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|--|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| | Antimony | | Manganese |
| | Asphalt | | Marble |
| | Barite | | Mercury |
| | Bauxite | | Oil |
| | Chalk | | Pine |
| | Clay | | Novaculite |
| | Coal: Bituminous | | Salt |
| | Coal: Semi-anthracite | | Silica |
| | Gas | | Slate |
| | Gravel | | Sugar cane |
| | Gypsum | | Sulfur |
| | Hardwood | | Titanium |
| | Iron Ore | | Tripoli |
| | Lignite | | Zinc and lead |
| | Lime | | |

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|----------|----------------|
| A | Acid plant |
| B | Brick plant |
| C | Cement plant |
| D | Diamonds |
| G | Glass plant |
| L | Lime kiln |
| P | Paper mill |
| R | Oil refinery |
| S | Smelter |
| S | Sugar refinery |

Anthracite: Also called hard coal.
Antimony: A metal usually alloyed with lead to make pewter and other similar metals.
Barite: Barium sulfate, the main source of barium. Also used in the manufacture of paints and paper.
Bauxite: Aluminum ore.
Bituminous: Also called soft coal.
Gypsum: Calcium sulfate, used to make plaster of paris and fertilizers.
Lignite: Soft, brownish low-grade coal.
Manganese: Metal used in steel alloys.
Novaculite: Hard dense stone used as whetstone for sharpening tools.
Tripoli: Rottenstone (decomposed limestone), used in polishing woodwork.

0 Scale 60 miles



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