

HB

492

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 14, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2-26-90

The JUDICIARY Committee considered:

HB 492

HOUSE BILL NO. 492 STATE NICKNAME: "THE GREAT LAND"

"An Act establishing the official nickname of Alaska."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note _____
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) HS. ST. AFFAIRS
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Matthew...
Rita...
Althea...
L. Ellis
Larry Martin

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

Matthew... *Rita...*
 Chairman's Signature

THE STORY OF
ALASKA

BY
C. L. ANDREWS



By: C. L. Andrews.

W.C.

The CAXTON PRINTERS, Ltd.
Caldwell, Idaho
1938

BARANOF
from 1790 to January 11, 1818.

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Russian Voyages of Discovery

THE NAME ALASKA WAS DERIVED FROM A WORD IN USE BY the Aleutian islanders at the time of the coming of the Russians, *Alyaska*, or *Alaksu*, and by them applied to the mainland of the peninsula of Alaska. By the Russians it was spoken of as "Our Possessions in America," or "The Colonies," while on our maps of sixty years ago it was designated as Russian America, and after it became a dependency of the United States the name Alaska was adopted by Congress. There was bitter contention over the purchase, the acquisition was strongly opposed, and many opprobrious epithets were applied to the land, "Walrussia," "Land of Icebergs," and "Seward's Folly" being among them.

The area is 586,400 square miles, equal to nearly one fifth of the area of the rest of continental United States. It is larger than the original thirteen colonies, or than the combined area of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The length of the coastline is about 26,000 miles.

At the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the whole of the northern part of the Pacific Ocean was a mystery. Drake, in his voyage in the *Golden Hind*, had reached the coast of what he termed New Albion, on the American coast, and the Russians had reached and coasted along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. Between these points an unknown ocean washed the shores of an unknown land.¹

Tales were heard among the sailors of the fabled Straits of Anian, the voyage of Juan de Fuca, and of the mythical Gamaland lying to the northeast of Japan.

On the continent of North America the French had penetrated no farther from the eastern coast than to the headwaters of the Mississippi, and the most westerly post of the English was on Hudson's Bay. More than three quarters of a century were yet to elapse before the memorable journey of Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia River. In

★ THE ALASKA ★
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FACTS ABOUT ALASKA
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Alcoholic Beverages

At this writing, legal age for possession, purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages is 21.

Any business which serves or distributes alcoholic beverages must be licensed by the state. The numbers of all types of licenses issued are limited to the population in a geographic area. Generally one license of each type may be issued for each 3,000 persons or fraction thereof. Licensed premises include bars, some restaurants, roadhouses and clubs. Packaged liquor, beer and wine are sold by licensed retailers. Recreational site licenses, caterer's permits and special events permits allow the holder of a beverage dispensary license to sell at special (usually sporting) events, and allow nonprofit fraternal, civic or patriotic organizations to serve beer and wine at certain activities.

State law allows liquor outlets to operate from 6 a.m. to 5 a.m., but provides that local governments can impose tighter restrictions. Juneau, Ketchikan and Anchorage have cut back on the number of hours liquor outlets may operate; a similar move to shorten bar hours in Fairbanks was killed by the assembly there in January 1982.

In fiscal year 1988, approximately \$11.9 million was generated through taxes on alcoholic beverages.

Local governments may also ban the sale or otherwise restrict alcoholic beverages. Barrow and Bethel have banned the sale of alcoholic beverages. Communities that have banned possession, the sale and/or importation of alcoholic beverages (knowingly bringing, sending or transporting alcoholic beverages into the community) are:

Alakanuk	Chefnak
Ambler	Deering
Anaktuvuk Pass	Diomedea
Angoon	Eek
Atka	Ekwok
Atmaulluak	Elim
Atkasuk	Emmonak
Barrow	Gambell
Bethel	Golovin
Birch Creek	Goodnews Bay
Bering Mission	Grayling
Buckland	Holy Cross
Chalkyitsik	Hooper Bay

Huslia
Iliamna
Kasigluk
Kiana
Kipnuk
Kivalina
Kokhanok
Kongiganak
Kotlik
Kotzebue
Koyuk
Kwethluk
Kwigillingok
Manokotak
Marshall
Mekoryuk
Minto
Mountain Village
Napakiak
Napaskiak
Newtok
Noatak
Nondalton
Noorvik
Nuiqsut
Nunipatchuk
Pilot Station
Platinum
Point Hope
Point Lay
Port Alexander
Quinhagak
Russian Mission
Saint Marys
Saint Michael
Savoonga
Scammon Bay
Selawik
Shageluk
Shaktoolik
Sheldon Point
Shishmaref
Shungnak
Stebbins
Stevens Village
Tanacross
Tatitlek
Teller
Tetlin
Togiak
Toksook Bay
Tuluksak
Tuntutuliak
Tununak
Wainwright
Wales

On July 20, 1983, Governor Sheffield signed into law a tougher driving while intoxicated law. Under the new law first offenders face a mandatory 72-hour jail sentence, a minimum fine of \$250 and loss of driving privileges for 30 days. A second offense receives a minimum sentence of 20 days, a minimum fine of \$500 and loss of license for 1 year. The third offense brings a 30-day sentence, a minimum \$1,000 fine and loss of license for 10 years.

Alyeska

Pronounced Alys-ka, this Aleut word means "the great land" and was one of the original names of Alaska. Also a 3,939-foot peak in the Chugach Mountains; Mount Alyeska is the site of the state's largest ski resort.

Amphibians

In Alaska, there are three species of salamanders, two species of frogs and one species of toad. In the salamander

order there are the rough-skinned newt, long-toed salamander and northwestern salamander. In the frogs and toads order there are the boreal toad, wood frog and spotted frog. The northern limit of each species may be the latitude at which the larvae fail to complete their development in one summer. While some species of salamander can overwinter as larvae in temperate southeastern Alaska, the shallow ponds of central Alaska freeze solid during the winter. All but the wood frog, *Rana sylvatica*, which with its shortened larval period is found widespread throughout the state and north of the Brooks Range, are found primarily in southeastern Alaska.

Arctic Circle

The Arctic Circle is the latitude at which the sun does not set for one day at summer solstice and does not rise for one day at winter solstice, when the sun is at its greatest distance from the celestial equator. The latitude, which varies slightly from year to year, is approximately 66°34' from the equator.

On the day of summer solstice, on June 20 or 21, the sun does not set at the Arctic Circle; because of refraction of sunlight, it appears not to set for four days. Farther north, at Barrow

(northernmost community in the contiguous States), the sun does not set from 10 to August 2.

At winter solstice, the sun does not rise north of the Arctic Circle. At Barrow, it does not rise for 67 days.

Arctic Winter

The Arctic Winter Games, an international event held in the Yukon Territory and Yukon Territory and Yukon Territory. The first games were held in Fairbanks and Fairbanks and Fairbanks.

Judo and table tennis were added to the 1984 games board but they didn't fit the games and became unable to field competitors.

Added in 1984 were speed skating, skeleton, luge, bobsled, ice hockey, indoor soccer, biathlon, were expanded to include junior and open division. Other events include badminton, curling, figure skating, gymnastics, ski biathlon, snowshoeing.



Alashuk: *village*, see Alatna.

Alaska: *state*, pop. 226,167, largest in area in the United States. Purchased from Russia in 1867; organized as a territory in 1912; became the 49th State in 1959. Capital is Juneau. Total area 586,400 sq. miles. Its population was 33,426 in 1880; 32,052 in 1890; 63,592 in 1900; 64,356 in 1910; 55,036 in 1920; 59,278 in 1930; 72,524 in 1939; and 128,643 in 1950.

It is bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the E by Canada, on the S by the Gulf of Alaska (Pacific Ocean), and on the W by Bering Sea, Bering Strait, and Chukchi Sea. *Var.* Russian America, Seward's Folly, Territory of Alexander, Walrusia.

The name "Alaska" seems to have been gradually established by local use; vaguely applied at first to a supposed island, later found to be the southwestern end of the Alaska Peninsula. The application of the name gradually developed from this beginning to include the whole area (Stewart, 1956, p. 203). The Russians officially designated it "Russian America" prior to its 1867 purchase by the United States. The name "Alaska" was proposed in 1867 for official acceptance by W. H. Seward, U.S. Secretary of State, the Honorable Charles Sumner, Senator and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and by Maj. General H. W. Halleck, Commander of the Military Division of the Pacific. There is some controversy over which of these three men proposed the name first (*ibid.*, p. 198-203). For a comprehensive analysis of the origin of the name, see Stewart (1956, p. 193-204). See Alaska Peninsula.

Alaska, Gulf of: *gulf*, bounded on N by the S coast of Alaska, and on S by a line running ESE from S end of Kodiak I. to S end of Dall I. in Alex. Arch.; 58° N, 145° W; BGN 1965.

Name derived from the Territory of Alaska and published by Baker (1906, p. 89) who wrote, "This name has for the last two or three decades been applied to that part of the North Pacific Ocean lying approximately to the north of a line from Sitka to Kodiak."

Alaska, Presquile D': *peninsula*, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaska, Sea of: *sea*, see Bering Sea.

Alaska Cape: *point of land*, see Kabuch Point.

Alaska Chief Falls: *falls*, on Ic, Gulch, 2.5 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'18" N, 134°20'24" W; (map 11).

Name derived from the Alaska Chief lode claim staked there by Joe Juneau and Richard Harris in 1880. Juneau and Harris called the canoe, in which they came from Sitka, the "Alaska Chief" (DeArmond, 1957, p. 5).

Alaska City: *city*, see Anchorage.

Alaska Creek: *stream*, flows S 1.6 mi. to Healy Creek, 5 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°51'30" N, 148°48'00" W; BGN 1945; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Alaska Gulch: *valley*, in Bonfield region, extends S to Healy Creek about 18 mi. E of

Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°52' N, 148°06' W; (map 87).

Reported in 1917 by R. M. Overbeck and A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 15). USGS.

Alaska Island: *barrier island*, 3 mi. long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Maguire Is., 7 mi. W of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; 70°14' N, 146°33' W; (map 151).

Named about 1913 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93). "After the schooner *Alaska* of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

Alaskan Mountains: *mountain range*, see Alaska Range.

Alaskan Range: *mountain range*, see Alaska Range.

Alaska Peak: *mountain*, 2,600 ft., 2.5 mi. W of North Arm in Farragut Bay, 77 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08'35" N, 133°18'55" W; (map 81).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Alaska Peninsula: *peninsula*, extends SW about 475 mi. from Iliamna Lake to Unimak I.; 59°30' N, 155°30' W [NE end], 54°50' N, 163°24' W [SW end]; BGN 1901; *Var.* Alachschak, Aleaksu, Alakhshak, Alaksa, Alakshak, Alaksu, Alasca, Alaschka, Alashka, Alayeksa, Alaxa, Alaxsu, Aliaksa, Aliakhka, Aliaska, Aljaska, Mys Alyaksa, Poluostrov Alyaska, Presquile D'Alaska.

Authoritative sources generally agree that the name "Alaska" is derived from "an Aleut root meaning 'a great country or continent' * * *" or " * * * 'mainland' * * *" (Stewart, 1956, p. 193-203).

In 1762, Bechevin (cna), a merchant of Irkutsk, Siberia, wintered in Isanotski Strait between Unimak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. He regarded the western end of the peninsula as an island, reportedly called "Alaksu" or "Alakshak" (Bancroft, 1886, p. 122-124 and 165). Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, in 1768, also referred to a large island called "Alaxa" northeast of Unimak Island (Coxe, 1787, map facing p. 205).

The first to correctly apply the name was Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 504), RN, in 1778, who said "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as the islanders, Alaschka, which name, though it properly belongs only to the country adjoining to Oonemak [Unimak Island], is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land."

After the publication of Cook's work, the name was generally applied (with various spellings) to the peninsula; Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, used "Mys Alyaksa" or "Alyaksa Cape [headland]" on a 1791 map and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 257), IRN, reported it as "Presquile D'Alaska" meaning "Alaska Peninsula." The Aleut name "Alakhrkhak" was recorded by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 220) and Capt. Tebenkov

(1852, map 24), IRN, applied the name "Polouostrov Alyaska" or "Alaska Peninsula."

The name and its application to the State and peninsula was well established in the late 1880's when W. H. Dall (1870, p. 129-30) wrote: " * * * This name, now applied to the whole of our new territory, is a corruption, very far removed from the original word. * * * called by the natives Al-ak-shak or Al-ay-ek-sa * * *. From Al-ayeksa the name became. * * * Al-aksa, Al-ashka, Aliaska, and finally Al-aska * * *. We have, then Alaska for the territory, Aliaska for the peninsula * * *"

Alaska Range: *mountain range*, extends in an arc 550 mi. from Iliamna Lake at SW end to White River in Canada at SE end; highest point is Mount McKinley at 20,320 ft.; 62°00' N, 141°00' W [SE end], 59°45' N, 156°00' W [SW end]. *Var.* Alaskan Mountains, Alaskan Range, Beaver Mountains, Chigmit Mountains, Khrebet Chigmit, Tschigmit Mountains.

The name "Alaskan Range" appears to be first applied to these mountains in 1869 by Dall (1870, p. 286). The name eventually became "Alaska Range" through local use. In 1849 Constantin Grewing applied the name "Tschigmit" to this mountain range. "A map made by the United States Land Office, 1869, calls the southwestern part of the Alaska Range Chigmit mountains and the northeastern part Beaver mountains" (Baker, 1906, p. 176). See Alaska and Alaska Peninsula.

Alasuk: *stream*, see Alatna River.

Alatakto River: *stream*, heads in lake, flows NE 16 mi. to Kuk River, 9 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°30' N, 159°55' W; BGN 1925; (map 146). *Var.* Aulatakroak River.

Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Alatna: *village*, pop. 16, on N bank of Koyukuk River, W of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°34'00" N, 152°40'00" W; BGN 1952; map 117). *Var.* Alashuk, Aletna, Marsan, Alatna Landing.

Eskimo village established by Archdeacon Stuck (1914, p. 70) at an old trading post called Marsan. See Allakaket.

Alatna: *village*, see Allakaket.

Alatna Hills: *hills*, extend 50 mi. long and 20 mi. wide, 1 mi. W of Bettles, bounded on the SW by the Alatna River and on the E by the John and Koyukuk Rivers, Hogatza High.; 66°50' N, 151°43' W [E end], 66°50' N, 153°30' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 125, 124, 116, 117).

Named in 1965 for the Alatna River by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Alatna Landing: *village*, see Alatna.

Alatna River: *stream*, flows SE 145 mi. to Koyukuk River at Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°34'00" N, 152°37'30" W; (map 117). *Var.* Ah-lash-ok, Alasuk, Allakaket, Al-lash-ook, Allatna River, Allenkaket, Allenkaket, Allenkkat, Allen River, Oklashok.

Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA, as "Allenkakat," or "mouth of the Allen." We do not

McHugh Creek: *stream*, flows NW 11 mi. to Hess Creek, 14 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°43' N, 148°42' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

McHugh Peak: *mountain*, 3,500 ft., on N bank of McHugh Creek, 1¹/₂ mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'05" N, 149°41'50" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

McIntosh: *locality*, roadhouse on Mineral Creek, 5.4 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°-11'00" N, 146°20'30" W; (map 68). *Var.* McIntoshs Road House, McIntosh Property.

Local name for a former roadhouse; published in 1912 by USGS.

McIntosh Peak: *peak*, 4,000 ft., in Robinson Mts. on SW side of Bering Glacier, 25 mi. NW of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mts.; 60°18' N, 142°55' W; *BGN 1960*; (map 65).

Named in 1960 by USGS for "Scotty" McIntosh, who, after surviving a Royal Canadian Air Force plane crash in about 1943, was drowned while attempting to cross the Kosakuts River.

McIntosh Property: *locality*, see McIntosh.

McIntosh Road House: *locality*, see McIntosh.

McIntyre, Point: *point of land*, W point of entrance to Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 15 mi. SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°-24' N, 148°35' W; (map 150).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 15, 97). "After Samuel [Scotty] McIntyre, who worked for the writer for 3 years."

McIver Bight: *cove*, 1.2 mi. across, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°30'20" N, 167°10'30" W; (map 23).

Name published as being "locally known" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 47).

McKay Creek: *stream*, flows S 4 mi. to Chatanika River, 30 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13'20" N, 147°09'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

McKay Inlet: *bay*, 5 mi. long and 2 mi. wide, extends S from Fatigue Bay, 3 mi. SE of Tangent Point at mouth of Dease Inlet and 44 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°07'20" N, 154°59'25" W; *BGN 1966*; (map 153). *Var.* Fatigue Bay, Mackay Inlet, M'Kay Inlet.

Named in 1837 by Thomas Simpson in honor of one of his guides, James McKay.

Mackay Inlet: *lagoon*, see Fatigue Bay.

Mackay Inlet: *bay*, see McKay Inlet.

McKay Inlet: *lagoon*, see Fatigue Bay.

M'Kay Inlet: *bay*, see McKay Inlet.

M'Kay Inlet: *lagoon*, see Fatigue Bay.

McKelvie Creek: *stream*, in Bendeleben Mts., flows NE 3.2 mi. to Pargon River, 31 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°-11' N, 163°42' W; (map 110). *Var.* Warnecke Creek.

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the stream shown as

"Warnecke" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

McKensie's Bay: *estuary*, see Iko Bay.

Mackenzie, Point: *point of land*, on S shore of Knik Arm, 3.4 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14'18" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 69). *Var.* Point Mackirzie.

Named by Joseph Whidbey of Capt. Vancouver's party on May 4, 1794 for the Rt. Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Mackenzie Bay: *estuary*, see Iko Bay.

McKenzie Creek: *stream*, flows NE 2 mi. to Chichagof Harbor, NE Attu Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'43" N, 173°14'15" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

McKenzie Creek: *stream*, flows W 1.8 mi. to Susitna River, 3.5 mi. SW of Curry and 17 mi. N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°34'-00" N, 150°03'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1922 by USGS.

McKenzie Inlet: *estuary*, extends S 6 mi. off Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°25' N, 132°22' W; (map 4).

Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

McKenzie Rock: *rock*, 300 ft. long, between McKenzie Inlet and Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'45" N, 132°22'00" W; (map 4).

Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

McKeon Flats: *flats*, at E edge of lagoon in back of Neptune Bay, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin., 9 mi. SE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32'15" N, 151°21'30" W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

McKeon Rock: *rock*, at entrance to Neptune Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin., 8 mi. SE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°33' N, 151°24' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Mackey Creek: *stream*, see Fred Creek.

Mackeys Lakes: *lakes*, group extends 4.5 mi. NW of Soldatna, on Kenai Penin., 10 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°01'30" N, 151°-00'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1965 by USGS.

McKinley: *locality*, see Denali.

McKinley, Mount: *mountain*, highest elev. on North American Continent, consists of two summit peaks, South Peak, 20,320 ft., and North Peak, 19,470 ft., collectively called Churchill Peaks, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°04'15" N, 151°00'20" W. *Var.* Bulshaya Gora, Bulshaya Gora, Densmores Peak, Denali, Din-al-ee, Din-az-ee, Doleika, Doleyka, Mount Denali, Mount Doleika, Tennyal, To-lah-gah, Traleika, Traleyka.

Named in 1896 by William A. Dickey, prospector, "after William McKinley of Ohio, who had been nominated for the presidency, and

that fact was the first news we received on our way out of that wonderful wilderness." McKinley, 1843-1901, was the 25th President of the United States.

The first mention of the Mount McKinley massif is by Capt. George Vancouver, who, after seeing it from Cook Inlet in 1794, referred to the "stupendous snow mountains." The Russians descriptively called the mountain "Bolshaya (Bulshaya) Gora" or "big mountain." Alfred Mayo and Arthur Harper, pioneer Alaska traders, after a trip up the Tanana in 1878, reported an enormous ice mountain to the south but did not name it. A prospector, Frank Densmore, spoke so enthusiastically after seeing the mountain from Lake Minchumina in 1889, that it was known for years among prospectors as "Densmores Peak." The Tanana Indian name was reported as "Denali," and the Tanana Indian name is given as "Doleika" or "Traleika." Each of these names is said to mean "the big one" or "the high one."

North Peak was first reached on April 3, 1910, by two prospectors, Peter Anderson and William Taylor. South Peak, the higher was first "conquered" on June 7, 1913, by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Walter Harper, Robert Tatum and Harry Karstens (later park superintendent).

McKinley in headwaters of McKinley River in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 18 mi. from Muldrow Glacier terminus to Eagle Gorge, Alaska Ra.; 63°25' N, 150°50' W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

McKinley Creek: *stream*, flows SE to Boulder Creek which flows to Snake River, about 25 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

McKinley Creek: *stream*, heads in a glacier, 15 mi. S of Porcupine Creek, flows NW 5 mi. to Porcupine Creek, 2 mi. S of Porcupine and 33 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°23'-35" N, 136°14'50" W; (map 45).

Probably named by prospectors. Name was reported in 1899 by USGS.

McKinley Creek: *stream*, flows NW 15 mi. from Halfway Mtn. to South Fork Hoholtna River 65 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°-50'00" N, 155°35'30" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS

McKinley Creek: *stream*, flows NW 6 mi. to Walker Fork, 53 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°03' N, 141°23' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on a 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector

McKinley Creek: *stream*, flows N 8 mi. to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 58 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23' N, 142°53' W (map 102).

There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting;
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace.

"The Spell of the Yukon", The Best of Robert Service, Dodd, Mead,
and Company, New York, 1907 etc., page 3

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF
HB 492

State Nickname: "The Great Land"

Received February 7, 1990
by Rep. Goll

Heard February 13, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 13, 1990
3 Do Pass
2 No Recommendation

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HB 492: State Nickname: "The Great Land"

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 7, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 492

HOUSE BILL NO. 492

STATE NICKNAME: "THE GREAT LAND"

"An Act establishing the official nickname of Alaska."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note HSA
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Handwritten Signature]

E. B. McChesney

[Handwritten Signature]

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

[Handwritten Signature]

 Chairman's Signature

BY REP. GOLL

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 492

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the official nickname of
7 Alaska."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 44.09 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 44.09.047. STATE NICKNAME. The official nickname of the
11 State of Alaska is: The Great Land.

14em2

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: _____
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: State Nickname: "The
Great Land"
Sponsor: GOLL
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs
Division: _____
Approved by Commissioner: H.A. "Ted" Boucher, Chair
Agency: _____

Phone: 465-4963
Date: February 8, 1990
Date: February 8, 1990

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

ITEM 10

Alaska State Legislature



Legislative Research Agency

P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 183-3991
Fax: (907) 183-3351

February 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Peter Goll
ATTN: Linda Bowthorpe
FROM: Dale Brandt *DB*
Legislative Analyst
RE: Nicknames of States

Attached is a list of the nicknames of the 50 states as you requested, plus photocopies of the title page and sample pages where the information was found. If you need additional information, please call.

Attachment

NICKNAMES OF THE 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alabama	Heart of Dixie
Alaska	none
Arizona	Grand Canyon State
Arkansas	Land of Opportunity
California	Golden State
Colorado	Centennial State
Connecticut	Constitution State or Nutmeg State
Delaware	First State
District of Columbia	none
Florida	Sunshine State
Georgia	Peach State or Empire State of the South
Hawaii	Aloha State
Idaho	Gem State
Illinois	Prairie State
Indiana	Hoosier State
Iowa	Hawkeye State
Kansas	Sunflower State
Kentucky	Bluegrass State
Louisiana	Pelican State
Maine	Pine Tree State
Maryland	Old Line State or Free State
Massachusetts	Bay State
Michigan	Wolverine State
Minnesota	North Star State

Mississippi	or Gopher State
Missouri	Magnolia State
Montana	Show Me State
Nebraska	Treasure State or Big Sky Country
Nevada	Cornhusker State
New Hampshire	Sagebrush State or Silver State
New Jersey	Granite State
New Mexico	Garden State
New York	Land of Enchantment
North Carolina	Empire State
North Dakota	Tarheel State or Old North State
Ohio	Sioux State or Peace Garden State
Oklahoma	Buckeye State
Oregon	Sooner State
Pennsylvania	Beaver State
Rhode Island	Keystone State
South Carolina	Ocean State or Little Rhody
South Dakota	Palmetto State
Tennessee	Coyote State or Sunshine State
Texas	Volunteer State
Utah	Lone Star State
Vermont	Beehive State or Mormon State
Virginia	Green Mountain State
	Old Dominion State

Washington

Evergreen State

West Virginia

Mountain State

Wisconsin

Badger State

Wyoming

Equality State

THE UNIVERSAL ALMANAC 1990

Edited by
JOHN W. WRIGHT

ANDREWS AND McMEEL
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Kansas City • New York

principal cash crop 1820s. Beginnings of coal and iron mining and steel manufacturing 1850s. Alabama secedes from Union, first capital of Confederate States of America at Montgomery 1861. Battle of Mobile Bay 1864. Readmitted to Union 1868. Booker T. Washington founds Tuskegee Institute 1881. Destruction of cotton crops by boll weevils leads to diversification of rural economy 1915. Tennessee Valley Authority enacted by Congress 1933. Montgomery bus boycott 1955. Freedom march from Selma to Montgomery 1965. Tourist Information 1-800-ALABAMA or 1-205-261-4169.

Alaska

Here the struggle between economic development and conservation is played out on a grand scale. A majority of Alaskans voted in 1980 to reconsider statehood after President James E. Carter sequestered millions of acres from development. Yet they have also voted against removing special fishing privileges for Native Americans. A place of extremes, Alaska is one of the least populated areas of the human sphere.

NAME From Aleut *alaska* and Eskimo *alaksak*, both meaning "mainland." **NICKNAME** None. **CAPITAL** Juneau. **ENTERED UNION** Jan. 3, 1959 (49th). **MOTTO** "North to the future."

Emblems BIRD Willow ptarmigan. **Flw** King salmon. **FLOWER** Forget-me-not. **GEN** Jade. **MARINE MAMMAL** Bowhead whale. **MINEERAL** Gold. **SONG** "Alaska's Flag." **SPORT** Whaling (dog-team racing). **TREE** Sitka spruce. **LAND TOTAL AREA** 591,004 sq. mi. (1st, incl. 20,171 sq. mi. inland water). **BORDERS** Arctic Ocean (Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea), Yukon, British Columbia, Pacific Ocean, and Bering Strait. **RIVERS** Colville, Porcupine, Chukchi, Yukon, Susitna, Copper, Kobuk, Koyukuk, Kuskokwim, Tanana. **MOUNTAINS** Alaska Range (Mt. McKinley 20,320 ft., highest in North America), Aleutian Range, Brooks Range, Kuskokwim, St. Elias. **OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES** Aleutian Islands, Alexander Archipelago, Kodiak Island, Nunivak Island, Point Barrow (71° 23'N), Pribilof Islands, Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island.

Elected officials Gov. Steve Cooper (D). Lt. Gov. Stephen McAlpine (D). Sec. State, none. Atty. Gen. Doug Baily (R).

People (1988 est.) 513,000 (49th). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 77.76%, Black 3.42%, Indian 16.02% (American Indian 5.63%, Eskimo 8.42%, Aleut 1.97%), Asian 2.07%, Hispanic 2.25%. **Foreign-born** 1.00%. **LANGUAGES** (1980): English 87.5%, American Indian langs. 7.06%, Spanish 1.44%, German 0.77%, Philippine langs. 0.57%.

CITIES (1986) Anchorage 235,000. Fairbanks 27,610. Juneau 25,000. Sitka 7,700. Ketchikan 7,400. Kodiak 7,140. Kenai 6,370. Bethel 3,900.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1986) \$19.6 bil. (38th). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farms 0.12%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fish-

eries 1.50%. Mining 33.36%. Construction 10.12%. Manufacturing 4.99%. Transportation & public utilities 7.64%. Wholesale 2.50%. Retail 5.66%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 9.22%. Services 8.42%. Federal government 3.27%. Federal military 3.63%. State & local government 9.57%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES** (1988): 0.

Famous natives Aleksandr Baranov (b. Russia), 1st governor of Russian America. Vitus Bering (b. Denmark), explorer. Ernest Gruening (b. N.Y.), governor. Carl Ben Eielson, bush pilot. Walter Hickel (b. Kans.), governor.

Noteworthy places Aniakchak Natl. Monument. Cape Krusenstern Natl. Monument. Denali Natl. Park (formerly Mt. McKinley Natl. Park). Gates of the Arctic Natl. Park. Glacier Bay Natl. Park. Katmai Natl. Park (Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes). Kenai Fjords Natl. Park. Klondike Gold Rush Natl. Hist. Park. Kobuk Valley Natl. Park. Lake Clark Natl. Park. Little Diomed Island—2.5 mi. from Big Diomed Island (USSR). Sitka Natl. Hist. Park. St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka. Wrangell-St. Elias Natl. Park.

Memorable events Earliest migration from Asia to Americas across Bering Sea land bridge, c. 15,000 years ago. Alaska inhabited by Tlingits, Tinnets, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Peter the Great sponsors expedition to find land opposite Siberia 1728. Bering expedition lands near Mt. Elias; begins Pacific Northwest fur trade with Europe and Asia 1741. Russians establish first European settlement at Three Saints Bay 1784. Russian-American Company chartered 1799. Baranov's massacre of Tlingits at Sitka 1802. Gold discovered at Stikine Creek (1861), Juneau (1880), Forty-mile Creek (1886), Nome (1898), Fairbanks (1903). Russians sell Alaska to U.S. for \$7.2 million 1867. First salmon cannery established 1875. Japanese occupy Agattu, Attu, and Kiska islands 1942-43. Alaskans vote for statehood 1946. Statehood 1959. Earthquake destroys Anchorage, Northwest Panhandle, and Cook Inlet; tsunami wipes out Valdez; coast sinks 32 ft. at Kodiak and Seward and rises 16 ft. at Corjoova 1964. Oil discovered on North Slope 1968. Completion of 789-mi. pipeline to Valdez 1977. Population growth of 32.8% highest in U.S. 1980-86.

Tourist Information 1-800-642-0066.

Arizona

The Hopi village of Oraibi is the oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States, but in Arizona's growth-oriented oasis cities—made livable by air-conditioning—recently arrived retirees and manufacturing employees are altering the voting base. The Arizona growth rate is exceeded only by Alaska, Nevada, and Florida, although, because of air pollution, doctors are no longer so quick to recommend Phoenix for asthma sufferers. Mexican-Americans are now an important political force; ex-governor Bruce Babbitt campaigned actively in Spanish with a greater awareness of America's southern neighbor. As in most western states, water rights are a major struggle.

NAME Probably from the Pima or Papago for "place of small springs." **NICKNAME** Grand Canyon State. **CAPITAL** Phoenix. **ENTERED UNION** Feb. 14, 1912 (48th). **MOTTO** *Diala deus* (God enriches).

Emblems BIRD Cactus wren. **FLOWER** Blossom of the saguaro cactus. **GENSTONE** Turquoise. **OFFICIAL NECK WEAR** Bola tie. **SONGS** "Arizona March Song," "Arizona," "Tree Palo Verde." **LAND TOTAL AREA** 114,000 sq. mi. (6th), incl. 492 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Utah, Colo., N. Mex., Sonora, Baja California Norte, Calif., Nev. **RIVERS** Colorado, Gila, Little Colorado, Salt, Zuni. **LAKES** Havasu, Mead, Mohave, Powell, Roosevelt, San Carlos. **MOUNTAINS** Black, Gila, Hualpai, Mohawk, San Francisco Peaks (Humphreys Peak 12,633 ft.). **OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES** Grand Canyon, Kaibab Plateau, Painted Desert, Petrified Forest, Sonoran Desert.

Elected officials Gov. Rose Mofford (D). Lt. Gov., none. Sec. State Jim Shumway (D). Atty. Gen. Robert K. Corbin (R).

People (1988 est.) 3,466,000 (25th). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 85.15%, Black 2.73%, Indian 5.67%, Asian 0.10%, Hispanic 16.34%. **Foreign-born** 6.00%. **LANGUAGES** (1980): English 79.88%, Spanish 13.21%, American Indian langs. 3.87%, German 0.65%, French 0.38%, Italian 0.1%.

CITIES (1986) Phoenix 894,070. Tucson 358,850. Mesa 251,430. Tempe 136,488. Glendale 125,820. Scottsdale 111,140.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1986) \$53.3 bil. (25th). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farms 1.53%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.58%. Mining 1.28%. Construction 10.01%. Manufacturing 13.47%. Transportation & public utilities 8.72%. Wholesale 5.26%. Retail 11.51%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 16.73%. Services 16.99%. Federal government 2.52%. Federal military 1.54%. State & local government 9.83%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES** (1988): 1. Phelps Dodge.

Famous natives Bruce Babbitt, politician. Cesar Chavez, labor leader. Cochise, Apache chief. Andrew Ellicott Douglass (b. Va. dendrochronologist. Wyatt Earp (b. Ill.), lawman. Barry Goldwater, politician. Goyathlay (Geronimo), Apache chieftain. Carl T. Hayden, congressman. Eusebio Kino (b. Italy), missionary. Sandra Day O'Connor, jurist. William H. Rehnquist, jurist. Linda Ronstadt, singer. Norris Udall, politician.

Noteworthy places Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument. Casa Grande Ruins Natl. Monument. Chiricahua Natl. Monument. Ft. Grand Canyon Natl. Park. Heard Museum. Phoenix. London Bridge. Lake Havasu City. Mouteruma Castle Natl. Monument. Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument. Painted Desert. Petrified Forest Natl. Park. Pipe Spring Natl. Monument. Saguaro Natl. Monument. Sunset Crater Natl. Monument. Taliesin West, near Scottsdale. Tonto Natl. Monument. Tumacacori Natl. Monument. Tusigoot Natl. Monument. Wupatki Natl. Monument.

Memorable events Apaches and Navahos absorb Pueblos c. A.D. 1000. Alvarado

baby from the Pima or Papago
ill springs." NICKNAME Grand
CAPITAL Phoenix. EXTENSIVE
14, 1912 (48th). MOTTO *Dial*

RD CACTUS WREN. FLOWER Blossom
RD CACTUS WREN. FLOWER Blossom
RD CACTUS WREN. FLOWER Blossom
RD CACTUS WREN. FLOWER Blossom
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RD CACTUS WREN. FLOWER Blossom

Gov. Rose Mofford (D). Lt. Gov. Jim Shumway (D). Atty. Gen. K. Corbin (R).

8 est.) 3,466,000 (25th). RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN (1980): White 85.15%. Black 5.67%. Asian 0.10%. Hispanic 4.00%. Foreign-born 6.00%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 79.88%. Spanish 13.21%. Other 6.91%. Native lang. 0.38%. Italian 0.31%.

Phoenix 894,070. Tucson 251,430. Tempe 136,400. Scottsdale 111,140.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1986) \$53.3 B. SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.49%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.62%. Mining 1.28%. Construction 4.17%. Manufacturing 13.47%. Transportation & public utilities 7.25%. Wholesale & retail trade 11.51%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 5.73%. Services 16.99%. Federal government 2.52%. Federal military 1.44%. State & local government 9.83%. *FORTUNE* 500 (1988) 1. Phelps Dodge.

Pres. Bruce Babbitt, politician, labor leader. Cochise, Apache, & Geronimo National Monuments. Wyatt Earp (b. Ill.), Goldwater, politician. Goyathlay, Apache chief (tain). Carl T. Hayden, U.S. Senator. Eusebio Kino (b. Italy), missionary. Day O'Connor, jurist. William S. Bristow, U.S. Attorney General. Linda Ronstadt, singer. Musician.

places Canyon de Chelly Nat. Monument. Casa Grande Ruins Nat. Monument. Death Valley Nat. Monument. Fl. Bowline Nat. Park. Heard Museum. Indian Bridge. Lake Mead. Lake Mead Nat. Monument. Wupatki Nat. Monument. Organ Pipe Cactus Nat. Monument. Painted Desert. Petrified Forest Nat. Monument. Pipe Spring Nat. Monument. Sunset Crater Nat. Monument. Taliesin West, near Scottsdale. Tumacacori Nat. Monument. Wupatki Nat. Monument.

events Apaches and Navaho. Los c. A.D. 1000. Alvar Nunez

Colon de Vaca, first Spanish explorer 1536. Juan de Oñate 1598-1621. First missionaries among Spaniards 1633. Tobacco first European settlement 1752. Tobacco founded 1776. Apaches wipe out settlements under Mexican control, except Texas 1821. Borderland part ceded to U.S. following Mexican War 1848. Area south of Gila River to U.S. after Gadsden Purchase 1853. Territory 1863. Southern Pacific Railroad reaches Tucson 1880. Apaches subjugated 1886. Congress refuses to grant statehood 1906. Roosevelt Dam and Reservoir built on Salt River 1911. Native Americans given right to vote 1948. New Cornelia Tailings Dam, world's largest, completed 1973. Population growth of 22.1% highest in continental U.S. 1980-86. Contact information 1-602-542-3618.

Arkansas

Highway between the South and the West, Arkansas has one of the highest rural populations among the 50 states. In 1957 Gov. Orval Faubus defied a Supreme Court order to admit black students to Little Rock public schools by ordering the National Guard to block their entry. Since his 1966 retirement, Arkansas has become generally progressive. Racial relations have improved and manufacturing is increasing, though services rank low, as do levels of income and education.

NAME For term for Quapaw tribe given by other Indians. INCREASE Land of Opportunity. CAPITAL Little Rock. ENTERED UNION June 15, 1836 (25th). MOTTO *Regnat populus* (Let the people rule).

Emblems BIRD Mockingbird. FLOWER Apple blossom. GEM Diamond. SONG "Arkansas." TIME Zone.

LAND TOTAL AREA 53,187 sq. mi. (27th), incl. 1,169 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Mo., Tenn., Miss., La., Tex., Okla. RIVERS Arkansas, Mississippi, Ouachita, Red, St. Francis, White, Lakes Beaver, Bell Shoals, Chicot, Dardennes, Green Ferry, Greason, Norfolk, Ouachita OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OZARK MTS. SENATE officials Gov. Bill Clinton (D). Lt. Gov. William Bryant (R). Sec. State W.J. ("Bill") Hooper (D). Atty. Gen. Steve Clark (D).

POP. (1988 est.) 2,422,000 (33d). RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN (1980): White 82.66%. Black 14.32%. Indian 0.56%. Asian 0.32%. Hispanic 0.76%. Foreign-born 1.00%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 90.15%. Spanish 0.63%. German 0.26%. French 0.23%. Vietnamese 0.03%.

CITIES (1986) Little Rock 181,033. Fort Smith 74,138. North Little Rock 63,540. Pine Bluff 61,100. Fayetteville 40,110. Hot Springs 34,000. Jacksonville 30,850. Jacksonville 29,650. BUSINESS GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1986) \$11.6 bil. (33d). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.56%. Agricultural services, forestry & fisheries 0.41%. Mining 1.51%. Construction 6.91%. Manufacturing 21.60%. Transportation & public utilities 10.42%. Wholesale & retail trade 14.16%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 14.16%. Services 12.10%. Federal

government 1.44%. Federal military 1.27%. State & local government 7.69%. *FORTUNE* 500 COMPANIES (1988): 3. Murphy Oil, Riceland Foods, Tyson Foods.

Famous natives Maya Angelou, author. Glen Campbell, singer. Hattie W. Caraway, first woman senator. Johnny Cash, singer. Eldridge Cleaver, author. William Fulbright (b. Mo.), politician. Alan Ladd, actor. Douglas MacArthur, general. Dick Powell, actor. Brooks Robinson, baseball. Winthrop Rockefeller (b. N.Y.), politician/philanthropist. Edward Durrell Stone, architect. C. Vann Woodward, historian.

Noteworthy places Arkansas Post Nat. Monument (1st permanent French settlement in lower Mississippi Valley). Buffalo Nat. River. Crater of Diamonds State Park, Murfreesboro. Eureka Springs. Ft. Smith Nat. Hist. Site. Hot Springs Nat. Park. Pea Ridge Nat. Military Park.

Memorable events Bluff-dwellers present c. A.D. 500, followed by mound-building cultures. Hernando de Soto explores for Spain 1541. Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet explore for France 1673. René-Robert de La Salle meets Quapaws 1682. Henri de Tonti founds Arkansas Post on Arkansas River 1686. Ceded from France to Spain 1782, to France 1800, to U.S. 1803. Territory 1819. Admitted to Union as slave state, under terms of 1820 Missouri Compromise, 1836. Secedes from Union 1861. Fall of Little Rock to Union army 1863. Readmitted to Union 1868. Bauzite discovered 1837. Oil production begins 1920s. Federal troops called to Little Rock to ensure high school desegregation 1957. McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System links Arkansas and Oklahoma to Mississippi River system 1971. Tourist information 1-800-643-8383 or 1-800-482-8999.

California

Some demographers expect that within 50 years, more than 40 percent of California's population will be Hispanic, a higher proportion than at any time since the days of the 1849 Gold Rush. At the same time, the trend toward a two-tier society increases, with Caucasians and Asians on top and blacks and Latinos on the bottom. Multiculturalism dates from the earliest human settlement here. Before the Europeans arrived, no area of comparable size contained a greater variety of languages and cultures. Among the 50 states, California is the one that could most easily survive as an independent nation. Yet, like an independent nation, it has many complex elements. In 1982 one referendum endorsed a bilateral nuclear freeze with the USSR; another rejected handgun registration and restrictions. The bloom is partly off the California rose as some recent immigrants—from both overseas and the rest of the U.S.—have moved on to neighboring states, especially Oregon and Washington.

NAME Probably from mythical island in Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo's 16th-century romance, *The Deeds of Esplandián*. NICKNAME Golden State. CAPITAL Sacramento. EXTENSIVE

"Californians are a race of people, they are not really inhabitants of a state."

—O. Heary, 1910

Union Sept. 9, 1850 (31st). MOTTO "Eureka" (I have found it).

Emblems ANIMAL California grizzly bear (extinct). BIRD California valley quail. FISH California golden trout. FLOWER Golden poppy. FOSSIL California saber-toothed cat. GEMSTONE Benitoite. INSECT California dog-face butterfly. MARINE MAMMAL California gray whale. MINERAL Gold. REPTILE California desert tortoise. ROCK Serpentine. SONG "I Love You, California." TREE California redwood.

LAND TOTAL AREA 158,706 sq. mi. (3d), incl. 2,407 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Oreg., Nev., Ariz., Baja California Norte, Pacific Ocean RIVERS American, Colorado, Colorado River, Aqueeduct, Eel, Friant-Kern Canal, Klamath, Russian, Sacramento, Salinas, San Joaquin, Lakes Clear, Goose, Honey, Mono, Owens, Salton Sea, Shasta, Tahoe MOUNTAINS Coast Ranges, Klamath, Lassen Peak, Sierra Nevada (Mt. Whitney 14,194 ft.). OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES Catalina Islands, Death Valley (282 ft. below sea level), San Francisco Bay, San Joaquin Valley.

Elected officials Gov. George Deukmejian (R). Lt. Gov. Leo T. McCarthy (D). Sec. State March Fong Eu (D). Atty. Gen. John Van de Kamp (D). PEOPLE (1988 est.) 28,168,000 (1st). RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN (1980): White 66.97%. Black 7.54%. Indian 0.08%. Asian 5.25% (Japanese 1.14%, Chinese 1.38%, Filipino 1.51%, Korean 0.43%, Asian Indian 0.25%, Vietnamese 0.36%). Hispanic 19.19%. Foreign-born 15.10%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 77.40%. Spanish 14.26%. Chinese 1.17%. Philippine langs 1.05%. German 0.77%. Italian 0.60%. Japanese 0.58%. French 0.51%.

CITIES (1986) Los Angeles 3,259,340. San Diego 1,015,190. San Francisco 749,000. San Jose 712,080. Long Beach 396,280. Oakland 356,960. Sacramento 323,550. Fresno 284,660. Anaheim 240,730.

BUSINESS GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1986) \$53.3 B. (1st). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.49%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.62%. Mining 1.11%. Construction 4.17%. Manufacturing 18.30%. Transportation & public utilities 7.85%. Wholesale 7.25%.

Retail 10.34%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 17.57%. Services 19.37%. Federal government 2.01%. Federal military 1.76%. State & local government 7.85%. **FOURTH 500 COMPANIES** (1988): 42: incl. Apple Computer, Atari, Atlantic Richfield, Chevron, Clorox, Hewlett-Packard, Homestake Mining, Lockheed, Mattel, Northrop, Occidental Petroleum, Sun-Diamond Growers, Tandem Computer, Teledyne, Times Mirror, Unocal. **Famous natives** Ansel Adams, photographer. Dave Brubeck, musician. Luther Burbank (b. Mass.), horticulturist. John Cage, composer. Joe DiMaggio, baseball player. Robert Frost, poet. Ernest and Julio Gallo (b. Italy), vintners. Pancho Gonzales, tennis. Samuel Ichiji Hayakawa, politician/educator. William Randolph Hearst, publisher. Steve Jobs, computer scientist. Billie Jean King, athlete. Allen Lockheed, aviator. Jack London, author. Paul Mason (b. France), vintner. Marilyn Monroe, actress. John Muir (b. Scotland), naturalist. Richard M. Nixon, U.S. president. John Northrop, aviator. Adlai Stevenson, politician. John Steinbeck, author. Levi Strauss (b. Germany), clothier. Edward Teller (b. Hungary), nuclear physicist. Shirley Temple, actress. Earl Warren, politician/jurist. **Noteworthy places** Big Sur, Monterey. Cabrillo Natl. Monument. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco. Channel Islands Natl. Park. Devils Postpile Natl. Monument. Death Valley Natl. Monument. Disneyland. Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco. Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco. Hollywood. Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens, San Marino. J. Paul Getty Center, Malibu. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Kings Canyon Natl. Park. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park. Lava Beds Natl. Monument. Los Angeles Co. Museum of Art. Muir Woods Natl. Monument. Mt. Palomar Observatory. Natl. Maritime Museum, San Francisco. Natural History Museum, Los Angeles. Natural History Museum of San Diego. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena. Pinnacles Natl. Monument. Redwood Natl. Park. Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San José. San Diego Museum of Art. San Diego Museum of Man. San Diego Zoo. San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Sycamore Natl. Park. Southwest Museum (Casa de Adobe), Los Angeles. Yosemite Natl. Park. **Memorable events** João Rodrigues Cabrillo lands at San Diego Bay 1542. Francis Drake lands north of San Francisco Bay 1578. Junipero Serra founds missions at San Diego (1769), Monterey (1770), San Luis Obispo (1772), and San Juan Capistrano (1776). California declares allegiance to independence (Mexico 1821). First wagon train from Missouri 1841. Gold discovered north of Los Angeles 1842. California declares itself independent republic 1846. Gold found at John Sutter's mill, nine days later, by Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico cedes California to U.S. 1848. Announcement of gold discovery brings 100,000 "Forty-niners." Gold rush peaks 1849. Transcontinental telegraph completed 1861. Transcontinental railway completed 1869. U.S. Congress enacts Chinese Exclusion Act, pro-

hibiting immigration of Chinese laborers 1882, 1892, and 1902; Act repealed 1943. San Francisco earthquake kills 452, destroys 28,000 buildings 1906. Webb Alien Land Law prohibits Japanese from holding land 1913. Los Angeles has one car for every three people, twice national average. 1925 Dust Bowl immigrants 1930. Hollywood produces bulk of movies for U.S. theaters, which number more than banks 1940. Most populous state 1963. Proposition 13 limits property tax 1978. California sixth-strongest economic power in world 1988. **Tourist Information** 1-800-862-2543 or 1-916-322-1397.

Colorado

The native peoples of Colorado were the Plains Indians (Arapahoe and Cheyenne) to the east and the Great Basin Indians (Utes) to the west. This pre-Columbian division of the land is reflected today in Colorado's economy, which is a mix of agriculture and technology in the east and mining and ski tourism in the mountains. Despite a lack of natural sources of water on the Plains, sugar-beet processing has for years been a staple of the agricultural sector. During the oil price shocks of the 1970s, shale-oil production on the Western Slope created a boom comparable to the silver and lead boom in the late 19th century. Colorado's love of the outdoors is increasingly in conflict with its tradition of unhindered growth. Colorado's cities east of the Rockies sprawl without effective plans for land use. While a state of great natural beauty, it must cope with a high altitude that almost doubles the effect of auto emissions. Economic development means in large part resource extraction and requires more and more water, whose limited supply poses a great question for the future.

NAME Spanish for the color red. **NICKNAME** Centennial State. **CAPITAL** Denver. **ENTERED UNION** Aug. 1, 1876 (38th). **MOTTO** *Nil sine numine* (Nothing without providence). **Emblems** **ANIMAL** Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. **BIRD** Lark bunting. **FLOWER** Rocky Mountain Columbine. **GEM** Aquamarine. **SONG** "Where the Columbines Grow." **TREE** Colorado blue spruce. **Land** **TOTAL AREA** 104,091 sq. mi. (8th), incl. 496 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Wyo., Nebr., Kans., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah. **RIVERS** Arkansas, Colorado, Green, Platte, Rio Grande. **LAKES** Blue Mesa, Dillon, Granby. **MOUNTAINS** Front Range, Laramie, Sangre de Cristo, San Juan, Sawatch Range (Mt. Elbert 14,443 ft.). **Elected officials** Gov. Roy Romer (D). Lt. Gov. Michael Callahan (D). Sec. State Natalie Meyer (R). Atty. Gen. Duane Woodard (D). **People** (1988 est.) 3,290,000 (26th). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 89.66%. Black 3.16%. Indian 0.73%. Asian 1.19%. Hispanic 11.82%. Foreign-born 3.90%. **LANGUAGES** (1980): English 89.41%. Spanish 6.72%. German 1.21%. French 0.42%. Italian 0.27%. **Cities** (1986) Denver 505,000. Colorado Springs 272,660. Aurora 217,990. Lakewood 122,140. Pueblo 101,240. Arvada 91,310.

Boulder 76,480.

Business **GROSS STATE PRODUCT** (GSP, 1988) \$59.2 bil. (23d). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farm 2.15%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.41%. Mining 2.88%. Construction 5.93%. Manufacturing 12.90%. Transportation & public utilities 11.09%. Wholesale 6.39%. Retail 10.62%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 16.37%. Services 17.27%. Federal government 2.97%. Federal military 2.22%. State & local government 8.79%. **FOURTH 500 COMPANIES** (1988): 3: Adolph Coors, Cyprus Minerals, Manville. **Famous natives** Charlie Bent (b. Va.), trapper. "Unsinkable" Molly Brown, Titanic survivor. Scott Carpenter, astronaut. Lon Chaney, actor. Jack Dempsey, boxer. Mamie Eisenhower, First Lady. Douglas Fairbanks, actor. Ann Parrish, novelist. Lowell Thomas, journalist. Byron R. White, jurist. Paul Whiteman, conductor.

Noteworthy places Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument. Buffalo Bill grave site. Evergreen. Central City Opera House. Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. Denver Art Museum. Denver Mint. Denver Museum of Natural History. Dinosaur Natl. Monument. Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument. Garden of the Gods. Colorado Springs. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument. Hovenweep Natl. Monument. Mesa Verde Natl. Park. Molly Brown House. Denver. Pikes Peak. Red Rocks Amphitheater. Rocky Mountain Natl. Park. Aspen. U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs. U.S. Olympic Headquarters, Colorado Springs. Yucca House Natl. Monument.

Memorable events Pueblos build cliff dwellings near Mesa Verde through 1200s. Arapahos and Cheyennes settle area after 13th century. France abandons claims 1763. Juan de Uribe explores area 1786. Spain restores area to France 1801. To U.S. as part of Louisiana Purchase 1803. Zebulon Pike explores for U.S. 1806. Kit Carson and other scouts explore and trade with Native Americans 1810s-20s. Native Americans form alliance at Brent's Fork 1840. John Fremont's explorations 1842-53. Present territorial limits after Mexican War 1848. First permanent settlement at San Luis 1851. Gold found west of Denver—"Pike's Peak or Bust"—1858. Mineral springs bring first tourists 1861. Homestead Act encourages farming 1862. U.S. Army kills 400 Cheyenne at Sand Creek Massacre 1864. Utes and Cheyennes fight white settlement through 1870s. Railroad link to Denver 1870. Silver and lead discoveries 1875. Uranium discovered near Grand Junction 1946. U.S. Air Force Academy founded Denver 1954. to Colorado Springs 1958. Shale oil boom on Western Slope 1974 and 1979. Accumulation of nuclear waste threatens suspension of operations at Rocky Flats 1988. **Tourist Information** 1-800-433-2656 or 1-303-592-5410.

Connecticut

Called the "arsenal of the nation" during the Revolution, Connecticut today leads the

states in defense-contract dollar although population ebb and flow limit its manufacturing wealth. From the insurance capital of the before 1800, and Connecticut's (and much of the red sandstone known as "brownstone" after it lit City streets. With conditions of affluent business, Connecticut, with income tax, now resorts for revenue and jai alai. Corporate rehousing prices are changing of Connecticut to its larger New York, and turning suburbia into New York. **NAME** From Mahican word meaning the long tidal river. **NICKNAMES** State, Nutmeg State. **CAPITAL** Hartford. **ENTERED UNION** Jan. 9, 1788 (5th). **State motto** *Sustinet* (He who transmits).

Emblems **ANIMAL** White-tailed eagle. **FLOWER** Mountain laurel. **BIRD** American goldfinch. **INSECT** European spruce sawfly. **MINERAL** Garnet. **SHIP** USS A. **TASKER DODDLE**. **TREE** White oak. **Land** **TOTAL AREA** 5,018 sq. mi. 146 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Long Island Sound, N.Y. **RIVERS** Housatonic, Mianus, Naugatuck. **LAKES** Bantam, Barkhamstead, Waramaug. **OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES** Hills, Long Island Sound. **Elected officials** Gov. William A. Le. Gov. Joseph J. Fasullo (D). Sec. State Tashjian (D). Atty. Gen. Clark (D).

Population (1988 est.) 3,241,000. **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 96.97%. Indian 0.16%. Asian 0.33%. Foreign-born 8.60%. **LANGUAGES** (1980): English 85.67%. Spanish 3.12%. French 2.05%. Polish 0.72%. German 0.69%. **Cities** (1986) Bridgeport 141,517. New Haven 123,450. Stamford 101,080. Norwalk 72,040. Danbury 64,000.

Business **GROSS STATE PRODUCT** \$70.6 bil. (22d). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Agricultural services, forestry 0.29%. Mining 0.11%. Manufacturing 24.32%. Transportation & public utilities 7.62%. Wholesale 9.65%. Finance, insurance 19.91%. Services 16.66%. Federal military & local government 6.53%. **FOURTH 500 COMPANIES** (1988): 31: incl. Amec, Celco Industries, General Electric, Pitney Bowes, Singer, United Technologies, Xerox.

Famous natives Benedict Arnold, general, showman. Lyman Beecher, abolitionist. Jonathan Edwards, theologian. Charles Goodyear, inventor. Patriot. Katharine Hepburn, actress, composer. J.P. Morgan, financier, consumer advocate. **Features** Shaded landscape architect. H. Howe, author. John Trumbull,

State Names, Seals, Flags, and Symbols

A HISTORICAL GUIDE

Benjamin F. Shearer and
Barbara S. Shearer

ILLUSTRATIONS BY

Jerrie Yehling Smith



Greenwood Press

NEW YORK
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT
LONDON

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of America for its elevation and mountainous terrain. Many slogans have also been used over the years to promote skiing and tourism in Colorado.

Connecticut

The name Connecticut was clearly established in the early seventeenth century as applied to the Connecticut River.¹⁵ The native Indian word "Quinnehtukqut" was translated into the current English spelling and means "beside the long tidal river."¹⁶

In 1959, the Connecticut legislature officially adopted the nickname The Constitution State¹⁷ because Connecticut was the first of all the states to have a written constitution. Connecticut is also known unofficially as the Nutmeg State, not because the state produces the spice in large quantities, but because its early citizens were so skilled and industrious that they could make and sell wooden nutmegs.¹⁸

Delaware

The state of Delaware and the Delaware Indians are both named after the Delaware River. The Delaware River was named by the English after Sir Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, who was the Virginia Company's first governor.¹⁹

Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution, thus earning it the nickname the First State. Delaware is also known as the Diamond State, a sobriquet originated by Thomas Jefferson, who referred to Delaware as like a diamond—small but of great value.²⁰

Florida

Florida was named for the day on which it was discovered by Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon. On Easter Sunday in 1513, de Leon named the new land La Florida in honor of Pascua Florida, the Spanish Feast of the Flowers at Eastertime.²¹

Florida has a number of nicknames owing to its geographical location and the importance of tourism. Florida is commonly known as the Sunshine State. It is also called the Alligator State, the Everglades State, and the Southernmost State for obvious reasons. The Orange State is still another nickname that acknowledges the importance of the citrus industry to Florida's economy.

Georgia

Georgia was founded in 1733 by James Oglethorpe, who had been granted a charter by King George II in 1732 to found a colony named after the

king. Oglethorpe carried out the terms of the charter by naming the last of the thirteen British colonies in America Georgia.²²

The state of Georgia has no officially designated nickname, although it recognizes the use of several unofficial nicknames. Georgia is known as the Peach State and the Goober State for the importance of peaches and peanuts in the state's agricultural economy. Two nicknames refer to the determination and will of Georgia's citizens to lead the South in industrial and economic development—the Empire State of the South and the Yankee-land of the South. Georgia is also known as the Cracker State and the Buzzard State. Crackers, originally a derogatory term meaning braggarts, was the term used to describe immigrants into Georgia who came from the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. The Buzzard State refers to the fact that buzzards were once protected by law in Georgia.²³

Hawaii

Captain James Cook named the islands he discovered in 1778 the Sandwich Islands in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. By 1819, however, King Kamehameha I had united the formerly independent islands under his rule in the Kingdom of Hawaii. In 1893, Hawaii became a republic and a territory in 1898 when the islands were annexed by the United States. Statehood came in 1959.

The name Hawaii itself is said to have come from the traditional discoverer of the islands, Hawaii Loa. Another explanation is that Hawaii means a small or new homeland. "Hawa" means a traditional homeland, and "-ii" means both small and raging. The latter meaning may refer to Hawaii's volcanoes.²⁴

The state of Hawaii recognized the Aloha State as its official popular name in a 1959 legislative act.²⁵ Hawaii is also known unofficially as the Pineapple State for its extensive pineapple industry, the Paradise of the Pacific for its natural beauty, and the Youngest State because it is the last state to join the Union.

Idaho

Contrary to long-held common belief, Idaho is not a Shoshone word meaning "gem of the mountains." In fact, the name Idaho was invented by George M. Willing, who unsuccessfully sought to become a delegate from what would become the territory of Colorado. The more traditional name of Colorado was maintained when Colorado became a territory, partly because the name Idaho was discovered to have been a coined term. Nevertheless, the name Idaho took hold in settlements such as Idaho Springs and gold discoveries on the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers known as the Idaho mines. Even a Columbia River steamship was christened *The Idaho*. In 1863,

the Arkansas legislature declared that the correct pronunciation of the three-syllable word should have the final "s" silent, all "a's" with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and third syllables. This pronunciation follows from the fact that Arkansas was first written in French, as Frenchmen tried to record the sounds they heard from native American Indians.⁶ The Kansas Indians are a tribe of the Sioux. Fr. Marquette first used the word Arkansas in a 1673 map.⁷

Arkansas has many nicknames, including the Bowie State and the Toothpick State, which refer to Bowie knives and to the handles for them. The Hot Water State is a nickname that refers to the hot springs in the state.⁸ Arkansas also has an officially designated nickname: The Land of Opportunity.⁹ The slogan "Arkansas Is a Natural" is also used to promote recreation and tourism.¹⁰

California

California was an island filled with gold in an early sixteenth century novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandian* by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. Although the eleventh century *Song of Roland* mentions a capital city called Califerne, it is most probable that Spanish explorers Ortuno Ximenez and Hernando Cortez were familiar with the contemporary Spanish novel and drew their inspiration for naming California, which they thought to be an island, from Montalvo's book. By 1541, California had become an established place name and location on the maps.¹¹

Although several slogans have been used by the state of California over the years to promote business and tourism, the only official nickname, designated by the California legislature in 1968, is The Golden State.¹² This nickname was chosen not only in reference to the discovery of gold in 1848, but also to the fields of yellow poppies that bloom in California in the spring.¹³

Colorado

The Pike's Peak Region, land attained originally from the Louisiana Purchase, Mexican cession, and Texas, became the Colorado Territory soon after gold was discovered near Denver. A number of names were suggested for the territory, including Osage, Idaho, Jefferson, and Colona; however, the name Colorado, Spanish for red, referring to the color of the Colorado River whose headwaters lie within the boundaries of the state, was chosen over the others. Local native Indians from a number of tribes had referred to the river's color in naming it even before the Spanish arrived.¹⁴

Colorado is known as the Centennial State because it attained statehood in 1876, the one-hundred-year anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is also known as the Highest State and the Switzerland

Arizona

The name Arizona is derived from two words in the Papago Indian dialect of the Pima language—"Aleh-zon," which means "little spring." Spaniards used the term as early as 1736. The springs, now located in Mexican territory, are near a large silver find made in 1735 in the Arizona Creek. Arizona was chosen as the territorial name, in part owing to Charles D. Poston. Poston was a mining speculator who claimed to have first suggested the name Arizona in a petition to Congress to make Arizona a territory.¹

Arizona is known as the Copper State because of its large copper production and as the Apache State because of the large number of Apache Indians who once lived there. Arizona's most familiar nickname today is the Grand Canyon State.

Arkansas

The pronunciation of the word Arkansas is actually prescribed by an 1881 state statute. Although the word Arkansas is actually another form of Kansas,

The New Book of Knowledge

educators, and engineers are discovering that the southwestern part of the United States is the nearly perfect place in which to work and live. Within a few hours' drive by modern superhighways, people in Arizona may swim or ski. They may see desert browns and forest greens, cattle ranches and copper mines, ancient cliff dwellings and ultramodern homes.

The 48th state is booming. Its people believe that it has just begun to grow.

▶ THE LAND

Arizona is one of the largest states in area. It lies in the southwestern United States, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) from the Gulf

of California and 235 kilometers (145 miles) from the Pacific Ocean. Its northeast corner is part of ... Four Corners, the only point in the nation common to four states—Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

Landforms

The three main landforms of Arizona are the Colorado Plateau in the north, the Arizona Highlands, or mountains, extending diagonally through the central part of the state, and the Basin and Range Region in the south.

The Colorado Plateau is a huge tableland that covers nearly 40 percent of the state's



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ARIZONA

CAPITAL: Phoenix.

STATEHOOD: February 14, 1912, the 48th state.

SIZE: 295,260 km² (114,000 sq mi), rank, 6th.

POPULATION: 2,718,425 (1980 census), rank, 29th.

ORIGIN OF NAME: Not yet really proved, but possibly from Papago Indian words for "small springs," which the Spanish fitted to their own pronunciation.

ABBREVIATIONS: Ariz.; AZ.

NICKNAME: Grand Canyon State.

STATE SONG: "Arizona," by Margaret Rowe Clifford,
Music by Maurice Blumenthal

STATE MOTTO: *Ditat Deus* (God enriches).

STATE SEAL: Mountains in the background represent one of Arizona's important landforms. A storage reservoir, a dam, irrigated fields, and cattle stand for agriculture. A quartz mill and a mine represent mineral wealth.

STATE FLAG: A copper star, standing for Arizona's most important mineral, rises from a field of blue into the rays of a setting sun. The setting sun represents Arizona as a western state. The 13 rays stand for the original 13 states of the Union. Blue and gold are Arizona's colors.

The New Book of Knowledge

the Americans took over the French pronunciation of the name. Sometimes they spelled it *Arkansaw*, because that was the way it sounded. At first the name of the territory was spelled in this way. But when the territory became a state, in 1836, it was admitted to the Union as *Arkansas*.

The committee made its report. In 1881 the state legislature passed a law declaring that the spelling was to be *Arkansas* but that the pronunciation was to be ARK un saw.

The people of Arkansas are proud of their heritage from the early settlers. At the same time they look to the future of their

state. In 1953 they gave it a new nickname, *The Land of Opportunity*.

Arkansas is indeed a land of opportunity. Its natural resources provide for agriculture, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, and commerce. Many of the resources have not been used to their fullest extent, and they offer a wide range for future development.

Visitors find much to see and enjoy in Arkansas—mountains, lakes, and swift, clear streams in the Ozark and the Ouachita highlands; cotton and rice fields in the Coastal Plain; countless springs, waterfalls, and caves in many parts of the state.



COMPLIMENTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

ARKANSAS

CAPITAL: Little Rock.

STATEHOOD: June 15, 1836, the 25th state.

SIZE: 137,754 km² (53,187 sq mi); rank, 27th.

POPULATION: 2,286,435 (1980 census); rank, 33rd.

ORIGIN OF NAME: From local Indians, the Quapaws, meaning "downstream people." Called Arkansa by the French.

ABBREVIATIONS: Ark.; AR.

NICKNAME: Land of Opportunity

STATE SONG: "Arkansas"

STATE MOTTO: *Regnat populus* (The people rule).

STATE SEAL: The American eagle holds in its beak a scroll with the state motto and in its claws an olive

branch and arrows representing the powers of peace and war. The shield over the eagle's breast stands alone, showing that Arkansas depends on its own strength. A steamboat, a plow and a beehive, and a sheaf of wheat on the shield are symbols of wealth and industry. The goddess of liberty is above the eagle. The sword of justice is on one side and the angel of mercy on the other.

STATE FLAG: A large white diamond on a red field and bordered in blue shows that Arkansas is the only state that yields diamonds. The 25 white stars indicate that Arkansas is the 25th state. The blue star above the name of the state shows that it belonged to the Confederacy. The other three blue stars represent the nations that have owned the land—France, Spain, and the United States. They also tell that Arkansas was the third state created from the Louisiana Purchase.

The New Book of Knowledge

It has been a state of opportunity, where rich natural resources awaited the coming of people who would develop them. California has gained fame for its varied products, such as redwood, motion pictures, sportswear, fruit, and airplanes. It is no less famous for its outstanding tourist attractions and its mild climate. Many persons have migrated to seek health in California. Others have been attracted by the outdoor way of life.

Its great variety of natural surroundings makes California an exciting place. It has long shorelines, towering mountains, dense forests, and immense deserts. Human activities have

added to the variety. People have developed vast irrigated farms and have built huge cities and factories. They have constructed world-famous dams, canals, bridges, and freeways to help join together the people and the resources of this far-flung state.

► THE LAND

California, one of the Pacific States, occupies the southwest corner of mainland United States. It is the third largest state in the nation. Only Alaska and Texas have greater areas. California contains the lowest point (Death Valley) in the Western Hemisphere and the



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: California redwood.

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE LIBRARY



STATE BIRD: California valley quail.



STATE FLOWER: Golden poppy.

CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL: Sacramento.

STATEHOOD: September 9, 1850; the 31st state.

SIZE: 158,706 sq mi (411,049 km²); rank, 3rd.

POPULATION: 23,667,565 (1980 census); rank, 1st.

ORIGIN OF NAME: From the name of an imaginary island in a Spanish novel of about the year 1500. Explorers gave the name to the peninsula of Lower California because in their eyes it resembled the imaginary island.

ABBREVIATIONS: Calif.; CA.

NICKNAME: The Golden State.

STATE SONG: "I Love You, California."

STATE MOTTO: "Eureka" (I have found it), referring to the finding of gold in California.

STATE SEAL: Thirty-one small stars around the top part of the seal stand for the number of states after California joined the Union. Below the stars is the state motto. In the right foreground sits Minerva, Roman goddess of wisdom, who sprang full grown from the brain of Jupiter, recalling how California became a state without first having been a territory. The grizzly bear at Minerva's feet is the state animal. Mountains, ships, a gold miner, wheat, and grapes show special features or products of the state.

STATE FLAG: The present state flag is known as the Bear Flag. It was used by the settlers in California when they revolted against Mexico in 1846. The grizzly bear was a symbol of independence. The lone star and the words "California Republic" show that California was not part of the Union when the flag was first used.

The New Book of Knowledge

The Provision State was its nickname in those days—and rightly so.

By the early 1800's the Yankee citizens of Connecticut had established many small factories. To keep the factories going, they needed a market for their goods. They found this market in the growing seaports and on the frontier. Industrious peddlers filled their packs with assorted wares—pots and pans, clocks and guns, buttons and thread—and traveled far to the west and the south. Yankee peddlers live in history as the carriers of Connecticut's wares to the rest of the country. They live in legend as tricksters who occasionally sold wooden nutmegs to their eager customers. For this reason Connecticut came to be called the

Nutmeg State. Whether such tales were true or not, Yankee peddlers found a welcome in other parts of the country and a market for Connecticut's goods. They brought back information about other kinds of manufactured products that were needed, and Connecticut's industries grew.

Over the years more patents were granted to residents of Connecticut, in proportion to population, than to residents of any other state. The city of New Haven alone claims such interesting firsts as the first steel fishhooks, the first sulfur matches, and the first football tackling dummy in the United States.

The Connecticut of today continues to be a leading producer of the nation's goods. It



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: White oak.



STATE BIRD: American robin.



STATE FLOWER: Mountain laurel.

CONNECTICUT

CAPITAL: Hartford.

STATEHOOD: January 9, 1788; the 5th state.

SIZE: 5,018 sq mi (12,997 km²); rank, 48th.

POPULATION: 3,107,576 (1980 census); rank, 25th.

ORIGIN OF NAME: From the Indian expression *quinnituck-ut*, meaning "At the long tidal river." The name was given to the river and then to the state.

ABBREVIATION: Conn., CT.

NICKNAME: Constitution State (official); Land of Steady Habits; Nutmeg State.

STATE SONG: "Yankee Doodle."

STATE MOTTO: *Qui transtulit sustinet* (He who transplanted, sustains).

STATE SEAL: The seal shows three grapevines, supported and bearing fruit. The vines stand for the three original English settlements in the Connecticut Valley—Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford. The state motto appears on a streamer beneath the vines. The words of the motto indicate that the three colonies were transplanted from Massachusetts and that they grew and prospered.

STATE FLAG: The flag is azure blue. The three grapevines, in their natural colors, rest on a silver-white shield in the center of the flag. Beneath the shield, on a white streamer, is the state motto.

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the main playground for an army of vacationers. In the summer, people from all parts of the nation travel the high mountain passes, fish the trout streams, climb the peaks, and run the rapid rivers with their kayaks.

Then, in the fall, the mountains and plateaus fill up with brightly dressed hunters of deer and elk. In the winter, people flock by the thousands to the mountain slopes to ski. Skiing has revived several old mountain towns—Aspen, Telluride and Steamboat Springs—and created at least one new town, Vail.

The mountains have been a great challenge, too. The early wagons had to climb over steep, rocky passes. The railroads were forced to go

through rock cuts and tunnels and over trestles—and to make long detours on their climbs over the high passes. The building of today's wide highways requires blasting and moving huge quantities of rock.

▶ THE LAND

Colorado is one of the group of states called Mountain States because they include parts of the great Rocky Mountain system of North America. Colorado's Rockies are known as the Southern Rocky Mountains.

Colorado is the "Top of the Nation"—the highest of all the states. Its average elevation is about 6,800 feet (2,070 meters).



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: Colorado blue spruce.



STATE BIRD: Lark bunting.



STATE FLOWER:
Rocky Mountain
columbine.

COLORADO

CAPITAL: Denver.

STATEHOOD: August 1, 1876, the 38th state.

SIZE: 104,091 sq mi (269,595 km²), rank, 81st.

POPULATION: 2,889,735 (1980 census), rank, 28th.

ORIGIN OF NAME: From the Spanish word *colorado*, meaning "red" or "reddish colored." The name was first given to the Colorado River and then to the state.

ABBREVIATIONS: Colo., CO.

NICKNAME: Centennial State because Colorado was admitted to the Union 100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

STATE SONG: "Where the Columbines Grow," by A. J. Fynn

STATE MOTTO: *Nil sine numine* (Nothing without the divine will).

STATE SEAL: At the top, in a triangle, is the "all-seeing" eye of God. Under the eye are fasces (a bundle of rods containing an ax), a symbol of authority from ancient Roman times. The words "Union and Constitution" appear on the band around the fasces. On the shield below the fasces are mountains and a miner's sledgehammer and pick.

STATE FLAG: The three stripes—blue, white, and blue—represent the blue of the sky and the white of snow-capped mountains. The golden disk inside the letter C represents gold, the early source of mineral wealth. The red C stands for Colorado.

The New Book of Knowledge

1664. From 1682 until the time of the Revolutionary War it was overshadowed by Pennsylvania, its larger neighbor to the north. During those years the two colonies had the same governors. Delaware had a separate legislature beginning in 1704. But still it was commonly referred to as the "territories" or the "lower counties" of Pennsylvania.

Delaware is a prosperous little state. Usually it ranks high among the states in annual income per person. Its high rank has come about largely because the Du Pont company is located in Delaware. For a century this company made gunpowder at water-driven mills beside Brandywine Creek near Wilming-

ton. Du Pont munitions have served U.S. and allied forces in wars since the War of 1812. The company continues to make explosives for blasting in construction work, as well as powder for shotguns and rifles.

After World War I, Du Pont became one of the world's largest manufacturers of chemical products, especially new synthetic materials such as nylon. Today the company's manufacturing is carried on all over the United States and in foreign countries, too. But its officers and research scientists are located mainly in Wilmington. Their incomes help to give Delaware a higher average income than it might otherwise have.



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: American holly.



STATE BIRD:
Blue Hen Chicken.



STATE FLOWER: Peach blossom.

DELAWARE

CAPITAL: Dover.

STATEHOOD: December 7, 1787; the 1st state.

SIZE: 5,295 km² (2,044 sq mi); rank, 49th.

POPULATION: 594,317 (1980 census); rank, 47th.

ORIGIN OF NAME: Captain Samuel Argall from the Virginia colony visited the area in 1610. He named Delaware Bay and the Delaware River in honor of Baron De La Warr (the title of Thomas West, also known as Lord Delaware), who was then governor of Virginia. In time the name Delaware was applied also to the land.

ABBREVIATIONS: Del., DE.

NICKNAMES: The First State, the Diamond State, the Blue Hen State (see the story of the Blue Hen Chicken on page 86).

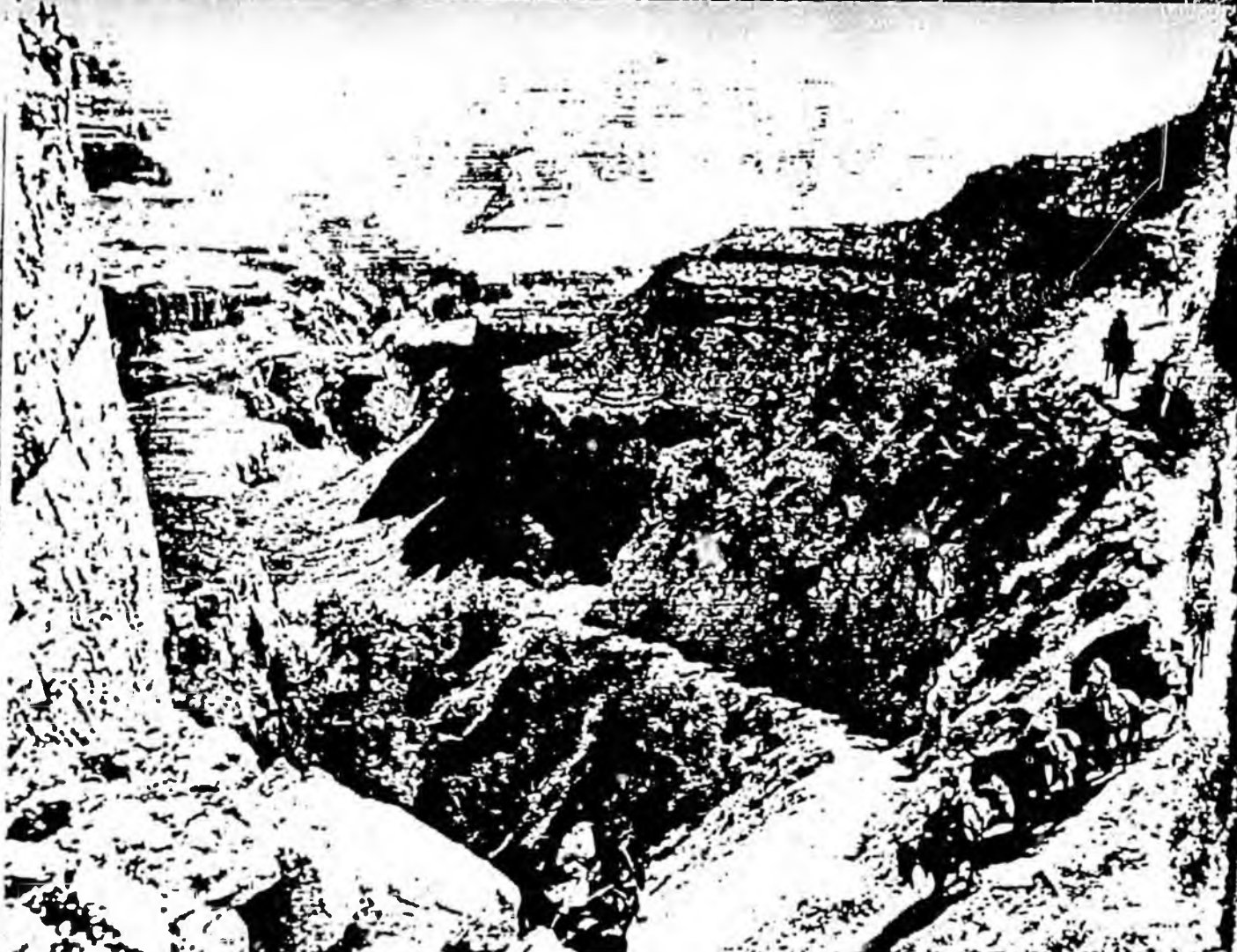
STATE SONG: "Our Delaware."

STATE MOTTO: "Liberty and independence."

STATE SEAL: A farmer stands on one side of a shield, and a soldier on the other. On the shield are a sheaf of wheat, an ear of corn, and an ox, representing agriculture. A river, in blue, runs through the center of the shield. Above the shield is a ship under full sail, representing commerce. All these figures make up the state coat of arms. The state motto appears on a banner below the shield. The three dates in the border tell when changes were made on the seal.

STATE FLAG: A large diamond, in buff color, is centered on a background of colonial blue. The state coat of arms appears on the diamond. The date below the diamond tells when Delaware ratified the federal Constitution and became a state.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
STATE OF DELAWARE



The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona is one of the seven natural wonders of the world.



ARIZONA

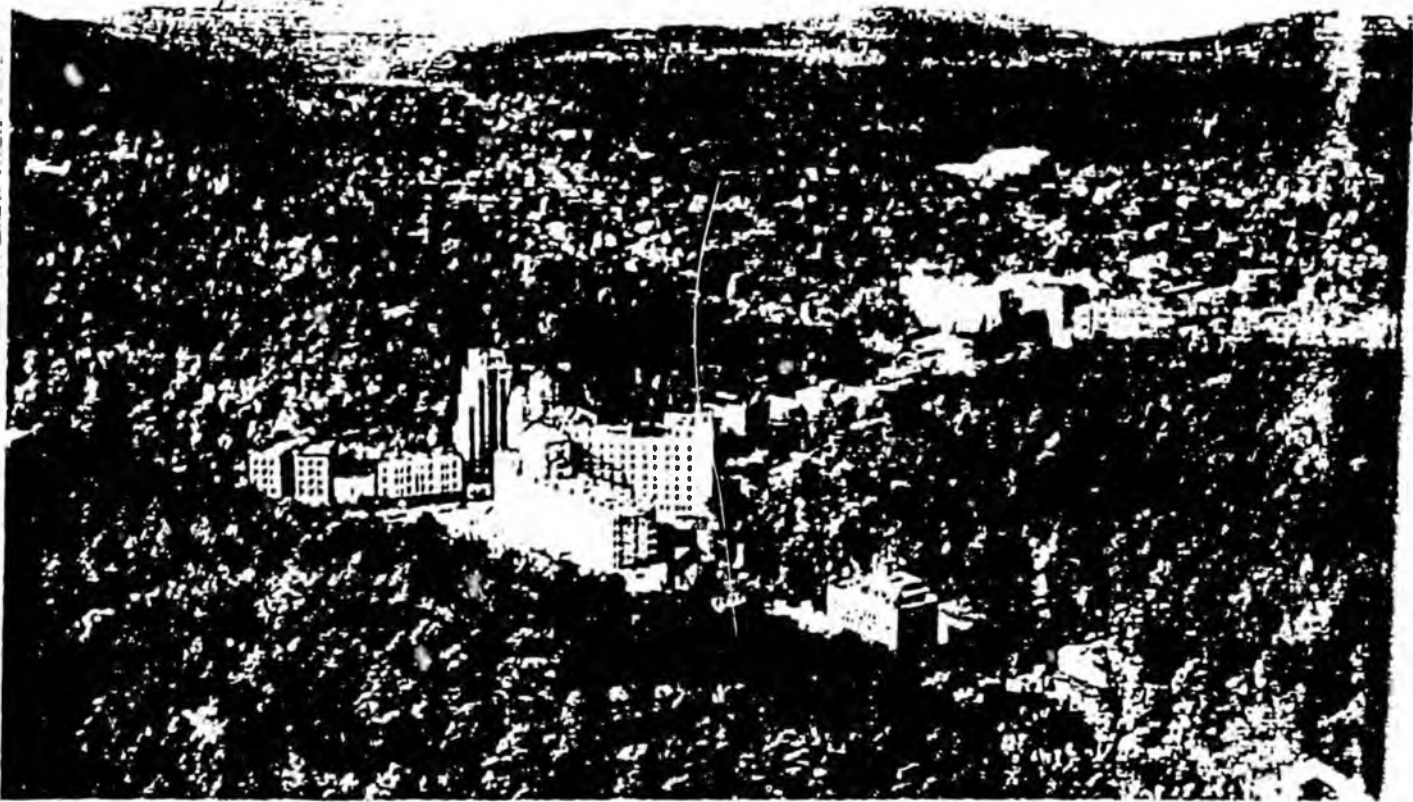


Area. 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km), including 492 sq miles (1,274 sq km) of inland water; rank: 6th largest state
 Population. (1980) 2,718,425; rank: 29th largest state (1970) 1,775,399; change (1970-1980) +53.1 percent
 Largest City. Phoenix; pop. (1980) 789,704
 Statehood. Feb. 14, 1912; 48th state to join the Union
 Government. State capital: Phoenix. State constitution adopted: 1901
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 5 Representatives. Number of electoral votes: 7. Number of counties: 14
 State Flag. Adopted 1917. The lower half is a blue field; the upper half is composed of red and yellow rays emanating from a large, five-pointed star superimposed on the center of the flag
 State Song. *Arizona*
 State Motto. *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches")
 State Nickname. Grand Canyon State.
 State Tree. Paloverde
 State Bird. Cactus wren
 State Flower. Blossom of the saguaro (giant cactus)

Arizona (a United States and tremen Grand Canyon cal feature Arizona wa states to en to the adm was the yo Arizona's swept moun canyons, an of the most beauty, cou Arizona very Imperial S held sway o Spanish, anc Although m tions and N control of th main. The Is reservations, may be seen Arizona ha century, whe cattle terror character of and industria nized farms.

Location an states in size 295,260 sq k (km) of inland New England roughly rectar 640 km) long the western b the northeast states meet: Ar Natural Regic tane Plateaus, graphic division be divided into natural regions and Range prov The Colorad s of the s plateaus, high underlying roc some, often b the canyon wall es this area, r 1,500 meters) Through the c lvers cut thro ment granites, Colorado River, is as much as 1 plateau in the rounded the edge plateau, carving called mesas. (S North of the which is an are

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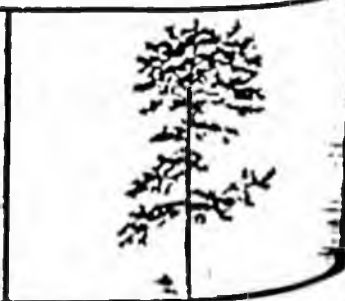


Hot Springs is a noted health resort and tourist center in the forested Ouachita Mountains in west-central Arkansas.



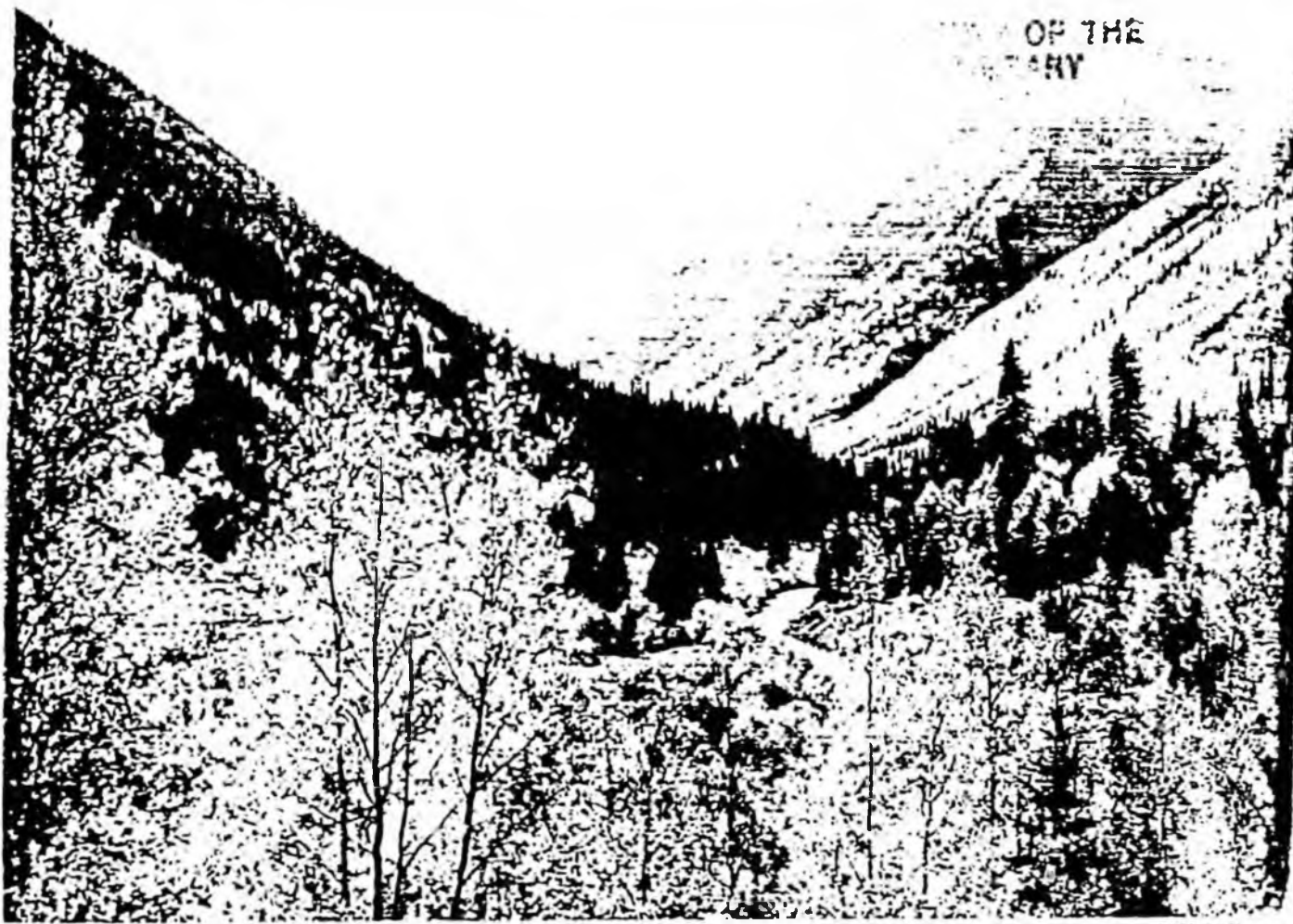
Area. 53,187 square miles (137,754 sq km), including 1,109 square miles (2,871 sq km) of inland water; rank: 27th largest state
 Population. (1980) 2,286,435; rank: 33d largest state
 (1970) 1,923,322; change (1970-1980) +18.9 percent
 Largest City. Little Rock; pop. (1980) 158,461
 Statehood. June 15, 1836; 25th state to join the Union
 Government. State capital: Little Rock. State constitution adopted 1874. Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 4 Representatives
 Number of electoral votes: 6. Number of counties: 75
 State Flag. Adopted 1913. The 25 white stars show that Arkansas was the 25th state. The three blue stars below "Arkansas" represent France, Spain, and the United States, to which Arkansas originally belonged. The fourth blue star signifies the Confederacy. The diamond shows that Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state
 State Song. *Arkansas*
 State Motto. *Regnat populus* ("The people rule")
 State Nickname. Land of Opportunity
 State Tree. Pine State Flower. Apple blossom
 State Bird. Mockingbird
 State Stone. Diamond

ARKANSAS



Arkansas (classified as a term is applied to meet in the state, with the Western northwest. And the cotton Mississippi River Arkansas' forests of quality and extensive and many cities. Until the natural state, but a meager lands, and a better livable planning and power production. By the end of farming as it became imbalanced, the Land of Opportunity State and the

Arkansas covers 53,187 1,109 square maximum extent at least to the Natural Regional regions corner of the to Arkadelphia to the line of the line is The Inter- which dis- the mountain- the abrupt- 1839 me- in the valley Mount North of the or Ozark Missouri. Central up of water places in form cav- earth's surface the southern Mountain from north to west. Charles and a rising escarpment 1,780 meters, 1,830 meters, cut the south of



Autumn in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. The golden leaves of the quaking aspens contrast with the dark green conifers.



COLORADO

Area. 104,247 square miles (269,998 sq km), including 481 square miles (1,246 sq km) of inland water; rank: 8th largest state
 Population. (1980) 2,889,964; rank: 30th largest state
 (1970) 2,209,596; change (1970-1980) +30.8 percent
 Largest City. Denver; pop. (1980) 492,365
 Statehood. Aug. 1, 1876; 38th state to join the Union
 Government. State capital: Denver. State constitution adopted 1876
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 5 Representatives. Number of electoral votes: 7. Number of counties: 63
 State Flag. Adopted 1911. Three equal stripes, two of which are blue representing the sky, and one white, representing snowcapped mountains; on the left is a red C encircling a disc of yellow
 State Song. Where the Columbines Grow
 State Motto. Nil sine numine ("nothing without providence")
 State Nicknames. Centennial State; Silver State; Switzerland of America
 State Tree. Blue spruce
 State Bird. Lark bunting
 State Animal. Big horn sheep
 State Flower. White and lavender Rocky Mountain columbine
 State Stone. Aquamarine



Colorado (k States. The most dominant west of the Colorado Plateau High, rugged two-thirds of 3,000 feet (900 meters), is the called the Teton mountains are rich in minerals and are the source of many rivers. They have played a major role in the development of the state, and towns in the basins, most of which are small and large are scattered. In contrast to the plains that extend eastward and Kansas scientific studies of the moist lands. On the western side of the state is the Colorado Plateau. The state's name was given by explorers who discovered gold in the state. In 1861, William Bent formally requested that the name Colorado be given to the territory. 100 years after its official name today its official name is Colorado.

Colorado ranks in area of land including 481 square miles of water. The state is about 385 miles (422 km) long. Colorado is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by the Eastern Slope of the Colorado Plateau. Major physical features include the western U.S. Great Plains, the Colorado Plateau, and the small sections of the Basin and Range province in the extreme south. The Southwestern Rocky Mountains are the Great Basin uplands that cover the eastern third of the state (1,400 feet (427 meters) above sea level). The plateau and other crop



A graceful Congregational church overlooks a tree-shaded green in Litchfield, a small community in western Connecticut.



CONNECTICUT

Area. 5,018 square miles (12,998 sq km), including 146 square miles (380 sq km) of inland water; rank: 48th largest state
 Population. (1980) 3,107,576; rank: 25th largest state
 (1970) 3,032,217; change (1970-1980) + 2.5 percent
 Largest City. Bridgeport; pop. (1980) 142,546
 Statehood. Jan. 9, 1788; 5th state to ratify the Constitution
 Government. State capital: Hartford. State constitution adopted 1838
 Representation in Congress. 2 Senators; 6 Representatives
 Number of electoral votes: 8. Number of counties: 8 (no longer used as administrative units)
 State Flag. Adopted 1897. A blue background with a white shield in the center; beneath the shield is the state motto
 State Song. *Yankee Doodle*
 State Motto. *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted sustains")
 State Nicknames. Constitution State (official); Nutmeg State. America of the Nation; Land of Steady Habits
 State Tree. White oak State Flower. Mountain laurel
 State Bird. Robin State Insect. Praying mantis
 State Animal. Sperm whale
 State Mineral. Garnet

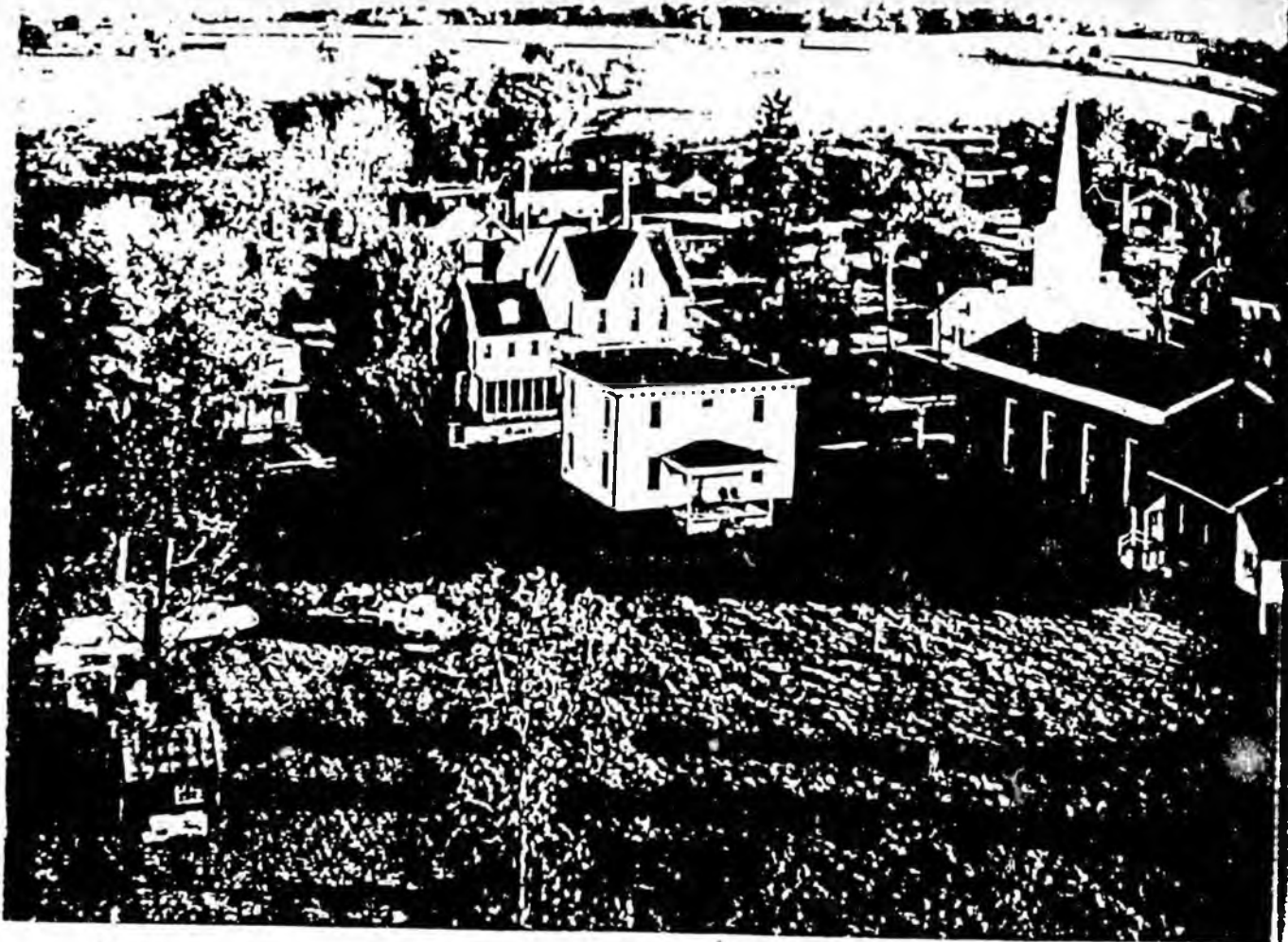


Mount Pleasant Farm

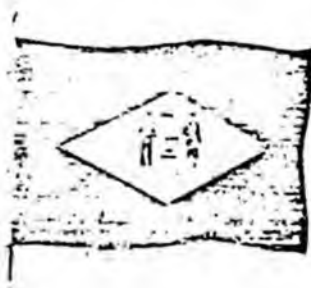
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The community of St. Georges lies in the midst of farmlands in northern Delaware. Far in the background is an oil refinery.



Area. 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km), including 112 square miles (290 sq km) of inland water, rank: 49th largest state
 Population. (1980) 594,317; rank: 47th largest state
 (1970) 548,104; (1970-1980) + 8.4 percent
 Largest City. Wilmington; pop. (1980) 70,195
 Statehood. Dec. 7, 1787; 1st state to ratify the Constitution
 Government. State capital: Dover. State constitution adopted 1897
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 1 Representative. Number of electoral votes: 3. Number of counties: 3
 State Flag. Adopted 1912. A buff-colored diamond bearing the state seal is placed in the center of a blue field; below the diamond is the date "December 7, 1787," the date when Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States
 State Song. *Our Delaware*
 State Motto. Liberty and Independence
 State Nicknames. First State (official); Diamond State; Blue Hen State
 State Tree. American holly
 State Bird. Blue hen chicken
 State Flower. Peach blossom

DELAWARE



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COMPLIMENTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

Delaware (del'ə wā)
 It is the second smallest state in the United States, occupying part of the peninsula of the Chesapeake Bay. Delawareans are proud of the state's history that occurred during the American Revolution. In 1787, Delaware became the first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution. The state's ties to the South and the North are evident in its culture. However, there has been a strong sentiment, particularly in the north, to remain a part of the Union.

Delaware is divided into three counties: Kent, Sussex, and New Castle. New Castle County has the largest population, which has led to industrial growth. Today more than 60% of the state's population lives in New Castle County. The state's major industry is chemical, with many large chemical companies located in the northern part of the state. Other major industries include pharmaceuticals, food processing, and electronics. The state is also known for its agricultural products, such as peaches and blueberries.

The state's name is derived from the Dutch name for the Delaware River, *De la Warr*, named after Thomas West, 3rd Baron De la Warr, the first governor of the Delaware colony. The name was changed to *Cape Delaware* in 1610, but it was later renamed *Delaware* in 1639. The name "Delaware" is believed to be derived from the Algonquian word *delaware*, which means "the people who travel by water." The state's official nickname is "The First State," and its unofficial nickname is "The Blue Hen State." The blue hen is a symbol of the state, and it is featured on the state flag.

Delaware is the only state covering only 2 square miles of water, including 112 square miles of inland water. Only Rhode Island has a smaller area of water. The state is located on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay, which is 36 miles (58 km) long from north to south. The state's average population density is 287 people per square mile (111 per square kilometer), which is the lowest of any state in the United States. The state's major regions are the northern, central, and southern regions, which are all part of the Delaware River valley.

and silver, colorful desert fashions, and works of Southwestern artists. Culturally and intellectually, Arizona offers a cornucopia of traditional and uniquely Southwestern delights. Excellent local orchestras, dramatic and art collections are supplemented by frequent appearances of the country's great musical and theatrical companies.

Arizona's cultural diversity is matched by its expanding economy. Founded on agriculture and mining, that economy now places emphasis on the manufacture of semiconductor and aerospace guidance systems; on the service industries. Copper, cattle raising and farming play lesser roles.

Although as early as 1539 white men from Spain (Mexico) began exploring the land to become Arizona, lasting settlements were not established until the time of Father the famous Jesuit missionary, in the late 17th century. Even then the Spaniards had a tenuous subject as they were to the hazards of isolation from their main settlements in Mexico and the capriciousness of their Indian neighbors.

By the early 1820's when Mexico gained independence from Spain, Arizona's few men had been virtually driven out by the fighting Apaches. The treaty ending the U.S.-Mexico War in 1848 brought most of present Arizona into the United States. Few were the men who would hold much hope for development of that arid wilderness, but forts were established, railroads planned, and mines developed.

When the Civil War erupted, Arizona was a concern. Confederate troops occupied the territory in 1862, and President Jefferson proclaimed Arizona a territory of the Confederacy. But Union forces regained control later that year, and the U.S. Congress made Arizona a territory of the United States on Feb. 24, 1863.

In the next half-century Arizonans waged an unending battle for statehood. In 1911, President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated a dam for him on the Salt River. This event signified that the way had been found to provide the water and electric power that would make central Arizona boom. Statehood came the next year.

Growth came slowly in the early years of statehood. Not until the development of air conditioning in the mid-1930's, the improvement of air travel, the coming of high-tech industry, and the migration to the Sun Belt states did Arizona gain its present prominence. Today the Wild West has given way to urban living in Arizona, and more than 80% of the people of the state reside in cities.

Arizona can document its achievements in many fields, and its people look forward to dynamic growth and broadening opportunity. But expansion creates problems, of which Arizona has its share. Long boastful of their clean air and blue skies, residents of the burgeoning metropolitan areas are confronted with worsening air pollution. Frequently the surrounding mountains are blurred by a low-hanging brown curtain, and demands are heard to attack the menace before it is too late. Past reluctance to build freeways has resulted in urban traffic congestion that makes auto travel difficult. Rapid metropolitan growth has brought with it a host of critical problems. Most pressing of all problems in an arid land is that of providing enough water for residential, industrial, and agricultural demands.

1. The Land

Nature tried almost everything in Arizona—from pines to prickly pears, from Gila monsters to mountain lions, from snowy peaks to scorching deserts, from deep canyons to high mesas. Of Arizona's total area only about 16% is in private hands, and only 13% under state ownership. Indian holdings, included in 20 reservations, make up 27% of the total. The federal government holds the reservation lands in trust for the Indian tribes and individual Indian owners. The remainder of the state, all federally owned, consists of national forests, wildlife refuges, parks and monuments, and land-management areas.

Major Physical Divisions. Stretching diagonally across Arizona from southeast to northwest is a mountain region known as the Mexican Highland. Adjoining it on the southwest is a desert region called the Sonoran Desert. Both are sections of the great Basin and Range province of the western and southwestern United States. To the northeast of the mountain region are the Colorado Plateau, which extends into Arizona from Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The Mexican Highland and Sonoran Desert are characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad basins, or plainlike valleys. The highest of the ranges are in the highlands, or mountain region, which varies in width from 150 miles (241 km) in the southeastern part of the state to 60 miles (97 km) elsewhere. Most of the peaks do not exceed 8,000 feet (2,438 meters), although a few—such as Mt. Graham in the Pinaleno Mountains, Mt. Lemmon in the Santa Catalina Mountains, and Miller Peak in the Huachuca Mountains—are higher. In the desert region the ranges are lower and more sharply carved, and the valleys generally wider.

The Colorado Plateau region, which covers the northeastern 40% of the state, is made up of individually named plateaus as well as valleys and mesas (isolated hills with steeply sloping sides and level tops). The plateaus vary in aver-

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In the southwestern United States, bordered east by New Mexico, north by Utah, west by Nevada and California, and south by Mexico.

Highest point—Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,853 meters); lowest point—on the Colorado River in the southwest, 70 feet (21 meters); approximate mean elevation—4,100 feet (1,251 meters).

Total area: 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km); rank, 6th.

Population: 1980 census, 2,718,425; rank, 29th. Increase (1970-1980), 53.1%.

Climate: Generally clear and dry with mild winters.

Admission: Feb. 14, 1912, order of admission, 48th.

Origin of the Name: Probably from *arizonac*, Papago Indian for "small springs" or "few springs."

Largest and Largest City: Phoenix.

Number of Counties: 15.

Principal Products: **Manufactures**—electrical equipment, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment; **farm products**—cattle, cotton, dairy products; **minerals**—copper, sand and gravel, uranium, coal.

State Motto: *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches").

State Song: *Arizona*.

State Nickname: The Grand Canyon State.

State Bird: Cactus Wren.

State Flower: Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus.

State Tree: Palo Verde.

State Flag: A large copper star on a field half blue and half 13 rays, alternately red and yellow. See also FLAG.

Encyclopedia Americana

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RECREATION AND FLOOD CONTROL are provided by Bull Shoals Lake, typical of the numerous artificial lakes in the state.

diamond deposits ever to be discovered mined in North America.

Conservatism, or wariness of change, has been characteristic of Arkansas' people. An example is the legislative act passed in 1892 to preserve the traditional pronunciation of the state name. This conservatism has continued to affect much public thinking, particularly on rights issues, for it is fear of breaking tradition, not racial animosity, that stem-motivate most Arkansas segregationists.

That the people as a whole are flexible is shown by their accomplishments toward economic development and social justice. They appear determined to transform the promise of their state motto, "Land of Opportunity," into reality. However, fulfillment of economic goals will require the continued inflow of federal and private investment capital. Further steps toward social justice would seem to require moderate leaders within the state to conciliate the white majority's desire for change with national guidelines for quick progress.

Although the conservatism of its people doubtless has contributed to the state's relatively slow development, Arkansas has also endured numerous adversities over the years. Frontier Ar-

... bounded on the east by an un-
... which made access to the inter-
... less than 25 years after achiev-
... Arkansas joined what proved to be
... in a grim sectional struggle. A
... War the state was subjected to a
... destruction of such nature that it sti-
... by the people. Economic grow-
... in the late 1800's and early 1900's
... dependence on cotton as a cash crop
... more than ever before. Sharecropping
... of races—entrapped landless whi-
... about as frequently as blacks.
... 1940, however, there was an im-
... of industrialization, agricultura-
... and urbanization. Since 1959
... a small industrial boom.
... among Arkansas' assets are its man-
... resources—including an abundance of
... minerals, cheap fuel, and pure
... the desire of its people for progress
... to continue, the state must attr-
... investment capital, further improve its
... more technical skill, and provide
... to halt the tendency of its mos-
... young people to leave the state after
... their education.

The People

... Arkansas of today can trace
... either the Indians or the early Eu-
... inhabitants of the area. By 1800
... Indian tribes had been removed
... These included not only the Ca-
... and Osage, whose residence pre-
... ced, but also the later arriving Ch-
... kee. French and Spanish rule over
... 1696 to 1803 did not attract many
... nor did the early years of Uni-
... ship. The census of 1810 enu-
... 1,062 non-Indian residents in
... west of Arkansas.
... the chief stock of permanent settle-
... Anglo-Saxon families that came
... part of the westward movement. C-
... the Atlantic seaboard, but often
... immediate residence in Tennessee
... Mississippi, they came to Arkansas
... others during most decades of t-
... ating whatever slaves they owned.
... Characteristics of the Population. Ark-
... are descended predominantly from
... Irish, and black families who
... older Southern states prior to 1
... three fourths of the inhabitants
... born in the state. About 99%
... population was born in the United
... out 98 in 100 Arkansians are of p-
... were both native-born.
... According to the census of 1981
... claimed more than five times as
... dents as blacks. Most of the black-
... lands, where they are in a majorit-
... eastern counties. Numerous hill
... state have virtually no black resi-
... Baptists are the largest church g-
... ents are second, and the two com-
... perhaps two thirds of the state's c-
... ship. Other large church groups in-
... rians, Roman Catholics, Episco-
... members of the Churches of Christ
... bles of God.
... Way of Life. As late as 1900, after
... of the state had exceeded one in

ARKANSAS

GRANT HEILMAN



Great Seal of Arkansas

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ARKANSAS, ar-kan-sa, one of the South Central states of the United States, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Many different kinds of landscape can be seen within the borders of the state. There are hardwood-cloaked mountains, valleys cut by swift streams, rolling hills, thick pine forests, broad river plains studded with oxbow lakes, and even a few murky bayous lined with hanging moss. Man's labors are evidenced by orderly cotton fields and flooded rice lands, cattle browsing on fenced pastures, small farmhouses bordered by sprawling poultry sheds, reservoirs impounded by huge river dams, widely scattered cities and factories, a few oil derricks, and the only true

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In west south-central United States bordered north by Missouri, east by Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, southwest by Texas, west by Oklahoma.

Elevation: Highest—Magazine Mountain, 2,753 feet (930 meters); lowest—along Ouachita River near southern border, 55 feet (17 meters); approximate mean elevation—650 feet (198 meters).

Area: 53,187 sq mi (137,754 sq km); rank, 27th.

Population: (1980 census): 2,286,435; rank, 33rd.

Population Increase: (1970-1980), 18.9%.

Climate: Long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall.

Statehood: June 15, 1836; 25th state admitted.

Origin of Name: From a Siouan people, Ugalta or Quopaw (meaning "downstream people pronounced and written variously (Acanse, A-kansa) by French explorers.

Capital and Largest City: Little Rock.

Number of Counties: 75.

Principal Products: Farm products—cotton, poultry, soybeans, rice; manufactures—foods, lumber, wood and paper products; minerals—petroleum, stone, bauxite, natural gas.

State Motto: Regnat populus (The people rule).

State Song (adopted 1963): Arkansas.

State Nickname (adopted 1953): Land of Opportunity.

State Bird (adopted 1929): Mockingbird.

State Flower (adopted 1901): Apple blossom.

State Tree (adopted 1939): Shortleaf pine.

State Flag (adopted 1913): A large white diamond bordered in blue, on a field of red (see color plates under FLAG—Flags of the States).

CALIFORNIA



The State Seal

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CALIFORNIA, kal'ə-fôr'nyə, one of the Pacific states of the United States, situated on the Pacific Ocean. It is a state of extremes and paradoxes, evident in its geography and climate and in the activities of its people. Its great area embraces a variety of topography, with snowcapped mountains, dense forests, fruitful valleys, and scorching deserts. Its population is the largest of any state in the Union.

One of California's mountain peaks, Mt. Whitney, is higher than those in any other state except Alaska. Death Valley, only some 60 miles (97 km) southeast of Mt. Whitney, contains the lowest and hottest point in the nation. California's earthquakes, rains, floods, and fires can be catastrophic; yet the most populous areas of the state are known for their mild climate and generally agreeable conditions for living. The ancient redwoods of California are the tallest trees in the world, and the California condor is the largest land bird in North America.

California seems new and yet old. At first a remote outpost of Spain, the area emerged from its mission background to become, by the 1830's, a mellow land of huge Mexican ranchos known for hospitality and gentility. Less than two decades later came acquisition by the United States and the frenzied gold rush, which changed California into an Anglo-American pattern. The gold of the Sierra Nevada transformed California's sleepy pueblos into bustling cities.

The agricultural potential of California's soil, the diversity of its natural wealth, the beauty of its landscapes, and its mild climate were advertised long before modern chambers of commerce were organized. Beyond the boosterism in the early letters of hide and tallow traders, whalers, and gold seekers lay other qualities, intangible yet real. These gave California a romance and glamour that exerted a magnetic influence even in distant countries. Visitors in the early days came under the same spell that, through the years, has turned tourists into permanent residents.

In the present age of commuting motorists and traffic roar, a solid megalopolis has been developing northward from San Diego to Los Angeles, then to Santa Barbara and beyond. In northern California a second sprawling complex has formed around San Francisco Bay. Although this growth creates many problems, the planning of the supercities of the future goes forward.

California's pressing and complex problems include the unmet needs of minority groups, especially California's black and Mexican-American citizens; the diminishing supply of pure air and

water; chronic transportation congestion; and growing fiscal demands, particularly for education and crime control.

Californians are concerned both with the present and the future. Their intricate political differences and their contending social and economic philosophies generate attention far beyond the borders of the state. But these internal conflicts have not diminished the people's pride in their state. This is reflected in such diverse forms as the Sierra Club's struggle to protect the wilderness areas, the preservation of such symbols of the past as San Francisco's cable cars, and the vigorous economic and cultural expansion that animates Los Angeles.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: On the western coast of the United States, bordered north by Oregon, east by Nevada and Arizona, south by Lower California (Mexico), west by the Pacific Ocean.

Elevation: *Highest point*—Mount Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); *lowest*—Death Valley, 282 feet (85.95 meters) below sea level; *approximate mean elevation*—2,900 feet (883.9 meters).

Area: 158,706 square miles (411,049 sq km); rank 3d.

Population: 1980 census, 23,667,565; rank, 1st (attained 1st ranking in 1964). Increase from 1970 to 1980: 18.5%.

Climate: Generally mild winters and agreeable summers in heavily populated areas; extreme ranges of precipitation and temperature elsewhere.

Statehood: Sept. 9, 1850; the 31st state admitted.

Origin of Name: Probably from the fabled island of California in the Spanish romance *Las Sergas de Esplandian* (1510), by García Ordóñez de Montalvo.

Capital: Sacramento.

Largest City: Los Angeles.

Number of Counties: 58.

Principal Products: *Manufactures*—machinery, transportation equipment, food and products, fabricated metals; *farm products*—vegetables, fruits and nuts, cattle, dairy products; *minerals*—petroleum, natural gas, sand and gravel, boron minerals.

State Motto (adopted 1849): "Eureka" (from Greek *euréka*, "I have found [it]"), referring to the settlement in California of successful gold seekers.

State Song: *I Love You, California.*

State Nickname (unofficial): The Golden State.

State Bird: California valley quail.

State Flower: Golden poppy.

State Tree: California redwood.

State Flag (officially adopted Feb. 3, 1911): A white field with a red star in upper left corner, a grizzly bear on a green patch in center, the inscription "California Republic" below the bear, and a solid red border at bottom; patterned after the Bear Flag designed and flown by American settlers in California when they revolted against Mexico in 1846. (See color plates under FLAG—Flags of the United States.)



The Golden Gate Bridge

The Land

California occupies the western Pacific coast of the United States and Canada. If it were placed on the Atlantic coast, it would extend from approximately from Charleston, S.C. The state is 1,352 km (841 miles) long, and a width of 255 km (158 miles). It is extremely diverse in climate, and natural resources.

Major Physical Divisions: California is divided into six major physiographic regions: the Coast Range, the Sierra Nevada, the Central Valley, the Great Basin, the southern interior, and the Klamath Mountains.

The coast varies from the south to the north. The lowlands of Cape Mendocino and San Francisco Bay are the most famous harbors in the world. Other harbors include Humboldt, Modoc, and Eureka. Two groups of islands are the Santa Barbara Channel Islands and the Farallon Islands. Numerous mountain ranges and spurs, extending from the Coast Range to Cape Mendocino in the north and the Klamath Mountains in the south. The Klamath Mountains

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In west central United States, bordered north by Wyoming and Nebraska, east by Nebraska and Kansas, south by Oklahoma and New Mexico, at the southwest corner by Arizona, west by Utah.

Elevation: *Highest point*—Mount Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,402 meters); *lowest point*—on the Arkansas River at the Colorado-Kansas border, 3,350 feet (1,022 meters); *approximate mean elevation*—5,000 feet (2,074 meters).

Area (total): 104,091 square miles (269,596 sq km).

Rank, 8th.

Population: 1980 census, 2,889,961; rank, 28th. Increase (1970-1980), 30.8%.

Climate: Generally dry and sunny, with wide variations in temperature due chiefly to variations in elevation.

Admission: Aug. 1, 1876; order of admission, 38th.

Origin of Name: From Spanish *colorado* ("red" or "reddish"), applied first to the river, then to the state.

Capital and Largest City: Denver

Number of Counties: 63.

Principal Products: *Manufactures*—machinery, instruments, food; *farm products*—cattle, wheat, corn, dairy products; *minerals*—petroleum, natural gas, coal.

Motto: *Nil sine numine* ("Nothing without providence").

Song: *Where the Columbines Grow*.

Nickname: The Centennial State.

Bird: Lark Bunting

Flower: Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Tree: Colorado Blue Spruce

Flag: Wide horizontal bands of blue, white, and blue, with a large red C encompassing a golden disk. See also FLAG.

homes during the final period of their occupancy of the mesa. Modern man, in contrast, has chosen to build his cities and urban complexes along the eastern foothills, and there an overwhelming majority of Coloradans live today.

The rugged Rocky Mountains have determined the direction and pace of Colorado's growth. Gold, discovered in the mountains in 1858, brought the first rush of settlers, chiefly gold seekers. These were followed by a steady stream of miners, tradesmen, and farmers, as well as engineers and railroad builders who were determined, if not to conquer the Rockies, to make them a less formidable barrier to transportation. When gold and silver resources began to dwindle, Colorado experienced a steady growth in agriculture, made possible in part by expansion of irrigation systems fed by the rivers that rise high in the mountains.

Agriculture remains a basic industry, as does mining. In the 1950's manufacturing, together with space-age research and related activities, began to overtake these older industries as a source of income and employment. Tourism also has become a major factor in the economy, for the Rocky Mountains has attracted an ever-growing number of visitors, whose goals are to ski, fish the trout streams, hunt, climb the mountains, or simply enjoy the views.

1. The Land

Colorado's land area encompasses parts of three major physiographical regions of the western United States—the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Colorado Plateaus. A fourth region, the Wyoming Basin (elevated plains, mainly in Wyoming), extends into northwestern Colorado. This basin separates the upper part of the Southern Rocky Mountains (which are chiefly in Colorado) from the lower section of the Middle Rocky Mountains (which lie to the west and run through Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho).

The Continental Divide separates Colorado into regions known as the eastern slope, which runs through foothills and vast stretches of semiarid plains, and the western slope, where rushing rivers have cut the tablelands into steep-sided, flat-topped hills, called mesas. Of these, the best known is the Mesa Verde in the southwestern part of the state. In the rimrock, prehistoric Indians (Colorado's first known residents) built their fortress

The plains of eastern Colorado are well suited for winter wheat, the state's most valuable crop.

© CRAIG AURNES WEST LIGHT



PHOTO BY THE AP/WIDE WORLD

Enclosed in the...

Hartford's tree-shaded streets and fine white frame houses preserve the grace and charm of 18th century Connecticut.



SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN

The People

During the colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England. Among the few other groups were scatterings of French Huguenots, Acadians, and Dutch. A census in 1774 recorded about 198,000 people, including 5,101 Negroes and 1,363 Indians.

Components of the Population. Connecticut's ethnic homogeneity was broken in the mid-19th century, when growing industrialization produced a large demand for factory workers. A location close to New York City, the chief port entry for immigrants, meant that many could move easily in Connecticut. A heavy Irish immigration spurred by near-famine conditions in Ireland and began in the late 1840's. The Irish streamed into the cities, especially New Haven and Hartford. A considerable number of Germans also entered the state in midcentury.

French-Canadians, attracted by the textile mills of eastern Connecticut, settled in large numbers. A tremendous expansion in such industries as brass, silver, clocks, small arms, and textiles resulted in a flood of new immigrants from the 1890's to 1914. The 1910 census revealed that about 30% of the population was foreign born. Immigration restrictions in the 1920's, a great depression in the 1930's, and World War II contributed to a sharply reduced immigrant flow.

The most distinctive immigrants of the post-1945 period included the Puerto Ricans. The northward movement of Southern blacks also has brought many of them to urban areas. The blacks and Puerto Ricans generally have faced the same problems of discrimination encountered elsewhere in the North. Strong antidiscrimination laws and dedicated efforts by both public and private agencies have resulted in social and economic gains by these new immigrants.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In southwestern New England, bordered north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long Island Sound, west by New York.

Elevation: Highest point—South slope of Mt. Frissell (the peak of this mountain is in Massachusetts), 2,380 feet (725.4 meters); lowest point—sea level; approximate mean elevation, 500 feet (152.4 meters).

Area: 5,018 square miles (12,997 sq km); rank, 48th.

Population: 1980 census, 3,107,576; rank, 24th. Increase (1970-1980), 2.5%.

Climate: Generally mild winters; warm, humid summers.

Statehood: Jan. 9, 1788; the 5th state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

Origin of Name: Probably from Mohican *quinnituck* ("at the long tidal river"), applied first to the river.

Capital and Largest City: Hartford.

Number of Counties: 8.

Principal Products: Manufactures—machinery, transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, primary metals, scientific instruments, foods, plastics, printing and publishing; farm products—milk, poultry and eggs, tobacco; minerals—stone, sand and gravel, feldspar.

State Motto: *Qui transtulit sustinet* (He who transplanted still sustains).

State Song (adopted 1978): Yankee Doodle.

State Nicknames: Constitution State (official); Land of Steady Habits; Nutmeg State.

State Animal (adopted 1975): Sperm whale.

State Bird (adopted 1943): American robin.

State Flower (adopted 1907): Mountain laurel.

State Tree (adopted 1947): White oak.

State Flag (adopted June 9, 1897): The armorial bearings of the state on a field of azure blue (the three grape vines symbolize the original Connecticut River towns that were settled, or "transplanted," from Massachusetts). See color plates under FLAG.

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northern part of the state, the preservation of open park areas for recreation became a problem that required new zoning regulations. The shift of population from Wilmington to the suburbs required school and local government provisions.

1. The People

The present population contains very little evidence of the original Indian inhabitants of Delaware. There are groups of mixed ancestry, called Moors and Nanticokes, in Kent and Sussex counties, but they are small in number.

Immigration Through the Years. The earliest colonial settlers were Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and Africans, all of whom became to some extent Anglicized before the end of the colonial period because of the dominance of the English element in the population after 1664. The Swedes, Finns, and Dutch were absorbed into the English colonial society, and the Africans were subjugated as slaves. The Africans came from many different tribes or nations and were so mixed that few, if any, national cultural characteristics could endure. The one other large element in the colonial population was the Scotch-Irish.

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1790

Year	Population	Year	Population
1790	59,096	1920	223,003
1820	72,749	1940	226,505
1840	78,085	1950	318,085
1860	112,216	1960	446,292
1880	146,608	1970	548,104
1900	184,735	1980	594,317

Gain, 1970-1980, 8.4% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 307.6 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	54.2 (U.S., 51.2)	45.8
1930	51.7 (U.S., 56.2)	48.3
1940	52.3 (U.S., 56.6)	47.7
1950	62.6 (U.S., 64.0)	37.4
1960	65.6 (U.S., 69.9)	34.4
1970	72.2 (U.S., 73.5)	27.8
1980	70.6 (U.S., 73.7)	29.4

Most of the immigrants who came after the Revolution settled in Wilmington and its environs, where they could most easily find jobs. In the 19th century the heaviest immigration was composed of Germans and Irish until the last decade, when Italian, Polish, and Jewish immigrants became very numerous. In the 20th century significant numbers of Ukrainians and Greeks arrived.

Interstate Migration. There has long been a significant migration into Delaware from other states. Primarily this migration has been from neighboring agricultural areas, and it has been part of the general nationwide movement of population from rural areas to cities and towns. However, in Delaware, there are some contradictory elements in this interstate migration, such as the attraction of scientists from all over the United States to the chemical industries of the Wilmington area and the movement of Amish farmers from other states to abandoned farmlands in Kent county.

Components of Present Population. The domestic migration is reflected in Delaware's population statistics. Only about 3% of the population is foreign-born; yet only a little more than half of Delawareans were born in the state. The largest numbers of the foreign-born are from Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Poland. Numerically, blacks were a more important element in the population at the time of the Revolution than in the 20th century, for they made up more than one fifth of the total population then as against about 16% at present.

Roman Catholics make up the largest single religious denomination, although the total of Protestants is larger than that of Catholics. There also are considerable numbers of Jews and Orthodox Christians.

Largest Centers of Population. Wilmington is the center of a standard metropolitan statistical area that includes New Castle county (in which it is situated) as well as two counties in neighboring states—Salem county, N.J., and Cecil county, Md. However, the bulk of the population of this metropolitan area is in New Castle county.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: On mid-Atlantic coast, bordered north by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware River and Delaware Bay (which form Delaware-New Jersey boundary) and Atlantic Ocean, south and west by Maryland.

Elevation: Highest point—On Ebright Road, near Centerville in extreme north, 442 feet (134.7 meters); lowest point—sea level; approximate mean elevation, 60 feet (18.3 meters).

Area: 2,044 square miles (5,294 sq km); rank, 49th.
Population: 1980 census, 594,317; rank, 47th. Increase (1970-1980), 8.6%.

Climate: Generally mild winters; hot, humid summers.

Statehood: Dec. 7, 1787; the 1st state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

Origin of Name: After Thomas West, Baron De La Warr, governor of Virginia; applied first to the bay.

Capital: Dover.

Largest City: Wilmington.

Number of Counties: 3.

Principal Products: Manufactures—chemicals and allied products, food and related products; farm products—broiler chickens, commercial vegetables, corn, dairy products; minerals—sand and gravel.

State Motto: "Liberty and Independence."

State Song (adopted April 7, 1925): *Our Delaware*.

State Nicknames: First State; Diamond State.

State Bird (adopted April 14, 1939): Blue hen chicken.

State Flower (adopted May 9, 1895): Peach blossom.

State Tree (approved May 1, 1939): American holly.

State Flag (adopted July 24, 1913): The state's coat of arms on a diamond of buff color, centered on a field of colonial blue; below the diamond, the date on which Delaware ratified the U.S. Constitution. See also color plates under FLAG—Flags of the States.

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION (Incorporated places and metropolitan areas)

City or metropolitan area	1980
Wilmington	70,195
Metropolitan area	523,221
Newark	25,247
Dover	23,507
Eismere	6,493
Willford	5,366
Seaford	5,256
New Castle	4,907
Smirna	4,750

*Standard metropolitan statistical area.

New Castle county occupies fifth of Delaware's total area, more than two thirds of the state. Kent and Sussex counties are the most densely populated in population.

Wilmington, like many other cities, is losing population and is the residence of the poor, particularly of the aged, while the white middle class moves to the suburbs. Urban renewal projects seek to revitalize the city and to replace the deteriorated areas.

The rapid growth of Newark, the second-largest city, reflects its proximity to the University of Delaware. Newark also has profited from the expansion of the state's manufacturing enterprises. Dover, the state capital, has grown because of the expansion of the military base, but it is also the center of manufacturing enterprises.

2. The Land

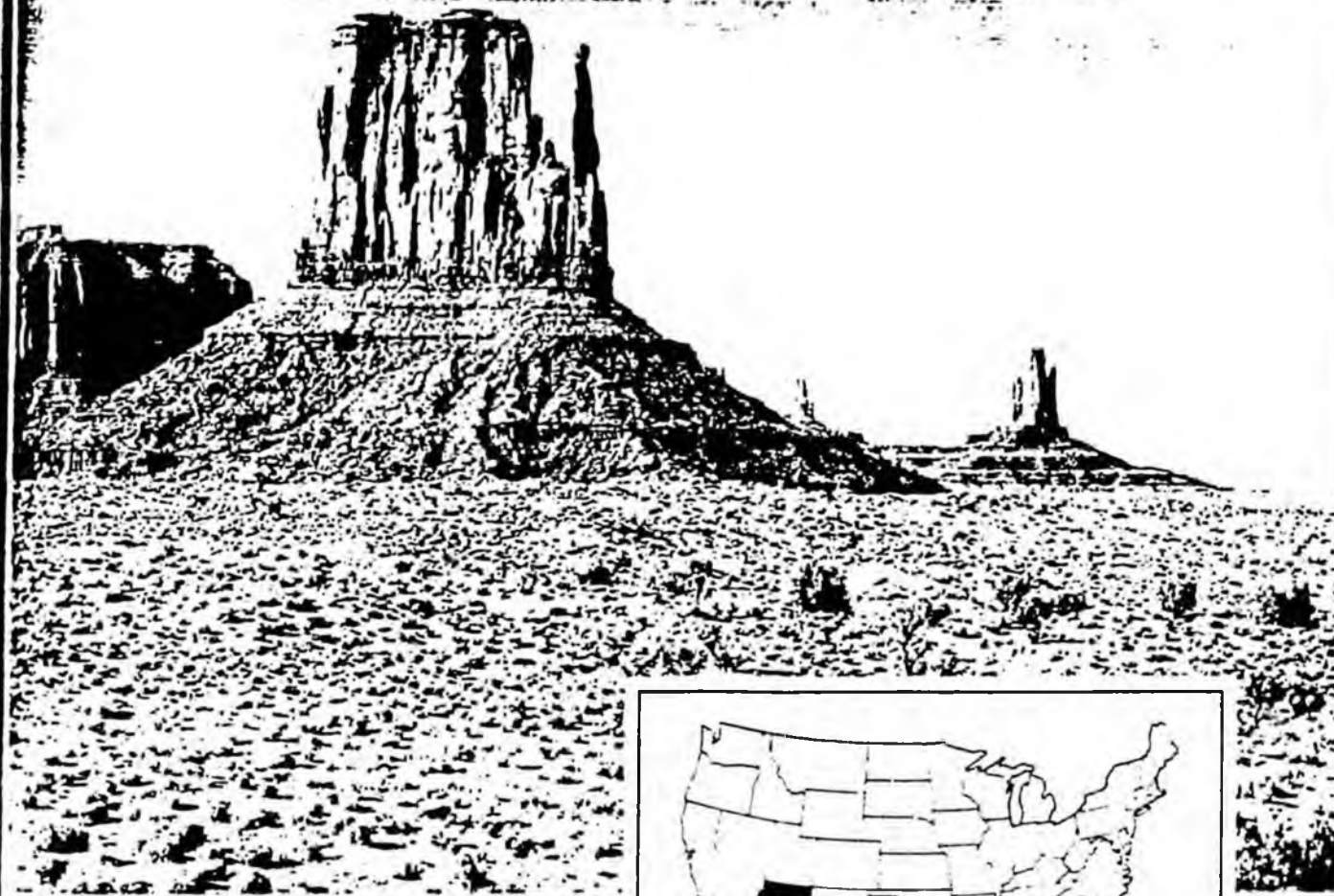
Delaware's unusual northern shape—part of a circle—was part of a circle of 12 miles (19 km) and its center is in New Castle, drawn by the state to mark the extent of Pennsylvania's grant to William Penn in 1681. The bulk of the population of this metropolitan area is in New Castle county.

Major Physical Divisions. The state of Delaware, like the portion that it adjoins, lies within the Appalachian province of the Appalachian section, elevations rise to more than 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) of the Atlantic coastal plain—elevations seldom exceed 600 feet (180 meters).

Water Bodies. The hilly section of Delaware, like the portion that it adjoins, lies within the Appalachian section, elevations rise to more than 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) of the Atlantic coastal plain—elevations seldom exceed 600 feet (180 meters).

The Delaware River is the most important physical feature of the state. It flows between Delaware and Pennsylvania within the legal limits of 12 miles (19 km) of New Castle being at the mouth of the New Jersey shore. In Delaware-New Jersey boundary, the main ship channel.

The coastal plain section contains many small rivers, streams, ponds and marshes. The Nantuxet river of the southwestern part flows into Maryland and to Chesapeake Bay.



Monument Valley contains huge buttes and mesas of eroded red sandstone.



Arizona

Location: southwestern United States; a Rocky Mountain state.

Boundaries: north, Utah; east, New Mexico; south, Mexico; west, Nevada, California, and Mexico. (The northeast corner of the state is the only point in the United States where four states meet—Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.)

Latitude: 31°20' to 37° north latitude.

Longitude: 109°3' to 114°50' west longitude.

Total Area: 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km), including 492 square miles (1,274 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 6th.

Population: 1980: 2,718,425; 1970: 1,775,399; change 1970-1980: 53.1 percent. Rank: 1980: 29th.

Capital: Phoenix.

Largest City: Phoenix.

Number of Counties: 14.

Representatives: 5.

Electoral Votes: 7.

Statehood: Feb. 14, 1912; 48th state.

State Bird: cactus wren.

State Flower: the blossom of the saguaro (giant cactus).

State Tree: palo verde.

State Motto: *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches").

State Flag: the lower half is a blue field; the upper half is composed of red and yellow rays, emanating from a large, copper-colored five-pointed star superimposed on the center of the flag. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: *Arizona*. Words by Margaret Rowe Clifford; music by Maurice Blumenthal.

Extreme length: 395 miles (636 km); extreme breadth: 345 miles (555 km); high point: Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,851 meters); low point: 70 feet (21 meters), southwest of Yuma in the Colorado River valley; chief mountains: Agassiz Peak, 12,340 feet (3,761 meters); Baldy Peak, 11,403 feet (3,476 meters); Fremont Peak, 11,940 feet (3,639 meters); Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,851 meters); Ord Peak, 11,353 feet (3,460 meters); Mt. Graham, 10,720 feet (3,267 meters); chief reservoirs: Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Powell, Painted Rock Reservoir, Roosevelt Lake, San Carlos Reservoir; chief rivers: Colorado, Gila, Little Colorado, Salt, Verde, Virgin; climate: average temperatures, 51°F. (11°C.) in January and 91°F. (33°C.) in July at Phoenix; record temperatures, high 127°F. (53°C.), low -40°F. (-40°C.); average annual precipitation, 7 inches (180 mm) at Phoenix.

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Magnificent Yosemite Falls (left), in Yosemite Valley in the State of Nevada, is topped by the winds as it drops more than 2,400 feet.

Location: western United States; one of the Pacific states.

Boundaries: north, Oregon; east, Nevada and Arizona; south, Mexico; west, Pacific Ocean.

Latitude: 32°45' to 42° north latitude.

Longitude: 114°9' to 124°26' west longitude.

Total Area: 158,706 square miles (411,049 sq km), including 2,400 square miles (6,234 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 3rd.

Population: 1980: 23,667,902; 1970: 19,971,069; change 1970-1980: + 18.5 percent. Rank: 1980: 1st.

Capital: Sacramento. **Largest City:** Los Angeles.

Number of Counties: 58

Representatives: 45. **Electoral Votes:** 47.

Statehood: Sept. 9, 1850; 31st state.

State Bird: California valley quail.

State Flower: golden poppy. **State Tree:** California redwood.

State Animal: California grizzly bear.

State Fish: California golden trout.

State Reptile: California desert tortoise.

State Insect: California dog-face butterfly.

State Mineral: native gold. **State Rock:** serpentine.

State Colors: blue and gold.

State Nickname: Golden State.

State Motto: Eureka ("I have found it").



Sacramento. California's second largest city, is built on the hills between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

State Flag: a California grizzly bear set in the center of a white field; at the top left is a red star; below the bear the words "California Republic" appear above a broad red stripe. Known as the Bear Flag (for color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: I Love You, California. Words by F. B. Silverwood; music by A. F. Frankenstein.

Extreme length: 770 miles (1,240 km); **extreme breadth:** 375 miles (605 km); **high point:** Mt. Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); **low point:** 282 feet (86 meters) below sea level at Badwater in Death Valley; **chief mountains:** Bull, 14,162 feet (4,317 meters); Langley, 14,028 feet (4,276 meters); Middle Palisade, 14,040 feet (4,279 meters); Muir, 14,015 feet (4,272 meters); North Palisade, 14,242 feet (4,341 meters); Russell, 14,086 feet (4,293 meters); Shasta, 14,162 feet (4,317 meters); Split Mountain, 14,058 feet (4,285 meters); Tyndall, 14,018 feet (4,273 meters); White Mountain Peak, 14,246 feet (4,342 meters); Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); Williamson, 14,375 feet (4,382 meters); and about 25 others over 10,000 feet (3,000 meters); **chief lakes:** Goose, Honey, Mono, Salton Sea, Tahoe; **reservoirs:** Folsom, Pine Flat, Lake Lanier, Lake Berryessa, Lake Oroville, Shasta Lake, Clair Engle Lake; **chief rivers:** Sacramento and San Joaquin; **climate:** average temperatures, 54.5°F. (12.5°C.) in January and 68.5°F. (20°C.) in July at Los Angeles, 45°F. (7°C.) in January and 75°F. (24°C.) in July at Sacramento, 51°F. (11°C.) in January and 58.5°F. (15°C.) in July at San Francisco; **record temperatures,** high 134°F. (57°C.), low -45°F. (-43°C.); **average annual precipitation,** most of it in winter, 14 inches (360 mm) at Los Angeles, 17 inches (430 mm) at Sacramento, 21 inches (530 mm) at San Francisco.

California

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Hikers follow the "Great Trail" (left) high above the Buffalo National River, Arkansas. Grain elevators (above) store rice, a major cash crop.



Arkansas

Location: south-central United States; one of the West South Central states.

Boundaries: north, Missouri; east, Tennessee and Mississippi; south, Louisiana; west, Texas and Oklahoma.

Latitude: 33° to 36°30' north latitude.

Longitude: 89°41' to 94°42' west longitude.

Total Area: 53,187 square miles (137,754 sq km), including 1,120 square miles (2,871 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 27th.

Population: 1980: 2,286,435; 1970: 1,923,322; change 1970-1980: +18.9 percent. Rank: 1980: 32nd.

Capital: Little Rock.

Largest City: Little Rock.

Number of Counties: 75.

Representatives: 4.

Electoral Votes: 6.

Statehood: June 15, 1836, 25th state.

State Bird: mockingbird.

State Flower: apple blossom.

State Tree: pine.

State Stone: diamond.

State Motto: *Regnat Populus* ("The People Rule").

State Flag: a white diamond outlined in blue centered on a red field with twenty-five white stars arranged around the blue border of the diamond.

Word indicate Arkansas' position as the twenty-fifth state to enter the Union; within the white diamond are four large blue stars and the word "Arkansas"; three of these stars, placed below "Arkansas," signify the three nations of France, Spain, and the United States, to which Arkansas successively belonged; the star above "Arkansas" commemorates the Confederacy, and the diamond itself signifies that Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state in the Union. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: Arkansas, by Eva Ware Barnett.

Extreme length: 240 miles (386 km); extreme breadth: 275 miles (443 km); high point: 2,753 feet (839 meters) on Magazine Mountain; low point: 55 feet (17 meters) on Ouachita River in southern part of state; chief mountains: Blue Mountain, 2,623 feet (799 meters); Magazine Mountain, 2,753 feet (839 meters); Rich Mountain, 2,681 feet (817 meters); chief reservoirs: Beaver, Big Bear, Blue Mountain, Bull Shoals, Catherine, Conway, Dardanelle, Fort Smith, Grassy, Greens Ferry, Greeson, Hamilton, Indian, Norfolk, Ouachita, Ozark, David D. Terry, Wedington, Winona; chief rivers: Arkansas, Ouachita, Red, St. Francis, White.

Climate: average temperatures, 39.5°F. (4°C.) in January and 81°F. (27°C.) in July at Little Rock; record temperatures, high 120°F. (49°C.), low -29°F. (-34°C.); average annual precipitation, most in spring, 49 inches (1,240 mm) at Little Rock; average annual snowfall, 7 inches (180 mm) at Little Rock.

ARKANSAS, the United States' Wonder State. It is the Land of Opportunity, able to agriculture, forest areas. Until on agriculture, providing a meager living. It has promoted industry to the economy at largely on industry. The state in search of about 1940, has also. The state affords flat bottomlands at its eastern boundary, west. Culturally, it is from which most whose immense population. The word "Arkansas" is a Siouan Indian tribal name, U-gakhpah, meaning

Topography. The state falls into two major regions: the Coastal Plain on the east and the Ozark Plateau on the west. The Ozark Plateau is divided into three regions: the Valley, and the Ozark region consists of a portion of which is 1,500 feet (457 meters) beyond the Mississippi River. Arkansas. It is an area of plateau and like valleys diverse deep valleys, the some of the state's the Ozark Plateau rise to overlook the facing escarpment, and 200 miles (320 km) than 2,300 feet (701 meters) gorges, 500 to 1,400 feet (152 to 427 meters) between steep ridges. The valley, 30 to 100 feet (9 to 30 meters) altitude of 300 to 1,000 feet (91 to 305 meters) of the highest among these are 100 and 75-foot (30 and 23 meters) which rises abruptly (23 meters).

To the south of the Ozark Mountains, subdivided into the Novaculite Uplift, shales, and the White Mountains cover an area extending into Oklahoma. The parallel ridges have wide basins. Their elevations (100 meters) near Little Rock at the western base of the Novaculite Uplift,

Callie's Eye.

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LOOKING NORTH FROM COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT, with the Book Cliffs in the background.

Colorado

Longitude: 102° to 109° west longitude.

Total Area: 104,091 square miles (269,596 sq km), including 496 square miles (1,285 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 81th.

Population: 1980: 2,889,735. 1970: 2,209,596; change 1970-1980: +30.8 percent. Rank: 1980: 28th.

Capital: Denver.

Largest City: Denver.

Number of Counties: 63.

Representatives: 6.

Electoral Votes: 8.

Statehood: Aug. 1, 1876; 38th state.

State Bird: lark bunting.

State Animal: bighorn sheep.

State Flower: white and lavender Rocky Mountain columbine.

State Tree: blue spruce. State Stone: aquamarine.

State Motto: *Nil sine numine* ("Nothing Without Providence").

State Flag: three equal stripes, two of which are blue, representing the sky, and one white, representing snowcapped mountains; on

Location: western United States; a Rocky Mountain state.
 Boundaries: north, Wyoming and Nebraska; east, Nebraska and Kansas; south, Oklahoma and New Mexico; west, Utah.
 Altitude: 37° to 41° north latitude.



SKI SCHOOL at Vail, one of Colorado's many skiing areas.

the left is a red "C" encircling a disk of yellow. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: *Where the Columbines Grow*. Words and music by A. J. Fynn.

Extreme length: 276 miles (444 km); extreme breadth: 387 miles (623 km); high point: Mt. Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,399 meters); 19th highest peak of the United States; low point: 3,350 feet (1,021 meters) in southeast in Arkansas Valley; mean elevation: 6,800 feet (2,070 meters); chief mountains: Blanca Peak, 14,345 feet (4,372 meters); Grays Peak, 14,270 feet (4,349 meters); La Plata Peak, 14,336 feet (4,370 meters); Longs Peak, 14,255 feet (4,345 meters); Mt. Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,399 meters); Mt. Harvard, 14,420 feet (4,395 meters); Mt. Massive, 14,421 feet (4,396 meters); Pikes Peak, 14,110 feet (4,301 meters); Uncompahgre Peak, 14,309 feet (4,361 meters); and 46 others more than 14,000 feet (4,250 meters) high; chief lakes: Grand Lake and Lake Meredith; chief reservoirs: Adobe Creek, Blue Mesa, Empire, Granby, Grand Lake, Green Mountain, Horse Creek, Jackson Lake, John Martin, Morrow Point, Nee Noshe, Nee Sopah, North Sterling, and Riverside; chief rivers: Arkansas, Colorado, Dolores, Gunnison, North Platte, Republican, Rio Grande, San Juan, South Platte, White, and

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The old and the new in Connecticut are illustrated by the Congregational Church in Litchfield (left) and Constitution Plaza in Hartford (above).

Connecticut

Location: northeast United States; one of the New England states
Boundaries: north, Massachusetts; east, Rhode Island; south, Long Island Sound; west, New York

Latitude: 40°58' to 42°3' north latitude

Longitude: 71°47' to 73°44' west longitude

Total Area: 5,018 square miles (12,998 sq km), including 15 square miles (380 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 48th

Population: 1980: 3,107,576; 1970: 3,032,217; change 1970-1980: +2.5 percent. Rank: 1980: 25th

Capital: Hartford

Largest City: Bridgeport

Number of Counties: 8 (no longer used as governmental units)

Representatives: 6

Electoral Votes: 8

Statehood: Jan. 9, 1788, 5th state

State Bird: robin. **State Insect:** praying mantis

State Animal: sperm whale

State Flower: mountain laurel. **State Tree:** white oak

State Mineral: garnet



State Motto: *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted still sustains")

State Flag: A blue background on which is centered a white shield bearing the official Arms of the State; beneath the shield on a white banner is the state motto. (For color illustration, see FLAG.)

State Song: Yankee Doodle. Composer unknown.

Extreme length: 95 miles (153 km); **extreme breadth:** 68 miles (109 km); **high point:** 2,380 feet (725 meters) on Mount Frissell; **low point:** sea level on coast; **chief mountains:** Mount Frissell, 2,380 feet (725 meters); Bear Mountain, 2,355 feet (718 meters); Gridley Mountain, 211 feet (674 meters); **chief lakes:** Bantam, Bashan, Candlewood, Gardiner, Gardner, Highland, Pachaug Pond, Pocotopaug, Shenipsit, Waramaug; **chief reservoirs:** Barkhamsted, Easton, Lillinonah, Madus, Nepaug, Quaddick, Saugatuck, Zoar; **chief rivers:** Connecticut, Farmington, Housatonic, Naugatuck, Quinebaug, Shetucket, Thames, West Branch, Yantic; **climate:** average temperatures, 25°F, (-4°C) in January and 73°F, (23°C) in July at Hartford; **record temperatures,** high 105°F, (41°C), low -32°F, (-35.5°C); **average annual precipitation,** 43 inches (1,090 mm) at Hartford; **average annual snowfall,** 56 inches (1,420 mm) at Hartford.

CONNECTICUT the New England states to be settled in the United States. The state, which its people are proud of its history. The colonists who left Massachusetts policies of that colonial period, Connecticut, the colonial period. In the nation, some of Connecticut's sons, when the thin out for newer, richer, ingenuity and the state's useful articles.

Reminders of Connecticut in the graceful churches in small towns. Evidence of industry may be seen at the falls of the state and ingenuity of the Connecticut's position in modern aircraft, submarines.

The name of the Indian word *Quinnehtuc* "river." Connecticut State, refers to the Orders of Connecticut. Connecticut is also known as the Stone State, the Arrowhead State, and the Steady Habits.

GEO

Topography. The surface of Connecticut is a massive and hard rock. The bedrock consists of formations that have been rounded by glacial action in a northwesterly direction. The elevation of 2,380 feet on the Taconic Mountains.

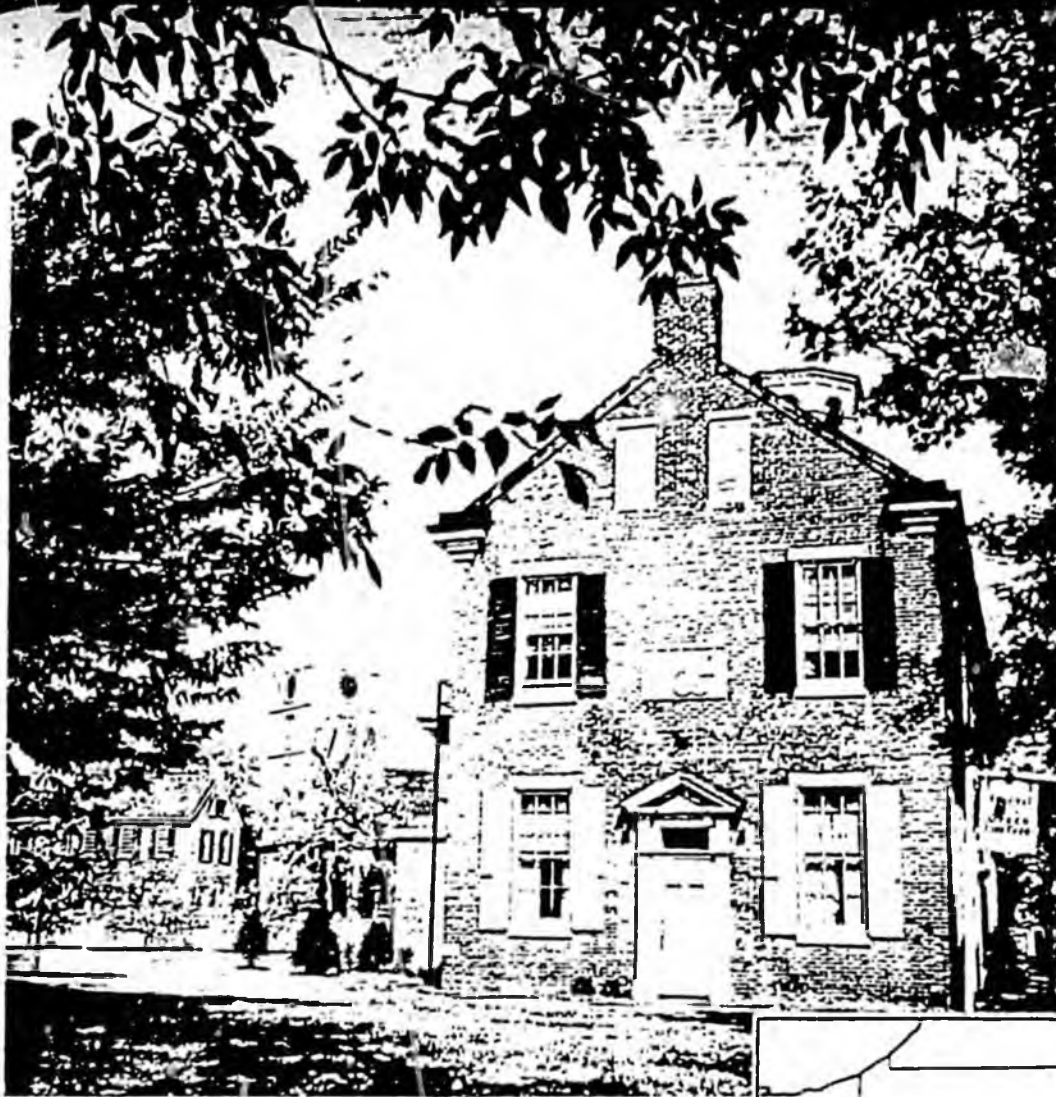
Apart from the southern half of the northwestern corner of the southern half of the northward across the Connecticut and southern Maine into four geographical regions: Eastern Highlands, Connecticut Valley, and the Seaboard.

The Seaboard region about two or three miles short rocky peninsula which are frequent. The best harbors are New Haven, Mystic, and Stamford.

The Eastern Highlands with irregular valleys mainly in a north-south direction, and hills at a few points near the many tributaries of the Connecticut River are

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Twin spans of Delaware Memorial Bridge, which connects Delaware with New Jersey. Above, the Old Arsenal, built in 1809, stands on New Castle's historic green. Spire of Emanuel Episcopal Church, which was built in 1703, can be seen in background.



Delaware

Location: eastern United States; one of the Middle Atlantic states

Boundaries: north, Pennsylvania; east, Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, Maryland; west, Maryland

Latitude: 38°27' to 39°50' north latitude

Longitude: 75°2' to 75°47' west longitude

Total Area: 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km), including 112 square miles (290 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 49th.

Population: 1980: 594,317; 1970: 548,104; change 1970-1980: -8.4 percent. Rank: 1980: 47th

Capital: Dover

Largest City: Wilmington

Number of Counties: 3

Representatives: 1

Electoral Votes: 3

Statehood: Dec. 7, 1787, 1st state

State Bird: blue hen chicken

State Flower: peach blossom

State Tree: American holly

State Motto: "Liberty and Independence"

State Flag: a buff colored diamond bearing the state seal is placed in the center of a blue field; below the diamond are the words "December 7, 1787," the date when Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: *Our Delaware*. Words by George B. Hynson; music by William M. S. Brown.

Extreme length: 96 miles (154 km); **extreme breadth:** 35 miles (56 km); **total area:** 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km); **water area:** 112 square miles (290 sq km); **high point:** 442 feet (135 meters) in northwestern corner of state; **low point:** sea level on coast; **mean elevation:** 60 feet (18 meters); the lowest of any state; **chief lakes:** Nosontown Pond, Trap Pond; **chief rivers:** Brandywine Creek, Broadkill, Christina, Delaware, Indian, Mispillion, Murderkill, Nanticoke; **climate:** average temperatures, 32°F (0°C) in January and 76°F (24°C) in July at Wilmington; **record temperatures,** high 110°F (43°C), low -17°F (-27°C); **average annual precipitation,** 40 inches (1,010 mm) at Wilmington; **average annual snowfall,** 21 inches (530 mm).

Collins, Elyce.

The system of real numbers includes all possible distances—positive, negative, and zero—and complete units and parts of units. This system is called a complete ordered field.

History. More than 4,000 years ago the Babylonians were proficient in arithmetic. They developed a numeration system that used 60 as a base (see **BASE**, mathematics) and included place values. This base 60 system was effective in dealing with time, with 60 minutes in each hour and 60 seconds in each minute.

The present Hindu-Arabic system of numeration was developed by the Hindus and brought to Europe by the Arabs before 1200, but Europe did not fully adopt this system and maintain Roman NUMERALS until the 17th century. The major advantage of the Hindu-Arabic system over other numeration systems is the inclusion of a zero; this allows the system to be a place system, as well as a base system, with only ten different symbols. Although there is no particular advantage to the number ten as a base, there is an advantage to a base-and-place system. Ten was used as a base, or conversion point, probably because a person has ten fingers.

JOHN M. PETERSON

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See also: ALGEBRA; DUODECIMAL SYSTEM; GROUP THEORY; MATHEMATICS; HISTORY

arithmetic mean: see **MEAN**.

Arius: see **ARIANISM**.

Arizona

Arizona, the sixth largest state of the United States in terms of area, is located in the Southwest. It is bordered by Utah on the north, by Colorado on the northeast, by New Mexico on the east, by Mexico on the south, and by California and Nevada on the west; its northeast corner is the only point in the United States shared by four state boundaries. Known as the Grand Canyon State, Arizona is one of the fastest developing states of the U.S. Sunbelt. Its population is increasing at a rapid rate, and its diversified economy is dominated by manufacturing industries, many established as recently as the 1960s and '70s. Arizona's name is derived from the Pima Indian village of Arizonac (formerly located in what is now Mexico, near modern Nogales, Ariz.), where silver was found by Spaniards about 1736. The word *Arizonac* probably means "place of the small spring."

LAND AND RESOURCES

Arizona includes many areas of great natural beauty and geological interest. The highest point in the state is Humphreys Peak (3,851 m/12,633 ft), near FLAGSTAFF, and the lowest point is 21 m (70 ft) above sea level, in the southwest along the Colorado River. The approximate mean elevation of Arizona is 1,250 m (4,100 ft). Almost 44% of the state's land area is owned by the federal government and includes about 20 Indian reservations.

Physiographic Regions. Arizona may be divided into two major physiographic regions, each of which is part of a larger physiographic area. In the north is a section of the COLORADO PLATEAU, and in the south and west is a part of the Basin and Range Region.

The Colorado Plateau area, about two-fifths of the state, comprises a series of generally level plateaus, mostly separated by steep-sided chasms. The elevation is mainly between 1,525 and 2,440 m (5,000 and 8,000 ft), although some areas, such as the extensive Kaibab Plateau (2,835 m/9,300 ft high) and the volcanic San Francisco Peaks (one of which is Humphreys Peak), are higher. Other notable features of the Colorado Plateau include the 1.6-km-deep (1-mi) GRAND CANYON

of the Colorado River, the CANYON OF CHILLY, with sheer red cliffs, the PAINTED DESERT, an extensive area of colorful sand and rock formations, the PETRIIFIED FOREST, with great logs of jasper and agate, and MONUMENT VALLEY (astride the border with Utah), containing monumental red-sandstone buttes about 305 m (1,000 ft) high.

The Mogollon Rim, an escarpment (about 609 m/2,000 ft high) that extends diagonally from central Arizona to southwest New Mexico, in part separates the Colorado Plateau from the Basin and Range Region. The latter comprises several northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges, close together in central Arizona but separated by wide valleys in the southern part of the state. Ranges in the central region include the Black, Hualapai, Mazatzal, Superstition, and Gila Bend mountains; crest elevations are generally from 2,135 to 3,355 m (7,000 to 11,000 ft). The southern Arizona ranges include the Pinaleno, Chiricahua, Huachuca, Santa Rita, Santa Catalina, and Mohawk mountains; elevations are generally



ARIZONA

LAND. Area: 295,260 km² (114,000 mi²); rank: 6th. Capital and largest city: Phoenix (1986 est. pop., 894,070). Counties: 15. Elevations: highest—3,851 m (12,633 ft), at Humphreys Peak; lowest—21 m (70 ft), at the Colorado River.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 3,386,000; rank: 25th; density: 11.5 persons per km² (29.8 per mi²). Distribution (1986): 76% metropolitan, 24% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +3.5%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—371,419; secondary—163,119; higher—213,570. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—23,400; secondary—6,400; combined—9,000; higher (1986)—13,027. Institutions of higher education (1985): 31.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$44.7 billion; rank: 25th. Median family income (1979): \$19,017; rank: 30th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—184,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—125,000; government—226,000; services—126,000; transportation and utilities—66,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—89,000; construction—114,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$1.5 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—30.4 billion board feet. Mining: value (1981)—\$2.56 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$7.9 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$5.6 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: Rose Mofford. Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican. House—1 Democrat, 4 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 7. State legislature: 30 senators, 60 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: Feb. 14, 1912, the 48th state. Nickname: Grand Canyon State; bird: cactus wren; flower: Saguaro cactus flower; tree: palo verde; motto: *Dixit Deus* ("God Enriches"); songs: "Arizona March Song" and "Arizona."

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ARKANSAS

LAND. Area: 137,754 km² (53,187 mi²); rank: 27th. Capital and largest city: Little Rock (1986 est. pop., 181,030). Counties: 75. Elevations: highest—839 m (2,753 ft), at Magazine Mountain; lowest—17 m (55 ft), at the Ouachita River.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 2,388,000, rank: 33d, density: 17.7 persons per km² (46 per mi²). Distribution (1986): 39.3% metropolitan, 60.7% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +0.6%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—306,851; secondary—130,587; higher—68,760. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—7,500; secondary—2,000; combined—8,500; higher (1986)—10,422. Institutions of higher education (1985): 36.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$26.3 billion; rank: 31st. Median family income (1979): \$14,641, rank: 49th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—212,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—184,000; government—145,000; services—146,000; transportation and public utilities—48,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—37,000; construction—36,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$3 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—64.5 billion board feet. Mining: value (1982)—\$1.1 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$8.3 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$2.5 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: Bill Clinton, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—2 Democrats; House—3 Democrats, 1 Republican. Electoral college votes: 6. State legislature: 35 senators, 100 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: June 15, 1836; the 25th state. Nickname: Land of Opportunity; bird: mockingbird; flower: apple blossom; tree: pine; motto: *Regnat Populus* ("The People Rule"); song: "Arkansas."

mean elevation is 198 m (650 ft). About 10% of the state's land area is owned by the federal government.

Physiographic Regions. Arkansas comprises two major regions of roughly equal size—the Interior Highlands of much of the west and north and the Lowlands of the south and east.

The Interior Highlands comprise the Ozark Plateau (see OZARK MOUNTAINS) in the north and the Ouachita Mountains. Both areas extend into neighboring states. The Ozarks, ranging in elevation in Arkansas from 150 to 786 m (492 to 2,579 ft), comprise mainly the Springfield and Salem plateaus, in the north, and the Boston Mountains, in the south. The plateaus are gently rolling, except where swift-flowing streams have cut deep valleys. Much of this area is forested and also has good farmland, especially on the Springfield Plateau. The wooded Boston Mountains generally have steep slopes and are interlaced by numerous river gorges.

The Ouachita Mountains comprise a series of parallel east-west valleys and ridges, composed of strongly folded and

faulted sedimentary rocks. Included in the Ouachitas is the Arkansas Valley, through which runs the Arkansas River. Although generally less elevated than the rest of the region, the valley contains several lofty points, including Magazine Mountain, which at 839 m (2,753 ft) is the highest point in the state, and Petit Jean Mountain. The Ouachita Mountains region as a whole contains many mineral springs, such as those at Hot Springs.

The Lowlands region is composed of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, in the south, and the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, in the east; the terrain is mostly level and from 30 to 90 m (98 to 295 ft) in elevation. The coastal plain has extensive pine forests and important deposits of bauxite, petroleum, and natural gas; the soil is generally sandy. The alluvial plain, adjacent to the Mississippi River, has a deep fill of unconsolidated river-deposited sediments, sometimes with a shallow hardpan that permits irrigated farming. Crowley's Ridge, a narrow north-south barrier of hills covered with loess, is in the center of the alluvial plain.

Rivers and Lakes. Arkansas contains several major rivers. The MISSISSIPPI RIVER forms most of the state's eastern boundary, and the ARKANSAS RIVER flows diagonally across the state from the Oklahoma border to its confluence with the Mississippi, in the southeast. Other rivers include the White River, which traverses much of northern and eastern Arkansas before entering the Mississippi; the Ouachita River, which rises in western Arkansas and flows south into Louisiana; and the Red River, which forms part of the boundary with Texas. All of Arkansas lies within the Mississippi River drainage basin.

Arkansas has few big natural lakes; the largest is Lake Chicot, in the southeast, an oxbow lake near the Mississippi River. The state has several major artificial lakes, created by dams on rivers: Lakes Ouachita, Hamilton, and Catherine, on the Ouachita River; Millwood Lake, on the Little River; Nimrod Lake, on the Fourche La Pave River; Ozark Reservoir and Dardanelle Lake, on the Arkansas River; Greers Ferry Lake, on the Little Red River; Beaver and Bull Shoals lakes, on the White River; and Norfolk Lake, on Bryant Creek.

Climate. The climate of Arkansas is mild, with warm to hot summers and cool winters. Annual precipitation averages from 1,016 to 1,524 mm (40 to 60 in) and comes mostly during winter and spring. December and January are usually the wettest months in the south, and March through May is the wettest period in the north. The Interior Highlands are somewhat cooler than the Lowlands and receive small amounts of snow in the winter. Tornadoes occur in the warm seasons, especially in the extreme northwest and in the low-lying southeast.

LITTLE ROCK, in the center of the state, has a mean January temperature of 4° C (40° F) and a mean July temperature of 27° C (81° F); it receives 1,232 mm (48.5 in) of precipitation per year. The growing season ranges from about 175 days, in the highlands, to about 240 days, in the lowlands.

Vegetation and Animal Life. About 73,980 km² (28,564 mi²) of Arkansas, or 55% of the state's land area, is covered with forestland, nearly 85% of which is privately owned. The state has three national forests. Approximately two-thirds of the forests comprise hardwoods, such as oak, white ash, cypress, elm, and hickory; these are located mainly in the Interior Highlands and in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. The West Gulf Coastal Plain contains softwood forests, chiefly composed of loblolly pine and shortleaf pine. Tulip trees grow on Crowley's Ridge. The state has many kinds of wild flowers, including American bellflowers, yellow jasmynes, orchids, water lilies, and hydrangea.

The plentiful animal life includes whitetail deer, red foxes, rabbits, squirrels, bobcats, weasels, and muskrat. Among the numerous game birds are ducks, geese, pheasant, woodcocks, and quail. Rivers and lakes are well stocked with fish, such as bass, perch, catfish, bream, and sturgeon.

Mineral Resources. Arkansas has several valuable mineral deposits. Bauxite is found in great quantity near Little Rock, and deposits of petroleum, natural gas, and bromine are located in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. The Arkansas River Valley has coal and natural-gas deposits. Manganese deposits are found in the northeast but are not mined. There are deposits of dia-

with white or black. All colors would be mixed from these. That are consistent with this theory have been found in the visual systems of fish and mammals.

Context also affects color perception. In the phenomenon of simultaneous contrast, the hue that is the complementary of the hue that surrounds a patch is added to the appearance of the patch. This phenomenon is of great practical and theoretical importance.

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color photography: see PHOTOGRAPHY.

Colorado

Colorado, one of the Mountain states of the United States, is a landlocked, rectangular territory. It is bordered by six states: Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Utah on the west, New Mexico and Oklahoma on the south, and Kansas on the east. Permanent human occupation of the area dates back at least 10,000 years. Spanish exploratory expeditions beginning in the early 16th century left no settlements, and it was not until the discovery of gold in 1858 that Colorado received its first modern permanent settlement. The name *Colorado* was chosen in 1876 by the first territorial governor, William Gilpin, because the region contains the source of the Colorado River; the word is Spanish for "red."

Since World War II, Colorado has been one of the fastest-growing states. Manufacturing has replaced agriculture as the primary economic sector. Colorado shares with other states such challenges as cultural pluralism, land- and water-use conflicts, imbalance in population distribution, and the adverse environmental impact of resource conversion.

LAND AND RESOURCES

Colorado has a higher average elevation (2,070 m/6,790 ft) than in any other U.S. state, with about 1,000 peaks higher than 4,267 m (14,000 ft). Of the country's 80 peaks over 4,267 m (14,000 ft), Colorado has 53. The state's lowest point, in the southeast, is nearly two-thirds of a mile high (1,021 m/3,350 ft), and the highest is Mount Elbert at 4,399 m (14,433 ft).

Physiographic Regions. Portions of three great physiographic regions of the continental United States dominate the topography of Colorado: the GREAT PLAINS, the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, and the COLORADO PLATEAU.

The Great Plains, covering slightly more than one-third of the state, constitute a relatively flat sweep of unglaciated, plateau-like land. Rising to the west the plains abruptly give way to the Rocky Mountains, which cover the central third of the state. The Rockies comprise several north-south trending ranges: the Front Range (the easternmost range and including Pikes Peak), the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Mountains, the Park Range, the Sawatch Range, and the San Juan Mountains. The western third of the state is part of the Colorado Plateau. This region is characterized by valleys, deep canyons, and mesas. The soils of the mountain and plateau regions are thin, and those of the plains are poorly developed, low in organic material, and high in alkalinity but respond well to irrigation and fertilization. Some areas of alluvial deposits along the major rivers are relatively fertile, but irrigation and soil conservation techniques are necessary.

Rivers and Lakes. Six major rivers, the COLORADO, ARKANSAS, South and North Platte, Republican, and Rio Grande, rise in Colorado and supply water to 18 other states. Canyons have been carved by many of the state's rivers, including the 300-m-deep (1,000-ft) ROYAL GORGE on the Arkansas River and the Black Canyon on the Gunnison, a tributary of the Colorado. The only natural lake of any size is Grand Lake, but more than 1,900 reservoirs (artificial lakes) have been constructed. More than 27 transmountain diversion projects deliver water from the mountains to the populous and drier East Slope of the Rockies. Groundwater resources are most important in the relatively dry Great Plains province.



COLORADO

LAND. Area: 269,594 km² (104,091 mi²); rank: 8th. Capital and largest city: Denver (1986 est. pop., 505,000). Counties: 63. Elevations; highest—4,399 m (14,433 ft), at Mount Elbert, lowest—1,021 m (3,350 ft), at the Arkansas River.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 3,296,000; rank: 26th; density: 12 persons per km² (31.8 per mi²). Distribution (1986): 81.6% metropolitan, 18.4% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +2.0%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—386,304; secondary—172,111; higher—162,035. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—19,200; secondary—5,500; combined—8,800; higher (1986)—19,872. Institutions of higher education (1985): 48.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$49.8 billion; rank: 23d. Median family income (1979): \$21,279; rank: 12th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—185,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—349,000; government—254,000; services—325,000; transportation and public utilities—88,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—98,000; construction—76,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$3.1 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—67.1 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$2.1 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$10.1 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$8.2 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: Roy Romer, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—3 Democrats, 3 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 8. State legislature: 35 senators, 65 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: Aug. 1, 1876; the 38th state. Nickname: Centennial State; bird: lark bunting; flower: Rocky Mountain columbine; tree: Colorado blue spruce; motto: *Nil Sine Numine* ("Nothing without Providence"); song: "Where the Columbines Grow."

Climate. Colorado has a semiarid continental climate that is strongly influenced by the terrain, with marked zonation in the mountains. The growing season, which ranges from 120 to 200 days in the Great Plains, is generally less than 80 days in the mountains. The mean annual temperature is 7° C (45° F) with a range from an average low in January of -3° C (26° F) to a high in July of 23° C (73° F). A significant factor for human comfort is the low humidity.

Generally, precipitation increases with elevation, the western slopes of the Rockies receiving the most. Almost all lower elevations record less than 254 mm (10 in) with the minimum of 178 mm (7 in) at Alamosa (elevation, 2,297 m/7,535 ft). The state's maximum precipitation is 1,067 mm (42 in), recorded at Wolf Creek Pass (elevation, 3,307 m/10,850 ft).



CONNECTICUT

LAND. Area: 12,997 km² (5,018 mi²); rank: 48th. Capital: Hartford (1986 est. pop. 137,980). Largest city: Bridgeport (1986 est. pop. 141,860). Counties: 8. Elevations: highest—725 m (2,380 ft) at Mount Frissell; lowest—sea level, Long Island Sound.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 3,211,000; rank: 28th; density: 254 persons per km² (659 per mi²). Distribution (1986): 92.6% metropolitan, 7.4% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +0.5%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—321,823; secondary—147,024; higher—99,590. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—43,300; secondary—33,400; combined—9,000; higher (1986)—59,490. Institutions of higher education (1985): 48.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$62.5 billion; rank: 20th. Median family income (1979): \$23,149; rank: 2d. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—396,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—358,000; government—196,000; services—371,000; transportation and public utilities—69,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—139,000; construction—71,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$372 million. Fishing: value (1986)—\$16 million. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—7.6 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$72 million. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$20.6 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$7.3 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: William A. O'Neill, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—2 Democrats; House—3 Democrats, 3 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 8. State legislature: 36 senators, 151 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: Jan. 9, 1788; the 5th state. Nickname: Constitution State; bird: robin; flower: mountain laurel; tree: white oak; motto: *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted still sustains"); song: "Yankee Doodle."

Long Island Sound (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) on the south, and New York on the west. Connecticut was first explored by Europeans in 1614, and the earliest white settlements were established in the 1630s. Manufacturing has dominated the economy since the middle of the 19th century. Connecticut is the chief producer of submarines, aircraft engines, and helicopters in the United States. Several major insurance companies are headquartered in the state, mainly in and around Hartford, the state capital. The word *Connecticut* is derived from the Algonquian Indian *quinnetukqut*, meaning "beside the long tidal river."

LAND AND RESOURCES

Connecticut is a scenic state, with many streams and extensive woodlands. It has 994 km (618 mi) of tidal shoreline. Only 0.3% of Connecticut's land area is owned by the federal government.

Physiographic Regions. Almost all of Connecticut lies within the geomorphic region known as the New England Upland (a

low, dissected plateau sloping southward from Maine to Long Island Sound). It may be divided into three major physiographic regions—the Western Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Eastern Highlands.

The Western Highlands, a rugged region of strong relief, rises to 598 m (1,962 ft) at Haystack Mountain and has the state's highest point at Mount Frissell (725 m, 2,380 ft) in the Taconic section of the northwest. The Central Lowlands, about 32 km (20 mi) wide, are fertile. The Eastern Highlands are less elevated than their western counterpart; the greatest elevation is nearly 400 m (1,300 ft), and most of the region consists of rolling terrain.

The Coastal Lowlands, a narrow strip along Long Island Sound, includes an indented shoreline where low, rocky headlands alternate with smooth, sandy beaches and broad flat tidal marshes. Several small islands lie off the coast, among which Masons Island, near Mystic, is the largest. Rivers and Lakes. The valleys of Connecticut contain more than 13,000 km (8,075 mi) of rivers and streams; most flow in a generally north-south direction. The state's principal waterway is the CONNECTICUT RIVER, which flows through parts of the Central Lowlands and the Eastern Highlands before entering Long Island Sound; its chief tributary in the state is the Farmington River.

The major stream in western Connecticut is the HOUSATONIC RIVER, which receives the Naugatuck River shortly before flowing into the Sound. The Eastern Highlands are drained by the extensive network of the Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers, whose waters combine a short distance before joining with the Yantic River to form the Thames, a broad river that empties into Long Island Sound.

Connecticut has numerous small natural lakes, the largest of which is Bantam Lake, near Litchfield. The state also has numerous artificial lakes, which are used for power production, flood control, and irrigation. The largest, Lake Candlewood, is near DANBURY.

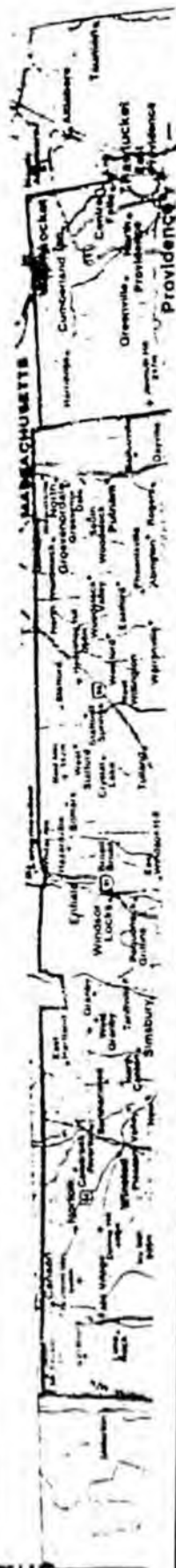
Climate. Connecticut has a moderate climate, with four well-defined seasons and considerable diversity of weather over short time periods. The state as a whole receives ample precipitation, which is distributed more or less evenly throughout the year. Hurricanes occasionally strike along the shore, usually during August or September. BRIDGEPORT, on the coast, has a mean January temperature of -1° C (30° F) and an average July temperature of 23° C (74° F); it receives about 991 mm (39 in) of precipitation per year. HARTFORD, in the central part of the state, has a mean January temperature of -4° C (25° F) and an average July temperature of 23° C (74° F); it receives about 1,092 mm (43 in) of precipitation yearly.

Vegetation and Animal Life. Approximately 65% of Connecticut's total area is covered by forestland, almost all of which is privately owned. Of relatively low commercial value, the forests are densest in the highland regions. Most of the trees are hardwoods, including white oak, hickory, ash, maple, beech, birch, and elm; softwoods include such evergreens as white pine, red pine, and hemlock. Among the numerous flowering plants found are mountain laurel, pink dogwood, white dogwood, azaleas, hepatica, jack-in-the-pulpits, and cowslips.

Connecticut has few large animals other than the white-tailed deer. Wild animals commonly found include rabbits, skunks, opossums, raccoons, beavers, squirrels, and foxes. Large numbers of game birds, such as ducks, ruffed grouse, pheasants, and quail, are found. The state's many streams and lakes harbor large numbers of fish, notably bass, perch, pickerel, trout, and shad. Although the marine life in Long Island Sound near the shoreline has suffered because of pollution, flounder, smelt, porgy, clams, and mussels are still found. **Mineral Resources.** Connecticut has numerous deposits of minerals, but only a few occur in quantities large enough for commercial exploitation. The principal minerals are stone, sand and gravel, and clay, with some feldspar, lime, and mica. Deposits of iron ore (mainly in the northwest), copper ore, and nickel exist in small quantities.

PEOPLE

The population of Connecticut reached a total of 3,107,576 in 1980, an increase of about 2.5% since 1970 (the national



LAND AND RESOURCES

California is a state of great scenic beauty, and it is well endowed with natural resources. Its highest point is Mount Whitney (4,418 m [14,494 ft]), the lowest point in the conterminous United States, in Death Valley (86 m [282 ft] below sea level), is the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere.

Physiographic Regions. California has a varied and complex topography, the main features of which are the large Central Valley and the mountain ranges that enclose it. The Central, or Great, Valley, about 805 km (500 mi) long and 80 km (50 mi) wide, includes two major drainage basins, the SACRAMENTO RIVER system, in the north, and the SAN JOAQUIN RIVER system, in the south. Both ultimately empty into the Pacific Ocean. In the extreme southern part of the valley is a region of interior drainage, formerly occupied in part by Tulare and Buena Vista lakes.



CALIFORNIA

LAND. Area: 411,047 km² (158,706 mi²); rank 3d. Capital: Sacramento (1986 est. pop., 323,550). Largest city: Los Angeles (1986 est. pop., 3,259,300). Counties: 58. Elevations: highest—4,418 m (14,494 ft), at Mount Whitney; lowest—86 m (1-282 ft), at Death Valley.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 27,663,000; rank 1st; density: 68 persons per km² (177 per mi²). Distribution (1986): 95.7% metropolitan, 4.3% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +2.4%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—3,045,684; secondary—1,332,305; higher—1,541,967. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—312,200; secondary—97,900; combined—92,300; higher (1986)—191,507. Institutions of higher education (1985): 290.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$456.1 billion; rank: 1st. Median family income (1979): \$21,537; rank: 10th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—2,064,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—2,713,000; government—1,813,000; services—2,756,000; transportation and public utilities—576,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—766,000; construction—522,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$14 billion. Fishing value (1986)—\$139 million. Forestry: saw-timber volume (1987 prelim.)—312 billion board feet. Mining: value (1984)—\$12.9 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$111.4 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$74.5 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: George Deukmejian, Republican. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—27 Democrats, 18 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 47. State legislature: 40 senators, 80 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: Sept. 9, 1850, the 31st state. Nickname: Golden State; bird: California valley quail; flower: golden poppy; tree: California redwood; motto: *Eureka!* ("I have found it!"); song: "I Love You, California."

The Central Valley generally is very flat, with elevations of less than 150 m (492 ft). It is mostly overlain by deep deposits of fertile alluvium, washed down from the mountains. The valley is bounded on the northwest by the Klamath Mountains, a rugged, forested range, with peaks reaching an altitude of more than 2,700 m (8,900 ft). The southern portion of the CASCADE RANGE borders the Central Valley on the northeast. The Cascades include isolated lofty volcanic peaks, the highest of which is Mount Shasta (4,317 m [14,162 ft]), as well as cinder cones, lava flows, and beds of ash, pumice, and tuff. LASSEN PEAK (3,187 m [10,457 ft]) is one of the two active volcanoes in the conterminous United States. Lassen last erupted in 1914-21.

To the east of the Central Valley is the great SIERRA NEVADA, a north-south mountain barrier with many peaks rising more than 4,267 m (14,000 ft); the highest point is Mount Whitney. The range is a vast fault block with a granite core. The western slopes are cut by deep river canyons, such as the Yosemite Valley, that were formed in part by glacial action. DOSSIER PASS (2,161 m [7,089 ft] high) is part of an important route across the Sierra Nevada.

The Central Valley is bounded on the west and south by the COAST RANGES, which extend parallel to the Pacific from the Klamath Mountains to Point Conception, with a break at San Francisco Bay. Component parts of these mountains include the Diablo, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, and Santa Lucia ranges. The northern parts of the Coast Ranges are forested and have fertile valleys (such as the Napa Valley), whereas the drier southern portion is covered with chaparral, a dense brush, or with oak-grass woodlands. The SAN ANDREAS FAULT, a fracture in the Earth's crust, cuts through the Coast Ranges; movements along the fault cause periodic earthquakes.

Southeast of the Coast Ranges are the Transverse Ranges, a group of east-west trending mountains that include the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino mountains. The highest point is Mount San Geronimo (3,506 m [11,502 ft]) in the San Bernardino Mountains. The Transverse Ranges enclose many valleys and lowlands, but the only large expanse of flatland is the Los Angeles Lowland, the site of the city of Los Angeles. South of the Los Angeles Ranges are the Peninsular Ranges, part of a system that extends into the Baja California peninsula of Mexico.

To the east of California's major mountain systems are extensive regions of arid basins and valleys, with several other mountain ranges. In the northeast and east-center are parts of the GREAT BASIN, the latter area includes Death Valley as well as the Panamint range. In southeastern California is the large MOJAVE DESERT and the Salton Trough, which includes the SALTON SEA and the IMPERIAL VALLEY.

The state has about 1,348 km (838 mi) of coastline along the Pacific Ocean. Much of it is rocky and rugged, such as in the Big Sur region, but southern California has numerous large sand beaches. The Channel Islands (see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS), which include Santa Catalina Island, are located in the Pacific near Los Angeles.

Rivers and Lakes. The principal rivers of California are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which merge shortly before emptying into the Pacific Ocean via San Francisco Bay. Most of the state's other large rivers flow into either the Sacramento or the San Joaquin. Additional important rivers not part of these systems include the Colorado River, which forms California's southeastern border; the Kern River, in the south-central part of the state; and the Klamath River, in the northwest. Many of the state's smaller streams flow only during a few months of the year.

California has many large natural lakes. These include Lake Tahoe, astride the border with Nevada; Goose Lake, straddling the boundary with Oregon; Honey Lake, in the northeast; and the shallow Salton Sea, in the south, formed (1905-07) by floodwaters of the Colorado River. The state also has numerous artificial lakes, created by dams on rivers. These include Lake Oroville, Clair Engle Lake, Folsom Reservoir, Lake Berryessa, and Shasta Lake.

Water Distribution. Natural water supplies in California are distributed unevenly and do not parallel the need. The north-



CALIFORNIA



ties in the Bourbon Palace (both completed 1847). He was elected to the Institut de France in 1857. **JOAN SIEGFRIED**

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Delany, Martin R. [duh-layn'-ee]

Acknowledged as the founder of black nationalism in the United States, Martin Robinson Delany, b. Charlestown, Va., May 6, 1812, d. Jan. 24, 1885, was the son of free blacks. He studied medicine at Harvard, became a doctor, and then, turning to politics, advocated founding a new black nation on the east coast of Africa. Development of the project was halted by the Civil War. Delany was one of 75 black officers in the Union army, and after the war he worked for 3 years in the Freedmen's Bureau. He subsequently became active in South Carolina politics but made a political blunder in 1876 by supporting Wade Hampton (1818-1902), whose election as governor opened the door for a return to white supremacy in that state. **RONALD L. LEWIS**

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Delaunay, Robert [duh-loh-nay']

The Frenchman Robert Delaunay, b. Apr. 12, 1885, d. Oct. 25, 1941, was the founder of *Orphism*, a variant of cubism sometimes called orphic-cubism, and a pioneer of nonrepresentational painting in France. In his early works, such as *Eiffel Tower* (1909; Guggenheim Museum, New York City), Delaunay employed the faceted and geometrical forms of Picasso's and Braque's early cubism. By 1911, however, Delaunay, with his wife, the Russian artist Sonia Terk, and the painter Frantisek Kupka, had abandoned the monochromatism of strict cubism and began to experiment with brilliant color planes and circular forms. Relying heavily on Michel Eugene Chevreul's theoretical analysis of color, Delaunay believed that recession, movement in space, and planar progression could be created exclusively through the use of color contrasts. *Simultanisme* was the term he used to refer to the dynamic, nonsequential effect of two or more colors perceived simultaneously; the poet and critic Guillaume Apollinaire called his style *Orphism*. In 1912, Delaunay produced some of his most memorable works exemplifying these theories, including *Circular Forms*, *Sun and Moon* (1912; Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam). He had contacts with Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee, who invited him to show his paintings with the Blaue Reiter group; August Macke and Franz Marc sought his advice. Delaunay's color experiments were influen-



In Robert Delaunay's *Simultaneous Windows* (1911), planes of light-tinted, contrasting colors are juxtaposed in a cubist structure. This work exemplifies Orphism, which was concerned with the dynamic effects of color relationships. (Kunsthalle, Hamburg)

tial through the 1960s, affecting such abstractionists as Morris Louis, Kenneth Noland, and Frank Stella. **IRMA B. JAFFE**

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Delaware



DELAWARE

LAND. Area: 5,297 km² (2,045 mi²); rank: 49th. Capital: Dover (1980 pop., 23,507). Largest city: Wilmington (1980 pop., 70,195). Counties: 3. Elevations: highest—135 m (442 ft), in New Castle County; lowest—sea level, at Atlantic coast.

PEOPLE. Population (1987 est.): 644,000; rank: 47th; density: 128.7 per km² (333 per mi²). Distrib. (1986): 66% metro, 34% nonmetro. Average annual change (1980-87): +1.2%.

EDUCATION. Public enrollment (1986): elementary—64,807; secondary—29,603; higher—10,263. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—11,200; secondary—5,300; combined—6,600; higher (1986)—23,632. Institutions of higher education (1985): 8.

ECONOMY. State personal income (1986): \$9.5 billion; rank: 44th. Median family income (1979): \$20,817; rank: 17th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—68,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—68,000; government—46,000; services—67,000; transportation and public utilities—13,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—23,000; construction—19,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$520 million. Fishing: value (1986)—\$2 million. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—1.8 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$4 million. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$3.4 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$1 billion.

GOVERNMENT (1989). Governor: Michael N. Castle, Republican. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—1 Democrat. Electoral college votes: 3. State legislature: 21 senators, 41 representatives.

STATE SYMBOLS. Statehood: Dec. 7, 1787, the 1st state. Nicknames: The First State, the Diamond State, bird: blue hen chicken; flower: peach blossom; tree: American holly; motto: Liberty and Independence, song: "Our Delaware."

One of the Mid-Atlantic states, Delaware is flanked by Delaware Bay, the Delaware River, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; Maryland to the south and west; and Pennsylvania to the north. In 1609, Henry Hudson became the first European to explore the area, and in 1638 the first permanent settlement was established by Swedes. The state's name is derived that of Thomas West, Baron De La Warr, the first governor of Virginia, who served from 1609 to 1618. During most of its history, Delaware has combined elements of the urban, industrial north and of the more rural...

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