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*Chicken in the car
and the car can't go –*



That's how you spell...

Don't just break it. Destroy it!



That's how you spell...

Some jobs have many applicants.



That's how you spell...

I know LuLu better than you do.



That's how you spell...

*Let's clean up the leaves.
Come lend a hand.*



That's how you spell...

ANSWERS by page number

1. Chicago
2. Detroit
3. Minneapolis
4. Honolulu
5. Cleveland
6. Los Angeles
7. San Antonio
8. Dallas
9. Boston
10. Baltimore
11. Las Vegas
12. Memphis
13. Seattle
14. Salt Lake City
15. Phoenix
16. St. Louis
17. Oakland
18. San Diego
19. Miami
20. Milwaukee
21. Atlanta
22. Houston
23. San Francisco
24. Indianapolis
25. Nashville
26. Cincinnati
27. Washington, D.C.
28. Jacksonville
29. New York City
30. San Jose
31. Buffalo
32. Pittsburgh
33. Kansas City
34. Portland
35. Philadelphia
36. Denver
37. Oklahoma City
38. New Orleans
39. Albuquerque
40. Anchorage
41. Colorado Springs
42. Charlotte
43. Tucson
44. Orlando
45. Louisville
46. Spokane
47. Long Beach
48. Birmingham
49. Austin
50. Columbus
51. Sioux Falls
52. El Paso
53. Norfolk
54. Fresno
55. Newark
56. Mobile
57. Tampa
58. Tulsa
59. Wichita
60. Fort Worth
61. Reno
62. Virginia Beach
63. Omaha

City Sketches

For expanded city sketches visit www.lmntreepress.com and click on *Chicken in the Car* and *the Car Can't Go*.

- 1. Albuquerque, New Mexico**, founded in 1706, was named in honor of the viceroy of New Spain, the Duke of Albuquerque, referring to a town in Spain named “Abu al Qurq”, or “father of cork trees”. ~ Albuquerque remained a sleepy town of under 10,000 people until 1937, when Route 66 was completed. ~ Roughly half the population of New Mexico now lives in the greater Albuquerque area. ~ The city hosts the world’s largest hot air balloon festival each October.
- 2. Anchorage, Alaska** grew up as a tent city at the mouth of Ship Creek, at a construction site for the Alaska Railroad (1914). It got its name from a popular hardware and clothing store which was located in a dry docked steamship named “The Anchorage”. ~ Anchorage experienced a 9.2 magnitude earthquake, lasting five minutes, on Good Friday, 1964. It was the second largest quake in recorded history.
- 3. Atlanta, Georgia** is the shortened form of Atlantic-Pacific, a name for the eastern terminus of the railroad. ~ Atlanta has the highest average elevation of any major city east of Denver. ~ The Eastern Continental Divide runs through the city. Rainwater that falls on the south and east side runs into the Atlantic Ocean, while rainwater on the north and west side of the divide runs into the Gulf of Mexico.
- 4. Austin, Texas** was named for Stephen F. Austin, known as the “Father of Texas”. ~ At one point Sam Houston sought to transfer the capital to San Antonio, but citizens responded to the threat by forcibly preventing records from being moved. ~ Austin is the largest city in the country without a franchise in a major professional sports league. However, locals are highly supportive of the University of Texas Longhorns who, in 2005–06, were national champions in both football and baseball.
- 5. Baltimore, Maryland** was named after Lord Baltimore, of the Calvert family, the founders of the Maryland colony. ~ Baltimore lies on the fault line between the Piedmont Plateau and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. ~ During the War of 1812, while Francis Scott Key, a Maryland lawyer, was aboard a British ship negotiating the release of an American prisoner, he jotted down notes for what later became *The Star Spangled Banner*. ~ After New York, Baltimore was the second city to reach a population of 100,000 (followed by New Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston).
- 6. Birmingham, Alabama** was named after the industrial city of Birmingham, England, in 1871. Founded near deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone, the three key components of steel, it is the only known site in the world where these three raw materials are found together. ~ A 55 ft. cast iron statue of Vulcan, the Roman god of the forge, overlooks the city from atop Red Mountain. ~ In the 1950s and '60s Birmingham was a center of the Civil Rights Movement. Sit-ins, a bus boycott and mass marches led to desegregation of public accommodations, and ultimately, to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.