CHAPTER 176.

Intoxicating Liquors.

On inherent rights, equality and exercises of police power see notes to sec. 1, art. I.

Liability-without-fault criminal statutes—their relation to major developments in contemporary political and social policy. Remington, Robinson and Zick, 1956 WL 592.

176.01 History: Sp. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 137 s. 1, 2; 1956 ss. 176.01; 1937 c. 346; 1945 c. 325; 1947 c. 362 s. 2; 1949 c. 17 s. 20; 1961 c. 460; 1965 c. 457, 617, 623; 1967 c. 276 s. 38; 1969 ss. 67, 250; 1969 c. 276 s. 585 (7).

Intoxicating liquor laws of 1933, enacted in the regular and special sessions, are interpreted in 23 Atty. Gen. 130 and 191.

Warehouse receipts covering intoxicating liquor can be sold by Wisconsin manufacturers, rectifiers and wholesalers to other Wisconsin manufacturers, rectifiers, wholesalers and retailers but not to the general public. 23 Atty. Gen. 637.

Fermented malt beverages containing 7% of alcohol by volume or 6.01% by weight are not taxable as intoxicating liquors under ch. 139, but sale of such beverages is subject to provisions of ch. 176, regulating sale of intoxicating liquors. 32 Atty. Gen. 48.

176.02 History: Sp. S. 1933 c. 14 s. 2; 1935 c. 197 s. 2; 1935 c. 217; Stats. 1935 s. 139; 1937 c. 346, 416; 1949 c. 17 s. 23; 1953 c. 197 s. 23; 1963 c. 141, 207; 1963 c. 459 s. 41; Stats. 1963 s. 176.03; 1969 c. 276 s. 590 (2), (3).

Warehouse receipts covering intoxicating liquor can be sold by an out-of-state manufacturer or rectifier only to Wisconsin manufacturers, rectifiers and wholesalers but not to Wisconsin retailers or the general public. 23 Atty. Gen. 637.

176.03 History: Sp. S. 1933 c. 14 s. 2; 1935 c. 197 s. 2; 1935 c. 217; Stats. 1935 s. 139; 1937 c. 346, 416; 1949 c. 17 s. 23; 1953 c. 197 s. 23; 1963 c. 141, 207; 1963 c. 459 s. 41; Stats. 1963 s. 176.03; 1969 c. 276 s. 590 (2), (3).

Where an accused is charged with having unlawfully sold intoxicating liquor at a particular place, the state must show the presence of the accused where the alleged offense was committed; and testimony that he was elsewhere is rebuttable. On the whole case, including the question of alibi, the burden is on the state to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, the accused not being required to establish his alibi beyond a reasonable doubt. Roen v. State, 182 W 515, 196 NW 823.

176.04 History: 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 c. 176.041; 1949 c. 17 s. 33; 1969 c. 276 s. 590 (2).

176.05 History: S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 46, 167, 217, 241, 249, 276, 292, 411, 417, 496, 539; Stats. 1935 s. 176.05; 1937 c. 284, 300; 1939 c. 191, 376, 397, 460; 1939 c. 315 s. 9; 1941 c. 42; 1949 c. 164, 351, 411, 455; 1946 c. 392; 1947 c. 161, 348; 1947 c. 362 s. 2; 1947 c. 482, 504; Stats. 1947 s. 176.05; 1947 s. 176.121 (4); 1947 c. 17 s. 23; 1949 c. 115; 1969 c. 104, 210, 227, 589, 734; 1963 c. 6, 156, 358, 373, 540, 622, 631.
stances except where the community has voted dry. 23 Atty. Gen. 152.

mon Council, 38 W (2d) 518, 157 NW (2d) 568. 

ises proposed. 

may issue licenses to sell liquor in all in­

ercising its discretion the moral character, fi­

financial responsibility of the applicant, the ap­

such as is required in an original application,

a reinspection of the premises and a report

implemented by a city ordinance providing

restrictions contained in ch. 176, Stats. 1965,

v. Twin Lakes, 38 W (2d) 70

right of judicial review under ch. 176

An agreement between a lessor and

mation that inures to the benefit of the licensee

factory. 25 Atty. Gen. 534.

be obtained before a license for sale of in-

other rests primarily upon

local licensing authorities.

stats. 1935, the state treasurer is limited to a

the sale of beer. 27 Atty. Gen. 592.

An intoxicating liquor dealer operating un­

der a “Class A” retail license only may not ac­

an order for intoxicating liquor from a

hotel guest, who is away from the licensed

licenses. The test as to whether a particular

room or space comes within the term rests

upon accessibility and dominion as disclosed

by particular facts in each case. 27 Atty. Gen.

An intoxicating liquor dealer operating un­

der a “Class A” retail license only may not ac­

accept an order for intoxicating liquor from a

hotel guest, who is away from the licensed

premises, and deliver liquor to such guest

where the sale of such liquor is not consum­

ated on the dealer’s licensed premises. 29


Liquor may be sold on any part of the prem­

ises as described in the liquor license. 37 Atty.

5. Limitation to Same Person.

An agreement for a limited partnership for

the operation of a tavern, dining-room and

bowling alley under which plaintiff, a limited

and inactive partner, was to advance money

and receive a share of profits, and pursuant to

which plaintiff’s interest was not disclosed in

the application for a liquor license, is illegal

and unenforceable under 176.05 (3). Sponholz

v. Meyer, 270 W 268, 70 NW (2d) 619.

The duty of determining whether an appli­

ant for a “Class A” or “Class B” intoxicating

liquor license is acting as an agent for or is in

the employ of another rests primarily upon

local licensing authorities. Under 176.05 (12),

Stats. 1945, the state treasurer is limited to a
determination that the character, record and

reputation of the proposed agent are satis­

factory. 25 Atty. Gen. 300.

This section prohibits issuance of a retail

“Class A” or “Class B” license for the sale of

intoxicating liquors to any person acting as

an agent or in the employ of another. 27 Atty.


176.05 (3a), Stats. 1945, requires only that

the federal special tax stamp therein refe­

red to be obtained before a license for sale of in-

liquor laws (66.05 (10), ch. 139 and ch. 176,

State. 1933) are answered in 23 Atty. Gen. 130

and 191.

176.05 (1), Stats. 1937, does not apply to town board members indirectly engaged in the sale of beer. 27 Atty. Gen. 798.


Under 176.05 (14), relating to public warehouse liquor permits, the state treasurer is not required to determine that the applicant for such a permit has been first licensed and bonded under 106.13, the general statute relating to public warehousemen, the adminis­

tration of which is under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture. 37 Atty. Gen. 458.

3. Winery License.

A winery license under 176.05 (16), Stats. 1941, authorizes holders to rectify wine without also having a rectifier’s permit under 176.05 (1a). 32 Atty. Gen. 26.


Wisconsin cases construing the term “prem­

isses” as used in former state prohibition stat­

utes apply with equal logic to present stat­

utes relating to issuance of licenses for the sale

of fermented malt beverages and intoxicating

liquors. The test as to whether a particular

room or space comes within the term rests

upon accessibility and dominion as disclosed

by particular facts in each case. 27 Atty. Gen.

762.

An intoxicating liquor dealer operating un­

der a “Class A” retail license only may not ac­

cept an order for intoxicating liquor from a

hotel guest, who is away from the licensed

premises, and deliver liquor to such guest

where the sale of such liquor is not consum­

ated on the dealer’s licensed premises. 29


Liquor may be sold on any part of the prem­

ises as described in the liquor license. 37 Atty.

Gen. 534.

5. Limitation to Same Person.

An agreement for a limited partnership for

the operation of a tavern, dining-room and

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the application for a liquor license, is illegal

and unenforceable under 176.05 (3). Sponholz

v. Meyer, 270 W 268, 70 NW (2d) 619.

The duty of determining whether an appli­

ant for a “Class A” or “Class B” intoxicating

liquor license is acting as an agent for or is in

the employ of another rests primarily upon

local licensing authorities. Under 176.05 (12),

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determination that the character, record and

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factory. 25 Atty. Gen. 300.

This section prohibits issuance of a retail

“Class A” or “Class B” license for the sale of

intoxicating liquors to any person acting as

an agent or in the employ of another. 27 Atty.

Gen. 567.


176.05 (3a), Stats. 1945, requires only that

the federal special tax stamp therein referred
to be obtained before a license for sale of in-
The council did not deny the application June 15, but the council of power to compel the council to issue a license is within the discretion of the licensing authority, and, while it may not act capriciously or arbitrarily, it may grant or refuse licenses in the exercise of a sound discretion. If 176.05 (8) deprives a city council of power to deny an application after June 15, it likewise deprives the council of power to issue a license after June 15, and hence it does not entitle an applicant to compel the council to issue a license where the council did not deny the application until after June 15. Rawn v. Superior, 242 W 632, 9 NW (2d) 87.

By requiring in 176.05 (9) that the reason for rejection of a renewal application be included in the clerk's minutes, the legislature did not intend to limit the grounds for denial to those stated in 176.05 (9) and (9m), but intended to enable the courts to review the reasons and determine whether the refusal was an abuse of discretion. A refusal because of failure to disclose an old conviction in another state is not an abuse. State ex rel. Boroo v. Town Board, 10 W (2d) 153, 102 NW (2d) 238.

In the absence of a referendum election a city council may by ordinance determine that intoxicating liquor licenses issued by the city shall be of "Class B" only. 25 Atty. Gen. 373.

13. To Whom Not Granted.

Although a partnership may be granted a license to operate a tavern and sell intoxicating liquors the names of the partners are disclosed in both the application for and in the license granted, a partnership may not obtain a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the name of one of the partners, and there is no legal sanction for a so-called silent partner's engaging in a tavern business in which intoxicating liquors are sold under a license issued in the name of one of the partners. Brill v. Salzwedel, 235 W 551, 292 NW 801.

A town board's denial of a renewal liquor license, for the stated reasons that the applicant had been convicted on a felony charge in Michigan and had failed to disclose the same in response to questions on the application form, was not arbitrary or capricious as to constitute an abuse of discretion, such reasons having a direct bearing on whether the applicant was a proper person to be granted a license. State ex rel. Boroo v. Town Board, 10 W (2d) 153, 102 NW (2d) 238.

A member of a town or village board may have a liquor license. 24 Atty. Gen. 296.

Under 176.05 (9), Stats. 1937, a license or permit may be granted to a Wisconsin corporation only when all officers and directors of such corporation can satisfy requirements set forth for an individual desiring a license or permit. (23 Atty. Gen. 191, 203, adhered to.) 27 Atty. Gen. 567.

14. Schools, Churches and Hospitals.

Under 176.05 (9m), Stats. 1947, premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor on June 30, 1947, may continue to be so licensed where less than 500 feet from the school, church or hospital notwithstanding the sale of liquor in said premises was discontinued for some time after June 30, 1947. 37 Atty. Gen. 481.

176.05 (9m), Stats. 1947, does not prevent the transfer of a barroom from one part of licensed premises to another where the new location has been part of the licensed premises prior to June 30, 1947. Transfer proceedings under 176.05 (14) are unnecessary in such cases. 36 Atty. Gen. 10.

Tavern premises located within 300 feet of a church, school or hospital may not be enlarged to extend upon an adjacent lot under the

See note to 66.054, on “Class B” retailer licenses, citing State ex rel. Torres v. Krawczak, 217 W 663, 259 NW 607.

Where an election resulted in voting beer out and voting intoxicating liquors in, 176.05 (10)(b), Stats. 1941, prohibits issuing a “Class B” liquor license. 38 Atty. Gen. 361.

A “Class B” fermented malt beverage license issued under 66.054 (5)(b) and (8), Stats. 1955, is separate from a “Class B” intoxicating liquor license issued under 176.05, and the liquor license may be voluntarily surrendered by the licensee without surrender of the malt beverage license. There is no provision for issuing a “combination license” covering both liquor and malt beverages. 44 Atty. Gen. 46.


When a tavern keeper leaves home with no intention of returning, his wife may not operate the tavern under a license issued in his name. 24 Atty. Gen. 128.

17. License Posted.

Where a liquor license covers an entire building as the premises and the licensee dispenses liquor in several places on the premises the license need be posted as provided in 176.05 (21), Stats. 1947, only in the room where the principal part of the business is carried on. 36 Atty. Gen. 414.

18. Licenses to Corporations.

A wholesale intoxicating liquor permit may not be issued to a foreign corporation under this section. 34 Atty. Gen. 309.

19. Transfers of Licenses.

The denial of a transfer of a retail “Class B” liquor license to another location, on the ground that such transfer would entail moving from a business district to an outlying district, necessitating daily police patrol, was within the discretion of the village board under 176.05 (14). State ex rel. Edge v. Meyer, 249 W 394, 23 NW (2d) 638.

An agreement between the owner of tavern premises and a tenant, who had a retail “Class B” combination beer and liquor license for the premises in a city in which the maximum permissible number of “Class B” liquor licenses was filled by the granting of the tenant’s license, that at the expiration of the lease the owner of the premises could again operate her tavern without any interference from the tenant with respect to obtaining a license, did not give the owner of the premises any cause of action to enjoin the common council from transferring the tenant’s existing license to another location, since any agreement between her and her tenant could not affect the jurisdiction conferred on the common council by 176.05 (14) to act on license transfers. Smith v. Whitewater, 251 W 313, 29 NW (2d) 37 (1947).

176.05 (21) prohibits issuance of more than one “Class B” retail liquor license for every 500 inhabitants unless more than that number were in effect on August 27, 1939, in which case the number in force on that day shall constitute the limit until such time as it is less than the statutory proportion to population. Excess licenses under 176.05 (21) are not limited to those individuals and locations licensed on August 27, 1939; the licenses may be either renewals or new licenses. 28 Atty. Gen. 415; 29 Atty. Gen. 296.

For the purpose of determining the number of inhabitants as a basis for issuing liquor licenses under 176.05 (21) (a), inmates of charitable and penal institutions may be counted irrespective of whether such institution is located in a city, village or town. 34 Atty. Gen. 341.

Licenses issued pursuant to 176.05 (4a) are not included for purposes of determining the number of licenses in force when the limitation law, 176.05 (21) (a), went into effect. 37 Atty. Gen. 516.

See note to 66.054, on wholesalers’ licenses, citing 40 Atty. Gen. 146.

Where territory of a town, containing no “Class B” liquor taverns, is annexed to a city, this affects the quota of neither municipality as determined by 176.05 (21). 41 Atty. Gen. 116.

176.05 (21) (d), relating to liquor license quotas, is construed in 52 Atty. Gen. 281.
In a prosecution for manufacturing, selling and aiding and abetting in the manufacture and sale of illicit intoxicating liquor, the evidence on the preliminary examination warranted the examining magistrate binding a defendant over for trial where it disclosed that this defendant had appeared at the scene of a still at the time of its raid that something suspicious was going on; s. 176.07.

In determining whether the "principal business" of a "Class B" licensees is a restaurant or liquor business, within s. 176.05 (10) (bm) 2., 176.08 (6) and 176.53, Stats. 1945, consideration is to be given to the amount of capital, labor, time, attention and floor space devoted to respective businesses, gross and net income derived from each, and the appearance, arrangement, advertising and name of the premises. This is defensive matter as to which the burden of producing evidence is on the defendant. 36 Atty. Gen. 155.

A city may not by ordinance require a registered pharmacist holding a permit under s. 176.18 (1) (a) to take out also a "Class A" license for sale of intoxicating liquors. A municipality may not refuse to furnish a pharmacist's" permit under s. 176.18 (1), but such discretion may not be abused. A municipality may not require that liquor be sold only on prescription for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes. 37 Atty. Gen. 446.

A city may not by ordinance set up regulations respecting sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal or scientific purposes which are in conflict with s. 176.18. Requirements or regulations not required by said section are in conflict therewith. 37 Atty. Gen. 650.

The provisions of s. 176.20 to 176.25, Stats. 1933, apply only to a residence district as defined in s. 176.20 (9) (b).
fined therein and not to whole communities. 

176.21 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.21.

176.22 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.22.

Where no registration of electors is had, correct enumeration of all electors in a district made by any person therein may be used in determining what constitutes a majority of electors in a district. 27 Atty. Gen. 492.

176.23 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.23.

176.24 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.24; 1965 c. 252.


176.26 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.26; 1945 c. 124; 1951 c. 88.

176.27 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 s. 176.27; 1945 c. 124.

176.28 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 s. 176.28; 1945 c. 124; 1969 c. 87.

176.29 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.29.

176.30 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 5, 187, 477; Stats. 1935 s. 176.30; 1945 c. 33.

Under 176.30 (3) liquor shall not be sold within one mile of any insane hospital building in which any insane is housed. 25 Atty. Gen. 355.

176.30 (3) does not apply to county hospitals for the insane. 42 Atty. Gen. 190.

176.31 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 197; Stats. 1935 s. 176.31; 1963 c. 144, 436; 1969 c. 168.

176.32 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 197; Stats. 1935 s. 176.32; 1943 c. 458; 1951 c. 215, 234; 1953 c. 74; 1963 c. 371; 1965 c. 158, 263; 1969 c. 275.

176.33 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 s. 176.33; 1945 c. 124; 1951 c. 88.

Minors may be present on premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor under the conditions set forth in 176.32 (1) but may not be sold or served with any intoxicating liquor; if accompanied by parent or guardian, or if of the age of 18 or older, they may be sold or served beer while so lawfully on the premises. 47 Atty. Gen. 200.

Under 176.32 (1) an unaccompanied minor may not purchase beer, beverage, food in non-exempt "Class A" retail liquor establishment. Chewing gum is not an "edible" within the meaning of the statute. 47 Atty. Gen. 200.

176.33 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 s. 176.33.

176.34 History: 1935 c. 187; Stats. 1935 s. 176.34; 1951 c. 88.

176.35 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.35.
whom he sold liquor was such posted person, was not liable under the statute. Crist v. Kiltz, 233 W 667, 288 NW 175.

Under the common law it is not an actionable wrong either to sell or to give intoxicating liquors to an able-bodied man. In the absence of statutes covering the case, a plaintiff whose automobile was run into by an automobile operated by an intoxicated driver had no cause of action for his injuries against the tavern keeper who sold the liquor to the driver. Seibel v. Leach, 238 W 66, 286 NW 774.

176.38 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1933 s. 176.36; 1987 c. 276 s. 39; 1999 s. 87, 265; 1969 c. 392 s. 60g.

176.39 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1933 s. 176.38; 1935 s. 176.39; 1939 s. 366; 1949 c. 17 s. 30; 1951 c. 247 s. 43; Stats. 1951 s. 176.38; 1963 c. 686 s. 22 (3); 1969 c. 276 s. 500 (2).

Questions of issuing intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverage licenses cannot be on the same ballot. 24 Atty. Gen. 411. Electors may, on one petition, request referenda on issuance of intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverage licenses. 24 Atty. Gen. 411.

A local option election was probably invalid where notice was posted only 6 days in advance of the election and it was commonly believed that the election would be invalid, many people not voting for that reason, the chairman announcing the election to be invalid, and votes not having been recorded by the clerk. 25 Atty. Gen. 361.

A petition for a referendum on the question of granting intoxicating liquor licenses filed prior to April 1937 election but not filed at least 30 days prior thereto may not be made the basis of withdrawal of said petition or the spring election in 1938. Vote at referendum election against granting of intoxicating liquor licenses does not terminate intoxicating liquor licenses then in force. 27 Atty. Gen. 123.

When electors of a town vote at a spring election to change from licensing to nonlicensing status or vice versa, the town board has authority under 176.38 (2) and 176.39 to grant liquor licenses which will be effective at once and which will terminate upon July first of that year. 29 Atty. Gen. 376. See note to 46.054, on general requirements of licenses, citing 59 Atty. Gen. 239.

Failure to notify the beverage tax division within the time prescribed by 176.38 (1) and 66.054 does not render an election void. Where an election resulted in voting beer out and voting intoxicating liquors in, 176.05 (10) (b) prohibits issuing a "Class B" liquor license. 30 Atty. Gen. 361.

Elections under 176.38 may be held on the second Tuesday in April regardless of whether town officials are to be elected under 60.19 in the same year. 35 Atty. Gen. 81.

176.40 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.40.

176.41 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1933 s. 176.41; 1939 s. 94; 1949 c. 17 s. 30; 1969 c. 276 s. 500 (2).

The opinion in 29 Atty. Gen. 48 is disap proved to the extent that it holds that a second conviction under 176.41 need not occur in the same license year as the first in order to effect automatic revocation of the license. 35 Atty. Gen. 96.

The provision of 176.41 forfeiting a liquor license upon conviction of a second offense applies only where the first conviction was for an offense for which no specific penalty is provided. Hence a second conviction under 176.39 (1), which section contains a specific penalty provision, does not result in forfeiture of a license. 35 Atty. Gen. 375.

176.42 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.42; 1949 c. 17 s. 25; 1955 s. 221 s. 25; 1969 c. 276 s. 500 (3), (3).

176.43 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1933 s. 176.43; 1955 s. 217; Stats. 1935 s. 176.44; 1949 c. 17 s. 33; 1969 c. 276 s. 590 (2).

Editor’s Note: Proposed regulations of the state treasurer were considered in 29 Atty. Gen. 178; and regulations promulgated by the state treasurer were considered in 31 Atty. Gen. 140.

Municipalities may make more rigid closing requirements with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors than those established by 176.05. (Ruling in 31 Atty. Gen. 250 distinguished.) 31 Atty. Gen. 147.

176.44 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.44; 1955 s. 221 s. 10.

176.45 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 13; Stats. 1935 s. 176.45.

176.46 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 30; Stats. 1935 s. 176.46.

176.47 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 11; 1935 c. 107; Stats. 1935 s. 176.50.

176.48 History: Spl. S. 1933 c. 7; 1935 c. 107; Stats. 1935 s. 176.60; 1949 c. 17 s. 23; 1969 c. 276 s. 590 (2), (3).

The terms "grain," "vegetable," and "fruits" as used in 176.60 include sugar cane. 32 Atty. Gen. 438.

176.49 History: 1935 c. 40; 452; Stats. 1935 s. 176.62; 1935 c. 107; 1939 c. 17 s. 33; 1961 c. 417; 1969 c. 226 s. 64; 1961 c. 625; 1966 c. 253, 284; 1968 c. 253 s. 41; 1967 c. 68; 1969 c. 276 s. 585 (6), (9).
firm its representatives must also obtain permits. 39 Atty. Gen. 353.

The person who knowingly proceeds, on petition of the state, for the proceedings of the constitution.

1933 c. 14 s. 1; 1935 c. 187, 217; 1949 c. 17 s. 23; 1969 c. 276.

176.63 History: 1969 c. 252; Stats. 1969 s. 176.91.

CHAPTER 177.

Unclaimed Property.

Editor's Note: For foreign decisions construing the "Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act", see Uniform Laws, Annotated.

177.01 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.01.

177.02 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.02.


See note to sec. 1, art. I, on inherent rights, citing State v. First Wisconsin Trust Co. 366 W 610, 44 NW (2d) 210.

177.03 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.03.

177.04 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.04.

177.05 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.05.

177.06 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.06.

177.07 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.07.

177.08 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.08.

177.09 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.09.

177.10 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.10.

177.11 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.11.

177.12 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.12.

177.13 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.13.


177.15 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.15.

177.16 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.16.

177.16 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.16.

177.16 History: 1969 c. 404; Stats. 1969 s. 177.16.