THE UNITED (WATERSHED) STATES OF AMERICA What if Powell's proposal had succeeded? What if all American states were defined by watershed boundary? It might look like this... Before 1869, no one had successfully navigated the mighty Colorado River. But on August 13, 1869 John Wesley Powell, civil war veteran and geologist, and a small support MONTANA RHODE ISLAND crew stood at the confluence of DAKOTA the Virgin and Colorado Rivers **OREGON MICHIGAN** after having done just that. **NEW JERSEY** Powell went on to float the **DELAWARE** SOUTH DAKOTA Colorado again in 1872, and recounted the events of these **IOWA ILLINOIS** adventures in his book later **NEBRASKA** known simply as Canyons of KENTUCKY MISSOURI the Colorado. Lesser known, INDIANA but perhaps more important, KANSAS Powell proposed in his 1879 Report on the Lands of the Arid

formed around watershed, rather
than political boundary. This idea rested
on the observation that because of an arid
climate, a statewide organization decided by
any other factor would lead to water conflict
down the road.

But the railroad lobby, buoyed by Cyrus Thomas and
his theory that "rain follows the plough", disagreed
with Powell. This now discredited theory suggested
that as new land was brought into agriculture, moisture from the soil was exposed to the sky resulting
in increased precipitation. Since railroad companies

owned substantial tracts of lands that would have been difficult – if not impossible – to capitalize on if Powell's proposal had taken root, they used Thomas'

theory to successfully sway congressional opinion to accept state boundaries as we see them today.

Regions of the United States that the boundaries of the

COLORADO SOUTH CAROLIN **OKLAHOMA** ARKANSAS TENNESSEE ARIZONA **GEORGIA** ALABAMA **NEW MEXICO** LOUISIANA **TEXAS FLORID**