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Geography Field Trip to the Southeast and Cuba

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GEOGRAPHY FIELD TRIP
TO
THE SOUTHEAST AND CUBA
July 30 to August 21, 1955

Goyce Beth



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T O

T H E S O U T H E A S T E R N U N I T E D S T A T E S & C U B A

July 30-August 21, 1955

Instructor

Philip S. Holmgren

NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

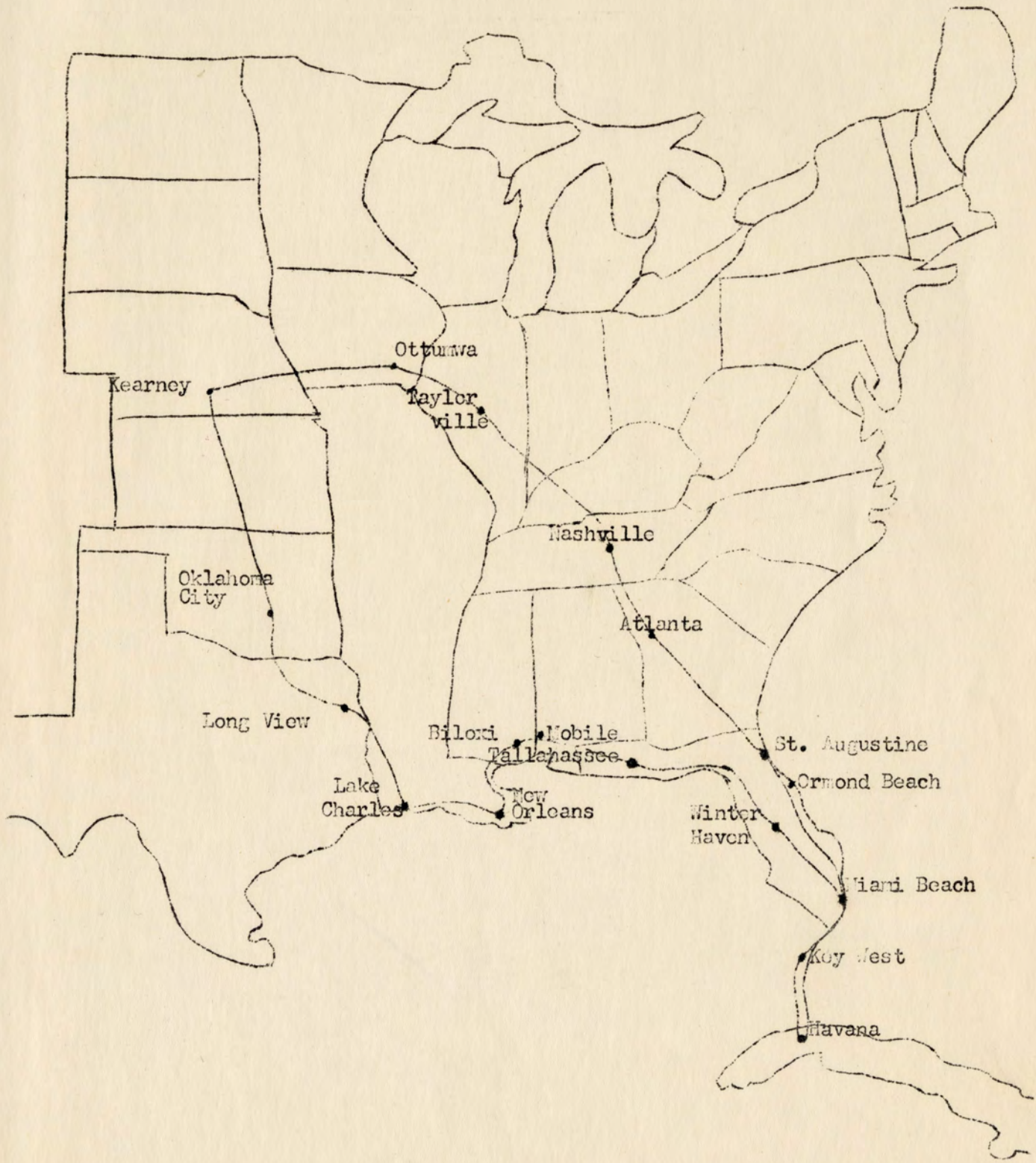
HOTEL ADDRESSES FOR OVERNIGHT STOPS
NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

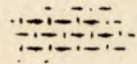
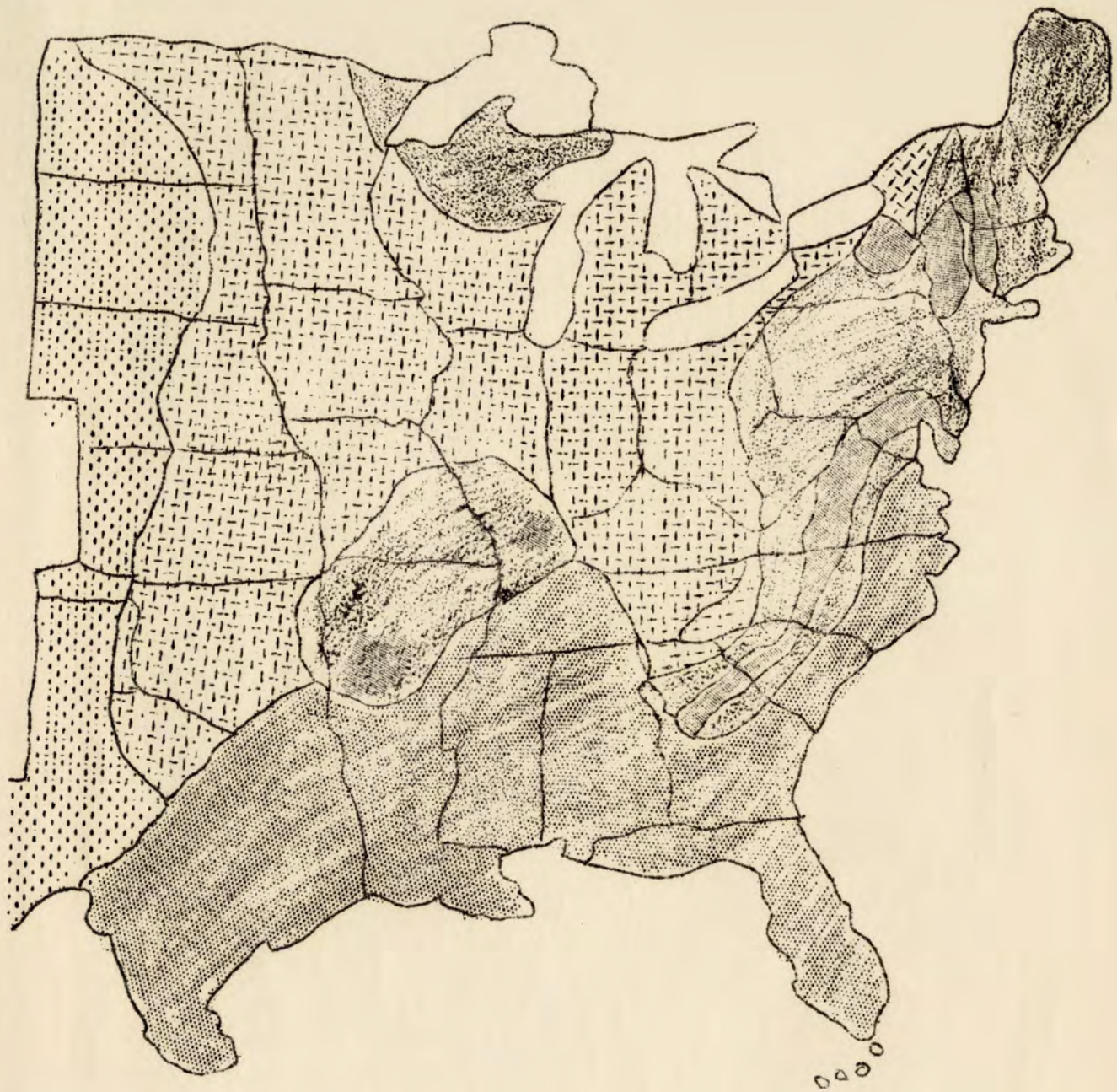
July 30	Park-O-Tell Hotel, 26th & Lincoln Blvd.,	Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 31	Broadway Terrace Motel, P. O. Box 28,	Longview, Texas
August 1	Charleston Hotel, 900 Ryan Street,	Lake Charles, La.
August 2	Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal Street,	New Orleans, La.
August 3	Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal Street,	New Orleans, La.
August 4	Tivoli Hotel, East Beach Boulevard,	Biloxi, Mississippi
August 5	The Cawthon Hotel, 25 N. Conception Street,	Mobile, Alabama
August 6	Tallahassee Motor Hotel, 1630 N. Monroe St.,	Tallahassee, Fla.
August 7	Haven Hotel, U. S. Highway 17,	Winter Haven, Fla.
August 8	The Bancroft Hotel, Oceanfront at 15th St.,	Miami Beach, Fla.
August 9	The Bancroft Hotel, Oceanfront at 15th St.,	Miami Beach, Fla.
August 10	Key Lodge Motel, 1004 Duval Street,	Key West, Fla.
August 11	Hotel Bristol, Amistad 305,	Havana, Cuba
August 12	Hotel Bristol, Amistad 305,	Havana, Cuba
August 13	Key Lodge Motel, 1004 Duval Street,	Key West, Florida
August 14	The Bancroft Hotel, Oceanfront at 15th St.,	Miami Beach, Fla.
August 15	Coquina Hotel, Atlantic Avenue,	Ormond Beach, Fla.
August 16	Marion Hotel, 120 Bay Street,	St. Augustine, Fla.
August 17	Atlantan Hotel, 111 Luckie Street, N. W.,	Atlanta, Georgia
August 18	Sam Davis Hotel, 7th and Commerce,	Nashville, Tennessee
August 19	Frisina Hotel, Market & Walnut Streets,	Taylorville, Illinois
August 20	Rustic Village Motel, U. S. 63 North,	Ottumwa, Iowa

CLIMATE SUMMARY

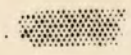
STATION	TEMPERATURE (F)				Growing Season	Av. Prec.
	Jan. Ave.	July Ave.	Max.	Min.		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	37.6	81.6	113	-17	224	32.59
Longview, Texas	47.6	83.8	113	-7	252	42.28
Lake Charles, Louisiana	52.0	82.5	106	3	265	56.72
New Orleans, Louisiana	53.5	80.1	102	7	292	59.72
Biloxi, Mississippi	53.7	81.9	104	1	276	58.67
Mobile, Alabama	52.8	81.6	103	-1	298	60.67
Tallahassee, Florida	54.5	80.8	104	-2	282	54.89
Silver Springs, Florida (Ocala)	58	81.1	105	12	290	53.33
Miami Beach, Florida	68.0	81.7	96	27	none	47.20
Ormond Beach	61.0	80.5	100	24	337	46.57
Key West, Florida	69.9	83.3	100	41	none	39.52
Havana, Cuba	72.7	79.3	95	50	----	48.08
Winter Haven, Florida	61.7	81.7	102	119	none	50.24
St. Augustine, Florida	53.3	83.4	104	13	312	48.48
Atlanta, Georgia	45.5	78.5	103	-9	231	47.96
Nashville, Tennessee	39.9	79.3	107	-13	214	45.03
Taylorville, Illinois	28.2	78.0	110	-24	194	34.59
Ottumwa, Iowa	24.0	77.3	115	-31	169	33.57
Kearney, Nebraska	24.5	76.8	114	-34	158	23.34

Climate and Man
USDA Yrbk. 1941





Central Plains



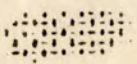
Lowlands



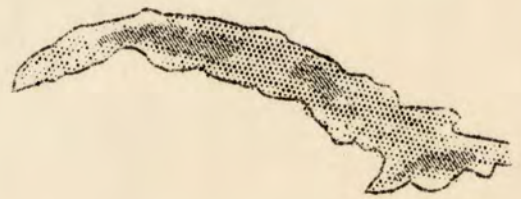
Uplands & Plateaus



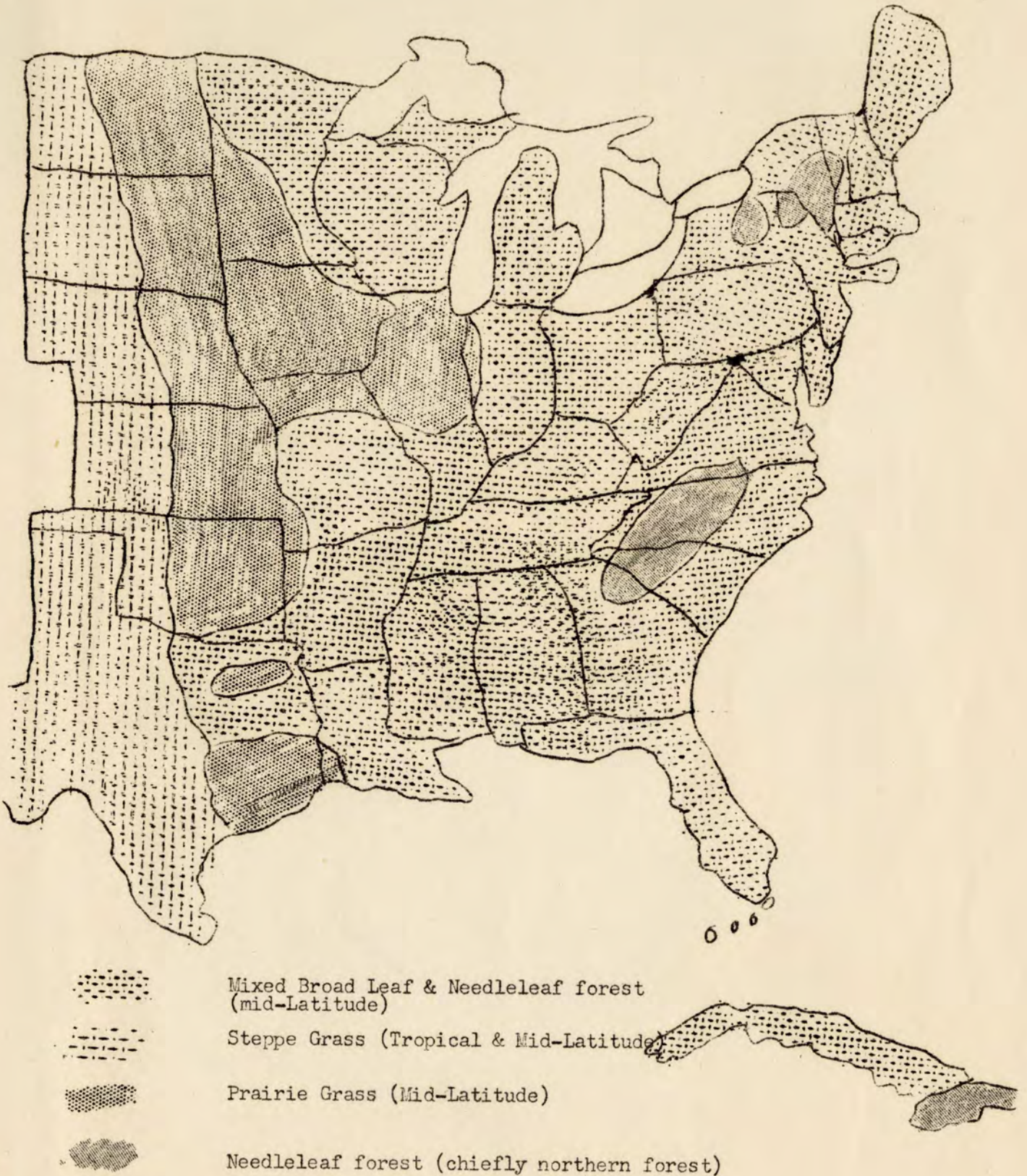
Mountains



Great Plains










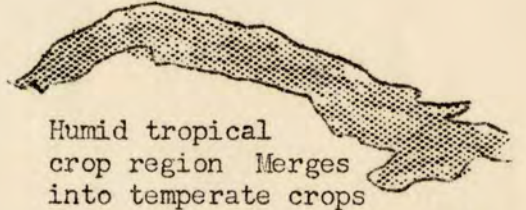
VEGETATION REGIONS



LAND — USE



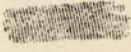
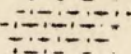
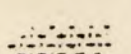
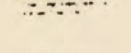

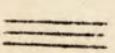
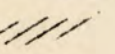
- 
 Semi-arid grazing & irrigated
 Cotton Belt
- 
 Humid Subtropical Crop Region
- 
 Corn Belt
- 
 Corn & Winter Wheat Belt
- 
 Hay & Dairy Region--Root crops important in some areas
- 
 Spring Wheat Region
- 
 Middle Atlantic Trucking region



Humid tropical
 crop region Merges
 into temperate crops
 in the Highland areas. Only
 small patches of this region
 are cultivated because of trop-
 ical jungle.

S O I L S

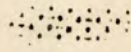
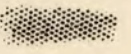
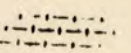


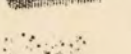


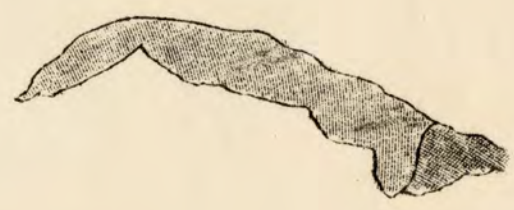
-  Tropical Red Soils
-  Red and Yellow Forest Soils
-  Brown Forest Soils
-  Black Prairie Soils
-  Chernozem Soils
-  Dry Land Soils
-  Grey Forest Soils



CLIMATE



-  Semi Arid Climate
-  Humid Subtropical Climate
-  Humid Continental Climate
-  Tropical Savanna
-  Tropical Rain Forest
-  Mountain Climate



Geologic Time Table

<u>ERAS</u>	<u>MINIMUM LENGTH OF EACH ERA (years)</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>EPOCH</u>
Cenozoic	55,000,00	Quaternary	Recent
			Pleistocene
		Tertiary	Pliocene
			Miocene
			Oligocene
			Eocene
Mesozoic	135,000,000	Cretaceous	
		Jurassic	
		Triassic	
Paleozoic	360,000,000	Permian	
		Pennsylvanian	
		Mississippian	
		Devonian	
		Silurian	
		Ordovician	
		Cambrian	
Proterozoic	550,000,000		
Archeozoic	unknown		

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STATES AND CUBA

KANSAS

Kansas, the geographical center of the nation, is located midway between the Atlantic and Pacific and midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the United States.

Low hills and valleys characterize the eastern part of the state, but in the west the landscape is typical prairie, a gently rolling plain, broken occasionally by a rock formation. The surface rises from a height of 686 feet near the eastern boundary to about 4,135 feet on the western boundary. Just south of the Arkansas River in the southwestern corner of the state is a belt of shifting sand dunes, several miles wide and 100 miles long.

Kansas has more land in farms than any other state except Texas. Kansas leads the nation in the production of wheat. The state ranks high in the production of corn, grown principally in the northeastern section of the state. This section also produces considerable quantities of oats.

Kansas has long been a leader in the production of alfalfa products. The state ranks second in the production of grain sorghums, first in annual egg shipments and third in flax seed.

Kansas produces more than 90 per cent of the nation's output of apple seedlings. The state ranks fifth in cattle raised for slaughter; sixth in horses and poultry.

Next to agriculture, oil is the state's leading source of revenue, with petroleum production exceeding that of 43 other states. Kansas has part of the world's largest natural gas field within its borders, and it is a source of coal and helium. It ranks high in the production of volcanic ash, third in zinc, fifth in oil, ninth in natural gas, fifth in salt and twelfth in cement.

Kansas' leading industries are flour and other grain milling, meat packing, production of chemicals, non-electrical machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum refining, printing and publishing. Wichita is one of the greatest airplane manufacturing centers in the world.

OKLAHOMA

As a whole, Oklahoma is a great plain declining from the northwest to the south-east. Yet, it varies considerably in altitude because of several areas of low mountains or broken tablelands. In the west is the highest part of the state; ranging from about 2,000 to 4,700 feet in elevation. The plain north of the Red River, which forms Oklahoma's southern boundary, is the lowest part with an average elevation of about 600 feet.

Northeastern Oklahoma is part of the Ozark Mountain region, averaging 1,100 feet above sea level or 500 feet above the plains. The Ouachita Mountains of the southeast include several ranges of rugged, rocky mountains. Two low scenic granite ranges, the Wichitas and the Arbuckles, lie west of the Ouachitas.

Since most of Oklahoma is a rolling plain adapted to agriculture, more than half of the area of the state is in farms. The state leads in the production of broomcorn. Additional important crops are wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, cotton and potatoes. The livestock includes sheep, cattle, hogs and poultry.

Since the opening of the wells on the Osage Indian Reservation, Oklahoma has been one of the leading states in the production of petroleum. Coal and natural gas rank next in importance.

Most of Oklahoma's industries are naturally bound up with the vast oil and natural gas interests of the state. The leading industry is petroleum refining.

TEXAS

Generally speaking, the land rises gradually from the Gulf Coast to the west in a series of broad terraced slopes. Level with the sea at the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, the coast region rises to an altitude of 500 feet 150 miles inland. The irregular coast is lined with lagoons, cut off from the sea by narrow islands, log and sandy.

TEXAS (Continued)

Texas ranks third in the total value of its farm crops, although only about 17 per cent of the total area is under cultivation. The state leads all other states in cotton production. Corn is grown on more farms than any other crop, and wheat is also a leading commercial grain crop. Rice is grown extensively on the irrigated coastal plain.

Texas ranks first among the states in the total number of livestock. It is the leading beef cattle raising state.

In industry Texas leads the southwest, with its manufactured products dependent largely on its raw materials. Thus oil refining, slaughtering and meat packing, flour and gristmilling, and the manufacture of cottonseed products are important industries.

Texas ranks first in the country with the production of minerals. Petroleum is the most important mineral. The state also leads in the production of natural gas, and helium.

Silver and mercury are the chief metals. Other minerals found in the state are copper, lead, zinc, manganese, gold, basalt and granite, marble and limestone.

With more than 10,500,000 acres classified as commercial forest lands, Texas produces about one and one-half billion board feet. The principal forest resource is the growth of pine in the eastern section.

LOUISIANA

In general, the land surface of Louisiana is level, with an average elevation of 100 feet. The highest point, 469 feet, is in the extreme north at Old Athens in Claiborne Parish, but in the south the land rarely rises over 10 feet above the sea.

The flood plain of the Mississippi River extends along the eastern border of the state to the south. This plain is about 50 miles wide and 400 miles long. Marshlands, with occasional shell-beach ridges, narrow dry strips, and salt domes characterize the southern border along the coast. These marshlands and fertile river flood plains make up nearly half the land area of the state.

In Louisiana, where about one-third of the total land area is devoted to agriculture, cotton is the most valuable crop produced. Most of the country's supply of cane sugar is grown in the fertile delta lands of the Southeast. The state ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes and rice.

Petroleum refining and the production of chemicals rank first in value of products manufactured in the state. The largest sugar refinery in the world is in New Orleans.

Louisiana ranks fifth in the United States in the value of its mineral resources. The important minerals are petroleum, natural gas, sulphur and salt. The state ranks third in the United States in oil production. Louisiana ranks second in the production of sulphur and has four of the largest salt mines in the world.

More than one-third of the total area of the state is classed as forest land. Louisiana is one of the first five states in the production of lumber.

Louisiana leads the nation in the production of muskrat, nutria and mink.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi is divided roughly into eight sections. We are interested only in the two oldest sections. The oldest section is the coastal area on Mississippi Sound, separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a series of long narrow islands which are included within the state's boundary.

The second oldest region in the state is the once flourishing plantation section around Natchez, in the southwestern part of Mississippi.

Farming is the chief industry of the state and cotton is the leading crop. Mississippi ranks second in total production of cotton.

Many grain crops are raised in paying quantities. Garden vegetables and temperate region fruits are abundant in the central and northern parts. Some tropical fruits are found in the south. Much cane sugar is also raised in the south.

Mississippi ranks ninth in the production of lumber and forest products.

Mississippi has no metal ores but there is a wealth of clays, marl, cement rock, sandstone and limestone. Mississippi has one of the largest natural gas fields in the country.

Along Mississippi's Gulf coast is one of the nation's greatest shrimp and oyster areas. This area supplies one-half the oysters and one-fourth of the shrimp canned in this country.

ALABAMA

This Gulf state is divided into two regions--the northeastern section with the principal features of the Appalachian mountain system and the southwestern or Gulf Coastal plain.

The Appalachian mountain system extends into the northeastern part of the state in a series of parallel ranges running roughly from northeast to southwest.

From the plateau region south, the alluvial coastal plain occupies about three-fifth of the state. Sandy dunes characterize the Gulf coast and swamps border the rivers of the Mobile Delta.

Alabama ranks fourth in the nation in cotton production. The hill regions have been planted largely into orchards, the Tennessee River valley to grains, the wire grass section in the southeast has become a large hog and peanut producing area. The coastal region has turned to citrus fruit and truck farming. Corn has a larger acreage than any other crop.

The state ranks fourth in the nation in the production of lumber. Yellow pine, poplar, cypress, gum, hickory and oak are among the trees found there.

Alabama's mineral district is confined to the northern half of the state. Coal and iron are the most important minerals. Cement and clay products rank third and fourth in value.

The state ranks fourth in textiles. Other important products are paper and pulp, furniture, chemicals and rubber.

FLORIDA

All of Florida is included in the rather flat coastal plain and elevations vary from sea level to 345 feet. In the central part of the peninsula is the Central Lake region. The Everglades, the most truly tropical portion of the mainland of the United States, are found in the southern part of the state.

The principal crops raised in this state are corn, citrus fruits, vegetables, hay and forage, peanuts, cotton, sugar cane and tobacco. Forage and field crops are grown in the northern and northwestern parts. The Suwannee River Valley and Godsdon County are the leading tobacco areas. Central Florida produces the greatest amount of citrus fruits and watermelons. Seminole and Sarasota counties raise most of the celery.

Florida ranks first in the production of citrus fruits and winter-grown vegetables.

The forests of pine, cypress, hickory, oak, yellow poplar, cedar and ash are still the state's greatest natural asset.

Florida waters yield more than 60 varieties of food fish for commercial purposes. Fertilizer and oil are manufactured from some nonedible fish.

Florida waters produce almost all the sponges harvested in the United States.

CUBA

Most of the surface of Cuba is a gently rolling plateau, above which hills and mountains rise in the eastern and western parts. The most rugged terrain is in the eastern section of the province of Oriente, where the Sierra del Cobre and the Sierra Maestra mountains attain an elevation of more than 7,500 feet above sea level. The mountain ranges in the western province of Pinar del Rio are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in altitude.

CUBA (Continued)

The Cuba plateau is cut by a number of short, rapid rivers that flow either to the north or to the south because of the island's east and west divide.

Cuba, which has been called the "sugar-bowl of the world," is the leading producer of high-grade refining sugar. Normally two-thirds of the Cuban sugar crop is shipped to the United States and in some years American refineries take 80 to 90 per cent of the crop. The principal sugar by-products are molasses and the rum and industrial alcohol distilled from molasses. The sugar-cane refuse called bagasse is made into fiberboard.

Tobacco ranks next in importance. Much of the tobacco is made into cigars and cigarettes in Havana factories. Grapefruit, oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapple, papayas, avocados, lima beans, pimentos, egg plant, onions, okra and tomatoes are shipped to American cities during the winter months.

Cuba's forest-covered hills and mountains yield a vast quantity of hardwoods. The most valuable trees, mahogany, ebony, and rosewood, supply wood for furniture. Much of the cedar wood is used for cigar boxes and pencils. From acana wood, umbrella handles and other decorative objects are made.

Various important minerals found in Cuba are copper, manganese, chromite, and iron ore. Gold, silver, coal, tungsten, silica, petroleum, nickel, and industrial diamonds are also found.

GEORGIA

In Georgia the Appalachian mountain system terminates in a region of exceptional beauty. The mountains extend into the northeastern part of the state, with peaks from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, interspersed with wide fertile valleys and ridges.

The Piedmont region of central Georgia is characterized by broad, rounded ridges and fairly narrow valleys. Some of the mountains of this part of the state stand out in bold relief. The fall line forming the boundary between the Piedmont region and the coastal plain, is so named because most of the rivers crossing it have falls or rapids at this point.

The coastal plain, which takes in the southern three-fifths of the state, is generally level, but the elevation decreases from the fall line to sea level at the coast. In the low, flat sections are a number of swamps and ponds. West of the broad sand ridge, which parallels the coast from Jesup south to the great bend of the St. Mary's River lies the Okefenokee Swamp, parts of which never have been explored.

About 25,000,000 acres in Georgia are classified as farmlands, of which about 11,000,000 acres are actually crop producing. Cotton and cottonseed seed oil are the leading cash products.

Following in order of their cash importance are corn, tobacco, peanuts, hay, oats, peaches and truck crops. Georgia ranks third in the production of peaches, but it ranks first in the volume of fresh peaches marketed.

Georgia produces more cattle and has more meat packing plants than any other southeastern state.

Georgia ranks third in the United States in the manufacture of cotton. About 75 per cent of the country's tire cord and fabric is manufactured in Georgia textile mills.

Georgia's timbered areas cover 25,178,964 acres. The lower coastal plain is the most important commercial forest area, where there are great naval stores and pulpwood industries. Other important forest products in the state are sawlogs, crossties, poles, piling, veneer, plywood and furniture.

The state's mineral products include 35 types of minerals and clays which are produced in commercial quantities.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee may be divided into three principal regions, East, Middle and West Tennessee. On its western border, cypress and cottonwoods line the bayous of the Mississippi River, while its eastern limits lie along the coast of the Unaka and Great Smoky mountains.

West of the mountains is the great East Tennessee Valley. On the west side of the valley rises the Cumberland Plateau.

Beyond the mountains is Middle Tennessee, divided into the eastern Highland Rim and the Great Basin. The latter is the famous bluegrass area of the state.

West Tennessee also consists of two sections, the Slope and the Mississippi Bottoms. Along the Mississippi River is the narrow strip of alluvial plain; in the northwest corner is Rulfoot Lake, formed by an earthquake.

In both acreage and value, corn leads all agricultural products, and is followed in order of acreage by hay, cotton, wheat, and tobacco. Tennessee ranks seventh in the number of pounds of honey produced and second in the Southeast in the value of its poultry products.

The estimated area of forest land in Tennessee is 14,000,000 acres, or more than half the total area of the state. Chief timber species are oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock, and chestnut.

Coal is the most important mineral and cement is second in value. Other important minerals are zinc, phosphate, rock, copper, sand gravel and limestone and marble.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky lies between the Appalachian range and the Mississippi River. The state slopes gradually to the west and northwest, with altitudes ranging from about 4,000 feet at the crest of the mountain range on the southeast border to about 300 feet in the Mississippi Valley.

The state is divided into six regions, commonly known as the Bluegrass, the Pennyrile, the Mountains, the Purchase, the Western Coal Fields, and the Knobs.

The Bluegrass section is found around Lexington, while the pennyrile is an upland region lying west of the Knobs, known in part as the Pennyroyal and in part called by the older name, the Barrens. Southeast of the Bluegrass are the mountains and the Purchase is that portion of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River. The Western Coal Fields lie between the Pennyroyal on the south and the Ohio River on the north, and the Knobs extend from Vanceburg on the Ohio River, south and southeastward in the form of a horseshoe.

More than half the population of Kentucky is engaged in agriculture. The leading crops are, in order of value, tobacco, corn, hay. Nearly 80 percent of the country's production of white burley comes from Kentucky. Dark tobacco comes from the extreme western and southwestern parts of the state.

There are over a million each of cattle and hogs in Kentucky and over 200,000 horses.

Two-fifths of the state's area is wooded. The principal trees are pine, yellow poplar, oak, maple, red cedar, ash, walnut and buch.

Kentucky ranks seventh in total mineral value of the country. The important minerals are coal, petroleum, natural gas, stone, clay, sand, gravel and rock asphalt. Of these minerals, coal is most important.

ILLINOIS

One of the most level states of the great prairie region, Illinois lies between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and Lake Michigan. Its physical appearance is that of an immense plain, sloping slightly toward the south and southwest. The Illinois Ozarks, an eastern extension of the Ozark Mountains, extend across the southern portion of the state.

Illinois ranks first among the states in the value of its farm lands and farm buildings. It stands first in production of soy beans and corn.

Ranking third in value of manufactured goods, Illinois leads the world in the production of farm machinery and meat packing. Sixty-five percent of the pianos manufactured in the United States are produced in the state. Other leading industries are steel mills, foundries, petroleum refining, electrical machinery factories and automobile factories.

Bituminous coal underlies more than half the area of Illinois, which ranks third in soft coal output. The principal mineral products in order of their importance are coal and coke, brick and tile, petroleum and natural gas, gasoline cement, sand, gravel, stone and paints.

IOWA

Iowa, one of the prairie states, is a broad plain varying in altitude from 477 feet to 1,670 feet. Although some of the rivers are lined with bold and picturesque bluffs, most of the state is sufficiently level so that the roads have been laid out in checkerboard fashion.

Numerous attractive lakes are scattered throughout the state, most of them in the north.

Iowa has always been important agriculturally, leading all states in the proportion of area under cultivation. It is the source of one-tenth of the world's corn supply. Iowa ranks first in the cash value of cattle.

The most important industries in Iowa are the processing of Agricultural products and the handling of grain and livestock. Leading manufactured products include farm implements, washing machines, fountain pens, cosmetics, buttons, railroad equipment, furnaces, lawn mowers and automobile accessories.

INDIANA

Indiana is often termed the most typically "American" of the 48 states. Rocky canyons, virgin forests, sand dunes, rolling country-side, attractive cities, and towns are all to be seen in the Hoosier territory. Indiana was once inhabited with Indians and they have left many traces of their civilization in the curious groups of earth-works presumably used for burial, ceremonial and fortification purposes.

The state's marked physical contrasts have to some extent influenced the lives of her people. Peculiar to the northern part of the state are sand dunes and beaches of Lake Michigan and the famous lake districts. The central section, made up of a level plain smooth as a table for many miles, is broken only by the river valleys and occasional low ridges. Southern Indiana, notable for the most striking scenery within the state, is a region of deep valleys, sharp ridges and rounded hills. The great limestone belt, from Bloomington south to the Ohio River, is characterized by numerous caves, sinkholes, disappearing streams and mineral springs.

Although most of Indiana is adapted to some form of agriculture, the growing of grain is paramount, with the state producing one-eighth of all the corn in the Corn Belt. Indiana ranks first in the quantity of tomatoes raised for canning, second in the production of soy beans and third in hogs. Two-thirds of the peppermint and spearmint oil produced in the country comes from the muck soils of the north. Cabbages, onions, celery and various cereal crops are produced in the lake region. Wheat, oats and some corn are raised in the southern part of the state, where immense acreage also is planted in tobacco. Extensive orchards are found throughout the state, particularly in the southern part and around Vincennes. There are many dairy and stock farms.

INDIANA (Continued)

Abundant natural resources, fine transportation facilities and development of the Calumet district have made Indiana an important manufacturing state, ranking ninth in the value of products. The Calumet region, including Gary, Hammond, East Chicago and Whiting, is one of the foremost industrial centers in the world.

Bituminous coal, the most important mineral resource, is obtained from strip and shaft mines operated over an area of 7,000 square miles. Cement is second in importance and clay is third. Other products include gas and oil, mineral waters, sand and gravel, coke, lime gypsum and pig iron.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CITIES

SALINE, KANSAS-- is in one of the greatest hard wheat belts in the world. Flour milling is Salina's leading industry with five large mills. Kansas Wesleyan University and Marymount College for women is located here.

WICHITA, KANSAS--is Kansas' largest city. Wichita is the leading manufacturing and shipping center of the state. It is one of the world's great airplane manufacturing centers, with five aircraft companies. Admission to the airplane plants is restricted for security reasons. Wichita has the largest broomcorn market in the world. The city is also a major milling, meat packing and refining center, and produces farm and oil equipment, air conditioning, heating and lighting units. It is noted for its symphony orchestra. Wichita is the home of the University of Wichita and Friends University.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA--is the capital of the state. It was founded in 1889 and settled almost overnight by 10,000 people when this territory was opened for settlement. It is the leading wholesale and distributing point for the entire state, the city ranks as one of the eight primary livestock markets in the country. There are more than 610 manufacturing plants in the city, including packing plants, flour mills, printing and publishing houses and machine works. Oklahoma City is noted as the location of two of the largest high gravity oil fields in the world with over 2,000 wells adjoining and within the city limits, some more than a mile in depth. Oil derricks stand in some of the residential districts and even on the grounds of the Capitol. Oklahoma City University and the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine is located here. The city is an important aviation center.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS--This industrial oil and agricultural center in the Sabine River Valley has grown steadily since the discovery of the East Texas oil field in 1930. Thickets of oil derricks surround the city, while the production of beef cattle, hogs and dairying are the principal agricultural activities in this area.

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA--Lake Charles is an important deep-sea port. Lake Charles has grown from an agricultural community to an important transportation and industrial center. Vast oil fields surround the city, which consequently has become the headquarters for oil companies in southwest Louisiana. The Cit-Con refinery, one of several in the vicinity, is the largest highgrade lubricating oil refinery of its kind in the world. Lake Charles is also the leading rice port of the United States, and has two large rice mills, one of which is the country's largest.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA--is the largest city in Louisiana. It is unique in its old-world romance and modern progress. The city was founded in 1718 by Sieur de Bienville, the French explorer, and was named in honor of the Duke of Orleans. During the Civil War, in 1862, the city was captured and occupied by Federal forces under General Butler. New Orleans is the greatest distributing point in the South and one of the great ports of the United States, with 23 miles of developed water frontage. It is a marketing center for the cotton, oil, salt, sulphur, natural gas, and agricultural and forest products of the neighboring area. It has a number of Educational Institutions. New Orleans is noted for its Mardi Gras, the most spectacular festival in the United States. Two weeks of carnival reaches its climax on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the beginning of Lent. The French Quarter of the city comprises about 70 blocks and is the most famous part of the city. This part of the city is the original city before its expansion.

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI--is the oldest of the Mississippi settlements and one of the most charming cities in the South. This noted all-year resort is situated on the low ridge of a narrow peninsula, bounded by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, Biloxi Bay and Back Bay. The older section of the city has its time-worn stucco cottages and hug moss-hung oaks. The beauty of the city is enchanced by the roses which bloom throughout the year, and by the profusion of magnolias, crape myrtle, dogwood and azaleas. It is the largest shrimp and oyster packing point in America with 30 seafood canneries, and a large shrimp port, with 900 fishing boats. The ceremony of blessing the fishing fleet takes place in August. Biloxi has a 27 mile sand beach and facilities for practically every sport. The Air Force electronics center is located at Keesler Air Force Base, on of the largest air installations in the world.

MOBILE, ALABAMA--is Albama's only seaport and is situated on the west side of the Mobile River, near the head of Mobile Bay. Mobile is an important industrial and commercial center and a world port. The water front is a source of unending interest to visitors. The largest manufacturing operations of the city are pulp and paper production, bauxite reduction, cement, woodworking, fertilizer mixing, textile manufacturing, naval stores extraction, processing of food products, paint manufacture, steel fabricarion, shipbuilding, petroleum refining and the manufacture of asphalt and asbestor roofing. This city delightfully blends the old with the new, and many buildings set among the modern structures date from the eighteenth century. Fine residences in settings of rare trees and flowers, streets shaded by century-old giant oaks, "Frozen lace" or wrought iron decorations on nearly every home in the older sections all add to the charm of Mobile. Mobile became the first permanent white settlement in what is now Alabama. Mobile Bay and adjacent waters of the Gulf of Mexico offer excellent salt-water fishing; fresh-water streams and bayous in the Mobile River delta abound in game fish for fly or bait casting. The climax of the fishing season is the annual Albama Deep Sea Rodeo, lasting for three days, usually in late July or early August.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA--is the capital of the state and is located in northwest Florida in a scenic region of rolling hills, oak forests, lakes, rivers and springs. It is a lovely old southern city, noted for its beautiful gardens. There are several large lakes in the vicinity. The first settlers found their way through the wilderness to Tallahassee in the spring of 1824. When the Legislative Council, arriving on horseback, assembled for its first meeting on November 8, the town was laid out and a log cabin capitol was ready for occupancy. A small brick building was soon erected and served as the capitol from 1826 to 1839. The present capitol was begun in 1839 and completed about 1845, the year in which Florida became a state. It became a cultural center, famed for its lavish hospitality. Tallahassee is the trade center of northwest Florida, where a variety of manufacturing industries are located. Lumber and lumber products such as boxes and crates are among principal industries, and dairying, beef cattle production and general farming constitute the major agricultural activities. Tung orchards are being developed extensively together with the processing of tung nut oil.

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA--is surrounded by some of the state's finest citrus groves. Many packing houses and canning factories handle the large citrus crop. Principal event of the year is the Florida Citrus Exposition, held annually in February. Within 6 miles of the city's center there are 100 spring fed lakes, stocked with black bass and other game fish. Sixteen of the lakes are connected by canals to form a 75-mile waterway. There are a bathing beach and a concrete amphitheater on Lake Silver, two golf courses, and facilities for other sports.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA--is Florida's sixth largest city and has been developed from an unknown sparsely-settled village of mangrove swamp into one of the world's famed year-round resort. Main attraction to visitors is the city's well-guarded beach, flanked by colorful cabana clubs. There are seven municipally owned beaches. The city's famous lifeguard patrol has made an enviable record of safety. In all, Miami Beach has 13 municipal parks with many facilities for all kinds of sports. Excellent fishing can also be found here.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA--is the southern most city of the United States. In 1822 a naval station was established here and was used as a base of operations against the pirates in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. During the Mexican War, it became a naval station and military post and has served as an important naval base. This is the only southern city which has always flown the Union flag. Key West, is the only frost-free city in the U. S. The architecture is distinctive, combining many types, but is predominantly Spanish. Some of the older houses were built by ship carpenters, with pegs instead of nails, and are of cedar and mahogany. Coconut and date palms flourish as well as many colorful tropical plants, and such fruits as Spanish limes, sapodillas, avacado pears and pomegranates. Four million pounds of fish are shipped from Key West annually. Nation-wide interest has been focused on the city's new shrimp industry, and recently discovered beds offshore are producing millions of pounds of shrimp.

ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA--is an old and wealthy resort on a narrow peninsula between the Halifax River and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the mainland north of Holly Hill.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA--is the oldest city in the U. S. Ponce de Leon, in search of the Fountain of Youth, landed on this approximate site on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1513, and took formal possession of the land for Spain. Twice in its early history the city was sacked by pirates. With the beginning of the Seminole War in 1835 St. Augustine resumed its role of military post. It is an all year resort, and has three splendid beaches. Matanzas Bay and River afford miles of protected waters for boating, yachting and fishing. Salt-water fishing is excellent all year, from boats, or from bridges and piers. St. Augustines leading industries are the tourist trade, the shops of the Florida East Coast Railway, boat-building yards and shrimp fishing. The shrimp docks on the San Sebastian River are interesting and picturesque. It has many narrow streets lined with typically Spanish houses, distinguished by their overhanging balconies, grilled windows and walled patios. Through patio gates, visitors catch glimpses of Old World gardens.

HAVANA, CUBA--is a renowned winter resort located on the north shore of the island, 90 miles south of Key West, Florida. It is the capital of Cuba. Narrow streets, tall grilled windows and brass-studded doors of the old part of the city suggest early Latin influence, while the broad boulevards, promenades, parks and handsome buildings of the newer section rank it as extremely modern. Important institutions in the city's cultural life are the Municipal Conservatory of Music, St. Alexander Fine Arts School and the University of Havana.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA--is the capital of Georgia and one of the great financial and industrial centers of the Southeast. It is an important railway, highway and air transportation center. Atlanta has a strategic point for the Confederates during the Civil War, but was rebuilt after the war was over. Today the many industrial plants manufacture over 3,000 different commodities, including cotton goods, cottonseed oil, furniture, machinery, flour and fertilizers. There are 34 educational institutions in and near the city, some being institutions for Negroes. There are 88 parks totaling 1,600 acres which are equipped with recreational facilities.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE--In this vicinity were fought some of the bloodiest battles of the War Between the States, notably the Battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. The city was occupied by Federal forces in 1863, and from here Sherman began his campaign through Georgia. Much of the historic area has been preserved as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. It is an important industrial center with more than 440 plants producing over 1,500 different articles.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE--is the capital of Tennessee and is located almost exactly in the center of the state. Manufacturing is diversified, ranging from delicate clinical thermometers to massive sea-going steel barges. Chief industries are rayon and cellophane, printing and publishing, food products, boots and shoes, stoves, ranges, heaters, textiles and clothing. The territory surrounding the city is a highly productive farming area. Dairying, cattle, sheep, corn, tobacco, wheat and garden products are the chief crops.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS--was chosen in 1837 as the state capital. In the heart of one of the richest agricultural sections in America and one of the greatest coal producing countries of Illinois. Springfield is also an important industrial center. There are a number of attractive parks and facilities for recreation. The city is rich in memories of Lincoln, who lived in Springfield for many years, practiced law and was married here. Springfield was also the birthplace and home of Vachel Lindsay, noted poet, who lived here until his death in 1931.

OTTUMWA, IOWA--is an industrial city, surrounded by rich agricultural lands. Its principal manufacturing concerns are the John Morrell Packing Plant, one of the largest independent pork-processing plants in the world, and John Deere Ottumwa Works, largest hay machinery plant in the world.

How To Complete Your Daily Assignment

- A. Some questions that you should try to answer for each day, exclusive of stays in cities:
1. What is the nature of the physical environment? (see weather and climate, land forms and drainage, natural vegetation and soils, mineral resources, location, and position.)
 2. What human activities are in evidence? Discuss.
 3. How does the physical environment influence human activities? Discuss.
 4. Describe the impact of man upon the landscape. (see cultural evidences.)
- B. Some questions you should answer that pertain to cities and town you visit or see.
1. Describe its location.
 2. Describe the pattern of streets.
 3. What industries are seen or known.
 4. Determine the function or purpose for its existence.

ROOMMATE LIST

NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE FIELD TRIP--1955

Miss Rita Cavanaugh
Mrs. Margaret E. Cavanaugh

Miss Alvena Tuepker
Miss Erna Pohlmann

Miss Helen Litz
Miss Lucille Hadenfeldt

Miss Josephine McGinness
Miss Marie Walcott

Miss La Vone Connely
Miss Kathryn S. Stark

Miss Sylvia B. Dufek
Mrs. Icie Dillon

Miss Alice Schaad
Miss Donna Meader

Miss Evelyn Everson
Miss Taleta Elfeldt

Miss Ethel Mattock
Miss Ruth Mattock

Miss Willa Gewecke
Miss Isabelle Whitmore

Mrs. Bernice Mantor
Miss Clara Ockinga

Mrs. Edna W. Tombaugh
Mrs. Dolores Flotree

Mrs. Ethel Howell
Mrs. Bernice Ehresman

Miss Dagmar Naylor
Miss Marci Jo Nicodemus

Miss June Chrisp
Miss Wilma Wood
Miss Joyce Neth

Miss Marilyn Steward
Miss Betty Jo Asher

Miss Le Vere Linnerson
Miss Donna Garwood

Miss Doris Thompson
Mrs. Vesta Ernst

Mr. Richard Reynard

Dr. Philip S. Holmgren
Instructor

Mr. Carl Kempkes
Operator

NEBRASKA LAND

Composed by E. E. Lincoln of McCool, Nebraska, in the pioneer days of the state, probably 1890, to the tune of the old hymn, O Beulah Land.

We've reached the land of drought and heat
Where nothing grows for us to eat;
For winds that blow with scorching heat
Nebraska land is hard to beat.

CHORUS: O Nebraska land, sweet land,
As on its highest plains we stand
And look away across the plains
And wonder why it never rains,
Till Gabriel doth his trumpet sound
And says the rain "has passed around."

We have no wheat, we have no oats,
We have no corn to feed our shoats.
Our chickens are too poor to eat,
Our pigs go squealing through the street.

The farmer goes out in his corn
And there he stands and looks forlorn,
He looks around and is sure shocked
To find the shoot has missed the stalk.

Though our horses are of improved race
Yet starvation stares them in the face.
We do not live--we only stay--
We are too poor to get away.

MY NEBRASKA

My Nebraska, Dear Nebraska
State I love the best.
Where pioneers first led the way
Now lives a people blessed.
And though the sun shine hot in summer,
Or cold winter winds may blow
Its always fair weather
In Nebraska where real folks grow.

My Nebraska, Fair Nebraska
Praise I sing of thee.
No spot in all the whole wide world
Is half so dear to me.
From dewy dawn to flaming sunset
In twilight and long night through.
We'll all pull together,
Oh, Nebraska, we're proud of you.

THAT'S NEBRASKA!

When it gets so cold that your joints all creak,
The tanks freeze up and the pipes all leak,
When your feet hit the floor and you almost yell,
Up goes the thermometer and it's warm for a spell.
That's Nebraska!

When it snows and blows and blows and snows,
Till it looks like the land of the Eskimos,
The roads are all blocked and you can't get to town,
Here comes a thaw and the snow's all gone.
That's Nebraska!

When it gets so hot that you start to sizzle,
The sweat runs off in a regular drizzle,
You shed most of your clothes and act insane,
Cheer up, old boy, here comes the rain!
That's Nebraska!

When it rains and rains till you feel all soggy,
The sky's all gray and the air is foggy,
Your feet are all muddy and weigh a ton,
Away go the clouds and out comes the sun.
That's Nebraska!

When it blows and blows for days and days,
You dust and clean but it never pays,
It always stops, it stops without fail--
But watch out, friend, we may get hail!
That's Nebraska!

When you fish all day without even a bite,
And You're about to give up and go home for the night,
Down goes the cork and line goes swish,
And for supper that night you have catfish.
That's Nebraska!

When you hunt and tramp till you're about all in,
Sand burs in your feet and you feel like sin,
There's a whir and a shot and things look more pleasant,
For dinner that day you're going to have pheasant.
That's Nebraska!

Here's to the state of the broad corn field,
Acres and acres that always yield,
Sandhills and prairies, lakes and dells,
Beautiful homes wherein man dwells--
That's Nebraska!

Betty Jeanne Davidson

Color Song

Afar in the west where the green valleys run
And the sweeping hills dip to the plain;
Rise the gray, storied walls of the home that we love--
Alma Mater! We hail thee again!
'Neath thy shade we have gazed over valley and plain
On the scenes that enrapture the eye:
And our hearts thrill with pride as the Blue and the Gold
Proudly floats 'gainst the evening sky.

Oh, proud be thy future, enduring thy fame
As the years on swift current roll by
Never dimmed be the luster that banner bespeaks
That now floateth so proudly on high.
Thy sons and thy daughters for Truth and the Right
Stand ever till time shall grow old;
Entwined round their hearts with dear memory's chains
The loved banner of Blue and of Gold.

Then raise we our voices on pinions of song,
Alma Mater, thy praises to sing,
Through the years as they come and the years as they go
May thy glories enduringly ring.
And the colors that stand for Truth and for Worth
Still float as the years are unrolled;
And we'll cherish, wherever we wander on earth,
Our loved banner of Blue and of Gold.

July 30, 1955-

We met at Kearney College and left this morning at about 8:00 A.M. After picking a few up on the way, there are forty of us, including our driver. The main highways traveled were six and eighty-one.

After passing through Hastings, Minden, and many other Nebraska towns, we stopped for a thirty minute rest in Fairmont, at 10:00 A.M.

Not many outstanding points of interest were passed in Nebraska, - except, perhaps, the Hastings Ammunition plant and an Oregon trail marker.

We entered Kansas at 11:45 A.M. near Chester, Nebraska. Our dinner was eaten at 12:35 in Concordia at the Skyliner Steak House and we resumed our journey then at 1:45 P.M.

I noticed as we traveled through Kansas that much native shale rock is used in the construction of buildings. This, I think, makes very beautiful homes. The majority of this state that we went through was extremely dry - even worse than Nebraska. Aside from that, the two states look very much alike.

An unusual sight south of Concordia was a well beside the highway with drinking

water.

at 2:40 p.m. we went through Saline, Kansas, which is one of the world's greatest hard wheat belts. It has four or five large mills. Another interesting sight there was the St. John's Military Academy. Although we did not see it, there is a large Indian burial pit east of Saline where over 150 skulls were recovered and are on display at various museums.

Kansas has a large amount of oil wells and between Saline and Wichita is a large oil refinery.

Our next rest stop was at Newton, Kansas. We passed the Bethel College, an ~~and~~ agricultural college.

Going through Wichita, the Cudahay Packing Company was outstanding to me. At 5:30 we crossed the Arkansas River just south of ~~Oklahoma City~~ Wichita and at 6:35 p.m. we entered Oklahoma.

At about 10:00 p.m. we finally arrived at the Park-o-tel Motel in Oklahoma City where we spent the night. This has been a long and hot days ride.

July 31

after spending a restful night and eating a hearty breakfast at the Park-o-Tell motel, we continued our tour at 9:15 this morning. While still in Oklahoma City we first stopped at the state capital where most of us jumped out of the bus long enough to take a few pictures of it. It seems like a rather old, but pretty building. The population of Oklahoma City is 243,500. There are over 2000 oil wells in or adjacent to the city. We noted, as we left the city at 9:30, that the temperature was already 90°.

At 10:15 a.m. we stopped in Norman, Oklahoma which has a population of 27,000. There ~~was~~ most of us attended the First Baptist Church and enjoyed a wonderful sermon.

after leaving at 12:30 we passed through the University of Oklahoma. Most of us were amazed at the size of the stadium there.

Just South of Norman we enjoyed a picnic lunch on the bus consisting of bananas, oranges and cookies.

Going south through Oklahoma I noticed fields of cotton, peach trees and grape vines

The corn is very yellow but much of it has large ears on it.

I was rather surprised that the soil is so red. This, I imagine, was caused by the many minerals in it. Along the road are many outdoor markets, some covered with brush. Oil wells, again, are very numerous in Oklahoma.

At 2:00 P.M. we went through Davis, Oklahoma and into the Arbuckle Mountains. Personally, they look like mere hills to me. We stopped at the Turner Falls and several of us tramped for about a fourth a mile in order to actually see the falls. The river was full of people swimming but the closest I got to it was to wade across a shallow part. The Arbuckle mountains are beautiful, being covered with trees. Leaving them on Highway 77, we saw that the hills were covered with layers of rock.

I was surprised at the large number of horses found in Oklahoma.

At 4:00 P.M. we stopped for dinner in Ardmore, Oklahoma and left again at 4:45. Next we passed the Lake Murray State Park, the

largest, I believe, in Oklahoma.

at 5:35 p.m. we entered Texas and at Gainsville turned onto Highway 82, and later onto Highway 69.

at 7:00 we had a rest stop at Sherman Texas and at 10:00 arrived at our ^{day's} destination - Longview, Texas.

August 1

We left Lonview, Texas, this morning at 8:40 on highway 26 and went into the center of the world's largest oil producing section. In Kilgore every yard had its oil well until an ordinance was passed against it limiting them to one in a block. There are twenty-five thousand oil wells in the city area alone. Kilgore, by the way, has a population of 9,000. Buildings have been torn down to make room for wells. Where the former bank was torn down, sixteen wells were erected on the one block. Many of these wells have the capacity to produce 5,000 barrels of oil a day but are restricted to 20 a day.

A large percent of the houses in this region have no foundations but are, instead, set upon blocks. I have noticed very few, if any, barns along the way. Many farmers, however, are still farming with mules. Many homes are mere shacks hardly capable of standing up. There is, in this region, a large number of forests, mainly yellow pine.

At Nacogdoches, Texas we found the

Stephen F. Austin Teachers College. Here, also, De Soto and his men are supposed to have been. Later we passed the Stephen Foster Experiment Forest and the Daney Crabbett National forest which contains 650,000 acres.

Our dinner stop was at Lubbock, Texas and we left there at 1:10 on highway 63.

In the Golden Jubilee National Forest we stopped and collected several kinds of leaves.

We arrived in Jasper, Texas, at 2:45 where we had a rest stop and resumed our tour again at 3:15.

Although I have not yet seen any Longhorn cattle, we have noticed many brahama cattle.

At 3:55 P.M. we crossed the Sabine River and into Louisiana. At 4:00 we went into Merryville, Louisiana.

Very little of the forests here is used for lumber but most is used for wood pulp.

A few more interesting sights on our day route were the rice paddies, sulphur

mills and particularly the Spanish moss hanging on trees. We stopped near Lake Charles and took pictures of this Spanish moss. We also noticed that here the people are buried above the ground in vaults rather than in the ground, because of the high water level.

Lake Charles, with a population of 11,000 people, is in a great sulphur country.

At 6:00 we crossed the Lake Charles bridge, a very beautiful place. We then went to the Charleston Hotel where we spend the night. This has been a much cooler day, although the humidity is very high.

August 2

We left the Charleston Hotel at 8:00 this morning and continued our tour on Highway 90 from Lake Charles, La. This city, as most of the city here, has much narrower streets than we usually see further north.

The water level in this area is only three to six feet above sea level and we find that rice and sugar are the main industries.

Before reaching Jennings, La., we noticed some rather interesting sights. Among them were white flamingos, old plantation homes, and an airplane spraying rice. We noted some irrigation in this area.

At Jennings we stopped for a few minutes to buy two watermelons, weighing over fifty pounds apiece for a dollar. Bananas in this same market were priced at eight pounds for a dollar.

We crossed the Mermentau river at Mermentau, La. and found a rice mill near the city. At 9:30 we went through Crowley, La., and found that this city is supposed to be the rice capital of America. We next passed the University of Louisiana

Experiment station. At 9:50 we stopped in Rayne to take pictures of the cemetery there.

at Lafayette we passed the Southeastern Louisiana Institute and took pictures of the St. Johns Cathedral. It was raining when we arrived there and it continued to do so until we reached New Orleans.

There is much water in this area and the land is very wet. The houses, we were informed, are built on blocks so the air can circulate under them and they will not rot as quickly. I noticed many dairy cattle in this section of the country as well as a few men combining rice. The first sugar cane and sugar factory we noticed was just outside Lafayette. We continued our journey from there on highway 96.

At 11:05 we had our rest stop in St. Martinville La. and there went through the Longfellow Evangeline State Park. We saw the museum, reported to be the former home of Gabriel, ~~and~~ Evangeline's tomb and many other very interesting things. Because of the rain we did not go through the

museum but did stop to take pictures of the Evangeline Cab, where Evangeline and Gabriel are supposed to have met.

Our dinner stop at 12:30 was at New Iberia, La., and we left there at 1:50 on highway 90. We learned at this time that ~~within~~ within a fifty mile radius of Crowley, one fourth of the rice in the United States is produced. In this area we noted banana trees as well as cattails and very ~~swampy~~ swampy land.

at 3:25 we crossed the Atchafalaya River at Morgan and spied a large number of shrimp boats on it. This, to me, was an interesting sight. Most of the bridges in this area ~~was~~ were built during Huey Long's political campaign.

Our next stop was at 5:00 at Houma, where we saw several draw bridges and boats going under them.

At six-thirty we arrived at New Orleans, which has a population of 574,000 and spent the night in the Hotel New Orleans.

August 3

After spending the night in the Hotel New Orleans, we began a conducted tour of the city of New Orleans at 9:30. Although I was somewhat disappointed in this, we did see some beautiful and interesting sights. To me, the most interesting was the old French section. Due to a fire which had destroyed the original French buildings, we found, instead, Spanish architecture. Here was beautiful iron grill work and patios. Among the things we saw was the St. Louis Cathedral which occupies the site of the first church ever erected in the Louisiana Purchase, the Jackson Monument which weighs 20,000 pounds and is poised without support of any kind, and the Haunted House, where Mme. Salaurie tortured many of her slaves. This, of course, is only a few of the things we saw on this tour.

The old French and modern sections of New Orleans are divided by Canal Street. Even the two sides of the same street are entirely different and have different names.

This tour lasted until 1:00. After that we ate a quick lunch and were aboard the boat, President, by 2:30. On this vessel we had a two and a half hour sight-seeing trip on the Mississippi River. From there we saw many fruit docks, freight docks, mills, and ships from many parts of the world. This trip covered thirty miles in all, and lasted until 5:00.

August 4,

We left the Hotel New Orleans at 12:20 today.

After passing the old Spanish fort, Fort Malcom, we stopped long enough to go through and take pictures of Fort Pike. This Fort is located against the water and was very interesting.

A little further outside New Orleans we came to the Reptile Jungle, where only a few of our group went into. Inside we found a water moccasin, anteater, tapir, jaguar, alligators, lizards, ocelot, bushmaster and large rodents.

There also we saw a water moccasin "milked" of some of its venom.

At 3:10 P.M. we entered the state of Mississippi at Pearl River. In this region are very swampy lands and a large number of trees. Here we saw some pecan trees.

After passing the Bay of St. Louis we drove many miles along the Mississippi Sound which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. This gulf is lined with beautiful homes.

We went by one of the homes of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederate states. This home was built in 1852 and is now used as a veterans home.

At 4:40 p.m. we entered Biloxi where we spend the night in the Tivoli Hotel, which overlooks the Mississippi Sound.

August 5

After swimming in the Mississippi Sound, which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico, beside our hotel, we started on a shrimp boat tour at 10:00. Here we learned how shrimp is caught and actually saw it ~~done~~ ^{done} ourselves. The little boat we were on threw out its nets and brought in sea fish and animals of various kinds. Among them were the poisonous stinging and catfish, an ^{river} eel, flounders, crabs of two kinds, a conch shell, and, of course, shrimp. The captain of the boat threw fish into the air and water and we watched sea gulls flock around trying to get their share. Also on this tour we saw a hermit who lives on an island near Biloxi in an old shack after losing his fortune. Although seventy-eight years old, this man rowed to meet us in his row boat and even sang several songs for us, including one in French.

After leaving Biloxi at about 1:20 we passed into Alabama at about 2:15 p.m. In this region trees and swampy land are plentiful.

After entering Alabama we came to the Bellingrath Gardens, which our group toured. There we found many species of various types of flowers, shrubs, trees, etc. We also saw the home of Mr. Bellingrath, where he is still living, many fountains, bridges and lakes. In these gardens there were four swan, two white and two black.

Although we came at the wrong season to see the garden at its best, I enjoyed it very much.

At 6:00 P.M. we arrived at the Cawthon Hotel, where we spent the night.

August 6

We left the Cawthon Hotel in Mobile, Alabama at about 8:00 and went to a paper mill in the same city. This was the International Paper Company where we watched the process of making paper by using the chemical fiber method. This mill, which employs over 2000 people, uses more water than the entire city of Mobile. Our guide also informed us that approximately 900 carloads of logs are used a day and most of these come to the factory by barge, rail, or truck within a 200 mile radius. About 500 ~~ton~~ ton of finished paper is produced a day. This mill produces only heavy grade paper used for paper bags, etc.

After leaving the mill at 10:30, we had our rest stop in the Mobile Bus station. Upon leaving, we passed through the Bankhead Tunnel, on highway 90, and also over the Tensaw River.

Here we found rolling land and many trees.

After entering Florida at 11:30

we passed the Slash Pine Plantation which was planted in 1950.

Our dinner stop was at Pensacola, Florida. We left there at 1:15 on highway 98. Just outside Pensacola there is much white sand, & very beautiful when contrasted with the blue and green clear sea. This is the most beautiful gulf we have ~~seen~~ seen yet and stopped to take several pictures.

Our next rest stop was at Panama City and from there we traveled on Highway 231. Shortly after leaving Panama City we stopped at some picnic tables and ate watermelon which we had purchased in Louisiana.

We drove in rain from there to the Tallahassee Motor Hotel where we spend the night. We arrived in Tallahassee at about 9:00 Eastern Standard Time.

August 7

We left the Tallahassee Motor Hotel at 7:20 this morning and first visited the Capital building of Florida. Outstanding, also, was the Supreme Court building.

Near Perry, Fla., we passed the Cyprus Saw mill, the largest in the world. We had our first rest stop in Perry and continued on highway 27.

Before reaching the Suwannee River at 10:40, we passed many fields of tobacco and tobacco sheds in which the tobacco is cured. A very scenic and interesting drive was through the Suwannee River Valley.

At 12:25 we reached Ocala where we first ate dinner then visited the Silver Springs. First we viewed the bottom of the crystal clear water through a glass bottom boat. In that we saw many of the 120 springs in the 9 mile area of Silver Springs, fed black bass from the boat, and watched millions of catfish play "foot-ball" in one of the springs.

Next we explored the lake from a Photo-Sub which gave us an entirely

different view of under water life.

Our ~~third~~ third boat ride was a jungle cruise on the Tropical Silver River. Among the outstanding sights seen ~~to~~ from that was the "Horse Shoe Palm", a palm growing out of a cypress tree, snowy egrets, herons and other birds, a harmless water moccasin, monkeys and many varieties of plant life along the shores.

After visiting the souvenir shops we had a rest stop at 5:45 in Ocala. Before reaching Winter Haven, we passed thousands of acres of citrus groves, including the ~~big~~ orange and grapefruit trees. We also noticed that we are now beginning to see some Spanish Architecture in the buildings.

We Arrived at the Haven Hotel in Winter Haven, Florida at about 8:00 p.m.

August 8.

We left the Haven Hotel at 9:00 this morning and our first stop was at the Winter Haven ~~where~~ Post office where letters were mailed and stamps purchased.

Our next visit was to the Cyprus Gardens. First we walked through the beautiful gardens where we saw some of the most beautiful shrubs, trees, flowers, walks, etc. that I have ever seen. This is, indeed, a very colorful spectacle.

Later in the morning we were entertained by a water ski show, where we witnessed the performance of many skilled skiers. We then visited the souvenir and confection stands and at 11:45 were ready to continue our trip.

We stopped at a little stand in the Nagels Citrus groves where we were given all the orange juice we could drink - free. We were also given a half an orange and grapefruit. These proved to be very delicious fruit. Next to the stand was ~~a~~ tower an observation tower, a hundred feet tall, overlooking the citrus groves. Many of us

climbed this tower.

Also before dinner we visited the beautiful Bok Singing tower where many took pictures. There was, however, no performance at this time of the year.

We left the Bok tower at 1:15 and ate dinner in Lake Wales. At 2:30 we again began traveling and did so until 5:10 when we had a rest stop.

Between here and Miami I noticed many ranches of brahama cattle and a large amount of apparently waste ~~to~~ swamp land.

We arrived at Miami at 7:00 and spend the night in the Bancraft Hotel.

August 9

at 10:30 this morning we went aboard the sightseeing cruise "The Island Queen" where we toured the Biscayne Bay. Among the things we saw were the \$16,000,000 estate of James Deering and many other homes of millionaires' on Millionaire Row. We also passed many islands, including several artificial islands.

This tour lasted until 12:30. We then journeyed back to the hotel and had the afternoon free to do what we wanted. Some went deep sea fishing while others toured the city and some stayed at the hotel.

Our hotel overlooks Miami beach and has its own private beach, where we swam.

Miami is a very beautiful city with its tropical vegetation and wealthy homes.

August 10

We left the Bancroft Hotel in Miami at 9:15 and passed the University of Miami, an apparently very modern structure.

We went through the everglades, which were much as I had imagined they would be. Among the many lakes we passed was Lake Surprise.

An unusual sight along the road ~~was~~ was several convicts working — overseen with an armed guard.

Our dinner stop was at the Greyhound Key, which is the winter home of the Greyhounds. We left there at about 1:00 and soon went over the seven mile bridge connecting two of the Keys of Florida.

At Dade Key we stopped to take pictures. We entered Key West and went directly to our motel, which we reached at about 3:00. Key West ~~is~~ has never reported frost.

A group of us next went swimming in the beach and had the rest of the afternoon and evening to do what we wished.

August 11

We left our hotel in Key West this morning at 8:45 and began a tour of the city.

Key West is an island one mile long and has 11,000 people. Besides these people it also has 5000 visitors a year, on the average. The year around temperature of Key West is 74° , with 98° being its hottest and 50° its coolest. On the east side is the Atlantic ocean while the Gulf of Mexico is on the west side. Key West was discovered by the Spanish and later sold to the United States government. The most of Key West is about ~~twelve~~ twelve feet above sea level.

Among the things we saw on our tour was the Southern most point in the United States, and the Southern most house. Many of the homes in Key West are Bahama houses, having two stories and a porch on each. We also saw Coconut trees, native of Key West, the largest Christmas tree cactus in the United States, bread fruit trees and rubber trees.

We went past the winter white House of Harry Truman, which was loaned to him by the Navy, and ~~the~~ one of the homes of Ernest Hemmingway and his fifth wife. Each of us sampled the fruit from a Spanish lime tree.

Another very interesting thing we saw was turtles, gotten from off the coast of Jamaica. These turtles are from one to ~~one~~ hundred years old and weigh from seventy-five to eight-hundred fifty pounds.

Our guide also informed us that the original natives of Key West are called Conks and that Key West has only one high school, which we were able to see.

At 11:20 our plane took off for Cuba, which is ninety miles from Key West. We flew at a height of 4000 feet for forty minutes and arrived in Havana at 12:00 noon.

After eating dinner in Havana we went on a tour of Morro Castle. We went to the castle and came back by boat. Among the things we saw in this old Spanish castle were the

torture chamber, the dungeon, cannons, and many other very interesting things. In the torture chamber, three wax figures were constructed, representing one man's idea of what may have gone on there.

This old castle is used today as a naval lookout station by the Cubans. After having drinks in the lunch room, we went back to our hotel and got there at 5:00.

In the evening, fourteen of our group went to the beautiful Tropicana, night club, which we all enjoyed very much.

August 12

This morning we went on a tour of Havana, which proved to be very educational as well as interesting.

Cuba, we learned, is 1012 miles long and is divided into six provinces. It has a population of 800,000 people. Its main crops are, first, sugar cane, and next, tobacco.

Our first stop, therefore, was at a cigar factory. Here, each worker makes one hundred cigars a day. Each man is paid from five to nine dollars a day while the women receive from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. The boxes are made of cedar, which adds to the aroma of the tobacco.

Next we visited the capital building of Cuba. In that was the Room of Representatives, and the Reception Hall, which is 100 feet long. In this hall is a large bronze statue representing the Republic of Cuba, which is the second largest inside statue in the world. This statue is fifty-seven feet high and weighs forty-nine tons. This capital also has the second largest dome in the world.

we also saw the large diamond in the capital building, from which all distances on the island are recorded. This diamond is valued from 35 to 40 thousand dollars.

Next we saw the Senate Chamber, in which Cuba has fifty-four senators, and a large hall dedicated to Marti, who is much like our George Washington. This room has hand painted figures and gold leaves.

On our tour we also visited a large cathedral, of Roman-Greek architecture. It has a 90 foot dome. In this beautiful structure Lorenzo painted on the walls, which took him seven years to complete.

We next stopped to take pictures of the cathedral in which Columbus's remains were for nearly 200 years, and the home of Ponce de Leon, from which he began his search of the fountain of youth.

In Cuba, we learned, the dead are buried underground. They are not embalmed so, therefore, are

buried within twenty-four hours.

After visiting a leather factory in which we watched the workers make articles from alligator skin, our last stop was at a Rum factory. Here we watched the process of distilling liquor and were given free samples at the end.

The afternoon was spent in doing what we wished. Many shopped in Havana and purchased souvenirs and trinkets.

August 13

We left the Hotel Bristol in Havana at 9:45 this morning and began a tour to a Cuban farm.

Our first stop was the city jail, built higher than the rest of the city, and from which we could get a very good view of Havana. Many took pictures of the city from this point but we were not allowed to take them of the jail building.

On our way to the farm we passed several fields of corn. Our guide told us that, here, they get two crops of corn a year, as well as three or four of melons and other vegetables. At 10:55 we stopped to take pictures of a beautiful driveway lined with Royal Palm trees.

A few of the many types of plants we saw growing on this Cuban farm are: coffee plants, which they harvest in October and November, malangas, which, because of having almost no starch, are used in diets, the cocoa tree, which blooms out of the bark, and the cocaine plant.

The ginger plant we saw here is used for home remedies in this part of the country. The leaves are used for this purpose and flavor is extracted from the roots.

Other plants of interest we saw were the avocado pear, teak wood, bread fruit tree, kapok plant, sugar cane, peanuts, sweet potatoes, tapioca, and bananas of several kinds, including the apple banana.

Here also they had sisal plants - the fibers of which rope, twine, etc. are made, the papaya tree, from which we get the papaya melon, and pineapple plants. Our guide told us that the pineapple plant as well as the banana plant produces only one fruit then dies down. From its roots, however, a new plant grows and produces another fruit. At this farm we also saw how orchids are started.

Next we were taken to a rooster fight and witnessed the battle between two small roosters.

We ate our dinner at the farm

under a thatched roof cafe.

After leaving the farm we visited a perfume factory and saw the different processes of perfume making.

We were taken directly from the perfume factory to the airport and at 2:30 left for Key West once more. After reaching our motel at about 5:00 we spent the evening doing whatever each chose.

August 14

We left our Key West motel at 8:15 this morning and spent most of the day traveling. Our first rest stop was at Greyhound Key at 10:00.

We did, however, go through the Everglades National Park and eat a picnic lunch there. We left at 12:30 and went to the ranger station where we heard a talk on the Everglades National Park.

The Park, we learned, extends inward 40 miles and the total area is 1,500,000 acres. It is the third largest park and more than half its area is permanently under water. Most of the many waterways are lined with trees.

After leaving the ranger station we stopped to watch and take pictures of alligators in their natural habitat.

Near this park we saw many fields of, what at one time, were planted to tomatoes. Here trees had been dug out, the coral rock plowed and very good crops of tomatoes raised.

We arrived in Miami at about 2:35 and had the rest of the afternoon and evening to ourselves.

That evening I attended a Symphony "Pop" concert which I enjoyed very much. The conductor was Arthur Fiedler.

We spent the ~~evening~~^{night} in the Bancroft Hotel.

August 15.

We left the Bancroft Hotel at 10:15 and started for Ormond Beach. All the day was spent in traveling so we didn't see anything but the ordinary scenery.

We stopped at 12:30 and ate dinner at Palm Beach, which we left again at 1:40.

North of Palm Beach the land is more hilly than usual and there is much white sand as well as quite a few trees. ^{during} Most of the trip, we had the Atlantic Ocean to our right.

We arrived at the Coquina Hotel in Ormond Beach at about 7:30. This hotel is also overlooking the ocean and the large waves make a very beautiful view from our window.

August 16

at 8:45 we left our hotel in Ormond Beach and reached the Marine Studios at 9:30. We spent two hours in the studios. The first attraction was a porpoise show, where we watched the tricks of a trained porpoise, "Flash." Next we watched porpoises jump from the water to be fed by a man holding fish above them. Another diner then went into the mainland Oceanarium and fed fish as we watched from portholes.

There was a large amount of various types of fish and other ocean creatures - including the turtles, shark, sawfish, stingrays, seahorses, octopus, plus many others I was not able to identify.

After spending some time browsing around the gift shops, etc., we went on to St.

Augustine, passing Fort Matanzas on the way.

We entered St. Augustine at 11:45 and after eating dinner, checked into our hotel, the Marion Hotel.

At 2:55 we started on a tour of St. Augustine in a trolley train and it lasted until about 5:00.

St. Augustine was founded in 1565 and is the oldest settlement in the United States.

A few of the things we saw here were the slave market, the oldest criminal jail, the oldest schoolhouse, and the point of Ponce De Leon's landing. We visited the Castillo de San Marcos, ~~the~~ a national monument of Florida. This old fort was built by Spain during the years 1672 to 1756 and was the most important military fortification on the Atlantic coast at that time.

In the Mission of Nombre De Dios we saw a replica of the landing of Menendez and offering of first mass in September 1565. In the same place was a casket which at one time held the remains of Menendez.

We also visited the Fountain of Youth, and each had a drink of its, supposedly, youth restoring, water. Beside the fountain was a cross of stones ~~not~~ indicating the landing date of Ponce De Leon.

Most of us went into the oldest house where there were many antiques

and interesting articles.

Before leaving, we visited the Memorial Presbyterian Church, a historical, as well as beautiful, structure.

Most of these old historical buildings in St. Augustine have been preserved much as they were originally built.

August 17

Upon leaving our ~~Ormond Beach~~ ^{St. Augustine} hotel at 5:35 a.m. we began our day's ride to Atlanta, Georgia. We stopped in Jacksonville, Florida where we ate breakfast and waited sometime for repair work to be done on our bus. We left Jacksonville at 8:45.

As we traveled through the northern part of Florida and Georgia, we left the citrus groves and instead found much cotton and tobacco.

We entered Georgia at 10:00, approximately, and passed the Okefenokee National Park, which consists mainly of swampland.

From Jacksonville to Alma, we traveled on Highway no. 1.

Our rest stop was at Waycross, and our dinner was eaten in McRae, Georgia. When we left there at 2:50, the temperature was 88° in the shade.

During today's drive, we saw some different and very beautiful scenery, being in the Appalachian plateau area.

There were a large amount of trees and hills. Today, for the first time, I saw people at work in fields picking cotton. Another interesting sight was the tapping of trees to get sap used in making turpentine.

Before coming to Atlanta, we passed the Wesleyan Women's college, which is the home of the Wesleyan Colleges, and the Atlanta Military Base.

We arrived in Atlanta at 6:30 and checked into our hotel, The Atlantan.

In this area of Georgia, much bitter fighting during the Civil War took place. Just east of Atlanta is the world's largest amount of exposed granite.

August 18

After leaving our hotel at 6:15, we passed the Georgia Tech.

Today our drive was through the Appalachian Plateau and much granite could be seen along the road. This is a heavily forested region, and beautiful, indeed.

We entered the state of Tennessee at 9:00 and immediately came to the city of Chattanooga, which has over 140 different manufacturing plants. On our way to Look-Out Mountain, we went through the tunnel which is under Missionary Ridge. After a very scenic drive, we reached the Rock Gardens and city and spent over an hour walking through them.

In the Rock Gardens was a trail leading through many natural as well as man-made formations. Included in them was the Needle's Eye, Deer Park, the Gnome's Overpass, Goblin's Underpass, Shelter Rock, a swinging bridge, High Falls, Louie's Leap, the Fat Man's Squeeze, a 1000 ton balanced rock, Rainbow Hall,

and Observation Point, from which seven states could be seen. Also in these Gardens were the Fairland Caverns. In these were the Hall of the Mountain King, Moonshine Still, Goldlocks, Cinderella, and Snow White.

After passing a wooden steam engine used in the Civil War, we went back into Chattanooga and ate dinner.

at 1:15 p.m., we continued and spent most of the afternoon in driving. We went over the Tennessee River which is actually a continuous man-made lake - consisting of many dams.

at 2:30, we had a rest stop. While going through Murfreesboro, we learned that it is a large Red Cedar market and dairy center.

Our next stop was at the Hermitage, the home of General Andrew Jackson. His home has been left much as it was when Jackson, himself, lived in it. After going through a museum containing articles pertaining to Jackson, we went through

the various rooms of his house, both upstairs and down. The kitchen, of course, was in a separate building. We walked through the gardens and saw the graves of Jackson and many members of his family.

Before going to our hotel, we stopped at the Parthenon building which is a replica of the one in the old country.

Before reaching our hotel, we passed the Vanderbilt University and the Peabody Teacher's College.

August 19

We left our Sam Davis Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee this morning at 6:40 A.M.

Before leaving the city of Nashville we saw several interesting places; including a war memorial building, the State Capital building of Tennessee, and the St. Cecelia Academy, a school for girls.

We traveled on highway 41A as far as Hopkinsville, then went on highway 41. Hopkinsville is the center of Big Bush tobacco and we saw much of it in this area. This tobacco unlike other we saw, has large broad leaves. In the fields were buildings in which tobacco curing was taking place. Our first rest stop was at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, at 9:00.

at Madisonville, at 10:00, we stopped at a Dairy Queen and each had some ice cream. A little later we stopped to take pictures of a tobacco field.

at noon we had a picnic

dinner in the Audubon Forest, a refuge for birds. Throughout Kentucky we saw many ~~say~~ sycamore trees.

At 1:15 we crossed the Ohio River and went into Indiana and at 2:45 we crossed the Wabash River into Illinois. We have been in four different states today - Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois.

After a rest stop at 3:30, we drove the rest of the way to Taylorville, Illinois, which we reached at 6:00. We spent the night in the Frisina Hotel in Taylorville, Ill.

August 20

We left our Taylorville, Illinois, hotel at 7:15 this morning and drove to Springfield; which has a population of 81,600 people. We reached Springfield at 8:55 and went, first, to Lincoln's home there.

This home was owned by Lincoln from 1844 to 1861. We went through the various rooms of his home and saw many pieces of original furniture. After a short visit to the Lincoln museum, we drove to the Illinois capital building and stopped long enough to take pictures of it.

While in Springfield we had our bus repaired and at 11:20, were ready to continue our tour!

We then visited the beautiful Lincoln tomb in the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, and went inside it.

We ate a picnic dinner in a park near New Salem, Ill and visited the park.

At 2:40 we crossed the Illinois River and at 4:35 crossed the Mississippi River and into Iowa near Burlington.

We had a rest stop in Burlington,
Iowa, at 6:30 then drove on to Ottumwa,
Iowa, and the Rustic Village Motel where
we spent our last night.

All of us ate supper together
downtown.

Name	Address	Birthday
Alice Schaad	Merna, Nebr.	May 5
Vesta Ernst	Kearney, Nebr.	Sept 15
Alvena Tjepker	Aurora, Nebr.	Sept. 15
Poppy Thompson	Amelms, Nebr.	Feb. 1
Emma Polmann	Deshler, Nebr.	Sept. 28
Salares Glatzel	Albia, Nebr.	Dec. 1
Ruth Mattoch	Bladen, Nebr.	June 23
Bernice D. Mantoe	122 West 28 St. Kearney	Jan. 13
Clara Ahinga	608 West 26th "	Sept 28
Katherine Stake	Toombs, Nebr.	Feb 6, 1910
Josephine M. Guinness	Nelson, Nebr.	Jan. 18
Hilla Seweck	Farnam, Nebr.	May 6
Isabelle Whitmore	McCoal Junction,	Dec. 21
Marie Walcott	Cozad, Nebr.	Sept. 1
Marilyn Steward	Big Springs, Nebr.	Oct. 29
Betty Jo Asher	2219 12th Ave. Kearney, Nebr.	July 30
Louise Linnerson	Senoa, Nebraska	July 18
Donna Garwood	Burwell, Nebr.	April 24
Acie Dillon	Oshkosh, Nebr.	Dec. 5
Helin Litz	Wilsonville, Nebr.	Dec. 25
Edua Tombaugh	401 9th Hamilton Omaha, Nebr.	Nov 2
Marci Jo Nicodemus	Box 408 David City, Nebr.	Jan 9
Luille Kadenfeldt	1601 No. 22 Lincoln	Nov. 7
Ethel Howell	320 S. Locust Grand Island	8-18

Bernice Ekresman 317 W 28th Kearney Jan 16.

Margaret Cavanaugh 603 W. 22 Kearney Aug. 13

Rita Cavanaugh 603 W. 22 Kearney Dec. 13

Evelyn Everson - Minden, Nebr.

Taletta Elfeldt - Blaire, Nebr.

Sylvia B. Dufek - Creighton, Nebr. 3-23

Ladone Connely - S. D. July 22

June Christ - Broken Bow - Nov. 7-35

Donna Meader - Holtbrook - March 11-