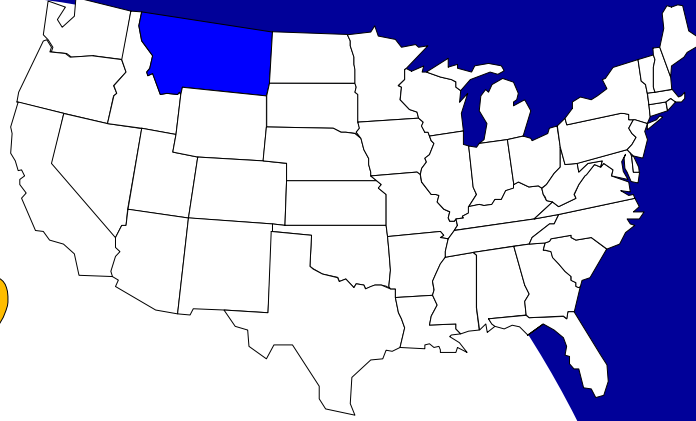


M O N T A N A



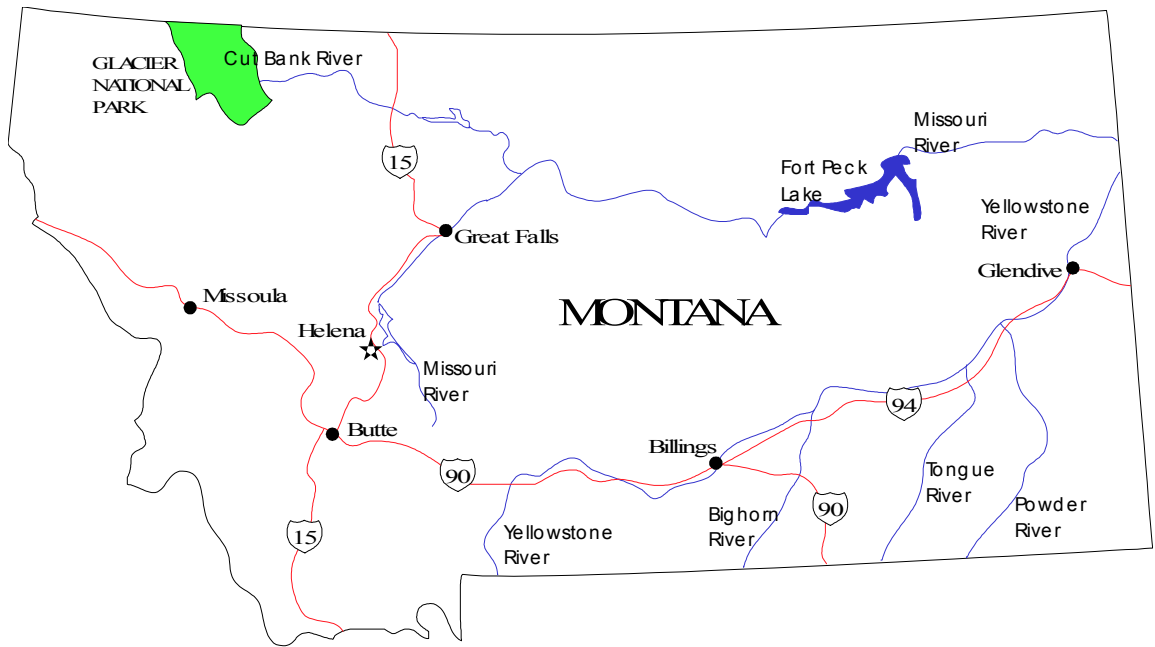
State:	Montana
Capital:	Helena
Nickname:	Treasure State
State Flower:	Bitterroot
State Bird:	Western Meadowlark
State Tree:	Ponderosa Pine
State Song:	"Montana"
Entered Union & Rank:	November 8, 1889 (41)

Much of the region was acquired by the U.S. from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Before western Montana was obtained from Great Britain in the Oregon Treaty of 1846, American trading posts and forts had been established in the area.

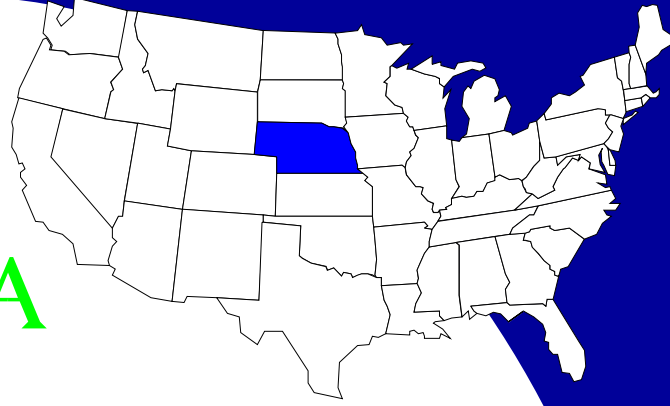
The major Indian wars (1867-1877) here included the famous 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn, also known as "Custer's Last Stand." George Armstrong Custer and more than 200 of his men were slain in this battle with the Cheyenne and Sioux in the southeastern area of the state.

Much of Montana's early history was concerned with mining, with copper, lead, zinc, silver, coal and oil as principal products. Fields of grain cover much of Montana's plains; it ranks high among the states in wheat and barley, with rye, oats, flaxseed, sugar beets and potatoes as other important crops. Sheep and cattle raising make significant contributions to the economy. Tourist attractions include hunting, fishing, skiing and dude ranching. Glacier National Park, on the Continental Divide, is a scenic and vacation wonderland with 60 glaciers, 200 lakes and many streams.





NEBRASKA



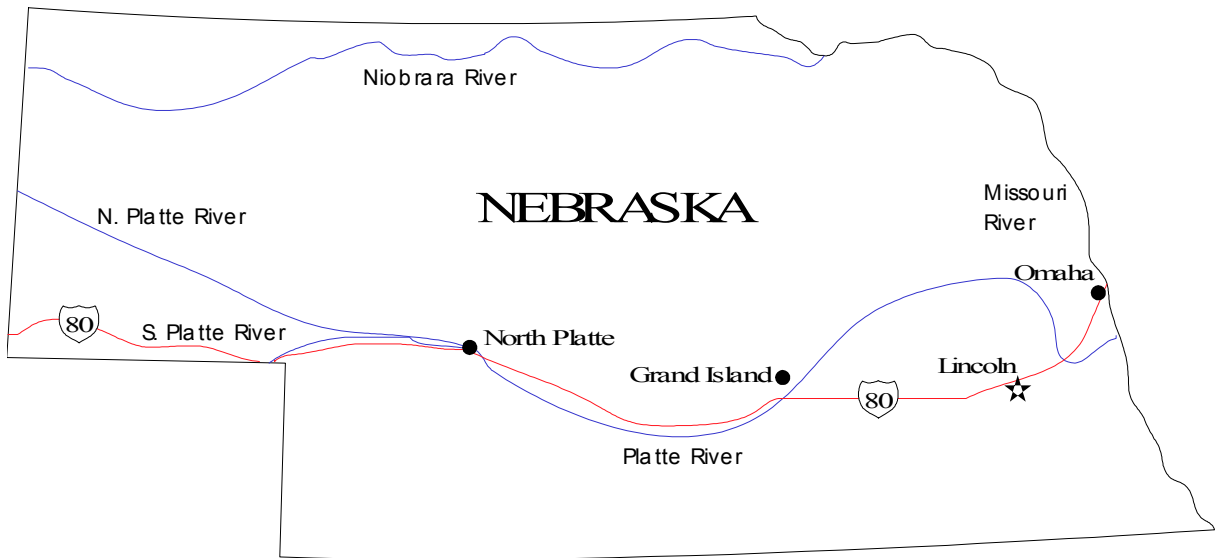
State:	Nebraska
Capital:	Lincoln
Nickname:	Corn Husker State
State Flower:	Goldenrod
State Bird:	Western Meadowlark
State Tree:	Cottonwood
State Song:	"Beautiful Nebraska"
Entered Union & Rank:	March 1, 1867 (37)

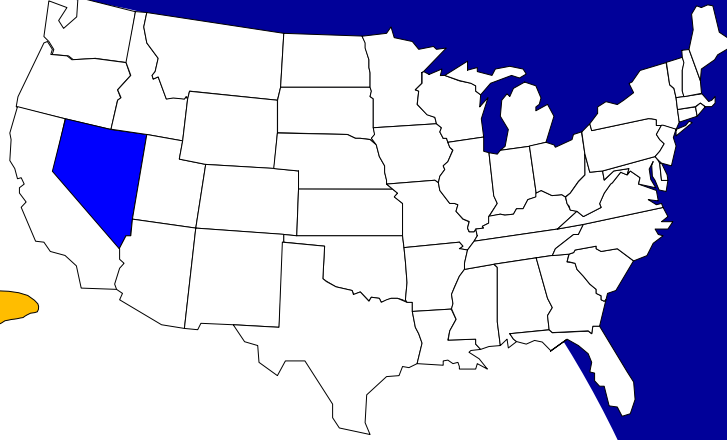
French fur traders first visited Nebraska in the early 1700's. Part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Nebraska was explored by Lewis & Clark in 1804-1806. Robert Stuart pioneered the Oregon Trail across Nebraska in 1812-1813, and the first permanent settlement was established in Bellevue in 1823. Western Nebraska was acquired by treaty following the Mexican War in 1848. The Union Pacific began its transcontinental railroad at Omaha in 1865.

Nebraska is a leading grain-producer with bumper crops of rye, corn and wheat. More varieties of grass, valuable for forage, grow in this state than any other in the nation. The state's sizable cattle and hog industries make Dakota city and Lexington among the nation's largest meat-packing centers.

Manufacturing has become diversified in Nebraska, strengthening the state's economic base. Firms making electronic components, auto accessories, pharmaceuticals and mobile homes have joined such older industries as clothing, farm machinery, chemicals and transportation equipment. Oil was discovered in 1939 and natural gas in 1949.







State:	Nevada
Capital:	Carson City
Nickname:	Sagebrush State, Silver State
State Flower:	Sagebrush
State Bird:	Mountain Bluebird
State Tree:	Single-Leaf Pinon
State Song:	"Home Means Nevada"
Entered Union & Rank:	October 31, 1864 (36)

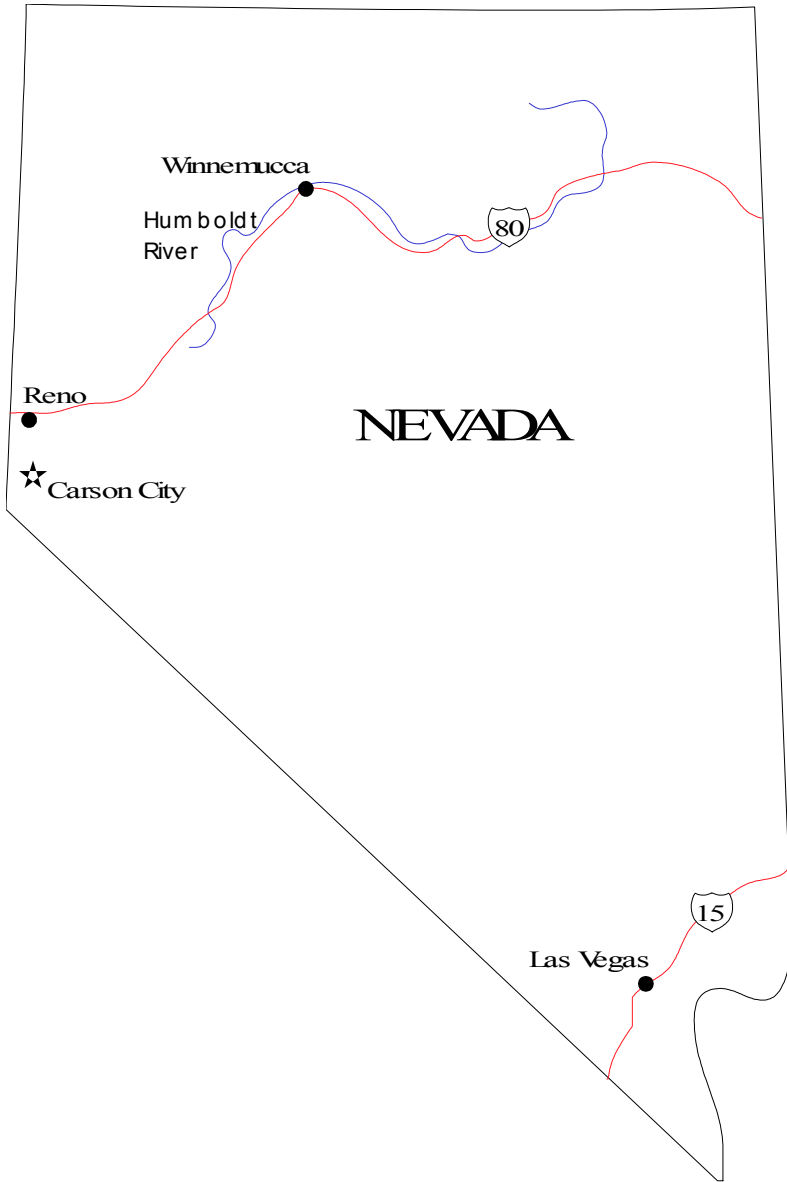
Trappers and traders, including Jedediah Smith and Petre Skene Ogden, entered the Nevada area in the 1820's. In 1843-1845, John C. Fremont and Kit Carson explored the Great Basin and Sierra Nevada. In 1848 following the Mexican War, the U.S. obtained the region and the first permanent settlement was a Mormon trading post near present day Genoa.

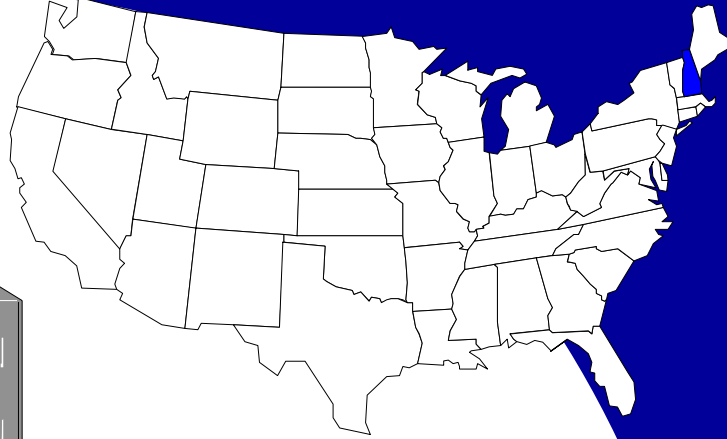
The driest state in the nation (an average annual rainfall of just 7 inches) much of Nevada is uninhabited, sagebrush-covered desert.

Nevada was made famous by the discovery of the fabulous Cornstock Lode in 1859, and its mines have produced large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, barite and tungsten. Gold now far exceeds all other minerals in value of production. Oil was discovered in 1954.

The state's agricultural crop consists mainly of hay, alfalfa seed, barley, wheat and potatoes. Nevada manufactures gaming equipment, lawn and garden irrigation devices, titanium products and machinery monitoring devices. Tourism is a major source of income for the state.







State:	New Hampshire
Capital:	Concord
Nickname:	Granite State
State Flower:	Purple Lilac
State Bird:	Purple Finch
State Tree:	White Birch
State Song:	“Old New Hampshire”
Entered Union & Rank:	June 21, 1788 (9)

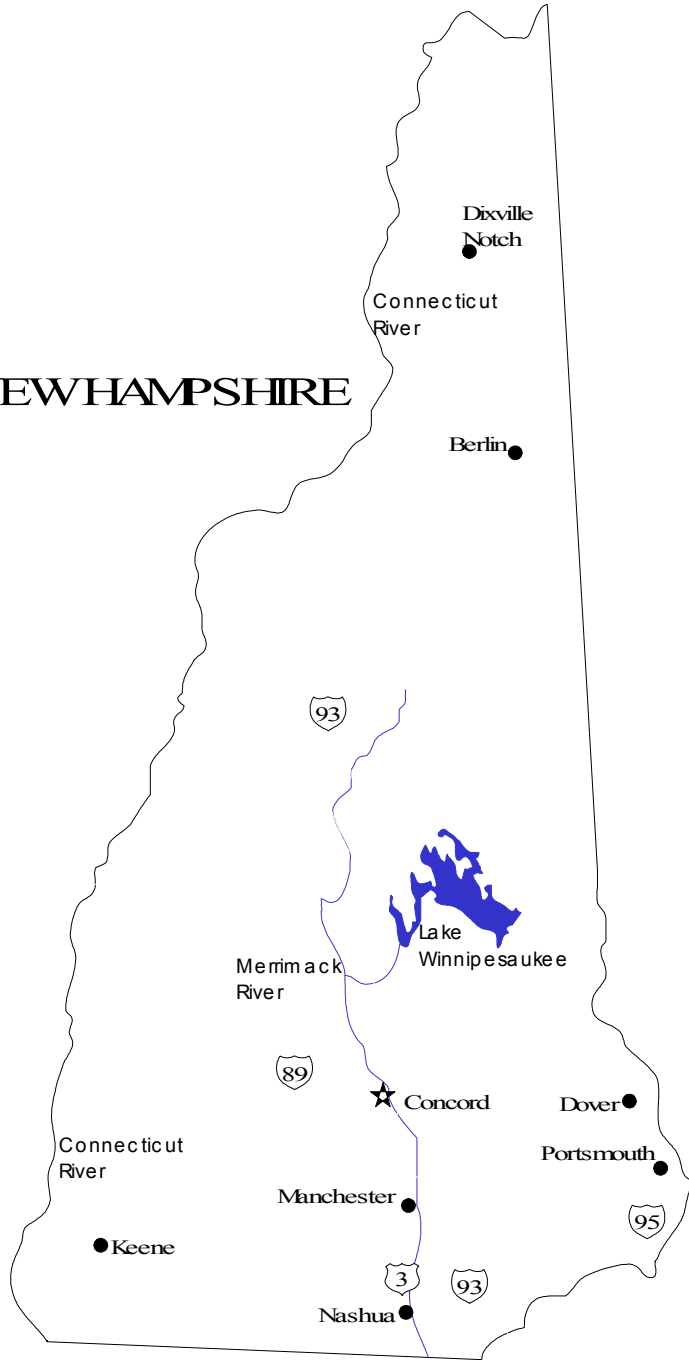
Under an English land grant, Capt. John Smith set settlers to establish a fishing colony at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, near present day Ryue and Dover in 1623. Capt. James Mason, who helped in the founding of Portsmouth in 1630, gave New Hampshire its name. After a 38-year period of union with Massachusetts, New Hampshire was made a separate royal colony in 1679. As leaders in the revolutionary cause, New Hampshire delegates received the honor of being the first to vote for the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

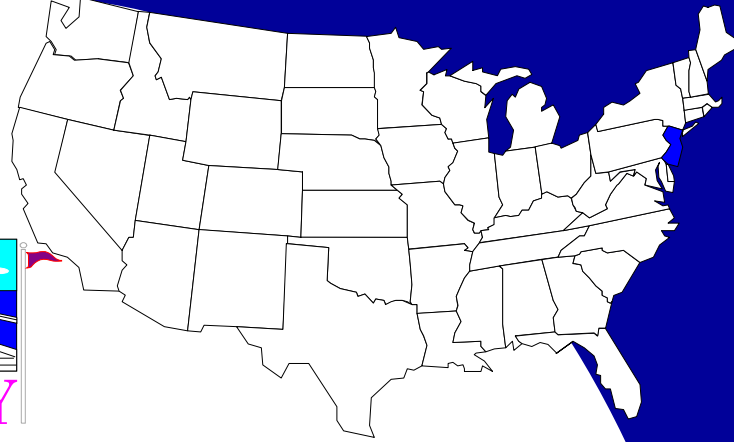
Abundant water power early turned the state into an industrial force, and manufacturing is the principal source of income in the state. The most important industrial products are electrical and other machinery, textiles, pulp and paper products, and stone and clay products.

Dairy and poultry farming and growing fruit, truck vegetables, corn, potatoes and hay are the major agricultural pursuits. Tourism, because of New Hampshire’s scenic and recreational resources, now brings over \$3.5 billion into the state annually.



NEW HAMPSHIRE





State:	New Jersey
Capital:	Trenton
Nickname:	Garden State
State Flower:	Purple Violet
State Bird:	Eastern Goldfinch
State Tree:	Red Oak
State Song:	None
Entered Union & Rank:	December 18, 1787 (3)

New Jersey's early colonial history was involved with that of New York, of which it was a part. One year after the Dutch surrender to England in 1664, New Jersey was organized as an English colony under Governor Phillip Carteret. In the late 1600's the colony was divided between Carteret and William Penn; later it would be administered by the royal governor of New York. Finally, in 1738, New Jersey was separated from New York under it's own royal governor, Lewis Morris.

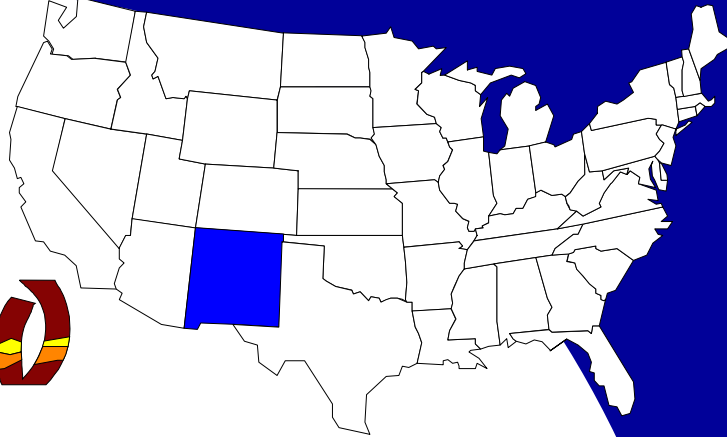
Today New Jersey, an area of wide industrial diversification, is known as the Crossroads of the East. Products from over 1,500 factories can be delivered overnight to almost 60 million people, representing 12 states and the District of Columbia. The greatest single industry is chemicals, and New Jersey is one of the foremost research centers in the world. Many large oil refineries are located in northern New Jersey, and other important manufactures are pharmaceuticals, instruments, machinery, electrical goods and apparel.

The state ranks high in production of garden vegetables. Tomatoes, asparagus, corn and blueberries are important crops. Poultry farming and dairying make significant contributions to the state's economy.





NEW MEXICO



State:	New Mexico
Capital:	Santa Fe
Nickname:	Land Of Enchantment
State Flower:	Yucca
State Bird:	Roadrunner
State Tree:	Pinon
State Song:	"O Fair New Mexico"
Entered Union & Rank:	January 6, 1912 (47)

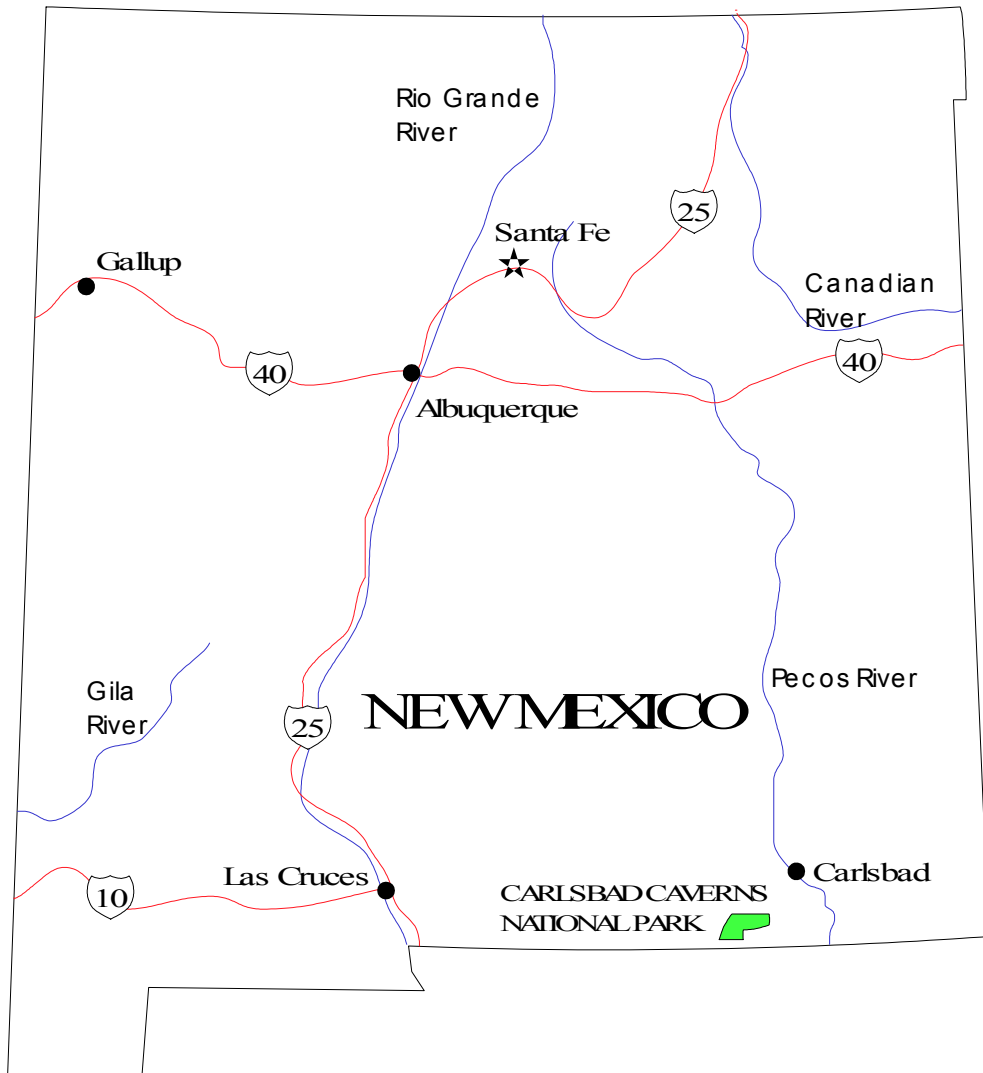
In 1598, the first Spanish settlement was established on the Rio Grande River by Juan de Onate. In 1610 Santa Fe was founded and made the capital of New Mexico.

The U.S. acquired most of New Mexico in 1848, as a result of the Mexican War, and the remainder in the 1853 Gadsden Purchase. Union troops captured the area from the Confederates during the Civil War. With the surrender of Geronimo in 1886, the Apache Wars and most of the Indian troubles in the area ended.

Since 1945, New Mexico has been a leader in energy research and development with tests in nuclear, solar and geothermal areas.

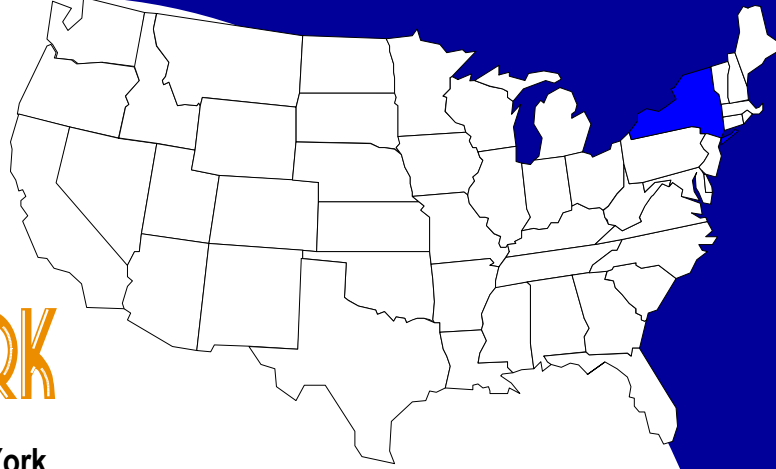
Minerals are the state's richest natural resources with petroleum, natural gas, copper, gold, silver, zinc, and lead contributing to the state's income. The principal manufacturing industries include food products, chemicals, transportation equipment, lumber, electrical machinery and stone-clay products. More than two thirds of the state's farm income comes from livestock production, especially sheep. Cotton, pecans and sorghum are the most important field crops.







NEW YORK



State:	New York
Capital:	Albany
Nickname:	Empire State
State Flower:	Rose
State Bird:	Bluebird
State Tree:	Sugar Maple
State Song:	"I Love New York"
Entered Union & Rank:	July 26, 1788 (11)

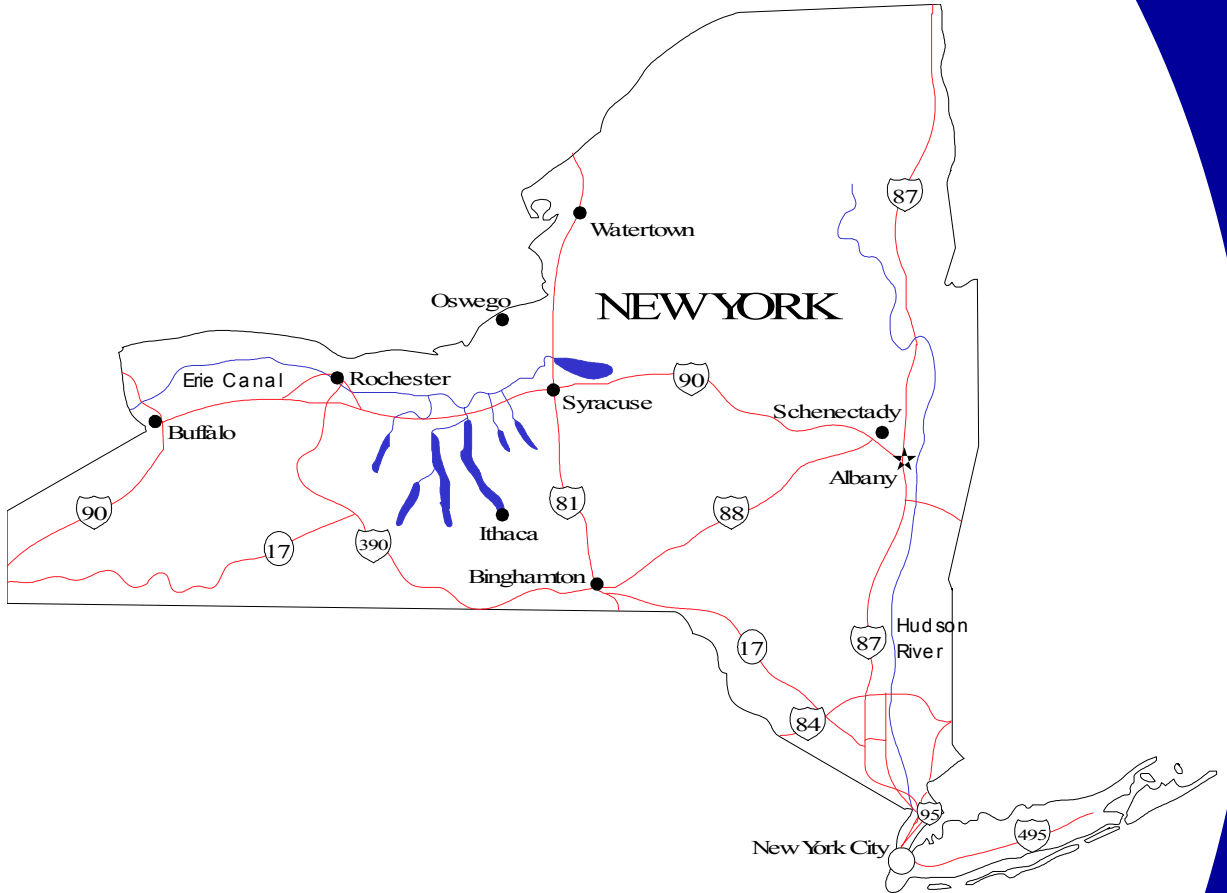
In 1609 northern New York was explored and claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain. In 1624 the first permanent Dutch settlement was established as Fort Orange (now Albany). One year later Peter Minuit is said to have purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets worth about \$24 and founded the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam (now New York City), which was surrendered to the English in 1664.

For a short time New York City was the U.S. capital and George Washington was inaugurated there as the first President on April 30, 1789.

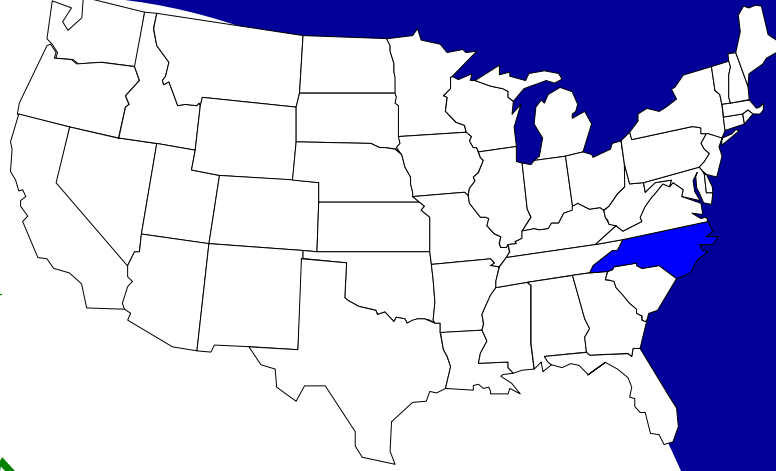
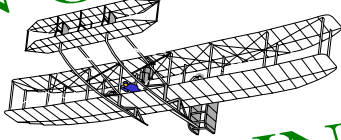
New York is the spectacular nerve center of the nation. It is a leader in manufacturing, foreign trade, commercial and financial transactions, book and magazine publishing and theatrical production. New York City is not only a national but an international leader. In addition to it's leading seaport, John F. Kennedy International Airport is one of the busiest airports in the world.

The state ranks third in the nation in manufacturing. The principal industries are apparel, printing and publishing, leather products, instruments and electronic equipment. New York farms are famous for raising cattle and calves, producing corn for grain, poultry, and raising fruits and vegetables. The state is also a leading wine producer.





NORTH CAROLINA



State:	North Carolina
Capital:	Raleigh
Nickname:	Tar Heel State
State Flower:	Dogwood
State Bird:	Cardinal
State Tree:	Pine
State Song:	"The Old North State"
Entered Union & Rank:	November 21, 1789 (12)

English colonists, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, unsuccessfully attempted to settle Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1587. Virginia Dare, born there in 1857, was the first child of English parentage born in America. In 1653 the first permanent settlements were established by English colonists from Virginia near the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers.

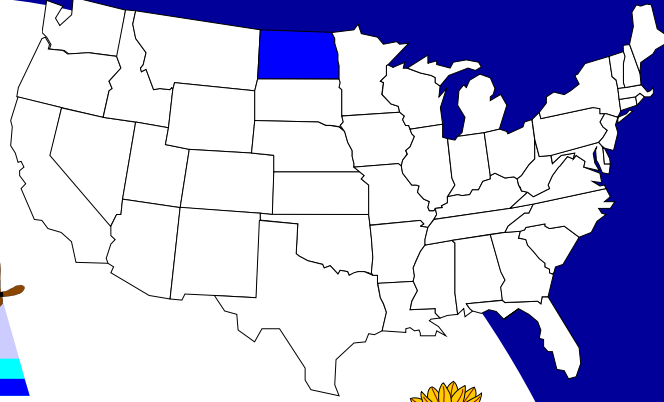
North Carolina is the nation's largest furniture, tobacco, brick and textile producer. The production is highly diversified, with metal working, chemicals and paper constituting enormous industries. Tobacco, corn, cotton, hay, peanuts and truck vegetable crops are of major importance.

With the Great Smoky Mountains, the Blue Ridge Parkway and miles of sandy beaches along the Atlantic Ocean, tourism is also important to the state, with travelers spending more than \$1 billion annually.





NORTH DAKOTA



State:	North Dakota
Capital:	Bismarck
Nickname:	Sioux State
State Flower:	Wild Prairie Rose
State Bird:	Western Meadowlark
State Tree:	American Elm
State Song:	"North Dakota Hymn"
Entered Union & Rank:	November 2, 1889 (39)

In 1803, the U.S. acquired most of North Dakota from France in the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark explored the region in 1804-1806, and the first settlements were made at Pembina in 1812 by Scottish and Irish families while the area was still in dispute between the U.S. and Great Britain. In 1818, the U.S. obtained the northeastern part of North Dakota by treaty with Great Britain and took possession of Pembina in 1823.

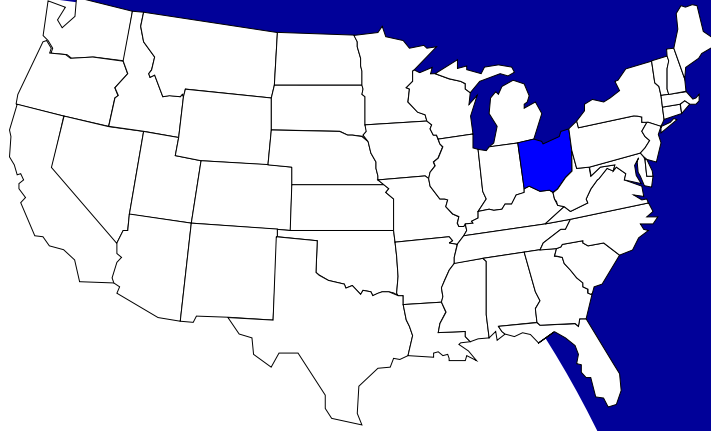
North Dakota is the most rural of all the states, with farms covering more than 90% of the land. North Dakota ranks first in the nation with the production of spring and durum wheat. Other agricultural products include barley, rye, sunflowers, dry edible beans, honey, oats, flaxseed, sugar beets and hay. Beef cattle, sheep and hogs are also raised. The state also produces natural gas, salt, clay, sand and gravel.

The state is known for its waterfowl, grouse and deer hunting and bass, trout and northern pike fishing. North Dakota has 20 state parks and recreation areas.





OHIO



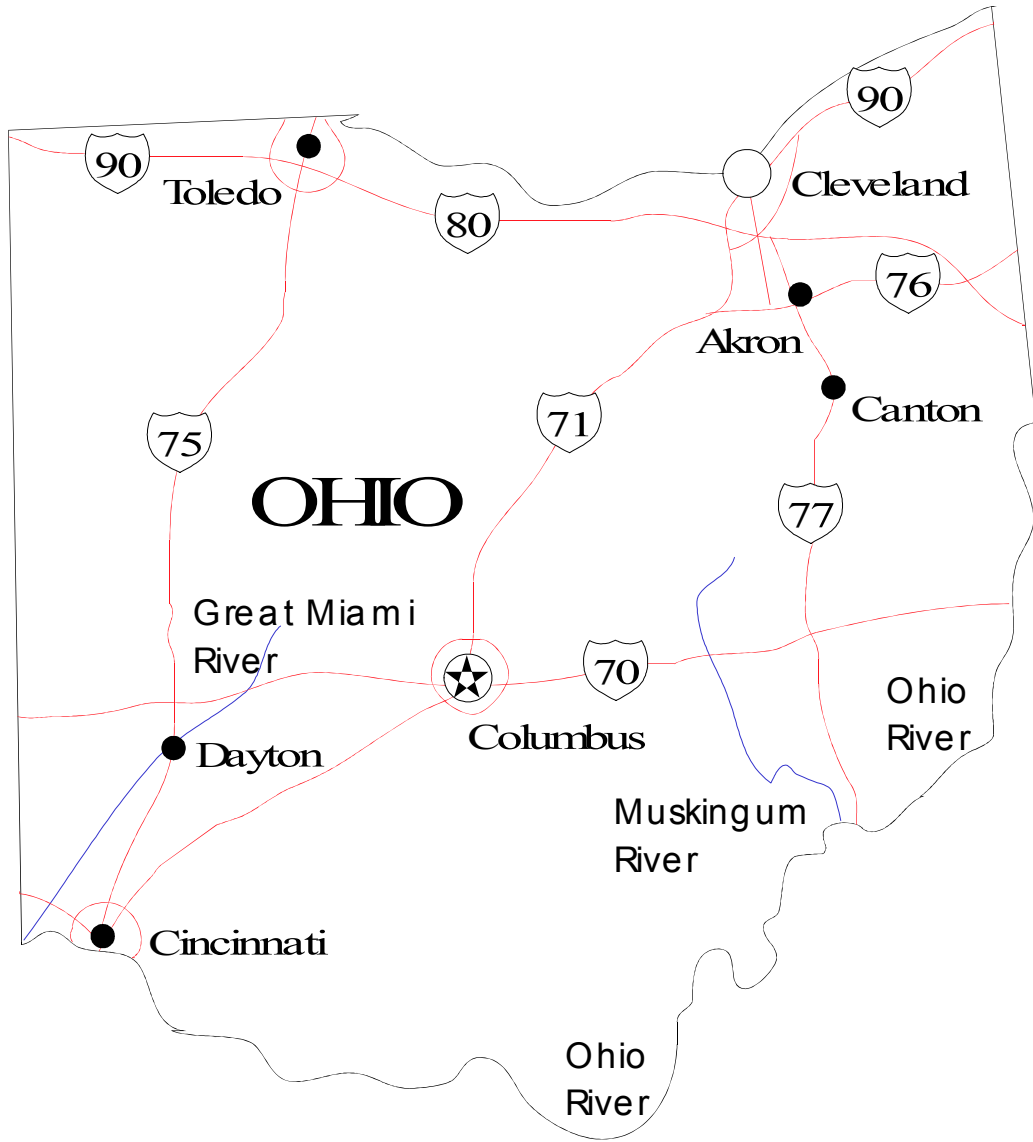
State:	Ohio
Capital:	Columbus
Nickname:	Buckeye State
State Flower:	Scarlet Carnation
State Bird:	Cardinal
State Tree:	Buckeye
State Song:	"Beautiful Ohio"
Entered Union & Rank:	March 1, 1803 (17)

First explored for France by La Salle in 1669, the Ohio region became British property after the French and Indian War. Ohio was acquired by the U.S. after the Revolutionary War in 1783, and in 1788 the first permanent settlement was established at Marietta, capital of the Northwest Territory.

Ohio is one of the nation's industrial leaders, ranking third in the value of manufactured products. Important manufacturing centers are located in or near Ohio's major cities. Akron is known for rubber, Canton for roller bearings, Cincinnati for jet engines and machine tools, Cleveland for auto assembly and parts, refining and steel, Dayton for office machines, refrigeration, and heating and auto equipment, Youngstown and Steubenville for steel and Toledo for glass and auto parts.

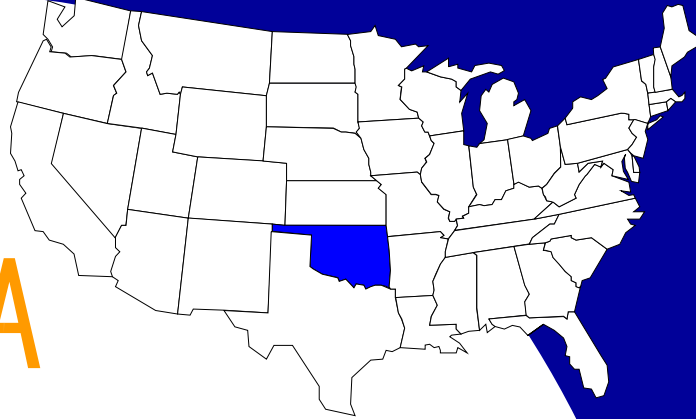
The state's thousands of factories almost overshadow its importance in agriculture and mining. Its fertile soil produces soybeans, corn, oats, grapes and clover. More than half of Ohio's farm receipts come from dairying, sheep and hog raising. Ohio is the top state in lime production and among the leader in coal, clay, salt, sand and gravel.







OKLAHOMA



State:	Oklahoma
Capital:	Oklahoma City
Nickname:	Sooner State
State Flower:	Mistletoe
State Bird:	Scissortail Flycatcher
State Tree:	Redbud
State Song:	“Oklahoma”
Entered Union & Rank:	November 16, 1907 (46)

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado first explored the region for Spain in 1541. The U.S. acquired most of Oklahoma in 1803 in the Louisiana Purchase from France; the Western Panhandle region became U.S. territory with the annexation of Texas in 1845.

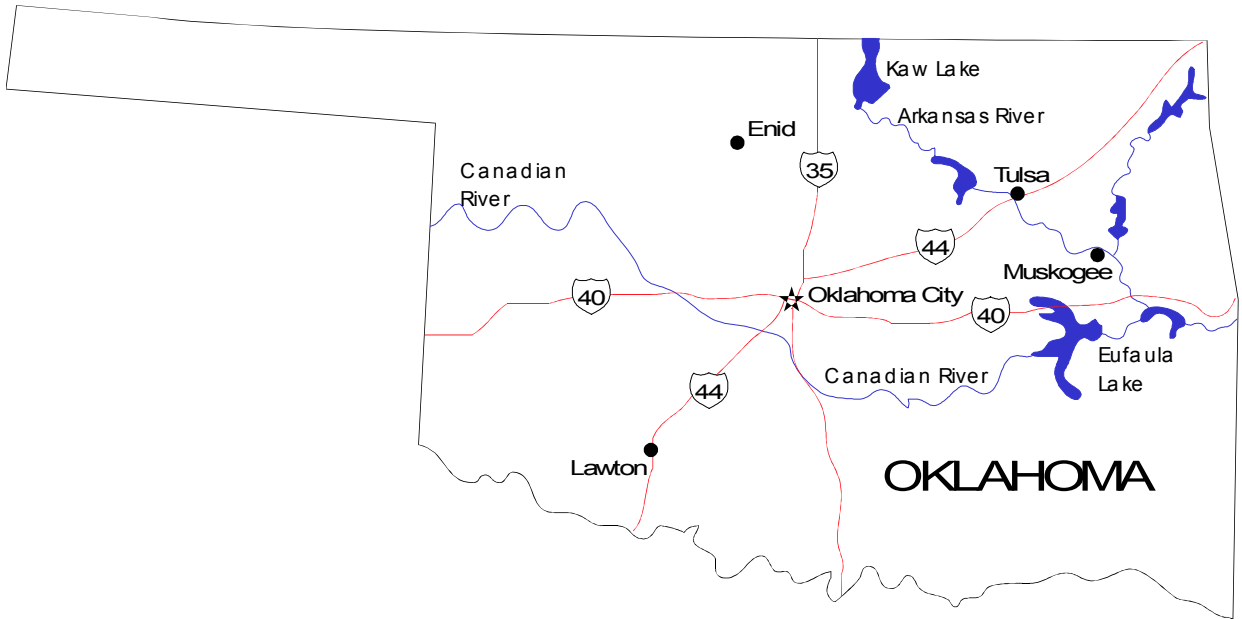
Set aside as Indian Territory in 1834, the region was divided into Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory on May 2, 1890. The two combined to form a new state, Oklahoma, on November 16, 1907.

On April 22, 1889, the first day homesteading was permitted, 50,000 people swarmed into the area. Those who tried to beat the noon starting gun were called “Sooners,” hence the state’s nickname.

Oil made Oklahoma a rich state, but natural gas production has now surpassed it. Oil refining, meat packing, food processing and machinery manufacturing (especially construction and oil equipment) are important industries.

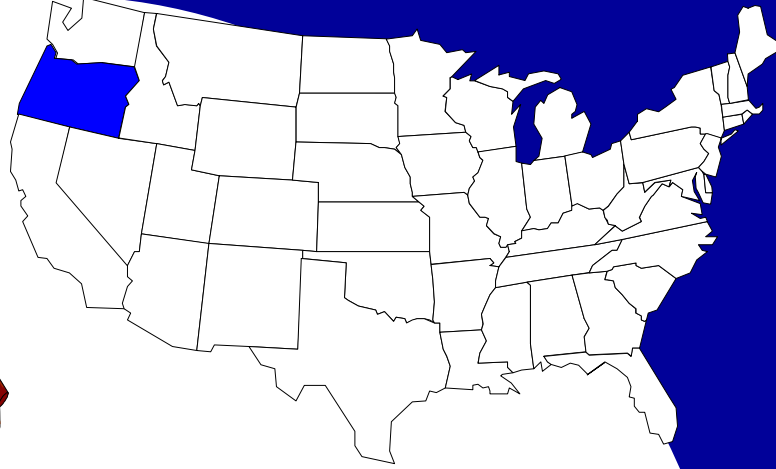
Oklahoma’s rich plains produce bumper crops of sorghum, hay, cotton and peanuts. More than half of Oklahoma’s annual farm receipts are contributed by livestock products, including cattle, dairy products and broilers.







OREGON



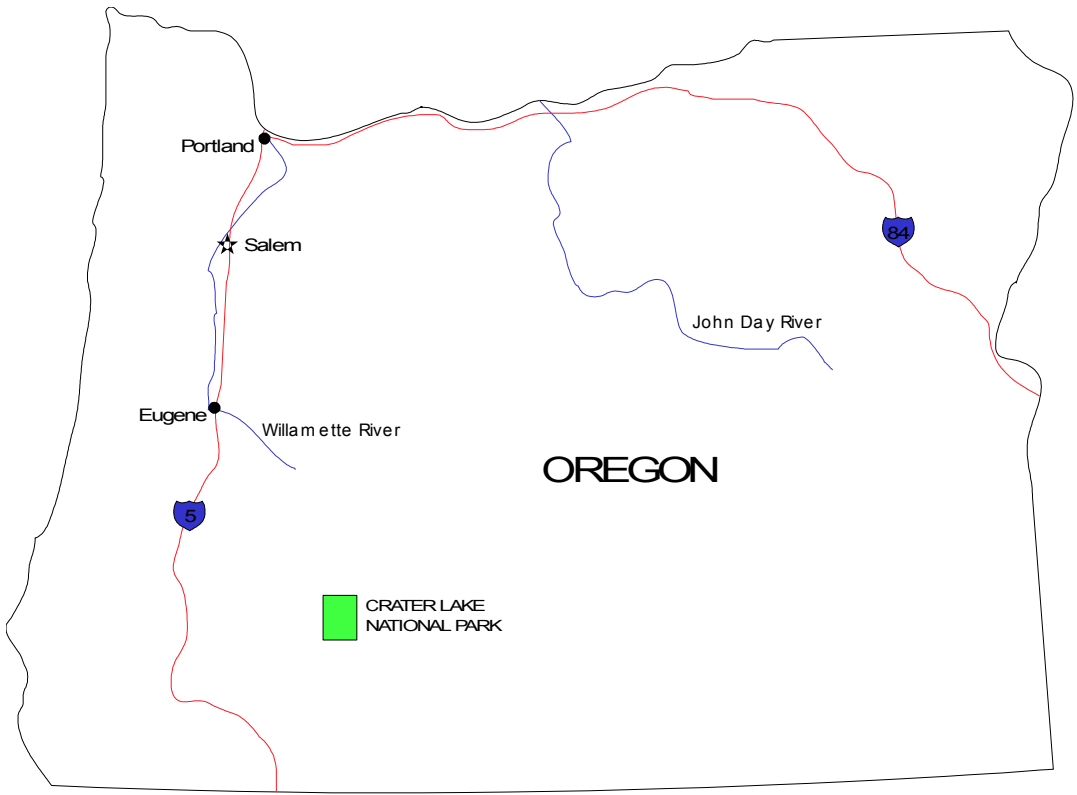
State:	Oregon
Capital:	Salem
Nickname:	Beaver State
State Flower:	Oregon Grape
State Bird:	Western Meadowlark
State Tree:	Douglas Fir
State Song:	"Oregon, My Oregon"
Entered Union & Rank:	February 14, 1859 (33)

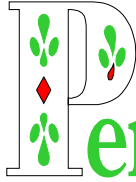
In 1805 the Lewis and Clark expedition explored the area, and John Jacob Astor's fur depot, Astoria, was founded in 1811. Disputes for control of Oregon between American settlers and the Hudson Bay Company were finally resolved in the 1846 Oregon Treaty in which Great Britain gave up all claims to the region.

Oregon has a \$3.1 billion lumber and wood products industry. Its salmon fishing industry is one of the world's largest. In agriculture, the state leads in growing peppermint, winter pears, fresh plums, prunes, blackberries, boysenberries, filberts, blue lake beans, cover seed crops, strawberries, hops, wheat, grains, sugar beets, potatoes, green peas, fiber flax, dairy products, livestock, poultry, apples, pears and cherries. Oregon is the source of all the nickel produced in the U.S.

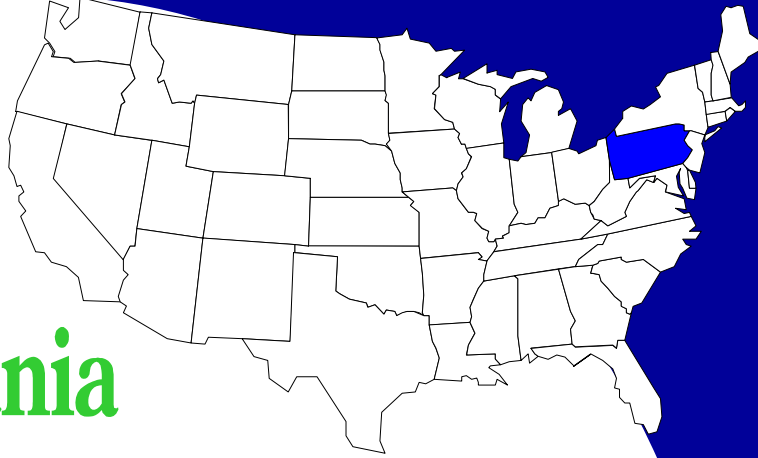
Leading manufactures are lumber, plywood, metal work, machinery, aluminum, chemicals, paper food packing and electronic equipment.







ennsylvania



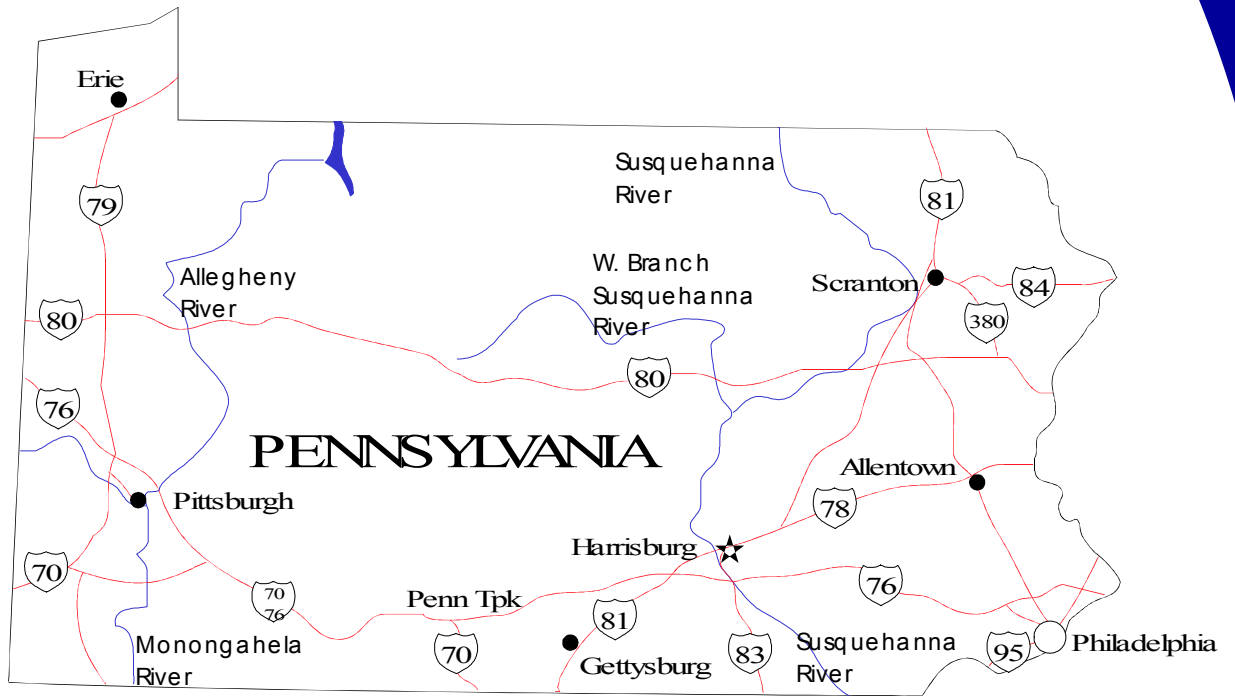
State:	Pennsylvania
Capital:	Harrisburg
Nickname:	Keystone State
State Flower:	Mountain Laurel
State Bird:	Ruffed Grouse
State Tree:	Hemlock
State Song:	"Pennsylvania"
Entered Union & Rank:	December 12, 1787 (2)

Rich in historic lore, Pennsylvania territory was disputed in the early 1600's among the Dutch, the Swedes and the English. English acquired the region in 1664 with the capture of New York, and in 1681 Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn, a Quaker, by King Charles II.

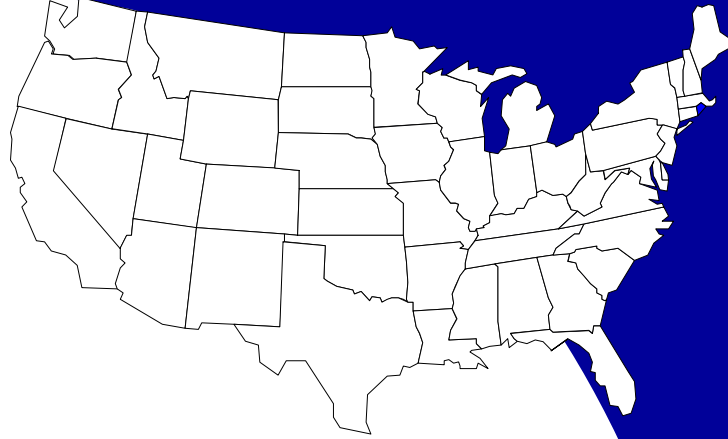
Philadelphia was the seat of the federal government almost continuously from 1776 to 1800; there the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 and the U.S. Constitution was drawn up in 1787. Valley Forge, of Revolutionary War fame, and Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War, are both located in Pennsylvania. The Liberty Bell is located in a glass pavilion across from Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The state is a leader in the production of chemicals, food and electrical machinery, and produces about 10% of the nation's cement. Also important are brick and tiles, glass, limestone and slate. Pennsylvania is the country's largest producer of specialty steel. Leading agriculture products include milk, poultry, eggs, fruit, sweet corn, potatoes, mushrooms, cheese, beans, hay, maple syrup and Christmas trees. Tourists spend approximately \$6 billion in Pennsylvania annually.





RHODE ISLAND



State:	Rhode Island
Capital:	Providence
Nickname:	Ocean State
State Flower:	Violet
State Bird:	Rhode Island Red
State Tree:	Red Maple
State Song:	"Rhode Island"
Entered Union & Rank:	May 29, 1790 (13)

From its beginnings, Rhode Island has been distinguished by its support for freedom of conscience and action, started by Roger Williams, who was exiled by the Massachusetts Bay Colony of Puritans in 1636, and was the founder of the present state capital, Providence.

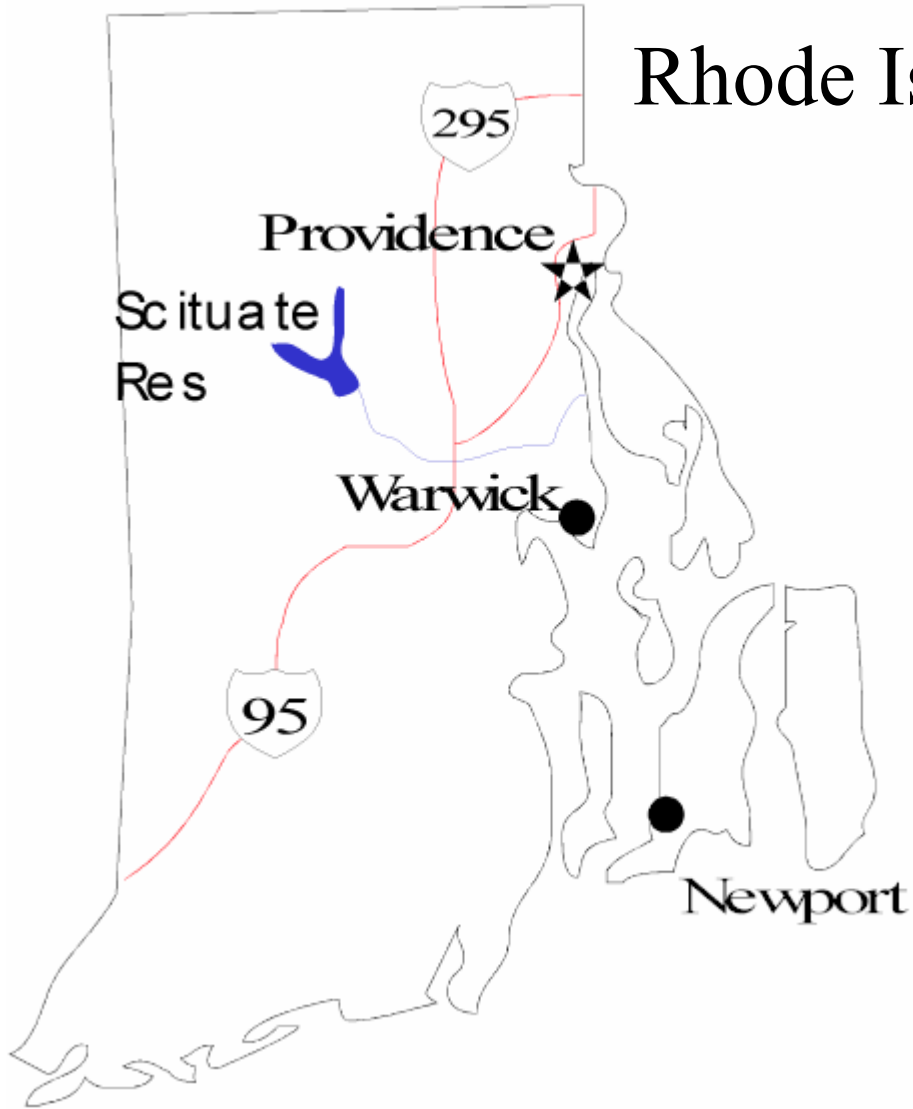
Rhode Island, the smallest of the 50 states, is densely populated and highly industrialized. It is the primary jewelry center for the U.S. Electronics, metal, plastic products and boat and ship construction are other important industries.

Two of New England's fishing ports are at Galilee and Newport. Rural areas of the state support small scale farming, including grapes for local wineries, turf grass and nursery stock.

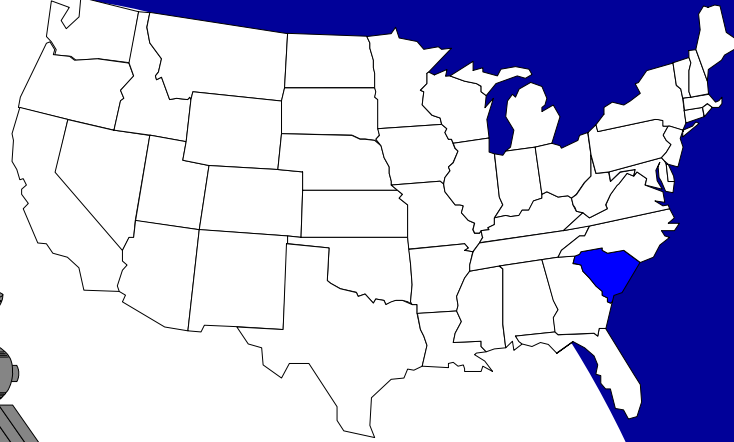
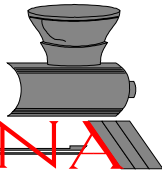
Newport became famous as the summer capital of society in the mid-19th century. Many large mansions still stand today and are a favorite vacation spot for tourists.



Rhode Island



SOUTH CAROLINA



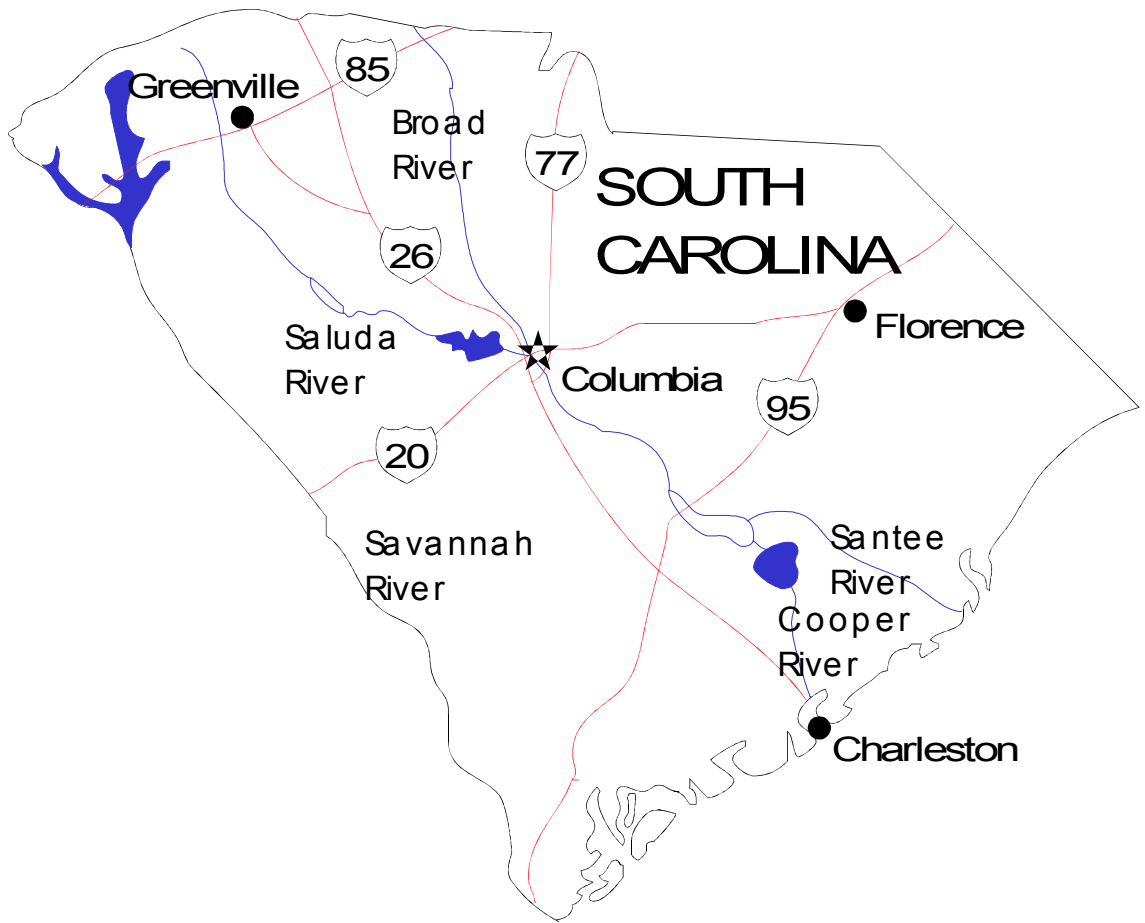
State:	South Carolina
Capital:	Columbia
Nickname:	Palmetto State
State Flower:	Carolina Yellow Jasmine
State Bird:	Carolina Wren
State Tree:	Palmetto Tree
State Song:	“Carolina”
Entered Union & Rank:	May 23, 1788 (8)

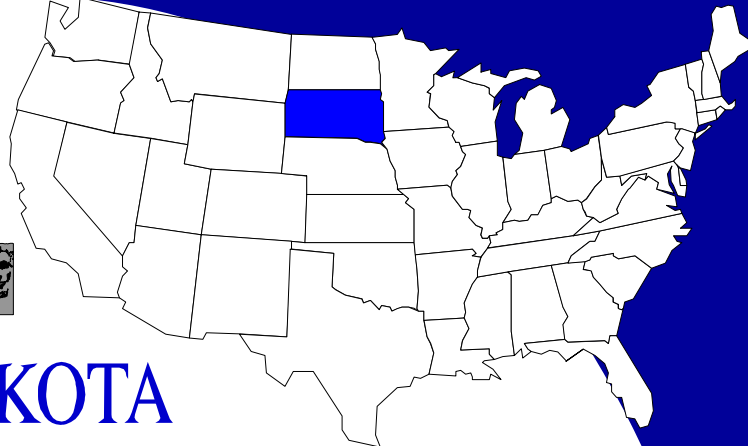
The first permanent English settlement was made in 1670 at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River, but poor conditions drove the settlers to the site of Charleston (originally called Charles Town). South Carolina, officially separated from North Carolina in 1729, was the scene of extensive military action during the Revolution and again during the Civil War. The Civil War began in 1861 as South Carolina troops fired on federal Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and the state was the first to secede from the Union.

Once primarily agricultural, South Carolina has built so many large textile and other mills that today its factories produce eight times the output of its farms in cash value. Charleston makes asbestos, and wood, pulp, and steel products. Chemicals, machinery and apparel are also important.

Farms have become fewer but larger in recent years. South Carolina grows more peaches than any other state except California; it ranks fifth in overall tobacco production. Other farm products include cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, soybeans, corn and oats.







SOUTH DAKOTA

State:	South Dakota
Capital:	Pierre
Nickname:	Coyote State
State Flower:	American Pasque flower
State Bird:	Ring-Necked Pheasant
State Tree:	Black Hills Spruce
State Song:	"Hail! South Dakota"
Entered Union & Rank:	November 2, 1889 (40)

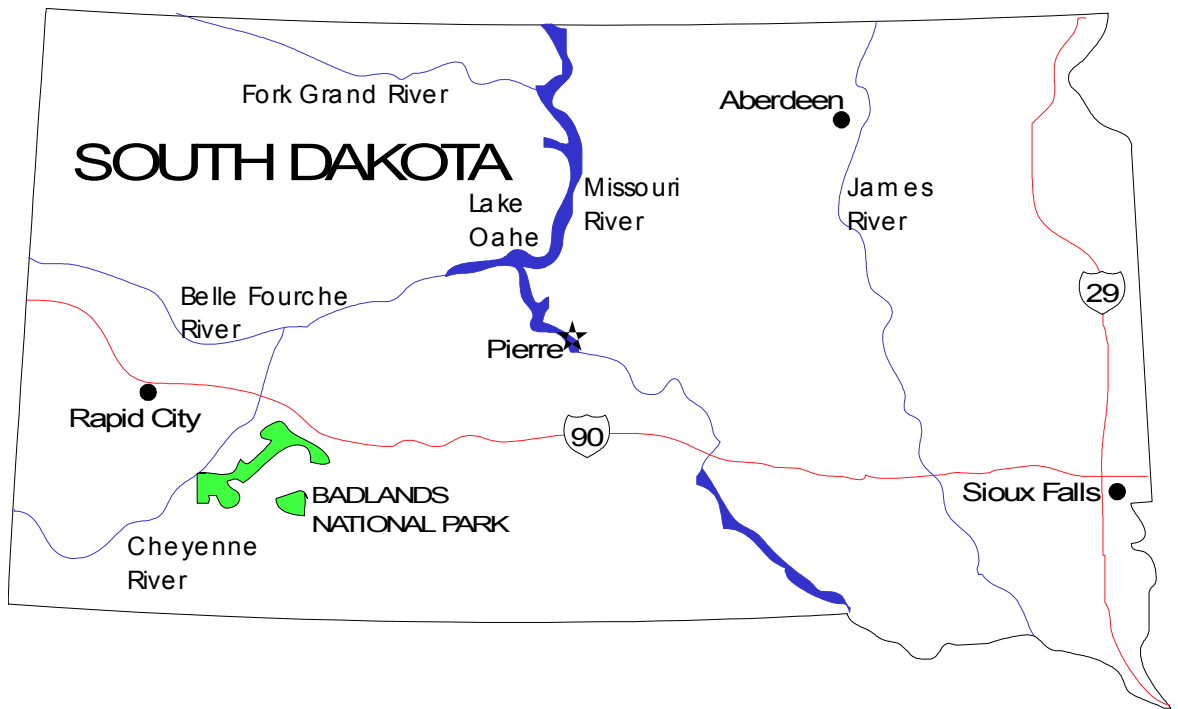
Exploration of the area began in 1743 when Louis-Joseph and Francois Verendrye came from France in search of a route to the Pacific. The U.S. acquired the region as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and it was explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-1806. Fort Pierre, the first permanent settlement, was established in 1817. In 1831 the first Missouri River steamboat reached the fort.

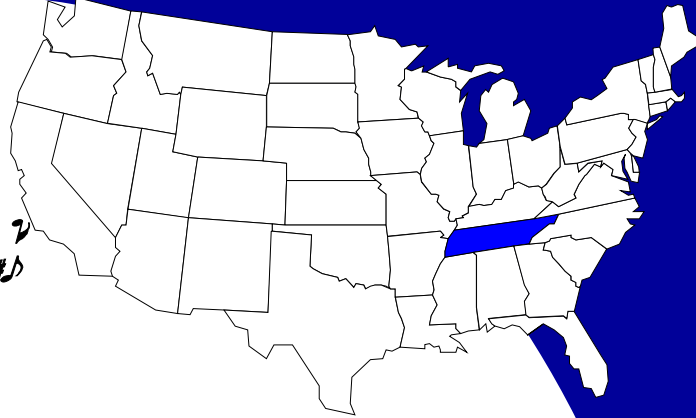
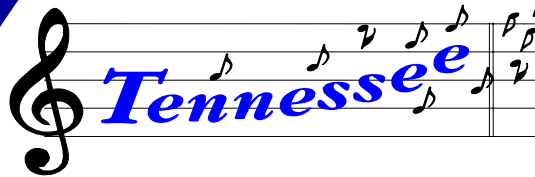
Settlement of South Dakota did not begin in earnest until the arrival of the railroad in 1873 and the discovery of gold in the Black Hills the following year.

Agriculture is the state's leading industry. South Dakota leads the nation in production of oats and ranks second among the states in production of rye, flaxseed and sunflower seed.

The state is the nation's second leading producer of gold and the Homestake Mine is the richest in the U.S. Processing of food produced by farms and ranches is the largest South Dakota manufacturing industry, followed by lumber, wood products and machinery.







State:	Tennessee
Capital:	Nashville
Nickname:	Volunteer State
State Flower:	Iris
State Bird:	Mockingbird
State Tree:	Tulip Poplar
State Song:	"Tennessee Waltz"
Entered Union & Rank:	June 1, 1796 (16)

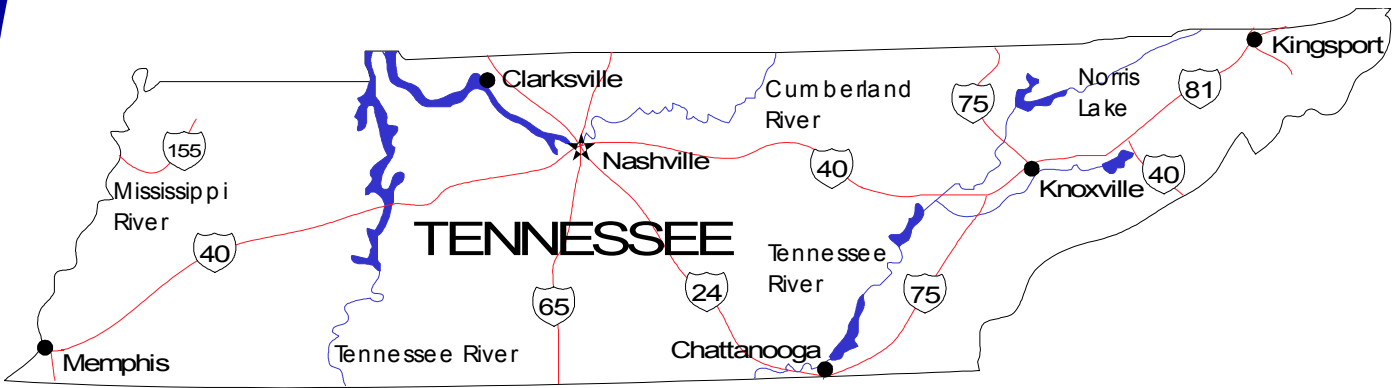
First visited by the Spanish explorer de Soto in 1540, the Tennessee area would later be claimed by both France and England as a result of the 1660's and 1680's explorations of Marquette and Joliet, La Salle and the Englishmen James Needham and Gabriel Arthur.

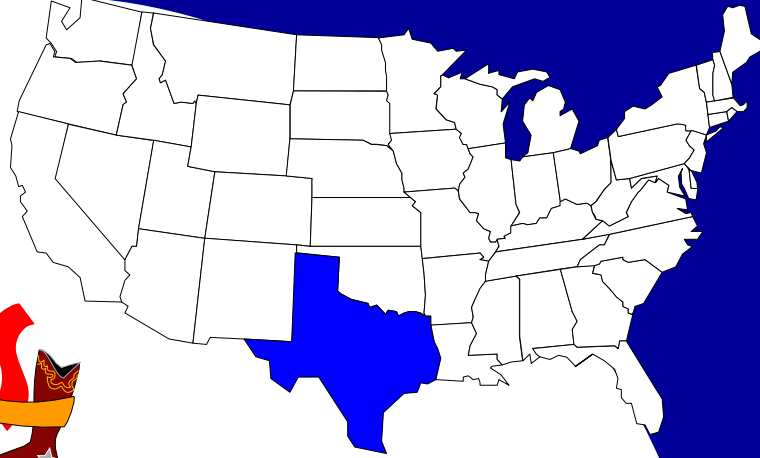
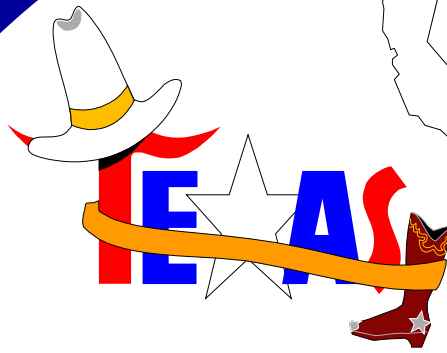
Great Britain obtained the region following the French and Indian War in 1763, and it was rapidly occupied by settlers moving from Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1790 Congress organized the territory south of the Ohio River and Tennessee joined the Union in 1796.

Among the most important products are chemicals, textiles, apparel, electrical machinery, furniture and leather goods. Other lines of industry include food processing, lumber, primary metals and metal products. The state is known as the U.S. hardwood flooring center. It also ranks first in the production of marble, zinc, pyrite and ball clay.

Tennessee is one of the leading tobacco-producing states in the nation. Its farming income is also derived from livestock and dairy products as well as corn, cotton and soybeans.







State:	Texas
Capital:	Austin
Nickname:	Lone Star State
State Flower:	Bluebonnet
State Bird:	Mockingbird
State Tree:	Pecan
State Song:	"Texas, Our Texas"
Entered Union & Rank:	December 29, 1845 (28)

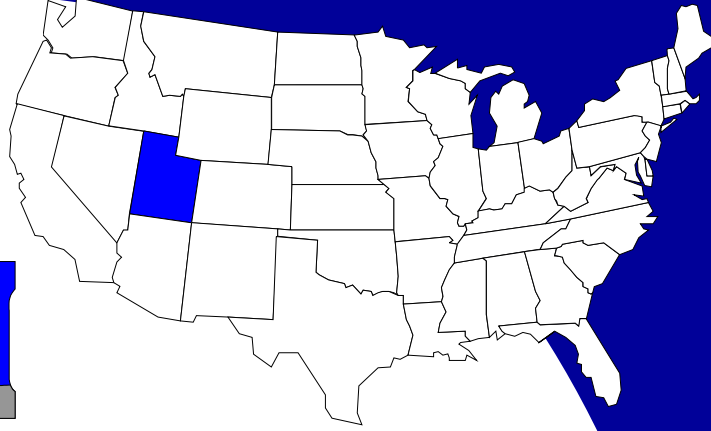
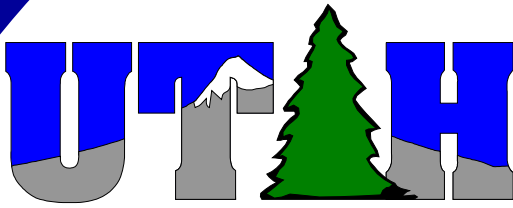
Spanish explorers, including Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado, were the first to visit the region in the 16th and 17th centuries, settling at Ysleta near El Paso in 1682. Americans, lead by Stephen F. Austin, began to settle along the Brazos River in 1821 when Texas was controlled by Mexico. In 1836, following a brief war between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government, and famous battles of the Alamo and San Jacinto, the Independent Republic of Texas was proclaimed with Sam Houston as president.

Processing enormous natural resources, Texas is a major agricultural and industrial giant. Sulfur, salt, helium, asphalt, graphite, bromine, natural gas, cement and clays give Texas first place in mineral production. Chemicals, oil refining, food processing, machinery and transportation equipment are among the major manufacturing industries.

Texas ranches and farms produce beef cattle, poultry, rice, pecans, peanuts, sorghum and an extensive variety of vegetables and fruits.







State:	Utah
Capital:	Salt Lake City
Nickname:	Beehive State
State Flower:	Sego Lily
State Bird:	Seagull
State Tree:	Blue Spruce
State Song:	"Utah, We Love Thee"
Entered Union & Rank:	January 4, 1896 (45)

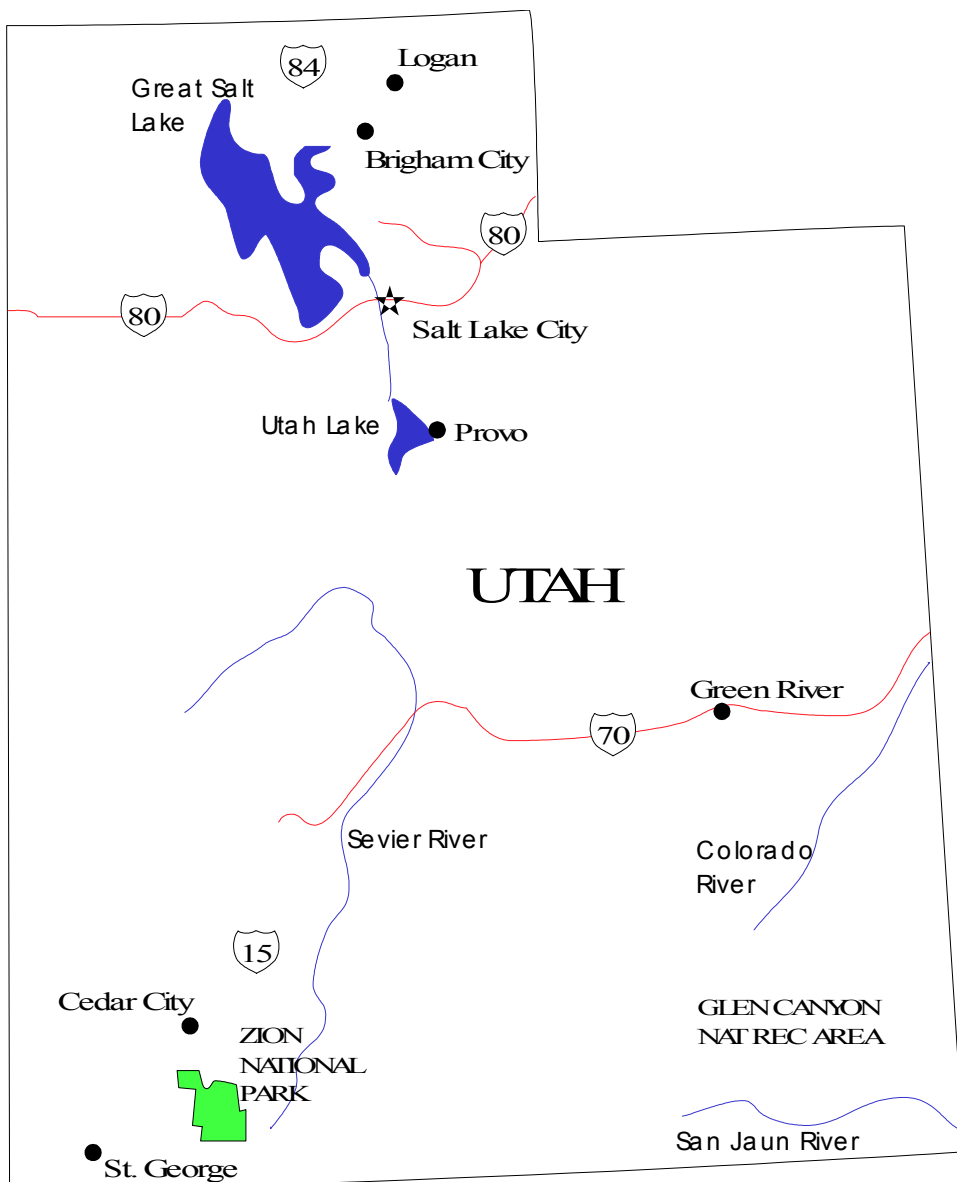
The region was first explored for Spain by Franciscan Friars in 1776. In 1824 the famous American frontiersman Jim Bridger discovered the Great Salt Lake.

Feeling the religious persecution encountered in eastern and middle-western states, the Mormons reached the Great Salt Lake in 1847 and began to build Salt Lake City. The U.S. acquired the Utah region in the treaty ending the Mexican War in 1848, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed with the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Summit in 1869.

Rich in natural resources, Utah has long been a leading producer of copper, gold, silver, zinc and lead. Oil has become a major product. Ranked eighth among the states in the number of sheep, Utah also produces large crops of alfalfa, winter wheat and beans.

Utah's traditional industries of agriculture and mining are being complemented by increased tourism business and growing aerospace, biomedical and computer-related business.







VERMONT

State:	Vermont
Capital:	Montpelier
Nickname:	Green Mountain State
State Flower:	Red Clover
State Bird:	Hermit Thrush
State Tree:	Sugar Maple
State Song:	“Hail! Vermont”
Entered Union & Rank:	March 4, 1791 (14)

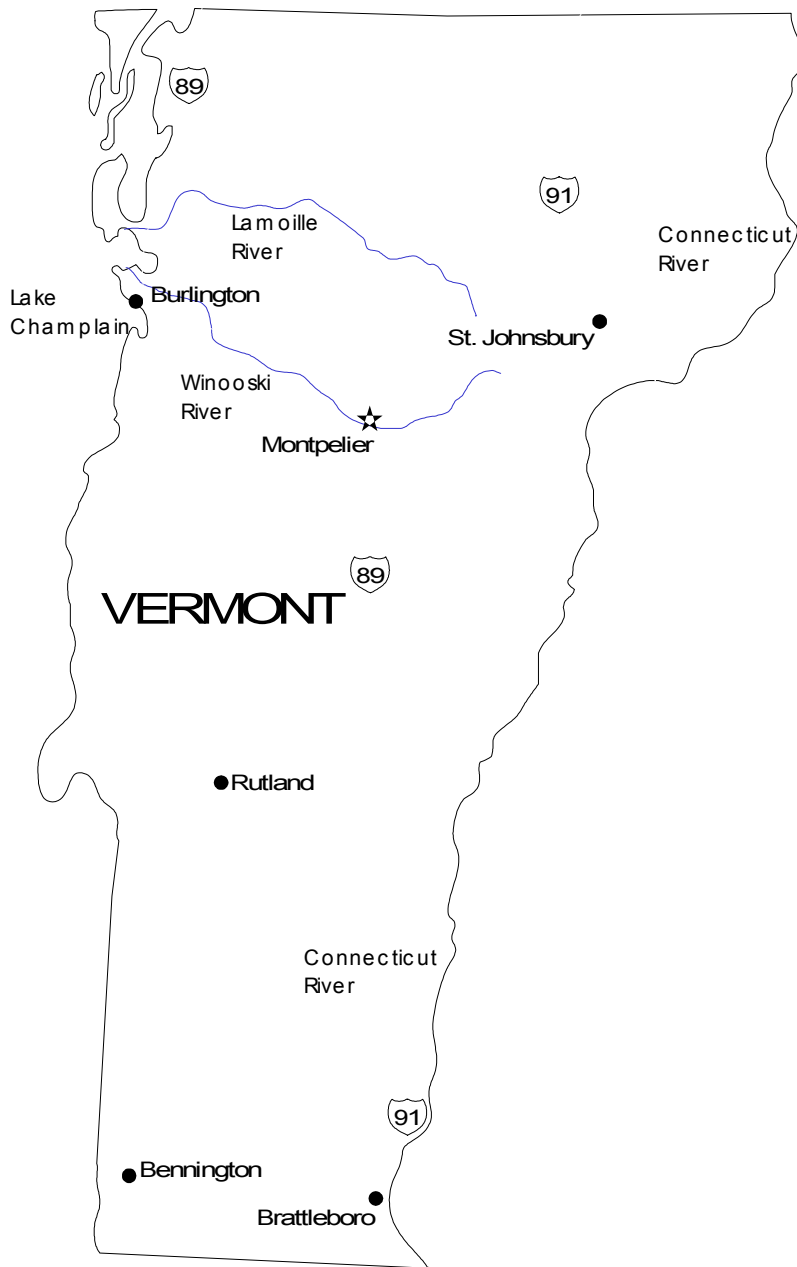
The Vermont region was explored and claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain in 1609, with the first French settlement established at Fort Ste. Anne in 1666. The first English settlers moved into the area in 1724 and built Fort Drummer on the site of present day Brattleboro.

First organized to drive settlers from New York out of Vermont, the Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, won fame by capturing Fort Ticonderoga from the British on May 10, 1775, in the early days of the Revolution.

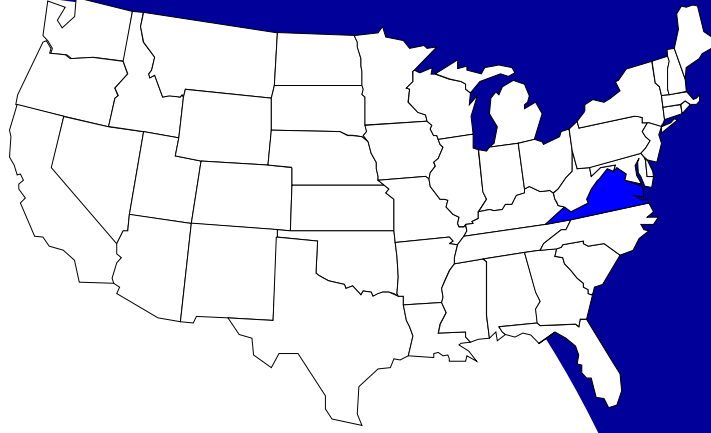
Vermont leads the nation in the production of monument granite, marble and maple syrup. It is also a leader in the production of talc. In ratio to population, Vermont keeps more dairy cows than any other state. The state’s soil is devoted to dairying, truck farming and fruit growing.

Principal industrial products include electrical equipment, fabricated metal products, printing and publishing and paper. With its many ski resorts, tourism plays a major part in the states economy.





VIRGINIA



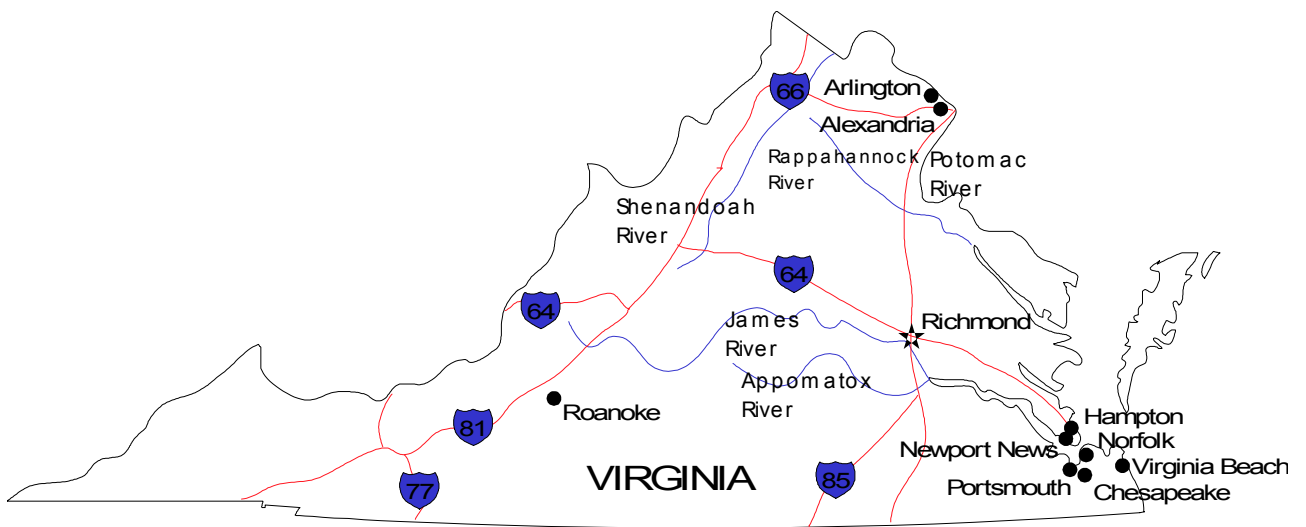
State:	Virginia
Capital:	Richmond
Nickname:	Old Dominion
State Flower:	American Dogwood
State Bird:	Cardinal
State Tree:	None
State Song:	“Carry Me Back to Old Virginia”
Entered Union & Rank:	June 25, 1788 (10)

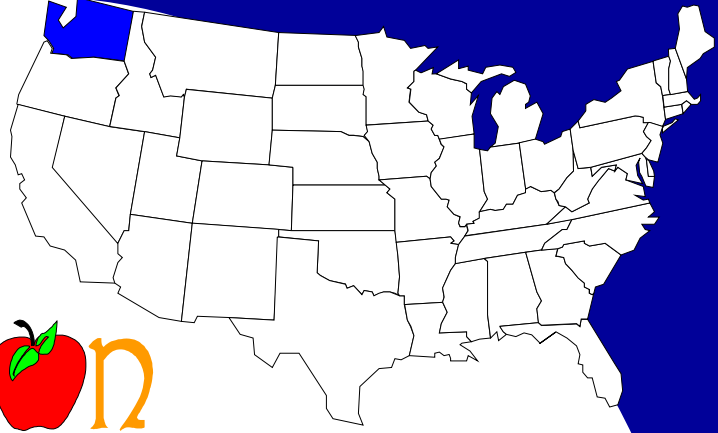
The history of America is closely tied to that of Virginia, particularly in the Colonial period. Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and slavery was introduced there in 1619. The surrenders ending both the American Revolution (Yorktown) and the Civil War (Appomattox) occurred in Virginia. The state is called the “Mother of Presidents” because eight chief executives of the U.S. were born there.

Today, Virginia has a large number of diversified manufacturing industries, including transportation equipment, textiles, food processing and printing. Other important lines of industry are electronic and other electric equipment, chemicals, apparel, lumber and wood products, furniture and industrial machinery.

Agriculture remains an important sector in Virginia’s economy and the state ranks among the top 10 in the U.S. in tomatoes, tobacco, peanuts, summer potatoes, turkeys, apples, broilers and sweet potatoes. Other crops include corn, vegetables and barley. Virginia is famous for its Smithfield hams.







WASHINGTON

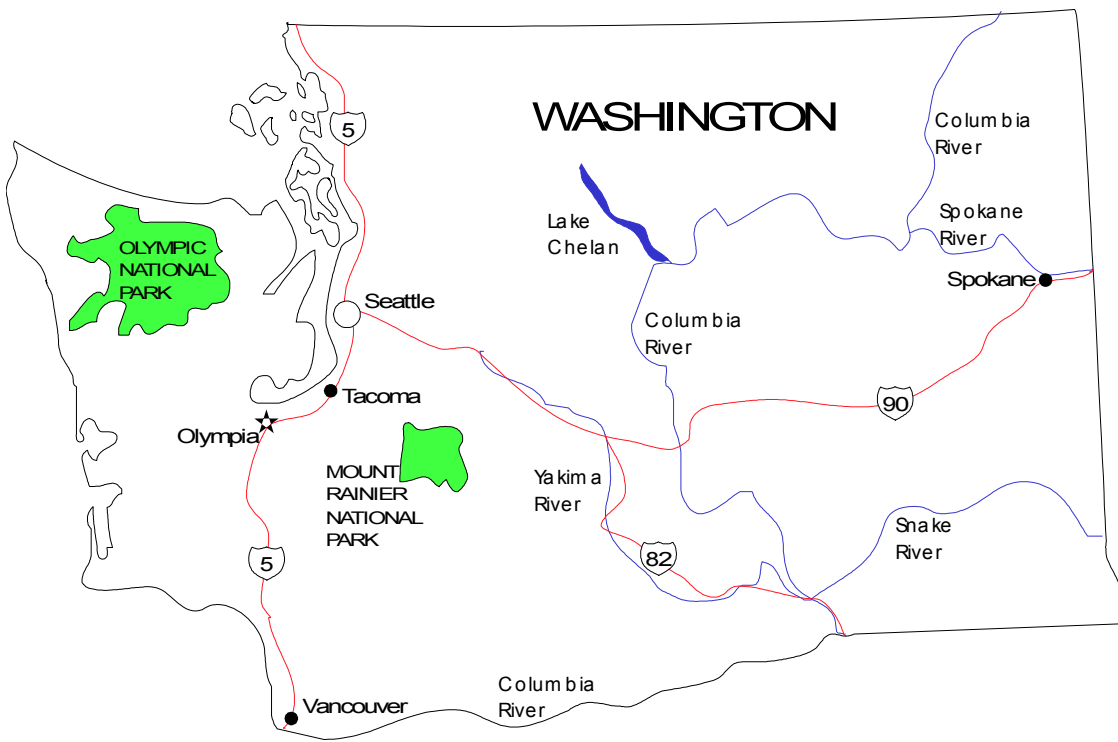
State:	Washington
Capital:	Olympia
Nickname:	Evergreen State
State Flower:	Coast Rhododendron
State Bird:	Willow Goldfinch
State Tree:	Western Hemlock
State Song:	"Washington, My Home"
Entered Union & Rank:	November 11, 1889 (42)

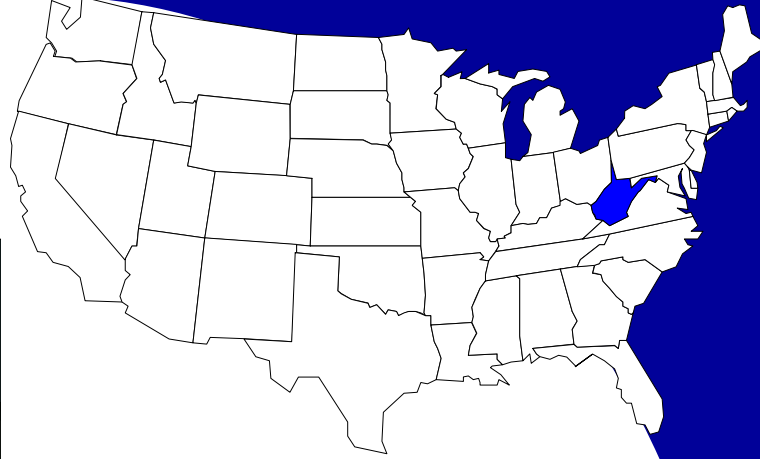
As part of the vast Oregon Country, Washington was visited by Spanish, American and English explorers. Lewis and Clark explored the region and coastal areas for the U.S. in 1805-1806. Rival American and British settlers and conflicting territorial claims threatened war in the early 1840s. However, in 1856 the Oregon Treaty set the boundary at the 49th parallel and war was averted.

Washington is a leading lumber producer. Its rugged surface is rich in Douglas fir, hemlock, ponderosa and white pine, spruce, larch and cedar. The state holds first place in apples, lentils, dry edible peas, hops, pears, red raspberries, spearmint oil and sweet cherries. It also ranks high in apricots, asparagus, grapes, peppermint oil and potatoes. Livestock and livestock products make important contributions to total farm revenue, and the commercial fishing catch of salmon, halibut and bottomfish makes an important contribution to the state's economy.

Manufacturing industries in Washington include aircraft, missiles, shipbuilding, other transportation equipment, lumber, food processing, metal, metal products, chemicals and machinery.







State:	West Virginia
Capital:	Charleston
Nickname:	Mountain State
State Flower:	Rhododendron
State Bird:	Cardinal
State Tree:	Sugar Maple
State Song:	"This Is My West Virginia"
Entered Union & Rank:	June 20, 1863 (35)

West Virginia's early history from 1609 until 1863 is largely shared with Virginia, of which it was a part until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. Then the delegates of 40 western counties formed their own government, which was granted statehood in 1863.

The first permanent settlement dates from 1731 when Morgan Morgan founded Mill Creek. In 1742 coal was discovered on the Coal River, an event that would be of great significance in determining West Virginia's future.

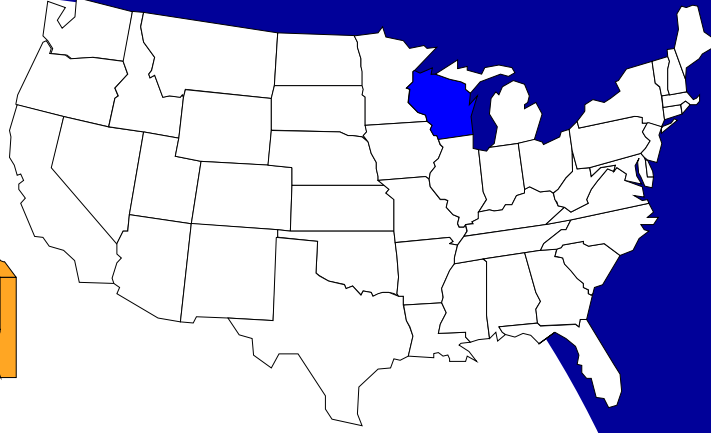
The state usually ranks third in total coal production and is also a leader in steel, glass, aluminum and chemical manufacturing, natural gas, quarry products and hardwood lumber. Major cash farm crops are poultry, eggs, dairy products, apples and feed crops. Nearly 80% of the state is covered with forests.

Tourism is increasingly popular in mountainous West Virginia. More than a million acres have been set aside in 35 state parks and recreation areas and in nine state forests and national forests.





WISCONSIN



State:	Wisconsin
Capital:	Madison
Nickname:	Badger State
State Flower:	Wood Violet
State Bird:	Robin
State Tree:	Sugar Maple
State Song:	"On Wisconsin"
Entered Union & Rank:	May 29, 1848 (30)

The Wisconsin region was first explored for France by Jean Cicolet, who landed at Green Bay in 1634. In 1660 a French trading post and Roman Catholic mission were established near present day Ashland. Great Britain obtained the region in settlement of the French and Indian War in 1763. The U.S. acquired Wisconsin in 1783 after the Revolutionary War.

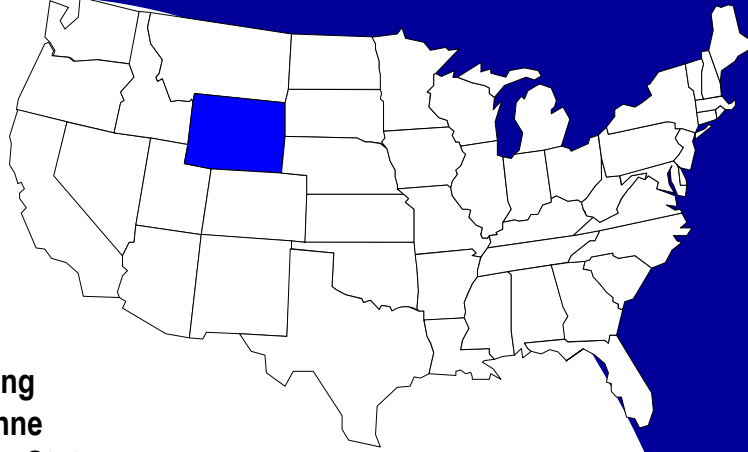
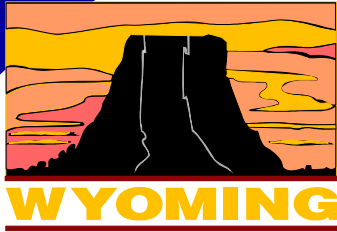
Wisconsin leads the nation in milk and cheese production. Other important farm products are peas, beans, corn, potatoes, oats, hay and cranberries.

The chief industrial products of the state are automobiles, machinery, furniture, paper, beer and processed foods. Wisconsin ranks second among the 47 paper-producing states.

The state has over 8,500 lakes, of which Winnebago is the largest. Water sports, ice boating, fishing, skiing and hunting are popular. Wisconsin is a pioneer in social legislation, providing pensions for the blind (1907), aid to dependent children (1913) and old-age assistance (1925). In labor legislation, the state was the first to enact an unemployment compensation law (1932) and the first in which a workman's compensation law actually took effect.







State:	Wyoming
Capital:	Cheyenne
Nickname:	Equality State
State Flower:	Indian Paintbrush
State Bird:	Meadowlark
State Tree:	Cottonwood
State Song:	"Wyoming"
Entered Union & Rank:	July 10, 1890 (44)

The U.S. acquired the territory from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. John Colter, a fur trapper, is the first white man known to have entered present Wyoming. In 1807 he explored the Yellowstone area and brought back news of its geysers and hot springs. Robert Stuart pioneered the Oregon Trail across Wyoming in 1812-1813 and in 1834 Fort Laramie, the first permanent trading post in Wyoming, was built. Western Wyoming was obtained by the U.S. in the 1846 Oregon Treaty with Great Britain.

When the Wyoming Territory was organized in 1869 Wyoming women became the first in the nation to obtain the right to vote. In 1925 Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross was elected first woman governor in the U.S. Wyoming's towering mountains and vast plains provide spectacular scenery, grazing lands for sheep and cattle and rich mineral deposits.

Wyoming ranks second among the states in wool production. In 1991, its sheep numbered 830,000 and its cattle 1,190,000. Principal crops include wheat, oats, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, barley and alfalfa.

Wyoming has many tourist attractions that are important to its economy. Attractions include Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Tetons, the Cheyenne "Frontier Days" celebration, Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Devils Tower National Monument. Fishing and big game hunting draw outdoor sports people from around the world to Wyoming.



