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# MICHIGAN.



## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

**Situation and Divisions.**—What country north and east of Michigan? What states south? West? Between what parallels is the state? Between what meridians?

What two natural divisions does the state comprise? *Ans.* Two peninsulas, — the Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula. Bound the Upper Peninsula. Bound the Lower Peninsula. When it is noon at Washington, what time is it at Detroit?

**Coast.**—What are the principal peninsulas and capes in the Northern Peninsula? In the Southern Peninsula? What are the principal bays indenting the Northern Peninsula? The Southern Peninsula?

What large island in Lake Superior belongs to Michigan? (*See Small Map.*) What other important islands in Lake Superior belong to the state? What island in St. Marys River belongs to the state? What islands in Lake Michigan belong to the state? In Lake Huron?

**Rivers and Lakes.**—What are the principal rivers of the Lower Peninsula flowing into Lake Huron? Of the Lower Peninsula flowing into Lake Erie? Of the Lower Peninsula flowing into Lake Michigan? Name the principal streams of the Upper Peninsula. What three rivers serve as boundary-lines between Michigan and Wisconsin?

Name the principal lakes within the Upper Peninsula. Within the Lower Peninsula.

**Counties.**—Name the counties of the Upper Peninsula. What island in Lake Superior forms a county? What counties on the Strait of Mackinac? What counties of the Lower Peninsula on Lake Huron? On Lake Michigan? Name the counties in the southern tier. In what county is the state capital? In what county is Detroit?

**Cities.**—Give the situation (including county) of the following cities and towns: Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Muskegon, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Port Huron, Battle Creek, Manistee, Alpena, Ishpeming, Menominee, Flint, Ann Arbor, Marquette, Adrian, Iron Mountain, Ironwood, Ludington, Escanaba, Owosso, Cheboygan, Pontiac, Ypsilanti, Negaunee, Sault Ste. Marie, Big Rapids, and Monroe.

## DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 58,915 square miles. Total population (1894), 2,241,454.]

**Position, Outline, and Extent.**—Michigan is situated in the northern part of the United States, somewhat east of the center of



North America. It lies between the parallels  $41^{\circ} 42'$  and  $47^{\circ} 29'$  north, and between the meridians  $82^{\circ} 25'$  and  $90^{\circ} 32'$  west.

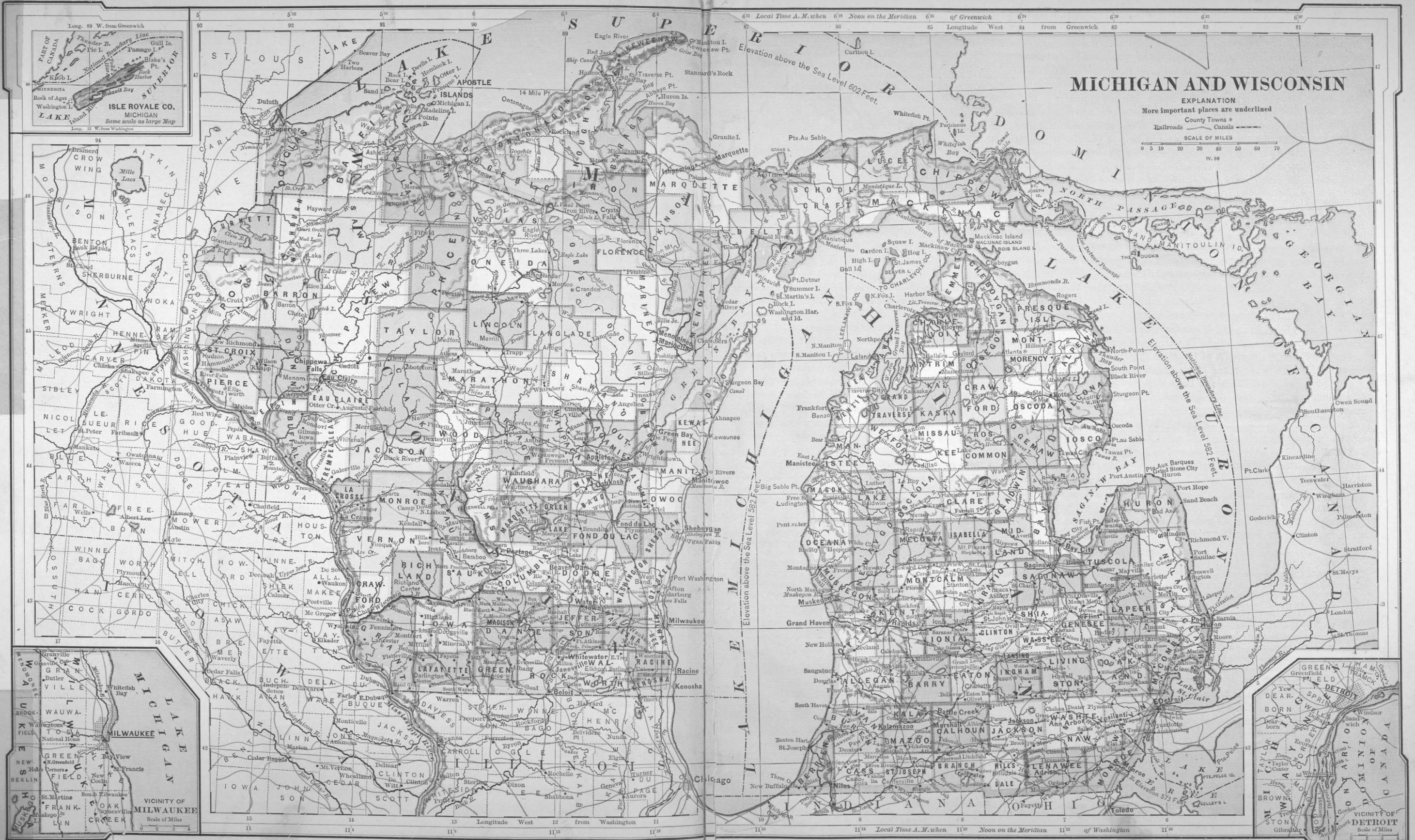
Michigan is known as the "Peninsular State," and comprises two peninsulas: the Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula.

Having mainly a water-line boundary, Michigan is ex-

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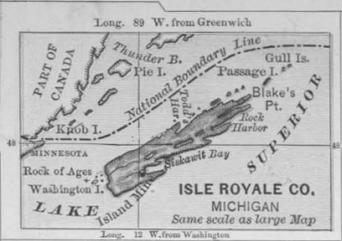
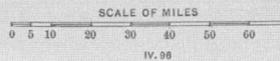
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# MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN

EXPLANATION  
More important places are underlined  
County Towns  
Railroads  
Canals



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ceedingly irregular in form. The Lower Peninsula has been compared to a mitten, the part corresponding to the thumb extending into Lake Huron, east of Saginaw Bay.

The Upper Peninsula has its greatest extent from east to west, about 320 miles: its greatest breadth is about 130 miles. The Lower Peninsula has its greatest extent from north to south, about 280 miles: its greatest breadth is about 200 miles.

The area of the state is about the same as that of Illinois or Iowa, nearly a fifth larger than New York or Pennsylvania, and more than a fifth larger than Ohio.

**Coast.**—The coast line of Michigan is computed to be 1,620 miles long. The shores of the lakes are broken by numerous peninsulas and capes. The principal projections in the Upper Peninsula are points Keweenaw, Abbaye, Whitefish, St. Ignace, and Detour; in the Lower are Point aux Barques, and Mackinac, North, and Leelanaw points. Some are extensive peninsulas: as, Keweenaw County, terminating in Keweenaw Point; and Leelanaw County, which terminates in Lighthouse Point.

Numerous bays indent the coast. Prominent among these are Keweenaw, Whitefish (or Tequamenon), Green, and Little and Big de Noquette (frequently spelled and pronounced *Noc*) in the Upper Peninsula; and Thunder, Tawas, Saginaw, and Grand and Little Traverse in the Lower.

There are within the limits of the state 179 islands having an area of one acre or more each. Many of these are of considerable size. Isle Royale in Lake Superior has a length of 45 miles, with a width of eight miles, and constitutes a county by itself.

**Surface.**—The surface of the two sections of the state is exceedingly unlike:

The Upper Peninsula is broken and rugged; the western portion consisting of hills and mountains rising to an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The Mineral Range enters at the extreme west, and extends along the coast northeast to Keweenaw Point.

The watershed separating the streams of Lake Superior from those flowing into the Mississippi and Lake Michigan extends along the southern line of Gogebic County to Lac Vieux Desert, then runs northeast nearly to the head of Keweenaw Bay, whence it extends east, attaining its greatest elevation, of over 1,200 feet above Lake Michigan, near the sources of Lake Michigamme. It continues east in a zigzag line within six to ten miles of Lake Superior, and, a short distance beyond Grand Island, abuts against the lake in bold bluffs known as the Pictured Rocks. These cliffs extend along the lake for several miles, and are composed of variously colored sandstone, worn by frost and storm into fantastic shapes, which, at a little distance, resemble castles, towers, columns, gateways, etc. They are one of the most striking and beautiful features of Michigan scenery, and are much visited and admired by tourists. From the Pictured Rocks the watershed trends southeast to the vicinity of Lake Michigan, thence northeast nearly to St. Marys River.

The Lower Peninsula is mainly an undulating plain, rising gradually into hills in the central and northern parts. With slight variations, the streams flow east and west from a watershed extending north and south in an irregular manner, somewhat east of the geographical center.

The elevation of the watershed varies greatly. In Hillsdale County it reaches an altitude of 600 feet; the lowest point is in Gratiot County, between the tributaries of the Grand and Saginaw rivers, and is but 72 feet above Lake Michigan; while the highest elevation, 1,200 feet, is reached in Otsego County. The eastern portion is quite level; the southwestern has a few small prairies and

occasional oak openings. The shores of the Great Lakes are sometimes low and marshy; sometimes there is an abrupt descent of a few feet; and occasionally high bluffs occur. Stretching along the coast of Lake Michigan is a series of dunes, or sand hills, blown up by the westerly winds. Some of these, as two at Grand Haven at the mouth of the river, are over 200 feet high.

**Rivers.**—In the Upper Peninsula the streams, from the nature of the surface, are short, and those in the western portion have rapid currents.

The Ontonagon, Sturgeon, and Tequamenon are tributary to Lake Superior; the Pine and Carp, to Lake Huron; Manistique, Sturgeon, Whitefish, Escanaba, and Menominee to Lake Michigan. The Montreal, Brule, and Menominee serve as parts of the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin. The Menominee drains an extensive territory; and large quantities of pine logs are floated down its current, and sawed near its mouth.

Among the principal rivers of the Lower Peninsula flowing into Lake Huron are the Cheboygan, draining the northeastern part, the Thunder Bay, Au Sable, and Saginaw. The Saginaw is a large stream, navigable, throughout its entire length of 18 miles, for all but the largest lake vessels. The Saginaw Valley is the most noted lumber region in the state.

Flowing into Lake Erie are the Huron and Raisin rivers, whose rapid currents afford many water powers.

The following are tributary to Lake Michigan: the St. Joseph, about 250 miles in length, and the Kalamazoo, 200 miles, flowing through fertile valleys, and furnishing valuable water powers; the Grand, about 270 miles long, the largest river in the state, draining a rich country, and navigable to Grand Rapids, a distance of 40 miles; and the Muskegon, about 180 miles long, and the Manistee, 150 miles, both important lumber streams.

**Lakes.**—All the Great Lakes, except Ontario, are adjacent to this state. Besides the Great Lakes, there are within the limits of the state over 5,000 small lakes.

In the Upper Peninsula, Gogebic, Vieux Desert, Portage, Torch, Michigamme, and Manistique are the most important. In the Lower Peninsula, Oakland and Barry counties are celebrated for the number and beauty of their lakes. In Roscommon County are Higgins and Houghton lakes. Along the shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouths of many of the rivers, are small lakes, forming landlocked harbors, which are of great advantage to the lumber and vessel interests. The vicinities of Grand Traverse and Mackinac are especially lake regions. In the former are Carp, Elk, Torch, Pine, and others; in the latter, Crooked, Burts, Mullett, and Cheboygan are noteworthy. Many of these are navigable for steamboats, and rival in size and beauty the famous lakes of Central New York.

**Climate.**—The influence of the Great Lakes causes the climate to be milder than that of the adjoining states of the same latitude.

In the Upper Peninsula the winters are somewhat long; but the summers are cool and delightful. The air is pure and bracing, and the temperature equable.

In the Lower Peninsula the climate is milder; but the temperature is subject to frequent and sudden changes. The high relative temperature of Lake Michigan causes southwest winter winds to prevail in the adjacent counties to the east, delaying the autumn frosts, and moderating the winter cold. This section is the celebrated Fruit Belt. Peaches, grapes, and other tender fruits are successfully cultivated throughout its whole extent.

In both peninsulas the rainfall is abundant for agricultural purposes.

The salubrious climate, and the wild and beautiful scenery, make the Lake Superior country and the Traverse and Mackinac regions famous summer resorts. Deer, wild fowl, and other game are plentiful; and the streams abound with trout and other choice fish.

**Natural Advantages.**—The natural advantages of Michigan are unsurpassed. The soil, except in the more rugged regions, and a few arid tracts, is fertile, and of all varieties, from the deep, rich loam of the prairies to the light, sandy earth of the pine lands. Extensive forests overspread the Upper and large portions of the Lower Peninsula, affording vast supplies of lumber.

The Upper Peninsula has inexhaustible supplies of the richest copper and iron; and silver and lead exist in considerable quantities. Valuable sandstone, and fine marble and slate, are found in great abundance. In the Lower Peninsula are extensive deposits of bituminous coal, salt, and gypsum.

The wealth of the state is not confined to its soil, its forests, and its mines; but the variety and abundance of fish in the lakes and rivers must be reckoned among its profitable resources.

The situation of Michigan—in the heart of the continent, and in the midst of the Great Lakes—gives it peculiar commercial advantages. Its products reach the great markets of the world at a low cost for transportation, and high prices are realized by the producer. History shows that a coast line which is extensive, in proportion to the size of a country, is an element of prosperity.

**Agriculture**, on account of the propitious climate and extent of fertile soil, is the principal pursuit. Wheat is the leading staple; but hay, corn, oats, and potatoes are raised in large quantities, and butter and cheese are extensively produced. In the amount of the wool clip Michigan is one of the foremost states of the Union. Apple orchards flourish in nearly every part of the Lower Peninsula; while in the Fruit Belt peach-raising is extensively followed, the value of the orchard products exceeding that of New Jersey.

**Lumbering** is a prominent industry, and the products of the forest are next in value to those of the farm. More sawed lumber is produced than in any other state, for which a ready market is found, from the adjoining states to the seaboard, and even in the countries of Europe.

The principal lumber regions are the Huron shore, and the Saginaw, Grand, Muskegon, Manistee, Thunder Bay, and Menominee valleys: there are also large tracts of pine in the vicinity of the Ontonagon and Manistique rivers.

**Mining** is also an industry of importance. A majority of the inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula are engaged in occupations connected with the mining, smelting, and shipping of copper and iron. Michigan is one of the richest copper-producing regions in the world, and yields more iron ore than any other state in the Union.

In the Lower Peninsula coal is mined at Jackson, Williamston, and Corunna. Gypsum is quarried near Grand Rapids and at Alabaster, and, when ground into plaster, is extensively used in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Salt wells have been bored in the lower portions of the Saginaw Valley, and along the shores of the St. Clair River and lakes Huron and Michigan. Strong brine is obtained in abundance; and salt of fine quality is manufactured by boiling down, or evaporating, the necessary heat being furnished at small expense by the "waste" of the sawmills, or by the surplus steam.

**The Fisheries** give employment to a large number of people, and are a steady and profitable occupation. Whitefish and trout are taken in large quantities for home use and export. The principal fishing stations are Green and Saginaw bays, and in the vicinity of Detroit, Mackinac Island, Grand Haven, and Marquette.

**The Commerce** of the state is very important, and constantly increasing. Michigan controls the entrances to the Great Lakes. The interstate and foreign trades are large, the latter being chiefly with Canada. The chief exports are lumber, wheat, flour, iron, copper, salt, wool, live stock, and orchard and dairy products.

**The Manufactures** of the state, while extensive and varied, have not yet reached the development that the abundance and availability of the raw material warrant: they are, however, rapidly increasing. The leading articles of manufacture are flour, engines and machinery, stoves, wagons and carriages, furniture, tobacco and cigars, agricultural implements, and sash, doors, and blinds.

**Internal Improvements.**—There are in the state about 7,500 miles of railroad. The southern portion of the state is well supplied, and the northern part is being rapidly furnished with railroad facilities.

A short ship canal connects Portage Lake with Lake Superior on the north, thus enabling vessels to pass across the peninsula, instead of rounding Keweenaw Point. A ship canal has also been constructed at Sault Ste. Marie around the rapids of the St. Marys River, which here has a descent of nearly 20 feet within three quarters of a mile.

**Education.**—Michigan has a system of free schools which stands deservedly high. In 1894 there were 6,555 ungraded districts, and 597 graded schools. The whole number of school-houses was 7,769; teachers, 16,190; children enrolled, 468,979; while the value of school buildings and grounds was nearly \$17,000,000; and the amount expended for school purposes during the year was over \$6,000,000. In many of the graded districts well organized high schools are maintained.

The common schools, while under the general supervision of the superintendent of public instruction, are managed by the people of the different districts through local superintendents, county commissioners, examiners, township inspectors, and district boards; but the following institutions are under control of the state:—

1. The University at Ann Arbor. This noble institution has departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Medicine and Surgery, Pharmacy, Law, Engineering, Dentistry, a School of Mines, and a School of Political Science; it may properly be considered the capstone of the public school system.
2. The Normal Schools at Ypsilanti and Mount Pleasant. These are designed for the special instruction and preparation of teachers for the public schools of the state.
3. The Agricultural College at Lansing. This was the first institution of the kind in the United States.
4. The Mining School at Houghton, in the Upper Peninsula.
5. The Reform School at Lansing, for boys convicted of minor offenses.
6. The Industrial Home at Adrian, for girls.
7. The State Public School at Coldwater. This educates and finds homes for dependent children from the county poorhouses.
8. The School for the Deaf and Dumb at Flint.
9. The School for the Blind at Lansing.

The following chartered colleges and other institutions are maintained by denominational and private enterprise: Detroit, Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Albion, Olivet, Alma, Adrian, and Battle Creek Colleges, Grand Traverse College at Benzonia, Hope College at Holland, Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamazoo, the Detroit Female and German-American Seminaries at Detroit, Raisin Valley Seminary near Adrian, and Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, near Pontiac. There are also two medical colleges at Detroit.

**Penal and Benevolent Institutions.**—The State Prison is located at Jackson, and the state House of Correction at Ionia, the latter for the younger and less hardened criminals, and both are largely supported by the labor of the convicts. The state maintains four hospitals for the insane,—at Kalamazoo, Pontiac, Traverse City, and Ionia.

**Government.**—The legislature consists of two houses,—the senate, of 32 members; and the house of representatives, of 100 members,—and meets biennially on the first Wednesday of January in the odd years. The executive department is composed of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor-general, attorney-general, commissioner of the state land office, and superintendent of public instruction.

The members of the legislature and most of the state officers are elected in November of the even years, to serve for two years from the January following.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, which sits at Lansing; of circuit and probate courts, which are held at the county seats; of justices' courts, held in every township and city by justices of the peace; and of special municipal courts in certain cities. All judges and justices are elected by the people.

The different counties, townships, and cities have various officers elected or appointed to enforce the state and local statutes, to secure order, and preserve the public peace.

**History.**—Michigan was originally under the dominion of France. The first settlements were made by the French, and consisted of missionary and trading posts at Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, Port Huron, St. Joseph, and Detroit. In 1763, at the close of the French and Indian war, Canada was ceded to the English, and Michigan and the Northwest were also included in the treaty. By the treaty of peace in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, Michigan was ceded to the United States, and was included in the Northwest Territory; in 1802 it became a part of the territory of Indiana, with Gen. William Henry Harrison as governor, and in 1805 was organized as Michigan Territory, with Gen. William Hull as governor, Detroit being the capital.

Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state in 1837, Stevens T. Mason having been elected governor. The population was then estimated at nearly 200,000.

When Michigan was organized as a territory, the Upper Peninsula was not included in its boundaries. When it asked to become a state, it claimed, under an act of Congress known as the Ordinance of 1787, a portion of Ohio, which includes the port and site of Toledo. This was resisted by Ohio, and Congress gave the new state the Upper Peninsula in lieu of the territory claimed. The troubles over the disputed boundary gave rise to the bloodless affair known as the "Toledo War."

The growth and development of the state have been steady and wholesome: its advancement in material prosperity and all the elements of real progress has kept pace with the increase in population.

**Counties.**—Michigan contains eighty-four counties. Sixteen belong to the Upper Peninsula, and sixty-eight to the Lower. These are divided into townships, which are ordinarily six miles square. The number organized is over one thousand. The township constitutes the political unit of the state.

**Cities.**—Lansing (population, 1894, 15,847), in Ingham County, is the capital of the state. It has an excellent situation, on both banks of the Grand River, which is here spanned by several iron bridges. The manufacturing interests are important, and steadily increasing. The capitol, one of the finest buildings of its kind, is an ornament to the city. The State Agricultural College, Industrial School for Boys, and School for the Blind are located here.

**Detroit** (237,837), the county seat of Wayne County, is the commercial metropolis and largest city of Michigan. It is situated on the Detroit River, and is known as the "City of the Straits." It has the largest and best harbor on the lakes, and is extensively engaged in foreign and domestic commerce. The river front, for nearly seven miles, is lined with docks, shipyards, mills, foundries, grain elevators, and warehouses.

Steamboats and sailing vessels connect Detroit with all points on the Great Lakes; while ten lines of railroads make it an important railroad center. Its industrial and mercantile interests are of the most solid character. It has large establishments for seed-raising, for smelting iron and copper, and for the manufacture of engines, bridges, cars, machinery, tools, stoves, furniture, boots and shoes, chemicals, and tobacco. The city is well laid out, with wide streets, and is noted for its beautiful homes, substantial business structures, and fine public buildings.

**Grand Rapids** (79,424), the county seat of Kent County, is the second city in the state. It is beautifully situated on both banks of the Grand River, at the head of navigation. Eight railroads center here. It has the best water power in the state, and is extensively engaged in manufacturing, the principal articles being furniture (in the production of which this city exceeds any other in the country), lumber, woodenware, agricultural implements, machinery, and flour. The gypsum beds yield immense quantities of plaster annually. The Michigan Soldiers' Home is located here.

**Saginaw** (44,642), the county seat of Saginaw County, embraces the formerly distinct cities of **Saginaw City** and **East Saginaw**, located on opposite sides of the Saginaw River, which is here spanned by several bridges. The industries include the manufacture of lumber, laths, shingles, salt, staves, pianos and other musical instruments, saws, files, and many other products. Here are large railroad shops, several boiler and engine works, a brick and tile factory, etc. The railroad facilities are excellent, and the city has a large trade in lumbermen's supplies.

**Bay City** (30,039), the county seat of Bay County, has a commanding situation for commerce, near the mouth of Saginaw River and the deep waters of Saginaw Bay. It also has important railroad connections. It is extensively engaged in the fisheries, and in the manufacture and shipment of lumber, salt, machinery, agricultural implements, and woodenware.

**Jackson** (22,614), the county seat of Jackson County, is centrally located in a fine agricultural district. Sandstone and fire clay are found in its immediate vicinity, and coal beds furnish abundance of cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes. It is situated at the junction of several railroads, and has many and varied manufactories. The State Prison is located here.

**Kalamazoo** (21,053), the county seat of Kalamazoo County, is a railroad center, surrounded by a rich farming region. It is largely engaged in

raising celery, and in the manufacture of carriages, plows, harrows, wind-mills, paper, etc. It is noted for its beautiful streets and grounds. This city is the seat of Kalamazoo College and Michigan Female Seminary. The Michigan Asylum for the Insane, a state institution, is located here.

**Muskegon** (20,222), the county seat of Muskegon County, is the largest city on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. It has a fine harbor, and a large coasting trade. It has excellent railroad connections, and is one of the principal points in the state for the production of sawed lumber. It has many large factories and foundries.

**Port Huron** (18,140), the county seat of St. Clair County, is a port of entry, and has an advantageous position on St. Clair River, at the foot of Lake Huron. It has important railroad connections. A tunnel under the St. Clair River connects this city with Sarnia, Canada. The coasting trade, fisheries, and the manufacture of lumber are important industries. Port Huron is a favorite summer resort.

**Battle Creek** (15,522), in Calhoun County, is an important railroad center, and has extensive manufactures of threshing machines, portable engines, and steam pumps. This city is the headquarters of the Adventist denomination; and their college, tabernacle, publishing house, and sanitarium are located here.

**Manistee** (13,449), the county seat of Manistee County, is situated at the mouth of the Manistee River, in an extensive fruit region. It has a fine harbor, good railroad facilities, and great salt and lumber interests.

**Menominee** (12,532), the county seat of Menominee County, is a city of rapid growth, on the shore of Green Bay, at the mouth of Menominee River. It has good railroad facilities, a large market, and is a shipping point for lumber.

**West Bay City** (12,337), in Bay County, is situated on the Saginaw River, opposite Bay City. It is extensively engaged in shipbuilding. It has also large lumber, salt, and fishing industries, besides various manufactories.

**Alpena** (12,139), the county seat of Alpena County, is situated on Thunder Bay, at the mouth of Thunder Bay River. The city has a commodious harbor, and important manufactures of lumber, leather, paper pulp, and other products.

**Ishpeming** (11,687), in Marquette County, the largest city in the Upper Peninsula, is in the vicinity of iron mines, which furnish its chief industry.

**Ann Arbor** (11,069), the county seat of Washtenaw County, is beautifully situated on the Huron River. It has manufactures of furniture, agricultural implements, chemicals, cigars, organs, and pianos, and is a shipping point for fruits. Ann Arbor is the seat of the University of Michigan.

**Flint** (10,420), the county seat of Genesee County, is situated on the Flint River, at the junction of several railroads, and surrounded by a farm-

ing country. It has extensive manufactures of lumber, carriages and wagons, and woolen goods, and is the seat of the State School for the Deaf.

#### Other Important Places are as follows:—

**Adrian**—county seat of Lenawee County. Railroad junction in fertile farming country. Large planing and flouring mills, foundries, and machine shops. Seat of Adrian College and the State Industrial Home for Girls.

**Au Sable**—in Iosco County, on the shore of Lake Huron. Large lumber industries.

**Big Rapids**—county seat of Mecosta County, on Muskegon River. Fine water power; furniture factories; machine shops.

**Cadillac**—county seat of Wexford County, on two small lakes, in center of extensive lumber and farming district. Manufacture of lumber, and various other industries.

**Cheboygan**—county seat of Cheboygan County, a growing city, on the shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Cheboygan River. Good harbor; large lumber and tanning interests.

**Coldwater**—county seat of Branch County, in the midst of an agricultural region. Seat of the State Public School.

**Escanaba**—county seat of Delta County, on Green Bay, in the vicinity of iron mines. Important shipping point for iron ore, lumber, coal, and fish.

**Grand Haven**—county seat of Ottawa County; port of entry, at the mouth of Grand River. Fine harbor, important shipping point. Various manufactories. Summer resort.

**Ionia**—county seat of Ionia County. Good railroad connections. Trading center for a rich agricultural region; railroad shops. Seat of the State House of Correction.

**Iron Mountain**—county seat of Dickinson County. A city of recent and rapid growth, situated in the great iron district of the Upper Peninsula. Iron-mining is the chief industrial pursuit.

**Ironwood**—in Gogebic County, also a city of very rapid growth; immense iron-mining, and growing lumber interests. Good railroad facilities.

**Ludington**—county seat of Mason County, at the mouth of Pere Marquette River. Lumber and salt interests; fruit-raising.

**Marquette**—county seat of Marquette County, on the shore of Lake Superior. Headquarters for iron interests, and shipping point for iron ore. Extensive lumber trade. Quarries of brownstone.

**Monroe**—county seat of Monroe County, near Lake Erie and the mouth of the Raisin River. Flour and lumber mills, and other manufactories; large vineyards and nurseries.

**Mount Clemens**—county seat of Macomb County, on the Clinton River, near Lake St. Clair. Stave factories; mineral springs. Health resort.

**Negaunee**—in Marquette County, a rapidly growing city in the iron region. Extensive mining and lumbering.

**Niles**—in Berrien County, on St. Joseph River. Great water power; paper and pulp mills, and various other manufactories.

**Owosso**—in Shiawassee County, on the Shiawassee River. Rapid growth. Furniture and various manufactories. Railroad center. Excellent schools.

**Pontiac**—county seat of Oakland County, at the junction of several railroads, in a rich farming region. Seat of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane. The Michigan Military Academy located near here.

**Sault Ste. Marie**—county seat of Chippewa County, a city of rapid growth, on St. Marys River. Fine water power; extensive manufacture of lumber; popular summer resort. The ship canal between lakes Superior and Huron is one of the most important in the world.

**Traverse City**—county seat of Grand Traverse County, at the head of Grand Traverse Bay, in the center of a rich fruit-growing region. Large and various manufactories; summer resort; seat of the Northern Asylum for the Insane.

**Ypsilanti**—in Washtenaw County, on the Huron River, in farming region. Good water power, and a variety of manufactures. Seat of a state normal school and other educational institutions.

## WISCONSIN.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

**Situation and Extent.**—Bound Wisconsin on the north. On the north-east and east. What is the distance in miles from Milwaukee to the state boundary through Lake Michigan? What state south? What states west? What natural boundary on the southwest? What two rivers form partial boundary between Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan? Between what parallels does the state extend? Between what meridians? Measure the greatest length and breadth of the state. When it is noon at Washington, what time is it at Milwaukee?

**Coast.**—What northern county forms a peninsula? What group of islands off the northern coast? Name the principal islands of the Apostle Group. What bay indents the northern coast? What county of the eastern shore forms a peninsula? What bay west of this peninsula?

**Rivers and Lakes.**—By what two river systems is the surface of Wisconsin drained? *Ans.* By the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence systems. Which drains much the larger area? What are the two principal rivers of Wisconsin flowing into Lake Superior? What river flows into Green Bay? What streams are discharged by Fox River and Green Bay into Lake Michigan? What are the four principal streams flowing directly into Lake Michigan? What are the seven principal tributaries of the Mississippi in Wisconsin?

What is the largest lake wholly in Wisconsin? Which sections of the state are dotted with numerous lakes? Name the largest of these. Which lake on the western boundary is an expansion of the Mississippi? Which one of the St. Croix?

**Counties.**—Which counties border on Lake Superior? On the Upper Peninsula of Michigan? On Green Bay? On Lake Michigan? Name the counties in the southern tier. Which counties border on the Mississippi? On the St. Croix? In which county is the state capital?

**Cities.**—What cities of Wisconsin are situated on Lake Michigan? What cities at the southern extremity of Green Bay? What cities on Chippewa River? What cities on or near Lake Winnebago? What city in the extreme northwest? What cities on Wisconsin River, or its branches? What cities on the Mississippi? What city on the St. Croix? [What is the county seat of the county in which you live?]

### DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 56,040 square miles. Total population (1895), 1,937,900.]

**Position and Extent.**—The latitude of the southern boundary is 42° 30' N.; of the northern extremity of Devil's Island, the most northern of the Apostle Islands, 47° 6' N. The longi-



tude of the eastern shore of Rock Island in Lake Michigan is  $86^{\circ} 49'$  W. of Greenwich; of the western extremity of Polk County,  $92^{\circ} 54'$  W.

Extent in latitude in miles, 317; in longitude, 300.

**Surface.** — Wisconsin has no mountains. The surface in some sections is hilly, but may be described, in general, as an elevated rolling plain from 600 to 1,200 feet above the sea level.

The chief highland is a ridge which runs in an easterly and westerly direction through the counties bordering upon Lake Superior, and extends into Northern Michigan. It attains its greatest height, about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, in the Penokee Range.

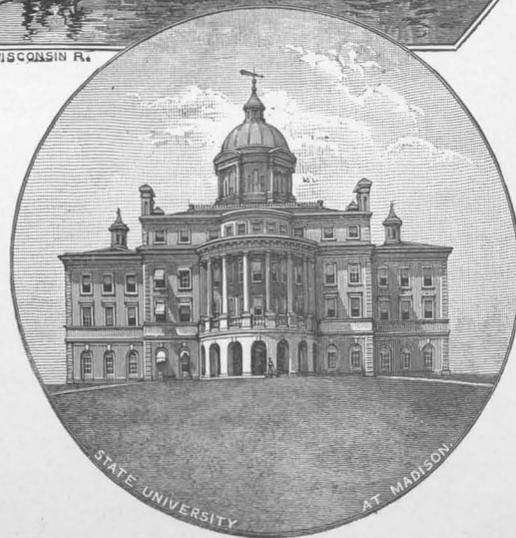
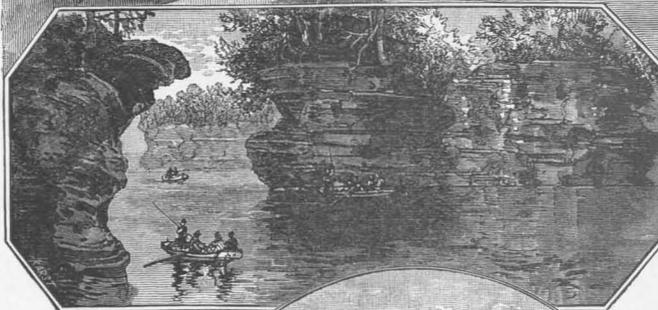
From this highland the surface slopes in two general directions. The northward slope has a short and rapid descent toward Lake Superior: the southward is long and gentle, extending to the southern limit of the state. This long slope is divided by a low watershed, having a general northerly and southerly direction, into two subordinate slopes, — one inclined southwesterly, toward the Mississippi; the other southeasterly, toward Lake Michigan.

The uniformity of the southward incline is broken by a remarkable diagonal valley which crosses the state from northeast to southwest. This valley is occupied by Green Bay, Fox River, and the Lower Wisconsin, and contains the great depression of Lake Winnebago. Another notable valley, extending southward from Lake Winnebago, is occupied by Rock River. The Rock River and Green Bay valleys are bounded east by a limestone ridge, which extends from the state line, in a northerly and northeasterly direction, to the extremity of Door Peninsula. This ridge presents an abrupt face toward the valleys, and inclines gently eastward toward Lake Michigan.

In the west central part of the state are many isolated peaks and ridges of sandstone, or sandstone capped with limestone, which rise abruptly, and often precipitously, from 100 to 300 feet above the general level. A ridge extends between the Mississippi and Lower Wisconsin, through which, in Monroe County, several railroad tunnels have been cut. These various elevations had their origin in erosion.



MADISON.



**Rivers.**—The surface of Wisconsin is drained by two great river systems,—the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. The former drains much the larger area.

The St. Lawrence system drains the northerly and south-easterly slopes. The principal rivers flowing into Lake Superior are the St. Louis and Montreal. Fox River and Green Bay, which lie in the northeastern basin of the diagonal valley, receive the waters of the Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Wolf, and discharge them into Lake Michigan. The principal streams flowing directly into Lake Michigan are the Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Root.

The Fox is navigable by the aid of locks to the portage. The Lower Fox has a fall of 170 feet between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, and, having this large lake as a reservoir, affords one of the most extensive and reliable water powers in the United States. The Wolf is navigable to New London.

The Mississippi system drains the southwesterly slope. Its principal tributaries are the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, Rock, southern Fox, and Des Plaines.

Of these tributaries, the St. Croix is navigable to Taylors Falls, Minn.; the Chippewa, to Chippewa Falls; the Wisconsin, to Portage. The navigation of the Wisconsin is much impeded by bars of shifting sand. It is the longest river wholly in the state, its length being about 500 miles.

**Lakes.**—Wisconsin is situated in that remarkable lake region of the United States which is drained by the St. Lawrence and the Upper Mississippi. The northern and eastern portions of the state are dotted with small lakes; while its borders lie upon the upper Great Lakes,—Superior and Michigan. Winnebago, the largest lake wholly in Wisconsin, is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide. Lakes Pepin and St. Croix, on the western boundary of the state, are respectively expansions of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. What was formerly known as Lake Horicon was drained by the removal of Horicon dam.

**Scenery.**—The most striking feature of Wisconsin scenery is that afforded by the numerous beautiful lakes, the great majority of which have high wooded banks, rocky or sandy beaches, and clear, deep water. These lakes are becoming the summer resort of people from the cities of Wisconsin and adjoining states. They are stocked with choice varieties of fish, while myriad waterfowl frequent their borders. Among the most noted for their beauty are Winnebago, Geneva, and Devils Lake. One of the most attractive features of Lake Superior scenery is found in the sandstone cliffs of Bayfield Peninsula and the Apostle Islands.

In the Wisconsin, St. Croix, and other northern streams, the currents have worn deep, narrow gorges through the rocks, called dalles. The finest example of these is the dalles of the Wisconsin, where the cañon is about eight miles in length, the stream narrow, deep, and swift, and the rocky walls, worn into curious shapes, rise frequently to a perpendicular height of 80 feet. The western border of the state is rendered exceedingly picturesque by the bold bluffs, varying in height from 200 to 500 feet, that line the courses of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries; while the streams flowing down the abrupt descent from the northern watershed to Lake Superior are characterized by numberless beautiful cascades and rapids.

**Climate.**—Lying as it does in the center of a great conti-

nent, Wisconsin might be expected to possess seasons characterized by extremes of temperature; and such is to a considerable extent the case; but the Great Lakes have a marked influence in moderating the heat and cold, causing those portions of the state that border upon them to have an average temperature from 6° to 10° higher in winter, and lower in summer, than the portions along the Mississippi River.

The winters are generally long and cold. The average winter temperature in the south is 15°, in the north, 10°; but the mercury often falls below zero, and in the northwest, on rare occasions, stands at -40°. The springs are often backward; but in that case the summer comes so rapidly that vegetation is not permanently retarded. The summers are generally cool, with the exception of an occasional heated term that lasts but a few days, and is frequently terminated by an abrupt change of temperature. The average summer temperature in the south is 70°; in the north, 65°. The mercury often rises to 90°, very seldom to 100°. The autumns are long, frequently lasting into December.

The winds are chiefly westerly, except in spring, when north-easterly currents prevail.

Wisconsin has its greatest rainfall in the warmer portions of the year, with a preponderance in spring. Moisture is, however, abundant throughout the year, copious showers falling during the summer months; while the winter usually brings plenty of snow.

The dry, clear air, pure water, and good drainage of Wisconsin, combine to make it one of the most healthful states in the Union.

**Soil and Native Vegetation.**—The rocks underlying the surface soils of Wisconsin may be described as crystalline, sandstone, and limestone. The surface soils are largely the result of the breaking up of these underlying rocky formations.

Occupying nearly the whole of the state north of the center, except a region of sandstone rock along Lake Superior, is an area of crystalline rocks, elliptical in shape, its longer axis lying east and west. Around the southern edge of this region of crystalline rocks runs a curved belt of sandstone, with its broadest part in the valley of the Wisconsin, where it extends as far south as Columbia and Dane counties; while the extremities rest respectively upon the Menominee and St. Croix rivers, in Marinette and Polk counties. Around the southern edge of this sandstone belt, occupying the remainder of the state, lies the region of limestone, which stretches southward along the shores of Green Bay, Lake Winnebago, and Lake Michigan, and westward to the Mississippi River.

The regions of crystalline rocks and Lake Superior sandstone are covered nearly everywhere with drift, its fertility depending upon the relative amount of sand and clay found in it. In the higher lands these are, as a rule, mixed, producing a loamy soil, which supports a heavy growth of mingled pine and hard wood timber, and, when cleared, furnishes excellent tillable land. Where the soil is very sandy, it is sterile, although now covered, for the most part, with pine forests. Where clay largely predominates, the soil is not at first very productive, but steadily improves upon working.

The curved belt of sandstone is characterized by a loose, sandy soil of the poorest quality, upon which the prevailing growth consists of small oaks. There are, however, streaks of highly fertile soil, occurring where it is invaded by tongues of loamy drift, or crossed by the alluvial bottom lands of streams. In the limestone region, the soil, being mingled with lime

from the underlying rock, constitutes a marly loam, in which clay usually predominates. This entire region is one of great fertility, and affords an agricultural area among the finest in the West. It is, in the main, quite evenly divided between grassy prairies and thinly timbered districts called openings, in which the characteristic growth is oak. The exceptions occur in two portions, which were originally heavily timbered, — the one lying mainly to the north of Milwaukee, along the shores of Lake Michigan and Green Bay; and the other in the east side of the Rock River valley. The prairies and openings so occur that a farm of moderate size will usually have both arable land and woodland.

**Water and Timber Supply.** — The plentiful rainfall and numberless lakes and streams mark Wisconsin as a well-watered state; but it is particularly so in the unfailing supply of pure drinking water that is everywhere found.

Mineral springs, some of them highly valued for their medicinal qualities, are numerous. One of the most noted is the Bethesda Spring at Waukesha. The underlying porous sandstones and overlying impervious limestones and clays furnish the necessary conditions for the artesian wells throughout the southeastern portion of the state.

The supply of pine timber is not yet exhausted in any of the lumbering districts of the state, notwithstanding the immense quantities manufactured yearly during the last quarter of a century. At the present rate of cutting, it is estimated that the supply would last for fifty years. As the cutting continues, however, it must of necessity progress more and more slowly, because of the increasing distance of the timber from streams and railways, and the consequent difficulty of getting out the logs. It is therefore likely to be long before the pine forests of Wisconsin are exhausted.

**Mineral Products.** — Rich deposits of lead and zinc exist in the region west of Sugar River, and south of the Wisconsin. Iron is found in the Penokee Range in Lincoln, Ashland, Bayfield, and Florence counties, also in northern Marinette County, and at various points in the central part of the state. Copper is found in Ashland County. The iron and copper of the regions bordering upon Northern Michigan occur in the westward extensions of the ranges which furnish the rich ores of that peninsula.

The clay beds afford material for the manufacture of large quantities of brick, which are mostly of a beautiful cream color, and are widely known as "Milwaukee brick."

Porcelain clay is found at Grand Rapids. A very superior quality of hydraulic cement is manufactured from a deposit in the vicinity of Milwaukee.

Throughout the southeastern portion of the state, limestone rock is burned for quicklime, producing an article of exceptional excellence. Sand of good quality for glass-making occurs in various places in the sandstone rocks. All of the rocky formations are used as building-stone, and an abundance of one or more of them is found in all parts of the state. The most beautiful is the rich brown sandstone of the Lake Superior coast and the Apostle Islands.

**Agriculture.** — Agriculture ranks first among the industries of the state. Almost the entire state is adapted to some branch of agriculture, and farms are fast taking the places of the forests in the north. Grain-growing is the chief branch of husbandry; but stock and dairy farming are rapidly increasing in importance, and are likely, at no distant day, to become leading industries.

The manufacture of butter and cheese is already one of the most important industries in a large part of the state.

Central Wisconsin is rapidly becoming one of the greatest potato-producing areas in the Union.

Tobacco is grown principally in Rock and Dane Counties. The varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well.

The production of maple sugar is an industry of the timbered regions of the north; and the raising of sorghum for sugar also receives attention.

The marshes of the state, almost without exception, admit of easy drainage, and may be in the future among its most valuable lands. Many of them already afford good crops of hay. Others yield wild cranberries abundantly, and some of them, which have been improved, as in Juneau, Wood, and Waushara counties, pay well for cultivation, both in the amount and quality of fruit produced.

In addition to cranberries, most of the fruits adapted to this latitude are successfully cultivated, especially the grape, which grows in great abundance and perfection.

**Manufactures.** — Foremost among the manufactures of the state is that of lumber. The immense forests of the north yield annually over 1,000,000,000 feet of pine timber, which finds a ready market in the prairie states farther west and south. The streams that flow through the forest region are of the utmost importance to the lumbering interests, as they furnish facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and in many instances the power which saws them into lumber. Quite extensive operations are also conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the timbered regions lying remote from lumbering streams.

The amount and variety of manufactured products is rapidly increasing. Besides lumber, the principal articles manufactured are threshing machines and other agricultural implements, matches, sashes and doors, malt liquors, iron products, paper, wagons, woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, etc.

The abundant water powers of the state are of great advantage to its manufacturing interests, though comparatively few of them have as yet been utilized.

**Mining and Fisheries.** — Iron ore of fine quality for making Bessemer steel is obtained in great quantities from the Penokee Range in the north. Lead and zinc are found in the southern part of the state.

Fishing is extensively carried on along the shores of lakes Superior and Michigan, and immense quantities of whitefish and lake trout are annually taken.

**Commerce.** — The commerce of the state is constantly increasing to keep pace with the increasing products of its industries and those of the country farther west. Its lines of railway, reaching out into the great agricultural regions of the west and northwest, and carrying products which seek an outlet to the eastern markets by way of the Great Lakes, center in Milwaukee, which, by reason of its location on Lake Michigan, and its railroad connections, is the commercial metropolis of the state. The products of the extreme north find a natural outlet through Lake Superior; while the Mississippi River furnishes a water way for commerce with the South.

**Transportation.** — Wisconsin is crossed in every direction by a network of railroads having an aggregate length of more than 6,000 miles within the state. The chief systems are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Wisconsin Central; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie; the Chicago, Burlington and Northern; the

Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul; and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. All of these have numerous tributary branches.

A canal about two miles in length has been cut between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, at Portage. There is also a short canal around the rapids, near the foot of Lake Winnebago. By means of these, water communication is established between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. The Sturgeon Bay ship canal cuts through Door Peninsula, and shortens the route by water between the ports of Green Bay and those of Lake Michigan farther south.

**Education.** — The common school system is under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction. It comprises district, graded, high, and normal schools, and the State University at Madison, which embraces colleges of letters and science, law, mechanics and engineering, and agriculture, and schools of pharmacy, economics, and history.

The normal schools are six in number, located at Platteville, Whitewater, Oshkosh, River Falls, Stevens Point, and Milwaukee. The University and normal schools are controlled by boards of regents appointed by the governor. They are supported by the proceeds of public lands, and by appropriations by the legislature. Tuition is free to residents of the state. The high, graded, and district schools are supported in part by the proceeds of public lands, and in part by taxation. They are under the supervision of city and county superintendents.

The charitable and reformatory institutions include the School for the Blind, at Janesville, the School for the Deaf, at Delavan, Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, near Madison, Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, the State Public School, at Sparta, the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, the Industrial School for Girls, at Milwaukee, and the State Prison, at Waupun.

The most important denominational schools are Beloit, Milton, Ripon, and Racine Colleges; Lawrence University, at Appleton; the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales; and Pio Nono College, near Milwaukee.

**Government.** — The state is divided into 33 senatorial, and 100 assembly districts. Each even year at the fall election, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, the qualified voters in each district elect senators and assemblymen. These, on the second Wednesday in the January following, meet at Madison in their respective houses, the senate and assembly, and together constitute the legislature of the state. Senators are elected for a term of four years, one half of the whole number each even year. Assemblymen are elected for two years.

The executive power is vested in a governor. The lieutenant-governor is, *ex officio*, president of the senate. The administrative officers are the secretary of state, who is, *ex officio*, auditor, the state treasurer, attorney-general, railroad commissioner, insurance commissioner, and state superintendent of public instruction. These executive and administrative officers are elected at the fall election, in the years whose numbers are even, and hold office two years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and circuit courts. The former consists of one chief justice and four associate justices, elected for ten years each. Supreme and circuit judges are elected at the spring elections held on the first Tuesday in April. Wisconsin is represented in the national Congress by two senators and ten representatives, and has therefore twelve votes in the electoral college.

For purposes of local government the state is divided into 70 counties, and these are again divided into towns.

The county government, like that of the state, consists of legislative, executive and administrative, and judicial departments. The legislative power is vested in a board of supervisors, which consists of the chairmen of the town boards, and a supervisor elected by each incorporated village and each ward of a city. These supervisors are elected at spring elections, and hold office one year. The executive officers are sheriff and coroner. The administrative officers are clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, district attorney, and school superintendent. The judicial officers are county judge, municipal judge (in some counties), and clerk of the circuit court. They are elected by the qualified voters of the county at the fall elections, and hold office two years, except the county and municipal judges, who are elected in the spring, and hold office four years. The town government is in form nearly that of a pure democracy. The legislative power is vested in the entire body of voters. They, however, elect the following officers: a town board of three supervisors, one of whom is chairman, a clerk, treasurer, assessor, overseers of highways, four constables, and four justices of the peace. At the regular spring election all town officers are elected for one year, except justices of the peace, who are elected for two years, two each year.

**History.** — In 1634, fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, Jean Nicolet, a Frenchman, visited the region now called Wisconsin. He passed through it by way of the Fox River and Lake Winnebago, nearly to the Wisconsin River, and was the first white man to set foot upon this soil. A quarter of a century later he was followed by the French missionaries, among them Claude Allouez, who in 1665 established a mission at Chequamegon Bay, and another at La Pointe. In 1669 he also founded the mission of St. Francis Xavier, on Green Bay. In 1673 Louis Joliet and James Marquette passed through the Fox and Wisconsin, and discovered the Upper Mississippi.

French rule began in 1671, when, by right of discovery, France took formal possession of the country of the Upper Lakes. She held it until 1763, when, at the close of the French and Indian War, it was ceded to the English, who, in their turn, held it just twenty years, until the close of the war of the Revolution, in 1783, when they ceded it to the United States.

Wisconsin was originally a part of the great Northwest Territory of the United States. In 1836 it became a separate territory, and was admitted as a state in 1848.

The first permanent settlement within the present limits of the state was made at Green Bay, in 1745, by a small colony led by Augustin de Langlade and his son Charles.

The southwestern part of the state was the first to be settled by Americans. This was on account of the lead mines, which began to attract general attention in 1826, and to bring large numbers of miners and settlers into the region. The famous Black Hawk war occurred in 1832. It was caused by trouble that arose between the settlers and the Sacs and Foxes, led by Black Hawk, in regard to certain lands claimed by each. The principal engagements were the battle of Wisconsin Heights, in Dane County, and the battle of the Bad Axe. The latter closed the war.

The climate of Wisconsin has attracted large numbers of emigrants from the countries of northern Europe, especially Germans and Scandinavians. These have settled in the state in such numbers as to form almost the entire population of certain districts.

**Madison** (population, 1895, 15,950) is the capital of the state and the county seat of Dane County. It is situated between lakes Mendota and Monona, and is justly celebrated for the beauty of its location. The city is finely planned, with the Capitol Park in the center; and the capitol building is one of the finest in the United States. Madison is an important railroad center. It is the seat of the University of Wisconsin; and near here is located the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

**Milwaukee** (249,290), the county seat of Milwaukee County, is situated on Lake Michigan and on three rivers—the Milwaukee, the Menomonee, and the Kinnickinnic. It is the commercial metropolis, railroad center, and port of entry of the state, and one of the most important grain markets in the country. It has extensive manufactures of iron, machinery, flour, malt liquors, leather, boots and shoes, trunks, and knitted fabrics.

Milwaukee is a beautiful city. It stands on elevated ground overlooking the lake, and is largely built of cream-colored brick, from the striking effect of which it is sometimes called the "Cream City." It is noted for the advantages of its situation, its fine streets and residences, and its excellent school system.

**La Crosse** (28,769), the county seat of La Crosse County, has a picturesque situation at the junction of the La Crosse River with the Mississippi. It has a large share of the lumbering interests on the Black and Chippewa rivers, and good railroad facilities. The manufacturing and trade of La Crosse are varied and extensive. In population and volume of business, it is the second city in the state.

**Oshkosh** (26,947), the county seat of Winnebago County, is situated on Lake Winnebago and Fox River, and near the mouth of Wolf River. It is the most important commercial town on the line of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement. It is the center of the lumber trade of the Wolf River district, and manufactures lumber, sash, doors, blinds, and matches in very large quantities. It is well built of cream-colored brick, is pleasantly situated, and has excellent railroad facilities.

**Superior** (26,168), the county seat of Douglas County, is a city of remarkably rapid growth, situated in the extreme northwestern part of the state, on Lake Superior. It is on the line of the Northern Pacific, and on several other railroads; has large lumber and shipping interests, and is engaged in shipbuilding, and in the manufacture of steel and iron.

**Racine** (24,889), the county seat of Racine County, is beautifully situated on an eminence on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River. It has excellent railroad connections, and a considerable amount of shipping. It is a flourishing manufacturing city, and contains one of the largest manufactories of threshing machines in the world. Among its important industries are the manufacture of wagons, woolens, carriages, trunks, agricultural implements, and many other products.

**Sheboygan** (21,130), the county seat of Sheboygan County, is a rapidly growing city, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Sheboygan River. It has large chair and furniture factories, and cheese warehouses. It is the headquarters of a large cheese industry, and has many and varied manufactures.

**Eau Claire** (18,637), the county seat of Eau Claire County, is situated at the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, both logging streams. It is the center of important lumber interests, and has good railroad facilities.

**Green Bay** (18,290), county seat of Brown County, is situated at the mouth of the Fox River, near the head of Green Bay. An excellent natural harbor affords facilities for navigation and trade. It has also good railroad connections, extensive fisheries, and manufactures of lumber, shingles,

staves, furniture, sash, doors, blinds, machinery, paper, and iron. It is situated on the opposite bank of the river, was annexed to Green Bay in 1854.

**Marinette** (15,286), the county seat of Marinette County, is situated at the mouth of the Menominee River. It has a good harbor, and good road connections, and is an important shipping point for iron regions. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber, machinery, wood pulp, and paper.

**Appleton** (14,641), the county seat of Outagamie County, situated on the Fox River, which furnishes immense water power, is surrounded by a farming region. It has excellent railroad facilities, and extensive manufactures of wood pulp, paper, furniture, woolens, and iron. It is the seat of Lawrence University.

**Fond du Lac** (13,051), the county seat of Fond du Lac County, at the head of Lake Winnebago, in a fine farming region, has good railroad and water communications. Its principal manufactures are furniture, lumber, sash, doors and blinds, refrigerators, pianos, machinery, wagons, sleighs, and agricultural implements. It is noted for its artesian wells.

#### Other Important Places are as follows:—

**Ashland** (12,310)—county seat of Ashland County, situated on Chequamegon Bay, at the mouth of Fish River. Largely engaged in the manufacture of iron and lumber. Mineral springs; health resort. At the junction of several railroads.

**Baraboo**—county seat of Sauk County, on the Baraboo River and on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Good water; various mills and manufactories.

**Beaver Dam**—situated on Beaver Lake, in Dodge County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Various manufactories.

**Beloit**—in Rock County, on the Rock River. Good water power; fine railroad facilities. Varied manufactures, including windmills, paper, machinery for paper mills, wood-workers, engines, agricultural implements, many iron and steel products, flour, and shoes.

**Berlin**—on the boundary between Green Lake and Waushara counties. Situated on the Fox River and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Various manufactories.

**Chippewa Falls** (9,196)—county seat of Chippewa County, on the Chippewa River. Excellent water power, which is used in the manufacture of lumber, the chief article of export. Important railroad junction.

**Janesville** (12,971)—county seat of Rock County. Situated on Rock River, at the junction of several railroads, in a rich farming region. Manufactures cotton and woolen fabrics, flour, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, and tobacco. Seat of the State School for the Blind.

**Kaukauna**—in Outagamie County, on the Fox River. Good water power, navigation, and railroad facilities. It has manufactures of lumber, wood pulp, paper machines, paper, and flour.

**Kenosha**—county seat of Kenosha County, on Lake Michigan, in the extreme southeastern part of the state. Good railroad connections. Manufactures of wagons, hosiery, bicycles, and wire mattresses.

**Manitowoc**—county seat of Manitowoc County, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manitowoc River. Railroad facilities. Excellent harbor. Lake commerce, shipbuilding, and manufacturing.

**Menasha**—in Winnebago County, on the Fox River, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago.

Excellent railroad facilities; lake traffic; good water power; various manufactories.

**Menomonee**—county seat of Dunn County, on the Red Cedar River. Extensive manufacture and shipment of lumber and brick. Railroad connections.

**Merrill**—county seat of Lincoln County, on the Wisconsin River. A flourishing city, engaged in manufacturing lumber, sash, blinds, doors, and in tanning.

**Neenah**—in Winnebago County, nearly opposite Menasha, on the Fox River, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago. Excellent water power and good railroad connections. Largely engaged in the manufacture of paper, wood pulp, flour, and stoves.

**Oconto**—county seat of Oconto County, on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Oconto River. Extensive manufactures of lumber.

**Portage**—county seat of Columbia County, at the head of navigation of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. Important railroad center. Cotton and woolen and other manufactories.

**Stevens Point**—county seat of Portage County, on the Wisconsin River, at the junction of two railroads. Fine water power; manufactures of lumber and paper; important point on the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

**Washburn** (5,178)—county seat of Bayfield County, situated on Lake Superior, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. It has docks for merchandise and coal, elevators, etc., and is largely engaged in the lumber trade. Washburn has grown rapidly.

**Watertown** (9,922)—on the boundary between Dodge and Jefferson counties, on the Rock River, in a fertile farming region. Important railroad center. Good water power. Flour, shoe, cracker, and cigar factories; breweries.

**Waukesha**—county seat of Waukesha County, at the junction of several railroads. Steady growth. Various manufactories. Noted mineral springs; popular health resort.

**Wausau** (11,013)—county seat of Marathon County, on Wisconsin River, which furnishes fine water power. Manufactures of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, furniture, excelsior, leather, etc.

**Whitewater**—in Walworth County. Manufactures of carriages, dairy supplies, and cheese boxes. Important shipping point for dairy and poultry products. Seat of one of the state normal schools.

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