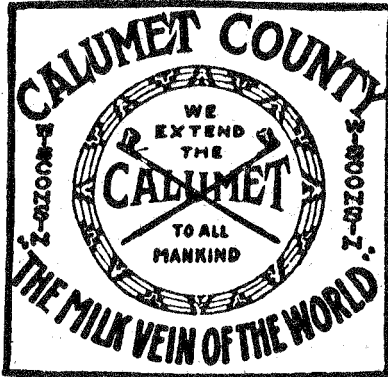# SE SOUVENIR

(To)   (Remember)

It was the French who gave Calumet County its name. From them too, is derived the name of this epitome which gives an explanation of how locations, both political and geographical, were named. Se Souvenir pronounced sa souvenir means to remember.

Much of the history of this interesting county has already been lost. It is the purpose of this epitome to preserve this bit of Calumetana.

PREFACE

It is the purpose of this treatise to give, with some degree of authenticity, the explanation of how the various geographical and political areas in Calumet County were named. Students of history, numerous volumes, official governmental proceedings, newspapers, and senior citizens were contacted to obtain information. Some of the information as to how various places and locations got their names was conflicting. Hence there has been a constant sifting and winnowing so that this explanation may be assumed fairly accurate. In some instances the final result is the product of circumstantial evidence and sound reasoning rather than documented evidence. All of the explanations have appeared in the press and practically all have been aired on the radio. When accuracy was challenged by readers and listeners, further research was made. Original explanations were then corrected. Again, this is not a complete history of Calumet County. The following pages deal with the specific history of names.

What is now Calumet County was, at various times,

the home of six Indian Nations. These were the

Menominee, Chippewa, Sac, Fox, Potawatomi and Win-

nebago. All were of Eastern Algonquian stock except

the Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes migrated from the

West and were of the Dakotas, tracing their lineage

to the Souix. The Algonquians were peaceful and easy

going. They lived happily. The braves would hunt

and fish while the squaws would do the work and take

care of the papoose. The children played.

Not so with the Winnebagoes. They were war-like,

treacherous and scheming. Once a Winnebago Chief

told a commander at Fort Howard (Green Bay),"If you

come in peace you bring too many soldiers, if you

come for war you bring not enough!"

The coming of the white man plus the six Indian

Nations took some doing to get along. Many councils

were held on the east shore of Lake Winnebago. Many

times the pipe of peace was passed from chief to

chief as he made a solemn pledge and puffed on the

chalumet, a reed pipe. The French likewise would

council with the Indians and it was they who called

the peace pipe, the calumet. It is by this derivation

that Calumet County gets its name.

This intriguing name is also incorporated into a

county ensignia with the motto "We extend the

Calumet". The insignia is appropriately made up of

two crossed Indian peace pipes circumvented by a

chain of Indian beads. Calumet County's first county

agent, Dr. Royal Klofanda, improved and popularized

the insignia. He recalls seeing it in the Chilton

Times used there by Editor Wm. C. Hume. To Dr.

Klofanda also goes the credit for coining Calumet

County's famous slogans "Milk Vein of the World" and

"Garden Spot of Wisconsin". This was in about 1918.

For the most part, names for the various local-

ities come from several sources following the same

pattern. The Federal Post Office Department played

a major roll. When there was need for a name, the

Post Office Department gave it one. When there was

a conflict of names, the Post Office Department
simply changed it.

Presently in 1964, our population is predominent-
ly of German extraction. This was not always the
case. There was much English influence even among
the early civilized Indians who came from the East
in the 1830's. The suffixes added to names such as
"town","ton","ville" and "land" bear this out. Nation-
alities coming later from different courtries some-
times named their new locations in memory of those
from whence they came.

Then of course there were those who wanted their
names preserved and succeeded in so doing by pop-
ularity or autocracy.

Other names are of Aboriginal Indian derivation
and still others purely incidental to their geog-
raphical locations and similarites to some specific
object. Early map makers played a vital role in
these names.

Let us turn now to the explanation of how the
various hamlets, villages and cities were named:

Appleton

Although Appleton to the average layman may not
ordinarily be considered a part of Calumet County,
it is, both geographically and politically. Appleton
was first known as Grand Chute, named after its
rapids by the early French. It was Amos Lawrence who
bought land in the area from Elezar Williams, a half
Indian and pretender to the French throne. It was
then that Amos Lawrence renamed the area in honor
of his father-in-law Samuel Appleton of Boston.
Not desirous of being left out of the picture,
Lawrence endowed $10,000 for a Methodist College,
which still bears his name.

Brant

Arno Luchterhand reports that Brant was once
Branch Creek. It was located west of Portland
Cemetery. There were so m any localities named
Branch that it was decided to change the name to
Brant. Originally Brant was west of where it is to-
day. The Town of Chilton was known as Portland, a
name still attached to a community cemetery in

the area. The name was probably handed down from
Washington.

Brillion:

Back in 1855, Postmaster Wm. McMullen applied for
the name of "Pilleola" for the settlement of what is
now Brillion. "Pilleola" was a coined word commem-
orating the names of his daughters. The Post Office
Department was not impressed and named the thriving
village Brillion.

Brothertown

Brothertown gets its name from the Brothertown
Indians. The Treaty of 1831 between the so-called
savage Menominees who lived in the area and the U. S.
provided land for the civilized Brothertown and Stock-
bridge Indians. These Indians were so named in the
East by early Englishmen after towns in England. The
Rev. Eleazor Williams, who wished to set himself up
as a monarch of an Indian Confederacy, lead these
Indians from New York. When they arrived they called
their new home Deansborough, in honor of Thomas Dean,

an eastern schoolmaster. Dean had educated the

Indians. But along came James Manchester, a surveyor

for the Military Road which ran through the area. He

changed the name to Manchester in honor of himself.

The Post Office Department listed the area as Pequot.

This probably was an arbitary selection. It was in

1859 that the Post Office Department officially

recognized the name Brothertown selected by the

citizens about 8 years previously. The name commem-

orates the Indian Tribe of Brothertown tracing its

name back to England.

Charlesburg

According to John Kern in his History of the

Parish of St. Charles Borrameo, Carl Franzen came

to the area in 1863. Franzen donated a statue of

St. Charles to the parish and as an act of gratitude

the parish chose his name as its patron. Land for

the site of the church was furnished by Jacob Berg.

So grateful were the early settlers to these two

benefactors that the name of Charlesburg was select-

ed in honor of both men. It is the first name of

Carl Franzen(Charles in English) and the last name
of Jacob Berg, changing the "e" to "u" in "Berg"
and hence Charlesburg.

Chilton

It was in 1835 that Moses and Catherine Stanton
settled on the banks of the Manitowoc River. They
built a mill and started to do business. They named
their settlement Stantonville. But along came John
Marygold. He plotted the village in the 1858's and
decided to call it Chillington after his native home
in England. A courier,Patrick Donahue, was sent to
the county seat at Stockbridge with the verbal mess-
age. The courier after imbibing at probably Portland
or Branch Creek, became hazy in his thinking. The
Registrar at Stockbridge interpreted the message
as Chilton. Chilton however is not a coined term.
It was Mary Chilton who was the first Pilgrim to
step on Plymouth Rock. For a number of years
Chilton Canning Company named a brand of peas Mary
Chilton. She was vividly pictured on the trade mark.
The depot area was called Chilton Center. Since then

"Center" has been dropped and the entire area bears
the name Chilton.

Crossville

This little settlement, now forgotten, was locat-
ed at the northern tip of Lake Winnebago, according
to George Schaefer, long time chairman of the Town
of Harrison. It was so named because it was here
that the tolls were paid for use of the road when
crossing from Winnebago to Calumet County.

Darboy

When the first Catholic Church in this vicinity
was dedicated, it was named Guardian Angel. The
community later became known as Buchanan, no doubt in
honor of our only bachelor president. In 1877, a
post office was established there and the name
"Darboy" chosen. It is so named in memory of Georges
Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, who died in 1871,
according to the History of Holy Angels Parish.

Dundas

Dundas first was named Bearfoot Station and later
Montford. Workmen building the railroad noticed bear

tracks and hence the name Bearfoot Station. Changing
the name to Montford caused confusion with another
settlement of the same name. Dundas was permanently
named so in memory of a railroad engineer,John Dundas.

Forest Junction

In 1873, Forest Junction Post Office was estab-
lished and named by the Post Office Department. Pre-
viously, Mrs. Charlotte Wuentin had 30 acres of the
settlement plotted as the village of Forest. A short
time later, George Baldwin plotted 80 acres of the
opposite side of the street as Baldwin. The two
railroad crossings in the village formed the junction
and thereupon the Post Office Department declared the
official name as Forest Junction. Land descriptions
in the village of Forest Junction however still
carry the Baldwin description.

Gravesville

In 1859, Leroy Graves gave Gravesville its name.
Graves was an enterprizing man who wanted his memory
to live on. He established a number of businesses

in the vicinity. Previously Gravesville was known

as Lodi.

Harrison

Named after William Henry Harrison, the first

president of the United States to die in office.

Harrison was an Indian fighter and hero of Tippe-

canoe. He became the ninth president of the United

States at the age of 68. He gave an inaugural

address in the rain for three hours. He danced and

celebrated mightily at his inaugural ball. Next

day he had pneumonia and died a month later. It

was his campaign that won appeal through the coon

skin cap, log cabin and hard cider. "Tippecanoe

and Tyler too" was the popular campaign slogan.

When casting about for a name, people in the area

selected Harrison, a personage who intrigued them.

Hayton

Specifically how Hayton got its name is not

entirely clear. It was a thriving community known

as Wallerville, in honor of Parley Waller, one of

the original settlers and businessmen. It was settled
by O. J. Watrons, however, in 1849. Later, the name
was changed to School Section because of some state
school property arrangement. Still later the name
was changed to Dicksville. Dick was a common Calumet
County name. Likewise there was a Dicksville Instit-
ute in the State of New York. The community was also
referred to as Charlestown. The derivation probably
being from that of the Charlestown Indians who migrat-
ed from the East and possibly a branch or similar to
the Brothertowns. In 1873 the name was officially
changed by the Post Office Department to Hayton. Nell
Dimmick, who stems from the pioneer Weeks family
and   reports that the present name came from the
abundance of hay in the area. The "ton" being added
to give the name an English flavor. Henry Heimann,
Calumet County patriarch, reported that the name
might have been that of a post mistress of the
village at that time.

Hinzeville

Hinzeville is the area directly west of the
City of Kiel. It received its name from one of the
first families that settled there by the name of
Hinze. Hinzeville was annexed to Kiel in 1918 and
is that part of Kiel which lies in Calumet County.
Joe Keuler uses the term as a prefix in registering
hispurebred Holstein cattle.

High Cliff

Nature placed a high cliff along Lake Winnebago.
Making of bricks and quarrying of limestone brought
people to the area so a need arose for a post office.
The post office was established in 1856 and Henry
Raymond was the first postmaster. He called the
place Clifton merely adding "ton" to Clif. Some
people referred to the area as Lower Cliff because
it was at the bottom of the escarpment. About 1885
a tavern and dance hall was built on the top of the
cliff. It became known as High Cliff. This later
officially became the name of the post office since

there was another Clifton in the state.

Hilbert

Not too much is known of how Hilbert got its
name. The village was known as both Hilbert and
Hilbert Junction. Names presumably were given to
the village by the Post Office Department and the
railroads because of the junction. Eventually the
word "Junction" was dropped and the thriving village
is today known as Hilbert.

Jericho

Jericho is believed to have been founded as a
toll gate station on the Brothertown-Sheboygan Plank
Road. The locality takes it name from the Bibical
Village in Western Jordan. As written in the Scrip-
tures in the Book of Joshua, Chapter VI, the walls
of Jericho were miraculously destroyed when trumpets
were sounded by seven priests. Probably someone
wanted to crash the toll gate of modern times and
hence the name! The church has played an important
part in the development of this area. This no doubt

14.
also influenced the naming of the area.

Kiel

Kiel had its beginning in Manitowoc County but a part of it grew over into Calumet. Albert Jochimsen, county historian, reports that a Charley Lindermann purchased the land where the village now stands. This was in 1862. As soon as there was a need for a name, Mrs. Charley Lindemann was called upon to do the honors. "Tante" Gretchen, the respected matron, was called. She chose the name "Kiel" in memory of her home in Germany.

Kloten

"The first stranger coming to our midst will name this settlement", so agreed the stalwart pioneers of the locality known now as Kloten. They kept their word. The first stranger was from Switzerland. He named the settlement Kloten in honor of his home in the Old Country, according to Delmar Moehrke, whose grandfather was the village blacksmith.

Meggars

Two miles east and one and a half miles north
of New Holstein, Ferdinand Ree built and operated
a store and tavern for a few years. He then sold
it to Andrew Meggers who continued the business for
a long time, so long that it finally came to be
called Meggars.

Moonsgrove

This settlement near Stockbridge might have
become well known but today few people know that it
even existed. It was a contender for the county
seat of Calumet County. In the 1852 election held
for this purpose of designating a county seat,
Chilton received 222 votes, Stockbridge 158 and
Moonsgrove 61. This settlement was named in honor
of the early Moon family in the area.

New Holstein

According to information gathered by Albert
Jochimsen, early settlers in the area came from the
province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. Those
settling in Calumet County named their settlement

in honor of their father land. In 1850 the Post

Office Department officially recognized the name.

Quite a number built their homes a short distance

to the west of New Holstein and named the area

Altona. Later they discovered another community in

the state with an almost imilar name. It was then

decided to drop Altona and become a part of the

community of New Holstein.

Potter

Potter was once Rantoul Center. Due however to

the enterprizing Potter family and the duplication

with another Rantoul Post Office, the name was

changed to Potter. The Potter family had large land

holdings in the Rantoul area. Thomas, his wife,

Eliza, and O. R. Potter were well known during the

Civil War era. It was one of the Potter clan who

organized a band of irate Calumet County farmers

and on a dark night rode into Cato Falls and there

blew up the dam. It was the contention of the

Calumet County farmers along the Manitowoc River

that the dam was the cause of poor drainage of their

lands. They also resented the nickname of Muskrat-
ville for their community.

Quinney

Among the Indians was the prominent family of
Quinney. Phoebe Quinney, an Indian princess, lies
buried in the Indian Cemetery at Stockbridge. It
was also Electa Quinney who is acclaimed as the first
woman teacher in Wisconsin. John W. Quinney lead a
group of Stockbridge Indians from New York and

figured as their sachem. It is from this family
that the small village of Quinney got its name.

St. Anna

Most of the immigrants that settled south and
west of New Holstein came from Luxemburg, Germany
and Belgium. As soon as they were able to, they
built a church which they dedicated to Saint Anna,
and hence the village of St. Anna.

St. Catherine

While talking to the Delmar Moehrkes, a forgotten
village of Calumet County came to light, because

18.

Valoris Heller Moehrke produced an ancient map of the

ghost town of St. Catherine. Laid out in 1852 near

the George Heller farm on Lake Winnebago was St.Cath-

erine. Several business places, and a church made

up the village which no doubt served Lake Winnebago

travelers. It is thought that the village was named

after St. Catherine of Sienna, Spain. She was born

in 1347 and devoted herself to relieveing the

sufferers.

St. John

According to Mike Kees, son of a pioneer family,

the hamlet was once known as Woodville. When a

post office was to be established, it was found

necessary to find a different name because there

already was a Woodville. Since much of the activity

in the hamlet revolved around St. John the Baptist

Church, the name was conveniently changed to St. John.

Sherwood

Sherwood Post Office was established in 1858

and was called Lima by postal authorities. Since

there was another Lima, there were mailing difficult-

ies. The name was then changed to Sherwood, honoring

a man named "Sherwood" who had lost an arm in the

Civil War and was operating a tavern in the settle-

ment.

Stockbridge

This village derives its name from the early

Stockbridge Indians lead here by the Rev. Elezar

Williams. They came at the same time as the Brother-

towns. The name Stockbridge traces back to England.

The tribe received its name in the East by early

Englishmen.

Wells

According to Leonhard and Roy Fischer, a post

office was established to serve the people in the

Northeast area of Calumet County. Two names were

sent to the community by the Post Office Depart-

ment. The name "Wells" was chosen.

NOMENCLATURE OF OUR TOWNS

Brillion

This municipality took its name from the largest village within its boundaries, Brillion. Originally this town, a perfect township, was called Brandon, when organized in 1855. Because of another Brandon in the State, the name was changed to its present name in 1857.

Brothertown

In 1851 this town was officially named Brother-town. This was in respect to its largest village which had the same name. Originally is was created as the Town of Manchester in 1843. Manchester was an early surveyor but his name was too common and used too many times. As a result of conflicts it was changed.

Charlestown

Records could not be found when the Town of Charlestown was organized. It must either have been a part of Brothertown, Portland or New Holstein.

It was organized after 1843 and before 1855 because

in 1855 Rantoul was detached from it. No doubt its

name stems from the Charlestown Indians who frequent-

ed the county at the same time as the Brothertowns

and Stockbridge. The Indians came not in one large

band but in successive contingents. The Charlestown

Indians were the Narragansett of Rhode Island and

really a part of the Brothertowns. It was thought

in preparation of this compendium that probably

Charlestown was somehow, possibly through the church

connected with the Village of Charlesburg and hence

the name "Charlestown". The possibility is remote.

Chilton

Originally this town organized in 1853 was

known as Portland. Here again "Portland" is a

common English name and numerous conflicts arose.

It was on the last day of 1856 that the name was

changed to Chilton in recognition of the largest

settlement within its boundaries. The early name of

"Portland" still bears prominence in the municipality
being the name of a cemetery in the center of the
town. Sometimes the word "Union" was also overworked.
Circuit preachers, usually Methodist, would start a
congregation and build a church known as a Union
Church open to all denominations. This probably
was the case in Portland Cemetery. The church
building still stands.

Harrison

In 1852 the Town of Lima was created from the
Town of Stockbeidge. It has been told that the Town
was bonded to build plank roads and there were still
payments to be made. The voters changed the name to
Harrison on January 1, 1858, thinking they would then
no longer be liable for payment. They were chagrined.
The present name is taken from a village located in
the southern portion of the town.

New Holstein

One of the original towns of Calumet County was
organized in 1849. The name stuck. It was so
named in honor of the largest village within its

boundaries as was so often the case. It's pattern
of development differs from most of Calumet County
being settled by Germans rather than the English
influence common of the county. In 1847, Dr. Carl
de Haas wrote two volumes on the Calumet area in:
Nordamerika, Wisconsin and Calumet Winke für Aus-
wander. This made the region known in Germany and
brought Germans here.

Rantoul

This town was organized from a part of Charles-
town in 1855. It was named in honor of Rantoul
Center, its largest village. Rantoul Center is now
Potter, the name stayed on for the municipality.
The name comes from Robert Rantoul, popular member
of Board of Directors of Illinois Central Railroad
at that time. The name was common in the East.

Stockbridge

The Town of Stockbridge at one time embodied
practically the entire northern half of Calumet
County. Organized as a unit of government in 1844.
was named in honor of its largest, closest

village, Stockbridge. It was both the Stockbridge
and Brothertown Indian Nations who came in the 1830's
from the East to set up an Indian Confederacy. They
came via the Great Lakes, up the Fox and Lake Win-
nebago. The name traces back to England being given
to them by early Englishmen who came to the East.

Woodville

Woodville was created in 1852 from a part of
Stockbridge. It included Brandon(now Brillion)
at the time. It is felt by some that the name is
derived from the heavy stands of woods and timber
in the area. That it took its name from the hamlet
Woodville (now St. John) would seem accurate. Resid-
ents there no doubt did make and sell wood to the
lime kilns on the Niagara Escarpment. But when one
reasons the tremendous influence of the English on
the area, it appears sound that the name is of Eng-
lish derivation either on Wood or Woodville. Allen
W. Probst reported at the time of this writing that
in his study of history, either a John or Hubert

Woodville lived in the territory now making up the town.

HOW THE VARIOUS CALUMET COUNTY STREAMS WERE NAMED

Burton Brook

Meandering through the Town of Chilton and emptying into the Killsnake is Burton Creek. A farm and cheese factory located on its banks bear its name. No record can be found of a Burton living in the area however it can be quite safely assumed that "Burton" is an English name. Probably that of some early pioneer or a town or stream in England. Most of the Chilton area bears names of English flavor and "Burton" no doubt likewise.

East River

Located in the Town of Brillion, sometimes referred to as Devil River by the pioneers, is East River. It runs parallel to the Fox all the way to Green Bay. In some instances it is only three miles east of the Fox and hence its name East River.

Because it is not controlled and sometimes going on
a rampage, "Ervie" Winkler tells of old timers freq-
uently referring to the stream as a "Devil of a
river". People in the area still call it Devil River
but map makers record it as East River, because of
its being east of its greater twin, the Fox.

Harrison Ditch

This natural waterway flows north into the Fox. It
derives its name from the town through which it flows.

Johnson Creek

Flowing near Quinney, into Lake Winnebago, is
Johnson Creek named after an early Stockbridge. John
Johnson was the first chairman of the Calumet County
Board of Supervisors.

Jordan River

Although a small stream, this waterway is referred
to as a river, flowing through the City of New Hol-
stein. It empties into Pine Creek. Early pious
German settlers went to the Bible and selected
the name "Jordan" for the stream flowing through

their settlement.

Kaukapot Creek

Although not officially so named on early maps.
Stockbridge residents refer to a stream between
Roberts and Johnson Creek as the Kaukapot. Kaukapots
were early Stockbridge Indians. Some of the Kaukapots
were reputable and industrious and respected leaders.
Some were otherwise. Two Kaukapots were sentenced
to hang on the Escarpment at the Stockbridge-
Brothertown line for the slaying of one Joseph
Palmer, a Brothertown. On the eve of the day set for
the execution, the Kaukapots escaped via canoe over
Lake Winnebago. No one heard as to what ever hap-
pened to them.

Killsnake River

"So crooked it would kill a snake if he tried to
follow it", so said early settlers of the stream
now known as the Killsnake in Calumet County. This
was a common expression according to Mathilda Peik,
resident of the locality. The name stuck. Early

to assume that the early Yankees who came to Calumet
County from the East, brought the colloquialism with
them. An early settler, William Urmston, built a
sawmill there. The river is quite a winding stream
and hence the name river snake or in eastern express-
ion, killsnake.

Henry Veit, long time resident of the area
relates that the Killsnake has long borne its name.
Veit tells of reading poetry written by farmer poet,
Fred Goff, in which Goff speaks of his mother cross-
ing the Killsnake on a fallen log. The Goffs were
early Yankee settlers on the Killsnake.

Mathilda Peik, resident of the locality, reported
that contemporaries would say, "The river is so crook-
ed it would kill a snake if he tried to follow it"
which probably was also the thinking of map makers.

The Yankee derivation however seems more plausible

Lemals Creek

A small stream reported by nonagenarian George
Schwalbach,Sr. in the Town of Harrison. It empties

into the northern portion of Lake Winnebago. This
stream is named after an early resident through whose
land the stream flowed.

Manitowoc River

Most important of Calumet County's rivers is the
Manitowoc. It takes its name from the city located
at its mouth on Lake Michigan. Two branches joining
at the Forks in the Town of Rantoul make the Manitow-
oc River. The branches known as the North and South
of course need no explanation as to the history of
their names. Early map makers merely called them so.
Manitowoc is of Indian derivation. Some say Mani-
towoc means "Home of the Good Spirit". Others say
its "Den of the Devil" while still others say it
means "Spirit spawn".

Many words result from imperfect understanding
or imperfect orthography of the Indian language.
Munedoo is the Chippewa Indian word for spirit. Add-
ing the suffix "owk" to the word such as Munedoo-owk
means good spirit. Then following through with the

suffix "ish" means Devil so therefore Munedoo-ish

changes it to the Devil derivation. Then there is

the Indian word "manitowog" meaning "Spirit spawn".

Pagan Indians believed spirits spawned like fish.

One well meaning compromiser interpreted the name

to mean "Great Spirit" thereby avoiding deciding

whether it was good or bad. Then there is the school

boy explanation. A little Indian came to the village

after a long hike from the hinterland and said,"My,

this is a far way for a 'mannie to walk' " !

Mill Creek

Of the many small streams in Calumet County flow-

ing into Lake Winnebago, two are named "Mill Creek".

One flows into the lake near Stockbridge Harbor and

past the Indian and Stockbridge Cemeteries and the

other at Brothertown Harbor. Both were so named

because they powered saw, grist and flour mills.

Especially at Brothertown where in 1834,Moody Mann,

a white man built the first mill in the county. For

miles around, settlers would bring their grain to

Mud Creek

Another one of the several small streams flowing
into Lake Winnebago taking its source at the foot
of the Niagara Excarpment. It is south of Mill
Creek in the Town of Stockbridge emptying into the
lake in L~t 31. It's swift current and silt that
it carries earned it the name.

Pine Creek

Headwaters of Pine Creek are located east of
New Holstein. From thence it winds its way through
the Town of Charlestown emptying into the South
Branch of the Manitowoc at Hayton. Gretchen E.
Kletzien writes about heavy forests and pine in her
"Early History of New Holstein". It can be quite
safely presumed that these stands of evergreens, at
the source and along its course, named this stream
Pine Creek.

Roberts Creek

About a mile south of Mud Creek and emptying in-
to Lake Winnebago through Lot 35 is Robert's Creek.

It flows through a small unnamed village inhabited
by the Doxtators, descendants of early Stockbridge
inhabitants. The creek is named after an early
resident of the area.

Sheboygan River

Nicking Calumet County on its southern boundary
is the Sheboygan River. Like the Manitowoc, it
takes its name from the city located at its mouth
on Lake Michigan. Like "Manitowoc", it is believed
to be of Algonquians origin. Probably stemming from
the Indian work "Jibaigon". "Jibaigon" means tool
for perforating or it may mean a river disappearing
underground. One can connect the similarity of the
meanings if he stops to think about it. The "J"
having something of the sound "Ch". Early spelling
also reveals Chibwagon. Putting the pronounciation
into English spelling reveals Cheboygan. Since
there already was such a word it seems logical
to change the "ch" to "sh" and hence practically
the same pronounciation with a different spelling.

The schoolboy derivation is one of a foreign
father, who longed for a baby daughter, and when
informed of the birth of another son, exclaimed,
"She boy again!"

Spring Creek

Spring Creek flows through Brillion and empties
into the North Branch of the Manitowoc. It is
spring fed and early settlers referred to it as
spring creek. The name stuck and has been used
officially since.

Stony Brook

Stony Brook probably is the best known of
Calumet County brooks. It already was so named
before the turn of the century. It meanders south-
ward through the town of Chilton emptying into the
South Branch of the Manitowoc River. Early residents
when wishing to describe a location of where certain
people lived, would say, "by that stony brook".
Numerous stones are found in its stream bed. Today
one notices lots of stones on its upper branch. Early

mappers adopted the name.

Turtle Creek

In the vicinity east of Darboy, before one
approaches the county line, is a small streamlet.
A sign there designates its name as Turtle Creek.
The name was given the streamlet by Hugo Wittmann,
owner of the property.

Whip Brook

A small stream so named by Sylvester Wagner.
He was intrigued by the whip-like flow of the fast
streamlet and gave it the name.

HISTORY OF THE NAMES OF CALUMET COUNTY LAKES

In a small area of about two square miles in
the Northeast portion of the Town of Rantoul one
finds four small lakes. Sonar tests conducted by
the Conservation Department reveal them to be 10
fathoms deep in places. Eddie Eick, former Dist-
rict Attorney, tells that it was necessary to dyn-
amite to bring drowned victims to the surface when

he was in office. So cold is the water in its murky

depths. The lakes were created by the glacier during

the Ice Age when it gauged them out. They are

Becker, Boot, Grass and Round Lakes.

With the exception of Becker Lake, sometimes also

called Baker Lake, all are named after their shapes

or characteristics. Otto Schaefer and Otto Kleist,

old timers of the modern day, heard tell that Becker

Lake was so named after someone by that name who

drowned there. A search in the Register of Deeds

Office reveals that no one by the name of Becker or

Baker ever owned land around the lake so the drown-

ing explanation seems logical.

Boot Lake is shaped like a boot, hence the name

by habit of calling it so.

Grass Lake is covered by large sections of

floating bogs so that name was easy to come by.

Round Lake has been so named by map makers

because of its shape. Emmerts have lived on its banks

for a long time and one may sometimes hear it refer-

red to as Emmert's Lake.

Largest of the lakes with which Calumet County is associated is Lake Winnebago. It is from the Winnebago Indians that Lake Winnebago got its name. Winnebagoes i the Indian language means Men of the Sea.

Early French explorers, traders and missionaries however did not refer to these Dakota Indians as Winnebagoes. They called them Puants. Lake Winnebago was called Lac au Puant, meaning brackish or stinkish Lake!!. Of course, one interpret the word stink as a smell and something may smell good or bad!! The French may have referred to the Winnebago Indian as a "stinker" and since they lived on the lake, the name was derived in this way, "Who knows?"

Probably Lake Winnebago was only a huge marshland at the time, similar to the Horicon Marsh. that followed the same geological pattern. The Fox River drops 168.3 feet from Lake Winnebago to its mouth at Green Bay. There are 17 locks along the Fox that the waters back from

Menasha to Green Bay. Level of water in Winnebago is quite constant. The range usually is about a foot and a half from the top f the water to the top of the Menasha Dam.

It is consoling though to have had the name changed from Lac au Puant to Winnebago. "Men of the Sea" is more flavorful.

BEACHES AND LANDINGS

Fairy Springs and Faro Springs

These two beaches are separated by a road perpendicular to Lake Winnebago on the town line between Harrison and Stockbridge. Old timers report that an Indian, John Faro, lived there and the area bears his name. They further report that "Faro" means spring. The numerous small springs on the Escarpment leave the legendary impression that they were made by fairies and casting about for a competitive name, what could be more appropriate. Faro Springs was recorded by Edwin Dorn in 1925 and

Fairy Springs by Gust Dorn in 1928.

Glad Water Beach

Recorded in 1927 by A. H. Flatley. A name
that evidently fascinated him.

Hamilton Beach

Recorded in 1953 by Constance Sheldon Hamilton.
Named in memory of the recorder.

Hialeah Beach

Recorded in 1940 by John and Caroline Hammer.
They probably selected the name.

Konsin Beach

Recorded by Marvin and Martha Ecker in 1952.
They agreed to the name.

Lakeland

Recorded by the owners, namely: Leander and Rita
Daun; Leo and Ruth Ecker; Mrs. Esther Neu; Clem and
Madeline Ecker; William and Alvina Ecker; Gregory
and Evelyn Ecker; and Della and Ed Butler.
It was a name they agreed upon.

Lake Park Highlands

Recorded in 1958 by Harry and Erna Lopas. A name they liked.

Lake Park Reserve

Recorded by Frank and Emma Buchholz in 1926. They merely selected the name.

Larson's Fresh Air Beach

Recorded in 1926 by Carl Larson. It bears his name and his impression of the area.

Ledgewood Acres

Recorded in 1948 by David Read and Mrs. Vera Read. The outcroppingof the cuesta suggested its name.

Lochyurst

A name selected by an association of owners of shore property.

Long Beach

Recorded in 1936 by Henry and Louise Sommer-holder. They merely selected the name.

Rockaway Beach

Recorded in 1948 by John and Norma Nygren and Eleanor Witmer. They were fascinated by the name no doubt as a place to relax.

Rockland Beach

Recorded in 1927 by the Globe Realty Sales Co. Stones along the shore suggested the name.

Shore Acres

Recorded in 1928 by Daniel P. Steinberg. A common descriptive name selected by him.

Sunset Beach

Recorded in 1927 by Henry and Mae Bost. The name was inspired by the beautiful sunset over Lake Winnebago.

Twilight Beach

Recorded in 1954 by Walter Dorn. A catchy name designating a beautiful time of day on the lake.

Waverly Beach

Probably one of the oldest of the beaches on

Lake Winnebago. Nonagenarian George Schwalbach, Sr.
reports that one certain Masonic was the first owner
and developed the area. It one time was quite an
amusement center. A roller coaster was the chief
amusement. Here crowds would gather in the '20's,
from Appleton, Neenah, Menasha and surrounding areas.
Masonic probably coined the name.

Willows

Recorded in 1901 by the Lake Shore Camping Co.,
G. M. Miller, president and F. J. Harwood, secretary.
Flora on the shore suggested the name.

Winnebago Plot

Recorded in 1948 by Fred and Emma Dorn. The
Dorn family originally owned much land on the
shores of beautiful Lake Winnebago. They chose the
name of the lake itself for the plot.

Elmwood Beach

Named by Charles and Georgia Phillips because
of the prominence of elms. The entire area was
purchased for a jug of fire water and a shawl.

OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL CALUMET COUNTY NAMES

Evergreen Valley

Early pioneers noted for their progressive and
frugal methods were the Weeks and Aebischer families
in Eastern Calumet County, according to Nell Dimmick.
They loved farming and the soil. Crops grew well for
them and the area in which they lived, came to be
known as Evergreen Valley.

Paradise Valley

An area located about two miles northwest of
Charlesburg in the Town of Brothertown. The vicinity
never has had any church or buisness establishment,
however the general area is known as Paradise. How
it come into being was told by Susan Daun, an octogen-
arian and gracious hostess of Charlesburg.

It was a heavily forested area interspersed with
fertile fields. Wild plums still grow there profuse-
ly. Farmers in the area too raised much fruit that
grew well. Susan further related that the whole idea
stemmed from the Tony Broeckel farm where an Adam and

Eve gave rise to the name Paradise. But who were this Adam and Eve? Susan didn't know. It would be easy to find out by checking the Abstract of Title on Tony Broeckel's farm, however the Broeckels do not have an Abstract of Title.

Records were checked in the Register of Deeds Office. Brothertown was of course Indian Reservation and transactions are many. After checking through the musty records, it was found that Susan was correct. In 1863 Adam and Eva Proekl purchased the farm from an Indian. In 1865 it passed on to Anton Brokel. Note the difference in spelling. Names were probably given verbally and the recorder spelled them phonetically. German people sometimes mix their "P's" and "B's". During the last hundred years, the name has been changed further to Broeckel.

Hook Hill

Before the improvement of the road now County Trunk F down the Niagara Escarpment, one had to descend in a sharp curve. This gave rise to the

name. It was a favorite proving ground for new cars, in the early '20's.

Horse Shoe Hill

The gradual curve in the road as one descends the Niagara Escarpment on the Brothertown - Stockbridge line. Before the improvement of the road which is now U. S. Highway 151 in the late '20's, it had the general appearance of a horse shoe and hence its name.

Irish Road

As the name indicates, a road along which lived mostly the "sons of the old sod". They were the Hephners, Harlows, Flahertys, Skahens, Kennedys, Carrolls, Kings, and Kellys to name a few. The road enters Calumet County in the southern line of the Town of New Holstein and transgresses the entire county passing straight through Charlestown, Rantoul and Brillion, where it finally curves by passing the marsh and finally forming a junction with State Highway 57.

Low Road

A road paralleling Lake Winnebago west of State
Highway 55. Highway 55 parallel to the Niagara
Escarpment is much higher than its lesser counter-
part along Lake Winnebago. The drop in elevation
from the foot of the Escarpment to the lake in many
instances is 60 feet. This gives rise to the name
Low Road. It is not be confused with a marshy area
because that is not the case. It is an excellent
road passing through some of the best land in the
county.

Military Road

Surveyed in 1831 - 32 was the Military Road
connecting Fort Howard (Green Bay) to Fort Crawford
(Prairie du Chien). This was the first attempt at
an overland route rather than the Fox Rivers and
Lake Winnebago. Construction began on April 1, 1835.
The threat of Blackhawk and the Blackhawk War was
an important factor in the motovation for an improve-
ed method of travel. In charge of operations was the

Military from both Fort Howard and Fort Crawford.
Hence the name "Military Road". Workmen imported
from the East as well as soldiers worked on the
road. Some remained and have descendants here to-
day. General course of the road ran from Green
Bay to Wrightstown and thence through the Towns of
Harrison, Stockbridge and Brothertown to Fond du Lac.
The southern portion ran from Fond du Lac to Bridge-
port and Prairie du Chien. Very evident today is
the general curving course of the road as it winds
and follows high ground from Sherwood north to the
point of entry west of Dundas.

Traveling along the road were hunters, traders,
pioneers, soldiers, Indians, trappers, confidence
men and sophisticated military personnel. Jefferson
Davis was Captain of Fort Crawford. A certain
Westfall settled and set up a tavern along the road
in the northern part of Calumet County.

The road was opened as such in 1838 passable
chiefly when the ground was frozen or dry in summer.

Hobart Park

This picturesque area on the Manitowoc contig-
uous to the Fair Grounds was donated to the municip-
ality by an early Chilton resident, Harrison Hobart.
Hobart left Chilton as Captain of Co. K., Wisconsin
Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, at the start of
the Civil War. He was imprisoned in the notorious
Libby Prison from which he made a daring escape.

Klinkner Memorial Park

Funds for the development and beautification of
this park in Chilton were bequeathed by Mathias
Klinkner, a resident of the City of Chilton for
many decades. Klinkner also willed monies for the
beautification of the Manitowoc River as it flows
through the city.

Horn Park

The Brillion Park was donated to the city by
Hugo Muehlbach. He chose the name in memory of a
respected family into which he married and with
whom he was associated in business in Brillion City.

Civic Park

A public park in the City of New Holstein. The
park was named in accordance with attitudes of civic
mindedness of the citizens of this thriving community.

Village Park

A park in Stockbridge so named because of its
close proximity of the Village of Stockbridge.

Calumet County Park

Named by the Calumet County Board of Supervisors
in 1939. Within its boundaries on Lake Winnebago is
the site of a once thriving brickyard operated by a
Cook & Brown Co. The hill into the park is known as
Riley's Hill, according to Margaret Schomish Nilles,
who lived in the Brickyard with her parents. Riley
lost his life by falling off a load of hay being
brought into the Brickyard. The hill was named
after him.

High Cliff State Park

This park was known originally as High Cliff
State Forest Park. It's name has been shortened in

recent years. It was so named by the Wisconsin Conservation Department in cooperation with the local State Park Committee that took the initative in its development. The park takes its name from the community known as High Cliff.

Freitag Memorial Park

This wooded area, reminiscent of the pines that grew in the vicinity, was given to the community at Forest Junction by Edward Freitag. It bears his name.

Hilbert Park

Developed by citizens of the village and hence the park bears the village's name.
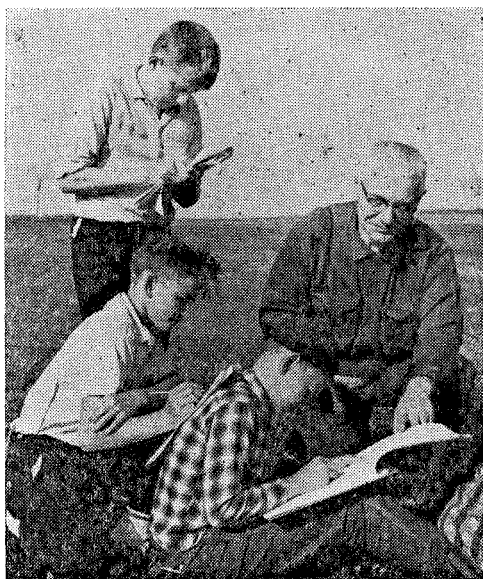
Hog Island

Some of the swampy area surrounding this hill or "island" is located in Calumet County. Derivation of the name has never been too firmly advanced. Some say it was originally Hawk Island because of a predominance of hawks. Others say farmers of poor husbandry lived on the hill. One is said to have left his hogs run wild and roam at will over areas and hence the name. Perhaps its a combination of the two.

About the Author

Pictured here on the back of this laconic compendium is Orrin W. Meyer, County Agent of Calumet County for two decades. He meets here with school boys teaching the natural resources of the county in the great out door laboratory.

Meyer was born at Francis Creek, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. He attended grade school there and Manitowoc Lincoln High School.

Graduating from the Manitowoc County Normal, he taught in the rural schools of Manitowoc County.

Seeking advancement he enrolled and graduated "With Honors" from the University of Wisconsin.

Before assuming the post of Calumet County Agent, he was on the faculty of the Rib Lake and Brillion High Schools.

1964