

## **Activities For You To Enjoy While In Keokuk :**

**Tourism office is located at 329 Main St., Keokuk, visit to find out what treasures there are to explore in this area.**

**Visit Lock & Dam 19, the highest "step" in the lock & Dam stairway of the Mississippi. The 38 foot lift is necessary to provide 9 foot channel clearance over a rocky rapids upstream formed from glacial debris. Also, Lock 19 at 1200 feet is the second longest Mississippi lock. Keokuk dam operated by Amern-UE Power of St. Louis is the only dam on the Mississippi that produces power except Lock & Dam 1.**

**Visit the "Grand Avenue" of beautiful 19th century homes and Buildings. The monument of Chief Keokuck (Keokuk) is located in the area. A drive/walking guide is available from the Tourism office.**

**For good river viewing use old Hamilton - Keokuk swingspan bridge near Geo. M. Verity Riverboat Museum.**

**U.S. National Cemetery, 1701 J Street, the first west of the Mississippi , includes a number of Civil War Veterans.**

DIRECTIONS TO NAUVOO, ILL  
(APPROX. 20 MILES)

Go through Keokuk. Take Hwy 136 Illinois across the bridge into Illinois.  
In Hamilton go about 1 mile to a stop sign. Go LEFT at the Y in the road.  
This is Hwy 96. Nauvoo is 12 miles from here.

Stay on Hwy 96 until you reach the street of Munson in Nauvoo. Turn LEFT on  
Munson, take this street to Main St., turn RIGHT on Main St. Take Main St., to the  
Visitor Center.

### *A Brief History of Nauvoo*

The history of Nauvoo begins with the birth of Joseph Smith in 1805. While living in Palmyra, NY, Smith discovered the Golden Plates near Manchester, NY, in 1823. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) was organized in Manchester in 1830. By 1833 Joseph had moved his headquarters to Missouri, where the Mormons settled first at Independence, then several new towns in northern counties.

During the winter of 1838-39 the people of Quincy, IL, then a town of 1,600, sheltered Joseph Smith and 6,000 of his Mormon followers who were fleeing an extermination order from the governor of Missouri. That spring of 1839 the group moved to the swampy lowland of undeveloped Commerce, IL (so muddy that "oxen became mired trying to pull the plow.".) Commerce was renamed Nauvoo and by 1845 it was only slightly smaller than Chicago (and the nation's 10th largest city) with an area population numbering almost 20,000 souls.

In 1844 Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob at the jail in Carthage, IL.

It is hardly an exaggeration to suggest that the Mormons left Illinois for the Great Salt Lake Basin partially to avoid civil war with their neighbors. What caused such ill feelings or the breaking of ranks by the Mormons themselves is a little more difficult to understand.

One key to understanding, however, was the sheer political clout wielded by this huge, like-minded voting block suddenly dropped in among the scattered townships that then existed in western Illinois. When the first Mormons crossed into Quincy from Missouri, they were welcomed and sheltered—even though they already numbered five times the population of that significant river town.

As their numbers in Hancock County grew steadily toward 20,000, they could promise election to any politician willing to cater to them. And cater they did! Politicians literally fell all over the community, granting Nauvoo total autonomy so long as the Mormons did not break any state or federal laws. Thus Nauvoo had its own militia, its own court system, its own law enforcement, and its own education system.

It was intimidating, to say the least, to their struggling, outnumbered neighbors. Any conflict with a Mormon had to be settled in the Mormon court as did any claims by Mormons against a neighboring Gentile. Retaliatory murder, hostage-taking, and theft between Mormon and Gentile became the rule as faith in even-handed law enforcement failed.

By 1844, discontent with Joseph Smith's consolidation of power and the introduction of polygamy began to affect even the Mormon community. The split was epitomized by the opposition press established in Nauvoo itself. Before the second paper was printed, Nauvoo's city council had declared the paper a nuisance and the press was demolished. The publishers of *THE EXPOSITOR* were ejected from the Church.

Smith and the entire city council were charged by *THE EXPOSITOR* with inciting a riot. He and his brother were arrested and incarcerated at the stone county jail in Carthage on June 25, 1844. Two days later, they were attacked and killed by a mob while in the care of the State of Illinois.

No doubt, there was great concern that the Smith murders would send the huge Mormon population into a vindictive rampage, but that never happened. Tensions continued to escalate, however, with attacks against scattered Mormon towns and farms. Ultimately, the Mormons were promised protection provided they prepared to leave Illinois.

During the winter of 1845-46, intense preparations were made to move the Mormon community west of the Mississippi River. All dwellings, including the Temple, were transformed into workshops. By spring, thousands of wagons had been built and supplied.

Relations with neighboring Gentiles, had by then become so acrimonious that it was decided that an immediate exodus was necessary. In February of 1846, Brigham Young, then president of the church's governing body, directed the greatest, most successful mass exodus in American history.

Not all Mormons followed Young's contingent, however. Several groups dispersed elsewhere. Emma Smith and her group stayed along the Mississippi in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois and eventually formed the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

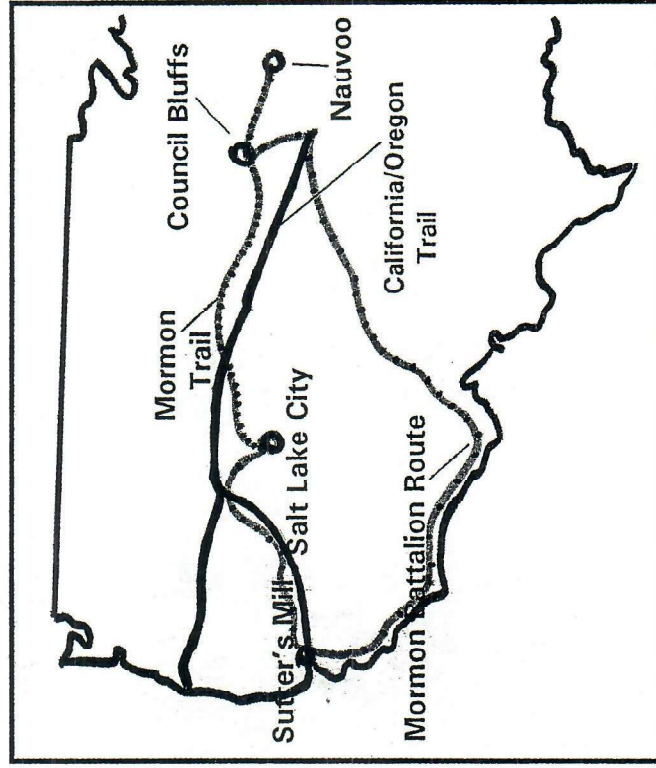
### THE MORMON TRAIL

The departure of the first several thousand Mormons across the Mississippi River to Montrose, Iowa, is often equated with the Red Sea crossing in the Biblical Exodus story. The first wagons were sent on rafts amid floating ice. Before everyone had crossed, however, the ice froze solid and many Mormons walked or rode across.

The Mormons spread out for 1,400 miles, from Council Bluffs, IA, (avoiding Missouri) to the Great Salt Lake Basin. Now officially designated as the *Mormon Pioneer Trail*, this National Historic Trail with 73 historic sites is maintained by the National Park Service. It begins in Nauvoo and terminates at *Pioneer Trail State Park* in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mormons at the front planted crops and constructed shelters for those who followed. When money for funding the exodus ran low, the last three thousand families were issued pushcarts instead of wagons. Each family physically pushed 500 pounds of belongings across the western plains.

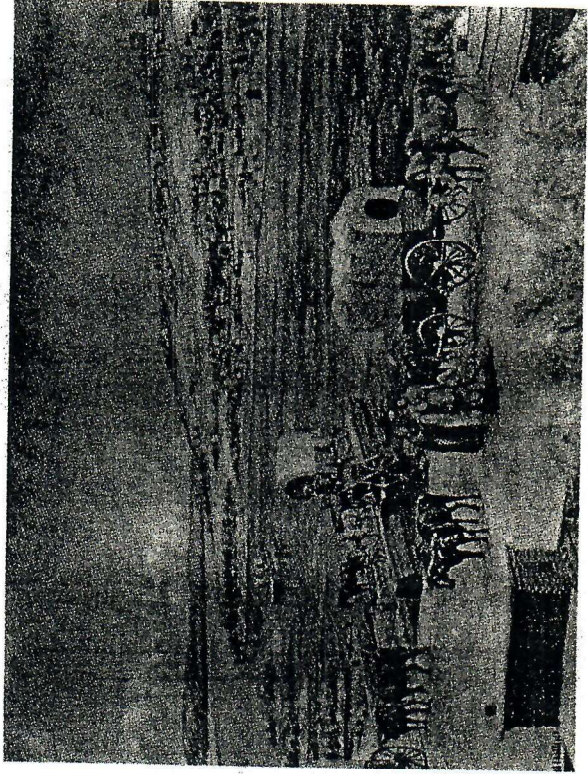
The last groups found supply stations stripped and, as winter set in, many simply froze to death along the route. Upon arriving in the Great Basin, further difficulties met the immigrants. The arid land could not support crops so technologies learned when draining Nauvoo were reversed to provide water for irrigation. Entire herds of cattle froze to death in sudden blizzards. Insects devoured crops.



Map of the Mormon Trail. More settlers moved west across the Mormon Trail than across either the California or Oregon trails. Even the numbers who moved to California during the Gold Rush Days did not equal the number of Mormons who moved to the Great Salt Lake Basin.

Along the way, 500 men were mustered into the Mexican War. They then participated in the California Gold Rush at Sutter's Mill before rejoining their brethren in the Great Salt Lake Basin. During Brigham Young's administration as the 2nd President of the Church of Latter-day Saints, over 70,000 people from the U.S.A., Europe, and Canada settled in Utah. Three hundred cities and towns were established.

The Mormons literally had moved Nauvoo 1,000 miles past the limits of civilization at that time. The skilled tradesmen, craftsmen, artists, and professionals provided a way-station in the middle of the wilderness which enabled many other immigrants to reach the west coast who might not otherwise have succeeded. Brigham Young developed a doctrine for water use that is now used throughout the arid west from Arizona to the Dakotas and California.



*Departing from Nauvoo, portion of a mural painted by Lynn Faussett. Displayed at Pioneer Trails State Park, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

**Stop #7**  
**Day 16: Sept 19th**  
**Miles: 62**  
**Drive Time: 1 1/4 Hrs**  
**Facilities: W/E/S/D**

**From: Keokuk, IA**  
**To: Mark Twain Cave &**  
**Campground, Hannibal, MO**  
**Arrival Time: 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM**  
12:00 - 1:00

**Driving Instructions:**

**Miles:**

- 96/136
- 96S
- ~~94W~~  
24E
- 172S
- 72W
- 0.0. **Return to Hwy 218/Business 61 & 61. At Jct. Continue on Hwy 218/Business 61 through Keokuk. Take Hwy 136 Illinois straight ahead and cross the river into Illinois**
- 07 **In Hamilton, ILL, the first town across the river, stay to the RIGHT, at the Y in the hwy. You are now on Hwy 96/136**
- 08 **RIGHT Turn on Hwy 96 South, at Ayerco station traffic light, continue on Hwy 96 South.**
- 11 **4-way stop. LEFT Turn at Warsaw Rd. & Hwy 96 S. Continue On hwy 96 South**
- 23 **Lima - South of Lima L&D #20 is here, but not visible**
- 35 **GO STRAIGHT on Hwy 24 West at Jct. 96/24. Continue on hwy 24 to Quincy.**
- 41 **GO STRAIGHT on Hwy 57 South at Jct. 104/57/24, in Quincy at Broadway St.**
- 42 **Good view of river again**
- 53 **Take Hwy 172 South. Watch for this turn, it comes up fast and is BEFORE the overpass**
- 54 **Exit 0, take Hwy 72 West to Hannibal**
- 60 **Take Exit 157 from Hwy 72W. LEFT Turn at the stop light to take Hwy 79 South/Business 36.**  
**Go STRAIGHT through town and cross the bridge on Hwy 79S**
- 62 **Mark Twain Cave & Campground is on the right.**  
**Sharp Turn to Entrance. SLOW DOWN.**

## ACTIVITIES FOR HANNIBAL

**FRI. SEPT. 19TH**

9:30

~~8:30 AM~~ **Advance Crew Leaves**

**6:00 PM Dinner - Lula Belles**

*111 Bird St.*

*Meet at 5:45*

**SAT. SEPT 20TH**

**9:30 AM Trolley Tour. Pickup at campground**

**7:00 PM Car caravan to show**

**7:30 PM Spratt Family Show**

**SUN. SEPT 21ST**

**9:00 AM - DRIVERS MEETING**

**5:00 PM SHOW - Mark Twain Himself**

**Meet THERE: 319 N. Main**

**Behind City parking lot**

*Planters Barn Shelter*

## HANNIBAL, MISSOURI

**A farmer, Abraham Bird, who lost his whole farm in the 1811 Earth-Quake at New Madrid, Mo, came here in 1818 and staked his homestead claim. In 20 years Hannibal was a boom town, and became a sawmill town.**

**In 1839 Sam Clemens (Mark Twain) was 4 years old when his father moved to Hannibal, Mo. from Florida, Mo, and opened up his law office. All the landmarks related to Mark Twain and his storybook heroes, Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, and Becky Thatcher have been restored and are open for public tour.**

**In 1865 the first steam locomotive built west of the Mississippi was built here at Hannibal.**

## **ACTIVITIES FOR YOU TO ENJOY WHILE IN HANNIBAL**

**Visit the Hannibal Visitor Center located at 505 N. 3rd St.**

**Visit the Missouri State Visitor Center located on US Hwy 61.**

**Do the walking tour of historic downtown Hannibal and see the new Mark Twain Museum on Main St..**

**Visit Lover's Leap, a great view of the Mississippi River and Hannibal. Turn Left from RV Park, watch for sign. You will make a Right turn Before the bridge.**

**Check your Hannibal Visitor Guide for other activities that may interest you.**



**Stop #8**  
**Day 19: Mon, Sept 22**  
**Miles: 114**  
**Drive Time: 3 3/4 Hrs**  
**Facilities: W/E/S**

**From: Hannibal, Mo**  
**To: Casino Queen RV Park,**  
**East St. Louis, ILL.**  
**Arrival Time: 1:30 PM - 2:30 PM**

*Tuesday - NCEIS*

**Driving Instructions:**

**Miles:**

- 0.0.** Return to Hwy 79 South. **RIGHT** Turn. Not far south you will see **Continental Cement**, this is a large barge facility for bulk cement haulers. The drive south from Hannibal on Hwy 79 is very striking bluff country scenery.
- 12** Hallows Roadside Park— park sign is 1/2 mile before the park. Park is on the **Right** side, easy in/out. No restrooms  
You will begin the **Scenic Byway**. Pretty drive
- 14** First **Scenic** view turnout. **DO NOT USE**, tight turn around
- 15** **Scenic** view turnout, Not a good view because of the trees. Okay to use as a rest stop. Entrance is **LEFT** parallel on curve, there is a loop turn around. Road is narrow but passable
- 29** Louisiana— Hwy 79 South makes **2 RIGHT** Turns in this town, continue on Hwy 79 South. *Left on 54 - then right 79*
- 40** Clarksville, L&D #24 is here. The highest bluff on the river is located here. Pinnacle Peak soars 600' high. In the mid-west that is like the Alps! The Mississippi continues to widen and becomes an island-laden river at this point.  
New Welcome Center on left, the building resembles a river-boat. A great river view w/spotting scope inside. You Can Not park at the Center. To visit the Center, park on Front St., below the Center. **LEFT TURN** at the Stop Sign onto Howard, this street will take you to Front St., where there is some parking. Park in the 1st block on Front St., before Lewis St, No access back to Hwy 79 past Lewis St. There will be a walk up a hill to the Center.  
You can be dropped off in front of W.C., if you can walk down hill.

- 55 **Elsberry - Area for stretch, just before business district, along side of street.**
- 65 **Winfield, Phillips 66 station with diesel/gas, south end of town. Easy In/Out**
- 75 **Citgo Station, Diesel/Gas. Easy In/Out**
- 83 **St Peters is Jct. I-70. Take I-70 EAST. AFTER the traffic light immediately get in the RIGHT LANE to turn Right on**
- 93 **I-70 EAST. Casino Queen is 21 Miles from here. Stay on I-70 EAST**

*I 70 E*

**When you can see the Arch front left and Edward Jones Dome on the right, Be in the CENTER Lane.**

*Watch 4 bridges*

**Watch for Hwy I-55N/64/70/40E - "Illinois Exit"**

**You will go under 4 bridges, count them.**

**Immediately After the 4th bridge, be in the RIGHT lane to Exit RIGHT at the First Exit. Watch for merging traffic on your right, after taking this ramp.**

*I 55 / 64*

**Immediately get in LEFT Lane to go LEFT at the Y in the high way for I55/64 All Lanes.**

**DO NOT TAKE RIGHT Lane, STAY LEFT.**

**Now get in RIGHT Lane, before crossing bridge, after crossing bridge.**

*\**

**RIGHT Exit "4th St. Business District" (Past Exit 1- No Number on Exit for "4th St. Business District").**

**Go STRAIGHT, Follow the Casino Queen flags on the banner poles, as well as Casino signs.**

**Cross the Railroad Track to a T Intersection, LEFT Turn on River Park Drive. Follow signs to Casino.**

*Popular St bridge?*

- 114 **LEFT Turn on road marked Casino Queen & RV Park/Mini Mart CONGRATULATION, YOU MADE IT !!!**

*Turn under elevated track follow campground signs!!*

**Interesting Fact:**

**The Eads Bridge took 7 years to complete (1867-1874), and is still in use today. It is a combination bridge, autos and trucks on the upper deck and trains on the lower deck. It was the first riveted steel trussed bridge ever built, and is over one mile long. The cost was nine million dollars.**

**ACTIVITIES FOR ST. LOUIS**

<b>Mon. Sept 22</b>	<b>8:30 AM</b>	<b>Advance Crew Leaves</b>
<b>Tues. Sept 23</b>	<b>7:45 AM</b>	<b>St. Louis City Tour, with lunch at Spaghetti Works at Laclede's Landing</b>
<b>Wed. Sept 24</b>	<i>NCIS</i> <b>9:00 AM</b>	<b>Depart for Budweiser Brewery Tour</b>
	<b>9:45 AM</b>	<b>Tour Budweiser Brewery</b>
		<b>Enjoy the rest of the day on your own</b>
<b>Thurs. Sept 25</b>	<b>9:00 AM</b>	<b>Depart for Grants Farm</b> <i>If locks try to leave</i>
	<b>9:30 AM</b>	<del><b>Tour Grants Farm</b></del> <i>around 0800</i>
		<b>Balance of the day is free time</b>
<b>Fri. Sept 26</b>		<b>Enjoy St. Louis and Area on your own</b>
	<b>7:00 PM</b>	<b>Drivers Meeting</b>

**Please, don't forget to complete your comment sheets. We would appreciate receiving them by the end of the caravan. Thank you very much.**

**For Your Notes:**

## **ACTIVITIES TO ENJOY WHILE YOU ARE IN ST. LOUIS AND AREA:**

**The Center of American Archeology is located in Kampsville, ILL., north of Alton, ILL. One block off State Hwy 100. Kampsville Museum is open 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Tues.—Sat.. The museum contains cultural exhibits of local residents for the past 8,000 yrs. Artifacts from the nearby Koster site are on display from this very significant archeology find.**

**At Alton, ILL., visit the new National Great River Museum. Opened in the fall of 2003, this state-of-the-art museum is dedicated to telling the story of life on the Mississippi. Free admission. The Museum is located at Melvin Price Lock & Dam #26. With a price tag of over one billion dollars, it is one of the largest U.S. Army Corps of Engineers construction projects in the US. A great view of the Mississippi river from eight stories atop the Lock & Dam. A one hour tour is offered daily at 10:00 AM, 1:00 & 3:00 PM. Free admission.**

**Granite City, ILL., see Lock & Dam #27, located in Chain of Rocks Canal to avoid rocky obstructions in the Mississippi channel. The Locks accommodates a full towboat and 15 barge tow. At this point from Lock & Dam #1 to Granite City Lock & Dam #27 the river has dropped from an elevation of 680 feet to 384 feet over a distance of 699 miles.**

**Visit the beautiful Old Cathedral, 209 Walnut St., St. Louis, more than 150 years old, the first bishop of St. Louis is buried here.**

**PierreLaclede, a French fur trader, in1764 set up a trading post on the west side of the Mississippi River. Laclede changed the name of this area to St. Louis in honor of the French King, Louis XIV. His private landing on the levee was known as Laclede's landing. Laclede's Landing, just north of the Arch and Eads Bridge. A stop on the Metrolink or an easy walk from the Arch. Upscale shopping, restaurants, and special events.**

## **St. Louis and Area Activities Continued:**

**Visit Cahokia Mounds World Heritage Site at Collinsville, ILL.**

**The largest prehistoric Indian site north of Mexico, this area covers 4000 acres and included at least 120 mounds.**

**Take I-270 East to I-255 South, Exit 24 to Collinsville Road.**

**Museum of Treasures at Cahokia is very nice.**

**Forest Park Area, in this very pretty park in which you will find the following attractions: Missouri History Museum/Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis Science Center, St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis Zoo, just to mention a few of the many attraction located in this park. Forest Park Area is bounded by Kings highway, Lindell and Skinker Blvds**

**The Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis. This church was built in the Byzantine tradition. There are 83,000 square feet of mosaic art Created by twenty artists and installed over a period of 75 yrs. The mosaics were created with over 41,500,000 pieces of tesserae in more than 8,000 shades of color. Location is Lindell Blvd and Newstead Ave.**

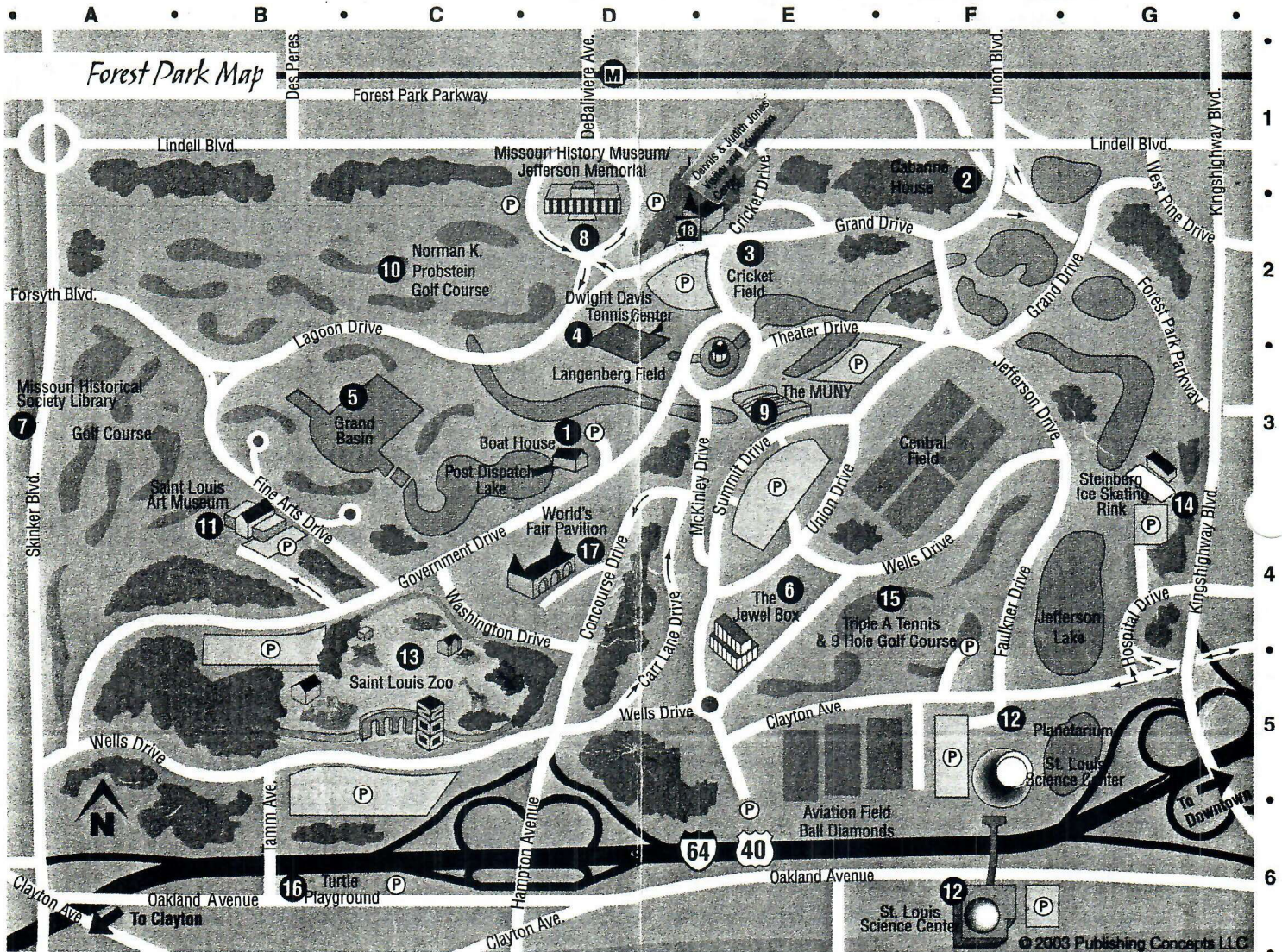
**Lewis and Clark Historic Site, St. Charles, Mo. Take I-70 West of St. Louis International Airport approx. 15 minutes. Stay on I-70 Until you reach Fifth Street Exit in St. Charles, go on to Fifth St to First Capital St. and Right Turn on to Riverview Drive and the site. You will pass First Missouri Capitol on the left.**

**In St. Charles, the gas lights and brick paved streets of this Nationally registered historic district lead to South Main being the Largest designated Historic District in the State of Missouri featuring 88 restored buildings dating from the 1790's to the late 1800's. Shop and dine in the ambiance of history.**




*Check your  
it was  
worth a trip*

# FOREST PARK

# MAP



## Map Legend

-  Attractions
-  MetroLink Station
-  Parking

## Forest Park

### Attractions

1. Boat House, D-3
2. Cabanne House, F-1
3. Cricket Field, E-2
4. Dwight Davis Tennis Center, D-2
5. Grand Basin, C-3
6. The Jewel Box, E-4
7. Missouri Historical Society Library, A-3
8. Missouri History Museum/Jefferson Memorial, D-2
9. The Muny, F-3
10. Norman K. Probstain Golf Course, C-2
11. Saint Louis Art Museum, B-4
12. St. Louis Science Center, F-6
13. Saint Louis Zoo, C-5
14. Steinberg Ice Skating Rink, G-4
15. Triple A Golf Course Et Tennis, F-4
16. Turtle Playground, B-6
17. World's Fair Pavilion, D-4
18. Dennis Et Judith Jones Visitor

**Stop #9**  
**Day 23: Sat. Sept 27th**  
**Miles: 174**  
**Drive Time: 4 Hrs**  
**Facilities: W/E/S ✓**

**From: Casino Queen RV Park**  
**To: Hinton RV Park,**  
**Sikeston, Mo**  
**Arrival Time: 2:30 - 3:30 PM**

**Driving Instructions:**

**Miles:**

*left*  
**0.0 Return to River Park Dr. At the 1st traffic light on River Park**  
**Right Turn, just past the gas station veer LEFT to join**  
**Hwy I-70W/I55S. Stay in the RIGHT Lane to take Exit 1**  
**to Cahokia & Hwy IL3 South.**

**8 Veer right for ILL 3 South/I-255 South.**

**12 Exit 6 - LEFT lane for hwy ILL 3 south. Proceed on ILL 3 S.**

**36 Redbud, RIGHT Turn at flashing red light. Stay on HWY IL 3S X**

**42 Ruma, LEFT at Y in road to stay on Hwy IL 3S**

**52 Ellis Grove, 1/2 mile south is a roadside park—right side—  
easy in/out. Nice Stop. Large map of The Great River Road**

**60 Chester, Home of Popeye**

**RIGHT Turn just past the Medium Security Penitentiary.**  
**This is the Truck By pass around Chester, and goes along the**  
**river. Hwy IL 3 S, goes straight and will take you through the**  
**town of Chester. We recommend the Truck Route around**  
**Chester.**

**LEFT Turn at the bottom of a long hill. Before the bridge**  
**is a roadside park with a small statue of Popeye. Okay for a**  
**few units.**

**LEFT Turn again at the bottom of the next hill. The truck**  
**route will join ILL 3 South.**

**116 McClure - Roadside park 1/2 mile south of town. Right side**

**122 Thebes - Scenic overlook, right side roadside park with a**  
**short boardwalk to view the river.**

**135 RIGHT Turn at flashing red light. Hwy 3 joins 127 south**

**144 LEFT Turn on Hwy I-57 South, this turn is before overpass**

**172 RIGHT Turn on Hwy I-55 North, Exit 1**

**173 RIGHT Turn at exit 67, right turn again on hwy 62. Hinton RV**  
**Park is approx 1/4 mile.**

*Junction I-55 + US 62 exit 67  
2.2 mile on US 62 R*

*Walmart  
I-55 -  
66 B*

## ACTIVITIES FOR SIKESTON;

Sat. Sept 27 8:30 AM Advance Crew Leaves

~~4:30 PM Matthews Cotton Gin Tour~~ *Cancelled*

Sun. Sept 28 Check out the Sikeston Area

5:00-7:00 PM Drivers Meeting

*Spectacular Eatery with Creative Flair!*

*by Roger T. Gurr*

# Funtastic Tradition Continues Growth!!!

**L**AMBERT'S CAFE began as a dream of Earl and Agnes Lambert in 1942. Having fourteen cents between them, the couple borrowed \$1,500 and opened for business in a small building on South Main Street at the corner of Greer in Sikeston, Mo. With a total seating capacity of 45, Lambert's Cafe survived World War II

rationing to become the world famous establishment that it is today.

Earl Lambert passed away in 1976, and his son Norman and wife Patti, entered into the business as partners with Agnes. Lambert's outstanding southern hospitality, top quality food and reasonable prices kept customers pouring in from all over the United States.

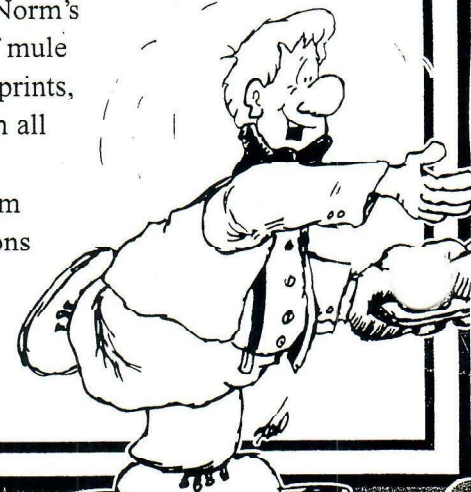
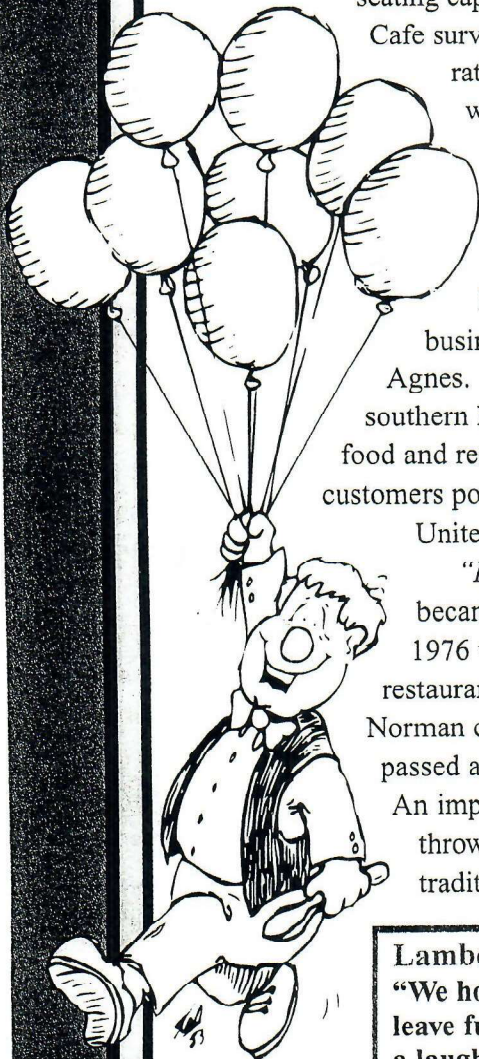
"Home of Throwed Rolls" became Lambert's slogan in 1976 when the quaint little restaurant was so packed that Norman couldn't get the rolls passed around quickly enough. An impatient customer said, "Just throw the ... thing" and the tradition began!

**Lambert's motto:**  
"We hope you come hungry, leave full, and hopefully have a laugh or two!"



Left: The original Lambert's on the corner of South Main St. and Greer Ave. Right: Earl and Agnes Lambert. Photo taken in early 1950's.

There are always plentiful amounts of pass-arounds such as fried okra, fried potatoes, macaroni and tomatoes, Black Eyed Peas, and of course, *Throwed Rolls* and sorghum. The "fun" patriotic atmosphere filled with balloons and flags creates a lifetime of memories. Customers come back time and time again for more good ole down home cooking and eating. The service is fantastic and no guest ever goes away hungry! Live piano music, flying rolls, magic tricks, smiles galore and the never ending pass-arounds make for a wonderful dining experience at the restaurant. Lambert's country charm is enhanced by interior walls which are adorned with Norm's large collection of mule photos, Rockwell prints, license plates from all over the country, business cards from thousands of patrons around the world and many interesting antiques.





**Activities For You To Enjoy While Traveling From St. Louis to Sikeston, Or Interesting Facts:**

**As you travel South on Hwy 3 you will see limestone bluffs which have been quarried for years. The vast flat farm land is known as American Bottom. The soil is deep and rich in the bottom where corn, soybeans, wheat and milo are principal crops. Because of the climate and rich soil some of this ground is two-cropped. Wheat is Planted in the fall and harvested in late May or early June. Corn or soybeans is then planted and harvested in the fall.**

**During the Mississippi Flood of 1993 much of the bottom ground at Columbia, IL. All the way south of Prairie du Rocher was flooded when the river levee's failed.**

**For a side trip take Hwy 155 East at Ruma to Prairie du Rocher Continue through Prairie du Rocher 4 miles west to Fort de Chartres. The Fort is a limestone fortress built by the French of logs in 1720 and rebuilt of limestone 1753-1756. Today the Fort is the only French fort reconstruction in the U.S..**

**Just before arriving at Chester on the West side of the Mississippi is the only populated Illinois territory located West of the river, Known as Kaskaskia, Illinois, population 18. Kaskaskia ended up on the wrong side of the river in 1881 when the Mississippi changed course after an ice gorge in February of that year.**

**Chester, IL, as you continue through town at the Hwy 51 intersection to the west near the river bridge look for Popeye The Sailor Man bronze statue. Chester was the hometown of Elzie Crisler Segar, the creator of the jut-jawed Popeye. Spinach Can Collectibles and Popeye Museum are located in Chester.**

**South of Chester, IL. As you travel to near Cairo, IL are parts of the Shawnee National Forest, Trail of Tears State Forest and Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge.**

**St. Louis to Sikeston Continued:**

**As part of this Forest Complex the National Forest Service maintains the Lower Mississippi River Bottomlands the winter home for one million Canada geese and snow geese.**

**The further south you travel the more cotton is grown, for the southernmost portion of Illinois sits approximately 50 miles further south than Richmond, Virginia.**

**ACTIVITIES FOR YOU TO ENJOY WHILE IN SIKESTON:**

**Attend the Church of your choice**

**Visit Sikeston Factory Outlet Stores.**

**Open: 9:00 AM - 9:00 PM Sat**

**12:00 PM - 6:00 PM Sun**

**100 Outlet Drive**

**Miner, Mo.**

**Visit Southeast Missouri Agriculture Museum, located off Hwy 0 on County Road 53Z, just east of Miner. Museum features 6,000 pieces of antique farm equipment.**

**Explore Big Oak Tree State Park.**

**Located 30 miles East (East Prairie). A National Natural Landmark and one of the last remaining virgin bottomland forests, and cypress swamps in the nation. The Dorena/Hickman ferry is nearby and you can enjoy a leisurely ride across the Mississippi River to and from Hickman, KY.**

**Stop #10**  
**Day 24: Mon. Sept 29th**  
**Miles: 146**  
**Drive Time: 3 3/4 Hrs**  
**Facilities: W/E/S/D**

**From: Sikeston, Mo**  
**To: Tom Sawyer Mississippi**  
**River RV Park**  
**West Memphis, TN AR**  
**Arrival Time: 2:30 3:30PM**

**Driving Instruction**

**Miles:**

- 0.0 LEFT Turn from RV park and return to Hwy I-55 South**
- 09 Three large truck stops, Loves, Travel America & Flying J**
- 18 Exit 49 - New Madrid, LEFT Turn at stop sign**
- 21 LEFT Turn on Scott St., a bank & car dealership on right in New Madrid**  
**Go STRAIGHT through the next stop sign**
- 22 T intersection - RIGHT Turn on Powell to Stop sign**  
**LEFT on Virginia Ave.**  
**RIGHT Turn on Main St., go STRAIGHT at 4-way stop**  
**Museum is on the LEFT before the levee**  
**Park on the street or side streets**  
**Be sure to view the river from the Observation Pier, over the levee. Note the water gauge on the posts on right side of pier. In 1995 and 1997 floods the river reached nearly 43 feet here. Return to Hwy I-55 South by turning RIGHT at the museum**  
**RIGHT turn on Powell, RIGHT turn on Mott back to Main**  
**LEFT on Main, back to Courthouse where you will make a**  
**LEFT Turn on Scott. Go STRAIGHT back to Hwy 55 business**  
**LEFT Turn, this will take you back to I-55 South in approx. 2 miles. Go over the overpass and take a LEFT Turn for I-55 South**
- 29 Rest Area with facilities. Note the cotton fields in this area**
- 67 Rest Area with facilities**
- 74 Rest Area with Welcome Center**
- 78 Take Exit 63 to join Hwy 61 South. This is at the south end of Blytheville, AR. This section of the hwy is part of the G.R.R., and cotton fields line the road.**

- 90 In Osceola Hwy 61S makes a RIGHT curve. LEFT at the traffic light, continue on Hwy 61 South.
- 103 In the town of Wilson, as you are driving through note the business area on your right. The buildings are an English Tutor design, and Mr. Wilson was a Cotton Merchant.
- 110 At Joiner, return to I-55 South. There are 2 RIGHT Turns, then a LEFT to get to I-55 South
- 139 I-55 and I-40 becomes one Hwy. Stay in RIGHT lane, you will take Exit #4 on ML King Drive, in approx. 3 miles
- 142 I-55 and I-40 split, you will stay on I-55 South to Memphis. Take the first EXIT, this will be Exit #4 to Martin Luther King Dr.. RIGHT Turn at the stop sign, continue until you reach the traffic light. Sign for Park at your far right. STRAIGHT through the traffic light for approx 2 miles
- 145 At first stop sign, LEFT Turn on 8th St. Go over the levee to the RV park. There is a sign to the RV park on your left, and on your right a large tan building. You will be turning LEFT on 8th St.

1555  
exit #4  
MLK

## ACTIVITIES FOR WEST MEMPHIS

- Mon Sept 29** 8:30 A.M. Advance Crew Leaves  
Tour the New Madrid Museum enroute, your admission is paid
- Tue Sept. 30** Memphis City Tour . Bus will arrive at the RV park at 10:00 A.M. for a 3 hour city tour  
Enjoy the rest of the day on your own
- Wed. Oct 01** Tour Mud Island. Bus will arrive at the RV park at 10:00 A.M. for a 3 hour trip to tour Mud Island  
Enjoy the rest of the day on your own
- Thurs. Oct 02** Final Banquet, Holiday Inn W. Memphis  
5:30 Social Hour  
6:30 Dinner  
Dressy/Casual, coat and tie optional

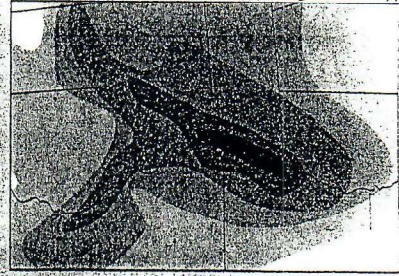
**SAFE TRAVELS AND WE WILL SEE YOU DOWN THE ROAD**

## The New Madrid Earthquake of 1811-12

The first of three major earthquakes struck New Madrid and Little Prairie (south of New Madrid near modern-day Caruthersville) on December 16, 1811. It is believed to have been a magnitude of 8.6 on the Richter scale. A second quake on January 23, 1812, was estimated to have been magnitude 8.4. The third quake, on February 7, may have been the strongest of the three and the most powerful to ever hit the North American continent, probably measuring 8.7 to 8.9 and releasing energy equivalent to 150,000,000 tons of TNT. In comparison, the combined energy of the two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in WWII equalled 35,000 to 40,000 tons of TNT.

When the tremors and convulsions of the earth subsided, 30 to 50 thousand square miles of land had undergone vast topographical changes, most of which are visible today. In the northwest corner of Tennessee, land dropped 10 to 20 feet and formed a lake we call Reelfoot (see page 195). In places, the ground still shows the shape of the earthquake's undulating waves frozen into the compacted soil.

The New Madrid fault system extends 120 miles southward from the area of Charleston and Cairo through New Madrid and Caruthersville, following I-55 to Blytheville and on down to Marked Tree, Arkansas. Buried five to ten miles underground, it crosses five state lines and cuts across the Mississippi River in three places. The fault is active, averaging more than 300 measured events per year. Could another major earthquake occur in this area? Scientists suggest there is a 25% chance of a quake of 7.5 magnitude or more by the year 2040. A quake of this size would be felt throughout half the United States and cause damage in twenty states or more.



Map source: Central United States Earthquake Consortium

*Estimated impact of a 7.0 to 7.3 earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone*

## Survivors of the Quake of 1811-1812

Witnesses report that about 2 a.m. on December 16, 1811, the earth around the little settlement of New Madrid began to rise and fall like waves upon the sea. When the peaks of the waves rolled through the Mississippi, the river bottom heaved up, emptying the river onto its banks, inundating the shores and leaving some boats on dry land. When the troughs followed, the river rushed back into the hollows with such force that entire groves of trees were drawn out by the roots and thrown into the river.

On dry land, trees bent like heads of grain in the wind, their branches interlocked, until they were ripped from the ground. Cracks formed in the earth that sometimes ran for miles. The quake's ground wave created sunken lands, fissures, and domes. *Sand blows* erupted sand and belched hot water, fumes, and carbonized wood.

Mattis M. Speed, a river traveler in February, 1812, described his experience: "We were awakened about 3 a.m. by the violent agitation of the boat accompanied by a noise so terrible it can best be described as the constant discharge of heavy cannon. The banks were falling into the river and the island to which we were tied was sinking. We cut ourselves loose from the island and pulled as far from the banks as necessary to avoid the falling trees. The swells of the river were so deep as to threaten the sinking of the boat every minute."

When he pulled out of the maelstrom at New Madrid, he wrote, "The former elevation of the bank was about 25 feet above common water. When we reached it, it was barely 12 or 13 feet. Scarcely a house was left entire, some completely prostrated, others unroofed and not a chimney standing."

One man described holding to a tree to support himself during a quake. A fissure opened in the ground and both he and the tree fell in. He was unable to climb out of the fissure at that point and was forced to walk along it until an incline allowed him to scramble out. Fissures as deep as 100 feet ran for miles through the countryside.

*Source, in part, Reelfoot Lake and the New Madrid Fault by Juanita Clifton as told to Lon Harshaw © 1980. Available at Reelfoot Visitor Center at the New Madrid Museum*

**ACTIVITIES TO ENJOY WHILE IN MEMPHIS:**

**GRACELAND, 3734 Elvis Presley Blvd.**

**SUN STUDIO, 706 Union Ave.,** Elvis got his start here. This is the studio where Elvis, Johnny Cash, Jerry Lee Lewis and Carl Perkins made history.

**NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM, 406 Mulberry St.,** located at the Lorraine Motel site of the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

**BEALE ST. HISTORIC DISTRICT,** home of the Blues. B.B. King's Restaurant, King's Palace Café is at 162 Beale St. at the corner of Beale & Second St.

**STAX MUSEUM OF AMERICAN SOUL MUSIC, 926 E. McLemore Ave.,** On the site of Stax records of the 1960's.

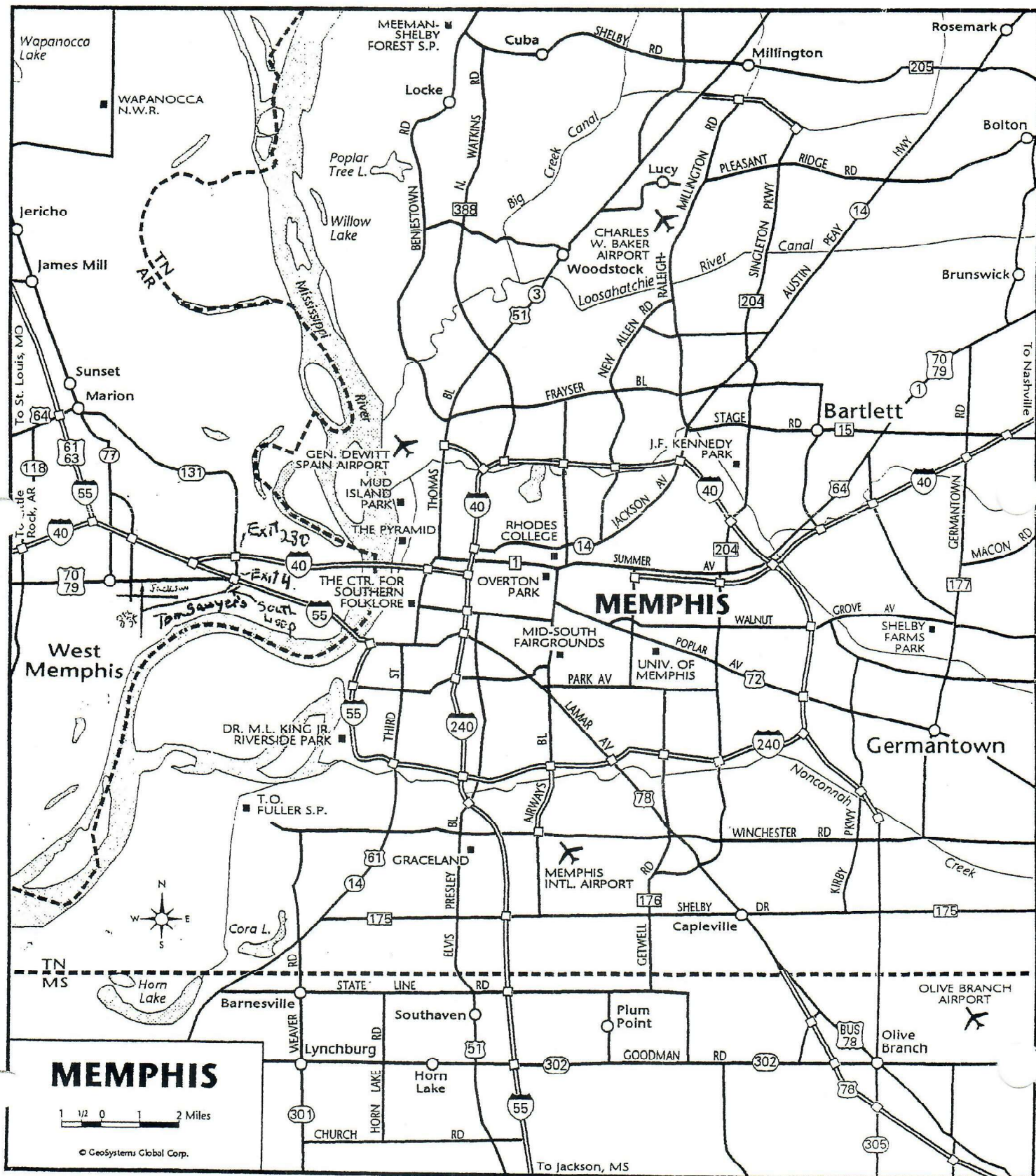
**MEMPHIS ROCK 'N' ROLL MUSEUM, 145 Lee St.,** a Smithsonian Curate.

**MEMPHIS ZOO, 2000 Galloway.** This zoo is home to 2800 animals Of 400 different species. It is considered to have one of the finest cat display in the world.

**Watch for Tows on the river, which on the Lower Mississippi can be 40 or more. The unofficial record is 72. There are no locks, wide river and powerful Tow boats!**

# Tom Sawyer's Mississippi River RV Park

From I-55 South: Take Exit 4, go right (south) on King Dr. and South Loop 3 miles







# **GREAT RIVER ROAD CARAVAN 2008**

**N-37-E**

**SEPT. 3 THRU OCT. 2**



**CHUCK & SANDIE KIPLE  
LEADERS**



## **The Development of the Upper Mississippi River**

### **Mississippi is an American Indian name “Mech-e-sebe” translated Great River**

The first paddlewheel steamboat “New Orleans” appeared on the Mississippi River in December 1811, after being constructed in Pittsburgh. They managed to survive the disaster of the worst earthquake ever in North America on December 16th, 1811, as they were southbound past New Madrid, Mo. The New Orleans was a side paddle-wheel, 116 feet long, 20 feet beam. It cost \$38,000.00 to build. While tied off at Baton Rouge, July 14th, 1814, it sank and was declared a complete loss.

Sixty-three paddlewheel steamboats were built in the next 9 years from 1811 to 1820, and 203 boats were built from 1820 to 1830.

By 1880 over 4800 had been built with 1840-1880 being the glory years of the paddlewheelers.

Because of uncharted shoals and sandbars, snags and deadheads the life of a steamboat on the Upper Mississippi River in the early 1800's was about 3 years. Of the thousands that once steamed the river from 1840 to 1880 fewer than 300 were left by 1900.

By the turn of the 20th Century the Mississippi River had lost its role as a major transportation route. The railroad had taken over freight and passenger service.

In 1830 the Federal Government, aware of the upper Mississippi River important role in the settlement of the Midwest, instructed the Army Engineers to improve navigation on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They removed all snags and deadheads. Then they dredged out the worst sandbars. Next they took on the reaches where there were rapids, excavating and dynamiting rock out of the channel so the rapids were safe to navigate.

In the late 1920's, it became apparent that the Upper Midwest region could greatly benefit economically from the advantage of long-haul-bulk, low-cost transportation- if a dependable channel for nine-foot draft vessels could be provided on the upper Mississippi River like the lock and dam system on the Ohio River.

## LOCK & DAMS ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

In 1930 Congress passed legislation which asked the U.S. Army Engineer to design & build a lock and dam system to maintain a main channel on the Upper Mississippi River from Minneapolis, MN to St. Louis, Mo for a nine foot draft vessel. Now many bulk products are transported in large barges, providing the Central and Upper Midwest the same economical advantage that coastal communities enjoy.

It took about two years to complete the mapping to determine how many locks and dams would have to be built. By 1932 with the planning complete, construction was started on twenty-four lock and dams, from Hastings, MN to Alton, Ill. The Lock & Dams were not given names, they were given numbers, although locals called them by the name of the town they were built near. Number one Lock and Dam had already been built at Minneapolis, MN. As well as the Power Lock & Dam at Keokuk IA. The Lock and Dam at Keokuk is now Lock and Dam number 19. Lock & Dam Number 4 located at Alma, WI was the first site to be constructed. Lock & Dam Number 23 was never built, due to extra work done on Lock & Dam Number 24.

By 1939, all Lock & Dams on the Upper Mississippi River were in operation. Many years ago Congress established the priority list for boats locking on Federal waters. Government boats are first, then boats carrying U.S. Mail, then boats with passengers for hire, fourth are commercial towboats and last pleasure boats.

The largest number of barges a towboat will have is 15 loaded. If empty, it is possible to see sixteen or seventeen. One barge is 35' wide and 200' long. Except for the locks at Minneapolis on the upper Mississippi River, the original locks are one hundred and ten feet wide and 600 'long. A few locks have been replaced or reconstructed to 1005 feet in length.

Barges haul - grain, cement, fertilizer, iron pipe, rock salt, cottonseed, molasses, lard. L P gas, anhydrous ammonia in refrigerated barges, and asphalt & liquid sulfur in Heated barges.

## NAVIGATION AIDS

Good detailed charts have been prepared by Army Engineers survey crews on all Navigable inside waterways.

All buoys that show a blinking light. Red buoys are on the right as you go up the river. The red buoys are also shaped so they come to a point on the top. On the left side of the channel going up the river - there will be green buoys. These are flat on top, like a tin can. The buoys are about ten feet in height and weigh about five hundred pounds. They are weighted and designed so they float straight up. There is a heavy chain or cable that goes from the bottom of the buoy to a concrete anchor that holds the buoy On station. The top of the buoy is constructed with two pieces and flat steel at right angles to each other and look like fins on a bomb. .

These flat surfaces reflect a radar signal much better than the round surface, so the buoys will show up on the radar screen as small dots to barge captains.

Another navigation aid that the Coast Guard maintains is the flashing light dayboards. That are usually located on shore, but sometimes on a piling out in the river. The beacons were kerosene lanterns until 1960. In 1980's the Coast Guard mounted, on the dayboards, a small solar panel that recharges the batteries so they last for years. From Cairo, Ill to Minneapolis, MN there are 359 beacon dayboards marking channels, harbors and turns.

### THE GREAT PADDLEWHEEL STEAMBOAT RACE OF 1870

The race was between the Natchez & Robert E. Lee. They departed New Orleans, LA on June 30th, 1870 for St. Louis, Mo. The winner - Robert E. Lee, 1218 miles, 3 days, 18 hours and 14 minutes. Six hours later the Natchez arrived.

The fastest time between St. Louis, Mo and St. Paul, MN is held by the paddle-wheel steamboat "Hawkeye State", two days, twenty-one hours and forty-nine minutes. The "Hawkeye State" made that run in 1868 before the locks and dams were put in so that record still stands today.

## CURRENT PADDLEWHEEL STEAM BOATS OPERATING ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Five Paddlewheel Steamboats are still operating on the Mississippi River today. All now are steel hulled. There are many other boats that look like Paddlewheel Steamboats, but the paddlewheels are for looks only and they are operated by diesel engines.

The Delta Queen, built in 1926 and is 285' long and The Missouri Queen 382' long. These two boats provide river cruise services on the Ohio & Mississippi Rivers.

Belle of Louisville was built in 1914, and operates out of the port of Louisville, KY, making day excursions and dance cruises all summer long. She rarely comes to the Mississippi River.

Julia Belle Swain, built in Dubuque, IA in 1971 is 149' long, and operates on the upper Mississippi making overnight cruises from LeClaire, IA & Dubuque, IA to Galena, Ill.

Natchez was built in 1975 and is 285' in length. It cruises only on the lower Mississippi River out of New Orleans, LA

American Queen is 418' in length and entered weekly cruise service in the summer of 1955 on the Mississippi. She has a 89 foot beam with high pressure steam engines, supplemented by diesel engines. She is 105 feet tall and cost \$65 million to construct

All of these vessels have diesel engines to assist the steam engine with extra power as needed and to provide stern & bow thrusters for navigating through locks and for Docking.

## BRIDGES

There are 170 bridges: 122 Highway  
34 Railroad  
12 Highway/Railroad  
2 Pipeline

The first bridge was built in 1855-1856, it was a wooden trestle with a swing span that would open to let paddlewheel steamboats pass. It crossed from Rock Island, Ill to Davenport, IA. On April 21st 1856 the first train crossed the bridge. They had a big celebration on both sides of the river that day. Fifteen days later the "Effie Alton" crashed against the railroad bridge. The boat caught fire, and so did the bridge. The "Effie Alton" burned and sank, but not a single passenger or crew was lost. However, it took almost a week to round up the three hundred oxen that jump into the river. The Captain, owner of the "Effie Alton" filed suit against the railroad for damages to his boat, and also to prevent the railroad from building any bridges across the Mississippi River, declaring them a navigation hazard. The lawyer was Abraham Lincoln that represented the railroad, and he won the lawsuit.

In 1866 the U.S. Coast Guard did declare the Rock Island Railroad Bridge a navigation hazard. The river pilots called it "Gate of Death". A new bridge was built about a mile further down river from the lower end of the Rock Island rapids, and the old bridge was removed. Then in 1894, the railroad bridge was replaced with a riveted steel combination bridge for both autos and rails, which still is in operation today at Arsenal Island from Davenport.



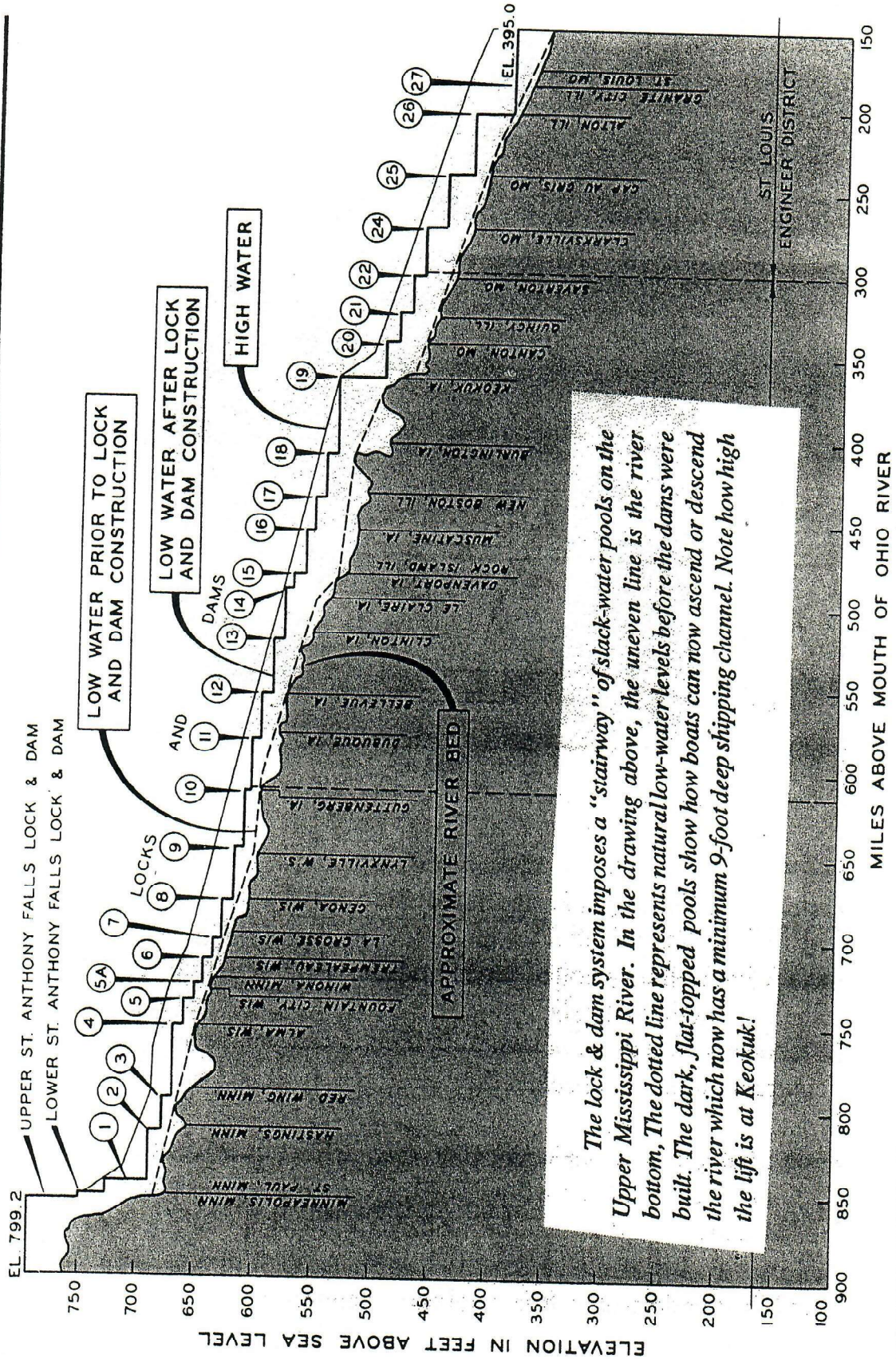
### Barging through ice on Mississippi

Barges carrying the new gates to Lock and Dam No. 11 in Dubuque sit for a spell in the middle of a frozen Mississippi River, waiting for some installation equipment to arrive. The gates, which are being moved with a tow that is able to cut through the ice, are to be installed this week.

DES MOINES  
REGISTER  
MARCH 4, 2008

- DAVE KETTERING/ASSOCIATED PRESS

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



The lock & dam system imposes a "stairway" of slack-water pools on the Upper Mississippi River. In the drawing above, the uneven line is the river bottom. The dotted line represents natural low-water levels before the dams were built. The dark, flat-topped pools show how boats can now ascend or descend the river which now has a minimum 9-foot deep shipping channel. Note how high the lift is at Keokuk!