

**DRAFT  
ICE AGE NATIONAL  
SCENIC TRAIL ALTERNATIVE  
CORRIDORS REPORT FOR  
ROCK COUNTY**

Prepared by:

National Park Service

Ice Age National Scenic Trail

Madison, Wisconsin



**DRAFT**  
**ICE AGE NATIONAL**  
**SCENIC TRAIL ALTERNATIVE**  
**CORRIDORS REPORT FOR ROCK**  
**COUNTY**



December 2010

**Ice Age National Scenic Trail**  
**Preliminary Scoping Process for**  
**Rock County**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On October 3, 1980, an amendment to the National Trails System (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.) authorized establishment of the Ice Age Trail as a National Scenic Trail (NST). To date, Congress has authorized the establishment of eleven NSTs—“extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass.” These trails are patterned after the renowned Appalachian NST. NSTs are intended to provide superlative hiking experiences.

When Congress authorized the Ice Age NST, a pedestrian footpath, in 1980, only a general route was identified with the assumption that more detailed planning would occur in the future. Today, planning teams are carrying out the Ice Age NST Corridor Planning Process on a county by county basis to identify possible locations for the trail and involve the public in the process.

The Preliminary Scoping Process (PSP) is the first phase of the Corridor Planning Process (CPP). The PSP consists of identifying criteria to place the trail, inventorying existing resources or attributes, and developing alternative corridors that fit the criteria. The attributes—natural features, public lands, camping opportunities, support facilities, scenic views, etc.—are important to determine trail location and provide user satisfaction. This study ranks the attributes both within and between criteria categories. It then develops alternative corridors, and comparatively analyzes them to identify issues and opportunities of each corridor. Computer modeling was also utilized to identify the best alternatives.

Through this PSP twelve corridor segment alternatives were identified. Many of these corridor segments overlap one another. The planning team reviewed and came up with a high to low ranking of possible corridor combinations. These corridors will be presented for broad public review and input by local officials and citizens regarding their desirability and feasibility. Once this occurs, those corridors that have the potential to provide a premier hiking experience will be carried forward to the next phase of the CPP. The outcome of the CPP will result in a 2-5 mile wide “preferred” corridor for the Ice Age NST, with possible route options identified within it. The reason the corridor is so wide is to allow flexibility in locating the trail since all land-owner participation is voluntary. The Corridor Plan is then approved by the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service and the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board.

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**ICE AGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL  
PRELIMINARY SCOPING PROCESS for ROCK COUNTY**

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# CHAPTER I

## PROJECT SCOPE

This document outlines the process taken by National Park Service staff, the Rock County Ice Age Trail Steering Committee, and the Rock County Ice Age Trail Technical Advisory Committee to identify those corridors that best represent the values and services required for the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (NST) in Rock County, Wisconsin.

This report represents the work of **Phase One—Preliminary Scoping Process** of a three-phase process whose outcome will be the implementation of the Rock County segment of the Ice Age NST.

**Phase One—Preliminary Scoping Process (PSP):** The PSP is the initial step in the planning process to determine the general route for the Ice Age NST. It consists of identifying criteria (see Chapter IV-Implementation of Preliminary Scoping Process) to place the trail, inventorying existing resources, and developing alternative corridors that fit the criteria. During this phase, the team develops a detailed inventory of attributes—significant natural features, public lands, camping, support facilities, scenic views, etc.—that are important to the development of a high quality trail. Those attributes are then ranked both within and between criteria categories. Utilizing this information, alternative corridors are developed. These alternatives are then comparatively analyzed to identify the issues and opportunities of each corridor, and evaluated for their feasibility. These corridors are then presented to public officials for their review and input. The final step after public review and revisions is the selection of those corridors that have the potential to provide a premier hiking experience. These corridors are then moved forward for further evaluation through the Corridor Planning Process.

### **The process of the PSP (Phase 1) includes:**

- Identification and selection of the Project Team members and the Technical Advisory committee.
- Identification of the selection criteria.
- Mapping and evaluative ranking of the attributes identified under each criteria.
- Development of alternative corridor segments that incorporate a quantity- and/or quality- based combination of elements.

The result of the PSP is this document. After the PSP concludes, the Corridor Planning Process is initiated to complete the planning element of determining the general location of the trail.

**Phase Two—Corridor Planning Process (CPP):** During the Corridor Planning Process, the selected alternatives corridors are presented to the general public for review and comment. After this broad public review, the Team begins the process of selecting one “preferred” corridor and possible route options within that corridor. During the CPP, the public review component of the planning process is emphasized. The Core Team spends a lot of time looking in detail at potential routes for the trail and contacting landowners directly to see how they feel about the trail. Open houses are held and all landowners within proposed corridors are invited. The result of the CPP is a 2-5 mile wide “preferred” corridor and a number of possible route options within it. The reason the corridor is so wide is to allow flexibility in locating the trail since all landowner participation is voluntary. The Corridor Plan is then approved by the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service and the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board.

**Phase Three—Implementation Process:** This phase occurs once the Corridor Plan is approved. It is typically led by the Wisconsin DNR and Ice Age Trail Alliance who, guided by the plan, continue landowner contact, work out agreements or purchases of selected lands, and coordinate volunteers to construct the trail.



## **CHAPTER 2**

# **BACKGROUND ON THE ICE AGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL and its ADMINISTRATION**

A mere 15,000 years ago, during the Ice Age, most of North America lay under the grip of colossal ice sheets thousands of feet thick. The effects of the advancing and retreating glaciers can be seen in the headlands of Cape Cod, the Finger Lakes of New York, and the hills of Michigan, but nowhere is the glacier's mark upon the land more impressive and distinctive than in Wisconsin. Indeed, the state has lent its name to the most recent series of glacial advances and retreats—the Wisconsinan Glaciation lasting from about 100,000 to 10,000 years ago.

Wisconsin's legacy from the glaciers and meltwater streams of the Ice Age is a landscape of great diversity and beauty. The state contains world-renowned examples of many landforms that are evidence of continental glaciation. These include moraines, eskers, kames, kettles, drumlins, wetlands, and lakes. These many features invite us to explore and enjoy the landscape of Wisconsin.

The purpose of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (NST) is to preserve some of the finest features of Wisconsin's glacial landscape, as well as other scenic, natural, and cultural resources, while providing opportunities for low impact recreational and educational activities. In addition, the trail connects six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve and many other Federal, state, county, and local parks. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the trail in close cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Ice Age Trail Alliance (IATA), counties, local governments, and other private organizations that are working to help build and maintain the Ice Age NST.

The Ice Age NST is one of only eleven National Scenic Trails—long distance, non-motorized trails that follow major geographic features or pass through scenic areas. It is similar in concept to the Appalachian NST but is also uniquely different because of the landscape through which it passes. The Appalachian NST traverses a mountain range through 14 states whereas the Ice Age NST showcases the glacial landscape of just one state. When completed, the trail will extend over 1,200 miles from Interstate State Park on the St. Croix River in Polk County to Potawatomi State Park in Door County, tracing features left by the last continental glacier that swept over Wisconsin. Statewide, approximately 600 miles of the trail are currently on the ground.

The three primary statewide partners in the Ice Age NST—the NPS, WDNR, and IATA—are establishing the trail guided by the following Vision Statement:

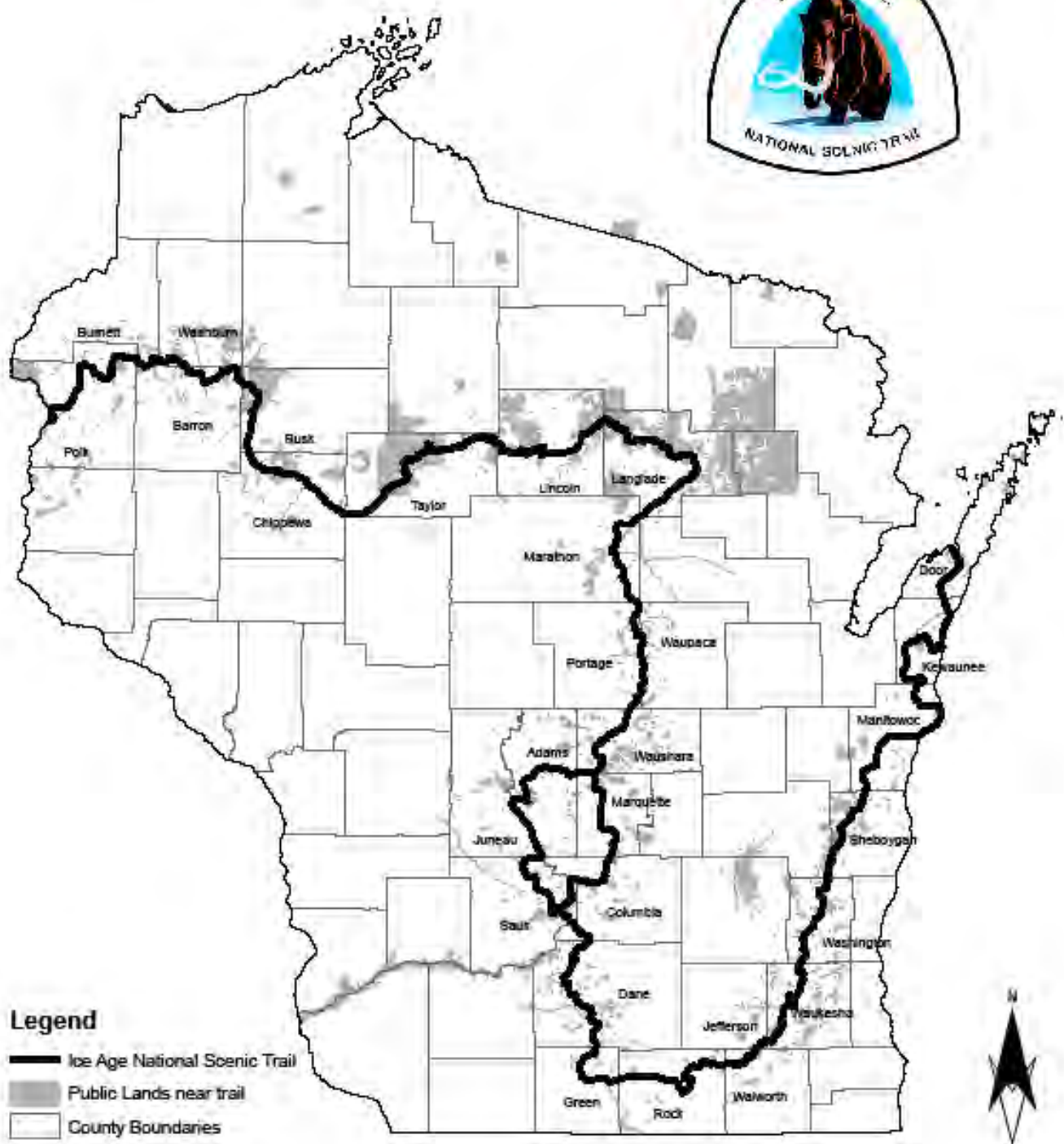
The Ice Age NST is a continuous footpath through diverse landscapes that:

- Provides superlative outdoor recreation experiences;
- Preserves and commemorates world renowned geological features formed during the Wisconsinan Glaciation;
- Provides a natural corridor that protects habitat and enables the movement of wildlife;
- Serves as a lifelong educational resource;
- Provides quiet places for people to form and nurture a spiritual connection with the landscape;
- Promotes the health and vigor of users of all ages and abilities, and
- Links the history and diverse human cultures of the land that we call Wisconsin.

The NPS is responsible for overall administration of the Ice Age NST. In 1983, the NPS completed the Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail. The plan provided overall guidance for development and management of the trail, which is intended to be a partnership venture, accomplished through many cooperating Federal, State, and local agencies and private trail organizations. The primary cooperators are the WDNR and the IATA. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between these parties outlines their respective roles and responsibilities for the acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, and protection of the trail.

The WDNR is the state agency responsible for implementing state and federal laws that protect and enhance Wisconsin natural resources—its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and plants. More than 225 miles of trail are located on WDNR properties. The WDNR assists in planning and implementing the Ice Age NST, provides grants to the IATA and others for acquisition and maintenance of the trail, and acquires and accepts gifts of land for the trail.

The IATA, formerly the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation, was founded in 1958 by Wisconsin citizens who envisioned a thousand-mile trail that followed the terminal moraine and other Ice Age formations across the state. Today, the IATA is a member-based non-profit organization that continues to work to develop the Ice Age Trail into one of the premier hiking trails in the United States. They also maintain the trail and its associated lands, promote and raise money to support the trail effort, and assist in planning and acquiring lands for the trail.



- Legend**
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail
  - Public Lands near trail
  - County Boundaries





## CHAPTER 3 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

When Congress amended the National Trails System Act in 1980 to authorize establishment of the Ice Age Trail as a NST, it designated only a general route for the trail.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Trails System Act (82 Stat 919;16 U.S.C. 1241), as amended, is further amended by follows:

(a) Section 5(a) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

(10) The Ice Age National Scenic Trail, a trail of approximately one thousand miles, extending from Door County, Wisconsin to Interstate Park in Saint Croix County [should have read Polk County], Wisconsin, generally following the route described in “On the Trail of the Ice Age—A Hiker’s and Biker’s Guide to Wisconsin’s Ice Age National Scientific Reserve and Trail,” by Henry S. Reuss, Member of Congress, dated 1980.”

This general route identified for the trail across the state was then incorporated into the 1983 Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (Comprehensive Plan). The maps in the plan frequently identify roads as “Connecting Road Segment to NST” where there was no actual “trail” in existence and no specific idea where an off-road trail could be established in the future. Abandoned and potentially abandoned railroad grades were also incorporated into the general route to span distances between points of interest. This general route was displayed on the maps even though it was known that these routes could either not serve as the Ice Age NST route over the long term, as is the case with roads, or be replaced by shorter or more interesting routes as with railroad grades. The Comprehensive Plan states that the Ice Age NST “should be a continuous overland (off-road) trail.” Thus, a more detailed analysis would need to be undertaken to determine the best route for a non-motorized, footpath trail. This planning work was identified as



a priority action on page 50 of the Comprehensive Plan:

1. Detailed planning for the location and construction of new trail segments needed to make the Ice Age NST a continuous off-road trail as identified in this plan should begin as soon as possible as a cooperative effort between the Ice Age Trail Council, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the National Park Service.”

To expedite the development of the Ice Age NST statewide, the original idea for the Rock County segment, as shown in the Comprehensive Plan, was to exit the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine and follow primarily abandoned railroad grades for much of the trail’s route. The trail would exit the SUKM at Whitewater Lake, walk county roads to the City of Whitewater where it would then utilize the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad to Milton Junction and the City of Janesville. At Janesville it would hop off the railroad grade and follow the City’s greenway to the west side of town where it would again climb onto the Wisconsin Southern Railroad to Brodhead in Green County. Here the trail would then follow the Sugar River State Recreation Trail to New Glarus. While railroad grades provide important connections for the Ice Age NST, they do not provide the kind of experience intended for a long distance off road hiking trail.

Across the state, abandoned railroad grades can be important linkages for the Ice Age NST. Most of these select grades either perform vital connections for the trail such as the Military Ridge State Recreation Trail, which winds through significant geologic or biologic resources related to the trail, or have great scenic value. Some of the railroad grades proposed for the Ice Age NST in Rock County were located largely in flat, agricultural areas, particularly west of Janesville. Back in the 1980s and 90s, planners for the Trail began to look at routes that would provide hikers with a more scenic, direct, and varied experience. Magnolia Bluff County Park, an outstanding property with great vistas, geologic and natural values, as well as visitor services, was identified as a potential west end-point for the trail, rather than Brodhead. Magnolia Bluff County Park is located near the Green County line between Albany and the City of Janesville, where there is existing Ice Age NST. Concurrently, Ice Age NST was also being developed in the Clover Valley State Wildlife Area, just outside of Whitewater Lake and the SUKM, on the east side of the county.

In January 2006, National Park Service Staff held the initial meeting of the Ice Age NST Rock County Steering Committee of local interests whose purpose is to guide the cooperative effort and begin the detailed planning to make the Ice Age NST a continuous pedestrian off-road trail in Rock County, Wisconsin. The Steering Committee concurred that the Clover Valley Ice Age NST trailhead in Walworth County, and Magnolia Bluff County Park would be the two end points for this planning process. Over the years volunteers have built portions of discontinuous Trail between these two end-points. This PSP is Phase I of a planning process that will finally determine how they are connected.



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRELIMINARY SCOPING PROCESS**

#### **Objectives**

As stated in the Chapter 1—Project Scope, the objective of Phase One—Preliminary Scoping Process is to identify alternative corridors which contain significant values and services to support the Ice Age Trail in Rock County, Wisconsin. The Comprehensive Plan provides general guidance on where to locate trail. It states that the trail shall follow the terminal moraine or other glacial features left by the last glacial advance. Statewide, the identification of the proposed Ice Age NST corridor is based upon a number of broad objectives. They are:

- Inclusion of glacial features left by the Wisconsin advance
- Linkage to public lands for support facilities and interpretive opportunities
- Provision for a varied and scenic hiking experience
- Preservation of significant natural features and
- Directness of route.

#### **Participants**

To identify those elements or “attributes” (geologic features, scenic views, cultural resources, public lands, support facilities such as parking, bathroom, food, etc.) that bring value to the trail, as well as develop alternative corridors, the National Park Service staff in January 2006 convened two working groups: the Rock County Ice Age NST Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee.

The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from both public and private agencies that desire the completion of the trail and directly manage portions of existing trail segments. They include Rock County, City of Janesville, IATA, WDNR, and NPS.

The Technical Advisory Committee consists of subject matter specialists in the fields of geology, history, agriculture, birding, botany, planning, landscape architecture and geographic information systems. Their role is to ensure that all attributes of significance are identified and comparatively evaluated by the Steering Committee.

Communication with local units of government is also an important element of the PSP. It is also a requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act. Members of the Steering Committee will contact and formally notify members of the County Board and the Rock County Towns Association of this project and invite their comments and input to ensure this project reflects the best interests of the Ice Age NST, and the communities and townships through which it will pass. They will maintain contact through the conclusion of the CPP.

#### **Criteria**

Utilizing the broad objectives for locating the trail stated above, the Steering Committee developed and prioritized criteria to evaluate proposed alternatives. The criteria and descriptive statements selected and approved for the Rock County segment of the Ice Age NST, in priority order are:

- Trail should provide for a varied and scenic hiking experience
- Trail should traverse a variety of glacial features
- Trail should link significant archeological, historical, cultural, geographic, geological and biological sites
- Trail should avoid development in rural areas
- Trail should provide support facilities
- Trail should traverse a variety of plant communities
- Trail should link communities
- Trail should utilize public land if possible.



# CHAPTER 5

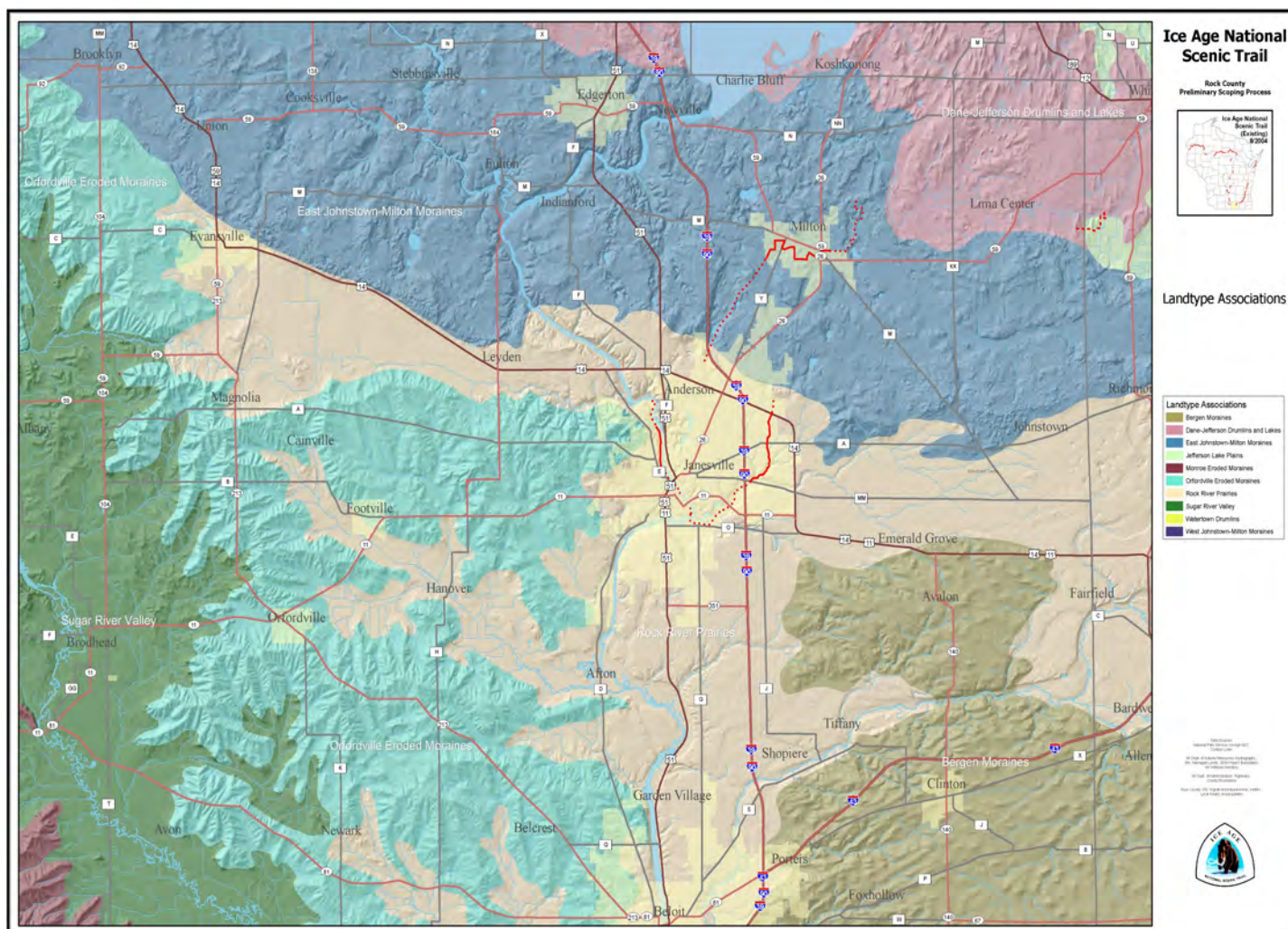
## INVENTORY and ANALYSIS of EXISTING CONDITIONS

To identify possible alternative routes for the trail, it is important to do a thorough site analysis of existing conditions. Because one of the primary purposes of the Ice Age NST is to provide opportunities for the public to learn about landscapes and landforms resulting from continental glaciation, it is vital to have a clear understanding of the county's Pleistocene geology. It is also useful to know where existing trail is located. Existing trail does not necessarily determine where the "best" location for the trail is, but it is influential. The following is an overview of Rock County's glacial geology, existing Ice Age NST segments, and concludes with maps of attributes that may be of value to the trail.

### Geology of Rock County

Text from Nelson Ham, St. Norbert College

Overview of the Quaternary Geology of Rock County, Wisconsin (N.R. Ham)



MAP 1—LANDTYPE ASSOCIATIONS

Rock County, Wisconsin, is home to some of the earliest studies of the Pleistocene geology of North America. Thomas Chamberlin (1843-1928), often considered the father of modern glacial geology in North America, originally mapped the area that includes Rock County. His investigation was published in 1883 as *Terminal moraine of the second glacial epoch* in U.S. Geological Survey Annual Report 3. The “second glacial epoch” of Chamberlin is today referred to as the Wisconsin Glaciation, the most recent ice age that lasted from about 120,000 to 10,000 years ago. Much of the landscape in northern, central, and parts of eastern Rock County was the result of this last glaciation.

William C. Alden, a disciple of Chamberlin, published the monumental work *The Quaternary geology of southeastern Wisconsin* in 1918 as U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 106. This exhaustive report described much of the southern and southeastern parts of the state. In it, Alden included the first detailed glacial geology map of southeastern Wisconsin, an area that extended from the Illinois state line to 44° north latitude at Oshkosh, and from Lake Michigan to 90° west longitude, along the western edge of the Baraboo Hills. Alden’s report and map represent the first comprehensive survey of the glacial geology of the region, and many of the interpretations of glacial stratigraphy and landforms are still valid today. Since Alden’s work, several people have focused on the stratigraphy of glacial deposits in southern Wisconsin, but no ‘modern’ glacial geologic map has been produced for Rock County.

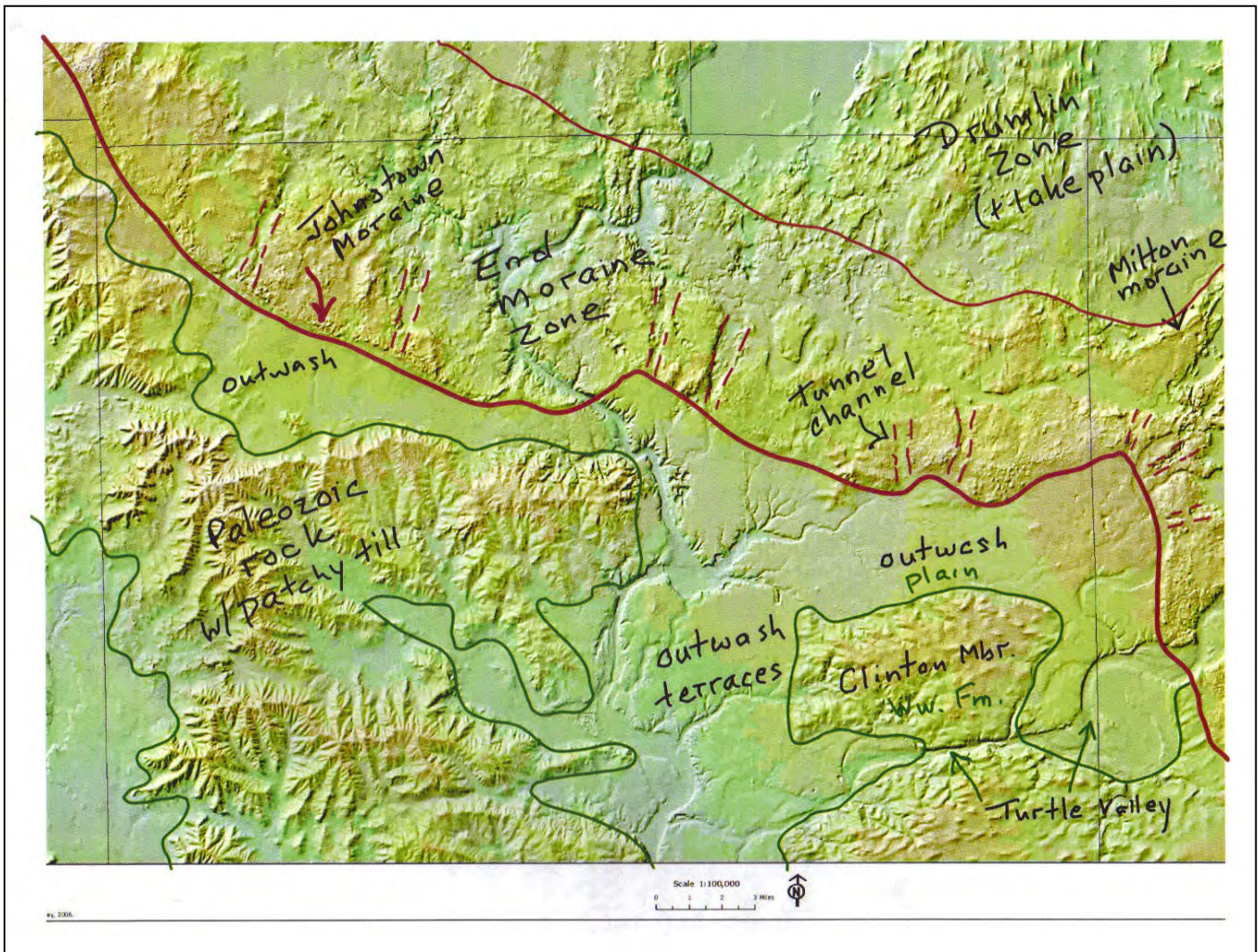
The landscape of Rock County results from the interplay of bedrock geology and glacial landforms produced during the Wisconsin and earlier glaciations (pre-Wisconsin). Geologic evidence indicates that glacial deposits left in Rock County were laid down by ice that advanced from the Green Bay lowland (from the north) or the Lake Michigan basin (from the east). The Laurentide Ice Sheet is the name given to the glacier that covered much of North America during the Wisconsin Glaciation, including Wisconsin.

The Green Bay Lobe of the Laurentide Ice Sheet likely reached its southernmost extent in Rock County between about 18,000 to 20,000 years ago. In the northern one-third of the county, north of Janesville, the primary glacial landforms are the Johnstown and Milton moraines, the terminal moraine and first recessional moraine of the Green Bay Lobe, respectively. These moraines are named after the small communities of Johnstown and Milton.

The Johnstown and Milton moraines trend from east to north/northwest across the county. They are generally composed of poorly sorted sediment deposited at the glacier’s edge or ‘till.’ Tills and similar deposits of these moraines are formally classified into the Horicon Member of the Holy Hill Formation. The Johnstown Moraine is perhaps the most prominent and continuous primary glacial landform preserved in Rock County. In most places it consists of a 0.5 to 3.0 mile-wide zone of hummocky topography. The depressions or ‘kettles’ between the hummocks show that the glacier margin was relatively dirty and stranded many blocks of ice which melted during de-glaciation. Although the back-side of the moraine is relatively indistinct in some places, nearly everywhere the front of the moraine is striking because of its high relief coupled with an abrupt transition to nearly-flat outwash plains. In many places the moraine can be clearly seen from a distance of several miles away.

A prominent feature of the Johnstown Moraine is a series of ‘tunnel channels’ that cut through the moraine approximately perpendicular to its crest. These erosional features are the remnants of subglacial tunnels that were cut by meltwater escaping from the glacier bed to the ice margin.

As previously mentioned, prominent zones of outwash (sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams) parallel the front of the Johnstown Moraine in the eastern and western parts of the county. In the eastern half, a wider zone of outwash follows the front of the Johnstown moraine. Both of these zones of outwash merge in the Janesville area and follow the Rock River valley southward to Beloit and into northern Illinois. Perhaps



**MAP 2—GEOLOGY OF ROCK COUNTY, Nelson Ham**

one of the most spectacular meltwater features in the county was not produced by stream deposition but instead by erosion; the gorge of Turtle Creek in southeastern Rock County was carved, in part, by glacial meltwater flowing westward away from the Lake Michigan Lobe, which had its terminal ice-margin position in western Walworth County.

Late-Wisconsin drumlins occur for many miles north of the Johnstown and Milton moraines in northeastern Rock County, and show the generally-southward flow of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the last glaciation. These landforms were the topic of another classic work in Wisconsin geology by W.C. Alden, *Drumlins of southeastern Wisconsin*, published as United States Geological Survey Bulletin 273 in 1905.

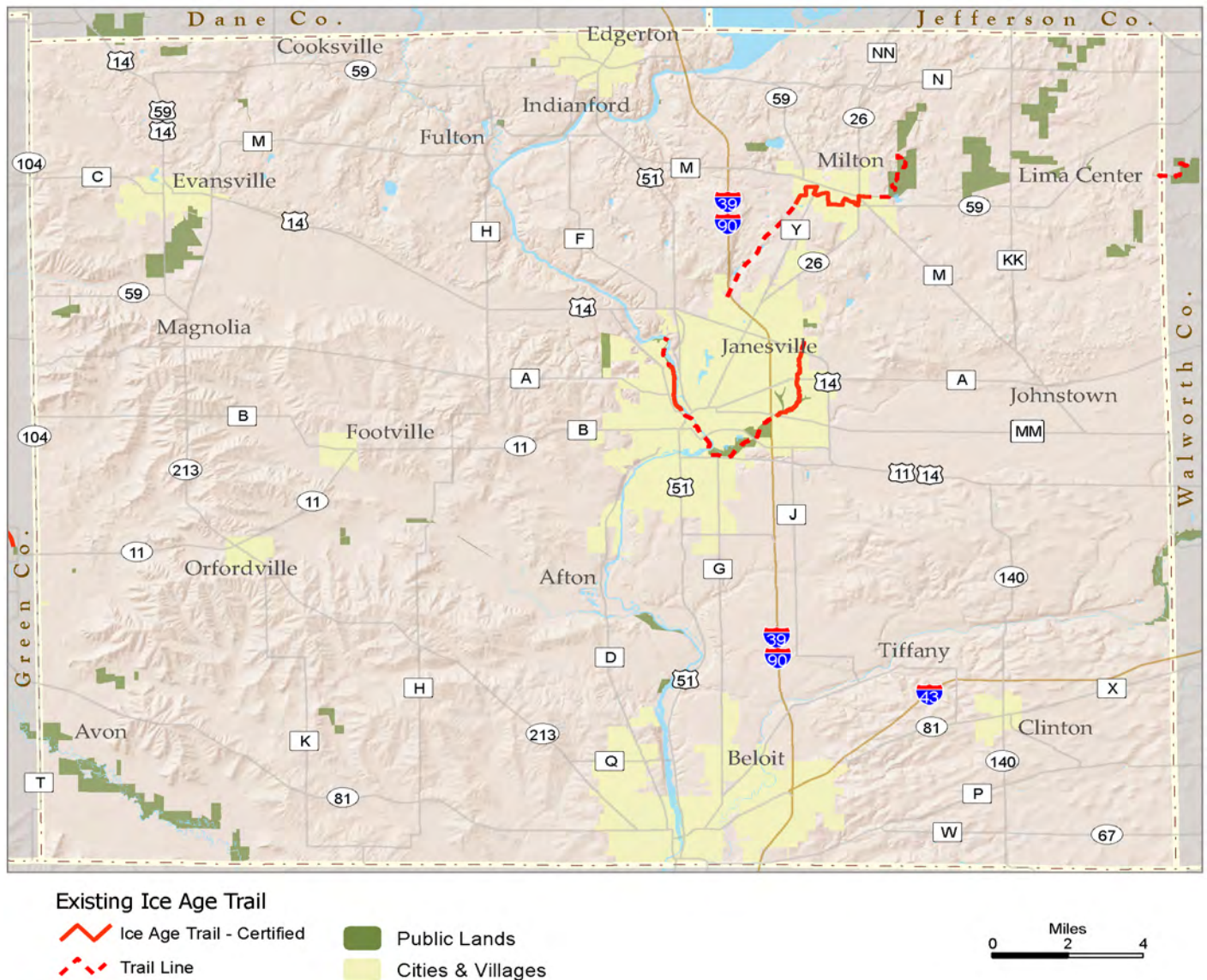
Several distinct tills units that were deposited prior to the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation or during earlier pre-Wisconsin glaciations occur in southeast and southwest Rock County. In most places the tills are relatively thin or patchy and occur on top of stream-dissected uplands that are underlain by Paleozoic sedimentary bedrock. In general, these deposits don't preserve any primary glacial landforms, such as drumlins or moraines, with the exception of the area of southeastern Rock County. Here, drumlin-like hills cover two prominent uplands both north and south of the Turtle Creek valley.

Rock County preserves excellent examples of late Wisconsin landforms including hummocky moraines, tunnel channels, drumlins, and outwash plains, but it also preserves a rather unique area of pre-Wisconsin gla-

cial deposits underlain by Paleozoic bedrock. Additionally, southeastern Wisconsin, including Rock County, is one of the first regions to have had its glacial deposits and landforms documented in detail following the acceptance of Louis Agassiz's theory of glaciation. Thomas Chrowder Chamberlain and William C. Alden, both icons in early American glacial geology, laid the foundation of Midwestern glacial geology by their studies of this region.

# EXISTING ICE AGE TRAIL IN ROCK COUNTY

## Map 3—Existing Ice Age Trail



The following is a list of established Ice Age Trail segments in Rock County and their mileages.

- Clover Valley Segment: 1.5 miles
- Storrs Lake Segment: 2.0 miles
- City of Milton: 3.0 miles
- Janesville/Milton Segment: 4.0 miles
- Janesville Segment: 10.0 miles (?)

The City of Janesville was one of the first areas of the state to embrace the Ice Age NST. After the Comprehensive Plan was written in 1983, the first segment of trail in Rock County, the Kiwanis Trail, was certified in 1984. Soon after that, a large portion of the trail through Janesville was established and certified as National Scenic Trail, except for the section at Devils Staircase. It was built in 2007.

The Janesville Segment begins just north of State Highway 14 at North Wright Road. Much of this segment is non-traditional in that the trail is asphalt surfaced to a width of 10'. The trail runs 6 miles south through a lush vegetated greenbelt, crossing the Rock River over a 365' historic wooden railroad bridge. Numerous public special interest areas exist along this segment including Palmer Park, Blackhawk Golf Course, Rotary Gardens and Lions Beach. Once on the west bank of the river, the Ice Age NST is on city sidewalk and some paved trail surfaces through the downtown. At the crossing of State Highway 51 (Centerway Avenue) the trail becomes very scenic and meanders along the river shoreline to Riverside Park. Midway through the park the trail merges into the newly established Devil's Staircase segment and for nearly a mile this trail segment follows a beautiful limestone bluff along the river where it eventually crosses a portion of Riverside Golf Course and terminates at North Washington Street. The Ice Age NST in Janesville is approximately 10 miles long. Janesville has a population of 63,000 and is the largest city in the state with an Ice Age NST segment.

In the 1980s, planners began to look at different alternatives to connect the trail in Janesville to the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine and to Green County. The railroad between Janesville and the City of Milton was to be abandoned and supporters of the Ice Age NST thought it was a good way to link the two communities.

The City of Janesville, City of Milton, and Rock County have been working over a number of years to connect these two communities via a multiple use, non-motorized trail, which the Ice Age Trail currently follows. In the 1990s, the State of Wisconsin began to expand Clover Valley State Wildlife Area (SWA) in Walworth County, which adjoins Rock County's eastern boundary. This SWA located on the western edge of Walworth County presented a great opportunity to extend the Ice Age NST southwest of the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Volunteers enthusiastically constructed trail through this SWA, whose property boundaries expanded west to flow over the county line into Rock County. Today this segment is approximately 1.5 miles long.

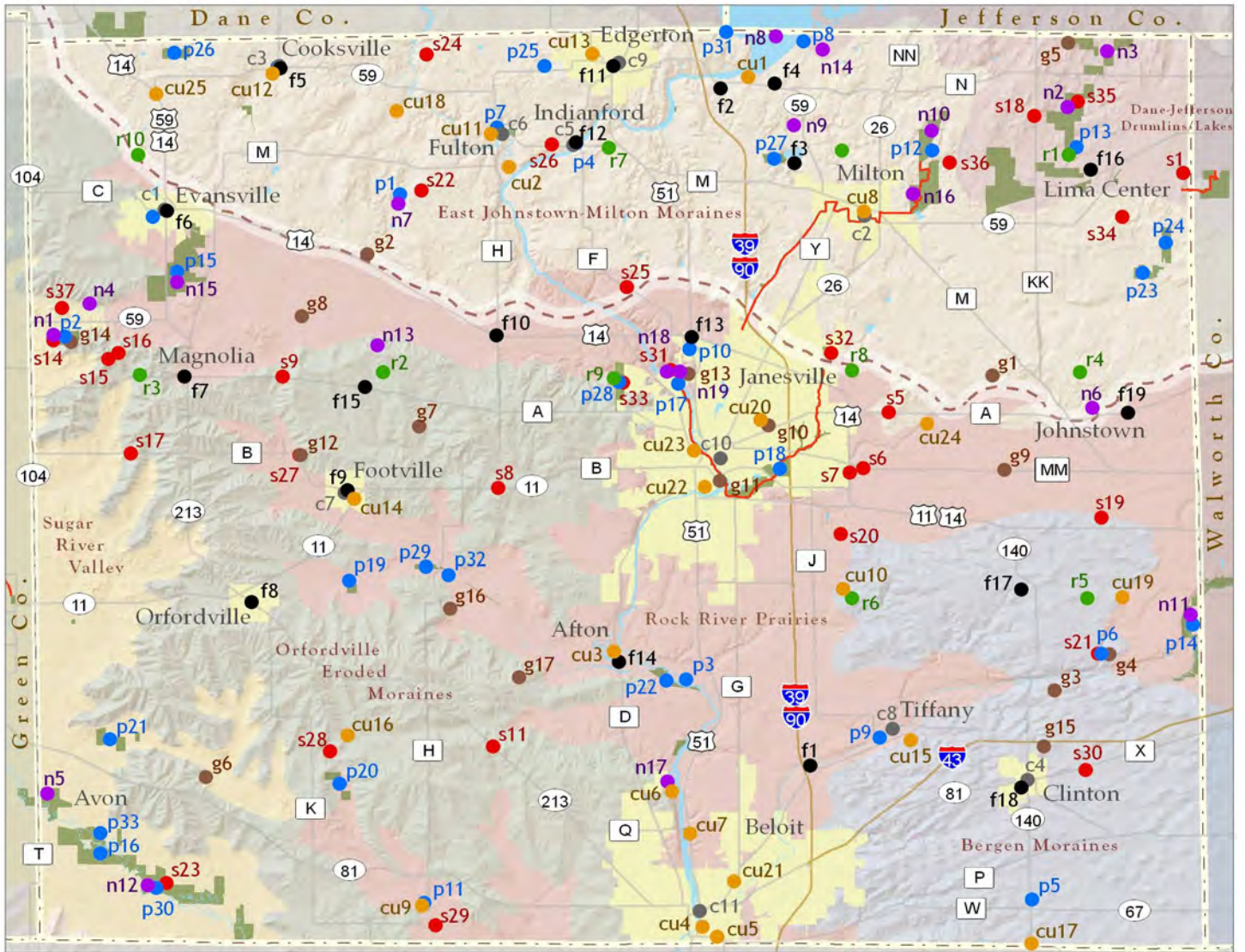
In 2003, three miles of the Ice Age NST was marked and certified through the City of Milton. The City of Milton segment begins in the Storrs Lake State Wildlife Area and extends west into Milton via Storrs Lake Road where it passes the historic Milton House. This segment traverses south at State Highway 26 to High Street where it follows city sidewalks westerly, passes behind Milton High School, then meanders to the Merchants Row area of downtown Milton, where it links with an abandoned railroad grade which runs some 4 miles south into the north city limits of Janesville.

In 2004, the IATA's Mobile Skills Crew built and signed 2 miles of trail through Storrs Lake SWA just east of Milton. This segment of trail begins at Bowers Lake Road and winds south to Storrs Lake Road.

## **ATTRIBUTE IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION**

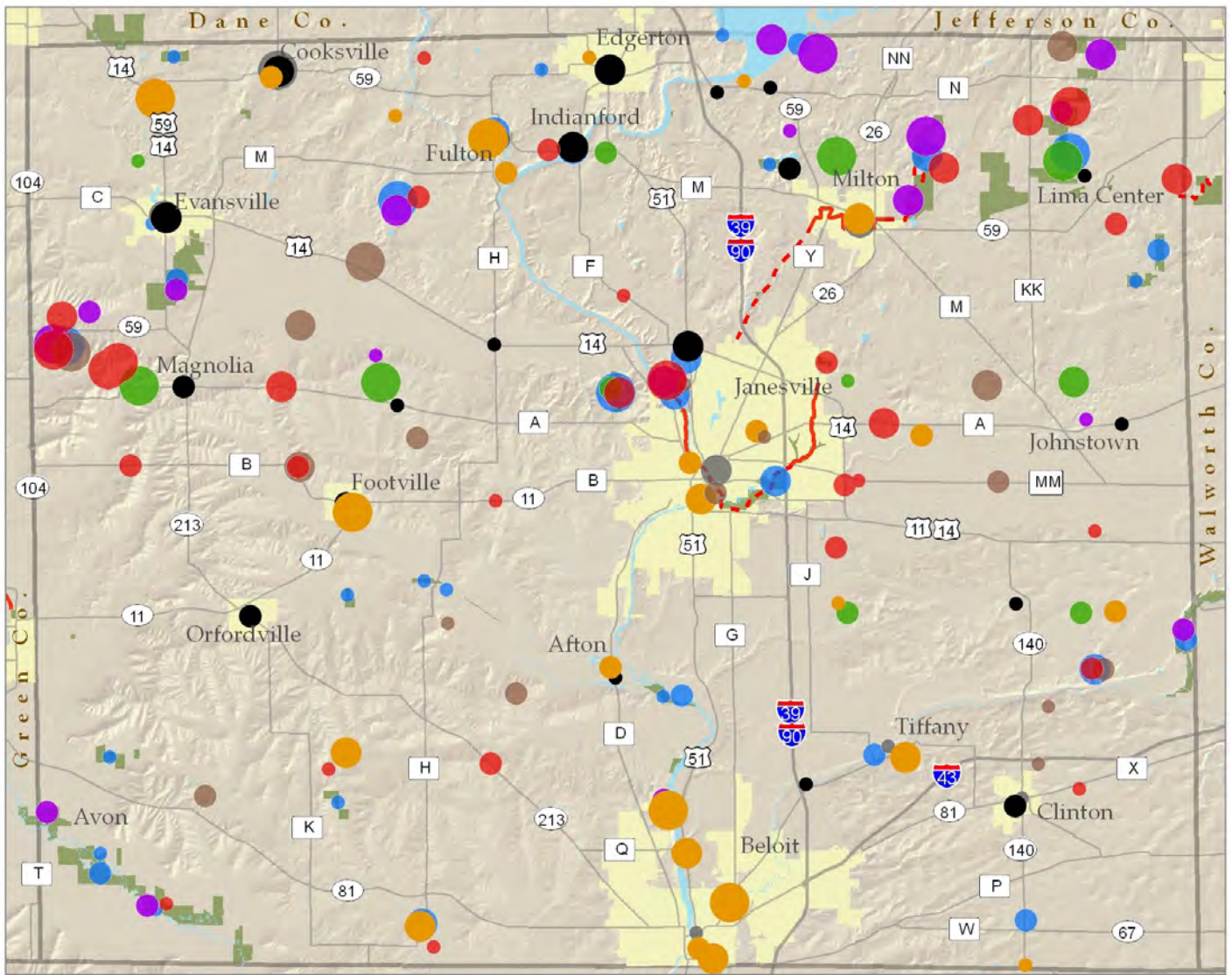
To complete the site analysis of existing conditions in Rock County, the Steering Team and Technical Advisory Team identified, mapped, and ranked attributes—geologic features, scenic views, biological and cultural resources, support facilities for hikers, public lands, etc.—that are important to the purpose and mission of the trail. They began this process on April 2006 at a collective meeting of both teams and worked over the summer to develop their lists. During the fall of 2006, members toured Rock County to field truth, further evaluate and reach consensus on the ranking of the identified attributes. Their findings were then mapped as distinct layers within a GIS Attribute Mapping System. From this data, three attribute maps were prepared: Map 4—Base Map, Map 5—Ranking Map, and Map 6—Criteria Prioritized Attributes (Weighted) Map, which are shown on the following three pages.





**Map 4—BASE MAP**

The Base map simply identifies all attributes using locator dots of equal size (colors were used to graphically distinguish the criteria). This map allows the reader to view where the quantities of attributes tend to cluster.



- Scenic Hiking Experience (s)
- Geology (g)
- Cultural Resource Destinations (cu)
- Rural Character/Future Use (r)
- Other Support Facilities (f)
- Natural Resource Destinations (n)
- Communities (c)
- Public Lands (p)

Average Values

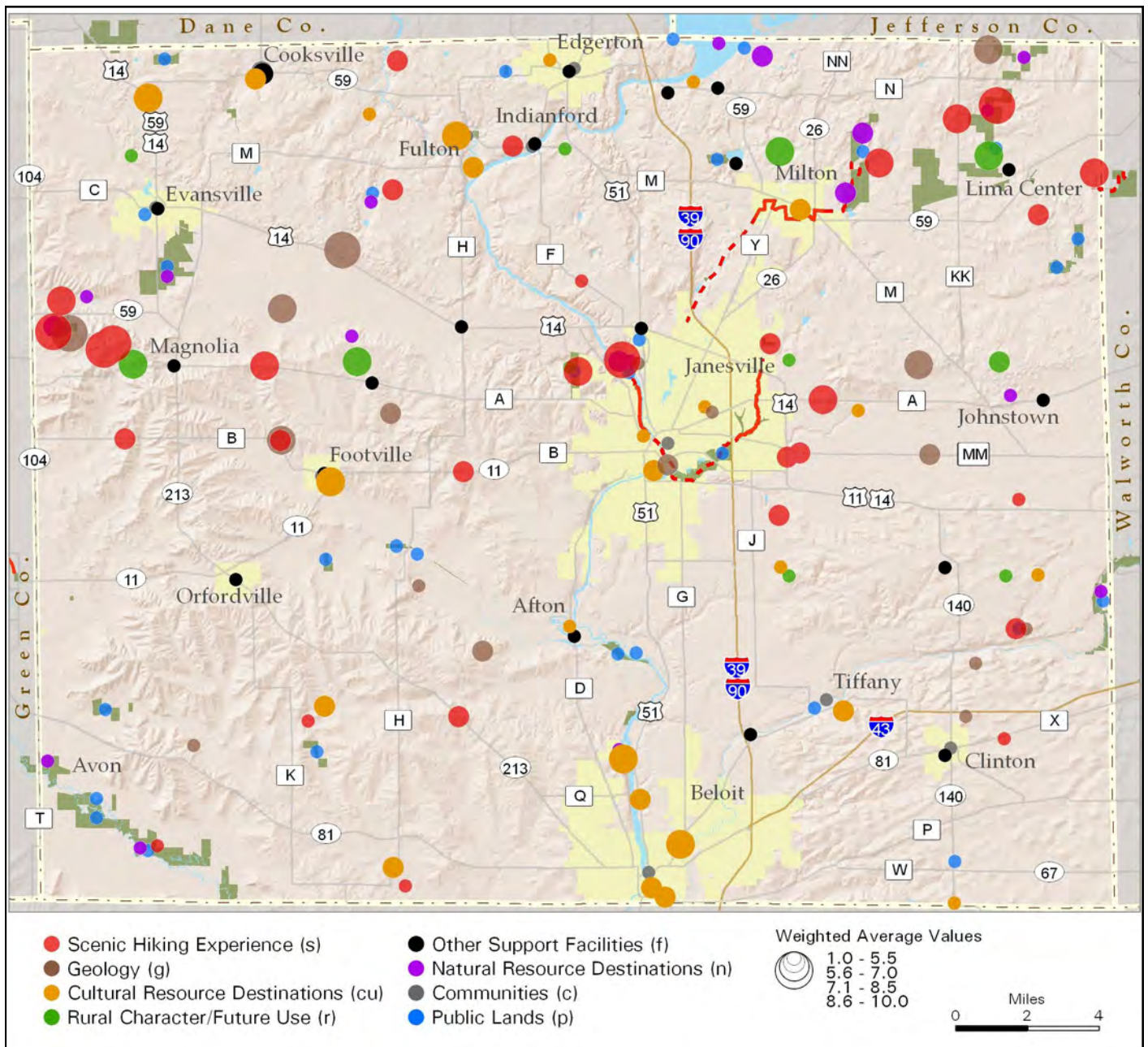
- 2.0 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.5
- 3.6 - 4.5
- 4.6 - 5.0



**MAP 5—RANKING MAP**

The Ranking Map ranks all the attributes from 1 to 5: “5” being of highest value and “1” being lowest value within each criteria. This map allows the reader to visually identify the highest valued (highest quality) attributes of each criteria.

•





## **CHAPTER 6**

### **ALTERNATIVE CORRIDORS DEVELOPMENT**

Once the Steering Team and Technical Advisory Committee understood the existing conditions of the county and reached consensus regarding the values of the identified elements as reflected in the Attribute Maps, the next step was to develop alternative corridors based on the primary objectives for the Trail, and the criteria developed by the group in Chapter IV. Restated here, the criteria in rank order are:

- Trail should provide for a varied and scenic hiking experience
- Trail should traverse a variety of glacial features
- Trail should link significant archeological, historical, cultural, geographic, geological and biological sites
- Trail should avoid development in rural areas
- Trail should provide support facilities
- Trail should traverse a variety of plant communities
- Trail should link communities
- Trail should utilize public land if possible.

Two approaches to alternative corridors identification were taken: a GIS Analysis and a Manual Mapping Workshop by a gathering of the Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

#### **GIS ANALYSIS**

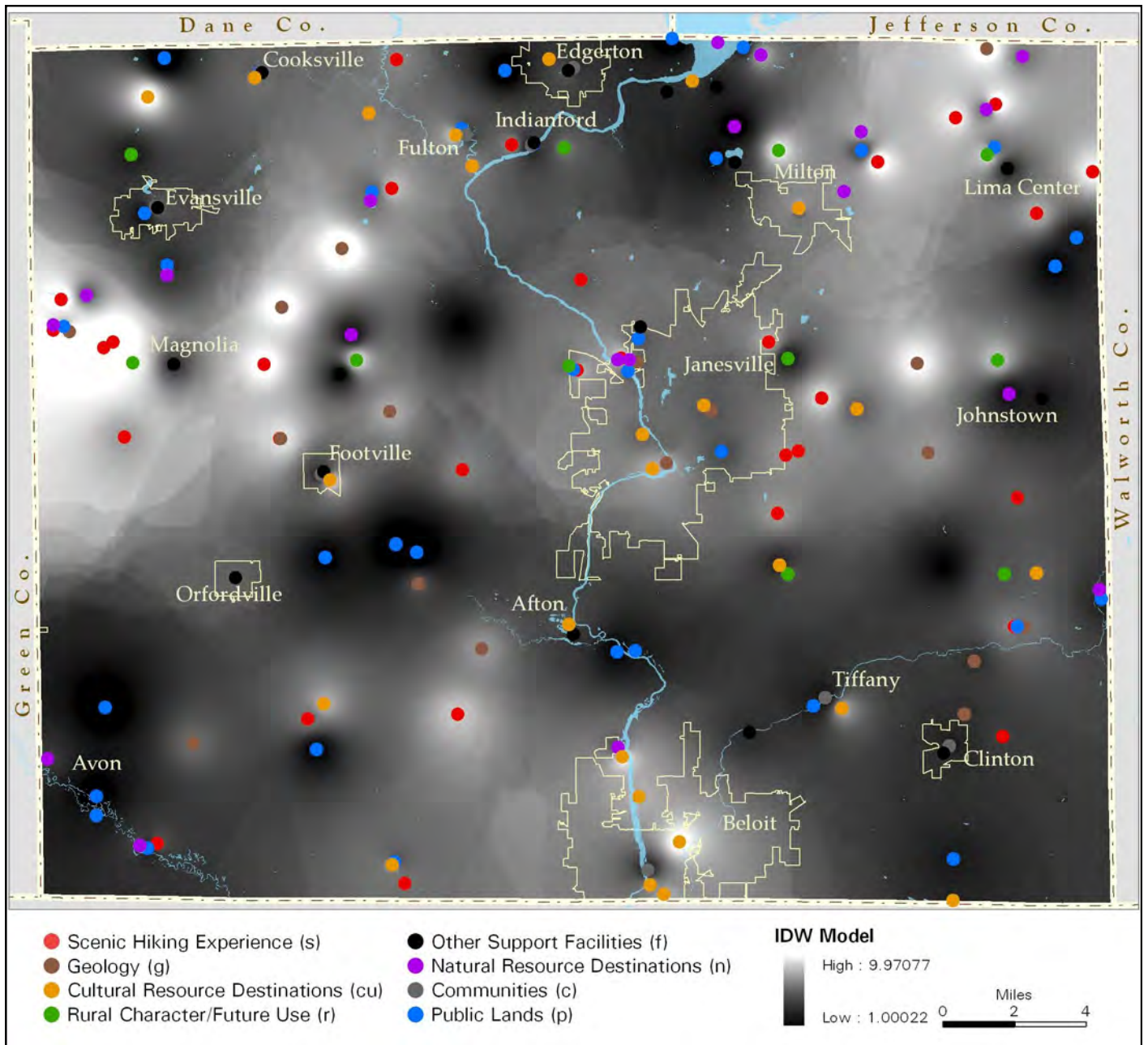
The GIS analysis consisted of interpolating a continuous surface from the weighted values for each criteria point. The generated surface provides a way to predict a criteria value in locations where no criteria values were identified. An Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation model was used to generate the surface and is based on the basic principle that attributes grouped close to one another represent greater opportunity to maximize the trail experience compared to those farther away from each other. The resulting graphic map describes the value of geographies based upon the quantity and quality of the amenity groupings rather than just individual points.

Map 7 shows the resulting surface identifying areas most and least appropriate for corridor development based upon the data derived from attribute Maps 4-Base Map, 5-Ranking Map, and 6-Weighted Map. The surface is mapped using a grayscale range where lighter areas are locations that are more desirable and darker areas are less desirable for corridor development. It should be noted that all criteria locations represent sites that have positive attributes related to corridor development—barriers or other locations that should be avoided were not identified during this process.

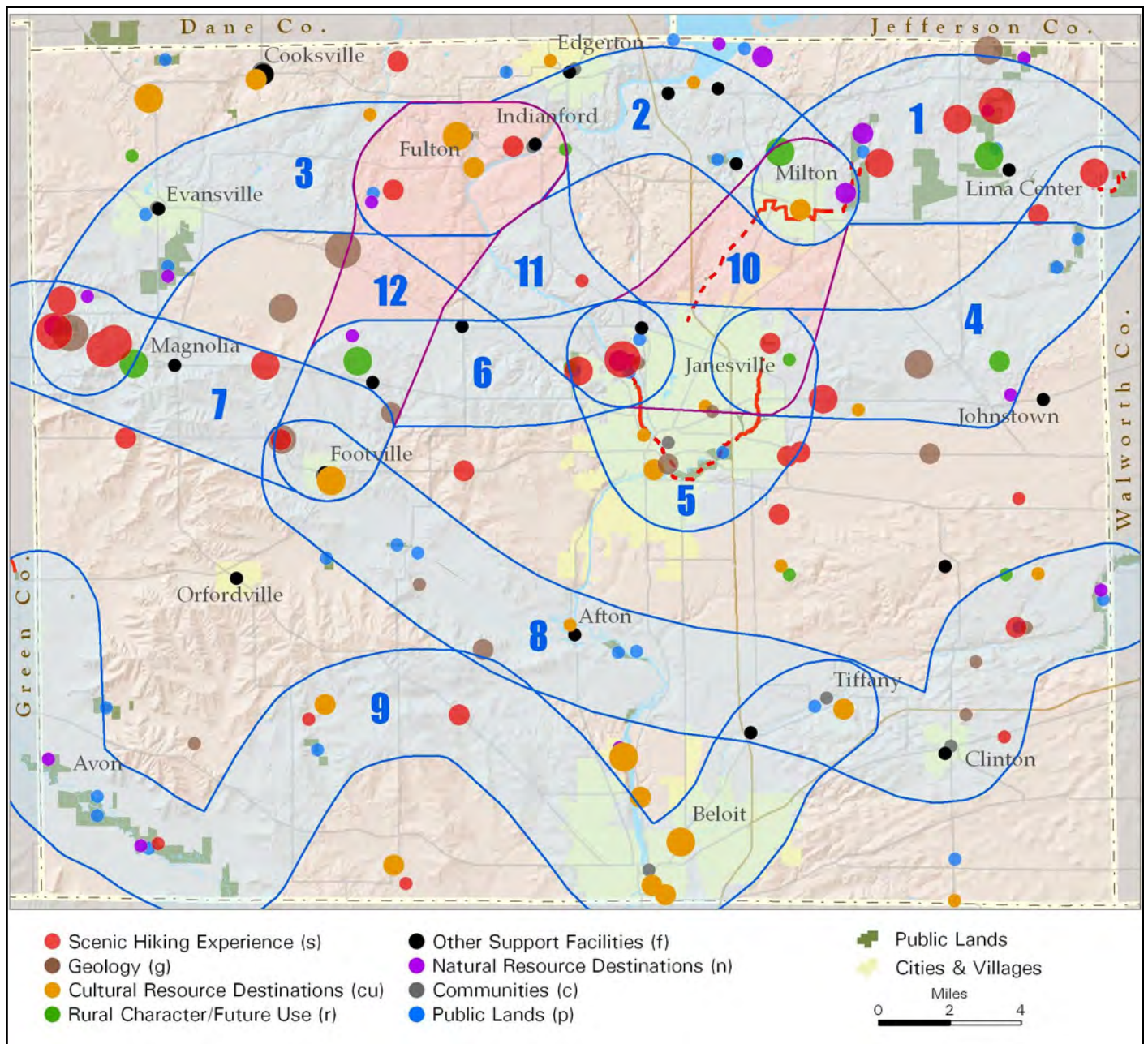
#### **MANUAL MAPPING WORKSHOP**

At a workshop held on April 9, 2007, the Steering Team and TAC members met to identify and develop alternative corridor alignments. With Map 4-Base Map, Map 5-Ranking Map, and Map 6-Criteria Weighted Attributes Map in-hand, the participants were asked to identify potential corridors based upon one or a combination of the following:

- Link the highest ranking attributes of each criteria
- Link the highest concentration of attributes within particular geographic subsections of the county (i.e. a north route, central route, southern route, etc)
- Link the highest concentration of collective attributes in the county.
- Directness of route that incorporates a satisfactory quantity and quality of attributes
- Visual mapping cues- a subjective approach based upon patterns of attributes that appear on the maps



MAP 7—GIS ANALYSIS-IDW Model



**MAP 8—ICE AGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL ALTERNATIVE CORRIDORS**

The maps developed at the workshop were consolidated to reflect a consensus of 12 alternative corridors shown on Map 8-Alternative Corridors Map. The corridors often overlapped resulting in a number of short identifiable segments anchored by important attributes such as services, views and vistas, and resource value. These segments offer a variety of possible alternative corridor combinations- most in the northern and central portions of the county, although one or two potential corridors were identified in the southern half as well. A comparison of Map 7-GIS Analysis shows strong support of the conclusions of Map 8-Ice Age NST Alternative Corridors.





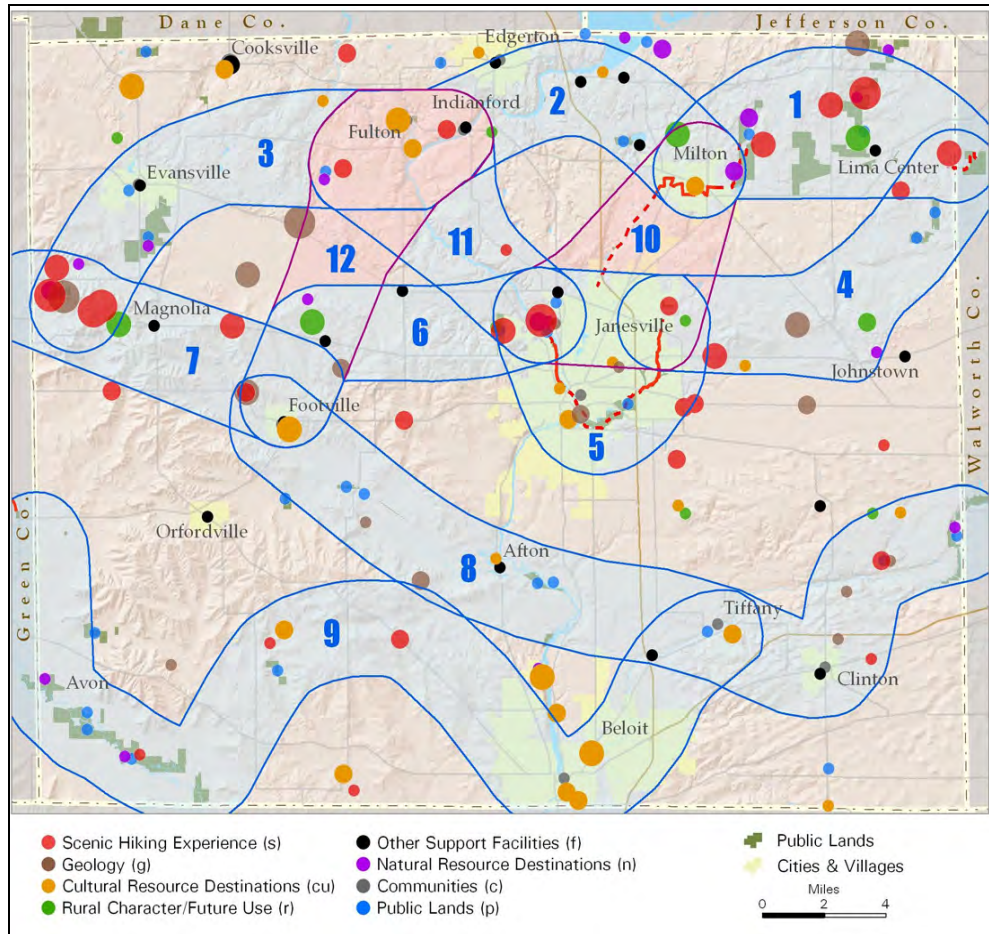
# CHAPTER 7

## SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES for CORRIDOR PLANNING PROCESS

In November, 2007, members of the Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee met to consider corridor segment combinations that best represent the mission and goals of the Ice Age Trail. They visually analyzed the base map, ranking map and the weighted map and reached individual conclusions. Following discussion, the team reached a consensus conclusion regarding the relative priority of each segment and the most valued segment combinations.

**Relative priority of the segments:**

PRIORITY	SEGMENT
1	1
2	6
3	7
4	3
5	5
6	10
7	4
8	2
9	11
10	12
11	8
12	9



**Consensus highest ranking corridor combinations:**

CORRIDOR	SEGMENTS
A	1, 10, 5, 6, 7
B	4, 5, 6, 7
C	1, 10, 5, 11, 3
D	1, 2, 3

The consideration of segments 8 and 9 were strongly supported by two of the participants. While the value of the geologic attributes of these segments is not disputed, the lack of quantity and quality of other attributes within the two corridors were too few and far between compared to the attributes of other segments, making the physical linking of these limited attributes problematic. There are also issues with these two alternatives connecting to the desired end-points of Magnolia Bluff County Park and Clover Valley SWA.

**Validation with GIS generated data:**

The process described above could be utilized via computer using GIS data– totaling the weighted scores within each segment and then connecting those highest scoring segments into a number of corridor alternatives- but a number of issues arise that raise doubt to the veracity of any computer-based stand-alone conclusions:

- Scenic quality- the highest weighted criteria- is not a geographic point, but rather a linear landform that has value not only in its location, but also from where it can be viewed. Therefore including the scenic value in our computer-based segment calculations would indeed be problematic.
- Length of the segments varies and therefore higher ranking segments may simply be a result of a greater length and statistically greater possibility of more attributes falling within the corridor. A density adjustment would be required.
- Simply adding the weighted scores of the attributes of each segment to those of the other segments within a corridor combination to determine the highest ranking corridor would result in inflated totals due to the overlap of segments and the scores of the attributes within the overlaps.

Therefore rather than utilizing the computer to make the decisions for the team, it was decided to utilize the computer to validate, support and refine the logic and intuitive-based conclusions of the team.

# CHAPTER 8

## DESCRIPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE CORRIDORS A, B,C, AND D

The following are brief descriptions of the highest ranking alternative corridors for the Ice Age National Scenic Trail in Rock County. They are composed of collections of individual segments in various combinations. All alternatives contain interesting stories regarding Rock County’s glacial history as well as provide a scenic and varied experience for the hiker. They also fulfill the requirements of spanning the entire county and connecting the two end points identified by the Core Team—Magnolia Bluff County Park and Clover Valley State Wildlife Area. Additional information regarding the attributes of individual segments as well as photographs can be found in the Appendix of this document.

### MAP 9--CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE A

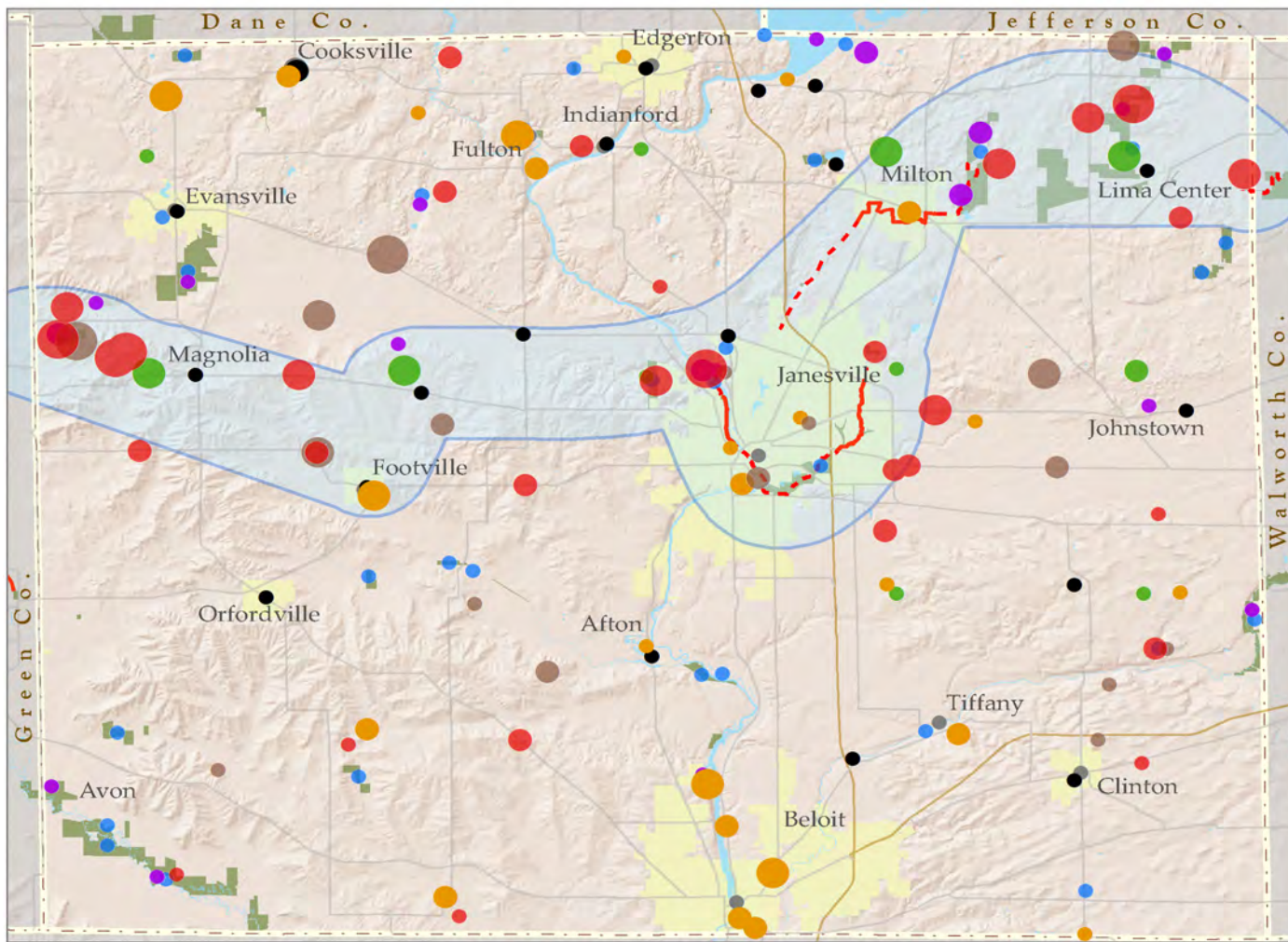
**Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**

**Segment 10: Milton to Janesville**

**Segment 5: Janesville**

**Segment 6: West Janesville to Footville**

**Segment 7: Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park**



- Scenic Hiking Experience (s)
    - Geology (g)
    - Cultural Resource Destinations (cu)
    - Rural Character/Future Use (r)
  - Other Support Facilities (f)
    - Natural Resource Destinations (n)
    - Communities (c)
    - Public Lands (p)
  - Public Lands
    - Cities & Villages
- 0      2      4  
Miles

### **Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**

- Terminal Johnstown Moraine and Milton Recessional Moraine with hummocky topography and glacial features such as kettles, drumlins and erratics.
- Abundant wildlife.
- Extensive public lands—Lima and Storrs State Wildlife Areas.
- Rolling and flat topography, which is occupied by agricultural use, scattered woodlots, prairies and marshes.
- Habitation consists primarily of single family homes and farms set amidst pastoral views that incorporate subtle shifts in topography.

### **Segment 10: Milton to Janesville**

- Milton—a fast growing community of 5,720.
- Site of Milton House, former Underground Railroad.
- Trail follows sidewalks through city to reach restaurants, parks, and other support facilities.
- Trail connects High School, downtown, and the Milton Historic House to Janesville, four miles south.
- Connection to Janesville currently by an abandoned railroad grade.
- Segment is rapidly becoming urbanized. Integrating a trail corridor with existing Ice Age Trail segments here must be high priority before the opportunity is lost.

### **Segment 5: Janesville**

- Janesville is a community of 63,000 built along the Rock River.
- Terminal Johnstown Moraine edges the northern portion of the city.
- Existing, certified segment of the Ice Age Trail winds through Janesville for approximately 11 miles on hard surfaced sidewalks and dirt footpaths.
- Trail follows an extensive greenbelt system that encompasses drainageways that were carved from meltwaters of the glacier.
- Trail winds along the Rock River offering great views and opportunities to appreciate the natural, geologic and historic areas.
- Extensive support facilities such as restaurants, hotels, and parking to support the trail.

### **Segment 6: West Janesville to Footville**

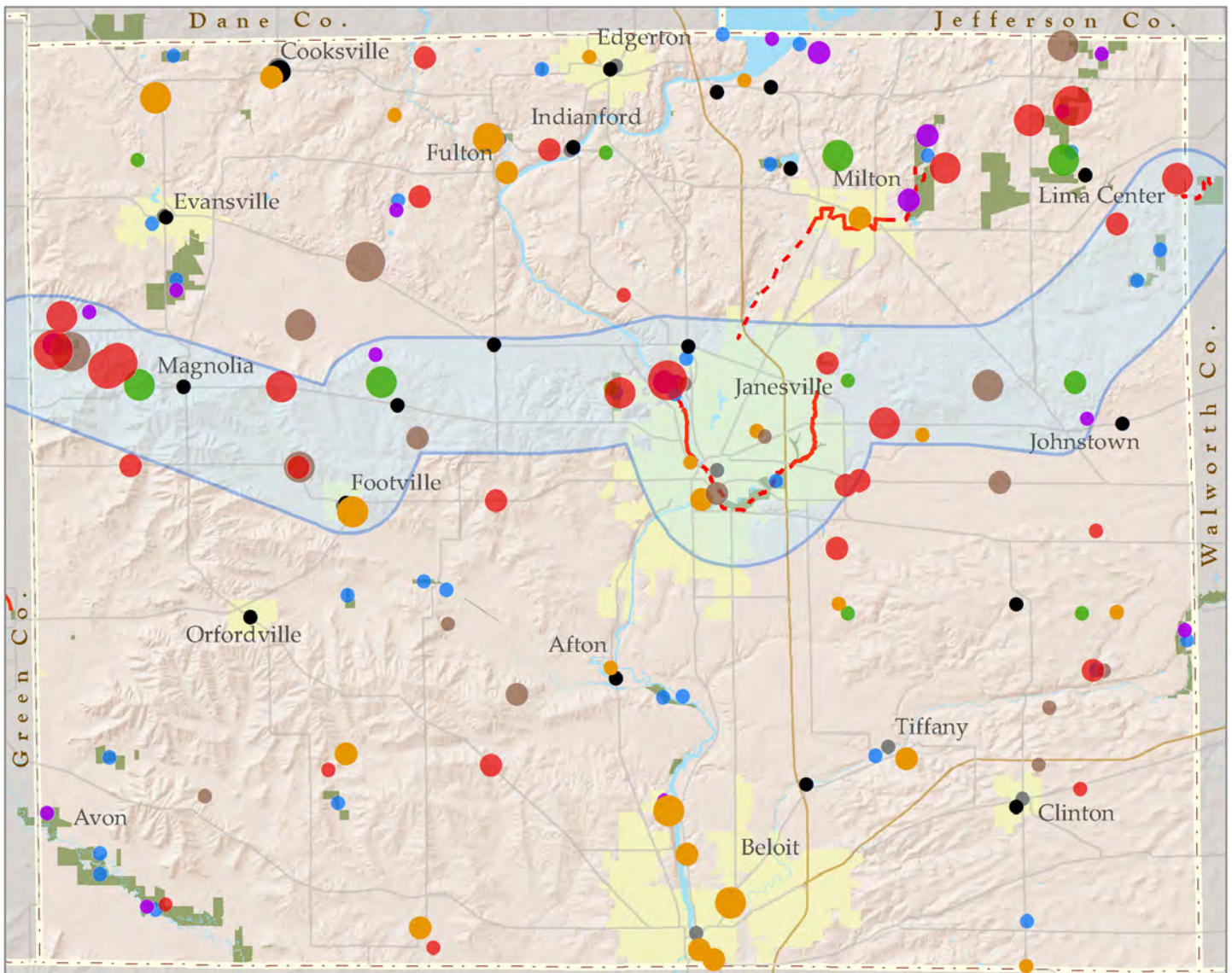
- Existing Trail climbs a beautiful footpath through Devil's Staircase along a limestone bluff and woodlands filled with wildflowers before exiting the city.
- Cook Memorial Arboretum—woodlands and scenic streams, as well as drinking water and restrooms.
- Rapidly expanding subdivision development along the Arboretum and continuing west on Janesville's outer edge.
- Corridor passes over Orfordville Eroded Moraine providing expansive views of the agrarian countryside and the terminal Johnstown Moraine to the north.
- No support facilities or public lands are found here.

### **Segment 7: Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park:**

- Footville—rural community of about 800 people.
- Footville has hiker support facilities that include a laundromat, mini-mart, post office, three bars, and a restaurant.
- Footville possesses the first lighted softball park in the county, with bathroom facilities under the grandstand. Nearby Bass Creek golf course offers food and potential shower facilities.
- Stand Rock on Footville's north side, is a 20 ft. tall monument or "stack" of eroded sandstone situated in a recovering prairie field. The monument is privately owned.
- Area between Footville and Magnolia Bluff is primarily rural and lightly populated.
- Landscape is composed old Orfordville Eroded Moraine, outwash plain, and Paleozoic Sedimentary Rock.

- Topography is rolling and picturesque with opportunities for views of the countryside and the Driftless Area.
- Magnolia Bluff County Park is 120 acres. It features beautiful views of the rolling countryside atop striking rock outcroppings as well as diverse plant communities such as an oak hickory forest and restored prairies. Support facilities include parking and picnic areas, drinking water, restrooms and an extensive trail network. Primitive camping is available by special permit.

**MAP 10—CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE B:**  
**Segment 4: Clover Valley to East Janesville**  
**Segment 5: Janesville**  
**Segment 6: West Janesville to Footville**  
**Segment 7: Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park**



● Scenic Hiking Experience (s)	● Other Support Facilities (f)	■ Public Lands
● Geology (g)	● Natural Resource Destinations (n)	■ Cities & Villages
● Cultural Resource Destinations (cu)	● Communities (c)	
● Rural Character/Future Use (r)	● Public Lands (p)	

Miles  
0 2 4

#### **Segment 4: Clover Valley to East Janesville**

- Predominantly comprised of a large outwash plain that is currently occupied by agricultural land, and the Johnstown moraine.
- Principal view in the summer is corn

#### **Segment 5: Janesville**

- Janesville is a community of 63,000 built along the Rock River.
- Terminal Johnstown Moraine edges the northern portion of the city.
- Existing, certified segment of the Ice Age Trail winds through Janesville for approximately 11 miles on hard surfaced sidewalks and dirt footpaths.
- Glacial moraines and kettle ponds can be found at the Northeast Regional Park in Janesville.
- Trail follows an extensive greenbelt system in the city that encompasses drainageways that were carved from meltwaters of the glacier.
- Trail winds along the Rock River offering great views and opportunities to appreciate the natural, geologic and historic areas.
- Extensive support facilities such as restaurants, hotels, and parking to support the trail.

#### **Segment 6: West Janesville to Footville**

- Existing Trail climbs a beautiful footpath through Devil’s Staircase along a limestone bluff and woodlands filled with wildflowers before exiting the city.
- Cook Memorial Arboretum—woodlands and scenic streams, as well as drinking water and restrooms.
- Exploding subdivision development long the Arboretum and continuing west on Janesville’s outer edge.
- Corridor passes over Orfordville Eroded Moraine providing expansive views of the agrarian countryside and the terminal Johnstown Moraine to the north.
- No support facilities or public lands are found here.

#### **Segment 7: Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park:**

- Footville—rural community of about 800 people.
- Footville has hiker support facilities that include a laundromat, mini-mart, post office, three bars, and a restaurant.
- Footville possesses the first lighted softball park in the county, with bathroom facilities under the grandstand. Nearby Bass Creek golf course offers food and potential shower facilities.
- Stand Rock on Footville’s north side, is a 20 ft. tall monument or “stack” of eroded sandstone situated in a recovering prairie field. The monument is privately owned.
- Area between Footville and Magnolia Bluff is primarily rural and lightly populated.
- Landscape is composed old Orfordville Eroded Moraine, outwash plain, and Paleozoic Sedimentary Rock.
- Topography is rolling and picturesque with opportunities for views of the countryside and the Driftless Area.
- Magnolia Bluff County Park is 120-acres. It features beautiful views of the rolling countryside atop striking rock outcroppings as well as diverse plant communities such as an oak hickory forest and restored prairies. Support facilities include parking and picnic areas, drinking water, restrooms and an extensive trail network. Primitive camping is available by special permit.

**MAP 11—CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE C:**

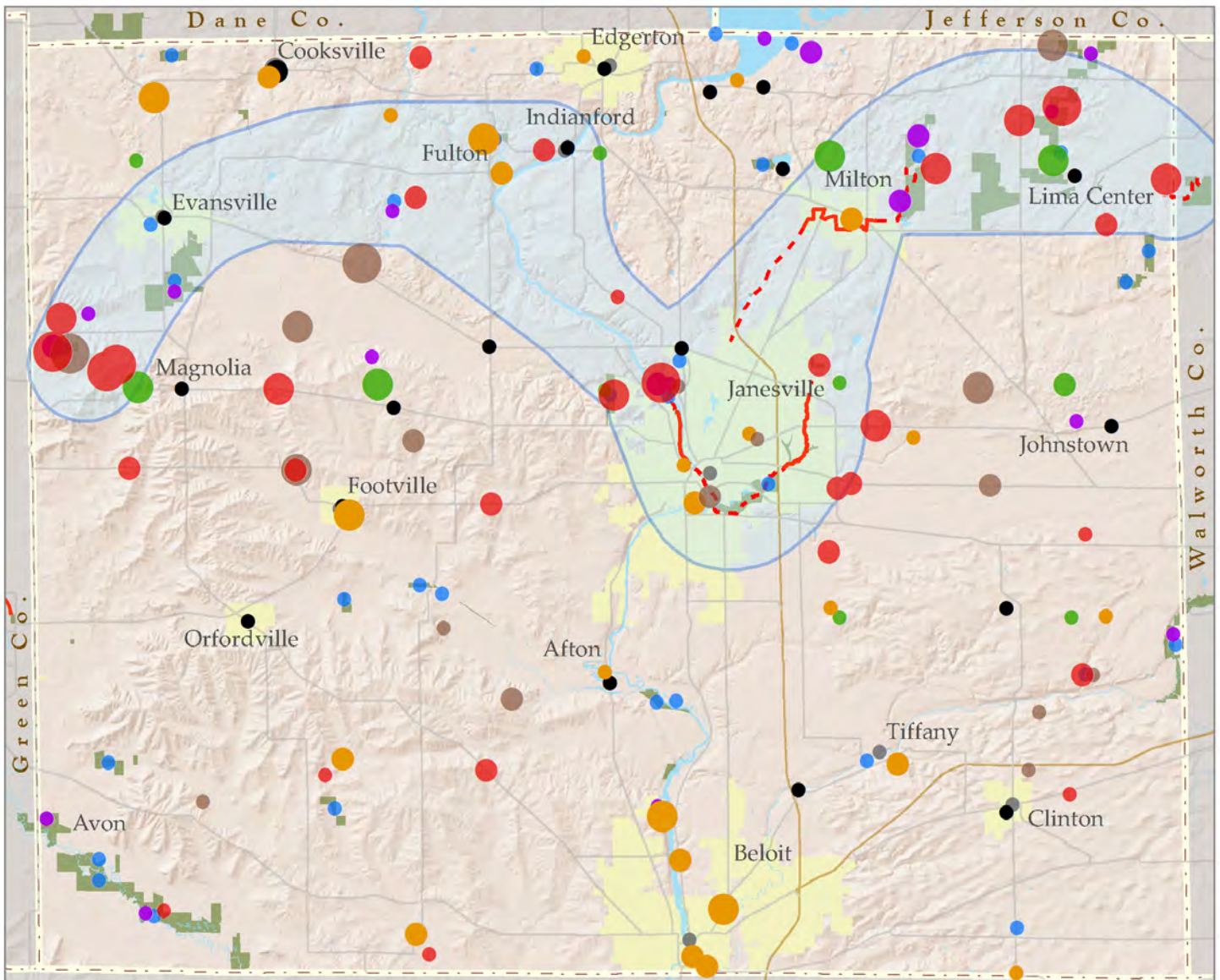
**Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**

**Segment 10: Milton to Janesville**

**Segment 5: Janesville**

**Segment 11: West Janesville to Fulton/Indianford**

**Segment 3: Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park**



- |                                       |                                     |                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ● Scenic Hiking Experience (s)        | ● Other Support Facilities (f)      | ■ Public Lands      |
| ● Geology (g)                         | ● Natural Resource Destinations (n) | ■ Cities & Villages |
| ● Cultural Resource Destinations (cu) | ● Communities (c)                   |                     |
| ● Rural Character/Future Use (r)      | ● Public Lands (p)                  |                     |
- 0      2      4  
Miles

### **Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**

- Terminal Johnstown Moraine and Milton Recessional Moraine with hummucky topography and glacial features such as kettles, drumlins and erratics.
- Abundant wildlife.
- Extensive public lands—Lima and Storrs State Wildlife Areas.
- Rolling and flat topography, which is occupied by agricultural use, scattered woodlots, prairies and marshes.

### **Segment 10: Milton to Janesville**

- Milton—a fast growing community of 5,720.
- Site of Milton House, former Underground Railroad.
- Trail follows sidewalks through city to reach restaurants, parks, and other support facilities.
- Trail connects High School, downtown, and the Milton Historic House to Janesville, four miles south.
- Connection to Janesville currently by an abandoned railroad grade.
- Segment is rapidly becoming urbanized. Integrating a trail corridor with existing Ice Age Trail segments here must be high priority before the opportunity is lost.

### **Segment 5: Janesville**

- Janesville is a community of 63,000 built along the Rock River.
- Terminal Johnstown Moraine edges the northern portion of the city.
- Existing, certified segment of the Ice Age Trail winds through Janesville for approximately 11 miles on hard surfaced sidewalks and dirt footpaths.
- Trail follows an extensive greenbelt system in the city that encompasses drainageways that were carved from meltwaters of the glacier.
- Trail winds along the Rock River offering great views and opportunities to appreciate the natural , geologic and historic areas.
- Extensive support facilities such as restaurants, hotels, and parking to support the trail.

### **Segment 11: West Janesville to Fulton/Indianford**

- West Janesville: Robert O. Cook Memorial Arboretum—150 acres of steep, oak wooded land and scenic streams, wetlands, a few buildings, and an 1800-era log cabin.
- As it leaves Janesville and moves north, corridor crosses outwash plain and climbs onto the hummucky terminal Johnstown Moraine.
- Showcases Rock River and its watershed surrounded by rolling topography of terminal moraine.
- Land use composed of a mix of rural agriculture and woodlands.
- Scenic county parks: 299 acre Gibbs Lake County Park has many miles of trails, picnic facilities and toilets. Murwin County Park in Fulton offers water and vault toilets .
- Indianford offers one of the few bridge crossings of the Rock River. A restaurant and taverns can be found in town.

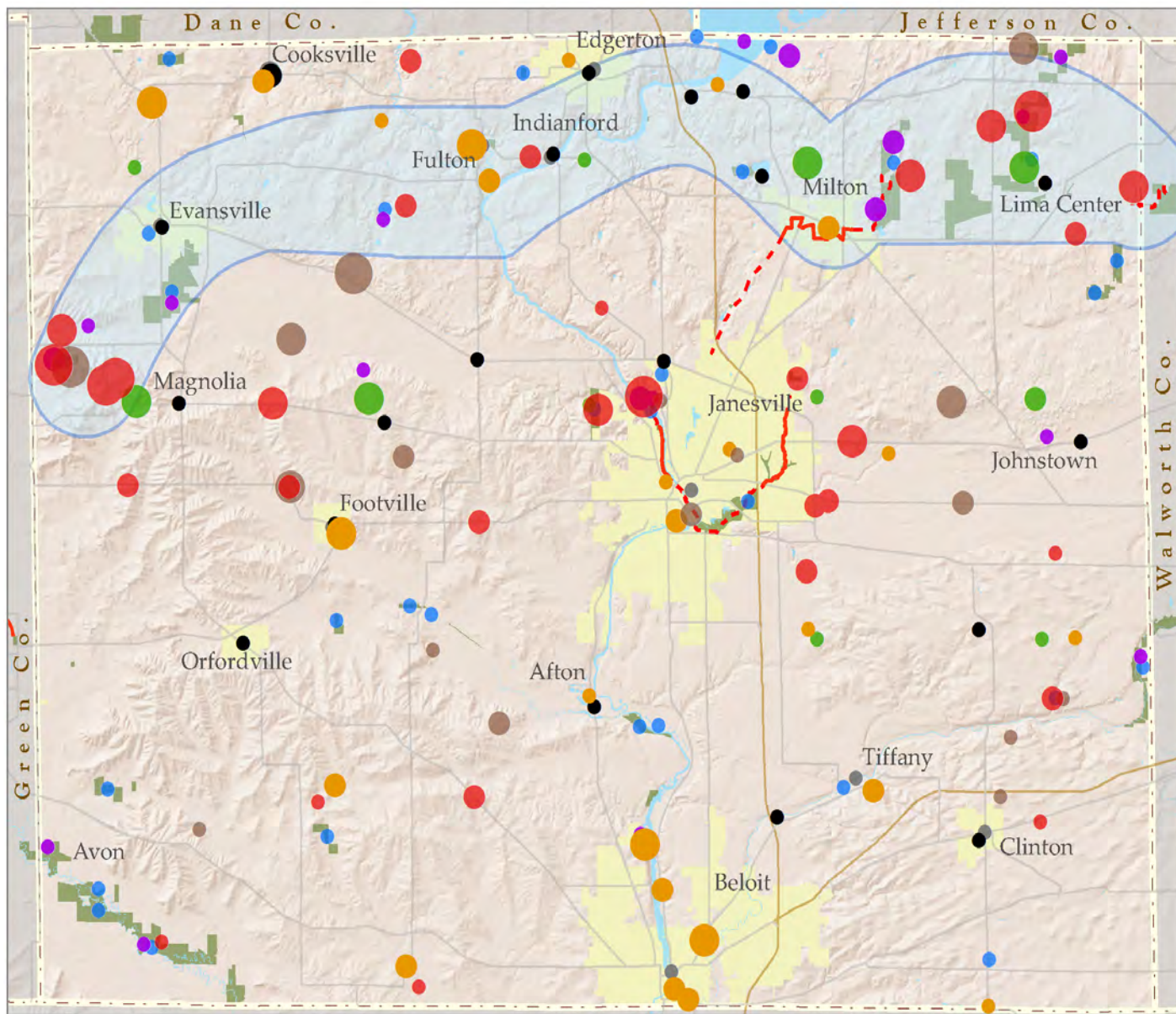
### **Segment 3: Fulton/Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park**

- Encompasses a scenic portion of the terminal moraine and assorted kettle ponds.
- Farms (corn, dairy, hogs) with 10-30 acre oak woodlots (on the ridges) typify this area.
- Subdivisions are uncommon. Major highways and urbanization are concentrated around the City of Evansville (pop. 4200).
- Evansville provides customary services but lacks overnight accommodations. Four very picturesque county parks are located in this area. They are Gibbs Lake, Murwin Park, Indianford Park, and Magnolia Bluff County Park. At Gibbs Lake and Magnolia Bluff County Parks, primitive camping is available



by special permit. All provide toilets (some primitive) and hand pump drinking water. Many township roads are lightly traveled. Especially quiet are Casey Rd., Wilder Rd., Tolles Rd., and Riley Rd. Riley is designated as a Rustic Road.

**Map 12—CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE D:**  
**Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**  
**Segment 2: Milton to Indianford**  
**Segment 3: Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park**



- Scenic Hiking Experience (s)
    - Geology (g)
    - Cultural Resource Destinations (cu)
    - Rural Character/Future Use (r)
  - Other Support Facilities (f)
    - Natural Resource Destinations (n)
    - Communities (c)
    - Public Lands (p)
  - Public Lands
    - Cities & Villages
- Miles  
 0      2      4

### **Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton**

- Terminal Johnstown Moraine and Milton Recessional Moraine with hummucky topography and glacial features such as kettles, drumlins and erratics.
- Abundant wildlife.
- Extensive public lands—Lima and Storrs State Wildlife Areas.
- Rolling and flat topography, which is occupied by agricultural use, scattered woodlots, prairies and marshes.

### **Segment 2: Milton to Indianford**

- Composed of terminal Johnstown Moraine and related glacial features, located south of Lake Koshkonong.
- Landuse is primarily agriculture, woodlots, and scattered homesites.
- Interstate Hwy 39-90 separates Indianford and Milton. It can be crossed by town road underpasses and bridges.
- Milton—a fast growing community with a current population of 5,720 founded in 1844.
- Milton House—a former a stage coach stopping point is today a National Historic Landmark and features Underground Railroad and local history.
- Existing Ice Age Trail follows sidewalks through Milton and provides linkages to city parks and business areas that offer restaurants, drinking water and restrooms. It also connects to the High School, downtown, and the Milton Historic House to Janesville, four miles south.
- On Milton's east side is the beautiful Storrs Lake Wildlife Area
- Indianford, is an old and important crossing of the Rock River for early settlers as well as Native Americans.
- Today, Indianford contains Indianford County Park, which is sited on both shores of the Indianford Dam and provides fishing, picnicking, restrooms, drinking water, and dam viewing opportunities.
- Indianford has a riverside restaurant and small grocery and bait shop.
- Today Indianford is one of the few bridge crossings over the Rock River.

### **Segment 3: Fulton/Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park**

- Encompasses a scenic portion of the terminal moraine and assorted kettle ponds.
- Farms (corn, dairy, hogs) with 10-30 acre oak woodlots (on the ridges) typify this area.
- Subdivisions are uncommon. Major highways and urbanization are concentrated around the City of Evansville (pop. 4200).
- Evansville provides customary services but lacks overnight accommodations. Four very picturesque county parks are located in this area. They are Gibbs Lake, Murwin Park, Indianford Park, and Magnolia Bluff Park. All provide toilets (some primitive) and hand pump drinking water. Currently, camping is not available. At Gibbs Lake and Magnolia Bluff County Park, primitive camping is available by special permit.
- Many township roads are lightly traveled. Especially quiet are Casey Rd., Wilder Rd. Tolles Rd., and Riley Rd. Riley is designated as a Rustic Road.





## CHAPTER 9 NEXT STEPS

### **Next Steps in Planning**

**Public Review**—To complete the Preliminary Scoping Process, the four alternative corridors will be taken out for broad public review and input. Members of the Core Team will meet with County, City and Town Officials as well as interested citizens. Their comments and input will be incorporated into this report with possible changes to the alternatives. Once that step is complete, the refined versions of the alternatives will then be moved forward to the Corridor Planning Process.



## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A: Corridor Inventories**  
**Appendix B: Criteria and Attributes**





# APPENDIX A

## CORRIDOR INVENTORIES

Once Map 7-Ice Age NST Corridor Alternatives was developed, the Steering Team and Technical Advisory Committee prepared detailed inventories and descriptions of each alternative for the purpose of comparatively evaluating the corridors. The results would hopefully lead to identifying which corridors represent optimal conditions for the Ice Age NST.

For ease of understanding, the corridors will be described by their geographic group: North (segments 1, 2 and 3), Central (segments 4, 5, 6 and 7), Crossovers (8, 9 and 10) and South (segments 11 and 12)

Below are the named segments which you will find on the following pages:

1. Segment 1: Clover Valley to Milton
2. Segment 2 :Milton to Indianford
3. Segment 3: Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park
4. Segment 4: Clover Valley to East Janesville
5. Segment 5: Janesville
6. Segment 6: West Janesville to Footville
7. Segment 7: Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park
8. Segment 8: Footville to Tiffany and Fairfield
9. Segment 9: Avon to Tiffany/Shopiere
10. Segment 10: Milton to Janesville
11. Segment 11: West Janesville to Fulton/Indianford

# SEGMENT 1: Clover Valley to Milton.

## DESCRIPTION:

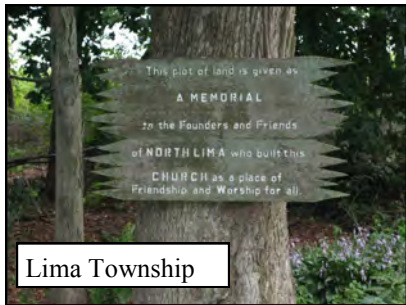
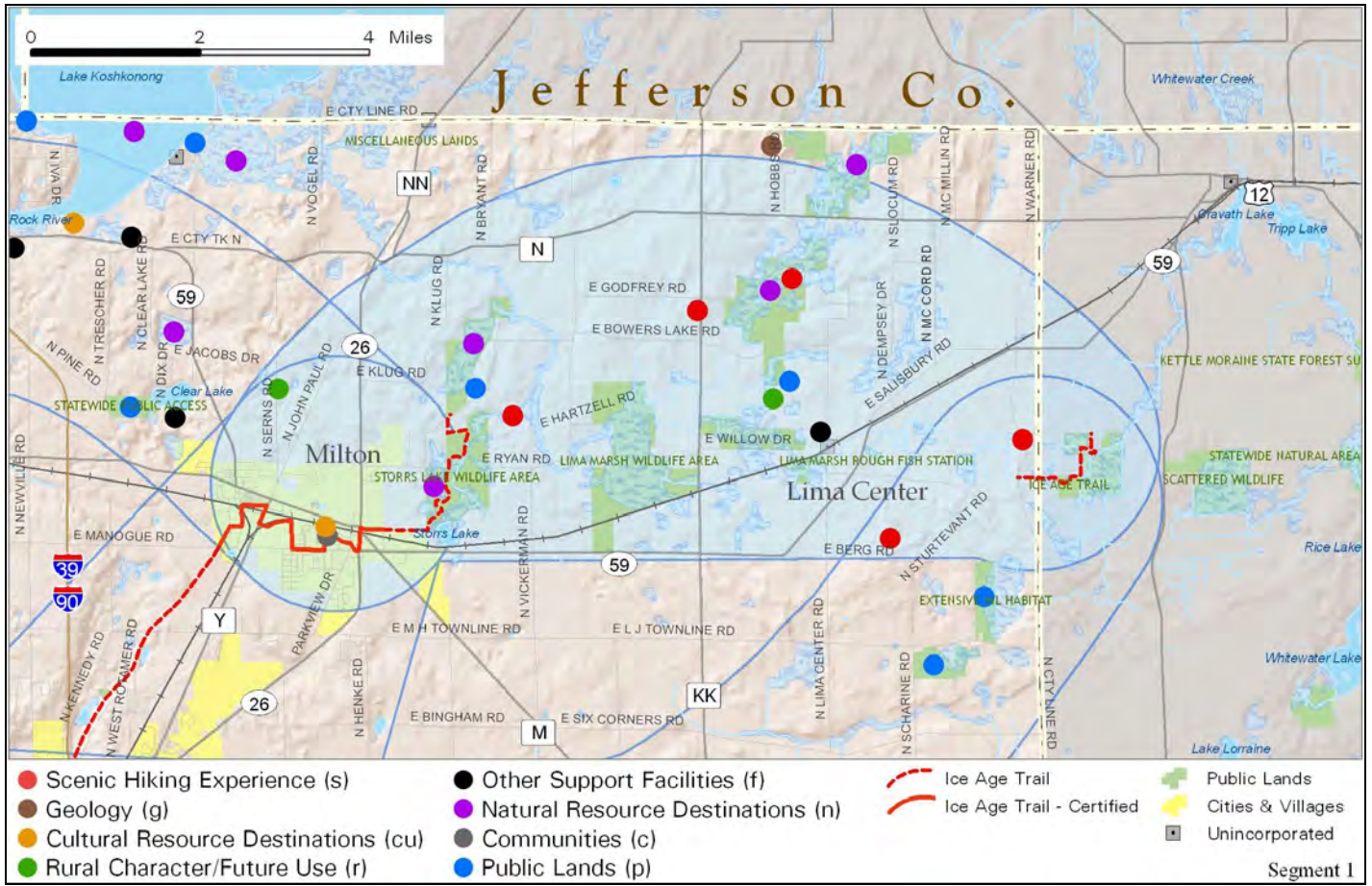
At the county line, the established Ice Age NST Trailhead at Clover Valley offers an effective access point for the Rock County portion of the Trail. This modestly populated segment of the county is characterized by rolling to flat terrain, lands in agricultural use, scattered woodlots, prairie, grassland, and intermittent to extensive wetland features. Glacial features associated with the Milton recessional moraine such as glacial kettles, drumlins and erratics are found here. Wildlife is abundant. Habitation consists primarily of single family homes and farms set amidst pastoral views that incorporate subtle shifts in topography.

This area of Rock County is a mix of public and private ownership. Largely agrarian, audible traffic impacts and sounds associated with man are unobtrusive. If the Ice Age NST is developed here, the landscape and land use patterns of this area will provide for a varied and intimate hiking experience although the low marsh areas will prove challenging. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail will contribute positively toward preserving portions of this landscape from development while providing a natural corridor enabling the movement of wildlife.

The small city of Milton has a rich historical background and provides all necessary visitor services.

## CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	N. County Line Road	Eastern edge of Rock Co. View of Johnstown moraine.
	Bowers Lake Rd	NE Rock Co. View of Lima Marsh (DNR), south/southeast views.
	N. of N. Bowers Lake Rd	Godfrey Rd. Expansive views to north and west. Grassland, kettles. Open ownership.
	Bowers Lake Rd	NE Rock Co. South of road. Great view of Storrs Lake wetland.
<b>Geology</b>	Lima Marsh	Central pond is the result of the damming of the glacial moraine
<b>Cultural</b>	Milton House	Museum. Component of early settlement. Octagon-shaped home. Underground RR tunnel to nearby cabin. Milton College nearby.
<b>Natural</b>	Tamarack bog, Lima Marsh	Southern most extents of this vegetation type.
	Storrs Lake Wildlife Area	North portion of area provides good example of diverse cattail marsh.
	Storrs Lake	Dry Kettles between Storrs Lake and Lima Marsh. Lima Marsh offers numerous vegetation zones.
<b>Community</b>	Milton	Picturesque, old college town; Underground Railroad. Camping at Clear Lake; Seventh Day Baptist settlement.
<b>Facility</b>	Lima Center	Potential services at town hall.
<b>Public</b>	Storrs Lake	DNR
	Lima Marsh	DNR
<b>Rural</b>	Lima Twp	Strong, stable rural base.
	Milton Twp	Strong, interesting cultural resources



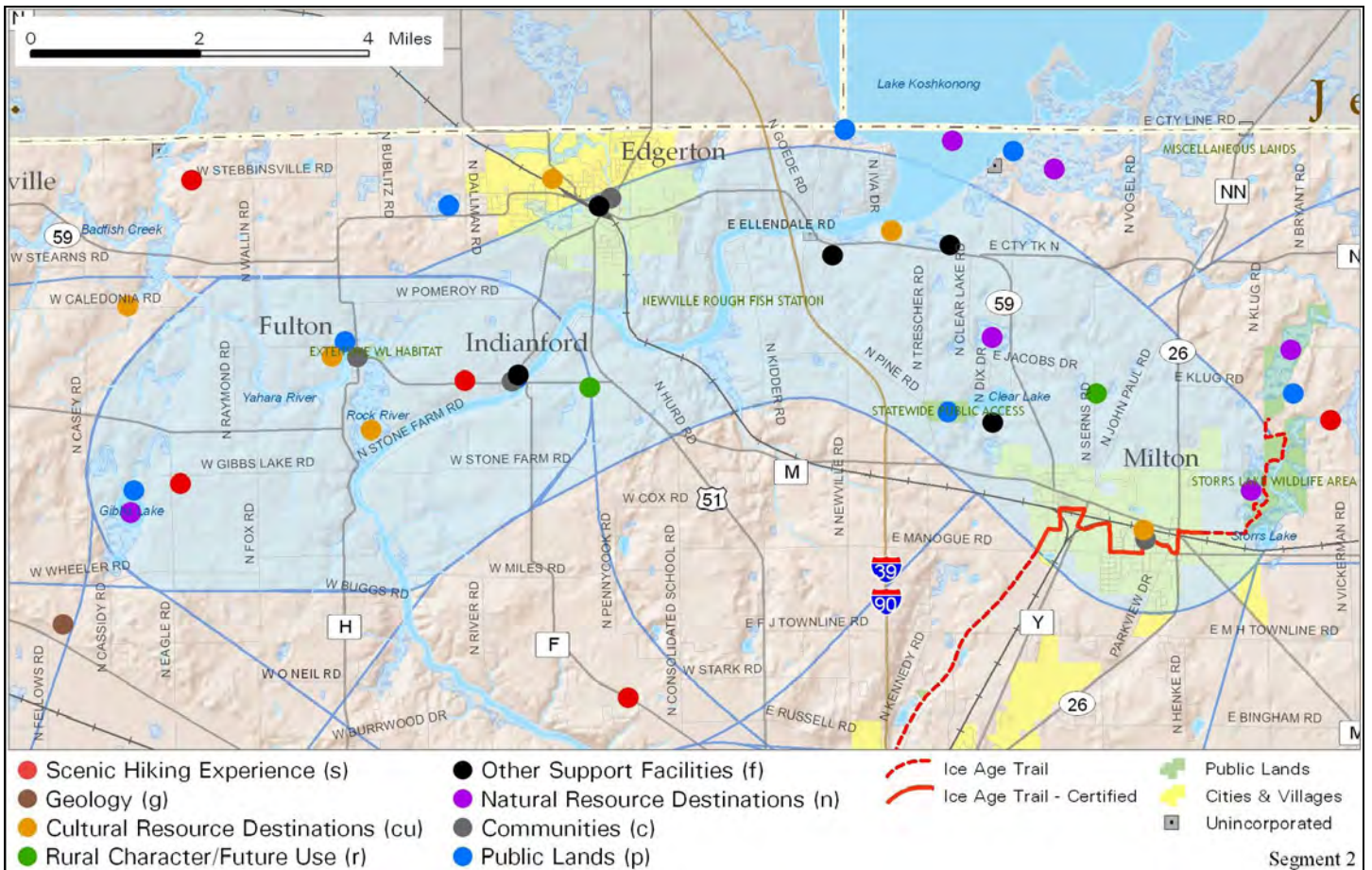
## SEGMENT 2: Milton to Indianford.

**DESCRIPTION:** Segment 2 encompasses generally rural farm lands just south of Lake Koshkonong. Between Indianford and Milton to the east lies Interstate 39-90, which can be crossed by town road underpasses and bridges. On the east edge of Segment 2 is Milton, a fast growing community with a current population of 5,720. Milton was founded in 1844 by Joseph Goodrich who built the Milton House as a stage coach stopping point. Today, the Milton House is on the National Register of Historic Landmarks and features underground railroad and local history. The Ice Age Trail follows sidewalks through Milton and provides linkages to city parks and business areas that offer restaurants, drinking water and restrooms. It also connects to the High School, downtown, and the Milton Historic House to Janesville, four miles south. On Milton's east side is the beautiful Storrs Lake SWA, which is the gateway to Lima Marsh as you head toward Whitewater.

Indianford, known to early settlers as the "Rock River Ford," was an old and important river crossing prior to the present day dam and bridge. This village was later renamed to Indianford reflecting its primary use as a ford across the Rock River by Native Americans. Indianford County Park is sited on both shores of the Indianford Dam and provides fishing, picnicking, restrooms, drinking water, and dam viewing opportunities. Indianford itself provides a riverside restaurant and small grocery and bait shop. Today Indianford has one of the few bridge crossings over the Rock River

### CRITERIA AND ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Gibbs Lake Park	Mature trees. Small valley. Good fishing. 4.5 miles of trail.
	Fulton/Indianford Parks	Parks. Dams. Cemetery.
<b>Cultural</b>	Mouth of L. Koshkonong	Archeological complex/district. Mounds, villages. Possible French trading post - privately owned.
	Mouth of Yahara R.	Large extant mound. Village group on National Registry of Historic Places, Privately owned.
	Milton House	Museum. Component of early settlement. Octagon-shaped home. Underground RR tunnel to nearby cabin. Milton College nearby.
	Fulton Cemetery	Active, peaceful cemetery; Civil War deserter burial; nearby Murwin County Park
<b>Natural</b>	Gibbs Lake	Public ownership.
	Grass lake pond	8 acres. Pond lilies.
	Storrs Lake	Dry Kettles between Storrs Lake and Lima Marsh.
<b>Commu-</b>	Milton	Picturesque, old college town; Underground Railroad. Camping at Clear Lake; Sev-
	Indianford	Old dam. Native american history.
	Fulton	Not much extant but rich history.
	Edgerton	Camping nearby. Tobacco heritage.
<b>Facility</b>	Blackhawk Campground	Near Milton on Clear Lake. Monthly camping. Some tents.
	Lakeland Camping Resort	RV camping.
	Hidden Valley Campground	Near Newville. RV camping.
	Edgerton	Royce-Dallman Park.
	Indianford	Town.
<b>Public</b>	Gibbs Lake	Year-round water / toilets. Primitive camping available by special request.
	Indianford	Year-round water / toilets.
	Murwin Park	Year-round water / toilets.
	Clear Lake Fish Area	DNR.
<b>Rural</b>	Fulton Twp	Strong, stable rural base.
	Milton Twp	Strong rural base.

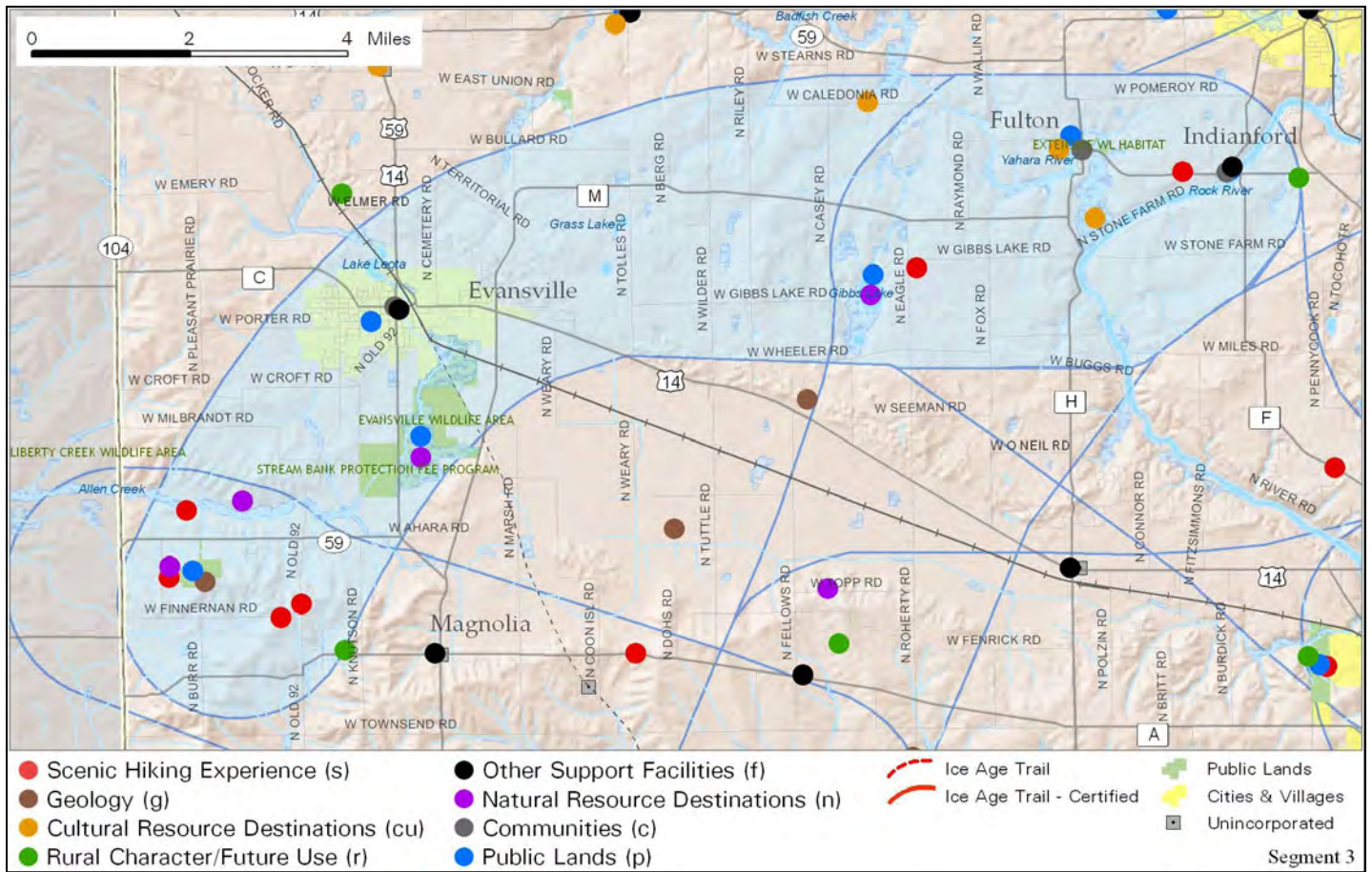


## SEGMENT 3: Indianford to Magnolia Bluff County Park.

**DESCRIPTION:** This segment, in the NW quarter of Rock County, encompasses a scenic portion of the terminal moraine and assorted kettle ponds. Farms (corn, dairy, hogs) with 10-30 acre oak woodlots (on the ridges) typify this area. Subdivisions are uncommon. Major highways and urbanization are concentrated around the City of Evansville (pop. 4200). Evansville provides customary services but lacks overnight accommodations. Four very picturesque county parks are located in this area. They are Gibbs Lake, Murwin Park, Indianford Park, and Magnolia Bluff Park. All provide toilets (some primitive) and hand pump drinking water. Currently, camping is not available. Many township roads are lightly traveled. Especially quiet are Casey Rd., Wilder Rd. Tolles Rd., and Riley Rd. Riley is designated as a Rustic Road.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Magnolia County Bluff Park	Pinnacle view.
	Finneran Road	Sweeping views of agricultural lands to northwest.
	Old Hwy 92	Sweeping views of agricultural lands to northwest.
	Gibbs Lake Park	Trees, small valley. Good fishing. 4.5 miles of trail.
	Fulton/Indianford Parks	Parks. Dams. Cemetery.
	North of Magnolia Park	Allen Creek area. Pretty valley.
<b>Geology</b>	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Sandstone and limestone prominent bluffs
<b>Cultural</b>	Mouth of Yahara R.	Large extant mound. Village group on National Registry of Historic Places. Privately owned.
	Fulton Cemetery	Active cemetery. Very pretty/peaceful. Civil War deserter burial. Nearby Murwin Park.
	St. Michael's	Early Scottish settlement. Cemetery. Catholic church site.
<b>Natural</b>	Magnolia Bluff	Rock County's only natural paper birch stand at the time of settlement. Profound change of vegetation and elevation within a small area. Arboretum.
	Allen Creek Prairies	North-side of creek. Dry prairies. WI DNR streambank protection program
	Gibbs Lake	Public ownership.
	Evansville Wildlife Area	Birding. Parking lots. Abandoned RR grade.
<b>Community</b>	Evansville	Victorian House. Walking tours. Old CCC camp.
	Indianford	Historic dam. Native american history.
	Fulton	Not much extant but rich history.
<b>Facility</b>	Evansville	Town services.
	Indianford	Town services.
<b>Public</b>	Gibbs Lake	Year round water and toilets. Primitive camping available by special request.
	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Numerous hiking / biking trails, hand pump wells, parking, outdoor toilets. Primitive camping available by special request.
	Indianford	Year round water and toilets.
	Murwin Park	Year round water and toilets.
	Evansville/Allen Creek SBP	DNR Streambank protection program.
<b>Rural</b>	Fulton Twp	Strong, stable rural base.



## SEGMENT 4: Clover Valley to East Janesville.

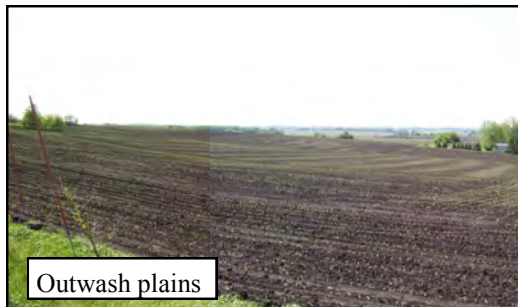
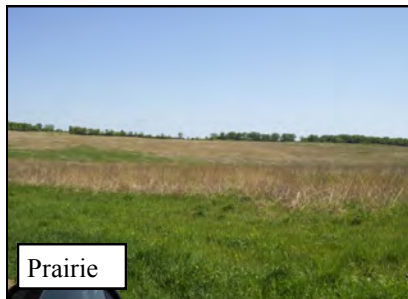
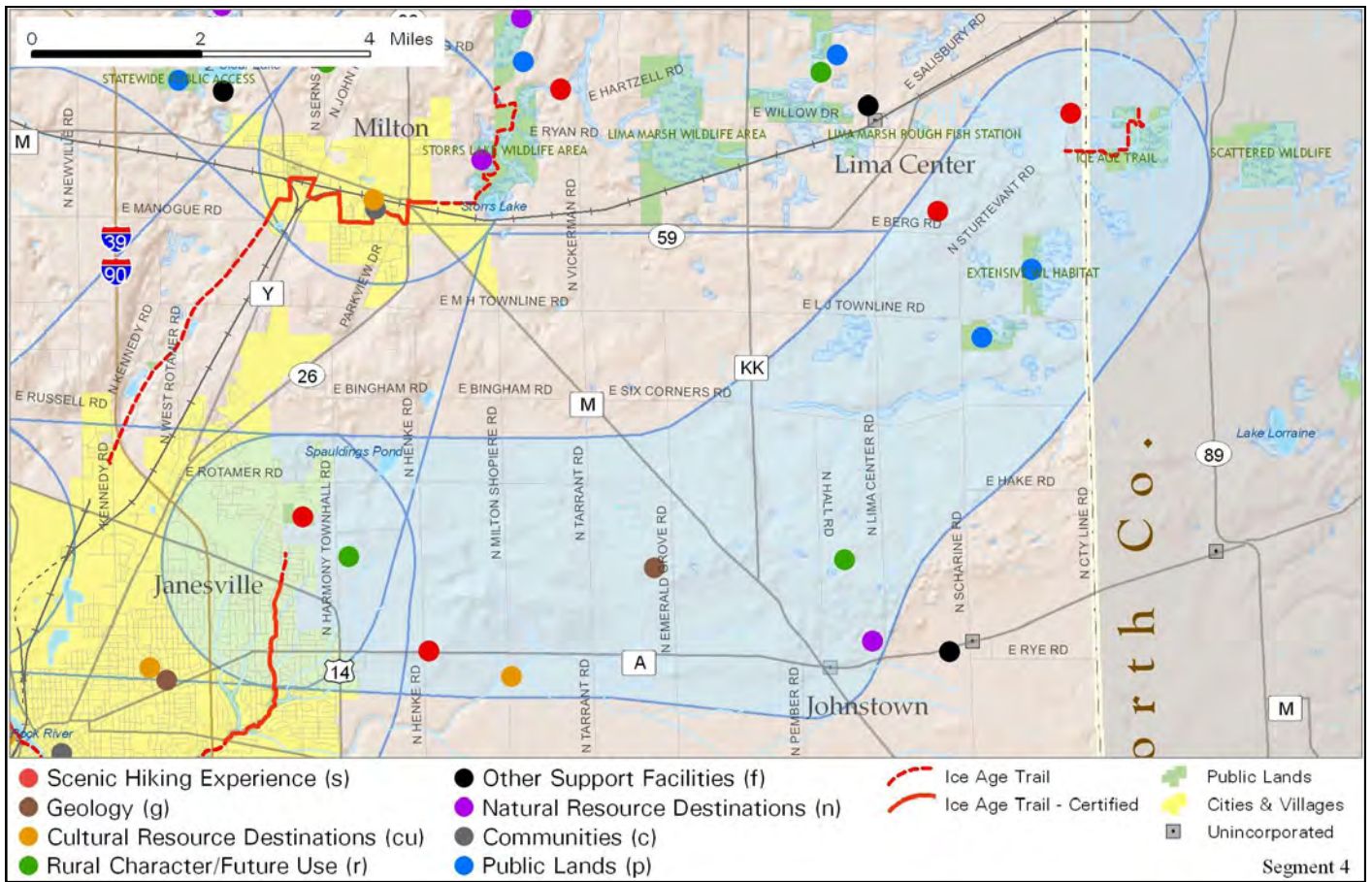
### DESCRIPTION:

Predominantly comprised of a large outwash plain and agricultural land, this segment crosses the Johnstown moraine, linking with the Ice Age Trailhead at Clover Valley. In summers, acres upon acres of corn are the principal view. Glacial moraines and kettle ponds can be found at the Northeast Regional Park in Janesville.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	N. County Line Road	Eastern edge of Rock Co. View of Johnstown moraine. Grouping of 4 features.
	Outwash Plain / Harmony Twp.	Eastern Rock County. View of Outwash Plain from Johnstown moraine. Hwy A & N. Henke Rd
	NE Regional Park, Janesville	Glacial moraines. Kettles. Trails.
	Sturtevant	State & Pioneer Rd. Schoolhouse.
<b>Geology</b>	Johnstown Moraine (East)	
<b>Cultural</b>	Harmony Cemetery	
<b>Natural</b>	Johnstown Cemetery	Agricultural fields and tall grass prairie remnants
<b>Public</b>	Johnstown Waterford Protection Area	FWS, Shrine Road.
	Lima Twp, Sect. 36	DNR, 160 acres+.
<b>Rural</b>	Johnstown Twp	Strong, stable rural base.
	Harmony Twp	Potential future development.





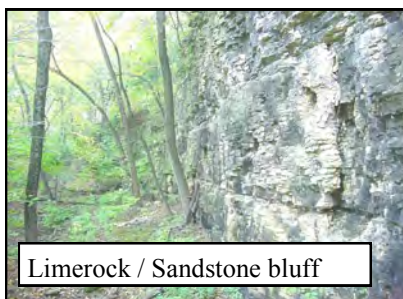
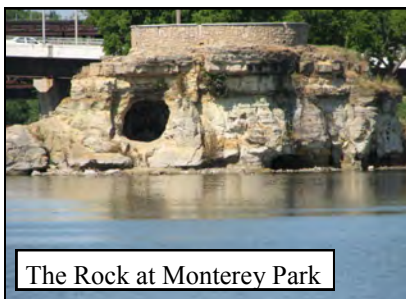
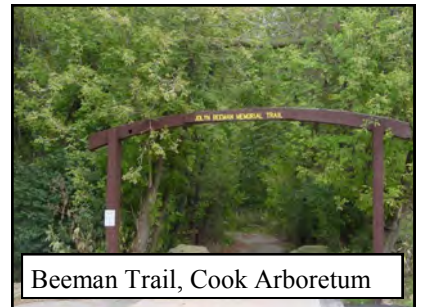
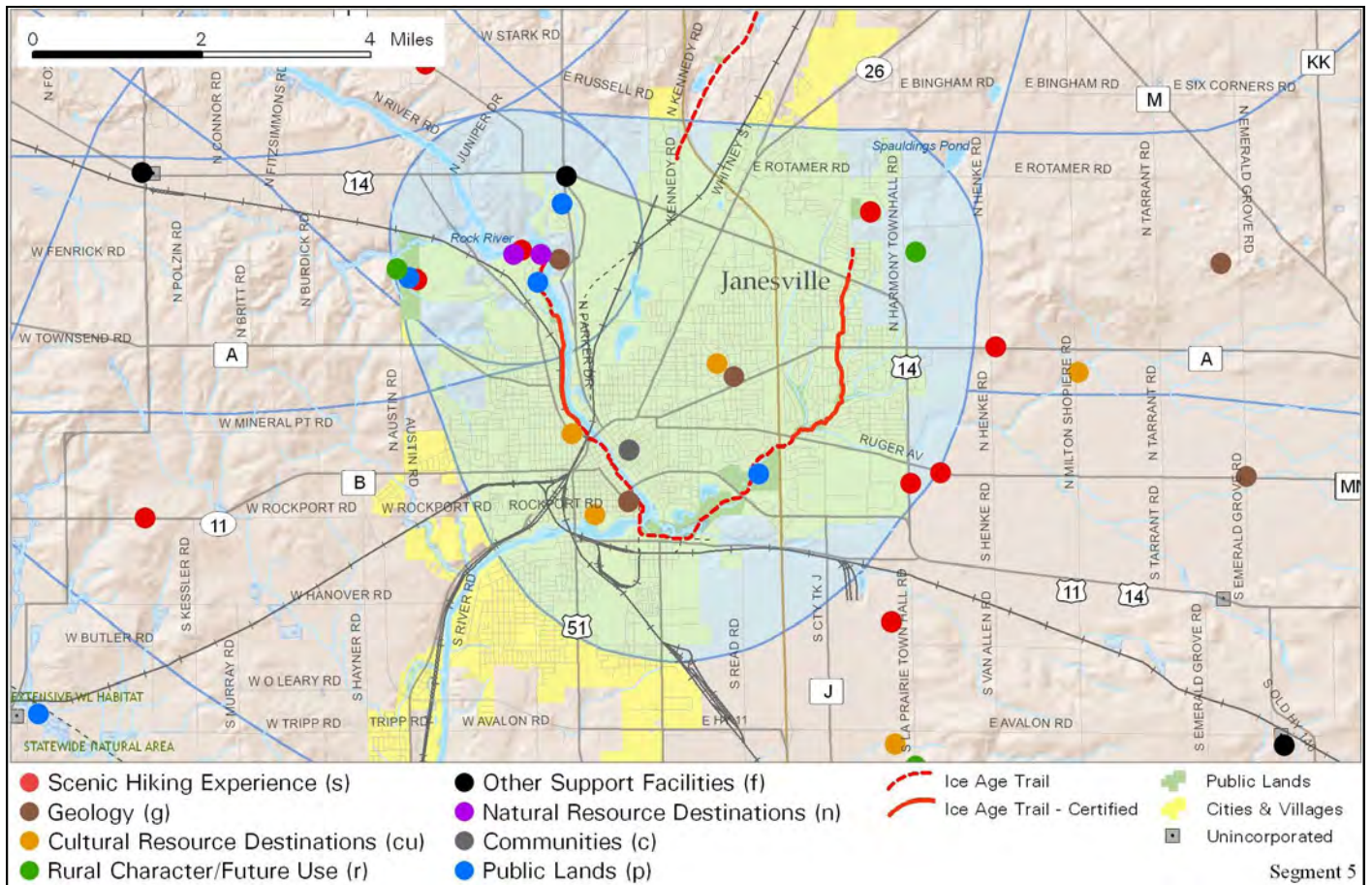
## SEGMENT 5: Janesville.

### DESCRIPTION:

Janesville is a community of 63,000 built along the Rock River. The terminal Johnstown Moraine edges the northern portion of the city. There is an existing, certified segment of the Ice Age Trail that winds through Janesville for approximately 11 miles on hard surfaced sidewalks and dirt footpaths. The trail follows an extensive greenbelt system in the city that encompasses drainageways that were carved out from the meltwaters of the glacier. It often winds along the Rock River, which offers great views and opportunities to appreciate the natural, geologic and historic areas found in Janesville. The path of the Ice Age Trail in Janesville links to over 25 continuous miles of off-road public trails. Extensive restaurants, hotels, city parks, gardens, and public restrooms are available in proximity of the city trail network.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Riverside Park, Devil's Staircase	Scenic limestone bluff with woodland prairies, views of Rock R.
	NE Regional Park, Janesville	Glacial moraines. Kettles. Trails.
	City Arboretum, Janesville	Scenic stream. Wetlands.
<b>Geology</b>	Janesville Outwash Plain	Janesville landscape.
	The Rock at Monterey Park	Rock outcropping in the center of Janesville.
	Walt Lindemann Sportsman's Park	Limestone stratification.
<b>Cultural</b>	Tallman House	Historic structure.
	Janesville	
	The Rock at Monterey Park	Rock outcropping in the center of Janesville.
<b>Natural</b>	Riverside Park, Janesville	Sandstone bluff. Rich northern woods. Oak savannah. Near golf course.
<b>Community</b>	Janesville	Courthouse Hill. Oak Hill Cemetery. Tallman house, Rotary Gardens. Parks.
<b>Facility</b>	Hwy 14/51	Potential services. Convenience Store.
<b>Public</b>	Sportsman's Park	Water / restrooms (closed in winter).
	Riverside Park	Water / restrooms (closed in winter).
	Palmer Park	Water / restrooms (closed in winter).
	Janesville Arboretum	City of Janesville.
<b>Rural</b>	Harmony Twp	Potential future development.
	Janesville Twp	Potential future development.



## SEGMENT 6: West Janesville to Footville.

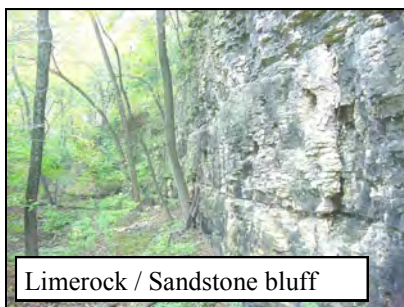
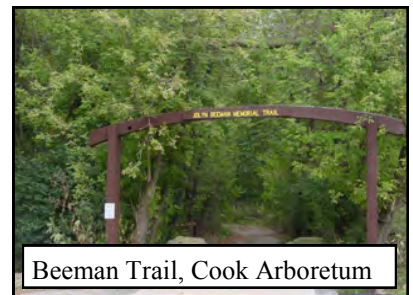
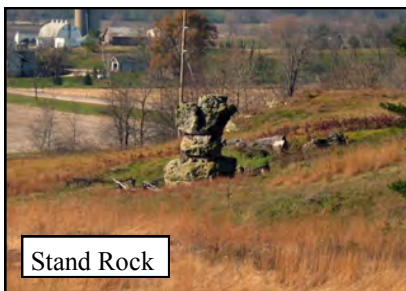
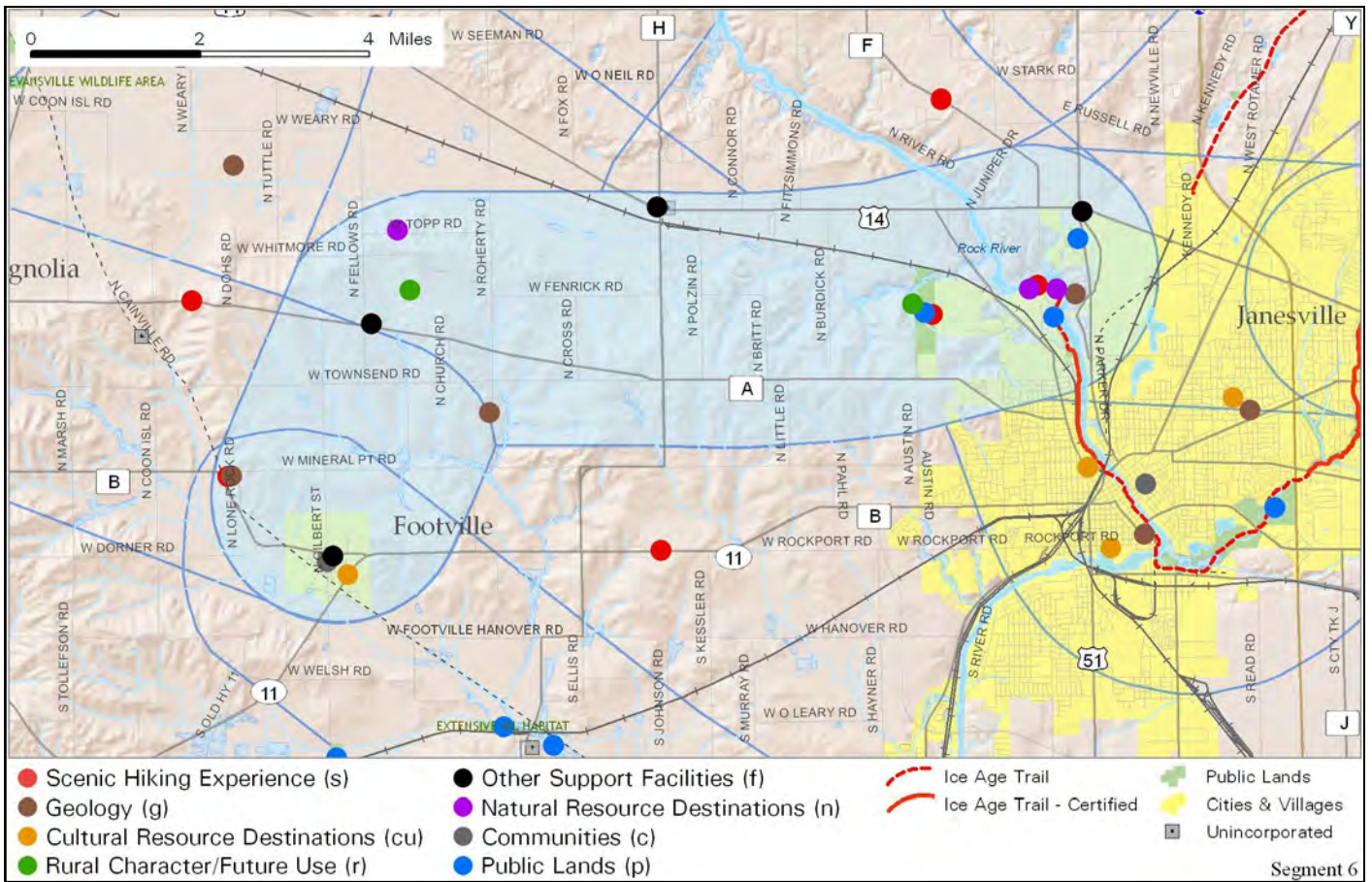
**DESCRIPTION:** The greater part of Segment 6 follows two parallel roads, Hwy 14 and CTH A that encompass outwash plains from the most recent glacial advance and eroded moraines, from an earlier time. These roads are busy arteries to and from Janesville on the west side. Winding through the rolling topography of the old moraines, County Road A offers nice views of the terminal moraine as you gaze north across outwash plains that are occupied primarily by agricultural fields. Following CTH A east toward Janesville is an ever expanding number of subdivisions that are changing its western edge. There are no support facilities, public lands, or overnight facilities in this area.

Moving west/southwest toward Footville, the corridor passes through rolling farms, mostly in corn or alfalfa, alternating with scattered subdivisions and wooded lots. On the northern side of Footville is a geological oddity known as Stand Rock. It is a 20 ft. tall monument or “stack” of eroded sandstone situated in a recovering prairie field. The monument is privately owned.

Footville is a rural community of about 800 people in western/central Rock County. Facilities include a laundromat, mini-mart, post office, three bars, and a restaurant. Footville possesses the first lighted softball park in the county, with bathroom facilities under the grandstand. Nearby Bass Creek golf course offers food and potential shower facilities.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Stand Rock	Erosional stack. County Hwy B & Lone Rock Rd.
	Riverside Park, Devil's Staircase	Scenic limestone bluff with woodland prairies. Views of Rock River.
	City Arboretum, Janesville	Scenic stream. Wetlands.
<b>Geology</b>	Orfordville Eroded Moraine	Stream dissected uplands just north of Orfordville to the NW, to Magnolia Bluff County Park.
	Stand rock erosional remnant	Near Footville, NW of Lone Rock Rd, Co. Hwy B.
	Walt Lindemann Sportman's Park	Limestone Stratification.
<b>Cultural</b>	Footville	Luther Valley Museum. Bank. Phone company. Norwegian settlement.
<b>Natural</b>	Center Twp	Birding.
	Sandstone bluff, Janesville	Riverside Park. North facing slope. Rich northern woods.
	Riverside Park, Janesville	Oak savannah. Nearby golf course.
<b>Community</b>	Footville	Traditional, turn-of-the-century community
<b>Facility</b>	Footville	Town. Potential parking / trailhead.
	Leyden	Hwy 14 & County Hwy H. Potential facilities.
	Hwy 14/51	Convenience store. Other potential services.
	Center Twp	Potential. Good view. Town hall.
<b>Public</b>	Sportsman's Park	Water and restroom, summer only.
	Riverside Park	Nearly two miles of shoreline along the Rock River and recently renovated 1 mile of trail at Devil's Staircase.
	Janesville Arboretum	City of Janesville. 160 acre outdoor education facility. Cabin constructed in 1844.
<b>Rural</b>	Center Twp	Strong, stable rural base. Potential future development.
	Janesville Twp	Potential future development.



# SEGMENT 7:

## Footville to Magnolia Bluff County Park.

### DESCRIPTION:

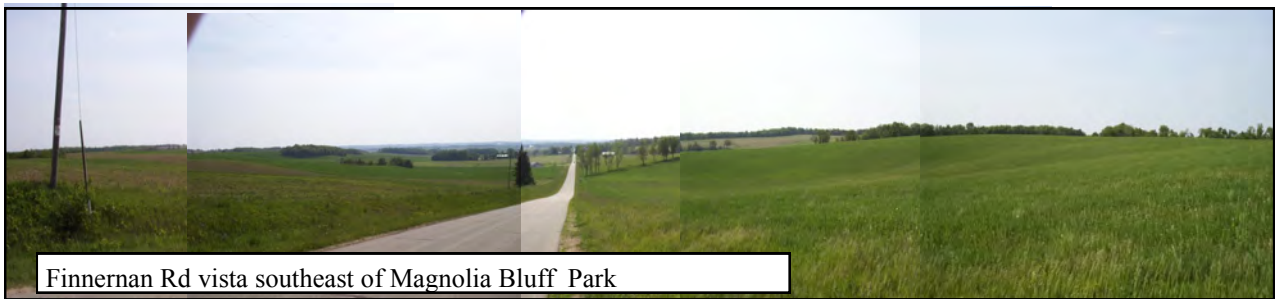
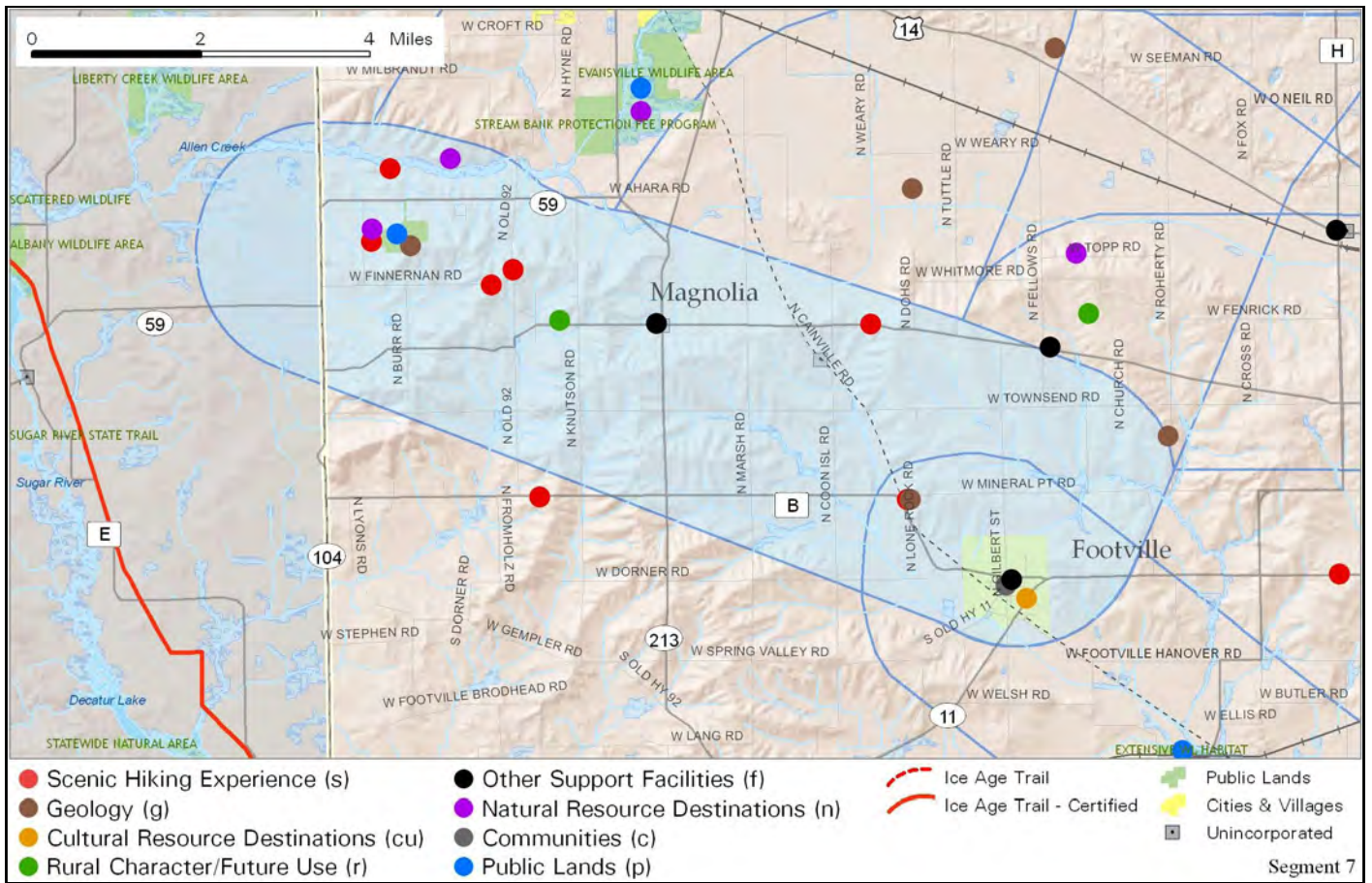
This primarily rural and lightly populated scenic segment is anchored by Magnolia Bluff County Park at the northwest, and the charming small community of Footville at the southeast. The landscape it encompasses is composed of old Orfordville Eroded Moraine, outwash plain, and Paleozoic Sedimentary Rock. The topography is rolling and picturesque with opportunities for views of the countryside and the Driftless Area. Land use is primarily agriculture. Except for Footville and Magnolia Bluff County Park, there are no support facilities in this area.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	County Hwy A	Western Rock Co. Center Twp. View north to secondary moraine - 10-mile viewshed. View to the south is good as well.
	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Pinnacle view.
	Finnernan Road	Sweeping views of Agricultural lands to the northwest.
	Old Hwy 92	Sweeping views.
	Stand Rock	Erosional stack. County Hwy B & Lone Rock Rd.
	North of Magnolia Bluff Park	Allen Creek area. Scenic valley.
<b>Geology</b>	Lone rock erosional remnant	Near Footville. NW of Lone Rock Rd, Co. and Hwy B by Railroad tracks. Adjacent, to the east is a fossil-rich old quarry.
	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Sandstone and limestone prominent bluffs.
<b>Cultural</b>	Footville	Luther Valley Museum. Bank. Phone company. Norwegian settlement. Restaurants, bars.
<b>Natural</b>	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Rock County's only natural birch stand. Profound change of vegetation and elevation within small area. Arboretum.
	Allen Creek Prairies	North-side of creek. Dry prairies.
<b>Community</b>	Footville	Traditional turn-of-the-century community.
<b>Facility</b>	Magnolia township	Potential parking at Town Hall.
	Footville	Town. Potential parking.
<b>Public</b>	Magnolia Bluff County Park	Water and restrooms open year-round. Primitive camping available by special request.
<b>Rural</b>	Magnolia Twp	Strong, stable rural base. Potential future development.

Footville is a rural community of about 800 people in western/central Rock County. Facilities include a laundromat, mini-mart, post office, three bars, and a restaurant. Footville possesses the first lighted softball park in the county, with bathroom facilities under the grandstand. Nearby Bass Creek golf course offers food and potential shower facilities.

The Magnolia Bluff County Park at 120-acres is a real gem. It features beautiful views of the rolling countryside atop striking rock outcroppings as well as diverse plant communities such as oak hickory forests and restored prairies. Support facilities include parking and picnic areas, drinking water, restrooms and an extensive trail network.



## SEGMENT 8: Footville to Tiffany and Fairfield.

### DESCRIPTION:

This is the most rural segment of those identified. The east end of this segment contains excellent examples of geologic outwash features. Large meander scars and terraces illustrate the geomorphology formed by the moving and impounded meltwaters from the Kettle Moraine area. Beyond this point the melt waters were able to spread out onto a wider floodplain. Mt. Phillip and Clinton cemeteries are located on an elongated east-west drumlin.

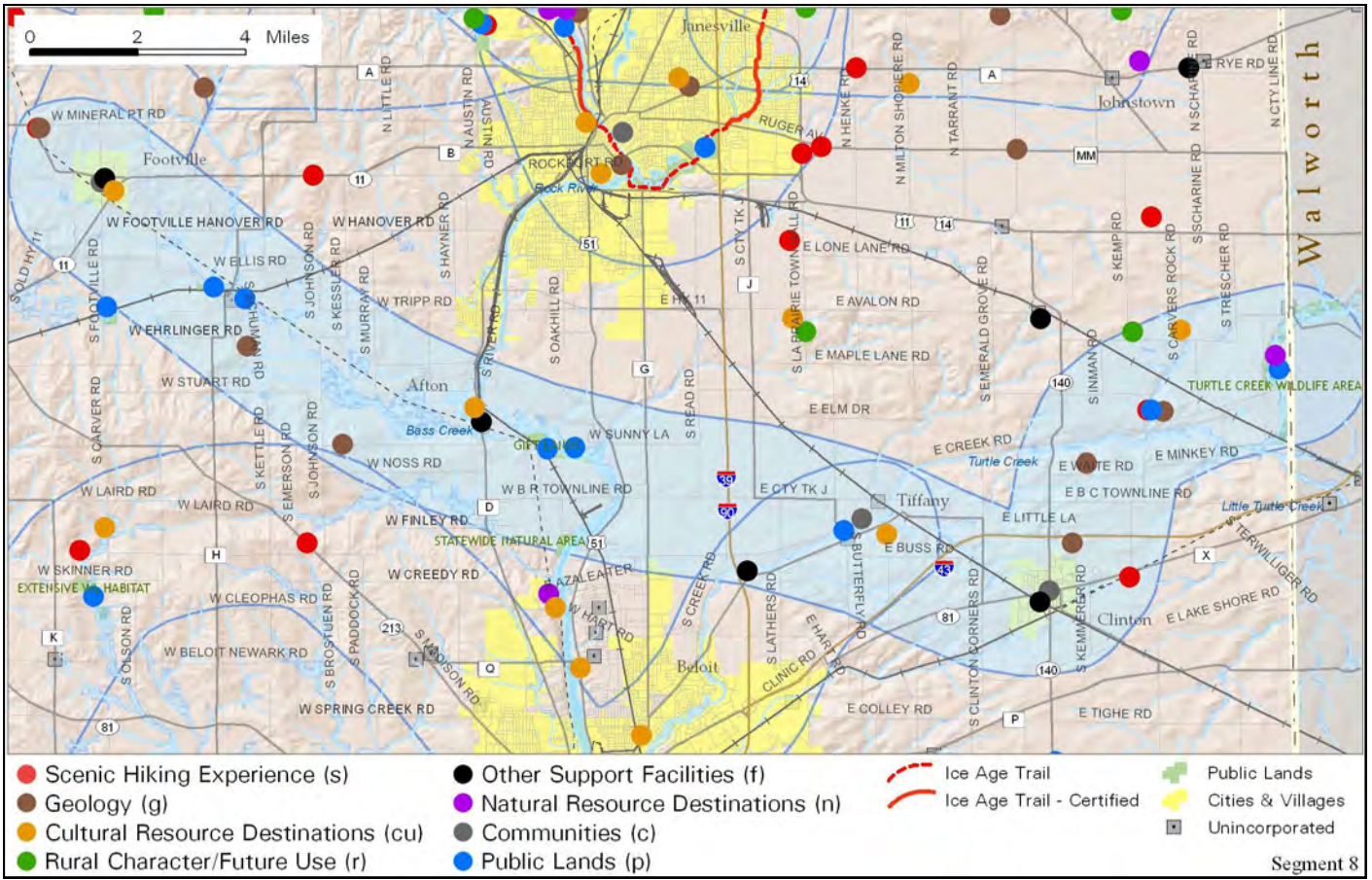
The Footville monument (Stand Rock) has been carefully cleared and is very visible. This erosional remnant of St. Peter sandstone stands above the Bass Creek valley with a hill of St. Peter sandstone rising behind it. If glaciers passed over this area, the feature “Lone Rock” would never have been able to survive. This gives us a minimum measure of the degree of erosion that would have occurred since the passage of a glacier.

Across Lone Rock Road on the east side is an old quarry in the Platteville with abundant fossil debris. Services—both lodging and supplies—are rather limited. The village of Afton offers a small village store and a restaurant. Scenic Bass Creek is located just south of Afton.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Carver-Roehl Park	Community park. Pastoral setting.
	Stand Rock	Erosional stack. County Hwy B & Lone Rock Rd.
	Pelishkek-Tiffany Nature Trail	6 miles. Clinton to Allen’s Grove. Prairie restoration.
<b>Geology</b>	Bergen Moraine	Near Clinton, S. of Turtle Creek. 2 large uplands N. and S. of Turtle Creek.
	Carver-Roehl Park	One of few examples of paleozoic bedrock.
	Lone rock erosional remnant	Near Footville. NW of Lone Rock Rd, Co. Hwy B by Railroad tracks.
	Clinton Cemetery	Semi-drumlin.
	Hanover pits	Local oddity. Silica sands. Mine. Swimming. Adobe house.
	Plymouth Road Cut	Plymouth Church Rd. St. Peter sandstone & dolomite stratification visible.
<b>Cultural</b>	Afton Mound Group	Mound remnants. Privately owned.
	Footville	Luther Valley Museum. Bank. Phone company. Norwegian settlement.
	Shopiere/Tiffany/Turtleville	Gov. Harvey home. Clock. Cemeteries. Park. Churches/schools. Bridges.
	Carver-Roehl Park	Community park. Two graves of county’s oldest settlers.
<b>Natural</b>	Turtle Creek	Springs upstream. Restored riverway. Good water quality. Good integrity.
<b>Community</b>	Clinton	Interesting Main Street.
	Footville	Traditional turn-of-the-century community.
	Shopiere & Tiffany	
<b>Facility</b>	Turtle Creek Campground	Beloit; I-90/39 & Creek Rd. Pop-up camping.
	Footville, Afton and Clifton	Town. Potential parking.
<b>Public</b>	Happy Hollow and Carver-Roehl Park	Year-round restrooms.
	Sweet-Allyn Park	Parking, pavilion, restrooms.
	Turtle Creek, Afton, Hanover Wildlife Area	DNR.
	Hanover County Park	Parking.
<b>Rural</b>	Bradford Twp	Strong, stable rural base. Area supports development.





## SEGMENT 9: Avon to Tiffany/Shopiere.

### DESCRIPTION:

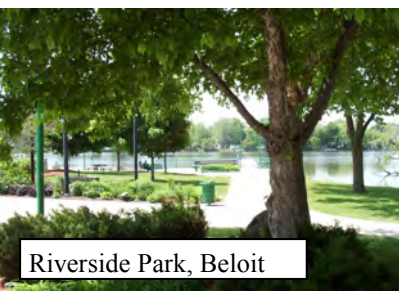
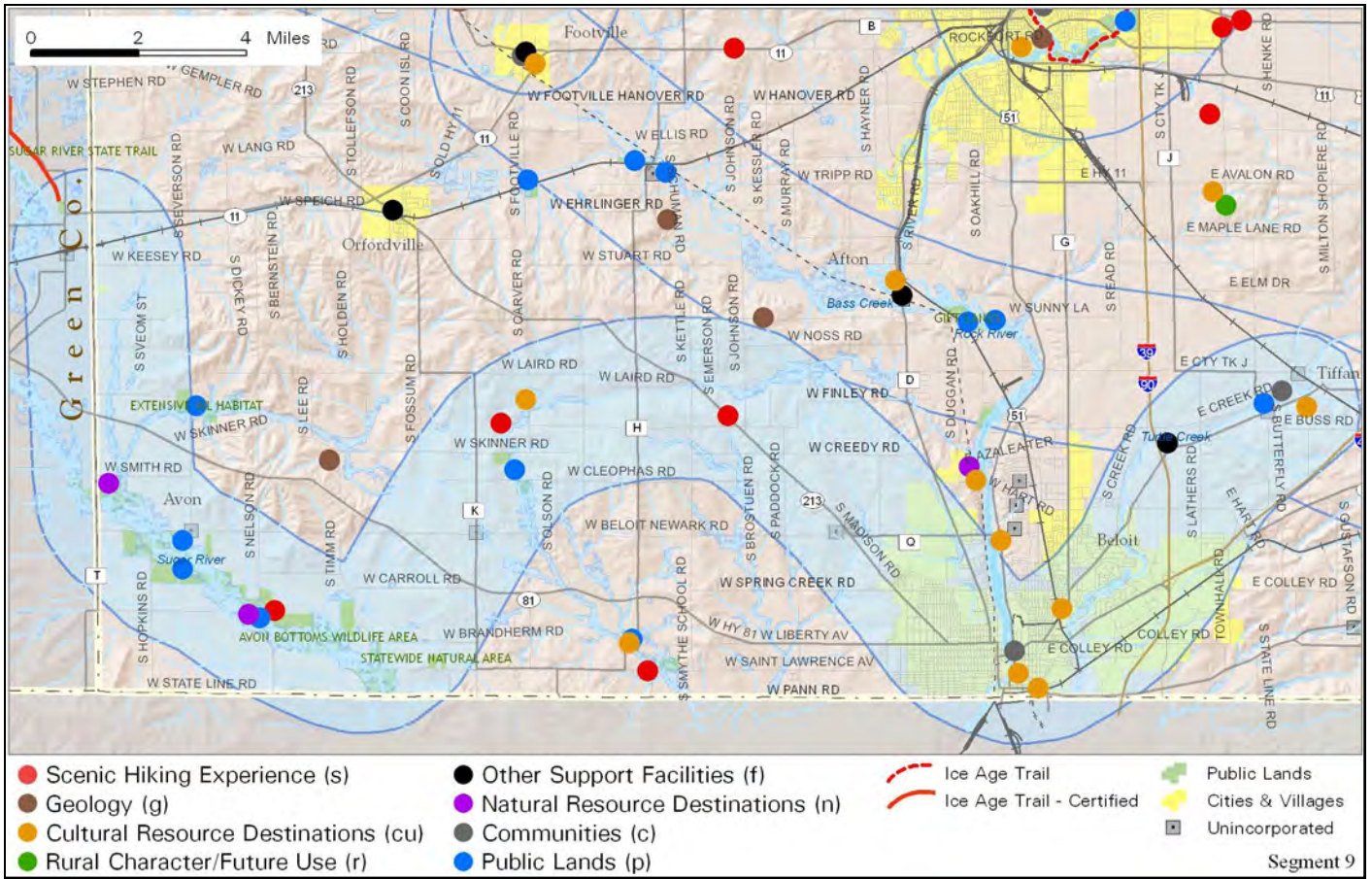
This segment begins on the west at Brodhead in Green County and the end of the Sugar River State Trail, circuitously reaching Beloit, then moving northward to Shopiere / Tiffany, approximately 20 miles south of Clover Valley. The Sugar River flows through the Avon Bottoms of this portion of Rock County. One passes numerous springs and a pronounced terrace with beautiful examples of glacial outwash sands and gravels. It's extensive wetlands and vegetative overgrowth make foot travel difficult.

Shopiere is an unincorporated area located in the southeast corner of Rock County at the south end of the Rock Prairie outwash plain. Turtle Creek flows through the community. Sweet-Allyn County Park has restroom facilities, playground equipment and ball diamonds and is located on the banks of Turtle Creek. A restaurant/bar is located south of the park and a new convenience store recently open in Shopiere. Parking is abundant in the park, however at this time there are no overnight accommodations in the area. The Tiffany Bridge, the much-photographed 5 arch railroad bridge, is located approximately a mile east of Shopiere. This is a stone railroad bridge and is the only 5 arch bridge in the United States. France has the twin to this bridge. The area was an active area for the Native Americans; however no mounds remain today. A stray arrowhead may be picked up time to time in the crop fields.

Beloit is a stateline border community providing access to public trails in Winnebago County Illinois. The community offers substantial services for the hiker, although services are limited between Beloit and Brodhead.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Hwy 213, Center Twp - Orfordville	Look north to a 5 to 6 mile viewshed of the agricultural landscape.
	Avon Bottoms	DNR/Rock Co. co-owned. Rocky, small hills. Amish settlement.
	Luther Valley	Church. Cemetery. Great southerly views.
<b>Cultural</b>	Beloit College Mound Group	String of small, individual mounds along Rock R. Beloit College mounds.
	Totem Park, Beloit	Park on Turtle Creek in Beloit City Park. Effigy mounds and campsite. Crescent Dr. & Prairie Ave., south of hospital.
	Shopiere/Tiffany/Turtleville	The Governor Harvey home. Clock. 2 old cemeteries. Sweet Allyn Park. Old churches/schools. Bridges (iron & 5-arch).
	Luther Valley	Early Norwegian settlement. Church & cemetery. Nice views of early farms
	Beloit	Hanchett-Bartlet homestead. Prominent bluff at Big Hill City Park. Historic Campus buildings.
<b>Natural</b>	Swanson Prairies	DNR. In Avon Twp. Substantial acreage.
	Sugar River Corridor	Warblers. Cranes, etc.
<b>Community</b>	Shopiere & Tiffany	Park, basic services.
	Beloit	Noteworthy college and parks.
<b>Facility</b>	Turtle Creek Campground	Beloit; I-90/39 & Creek Rd. Pop-up camping.
<b>Public</b>	Sweet-Allyn Park	Water and restrooms year round
	Avon Bottoms Wildlife Area	DNR
	Dabbs Tract	DNR. Newark Twp. No parking yet.
	Sugar River Park	County Park. No facilities. Sugar River State Trail
	Avon County Park	Undeveloped . 59



## SEGMENT 10: Milton to Janesville.

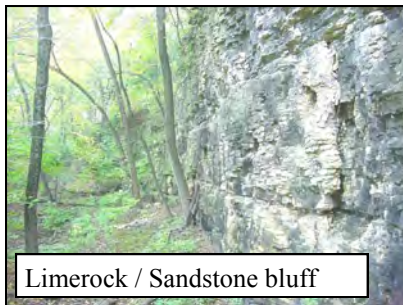
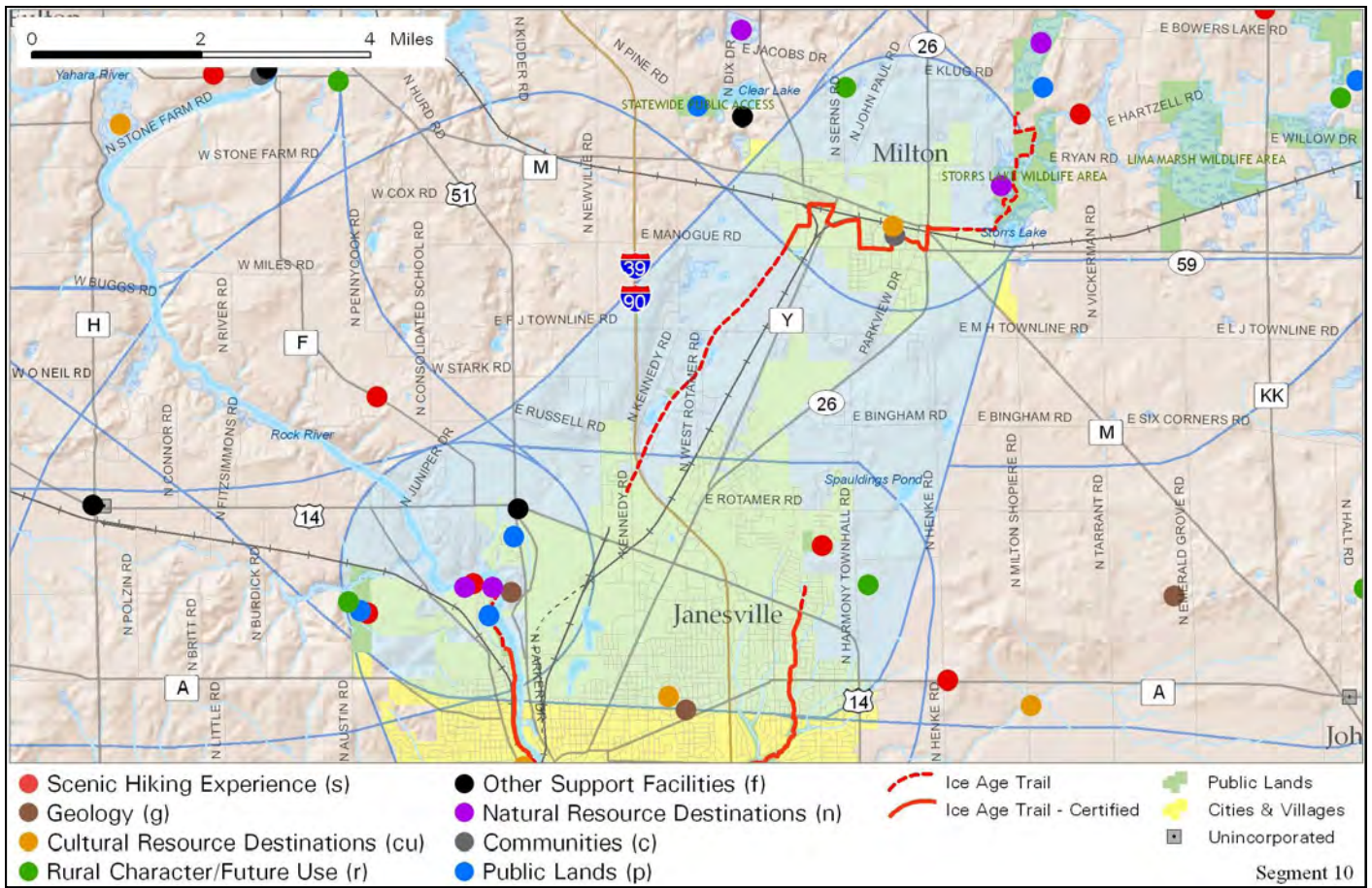
### DESCRIPTION:

This segment is rapidly becoming urbanized. An abandoned railroad grade and other alternative routes are currently being used or considered to connect the Ice Age Trail to Janesville. Integrating a trail corridor with existing Ice Age Trail segments here must be high priority before the opportunity is lost.

Milton is currently served with an on-sidewalk segment of the Ice Age Trail through the community. The trail connects to the High School, downtown, and the Milton Historic House to Janesville, four miles south. Milton offers significant cultural resources especially with the Underground Railroad at the Milton House and Milton College.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Riverside Park, Devil's Staircase	Scenic limestone bluff with woodland prairies. Views of Rock River. Restored trail.
	NE Regional Park, Janesville	Glacial moraines. Kettles. Trails.
	City Arboretum, Janesville	Scenic stream. Wetlands.
<b>Geology</b>	Walt Lindemann Sportsman's Park	Limestone Stratification.
<b>Cultural</b>	Milton House	Museum; Early settlement of Milton. Octagon shaped home. Underground RR tunnel links to cabin. Milton College.
	Janesville	Nearby Johnstown terminal moraine. Extensive greenbelt system. Numerous restaurants, hotels, city parks, and public restrooms in proximity of the city trail network.
<b>Natural</b>	Storrs Lake	Dry Kettles between Storrs Lake and Lima Marsh.
	Sandstone bluff, Janesville	Riverside Park. North facing slope. Rich northern woods.
	Riverside Park, Janesville	Oak savannah. Golf course.
<b>Community</b>	Milton	Picturesque. Old college town; Underground Railroad. Camping at Clear Lake. Seventh Day Baptist settlement.
<b>Facility</b>	Hwy 14/51	Convenience store. Potential other services.
<b>Public</b>	Lindemann Sportsman's Park	Water and toilets.
	Riverside Park	Water and toilets.
	Janesville Arboretum	City of Janesville.
<b>Rural</b>	Harmony Twp	Potential future development.
	Janesville Twp	Potential future development.
	Milton Twp	Potential future development



# SEGMENT 11: West Janesville to Fulton / Indianford.

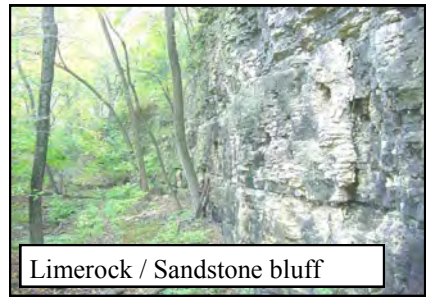
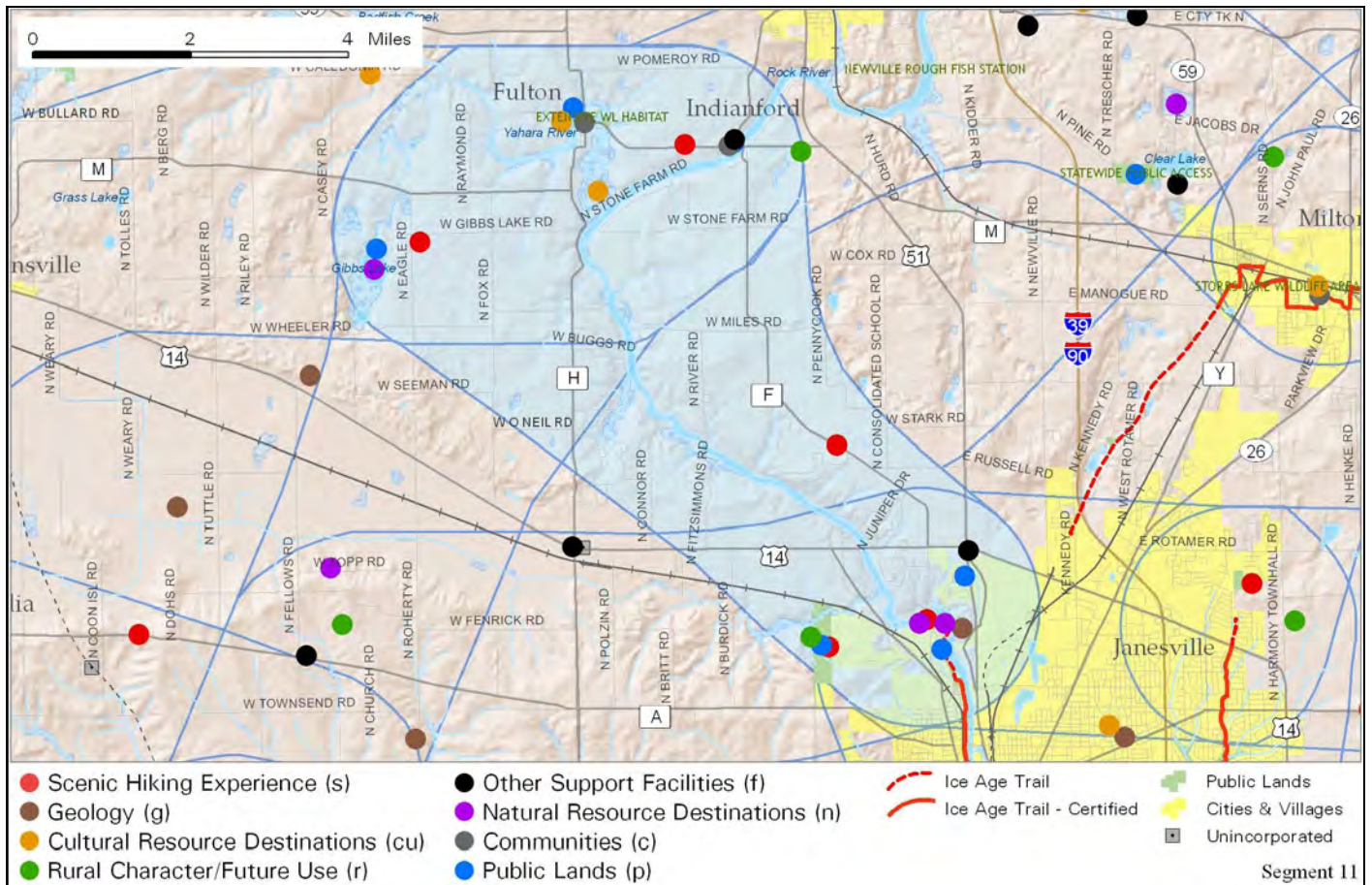
## DESCRIPTION:

Segment 11 as it leaves Janesville crosses the outwash plain and climbs onto the hummucky terminal Johnstown Moraine. A mix of rural agriculture and woodlands, this segment showcases the Rock River and it's watershed. Rolling topography is dominated by the Rock and Yahara River valleys. Two hundred ninety-nine acre Gibbs Lake County Park to the west is a hiking jewel with many miles of trails, picnic facilities and toilets. Primitive camping is available by special request. Murwin County Park in Fulton offers water and vault toilets . Indianford offers one of the few bridge crossings of the Rock River. A restaurant and taverns can be found in town.

At the western edge of Janesville is the Janesville Arboretum (Robert O. Cook Memorial Arboretum or Janesville Schools Outdoor Lab- JSOL). It has 150 acres of steep, oak wooded land and scenic streams, wetlands, a few buildings, and an 1800-era log cabin.

## CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Gibbs Lake Park	Trees. Small valley. Good fishing. 4.5 miles of trail.
	Fulton/Indianford Parks	Parks. Dams. Cemetery.
	Riverside Park, Devil's Staircase	Scenic limestone bluff with woodland prairies. Views of Rock River.
	City Arboretum, Janesville	Scenic stream. Wetlands.
	Cnty Hwy F	Janesville Twp. Historic buildings. View of bluffs, moraines.
<b>Geology</b>	Walt Lindemann Sportsman's Park	Limestone Stratification
<b>Cultural</b>	Mouth of Yahara R.	Large extant mound, village group on National Registry of Historic Places. Privately owned.
	Fulton Cemetery	Active, peaceful cemetery. Civil War deserter burial. Nearby Murwin Park.
<b>Natural</b>	Gibbs Lake	Public ownership.
	Riverside Park, Janesville	Sandstone bluff. Rich northern woods. Oak savannah. Golf course.
<b>Community</b>	Indianford	Old dam. Native american history.
	Fulton	Not much extant but rich history. Store, winter-only.
<b>Facility</b>	Indianford	Town. Store, café, taverns.
	Hwy 14/51	Convenience store. Potential other services.
<b>Public</b>	Gibbs Lake	Water and toilets; primitive camping available by special request.
	Indianford	Water and toilets
	Murwin County Park	Parking, picnic area, bird-watching.
	Lindemann Sportsman's Park	Water and toilets
	Riverside Park	Water and toilets
	Janesville Arboretum	City of Janesville.
<b>Rural</b>	Fulton Twp	Strong, stable rural base.
	Janesville Twp	Potential future development.



## SEGMENT 12: Fulton/Indianford to Footville

### DESCRIPTION:

Segment 12 is located north of the Village of Footville (pop.832) in the west-central part of Rock County and connects with the Fulton/ Indianford area. This corridor incorporates three distinct landscapes: the terminal moraine, outwash plain and old moraine. The entire corridor is mainly used for agricultural row-cropping. This segment would highlight the agricultural base of Rock County and the scenic glacial landscape. The Stand Rock erosional remnant is of special interest in this corridor. Topp Road is 1.5 miles long and offers the largest wooded area in the vicinity. Wildlife is abundant in this area.

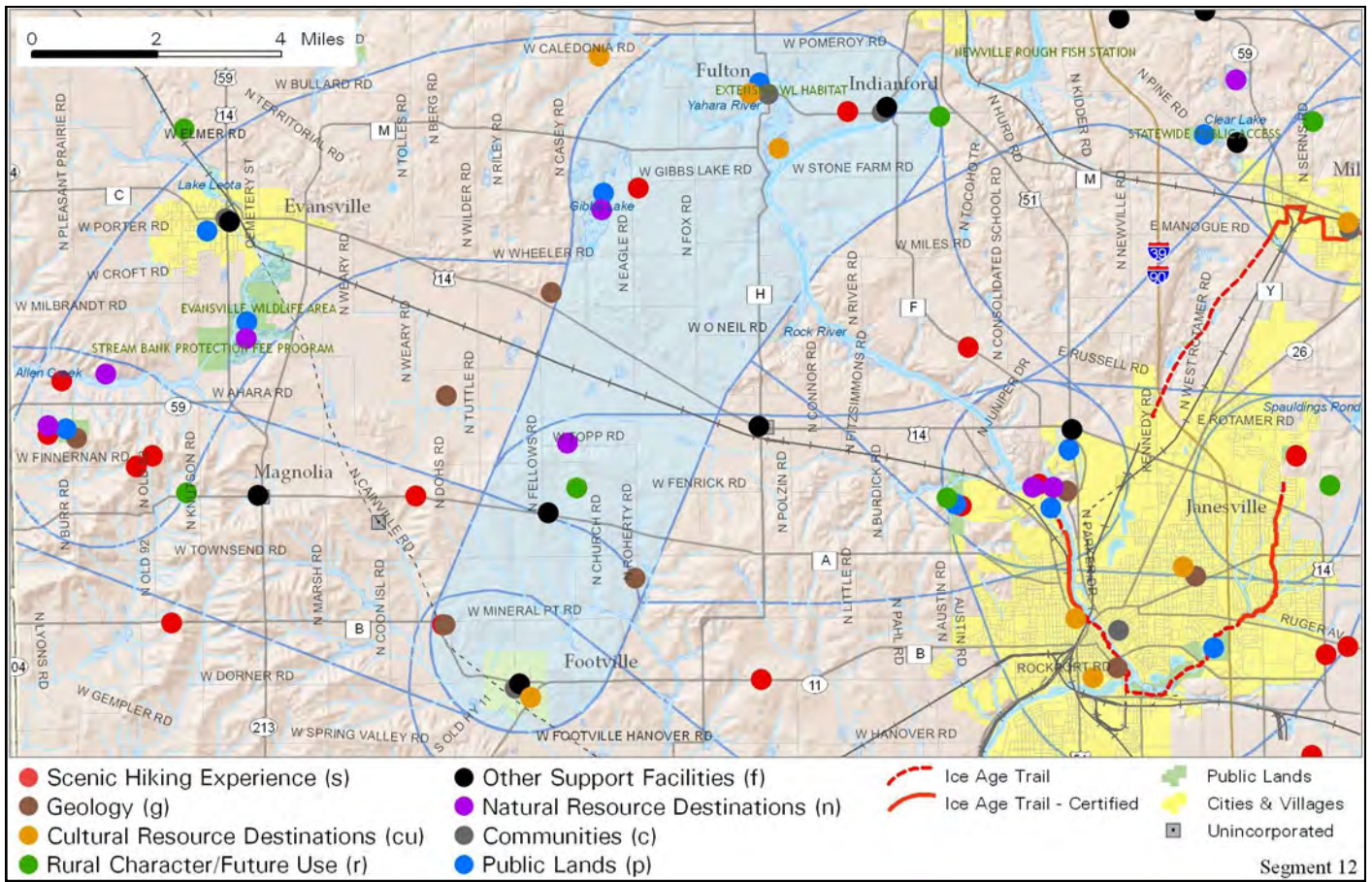
The communities of Fulton and Indianford in the north are both rich in cultural and archeological resources. Parking, restrooms and water are offered at three nearby county parks. Fulton offers a small community store.

No lodging is available in Footville although a Community Park (with nation's first lighted Softball field) does offer an opportunity. Footville offers most services needed by hikers. Limited parking is available at the Community Park.

### CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES:

<b>Scenic</b>	Gibbs Lake Park	Trees. Small valley. Good fishing. 4.5 miles of trail.
	Fulton/Indianford Parks	Parks. Dams. Cemetery.
	Stand Rock	Erosional stack. County Hwy B & Lone Rock Rd.
<b>Geology</b>	Orfordville Eroded Moraine	Stream dissected uplands just north of Orfordville to the NW to Magnolia Bluff park.
	Stand rock erosional remnant	Near Footville, NW of Lone Rock Rd, Co. Hwy B by Railroad tracks.
<b>Cultural</b>	Mouth of Yahara R.	Large extant mound, village group on National Registry of Historic Places. Privately owned.
	Fulton Cemetery	Active, peaceful cemetery. Civil War deserter burial. Nearby Murwin Park.
	Footville	Luther Valley Museum. Bank. Phone company. Norwegian settlement.
<b>Natural</b>	Gibbs Lake	Public ownership.
	Center Twp	Birding.
<b>Community</b>	Indianford	Old dam. Native american history.
	Fulton	Not much extant but rich history.
	Footville	Traditional turn-of-the-century community.
<b>Facility</b>	Footville	Town. Potential parking.
	Indianford	Town. Potential parking.
	Center Twp	Potential. Good view. Town hall.
<b>Public</b>	Gibbs Lake	Rock County's largest park; primitive camping available by special request.
	Indianford	Water and toilets.
	Murwin Park	Parking, picnic area, bird-watching.
<b>Rural</b>	Center Twp	Strong, stable rural base.
	Fulton Twp	Strong, stable rural base.







**APPENDIX B**  
**CRITERIA and ATTRIBUTES**

**CRITERIA: SCENIC**

**Weight: 2.0**

LocID	Location	Average	Notes
s1	N. County Line Road	3.8	Eastern edge of Rock Co. - view of Johnstown moraine (grouped 4 features from Kurt W. map)
s5	Outwash Plain Harmony Twp.	3.6	View of Outwash Plain from Johnstown moraine - eastern Rock County - Hwy A & N. Henke Rd
s6	Cnty Hwy MM east of Hwy 11/14	2.8	Look at eastern Johnstown moraine from distance - could be anywhere along Hwy 11/14
s7	Cnty Hwy MM at Hwy 11/14	3.0	Similar to #6 above - 0.5 miles west of #6
s8	Hwy 11 at Cnty Hwy H	2.8	Western Rock Co. just west of Janesville; good view along several ag. Lands in Plymouth Twp
s9	Cnty Hwy A	4.0	Western Rock Co. - Center Twp; view N. to secondary moraine - 10-mile viewshed; view south good too (grouped 2 features from Kurt W. map - #9 and #10)
s11	Hwy 213, Center Twp - Orfordville	3.4	Look north to Ag. Land; 5-6 mile viewshed; Janesville viewshed (grouped 3 features from Kurt W. map - #11, #12, #13)
s14	Magnolia Bluff Park	5.0	Pinnacle view
s15	Finneran Road	4.8	Sweeping views of Ag. Lands to NW
s16	Old Hwy 92	4.8	Same view as #15
s17	Cnty Hwy B	3.0	N/NW view; 5-mile viewshed
s18	Bowers Lake Rd	3.8	NE Rock Co.; view of Lima Marsh (DNR); south/southeast views
s19	Hwy 11/14, Bradford Twp	2.4	Eastern Rock Co.; could be included in #6 above
s20	Prairie Grange Hall, 1873	3.0	S. view of landscape
s21	Carver-Roehl Parak	3.4	Mini-WI Dells; Historic burials, good views
s22	Gibbs Lake Park	3.4	Trees, small valley; good fishing; 2.4 miles of trail
s23	Avon Bottoms	2.4	SW Rock Co.; DNR/Rock Co. co-owned; rocky, small hills; Amish/working ag.; Land legacy
s24	Stebbinsville	2.8	Northern Rock co.; old walking/driving bridge
s25	Cnty Hwy F	2.4	Janesville Twp; Historic buildings; view of bluffs, moraines
s26	Fulton/Indianford Parks	3.0	Parks, dams, cemetery
s27	Stand Rock	3.4	Erosional stack; Cnty Hwy B & Lone Rock Rd
s28	Luther Valley	2.6	Church; cemetery; great south views
s29	Beckman Mill	2.6	
s30	Pelishkek Trail	2.0	6-miles - Clinton to Allens Grove; prairie restoration
s31	Riverside Park, Devil's Staircase	4.4	Scenic limestone bluff with woodland prairies, views of Rock R.
s32	NE Regional Park, Janesville	3.2	Glacial moraines, kettles; trails
s33	City Arboretum, Janesville	3.8	Scenic stream, wetlands
s34	Sturtevant	3.2	State & Pioneer Rd., school house
s35	N. of N. Bowers Lake Rd	4.4	Godfrey; expansive views to north and west; grassland, kettles; open ownership; Lima Twp is proconsent; cool with regards to IATR
s36	Bowers Lake Rd	4.2	S. of road, great view of Storrs Lake wetland, Ok watershed
s37	North of Magnolia Park	4.2	Allen Creek area, pretty valley

**CRITERIA: GEOLOGY**

**Weight: 1.8**

LocID	Location	Average	Notes
g1	Johnstown Moraine (East)	4.3	Drew's Note: At the point(s) where the IAT inevitably crosses the Johnstown Moraine (East) there needs to be a sufficiently sized protected area to be able to interpret the moraine for the public.
g2	Johnstown Moraine (West)	4.8	Evansville to Leyden along Hwy 14
g3	Bergen Moraine	2.0	Near Clinton, south of Turtle Cr. - 2 big uplands north and south of Turtle Cr.; Drew's Note: similar geologic story provided by Brooklyn Moraine which is along the Trail in Dane County
g4	Carver-Roehl Park	3.0	One of few - of paleozoic bedrock
g5	NE Corner Rock Co.	4.5	N. of Lima Marsh to Jefferson Co. - southern-most part of Jefferson Co. drumlin fields, W. of Whitewater. Scuppernon - glacial lake plain remnants
g6	Sugar River Valley	2.8	SW corner of Rock Co. - very old glaciation, associated with the driftless area; Drew's Note: this is along the Trail in Green County
g7	Orfordville Eroded Moraine	3.5	Stream dissected uplands just north of Orfordville to the NW to Magnolia Bluff park
g8	Outwash Plain S. of Hwy 14	4.5	Three areas together - Evansville to Leyden, south of Hwy 14 on west-side of Rock Co. - south of Loc. ID #1 (above)
g9	Outwash Plain S. of Hwy A	3.3	East-side of Rock Co. south of Johnstown Moraine Loc. ID #2 (above)
g10	Janesville Outwash Plain	2.5	Janesville landscape
g11	Rock at Monterey Park	3.5	Rock outcropping - center of Janesville
g12	Lone rock erosional remnant	4.3	Near Footville, NW of Lone Rock Rd, Co. Hwy B by RR tracks
g13	Limestone Stratification - Linemann Park	2.5	Co. Hwy F, 14/51 N. of Janesville near Linemann Park - cut revealed stratification of limestone
g14	Magnolia Bluff Park	5.0	
g15	Clinton Cemetery - semi-drumlin	2.0	
g16	Hanover pits	2.5	Silica sands, mine, oddity, swimming, Adobe house!
g17	Plymouth Road Cut	3.3	Plymouth Church Rd, road cut shows stratification - St. Peter sandstone & dolomite

**CRITERIA: CULTURAL**

**Weight: 1.6**

LocID	Location	Average	Notes
cu1	Mouth of L. Koshkonong	2.5	Archological complex/district, mounds, villages, possible French trading post - privately owned
cu2	Mouth of Yahara R.	3.5	Large extant mound, village group on National Registry of Historic Places, Privately owned
cu3	Afton Mound Group	3	Mound remnants, private
cu4	Beloit College Mound Group	3.5	String of small, individual mounds along Rock R., Beloit College mounds
cu5	Totem Park, Beloit	4	Park on Turtle Creek in Beloit City Park - effigy mounds and campsite - Crescent Dr. & Prairie Ave., S. of hospital
cu6	Big Hill City Park, Beloit	5	Confirmed campsite - nothing to see but good story. Great vista across valley - painting of vista at Beloit College
cu7	Leeson City Park, Beloit	4	Confirmed campsite - nothing to see but good story. Use of tributaries, diverse ecosystems, richer.
cu8	Milton House	4	Lori's note (A): Museum; early settlement of Milton; octagon shaped home; great structure; underground RR tunnel; cabin; etc.; nearby college
cu9	Beckman Mill	4	Cooperage; fish ladder; environmental center; ADA trail w/ fishing Lori's note (B): Museum; operating mill; historic site; creek; events & activities throughout year
cu10	La Prairie Grange Hill	2	Lori's note (C): 1873 public buildings; one of earliest & largest membership granges in WI; great southern view
cu11	Fulton Cemetery	5	Lori's note (D): active cemetery; very pretty/peaceful; Civil War deserter burial; nearby Murwin Park
cu12	Cooksville	3.5	Lori's note (E): heaviest concentration of National Historic Sites in county
cu13	Edgerton	0	Lori's note (F): Tobacco Heritage; log cabin; warehouses; Sterling North Museum; tobacco museum; excellent resurrected downtown area
cu14	Footville	5	Lori's note (G): Luther Valley Museum; bank; phone company; Norwegian settlement
cu15	Shopiere/Tiffany/Turtleville	4	Lori's note (H): Gov. Harvey home; clock; 2 old cemeteries; Sweet Allyn Park; old churches/schools; bridges (iron & 5-arch)
cu16	Luther Valley	4	Lori's note (I): early Norwegian settlement; church & cemetery; nice views of early farms
cu17	Bergen	0	Lori's note (J): site of Luth Synod (?) inception; historic cemetery & church (yes, in Rock Co.); early Norwegian settlement
cu18	St. Michael's	0	Lori's note (K): early Scottish settlement; cemetery; church site; Catholic
cu19	Carver-Roehl	3	Lori's note (L):
cu20	Janesville	3	Lori's note (M):
cu21	Beloit	5	Lori's note (N):
cu22	The Rock at Monterey Park	4	Rock outcropping - center of Janesville
cu23	Tallman House	3	
cu24	Harmony Cemetery	3	
cu25	Union Cemetery	5	

**CRITERIA: RURAL****Weight: 1/0**

LocID	Location	Average	Notes
r1	Lima Twp	5	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r2	Center Twp	5	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r3	Magnolia Twp	5	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r4	Johnstown Twp	4.5	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r5	Bradford Twp	3	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r6	La Prairie Twp	3	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r7	Fulton Twp	3.5	Strong, stable rural base, no +/- to subdiv./growth
r8	Harmony Twp	2	Pro-development
r9	Janesville Twp	3	Pro-development
r10	Union Twp	2	Moving toward development
r11	Milton Twp	5	

**CRITERIA: FACILITIES**

**Weight: 1.0**

LocID	Location	Average	Notes
f1	Turtle Creek Campground	2.5	Beloit; I-90/39 & Creek Rd; pop-ups
f2	Hidden Valley Campground	2.5	Near Newville; RV's
f3	Blackhawk Campground	2.7	Near Milton on Clear Lake; monthly camping, some tents
f4	Lakeland Camping Resort	2.0	RV's
f5	Cooksville	4.0	Town
f6	Evansville	3.7	Town
f7	Magnolia	2.7	Potential parking to W. of Magnolia; townhall
f8	Orfordville	3.5	Town
f9	Footville	3.0	Town; potential parking too
f10	Leyden	1.5	Hwy 14 & Cnty Hwy H, potential
f11	Edgerton	3.7	Town
f12	Indianford	3.7	Town
f13	Hwy 14/51	3.8	Potential; Seven-Eleven Store
f14	Afton	2.5	Town
f15	Center Twp	1.7	Potential, good view, town hall
f16	Lima Center	2.3	Potential; town hall; supportive of IATR
f17	Avalon	1.5	Potential
f18	Clinton	2.8	Town
f19	Johnstown	2.0	Town



**CRITERIA: NATURAL**

**Weight: 1.4**

LocID	Type	Location	Average	Notes
n1	Vegetation	Magnolia Bluff	5	Rock Co's only national birch stand; profound change of veg. in small area along w/ elevation change too; All purpose arboretum
n2	Vegetation	Tamarack bog, Lima Marsh	3.5	Southern most extents of vegetation type
n3	Vegetation	Lima Marsh North	4	Nice drumlins on state land; ? water; cattail marsh; more unique features than DNR's Lima Marsh; existing snowmobile trail
n4	Vegetation	Allen Creek Prairies	3.5	North-side of creek; dry prairies
n5	Vegetation	Swanson Prairies	3	Avon Twp; mosquitos ?; nice big plot of land, DNR
n6	Vegetation	Johnstown Cemetery	2	Ag fields @ Johnstown cemetery; lesson in lost tall grass prairies; interpretive sign "picture this..."
n7	Water	Gibbs Lake	4	Public ownership
n8	Water	Lake Koshkonong	4	Mini version off Horicon
n9	Water	Grass lake pond	1	8 acres grass lake pond lillies
n10	Water	Storrs Lake Wildlife Area	5	North-end provides good example of diverse cattail marsh
n11	Water	Turtle Creek	3	Springs upstream; restored riverway/water quality; good integrity
n12	Birds	Sugar River Corridor	3.5	Warblers, cranes, etc...
n13	Birds	Center Twp	2	Birding...
n14	Birds	Koshkonong	5	Birding...
n15	Birds	Evansville Wildlife Area	3	Birding...; parking lots, abandoned RR grade
n16	Other	Storrs Lake	4.5	Dry Kettles between Storrs Lake and Lima Marsh
n17	Other	Big Hill Park	3	Rich in flora; bedrock exposure via quarry
n18	Other	Sandstone bluff, Janesville	4.5	Riverside Park; north facing slope; rich northern woods
n19	Other	Riverside Park, Janesville	3.5	Oak savannah; by golf course

**CRITERIA: COMMUNITIES**

**Weight: 1.2**

LocID	Feature	Location	TimM	MikeG	TomP	Average	Notes
c1	Community	Evansville	4	3	4	3.7	Victorian House; walking tours; history
c2	Community	Milton	4	4	4	4.0	Picturesque; Norman Rockwell-esque; old college town; VERR Lori's Notes (D): Camping at Clear Lake; Seventh Day Baptist settlement; underground RR
c3	Community	Cooksville	4	5	5	4.7	Artisan community; historic archeology; 200 homes/400 population; blacksmith; "the town time forgot"; 50 sites on historic registry; original "green" Lori's Notes (A): large amount of historic sites
c4	Community	Clinton	2	2	3	2.3	"Main Street" - curious draw potential Lori's Notes (F): no notes
c5	Community	Indianford	1	1	2	1.3	old dam; native american history
c6	Community	Fulton	2	2	4	2.7	not much extant but rich history
c7	Community	Footville		1	3	2.0	Lori's Notes (B): "Mayberry"
c8	Community	Shopiere & Tiffany		2	2	2.0	Lori's Notes (C):
c9	Community	Edgerton		2	3	2.5	Lori's Notes (E): Camping nearby; tobacco heritage
c10	Community	Janesville	5	2	5	4.0	Lori's Notes (G): Special mention of Courthouse Hill; Oak Hill Cemetery; Parks
c11	Community	Beloit		2	3	2.5	Lori's Notes (H): Special mention of College and

**CRITERIA: PUBLIC**

**Weight: 1.0**

LocID	Location	Facilities	Group Value	Average	Notes
p1	Gibbs Lake	P,R,W	5	4.7	
p2	Magnolia Bluff	P,R,W	5	5.0	
p3	Happy Hollow	P, R	4	3.0	
p4	Indianford	P,R,W	4	4.0	
p5	Lee Park	P,R,W	4	3.0	Shelter
p6	Carver-Roehl	P,R,W	5	3.7	
p7	Merwyn Park	P,R,W	5	4.0	
p8	Royce Dallman Park	P,R,W	4	3.0	
p9	Sweet-Allyn	P,R,W	5	3.0	Tavern
p10	Sportsman's Park	P,R,W	5	4.0	
p11	Beckman Mill Park	P,R,W	5	3.7	
p12	Storrs Lake	P	4	3.7	DNR
p13	Lima Marsh	P	5	4.7	DNR
p14	Turtle Creek	P	3	3.0	DNR
p15	Evansville/Allen Creek SBP	P	3	3.3	DNR
p16	Avon Bottoms Wildlife Area	P	3	3.0	DNR
p17	Riverside Park	P,R,W	5	4.3	
p18	Palmer Park	P,R,W	5	4.3	
p19	Footville Road	P	2	2.0	DNR, Plymouth Twp at RR tracks
p20	Dabbs Tract		2	2.0	DNR, Newark Twp, no parking yet
p21	Avon Store Road	P	1	1.3	DNR, Avon Twp,
p22	Afton	P	2	2.0	DNR
p23	Johnstown Waterford Protection Area	P	2	2.0	FWS, Shrine Road
p24	Lima Twp, Sect. 36	P	2	2.7	DNR, 160 acres
p25	Sheepskin Marsh Wildlife Prot. Area		1	1.3	FWS
p26	Lund Wildlife Prot. Area		1	1.0	FWS, Union Twp
p27	Clear Lake Fish Area	P	2	2.0	DNR
p28	Janesville Arboretum	P,R,W	5	4.7	City of Janesville
p29	Hanover Wildlife Area		1	1.0	DNR
p30	Sugar River Park	P	3	2.3	County Park
p31	Koshkonong Access		1	1.0	13-acres, county
p32	Hanover County Park		1	1.0	
p33	Avon County Park		1	1.3	
p34	Cooksville	P,R		3.0	Town hall, park area, merry-go-round
p35	Evansville City Park	P,R,W		2.0	City park, filled wetland, bank restoration