SCHUTZE'S AMUSING GEOGRAPHY AND SYSTEM OF MAP-DRAWING

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Schutze's Amusing Geography and System of Map-drawing by Lenore Congdon Schutze

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LENORE CONGDON SCHUTZE

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Trieste

SCHUTZE'S

AMUSING GEOGRAPHY

AND

SYSTEM OF MAP-DRAWING.

ADAPTED FOR

THE USE OF PUPILS IN THE FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH GRADES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATED

BY NUMEROUS MAPS AND CUTS, AND BY PICTURES OF THE STATE FLOWERS, AS FAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN CHOSEN.

A WORK GIVING MANY HINTS TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN THE ART OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

BY

LENORE CONGDON SCHUTZE, A.M. Oberlin. Hon. 188

SAN FRANCISCO:
THE WHITAKER AND RAY COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED.)
1900.

632339

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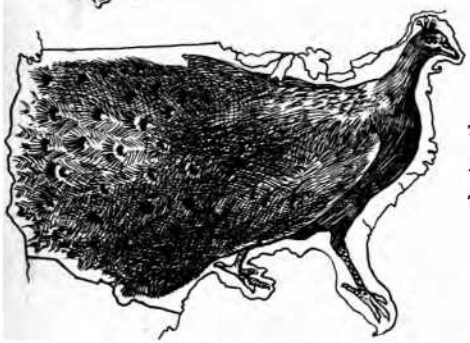
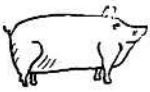
BY LENORE CONGDON SCHUTZE.

This is the shark
That lived for years
On waters dark.

This is the wight that
caused the shark
To live for years on wa-
ters dark.



This is the bird that rose
in its might
And punished the wight
that caused the shark
To live for years on waters
dark.



This little pig said, "Quee, quee, quee,
Let me over the door-sill,
To live with the bird that rose in its might
And punished the wight that caused the shark
To live for years on waters dark."

This is the May Day philopena
Heaven gave the bird who saved the shark
That lived for years on waters dark.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAP-DRAWING.

1. Draw the foundations with faint lines that can easily be erased. When it has been decided exactly where the outline of the map ought to be, use heavy lines in drawing it.

2. Make the foundation by the help of a ruler the first time that you draw a map, and make the full lines. The second time, indicate the corners of the squares with dots. The third time, draw without a ruler; but always bear the shape of the foundation in mind, whether it is square, or twice as long as it is wide, or three times, etc.

3. Rivers, and the shores of oceans, lakes, and seas, should be drawn with waving lines.

4. The capitals of states and countries are represented by large dots, with six or eight smaller dots in a circle around them.

5. In printing the name of a state or country, divide the number of letters into two equal parts, and the length of the state also. Print one half of the letters in each half of the space.

6. Draw a very faint line through the middle of the space upon which the printing is to come, and put half the height of the letters above this, and the rest below it. The cross-bar in A, E, H, and F should come on this line, and the upper loop in B, P, and R should be over it. The crossing of the lines in K and X should come on this line too.

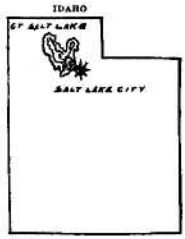
7. In order to make a fine line in printing, hold the pencil or pen straight up and down against the paper.

Rule for dividing a square into four smaller squares.—Make a dot in the middle of the north or upper side of the square, and another dot in the middle of the south or lower side; join these two dots with a line; make a dot in the middle of the west or left-hand side, and another dot in the middle of the east or right-hand side; join these with a line. This will make four small squares, each one of which is equal to one fourth or one quarter of the large square; two of them equal one half of the large square, and three of them equal three fourths or three quarters of the large square.

Rule for drawing the foundation for maps of Utah, Louisiana, Georgia, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Mexico, Arizona, West Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, South Carolina, Arkansas, Michigan; Alabama and Mississippi together; the British Isles, France, Germany, Turkey, etc.; Spain and Portugal together; Asia and Africa.—DRAW A SQUARE.

Question—How large must the square be? *Answer*—If only one of these states or countries is drawn at a time, the square may be of any size that is convenient; but if two or more states or countries are to be drawn together in one map, the square in the large state will have to be larger, in proportion to the size of the state, than the squares in the small state.

UTAH.



1. Add a strip to the north side of the square foundation, at its west end. It must be one fourth as wide as the foundation, and a little more than one half as long.

2. Draw Great Salt Lake partly in the strip and partly in the square.

3. Salt Lake City is southeast of Great Salt Lake.

MEMORY SONG.

TUNE, "*The Man Who has Plenty of Good Peanuts.*"

The state of Utah is a perfect square,
With a strip upon the north.
How does that strip with the rest compare?
In width it is just one fourth,
In width it is just one fourth,
In width it is just one fourth.
How does that strip with the rest compare?
In width it is just one fourth.

It is half as long as the state, and more,
As from east to west we go;
And we must n't forget to draw Great Salt Lake
Just south of Idaho,
Just south of Idaho,
Just south of Idaho.
And we must n't forget to draw Great Salt Lake
Just south of Idaho.

UTAH'S STATE FLOWER.

Blackboard Work.[1] Draw Utah upon a foundation 16½ inches long and 16½ inches wide. In that case the strip must be 9 inches long and 4½ inches wide.

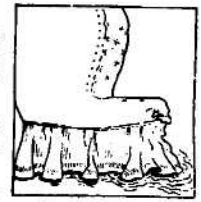
[1] Six inches is used to represent one hundred miles in all directions for blackboard work, except in those for the continents and Australia.

LOUISIANA. THE CHAIR.

1. Divide the foundation square into four smaller squares. Erase nearly all of the one in the northeast. Number the others 1, 2, and 3.

2. Draw the Mississippi River east of the first square, and then southeast through the third one.

3. The southern boundary of Louisiana slants northwest.



4. The Sabine River takes a scallop from a part of the west side of the first square and all that is left of the west side of the second square.

5. Baton Rouge and New Orleans are southeast of the center of the foundation. Both of these cities are on the Mississippi River.

Blackboard Work. Draw Louisiana upon a square foundation 16½ inches long and 16½ inches wide. Each of the smaller squares will be 8¼ inches long and 8¼ inches wide. This will show how Utah and Louisiana compare in size.

GEORGIA.

BOTH sides of Georgia slant east two thirds of the way; the east side slants more than the west side.

1. Divide the east side of the foundation into three parts by two points.

2. Commence a little to the right of the middle of the north side of the foundation, and draw the Savannah River to the second point.

3. Draw the coast of the Atlantic Ocean from this point in a southwesterly direction, and add a small angle below the foundation.

4. The west side of Georgia slants for two thirds of the way; the rest is straight.

"I 'M GEORGIE."

5. Atlanta is northwest of the center of Georgia. Savannah is on the Savannah River, near the Atlantic Ocean.

Blackboard Work. Draw Georgia upon a foundation 16½ inches long and 16½ inches wide. Each third must be 5½ inches wide. This will show how Georgia compares in size with Utah and Louisiana.

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

THE DRESS-SKIRT AND FEET.

1. Add a triangle on each side of the foundation square, and make it look some like a dress-skirt.

2. Divide this into two parts, giving Alabama the larger share; the division line slants west two thirds of the way, and the rest is straight.

3. Add a part to each, on the south side. The part for Alabama must be divided nearly in half by Mobile Bay.

4. Jackson and Montgomery are about half-way from north to south, if the whole width of the state is reckoned in. Mobile is on the west side of Mobile Bay.

Blackboard Work. Draw Alabama and Mississippi upon a foundation that is 16½ inches long and 16½ inches wide. The northern boundary of Alabama must have 9 inches of this, and Mississippi the remainder. This will show how the two states compare in size with Utah, Louisiana, and Georgia.

GOLDEN-ROD, STATE FLOWER OF ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.