



# Important Motor Vehicle Laws of WISCONSIN

## RULES OF THE ROAD

There is no speed limit on rural highways. Be reasonable and drive carefully. It is unlawful for any person to drive in a reckless manner or at such speed as to endanger the lives or property of others.

In overtaking a vehicle, pass to the left, but do so only where the left side is clearly visible and free from oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance to permit such movement in safety.

Do not overtake and pass another vehicle on the crest of a grade, on a curve, at railroad and highway intersections or where the operator's view is obstructed within a distance of 1000 feet.

Every vehicle must be equipped with rear view mirror, windshield wiper, horn, legal lights and efficient brakes.

Parking is prohibited on the main traveled portion of highways, also near the crest of hills or on curves and turns.

Restrictions as to size and gross weights of heavy vehicles are as follows:

**On Class "A" (paved) Highways**

4 wheel vehicles gross weight.....	24,000 lbs.
6 wheel 2 axle vehicles—gross weight.....	36,000 lbs.
Semi-trailer 1 axle, 2 wheels.....	15,000 lbs.
Semi-trailer 2 axles, 4 wheels.....	24,000 lbs.
Cross axle weight.....	15,000 lbs.
Gross wheel weight.....	9,500 lbs.
Per inch of tire width.....	800 lbs.

**On Class "B" (unpaved) Highways**

4 wheel vehicles, gross weight.....	15,000 lbs.
6 wheel 2 axle vehicles, gross weight.....	22,500 lbs.
Semi-trailer 1 axle, 2 wheels.....	12,000 lbs.
Semi-trailer 2 axles, 4 wheels.....	19,000 lbs.
Cross axle weight.....	12,000 lbs.
Gross wheel weight.....	6,000 lbs.
Per inch of tire width.....	800 lbs.

Maximum length of vehicle.....33 feet  
 Maximum length of vehicle and trailers.....60 feet  
 Width of load, gross weight.....19,000 lbs.  
 Minimum distance between axle.....40 in.  
 Draw bar or tow rope length.....12 feet

# SCENIC WISCONSIN

Tourists may find what they seek in Wisconsin. Here are the gently rolling prairie lands; the rounded hills of the Kettle-Moraine country in southeastern Wisconsin; the great lakes regions of the north which are sprinkled with lakes like stars in the heavens, and criss-crossed with streams from lovely flowing rivers to the rushing torrents and cataracts of the Flambeau, the Brule, the Chippewa, and others; Bayfield and the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior; the wind-carved hills of the dune country; Lake Winnebago, the largest inland lake entirely within the borders of a single state; the unglaciated area of the south-western part of the state; the driftless area; the bluffs of the Mississippi, one of the greatest sights in the world, and the sandy-beached lakes of Barron and Sawyer counties with the Rhine and the Hudson; the Dells of the Wisconsin and the Dalles of the St. Croix.

With her thousands of lakes, her thousands of miles of streams and rivers, and her millions of acres of forest lands, Wisconsin offers not only beauty to the traveler but unequalled sport to the fisherman and hunter. Twenty-five fish hatcheries, the largest of which propagate and distribute more than 300,000,000 of the fine fishes to Wisconsin waters, and a game propagation program which is being expanded annually, assure sportsmen abundant enjoyment. Wisconsin's fish range from the sporty brook trout to the mighty fighting muskellunge; and for the hunter there are all the game animals and birds common to the Middle West.

A traveler may find in Wisconsin any kind of scenery he desires to see. In the western and southwestern part of the state is the coulee region made famous a half-century ago by that great novelist of the Middle West, Hamlin Garland. Radically different in contour from the rest of the state, southwestern Wisconsin was never touched by those great moulders of landscapes, the glaciers of the ice age.

Northward in western Wisconsin from the coulee country, one may travel through gentle alpine meadows and under the high bluffs along the Mississippi near La Crosse, through the beautiful rolling foothill country from River Falls to Ellsworth and Durand; and by the mountain-like streams and rushing torrents of the St. Croix river, and the Dalles region; around the sandy-beached lakes of Barron and Sawyer counties; through miles and miles of beautiful forest in the Douglas and Bayfield counties to the startling coast line of Chequamegon Bay and the Apostle Islands. This northwestern Wisconsin might well be called a paradox in scenery.

Northeastern Wisconsin, a glorious wilderness of woods and water, has been called Land of Lakes. The lakes are infinite in number and their pine-fringed waters invite one to go a little further in that everlasting quest to discover just what lies over the next ridge or just around the next bend in the road. There are so many lakes in this district that it is impossible to put them all on the map, and one can appreciate the tremendous number of them only by going there and driving or hiking about this beautiful section of Wisconsin.

The far-famed Wolf river country of this northeastern Wisconsin cannot help but interest even the most blasé of tourists. Through the very heart of the Menominee Indian Reservation, the Wolf river tumbles and rushes on its way through forests of virgin pine. This Wolf river, the Peshtigo, the Pine, the Embarras, the two Brules, the Eau Claire, and many others have made northern Wisconsin famous wherever trout fishermen gather to talk of their luck.

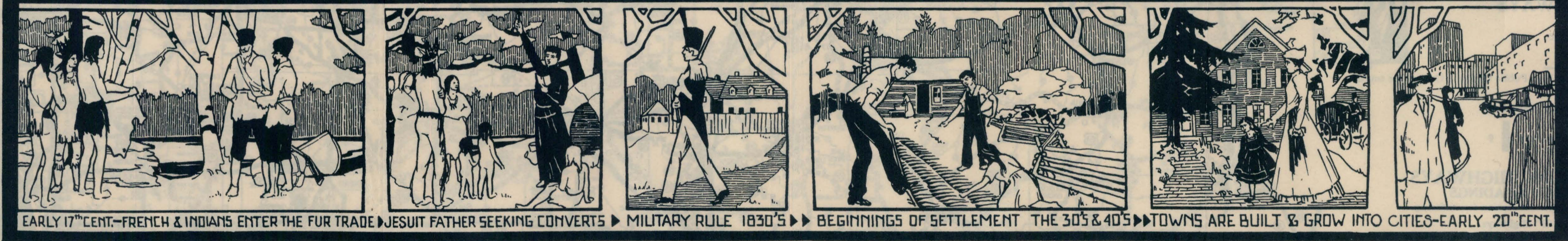
Further east is that thoroughly unique, long arm of Wisconsin which reaches far out into Lake Michigan. This Door county peninsula has been acclaimed far and wide as the cherry-land, the blossom-land of the Middle West. In the spring one may drive for miles and miles through fragrant orchards. To the traveler in Door county it is a never-answerable question as to whether this country is more beautiful in the spring when the blossom-topped trees cover the landscape with a white and waving blanket, or later in the summer when these same trees are heavily laden with red and ripening fruit.

In the southeastern part of the state is the heart of the Kettle-Moraine country. Here one may drive along on ridges and peak down into sudden deep valleys which give a startling visualization of the tremendous power of those prehistoric glaciers which were such a mighty moulding force in the scenery of Wisconsin.

Highly organized, industrial, and yet beautiful residential cities may be found throughout Wisconsin from Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee on the Lake Michigan shore in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, to Superior, the Great Lakes loading station in the extreme northwest.

Madison, Four-Lake Capitol City, and the home of the State university, is known throughout the world to students and law-makers.

# WISCONSIN



# PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN

EARLY 17th CENT.—FRENCH & INDIANS ENTER THE FUR TRADE. JESUIT FATHER SEEKING CONVERTS. MILITARY RULE 1830'S. BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT. THE 305 & 405. TOWNS ARE BUILT & GROW INTO CITIES—EARLY 20th CENT.

# WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Wisconsin is classed among the leaders of all the states in the possession and administration of a system of state parks, areas of special historic or scenic interest set aside and cared for by the state for the enjoyment of its citizens and visitors. Thirteen areas in different parts of the state, representing practically every type of scenic beauty and wild life peculiar to the Middle West, have been set aside as state parks, comprising in all approximately 11,000 acres. The State of Wisconsin is preserving in its parks samples of every type of this beauty, and there is no other state in the Union which has so many parks in its possession.

Devil's Lake State Park, situated in the heart of the Baraboo range near the famous Dells of the Wisconsin river, presents the most unusual bit of mountain scenery in the state. In Devil's Lake State Park, bluffs rise sheer for several hundred feet above a little lake which is a veritable jewel. From a geological standpoint, Devil's Lake reveals the prehistoric past, and every year thousands of students visit this beauty spot to study its unique formations.

In Peninsula State Park, located near the tip of the Door county peninsula, there have been set aside 3,400 acres of beautiful, rolling land which front on Green Bay. Giant cliffs, against which break the waves of Green Bay, create the indescribably beautiful bluff and water scenery for which this park is justly famous. Beautiful woods and adequate camping facilities make Peninsula State Park among favorites for the tourists who wish to camp for a long time. Potawatomi State Park, also in Door County, is located on a section of the neck of land between Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay which has long been called Government Bluff. Magnificent vistas of coastline scenery may be seen from the peak of this Government Bluff, as can the whole of Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay.

Few grander sights may be seen anywhere in the world than the majestic view of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers at Nelson Dewey State Park. Here one stands on the top of a mountainous bluff hundreds of feet above the rivers, looking for miles and miles up either of the river valleys.

Another area preserved by the state on the Mississippi river is Perrot State Park near Trempealeau. Outstanding interest in this park is Trempealeau mountain, May-nee-ah-nah, or "Soaking Mountain" to the Winnebago Indians, which rises up from the shimmering backwaters of the mighty Mississippi. For nearly 250 years Trempealeau mountain has served as a landmark to Mississippi voyagers.

Still further north on the western boundary of Wisconsin is Interstate Park, a co-operative venture in the perpetuation of beauty by Wisconsin and Minnesota. Here, in the Dalles of the St. Croix, is river and bluff scenery which cannot be excelled anywhere in the world.

Just south of the city of Superior is Pattison State Park where the Black river breaks over the range to form the beautiful Manitow Falls—Gitchee-Manitou or "Falls of the Great Spirit." This waterfall is 160 feet high, the highest in the state.

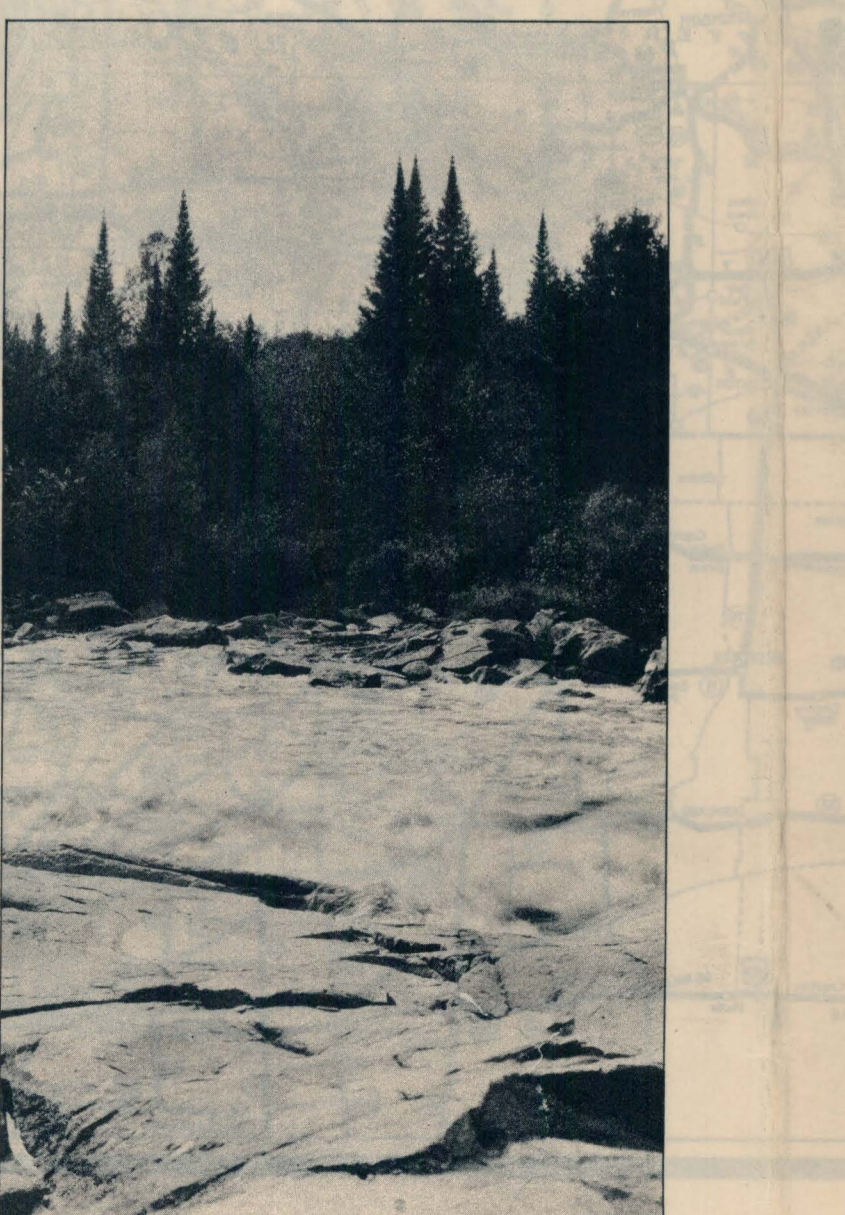
Terry Andrus State Park on the shore of Lake Michigan in Sheboygan county, perpetuates a bit of the sand dune country to posterity. Botanical experiments have been carried on in this park so that the spot is fascinating to the scientist as well as to the tourist.

Copper Falls, in Ashland county, is the newest of Wisconsin's state parks. Here is a delightful waterfall where the Bad river flows over the Keweenaw trap before it plunges into a remarkable gorge to form a combination waterfall and gorge scenery which would be difficult to surpass even in the Rocky Mountains.

These are the largest of Wisconsin's state parks. The others—Cushing Memorial State Park in Waukesha county, Tower Hill State Park in Iowa county, First Capitol State Park in Lafayette county, and Rib Mountain State Park in Marathon county—hold in perpetuity places of particular historic or scenic interest, and all form worthy links in Wisconsin's chain of state parks.

In Northern State Forest, an area of 200,000 acres in Vilas county, the visitor will find a glorious wilderness of woods and waters which is being administered so as to emphasize its recreational values. There are scores of lakes and nearly 200 miles of stream within the forest, which is nationally famous for its fine fishing.

American Legion State Forest in Oneida county, the Brule State Forest in Douglas, and the Flambeau State Forest in Sawyer county also offer to the tourist an opportunity to relive the life of a generation ago in the inspiring out-of-doors of the great northwoods. Excellent fishing prevails in waters in all these parks.



**WELCOME TO WISCONSIN**

WISCONSIN'S greatness is due to the multiplicity of her attractions, interests, and activities.

Famed as a state of diversified agriculture and industry, Wisconsin has other attractions in the beauty of the out-of-doors. Her thousands of lakes and thousands of miles of streams and rivers, wooded lands and rolling hills, annually attract millions of visitors to enjoy these beauties of nature with the citizens of the Badger state.

Wisconsin's attractions are easily accessible by a vast system of improved highways built on Wisconsin's pay-as-you-go policy, which means no state bonded indebtedness.

The welcome of the people of Wisconsin in 1934 has a dual significance. We welcome the tourist or casual visitor as we welcome those former citizens of the state who are returning to hundreds of happy home comings. We welcome all our visitors, whether they come to enjoy a vacation or to live and work with us.

ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN  
 Governor of Wisconsin  
 January, 1934

State of Wisconsin

Highway Commission  
 MADISON

MAP SHOWING  
 State and Federal  
 Highway Routes  
 FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION ONLY

The PLAYGROUND  
 of the Middlewest



1934

Exhibit No. 2

Carroll # 8911875807