A mural, *Giants of the Ice Age,* depicts mammals
that lived here in prehistoric times.
Painting by Helen Wehler[1]

Kettle Moraine State Forest: A Geologic and Cultural History

Spring 2011 UW-Whitewater Savannah Project
Compiled by Wesley Enterline

Another mural shows how people may have skinned a mammoth.
Painting by Robert Frankowiak

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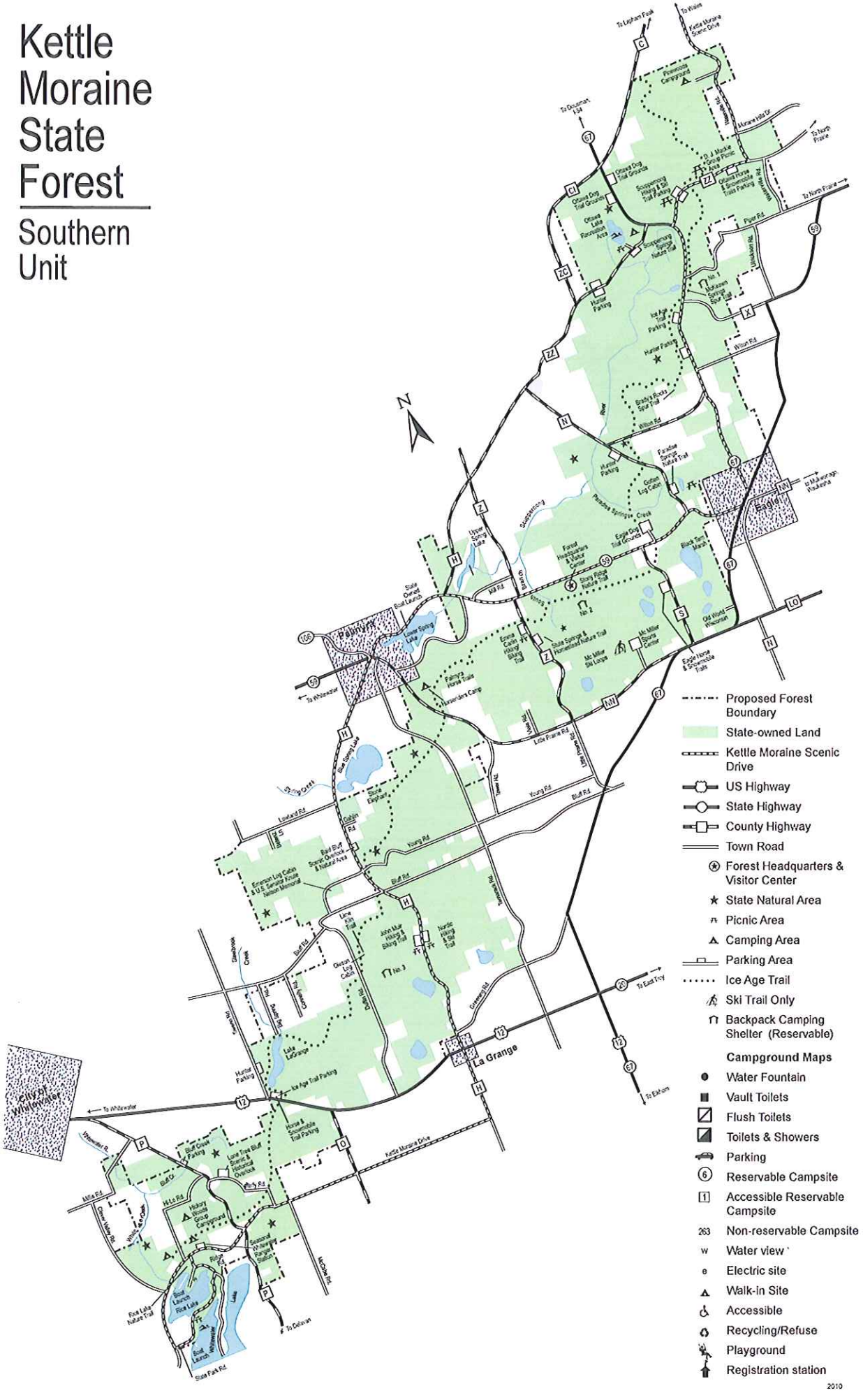
Southern Unit



Savannah Project Field Trip Itinerary

1. **8:00 AM – 8:30 AM:** Whitewater → Starting Point at Waterville Road
   - Start at Upham Lot 14 at UW-Whitewater → Palmyra via Hwy 59 → Left on CTH H (CHT Z detour) →Right on CTH ZZ → Left on CHT ZC → Straight on CTH CI → Straight on CTH C → Right on Waterville Road

2. **8:30 AM – 8:45 AM:** Waterville Road → Scuppernong Springs Nature Trail
   - Waterville Road → Right on CTH ZZ → Right on Hwy 67 (CTH ZZ) → Left on CTH ZZ → Left into Scuppernong Springs Nature Trail

3. **8:45 AM – 9:30 AM:** Hike Scuppernong Springs Nature Trail

4. **9:30 AM – 9:40 AM:** Scuppernong Springs Nature Trail → Paradise Springs Nature Trail
   - Right on CTH ZZ → Right on Hwy 67 → Right on Wilton Road → Left on CTH N → Left into Paradise Springs Nature Trail

5. **9:40 AM – 10:15 AM:** Hike Paradise Springs Nature Trail

6. **10:15 AM – 10:20 AM:** Paradise Springs Nature Trail → Kettle Moraine State Forest Headquarters
   - Left on CTH N → Right on Hwy 59 → Left into HQ Parking

7. **10:20 AM – 11:15 AM:** Visit Kettle Moraine State Forest Headquarters Museum

8. **11:15 AM – 11:30 AM:** Kettle Moraine State Forest Headquarters → Old World Wisconsin
   - Left on Hwy 59 → Left on CTH Z → Left on CTH NN → Left on Hwy 67 → Left into Old World Wisconsin

9. **11:30 AM – 12:30 PM:** Lunch in Old World Wisconsin

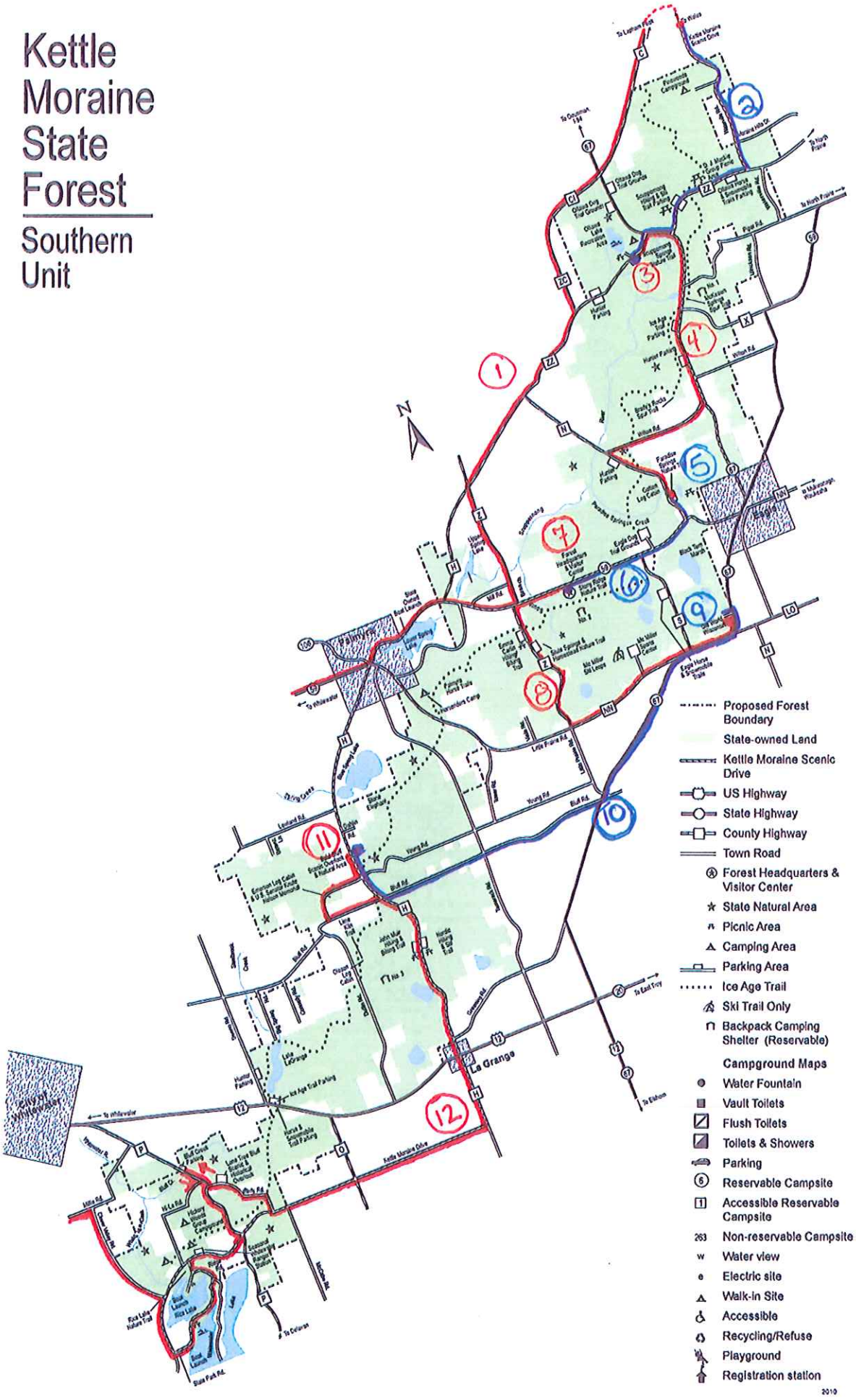
10. **12:30 PM – 12:45 PM:** Old World Wisconsin → Bald Bluff Nature Trail
    - Right on Hwy 67 → Right on Bluff Road → Right on CTH H → Right into Bald Bluff Nature Trail

11. **12:45 PM – 1:15 PM:** Hike Bald Bluff Nature Trail

12. **1:15 PM – 2:00 PM:** Bald Bluff Nature Trail →Whitewater
    - Left on CTH H → Right on Young Road → Left on Bluff Road → Right on CTH H → Left on Kettle Moraine Drive → Right on Esterly Road → Right on CTH P → Right into Bluff Creek Parking → Left on CTH P → Right on Kettle Moraine Drive → Left on State Park Road → Right on Kettle Moraine Drive → Left on Clover Valley Road → Return to Upham Lot 14 at UW-Whitewater

Kettle Moraine State Forest

Southern Unit



Understanding the Glacial Landscape

Wisconsin lent its name to the most recent series of glacial advances and retreats -- the Wisconsin Glaciation lasted from about 100,000 to 10,000 years ago. Massive lobes of ice (up to two miles thick) collided to form the Kettle Moraine, causing tremendous pressure, friction, and buckling of the land surface. As the glacier retreated, moraines, drumlins, kames and eskers were formed. Many lakes, bogs, wetlands, and potholes are also a direct result of glacial activity. [2] However, to better understand the landscape it is useful to know the names of these features and how they were formed.

Glacial Landscape Glossary[3]

Barrens: Areas where pine and stunted oaks grow. Barrens made up 12% of the state's original landscape. Found in prairie-like areas with sandy, infertile soil. Animals that inhabit barrens include whitetail deer, grouse, prairie chicken, redheaded woodpecker and timber wolf.

Bog: A wetland of spongy ground or peat, often with tamaracks and sphagnum moss.

Continental Glaciation: The formation, movement, recession and related effects of colossal, nearly continent-sized ice sheets. Though common during the Pleistocene (or most recent) Ice Age, the only ice sheets that today approach the enormity of those existing during the Ice Age are in Antarctica and Greenland. Continental glaciation sculpted a quarter of the Earth's landmass and dramatically changed the Earth's climate, oceans, plants and animals.

Dells/Dalles: A gorge cut by torrents of meltwater released by a melting glacier or draining of glacial lakes. Some dramatic examples: the Dells of the Eau Claire, the Wisconsin Dells and the Dalles of St. Croix.

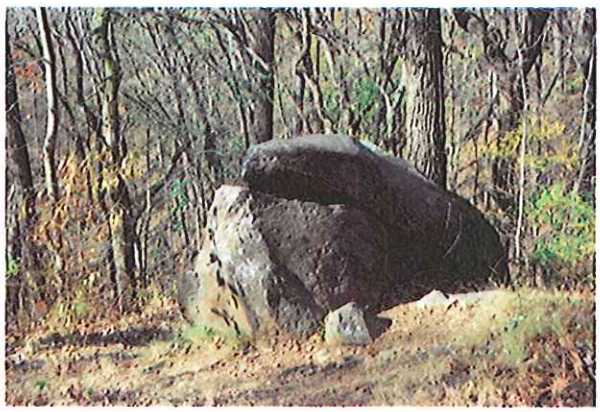
Dolomite: A rock similar to limestone consisting largely of calcium magnesium carbonate.

Driftless Area: The southwestern quarter of Wisconsin is unglaciated or shows no signs of past glacial activity. It is a landscape deeply cut by ancient streams into narrow, angular valleys and several hundred million years old ridges. The best place along the IAT to see the Driftless Area is Dane County between Mineral Point Rd. and Table Bluff, west of the end moraine.

Drumlin: An elongated, teardrop-shaped hill. These streamlined hills were sculpted in the direction of the glacial ice movement. They often occur in groups known as swarms. Because drumlins generally form miles behind, or up-ice, from an end moraine, they are rare along the IAT. The Farmington Drumlins, in Waupaca County, is the largest swarm of drumlins along the existing segments of the IAT. A small group of drumlins is in Door County between Maplewood and Sturgeon Bay. State Hwy. 60, between Columbus and Hartford, and Interstate Hwy. 94, between Madison and Sussex, cross one of the largest drumlin swarms in the world.

End Moraine: A type of moraine formed at the outer edge of a glacier or glacial lobe where it paused or stopped. Prominent end moraines along the IAT can be witnessed at Prairie Moraine County Park in Dane County, Devil's Lake State Park in Sauk County and the range of hills north and east of Antigo in Langlade County.

Erratics: Boulders carried long distances by the glaciers and deposited when the glacier melted. They tend to be smooth and rounded. Erratics can be found along the entire IAT, except where it traverses parts of the Driftless Area. Large, famous erratics along the Trail are in Walworth, Waupaca and Langlade counties.



Esker: A sinuous rounded ridge of sand and gravel deposited by the streams that flowed through tunnels at the base of the glacier. The Parnell Esker in Kettle Moraine State Forest–Northern Unit is the most notable example along the IAT. Other excellent eskers are in Polk and Taylor counties.

Extinct Glacial Lake: A glacial lake that drained, often catastrophically, when a glacier or glacial lobe melted back. Extinct Glacial Lake Wisconsin's lakebed remains visible in Adams and Juneau counties. Much of the Fox Valley was for a time under Glacial Lake Oshkosh.

Fen: An area of low, flat marshy land where decomposing plants accumulate, forming peat.

Hummocky: Hilly, knob-and-kettle topography.

Ice Sheet: A large, continental glacier that is not confined by underlying topography. The northeastern quarter of North America was covered over a dozen times by the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the Ice Age, between 10,000 and 2.5 million years ago. Today, ice sheets are found only in polar regions such as Greenland and Antarctica.

Ice-Walled-Lake Plains: Mesa-like hills that were once lakes on a melting glacier. Streams flowing on the glacier deposited loads of sediment into these lakes. When the surrounding glacier had completely melted, the lake bottoms became the hilltops. Ice-walled-lake plains are showcased at the Chippewa Moraine National Scientific Reservein Chippewa County.

Interlobate Moraine: A moraine that formed between two adjacent lobes of glacial ice.

Kame: A conical hill. Composed primarily of water-rounded sand and cobbles, these deposits were left by streams that flowed downward through vertical shafts in the glacial ice. The Kettle Moraine contains the largest and most important kame fields in the world, particularly between Dundee and the Parnell Tower, near Slinger and at Holy Hill. Kames are intriguing because of their shape and the way they were formed, not because of their size.

Kettle: A surface depression formed by large, detached blocks of melting ice that were buried with sand and gravel. As the ice melted, the other material collapsed, leaving a crater-like depression. Some kettles are more than 100 feet deep. Kettles can be found in many places along the IAT.

Kettle Moraine: Also called the Interlobate Moraine, the Kettle Moraine is a series of ridges, 120 miles long and only a few miles wide, in eastern Wisconsin. The combined action and deposits of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes of the continental ice sheet formed the Kettle Moraine. The Kettle Moraine is the birthplace of the Ice Age Trail and the subject of the first published study of interlobate glaciation in 1878.

Lobe: A tongue-like extension of an ice sheet. Six major lobes during the late Wisconsin Glaciation covered portions of Wisconsin. These lobes were the Superior, Chippewa, Wisconsin Valley, Langlade, Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes. The Des Moines Lobe extended slightly into western Polk County.

Mammoth: An extinct species of elephant with hairy skin and long tusks curving upward that roamed North America, Europe and Asia. It is the Ice Age Trail mascot.

Moraine: A ridge formed by unsorted gravel, sand and boulders carried by the glacier and deposited at the outer edge, or front, of the glacier. Some are only 10 feet high, while others rise 250 to 300 feet. Moraines define the basic route of the IAT, and can be found in many places along it.

Outwash Plain: A sandy plain formed when glacial meltwater streams in front of glaciers spread over a very wide, flat area. The water swept the sand into both glaciated and unglaciated areas. Between Hancock and Plover, Interstate Hwy. 39 crosses part of a vast outwash plain. Another example is the Antigo Flats of Langlade County, visible along the IAT from the Harrison Hills of Lincoln County.

Pitted Outwash: An area of outwash that is dimpled with kettles. These areas were formed by meltwater-carried blocks of ice that were deposited with sand and gravel, and later melted in place, leaving kettles.

Potholes: A smooth bowl carved into bedrock by the grinding action of stones whirling around in a river eddy. Many potholes were formed by torrents of glacial meltwater during the Ice Age. The best place to see these along the IAT is

near the western terminus in Interstate State Park. These potholes were formed when the St. Croix River was much deeper than today. Small potholes at Devil's Lake State Park formed before the Ice Age.

Swale: A hollow or depression at the beginning of a valley that often has wet soils.

Terminal Moraine: A type of end moraine where a glacier or glacial lobe reached its maximum extent and melted back.

Tunnel Channel: Created by a fast moving river under a glacier that carves a valley. After the glacier has melted, the valley often contains a series of lakes. Prominent tunnel channels can be seen along the IAT in the New Hope–Iola Ski Hill Segment in Portage County and the Straight River Segment in Polk County.

Wisconsin Glaciation: A period of the Earth's history at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, between 10,000 and 75,000 years ago. All glacial lobes and landforms described in the *Ice Age Trail Companion Guide* occurred or were created during the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation, unless otherwise noted.

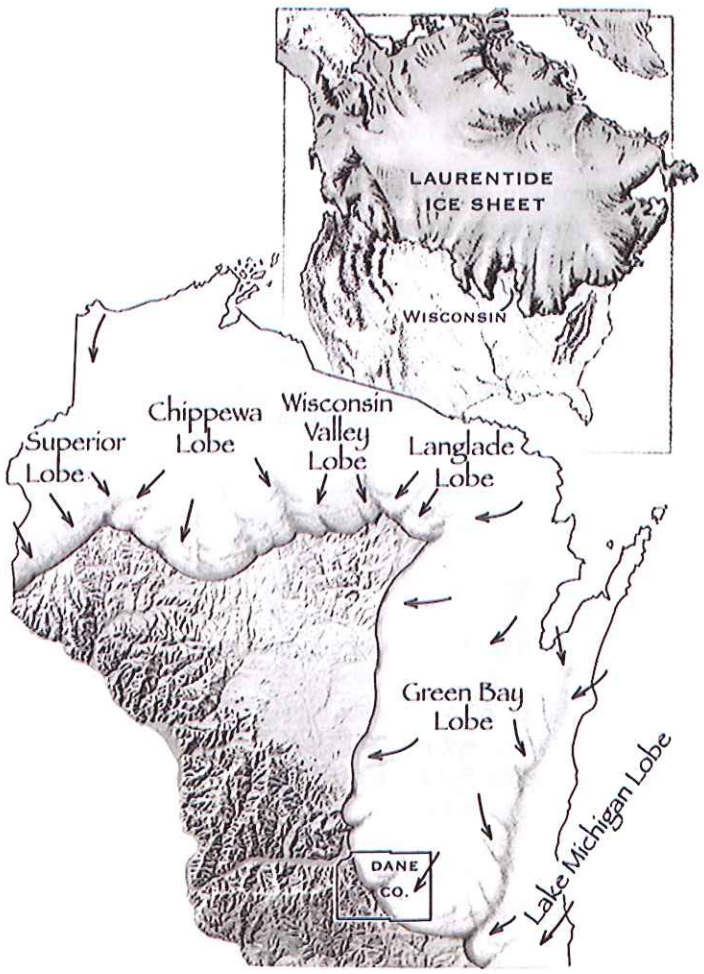
The Legacy of the Ice Age in Wisconsin[4]

The Ice Age had a profound impact on the world. During the past 2.5 million years, colossal ice sheets repeatedly gripped the globe — perhaps 15 times. Glaciers sculpted, as if by the hand of a potter, about one-third of the earth's landmass. It's hard to imagine the immensity of Ice Age continental glaciers. Sometimes two miles thick, they stretched from today's Long Island, New York, to Montana, and from Ohio to Hudson Bay, Canada. The mountain glaciers we see today in Alaska or the Swiss Alps are tiny by comparison.

Wisconsin is among the best places in the world to witness a variety of geologic landforms associated almost exclusively with continental glaciation. Fittingly, the most recent period of the Ice Age is known as the Wisconsin Glaciation because its effects are more noticeable here than anywhere else in the United States.

Wisconsin's most recent large glacier, consisting of six large lobes, flowed into the state about 25,000 years ago. It reached its greatest extent, covering approximately two-thirds of the state (all but the southwestern part), about 14,000 to 16,000 years ago before slowly melting back only about 10,000 years ago.

The Ice Age further left its mark on the world's plants, animals and even its people. The ranges of all species were compressed toward the equator and then expanded as the great ice sheets melted northward. According to a 1995 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources report, "The greatest historical event impacting Wisconsin vegetation occurred 10,000-60,000 years ago when Wisconsin was invaded by continental ice sheets." Huge, now-extinct beasts, such as mammoth and mastodon, roamed areas near the glacial ice. Some anthropologists speculate that humans would not have evolved to our present state without the challenges posed during the Wisconsin Glaciation.



Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit

Geological History[5]

Some 20,000 years ago, the Green Bay Lobe and the Lake Michigan Lobe met along a line extending northeast from Richmond in Walworth County through the Oconomowoc Lake country to Kewaunee County. One lobe moved down what is now the Green Bay-Lake Winnebago area. Spreading under tremendous pressure, the two immense lobes of glacial ice met and in the encounter, a series of ridges called an interlobate moraine formed between them.[6] These ridges are 120 miles long. In addition, large blocks of ice were broken off and buried in the glacial deposit or till. As the ice melted, "kettles" were formed, some only a few yards across, others 100 to 200 feet deep. These areas of crater- or kettle-like depressions were scattered across the length of the interlobate moraine, so geologists named this region the Kettle Moraine. Studies that began in the Kettle Moraine during the 1870s led to key discoveries and the first map of the extent of continental glaciation in North America.

The Kettle Moraine is an area of varied topography--parallel, steep-sided ridges, conical hills and flat outwash plains, mostly composed of sand and gravel. Many of the conical hills are conspicuous. Holy Hill reaches an elevation of 1,361 feet above sea level and some 340 feet above the stream valley to the east. Sugar Loaf or Pulford Peak (elevation 1,320 feet) is 320 feet above Pike Lake. Lapham Peak (elevation 1,233 feet), where there is a picnic area and observation tower, is 343 feet above Nagawicka Lake.

Similar detached sand and gravel conical hills, called kames, characterize the moraine throughout much of its extent. Some of these kames are cones formed beneath the glacier by surface streams which fell through holes in the ice. The undulating level-topped, narrow ridges called eskers were probably deposits in open cracks (crevasses) in the ice. In some areas the outwash terraces are pitted due to the melting of buried ice masses.

The Kettle Moraine area rises to 300 or more feet above the lands to the east and west yet is not a continuous divide. Maximum thickness of the drift is not known because few wells reach bedrock. It is possible that the drift reaches a thickness of 500 feet in some places.

Limestone underlies much of the Kettle Moraine. This formation is 450 to 800 feet thick and dips gently eastward. Its western edge or escarpment extends from Washington Island to the Illinois line near Walworth. It lies 20 miles to the west of Kettle Moraine at Greenbush, is completely covered by the moraine in the Waukesha County area, and is 8 miles east of the moraine at Elkhorn. Because of the cover of drift, there are few outcrops in the moraine.

Lakes, of several origins, add greatly to the attractiveness of the Kettle Moraine. With the exception, of Pewaukee Lake, which lies in a pre-glacial valley blocked on the west and east by drift, all lakes in the Oconomowoc area occupy kettles. Long Lake, Big Cedar Lake and Elkhart Lake occupy pre-glacial valleys between morainic ridges. These valleys were probably occupied by ice blocks and escaped being filled by glacial drift.

Cultural and Park History[7]

After the period of glaciation, most of the highland surface became forested with fine hardwood timber and the swampy or low areas with softwoods.

Before the 17th century, small bands of roving Native Americans inhabited the area. Evidence of their presence has been found throughout the Kettle Moraine area as they clearly took advantage of the numerous natural springs (Scuppernong Springs) and wildlife supported by the resulting habitats. They also participated in the active management of the prairies in these areas by purposefully burning them to gain a tactical advantage in hunting parties and to encourage vegetation growth that would supported prey they hunted. As is the case in much of Wisconsin, part of their lasting legacy is the names given by early settlers that were adopted from Native American words or names for various areas. This wilderness remained uncharted and sparsely inhabited until the 18th century with the westward expansion of the United States.

The Black Hawk Indian War is now often remembered as the conflict that gave young Abraham Lincoln his brief military service. Other notable American participants

included Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, and Jefferson Davis. The war gave impetus to the American policy of Indian removal, in which Native American tribes were pressured to sell their lands and move west of the Mississippi River. However, the Black Hawk War marked an important milestone in the Kettle Moraine's history that would radically alter its peaceful existence.

An army of 3,500 cavalry and infantry troops commanded by General Henry Atkinson visted the Kettle Moraine area in July of 1832. This army is considered the first non-native visitation. They were in search of the Sauk Indian Chief Black Hawk and his 1,000 followers consisting of Sauks, Meskwakis, and Kickapoos known as the "British Band."[8] Black Hawk had just fled north along the Bark River, probably only days ahead of the army. On two difference occasions (July 7th and July 19th) the army encamped south of the current-day Village of Palmyra. On July 7th they chose to camp at a prairie just northwest of Bald Bluff and they returned to the area on July 19th on a false tip from the Winnebago Chief, White Crow, that Black Hawk had returned when his trail was actually discovered near Madison.[9] Just two days later, General Atkinson and his men caught up with the British Band near present-day Sauk City and defeated them at the Battle of Wisconsin Heights, a breaking point for the badly weakened British Band as they retreated toward the Mississippi River. Just two weeks later, on August 2, 1832, the remnants of Black Hawk's followers were either killed or captured at the Battle of Bad Axe (also frequently called Bad Axe Massacre). Black Hawk and other leaders escaped, but surrendered and were imprisoned shortly afterward. This decisive victory allowed lands in present-day Wisconsin and Illinois to be settled.

With exploration and development of the area during the 19th centuries by the white settlers, a great change took place. Fifty per cent or more of the land in the northern Kettle Moraine was cleared and turned into farms. Sixty to seventy per cent of the land in the southern Kettle Moraine was farmed. A substantial proportion of the cleared land was sub-marginal, providing exceptional challenges to early pioneers. Various remnants of these efforts can be found throughout the Kettle Moraine State Forest, discussed further in the next section, but the rugged topography and rocky soil made significant settlement impossible. A number of communities, including Whitewater, Palmyra, Eagle and North Prairie, were established near the Kettle Moraine in fertile glacial outwash plains.

Over the years, plantings of conifers, such as white and red pine and spruce, have been made in all units of the forest. The pine and spruce will convert to northern hardwood species of maples, cherry, ash and basswood. With the increase in Wisconsin's population, particularly in the southeastern 16 counties, the need for a large acreage devoted to public outdoor recreation and forestry became evident as early as 1920. By September 1936, the disparity between recreational opportunities between the northern (12,880 acres) and southern (120 acres) halves of the state became contentious and it was clear that additional southern park acreage was needed. The Kettle Moraine area was singled out because it was readily accessible to the large population centers of Madison, Milwaukee, Racine/Kenosha, Sheboygan, and the Fox River Valley and had not been significantly settled so it has negligible value as agricultural lands or for tax revenue. It was also seen as a useful move to protect the headwaters and waterways that many communities depended on and serve as a wildlife sanctuary.[10] In its 1937 session, the Wisconsin Legislature authorized the development of this forest and recreational area.

The Southern Unit is 22,000 acres. Included in this total is the Scuppernong River Habitat Area, a 3,500 acre wet prairie considered the largest native wet prairie east of the Mississippi River. The forest is an important habitat for bird species, as ornithologist and naturalist John Bielefeldt estimates more than 137 species that nest here, including several rare bird species, that all total about 100,000 breeding pairs. Nearly 54 miles of hiking trails are in the State Forest, many of which are featured in this guide book.

Map 5c

Ice Age Trail Geology Map
Waukesha County

Ice Age Trail Alliance
www.iceagetrail.org

Not intended for use as a hiking map. For detailed hiking maps, see the Ice Age Trail Atlas.

Sculpted by the Green Bay Lobe during the late Wisconsin Glaciation

Sculpted by the Lake Michigan Lobe during the late Wisconsin Glaciation

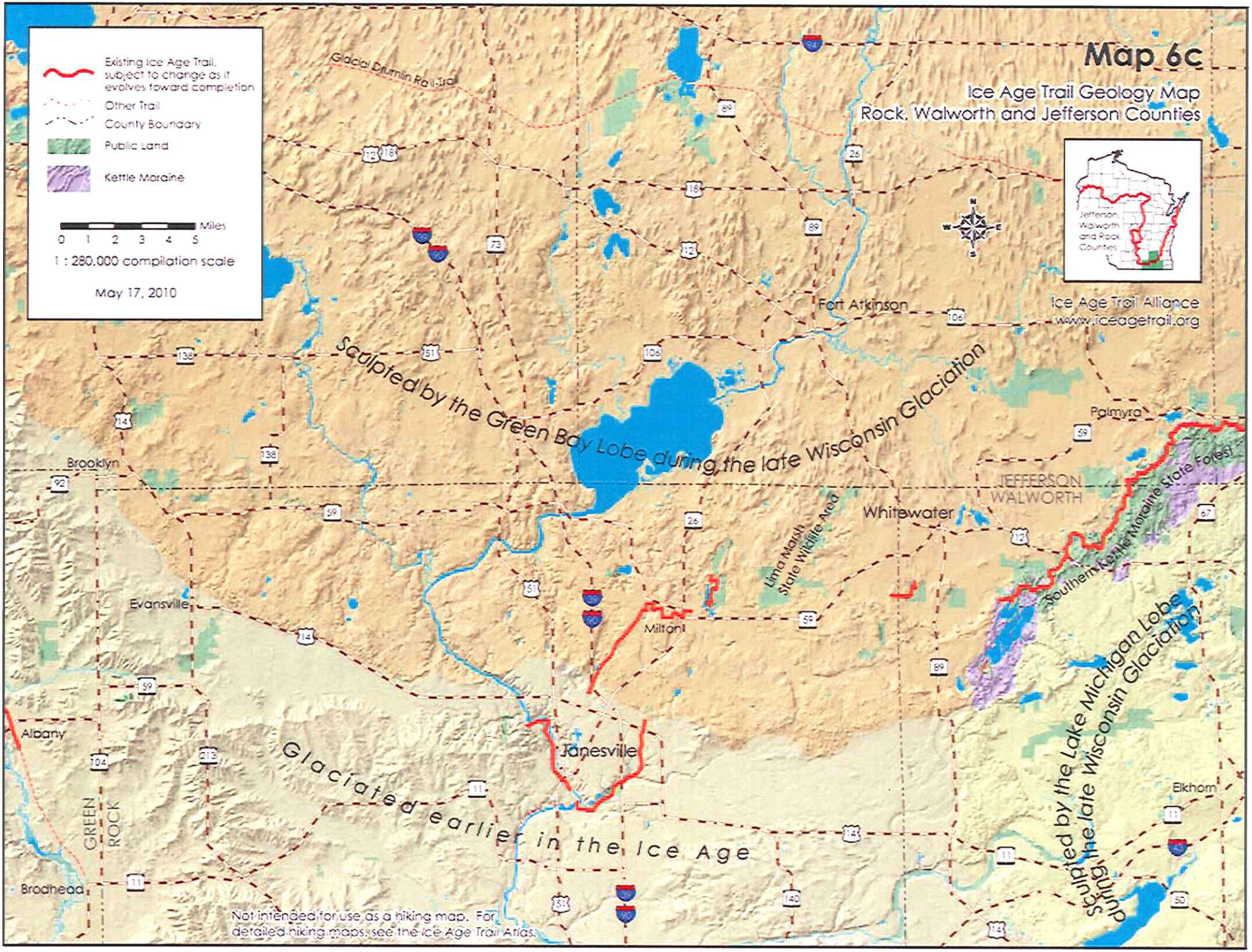
Monches
Monches County Park
North Lake
Merton
Bug Line Rail-Trail
Hartland
Hartland Marsh Preserve
Pewaukee
Delafield
Lapham Peak State Forest
Wales
Waukesha
Glacial Drumlin Rail-Trail
Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest
Palmyra
Eagle
WASHINGTON
WAUKESHA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA

Existing Ice Age Trail, subject to change as it evolves toward completion
Other Trail
County Boundary
Public or IATA Land
Kettle Moraine

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

1 : 167,000 compilation scale

May 25, 2010


Map 6c
Ice Age Trail Geology Map
Rock, Walworth and Jefferson Counties
Existing Ice Age Trail, subject to change as it evolves toward completion
Other Trail
County Boundary
Public Land
Kettle Moraine
Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
1 : 280,000 compilation scale
May 17, 2010
Jefferson, Walworth and Rock Counties
Ice Age Trail Alliance
www.iceagetrail.org
Glacial Drumlin Trail
Sculpted by the Green Bay Lobe during the late Wisconsin Glaciation
Fort Atkinson
Palmyra
Brooklyn
JEFFERSON
WALWORTH
Whitewater
Lima Marsh State Wildlife Area
Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest
Evansville
Milton
Janesville
Albany
GREEN
ROCK
Glaciated earlier in the Ice Age
Sculpted by the Lake Michigan Lobe during the late Wisconsin Glaciation
Elkhorn
Brodhead
Not intended for use as a hiking map. For detailed hiking maps, see the Ice Age Trail Atlas.

Historic Sites[11]

The Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest has a number of historical cultural sites, including a former Norwegian settlement, three restored log cabins, and America's largest outdoor museum of rural life.

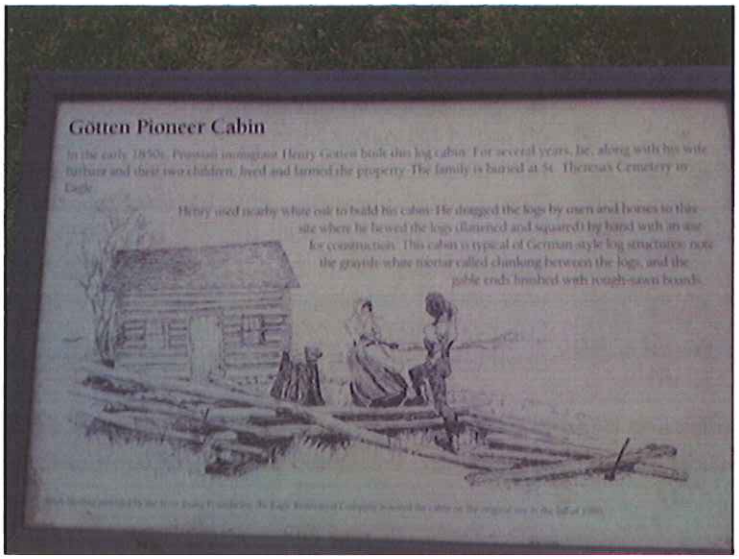
Old World Wisconsin

Old World Wisconsin has many displays, such as ethnic farmsteads that include furnished houses and rural outbuildings and crossroads villages with their traditional small-town institutions. Please visit http://oldworldwisconsin.wisconsinhistory.org/ for more information.

The three other log cabins stand on the original sites. Information about the family that lived there, their journey, and the homestead can be found at each cabin. Check at the forest office for dates and times that cabins are open for guided tours.

Gotten Cabin[12]

Built by German Immigrant Henry Gotten
County Highway N, just north of State Highway 59



This informational placard provides visitors with the following information:

"In the early 1850s, Prussian Immigrant Henry Gotten built this lob cabin. For Several years, he, along with his wife Barbara and their two children, lived and farmed the property. The family is buried at St. Theresa's Cemetery in Eagle.

Henry used nearby white oak to build his cabin. He dragged the logs by oxen and horses to this site where he hewed the logs (flattened and squared) by hand with an axe for construction. This cabin is typical of German-style log structures: note the grayish-white mortar called chinking between the logs, and the gable ends finished with rough-sawn boards."

Skoponong Settlement[13]

An early Norwegian pioneer settlement known as the Skoponong Settlement developed in the 1840s in parts of Palmyra and La Grange townships. While it was not as large or as well-known as some other settlements, it was nevertheless familiar to the early immigrants. It is not known who was the first Norwegian immigrant to arrive in the area, but several families were already found there in 1843, including Knut Knudson Dukstad, Styrk Erikson Lodve, Tollef Bryngelson Graue, and Larson Johnson Lie. The Norwegians called their settlement and church Skoponong, derived from the Native American term Scuppernong, by which this region was first know. A 1936 newspaper article stated that the name Skoponong was a Ho Chunk (Winnebago) word meaning "sweet-scented land."

It was a long and arduous trip for the Norwegian immigrants, many of whom lost their lives from diseases such as cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, and measles while coming to the Wisconsin Territory. The lack of arable land to support their families in Norway, coupled with the opportunity to obtain land at the unbelievable price of $1.25/acre drew them to America from their native land. Their journey began by crossing the Atlantic Ocean by sailship, a journey that took six to twelve weeks, depending upon the weather. Nearly all the immigrants were affected by the seasickness. After arriving in New York, they traveled by steamboat up the Hudson River to Albany, New York, where they transferred to canal boat on the Erie Canal bound for Buffalo. From Buffalo they traveled on the Great Lakes by sailship to Chicago or Milwaukee.

Once at Milwaukee, they traveled by oxen- or horse-drawn wagon to the various settlements springing up along the frontier. Their route from Milwaukee to the Skoponong Settlement followed a trail west to Prairieville (today known as Waukesha), then south to Mukwonago, and west to Meacham's Prairie (now known as Troy Center). They continued further west to Round Prairie and finally, after several days travel, reach the Skoponong Settlement. Ellen Oleson Tice, daughter of Ole Oleson described the reason why they chose this area: "The Scandinavians were attracted by the woodlots, meadows, springs, and running brooks so much like their native land, rich in natural scenery. To be near relatives and other speaking the same language was also an inducement."

Eventually twenty-five to thirty Norwegian families located in the Skoponong Settlement. They built log houses and log stables, using the building techniques they learned in Norway, especially in shaping and fitting logs and making corner notchings. White some families stayed only a short time before moving to the other Norwegian settlements, such as Koshkonong Prairie or even farther west to the Dakotas, other families put down roots and stayed in the area for several generations.

Today much of the old Skoponong Settlement is within the boundary of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Several items from this old settlement remain, including two early log cabins, due to some unusual and very fortunate circumstance. The Kettle Moraine State Forest is maintaining these log buildings and other sites for the enjoyment of forest visitors. By visiting these sites, which are separated by a short drive, you can explore a remnant of the past and learn more about these early Norwegian pioneers.

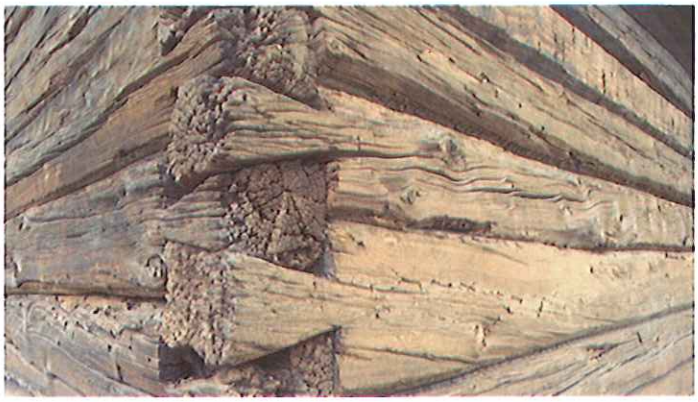
Emerson Log Cabin[14]

Built by Norwegian Immigrant Barne Emerson
Young Road, west of County Highway H.

Norwegian immigrant Barne Emerson (who changed his name from Bjorne Amundson) and his new wife, Susan (who changed her name from Seneva Oleson), came to this area in the spring of 1847 and built this log cabin from tamarack logs from the Scuppernong Marsh and was part of the Skoponong Pioneer Settlement. Following an old world technique, they used dovetailed notches to keep the logs together.

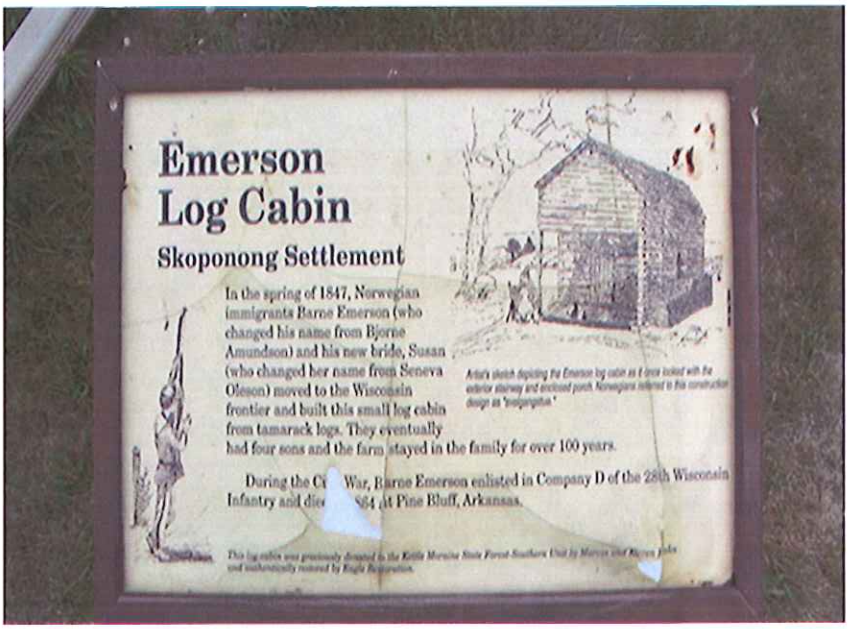
These immigrant farmers selected tress for their straightness and hand-hewed them with a broad axe. Because of the close fit of the logs, these dwellings demanded only a minimal amount of chinking. The gable ends were commonly logged all the way to the top.

Of the four sons born here, only John and Amond grew to adulthood. During the Civil War, Barne enlisted in Company D of the 28th Wisconsin Infantry and died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas in 1864. Several other members of this small settlement also died in the war. In 1885, Susan sold the farm to her son Amond and moved to Vermillion, South Dakota to live with her son John. She died in 1907. The farm continued in the family for over 100 years.[15]



The artist's sketch on the placard depicts "the Emerson log cabin as it once looked with the exterior stairway and enclosed porch. Norwegians referred to this construction design as 'svalgangstue.'"

In 1942, the 1847 Emerson log cabin was going to be cut up for firewood, but fortunately Harvey Krohn throught it should be preserved and moved it to his homesite, about 1 mile away. After the Kettle Moraine State Forest purchased the old Emerson farm, Marvin and Karen Krohn the new owners of this log cabin, graciously donated it back to the State Forest so it could be restored on its original site in 2000.



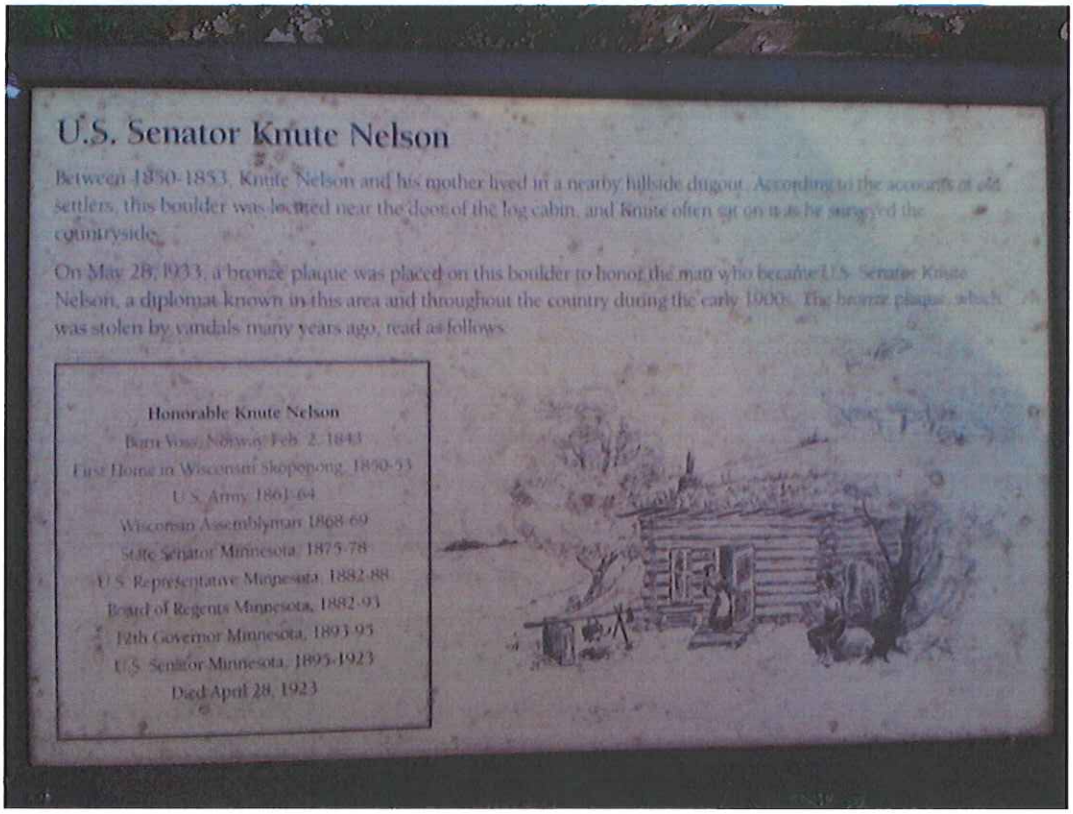
Snow Valley[16]

The Emerson Log Cabin site is also known as Snow Valley and was the home of two very remarkable people, Irvin & Fern Young. The Youngs purchased the Emerson farm in the 1950s and called it Snow Valley. Irvin was a creative genius and used money generated from his inventions to establish the Irvin L. Young Foundation, a charitable organization that has helped countless people throughout the world, especially in Africa. Upon Irvin's death in 1976, Fern donated a 52-acre virgin prairie to the Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit, and in honor of this bequest we named it the Irvin L. Young Prairie State Natural Area. Fern continued their generosity and supported many other wonderful projects. In 1990, she sold their entire land holdings of 1,009 acres to the state forest so it would be preserved.

U.S. Senator Knute Nelson Memorial and Boyhood Home[17]

Along the edge of the Emerson Cabin site, a rather unsuspecting marker and large rock identifies the U.S. Senator Knute Nelson Memorial and Boyhood Home. Knute came in 1850 as a young boy with his widowed mother, and their first home in the Skoponong Settlement was a dugout. A dugout is an excavation into the side of a hill, in which the front wall is made of logs and the roof is made of logs covered with prairie sod. This was a common practice of many Norwegians and other early pioneers who didn't have the time or money to build a log house. An early settler remarked about his dug out "in spring when the snakes began to come in we moved to a neighbor's log-house."

In 1853 after his mother remarried, they moved to another Norwegian settlement called Koshkonong Prairie. He later became a very prominent national figure during his 28 years as a U.S. Senator, championing such causes as conservation, federal income tax, and pure food and drug legislation. Some believe if he had been native-born, he could have become president.



Emerson Esker and Prairie Trail[18]

The Emerson Esker and Prairie Trail can also be found at the Emerson Cabin site. Along this glacial esker lie remnants of the prairies and oak openings that were so common when the settlers came to the Skoponong Settlement. Large bur oaks with sweeping crowns, as well as a number of prairie plants, including big bluestem, side oats grama, rough blazing star, lead plant, coreopsis, pasque flower, and coneflower still thrive. They escaped destruction from plowing because they grew on this sandy ridge. However, some weedy plants have invaded the site because of past disturbances such as grazing.

This esker, which is a narrow winding ridge created by glacial meltwaters, starts at the base of Bald Bluff and winder for about 0.5 mile in length.

Oleson Log Cabin[19]

Built by Norwegian Immigrant Ole Oleson
Duffin Road, north of U.S. Highway 12

In 1846, Norwegian immigrant Ole Oleson came to America from Hiterdal, Norway with his wife Anland Harlor, mother, and infant daughter. It took Oleson's family 10 weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean by sailship. From Milwaukee, they traveled by ox team to the Skoponong area, where they purchased 80 acres of land from the U.S. Government for $1.25/acre.

Oleson built this two-story log cabin from tamarack logs, except for the north and south base logs, which are oak. To strengthen the cabin walls, a groove corner notch was used. The fine craftsmanship is remarkable, when one considers the very crude tools used, such as a broad ax and an adze.

At times it must have seemed crowded and noisy in the cabin with the Oleson's nine children. The farm stayed in the Oleson family until the 1890s. Ole died in 1875 and his wife lived until 1893.[20]

The 1846 Oleson log cabined remained because it was added onto at a later date and became part of a larger farmhouse. The exterior was sided over and the inside plastered, so no evidence of the log cabin remained. In fact, the owner living in this house in the 1980s had no knowledge of the log cabin. It was restored in 1991 when the Kettle Moraine State Forest acquired the land and discovered the cabin.[21]

Logging Sled[22]

This wooden sled at the Oleson site is similar to the logging sleds used by Norwegians to haul the tamarack logs for their log buildings. They got most of their tamarack logs from the Scuppernong Marsh, where an abundant supply of tamarack trees grew in the vast wetland wilderness north and west of Palmyra, about 5 miles north of here. Today, much of that area has been drained and only a few tamarack trees remain.

Early Norwegian pioneers chose tamarack logs to construct their buildings because the wood is decay resistant, is relatively soft, and easy to work with. Many of the log cabin's tamarack logs are very large compared to what you can find growing today. By counting the growth rings on some of the tamarack logs, we discovered that some of these trees started growing as far back as 1755. The type of logs used in pioneer log cabins can give us an idea of what the regional ecology looked like during settlement. The selection of tamarack logs by so many pioneers indicates this tree must have been very abundant and it is likely a huge tamarack swamp once existed north of Palmyra.

The sled was probably pulled by a team of oxen. The Norwegians cut the tamarack trees for their buildings in winter, both because the frozen ground made it possible to enter the swamps and because they had more available time than during the farming season.

This particular sled, restored in 1988, was found in a wooded area in this region near an old farm foundation, and we believe it was used at the turn of the century.[23]

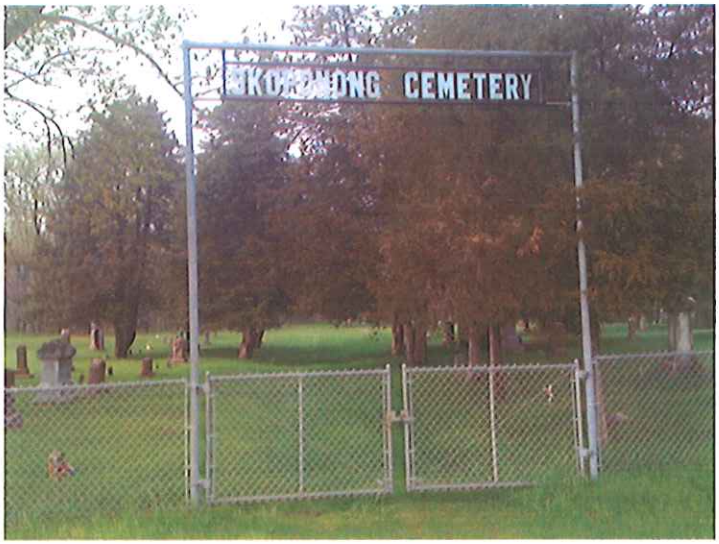
Lime Kiln[24]

Lime was a very important building material to the early pioneers, as it was used for mortar, plaster, whitewash, soap, candles, and many other useful products. To get the lime, they built a crude circular lime kiln by digging into a ridge and lining the pit with granite boulders. Then limestone rock found at the surface was collected, put into the pit, covered by brush and logs, and set afire. For several days the fire would burn and the intense heat would turn the limestone to a powder that could be used for many purposes.

This trail is not well-maintained to visit the site, but it is near the Oleson Log Cabin site.

Skoponong Pioneer Cemetery (and Site of First Church)[25]

An acre of land was purchased from Tollef Bryngelson Graue in 1848 for a cemetery and a church. For more than a century, this cemetery was known as the Skoponong Cemetery, and many pioneers are buried there. The first church, built in 1849 of tamarack logs, was also called Skoponong. It measured 20' by 26' and stood 14' high, facing west on the north end of the Skoponong Cemetery lot. In 1869, the parishioners built a frame church on the same spot. Later it was moved closer to Young Road, and today the church stands in Palmyra. In the 1960s, the name of Skoponong Church was changed to St. Matthew.



Irvin and Fern Young are also buried in Skoponong cemetery

Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive[26]

Kettle Moraine scenic drive.
DNR Photo

Visitors can enjoy the beauty, variety and geology of the Kettle Moraine State Forest in southeast Wisconsin by driving the Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive. The 115-mile drive traverses six Wisconsin counties. Its northern end is near Elkhart Lake in northern Sheboygan County and its southern end is at Whitewater Lake in southeastern Walworth County. There are numerous places to picnic, hike, camp, bike, swim, fish, visit historical sites, shop and find lodging along the way. Explore and enjoy the forest!

Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive History[27]

In the early 1940s the Kettle Moraine Committee of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Izaack Walton League championed the development of the Kettle Moraine State Forest under the leadership of the late Attorney Raymond T. Zillmer. It is believed that the first discussions about the possibility of a scenic drive through the length of the Kettle Moraine area were in this committee. Some of the other interested people who urged the development of the drive included J. Walter Strong, Ralph Brown and Charles Broughton.

The objective of a drive of this kind was to provide the most effective and scenic highway route which people could use to spend a day or possibly two, seeing the best in the way of natural features in the Kettle Moraine region. Furthermore, it was to be easily accessible from as many large cities as possible and lead past or near as many developed state parks and forests as possible.

It was not until 1946 that an actual study and survey of possible routes was started. At the direction of C. L. Harrington, Lowell G. Hansen and Clyde T. Smith began a careful examination of the entire district. In an effort to find the route with the most scenic beauty, every north, south, east and west road in the entire Kettle Moraine area was driven. Aerial photographs were also used.

After approval of the proposed route by the Conservation Commission in late 1946, the whole proposal was submitted for approval to the Wisconsin Highway Commission. In 1948, the Wisconsin Highway Commission approved the idea and route in principle. The Highway Commission joined with the Conservation Commission in designing the green acorn sign to be used to mark the drive, but the actual erection and maintaining of the signs fell to the Conservation Department *(now the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)*. The first paving project was completed in 1950.

Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive

Traveling
North to South:

Starting at the Intersection of CTH P & CTH J
By the Sheboygan County Broughton Marsh Park.

Road / Hwy Traveling On		MI	Crossroad / Intersection	● = Stop Sign	
CTH J *(Broughton Marsh Park)*	S	1.8	**STH 67 / CTH J / CTH A** *(In Elkhart Lake)*		⇒
STH 67 /CTH J / CTH A	S	.7	**CTH J / CTH A**		⇒
CTH J / CTH A	W	.5	**CTH J / CTH A**	●	⇐
CTH J / CTH A	S	.7	**CTH A**		⇒
CTH A	W	1.3	**CTH A / CTH P**	●	⇐
CTH P / CTH A	S	1.3	**Main Street** *(In Glenbeulah)*	●	⇒
Main Street	W	0.4	**CTH A**		⇐
CTH A	S	1.8	**STH 23** *(STH 23 ⇐ Plymouth)*	●	⇑
CTH A *(Past Old Plank Road Trail)*	S	0.5	**Plank Road** *(In Greenbush)*	●	⇒
Plank Road	W	0.1	**Center Street**		⇐
Center Street *(Past Wade House)*	S	0.1	**Washington Street**		⇐
Washington Street	E	0.1	**CTH T**	●	⇒
CTH T *(Enter State Forest – Northern Unit)*	S	0.6	**Kettle Moraine Drive**		⇐
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Greenbush Group Camp, Trails, Picnic Area, Kettle)*	S	3.4	**STH 67**	●	⇐
STH 67	S	0.5	**CTH A**		⇒
CTH A	S	2.0	**CTH U**		⇒
CTH U *(Past Parnell Tower)*	W	1.4	**Woodside Road**		⇐
Woodside Road	W	0.5	**Shamrock Road**		⇐
Shamrock Road	N	1.0	**Scenic Drive**	●	⇐
Scenic Drive	N	1.9	**CTH V**	●	⇐
CTH V	E	1.0	**Butler Lake Road**		⇐
Butler Lake Road *(Past Butler Lake Trail & Parnell Esker)*	E	1.7	**Division Road**	●	⇐
Division Road *(Past Long Lake Rec Area and Campground)*	N	1.1	**CTH F**	●	⇒
CTH F *(Past White Kame & Dundee Mountain)*	E	1.0	**STH 67**	●	⇑
STH 67 *(Thru Dundee)*	N	0.4	**CTH G** *(STH 67 ⇑ Ice Age Visitor Center or Campbellsport)*		⇐
CTH G *(Past Jersey Flats)*	N	2.2	**CTH SS** *(CTH SS ⇒ Zillmer Trails) (CTH G ⇑ Forest HQ)*		⇐
CTH SS *(Thru New Prospect & past Horseriders' Camp)*	E	1.0	**CTH GGG**		⇒
CTH GGG *(Past Mauthe Lake Rec Area, Campground & Haskell Noyes State Natural Area)*	S	2.5	**CTH S**	●	⇒
CTH S *(Thru New Fane)*	S	2.4	**Kettle Moraine Drive**	●	⇐
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Road to New Fane Bike/Ski Trails)*	S	2.6	**STH 28** *(STH 28 ⇒ Kewaskum)*	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	S	1.5	**CTH H**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	S	0.9	**Ridge Road**	●	⇒
Kettle Moraine Drive	S	2.3	**Lighthouse Lane**	●	⇒
Lighthouse Lane	W	0.1	**Sleepy Hollow**	●	⇑
Lighthouse Lane	W	0.2	**CTH D**	●	⇒
CTH D	W	2.0	**Kettle View Drive**		⇐
Kettle View Drive	S	0.5	**Beaver Dam Road**	●	⇑

Road / Hwy Traveling On		MI	Crossroad / Intersection	● = Stop Sign	
Kettle View Drive	S	0.5	**Schuster Drive**	●	⇒
Schuster Drive	W	1.0	**Glacier Drive**	●	⇐
Glacier Drive	S	1.0	**STH 33** *(STH 144 ⇐ West Bend)*	●	⇑
STH 144 / Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Big Cedar Lake)*	S	6.7	**STH 175** *(In Slinger)*	●	⇑
STH 144 / Kettle Moraine Drive	S	0.8	**STH 60** *(STH 60 ⇐ Hartford)*	●	⇒
STH 60	W	1.5	**Kettle Moraine Road**		⇐
Kettle Moraine Road *(Thru State Forest - Pike Lake Unit)*	S	1.8	**CTH E**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Road	S	1.0	**Waterford Road**	●	⇒
Waterford Road	W	1.0	**CTH K**	●	⇐
CTH K	S	2.1	**STH 167** *(STH 167⇐ Holy Hill)*	●	⇑
CTH K	S	4.0	**CTH E** *(and CTH Q)*		⇑
CTH E *(Thru Monches)*	E	2.8	**CTH V V**	●	⇒
CTH V V	W	1.1	**STH 83** *(In North Lake)*	●	⇐
STH 83	S	1.4	**CTH K**		⇒
CTH K	W	1.8	**CTH C** *(CTH K ⇑ Stonebank)*		⇐
CTH C *(Past Nashota Park)*	S	3.2	**Watertown Plank Rd** *(In Nashota)*	●	⇑
CTH C	S	2.7	**Main Street** *(In Delafield) (Main St.⇒ Cushing Memorial Park)*	●	⇑
CTH C	S	.1	**Wells Street** *(Wells St.⇒ Hawks Inn)*		⇑
CTH C *(Past Entrance to State Forest - Lapham Peak Unit)*	S	2.6	**STH 18 / CTH C**	●	⇒
STH 18 / CTH C	W	1.0	**CTH C**		⇐
CTH C *(Past Glacial Drumlin Trail)*	S	2.3	**CTH G**	●	⇒
CTH C	S	1.1	**CTH D**	●	⇑
CTH C	S	.1	**Waterville Road**		⇐
Waterville Road *(Past Pinewoods Campground)*	S	2.7	**CTH ZZ**	●	⇒
CTH ZZ *(Past Scuppernong Trails, Don Mackie Picnic Area, Ottawa Trails)*	W	1.6	**STH 67**	●	⇐
STH 67*(In Eagle)*	S	3.9	**STH 59** *(STH 67 ⇑ Old World Wisconsin)*	●	⇒
STH 59 *(Past Southern Unit HQ & Visitor Center, Emma Carlin Trails)*	W	4.5	**STH 59 / CTH H** *(CTH H ⇒ Carlin Weld County Park)*		⇑
STH 59 / CTH H	W	1.5	**STH 59 / CTH H** *(In Palmyra)*		⇑
CTH H *(Past John Muir and Nordic Trails, Bald Bluff Lookout)*	S	6.1	**STH 12** *(In LaGrange) (STH 12 ⇒ Whitewater)*	●	⇑
CTH H	S	1.0	**Kettle Moraine Drive**		⇒
Kettle Moraine Drive	W	2.0	**CTH O**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	W	1.9	**CTH P**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	W	1.0	**State Park Road**		⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Whitewater Campground)*	W	1.3	**State Park Road**		⇐
State Park Road *(Past Whitewater Lake Rec Area, Dr. O.R. Rice Picnic Area, Whitewater Beach, Oak Hollow Picnic Area, Rice Lake Picnic Area)*	N	1.5	**Lakeshore Road**		⇐
State Park Road	N	0.2	**Kettle Moraine Drive**	●	

Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive

Traveling
South to North:

Starting at the northern-most intersection of Kettle Moraine Drive and State Park Road in the Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit.

Road / Hwy Traveling On		MI	Crossroad / Intersection	● = Stop Sign	
State Park Road	S	.2	**Lakeshore Road**	●	⇒
State Park Road *(Past Rice Lake Picnic Area, Oak Hollow Picnic Area, Whitewater Beach, Dr. O.R. Rice Picnic Area, Whitewater Lake Rec Area)*	N	1.7	**Kettle Moraine Drive**	●	⇒
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Whitewater Lake Camp)*	E	1.3	**State Park Road**		⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	E	1.0	**CTH P**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	E	1.9	**CTH O**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive	E	2.0	**CTH H**	●	⇐
CTH H	N	1.0	**STH 12** *(In LaGrange) (STH 12 ⇐ Whitewater)*	●	⇑
CTH H *(Past John Muir and Nordic Trails, Bald Bluff Lookout)*	N	6.1	**STH 59 / CTH H** *(In Palmyra)*	●	⇑
STH 59 / CTH H	E	1.5	**STH 59 / CTH H** *(CTH H ⇐ Carlin Weld Co Park)*		⇑
STH 59 *(Past Forest HQ & Visitor Center, Emma Carlin Trails)*	E	4.5	**STH 67** *(In Eagle) (STH 67 ⇒ Old World WI)*		⇐
STH 67	N	4.0	**CTH ZZ**		⇒
CTH ZZ *(Past Ottawa Trails, Don Mackie Picnic Area, Scuppernong)*	E	1.6	**Waterville Road**	●	⇐
Waterville Rd *(Past Pinewoods Campground)*	N	2.7	**CTH C**	●	⇒
CTH C	N	0.1	**CTH D**		⇑
CTH C	N	1.1	**CTH G**	●	⇐
CTH C *(Past Glacial Drumlin Trail)*	N	2.3	**STH 18 / CTH C**	●	⇒
STH 18 / CTH C	E	1.0	**CTH C**		⇐
CTH C	N	2.6	**Wells Street** *(In Delafield) (Wells St. ⇐ Hawks Inn)*		⇑
CTH C *(Past Entrance to State Forest - Lapham Peak Unit)*	N	.1	**Main Street** *(Main St. ⇐ Cushing Memorial Park)*	●	⇑
CTH C	N	2.7	**Watertown Plank Road** *(In Nashota)*	●	⇑
CTH C *(Past Nashota Park)*	N	3.2	**CTH K** *(CTH K ⇐ to Stonebank)*	●	⇒
CTH K	E	1.8	**STH 83**	●	⇐
STH 83	N	1.4	**CTH V V** *(In North Lake)*		⇒
CTH V V	E	1.0	**CTH E**		⇐
CTH E *(Thru Monches)*	N	2.9	**CTH K** *(and CTH Q)*		⇑
CTH K	N	4.2	**STH 167** *(STH 167 ⇒ Holy Hill & Road to Lowe Lake Unit)*	●	⇑
CTH K	N	2.1	**Waterford Road**		⇒
Waterford Road	E	1.0	**Kettle Moraine Road**		⇐
Kettle Moraine Road	N	1.0	**CTH E**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Road *(Thru State Forest - Pike Lake)*	N	1.8	**STH 60** *(Hwy 60 ⇐ Hartford)*	●	⇒
STH 60	E	1.5	**STH 144 / Kettle Moraine Drive**	●	⇐
STH 144 / Kettle Moraine Drive	N	0.8	**STH 175** *(In Slinger)*	●	⇑
STH 144 *(Past Big Cedar Lake)*	N	6.7	**STH 33** *(STH 144 ⇒ West Bend)*	●	⇑
Glacier Dr	N	1.0	**Schuster Drive**	●	⇒
Schuster Drive	E	1.0	**Kettle View Drive**		⇐
Kettle View Drive	N	0.5	**Beaver Dam Road**	●	⇑
Kettle View Drive	N	0.5	**CTH D**	●	⇒
CTH D	E	2.0	**Lighthouse Lane**		⇐
Lighthouse Lane	E	0.2	**Sleepy Hollow**	●	⇑
Lighthouse Lane	E	0.1	**Kettle Moraine Drive**		⇐
Kettle Moraine Drive	N	2.3	**Ridge Road**		⇐
Kettle Moraine Drive	N	0.9	**CTH H**	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Enter State Forest - Northern Unit)*	N	1.5	**STH 28** *(STH 28 ⇐ Kewaskum)*	●	⇑
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Road to New Fane Bike/Ski Trails)*	N	2.6	**CTH S**	●	⇒
CTH S *(Thru New Fane)*	N	2.4	**CTH GGG**		⇐
CTH GGG *(Past Mauthe Lake Rec Area, Campground & Haskell Noyes State Natural Area)*	N	2.5	**CTH SS**	●	⇐
CTH SS *(Thru New Prospect & past Horseriders' Camp)*	W	1.0	**CTH G** *(CTH SS ⇑ to Zillmer Trails) (CTH G ⇐ Forest HQ)*	●	⇒
CTH G *(Past Jersey Flats)*	N	2.2	**STH 67** *(STH 67 ⇐ Ice Age Visitor Center or Campbellsport)*	●	⇒
STH 67 *(thru Dundee)*	N	.4	**CTH F**		⇑
CTH F *(Past White Kame & Dundee Mountain)*	E	1.0	**Division Road**		⇐
Division Road *(Past Long Lake Rec Area and Campground)*	N	1.1	**Butler Lake Road**		⇒
Butler Lake Road *(Past Butler Lake Trail & Parnell Esker)*	E	1.7	**CTH V**	●	⇒
CTH V	E	1.0	**Scenic Drive**		⇐
Scenic Drive	N	1.9	**Shamrock Road**		⇒
Shamrock Road	N	1.0	**Woodside Road**	●	⇒
Woodside Road	E	.5	**CTH U**	●	⇒
CTH U *(Past Parnell Tower)*	E	1.4	**CTH A**	●	⇐
CTH A	N	2.0	**STH 67** *(STH 67 ⇒ Plymouth)*	●	⇐
STH 67	W	.5	**Kettle Moraine Drive**		⇒
Kettle Moraine Drive	N	.7	**Summit Road**	●	⇐
Kettle Moraine Drive *(Past Greenbush Kettle, Picnic Area, Bike/Ski Trails, Group Camp)*	N	2.7	**CTH T**	●	⇒
CTH T *(Enter Greenbush)*	N	.6	**Washington Street**		⇐
Washington Street	W	.1	**Center Street**	●	⇒
Center Street *(Past Wade House)*	N	.1	**Plank Road**	●	⇒
Plank Road	E	.1	**CTH A**		⇐
CTH A *(Past Old Plank Road Trail)*	N	.5	**STH 23**	●	⇑
CTH A	N	1.8	**Main Street** *(In Glenbeulah)*		⇒
Main Street	E	.4	**CTH P**		⇐
CTH P	N	1.3	**CTH A**		⇒
CTH A	E	1.3	**CTH J**	●	⇐
CTH J *(Enter Elkhart Lake)*	N	.7	**CTH J / CTH A**	●	⇒
CTH J / CTH A	N	.5	**STH 67 / CTH J / CTH A**	●	⇐
STH 67 / CTH J / CTH A	N	.7	**CTH J**	●	⇐
CTH J	N	1.8	**CTH P** *(CTH J ⇑ Broughton Marsh Park)*		

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