

MAY 3 1923  
 Wis. Highway Com.

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# WISCONSIN

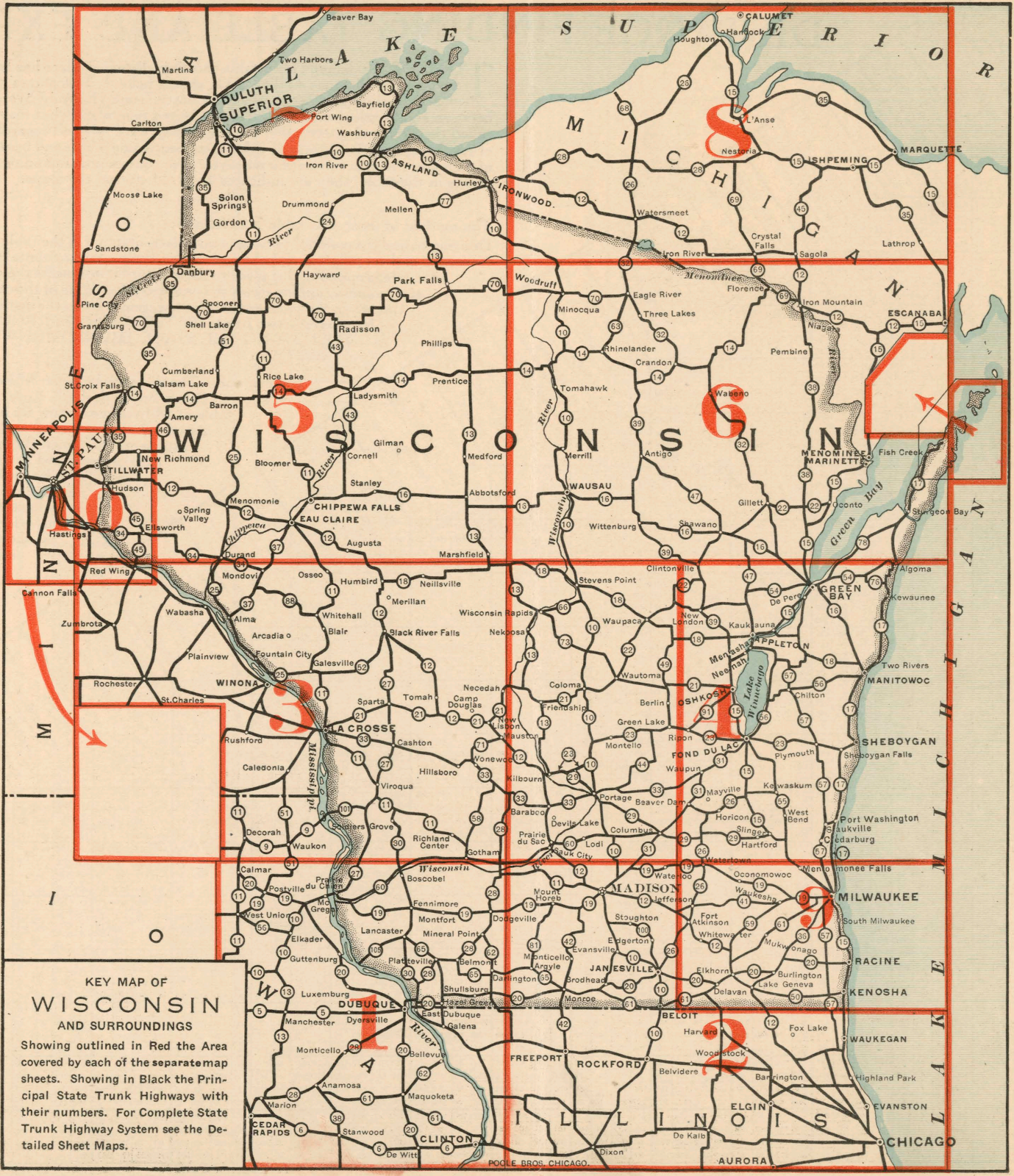
This Booklet was compiled by A. R. Hirst, State Highway Engineer, to help you to know and appreciate Wisconsin.

**D**EDICATED to Wisconsin, not merely an area of land, but a living unit of civilization. Surrounded by a girdle of sparkling waters, endowed and embellished by Nature with lavish hand, with a written history extending back to Mayflower times and a long record of proud accomplishments. Destined to leadership in Agriculture, in Dairying, in Manufactures and as a Pleasure Resort. A wonderful State, and fast growing into further greatness! Here's to thee, Wisconsin!

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**Wisconsin Highway Commission**  
 Madison, Wisconsin



**KEY MAP OF WISCONSIN AND SURROUNDINGS**  
 Showing outlined in Red the Area covered by each of the separate map sheets. Showing in Black the Principal State Trunk Highways with their numbers. For Complete State Trunk Highway System see the Detailed Sheet Maps.

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 29902  
 W81  
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# EXPLANATION OF MAPS

## SURFACED ROADS SHOWN IN RED

- Indicates State Trunk Highways surfaced with concrete.
- Indicates State Trunk Highways surfaced with materials other than concrete, good in all weather and seasons.
- Indicates State Trunk Highways surfaced with light coverings of gravel, etc., good in the summer season.
- Indicates County Trunk Highways which are surfaced and maintained by the County Organizations.
- Indicates other highways which are surfaced but which are not maintained by the County Organizations.

## EARTH ROADS SHOWN IN PURPLE

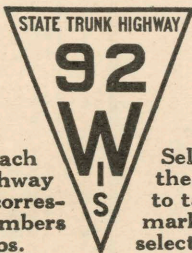
- Indicates State Trunk Highways, not surfaced, but which are good at all times, even after rains.
- Indicates State Trunk Highways, not surfaced, which are slippery immediately after showers and heavy driving after prolonged rains.
- Indicates State Trunk Highways, not surfaced, which are very sandy and heavy driving during prolonged dry spells.
- Indicates County Trunk Highways, not surfaced, maintained by the County Organizations.
- Indicates other highways, not surfaced, and not maintained by the County Organizations.

★ Red Star indicates location of distribution points from which the distances to seventy-nine other distribution points in and near Wisconsin are given. See pages 4, 5, and 6 for Distance Finding Table.

- Locates points of historic interest. See pages 41 and 42.
- + Locates points of scenic interest. See page 43.
- ▲ Locates free public camping sites. See also index, pages 7, 8 and 9.
- Locates points of industrial interest. See page 43.
- ★ Locates state properties, parks and institutions. See page 44.

NOTE: Scale of all map sheets is approximately one inch equals twelve miles, except the large scale map of the eastern part of the state, the scale of which is approximately one inch equals eight miles.

## OFFICIAL MARKER

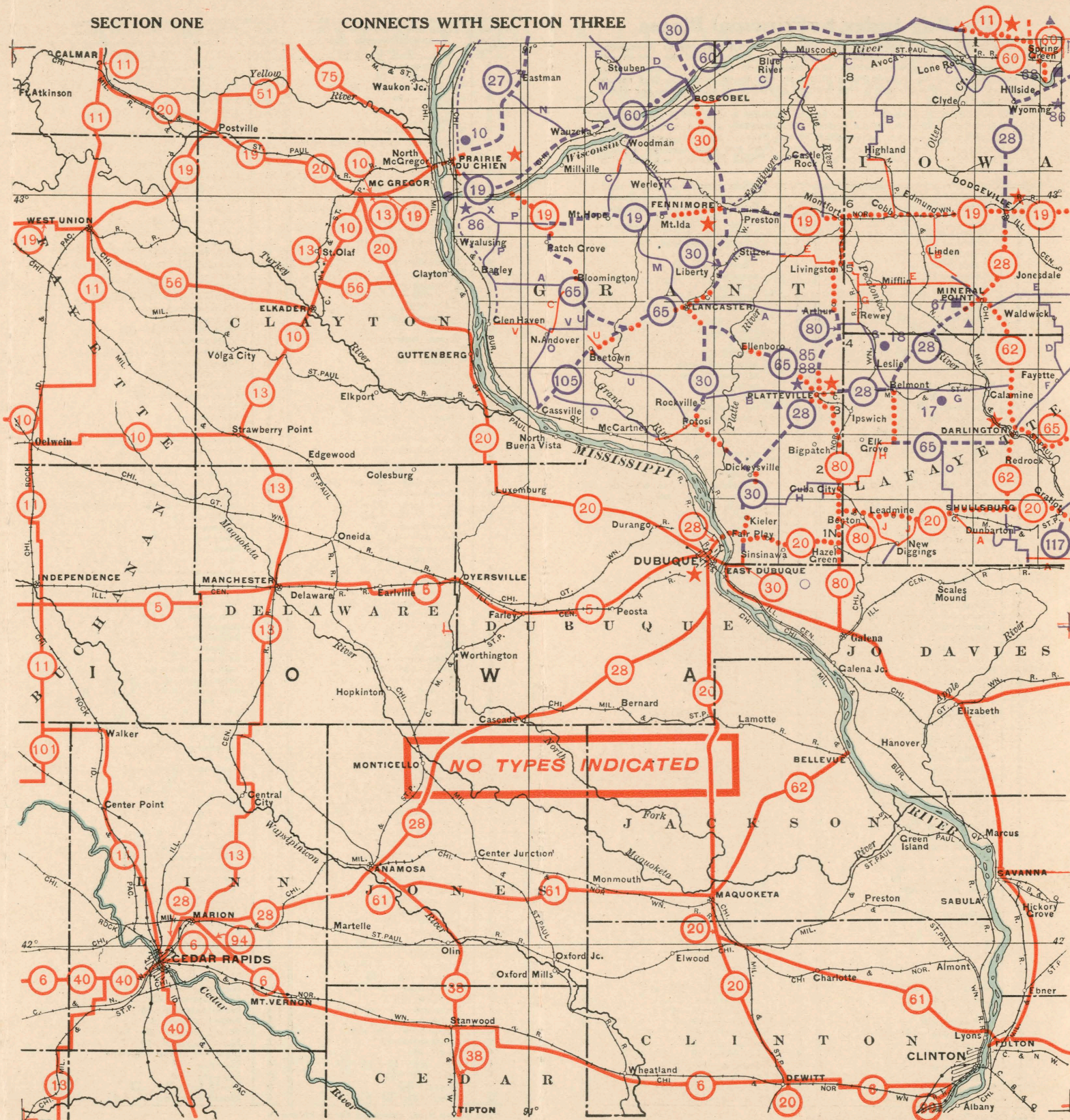


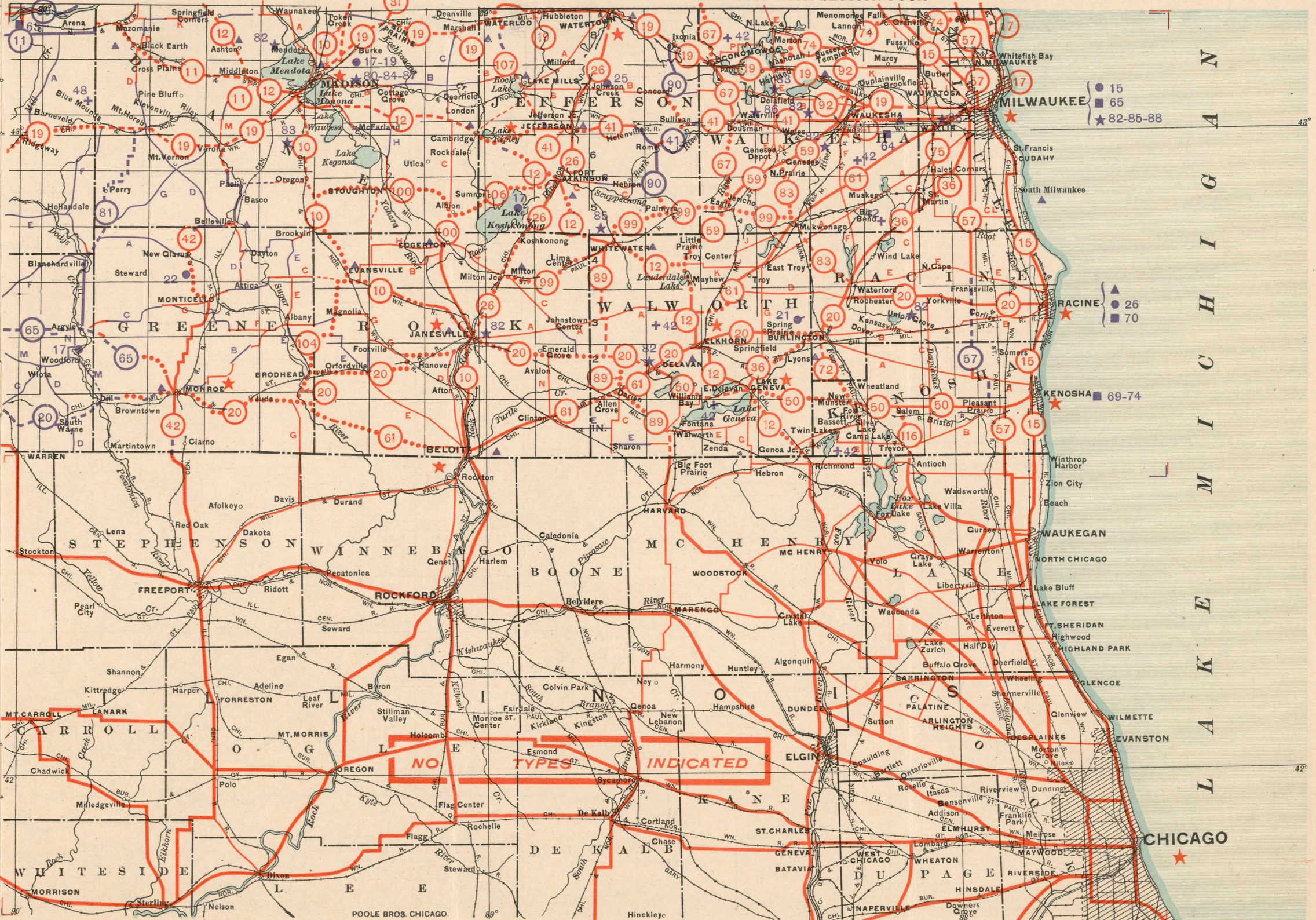
The markers on each State Trunk Highway are numbered to correspond with the numbers shown on the maps.

Select from the maps the route you wish to take and follow the markers showing the selected numbers.

SECTION ONE

CONNECTS WITH SECTION THREE

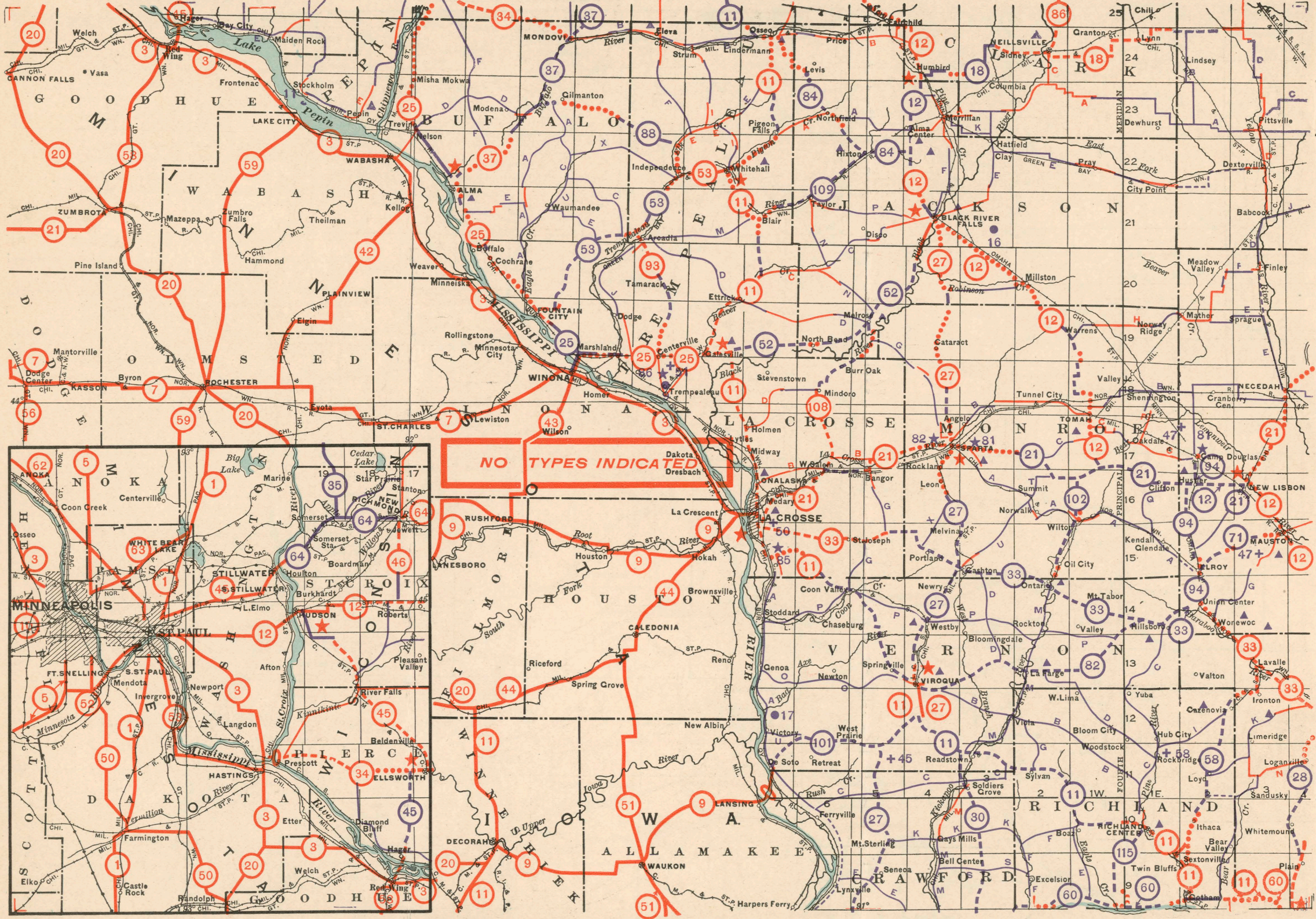


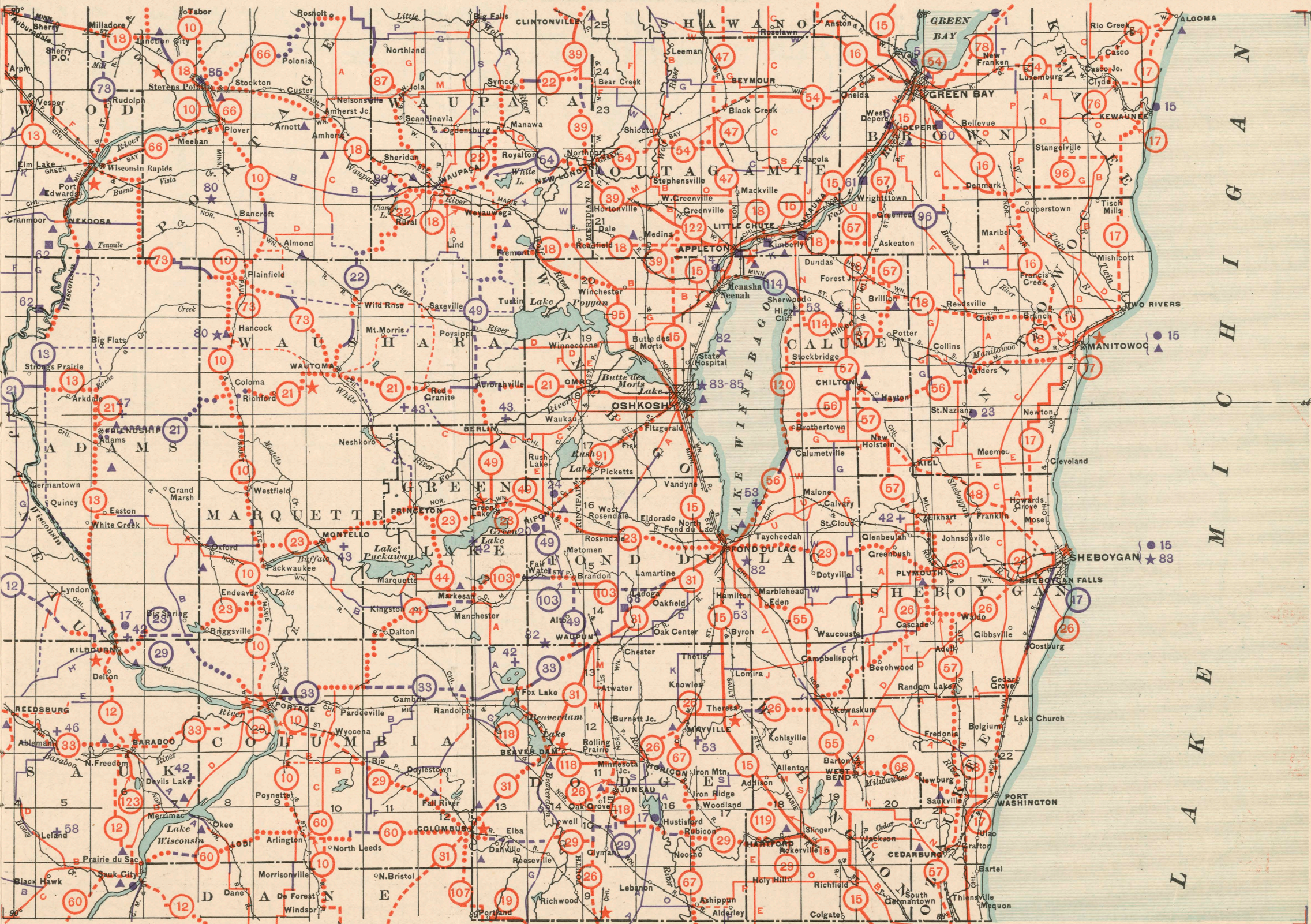


L A K E M I C H I G A N

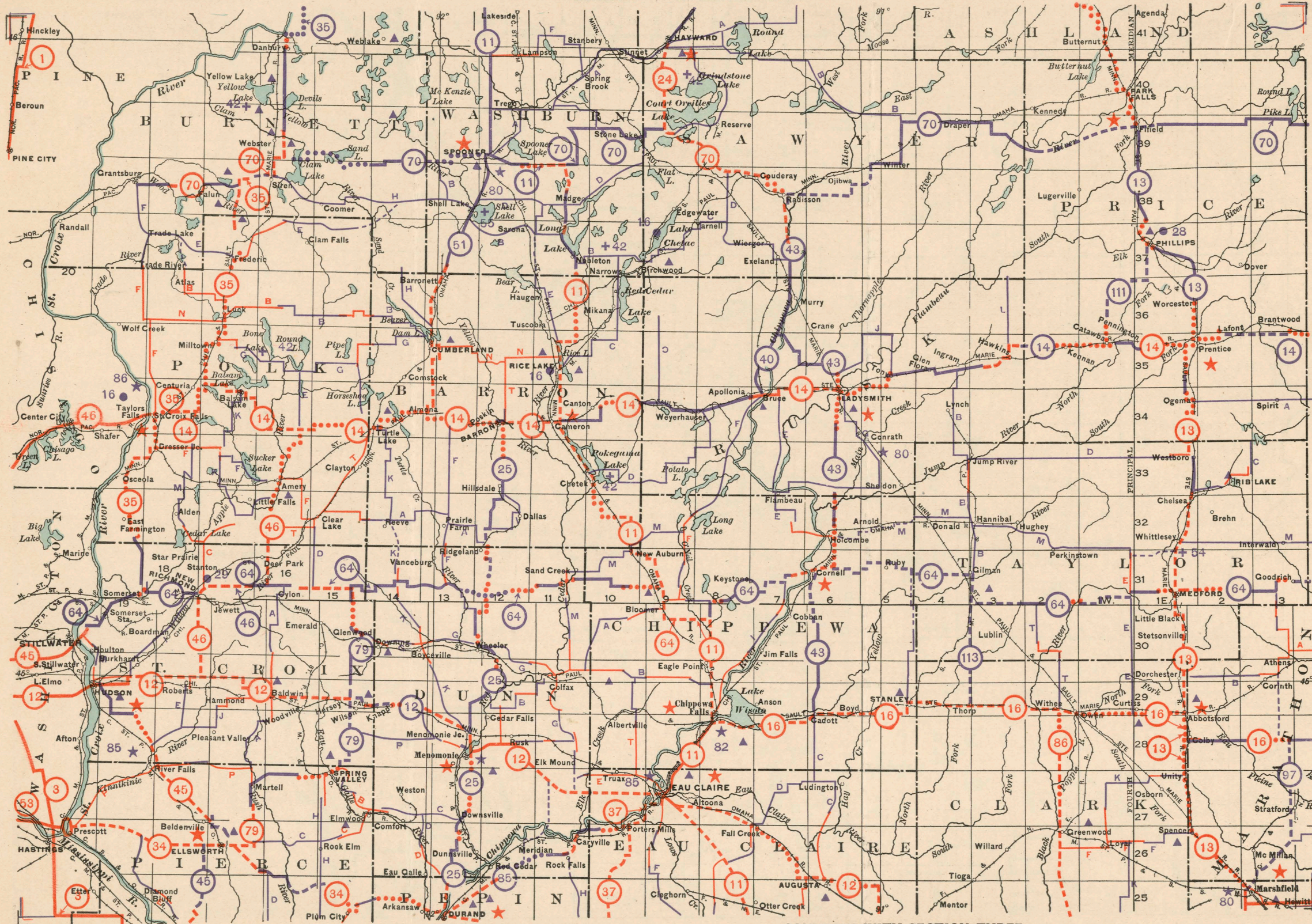
SECTION THREE

CONNECTS WITH SECTION FIVE

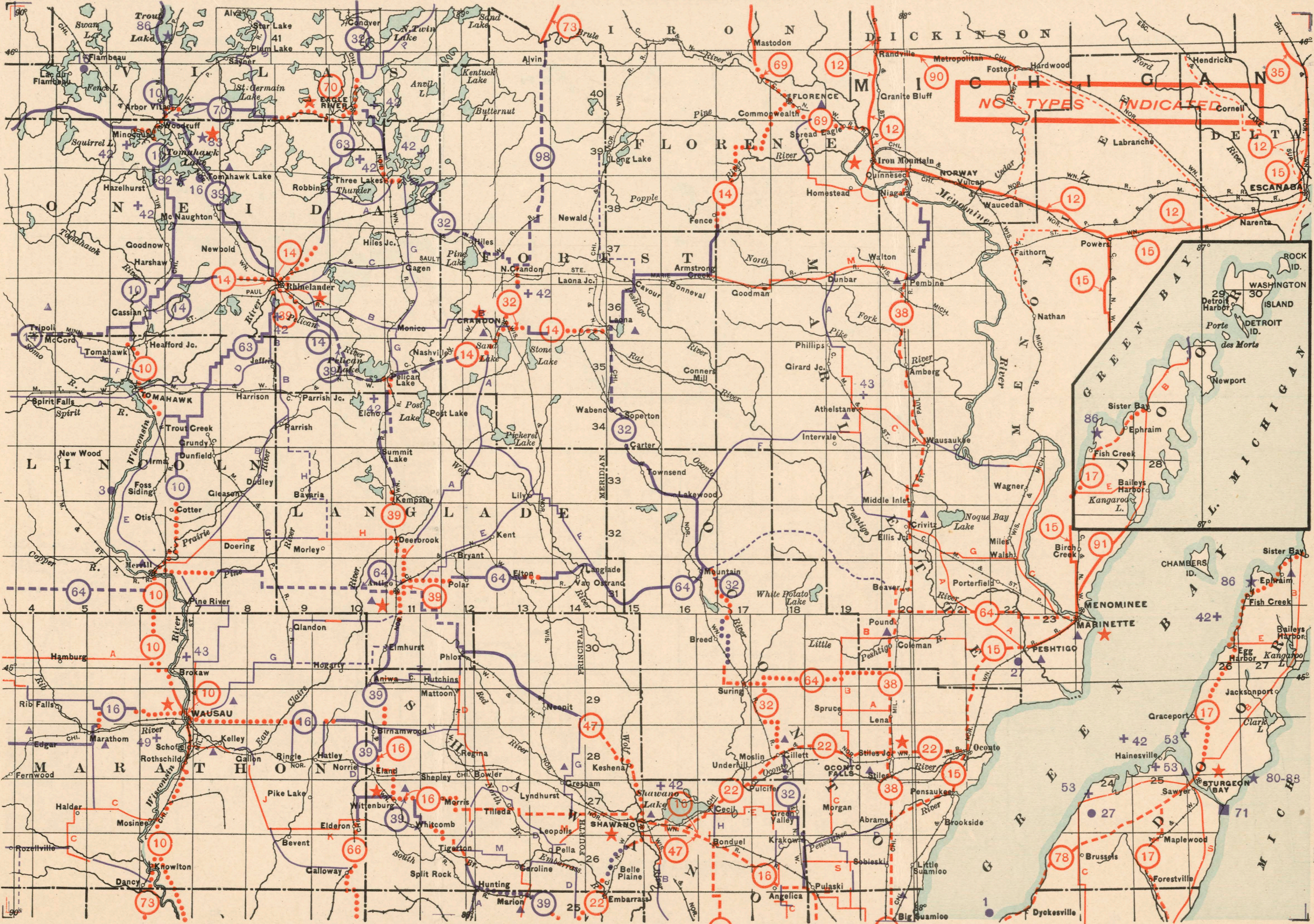




LAKESHORE

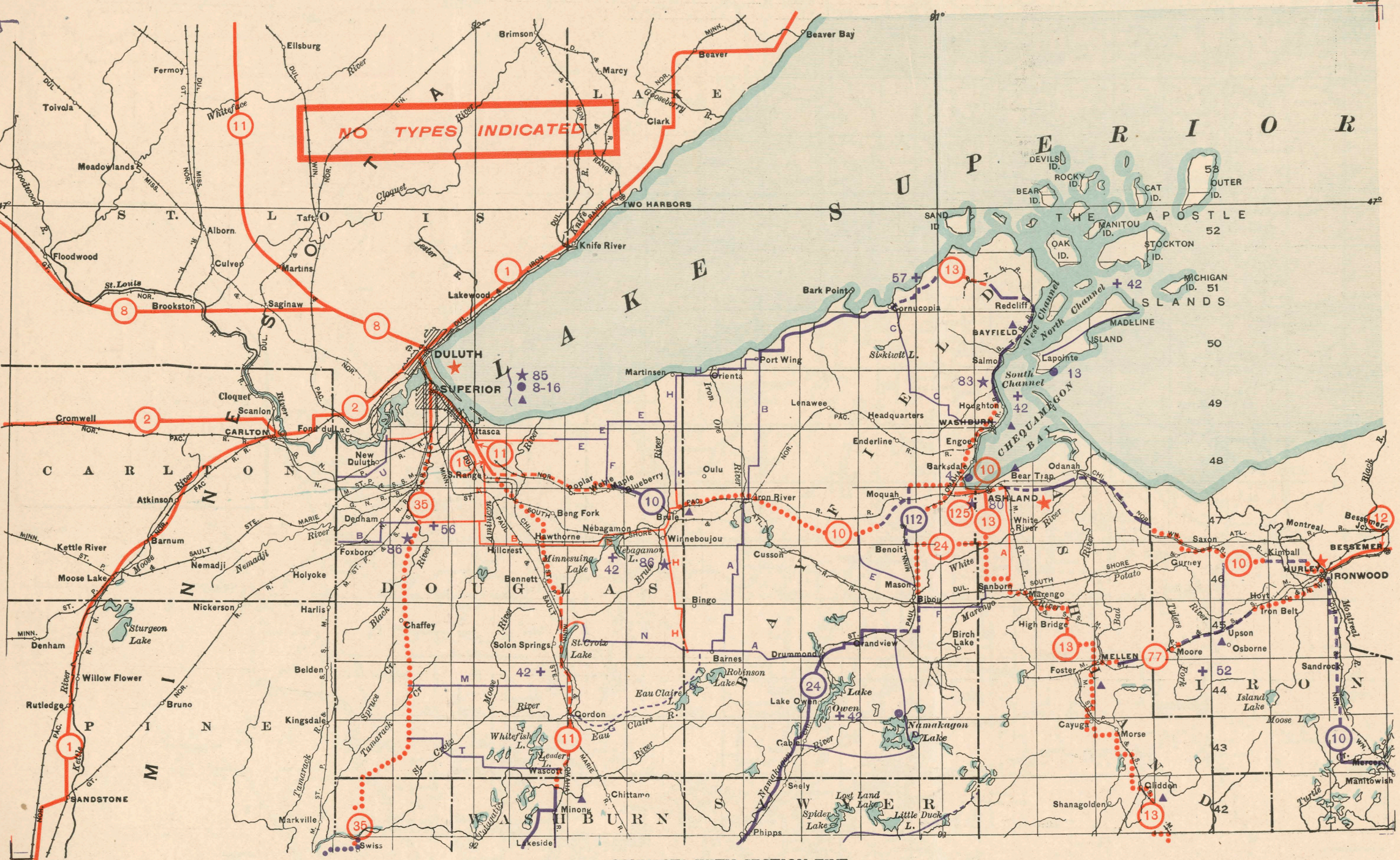






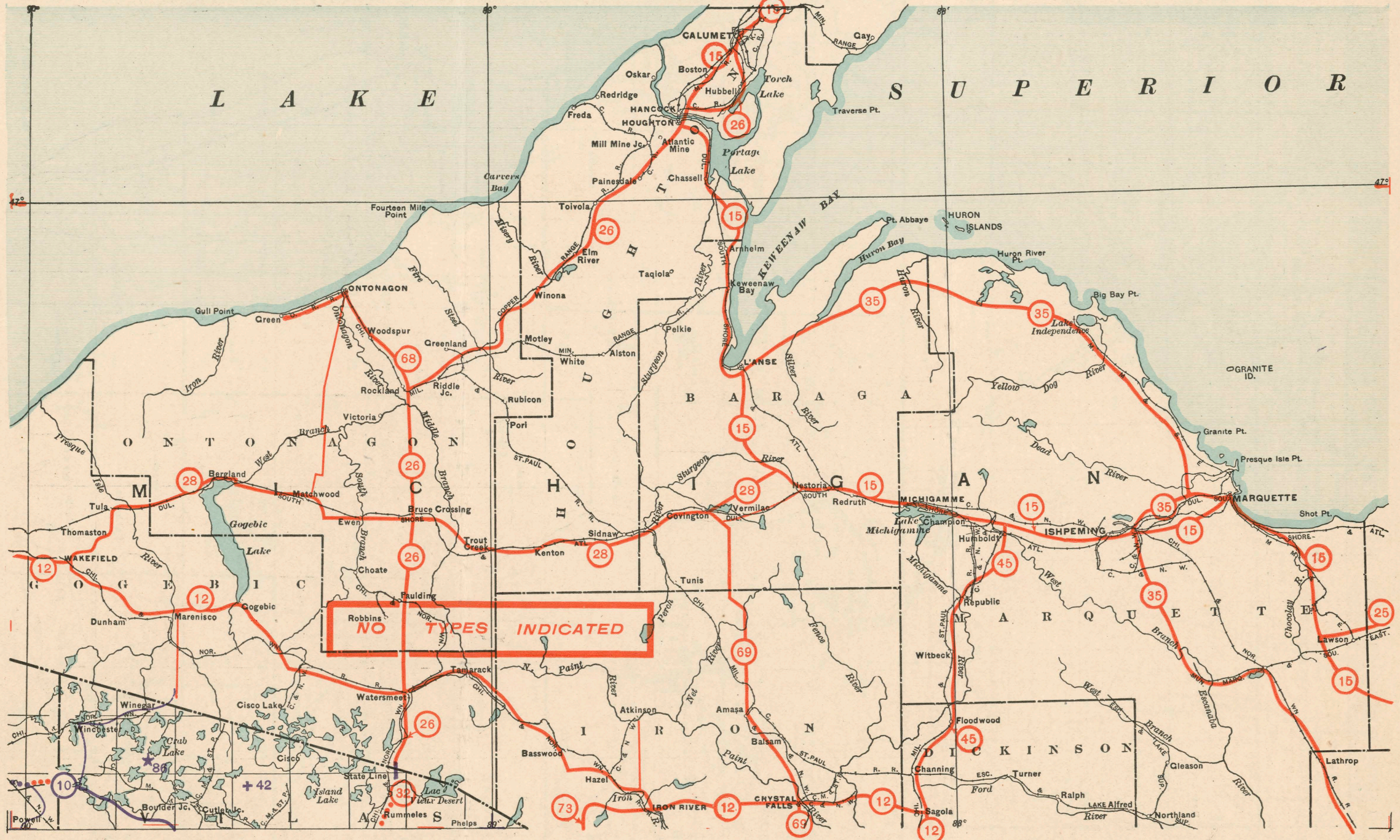
NO TYPES INDICATED

SECTION SEVEN



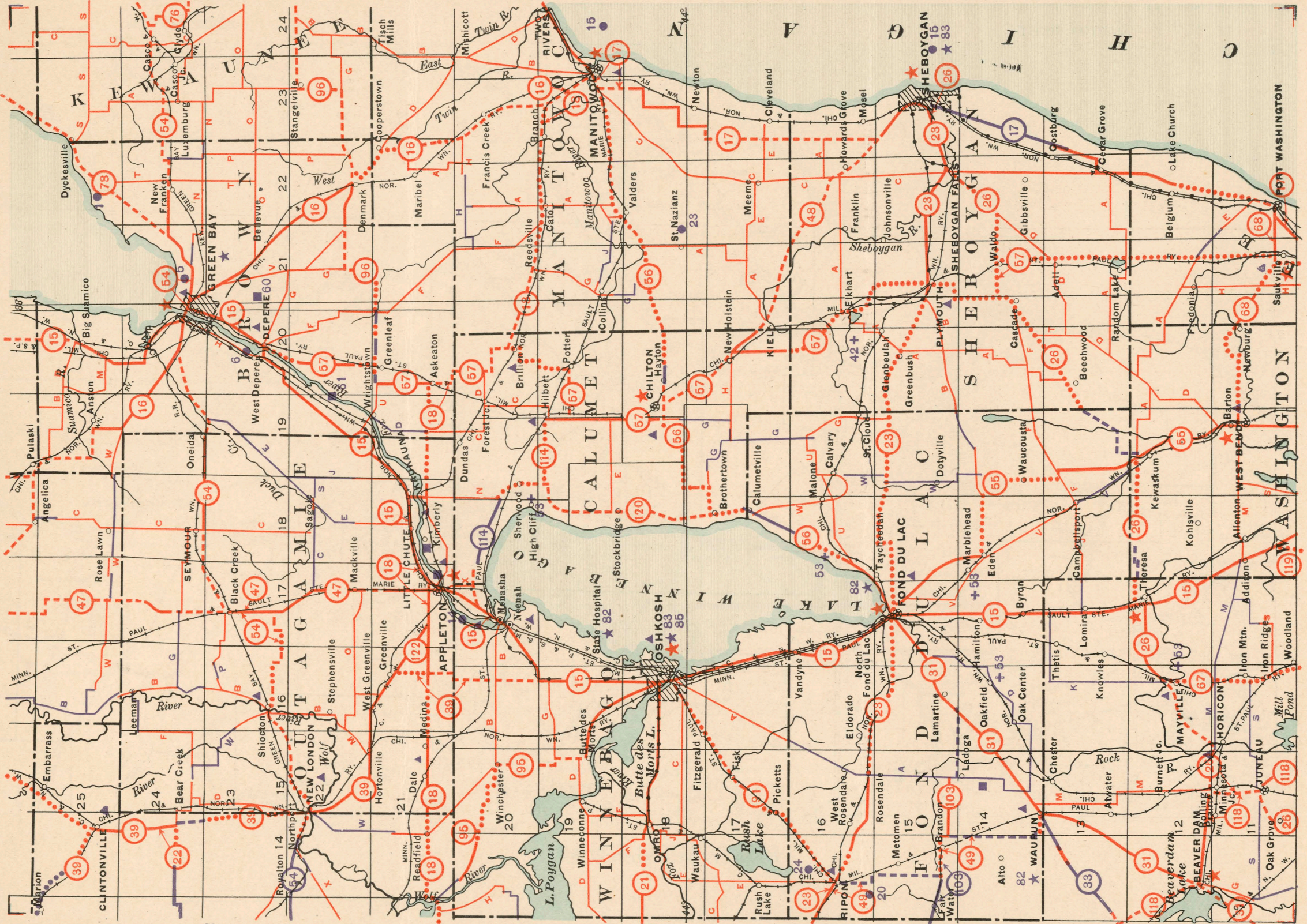
CONNECTS WITH SECTION FIVE

SECTION EIGHT

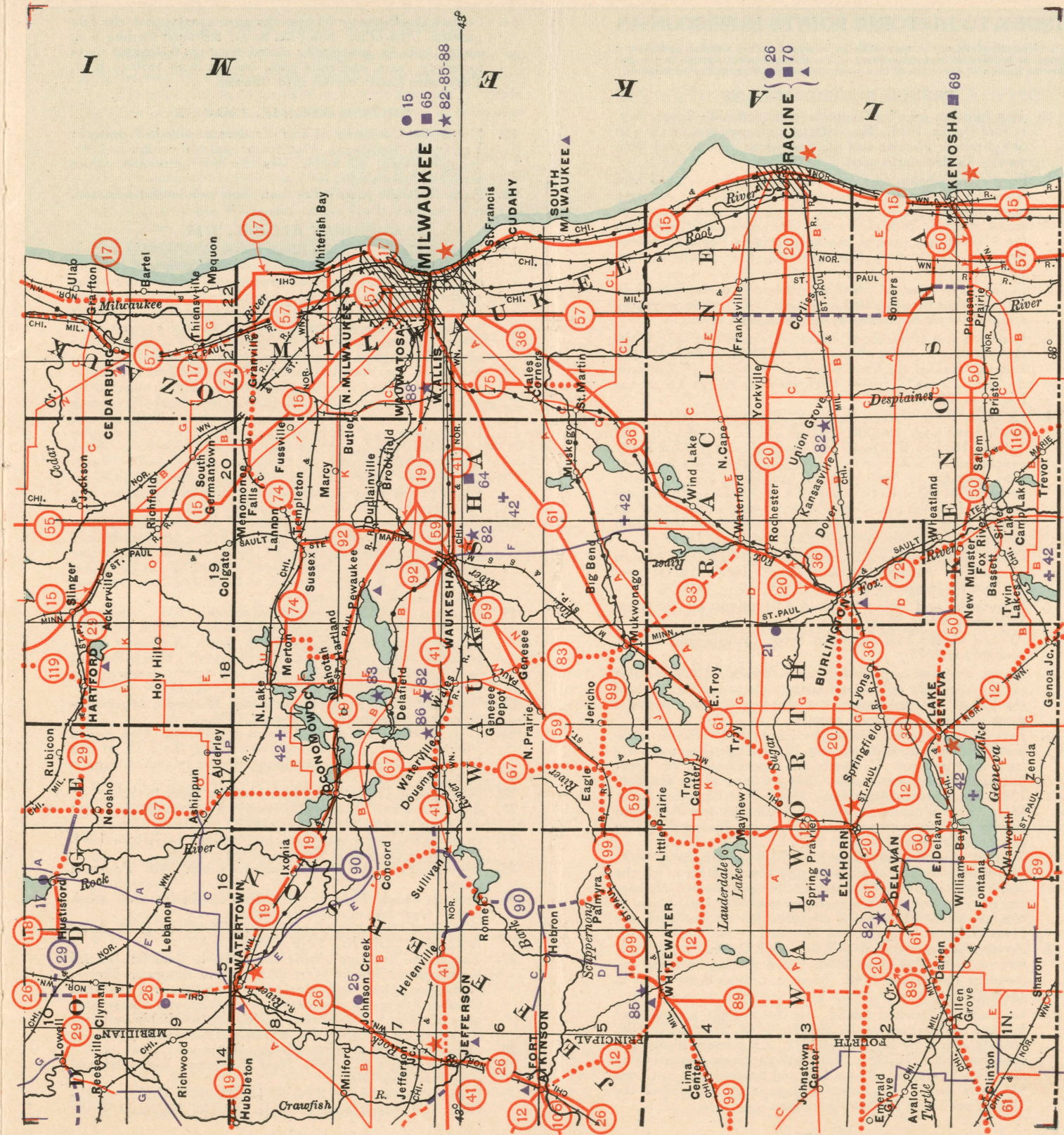


NO TYPES INDICATED

CONNECTS WITH SECTION SIX



COUNTIES OF WISCONSIN



County	On Map Section No.	Date County Created	Area Square Miles	All Public Highways Mileage	State Trunk Highways Miles	Population Thousands 1920	Valuation 1922 Thousands
Adams.....	4	1848	684	1,114	78.0	9.3	11,682
Ashland.....	7	1860	1,058	528	91.5	24.5	26,673
Barron.....	5	1859	902	1,616	102.9	34.3	55,632
Bayfield.....	7	1845	1,509	924	139.0	17.1	29,106
Brown.....	4	1818	538	1,073	128.3	61.9	90,675
Buffalo.....	3	1853	702	1,007	109.8	15.6	30,710
Burnett.....	5	1856	889	1,211	72.0	10.7	14,816
Calumet.....	4	1836	317	637	90.2	17.2	41,613
Chippewa.....	5	1845	1,031	1,323	119.2	36.5	58,486
Clark.....	5	1853	1,232	1,657	114.5	35.2	59,960
Columbia.....	4	1846	798	1,342	148.4	30.5	67,906
Crawford.....	3	1818	585	1,083	88.1	16.8	28,689
Dane.....	2	1836	1,241	2,259	211.5	89.4	230,288
Dodge.....	4	1836	902	1,591	170.2	49.7	123,719
Door.....	6	1851	466	981	61.3	19.1	26,736
Douglas.....	7	1854	1,349	1,062	96.0	49.7	82,328
Dunn.....	5	1854	854	1,488	108.4	27.0	49,850
Eau Claire.....	5	1856	667	1,010	86.0	35.7	53,511
Fond du Lac.....	6	1882	510	232	34.4	3.6	6,210
Forest.....	4	1836	716	1,296	148.0	56.1	103,228
Grant.....	6	1885	1,054	402	107.1	9.9	17,733
Green.....	1	1836	1,182	2,071	195.0	39.0	95,694
Green Lake.....	2	1858	576	1,069	76.7	21.6	63,688
Iowa.....	4	1858	383	569	56.0	14.9	32,392
Jackson.....	1	1829	762	1,141	82.2	21.5	63,443
Jacksonville.....	7	1893	797	214	73.0	10.3	16,115
Jefferson.....	3	1853	1,012	1,487	100.5	17.7	29,584
Juneau.....	2	1836	581	908	142.4	35.0	76,919
Kenosha.....	3	1856	782	1,235	86.6	19.2	26,221
Kewaunee.....	2	1850	273	487	55.8	51.3	92,062
La Crosse.....	4	1852	336	725	69.0	16.1	30,460
La Fayette.....	3	1851	480	722	84.0	44.3	65,482
Langlade.....	1	1846	627	1,146	108.8	20.0	61,506
Lincoln.....	6	1879	868	758	86.2	21.5	27,871
Manitowoc.....	6	1874	908	764	88.4	21.0	29,583
Marathon.....	4	1836	594	1,277	94.8	51.6	92,847
Marquette.....	6	1850	1,552	2,267	140.5	65.3	95,796
Marquette.....	6	1879	1,439	1,343	100.6	34.5	35,689
Marquette.....	4	1836	464	753	49.8	10.4	15,925
Milwaukee.....	2	1843	242	513	83.0	538.5	894,279
Monroe.....	3	1854	920	1,373	124.0	28.7	43,531
Oconto.....	6	1851	1,118	1,172	145.7	27.1	31,061
Ontonagon.....	6	1885	1,235	754	156.1	14.0	21,147
Outagamie.....	4	1851	654	1,158	107.0	55.1	88,544
Ozaukee.....	4	1853	237	496	60.5	16.3	33,238
Pepin.....	3	1858	240	420	34.9	7.5	12,707
Pierce.....	5	1853	586	1,232	87.2	21.7	40,153
Polk.....	5	1853	959	1,662	89.8	26.9	45,568
Portage.....	4	1836	819	1,378	124.7	33.6	37,212
Price.....	5	1879	1,278	866	132.7	18.5	22,231
Racine.....	2	1836	338	607	70.0	79.0	146,022
Richland.....	3	1842	592	1,194	88.0	19.8	45,789
Rock.....	2	1836	720	1,309	142.0	66.1	135,894
Rusk.....	5	1901	921	915	87.0	16.4	22,601
St. Croix.....	5	1840	711	1,403	125.5	26.1	51,753
Sauk.....	4	1840	851	1,571	136.8	32.5	70,079
Sawyer.....	5	1883	1,380	614	102.0	8.2	14,768
Shawano.....	6	1853	1,160	1,436	164.0	34.0	43,746
Sheboygan.....	4	1836	515	1,122	107.2	60.0	109,601
Taylor.....	5	1875	985	921	80.5	18.0	24,158
Trempealeau.....	3	1854	747	1,243	126.5	25.0	42,644
Vernon.....	3	1851	797	1,631	130.0	29.3	49,186
Vilas.....	8	1893	1,048	446	89.2	5.6	9,696
Walworth.....	2	1836	576	1,076	141.6	29.3	79,223
Washburn.....	5	1883	863	1,060	99.6	11.4	16,852
Washington.....	4	1836	447	946	72.8	25.7	55,552
Waukesha.....	2	1846	585	1,120	167.6	42.6	83,846
Waupaca.....	4	1851	772	1,495	137.1	34.2	53,267
Waushara.....	4	1851	649	1,319	119.2	16.7	24,505
Winnebago.....	4	1840	489	848	77.0	63.8	104,820
Wood.....	4	1856	804	1,208	92.0	34.6	49,906
Totals.....			*55,858	77,280	7,496.5	2,630.9	4,664,407

\*Water area 208 square miles, giving total area 56,066 square miles.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF WISCONSIN

(The following brief history and the locations of the historic points shown on the map and described in the "Index to Historic Points" are derived largely from the publications of the State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.)

**S**OVEREIGNTY over the soil of Wisconsin has been exercised by four great nations—Spain, France, England, and the United States. The jurisdiction of Spain, however, was theoretical, Wisconsin in the sixteenth century being an unvisited and unknown portion of Spain's American empire. Actual occupation of the territory embraced in modern Wisconsin was first undertaken by the French. In 1634 the explorer Nicolet, intent on finding a route to the Western Sea, visited the shores of Green Bay. (Settlement at Jamestown, Va., 1607; landing at Plymouth Rock, 1620). A generation later French exploration and occupation began in earnest. Mission and trading stations were established on the shores of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Green Bay by Radisson, Menard, Perrot, Duluth, Allouez, Le Sueur, St. Pierre, and others; while in 1673 the Fox-Wisconsin water route to the Mississippi was used by the explorers Joliet and Marquette.

Thereafter, for three-quarters of a century, the French maintained a precarious hold upon the allegiance of the Wisconsin Indians. This sovereignty of France over Wisconsin was broken for all time, however, when England defeated her in the great Seven Years' War, 1756-63. By the treaty of Paris, which closed this war, all the territory of France east of the Mississippi was ceded to England, while all west of the great river went to Spain.

England's nominal domination over Wisconsin, beginning thus in 1763, was of short duration, for by the treaty of 1783, which closed the Revolutionary War, the new United States were awarded the territory south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi.

Wisconsin tribesmen and white inhabitants participated in this war as they had in the Revolution, in the Seven Years' War, and in other earlier international struggles, first with the French against the English and later with the English against the United States.

Determined to take effective possession of the Northwest, the United States, in 1816, established garrisons at such strategic points as Mackinac, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and Chicago. By successive treaties during the early nineteenth century, the legal title to the soil of Wisconsin was acquired from the Indians. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, followed by the Black Hawk War in 1832, prepared the way for, the first great rush of American settlement into Wisconsin. Prior to this, for governmental purposes, the region had been attached successively to the territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

In 1836, Wisconsin Territory was established by Congress, and twelve years later (1848) the State of Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, being the thirtieth state admitted. The capital of the new territory was first located at Old Belmont, in Lafayette County, but late in 1836 the present site of Madison was designated as the future seat of state government, and the second territorial assembly met there in November, 1837. Three capitols have been erected on the site of the present home of the state government. The present capitol (commenced 1907, completed 1917) is one of the finest and most artistic public buildings in America.

## INDEX TO HISTORIC POINTS IN WISCONSIN

(A purple circle on the map, with an adjacent purple number, indicates a spot or locality of historic interest. The same numbers appear in the following index and are followed by a brief description of the indicated feature.)

### FRENCH REGIME, 1634-1763

1. Jean Nicolet, sent by Champlain, landed near Green Bay, at Red Banks, 1634. The Indians welcomed him as the god of lightning. Nicolet was the first white man to visit Wisconsin. Tablet marks spot.
2. Portage. Radisson and Groseilliers probably portaged here from the Fox to the Wisconsin River in 1655. They may have reached the Mississippi. Marquette and Joliet portaged here in 1673 on their way to their famous voyage down the Mississippi. Tablet marks portage. Regular portage found in operation by Carver, 1766. Fort Winnebago established, 1828.
3. Father René Menard, the first missionary to the Wisconsin Indians, died or was killed near here (1661) while portaging around Bill Cross Rapids on the Wisconsin River.
4. Radisson and Groseilliers built a waterside fort near Wittlesey's Creek and wintered here, 1659-60. Father Claude Allouez founded the first mission in Wisconsin ("La Pointe du Saint Esprit") here in 1665, possibly on the site of the Radisson fort.
5. La Baye Verte (Green Bay). Nicolas Perrot traded with the Indians here, 1665-66. Father Allouez labored with the Indians 1669-1676. French fort La Baye built, 1717. Finally evacuated by the French, 1760. English took possession, 1761, naming it Fort Edward Augustus. Fort Howard, probably on the site of the old forts, was built by the Americans, 1816 (tablet near C. & N.W. Ry. depot is near site of old forts). First school in Wisconsin opened here, 1817; first court, 1824; first newspaper, 1833; first bank, 1835.
6. Chapel of St. Francis Xavier, established by Father Allouez in 1671-72. Burned by the Indians, 1687. Tablet near St. Paul Ry. depot marks site.
7. Marquette and Joliet reached Mississippi by the Fox-Wisconsin route, 1673.
8. Allouez visited this region in 1666; Duluth traded here, probably in 1678.
9. Perrot wintered and traded here, 1685-86. Linctot's fort (1731) was built on the same site. About a mile north of the village of Trempealeau, at the foot of the mountain, some traces of these forts remain.
10. Fort St. Nicholas established by Perrot at Prairie du Chien in 1686. Undoubtedly the site of trading posts and forts from that time on. Carver found a post here, 1766. Fort Shelby built by Americans, 1814. Captured by English, 1814. Restored to Americans, 1815. Fort Crawford built, 1816. The Winnebago War of 1827 and the Red Bird trouble of the same year centered around Prairie du Chien and Fort Crawford.
11. Fort St. Antoine established here by Perrot about 1686. Perrot here took possession for the French King of all the Sioux country, 1689. St. Pierre built a post near the former one in 1736, and Marin's post was established 1750, also in this vicinity. These were all posts for trading with the Sioux Indians.
12. Perrot discovered and mined lead near Galena 1690; built fort opposite Dubuque, 1690. Lead mining of some importance developed, 1742. Modern development came in 1825-1830.
13. La Pointe, Madeline Island. Le Sueur built a stockaded fort and trading post on the island in 1693. Evacuated 1698. Re-established by St. Pierre, 1718. La Ronde, trader and commandant, 1727-1744. With interruptions, due to Indian disorders, it continued as a fort and trading post until the fur trade ended. La Pointe village is on the site of the "New Fort" built by Astor's traders.

14. Little Lake Butte de Morts. Scene of battles with the Fox Indians, 1716-1730. The Fox, by far the most warlike Wisconsin Indians, practically closed the Fox-Wisconsin route for many years, and gave great trouble from 1690 to 1740. They were finally driven into Illinois.

### BRITISH REGIME, 1763-1815

15. Northwest Company of Fur Traders established posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee in 1795. Jacques Vieau, the agent, was the first permanent white settler in Milwaukee, 1795.
16. Early fur trade posts other than those previously indicated.

### AMERICAN REGIME, 1815

17. Points of interest in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Black Hawk was a Sauk Indian forced out of Illinois into Iowa by settlers in 1831. He crossed back in 1832 and started a crop at Prophetstown (Illinois). Attacked, he defeated Illinois militia at Stillman's Creek (Illinois), sent his non-combatants to the Lake Koshkonong region and started forays on the settlers, killing about 200 in Illinois and Wisconsin. After several skirmishes, notably the Dodge battle on the Pecatonica, in the present town of Wiota, Lafayette County, and the attack on the Apple River Fort, he retreated by way of Koshkonong, Hustisford, Madison, Sauk City, being attacked at the Sauk crossing (Wisconsin Heights) and losing many, and his band was finally cornered two miles below the junction of the Bad Axe and Mississippi rivers and practically wiped out, there being only about 150 survivors of his total band of 1,000 men, women and children. Black Hawk escaped, but was captured in the Dalles two miles north of Kilbourn. Died, 1838.
  18. First Wisconsin state capitol at Old Belmont, now Leslie. Wisconsin Territory was organized, 1836. First territorial assembly met here October 25, 1836. Site of old building was marked by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Old building has been moved to its historic site, restored and preserved by the state.
  19. Madison. Selected as territorial capital, 1836. Town site surveyed, 1837. First capitol building commenced, 1837. Second territorial assembly, 1838. State University incorporated, 1848; opened for students, 1849. Camp Randall established, 1861; training camp and prison camp during war, now a memorial park and athletic field.
  20. Wisconsin Phalanx, most successful Wisconsin communistic colony, established at Ceresco, 1844.
  21. J. J. Strang founded a Mormon colony near here, called Voree, in 1845. The colony had as many as 2,000 at one time. Was later moved to Great Beaver Island. Strang is buried at Voree.
  22. New Glarus. First Swiss colony settled here, 1845.
  23. Saint Nazianz Communistic colony, from the Black Forest of Germany, established here, 1854.
  24. Republican Party suggested at meetings at Ripon, 1854. Building preserved on Ripon College grounds.
  25. Probably the first Wisconsin railroad wreck, 1858. Fourteen killed.
  26. Steamer "Lady Elgin" sunk (1860) off Racine after a collision. Over two hundred drowned.
  27. WISCONSIN FURNISHED 91,379 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. The great "Peshtigo" forest fire of 1871. This fire burned over large portions of Marinette, Oconto, Shawano, Brown, Kewaunee, Door and Manitowoc counties, but climaxed October 8th in the destruction of Peshtigo and a large area near it. Over 1,000 perished during the fire, 500 in and near Peshtigo and probably 500 on the Door-Kewaunee peninsula.
  28. Great forest fire of 1894. Phillips destroyed.
  29. Cyclone, June 12, 1899. New Richmond destroyed and over fifty lives lost.
- WISCONSIN FURNISHED 122,215 SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR.

## INDEX TO SCENIC FEATURES

**A** FEW of the most striking scenic features are located on the map by a purple cross with an accompanying number. The following descriptions of each carry the map numbers. The state parks (given on page 44) are practically all located in regions of surpassing scenic interest and are not again listed here.

42. A few of the more frequented lake summer resort districts.
43. Granite monument quarries, Athelstane, Berlin, Granite Heights, Red Granite, Lohrville, Montello.
44. Dalles of the Wisconsin, Stand Rock, Hornets' Nest and Glens.
45. Monument Rock (south of Viroqua).
46. Ableman Narrows, an ancient canyon.
47. Castle Bluffs, at Camp Douglas, Friendship and Mauston.
48. Blue Mound, highest point in southern Wisconsin, 1,716 feet above sea level.
49. Rib Hill, highest point in Wisconsin, 1,940 feet above sea level.
50. Grandfather Bluff, La Crosse.
51. Trempealeau Mountain, just north of Trempealeau.
52. Gogebic Iron Range. First discovery of iron in Wisconsin, 1872.
53. Great Dolomite Bluffs, near Mayville, Oakfield, Hamilton, Peebles, High Cliff and Sturgeon Bay.
54. High Terminal Moraine of Wisconsin Glacier. Between Medford and Whittlesey.
55. Shell Lake. Has no outlet.
56. Falls of Black River, 160 feet high. Highest waterfall in Wisconsin.
57. Wave-cut arches in Sandstone Cliffs at Squaw Bay.
58. Natural Bridges.

## POINTS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**S**OME of the places of industrial beginnings in Wisconsin are indicated on the map by a purple square with a number in purple adjacent. The following index gives a brief description of the indicated feature:

60. First commercial sawmill built at De Pere, 1809.
61. First wagon road in Wisconsin, Green Bay to Kaukauna, on east side of river, opened in 1824.
62. Whitney's sawmill, 1831; lower down river, Grignon's sawmill, 1836. Centers of early trading.
63. Shot tower built at Helena, 1831. Successfully operated until 1861.
64. First railroad train ran from Milwaukee to Waukesha, 1851.
65. Milwaukee. First paper mill, 1846; first telegraph, 1848; first iron rolling mill, 1858.
66. Appleton. First woolen mill, 1858; first commercial electric lighting plant (probably first in America) 1882.
67. First zinc smelter, 1859, at Mineral Point.
68. First cheese factory, Ladoga, 1864.
69. Typewriter invented by Sholes, at Kenosha, 1867.
70. First light self-propelled road vehicle invented and operated in Racine, 1871-72.
71. Sturgeon Bay ship canal opened, 1881.

## STATE PROPERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS

(A purple star, with a number in purple near it, indicates location of a state property or institution. The same numbers occur in the following index, giving the name of the indicated feature.)

### 80. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Ashland, Marshfield, Spooner, Conrath, Sturgeon Bay, Coddington, Hancock, Madison.

### 81. ARMY CAMPS

Camp Douglas, State Camp.  
Camp Robinson, Sparta, U. S. Camp.

### 82. CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Chippewa Falls, Home for Feeble-Minded.  
Delavan, School for the Deaf.  
Green Bay, State Reformatory.  
Janesville, School for the Blind.  
Mendota, State Hospital for the Insane.  
Mendota, Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute.  
Milwaukee, Industrial School for Girls.  
Milwaukee, Workshop for the Blind.  
Sparta, State Public School.  
Taycheedah, Industrial Home for Women.  
Tomahawk Lake, Tuberculosis Sanitarium.  
Union Grove, Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.  
Wales, Tuberculosis Sanitarium.  
Waukesha, Industrial School for Boys.  
Waupun, Central Hospital for the Insane.  
Waupun, State Prison.  
Winnebago, Northern Hospital for the Insane.

### 83. FISH HATCHERIES

Bayfield, Delafield, Eagle River, Madison (2), Minocqua, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Sturgeon Bay, St. Croix Falls, Spooner, Wild Rose.

### 84. FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Madison

A wonderful laboratory for the investigation of woods and wood products.

### 85. NORMAL SCHOOLS

Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, Whitewater.

### 86. PARKS

Interstate Park (800 acres), Dalles of the St. Croix River, St. Croix Falls.  
Devils Lake Park (1100 acres), near Baraboo.  
Nelson-Dewey Park (1800 acres), at the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers.  
Brule Park Lands (5000 acres) in eastern Douglas County.  
Cushing Memorial Park (8 acres) near Delafield.  
Peninsula Park (3700 acres), at Fish Creek, Door County.  
Pattison Park (660 acres), twelve miles south of Superior.  
Perrot Park and Idlewild Bird Refuge (1900 acres), near Trempealeau.  
Jenkin Lloyd Jones Park (60 acres) near Spring Green.  
State Forest Reserve, consisting of over 200,000 acres, lying largely in Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties.  
State Forest Nursery and Game Farm at Trout Lake, Vilas County.

### 87. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison

### 88. MISCELLANEOUS

Platteville, Mining Trade School.  
Milwaukee National Soldiers' Home. (Federal control.)  
Menomonie, Stout Institute.  
Waupaca, State Veterans' Home.  
West Allis, State Fair Park.

## WISCONSIN FACTS AND FIGURES

Area 55,856 square miles, population 2,630,889 in 1920, assessed valuation of property, both real and personal (full value) \$4,664,407,451. Increase since 1909 is 79%. For statistics by counties, see page 39.

### AGRICULTURE

Wisconsin has 190,000 farms, with a total area of over 22,000,000 acres and a gross income in 1921 of \$317,000,000. Over 10,000,000 acres of fertile land in upper Wisconsin are still unsettled; 70,000 acres of new land are opened each year. Wisconsin is famous as America's premier dairy state. With 2,200,000 dairy cows in 1922, or twelve to each farm, there were produced over 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk valued at \$150,000,000. In that year the state ranked first in the production of cheese and condensed milk and second in butter and in milk powders. In 1920, 64.9 per cent of America's cheese, 26.6 per cent of her condensed milk, 24.0 per cent of her milk powder, and 11.4 per cent of her butter, were produced in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is adapted to a large variety of crops, whose value in 1922 totaled \$228,000,000, and among the leading crops of the United States she takes a leading role in production. She is first in the United States in such special crops as canning peas, dry peas, hemp, and cigar-type tobacco. Her production in 1922 is the second largest of the states in the Union in potatoes, tame hay, and cabbage; fourth in oats; fifth in rye; and sixth in barley. Of the north central states, in which are included Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, Wisconsin is first in ten-year average yields per acre in two out of the seven principal crops, oats and potatoes; and second in corn, hay, wheat and barley. The value of Wisconsin's crop production in 1922 totals \$228,000,000. In no state is scientific agriculture farther advanced.

### EDUCATION

Wisconsin has ample educational facilities, including the State University, nine normal schools, 406 free high schools, 31 county training schools for teachers, and six county schools of agriculture and domestic science. There are elementary schools in every community. In addition to the public institutions there are 18 denominational and privately supported colleges and universities, and 555 parochial schools. There are 18,450 teachers and 498,398 pupils enrolled in the public schools, and approximately 83,000 pupils in the parochial schools. The estimated total investment in public educational plants and equipment is \$85,000,000, and the annual operating and maintenance cost of secondary and elementary schools is about \$45,773,451.

### FISH AND GAME

Wisconsin is a paradise for game fishing. Her lakes and rivers abound in brook trout, pike, pickerel, bass, muskellunge, and smaller fishes. The State Conservation Commission propagates and plants each year over 200,000,000 fry and fingerling. Wisconsin's long-continued policy of extensive fish culture and planting has kept the lakes and streams constantly well stocked. Wisconsin is a state richly endowed by Nature, containing upwards of 4,000 inland lakes, 3,000 trout streams, and millions of acres of wild lands which furnish cover for all varieties of game native to the state, such as deer, prairie chicken, partridge, ducks, and other varieties of waterfowl, rabbits and squirrels. The State Conservation Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, has a booklet for distribution giving open seasons and regulations governing hunting and fishing.

### MANUFACTURES

Among the states Wisconsin ranks eighth in the number of its manufacturing establishments and in the capital invested. It is tenth in the number of persons engaged in manufacturing and in the value of manufactured products. Stated concretely Wisconsin factories employ 317,899 persons and annually turns out products valued at \$1,846,984,000. Following is Wisconsin's rank in various industries:

First in cheese, condensed milk, steam engines, pea canning and matches. Second in butter, leather gloves and mittens, refrigerators and wood boxes. Third in tanned and finished leathers. Fourth in lumber and timber products, hosiery and knit goods, paper and wood pulp, plumber's supplies, stamped and enamel ware. Fifth in agricultural implements, automobiles, saddlery and harness goods and trunks. Sixth in canned fruit and vegetables. Seventh in candy and confectionery and men's clothing. Eighth in foundry and machine shop products and rubber goods. Ninth in boots and shoes. The metal-working industries are most important; woodworking, leather, textiles and paper follow in the order named.

# THE WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

WISCONSIN has a State Trunk Highway System of 7,500 miles which is marked, signed and maintained under the direction of the State Highway Commission. The County Trunk Systems, in all about 10,000 miles maintained under county control, are marked by letters. Many of them are equal to the State Trunk Highways of the same type. The previous results of Wisconsin maintenance have been very satisfactory, and it is expected that the results in 1923 will not fall short of our standards. Patrolmen are required to maintain their sections, to give reasonable assistance to travelers, and are forbidden to charge for courtesies rendered. We welcome reports of departures from these requirements. There will also be numerous gang maintenance crews doing the heavier work.

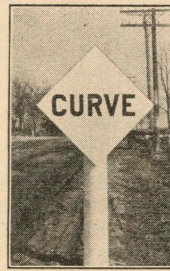
The State Trunk Highway System can now be considered as properly marked and signed. The traveler who acquaints himself with these maps, and watches the marking will have no trouble. Every effort is made to keep the highways in the best condition possible, but do not expect too much, and please realize that hundreds of miles of road on the system are of inadequate types for the traffic. We ask you to co-operate. Drive with judgment; the speed limit is 30 miles in the country; 15 miles in incorporated places. When you camp please burn rubbish and see that the fire is put out. Help to keep our roadsides clean and attractive. We welcome constructive criticism and request that any errors or deficiencies in the marking, signing or maintenance be called to our attention.

WISCONSIN HIGHWAY COMMISSION

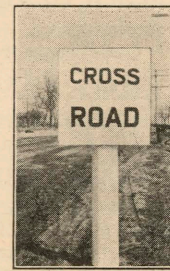
## STATE STANDARD SIGNS AND MARKERS (Continued)



**R. R. Crossing Sign**  
(Circular)  
Standard in many states. Circular shape at railroad crossings only.



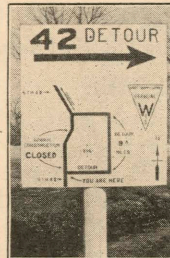
**"Slow" Sign**  
(Diamond)  
At dangerous places such as curves, hills and construction—the diamond shape means "slow down."



**Caution Sign**  
(Square)  
Placed at important highway intersections. The square shape means "use caution."



**Night Sign**  
(Rectangular)  
Placed at turns and set to catch automobile headlights. Especially useful for night driving.



**Detour Diagram**  
Placed at beginning and end. Detour and road under construction shown. Gives length and direction.



**Detour Marker**  
Placed along detour. To be followed in same way as Trunk Highway Marker.



**City and Village Sign**  
Placed at the city and village limits. Please observe the speed limit.

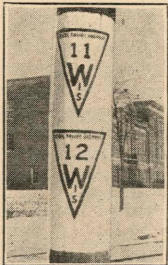


**Lake and Stream Sign**  
Placed at other places of interest also, to inform the traveler.



**Camping Ground Sign**  
An invitation to the traveler. Please observe sanitary requirements.

## STATE STANDARD SIGNS AND MARKERS



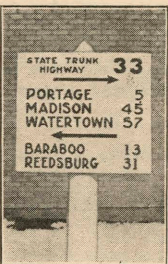
**State Trunk Highway Marker**  
Placed on telephone poles along the highway.



**State Trunk Highway Marker**  
On special post. Rapidly replacing the telephone pole marker.



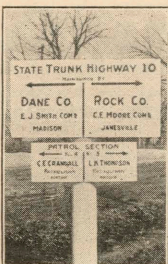
**County Trunk Highway Marker**  
Placed on telephone poles and other convenient objects.



**State Trunk Highway Direction Sign**  
Placed at all important highway intersections.



**County Trunk Highway Direction Sign**  
Placed at all important highway intersections.



**County Line and Patrol Section Sign**  
Placed at county lines and limits of patrol sections.

# 1923 OFFICIAL MAP OF THE STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF WISCONSIN

"The Playground of the Middle West"

Showing the surfacing and condition of the numbered and marked State Trunk Highway System of 7500 miles, the principal county trunk highways, and other important secondary highways. Also locates points of historical, scenic, and industrial interest, camping sites, state parks, and other state institutions.

OFFICIAL STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY MARKER



The Markers on each State Trunk Highway are numbered to correspond with the numbers shown on the Map.

Select from the Map the Route you wish to take and follow the Markers showing the selected numbers.

Compiled, published and consin Highway Commission, with the provisions of Section

copyrighted, 1923, by the Wisconsin, Wis., in accordance 1313 of the Statutes.

### PRICES FOR 1923

Copies may be obtained, postpaid, from the State Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wis., at the following prices: (Do Not Send Stamps.)

1 Map . . . . . \$0.20	50 Maps . . . . . \$ 7.50
6 Maps . . . . . 1.00	100 Maps . . . . . 14.00
12 Maps . . . . . 2.00	200 Maps . . . . . 26.00
25 Maps . . . . . 4.00	500 Maps . . . . . 60.00

No further reduction for lots of more than five hundred. Numbers other than those listed at rate of next number listed below number desired.

Traffic Service Maps showing Construction and Detours are posted in Public Places from May to October

Watch those Maps for latest directions

[Barcode # 89118175983]