 1886. It was built as a logging railroad by George Hiles, who sold it to the *Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR* on June 30, 1891 (Kays., 21, 23). The line was abandoned in October, 1933 (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17). Named for its point of origin and general direction, as well as for its connection with Milwaukee through the *Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry* and the *Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR*.

Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railway

A railroad with tracks from Wausau, Marathon Co., to Marsh-

field, laid in 1892. It was sold to the *Chicago and North Western RR* on Aug. 19, 1893 (Kays., 9, 17). Named for its point of origin and general direction.

Milwaukee Road, the

The common shortening for the *Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific RR*.

Miner PO

A PO established on Dec. 17, 1879, with Byron R. Tarbox as postmaster; discontinued on July 8, 1881. It was probably located on Tarbox's land in sec. 14, Wood Township (Page 1881). It seems to have been named after Eliphath S. Miner, an early Wood Co. pioneer who made original land entries in secs. 5, 9, 10, 14, and 26, Wood Township (Jones, 70).

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway

A railroad company which leased the *Wisconsin Central Ry* on April 1, 1909, and has been agent for this line since 1932 (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17). Commonly called the Soo Line, "Soo" being a phonetic spelling of "Sault." Named for its terminus points.

Moccasin Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in sec. 33, Sherry Township, and flows S through R5E (i.e., through Sigel Township and the E part of Seneca Township) to its confluence with the river in sec. 3, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township). The name first appears on Chap. 1857, where it is applied to *Hemlock Cr*. The error is corrected on Chap. 1858, but the name is misspelled "Moccosin Cr." Although the origin of the name is unknown, two folk etymologies are current: the creek is named for moccasin snakes (Bueh.); the creek is so called because it is shaped like an Indian shoe, a moccasin (Pomain.).

Moffatt's Addition and Second Addition

Subdivisions of Arpin made by John Moffatt, apparently a local resident. Both plats were surveyed by G. W. Severns. The survey of the first addition was certified on June 1, 1917, and the plat was recorded on June 13, 1917; the survey of the second was certified on June 21, 1922, and the plat was recorded on Oct. 9, 1922.

Mohle Station

A former flag station on the Greenwood branch of the Soo Line in SE sec. 5, Lincoln Township (Ogle 1909). It was named in honor of a Mr. Mohle who was assistant superintendent and trainmaster on the Stevens Point-Abbotsford division of the railroad from 1890 to 1893, and who had charge of the layout and construction of the branch (News Herald, Aug. 17, 1963). The name is spelled "Mole Sta." on Ogle 1909, and Brock 1928, and is misspelled "Moblle Sta." on Hiway 1938.

Morningside Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The survey of the plat was certified on July 12, 1916; the plat, which was recorded on Nov. 17, 1916, was taken out by Vernon G. Hastings of South Bend, Indiana. Subjectively descriptive.

Morrisville

Formerly a rural community in the vicinity of sec. 3, Wood Township. The name was reportedly used by local residents in honor of a Mr. Morris, an early settler in the area (Pilot, Nov. 5, 1897). W. Morris is shown as the owner of land in sec. 3, Wood Township, in Ogle 1909.

Mosquito Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in Portage Co., enters Wood Co. at sec. 6, Rudolph Township, flows S and SE through the township, and joins the river in sec. 33, Rudolph Township. The earliest record of the name is found on a map of 1857 (Chap.). The name is misspelled "Musquito" on Rand. 1865. The stream is named for the mosquitoes which breed in the marshes through which it flows (Pomain.).

Nasonville

A former settlement at the intersection of co. trunk V and US highway 10, at the common corner of secs. 31 and 32, Lincoln Township, and secs. 5 and 6, Rock Township, where the Nasonville Community Church is located (Cent., sec. 4, p. 20); also, formerly, the surrounding rural community as far E as Klondike (Henr.). The name now denotes a less extensive rural community in the vicinity of the Nasonville Community Church corner. The original settlement was named after Solomon L. and William G. Nason, early settlers in the area (Jones, 276). Solomon L. Nason owned a lumber mill and a general store there (State Gaz., 1876-7 and 1888-9). The name is misspelled "Masonville" on Blanch. 1869 and Cram 1869.

Nasonville PO

A PO established on Feb. 14, 1859, with Solomon L. Nason as postmaster. It was at first kept in his home (Cent., sec. 4, p. 20); since Solomon L. Nason is shown as the owner of land in N sec. 5, Rock Township, on Gayn. 1878, and since the PO is located in N sec. 5, Rock Township, in Wall. 1876, it seems likely that between 1859 and 1876 the PO was kept at this location. Later, it was moved to Nason's stopping place for stagecoaches in SW sec. 32, Lincoln Township; still later it was kept by the Rausch family (Cent., sec. 4, p. 20), members of which owned land in N sec. 4, Rock Township (Gayn. 1878), where the PO may be assumed to have been located. It was discontinued on March 22, 1890, reestablished on June 20, 1899, with Edward C. Eastman as postmaster, and discon-

tinued again on June 4, 1900. Ultimately named for Solomon L. Nason.

Natwick School

A school (No. 6) in SE sec. 17, Hansen Township, on an E-W township road N of state highway 73-13. Apparently, it was named for a member or members of the Natwick family; members of this family had been pioneers in Wood Co. (Jones, 362-3), and a map of 1902 (Marsh.) indicates that Natwicks owned land in SE sec. 16, Hansen Township.

Naylor's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat was surveyed on June 8-9, 1860, and was recorded on Nov. 23, 1860. The only names appearing on the plat are L. Kromer, Register, and H. A. Temple, Surveyor of Wood Co. The name is misspelled "Naylorn's Addition" in Brock 1928. The addition was evidently made by W. Byron Naylor, the sheriff and a resident in the town of Grand Rapids at Grand Rapids PO (Census, 1860).

Necedah [nə 'si də]

The Winnebago name for the *Yellow R.*, from Winnebago *nee-nah*, "river," and *cee-dah*, "yellow" (George).

Neeves' Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of *Centralia*. The plat includes part of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of sec. 18, T22N, R6E (Page 1881). The tracks of the Soo Line and the Chicago and North Western RR now pass through this area. The name of the plat raises the possibility that it belonged to George Neeves, who made other subdivisions in Grand Rapids.

Neeves' First and Second Additions

Subdivisions of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids, made by George Neeves. The first plat (blocks 1-22) was surveyed by C. B. Jackson on July 12, 1855 (Deeds, vol. A, p. 25). The second (blocks 23-33) was surveyed by O. E. Garrison in Oct. and Nov., 1873, was recorded on Aug. 29, 1874, and rerecorded on Dec. 8, 1882.

Neeves' Island

A former name of *Belle Is.* For George Neeves, its first owner.

Nekoosa (1)

A city on the W bank of the Wisconsin R., including all of sec. 9, and parts of secs. 3, 4, 10, 15, and 16, T21N, R5E. The city's plat was surveyed on May 10, 1893, and recorded on May 23, 1893. It was taken out by the Nekoosa Paper Co.

Local tradition maintains that "Nekoosa" is an Indian word meaning "running water" or "swift running water," and that the name referred to *the Whitney Rapids* (Jones, 250). Kuhm thinks

that it was the Winnebago name for the *Wisconsin R.* (85). George maintains that the Winnebagoes called the Wisconsin R. *ne-coose-a-hun-ni-nic*, *ne-* coming from *nee-nah*, "river," and *-coose-* coming from *coos-e-rah*, "length" or "distance." The element *-hun-ni-nic* meant "little distance." The name signified that the Wisconsin R. was the short river, i.e., tributary, while the Mississippi R. was *ne-coose-a-hut-ta*, "long river," *-hut-ta* meaning "large" or "long." If this information is accurate, "Nekoosa" is but a truncated version of the original Indian name for the entire river, of which the Whitney Rapids is but a part. Pseudo-Indian.

Nekoosa (2)

A paper city around the common corner of secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), on the E bank of the Wisconsin R. at Swallow Rock. The plat was taken out in connection with the Nekoosa Lumbering Co., established by an act of the state legislature on March 28, 1858; the company failed shortly after 1861 (Jones, 249). Called "Old Plat of Nekoosa the First" in Brock 1928. The name Nekoosa appears on Farm. 1865 and Rand. 1865, but the site was never developed as a settlement (Jones, 249). For the origin of the name, see *Nekoosa (1)*. Pseudo-Indian.

Nekoosa Dam

A dam on the Wisconsin R. in sec. 10, T21N, R5E, at *Nekoosa (1)*, for which it is named. It was built in 1893 by the Nekoosa Paper Co. and is now owned by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. (Bueh.).

Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company's Plats of

Subdivisions A, B, C, and D

Subdivisions of Port Edwards which were laid out by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. on the shores of Nepco L. in about 1926 when the lake was formed (Bueh.). The plats are recorded in Brock 1928.

Nekoosa Junction

Either of two junction points where the spur to Nekoosa (1) joins the Milwaukee Road's main tracks, i.e., at sec. 34, T22N, R5E (Port Edwards Township), and on the line between secs. 34 and 35, T22N, R5E. The spur was built in 1896 (John., 6). The junction points are called East Nekoosa Junction and West Nekoosa Junction on the map in State Gaz., 1899-1900. Named for *Nekoosa (1)*.

Nekoosa Paper Company's Addition

A subdivision of Nekoosa (1). The plat, which was surveyed between May 15 and June 17, 1899, and recorded on Aug. 8, 1899, was taken out by the Nekoosa Paper Co.

Nekoosa PO

A PO established on April 22, 1893, with William Hooper as postmaster. It anticipated the creation of the city of Nekoosa (1) by the Nekoosa Paper Co., which did not even have the site surveyed until May 10, 1893. At first the PO was located in a building owned by William Hooper in what became the city of Nekoosa (1). Subsequently, it was moved to a building in which S. A. Denis later had his drug store, then to the building where Leon G. Schaar published the *Nekoosa Tribune*; on May 1, 1922, it was moved to a location on Market St. in Nekoosa (Jones, 251). Apparently named for *Nekoosa (1)*.

Nepco Lake

A man-made lake, lying E-W through secs. 31-33, T22N, R6E (village of Port Edwards), and sec. 6, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township). The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. formed the lake in 1925-6 by damming Two Mile Cr. and Fourmile Cr. to provide a source of clean water for the paper mills at Port Edwards and Nekoosa, the water being transferred across the Wisconsin R. by pipes (Bueh.). The first part of the name is an acronym formed from "Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company."

New Dam

A former flag station on the Green Bay and Western RR in E sec. 29, Hiles Township (Whit. 1918); also, formerly, the neighboring rural community (Pilot, June 18, 1903). The origin of the name may be explained by the fact that at one time there was a dam on the East Fork Black R. near the station, which had been built to provide water power for the Hiles lumber mill at Scranton (Rogers).

New Dexter Township

See *Dexter Township*.

New Milladore Township

See *Milladore Township*.

New Remington Township

See *Remington Township*.

New Rudolph Township

See *Rudolph Township*.

New Seneca Township

See *Seneca Township*.

New Sigel Township

See *Sigel Township*.

Newtown

A former flag station on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry (later the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR) in NE sec. 32 or SE sec. 29, Rock Township, S of Hogan's Spur and N of Tarbox Junction (map in State Gaz., 1893-4) from

May, 1887, when the railroad was extended to this point (Times, May 6); also, formerly, the neighboring rural community (Pilot, June 6, 1902). Newtown was the site of a Hiles sawmill and a general store owned by J. Hammel and Co. On May 10, 1905, the name was changed to Nichol's Spur—apparently after the C. H. Nichols Lumber Co. which owned land in T22N, R1E, Jackson Co. The station was discontinued in 1906 (Officers, 40). Subjectively descriptive.

New Vesper Township

See *Vesper Township*.

New Wood Township

See *Wood Township*.

Nichol's Spur

See *Newtown*.

Nine Acre Island

A former Wisconsin R. island, in sec. 8, T22N, R6E, within the Wisconsin Rapids city limits at the point where the Green Bay and Western RR bridge crosses the Wisconsin R. In use as early as 1874 (County Rep., March 26), the name apparently described the island as it was then.

North Arpin School

A school (No. 1) in SE sec. 9, Arpin Township, on state highway 186. This location is in northern *Arpin Township*, N of Arpin village.

North Bluff

A sandstone outcropping at the common corner of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T21N, R3E (Remington Township). The name contrasts with *South Bluff*, a similar outcropping about 5 miles S across the marshes of SW Wood Co. The name was in use as early as 1878 (Gayn.).

North County Line School

A school in SE sec. 13, Milladore Township, on co. trunk N, about 2 1/2 miles from the N line of Wood Co.

North Hansen School

A school (No. 2) in SW sec. 5, Hansen Township, close to the northern border of the township. See *Hansen*.

North Hewitt

A locality 1 mile N of *Hewitt* (Jones, 264) at the intersection of co. trunks Y and T, the common corner of secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township). Through 1923 the corner was the site of a cheese factory and soft drink "saloon" (Jones, 264).

North Wood County Park

A county park in SE sec. 33 and SW sec. 34, Richfield Township, on both sides of the Yellow R. (Mara. 1949). Land for the park was purchased in 1935–6 (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1).

The name contrasts with *South Wood County Park* in Grand Rapids Township.

Oak Leaf School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 6 for Richfield and Rock townships) near the intersection of co. trunk N and state highway 13, in E sec. 19, Richfield Township. It is not known why this name was chosen.

Oak Park Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids between Rosecrans St. and the Soo Line tracks. The plat's survey was certified on Nov. 16, 1891. The plat was taken out by Cornelia J. Jackson and was recorded on Nov. 17, 1891. Subjectively descriptive.

Old Wisconsin, the

A pioneer name for the *Wisconsin R.* The name was in use in Wood Co. by 1863 (County Rep., Dec. 31). It implies long familiarity with the river's changing moods—a familiarity tinged with irony.

Omaha Land Company's First and Second Additions

Subdivisions of Marshfield made by the Omaha Land Co. The survey of the first plat was certified on July 29, 1891, and the plat was recorded on July 31, 1891. The survey of the second plat was certified on Sept. 10, 1891, and the plat was recorded on Sept. 12, 1891.

One Mile Creek

A tributary of Two Mile Cr. It rises in NE sec. 16, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), and flows SW through Wisconsin Rapids to its confluence with Two Mile Cr. in SE sec. 30, T22N, R6E. The name, which appears only on Wis. Rap. 1963, apparently indicates that the creek was about 1 mile from the original village of Grand Rapids.

Otter Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises just N of Powers Bluff in sec. 30, Arpin Township, flows in a NW-SW arc into sec. 2, Wood Township, and then flows in a SW-NW arc through secs. 11, 14, and 15, joining the river in sec. 10, Wood Township. The earliest record of the name is on a map of 1878 (Gayn.). The part of the creek in Arpin Township is also now called *Bethel Cr.* (Mara. 1949 and 1957). Named for the animal.

Outlook Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat was surveyed on March 5-6, 1907. It was taken out by Guy R. Wood and was recorded on April 10, 1907. It includes an area bounded by 17th and 19th avenues North, and West Grand Ave. and the Green Bay and Western RR tracks. Subjectively descriptive.

Overlook Heights

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Aug. 12–22, 1910, and recorded on Aug. 30, 1910, was taken out by Earle Pease. The name was evidently felt to be appropriate because the subdivision includes the elevation near the E bank of the Wisconsin R., S of East Grand Ave. Subjectively descriptive.

Owl Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in sec. 24, Wood Township, and flows S and SW through secs. 25 and 36, Wood Township, and through secs. 1, 12, 11, and 14, Dexter Township, to its confluence with the river in SE sec. 14, Dexter Township, near Dexterville. Although the name is not found on nineteenth-century maps, it does appear on the USGS, Pitts-ville Quadrangle. Named for the bird.

Pail Factory School

A school in SW sec. 24, T22N, R5E, at Hurleytown (Snyd. 1878). Evidently it was named after John Rablin's pail and tub factory at the site. It was later called Garrison School (Ogle 1909), apparently after Frank Garrison who operated a saw-mill at the site and then joined with J. D. Witter and John Edwards in forming the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Co., which in 1888 established a paper mill there (Garr.).

Pearl School

A school at the intersection of state highway 54 and co. trunk U in NE sec. 1, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township). Named for Miss Pearl Akey, the teacher at the school when it was given a name to simplify mail delivery. Miss Akey's long term of seven or eight years as teacher at the school had prompted residents to refer to it as Pearl's School. It was only natural, then, for her to choose the name Pearl School when asked to name the school (Amund.).

Pecan, the

This acronym was the common name for the *Port Edwards, Centralia, and Northern Ry* (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17).

Pershing School

A school (No. 1) on co. trunk F, in S sec. 4, Sherry Township. It was possibly named in honor of John J. Pershing, a famous general of the US Army during World War I.

Phillip Adler's Second, Third, and Fourth Additions

Subdivisions of Marshfield made by Phillip Adler, apparently a local resident. No record remains of the first addition in the Wood County Courthouse, in Ogle 1909, or in Brock 1928. The survey of the second plat was certified on Sept. 30, 1893, and the plat was recorded on July 12, 1895. The survey of the third plat is not dated, but the plat was recorded on Dec. 15, 1896. The survey of the fourth plat was certified

on June 13, 1900, and the plat was recorded on July 20, 1900. Adler's first name is spelled with one "l" on the plat of the fourth addition. The name Adler's Fourth Addition Re-plat appears in Ogle 1909.

Pilot Rock

See *Sherman Rock*.

Pine Grove School

A school (No. S5) in SW sec. 22, T22N, R5E (Seneca Township), on an E-W road W of state highway 73. Descriptive?

Pinery, the

The pioneer name for the great pine forests of northern Wisconsin, of which Wood Co. was a part. A generic name.

Pinery Road

A road along the "left" bank of the Wisconsin R. from Fort Winnebago past the Grand Rapids to Plover Portage (Rosh., 38, 41). Named for *the Pinery*.

Pioneer School

A school (No. 1) in NW sec. 23, Sigel Township, on an E-W township road 2 1/2 miles E of Eight Corners. Possibly named in memory of early pioneers.

Pitts' Mill

See *Pittsville*.

Pittsville

A city in secs. 27 and 34, Wood Township, on state highway 80 along the Yellow R. The original settlement was called Pitts' Mill after the lumber mill of Oliver W. Pitts, who came to Wood Co. with his family in about 1856 (Jones, 221-2). The original plat of the city, surveyed by H. W. Remington, was certified on March 31, 1883, and was recorded on July 12, 1883. It was taken out by George Hiles and Lawrence Ward, acting as the firm of Hiles and Ward. This plat was abandoned by order of the city's common council in 1887, and the city was resurveyed by Edward Sargent, the new plat being recorded on Oct. 24, 1887. On this plat, "original village" indicates the part of the city surveyed by Remington, while "Annex to Pittsville" is that part surveyed by Sargent but not in the Remington Plat.

During the lumbering period of the 1880s, Pittsville had, at some seasons of the year, from 1,100 to 1,500 residents, most of them probably men working at the mills or at nearby lumber camps (State Gaz., 1891-2). By the turn of the century the population had dropped to 635 (State Gaz., 1901-2), and it has remained at about the same level ever since. In 1967 the official sign along state highway 80 announcing the name of the city listed the population at 661.

Pittsville Junction

A junction point on the Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry (later the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR) in N sec. 2, Dexter Township, 1.6 miles S of Pittsville (Officers, 1906, 43). At this point the railroad branched NW to Pittsville and NE to Hansen, Vesper, and Arpin. At one time there were two Pittsville junctions: Pittsville Jct. North for trains between Arpin and Pittsville; Pittsville Jct. South for trains between Babcock and Arpin (Officers, 1892, 27). The junction point was also called *Vesper Jct.* in Ogle 1909. It ceased to exist in 1918 when the line from this point to Arpin was discontinued (Kays., 23). Named for nearby *Pittsville*.

Pittsville PO

Wood PO was changed to Pittsville PO on Jan. 15, 1875. On Gayn. 1878 the PO is located in NE sec. 34, Wood Township, at Pittsville. Ultimately named for Oliver W. Pitts.

Plank Hill

A hill in NW sec. 28, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township). It is so called because planks were at one time embedded in the road up the hill to aid in making the ascent (Bueh.).

Plank Hill School

A school (No. 2) on *Plank Hill* in NW sec. 28, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township) on co. trunk JJ, N of its intersection with co. trunk AA.

Pleasant Hill

A section of Marshfield around 4th and Cherry streets. The name has been used for the past fifty years and is still current among some residents (Smith). Subjectively descriptive.

Pleasant Hill School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 2 for Auburndale and Day townships) in NE sec. 3, Auburndale Township, on an E-W township road N of co. trunk Y. Subjectively descriptive.

Pleasant Rock School

An abandoned school in SW sec. 33, Rock Township, SE of Lindsey. Subjectively descriptive; "Rock" may come from *Rock Township*.

Pleasant View School

A school (No. 4) in SE sec. 2, Sigel Township, on co. trunk C. Subjectively descriptive.

Point Bluff

A part of the river bank of the Wisconsin R. between Port Edwards and Pointe Basse, mentioned in this statement from County Rep., May 5, 1864: "So rapidly has the river fallen that lumber is strewn all along the bank to Point Bausse—some at Neeves' mill, some at Barker's and Point Bluff. . . ."

E. Barker owned property in sec. 36, T22N, R5E, on the E bank of the river across from Port Edwards (Gayn. 1878). The river banks in secs. 1 and 2, T21N, R5E, just down river from Barker's, were low and subject to overflow, but in sec. 10 there were perpendicular sandstone cliffs 50 feet high along the river (Surv., T21N, R5E). Perhaps, then, Point Bluff was in sec. 10, T21N, R5E. If so, Point Bluff may have been another name for what is now called *Swallow Rock*. A generic name.

Pointe Basse [ˌpɔɪnt 'bæs]

A spot on the Wisconsin R. at sec. 15, T21N, R5E, below the Whitney Rapids, where lumbermen stopped to tie together their small lumber rafts (called "rapids pieces") to form larger "Wisconsin rafts" for the journey through the quieter water to the Wisconsin Dells and on to the Mississippi R. (Jones, 51, 248); also a settlement on the E bank of the river at this spot. The name is French for "low place," i.e., a spot at the foot of the long series of rapids and falls from Wausau, Marathon Co., to the Whitney Rapids. It was not named for a lumberman whose surname was Boss, as reported by Stennet, 106.

Spellings vary from "Pointe Bas" (Laph. 1849) to "Point Bass" (Farm. 1857) and "Pointe Bausse" (County Rep., March 20, 1879), the last of which is held to have been a phonetic spelling (Sherm., 178, n. 3).

The tying-up place was on the E bank of the river. A surveyor in 1851, making notes about the W bank in sec. 15, T21N, R5E, found "2 Indian cabins and a number of Indian Groves opposite Pt. Bausse." The settlement of Pointe Basse grew up around Whitney's Mill and Wakeley's Tavern (Cent., sec. 2, p. 4).

In the following report "Point-Bas—Ne-ko-sah" evidently refers to the same place: "We are credibly informed that a first class steamboat will run the ensuing summer from Portage City, and Kilbourn City, to Point-Bas—Ne-ko-sah" (County Rep., March 10, 1858).

Pors' First Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on May 31, 1900; the plat, which was recorded on June 16, 1900, was taken out by William A. and Emil C. Pors, R. I. Macklin, and A. Gottrey. The name is spelled "Por's First Addition" on the copy of the plat in the county courthouse. Named in part for the local resident and in part because it was developed with the possibility that it would be the first in a series.

Portage County

The original county from which *Wood Co.* was detached in 1856. Named for the portage between the Wisconsin and the Fox rivers, once within the county's boundaries. The name was retained for the present Portage Co. even after the creation of other counties had placed this portage far beyond its boundaries. Tradition maintains that residents kept the name to avoid the necessity of undergoing the expense of new county record books bearing a new name (McGl., 27).

Port Edwards

An incorporated village, including part of secs. 24, 25, and 34, T22N, R5E; all of secs. 26, 35, and 36, T22N, R5E; part of secs. 1, 2, and 3, T21N, R5E; and sec. 31 and part of secs. 30, 32, and 33, T22N, R6E. The main part of the village is on the W bank of the Wisconsin R. though there is also some territory lying within its boundaries E of the river. The original settlement, located in sec. 36, T22N, R5E, on the W bank of the river, was called *Frenchtown* because it was largely composed of French Canadians who were engaged in making shingles there. The name Port Edwards evidently dates from 1864 when *Frenchtown PO* was renamed *Port Edwards PO* after John Edwards, Sr., who, with Henry Clinton, is supposed to have established a sawmill at Frenchtown around 1840 (Jones, 245). Stennet's story that the village was named Port Edwards because a Jonathan Edwards had a landing for his ferry boat at this spot (114) is badly mistaken.

The survey of the plat of the village was certified on Jan. 2, 1897. The plat, which was recorded on Jan. 14, 1897, was taken out by the John Edwards Manufacturing Co. The village was incorporated in 1902 (Jones, 246).

Port Edwards, Centralia, and Northern Railway

A railroad with tracks from Marshfield to Port Edwards which were laid in 1891. The line was sold to the *Marshfield and Southeastern Ry* on Feb. 14, 1896 (Mart., 143, 145). Locally it was known by the acronymic name, "the Pecan" (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17). The name describes the point of origin and general direction.

Port Edwards Dam

A dam on the Wisconsin R. in N sec. 36, T22N, R5E, at *Port Edwards*, for which it is named. The original dam at this spot is supposed to have been built around 1840 by Henry Clinton of the Edwards and Clinton lumbering firm (Bueh.). However, the notes to sec. 36 in Surv., T22N, R5E (1851) mention only "Merrills Saw Mill & Dam." At any rate, what was known as *Clinton's Dam* became the foundation for the Port Edwards Dam.

Port Edwards PO

On Jan. 21, 1864, *Frenchtown PO* was renamed Port Edwards PO after John Edwards, Sr., part owner of a sawmill at Frenchtown (Jones, 245).

Port Edwards Township

A township organized on Feb. 10, 1874, and reorganized on Nov. 10, 1903 (Jones, 64); it includes secs. 12, 13, and 19-36, T21N, R4E; all of T21N, R5E W of the Wisconsin R., except for those sections included in the village of Port Edwards and the city of Nekoosa (1); and secs. 32-34, T22N, R5E. Named for the village of *Port Edwards*.

Poverty Flat

A section of early Grand Rapids where poor residents lived. The name appears in County Rep., Dec. 24, 1874, and may have referred to the *Sand Hill* area.

Powers Bluff

A quartzite elevation (Jones, 41) in S sec. 30, Arpin Township. The name was in use as early as 1878 (Gayn.). At that time the land was owned by Wood Co., the county having sold the land to itself on May 8, 1877, because of nonpayment of taxes in 1874 and 1875 (Deeds, vol. W, pp. 51, 52). Levi P. Powers, notary public of Wood Co. at the time and a partner of J. H. Lang in the land agency business (Pamph.), witnessed the appropriate deeds in this transfer. It is possible that the bluff is named in his honor. (Powers was also the first county clerk and district attorney in Wood Co. [Snyd. 1878, 250].)

The bluff was also called *tah-qua-kik* by the Potawatami Indians who lived there (Jones, 31), and until fairly recently it was called *Skunk Hill* by white residents (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1), though this name is now fading out under the influence of "*Powers Bluff County Park*."

Powers Bluff County Park

A park in S sec. 30, Arpin Township, on Powers Bluff. Fifty acres were donated to Wood Co. by the town of Arpin on April 7, 1936, for the park; later purchases have extended this donation (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1). Named for *Powers Bluff*.

Princeton and North Western Railway

A railroad with tracks NW from Princeton, Green Lake Co. to Marshfield. Completed in 1901, the line was purchased by the *Chicago and North Western RR* in June of that year (Kays., 10, 18). Named for its point of origin and general direction.

Progress

On March 13, 1900, *Tarbox Junction*, a shipping point on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR, was renamed Progress (Officers, 1906, 44), apparently so that the name would correspond with *Progress PO*. A tavern was established there by

a relative of George Hiles (Jones, 280). Since the railroad line on which Progress was located was abandoned in 1933 (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17), the station did not exist after that time.

Progress PO

A PO established on April 28, 1899, in SW sec. 33, Rock Township, with Della M. Mackey as postmistress; discontinued on Dec. 15, 1912. The name is inspirational.

Puff Creek

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in the N 1/3 of Richfield Township, and flows SW to its confluence with the river in SW sec. 34 of the township. The name first appears on Gayn. 1878, spelled "Poff Creek." It is spelled "Pug Creek" in Brock 1928. Origin unknown.

Pumpkin Hill

A hill on Baker St. in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. So called because everyone who lived in that area had a big garden in the early days of the city's history (Braz.). The name is subjectively descriptive and humorous.

Purdy's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of Grand Rapids. It includes an area in SW sec. 17, T22N, R6E (Page 1881), around the intersection of Lincoln and Chestnut streets in the E side of the present city of Wisconsin Rapids. The name of the plat raises the possibility of a connection with Ira Purdy who came to Grand Rapids in 1846 (Jones, 247).

Quality Row

An early name for 3rd St. South in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. Originally an Indian trail, the street was named High Street by William Balderson, an early resident, for a High Street in Baltimore, Md. (Farr.). It was also called Quality Row (County Rep., March 3, 1864) and *Aristocracy Hill* (County Rep., March 3, 1864) because some of the city's wealthy residents lived there (Pomain.).

R. Connor's Subdivision

A subdivision of Marshfield, surveyed by A. Westenberg, city engineer, at the request of the city's common council, in order to provide an accurate description for purposes of assessment and taxation. The survey was certified on March 9, 1925, and the plat was recorded on March 23, 1925. The subdivision was apparently named for Reuben A. Connor, a local resident. (See Jones, 665.)

Rablin

A former flag station and spur line on the Wisconsin Valley RR (later the Milwaukee Road) in sec. 24, T22N, R5E, at Hurleytown. The spur was established in 1873, and extended from

the main line to John Rablin's pail and tub factory (County Rep., Sept. 4).

Rablin's Unrecorded Plat

An unrecorded subdivision of Grand Rapids evidently made by and named for John Rablin. It included an area in sec. 8, T22N, R6E, extending from about four blocks N of the Green Bay and Western RR tracks to about two blocks S of them (Page 1881); the area is now part of *Scott and Martin's Addition*.

Railroad Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in sec. 4, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), and joins the river at sec. 9 in Wisconsin Rapids. The name appears only on Morey 1902, where it is spelled "R. R. Cr." Apparently it was named after the *Green Bay and Western RR*, which passes through sec. 9 in the city.

Rapids, the

A common shortening for *Grand Rapids* or *Wisconsin Rapids*. It was used as a short name for the village of Grand Rapids quite early in the county's history (see County Rep., 1858, passim).

The *Pointe Basse* settlement was also called "the Rapids" (Cent., sec. 2, p. 4).

Rasmussen Addition

See *Waldo Rasmussen Addition*.

Reed's Mill

A lumber mill and its surrounding settlement in SE sec. 6, Rudolph Township (P & L, 1858 ?). The settlement is called Reeds on Farm. 1865, and "the Reed settlement" by J. H. Lang in County Rep., April 25, 1908 (Pamph.). It was named after the millowner, Henry Reed, who had completed building the mill by 1857. (It was not built in the 1860s as Jones, 259, maintains; see State Dir. under "Sawmills.")

Remington

A former village in E sec. 15, T21N, R3E (Remington Township), along the Wisconsin Valley RR (later the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR) W of the Yellow R. It was evidently named for H. W. Remington—lawyer, lumberman, and farmer—who came to Wisconsin in 1848 and who owned land in sec. 10, T21N, R3E (Snyd. 1878, 74, 310). The village is supposed to have been settled in 1860 (State Gaz., 1884-5); the 1880 US Census shows that most of the men among the thirty-three residents of the village worked on the railroad.

A plat called Town Plat of Remington was taken out by H. W. Remington, Levi P. Powers, and Amanda H. Cleveland, and recorded on Aug. 12, 1890, possibly on the strength of the

Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR's intention to purchase three railroad lines which joined its Wisconsin Valley branch near the village. See *Babcock*.

Remington Junction

Another name for *Junction Switch*. It was the site of a train accident in 1915 (Cent., sec. 4, p. 18). Named for *Remington*.

Remington PO

A PO established on Nov. 14, 1873, with Bostwick O'Connor as postmaster, in sec. 14, T21N, R3E (Wall 1876). In the 1880 US census, J. William Shea is listed as postmaster. It was renamed *Babcock PO* on Oct. 8, 1890. Apparently named for *Remington*.

Remington Township

A Remington Township was organized on July 15, 1868, including T21N, R2E and R3E, and secs. 25-36 of T22N, R2E and R3E. On March 23, 1872, the sections in T22N, R2E and R3E were removed; however, they were subsequently added to the township again. On Feb. 13, 1901 (effective in April, 1901), the township was vacated and a "New Remington Township" was established, including T21N, R2E and R3E. On May 9, 1901, the name was changed back to Remington Township. Since then, the boundaries have remained unchanged (Jones, 64). Named for *Remington*.

Richfield Township

A township organized on Nov. 18, 1881 (effective in April, 1882), including all of T24N, R3E (Jones, 65). The report that the name was chosen because the township has fertile soil (Farr.) is probably the result of folk etymology. Although there is a Richfield, Wisconsin, and a Richfield, Pennsylvania, for which the township might have been named, lack of firm evidence necessitates our considering the origin of this name uncertain.

Ring's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of Pittsville. It includes part of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 34, Wood Township, in the city of Pittsville (Ogle 1909, Brock 1928). The name of the plat raises the possibility of a connection with Edwin W. Ring, an assessor who was located in Pittsville (State Gaz., 1886).

Ripple Creek

A creek which rises in sec. 23, T22N, R5E (Seneca Township), and flows S for about 3 miles to its terminus in a pond in sec. 35, T22N, R5E (village of Port Edwards). Previously, the creek was a tributary of the Wisconsin R. (Whit. 1918). Erroneously called Ripley Cr. on Wood Co. 1969. "Ripple" seems subjectively descriptive.

River Park Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat was surveyed during April and May, 1907. It was taken out by the Lyon Land Co. and was recorded on July 2, 1907. Space was set aside in the plat for *Lyons Park*. Descriptive.

Rivers County

The name of a proposed county to be created from Wood, Clark, and Marathon counties with Marshfield as the county seat; the proposal came before the state legislature in 1897, but was not granted (Pamph.). The name would have honored Louis Rivers, the first settler at the site which became Marshfield.

Riverside Park

A park in SW sec. 27, Wood Township, in Pittsville along the Yellow R. (Brock 1928). Descriptive.

Riverview School

A former school in NE sec. 14, Lincoln Township, at the intersection of co. trunks B and H. The East Branch Yellow R. runs directly opposite the school site on the N side of co. trunk H. The building no longer remains. Descriptive.

Robinson Park

A park in SW sec. 9, T22N, R6E, on state highway 54 in Wisconsin Rapids. In 1908 Dr. F. Byron Robinson, whose name it bears, donated this land to the city of Grand Rapids, Wis., the place where he had begun the practice of medicine in 1882 (Robinson).

Rock River

See *Rocky Run (1)*.

Rock Run (also *Rock Run Creek*)

See *Rocky Run (2)*.

Rock Township

A township organized on Jan. 23, 1878 (effective in April, 1878), including all of T24N, R2E. Although the report that the name was chosen because of the rocky soil of the township (Farr.) is probably the result of folk etymology, the soil in the township actually was described as being "somewhat stony" by the men who made the original survey (Surv., T24N, R2E). Origin uncertain. Possibly named after Rock Co., Wis.

Rocky Run (1)

A tributary of East Fork Black R. It rises in sec. 21, Rock Township, and flows S and SE to sec. 36, Cary Township, where it turns SW, joining the East Fork in sec. 14, Hiles Township. So called on USGS maps (Granton, City Point, and Pittsville quadrangles). Surv., T22N, R2E, calls it Fox River, while remarking that residents call it East branch of Black River. In Wall. 1876 and on Gayn. 1878 it is called Rocky Run. It is

unnamed in Snyder. 1878 and Page 1881, in which the name Rocky Run is applied to Rocky Run (2). In Ogle 1909 the stream is unnamed on the map of Rock Township, and is called *East Fork Black River* on the map of Cary Township. In Brock 1928 it is called Rock River Back on the map of Rock Township, and Black Rocky Run on the map of Cary Township. It is unnamed on maps of Hiles Township in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. In Mara. 1949 and 1957 it is called E. Fork Black R. on maps of Cary Township, and Rocky Run Cr. on maps of Hiles Township. It would appear, then, that the stream has been called either East Fork Black River or Rocky Run (or Rocky Run Cr.) from early times down to the present. Descriptive.

Rocky Run (2)

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in sec. 5, Rock Township, and flows SE through the township and through secs. 30 and 31, Richfield Township; it enters Wood Township in sec. 6 and joins the river in NE sec. 21, Wood Township. So called on USGS maps (Granton, Marshfield, and Pittsville quadrangles). It is called Stony Run on Gayn. 1878, and Rocky Run in Snyder. 1878. In Ogle 1909 it is called Rock Run on the map of Rock Township, and Rocky Run Cr. on the map of Richfield Township; it is unnamed on the map of Wood Township. In Brock 1928 it is named as it is in Ogle 1909, except that it is called Rock Run Cr. on the map of Wood Township. It is called Rock Run on Whit. 1918, and Rocky Run Cr. on the maps of Rock Township in Mara. 1949 and 1957. It was also called Rocky Run R. in Pilot, Aug. 8, 1902, and during the 1890s it was, perhaps, the stream denoted by the name *Lindsey's Cr.* Descriptive.

Rocky Run (3)

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in NW sec. 9 and E sec. 8, Rudolph Township, and flows S and SE, joining the river in S sec. 26. The name appears only on Gayn. 1878. Descriptive.

Rocky Run School

A school (No. 1) in NE sec. 26, Cary Township, on co. trunk B at its intersection with state highway 73. The school is not far from *Rocky Run (1)*, for which it is named.

Roddis Subdivision

See *Hamilton Roddis Subdivision.*

Ross Lake

A small marsh pond extending from NW sec. 26 to NE sec. 27, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township). The name first appears in Ogle 1909. The name of the pond is clearly taken from the Ross family name; in Mara. 1957 a member of this family is shown as the owner of the land around the pond.

Ross School

See *Elliott School*.

Rudolph

A small village in SW sec. 4, and NW sec. 9, Rudolph Township, along co. trunk C and the tracks of the Milwaukee Road. The first settlement in the area was *Reed's Mill*, which was actually located about 1 mile W and 1/2 mile N of the present village in SE sec. 6 (P & L 1858 ?; Jones, 259). Rudolph itself grew up around and is named for Rudolph station on the Wisconsin Valley RR (later the Milwaukee Road), which in turn was named for *Rudolph Township*.

Rudolph PO

A PO established on Feb. 9, 1874. It was first kept in the general store of Charles Filiatreau (or Fileottreau) (Jones, 259) in NW sec. 4, Rudolph Township (Gayn. 1878) on a road which became state highway 34. Apparently named for Rudolph station on the Wisconsin Valley RR. See *Rudolph*.

Rudolph's Grotto

A shrine devoted to the Virgin Mary, on Grotto Ave. in Rudolph, N of co. trunk C and adjacent to St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church in SW sec. 4, Rudolph Township. Established in 1928 by Father Philip Wagner in fulfillment of a vow to Mary and in gratitude for his answered prayer that she might restore his impaired health and enable him to enter the priesthood (Cent., sec. 3, p. 20). Named for nearby *Rudolph*.

Rudolph Township

A township established on Oct. 8, 1856, originally including all of T23N, R5E, N and W of the Wisconsin R., plus the E 1/3 of T23N, R5E. The territory in the township was changed in 1861, 1863, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1879, and 1882 as new townships were established. It was reorganized on Nov. 11, 1885, as New Rudolph Township, and given the present boundaries of T23N, R6E, N and W of the Wisconsin R.; the name was changed back to Rudolph Township on Nov. 11, 1886 (Jones, 61-2). Named in honor of Frederick Rudolph Hecox, the first white child to be born in the area of the original township (Cent., sec. 3, p. 20).

St. Philomena's Catholic Congregation Plat

A subdivision of Rudolph. The plat, which was surveyed on Oct. 18, 1918, and recorded on Dec. 6, 1923, was taken out by the St. Philomena's Catholic Congregation of Rudolph.

Sampson Pond

A former pond, fed by Arpin Cr., in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids, in front and immediately W of the Wood County Courthouse at 400 Market St. (Report). So called for Henry Sampson, who then lived at the present courthouse site (Braz.).

Sand Hill

Formerly a poor section in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids at lower 3rd St. South on a sandy hill (Pomain.).

Saranac

Bearss Marsh (1), a shipping point on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR, was officially renamed Saranac on June 8, 1897, and this name was changed to *Cranmoor* on June 21, 1898 (Officers, 1906, 20, 47). Origin uncertain, although it may have been named for Saranac, Mich., or Saranac, N.Y.

Saratoga

A settlement in sec. 32 or 33, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township). Originally called *Ten Mile Cr.* for the nearby stream; apparently the name Saratoga was derived from *Saratoga PO*, which was kept at the settlement.

Saratoga PO

A PO established on Oct. 22, 1855, with John Ensign as postmaster, and apparently kept at his "pony" sawmill on Ten Mile Cr. in sec. 32 or 33, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township) (Rand. 1865; Jones, 280); it was discontinued on Feb. 13, 1864. It was reestablished on Feb. 28, 1877, with Orlando B. Hamilton as postmaster, and was kept in SE sec. 34, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township) (Gayn. 1878). Subsequently, it was held by Sarah Elliott (State Gaz., 1893-4), who apparently kept it in NE sec. 35, T21N, R5E, a piece of land once owned by Ezekial Elliott (Gayn. 1878). It was discontinued on June 15, 1915. Origin uncertain, although it may have been named for one of several previously established places in the US, the most likely of which is Saratoga, N.Y.

Saratoga Township

A township organized on Jan. 9, 1857, including all of T21N, R6E, and all of T21N, R5E, which lies E of the Wisconsin R. From March 30, 1874, to March 20, 1875, T21N, R5E, W of the river was also part of the township (Jones, 62). Apparently named for *Saratoga*.

Sargent's Plat

A plat of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 8, T22N, R6E, in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The survey was made by Edward Sargent at the request of the city's common council, and was certified on Aug. 7, 1891.

Schmidt's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of Marshfield. It includes the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of sec. 5, T25N, R3E, on both sides of the Chicago and North Western RR tracks SE of St. Joseph's Hospital (Brock 1928). The name of the plat raises

the possibility of a connection with Anton Schmidt, who was responsible for platting *Anton Schmidt's Subdivision* of Marshfield.

Schmidt's Subdivision

See *Anton Schmidt's Subdivision*.

Scott and Jackson's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Jan. 19, 1867, and recorded on Dec. 25, 1867, was taken out by Thomas B. Scott and Henry W. Jackson, local residents.

Scott and Martin's Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat was taken out by William Scott and W. Mark Martin, apparently local residents, and was recorded on Oct. 20, 1902.

Scott and Witter's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on July 27–30, 1873, and recorded on Nov. 19, 1878, was taken out by Thomas B. Scott and J. D. Witter, local residents. It is called Witter's Addition in Page 1881.

Scott's Mill

See *Seneca*.

Scranton

A former flag station on the Green Bay and Western RR, first established in sec. 25, T22N, R1E, at present City Point, Jackson Co. (Chap. 1873), and later moved to NW sec. 29, Dexter Township (Gayn. 1878); also a settlement at the Dexter Township site. George Hiles built a sawmill at Scranton (evidently at the City Point location), and the Dexter Township site included a shingle mill, a church, a school, a boardinghouse, and a general store. The first settler, E. C. Bullis, came to the latter site on March 17, 1873. The population in 1880 was sixty-five, but the settlement soon died away when lumbering operations ceased (Rogers). However, the name appears on maps published as late as 1938 (Hiway). The station was named in honor of Joe A. Scranton, an early stockholder and promoter of the Green Bay and Minnesota RR (Pfeiff.).

Scranton PO

A PO established on Nov. 14, 1873, with E. C. Bullis as postmaster, in NW sec. 29, Dexter Township; discontinued on June 2, 1892. Named for *Scranton*.

Second Addition (1)

A subdivision of Marshfield. The survey of the plat was certified on March 26, 1886; the plat was taken out by John J. Marsh, Mary F. Ames, the executors of the Mary M. Kelly estate, and the trustees of the John Magee estate, some of

whom were participants in the *First Addition (1)* to Marshfield. It was recorded on Nov. 2, 1887.

Second Addition (2)

A subdivision of Port Edwards. The plat, which was surveyed on Dec. 14, 1923, and recorded on Jan. 4, 1924, was taken out by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., successor to the John Edwards Paper Co. which had made the *First Addition (2)* to Port Edwards.

Section 28

An early name for *Hewitt*, the German version of which was *Achtundzwanzig*. The Phillips and Colby Construction Co., which built the Wisconsin Central RR, used names such as Section 28, Section 53, and Mile Post 101 to indicate various stages of progress in the construction of the line through the wilds of northern Wisconsin above Stevens Point, Portage Co. (Mart., 27). Thus, Hewitt is 28 sections W of the depot at Stevens Point, in sec. 32, T24N, R8E.

Seneca

A former settlement in SE sec. 25, Hansen Township, and NW sec. 20, Sigel Township, around three lumber mills: Tuttle's Mill, Stearn's Mill, and Scott's Mill (P & L 1858 ?). The name appears on P & L 1858 (?), Rand. 1865, and Wall 1876. At various times the settlement was also called *Forest City*, *Little Mill*, and *Hansen*. Origin unknown, although it may have been so called for one of several already established places in the US.

Seneca Corners

A corners at the intersection of state highways 186 and 73-13, on the line between sec. 25, Hansen Township, and sec. 30, Sigel Township; also the surrounding rural community. Once the site of the *Seneca* settlement and an important meeting place of the roads extending from this point N to Vesper, SW to Dexterville, S to Elm Lake, and SE to Centralia (Gayn. 1878). Apparently the corners retains the name of the Seneca settlement.

Seneca Township

Hemlock Township, which included all of T23N, R5E, not in the Rudolph Township of the time and all of T23N, R4E, was renamed Seneca Township on Feb. 4, 1861 (effective on March 4, 1861). Subsequently, the township underwent many boundary changes until on Nov. 10, 1885 (effective in April, 1886), it was vacated and New Seneca Township was established, including secs. 1-24, T22N, R4E; all of T23N, R4E, except secs. 1-3 and 10-12; and secs. 2-11 and 14-23, T22N, R5E. On Nov. 11, 1886, the name of this township was changed to Seneca Township. The township then remained unchanged

until on Feb. 13, 1901 (effective in April, 1901), it was vacated and a second New Seneca Township was established including secs. 1-24, T22N, R4E, and secs. 2-11 and 14-23, T22N, R5E. On May 9, 1901, the name of this township was changed to Seneca Township. On Nov. 10, 1903 (effective in April, 1904), the township boundaries were changed to include secs. 1-12, T22N, R4E, and secs. 2-11, 14-17, 20-23, and 27-29, T22N, R5E; these boundaries have since remained unchanged (Jones, 62-3).

Seneca Township is apparently named for *Seneca*, which was within the original boundaries.

Seven Mile Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in a marsh in NW sec. 15, T21N, R6E (Saratoga Township), and flows W and SW, joining the river in sec. 22, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township). The name first appears in Wall. 1876. So called because it was about 7 miles S of the original village of Grand Rapids (Snyd. 1878, 250).

Severn's Subdivision

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of Pittsville. The plat includes part of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 27, Wood Township, in Pittsville. The name of the plat raises the possibility of a connection with J. Q. Severns, who is reported to have been the first person to settle in the area which became Pittsville (Pilot, May 13, 1898).

Shady Lane School

A school on co. trunk Y in SE sec. 3, Lincoln Township. Subjectively descriptive.

Shady Nook School

A school (No. 5) at the intersection of co. trunk T and EE in SE sec. 2, Richfield Township. The school building is reported to be practically in the woods (Dohm), a fact which perhaps explains why the name was felt to be appropriate. Subjectively descriptive.

Sherman Rock (also Pilot Rock)

A large rock in the Wisconsin R. just S of the Wisconsin Rapids dam. Named in honor of Simon A. Sherman, a famous pilot on the Wisconsin R. (Braz.). At one time it was a great hazard to pilots of lumber rafts as they came over the Grand Rapids.

Sherry

A hamlet on co. trunk F at Mill Cr., at the common boundary of secs. 4 and 9, Sherry Township. Named for Henry Sherry, part owner of a sawmill established there around 1880 by the firm of Sherry and Briggs (Jones, 269). A plat of the village, surveyed in Aug., 1899, and recorded on Nov. 13,

1899, was taken out by Edward A. Benson and Charles A. Anderton, Milwaukee realtors.

Sherry PO

A PO established on April 12, 1884, with Charles S. Briggs as postmaster. It was named for Henry Sherry, Briggs' partner in a sawmill at Sherry (Jones, 269).

Sherry Station

A railroad station on the Soo Line, at the common boundary of secs. 28 and 33, Milladore Township, once the site of a sidetrack to Sherry. Originally called *Briggs' Switch* (Jones, 270), by 1884 it was called Sherry Station (Wisc. Rep., p. 18 of "Report . . . upon its management from Dec. 31, 1883 to Dec. 31, 1884"). The village of *Blenker* grew up around this station. Named for nearby *Sherry*.

Sherry Township

A township organized on Nov. 10, 1885 (effective in April, 1886), including all of T24N, R5E (Jones, 65). Named for *Sherry*.

Sigel Township

A township organized on Jan. 10, 1863, originally including the area in the present towns of Auburndale, Milladore, and Arpin, and parts of the present towns of Sherry, Sigel, and Hansen. On Nov. 10, 1885 (effective in April, 1886), it was reorganized to include only T23N, R5E, and its name was changed to New Sigel Township. On Nov. 11, 1886, the name was changed back to Sigel Township (Jones, 63-4). The township is named in honor of Franz Sigel, a brigadier-general for the Union Army in the Civil War (Braz.). Other spellings of the township name are "Seigel" (Farm. 1857), "Seagel" (Pull. 1893-1900), and "Siegel" (Times, Sept. 10, 1897).

Sill Rapids

The name of *Whitney Rapids* in Surv., T21N, R5E. The note to sec. 10 says, "N 20 1/2 W 2.38 tail race of Whitney's old mill on Sill Rapids." The name apparently had no currency beyond this note. Origin unknown.

Skunk Hill

The former local name for *Powers Bluff*. Actually, the name may have been that of a smaller hill near the bluff (Pomain.). Though it still has some currency, it is losing ground before "*Powers Bluff County Park*." So called for the animal.

Smith's Mill PO

See *Daly PO*.

Smyrna PO

A PO established on May 1, 1893, with George T. Rowland, a farmer (State Gaz., 1895-6), as postmaster. G. T. Rowland is shown as owner of land in NW sec. 25, T22N, R6E (Grand

Rapids Township) near Kellner on Marsh. 1902 (?), and this was probably the location of the PO. It was discontinued on Feb. 7, 1896. Origin unknown, although it may have been named for one of several previously established places in the US, the most likely of which is Smyrna, N.Y.

Snyder School

A school (No. 2) in NE sec. 32, Sigel Township, on state highway 73-13. According to James Sampson, George Snyder owned a mill near present state highway 73-13 and Moccasin Cr. before he and Henry Sampson built their lath mill at *Snyder's Corners*. This fact may explain the origin of the name of the school, since none of the maps or plat books showing land ownership indicate that this school has ever been located on land owned by anyone named Snyder.

Snyder's Corners

A corners which was the site of a lath mill established by George W. Snyder in partnership with Joseph Snyder and Henry Sampson (Jones, 652-3). According to James Sampson, this mill was located at the site of the present Griffith State Forestry Nursery in NW sec. 32, T22N, R6E. The corners must have been in this vicinity. The name is, however, no longer current.

Society Corners

A corners in SE sec. 22, Cary Township, at the residence of Jim Moore (Marsh. 1902 ?). It is a nonce form used only in Pilot, April 28, 1904, perhaps as a private jest.

Soo Line

The common name and shortening of the *Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Ry.* "Soo" is a phonetic spelling of "Sault."

South Bluff

A sandstone outcropping about 50 or 60 feet high, in secs. 21-25, T21N, R2E (Remington Township) (Gayn. 1878). The name contrasts with *North Bluff*. Also called Sound Mound (Jones, 42).

South Branch Yellow River

A tributary of the *Yellow R.* It rises in Clark Co., enters Wood Co. at SW sec. 19, Lincoln Township, and flows E to its confluence with the river in NE sec. 27. Called West Branch Yellow R. on Gayn. 1878. The stream runs generally S and W of the Yellow R.

South Centralia

See *South Centralia Addition*.

South Centralia Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on March 28, 1888; the plat was

taken out by the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Co. and was recorded on Oct. 18, 1889. See *Centralia*.

South Fork Black River

Another name for *East Fork Black R.* The name appears only on Chap. 1855 and Colt. 1855. The stream's course can be described as S or E of the Black R.

South Side, the

The local name of the part of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids which was previously called *Hurleytown* (Cent., sec. 1, p. 17) and *South Centralia*.

South Side Dam

A dam built in 1887 on the Wisconsin R. at Hurleytown (Giese, 5). Now called *Centralia Dam*. Named for that part of Wisconsin Rapids called *the South Side*.

South Wisconsin Rapids

A recently annexed subdivision of the E side of *Wisconsin Rapids*, S of the former city limits.

South Wood County Park

A park in secs. 25 and 26, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), around L. Wazeecha, established in the late 1930s (Cent., sec. 5, p. 1). The name contrasts with *North Wood County Park* in Richfield Township.

Spring Creek

Another name for *Arpin Cr.* The name is found only on Sanb. 1902, a fire insurance map, and had no other currency. The fact that Arpin Cr. was fed by springs N of the Green Bay and Western RR tracks in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids (Report) may explain the use of the generic term "spring" in this name.

Springfield Township

A township organized on Aug. 27, 1861, including T23N, R3E. On Feb. 23, 1865, it was vacated and attached to McClellan Township (Jones, 66). Possibly named for Springfield, Ill., a city associated with Abraham Lincoln.

Spring Lake School

A school (No. 6) on co. trunk C, in SE sec. 5, Sigel Township. Apparently so called for a nearby pond.

Stearn's Mill

See *Seneca*.

Steppingstone School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 7 for Milladore Township, and Green Valley Township, Portage Co.) at the intersection of co. trunks S and H, in NW sec. 13, Milladore Township. Origin unknown.

Stony Run

Another name for *Rocky Run (2)*. It appears only on Gayn. 1878. Descriptive.

Sugar Bowl

A large rock in the Wisconsin R. whose location is described as being below the eddies S of the Grand Rapids bridge (the present Grand Ave. bridge in Wisconsin Rapids) (Linc., 185). One would expect still to find some remnant of a rock large enough to be a particular hazard to lumber rafts, as this one was. However, no such rock remains S of the bridge. The name Sugar Bowl is not recalled by residents of the city (Braz.). Origin unknown.

Sunnyside School

A school (No. 3) in NW sec. 20, Rudolph Township, on a N-S township road W of state highway 34. Subjectively descriptive.

Sunshine School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 3 for Milladore and Auburndale townships) in SW sec. 7, Milladore Township, near the intersection of co. trunks H and Y. Inspirational.

Swallow Rock

A sandstone cliff which forms the E bank of the Wisconsin R. at sec. 10, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), directly across from Nekoosa (1) and just S of the state highway 73 bridge. Named for bank swallows which make nests in holes in the bank (Amund.). It was a former camp site for the Chippewa Indians (Pomain.), and was the site chosen for the original plat of *Nekoosa* (2) (Jones, 249). "Rock" indicates that the elevation is largely composed of stone, in contrast to the more general "bluff" (Braz.). However, this elevation at one time may have been called *Point Bluff*.

Tah-qua-kik

The Potawatomi Indian name for *Powers Bluff* (Jones, 31). Meaning unknown.

Tamerack Swamp

The name of the marshy area of SW Wood Co. It appears only on Farm. 1857 and Farm. 1865. Descriptive.

Tarbox Junction

A former flag station on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR in SW sec. 33, Rock Township (see Jones, 280) from no earlier than 1886 (when the line was constructed) to March 13, 1900, when the name was changed to *Progress* (Officers, 1906, 44). A sidetrack extended from this point evidently to a logging camp operated by J. W. Tarbox of the Necedah Lumber Co. (see Times, Jan. 6, 1893, and Pilot, Dec. 10, 1897). Named for this local lumberman.

Tarbox Spur

A sidetrack from Tarbox Junction in SW sec. 33, Rock Town-

ship, on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR (see Jones, 280), apparently to a logging camp operated by J. W. Tarbox of the Necedah Lumber Co. The spur was in the vicinity of Cary (Pilot, Dec. 10, 1897) and only 3 miles from John Rausch's farm in NE sec. 4, Rock Township (Times, Jan. 13, 1893); thus, it evidently extended N or NE from sec. 33 to about sec. 28, Rock Township. Named for this local lumberman.

Ten Mile Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in Portage Co., enters Wood Co. in sec. 25, T21N, R6E, and flows W through this township, joining the river in SW sec. 26, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township). The name first appears on Chap. 1857. The stream was about 10 miles S of the original village of Grand Rapids (Snyd. 1878, 250).

The *Saratoga* settlement was originally called Ten Mile Creek (Jones, 280).

Third Addition (1)

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was recorded on May 24, 1890, was taken out by John J. Marsh and the trustees of John Magee's estate, participants in the *Second Addition (1)* to Marshfield, and by D. C. Howell.

Third Addition (2)

A subdivision of Port Edwards. The plat, which was surveyed in July, 1927, and recorded on Dec. 28, 1927, was taken out by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., which had made the *Second Addition (2)* to the village.

Ticknor's Creek

A former source of Sampson Pond in the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. It "started in springs as far up as Eighth Street and came down through the old lumber yards," entering the pond just W of the present Wood County Courthouse at 400 Market St. (Report). Named for Henry Ticknor, a carpenter who lived on 8th St. near the creek (Braz.).

Tourist Park

The original name of *Ben Hansen Park*. People on vacation once used the park as a camping area (Pomain.); hence the name "tourist."

Tremmel's Corner

A corners in Marshfield (News Herald, Dec. 30, 1891) at what is now 14th St. and Central Ave. Named for Joseph Tremmel, who owned a saloon there (State Gaz., 1891; Henr.).

Tremmel's First Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on Sept. 21, 1892. The plat, which was recorded on Oct. 17, 1892, was taken out by Joseph and Margaret Tremmel, local residents.

Tri-Cities Area

A journalistic name for the area including *Wisconsin Rapids, Port Edwards, and Nekoosa (1)* (Cent., sec. 5, p. 10).
Tri-City Landing Field

An airfield in N sec. 30, T22N, R6E, just S of Wisconsin Rapids and N of Port Edwards. It serves the Tri-Cities Area.
Turner Creek

A tributary of East Fork Black R. It rises in sec. 32, Wood Township, flows S through Dexter Township and W through secs. 25, 26, and 27, Hiles Township, joining the East Fork in SW sec. 22, Hiles Township. The name first appears on Gayn. 1878; on this map a person named Turner is shown as the landowner of part of NE sec. 24, Hiles Township, near the creek. The name is spelled "Turners Cr." on Mara. 1949 and 1957.

Turner's Addition

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Aug. 24, 1867. The plat, which was recorded on Dec. 25, 1867, was taken out by David B. and Sarah B. Turner, apparently local residents.

Turner School

A school (No. 3) in SE sec. 17, Sigel Township, on an E-W township road 1/2 mile W of Eight Corners. In Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928 the school's namesake, Watson Turner, is shown as the owner of the land on which the school stands.

Tuttle's Mill

See *Seneca*.

Two Mile Bay

A bay in Nepco L., located in SW sec. 31, T22N, R6E (village of Port Edwards). It is apparently named for *Two Mile Cr. (1)*, which empties into the lake at this point. The name appears in Brock 1928.

Two Mile Creek (1)

A source of Nepco L.; formerly a tributary of Fourmile Cr. It rises in Portage Co., enters Wood Co. in sec. 13, T22N, R6E (Grand Rapids Township), and flows SW to its confluence with Nepco L. in SW sec. 31, T22N, R6E, in Port Edwards. Before Nepco L. was formed in 1925-6, it joined Fourmile Cr. in SW sec. 31, T22N, R6E (Whit. 1918). The creek was about 2 miles S of the original village of Grand Rapids (Snyd. 1878, 250).

Two Mile Creek (2)

A tributary of the Yellow R. It rises in sec. 24, Dexter Township, and flows SW to its confluence with the river in NW sec. 35. The name appears only in Snyd. 1878. Its confluence with the Yellow R. is about 2 miles S of Dexterville.

Upham PO

A PO established on Nov. 14, 1887, with Warren Cady as postmaster, in SW sec. 15, Richfield Township; it was never in operation. It was apparently named in honor of William C. Upham, leader of the effort to rebuild Marshfield after the fire of June 2, 1887 (Jones, 299).

Upham's Addition

See *F. W. Upham's Addition*.

Van Buskirk Creek

A tributary of the Little Eau Pleine R. in Marathon Co. It rises in secs. 7, 16, and 20, Auburndale Township, and flows N, leaving Wood Co. at sec. 5. The name appears only on Gayn. 1878. At one time there was a Van Buskirk and Brother lumber firm in the village of Eau Pleine, Portage Co. (State Gaz., 1876-7), and the creek apparently bore its name for a while.

Vedder's Addition

See *C. S. Vedder's Addition*.

Vedder's Second Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on June 11, 1902; the plat, which was recorded on July 15, 1902, was taken out by C. S. and N. J. Vedder, who had made *C. S. Vedder's Addition* in 1887.

Veedum

A few houses near Veedum Moravian Church and Veedum School in SW sec. 5, Dexter Township, mark the site of Veedum, a settlement which grew up in 1887 around a sawmill owned by H. S. Mitchell (Times, May 6, 1887; Rogers); also, a flag station at the village site on the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Ry (later the Milwaukee Road) from 1887 to no later than 1933, at which time the line was completely discontinued. By 1901 the settlement had a carpenter, the Hotel Veedum, the shingle mill of Gary, Zimmerling, and Lange, the general store of Hans Poulsen, and thirty-five inhabitants (State Gaz.). It is possible that the settlement was named for Vedum, Sweden. Indeed, the name of the village is spelled "Vedum" in Pilot, Aug. 8, 1902, and on the plat of the village, which was surveyed on May 4-6, 1899, and recorded on July 30, 1906, and which was taken out by the Central Trading Co. of Milwaukee. The name is spelled "Veedom" in Times, May 6, 1887.

Veedum PO

A PO established Jan. 30, 1901, in the general store of Hans Poulsen, the postmaster, at Veedum (State Gaz., 1901). It was discontinued on Jan. 31, 1917. Named for *Veedum*.

Veedum School

A school (No. 4) in SW sec. 5, Dexter Township, on co. trunk E at *Veedum*, for which it is named.

Vesper

An incorporated village at the intersection of state highway 186 and co. trunks P and C, in SE sec. 12 and NE sec. 13, Hansen Township, and SW sec. 7 and NW sec. 18, Sigel Township. It grew up around Girard and Drake's lumber mill, established there about 1874 (Jones, 228). The plat of the village, which was surveyed on Sept. 14–Oct. 1, 1897, and recorded on Nov. 23, 1898, was taken out by Edward A. Benson and Charles E. Anderton, Milwaukee realtors. The village was incorporated on July 9, 1948 (Cent., sec. 4, p. 14). Named for *Vesper PO*.

Vesper Junction

Another name for *Pittsville Junction*. The name appears on Ogle 1909, and on the map in the Milwaukee Road's annual report for 1917. So called for the village of *Vesper*.

Vesper PO

A PO established on Sept. 4, 1878, with James W. Cameron, a lumberman, as postmaster, in SE sec. 12, Hansen Township. One resident maintains that the name was suggested by a remark made by the postmaster's wife, who said that the wind blowing through the pine trees in the area around the village sounded like vesper bells (Zieher). However, this explanation may be the product of folk etymology. Anecdotic.

Vesper Township

A township organized on Nov. 10, 1885 (effective in April, 1886), including the area within the present town of Arpin and secs. 1–3 and 10–12 of the present town of Hansen. It was reorganized on Feb. 13, 1901, to include only T23N, R4E, and named New Vesper Township. The name was changed to *Hansen Township* on May 9, 1901 (Jones, 65). Named for *Vesper*.

W. W. Fleming's Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat's survey was certified on Sept. 7, 1887; the plat, which was recorded on Sept. 10, 1887, was taken out by W. W. and Lucy Fleming, apparently local residents.

Wakeley Creek

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in NW sec. 14, T21N, R5E, and flows SW to its confluence with the river in SE sec. 15, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), just S of Robert Wakeley's tavern. Wakeley Creek is a local name (Pomain.) which is not found on maps or in other printed sources.

Wakeley's Tavern

A tavern in sec. 15, T21N, R5E (Saratoga Township), kept by Robert Wakeley from about 1837; it appears on Joshua Hathaway's government plat made from his survey of 1839

(Jones, 248). A building which served as Wakeley's Tavern still stands on this site (Pomain.).

Waldo Rasmussen Addition

A subdivision of Marshfield. The plat, which was surveyed on May 2, 1916, and recorded on Jan. 5, 1917, was taken out by Waldo B. and Florence M. Rasmussen, apparently local residents.

Walker Station

A former flag station on the Green Bay and Western RR in SW sec. 13, T22N, R4E (Cranmoor Township). The boarding-house of the J. Searles cranberry company served as the stationhouse. The station was named for an official on the Green Bay and Western RR or one of its predecessors (Ducka.).

Wallace School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 5 for Hiles and Cary townships) in SE sec. 2, Hiles Township, on co. trunk E. The land around the school was owned by R. J. Wallace from about 1902 (Marsh.) to at least 1909 (Ogle.).

Wards

A lumbering camp in SE T21N, R3E (Remington Township) on the E bank of the Yellow R., operated by and named for Owen Ward (Jones, 754). The name appears only on Morse 1855 and Laph. 1856.

Washington School

A school in NW sec. 9, Rock Township, 2 miles S of Lincoln School. It apparently is named in honor of George Washington.

Wau-pee-tee Se-be

The Chippewa Indian name for *Mill Cr.*: it meant "Tooth River" (Jones, 31). (Chippewa *wibidama* means "tooth" and *sebe* means "river" [Bara].) The white settlers' version of the Chippewa name was *Wee Peet River*.

Webb and Others Replat

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on Aug. 8, 1894; the plat, which was recorded on Sept. 15, 1894, was taken out by P. Jane Webb and seven other residents of Grand Rapids. The name is misspelled "Weeb et al. Re-plat" in Brock 1928.

Webb's Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on April 15, 1901, and recorded on Aug. 15, 1903, was taken out by Charles M. Webb, a local resident.

Webster School

A school (Joint Dist. No. 1 for Cameron and Marshfield townships) at the intersection of co. trunk A and US highway 10, in NW sec. 27, T25N, R3E (Marshfield Township). Probably named in honor of Daniel Webster, an American statesman of the early nineteenth century (Braz.).

Wee Peet River

An early name for *Mill Cr.* It appears on a mortgage indenture of Sept. 28, 1840; "Mill Creek or Wee Peet River"; and on another mortgage indenture of April 13, 1842: "Mill Creek or Wheppet River" (Rosh., 23); and on Farm. 1857: "Wepeet R. or Mill C." The name is partly an anglicization and partly a translation of the Chippewa Indian name, *Wau-pee-tee Se-be.*

West Branch Hemlock Creek

The part of *Hemlock Cr.* in secs. 18-27, Arpin Township. The name appears only on Snyder. 1878 and Page 1881.

West Branch Yellow River

Another name for *South Branch Yellow R.* The name is found only on Gayn. 1878. The stream's course can be described as S or W of the Yellow R.

West Cary School

A school (No. 2) in NE sec. 19, in the western part of *Cary Township.*

West Fly Creek Drain

A marsh stream which flows SW from secs. 17 and 19, T21N, R4E (Cranmoor Township), through sec. 30, T21N, R4E, and sec. 25, T21N, R3E (Remington Township), where it leaves Wood Co., joining a tributary of Cranberry Cr. in Juneau Co. The name appears only in Ogle 1909 and Brock 1928. Origin unknown.

West Nekoosa Junction

See *Nekoosa Junction.*

West Side, the

The local name for that part of *Wisconsin Rapids* which lies W of the Wisconsin R.; formerly a separate city known as *Centralia.*

White Oak School

An abandoned school in NW sec. 29, Auburndale Township. Descriptive?

Whitney Rapids, the

Formerly, a series of five rapids on the Wisconsin R. from the mouth of Moccasin Cr. in sec. 3, T21N, R5E, to sec. 10, T21N, R5E, opposite Nekoosa (Pomoin.). Apparently named for Daniel Whitney, the owner of Whitney's Mill. Also called Whitney's Rapids (Jones, 56) and *Sill Rapids* (Surv., T21N, R5E). See *Nekoosa (1).*

Whitney's Mill

The first sawmill on the Wisconsin R. It was erected by Daniel Whitney, David R. Whitney, and A. B. Sampson in 1831-2 at the foot of a nine-acre island near the E bank of the river in SE sec. 10, T21N, R5E (Jones, 56). The earliest record of

the name is on a map of 1839 (Cram), on which it appears in the form "Whitney's Mill & c.," and the latest record is on a map of 1859 (Chap.), on which it appears in the form "Whitneys." Other forms of the name are Whitneys Mills (Morse 1845) and Whitney's (Desil. 1857). The mill actually was abandoned about 1841 (Jones, 247, 313), and is referred to as "Whitney's old mill" in surveyors' notes of 1851-2 (Surv., T21N, R5E). Named for Daniel Whitney.

Whitney's Rapids

Another name for the *Pointe Basse* settlement (Cent., sec. 2, p. 4). So called for the nearby rapids.

Wickham's Subdivision

A subdivision of the W side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat's survey was certified on April 8, 1892; the plat, which was recorded on April 9, 1892, was taken out by Horace Wickham, apparently a local resident. It is called Wickham's Addition in Brock 1928.

Wildwood Park

A park in Marshfield at the S end of Central Ave., in sec. 18, T25N, R3E. Subjectively descriptive.

Wilhelm Homestead

A plat surveyed by A. Westenberg, City Engineer, at the request of the Marshfield common council to provide an accurate description of the property for purposes of assessment and taxation. This survey was certified on March 9, 1925, and the plat was recorded on March 23, 1925. It is named for the homestead of George and Margaret Wilhelm, local residents.

Wilhelm's Addition and Second Addition

Subdivisions of Marshfield made by George and Margaret Wilhelm, local residents. Only Wilhelm's Addition is recorded. The plat's survey was certified on Aug. 21, 1903, and the plat was recorded on Aug. 25, 1903. No official record remains of Wilhelm's Second Addition, which included the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of sec. 8, T25N, R3E, the block between 9th and 11th streets and Central and Maple avenues (Ogle 1909; Brock 1928).

Williams Island

A Wisconsin R. island within the city limits of Grand Rapids (County Rep., June 17, 1908). Apparently named for a local person.

Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Railway

A railroad in Wood Co., running N from Babcock through Dexterville to Pittsville Junction, with one branch running NW from this point to Pittsville and another running NE through Vesper to Arpin. It was built in 1883 by George Hiles primarily as a logging railroad, and was purchased by the *Chicago, Mil-*

waukee, and *St. Paul RR* on June 30, 1891 (Kays., 21, 23). The inclusion of Superior in the name is grandiose, though it does particularize the northerly direction of the line, while "Pittsville" indicates its most important terminus.

Wisconsin Central Railroad

A railroad with three branches in Wood Co.: one which lies across T25N from sec. 36, Milladore Township to Marshfield and then runs NW to Superior, Douglas Co., built by the Phillips and Colby Construction Co. in 1872 (Wall., 1876, 25-6, 30); another which extends from Marshfield NE to Greenwood, Clark Co., built in 1891; and a third which extends from Marshfield SE through Wisconsin Rapids to Nekoosa, purchased from the *Marshfield and Southeastern Ry* on May 1, 1901. The Wisconsin Central RR was purchased by the Wisconsin Central Ry on June 30, 1899 (Kays., 64-67, 68), and this line came under control of the *Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie* on April 1, 1909, a company which since 1932 has been its agent (Cent., sec. 2, p. 17). So called for the area it served.

Wisconsin Central Railway

See *Wisconsin Central RR*.

Wisconsin Heights Addition

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1903, and was recorded on Oct. 8, 1903, was taken out by Rachel Gardner. It is apparently so called because the platted area is on a rise close to the E bank of the Wisconsin R.

Wisconsin Rapids

A city on both sides of the Wisconsin R., including secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24, T22N, R5E, and secs. 5-9, 16-20, 29, and 30, T22N, R6E; it is the county seat of Wood Co. In 1900 two separate cities—*Centralia* on the W bank of the river and *Grand Rapids* on the E bank—were united under the name Grand Rapids. The name was changed to Wisconsin Rapids in 1920 to avoid confusion in the mails with Grand Rapids, Mich. (Jones, 126). Named for the river and the state.

Wisconsin Rapids, the

As a result of changing the name of the city of *Grand Rapids* to *Wisconsin Rapids* in 1920, residents of the city, in speaking of its past history, often refer to *the Grand Rapids* as the Wisconsin Rapids.

Wisconsin Rapids Dam

A dam on the Wisconsin R. in S sec. 8, T22N, R6E, in *Wisconsin Rapids*. Built around 1903 by the Consolidated Water Power Co. (Bueh.).

Wisconsin River

A tributary of the Mississippi R. It rises in northern Wisconsin, enters Wood Co. at sec. 25, T23N, R6E, and flows generally SW through T22N and T21N, R5E, leaving the county in sec. 34, T21N, R5E. In Wood Co. it is characterized by a drop of at least 100 feet in 15 miles (Snyd. 1878, 250) due to the change from the glaciated to the unglaciated area of Wisconsin, which divides the county in half.

The origin of the name is obscure; various conjectures as to the meaning of the original Indian name are "gathering of waters," "wild, rushing river," "a little muskrat house," simply "river" (Kuhm), or "stream of the thousand isles" (Derl. b, 19). Cp. *Nekoosa (1)*. Pseudo-Indian.

Wisconsin Valley Railroad

A railroad in Wood Co. running from SW sec. 32, T21N, R2E (Remington Township), through Centralia and N through Rudolph Township. The tracks were laid from Tomah, Monroe Co. to Centralia by 1873, and the line was completed through Rudolph Township by 1874. It was sold to the *Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR* on Oct. 19, 1880 (Kays., 30). The branch between Babcock and Tomah no longer exists, having been abandoned by the *Milwaukee Road* in 1934 (Kays., 23). The Wisconsin Valley RR was originally intended to "open the great lumber region of the Wisconsin River and connect it with the roads leading into Iowa and Minnesota" (Wall. 1876, 26). So called for the area it served.

Wittenberg School

A school (No. 2) on co. trunk G, in SE sec. 7, T21N, R5E (Port Edwards Township). A member of the Wittenberg family is shown as the owner of the land around the school on Morey 1902.

Witter Island

An island in the Wisconsin R. at sec. 18, T22N, R6E, within the city limits of Wisconsin Rapids. Named in honor of J. D. Witter. See *Edwards Is.*

Witter's Addition

See *Scott and Witter's Addition.*

Witter's Subdivision

A subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids; actually a subdivision of block 45 of Wood's Second Addition to the city of Grand Rapids. The plat, which was surveyed on Feb. 11, 1904, and recorded on Feb. 12, 1904, was taken out under the name of Isaac P. Witter, president of the Bank of Grand Rapids, for whom it is named.

Wood County

Set off from *Portage Co.* in 1856, Wood Co. includes T21—

T23N, R2-R6E, and T24-T25N, R2-R5E (Jones, 60). It is bounded on the N by Marathon Co., on the E by Portage Co., on the S by Adams and Juneau counties, and on the W by Jackson and Clark counties. Named for Joseph Wood, a resident of early Grand Rapids and the state legislator who introduced the bill which proposed that a new county be set aside from Portage Co. Though he proposed the name Greenwood for the new county, his fellow representatives to the state legislature insisted upon naming it in his honor, maintaining that the name Wood was appropriate to an area in which timber was so important to the economy (Cent., sec. 1, p. 4).

Wood County Railroad

There are two conflicting accounts about the location of this railroad. On Pull. 1893-1900 it is shown branching off from the *Wisconsin Central RR* at sec. 35, Milladore Township, running S to Sherry at sec. 9, Sherry Township, and continuing from this point SW and S to N sec. 35, Arpin Township, where it meets the *Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR*.

However, the account in Cent., sec. 2, p. 17, maintains that the Wood County Railroad Co. was incorporated on June 21, 1883, and operated between Vesper and Arpin. According to this report, the line came under the ownership of the Sherry-Cameron Lumber Co., which sold it to the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR on Oct. 31, 1891. The line described by this account is included as part of the *Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Ry* by another source (Kays., 21, 23). Named for the area it served.

Wood County's Dexter Park Development

A park for camping, swimming, fishing, boating, and picnicing around the W side of L. Dexter in secs. 3, 10, 14, and 15, *Dexter Township*, N of state highway 54 and just NW of Dexterville. The park was opened in 1966 (Muell.). Named for *Wood Co.* and *Dexter Township*.

Woodland Echo School

A school (No. 1) in SW sec. 8, Arpin Township, on a N-S township road W of state highway 186. Subjectively descriptive.

Woodland Industrial School

The original name of the *Bethel Industrial Academy*. Descriptive.

Wood PO

A PO established on Aug. 4, 1863, with Liston A. Houston as postmaster, in sec. 3, Dexter Township, on the road between Dexterville and Pittsville (Jones, 224). Apparently, it was named for *Wood Co.*, or perhaps also for Joseph Wood whose name the county bears. On Jan. 15, 1875, the name was changed to *Pittsville PO*.

Wood's Addition

Two subdivisions of Wisconsin Rapids bear this name. The E side addition was surveyed in April, 1856 (not May, 1856, as in Jones, 133), and the plat was recorded on June 4, 1856. The W side addition was surveyed on July 28-31, 1873, and the plat was recorded on Jan. 20, 1876. Both additions were made by Joseph Wood.

Wood's Plat

A plat of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of sec. 18, T22N, R6E, in government lot no. 4, in the W side of Wisconsin Rapids just N of South Centralia. It appears on Sargent and Philleo's plat of Centralia, which was accepted as official by the city's common council on Aug. 3, 1894. Probably named for Joseph Wood.

Wood's Second Addition

An unrecorded subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. It was adjacent to Wood's Addition to Grand Rapids, and was probably made by Joseph Wood; it was surveyed by J. N. Phillips in 1887. The unsold portions of it were resurveyed in Aug., 1924, and this plat was recorded on March 18, 1925. It was taken out by the City Holding Co. and the Kellogg Brothers Lumber Co.

Wood's Subdivision

See *F. J. Wood's Subdivision*.

Wood Township

A township organized on Feb. 10, 1874, including all of the area now in Wood and Cary townships. On Feb. 13, 1901, it was reorganized to include only its present area of T23N, R3E, and renamed New Wood Township. The name was changed back to Wood Township on May 9, 1901 (Jones, 64).

The name Wood had already been attached to the area around *Wood PO* in N Dexter Township before Wood Township was officially organized. Thus, the July 31, 1873, issue of County Rep. contains this report: "Mr. Woodford of Wood presented us with a fine specimen of Kaolin last week." And in the Sept. 18, 1873 issue the editor of County Rep. speaks of a trip he made "to Wood" to visit the Houstons. Therefore, it may be that when the township was organized the common practice of calling part of its territory Wood was formally and officially extended to the entire township.

Worden

A former flag station in SE sec. 29, Rudolph Township, on the Wisconsin Valley RR; also the settlement at the station (Times, June 30, 1882). Named for A. D. Worden, who owned a stone quarry which was connected with the railroad by a spur line from the station (County Rep., July 31, 1873). The settlement was also called *Doudville*.

Worden Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of the E side of Wisconsin Rapids. It included the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of sec. 17, T22N, R6E, an area bounded by Prospect, Pear, 8th, and 12th streets (Page 1881). On Gayn. 1878 M. J. Worden is shown as the owner of this land.

Worden PO

On Feb. 25, 1884, *Doudville PO* was renamed Worden PO to correspond with *Worden*, the name of the flag station in SW sec. 29, Rudolph Township. It was discontinued on Oct. 28, 1885.

Worden's Trotting Park

A park for trotting races (Cent., sec. 5, p. 16) in SW sec. 17, T22N, R6E, within the city limits of Grand Rapids, a location which corresponds to the vicinity around 7th St. South and Apple St. in the E side of present Wisconsin Rapids. The name appears on Cleve. 1874 and Snyder. 1878. On Gayn. 1878 M. J. Worden is shown as the owner of this land.

Worthington Dutruit's Addition

An unofficial plat of a subdivision of *Centralia*. It includes an area around 4th Ave. and Fremont St. which is now part of the rights-of-way of the Milwaukee Road, the Soo Line, and the Chicago and North Western RR. It was possibly named for Ralph C. Worthington and Sophie Dutruit, whose names appear on the original plat of *Centralia*.

Wrightstown

A nonce form, coined in Pilot, April 8, 1898, as a synonym for *Babcock*. Origin unknown. None of the leading merchants who appear in State Gaz. of the time have the surname Wright.

Yellow River

A tributary of the Wisconsin R. It rises in Cary Co. and flows E and SE to sec. 6, Lincoln Township on the Wood Co. border; touches NE Rock Township and flows S through R3E (Richfield, Wood, Dexter, and Remington townships), leaving the county at sec. 34, T21N, R3E (Remington Township) and joining the Wisconsin R. in Juneau Co. The name is a translation of Winnebago *necedah*, "yellow river." Both names reflect the fact that the stream was thought to have a "dark" color (Kings., 396). The name Yellow R. first appears on Colt. 1855.

APPENDICES & SOURCES

Appendix I

THE SETTLEMENT OF WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN: A HISTORICAL SKETCH

Situated in the center of Wisconsin, Wood County straddles the division between the glaciated and unglaciated regions of the state. The border between the marshes in the county's southwestern area and the more elevated land in the northern area marks this separation, and the powerful force of the Wisconsin River, which falls one hundred feet in its fifteen-mile course through the southeastern corner of the county, is a result of it. The existence of this source of water power in the great Wisconsin pinery first attracted the white man to the area which became Wood County. With his crude, water-driven lumber mills, he came to the wilderness hoping to gain a fortune.

Because the Wisconsin River was a main waterway, and because its fall through the county produced sufficient power to operate lumber mills, the first Wood County settlements arose along its bank from Whitney's Rapids at modern Nekoosa north to the Grand Rapids at modern Wisconsin Rapids. Within a short time the choice sites were all in use and the wilderness began to be pushed back from the bank of the river. New people coming into the pinery had to venture into the less accessible western half of the county to find suitable locations for milling lumber. Thus, the Yellow River area became Wood County's second major site of settlement.

The necessity of staying close to the rivers which provided power for production and water routes to major markets ended with the extension of railroad lines into northern Wisconsin and the expanded use of steam power to operate the lumber mills. From the 1870s on, new settlements sprang up at railroad depots often relatively far from any significant stream. In brief, the settlement of Wood County was first dependent upon the location of the Wisconsin and Yellow rivers and later often followed the railroad lines.

The story of the settlement of Wood County begins in 1831-2 when Daniel Whitney, David R. Whitney, and A. B. Sampson

erected a sawmill on the Wisconsin River just opposite Ne-koosa and north of the state highway 73 bridge. The second sawmill to be erected on the river was built by Sam Merrill and his partner, Grignon, in the late 1830s, and was evidently located at modern Port Edwards. By 1839 two lumbering establishments owned by Bloomer, Chamberlain, Adams, Strong, and Hill were in operation at the Grand Rapids. Also in the late 1830s Robert Wakeley established a tavern at Pointe Basse, not far south of Whitney's Mill.

During the 1840s the Wisconsin River settlements grew in size and importance. In 1845 the Grand Rapids settlement was formally named when Eliphalet S. Miner, owner of a general store there, became the first postmaster of the Grand Rapids postoffice. Cruikshank's Plat (also called Cruikshank's Town of Grand Rapids), the earliest real estate venture in the area, was surveyed in 1847 at the direction of John J. Cruikshank. Meanwhile, the Grignon and Merrill site had expanded: in 1840 John Edwards, Sr., and Henry Clinton started milling operations at "the French village," where a few French-Canadian families had already erected a stave mill.

Two other important lumber mill sites came into prominence during this decade. In 1846 Francis Biron bought out Faye and Draper's pioneer lumber company and began a business which formed the nucleus of the modern village of Biron just north of Wisconsin Rapids. Biron's old mill stood at the present location of the paper manufacturing plant of Consolidated Papers, Inc. Not far south of the Grand Rapids, on the west bank of the river, Sam Merrill, who had helped build the Grignon mill near the French village, started his own mill at a place later known as Hurleytown (presently the South Side of Wisconsin Rapids). The name Hurleytown did not come into use, however, until the 1870s when Timothy W. Hurley had a lumber mill there. In the late 1880s this also became the site of the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Company's paper mill, the first to be established in Wood County (Garr.).

The almost twenty years of growth from the building of Whitney's Mill in 1831-2 to the platting of the Grand Rapids settlement in 1847 left Wood County largely an untouched wilderness. The pioneers had settled in the Wisconsin River area and had not yet begun their assault upon the forest covering the rest of the county. Indeed, Wood County did not even exist as a legislative entity. The territory now within the county's borders was divided into the towns of Grand Rapids and Eagle Point, and was part of Portage County. Nevertheless, the development along the Wisconsin River during these twenty years had great significance for the county's future, for almost

every mill site established at this time later developed into one of its present cities or villages. Thus, the groundwork had already been laid for Port Edwards, Wisconsin Rapids' East and South sides, and Biron.

The 1850s ushered in an era of expansion along the Yellow River and into several other parts of the county. In about 1850 George Hiles came to the Yellow River region, and by 1851 he had set up a lumber mill there. In 1858 he was granted the Dexterville postoffice, which he apparently kept at the site of his mill near what later became the Dexterville settlement.

The timberlands along the Yellow River also attracted to the county Oliver W. Pitts, who set up a lumber mill around 1856 at a site which at first was called Pitt's Mill and later developed into the city of Pittsville.

In the northwestern corner of the county Solomon L. Nason and his brother William G. Nason cleared ground for a pioneer farm in 1855 (Jones, 276), and Solomon established a lumber mill and a general store nearby which became the nucleus of the Nasonville settlement. In 1859 he was granted the Nasonville postoffice; later he also maintained a stopping place for stagecoach travelers at Nasonville.

Closer to the Wisconsin River three other mill sites were in existence during the 1850s. One of these, located at Seneca Corners in east central Wood County, contained Tuttle's, Scott's, and Stearn's mills. From Civil War days until no later than 1873 the Forest Tavern was part of this settlement. Stearn's sawmill continued in operation through the 1880s. Beginning in 1883 it was run by Martin R. Hansen, who later purchased it. To this site Hansen added a planing mill, a general store, and a postoffice. By this time the settlement also included a stave mill, owned by a man named Mays, and a blacksmith shop.

By 1857 Henry Reed had established a sawmill in the northeastern part of the county at the Reed settlement, north and west of the present village of Rudolph. And in the early 1850s John Ensign established a "pony" sawmill on Ten Mile Creek. The settlement which grew up there was at first called Ten Mile Creek and later Saratoga after Ensign's Saratoga postoffice.

Meanwhile, the settlement of the area along the Wisconsin River continued. By this time the lumber business was thriving on the west bank of the river at the Grand Rapids, just opposite the Grand Rapids settlement. However, it was not until 1856 that anyone began to think seriously about developing the settlement there. In this year C. B. Jackson surveyed and platted a town named Centralia at this site. Orestes Garrison,

Henry W. Jackson, Ralph C. Worthington, L. Eugene Soquel, H. L. Fontaine, and Sophie Dutruit were responsible for having the survey made. From then on Centralia increased in size and importance, being incorporated as a city in 1874.

While the forests on either side of the Wisconsin River were being opened by the lumbering industry, Wood County was organized as a separate legislative entity. In 1856 Joseph Wood, whose name the county bears, introduced a bill to the Wisconsin state legislature detaching the new county from the existing western section of Portage County. The town of Grand Rapids, established as part of Portage County in 1850, now became a part of Wood County, and immediately other townships began to be formed. The first of these was Rudolph Township, established in 1856 and named for Frederick Rudolph Hecox, the first white child born in the area. In 1857 Centralia and Hemlock townships were organized to the west of the Wisconsin River and Saratoga Township was organized to the east of the river. In 1858 Dexter Township was established in the area where George Hiles and Oliver W. Pitts had started their lumber mills.

The extension of the railroads into northern Wisconsin changed the pattern of settlement in Wood County. Up to this time the communities situated here and there in the forest were centered around lumber mills and the general stores and postoffices associated with them. The communities were frequently located on the streams which provided a source of power for the lumber mills and a means of transporting lumber to market. However, since the railroads were a much more dependable and convenient form of transportation, the method of shipping lumber to market changed with their coming. The location of railroad shipping points quickly became more important to the pattern of new settlement than the location of the major streams, and villages began to spring up at depots rather than along river banks.

Three railroad companies extended lines through Wood County during the 1870s. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad—now the Green Bay and Western Railroad—entered the county in 1872; in the same year the Wisconsin Central Railroad built west from Stevens Point in Portage County to the site which became Marshfield; in 1874 the Wisconsin Valley Railroad was completed from Tomah, Monroe County, through Rudolph Township. These lines ran generally east and west through the county; none of them connected the Wisconsin River settlements with the northwestern part of the county.

In about 1874 the Wisconsin Valley Railroad established a station in Rudolph Township to serve the mill of the Clark and

Scott lumber firm, successors to Henry Reed, the mill's original owner. This mill, often called the nucleus of the village of Rudolph, was actually located one mile west and one-half mile north of the village. It is more accurate, then, to say that the railroad depot in the heart of the present village was the true nucleus of Rudolph, though the location of the depot itself was determined by the mill's location relative to the Wisconsin Valley Railroad line. In 1874 Rudolph post office was established in the general store of Charles Filiatreau and by 1877 N. Sterns and Son had established their lumber business in the village (State Gaz., 1876-7). (It is not known whether N. Sterns was the owner of Stearn's Mill at Seneca. See above.)

While Rudolph was beginning to grow, a few miles south along the Wisconsin Valley line, where the railroad tracks cross Mosquito Creek, was a place called Doudville. Here George S. Doud and Son had a stave mill from about 1877 to 1882 when a fire destroyed all of their buildings and stock, apparently causing them to move to Pittsville. The railroad station at Doudville was called Worden because the spur track to A. D. Worden's stone quarry, just northwest of the station, joined the main line there.

The location of railroad stations along the Wisconsin Central Railroad at settlers' clearings or near lumber mills also influenced the development of new settlements in the northern part of the county. Auburndale and Marshfield grew up around the stations and the postoffices from which they take their names. Milladore developed around a sawmill and the railroad station which had been established to serve it, and Hewitt grew up around a sidetrack serving Henry Hewitt's lumbering business.

While Doudville and Rudolph were developing along the Wisconsin Valley Railroad in the northeastern part of the county, and Marshfield, Auburndale, Milladore, and Hewitt were springing up along the Wisconsin Central Railroad in the northern section, the Scranton settlement was developing in the west at Scranton station on the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad—by 1873 known as the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad. The station had been established to accommodate one of George Hiles' lumber mills. E. C. Bullis, the first settler, was granted the Scranton postoffice in 1873, and during the 1880s Scranton contained a shingle mill, a boardinghouse, a church, a school, a general store, and approximately eighty-five inhabitants. By the early 1890s the village had died away.

Remington, another short-lived settlement in the western area, flourished on the west bank of the Yellow River along the

Wisconsin Valley Railroad as the home of about thirty-three railroad employees and their families from 1873 to the early 1890s. Its end came when the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad bought the Wisconsin Valley Railroad and other connecting lines and then, in league with the Babcock Land Company, created the village of Babcock by establishing its division point on the realty company's land just east of the Yellow River rather than at the already established Remington site on the west bank.

Despite the rush of development at railroad sites two communities were started in the 1870s which were not located at or near railroad lines. In 1879 James H. Baker established Bakerville postoffice in the northwestern corner of the county at a site which by 1886 contained a hotel, a gristmill, a sawmill, a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a wagon-making establishment. However, by the turn of the century the postoffice had been discontinued and the Bakerville settlement became only a memory. Vesper, which developed near the center of the county around a lumber mill owned by Girard and Drake, was also not immediately adjacent to a railroad.

Another significant development of the 1870s was the appearance of interest in the cultivation and marketing of cranberries among such people as H. W. Remington and J. T. Bearss. This probably was related to the coming of the railroads to the county since they provided rapid access to large markets. This interest is reflected in the place names Bearss Marsh PO and Bearss Marsh, a "paper town." Since the 1870s, of course, Wood County has become known as one of the important cranberry growing areas in the nation.

The pattern of settlement along railroad lines instead of rivers continued strong in the 1880s when George Hiles built his logging railroads—the Wisconsin, Pittsville, and Superior Railway, linking Vesper with Pittsville and the Wisconsin Valley Railroad; and the Milwaukee, Dexterville, and Northern Railway, linking Romadka in Clark County with Dexterville and Remington. Veedum and Lindsey grew up along the latter of these. In 1887 Veedum, possibly named after Vedum, Sweden, was the site of a lumber mill and a general store. Lindsey, apparently named for F. D. Lindsey, a lumberman from Neillsville, Clark County, was also established in the 1880s. (A stove mill provided the nucleus for Hogan, about one mile south of Lindsey and west of the railroad.)

Besides the Hiles' railroad settlements, Sherry and Blenker also appeared during the 1880s. Sherry, a tiny hamlet in the northeastern part of the county, sprang up around the lumber mill of Sherry and Briggs. A spur line linked the mill site with

the main road of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Sherry Station, which in turn became the location of the village of Blenker. In the mid-1880s John Blenker set up a steam saw-mill near the station; he was granted Blenker postoffice in 1886 and also ran a general store there. The settlement which grew up around his mill has continued to develop in the intervening years since this energetic beginning and is now actually larger than Sherry.

In the early 1890s the development of new settlements at railroad shipping points remained the typical pattern as the village of Arpin grew up along the Port Edwards, Centralia, and Northern Railway, which linked Centralia with Marshfield in 1891. Arpin station was set up near the lumber mill of John and Antoine Arpin, which had only begun operating in the previous year, and people settled near the station rather than at the mill site. At this time a "Martin's Town" flourished briefly along the railroad one mile south of Arpin station around the saloon, store, and cheese factory of Martin Pfyfe.

After sixty years of work the lumber industry had largely depleted Wood County's forests, and people turned to paper manufacturing as a new source of livelihood. In 1888 the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Company began manufacturing paper at Hurleytown on the Wisconsin River (Garr.), utilizing the stream's water power for industry as the pioneer lumbermen had done many years before. Some five years later the Nekoosa Paper Company started in the same business along the Whitney Rapids opposite the historic site of the Whitney Mill where Wood County's history began. The company laid out the village of Nekoosa adjacent to its mill in 1893.

Only a few more details remain to round out the story of Wood County's settlements. In 1900 Grand Rapids and Centralia were united under the name Grand Rapids, and in 1920 this name was changed to Wisconsin Rapids to avoid confusion in the mails with Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1901 the village of Kellner—named for F. E. Kellner who bought the right-of-way for the Chicago and North Western Railroad—was laid out along the railroad.

Thus, the history of the settlement of Wood County follows a neat pattern beginning with the lumber industry and its early dependence upon the Wisconsin River's water power and ending with the paper industry's similar dependence on the river. The Whitney's Mill settlement on the east bank of the river at Whitney's Rapids gave place to modern Nekoosa directly opposite on the west bank. In the interim between the establishment of these places the lumber and railroad industries lent their determining influence to the origin and location of Wood County's communities.

Appendix II

THE CLASSIFICATION OF WOOD COUNTY PLACE NAMES

For two reasons it is desirable that the classifications into which Wood County place names fall be presented and analyzed. First, the pattern established in Frederic Cassidy's *Dane County Place-Names* deserves to be continued in order to provide a basis for generalizing about place naming in Wisconsin. Also, such classification and analysis is interesting and informative in its own right.

The names listed in this book have been classified for the type of feature named—natural or artificial—and for the nature of the specific part of the name. Although the information is presented statistically in the charts on the following pages, some explanation of terms is necessary here.

Terms for Natural Features

Water-courses

Wood County generic terms for water-courses are river, creek, brook, run, branch, fork, rapids, chute, falls, channel, ditch, drain. Of the first four, "creek" is the most often encountered. In the nineteenth century "creek" won out over "river," "brook," and "run" as terms for relatively narrow water-courses. Thus, "Wee Peet River" gives way before "Mill Creek," "Hemlock River" before "Hemlock Creek," and "Hayden Brook" before "Hayden Creek." "Rocky Run" becomes "Rocky Run Creek" as the meaning of "run" is forgotten and a former generic term becomes absorbed into the specific part of the name. ("Rocky Run," however, still appears on USGS maps and may yet retain some currency.) "Branch" and "fork" denote tributaries of larger streams, "branch" being used for those of the Yellow River and (with the exception of the expression "East branch of Black River") "fork" being used for those of the Black River. "Falls" appears only in Yellow River names for former rapid places in the stream, "rapids" being reserved for similar spots in the more powerful Wisconsin River.

Bodies of still water

Lake, pond, slough, eddy are the Wood County terms, "pond" appearing only three times among Grand Rapids city names. "Lake" is applied to natural widenings in streams (Elm Lake), to man-made bodies of water (Lake Dexter) as well as to a marsh pond (Ross Lake). "Boles Creek" is the name of a Wisconsin River slough which formerly was the mouth of a now dried-up creek.

Coastal features

Island, bay, point. With the exception of "Hog Island," a generic term used as an early place name in the marshy southwestern area, all named islands are in the Wisconsin River. Among these "The Island" is unique in having been separated from the bank by a mere slough. The origin of the pretentious "Two Mile Bay" is connected with the platting of Nepco Lake's shoreline for real estate development. "Point" occurs in three names, two of which—"Pointe Basse" of French origin and "Point Bluff"—clearly name riverbank places at a bend in the Wisconsin River just south of Nekoosa.

Wet lands

Marsh, swamp. The contrast between "Big Marsh," once used for an area immediately west of Wisconsin Rapids, and "Big Swamp," used for the marshes of Clark, Jackson, and Wood counties, suggests that a swamp is felt to be more extensive than a marsh. Despite the importance of cranberry culture in Wood County, "bog" does not appear in any place name.

Relatively flat lands

Flat, valley, hollow. Since only "Hungry Hollow" can be located, Wood County does not yield good evidence of the meaning of these terms. However, given the Wood County topography, "valley" can only have referred to a relatively flat, open area. It is interesting that flat areas were not considered as worthy of being named as were elevations. In contrast to twenty-six names for elevations there are only three for flat areas, two of which are former names for areas in cities.

Relatively high areas

Hill, ridge, bluff, mound, heights, moraine. "Hill" is the most common term. Thus, "Blueberry Hill" is dominant over "Blueberry Ridge" (though under the influence of "Powers Bluff County Park" the name "Skunk Hill" is losing out to "Powers Bluff"). "Skunk Hill" is high enough for skiing; Kipp's Hill, once a gentle rise, now is hardly noticeable to one driving in an auto on state highway 73. With the exception of "Point Bluff" which may be another name for "Swallow Rock" and which is on the Wisconsin River, "bluff" denotes sandstone

or quartzite outcroppings which rise above adjacent flat land (Powers Bluff) or above surrounding marshes (Birch Bluff, North Bluff, and South Bluff). "Mound" is encountered as an alternative to "bluff" only in "South Mound." Swallow Rock is a sandstone outcropping which forms part of the east bank of the Wisconsin River. Apparently, "rock" is used instead of "bluff" because the rocky face of the elevation is exposed to view. "Heights" is strictly limited to older real estate names (Blodgett Heights and Overlook Heights); it is included in the specific part of "Wisconsin Heights Addition."

Rocky features

Rock, rift. Besides "rock" for "bluff," the term is applied to large rocks in the Wisconsin River which presented special hazards to logging rafts. Thus, "Pilot Rock," "Sherman Rock," and the "Sugar Bowl." "Rift" in "Crooked Rift Rapids" quickly gives way to "reef."

Vegetational features

Pinery. A term applied to the great pine forest once covering the northern part of the state.

Terms for Artificial Features

Settled areas

County; township; city; village; division of city, village; subdivision or addition; paper town; rural community (neighborhood, belt, and district); settlement. Except in official documents only the specific part of these names is generally used. Thus, except for official uses "city" appears only in "Forest City," an early settlement whose name was derived from "Forest City Postoffice." "Village" refers to communities incorporated under this title as well as unincorporated communities which were chiefly or largely residential. In contrast, places serving mainly as commercial and industrial centers (primarily lumbering mill sites) have been counted as "settlements." "Division of city, village," though not a generic term, denotes names after the pattern "the East Side." In "East Side Addition," railroad tracks form the dividing line; in "the East Side" and "the West Side" of Wisconsin Rapids, the river does; "the South Side" (only applicable to an area on the west side of the river) was formerly the separate settlement called "Hurleyville." Although the nonce form "Wrightstown" was used for the village of Babcock, names ending in "-town" otherwise denote now defunct settlements. "Town" appears only in "Martin's Town," the former site of a cheese factory, store, and saloon. "-ville" appears in a city name (Pittsville), former settlement names (Doudville, Dexterville, Bakerville, and Nasonville), and names of rural communities (Dawesville

and Morrisville). "Andress Neighborhood," "Curtis District," and "Dairy Belt" (in Dairy Belt School) are unusual for their inclusion of generic terms in rural community names; Wood County rural communities more typically take the name of a nearby place or landmark as in "Klondike" and "Aldorf."

Subdivision names are generally derived from the names of people taking out the plat or from their place in a series (e.g., Fourth Addition). Some plats—those for Lindsey, for example—never became realities; the unrealized plats of Nekoosa (2) and Bears Marsh (2) are the Wood County "paper towns."

Artificial features serving as landmarks

Postoffice, school or academy, mill, tavern or stopping place, lumbering camp, Indian camp, corner(s), dam. Wood County rural postoffices were kept at lumbering mill sites, general stores, a tavern, farmhouses, and cranberry-growing establishments. "School" denotes the former one-room schoolhouses, the prestigious "academy" being reserved for the Seventh-Day Adventist-sponsored Bethel Industrial Academy. Early mills used water power, later ones, steam. Early dams functioned to create mill races or reservoirs where logs were kept before being shipped to market; made of wood, they usually extended only part way across streams, creating hazards, nevertheless, for loggers riding rafts from Biron to Pointe Basse. Unlike the hydroelectric dams now spanning the Wisconsin River, which are named for nearby communities, early dams were named for their owners.

Transportation features

Railroad (also line and road), station, sidetrack, spur, junction, switch, crossing, road, airport. "Railroad" denotes anything from a narrow-gauge logging line a few miles long to standard-width tracks passing through Wood County incidentally in their course across Wisconsin. Most lines were named for terminus points (Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway), for point of origin and general direction (Chicago and North Western Railroad and Lisbon, Necedah, and Lake Superior Railway), or for area served (Wisconsin Valley Railroad and Wood County Railroad). The "Marshfield and Texas Railroad" and the "Pecan" are humorous names. Many Wood County stations on these lines were merely loading platforms.

Miscellaneous features

Park, country club, ranch. The referents of "park" range from a large track of land containing a man-made lake and intended for swimming, boating, and picnicing, to an area with only a few trees which is so ill-defined that few realize it is a park (Gaynor Park). "Park" appears in the names of six subdivisions platted between 1891 and 1925. Although in "Mac-

Kinnon Park" (1924) it seems to denote "subdivision containing trees and grass," "MacFarlane Park Subdivision" (1925) indicates the continuing need for a separate generic term, at least for official uses. "Lyon Park Addition" and "River Park Addition" are named for their proximity to Lyons Park. "Balch's Ranch" appears to have been a pig farm.

Types of Names

The specific parts of Wood County names break down into sixteen classifications, most of which correspond to those in *Dane County Place-Names*.

In honor of or in recognition of a person, local or non-local

All names in this classification refer to artificial features except for "Powers Bluff" and the names of several Wisconsin River islands which have been named after former owners who donated them to the city of Wisconsin Rapids. Local people are honored for outstanding community service (Upham PO), for being first in the area (Rudolph Township), or for having been important in the economic development of the area (Cameron Township).

By association with a local person through land ownership, etc.

In this category are included mills named for their owners, postoffices named for the first (and often the only) postmaster, subdivisions named for people (or companies) taking out the plats, and other artificial and natural features named for people owning land or a business establishment nearby. Many communities bear or bore the names of businessmen who owned mills there. Where it cannot be determined whether or not the original settlement was named for the man before the granting of a postoffice, both the postoffice and the community name have been listed in this category. "Pearl School" is unusual among school names in this group since it was named for a teacher rather than for the person owning the land or a business establishment on which or near which the school stood.

For a distant place

As might be expected, all of the names in this category denote artificial features. Actually, five names listed under "Uncertain and Unknown"—Centralia, Richfield Township, Saranac, Saratoga PO, and Seneca—probably are named for places in the eastern part of the United States or in the older Midwest of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. However, no information is available to determine which of several places might have been the original name in each case.

For a nearby place, establishment, or topographical feature

Included here are townships named for communities at least

originally within their borders, communities bearing original postoffice names, postoffices named for communities, schools named for nearby topographical features, etc.

Descriptive and locational

These names involve some objective description or a directional term, as in "North Bluff."

Subjectively descriptive

These names involve some personal observation or judgment which every observer might not agree with. Thus, "Belle Island," "Pleasant View School," "The Hub City," and even "Pumpkin Hill" are subjectively descriptive of the places denoted.

Inspirational and symbolic

These names have a patriotic aspect (Columbia School), or express an emotion such as pride (Cameron's Pride School), hope for the future (Progress Postoffice), or a vague happiness (Golden Glow School and Good Cheer School).

Humorous, ironic, anecdotic

Humorous railroad names have already been mentioned. Several of the other humorous or ironic names (Hungry Hill, Poverty Flat) jest of grim realities, while "Aristocracy Hill," "Quality Row," and "Society Corners" express disdain for the pretentiousness of early settlers who "struck it rich," or arise from a good-natured ribbing of friends. "Vesper PO" is the one anecdotic name.

Series

Here are included names of townships beginning with "New" and names of subdivisions containing a number word as in "Fourth Addition."

Shortening, affixing, acronyms

The two acronymic names are "Nepco Lake" and "Pecan," the one product of affixing, "Cranmoor." Officially recognized shortenings of names are "Soo Line" and "Milwaukee Road," but throughout the county the common name for Wisconsin Rapids is "the Rapids." Cary Bluffs are also called "the Bluffs."

Generic

Names included here are composed of generic terms. For example, "the Eddies" and "Point Bluff."

Pseudo-Indian

These names represent misunderstandings and garblings of Indian names (Nekoosa and Wee Peet River) or the white man's application of Indian words to lakes formed within this century by the damming of streams (Lake Kau-ne-win-ne).

Indian

All Indian names refer to natural features; none are still

used as place names. However, some of the creeks named for animals may be translations of former Indian names. This may also explain "Eagle Point" and "Moccasin Creek."

French and German

Achtundzwanzig is the single German name. However, there are several names denoting water-courses and one denoting a place along the Wisconsin River (Pointe Basse) which reflect the influence of French Canadians dwelling in the area during early frontier times.

Animal

Only creeks and bluffs (Swallow Rock and Skunk Hill) are named for animals. "Eagle Point," a Portage County township from pre-Wood County days, was probably named for a place within its boundaries which bore the bird's name.

Uncertain and Unknown

Names have been included in this category for which no firm evidence of origin has been found.

CHART 1 (continued)

	In honor of person	Assoc. with local person	Distant place	Nearby place	Descriptive & locational	Subjectively descriptive	Inspirational, symbolic	Humor., iron., & anec.	Series	Uncertain, unknown	Short., affix., acronyms	Generic	Pseudo- Indian	Indian	French, German	Animal	Total
Bay				1													1
Point						1						1			1		3
Marsh					1												1
Swamp					2												2
Flat								1									1
Valley				1													1
Hollow							1										1
Hill		1			3	2		3								1	10
Ridge					2												2
Bluff, mound	1			2	4	1				1			1				10
Heights	1					1											2
Moraine				1													1
Rock, reef	2				1					1						1	5
Rift					1												1
Pinery												1					1
Total	8	34	0	17	58	8	0	6	0	4	2	6	5	6	7	10	171
Percent	4.68	19.88	0.00	9.94	33.92	4.71	0.00	3.51	0.00	2.35	1.17	3.51	2.92	3.51	4.09	5.85	

CHART 2 (continued)

	In honor of person	Assoc. with local person	Distant place	Nearby place	Descriptive & locational	Subjectively descriptive	Inspirational, symbolic	Humor., iron., & anec.	Series	Uncertain, unknown	Short., affix., acronyms	Generic	Pseudo- Indian	Indian	French, German	Animal	Total
Indian camp, village		1			1												2
Corner(s)		5		3	1			1									10
Dam		4		6	2												12
Railroad		1	10	11				2			3						27
Station	6	6	2	8	2	1			2	1					1		29
Sidetrack, junction		6		5	5							1					17
Crossing		1															1
Road, street				1	5			1									7
Airport				1	1												2
Park	5	3		3	5	1	2										19
Country club				1													1
Ranch		1															1
Total	32	188	16	131	60	22	8	5	40	16	6	1	2	0	1	0	528
Percent	6.06	35.61	3.03	24.81	11.36	4.20	1.52	.95	7.58	3.03	1.14	.19	.38	0.00	.19	0.00	

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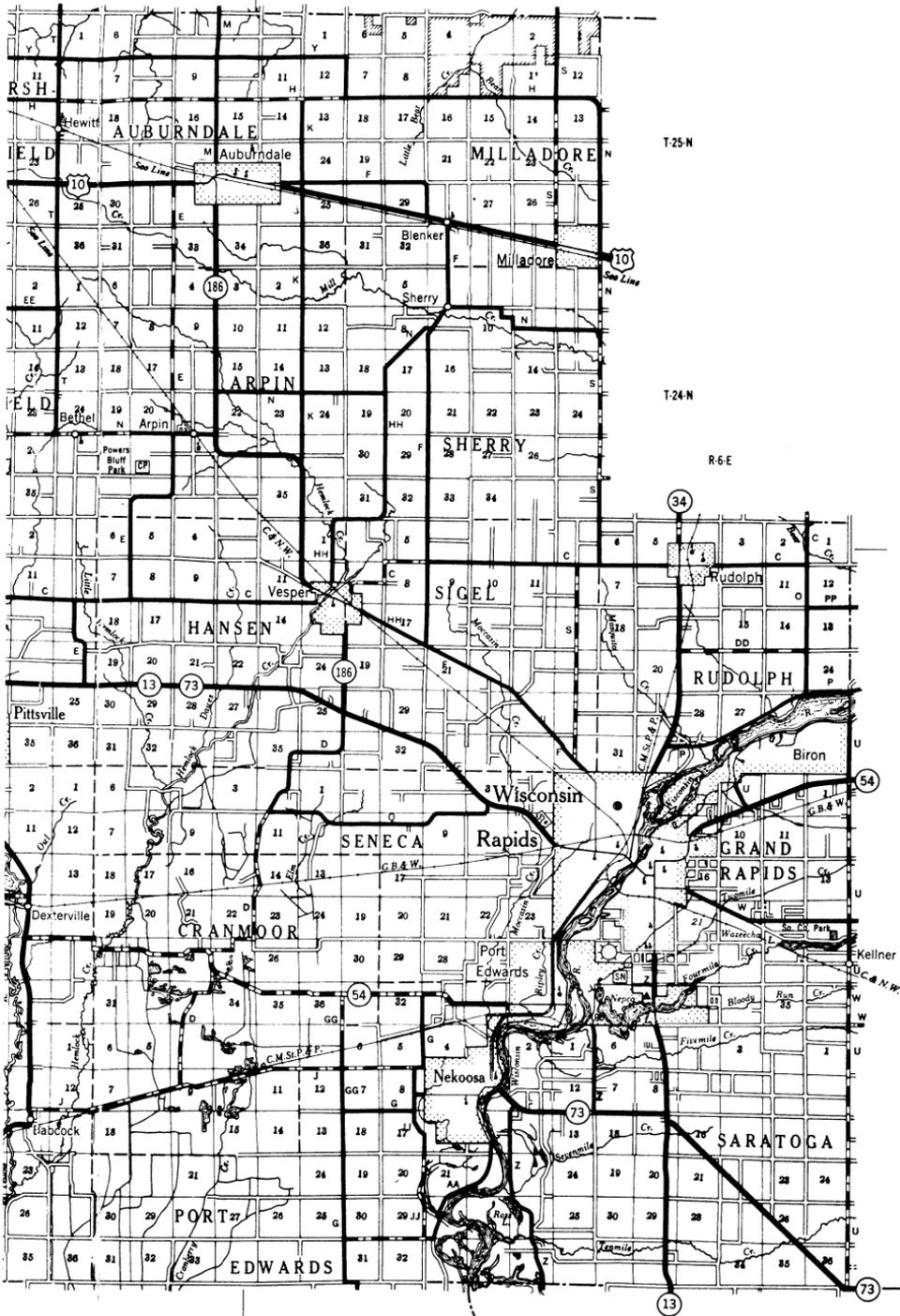
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	1958	Necedah Quadrangle
	1958	Wyeville Quadrangle

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Amund.	Mrs. Howard Amundson,* Nekoosa
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Dohm	Mrs. Margaret Dohm, Madison
Ducka.	Mrs. H. F. Duckart, Wisconsin Rapids
Farr.	Mrs. Estella H. Farrish,* Wisconsin Rapids
Henr.	Mrs. R. J. Henrichs,** Marshfield
Huser	Mrs. Don Huser, Arpin Township
Muell.	Emil Mueller, Superintendent of Wood County Parks, Wisconsin Rapids
Pfeiff.	A. L. Pfeiffer,* Wisconsin Rapids
Pomain.	Leland C. Pomainville, M.D.,* Wisconsin Rapids
Samp.	James Sampson, Wisconsin Rapids
Smith	Mrs. Athleen Smith,** Marshfield
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Wood County Place Names

By Robert S. Rudolph

Vesper Junction, Ahdawagam, Plank Hill, Big Bull Falls—these are just a few of the nearly 700 place names in Wood County, Wisconsin, whose meaning and origin Robert S. Rudolph discusses in this engaging study. And in doing so, he sheds light on the settlement and subsequent history of an area in Wisconsin which was important in the state's early development.

Settlers were first attracted to this central Wisconsin area in 1831 by the abundant source of water power in the Wisconsin and Yellow rivers, and the dense stands of pine. Lumber mills were built along the rivers, and communities soon developed. After the 1870s, as the railroad lines pushed into the area and steam replaced water as a supplier of power, communities were formed near railroad depots. The railroad and its ties to markets stimulated agricultural production; the county's cranberry industry is now one of the nation's largest. Today there is a dependence on the rivers by the pulp industry. Many of the county's place names reflect this historical background of lumbering, railroading, and farming.

Listed alphabetically, the names include, in addition to towns and cities, such features as rivers, creeks, flag stations, schools, railroads, and many others. Rudolph analyzes the names to determine their probable derivation and interpretation. He also provides spelling variants; the approximate date range of the use of the name; the precise location of the named feature (in terms of quarter sections of surveyor's townships wherever possible); and the several names used over the years.

Rudolph's findings have been gathered from extensive sources—maps, county histories, editions of local newspapers dating back as early as 1858, state gazetteers, records of early censuses, notes of the original surveyors, and histories and records of the railroads. He has also interviewed numerous residents of the county and has made personal observations of the major sites.

This useful handbook will be fascinating to those curious about American English and the diverse ways the language is used to name places. *Wood County Place Names* will be a welcomed addition to books on the history of Wisconsin.

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