IN GRATEFUL APPRECIATION FOR MANY YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED AND DEDICATED SERVICES TO IOWA AND OUR NATION WHILE SERVING AS UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN AND UNITED STATES SENATOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF IOWA

BESS COWDEN VERNE R. MARTIN
STATE VICE CHAIRMAN STATE CHAIRMAN
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THE NEW ECLECTIC SERIES

COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY

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SCHOOL DESEGREGATION
SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DESCRIPTION.

(See Map Questions on pages 37 and 38.)

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES.

5. Climate.—The coldest portion is the highland region of the Appalachians, where the mean temperature is nearly as low as that of northern Maine. The lowlands have the warmest climate in the United States.

6. The rain-fall is abundant in the greater portion of this division, but decreases rapidly in the extreme west, where many of the streams dry up entirely during the summer.

7. Vegetation.—The soil, except in the extreme west, is fertile; remarkably so along the Mississippi River. Vast forests of yellow-pine cover much of the eastern half. There are also many evergreens, such as live oak, magnolia, and palmetto.

8. In the Appalachian Mountains are found coal, iron, copper, lead, gold, and marble. Coal is also found in Arkansas and in the Indiana Territory.

9. Inhabitants.—This division contains over one fifth of the population of the Union. Almost all of the inhabitants are of native birth. In the south, are many descendants of early French and Spanish settlers. More than one third of the population is colored.

10. Occupations.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Three fourths of the cotton in the world are produced in these states. Corn, wheat, oats, and other grains are raised in the north; rice, sugar-cane, and semi-tropical fruits, in the south.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

11. The low, swampy lands along the coast are covered with forests of pitch-pine, which yield turpentine, tar, resin, and lumber. The central part of the state is fertile and well adapted to cultivation. The western part is mountainous and adapted to grazing. The mountains are very rich in minerals. Wilmington exports naval stores and cotton. Raleigh is the capital. Charlotte is an important railroad center.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

12. South Carolina is nearly as large as Maine. The coast is bordered by islands and swamps, which produce the fine "sea-island" cotton and more rice than any other region of the Union. Phosphates and marls, for making fertilizers, and porcelain clay are among the valuable minerals. Almost two thirds of the population are colored.

Charleston, the second largest city in the Southern States, is an important commercial point. Columbia is the capital; Green ville is the largest town in the north.

GEORGIA.

13. Georgia is one of the richest states in this section. It has a varied surface and climate, and vast mineral wealth. Rice and sea-island cotton are cultivated along the savannah coast; the central part of the state is well adapted to cotton and corn. Coal, iron, and some gold are mined in the north.

Atlanta, the capital, is an active railroad center. Savannah is the most important port of this section on the Atlantic coast. Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, at the head of navigation on the Savannah, Ocmulgee, and Chattahoochee rivers, respectively, have fine water-power and many cotton factories.

FLORIDA.

14. Florida is very thinly settled. The surface is level and but slightly above the sea. Early vegetables and oranges are the principal productions. Its mild and equable climate attracts many tourists and invalids during the winter.

Key West, on Thompson’s Island, is the largest town, and is noted for its cigar manufactories and sponge fisheries. Jacksonville is a great winter resort. Pensacola and Fernandina are the important ports. Tallahassee is the capital. St. Augustine is one of the oldest towns in the Union.

TENNESSEE.

15. Tennessee lies within the Mississippi valley. East Tennessee is mountainous, and includes a part of the Cumberland plateau; it is very rich in minerals and timber. In middle and western Tennessee, stock-breeding and the cultivation of corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, and hemp are the principal industries. The Cumberland River is navigable in its whole course through the state; the Tennessee River is navigable to Knoxville.

Nashville, the capital, is the center of trade in a rich and fertile region. Memphis is a commercial city; Chattanooga has many iron foundries; Knoxville is the chief town in the east.

ALABAMA.

16. The Cumberland plateau enters the northern part of the state. The cultivation of cotton and corn are leading occupations. Coal and excellent iron ore are mined in the north, while lumbering is an important industry in the south.

Mobile is a great cotton port. Montgomery is the capital.

Schoon, with some manufactories, and Huntsville are centers of trade.

17. Mississippi is in part more than 800 feet above the sea. It is the greatest cotton-producing state in the Union. Corn, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, and fruits are also raised. Lumbering is an important industry in the southern piney woods.

Vicksburg and Natchez are leading towns. Jackson is the capital, Meridian is a railroad center.

LOUISIANA.

18. Louisiana embraces the delta of the Mississippi, and has many lakes, bayous, and swamps. Cotton and corn are leading crops. More sugar-cane is raised than in any other state; rice is cultivated, as well as oranges and other tropical fruits.

New Orleans, the metropolis of this division, has the third largest foreign commerce in the Union. Its chief exports are cotton and grain. Shreveport is the principal town in the northwest. Baton Rouge is the capital.

TEXAS.

19. Texas is the largest state in the Union; it would make six states as large as Pennsylvania. In the northern and western parts it is hotter in summer, colder in winter, and much drier than it is along the coast. Agriculture is the chief pursuit in the southern and eastern parts. In the north-west are enormous herds of cattle, besides many horses, hogs, and sheep.

Galveston, the largest city, has a good harbor, and exports great quantities of cotton. San Antonio and Houston are important centers of trade. Austin is the capital. Dallas is a growing town in the north-east.

ARKANSAS.

20. Arkansas is level except in the north-west, which is broken by spurs of the Ozark Mountains. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Corn, cotton, and wheat are the staples.

Little Rock is the capital and chief city. Eureka Springs and Helena are important places. Hot Springs is a noted resort for invalids. Pine Bluff is a center of trade.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

21. The Indian Territory is a region set apart for Indian tribes who have been removed from their original homes. Several of the tribes, such as the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, have their own forms of government, with governors, legislatures, and judges. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief pursuits. The towns are few and small. Muskogee, McAlister, and Vinita are among the largest.

22. West of the Indian Territory is a portion of Public Land, which does not form a part of any state or territory.

QUESTIONS.—17. Describe the surface of Mississippi. What is its leading crop? Name some other products. Name an industry in the interior. Name and locate the capital and chief towns. 18. Mention several surface features of Louisiana. What are the leading crops? Describe New Orleans. Where is Shreveport? What and where is the capital? 19. What is said of the area of Texas? Of its climate? Chief pursuits? Describe Galveston. Name and locate three other towns. What and where is the capital? 20. What mountains are in the north-west part of Arkansas? What is the chief pursuit? What are the staple products? What and where is the capital? Where are three other towns? 21. For what is the Indian Territory set apart? Name some of the tribes. How are they employed? Name and locate the principal towns. 22. What body of land west of the Indian Territory?