

**From:** Katrina Galle <katrinakae@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 27, 2023 4:59 PM  
**To:** Planning & Development <plandev@countyofdane.com>  
**Subject:** Re: Delivery Status Notification (Failure)

In this 4th message you should receive Exhibits 9 & 10.

To whom it may concern,

Attached is our statement of **Opposition** to: DCPCUP-2022-02584 Ripp/Tri-County Paving, along with attachments for 10 Exhibits which are referenced in our Opposition Statement.

It is our understanding that this statement might not be read until after the meeting on March 28, 2023, however since the issue is planned to be tabled until after the Town of Dane meeting on April 10, 2023, I'm hoping you will consider it before the next Dane County meeting when a decision is made.

We apologize we can't attend in person as originally planned, but we will be attending on Zoom to hear the meeting.

Thank you for your diligent attention to this matter. If possible, please respond received so we know this went through to you.

Sincerely,

Katrina and Jeff Galle  
6348 Viaduct Rd,

Dane, WI 53529  
(608)287-8760 Katrina  
(608)448-9818 Jeff

On Mon, Mar 27, 2023 at 4:58 PM Katrina Galle <[katrinakae@gmail.com](mailto:katrinakae@gmail.com)> wrote:

In this 3rd message you should receive Exhibit 8, it's a large file of 38 pages.

To whom it may concern,

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Katrina and Jeff Galle  
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Dane, WI 53529  
(608)287-8760 Katrina  
(608)448-9818 Jeff

On Mon, Mar 27, 2023 at 4:55 PM Katrina Galle <[katrinakae@gmail.com](mailto:katrinakae@gmail.com)> wrote:

In this 2nd message you should receive Exhibits 4, 5, 6, and 7.

To whom it may concern,

Attached is our statement of **Opposition** to: DCPCUP-2022-02584 Ripp/Tri-County Paving, along with attachments for 10 Exhibits which are referenced in our Opposition Statement.

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Sincerely,

Katrina and Jeff Galle  
6348 Viaduct Rd,  
Dane, WI 53529  
(608)287-8760 Katrina  
(608)448-9818 Jeff

On Mon, Mar 27, 2023 at 4:52 PM Katrina Galle <[katrinakae@gmail.com](mailto:katrinakae@gmail.com)> wrote:

Apparently my attachments are too large, I will need to send it in multiple emails. I apologize for the inconvenience. I will send the statement and Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 in the first message.

To whom it may concern,

Attached is our statement of **Opposition** to: DCPCUP-2022-02584 Ripp/Tri-County Paving, along with attachments for 10 Exhibits which are referenced in our Opposition Statement.

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(608)287-8760 Katrina  
(608)448-9818 Jeff

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Mail Delivery Subsystem** <[mailer-daemon@googlemail.com](mailto:mailer-daemon@googlemail.com)>

Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2023 at 4:48 PM

Subject: Delivery Status Notification (Failure)

To: <[katrinakae@gmail.com](mailto:katrinakae@gmail.com)>



## Message too large

Your message couldn't be delivered to [plandev@countyofdane.com](mailto:plandev@countyofdane.com) because it exceeds the size limit.  
Try reducing the message size and resending.

The response from the remote server was:

550 5.7.0 Message Size Violation

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From: Katrina Galle <[katrinakae@gmail.com](mailto:katrinakae@gmail.com)>

To: [plandev@countyofdane.com](mailto:plandev@countyofdane.com)

Cc:

Bcc:

Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2023 16:48:30 -0500

Subject: Opposition to: DCPCUP-2022-02584 Ripp/Tri-County Paving

----- Message truncated -----

March 27, 2023

RE: DCPCUP-2022-02584 - Non-metallic mineral extraction operation, temporary concrete batch plant, and temporary asphalt plant

We are writing to give comments about the public hearing on March 28, 2023, regarding DCPCUP-2022-02584. My husband and I **strongly oppose** the proposal made by Tri-County Paving, Inc., and Joseph and Diane Ripp, to open a Non-metallic mineral extraction operation, temporary concrete batch plant, and temporary asphalt plant in the Town of Dane, especially at the proposed location on Bonetti Road. We believe that the application fails to meet several Standards for Approval overall, but we feel several of them involve our property specifically, including Standard 1, Standard 2, Standard 4, and Standard 5.

There are many concerns and objections we have to this project including road safety, the documented history of our house since 1865 and property since 1932, the documented and stone-marked history of my property since 1970, structural and environmental issues, and the safety and welfare of our home business of dog breeding. We will outline our concerns and objections below, including pictures and documents to support our claims.

Our property is 7 acres on the corner of Bonetti Road and Viaduct Road. This is the awkward intersection where Tri-County Paving is proposing to reconstruct the intersection and remove trees in an attempt to help give a more clear line of sight of vehicles traveling (south) east on Viaduct Road, we have attached a copy of the Letter (*Exhibit 1*) and Map (*Exhibit 2*) of the intersection that Tri-County Paving included with their application for the Road CUP from the Town of Vienna. However, their map is very misleading and their description fails to mention that Viaduct Road is very steep and narrow, it drops-off abruptly, then curves directly at the drop-off. Removing trees and widening the intersection will not fix the line of sight issue at the corner of Bonetti Road and Viaduct Road. We have included pictures from the intersection looking down the hill (Northwest) on Viaduct Road (*Exhibit 3*) and looking North on Bonetti Road (*Exhibit 4*). We have also included split pictures of the hill from our driveway on Viaduct Road (*Exhibit 5*) looking up (Southeast) towards the dangerous intersection, the left picture, split with looking down (Northwest) towards the drop-off, the right picture. We hope this gives you a more accurate picture of how dangerous the intersection really is. School buses, automobiles, farm machinery, motorcycles, ATVs, and many other vehicles struggle to make it up the hill as it is. Many have to go full acceleration just to make it up the hill and most would not have time to safely slow down to yield to a large truck hauling rock that pulled out in front of them due to obstructed visibility. We already struggle to pull safely out of our driveway due to this issue. It would be compounded by the extra traffic and hazards.

Our house is listed with the Wisconsin Historical Society as the "GERD DE BOWER HOUSE (EDEN GLEN)" and we have included a picture of the listing (*Exhibit 6*) for verification. Our house was built in 1865 by Gerd De Bower, who was an early settler from Germany to the Town

of Vienna, and then Town of Dane once the Townships split. He and his brother Edward were active locally, including as Clerk of the school board and Assessor for the Town of Vienna. They farmed the surrounding land for many years, passing it down for generations. This demonstrates a precedence of farming for this land, not mining it. Also accessible from the Wisconsin Historical Society is an article that was in the (Wisconsin) Capital Times on 12-03-1935, (*Exhibit 7 - 3 pages*) which we will include for your reference. In the article it explains how, in 1932, our house was moved by Edna McChesney Bullard, the granddaughter of Gerd De Bower, from its original location in the Town of Vienna, 2 miles east of Dane where they had been farming since 1865, to its current location on Viaduct Road. She turned the property into the wild and romantic "Eden Glen" where woodlands had grown to a great height and wildlife and vegetation thrived unhampered. Deer were seen and pheasant, partridge, quail and woodcock ran in abundance, and even had whip-poor-wills in the summer. Lady slippers and other rare flowers that were threatened with extinction were found in abundance. As you can see in the description, this land has always been wild and natural. We take great pride in keeping this tradition by providing a quiet, safe haven for trees, plants, and wildlife. We have eagles, turtles, coyotes, opossums, deer, and many other species that frequent our property, and migrating cranes who stop in the field across Bonetti Road. We believe having a blasting quarry only half a mile from our house and property, with hundreds of huge diesel trucks passing by "Eden Glen" daily, will destroy the peaceful and wild nature of the property and could harm the structure of my very old and historic home. Our home, with its lengthy history, should be preserved not destroyed.

Also of historical significance is the fact that our property was highlighted in the "Plan for Parks and Open Spaces" as "A Part of the Master Plan for the Dane County Region" prepared for "Dane County Park Commission" by the "Dane County Regional Planning Commission" in 1970. (*Exhibit 8 - 38 pages*) we will include the first section of The Plan which expresses the desire to preserve areas in the driftless area, especially in the glaciated northern and eastern section that the proposed quarry is in, the relatively flat to gently rolling landscape is ideal for cropland and pastures, as stated on page 10 of The Plan. Also in The Plan, beginning on page 26, is the desire to preserve the prime historical sites by public or private means. There is a large stone marker on our property that reads "In Testimony of the beautiful character of Angela Mountjoy de Bower 1874-1898-1913" which is listed on page 30, historical site number 23, we will include a photo of the marker for your reference (*Exhibit 9*). We will also include a picture of the autumnal tree-line on Bonetti Road (*Exhibit 10*) where they are proposing to cut trees down for their project. The trees they do leave standing to be negatively impacted by upward of 300 diesel trucks passing by them daily. We feel this is in direct conflict with the Plan and Desire to protect the property as wild and natural, as it was historically intended.

Lastly, but certainly not least, we wish to express our deep concern for the viability of our home business, as an AKC Siberian Husky Breeder. We have 10 Siberian Huskies, and dozens of puppies per year, who will be negatively impacted by the environmental and health risks associated with a blasting quarry and diesel truck traffic so close to us. We feel our water well could be jeopardized structurally, the water table could become contaminated, the water level could drop and the pressure could go down, and all of this would lead to unsafe drinking water;

which would lead to birth defects in the puppies and a shortened lifespan of my dogs. The diesel fumes, rock, and mineral sediments that blow our way, would be harmful to their health. The noise would cause anxiety and stress to our dogs, and would also affect the welfare of the puppies, possibly causing lactation and bonding issues. The added traffic would put the professionals who travel to our house for the dogs regular care (weekly cleanings, bi-weekly chiropractic adjustments, and monthly nail trims and blood draws) at risk. The dozens of people we have visiting our puppies would also be at risk, and we would lose puppy sales due to the fact that our home would no longer be the peaceful, natural sanctuary that we advertise raising our puppies in. The website is too extensive to print as an exhibit, we will include a link to our webpage which demonstrates our dedication to natural breeding for those who wish to investigate further. <https://www.gooddog.com/breeders/sunny-hurricane-siberians-wisconsin>

In summation, we strongly **oppose** the proposal by Tri-County Paving, Inc., and Joseph and Diane Ripp for DCPCUP-2022-02584. We believe this is a dangerous location, it would be very disruptive to people, animals, nature, and wildlife, and definitely **should not** be approved because it fails to meet several Standards.

Sincerely,

Katrina & Jeff Galle  
6348 Viaduct Rd  
Dane, WI 53529  
(608)287-8760



**RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL**  
EXCAVATING ▲ GRADING ▲ GRAVEL ▲ PAVING

P.O. Box 394 • DeForest, WI 53532 • 608-846-4657 • Fax: 608-846-2570

Town of Vienna Board,

Bonetti Road is very similar to other town roads that have quarry's/sand and gravel pits off them. We took 4 different measurements along Bonetti road 20' 3", 20' 1", 20' 2", and 20' 2". The Hahn quarry off of Hahn Rd. has a width of 20' 2" and trucks meet on that road and safety has never been an issue.

The intersection of Bonetti Rd and Viaduct Rd. is a bit awkward for how Viaduct curves right before the Bonetti Rd. intersection. We will reconstruct Bonetti Rd. at the Viaduct Rd. intersection, this includes installing a new culvert, 12" of Gravel base and 5" of asphalt. We propose to Widen west side radius for the purpose of vehicles and trucks to be more perpendicular with Viaduct Rd. to get a better view of vehicles traveling on Viaduct Rd. We will widen the opposite radius for Vehicles and Trucks to turn onto Bonetti Rd. safely with out coming near vehicles or trucks that waiting to turn onto Viaduct Rd. This is shown on the drawing.

We also see a need to remove trees that are in the right of way to help give a more clear line of site of vehicles travelling east on Viaduct Rd.

As far as Bonetti Rd. we are proposing to dig out and install gravel shoulders 18" to 24" wide and 12" deep. This will help with strengthening the outside edge of the pavement structure plus extra width.

We also propose to set a speed limit on Bonetti Rd for the trucks using our quarry at 30 MPH.

With these improvements Bonetti Road will be at the same standards as the Vienna Town roads we using to get to other quarry's and sand/gravel pits in the township.

Regards,

Dustin J Gradel

Vice President

Tri County Paving Inc.



Exhibit 3

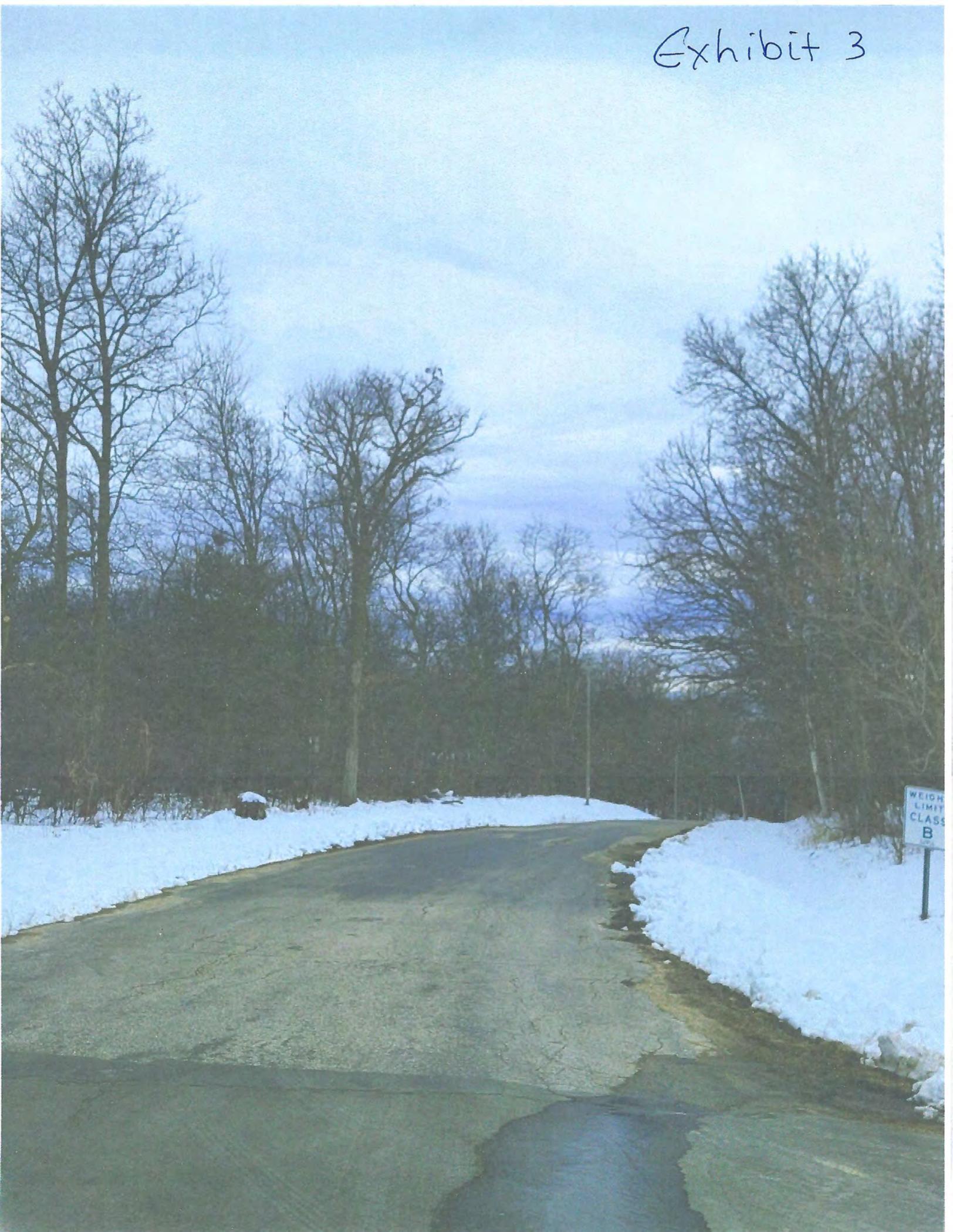


Exhibit 4



Exhibit 5

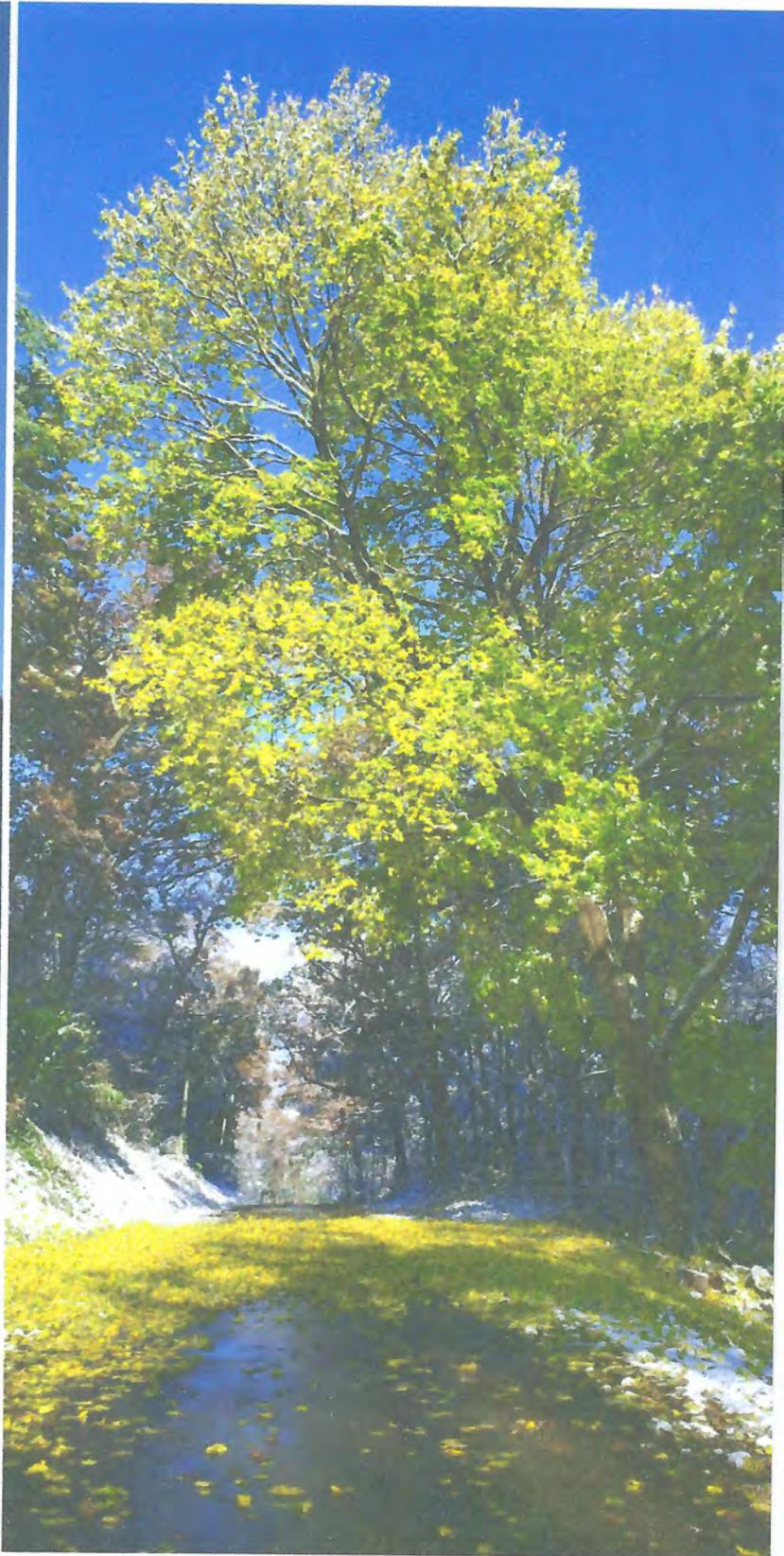


Exhibit 6

## PROPERTY RECORD

E SIDE OF VIADUCT RD, .1 M W OF  
BONETTI RD

Architecture and History Inventory

[Home](#) [Home](#) [Home](#) [Home](#) [Home](#)



## NAMES

Historic Name: **GERD DE BOWER HOUSE (EDEN  
GLEN)**

Other Name:

Contributing:

Reference Number: **5057**

## PROPERTY LOCATION

Location (Address): **E SIDE OF VIADUCT RD, .1 M W  
OF BONETTI RD**

County: **Dane**

City:

Township/Village: **Dane**

Unincorporated Community:

Town: **9**

Range: **8**

Direction: **E**

Section: **12**

Quarter Section: **NE**

Quarter/Quarter Section: **SE**

## PROPERTY FEATURES

Year Built: **1865**

Additions:

Survey Date: **1979**

Historic Use: **house**

Architectural Style: **Greek Revival**

Structural System:

Wall Material: **Clapboard**

Architect:

Other Buildings On Site:

Demolished?: **No**

Demolished Date:

## DESIGNATIONS

## NOTES

**Additional Information:** MOVED IN 1932

**Bibliographic References:**

## RECORD LOCATION

**Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, State  
Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Historical**



*Faint handwritten text, possibly a title or subtitle, mostly illegible.*

# Old DeBower Home Is Envidable Treasure House of Antiques

## Home Moved Last Spring Into Wild, Romantic Glen

**"I'LL TAKE THE OLD THINGS"**  
New things are important  
To progress, I'm told;  
But you take the new things,  
And I'll take the old.

Old houses with beams  
That are darkened with age;  
Old books with a dog-eared  
On 'most every page.

Old slippers whose wrinkles  
Are those of my feet,  
Old pipes that the years  
Have made mellow and sweet.

Old friends who know when  
To be silent, when gay;  
And who when they talk  
Have something to say.

Many Americans for sentimental reasons buy back some ancestral home that has passed out of the hands of the family, but not many live in them and enjoy them. Still fewer buy and resell and then buy them again for a second time.

All these pleasant things, however, have come to Mrs. Edna McChesney Bullard, well known Madison and town of Dane woman. By a happy conjunction of sentiment, imagination and daring, such as Henry Ford might well admire, she has not only rescued an old family home, but one of the historic homes of Dane county, and has turned it into an enviable abode and a treasure house of antique interest.

This is the old Gerd deBower house built 70 years ago, and which former-

ly stood about 2 miles east of the village of Dane. The deBowers and McChesneys were prominent farmers and big landowners of the region. The family names still survive in the locality. Mrs. Bullard as a young girl lived for some years with her grandparents, the deBowers, and in redeeming the old home after it had been abandoned is returning beneath a roof dear with old associations.

### Old Home Transformed

This home was removed last spring into a wild and romantic glen, also McChesney property, which Mrs. Bullard has named "Edenglen," and has been transformed into a comfortable home again, but with a pioneer atmosphere through equipment and furnishings of settlement days and earlier.

Edenglen comprises 5 acres of an original tract of 40 purchased about 1865 by Gerd deBower, early pioneer of Dane county. At that time the railroads were just getting started west of Milwaukee. The local postoffice was called Harvey and was kept at a farmhouse a mile east of the present village of Dane. Mrs. Bullard has one of the letter bags of this old postoffice, bearing the name and address of Mr. deBower.

Edenglen is two miles directly north of the village of Dane. Never disturbed, the trees in this stretch of virgin woodland have grown to a great height and wild life and vegetation have thrived unhampered. Deer are to be seen and the pheasant, partridge, quail and woodcock run in abundance. Even the whip-poor-will is heard in summer. Lady slippers and other rare flowers threatened with extinction are here found in abundance.

### Stood 70 Years

In this remote wild a clearing was made in 1934 and the old farmhouse

F 202  
3DE

referred to was moved upon it. The house was originally built on the homestead of the deBower family 2 miles east of Dane, its framework constructed of hand-hewn lumber.

In moving it only one defective timber was found in the entire house after nearly 70 years.

This house, 34½ by 39½ feet, was moved 4½ miles upon the highways into this primitive location by the DeForest Lumber Co., under direction of George Olson. Tractors were used for power. The raising of it from its original foundation and the moving had so little effect on the house that nothing was necessary to change the original construction.

Since then one partition has been removed to enlarge the dining room, so that whereas the house originally had nine rooms it now has eight. The floors of the old house are of walnut and maple. About the only new features added are a large rustic balcony and a basement garage.

#### Six Generations Listed

Six generations in one family have known this historic home and dwelt for longer or shorter periods under its roof. The first was represented by Mrs. Mary Welling Buffmire, mother of Mrs. Gerd deBower, and who died about 1890. Then came Mrs. Mary Buffmire deBower, who helped to build and originally furnished the house. The third generation was represented by Mrs. Frances deBower McChesney, who died in 1897. Then came Mrs. Edna McChesney Bullard, present owner, with Angela Pelton Anthony for the fifth and little Arlyle Amanda Anthony completing the chain of six generations. Pictures of all the six-generation representatives are preserved in the home.

The front door of the old farmhouse faces south and entering it one steps at once into an old English hall, the rear end of which is inconspicuously brightened by a new American flag. Here are scores of choice keepsakes.

Near the entrance is a steep and narrow stairway of the early farmhouse type, down which several generations of children have doubtless clattered and fallen in days gone by. Were one to go to the back door he would find an iron knocker, an old foot scraper and a lantern basket of old times.

#### Old English Ware

The furnishings of the old home include some of its original pieces, such as a chest of dressers, a book desk and chairs. To these have been added things of a past era, brought out of the yesterdays. Some lovely old Scotch and Spanish shawls, tapestries, Chinese embroideries and hooked rugs of Persian and old Indian designs adorn the walls. Old chests and highboys of rare old glass and

china of more than a century ago are shown. A "Stoke-upon-Trent" platter has a prominent place and dates back to 1810. Older still is a handless sugar bowl of old English ware.

Silver spoons made from Revolutionary war pension silver by the Montrose family, and old carved ivory knives are to be seen, two sets of 12 each, with Sheffield steel blades. Two Dresden statuettes, choice heirlooms of the Bullard family, fill the window niches in the hall where the grandmother's Swiss sleighbells are mounted on Walnut frames and serve as door gongs on front and back hall doors. There also is the grandfather's desk, which has been made a treasure chest of old heirlooms, gifts and jewelry of past generations.

The large living room is very modernly furnished with large comfortable chairs and davenport. The dining room has many unique pieces, spoons and knives carved by Swiss carvers from Cedar of Lebanon and a Swiss music box. The lights are of prism glass. A pair of old mahogany sideboards, with pink marble tops, adorn the kitchen.

#### Old-Fashioned Parlor

Then there is an old-fashioned parlor with pieces of interesting associations, such as a rosewood melodeon and chairs and love seat of carved walnut, a gentleman's chair and a lady's without arms, but designed to accommodate the ancient bustle, all decked out with antimacassers.

Each room has its own particular lights and the clocks are in keeping with the furnishings, clocks from all wood and rope to modern chimes. Candelabra of early English designs in silver, and old brass lamps and candlesticks are found in other rooms.

One bedroom is in spool spindle furniture, another in carved walnut. This is a guest room and has colors of rose and green. A silk quilted coverlet of these colors is in keeping with the window drapes. An old walnut schoolmaster's desk is also in the room. The third master's bedroom has a massive four-poster in the center of the low-ceilinged room. Old oriental rugs, covered davenports and a stage coach trunk are in keeping with the other furnishings.

An unusual piece is a frieze in the dining room depicting a scene of the time of the crusades.

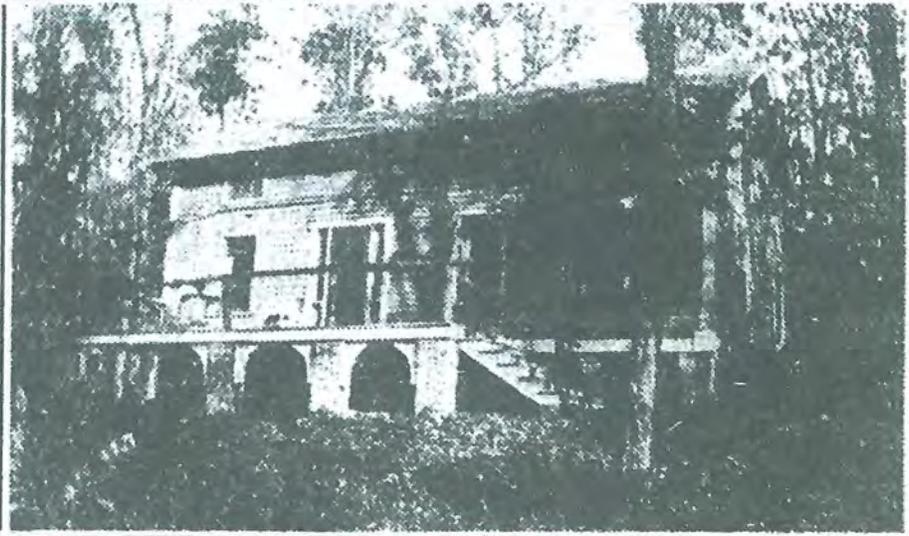
#### Fine Oil Paintings

Several fine oil paintings from an aunt of Mr. Bullard's in still life are shown and Mrs. Bullard has added some character and scenery canvases.

Mr. Bullard also has an unusual collection of firearms, old guns of Indian days to the most up-to-the-minute

8  
Exhibit 7  
Pg 3

## Old House Veritable Mansion



**The Old De Bower Home**

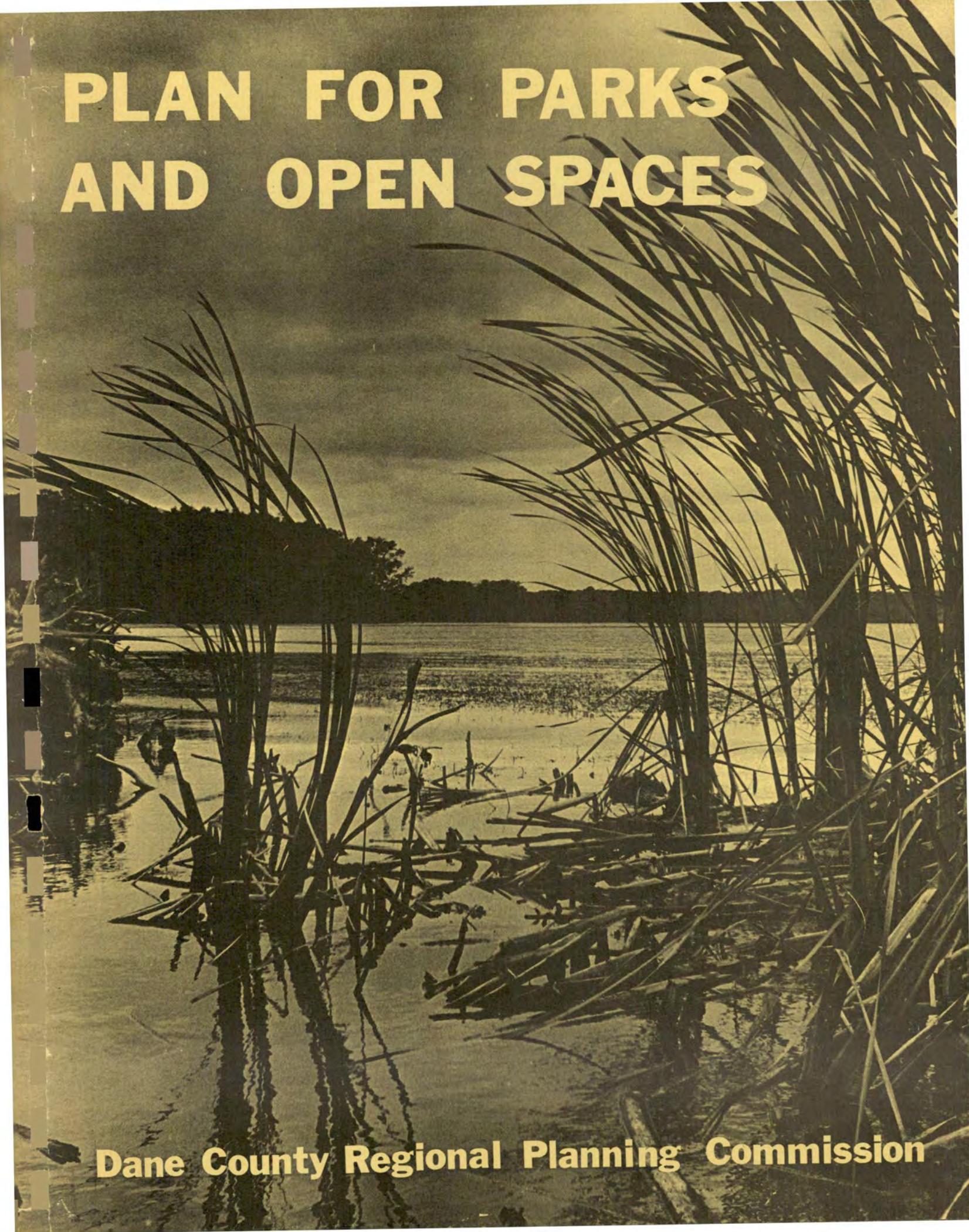
automatic type. A Scotch game sack with hand knitted cover is an ancient relic, as also the powder horn and shot pouches. A scroll-carved black walnut bookcase of Mr. Bullard's grandfather has been made into a cabinet for the oldest pieces of china and pottery. This is part of the equipment of the old English hall.

Other interesting things not here enumerated are spinning wheels, for wool and flax, old albums and books, a collection of cameos, encased daguerrotypes and other pictures, including a striking one of the late Sen. LaFollette, an old family friend, with a characteristic verse beneath it.

Mrs. Bullard enjoys her treasures and having her friends enjoy them. However, she is no recluse, completely absorbed in them. From her mother—a locally celebrated horsewoman—she has inherited a love for the open.

Some years ago she took her grandmother, Mrs. deBower, then 84-years-old, on an auto trip to the Pacific coast and back, over mountains and all. It was Mrs. Bullard's first trip there, too. Physicians said her grandmother was fit for the trip and as for sickness or accidents they were just as likely to come at home. This proved true as 6 weeks after returning home she was killed by a train in Dane village while going to the postoffice for mail. Gerd deBower died Nov. 26, 1920

# **PLAN FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES**



**Dane County Regional Planning Commission**

PLAN FOR PARKS  
AND OPEN SPACE  
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

A Part of the Master Plan for the Dane County Region

Prepared for  
DANE COUNTY PARK COMMISSION  
By  
DANE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

December, 1970

DANE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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Merton J. Walter, Vice Chairman  
Mary Louise Symon, Secretary  
Emden Schey, Treasurer  
Sanford Anderson  
Robert J. Ballweg  
Walter M. Fitch  
Gary L. Peterson  
Fred A. Raemisch  
Carl Simonson  
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David J. Ohnstad, Vice Chairman  
Mary Newgent, Secretary  
Millard T. Erickson  
Samuel Ferguson, Jr.  
Frank Gugel  
Martin Ripp

DANE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF

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M.L. Mazaheri, Assistant Director  
C.M. Tabaka, Principal Planner  
Boyd Kinzley, Planner  
Gary Northrop, Criminal Justice Planning Officer  
Wilfred Keller, Criminal Justice Planning Assistant  
Norbert Scribner, Planner  
Lillian Dean, Planner  
Michael Zalecki, Planner  
Norman Erickson, Planner  
James Steffenhagen, Draftsman  
Louise Smoczynski, Administrative Assistant  
Carla Hasse, Clerk Stenographer  
Kathleen Weeden, Clerk Stenographer

Former staff members with major participation in  
this report

Alan Bessey  
Nancy Knight

The preparation of this report was financially  
aided through a federal grant from the Department  
of Housing and Urban Development through the Urban  
Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section  
701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

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Photography Credits

Mr. Art Johnson  
Mrs. N. Knight  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Capital Times  
Wisconsin State Journal

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**SECTION I**

**PURPOSE**

## SECTION I - PURPOSE

This report is a plan of parks and open spaces for Dane County. It is intended to serve as a guide for the acquisition and development of parks and open spaces by the county through its County Park Commission, by the various cities, villages and towns in the county, and by the state through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Although the plan is interjurisdictional in scope, greater emphasis has been directed toward fulfilling county and areawide needs.

This report and plan completes certain work started by the Commission's predecessor agency, the Dane County Planning Department. The work was undertaken to meet planning requirements of the federal LAWCON (Land and Water Conservation Fund) program and other state and federal grant in aid programs for park and open space acquisition and development. More importantly, however, the plan is needed at this time because of considerable development pressures being exerted on the county's open land resources and the eminent danger of losing some of the exceptional sites still available. Along with this, a growing public awareness of the metropolitan character of the Dane County area, and a desire and insistence by the public for action by local government to secure a quality environment makes the preparation of this plan timely.

Considerable data have been collected in this report on physical features and natural resources,

on the existing park and open space system, present and future recreation demands derived from projections to the year 1990 and based on accepted standards. A special emphasis of this plan is on a short-range action plan designed to be implemented in the next five years. The recommendations for the full twenty-year planning period are more general in nature and should be reviewed and revised as current work on the county land use plan is completed.

**SECTION II**

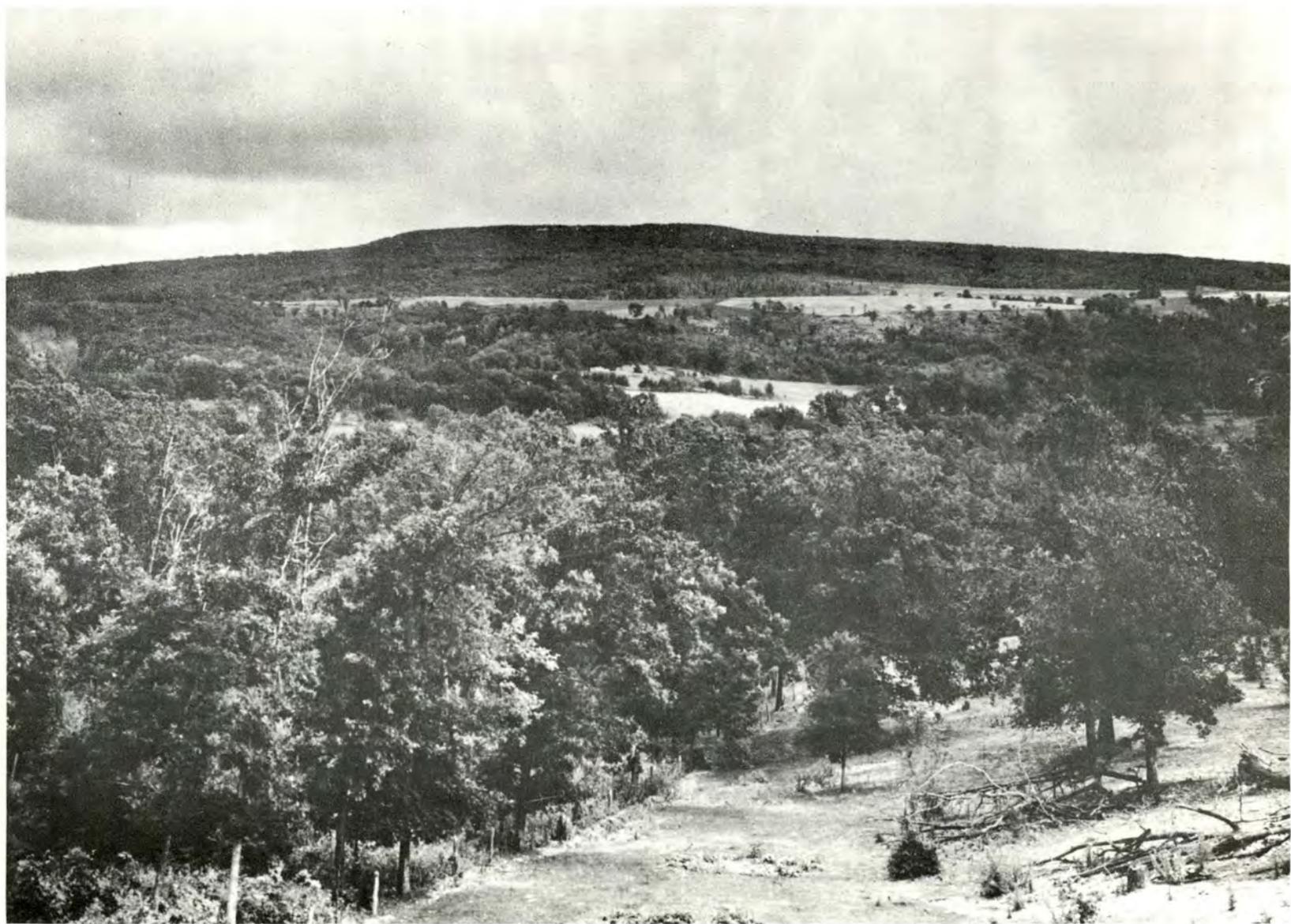
**PHYSICAL FEATURES  
AND  
OTHER RESOURCES**

SECTION II - PHYSICAL FEATURES  
AND OTHER RESOURCES

An examination of the physical features and resource base of Dane County provides a basic setting for park and open space planning as well as a way of identifying salient features that have park site potentials or problems that may have a bearing on park and open space recommendations. In addition, parks which provide an opportunity to explain or interpret the natural history of the county should be considered because of the greater interest and enjoyment that these can provide.

Dane County, with a land area of 1199 square miles, is located in the southern part of Wisconsin, half way between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan. During the Glacial Period, 15,000 to 18,000 years ago, all of Wisconsin was covered by the ice sheet except a unique "driftless" area that remained untouched because of the influence of the Lake Superior Valley. The driftless section occupies about one-third of the land area of Dane County and the eastern edge is along a line from the Village of Cross Plains in the northwest, to Brooklyn Village in the south central part of the county. This line can be readily identified on the map "Glacial Features" shown on the following page, and on Photograph #1.

**DRIFTLESS AREA  
NEAR BLUE MOUNDS  
WISCONSIN**



As one would expect, the topography of the glaciated and nonglaciated regions are in great contrast. The driftless area in the western and southwestern part of the county is essentially an upland plain. Over the years, the streams have worn through the top limestone and sandstone and carved many deep valleys into the landscape resulting in a difference in elevation as high as 600 feet. From the constant weathering of the exposed stone, the ground is covered with a deep layer of residual soil with many picturesque rock crags and outcroppings. There are also some caves present due to the underground action of water dissolving the calcium oxide (lime) of the limestone layer. Military Ridge, just south of Blue Mounds and Mount Horeb, forms the surface water drainage divide, with the land on the north in the Wisconsin River watershed and that on the south in the Rock River watershed.

In the central and eastern part of the county, the continental ice sheets moved across the land, removing the top soil and rock from the hills and depositing it in the valleys as well as covering the whole area with transported soil that had been frozen in the ice.

The Yahara River watershed which drains the central third of the county has a relief that varies over 300 feet from the sandstone of the valley bottoms to the limestone capping the long moraines and ridges formed at the previous limits of the glacier. The Madison lakes dominate the valley. They and the Yahara River are the major recreational waters for the whole county. (Photo #2) Because of the relative youth of the post

**YAHARA RIVER  
BASIN**



glacial drainage pattern, there is an indefinite and intermittent pattern to the network of the smaller streams and lakes. The land adjacent to these water courses and lakes is usually marshy.

In eastern Dane County, there are moderate sized lowlands. It is less hilly than the Yahara River watershed because it was deeply covered by glacial deposits. The concentration of small drumlins in this area are common to eastern Wisconsin and are famous the world over. These unique oval hills of glacial till are generally confined to the limestone belt, and their long axes are always parallel to the direction of the movement of the last ice sheet. The pattern may be noted on the Map "Glacial Features." Associated with them are many poorly drained marshes and low meadows. The Yahara River and the other eastern streams of the glaciated part of the county are in the Rock River watershed.

Water bearing sandstone (aquifers) of the Cambrian Age underlay all of Dane County. The water, discharged through deep wells, is of good quality but is hard because of its calcium magnesium bicarbonate content. When the sandstone is close to the surface as it is in the extreme northwest corner of the county and directly under metropolitan Madison, an adequate supply of water is available.

The vegetation of Dane County has been influenced by topography, drainage and fires. When the early settlers first viewed the glaciated section of Dane County, the predominant prairie was confined to the broad areas of level and rolling

land not crossed by major streams or marshes. This was probably because the fires which periodically swept across the midwest encountered few natural barriers and thus eliminated or prevented the invasion of woody plants. The oak openings were composed essentially of white and bur oak and grasses with a few red and black oak. The oak woods were predominantly white and black oak plus aspen, hickory, cherry, white ash, black walnut and basswood. Tamarack found growing next to some oak woods owed their presence and survival to an adjoining marsh where, because of the soil type and poor drainage, the ground remained wet throughout the year and thus stopped the advancement of fires.

The maple-basswood climax forest that is known today was present in the early 1800's on only three small tracts northeast and east of the Madison chain of lakes. They were protected on the southwest (the side of the prevailing winds) by bodies of water broad enough to extinguish the flying embers of the periodic fires. The maple and basswood, therefore, had a chance of asserting total dominance with their superior shade tolerance and heavy canopy that prevents further regeneration of other species.

The vegetation of the driftless area conforms very closely with its topography. The steep hillsides and narrow ridges, protected from fire, were oak savannah-land occupied by grasses, shrubs and a few tall trees of a single species, as in this case, the oak. The broad windswept uplands were prairie and the bottom lands were either prairie or marsh.

Essentially all of the remaining forest in Dane County is in scattered woodlots. (See map on next page.) According to the most recent Agricultural Summary (1964), there are approximately 77,000 acres of woodland (9.75% of the total county area) with oak, elm and aspen the predominant species.

Dane County contains some of the best agricultural land in the state, especially in the glaciated northern and eastern sections, and since the relatively flat to gently rolling landscape is ideal for cropland and pastures, the farmland, except for isolated woodlots and wetlands, is productively cultivated. (See Photo 3)

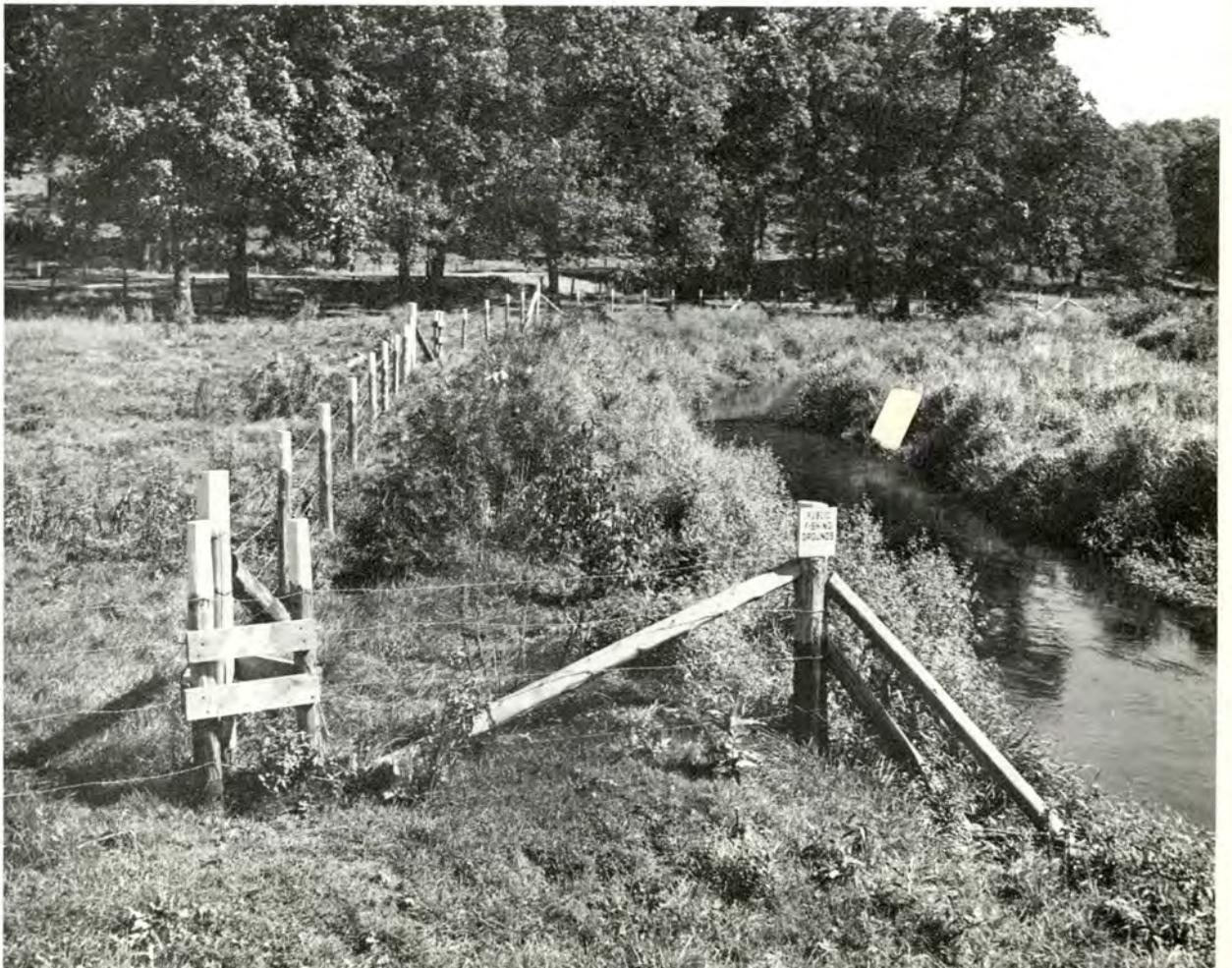
Silt loam derived from the weathering of glacial till covers about one-third of the county in the east and south. The original oak woods on the lighter colored soil were cleared by the early settlers for valuable lumber and all but a few steep slopes are now cultivated. The darker colored silt loams of the weathered material covering the glacial till in the north and central parts supported prairie. The fertile soil is now being productively used for general farming. In the driftless region, the uplands and some slopes are covered with soil derived from the weathering of windblown limestone and sandstone. Trees remain on the steeper slopes and in some woodlots. The fertile residual limestone soils supported the prairies of the southwest. Due to the excessive slope gradients found throughout the driftless area which cannot accommodate farm machinery, a high percentage of the land is in permanent pasture. As a result, dairy farming and the production of dairy products are important to the economy of the region. Although

**DANE COUNTY  
FARMLAND**



**3**

**EFFECTIVE STREAM  
IMPROVEMENT**



**4**

there are few peat or muck type soils in the county, they are extensive in the glacial area. They can only be used for limited cultivation when economically drained, and not subject to frost too late in the spring or too early in the fall. Other soil conditions that have an influence on the type of development that can be sustained include: water table near the surface which prevents proper septic tank operation; shallow soils with bedrock near the surface have a tendency to erode severely.

Of Dane County's 789,100 acres, 22,712 acres or 2.87% of the area are under water. This includes 28 fish and 42 duck (small and marshy) lakes and 435.4 miles of streams. In addition, there are 14 miles of the Wisconsin River forming the northwest boundary of the county. These are shown by name and location on the Map 3 "Water Resources" on the following page. A summary description of the lakes and streams is given on Tables 1 and 2.

The glaciated eastern and northeastern region, with only 200 to 250 feet of relief, has youthful streams draining the till plain with its swales and drumlin swells which are interrupted by marshes and poorly developed drainage patterns. Fish Lake and Mud Lake (in the town of Deerfield) are small kettle lakes formed by the melting of buried ice blocks and lakes such as Barney, Harriet and Indian, have been formed in shallow drift basins. These types of lakes have limited fishing value because they are shallow, land locked, and often suffer winter fish kills in their present form.

TABLE 1

DANE COUNTY FISH LAKES\*

NAME	TOWN	LOCATION BY SECTION	IDEAL NO.	BOAT AREA	SUBJECT TO OCCASIONAL WINTERKILL	MAX. DEPTH	SHORELINE MILES OF	
			LAUNCHES (1/160 ACRES)	BY ACRES			IN MILES	PUBLIC SHORELINE
Barney Lake	Fitchburg	34	-	31		6 feet	.8	-
Belleville Millpond	Montrose	34	1	93		9 "	2.5	.60
Brandenburg (Katrine)	Springfield	6	-	43	X	6 "	1.8	-
Cherokee Marsh	Westport	-	2	335		5 "	9.68	6.03
Crystal Lake	Roxbury	1	3-4	571	X	9 "	6.0	-
Fish Lake	Roxbury	3	2	252		62 "	2.8	.01
Goose Pond	Verona	12	-	17	X	10 "	.7	-
Harriet Lake	Oregon	8	-	33	X	12 "	1.0	-
Indian Lake	Berry	2	-	66	X	6 "	1.3	-
Kegonsa Lake	Dunn-Pl. Springs	-	17	2,716		31 "	9.5	2.07
Koshkonong Lake	Albion	25, 36	-	10,460	X	7 "	1.6	.24
(In Dane County)								
Marshall Millpond	Medina	9	1	194		5 "	6.0	.53
Marx Pond	Roxbury	4	-	61	X	5 "	1.3	-
Mendota Lake	Various	-	70	9,730		82 "	21.9	6.42
Monona Lake	Various	-	21	3,335		64 "	12.5	1.50
Mud Lake	Deerfield	2	-	39	X	15 "	.9	-
Mud Lake (Lower)	Dunn	10	1	195		5 "	2.6	-
Mud Lake (Upper)	Blooming Grove	28	1	223		8 "	2.5	-
Raemisch Pond	Berry	32	-	4		15 "	.4	.4
Rockdale Millpond	Christiana	13	1	104	X	5 "	3.7	.01
Salmo Pond	Berry	32	-	.5		20 "	.25	.25
Stewart Lake	Blue Mounds	2	-	7		13 "	.5	.5
Stoughton Pond	Dunkirk	4	1	82		5 "	2.6	-
Token Cr. Millpond	Windsor	34	-	23		6 "	1.3	-
Verona Gravel Pit (East)	Verona	22	-	10		25 "	.6	.6
Waubesa Lake	Various	-	13	2,113		34 "	9.5	.4
Windsor Lake	Windsor	31	-	9		6 "	.7	-
Wingra Lake	Madison	27	2	345		21 "	3.7	3.0
			167	20,631.5			107.03	22.32
							(20.85% of shoreline)	

**TOTAL**                    28 "Fish" Lakes

                              42 "Duck" Lakes

**TOTAL LAKES**            70

\*Source: Surface Water Resources of Dane County, Wisconsin Conservation Dept. 1961

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STREAMS IN DANE COUNTY

Name	Town	Sec.	Drainage	Surface	Width		
			Area (Sq. Miles)	Area (Acres)	Length (miles)	Av. Gradient (feet)	Gradient (ft./mile)
Anthony Branch*	Rutland	16	5	1.6	2.2	6	18.2
Badfish Creek	Rutland	36	78	34.8	14.5	20	4.1
Badger Mill Creek	Verona	28	31	4.8	4.0	11	10.0
Big Spring Creek*	Perry	6	18	4.1	6.8	5	26.5
Black Earth Creek*	Black Earth	18	107	50.9	21.0	20	6.9
Bohn Creek (Blue Mounds)	Black Earth	31	43	20.1	16.6	10	24.7
Door Creek	Dunn	13	32	12.3	12.7	8	2.0
Dunlap Creek*	Mazomanie	31	15	6.8	9.4	6	19.7
Elvers Creek*	Vermont	17	6	5.2	7.2	6	70.1
Flynn Creek*	Montrose	19	5	1.7	3.5	4	11.4
Frogpond Creek*	Rutland	36	4	1.4	2.5	5	11.0
Garfoot Creek*	Cross Plains	5	6	2.8	3.8	6	14.5
German Valley Creek*	Perry	6	10	3.6	5.0	6	36.0
Halfway Prairie Creek	Black Earth	16	28	6.6	9.0	8	15.6
Henry Creek	Montrose	14	2	0.7	0.9	6	27.8
Keenans Creek	Dunn	10	5	2.1	4.4	4	25.0
Koshkonong Creek	Albion	12	124	45.8	31.8	12	3.8
Leuten Creek	Pleasant	28	10	2.2	3.1	7	9.7
Little Door Creek	Cottage Grove	32	8	2.8	3.8	6	11.8
Marsh Creek	Black Earth	6	4	1.9	4.0	4	5.0
Maunsha (Waterloo Creek)	Medina	12	93	93.1	24.0	32	3.3
Milum Creek	Montrose	19	2	0.7	2.0	3	15.0
Mt. Vernon Creek (Deer)*	Primrose	13	28	13.1	9.0	12	23.3
Mud Creek	Deerfield	23	21	5.5	7.6	6	4.0
Mud Creek	York	12	4	3.0	5.0	5	22.0
Nine Springs Creek	Blooming Grove	29	10	5.9	6.1	8	3.3
Pheasant Branch (Picture Rock Branch)	Middleton	1	22	4.5	7.5	5	24.0
Fryes Feeder*	Springdale	33	5	2.5	3.4	6	38.3
Pleasant Valley Branch*	Perry	30	49	7.7	9.1	7	25.3
Primrose Branch	Primrose	14	10	1.0	2.1	4	78.6
Roxbury Creek	Mazomanie	13	14	6.0	5.0	10	26.0
Saunders Creek	Albion	33	38	11.1	10.2	9	9.3
Schalpback Creek*	Cross Plains	34	5	2.0	4.1	4	24.4
Schumacher Creek	Medina	9	11	2.9	4.0	6	5.0
Six Mile Creek	Westport	28	49	12.9	8.9	12	13.5
Spring (Dorn Creek)*	Westport	28	13	3.6	6.0	5	4.2
Spring (Lodi Creek)*	Dane	4	13	4.4	4.0	9	40.0
Spring Creek	Medina	15	6	2.3	3.1	6	5.0
Starkweather Creek	Blooming Grove	8	22	7.8	4.0	16	5.0
Story Creek*	Oregon	31	14	1.6	2.6	5	9.6
Stransky Creek	Medina	4	3	3.1	2.8	9	16.1
Sugar River*	Montrose	35	373	65.3	24.5	22	7.8
Swan Creek	Dunn	7	7	2.4	2.8	7	16.1
Syftestad*(Daleyvill Branch)	Perry	29	6	1.9	4.0	4	30.0
Token Creek*	Burke	7	22	16.9	8.7	16	9.8
Tyvan School Branch	Perry	28	7	3.1	4.2	6	45.2
Vermont Creek*	Black Earth	26	20	11.6	12.0	8	4.6
Wendt Creek	Black Earth	16	10	3.6	6.0	5	4.2
West Branch - Sugar River	Montrose	33	72	38.8	20.0	16	11.3
Wingra (Murphy Creek)	Madison	24	2	12.1	2.5	40	2.0
"Wisconsin River"	Mazomanie		229	1,358	14.0	800	1.4
Yahara River	Dunkirk	35	473	126.1	40.0	26	3.6

\* trout present

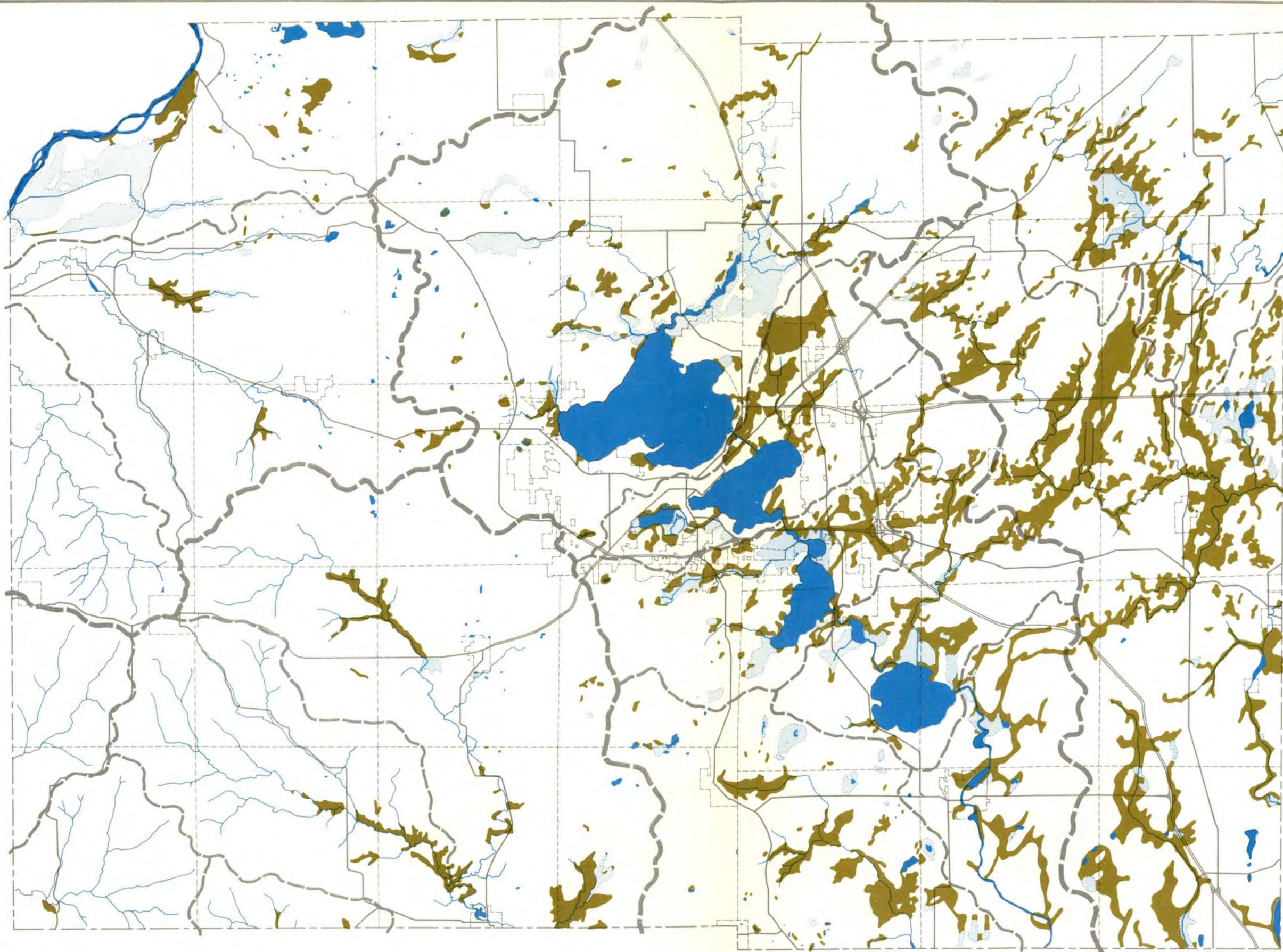
Totals (Excluding Wisconsin River)  
Totals (Including Wisconsin River)

688.7 Acres      421.4 Miles  
2,046.7 Acres    435.4 Miles

Artificial stream impoundments, such as Rockdale and Marshall Mill Ponds, created in the 1800's have limited value for fishing because of high fertility and sedimentation; but they can be esthetically attractive. Lakes Mendota, Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa, created by the moraine damming of the preglacial Yahara River Valley, and the present Yahara River that drains them, by virtue of their size and depth, provide most of the aquatic recreation for the county. In addition, this water system with the adjacent wetlands supports waterfowl, fish and furbearing wildlife. Excessive fertility of the water is causing excessive aquatic plant and algae growth and erosion of the disturbed land around the lakes increases the sedimentation. Thus the aging of the lakes has been greatly accelerated.

The driftless area in the west and southwest, with as much as 400 to 450 feet in relief, has many streams draining the valleys that have deeply eroded the ancient bedrock and so today few lakes or marshes remain. Springs are many and large and thus permit stream management for cold water fishes--especially trout. See Photo #4 on page 12. Unless the valley walls and silt plains are protected, the high quality fishing water will be eliminated.

In 1938 the Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory showed 67,277 acres of wetland and by the 1955-60 period, one-third of this, most of it in the eastern half of the county, had been drained. The map showing marsh areas lost since 1905 (next page) illustrates the substantial amount of wetlands drained or otherwise lost in Dane County since the turn of the century. Although the precise



DANE COUNTY WISCONSIN  
**WATER RESOURCES**

PREPARED BY DANE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

- DRAINAGE BASINS 
- LAKES 
- RIVERS AND STREAMS 
- MARSHES 
- MARSH AREAS LOST SINCE 1905 

- TOWN, VILLAGE, CITY LIMITS 
- MAJOR HIGHWAYS 



JANUARY 1966



and ultimate effect of such a large and drastic change in the County's physiography is not known, it is clear and imperative that the remaining wetland resources be preserved.

Wetlands are important for the survival of fish as well as game resources. (See Photo #5 Page 20) Pike seek out the flooded lands for spring spawning. Wildlife use the marshes including small ones, not only for feeding and reproduction, but also for nesting and winter cover protection. Also, marshes help maintain water quality of downstream lakes by reducing the velocity of water flowing through and thus causing the settling of silt that would otherwise flow into the lakes. In addition, wetlands have the ability to act like sponges during times of heavy rain, allowing the water to percolate down and recharge and stabilize the ground water reservoir. In addition, the many living organisms present in the wetlands have the ability to retain a great deal of the excess nitrogen and prevent it from further enriching the lakes.

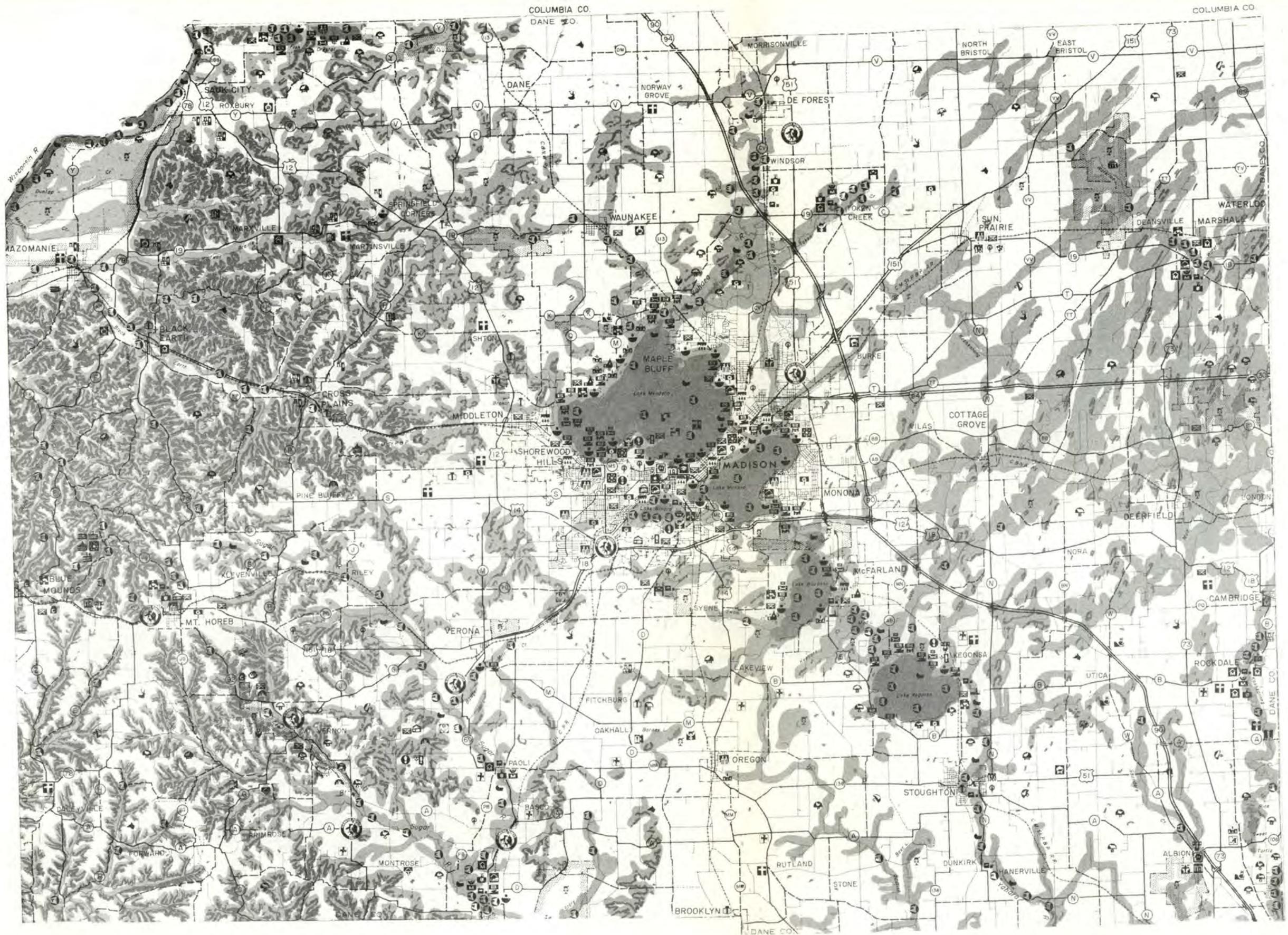
Because of the County's geological, ecological and historical background, there are many parcels of land with unique scientific value. Most of these are known and should be protected from urban development. Those of interest already in public ownership (Department of Natural Resources) include a sand prairie with black oak barrens in the Town of Mazomanie along the Wisconsin River; a marsh, and tamarack swamp in the Town of Burke along the Yahara River and Token Creek; and an area around Mud Lake and Goose Lake in the Town of Deerfield, which has red oak and

**WETLANDS NEAR  
STOUGHTON,  
WISCONSIN**



mixed hardwoods on a drumlin and with a fine selection of aquatic and emergent vegetation in the lakes.

A special note should be made of the thorough research by the former Wisconsin Department of Resource Development in delineating and promoting the Environmental Corridor Concept. Briefly, the Concept is this: linear patterns of outstanding landscape resources, manmade features and natural or geologic resources all appear to follow the river valleys, streams, bluffs and ridge lines. These linear patterns or corridors may be identified and mapped for the purpose of guiding development and open space preservation. A monochrome reproduction of the Dane County portion of this inventory is shown on the next page. The light gray areas indicate the environmental corridors, the darker areas indicate areas of steep slope. The small symbols which appear on this map indicate a variety of cultural and natural features which were identified for this resource inventory. The key to the various symbols appears on the page after the map.



# LANDSCAPE RESOURCE INVENTORY

## DANE COUNTY

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 1966

-  SIGNIFICANT TOPOGRAPHY
-  ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS



# LEGEND

	CASTLE ROCK		RESERVOIR		HISTORICAL HOME
	BALANCED ROCK		LOCK		NATIVE HANDICRAFT
	CAVE		DAM, FISHWAY, DRAINAGE WAY		OLD CEMETERY
	WATERFALL		BOATING AREA		HISTORICAL FOLK LORE
	EXCEPTIONAL ISLAND		OUTFITTING POST		BRIDGE (COVERED, ETC.)
	DEER		FUEL, REPAIR, SUPPLIES		MINERAL ORE OUTCROPPING
	RED AND GREY FOX		HARBOR OF REFUGE		OLD MINE
	BADGER		MARINA		UNUSUAL CROP
	BEAVER		BOATING FACILITIES, RAMP		UNUSUAL FARM STRUCTURE
	MUSKRAT		SAIL BOATING		LOG HOME BARN-OCCUPIED
	MINK		ICE BOATING		FRAME STRUCTURE PRIOR TO 1860 ASSOCIATED WITH FAMOUS PERSON OR EVENT
	OTTER		SKINDIVING		STONE STRUCTURE PRIOR TO 1860 ETC.
	HERON		STATE PARK		OUTSTANDING FARMERS MARKET
	CRANE		COUNTY PARK		OUTSTANDING SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT, FARM CONSERVATION ORCHARD
	SWAN		OUTSTANDING REFORESTATION PROJECT		FARM STRUCTURE FOR SUMMER OCCUPANCY
	EAGLE		MUNICIPAL PARK		GOLF COURSE
	FALCON		STATE RECREATION AREA		CANOE ROUTE
	RED-TAILED HAWK		WETLAND PROJECT, LEVEE, DITCHING AND DYKING		SKI TRAIL (CROSS-COUNTRY)
	GOSHAWK		OBSERVATION PLATFORM		HIKING TRAIL
	GREAT HORNED OWL		GAME FARM		BRIDLE TRAIL
	PRAIRIE CHICKEN		WILDLIFE HUNTING		NATURE TRAIL
	RUFFED GROUSE		WILDLIFE PRESERVE		TRAIL SHELTER
	PHEASANT		HUNTING PRESERVE		PICNIC AREA
	HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE		FIRE TOWER		CAMPSITE
	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE		HISTORICAL MARKER		DAY CAMP
	WOODCOCK		BATTLEFIELD		NATURE CAMP
	GEESE		BARRACKS		YOUTH CAMP
	DUCK		MILL POND		SKI LIFT
	QUAIL		OLD MILL		SKI ROPE TOW
	STURGEON		BLACKSMITH SHOP		SKI SLOPE STRUCTURE
	WALLEYE		PIONEER CHURCH		SNOW PLAY AREA: SLEDDING, ETC.
	(NORTHERN) PIKE		ONE-ROOM SCHOOL		MUSEUM
	CATFISH		OPERA HOUSE		LOCAL FESTIVAL, CELEBRATION
	BASS		GENERAL STORE		AN INTERESTING INDUSTRY OPEN FOR VISITS
	TROUT		TAVERN, SALOON		MODERN MILL
	PANFISH		ICE SKATING SHELTER		MODERN MINE
	FISH HATCHERY		COUNTY FAIR		POWER PLANT
	EXCEPTIONAL WETLAND		OUTSTANDING BUILDING		RACE TRACK
	BATHING BEACH		SCHOOL OF HIGHER EDUCATION		
	SWIMMING FACILITIES		COUNTY SEAT		

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The present pattern of urban development in Dane County exhibits a variety of characteristics, some but not all of which, are generally regarded as positive or desirable. Urban development is concentrated largely within the central city (Madison), and all or nearly all associated development contained within the boundaries of the County. In addition, the settlement pattern provides a reasonable variety of community types and sizes in the region. A limited number of contiguous suburban municipalities and a large number of smaller but independent satellite cities and villages separated by farm areas provide a range of opportunities and choices for residents of the region.

Not all of the non-farm developments, however, are contained in central or nucleated places. Scattered, isolated or discontinuous development with occasional examples of string development characterizes a segment of the region settlement pattern. A special situation occurs along lake shorelines of the larger lakes and portions of the Wisconsin River shoreline when a continuous line of development is generally prevalent.

As can be seen on the map of Urbanization on the following page, the pattern of development is not so much one of using up all the land area in Dane County. In fact, including all public and private land except agricultural or vacant, only 10 percent of Dane County was developed in 1966. The problem is more one of the form this development is taking. Viewed from the ground, however, the pattern of scattered development gives rise to a concern that the rural landscape is rapidly being altered and that the sense of open space is being lost.

### HISTORICAL SITES

The outstanding historical sites in Dane County are listed on pages 28-31 , and their locations are noted by number on the map following this list. A few are indicated by official markers, but most buildings and locations are still unprotected in private ownership. Some may risk deterioration or being destroyed because of new development. Arrangements are necessary to preserve the prime sites by public or private means according to a priority list. Photos 6 and 7 illustrate two of these identified sites.

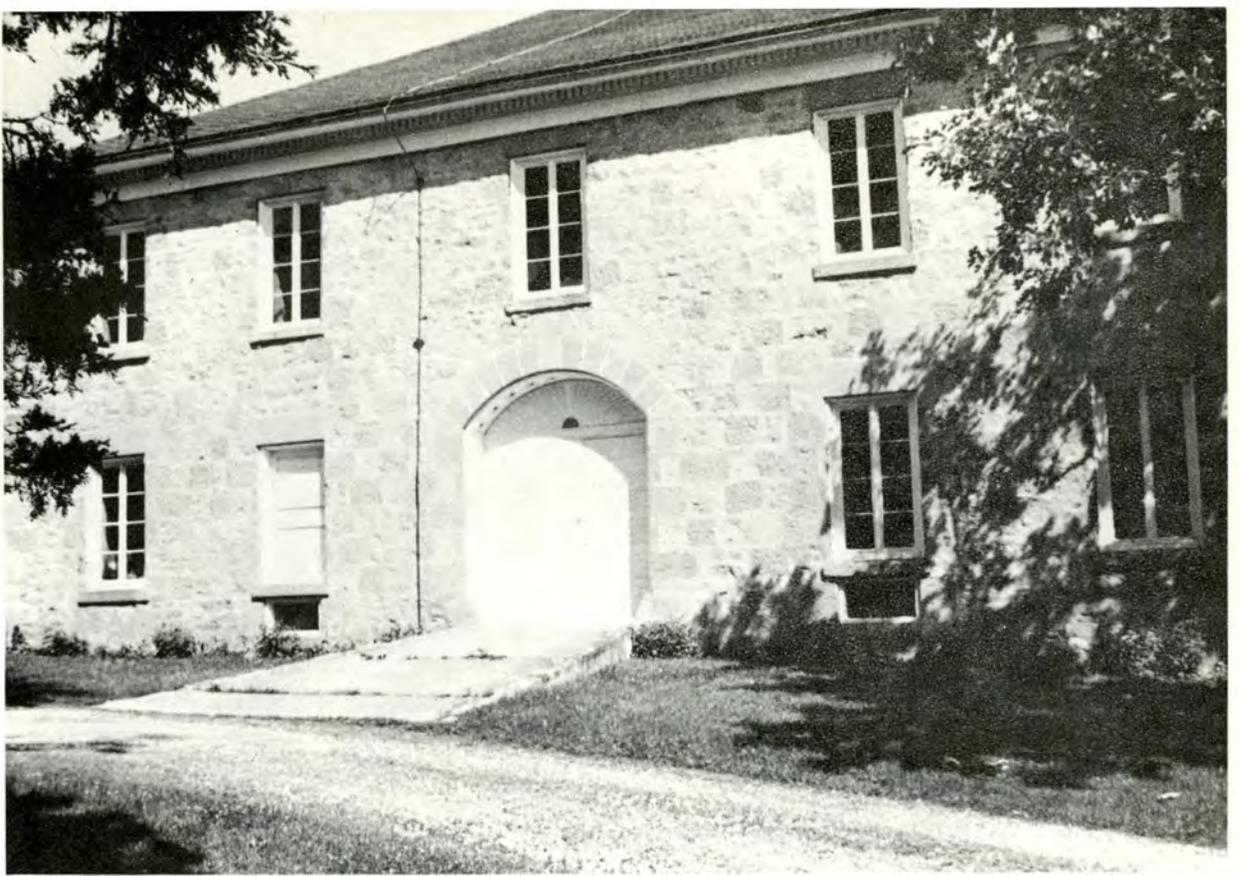
### INDIAN ANTIQUITIES

Dane County has had a long history of occupation. Nomadic hunters in small bands of approximately 20 people inhabited the area 13,000 years ago. Then (c. 8,000-500 B.C.) larger groups of people congregated to use local food resources. This area with its many lakes and streams was a productive region. Fish and game were plentiful.

Some evidence of Copper Culture appears in the era, 2000 to 1000 B.C., followed by the introduction of the use of pottery, plant cultivation, and the conical and effigy burial mounds. The effigy mounds are found in abundance in Dane County and are unique to Wisconsin and adjoining states even though they cannot be definitely connected with any of the Indian groups occupying the state during the historic period. The general location of these is shown on the map following this section along with the location of old Indian cemeteries, campsites and villages.

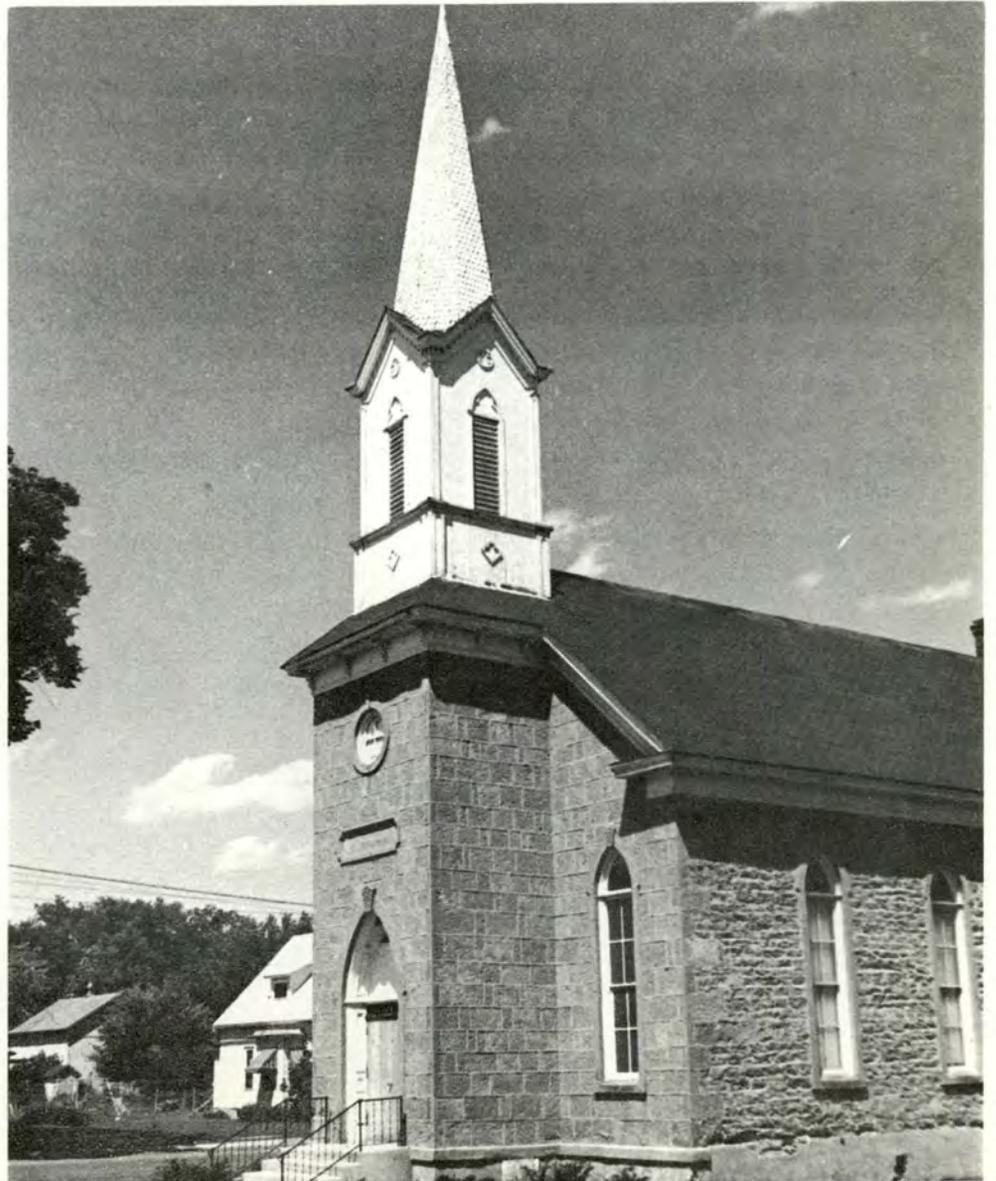
After 1,000 A.D. the living pattern of the Aboriginal Indians evolved into an economy of agriculture, hunting, fishing and supplemented by the gathering of nuts and wild rice. The map shows the prevalence of Indian sites during prehistoric times. Unfortunately, as urban development spread, many of these antiquities were destroyed or built over. The source of this data and map was the Wisconsin Historical Society.

**KEHL  
WINERY  
BUILT IN  
1867**



**6**

**SALEM KIRCHE  
MAZOMANIE  
WISCONSIN**



**7**

## HISTORICAL SITES AND POINTS OF INTEREST

(Dane County Excluding Madison)

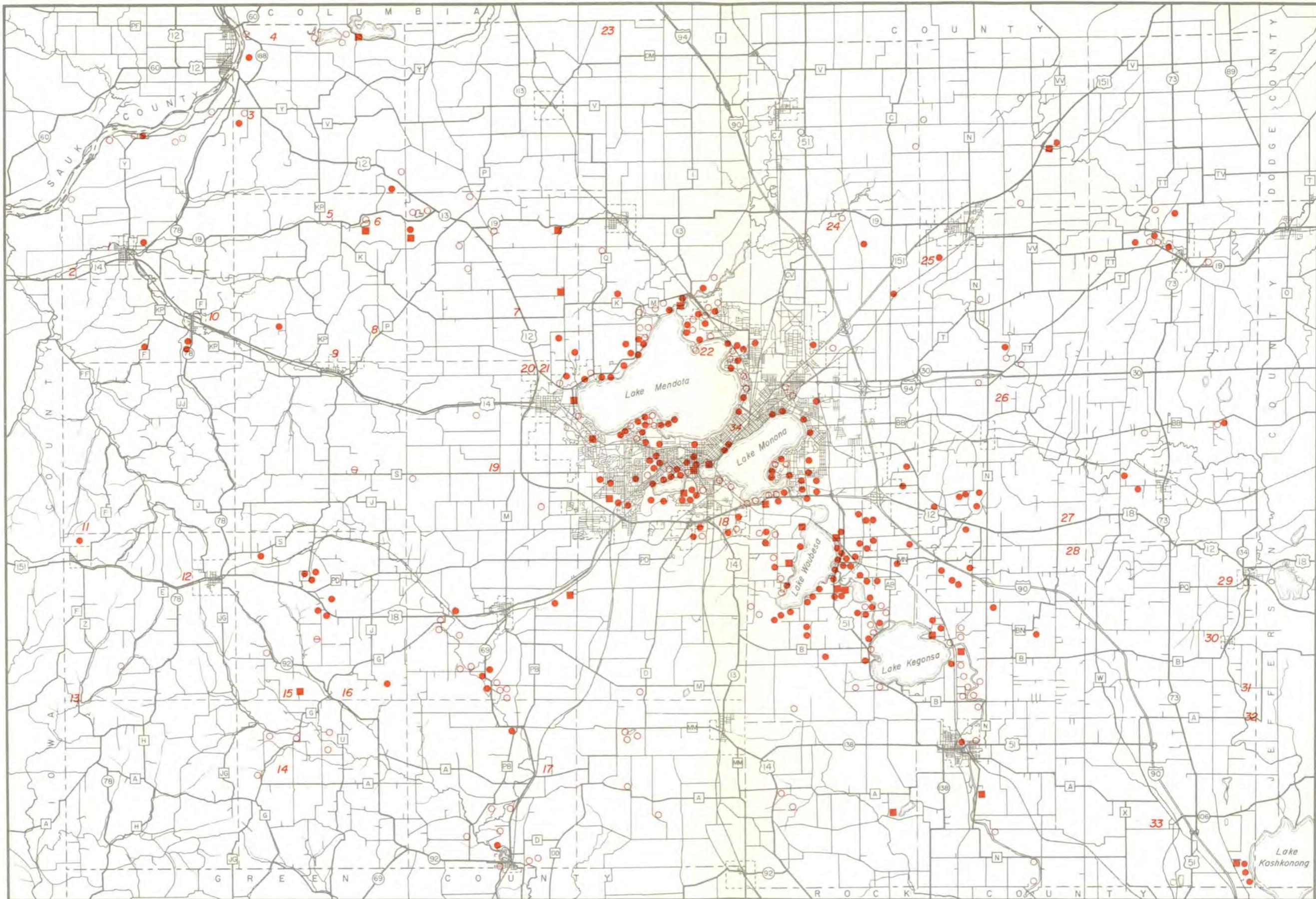
(Numbers refer to locations on Map 5)

1. Mazomanie, Salem Kirche, with hand-wrought stone blocks; many interesting stone buildings.
2. Wayside marker for early settlement of Dover.
3. Wayside marker describes Blackhawk War, Battle of Wisconsin Heights, July 21, 1832.
4. Kehl House and winery off Highway 188; house built in 1858, winery in 1867; center of wine industry until severe winter of 1899 destroyed vineyards.
5. Highway 19 through Marxville Valley; several interesting old stone houses.
6. Shrine to Virgin atop high hill, south of Highway 19. Built by Endres family in 1857 as thanksgiving for protection against epidemic.
7. Ashton; St. Peter's Church, attractive Gothic architecture; stone quarried and church built by farmers of congregation.
8. County Highway PD to Springfield Corners; several pioneer log cabins in good repair and still inhabited.

9. Cross Plains; Wisconsin's mile long village street; 19th Century Catholic Church has French Gothic architecture; Christina House; old stagecoach tavern; two-story roller mill.
10. Black Earth; Patrons Mercantile Exchange, one of the largest retail co-ops in U.S.; former grist mill has burr stones from France.
11. Brigham County Park; site of early fort, also home of Dane County's first white settler.
12. Little Norway, reconstructed Norwegian farm settlement in spectacular surroundings.
13. Hauge Log Church, built 1852, on County Highway Z, 1 mile north of Dalyville; first Norwegian Lutheran Church west of Madison.
14. Birthplace of Wisconsin's famous son, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.
15. Donald Rock; wayside surrounded by interesting rock formation.
16. Forest of Fame, Mt. Vernon; marked trees, started from cuttings or seeds of famous trees, such as Washington Elm, Sherwood Forest, etc.
17. Frenchtown Road and old French cemetery; center of a pioneer French settlement; French names like Genin, Pillar, Henri, and Lombolely still exist in neighborhood.
18. Nob Hill, Madison area high spot; tradition says a pioneer Norwegian built a stone altar atop hill "in honor of light and sun."

19. Middleton Junction Stagecoach house.
20. New St. Bernard's Church, widely admired; mosaic above high altar built by parochial pupils; statue to St. Raphael, patron of travelers, under bell tower.
21. Old Stamm House, Pheasant Branch; 19th Century stone tavern on Pheasant Branch Creek, still in use.
22. Mendota Hospital Park; museum in hospital; Indian ceremonial mounds in park.
23. Mount Joy; magnificent country house with classical porticos and front; close by on Viaduct Road is lovely Eden Glen, a wildlife refuge; stone marker reads: "In testimony of the beautiful character of Angela Mountjoy de Bower 1874-1898."
24. Token Creek; picturesque wildlife area; fishing; site of old Congregational Church and early grist mill.
25. Sun Prairie Road, an old Indian trail; Sun Prairie, birthplace of artist Georgia O'Keeffe.
26. Cottage Grove; country village; Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church is attractive and functional.
27. Nora, site of old Nora and Nora store; historic jumping off place for early Norwegian immigrants heading west.

28. West Koshkonong churches; two historic Norwegian Lutheran Churches, symbolizing a doctrinal split; cemetery at older church has interesting gravestones; one family marker carries numerous variations of popular Scandinavian name of Olaf, such as Olous, Olafsen, Olausen, etc.
29. Cambridge; Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church near creek, built in 1851.
30. Rockdale mill; favorite haunt of painters; old grist mill, dam and mill race still stand.
31. East Koshkonong; second set of twin Lutheran churches marking doctrinal split among Norwegian Lutherans; one church is attractive example of country church architecture.
32. Hillside, on County Highway A, monument commemorates first organized Norwegian Lutheran Church services in America, September 1, 1844, conducted by Rev. J. W. W. Dietrichson.
33. Albion; seat of famous 19th Century school, Albion Academy and Normal Institute, founded by Seventh Day Baptists in 1853 and operated until 1914.
34. There are many buildings of historical and architectural interest in the City of Madison. A listing of some of the more outstanding ones are described and mapped in a publication: Sandstone and Buffalo Robes, published by the Madison City Planning Department.



INDIAN ANTIQUITIES & HISTORICAL SITES

DANE COUNTY

PREPARED BY DANE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

- CEMETERY
- ⊗ CAMPSITE
- VILLAGE
- MOUNDS
- ⊗ HISTORIC SITE

- 90 INTERSTATE
- 51 U.S. HIGHWAY
- 13 STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY TRUNK



Exhibit 9

Exhibit 9



Exhibit 10

