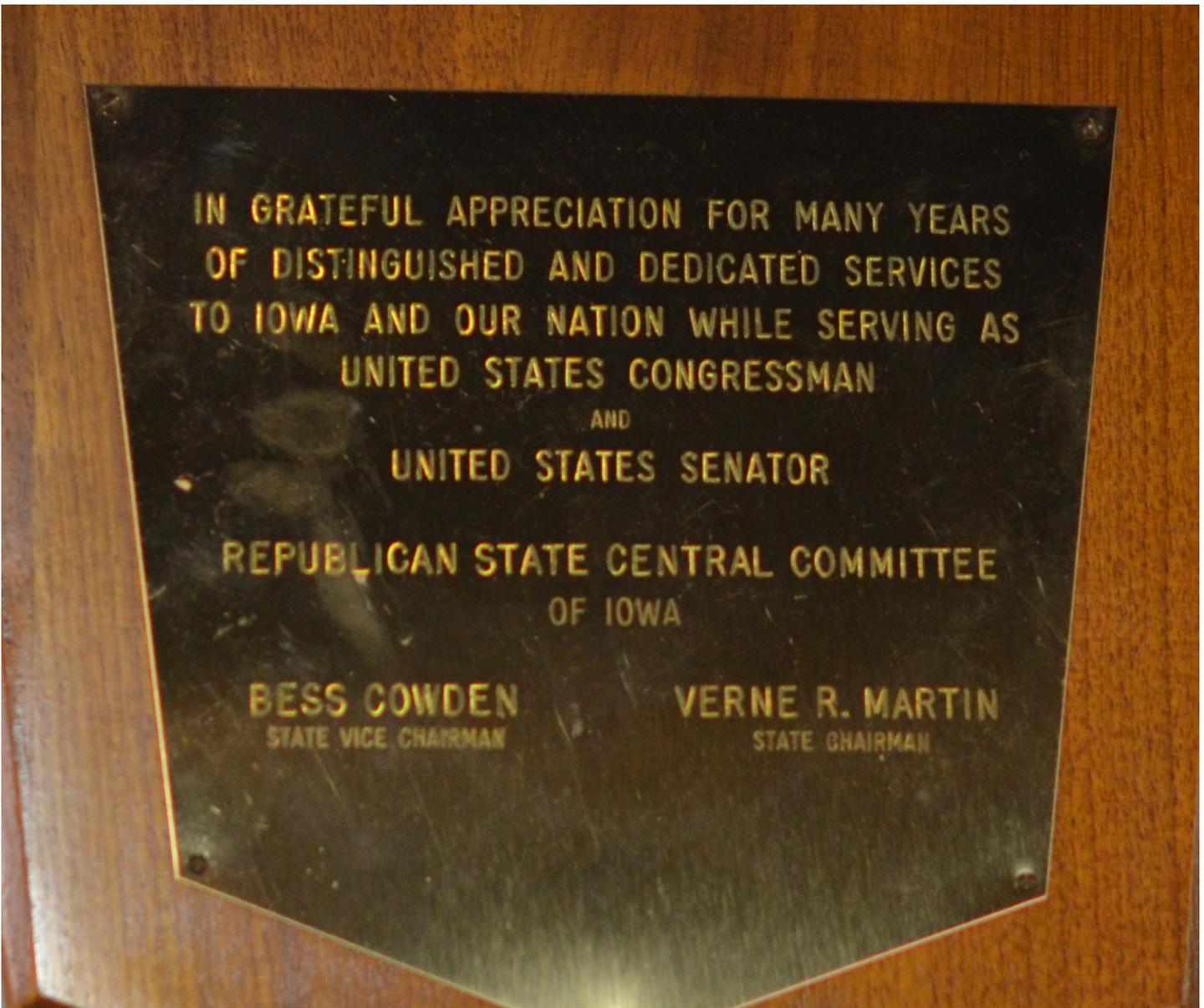
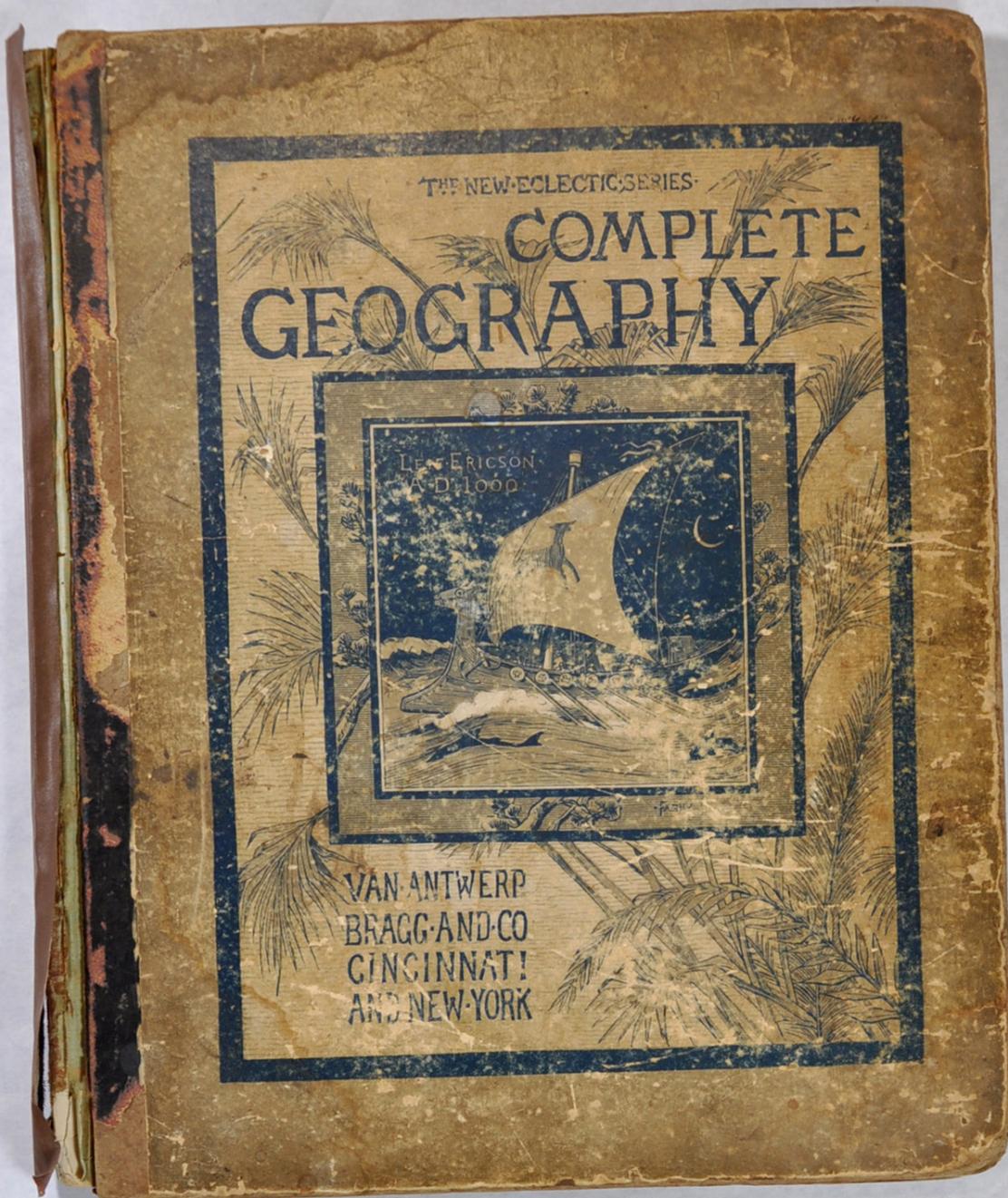




HON. THOMAS E. MARTIN

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 STATE VICE CHAIRMAN
VERNE R. MARTIN STATE CHAIRMAN





THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DESCRIPTION.

(See Map Questions on pages 37 and 39.)

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 Indian 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.

QUESTIONS.—1. How many divisions in the "Southern States"? Describe their extent.—2. Surface. What mountain systems are represented?—3. What is the most important river?—4. Are there many navigable rivers? Which streams furnish good water-power? What portion is swampy?—5. Describe the climate.—6. The rain-fall.—7. The soil. What trees abound?—8. What minerals are found, and where?—9. What proportion of the population of the United States does this division contain? Mention some leading facts about the inhabitants.—10. What is the chief occupation? The principal crop? Name other productions besides cotton.



Gathering Cotton.

SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.

1. This division includes ten states, the Indian Territory, and a tract of public land. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande, and embraces more than one fifth the total area of the United States.

For convenience, the division is mapped in two sections.

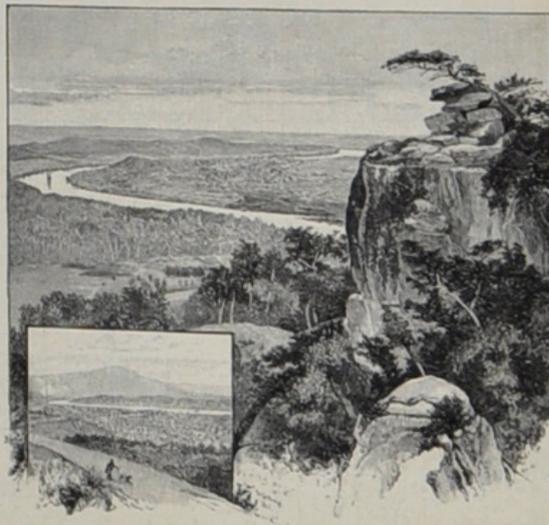
2. **Surface.**—Nearly two thirds of this division are continuous low plains; one third is broken. The highlands are: the Appalachian Mountains in the east, the low Ozarks in the north, and some spurs of the Rocky Mountains in the extreme west.

Black Dome (6,707 ft.), in North Carolina, is the highest peak of the Appalachian system. The eastern chains of this system are connected by cross ranges, forming inclosed valleys. The western ranges assume the form of plateaus, which have abrupt eastern slopes, but descend gradually on the west to the Mississippi valley. West of the Mississippi, the plains rise imperceptibly to a height of more than four thousand feet.

3. **Rivers and Lakes.**—The Mississippi is the most important river of this division.

At high water, the surface of the river is higher than much of the adjacent land. To protect this land from overflow, *levees*, or embankments, have been built on either bank of the river. The earth and sand brought down by the current settle to the bottom at the mouth of the river. This deposit is constantly increasing the size of the delta, which is advanced into the gulf about 300 feet every year. The *jetties* are two parallel walls, erected at the expense of the United States Government, at the mouth of the river, to keep open a channel through this deposit deep enough for ocean steamers.

4. Most of the large rivers of the Southern States are navigable in their lower courses. Those flowing from the Appalachian Mountains afford much water-power. There are many swamps and small lakes in the southern part.



Lookout Mountain.

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 swampy 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-powers 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. *Selma*, with some manufactories, and *Huntsville* are centers of trade.



Rice Fields.

QUESTIONS.—11. Describe the coast region of North Carolina. Central and western parts. Chief cities.—12. How large is South Carolina? Describe the coast and its productions. Its minerals. What race is the most numerous? What is the chief city? Where is the capital?—13. What is said of Georgia? Its surface, climate, and minerals? Principal products? The capital? The most important sea-port? Three other cities?—14. Describe the surface of Florida. Climate. Products. Five largest towns. What and where is the capital?—15. Describe the location of Tennessee. Its surface. Its native wealth. Products. Its two great rivers. The capital. Three other important cities.—16. Describe the surface of Alabama. What are the chief crops? Minerals? The principal cities? What and where is its capital?

MAP QUESTIONS.

What states compose this section?—Bound it.—What two large sounds on the eastern coast?—Name three bays on the Gulf coast.—What straits on the extreme south?—What keys?—What three capes lie farthest east on the Atlantic coast?—What prominent cape on the east coast of Florida?—What cape of the section lies farthest south?—Name three other capes on the Gulf coast.—What part of the section is mountainous?—What is the trend of the mountains?—Name the principal chain.—What plateau west of the mountains?—What parts of the section are swampy?—What large lake in the south?—Describe the Savannah River.—Name two rivers east of it.—What is the general direction of all the rivers in the eastern half of the section?—Describe the Altamaha.—The St. Johns.—The Chattahoochee.—What rivers form the Mobile?—Describe the Coosa and the Alabama rivers.—The Tombigbee.—What three rivers drain the north-western part of the section?—What point in Europe lies east from Albemarle Sound?—What point in Asia lies west from it?—Bound North Carolina.—What part is mountainous?—What mountains on the western boundary?—Describe four rivers.—What is the capital?—What towns south-east from it?—What sea-port in the south?—What town on the Cape Fear River?—What town west from Fayetteville?—Bound South Carolina.—What part is mountainous?—Name a high peak.—What rivers form the Santee?—What is the capital?—What city on the coast?—In the north-west?—In the extreme south?—On what sound is Beaufort?—Bound Georgia.—What mountain chain ends in this state?—Describe the Ogeechee River.—The Oconee.—The Flint.—What city in the north-west?—What is the capital?—What city on the Oconee, east of Atlanta?—Name four cities along the southern edge of the hilly part of the state.—What sea-port at the mouth of the Savannah River?—Bound Florida.—What is a peculiarity of its surface?—Describe the Perdido River.—The Suwannee.—The Appalachicola.—What is the capital?—What city in the west?—What two cities on the Atlantic coast?—On the St. Johns?—What city in the extreme south, on an island?—Bound Tennessee.—What is the character of the eastern part?—Of the central?—Of the western?—What two large rivers flow through the state?—What is the capital?—What city in the south-west?—In the south?—In the east?—Bound Alabama.—Name three mountains in the north-east.—What are the three principal rivers?—What is the capital?—What other city on the same river?—What city on the coast?—What two cities in the east?—What city in the north?

THE SOUTHERN STATES.



Scenes in New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.

17. Mississippi is in no 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 pineries. *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 semi-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 north-west. *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*, *McAllister*, 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 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 cities?—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?



A Scene in Texas.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Bound the western section of the Southern States.—What are its subdivisions?—Name a sound on the south-eastern coast.—Two islands in Mississippi Sound.—Five islands on the southern coast.—Name four of the largest bays on the southern coast.—What mountains extend into this section from Missouri?—What other mountains in the north?—What other part is mountainous?—Name some of the mountains in western Texas.—What large plain in the west?—What large river in the east?—What lake near the mouth of the Mississippi?—Name two large western tributaries to the Mississippi.—Describe the Red River.—Describe two important tributaries to the Arkansas River.—What river empties into *Galveston Bay*?—What large river empties into *Matagorda Bay*?—What large river between the Trinity and the Colorado rivers?—Describe an important tributary to the Rio Grande.—What part of Europe is in the same latitude as northern Arkansas?—What point in Africa is in the same latitude as *New Orleans*?—What part of Asia is in the latitude of southern Texas?

Bound Mississippi.—What is the most hilly part of the state?—What is the largest river rising in the center of the state and emptying into Mississippi Sound?—What two rivers empty into the Mississippi?—What is the capital?—What two cities on the Mississippi?—What city on the *Tombigbee River*?—What other city in the eastern part?

Bound Louisiana.—What large river forms a delta in this state?—Name two other rivers.—What two lakes on the western boundary?—Name two other lakes in the state.—What is the capital?—Name two other cities on the Mississippi River.—About how far from the mouth of the Mississippi River is *New Orleans*?—What three lakes almost surround the city? [See corner map.]—What city in the north-west?

Bound Texas.—How does it compare with the other states in size?—What parts contain mountains?—Name four large rivers lying wholly within the state.—What is the capital?—What city on one of the coast islands?—Name three other cities in the southern part.—Name two in the north-east.—Three west of these.—What city on the *Brazos*?

Bound Arkansas.—What mountains in the north-west?—What large rivers cross the state, and empty into the Mississippi?—What lake in the north-eastern part?—What is the capital?—What other cities on the Arkansas River?—What town south-west of *Little Rock*?—What town on the Mississippi?

Bound the Indian Territory.—What mountains in the south-west?—What river receives most of the drainage of the Territory?—Name two northern tributaries of the Arkansas.—Name several Indian nations.—Bound the tract of Public Land.

