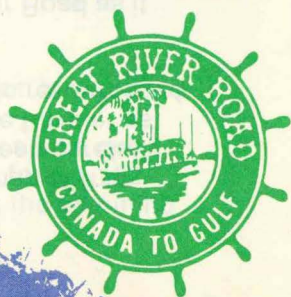




GREAT RIVER ROAD

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Iowa DOT Library

MISSISSIPPI RIVER



\$1.00 suggested
retail price

GRR MAP ORIENTATION:

We hope you'll enjoy this new map of the Great River Road. This map has been carefully designed to accommodate you the traveler as you explore the scenic and historic resources of the Mississippi River Valley.

This map follows the Great River Road as it meanders some 3,000 miles from Canada to the Gulf. Conceived in 1938, the Great River Road has been designed and developed to enhance areas of scenic, historic, archeological and recreational significance to the Mississippi River. Since 1973, nearly \$300 million have been spent for road improvements, scenic and historic preservation, recreation trails, and tourist information centers.

Although the Mississippi River begins at the headwaters in northern Minnesota, the Great River Road is a program of international importance. The cultural and economic ties with the two provinces of Manitoba and Ontario links the Great River Road through our mid-continent with Canada, the Gulf of Mexico and the rest of the world.

The actual Great River Road route shown on this map follows as closely as possible the routes selected by the states and provinces and approved as the federally designated Great River Road. Certain road segments, however, are not actually completed. In such cases, an alternative Great River Road route is shown.

Points of interest have been selected in consultation with the tourism agencies and parkway commissions of the states and provinces. While not inclusive of all points of interest throughout the Mississippi River, these sites can be regarded as jumping off points to a wide array of additional activities, events and things to see.

HOW TO USE THE MAP

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Symbols

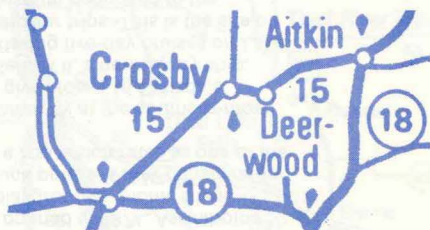
	Trans Canada Route
	Interstate Route
	U.S. Route
	State and Provincial Route
	County Secondary Route
	Designated Route
	Proposed or Undesignated Route
	Interstate Interchanges
	Cities on the Designated Route
	Points of Interest

Scale

Canada maps 1" equals 35 miles.

United States maps 1 inch equals 15 miles.

Note: For your convenience mileage is indicated in light blue numbers, placed between cities and intersections.



Color Guide

Great River Road Route Information is identified in green symbols.

Points of interest are identified by a blue dot and corresponding blue numbers from 1-102. These sites are then described on the adjoining page.

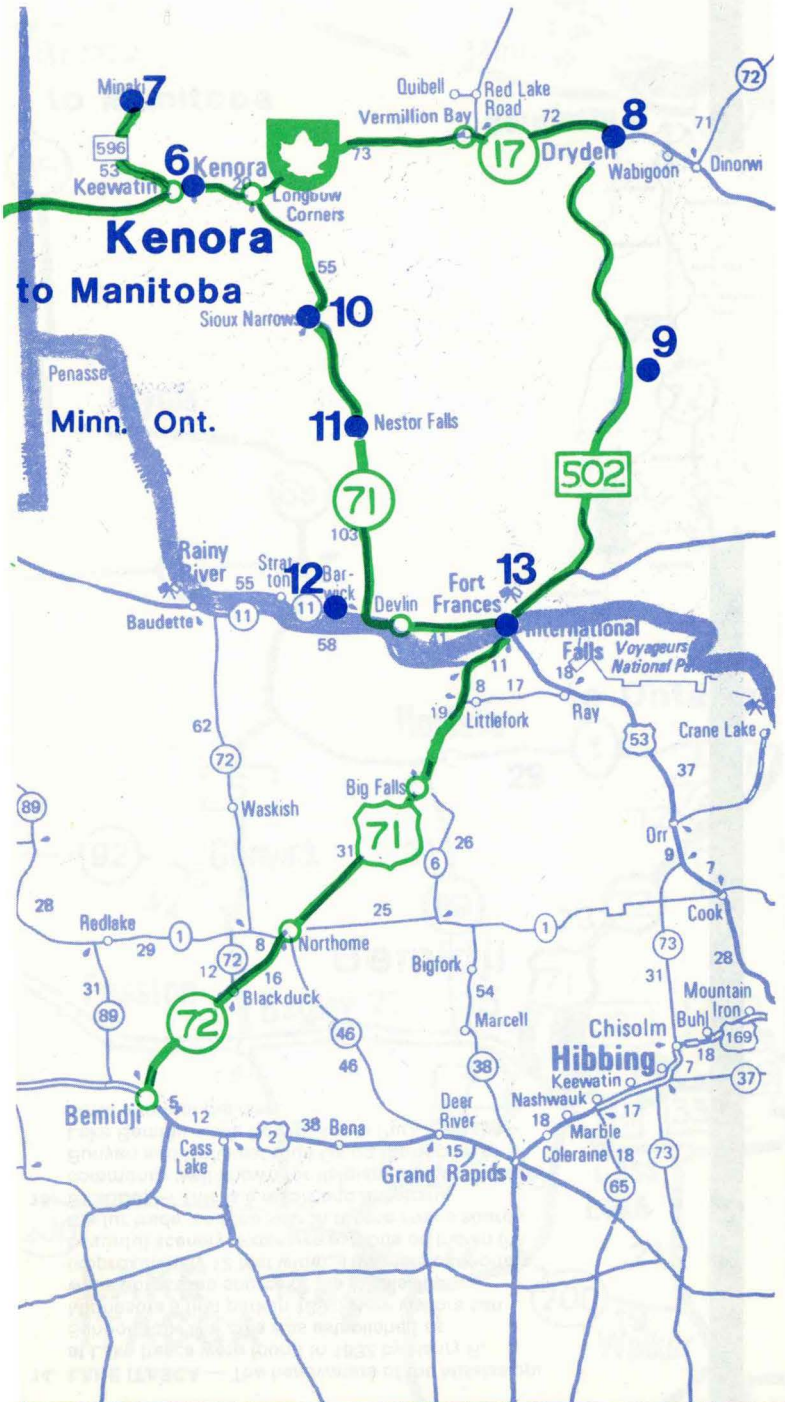
GREAT RIVER ROAD AMENITIES

- 1. WINNIPEG** — Manitoba's capital is Canada's fourth largest city and offers a rich mixture of colorful history and lively current cosmopolitan living. The center of transportation, grain marketing and industry, Winnipeg offers tours through the Royal Canadian Mints, visits to the Pan-Am swimming pool, completed for use in the Pan-Am games held in 1967 and one of the largest in-door bodies of water in the world. The Winnipeg Art Gallery, established in 1912, is now housed in a new \$4½ million building opened in 1971. Assiniboine Park is 397 acres of playgrounds, picnic sites, miniature railways, duck ponds, a new conservatory, English gardens and a zoo which rates as one of the finest in Canada.
- 2. SELKIRK** — This community at the southern-most tip of Lake Winnipeg gives focus to Canada's waterway. The M.S. Selkirk II, a new luxury ship, sails from this port offering five-day cruises on Lake Winnipeg as well as shorter trips. This is the site of Manitoba's Marine Museum dedicated to the preservation of marine history and the restoration of all old ships. Lower Fort Garry, also found near Selkirk, is the only stone fort still intact in North America.
- 3. WEST HAWK** — This community is the entrance-way to Grand Beach Provincial National Park. The park features one of the most spectacular beaches in Manitoba. Facilities in the park encourage year-round use.
- 4. PINE FALLS** — Fort Alexander was the old Hudson Bay Company trading post on the banks of the Winnipeg river. Fort Maurepas was erected on the same site by LaVerendrye's troops in 1738, over half a century before the Hudson Bay outpost. A log stockade has been erected at the Indian Reservation as a tourist attraction symbolizing forts built in the area of Pine Falls.
- 5. STEINBACH** — In 1873, Canadians set aside eight townships in this vicinity for the exclusive use of Mennonite settlers, the first large group to migrate into the then recently formed province of Manitoba. Mennonite Village Museum centers around a replica of a Mennonite village with historic, completely furnished buildings that were moved to the site.



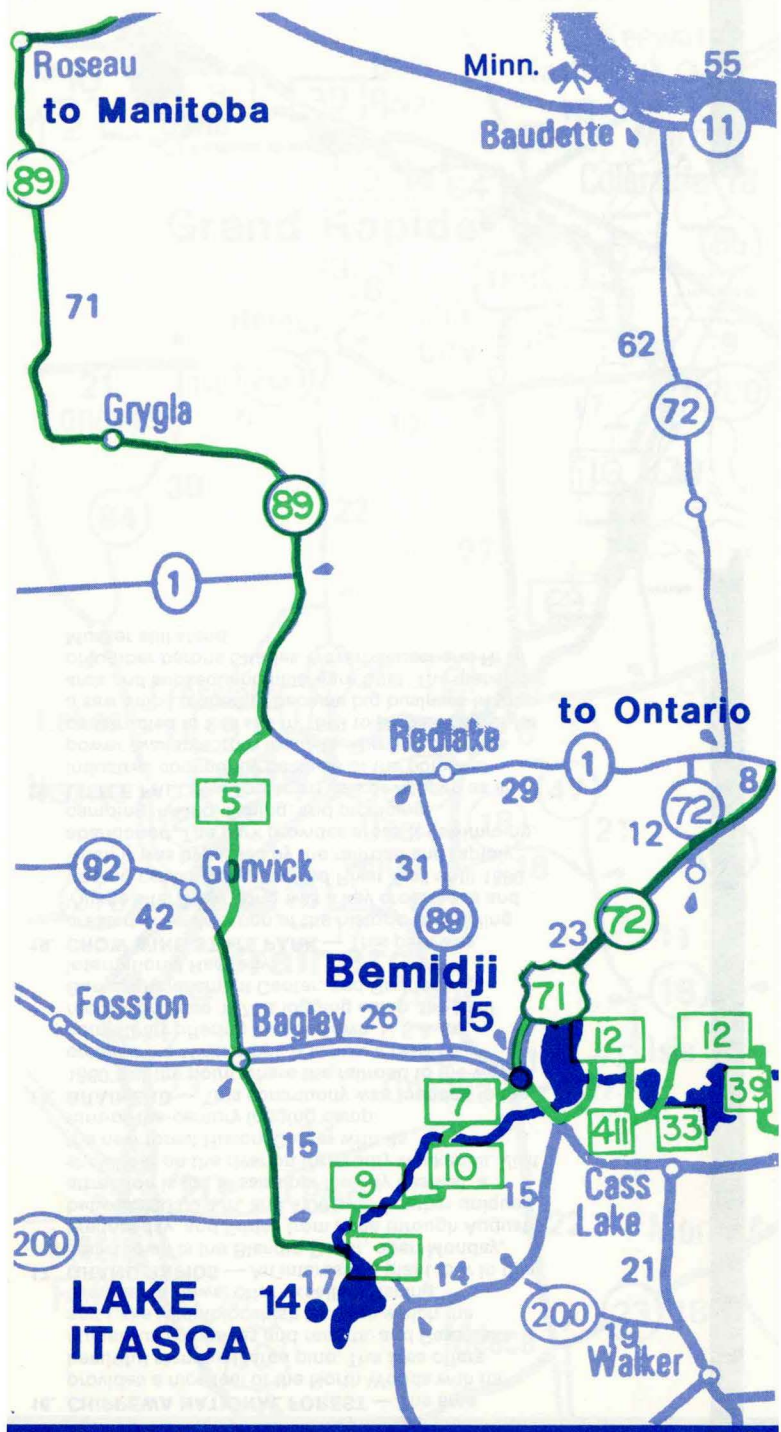
6. **KENORA** — Picturesquely situated on Lake of the Woods, Kenora is a hub of summer activity in the north. The lake, with its more than 14,000 islands and a twisting 65,000 mile shoreline, is excellent for boating. Kenora hosts an international Sailing Regatta each summer. Visitors can follow the process of making newspaper at Boise Cascade Canada Ltd., where up to 800 tons of high grade newsprint are produced each day.
7. **MINAKI** — Down the scenic Winnipeg River from Kenora sits the resort community of Minaki, the northern terminus of the Great River Road. Aside from excellent hunting and fishing, the town's major attraction is a palatial resort and convention center, Minaki Lodge.
8. **DRYDEN** — One of this area's more prosperous communities, Dryden has a fascinating industrial history. It was founded originally as the site of an experimental farm, but really began to grow with the discovery of extensive gold deposits early in the last century. Eventually, the resources of the northern forest became the town's lifeblood with the construction of a pulp and paper mill. Dryden's beautiful location on the sandy shores of Wabigoon Lake also made it a natural attraction to boaters, fishermen, and every sort of water sport enthusiast.
9. **MANITOU ROAD** — South from Dryden, the newly opened Manitou Road offers some of the most rugged scenery along the Mississippi River Parkway. For the most part, the road is cut through unspoiled, virgin bush territory and offers the traveller a fascinating contrast to more developed sections of the Great River Road.
10. **SIOUX NARROWS** — There is no section of Ontario that has more lakes and streams, no better fishing waters. The Lake of the Woods, world famous among sportsmen, contains some 14,000 islands and has a shoreline of 65,000 miles. Site of the world's longest single span wooden bridge.
11. **NESTOR FALLS** — Nestor Falls is the southern gateway to Lake of the Woods. Caliper Lake Provincial Park is located 5 miles south of Nestor Falls. The park is 246 acres in size offering camping and hook-ups.
12. **EMO** — A Rainy River District Women's Institute Museum displays pioneer items of the early settlers. An annual regatta is held at Clearwater Lake.
13. **FORT FRANCES** — Fort Frances is a summer resort town with a variety of recreational facilities, and the gateway to a region studded with 30,000 to 40,000 lovely lakes. One of the oldest settlements west of the Great Lakes, a fort was first constructed here in 1731. The Fort Frances Museum employs a changing display program to illustrate the Indian era through fur trade settlement and industrial development.





14. **LAKE ITASCA** — The headwaters of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca were found in 1832 by Henry R. Schoolcraft. The area was established as Minnesota's first park in 1891. Here visitors can wade across the source of the Mississippi (approximately 12 feet wide). This state park offers beautiful scenery, extensive exhibits on Indian life, the fur trade, and the search for the river's source.
15. **BEMIDJI** — This is a resort and university community well known for its giant statues of Paul Bunyan and his Great Blue Ox on the shores of Lake Bemidji. Lake Bemidji State Park is on the north shore of the lake.



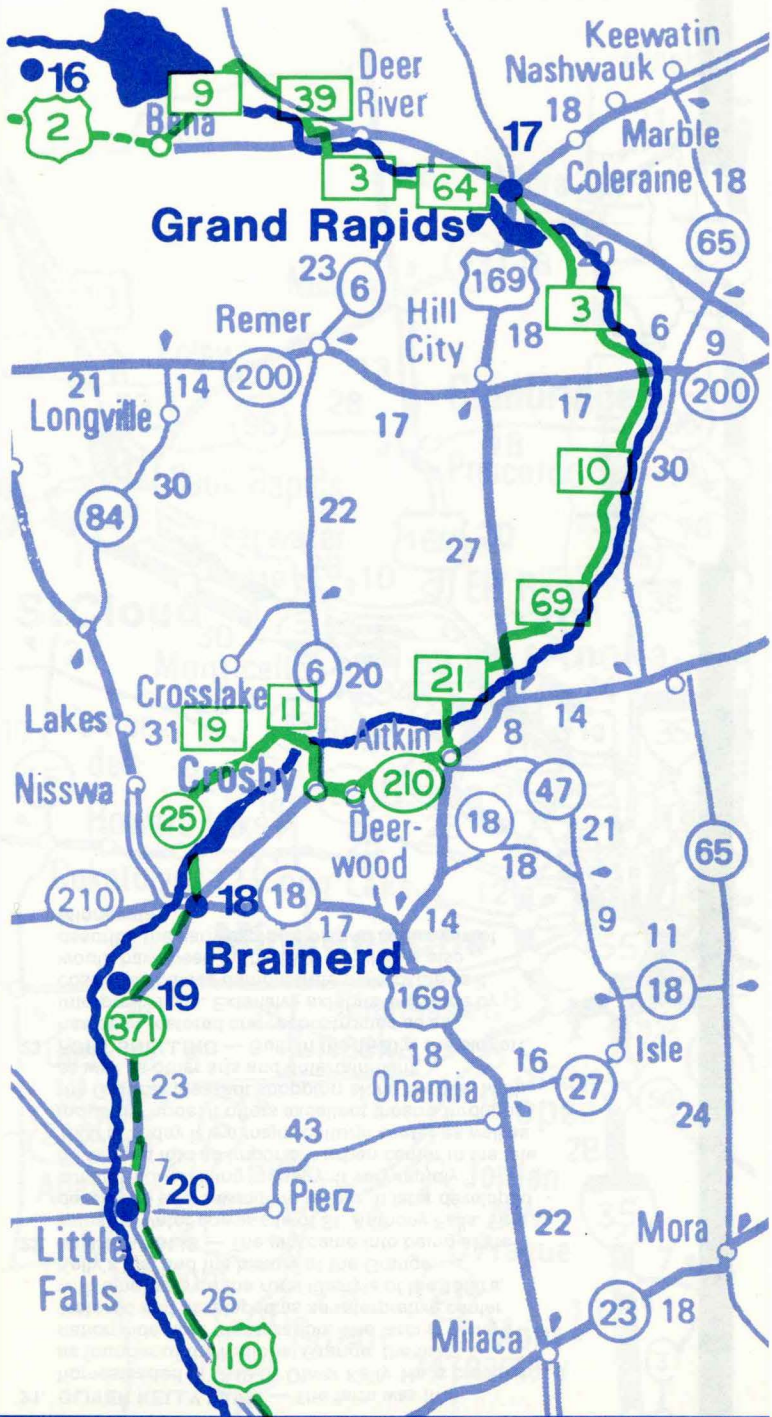


16. **CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST** — The area provides a nice feel of the North Woods with its beautiful stands of large pine. The area offers numerous campsites and resorts, and Cass Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish through which the Mississippi flows, offer excellent fishing.
17. **GRAND RAPIDS** — An interesting plant tour in this resort town is the Blandin Paper, open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from June through August between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Another unique attraction is the Mississippi Melody Festival, a showboat on the river on three July weekends. Visit the new forest History Center with its turn-of-the-century logging camp.
18. **BRainerd** — This community was founded in the 1860's at the point where the railroad to the west crossed the Mississippi. It is now a resort community offering Lumbertown, U.S.A., a recreation of an 1870's logging camp, the Paul Bunyan Amusement Center, and Brainerd International Raceway.
19. **CROW WING STATE PARK** — This park was created at the location of the historic Crow Wing Village site. Crow Wing was a key crossroads and trading center along the Red River Trail until 1860 when it was bypassed by the railroad and rapidly abandoned. The park provides areas for swimming, camping, hiking, fishing, and picnicing.
20. **LITTLE FALLS** — This town was developed as an industrial community because of the potential power available from the falls. The first dam was constructed at this site in 1849 to provide power for a saw mill. Lumbering became big business in the area and subsequent mills were built. The mansions of lumber barons Charles Weyerhaeuser and R. D. Musser still stand.



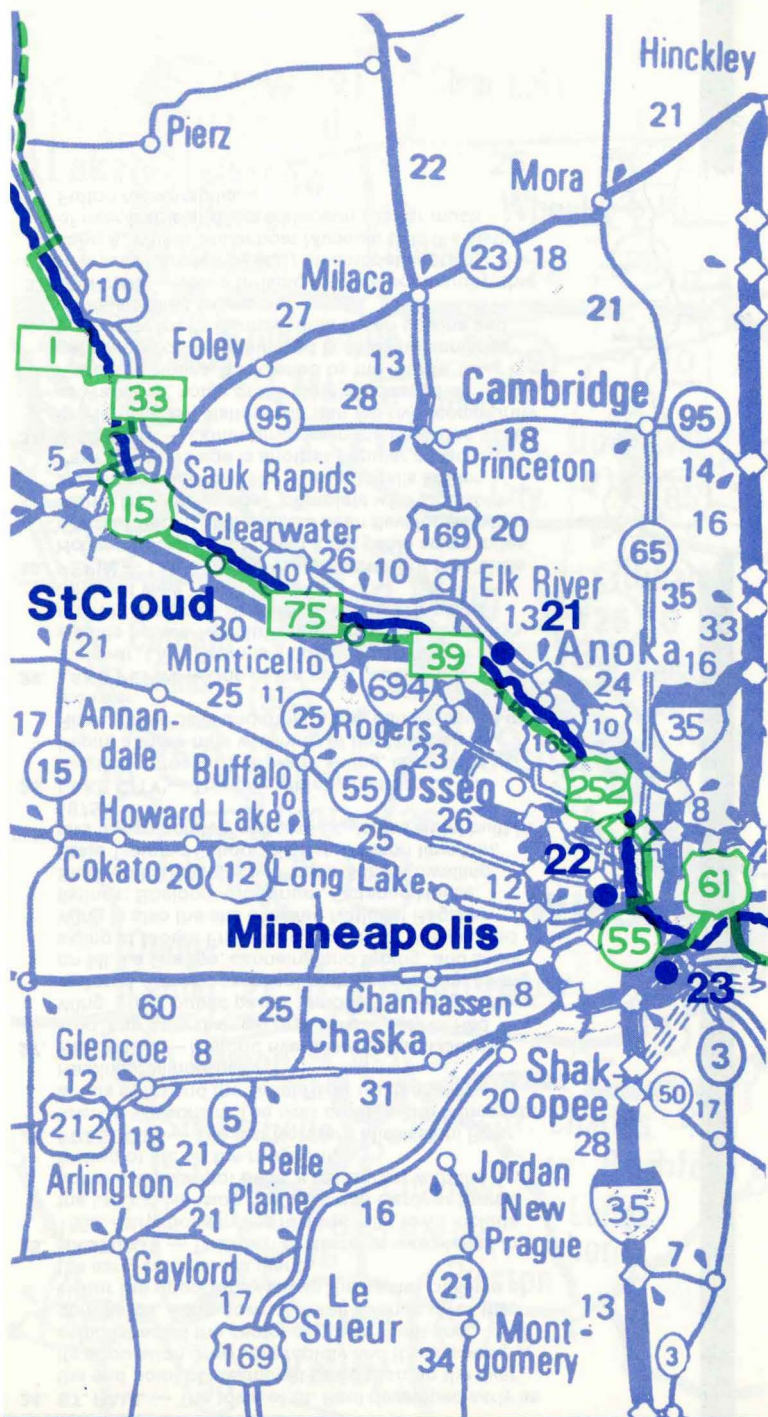
Grand Rapids

Brainerd



21. **OLIVER KELLY FARM** — The farm was first homesteaded in 1849 by Oliver Kelly. He is credited as founder of the National Grange, the first nationwide farm organization. The farm is being restored and developed as an interpretive center with emphasis on the rural lifestyle of the 1860's, Kelly's life, and the history of the Grange.
22. **MINNEAPOLIS** — The city came into being at the valuable water power site of St. Anthony Falls. First developed as a sawmilling center, it later developed a major flour milling industry. It very rapidly developed into an important urban center in the late 1800's. Today it is a major cultural center as well as industrial node. It offers excellent theatre through the Guthrie, pleasant shopping along Nicollet Mall, as well as other arts and entertainment.
23. **FORT SNELLING** — Built in the 1820's, the old fort has been restored and reconstructed as an interpretive site. Extensive exhibits and tours by costumed guides demonstrate military life as it would have been in the 1820's. Exhibits also describe the early exploration and settlement of Minnesota.





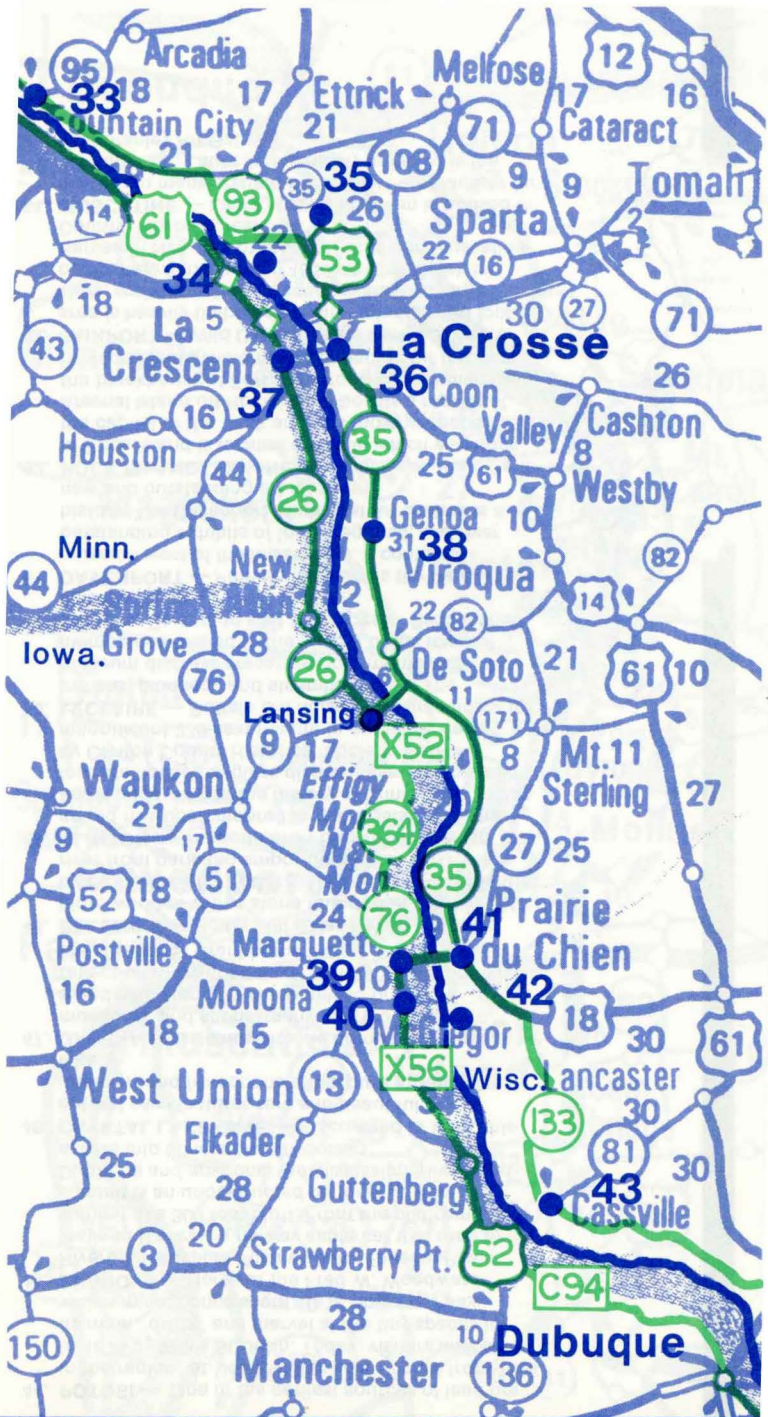
24. **ST. PAUL** — The town of St. Paul developed early as the end point of steamboat navigation up the river. Its population grew very rapidly and it was soon established as the center of government and commerce. A trip down Summit Avenue gives the visitor the opportunity to see the homes of some of the early commercial giants.
25. **HASTINGS** — The town of Hastings was platted in 1853. Attractions in this historic river town include the Le Duc Mansion, the Victorian Gardner House and the Mississippi Belle, a restaurant with the feeling of life on the riverfront.
26. **PRESCOTT** — The last Northern Mississippi River town in Wisconsin. The river crosses into Minnesota at this point and the Great River Road enters Hastings, Minnesota.
27. **RED WING** — Historic river town, a Delta Queen stop, has daily river excursions on "City of Red Wing"; four public parks; famous Red Wing Pottery; restored Armory; excellent historic museum; hiking on Mt. La Grange; canoeing and tubing; and snow skiing at Mount Frontenac and Welsh Village. Red Wing is also the site of seven National Register listings: Sheldon Auditorium, Octagon House, Sheldon Mansion, Hoyt Prairie School dwelling, State Training School District, Carlson lime kiln, and the completely restored St. James Hotel built in 1875.
28. **LAKE CITY** — This city, which claims to be the location of the birth of water skiing, is on Lake Pepin, a three-mile widening of the Mississippi River. White bass and other game fish are found in the river.
29. **LAKE PEPIN** — One of the most scenic "pools" on the river, Lake Pepin is a boater's paradise and wildlife haven. Tall bluffs line its banks, and every point in the Great River Road offers a new and different view.
30. **PEPIN** — Laura Ingalls Wilder, author of the "Little House" books, was born in a log cabin seven miles north of Pepin. This site has been developed into "Little House Wayside," complete with log cabin and picnic facilities. The "Laura Ingalls Wilder Park" in the village is another popular attraction.
31. **WABASHA** — Continuing down the Hiawatha Valley on Highway 61, visitors will find the river community of Wabasha, home of the state's oldest hotel, Anderson House. It is owned by the fourth generation of the family and is enjoying immense popularity for its Pennsylvania Dutch cuisine and antiques-filled rooms.
32. **WINONA** — Now a thriving modern community, this river was founded by early steamboat captains. The John A. Wilkes Steamboat Museum tells the history of river traffic and is a collection site for much Fulton memorabilia.





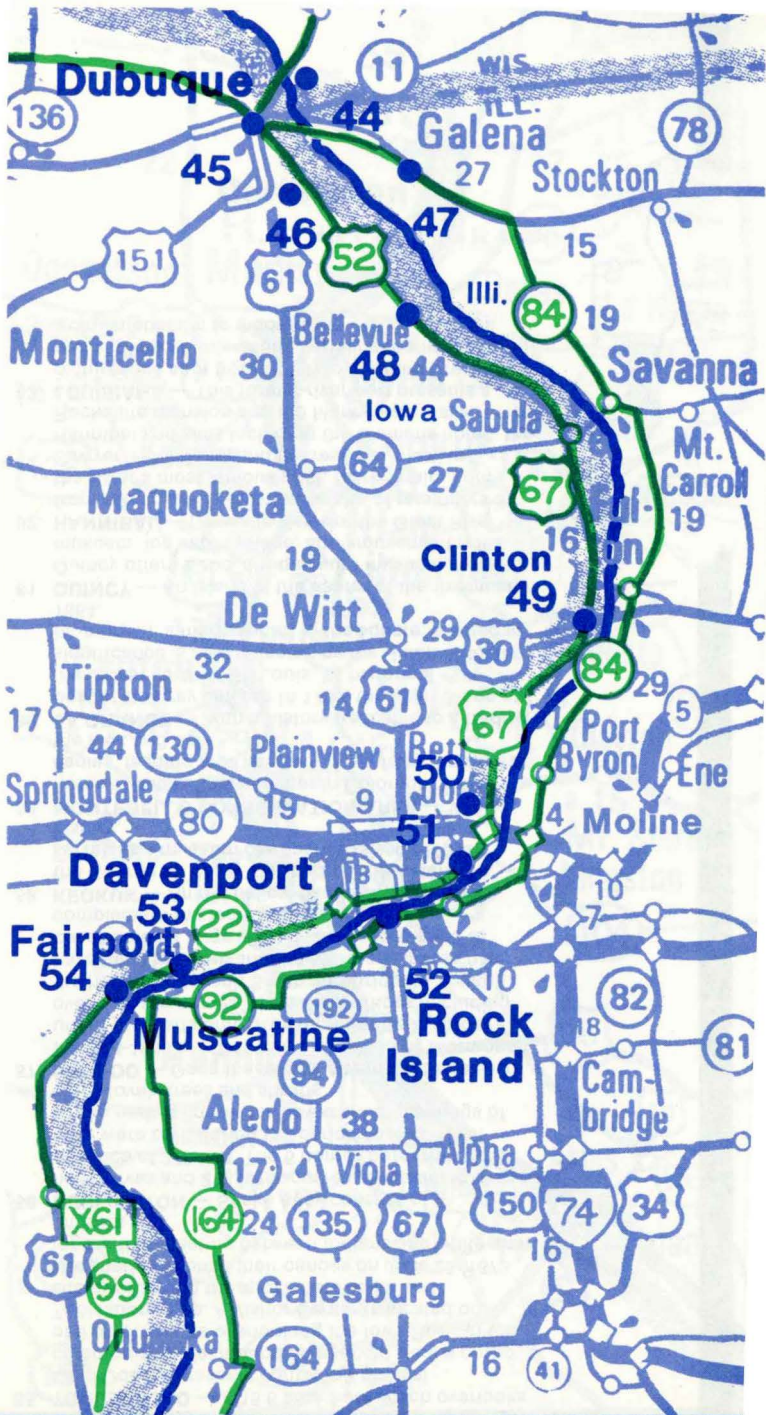
33. **FOUNTAIN CITY** — Merrick State Park makes a fine "base camp" for Great River Road explorations. This area, with lush forests both covering the river plains and climbing the bluffs, is especially lovely in the fall color season.
34. **TREMPEALEAU** — Scenic river town. Perrot State Park offers overnight camping as well as swimming and picnicing.
35. **HISTORICAL MARKER** — Original section of the first Great River Road construction.
36. **LA CROSSE** — Founded in 1842 as an Indian Trading Post, now an agricultural, commercial and industrial city. Paddle wheel excursions, tours of Heileman Brewery and Hixon House, a 15-room Victorian Mansion, and a stop at Riverside Park at the lower end of Main Street, are some of the city's many attractions.
37. **LA CRESCENT** — Called the "Apple Capitol" of the state. The Hiawatha Apple Blossom Scenic Drive is not to be missed in the spring when the apple trees are blooming. It is also at its finest in the fall when the river bluffs are covered with fall coloration.
38. **GENOA** — Site of Dam Number 8. View three States from top of bluff. Blackhawk Memorial County Park contains historical marker describing the battle of Bad Ax where Chief Blackhawk met his defeat.
39. **MARQUETTE** — Effigy Mounds National Monument has within its 2-square mile area 191 known prehistoric mounds preserved. The Visitor Center includes displays of local Woodland and Mississippian cultures, artifacts, and herbarium.
40. **MC GREGOR** — Yellow River State Forest is a multiple-use recreation area of 5,610 acres featuring trout streams, wildlife, state-owned sawmill, pioneer farms buildings, and unusual plant life. This city is also the site of "McGregor's Landing," a unique historic town of architectural restorations. Its famous river crossing is known as the original jumping-off place to the West.
41. **PRAIRIE DU CHIEN** — Second oldest settlement in the State, founded in 1673. Tour Villa Louis, lavish home of Wisconsin's first millionaire fur-trader, Hercules Dousman. The Museum of Medical Progress recounts the history of medicine in the Midwest. Also in town are the Brisbois House, Old French Cemetery and for those so inclined — a 30-minute horse-drawn tour of town.
42. **WYALUSING STATE PARK** — Hundreds of feet below the bluff top at Wyalusing, the Wisconsin River enters the Mississippi. In 1673, Marquette and Joliet climbed the bluff to become the first Europeans to look upon the Upper Mississippi. Today the park offers 2,600 acres of deep forest, with hiking trails, campsites, picnic areas, and overlooks from which to enjoy the magnificent views.
43. **CASSVILLE** — Nelson Dewey State Park is located near here. Visitors can tour Stonefield, the restored home of Wisconsin's first Governor. In the village there is a bank, newspaper office, blacksmith shop, lively stable, and other reconstructed buildings.





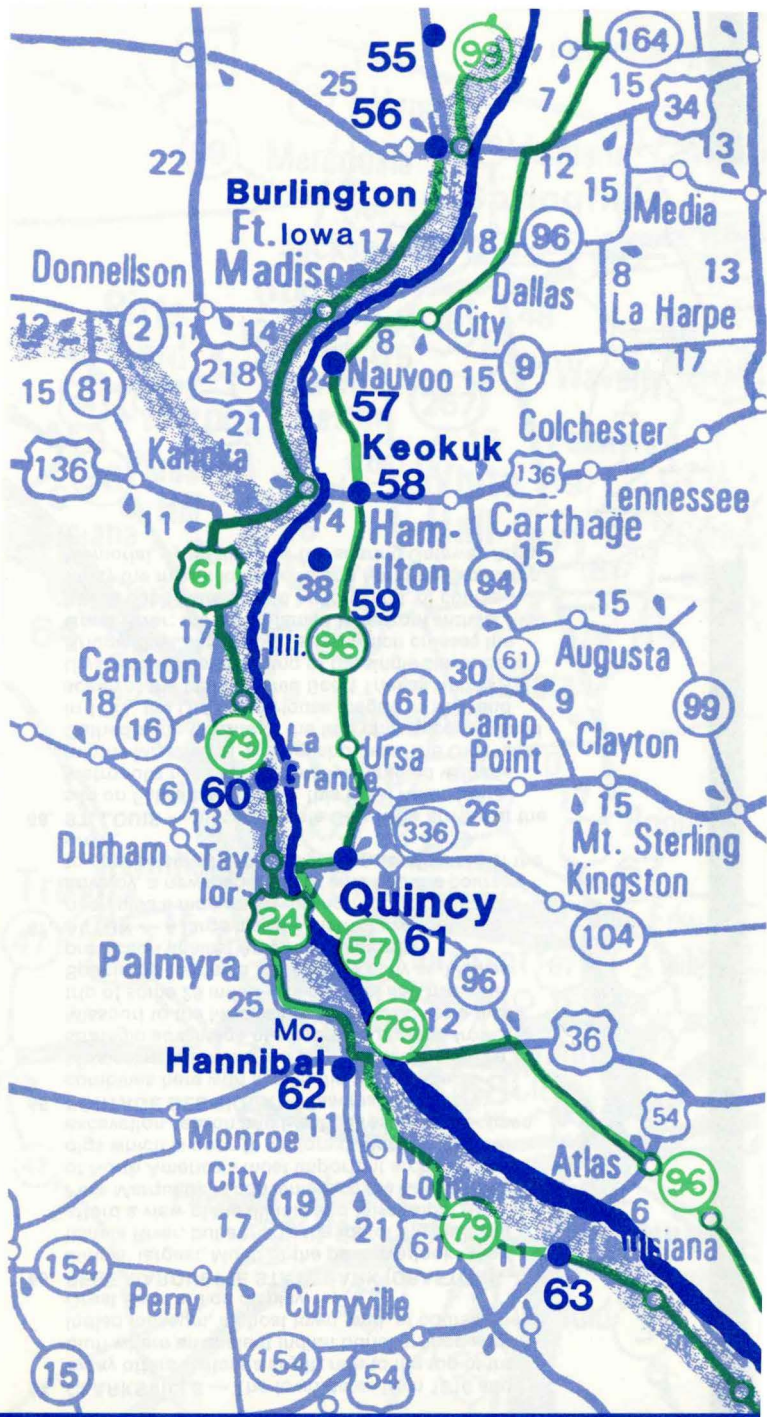
44. **POTOSI** — One of the earliest sources of lead ore in the region, St. John's Mine was worked from 1828 to 1870 by Willis St. John. Today, visitors may probe its main "drifts" and marvel at the tiny spaces in which miners once spent 10-12 hours per day.
45. **DUBUQUE** — Home of the Fred W. Woodward Riverboat Museum. Also visit the Fenelon Place inclined Railway, a railway cable car that runs to the summit of a 300 foot bluff. From the platform at the summit is an unobstructed panoramic view of Dubuque and environs, the Mississippi River, and across into Illinois and Wisconsin.
46. **CRYSTAL LAKE CAVE** — Discovered in 1868, this natural cave features rare and beautiful underground formations and a pure, crystal clear lake.
47. **GALENA** — Galena's historic homes, buildings, museums, and shops, many open to the public, blend with stepping-stone hills to present a reflection of by-gone days. History's focal point is the Ulysses S. Grant home.
48. **BELLEVUE** — Potter Mill (Dyas Mill) is 6 stories high, wooden with a stone foundation, built in 1843 by Elbridge Gerry Potter on Mill Creek. Also see the river front park and emporium of fish.
49. **CLINTON** — Rhododentron Showboat Museum is an old riverboat, moored in the Mississippi River. Items pertaining to the history of Clinton and Indian lore are housed in glass display cases, maintained by Clinton County Historical Society. Visit the magnificent 275-seat theatre in authentic decor.
50. **LECLAIRE** — Buffalo Bill Museum is a memorial to Indians, pioneers, and steamboat days. The museum displays preserved documents and mementoes related to the history of the town of LeClaire. Be sure to visit the Lonestar Paddlewheel steamboat.
51. **DAVENPORT** — Putnam Museum is the third oldest museum west of the Mississippi. It contains outstanding exhibits of local, regional, and river history. The Davenport Municipal Art Gallery is a new and outstanding art museum.
52. **ROCK ISLAND / MOLINE** — Black Hawk State Park in Rock Island is located on a site which was once the capital of the Sauk and Fox Indian nations. Arsenal Island off Rock Island boasts a replica of the blockhouse at Fort Armstrong constructed to protect against Indians and Canadian fur trappers.
53. **FAIRPORT** — Wild Cat Den State Park's 322 acre area is heavily timbered terrain including 100 foot cliffs, rock formations, a marina, and two large campsites. A mill built in 1850 on Pine Creek by Benjamin Nye, one of the first settlers in Muscatine County, has been restored.
54. **MUSCATINE** — Laura Musser Museum is housed in a 24-room mansion built in 1908 by Peter Musser for his daughter, Laura. Immediately adjacent is the new Stanley Art Gallery.





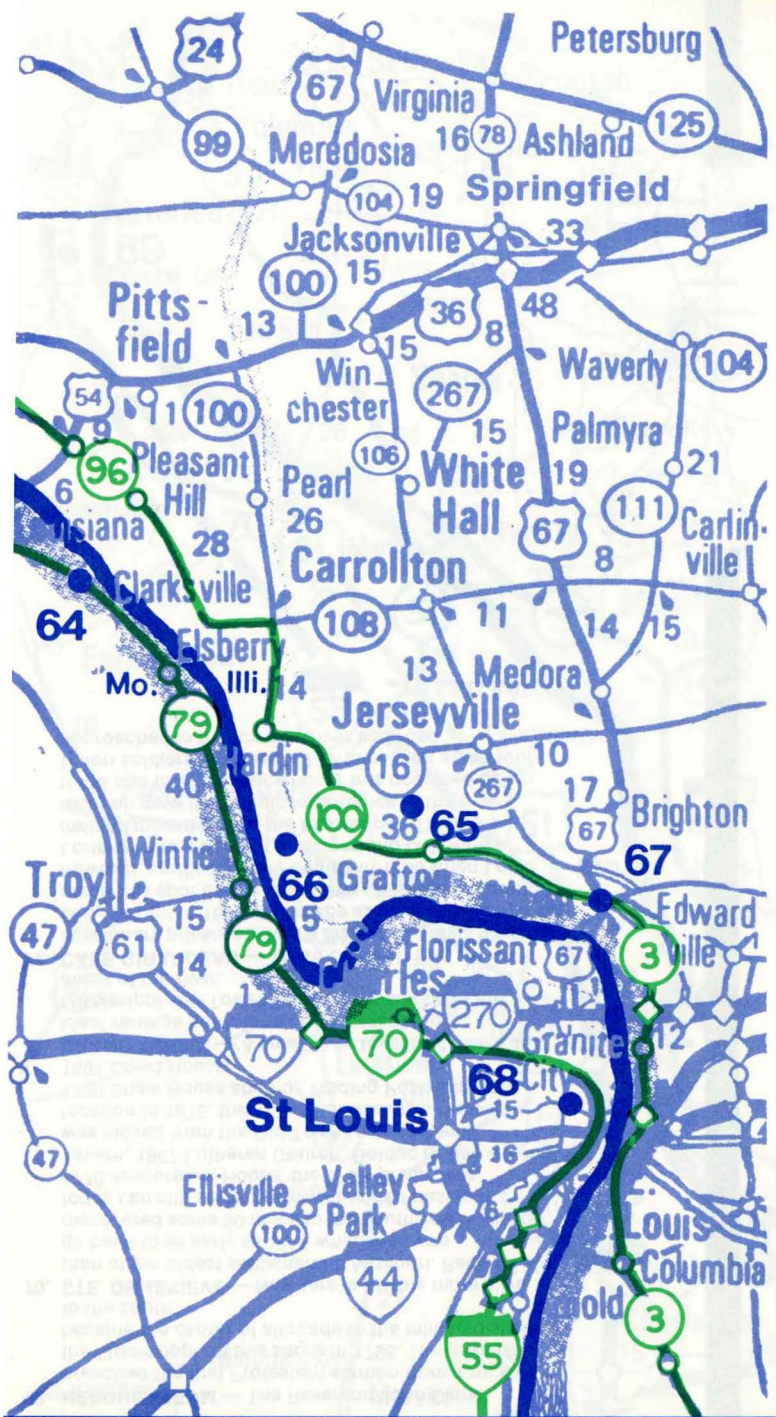
55. **TOOLESBORO** — A 15.6 acre tract which overlooks Lake Odessa preserve contains 2 conical ceremonial burial mounds preserved from a group of 9 on the bluffs overlooking the Iowa River in the Toolesboro area. A Visitor Center is located on a site overlooking the spot where Joliet and Marquette beached their canoes on June 25, 1673 for the first meeting between Indians and white men on Iowa soil.
56. **BURLINGTON** — Snake Alley consists of 5 half-curves and 2 quarter-curves, descending over a distance of 275 feet. The 6 homes bordering the alley were built during the period 1845 to 1880. Crapo park is known for its excellent plantings of many lovely trees and shrubs.
57. **NAUVOO** — Once the largest city in the State — in the mid-1940's — Nauvoo was settled by Mormons under the leadership of Joseph Smith, Jr. Today over a dozen homes, stores and offices (including the homes of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young) have been restored and the Mormon Church has constructed a large visitors' center designed to complement the federalist restorations.
58. **KEOKUK** — An old helical paddlewheel towboat, the George M. Verity, berthed on the waterfront, serves as a museum of upper Mississippi River history.
59. **MONTEBELLO CONSERVATION AREA** — Winter home of eagles that summer in Colorado. The eagles' feeding area can be viewed from the river at the lock and dam.
60. **LA GRANGE** — With a history traceable to a trading post of Godfrey LeSieur in 1795, the town is one of the oldest north of St. Louis. Its historical significance is also reflected by the Union Soldiers Monument, a marble shaft in the square, erected in 1864.
61. **QUINCY** — An island in the center of the river near Quincy offers a zoo, antique auto museum, Indian museum, log cabin village, and amusement rides.
62. **HANNIBAL** — Dramatic views of the Great River from scenic bluffs — and a wealth of reminders of the River's most famous pilot, Mark Twain. Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and the rest still "live" in Hannibal and sites including the Clemens home, the Rockcliffe mansion and the Mark Twain Cave.
63. **LOUISIANA** — This former river port presents a picturesque spot from which to view the Great River and explore an interesting variety of homes ranging from antebellum to modern.





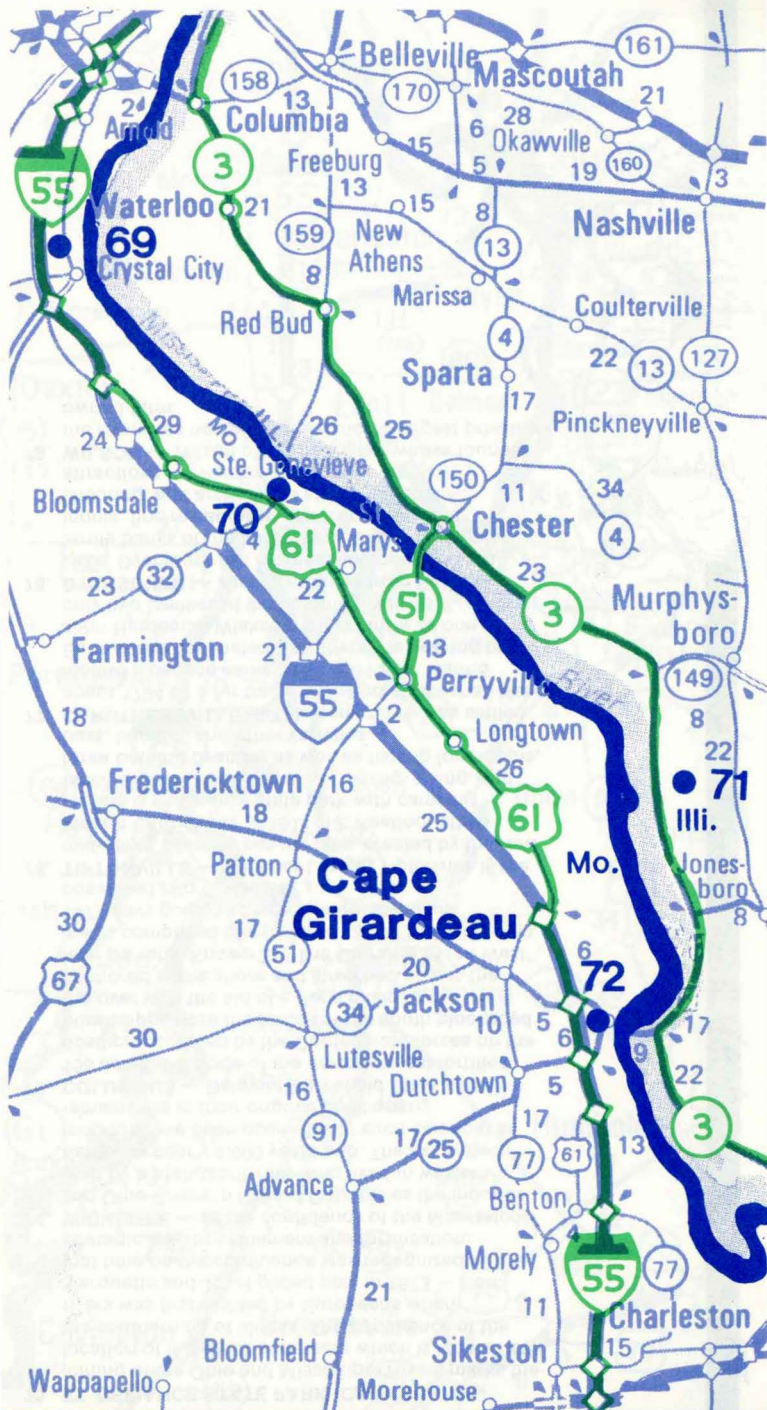
64. **CLARKSVILLE** — The town dates from 1816 and today offers visitors a skylift ride to the top of the bluff where an ancient Indian burial ground and Indian museum, a ghost town, and, of course, the Great River are on display.
65. **PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK (GRAFTON)** — Illinois' largest. Much of the park overlooks the Illinois River, but a trip to the top of the bluff will afford a view of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Pere Marquette is convenient to the Koster Site, one of North America's most important archeological digs which is open to visitors during the summer excavation season and Elsay, a restored river town.
66. **PORTAGE DES SIOUX** — Fascinating history combines here with a splendid view of the Mississippi bluffs across the river in Illinois. The strategic advantage of a two-mile portage from the Missouri to the Mississippi — which saves a river trip of some 25 miles — is obvious and the Spaniards erected a fort here as early as 1799 as protection against American expansion.
67. **ALTON** — A large historic district overlooks the river, plus a monument paying tribute to Elijah P. Lovejoy, a newspaper editor who had the courage to oppose slavery and advocate total freedom of the press.
68. **ST. LOUIS** — Since Auguste Chouteau arrived at the site on February 14, 1764, this great American metropolis has become totally identified with the mighty Mississippi. History abounds. The Old (1834) Cathedral on the site of the first church constructed in 1769; the Old Court House, begun in 1839 and scene of the famous Dred Scott Trial as well as Ulysses S. Grant's freeing of his single slave; Eads Bridge, the "impossible" span which crosses the Great River; the world-famed Riverfront with its river boats, cobblestones and history; and, of course, today the magnificent Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, symbolized by the soaring Gateway Arch.





- 69. HERCULANEUM** — The Reverend John Clark preached the first Protestant sermon from a rock in the Mississippi off this shore in 1798. The town later became the center of all roads to the mining district to the south.
- 70. STE. GENEVIEVE** — Nowhere is history more alive than at the oldest settlement in Missouri. Records go back to as early as 1715 when lead was discovered some 30 miles to the southwest. Visitors today can still savor the town's varied past in the 1770 Amoureux House, the 1790 Green Tree Tavern, 1867 Lutheran Church, Bolduc House which was moved from the Old Town to its present location in 1875, the 1775 Vital Beauvais House, 1790 Shaw House and Fur Trading Post, and the 1821 Court House.
- 71. GRAND TOWER** — A small river town that offers an ideal vantage point for a good view of the Mississippi and Tower Rock which juts up in the midst of the river.
- 72. CAPE GIRARDEAU** — Tradition has it that missionary priests erected a cross on what is now Gray's Point in 1699; and maps as early as 1765 name this spot on the Great River as Cape Girardot; however, verified history begins in 1786 when Louis Lorimier and a band of Shawnee and Delaware Indians moved across the Mississippi. The city's location gave it strategic importance in the river trade and the Civil War when it was occupied by Union soldiers who erected fortifications at the four approaches to the town by river and road.





- 73. FT. DEFIANCE STATE PARK (CAIRO)** — The joining of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers marks the location of this small state park which is located at the southern tip of Illinois. The confluence of the rivers was first sighted by Europeans when Marquette and Joliet glided past in 1673 — from that time on the confluence was recognized as a strategic site for settlement and fortification.
- 74. WICKLIFFE** — At the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers in Ballard County lies the mounds built by a prehistoric race who lived in western Kentucky nearly 1,000 years ago. The excavated mounds have been opened with such care that all remains are in their original positions.
- 75. COLUMBUS** — Belmont Battlefield State Park of 156 acres is the site of the northernmost fortified position occupied by the Confederate forces on the Mississippi. Here the forces of the south blockaded the river with the aid of a huge chain firmly anchored to the shore and stretched across the river on rafts. Known as "The Gibraltar of the West", it was comprised of a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men, 147 heavy guns, and several river steamers converted into gunboats.
- 76. TIPTONVILLE** — Reelfoot Lake at Tiptonville is the mid-south's largest natural lake, created by the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811–12. Reelfoot offers visitors a museum, a state park with camping facilities, excursion boats, swimming, skiing, and three bathing beaches as well as fishing for crappie, bass, bluegill, and other varieties.
- 77. CARUTHERSVILLE** — This community was settled about 1794 by a fur trader who had established New Madrid a decade earlier. The 1811 New Madrid Earthquake decimated Caruthersville, leaving one John Hardeman Wlaker and his family as one of only two families in the community in 1818.
- 78. DYERSBURG** — Just 20 minutes from Reelfoot Lake, Dyersburg is a recreational mecca on the fertile banks of the Mississippi. Swimming, golf, tennis, fine restaurants, skeet and trap field shooting, and archery are all recreational attractions for visitors.
- 79. WILSON** — Wilson plantation, after whose founders the town was named, is the nation's largest privately owned farm.



- 80. WEST MEMPHIS** — One of the nation's foremost Greyhound Racing facilities is Southland Greyhound Race Track. In addition, Horseshoe Lake, fishing, and other water sports make this community a vacationland.
- 81. MEMPHIS** — This is a community that gives emphasis to the old south, boasts numerous old historic mansions and historic sights for visitors. Legend holds that Memphis is the spot where De Soto discovered the mighty Mississippi River, and Mud Island, a unique river-themed entertainment center, is Memphis' tribute to the Father of Waters. Mud Island showcases Ol' Man River with three restaurants, a series of participatory river exhibits, and outdoor amphitheater, a flowing scale model of the Mississippi, and other river exhibitions. Among other places to visit are the Victorian Village Historic District; Fort Pillow, which heralds the first settlement of white persons in the area in 1818; Chucalissa Prehistoric Indian Town; Memphis Pink Palace Museum and Overton Square, a large strip of mardi-gras shops and restaurants which gives emphasis to trade and travel along the banks of the Mississippi.
- 82. MARIANNA** — Our country's smallest national forest is located on top of exotic Crowleys Ridge. Two beautiful lakeside recreation areas are located near the St. Francis National Forest.
- 83. HELENA** — This community offers visitors the flavor of antebellum charm and old south hospitality while at the same time blending with a modern industrial boom. The Mississippi River Harbor offers visitors numerous historic structures and a traditional Mississippi Riverfront to wander.





- 84. LOUISIANA PURCHASE MARKER STATE PARK** — Located on the corner of Lee, Phillips, and Monroe Counties, the focal point of this state park is the "O" point for land surveys of the great Louisiana Purchase (1803) Territory.
- 85. ST. CHARLES** — White River National Wildlife Refuge preserves the indigenous birds, animals and reptiles of the Delta wetlands, the backwaters of the mighty Mississippi. The refuge areas cover 100,000 acres.
- 86. DEWITT / GILLETT** — The Arkansas Post National Monument and Arkansas County Historical Museum commemorate the first European settlement in the lower Mississippi River Valley, established in 1686 by Henri DeTonti. The monument offers vacationers camping, picnicking, fishing, and swimming.
- 87. GREENVILLE** — A center of commerce and culture in the Mississippi Delta, Mississippi's largest riverport has been the home of such notable writers as Shelby Foote, Hodding Carter, Walker Percy, and others. Just north of Greenville is Winterville Mounds Historic Site, one of the largest prehistoric Indian sites in the Mississippi Valley. Thirty-five miles north of Greenville, off MS 1, is Great River Road State Park.
- 88. LAKE VILLAGE** — Lake Chicot is Arkansas's largest natural lake. Visitors will enjoy Lake Chicot State Park and visiting Stuart's Island, all steeped with Delta atmosphere.





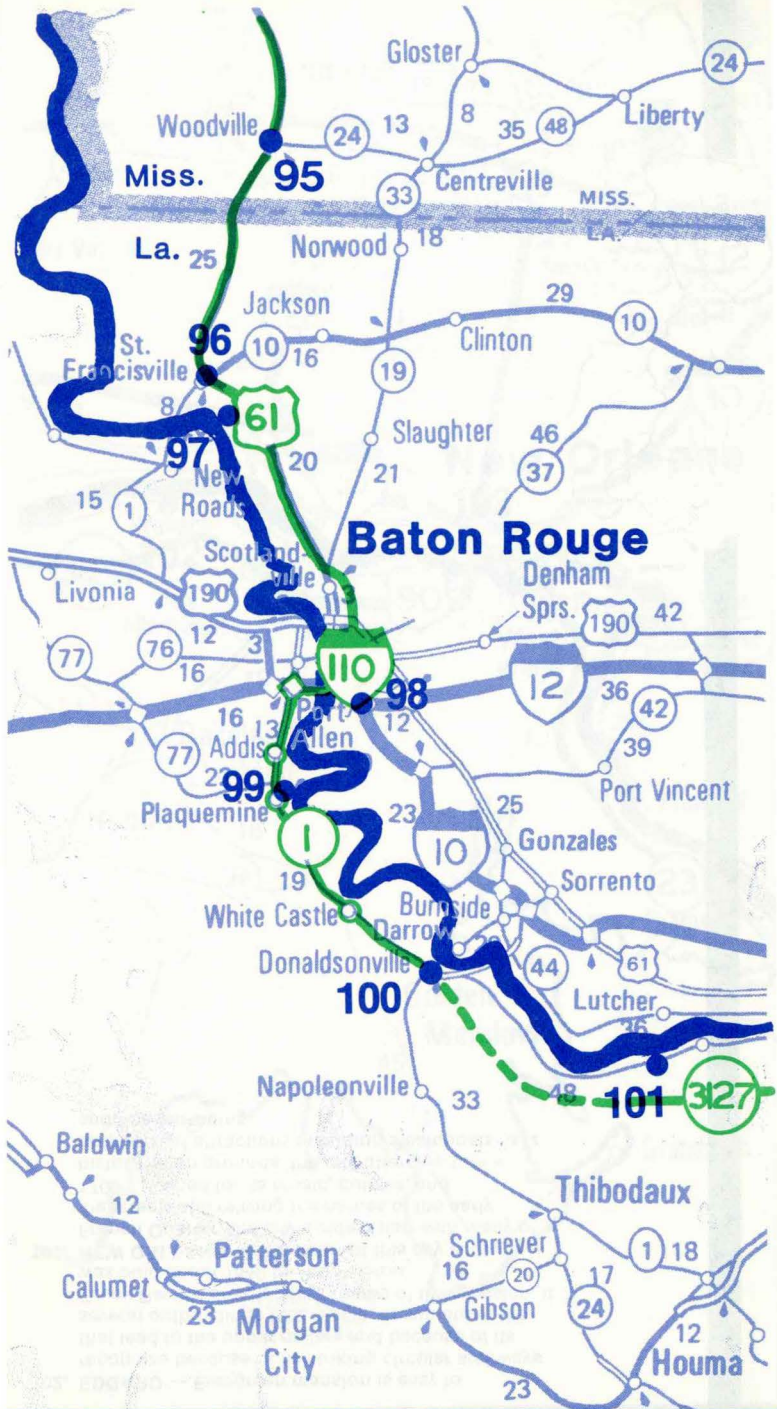
89. **VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK** — Well-preserved earthworks mark the positions of Confederate and Federal troops during the siege of Vicksburg in the War Between the States. A tour drive through the Park includes many State monuments, the Park Museum, the National Cemetery, the site of Fort Nogales, erected in 1791 during the Spanish regime, and tour center with a film on the siege of Vicksburg.
90. **VICKSBURG** — Old and thriving riverport, once a great cotton-shipping point, is rich in history and tradition. A number of fine old homes along the bluff and on the hills behind them date from the days of cotton prosperity.
91. **WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION** — Scale model of the lower 500 miles of the Mississippi River is used for river control studies.
92. **PORT GIBSON** — A picturesque town retaining the atmosphere of an antebellum cotton-growing center with many homes of the period. Port Gibson was declared "too beautiful" to destroy by General Grant during the War Between the States.
93. **WINDSOR** — Twenty-two large stone columns remain of this fine old mansion, built in 1861 and destroyed by fire in 1890. Considered one of the grandest examples of antebellum architecture, Windsor was a landmark for river pilot Samuel Clemens and others.
94. **NATCHEZ** — From land grants to French settlers in 1702, this settlement grew under French, British and Spanish regimes. The oldest town on the river. Natchez reached its greatest prosperity during the American period when the town became important as a trading and cotton-shipping center. Existing elaborate town houses and large homes on nearby plantations reflect the wealth and culture of antebellum Natchez.





95. **WOODVILLE** — Selected by Harvard University as the town "best typifying the antebellum South". Rosemont was Jefferson Davis's boyhood home. The Burning of the Bowling Green is re-enacted during Pilgrimage Days.
96. **ST. FRANCISVILLE** — Town was established in 1785 on crest of ridge overlooking the river. A large part of the town is a National Register Historic District.
97. **PORT HUDSON STATE COMMEMORATIVE AREA & NATIONAL CEMETERY.**
98. **BATON ROUGE** — This is the State Capital and the capital of the petroleum chemical industry. This oceanport is an historic city of numerous antebellum mansions; it is also the site of Louisiana State University. Old buildings and the capitol, plus a variety of museums, are popular visitor attractions.
99. **PLAQUEMINE LOCK STATE COMMEMORATIVE AREA**
100. **DONALDSONVILLE** — Third oldest city in state (1750) has a newly created historic district.
101. **VACHERIE** — Oak Alley is a magnificent lane of 28 ancient oaks, which lead to a mansion built in 1836 by Jacques Roman. Twenty-eight Doric columns line the galleries of the home which was built many years after the planting of the oaks. There are a number of other homes in this area.





- 102. EDGARD** — Evergreen mansion is easy to recognize because of its striking circular stairways that lead to the upper gallery and because of its several outbuildings that repeat, in miniature, the Greek Revival architectural theme of the mansion. It was built about 1840 by Ralph Brou.
- 103. NEW ORLEANS** — The heart of this city is the French Quarter, the city's oldest part with many of the streets still reliving the names of the early 1700's. Famed for its music, cuisine, and history-laden grounds, the city offers visitors a potpourri of attractions including steamboats, jazz and fine museums.





New Orleans 103

- 104. **FORT JACKSON** — Masonry fort built in 1822 to protect river approach to New Orleans. National Historic Landmark is located near spot where Robert Cavelier de la Salle claimed Louisiana for France in 1682.
- 105. **VENICE** — Located on the peninsula of land jutting out to the Gulf of Mexico, Venice is the terminal point of the Great River Road. Nearby is Fort Jackson, which for decades served as the out-post guardian for the mighty Mississippi.



Great River Road Association

The non-profit Great River Road Association is an organization of individuals, organizations and businesses who have an interest in the well being of the Mississippi River Valley and the improvement of the Great River Road. This group works to collectively promote a public awareness, appreciation and use of the Mississippi River and the Great River Road for the benefit of the entire region.

The Association serves as an information center, publisher and sponsor in responding to foreign and domestic inquiries about tourism and travel activities to be found along the Great River Road. The Association also encourages visitors to the Mississippi River Valley by participation in travel and vacation shows and through various public relations efforts in each of the ten Great River Road states and two Canadian provinces.

If you are interested in the Mississippi River, the promotion of the Great River Road, and the preservation of the river's culture and heritage, then you should have a membership in the Great River Road Association. As a member, you will receive the membership newsletter, a Great River Road decal, and a voice and vote in Association activities. You will also receive the satisfaction of helping preserve and promote this nation's greatest natural treasure.

Membership Application

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP
\$500.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> SR. CITIZEN MEMBERSHIP
(Age 65 & over) \$15.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP
(Business) \$100.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed you will find
my check for _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP
(Organizations) \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Please bill me later |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
(Individual) \$25.00 | |

Make Check Payable to: Great River Road Association
Westport Office Building
220 South Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55107

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone Number () _____

Please include this form with your check.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

The Great River Road Association is responsible for the development of this map along with the financial assistance of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission. The Association wishes to express its appreciation to the Mississippi River States and the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario for their assistance in its preparation.

For further information regarding the Great River Road Association or the Mississippi River Parkway Commission write:

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