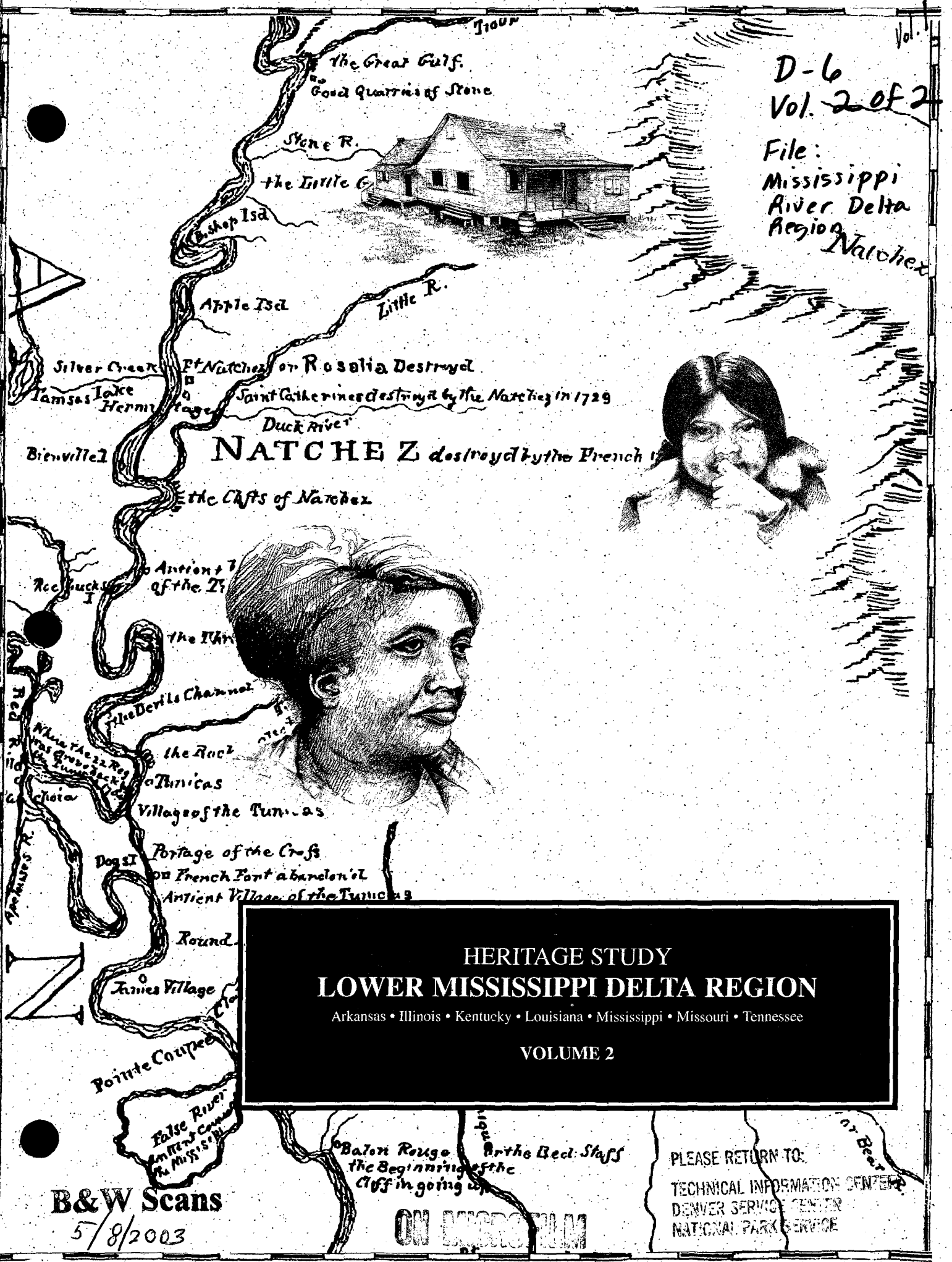


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HERITAGE STUDY

Volume 2

September 1998

LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION

Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee



**HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE
LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION**

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INTRODUCTION

*Much of what is profoundly American – what people love about America
has come from the Delta.*

The Lower Mississippi Delta is a vast and vital part of the American landscape. This broad, alluvial valley reaches from southern Illinois to the southeastern tip of Louisiana, covers more than 90,000 miles of rivers and streams, more than 3 million acres of land, and dictates much of the region's landscape and land use. The Delta forms the most important bird and waterfowl migration corridor on the continent and supports North America's largest wetland area and bottomland hardwood forest.

The Delta's cultural traditions are as rich and diverse as its natural resources. This is a land of converging cultures with a unique complexity and density of history, prehistory, and cultural expression. Over the centuries American Indians, French, Arab, Spanish, African, German, English, Irish, Scots-Irish, Jewish, Italian, Chinese, Mexican, and Southeast Asian peoples have established and maintained their distinctive ethnic identities. Often these cultures intermingled to form discreet, new cultural elements found only in the Delta.

Millions of travelers visit the Delta each year and provide over \$17 billion in direct revenue to counties and parishes. Nearly 300,000 jobs are travel-related with a payroll of over \$3 billion. Heritage tourism development, which seeks to expand and revitalize urban and rural economic development opportunities through the preservation, management, and utilization of natural, historic, cultural, and recrea-

tional resources, presents one opportunity for achieving economic gain in the Delta.

This volume II of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Heritage Study is a companion document to volume I, which was released to the public in March 1998. Together the volumes represent one of the National Park Service's responses to Title XI—Lower Mississippi Delta Region Initiatives passed by Congress in 1994.

Volume I contains background information on the study area, legislative mandates, concepts, and management alternatives for conserving, managing, and using the heritage resources of the Delta. This second volume contains cultural and historical, natural, recreational, and economic overviews of the Delta and an analysis on more than 2,000 resources that are now being preserved and used, or may offer opportunities for the future, to attract visitors to the Delta. The descriptions and analysis contained in the tables in the appendix form a database of information to guide those interested in developing heritage tourism initiatives in the Delta.

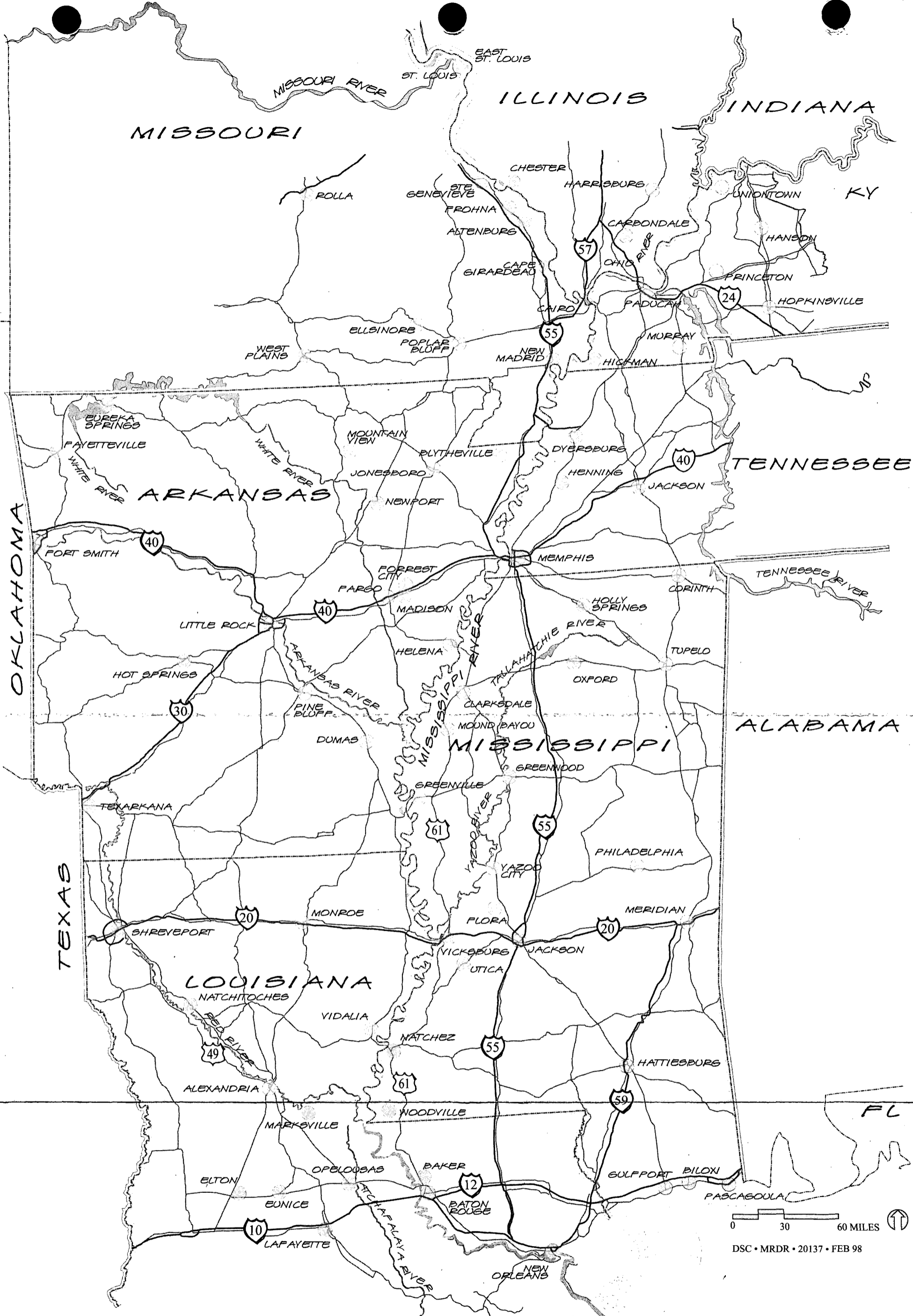
Although the resource tables may seem all inclusive, they *are not a complete listing* of all the cultural, natural, or historic resources of the Delta. Rather they represent a cross-section of the heritage resources found in this diverse and richly textured region. Cooperative efforts between local residents, businesses, and governments will be needed to achieve the full potential of heritage tourism opportunities illustrated

by these diverse resources and to ensure the inclusion of all interested parties and sites.

Along with the analysis of resources, this volume also presents a comprehensive list of national natural landmarks, national historic landmarks and historic districts, and some of the recreational resources found in the Delta.

The two volumes of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Heritage Study are meant to

be used together. They give some insight into the complexity of the social, political, and natural environments of this very special part of the nation. Together the volumes create a base from which Congress might make decisions regarding future planning and/or implementation strategies related to heritage preservation and heritage tourism initiatives in the Delta.



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*Lower Mississippi
Delta Region*

HERITAGE STUDY

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STUDY AREA

VIGNETTES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION'S HERITAGE

A MULTICULTURED REGION

The diversity of the lower Mississippi Delta region's heritage is reflected in the names of cities and towns up and down the river — Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, Altenburg, Wittenburg, Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Helena, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Venice. The Mississippi River and its associated bounty not only sustained the region's first inhabitants, the Indians, but have in succeeding centuries attracted immigrants from around the world.

Spanish claims to the Delta region originated with DeSoto's expedition in the early 1540s. Although their presence in the region was relatively short-lived, the Spanish left their cultural stamp on life in the Delta's southern reaches. For example, the French Quarter's noteworthy architecture has a definite Spanish influence.

Frenchman Sieur de la Salle descended the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the entire watershed for Louis XIV in 1682. In 1686 a French settlement at Arkansas Post became the region's first permanent white settlement. When Pierre le Moyne Iberville brought colonists to present-day Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1699, the French established a line of posts and settlements from present-day Mobile, Alabama, New Orleans, and Ste. Genevieve northeastward to Detroit.

During the 18th century a substantial French presence developed throughout the

Lower Mississippi Delta region. Descendant French populations still live in southern Illinois and Missouri, in such communities as Prairie du Rocher, Kaskaskia, Ste. Genevieve, and Cape Girardeau, as well as in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Acadian Louisiana. But perhaps the most unique of all the French descendants are the Acadians who arrived in Louisiana.

During Great Britain's conquest of the French empire in North America (1754–1763, the British expelled nearly 75%, or over 10,000, of the French Catholic Acadians from Nova Scotia. Many of the deported Acadians initially settled in the American colonies to the south or in France. However, the Acadians were not welcome either in the American colonies, where rampant anti-Catholicism and antipathy towards the French persisted, or in France, where native Frenchmen resented their government land allotments and pensions. Early in the 1780s, Spain offered the Acadians land in the Louisiana Territory to settle upon, and in 1785 approximately 1,600 Acadians departed France for the Spanish colony. Over the succeeding decades, Acadians continued to migrate to Louisiana from the United States, Canada, France, and the Caribbean, where some deported Acadians had also settled during the 18th century. Today, Acadian descendants are predominantly found in Louisiana and the New England region of the United States, Quebec, and the maritime provinces of Canada and in France (Minister of the Environmental-Parks Canada 1986).

Many of the Acadians who migrated to Louisiana settled in the eastern prairies and along Bayou Lafourche and the Lower Mississippi River to farm, fish, hunt, and trap, while interacting and intermarrying with their American, Spanish, Indian, and African-American neighbors. The social life of the French dialect speaking Acadians, or Cajuns as they became known, was centered on the hospitality and conviviality of their homes:

Neighbors gathered periodically at *bougeries*, *coups-de-main*, weddings, and funerals. *Bals de maison* (house dances) were held often, attended mostly by young people. *VeillJes* (evening visits) were intensely anticipated by all. People regularly traveled many miles...to visit their friends. Oral entertainment — games, folk stories, music, and gossip — were highlights of the evening. . . . Food was an essential ingredient of all major social gatherings, including even dances and funerals. The foodways were dominated by hardy American foodstuffs — corn, rice, beans, cane syrup, melons, and potatoes, but prepared in the distinctive styles of the French Creole or Cajun (Ancelet 1991).

Today, Cajun cuisine and music, which has been transformed from its traditional 19th century character by the addition of the accordion, guitar, drums, and amplification (Ancelet 1991) are deeply embedded in Louisiana culture and are a unique component of the Delta region's heritage.

Also culturally distinctive within the lower Mississippi Delta region is the Creole population of Louisiana. The term Creole

refers to a diversity of cultural groups. The white Creoles of colonial Louisiana were born of French and Spanish parents before 1803. White Creoles were generally landed gentry, who adopted and retained European mannerisms and enjoyed a cultured and sophisticated lifestyle. In central Louisiana the Cane River Creoles of color emerged from a family of freed slaves. The social stratum occupied by Creoles of color was unique to Louisiana. Some of the Cane River Creoles became wealthy plantation owners and developed their own unique culture, enjoying the respect and friendship of the dominant white Creole society. In the context of racial mixing, Creole could also refer to those of European-Indian descent in Louisiana (NPS 1993).

Besides the various groups mentioned above, many other immigrant groups have come to the Lower Mississippi Delta region seeking economic opportunity, including African-American freedmen and slaves. German immigrants created numerous communities along the Mississippi River above New Orleans and Sephardic Jews migrated to New Orleans from countries ringing the Mediterranean Sea. The Irish came to the Delta in the 1830s and were often considered more expendable than slaves. Irish day laborers were expected to work at the most dangerous and unpleasant jobs, such as heavy construction in malaria infested areas. By 1830 a small community of Filipinos had established a small fishing village in southern Louisiana. Transpiedmont Scots-Irish moved to the lower Delta from Virginia and the Carolinas. Also in the 1830s, other Euro-Americans migrated from the east and southeastern U.S. to the Delta, which was then known as the "Southwest." Chinese laborers were recruited from New Orleans and Asia in the 1870s. A decade later many

Jewish, Sicilian, and Lebanese people migrated to the delta from southern and eastern Europe and a Syrian community was established in the Arkansas delta. A substantial Italian contingent settled in New Orleans in the late 19th century. In the 1950s Cubans moved to New Orleans and the migration of Vietnamese to southern Louisiana, many of whom became shrimpers, occurred in the 1970s.

The bayous of Louisiana and the rich lowland of the lower Mississippi Delta continue to lure immigrants. In the last decades of the twentieth century the patterns of immigration have once again shifted. The largest numbers of immigrants now stem from Mexico, the Philippines, Korea, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. River cities and towns, challenged by changing economies that feature commercial enterprise and industry, rather than agriculture, are absorbing the newcomers. The racial and ethnic heritage of the lower Mississippi Delta region will continue to evolve on the streets and in the residential neighborhoods of the Delta.

DELTA CULTURES REFLECTED IN THE LANDSCAPE

Throughout the length and breath of the lower Mississippi Delta region, the towns reflect an allure, a presence, and a feeling all their own. According to Marie E. Meyer in 1926, "They have an air of permanence, these old river towns . . . Facing the river, they seem to belong to it, having no desire to climb the bluffs and live on the prairie beyond (Botkin 1955).

The Great River Road, a network of federal, state, and county roads paralleling

the Mississippi River on both sides, offers access to both the river delta and its inhabitants. Driving through communities oriented to the Delta reveals dynamic relationships between people and the land. Many of these towns, quiet and isolated, have recently reclaimed their ties with the river — the flood walls have been beached allowing access to the river. These communities today actively seek visitors to come and share in their scenic and architectural delights, unchanged for so long.

The architectural diversity of the Delta towns is staggering. They reflect Spanish, French, British, German, and early American influences; they have survived floods and wars, and have escaped urban renewal. There are landed estates with Greek Revival homes, such as Melrose in Natchez, sugar plantations along Bayou Lafourche, and churches in Port Gibson. Architectural masterpieces abound: French colonial era structures in Ste. Genevieve and the Cane River area in northwestern Louisiana, the Great American Pyramid in Memphis, and the Vieux Carre' in New Orleans.

The lower Delta region's architectural heritage evokes a sense of the past defined by scale, materials, and layout. Some small Delta towns have physically taken only small steps out of the past century, or sometimes even two centuries. Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia Island, and Prairie du Rocher exude their French origins. Farmers and storekeepers swap stories in Chester, New Madrid, Hickman, Helena, Dyersburg, Covington, Greenville, Yazoo City, and Plaquemine.

Historic farms and small towns are an important element of Delta culture and architecture and there are many styles of

folk buildings throughout the region, including dog trot, shotgun, Creole cottage, raised cottage, I-house, center passage house, and undercut galleries, plus barns and gins. For example, until the 1830s log cabins were found throughout Memphis, as well as in the Delta. Simple three-room cabins with full front porches are still fairly common. Sharecroppers were tied to the rural landscape and cabins. Since sharecropping is an extended form of economic slavery, houses, barns, gins, and related structures looked much as they did prior to the Civil War. "The quarters" is a rural plantation manifestation that consisted of a cluster or row of shotgun houses or cabins.

Several architectural features are important to the Delta region. The porch not only reflects the Delta climate's high temperatures and humidity, but also the influences of Caribbean and African architecture. Dog trot houses have breezeways to cool residents. In southern Louisiana Cajuns often lived in family clusters on prairies called coves, and informal camps consisting of a shack or hut serve as get-a-ways for hunting, fishing, and relaxing in southern Louisiana.

The region's distinctive nonresidential architecture includes churches, riverside warehouses, courthouses, country stores, rice mills, gins, and sugar mills.

Funerary design is a distinctive architectural form in the Delta region. European cemeteries were sometimes located on Native American mounds, some of which were prehistoric burial grounds. The exact origin of the aboveground burial vaults in New Orleans is unknown. They could be an adaptation to the high water tables or a reminder of the Spanish colonial period,

but suffice it to say these burial grounds provide a fascinating lure to visitors.

The lower Mississippi Delta region's cultural landscape is composed of human and natural elements, combining sometimes in harmony, sometimes in discord. For instance the river grows into an overpowering feature as one travels ever southward:

I believe only that Eden is still attainable, though not easily; that the Mississippi, great sewer, father of waters, master and slave of its self-created earth, is destined to become the true artery of a nation's impregnable heart (Carter 1942).

As the Mississippi River flows to the Gulf of Mexico, the relationship between land and water changes; it is no longer close and intimate, but broad and unknowable. The overwhelming defining feature in the lower Delta is the levee system running for hundreds of miles on both sides of the river. The lower river levee system is a compelling and eye-catching aspect of the landscape and of southern culture. In New Orleans swamp drainage and reclamation altered the landscape dramatically. Residents built the city's first levees in 1718; now on the west side of the Mississippi River, a single continuous levee system extends from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the Mississippi River was never tamed, as the levees failed to deter the river's periodic onslaughts. After the great flood of 1927, other human-engineered elements became part of the river landscape, including riverbanks stabilized with mats of willows, revetments, mattresses of wire-linked concrete slabs, dikes, floodways, and cutoff channels. During the 1973 flood the river threatened to take the shorter route to the Gulf of Mexico via the Atacha-

falaya River, but the Old River control structure, erected by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, held (barely). Twenty years later levees along the lower Missouri and Illinois segment of the lower Mississippi River Delta failed. Numerous farms and several farm villages such as Valmeyer, Illinois, have been relocated on higher ground since that disaster. The river is still the most significant, inspiring feature of the Lower Mississippi Delta region.

DELTA CULTURES IN LITERATURE AND MUSIC

The lower Mississippi River Delta is an enduring theme in American literature. It is the source of great fiction and fancy, travel, history and tales — an inspiration to generations of writers. The Europeans who arrived to explore or exploit left accounts of the delta as well. Starting with members of Hernando de Soto's 1541 expedition, accounts of gold and glory, of death and disease provide a record of a river that now exists only in memory. Fathers Jacques Marquette and Louis Hennepin described the immense size of river, its natural state, and countless species of wildlife. Numerous other travelers have written of their personal discoveries by way of their physical and mental journeys through the unknown.

For more than two centuries travelers have described their journeys through the Delta. Jonathan Carver and Samuel S. Forman, in the latter decades of the 18th century, were followed by Zadoc Cramer, who described the delta in 1801. John Bradbury, Frances Trollope, and Charles Dickens recorded their impressions of the inhabitants and the river, and John James Audubon painted the avian life in this region during the early to

mid-1800s. These 19th century traveling authors shared their impressions of the lower Delta country not only with Americans living in the East, but Europe as well.

Finally, the floodplain beyond the levees is an internationally recognized landscape feature. The Delta covers 35,000 square miles from southern Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, encompassing 219 counties in seven states and approximately 8.3 million people. In northeastern Louisiana, western Mississippi, and southeastern Arkansas, mile after mile of rich, black, alluvial soil stretches before the eye. The Delta supports not only traditional agriculture, thriving communities, and new economic endeavors but an internationally artistic and cultural expression as well. Like the down home blues of Robert Johnson and Elmore James, the lower Mississippi Delta landscape retains its raw, earthy, isolated, sensory, and soulful ethos.

Historians, too, have chronicled the river and its hinterland's legacy, interpreting its meaning and significance in the development of the United States, including Francis Parkman and Herri de Tonti retelling the exploits of LaSalle; Clark Wissler's celebration of the American Indians; Ray Allen Billington's assessment of the Mississippi valley frontier; Frederick Jackson Turner's analysis of the Mississippi valley's significance on the course of American history; and John Francis McDermott's celebration of French culture and its accomplishments in the Mississippi valley. Others have chronicled lives of gambling and speculation, the romance of steamboats, the horrors of war, the tragedy of floods, and the river's supposed conquest by railroads and bridges, dams, and levees. Yet no contemporary historian has assumed the daunting task of researching

and writing a historical synthesis of this region. Historians have nibbled around the edges with useful monographs on music, the region's epicurean delights, Delta-based African-Americans' march towards racial equality, and other specialized topics, but none have interpreted this complex mosaic in context of America's growth and development.

Fictional and autobiographical interpretations of life throughout the Delta recall the sickness, adversity, wonder, and insight that Mississippi River Delta life brought to many. These accounts are cultural classics: Mark Twain learning how to "read" the river; William Alexander Percy walking the levees looking for "boils;" Lyle Saxon describing the "flotsam and jetsam, the riffraff of the world" who gathered above the barrooms of Gallatin Street in New Orleans; William Johnson, a freedman, detailing everyday life in antebellum Natchez; George Washington Cable's portrait of Louisiana Creoles; and John McPhee describing the near collapse of the Old River control structure during the 1973 flood.

There are also authors who grew up in the Mississippi Delta who chose to write about the Delta as well as other subjects. The Delta region is not central in their writings, but it contributes to the authors' outlook. For example, early feminist author Kate Chopin of St. Louis and New Orleans, wrote of a married woman's "awakening" in a repressive household set in St. Louis. Richard Wright depicted harsh truths about slavery, segregation, and racism, and his best known work, *Native Son*, is set in a burgeoning African-American community in Chicago, many of whose residents had migrated north from the lower Delta region. Also notable was Arna Bontemps,

who depicted the lives and struggles of African-Americans and was a seminal contributor to the Harlem Renaissance, a period of vigorous literary creativity among African-Americans during the 1920s.

Other Delta-based or inspired authors include Mississippian natives William Faulkner, who used the Delta as the setting for his intricate novels, and Willie Morris, who embodies the southern tradition of backporch storytelling. Eudora Welty's stories of Southern family life evoke the Southern sense of place so often associated with Southern writers. Cape Fear resident Thomas "Tennessee" Williams shared his perceptions of the colorful delta characters he grew up with in rural Mississippi in his many plays. Historian Shelby Foote, of Greenville, Mississippi, enthralled readers with the personalities, ironies, and triumphs of the Civil War, and Alex Haley of Henning, Tennessee, poignantly depicted the struggles of African-Americans in his works of historical fiction. Contemporary best-selling author John Grisham uses the rich heritage of the Delta as a palette for his popular suspense novels. As Greenville, Mississippi, resident Hodding Carter noted in 1942, however, both the Mississippi River and the Southern Delta tradition remain elusive:

. . . so many have written about the river . . . I have read what most have written, and without them I could not add another book to the list. Yet when you leave them you are still confused, for their eyes saw different things and at different times. The navigator tells his story and the explorer his, and the historian and the planter, the naturalist and the pilot and the soldier. The river is in all of them. But if you try to use

them piecemeal, you find a patternless puzzle (Carter 1942).

From the earliest oral traditions Delta storytellers possessed a strong sense of place, of which the landscape, water, and heat formed the backdrop. Tragedy and melodrama are popular southern genres, and kinship and family are important themes in Delta literature. Southern class differences and racial conflict have also long given rise to written expression, and the themes of delta writers, especially the elementalism and focus on "blood, sweat and tears" reality, often parallel those of Delta blues songs.

Music and the lower Mississippi River delta are synonymous and, indeed, the Delta is the cradle of American music. Musical styles within the Delta region are diverse and it was here that the blues, Cajun music, jazz, and zydeco evolved. Yet best known around the world is the blues music of the lower Mississippi River Delta. Developed by people engaged in struggle, infused with spirit and speaking in dialect, the blues are rooted in African music and evolved from field hollars, the work songs of slaves that often carried deeply layered, coded messages. It is said that misery produces creativity and resiliency, and the blues is deeply rooted in the African-American experience and the rural settings of the Mississippi and Arkansas Deltas. The blues tell stories of frustrated love, broken homes, and other miseries of an oppressed and displaced people. The blues is a music of hardworking, exploited people and this distinct, indigenous music was largely developed by musicians with no formal training, but with an ear for the rhythms of their daily lives.

The blues were originally sung and performed throughout the Delta in fields and plantation shacks, churches, tent shows, and juke joints, many of which rarely exist today. Internationally known musicians and composers, such as W. C. Handy, Muddy Waters, Ike Turner, Sam Cooke, and Charlie Patton, performed in Clarksdale, Mississippi, along Issaquena by the tracks, a stretch called "The New World," and in such Clarksdale juke joints as Smitty's Red Top Lounge, Margaret's Blue Diamond Lounge, and Red's South End Disco. In Helena, Arkansas, juke joints such as the Hole in the Wall hosted blues players like Robert Johnson, Sonny Boy Williamson, Muddy Waters, John Lee Hooker, Bobby Blue Bland, Elmore James, and Jimmy Rodgers — the "Mississippi Blue Yodeler." In the early 1940s Helena was home to the Delta's first major radio show with live blues being performed on King Biscuit Time. Today, Helena hosts the annual King Biscuit Blues Festival, which attracted some 100,000 music aficionados in August 1996.

The success of blues music, however, is a relatively recent phenomenon. Originally a rural sound and strongly connected to place, blues went unrecognized as commercially viable for years, due to racial prejudice and the subsuming of the blues under other types of music, such as jazz and rock & roll. As the Mississippi River facilitated the movement of people and their music all over America, major metropolitan areas along the river, such as New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago soon shared similar musical forms. Later, the blues began to circulate the nation on the radio, first recorded in Memphis before the Depression and later in Chicago. Today rap music is a form of contemporary blues that draws upon past

blues' themes and musicians, but old time Delta blues barely exists and is now mostly for new types of audiences.

Because cultural creativity in the Delta is synergistic, resulting from the region's European/African-American/Native American roots, the blues influenced other musical styles as well, including honky-tonk, boogie-woogie, country/ western, swamp pop, and rockabilly. Sun Records in Memphis promoted rockabilly artists Donny Burgess, Ronnie Hawkins, and others, while the clubs of Helena and West Memphis helped launch the careers of Johnny Cash, Charlie Rich, and Conway Twitty. Cousins Jerry Lee Lewis, Jimmy Swagert (the televangelist) and Mickey Gilley, raised in and near Ferriday, Louisiana, contributed to the temporal and spiritual musical mixture. Stax, Sun Studios, Millers and other delta recording companies brought the sounds of the Delta to the nation and world. For example, Elvis Presley, who came to musical maturity at Sun records in Memphis, took variants of blues music mainstream in the mid-1950s. Today, music festivals routinely celebrate the Delta region's varied musical heritage throughout the year, as well as at several celebrations in New Orleans, including Mardi Gras, the Po-Boy Blues Festival, the Louis Armstrong Classic Jazz Festival, and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival.

Unique food preparation, a specialty of the region that is limited only by one's culinary desires, also defines the Delta. Festivals celebrating food, music, or both are numerous along the river.

"Livin' on the Levee" is an annual celebration of Delta food, music, and culture held in West Memphis, Arkansas.

An annual Crawfish Festival is held in Dermott, Arkansas. Eudora, Arkansas, is the Catfish Capital of Arkansas, with an annual festival as well. Louisiana's tourism slogan is "We're Really Cookin'"! The state as a whole boasts regional food with national gusto. The diversity of Louisiana food ranges from northern home cooking to authentic Cajun/Creole cuisine in the south. Frequently copied recipes include black iron skillet cornbread, Louisiana pecan pie, Cajun seafood jambalaya, spinach madeleine, and crabmeat and corn bisque.

Just as the lower Mississippi River provides nourishment for plants and animals, the Delta region provides inspiration for the cultural life of people who live there. The Delta's image is reflected literally, figuratively, spiritually, and musically in the rich lives and diverse expressions of its residents.

INDIANS — THE REGION'S FIRST INHABITANTS

By now it is a cliché to say that the "New World" was anything but new when Columbus arrived, but less well known is the sheer breadth of the pre-Columbian civilizations. Millions of people inhabited the Americas in 1492, most densely along the coasts and major rivers, and these indigenous peoples, or American Indians, were the original discoverers, explorers, and settlers of the New World. They spoke over 600 distinct languages. Indian economies varied from farming, to maritime, to hunters and gatherers, and Indian artisans were adept at weaving, carving, sculpting, and painting. The pre-Columbian Americas were a teeming world of life — a rich tapestry of cultures

with diverse economies, complex religious cosmologies, and sophisticated arts and crafts (Joseph 1994).

Though the date that humans first trod upon the North American continent is unknown, contemporary scientific and archeological data suggests that the earliest American Indians migrated eastward across Asia and apparently began crossing from present-day Siberia to Alaska via an ancient land bridge, sometime between 10,000 to 70,000 years ago. Rising ocean waters, precipitated by melting glaciers, eventually submerged the land bridge, but subsequent generations continued the migration by navigating the narrow Bering Strait. Many of the migrants gradually spread southward “. . . across the American landmass, exploring the ten thousand miles from the Arctic to Cape Horn, . . . adjust(ing) and adapt(ing) to regional extremes of temperature and climate, to the mountains, the deserts, the woodlands, and the prairies” (Thomas 1993).

Mississippian is the term with which archeologists label the diverse pre-European contact societies of Indians who eventually inhabited the fertile river valleys of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi Rivers in what is now the southeastern United States, extending as far west and north as present-day Oklahoma and Wisconsin, respectively. From approximately A.D. 700 to the arrival of the first European explorers during the 16th century, the mound building Mississippians thrived, sustained primarily by the hand-farming of both native plant crops and, beginning sometime between approximately A.D. 800–1100, the nonindigenous maize, or corn, which was first domesticated by Indians in the semiarid lands of present-day Mexico (Thomas 1993). Farm-

ing corn enabled the Mississippians to produce food surpluses, which gradually transformed their lifeways, yielding more complex social, political, and economic relationships:

As (the Mississippian Indians) became more agricultural, they came to rely more heavily on centralized authority and economic redistribution. At the same time, as economic and social controls became more concentrated, larger agricultural surpluses were needed to support the infrastructure. Mississippian society entered a positive feedback cycle. Change required more change . . . (and) . . . (t)he Mississippian people responded to the challenge. They reorganized their settlements into ranked hierarchies, reflecting in their spatial arrangements the increasing social distance between nobles and commoners. . . . Atop huge, flat-topped mounds, eastern native American aristocrats presided over the ceremonies and rituals that codified the Mississippian lifeway. Townspeople supported their royalty, setting them apart from commoners both socially and politically. Although Mississippian communities remained largely autonomous, their extensive economic and kin ties created far-flung alliances, which, in turn, created rivalries. But (unlike European forms of conquest) when rivalry broke out into open conflict, Mississippian warlords exacted tribute and allegiance, allowing the vanquished to remain on their land. . . . As political and social ranking proliferated, the Mississippian mindset was increasingly reinforced by ceremony and sacrament. These beliefs expressed ancestral obligations, celebrated successful harvests, hunts, and warfare,

and reinforced esteem for social leaders through elaborate mortuary ritual (Thomas 1993).

At the time the Spaniard Hernando de Soto and his expeditionary army landed on the west coast of present-day Florida in 1539, many of the leading Mississippian centers, e.g., Etowah (Georgia), Spiro (Oklahoma), Moundville (Alabama), and Cahokia (Illinois), were already in decline. Yet, as de Soto's army slogged overland through the Southeast to the Mississippi River, bloody encounters between the Mississippians and the Spanish expedition presaged the Indians eventual loss of their lands and lifeways, as Europeans increasingly penetrated the continent over the succeeding centuries. Even more devastating was the onslaught of the microbe. European contact, beginning with de Soto's expedition, introduced virulent diseases among the Mississippian Indians, for which they had no immunity. Ravaged by epidemics of smallpox and malaria and infections such as typhoid fever, measles, syphilis, and tuberculosis, the Mississippian population plummeted (Thomas, Josephy, and Miller 1993). As a result of depopulation, the surviving Mississippians, who were refugees in their own land, began uniting into new communities, or what the British and Americans would term "tribes."

In Georgia and Alabama, a confederation of many refugee groups came to be dominated by the Creeks (as the English called them). Other descendants of the mound-building Mississippians became the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and the Choctaws. Still other refugees, the Cherokees, came to occupy the hill and mountain country of western North Carolina and eastern

Tennessee . . . (becoming) . . . the largest tribe in the Southeast. . . (Thomas 1993; Miller 1993).

By the 18th century, the French, for whom Sieur de LaSalle had claimed the whole of the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682, perceived the role and purpose of the New World as a source of great enrichment for the Crown and aristocrats at home. The lands and the Indians who occupied them existed merely for rapid exploitation. One of the most ruthless examples of such exploitation was the French treatment of the Natchez Indians, ". . . the closest of any eighteenth-century Indian nation in the Southeast to the Mississippian cultures encountered by the first Spanish explorers." In 1716, the French established a colonial settlement on the bluffs of present-day Natchez, Mississippi, safe from flooding, easily defensible, near fertile lands, and overlooking an extensive waterway for transportation and trade. The early settlement included a palisade, Fort Rosalie. In response to French attempts to seize their lands, the Natchez Indians massacred the settlers and burned the fort in 1729. French retaliation was swift and final, exemplifying the ". . . cycle of European aggression, Indian retaliation, and war that would become all too familiar between whites and Indians later in the century." By 1732 the Natchez Indians had been all but eliminated from the area that today bears their name, either killed, sold into slavery, or assimilated into other regional tribal groups, such as the Chickasaws (White 1993).

The ongoing rivalry between Great Britain and France throughout the 18th century posed increasing perils for all Indians east of the Mississippi River, as the British and French intermittently engaged in warfare

for empire wherever they met. As Great Britain and France increasingly vied for territory and trade in the New World, North America became a battleground for two countries already at odds. The British and French clashed first over the allegiance of the Indian tribes between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River, then over the lands in the vast drainage basins of the Mississippi, and ultimately over the whole of North America. A series of four world wars, which began in Europe in 1689 and culminated in the what was known as the French and Indian War in America and the Seven Years' War in Europe (1756-1763), finally decided the future of North America in favor of the British and the Americans. By the Treaty of Paris, concluded in February 1763, Great Britain acquired from France all of Canada and the interior east of the Mississippi except for the port of New Orleans. Spain, which was induced by France to enter the war against the British, yielded the Florida territory to Great Britain in return for the restoration of Cuba, which the British overran the year before. France compensated its ally by ceding all French territories west of the Mississippi to Spain (White 1993; Joseph 1994).

As Great Britain struggled to address the disposition of its newly acquired western frontier and the Indians who inhabited the lands, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 in October, intended as a temporary measure until a permanent policy could be worked out. The Proclamation established boundaries for three new crown colonies: Quebec, East Florida, and West Florida. All other western territory, from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi River and from Florida to 500 north latitude, was reserved for the Indians, to the chagrin of fur traders, settlers, and land

speculators alike. The restrictive frontier policy was especially galling to the planters of the South. By concentrating on their one money-making crop, the Virginia tobacco planters in particular had so depleted the soil that cheap lands farther west seemed their only salvation (White 1993; Joseph 1994).

A proclamation issued an ocean away, however, could not be enforced by the small British presence in America. Many colonial Americans agreed with George Washington's declaration that the proclamation be ignored: "I can never look upon that proclamation in any other light . . . than as a temporary expedient to quiet the minds of the Indians. . . . Any person, therefore, who neglects the present opportunity of hunting out good lands . . . will never regain it" (Harwell 1968). The settlers who edged ever westward regarded the Indians as little more than an encumbrance to be removed, and by the turn-of-the-century, an Indian war was imminent in the American territory north of the Floridas.

Throughout the 18th and into the early 19th centuries, Indian tribes along the frontier were deceived into making land concessions through treaties they little understood, yielding tens of millions of acres in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys by the 1810s. As the force of American arms gradually "quieted" Indian title to the land, the uprooted Creeks, Cherokees, Kaskaskias, Shawnees, and others migrated westward to an inhospitable welcome on the lands of the Sioux and Chippewas, who resented their presence. When war broke out between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, an aggressive Tennessee militia commander named Andrew Jackson warred against the Indians in the southeast

while waiting to check any British campaign in the region. After routing the Creeks in March 1814 at the battle of Horseshoe Bend in central Alabama, Jackson seized millions of acres of their land and erected Fort Jackson on Hickory Ground, a sacred spot of the Creek Nation. The fervor with which Jackson fought Indians and his army's defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 transformed him into the most popular national hero since George Washington (White, Joesphy, and Nash 1992).

Jackson's Indian-fighting days, however, were far from over. In 1817 the now General Jackson and an army of militia invaded Spanish Florida, a haven for the Creeks and Seminoles who threatened the security of American settlers in Georgia. After burning Indian villages and hanging several Indian chiefs, Jackson took it upon himself to march on Pensacola, oust the Spanish territorial governor, and claimed the territory for the United States. The outraged Spanish government, hamstrung by unrest at home and rebellion in Latin America, could muster only a weak diplomatic response and soon after agreed to cede Florida to the United States through the Adams-Onis Treaty, which also established the boundary between the United States and Mexico all the way to the Pacific (Josephy and Nabokov 1993).

Though the nation's northern and southern boundaries were established by treaties with Great Britain and Spain, respectively, and by the acquisition of Florida, the lands could not be widely settled until the Indians who still occupied them were either subjugated or expelled. In the southeast, the federal government, which had little sympathy for the Indian culture, offered Indian tribes the choice of

assimilation, of adopting the ways of white society and changing from a hunting and farming economy to one of settled agriculture, or of moving west. To the consternation of land hungry settlers, many of the Indians preferred acculturation to abandoning their ancestral lands (White 1993 and Josephy 1993).

The most acculturated of the southeastern Indians were the Cherokee. At the outset of the 19th century, the Cherokee occupied vast tracts of land in Georgia, Tennessee, and the western Carolinas. As their land base shrunk, however, Cherokee elders decided that accommodation rather than resistance offered the best hope for their people's survival. In 1808 the Cherokee conceived a written legal code exhibiting elements of common and Indian law, and in 1816 missionaries opened a boarding school for Cherokee youth near present-day Chattanooga and began baptizing students into the Christian faith. By 1827 the Cherokee nation had adopted a written constitution similar to those of nearby states, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, and were publishing a tribal newspaper. Increasingly Cherokees abandoned community settlements to establish individual farmsteads, and many of those who undertook the cultivation of cotton became slaveholders. Though the Cherokee, and to a lesser extent the other Indians of the so-called five "civilized tribes" (the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Creek), embraced many of the ways of the white America, the Indians, who were bound to the land by centuries of discovery and settlement, were soon to be ousted from their lands with the ascendancy of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828 (White 1993 and Josephy 1994).

During his first annual message to Congress in 1829, the newly elected President Jackson advocated the removal of Indians from their lands in the southeast and endorsed the preeminence of states' rights to either Indian or federal laws. Later that year the Georgia legislature declared the Cherokee constitution invalid and after Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in May 1830 (Indians would "voluntarily" exchange their lands in the East for protected and forever guaranteed lands west of the Mississippi), prepared to distribute the Cherokees' land by lottery. Cherokee Chief John Ross sought an injunction in the United States Supreme Court, to halt both the extension of Georgia law over the Cherokees and the state's seizure of Indian lands. In 1831 Chief Justice John Marshall, in the case of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, denied the injunction, because Indian tribes were dependent nations who could not sue in United States courts, but declared that only the federal government had sovereignty over the Indians and the disposition of their lands. A year later, in the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Chief Justice ruled that the Cherokee nation was an autonomous political entity over which the state of Georgia had no claim without Cherokee consent by law or treaty. Upon learning of the chief justice's latest ruling, however, Jackson privately uttered his famous dictum, "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it," and the president and the Jacksonian-controlled Congress looked the other way as Georgia defied the court's ruling (White, Josephy, Nabokov, and Nash 1992). When the states of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee soon after extended the sovereignty of their laws over the Indian nations within their borders,

. . . (t)he federal government held out removal as the only realistic hope for renewed security and sovereignty, and in desperation and anguish southern Indians were left to "choose." The large majority of Indians in the south had no desire to remove, but after 1832 they had no effective way to resist. In each nation there came to be those who saw removal as inevitable. Some viewed it as a way of escaping whites; some saw personal or factional gain in cooperation; some simply resigned themselves to obtaining the best price they could. And . . . federal negotiators, employing various degrees of coercion and fraud, obtained their removal treaties. The most blatantly fraudulent of all was the New Echota Treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees. Negotiated with the Ridge group, who represented only a small fraction of the nation, it was, as the Cherokee national council said, "a fraud upon the Cherokee people" (White 1993).

Many of the Cherokees refused to leave their eastern lands, however, and in 1837 and 1838 the United States Army simply rounded-up the vast majority of Cherokees and herded them west to "Indian Territory" of present-day Oklahoma (Eyewitness accounts later melded into one narrative told both of the suddenness with which the Indians were seized and the resigned dignity with which many accepted their fate:

Families at dinner were startled by the sudden gleam of bayonets in the doorway and rose up to be driven with blows amid oaths along the trail that led to the stockade. Men were seized in their fields or going along the road, women were taken from their [spin-

ning] wheels and children from their play. . . . To prevent escape the soldiers had been ordered to approach and surround each house, as far as possible, so as to come upon the occupants without warning. One old patriarch when thus surprised calmly called his children and grandchildren around him, and kneeling down bid them pray with him in their own language, while the astonished soldiers looked on in silence. Then rising he led the way into exile. A woman, on finding the house surrounded, went to the door and called up the chickens to be fed for the last time, after which taking her infant on her back and her other children by the hand, she followed her husband with the soldiers (White 1993).

Remembered by the Cherokees as the Trail of Tears (the road they traveled was the "road they cried"), the forced resettlement brought death to an estimated one-quarter of the approximately 16,000 who began the trek westward, due primarily to rampant disease and the scarcity of food and water. In addition, looters plundered the homes and graves they left behind, officials and soldiers overseeing the trek robbed many Cherokees of their personal property along the way, and the cost of the resettlement, which totaled nearly \$6 million, was deducted from the \$9 million allotted the Cherokee for their lands east of the Mississippi (White, Josephy, and Nash 1992).

Though the Cherokees endured perhaps the most tragic of the Indian resettlements, from the 1820–1840s the majority of Indians east of the Mississippi River were relocated to the West. Only remnants of the fragmented tribes endured in the Southeast,

e.g., the Choctaw and Hooma in Mississippi, the Cherokee in North Carolina, and the Seminoles in Florida. Millions of acres of former Indian land throughout the Southeast was opened to white occupation, which helped fuel the coming economic expansion of the nation. In the Indian Territory the relocated Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Creeks began to rebuild their societies amidst the challenges of the new world. The Indian Appropriation Act of 1851 recognized as reservations the lands upon which the southeastern tribes were forcibly resettled; yet, the promises of inviolable western lands would, like the promises before, be broken (White 1993, Josephy 1994, and Nabokov 1993).

Inspired in part by the impulse of humanitarian reform, such as the popular writings of Helen Hunt Jackson, who depicted the injustices and cruelties inflicted upon Indians in *A Century of Dishonor* (1881) and *Ramona* (1884), but more so by the pressing need to satisfy the land hunger of Western settlers, Congress in 1887 passed the Dawes Severalty, or General Allotment, Act. This Act would guide the federal government's Indian policy until 1934. To assimilate Indians into mainstream American society, the Dawes Act provided each family head who agreed to abandon their tribal culture 160 acres of reservation land to cultivate and the prospect of full citizenship in the United States after a probationary period of 25 years. Surplus acres, of which there were millions, would be bought from the Indians by the United States and opened to settlement (the land rush of 1889 into the Indian Territory resulted in the formation of the state of Oklahoma). The land allotted the Indians, however, was often the least fertile and their unfamiliarity with the

legal concept of holding land in severalty, possessing individual allotments of land in fee simple title, left many vulnerable to the chicanery of land hungry settlers. At the time the state of Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, which the federal government originally promised would be the Indians alone for "... as long as the grass grows and the rivers run ...," Indians nationwide had lost nearly 60% of their reservation lands (Nabokov 1993, Josephy 1994, Nash 1992, and Deloria 1993).

In 1924 the Indian Citizenship Act conferred full citizenship upon the nearly one-third of the nation's Indians who had not yet accepted land allotments or complied with the provisions of any of the various 19th century "... treaties and statutes ... baited with the promise of citizenship. ... " (Nabokov 1993). But not until the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 did the nearly half-century of coerced assimilation end. The Indian Reorganization Act, the first formulated policy that solicited the input of Indians, reversed the practice of land allotment, recognized the principle of tribal ownership of reservation lands, and established the tribes as "dependent domestic nations" that exist on a government-to-government basis with both the states and the federal government, the foundation of Indian sovereignty today. Nearly two decades later federal Indian policy briefly reversed course and once again endorsed assimilation, as Congress in 1953 implemented a "termination" policy to end tribal autonomy and offered subsidies to those Indian families that left the reservations and relocated in cities. The political activism of the National Congress of American Indians, organized in 1944, compelled the Eisenhower administration to suspend the policy in 1958 and reaffirm

for Indians the principles of self-government and self-determination, but it was not until 1970 that President Richard Nixon officially repudiated the termination policy (Deloria 1993).

Today, over 500 years after Columbus's landing, the intrinsic values of different cultures are widely recognized. Yet, the identity of perhaps the least-known Americans, the Indians, still resonates with the reality of how the Americans who were here first were displaced and subjugated by the those who came later to penetrate the wilderness and link the continent.

AFRICAN-AMERICANS: FROM SLAVERY TO EQUALITY

The notorious trans-Atlantic slave trade, which reached its peak during the 18th and early 19th centuries, dispersed millions of Africans throughout the Western Hemisphere. The first Africans arrived in colonial North America at Jamestown, Virginia in 1619 and scholars contend that British colonists initially recognized them as indentured servants. Their status, however, changed in 1641 when the Massachusetts colony sanctioned the enslavement of African laborers. Similarly, Maryland and Virginia authorized legal servitude in 1660, and by 1755 all 13 colonies had legally recognized chattel slavery (NPS 1995a).

Due to diverse climates and geographic conditions, legal bondage varied in colonial North America. In the North, most Africans labored on small farms. Those who lived in cities worked as personal servants or were hired out as domestics and skilled workers. Although northern colonists had little use for slave labor, they accumulated substantial profits from the

lucrative slave trading industry. Conversely, southern colonies grew quite dependent on human bondage. Southern landowners often purchased African laborers for their tobacco, sugar, cotton, rice, and indigo plantations. By the late 18th century, slave labor became increasingly vital to the southern economy and the demand for African workers contributed greatly to the steady increase of their population. This growth in population and the threat of insurrections induced colonial legislatures to pass legal codes that restricted the movement of enslaved Africans. While white colonists petitioned for independence from Great Britain, antislavery advocates also demanded human rights and liberty for all people, including slaves (NPS 1995a).

Shortly after the War of Independence, calls to abolish slavery and the slave trade generated increasingly widespread support. Led by Quakers and liberated African-Americans, the antislavery movement swayed some northern state legislatures to grant immediate manumissions to soldier-slaves and gradual emancipation to other enslaved Africans. Northern slaveholders allowed some bondsmen to purchase their freedom, while others petitioned for liberation through the courts. Slavery remained a vital element of southern society, however, and any opportunity to eliminate the institution nationwide ended in 1787 when the United States Constitution permitted the slave trade to continue until 1808 and protected involuntary servitude where it then existed (NPS 1995a).

The emergence of the cotton gin in 1793 revolutionized the production of cotton, further solidifying the institution of slavery in the South. "King Cotton" came to dominate the southern economy, as cotton

production rose from approximately 13,000 bales in 1792 to more than 5 million bales by 1860. Increased cotton production necessitated an increase in slaves to work the fields, where men and women often toiled side-by-side, and the African-American population in the South also rose from approximately 700,000 in 1790 to nearly 4 million by 1860. By the mid-19th century, the majority of the nation's cotton was raised in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and nowhere in the antebellum South was the cotton economy more dominant than Natchez, Mississippi, which was ". . . the wealthiest town per capita in the United States . . ." on the eve of the Civil War (NPS 1995a and Hilliard 1994).

Slaves who were part of the urban black community in the South frequently worked as domestics or in business establishments and the South's small segment of free blacks were comprised predominantly tradesmen and craftsmen, including carpenters, barbers, blacksmiths, dress-makers, and seamstresses, though free blacks also earned livings by peddling, fishing, farming, and chopping wood. One of the most notable members of the South's free black community was William Johnson, a former slave who became a prosperous barber renowned for his business acumen and wealth. Emancipated in 1820 at the age of 11, Johnson was apprenticed to a free black barber. Johnson went into business on his own in 1828, and was successful enough by the mid-1830s to take advantage of varied business opportunities. He operated three barbershops in Natchez, where he employed free blacks and slaves, and he owned farmland cultivated by slaves and white overseers (NPS 1993).

Although masters closely oversaw every aspect of their slaves' lives, slaves retained some autonomy in their private family lives, in their relations with each other, and in their religious practices. Slaves endured the worst aspects of slavery through the strength of their social and cultural ties. A distinctive black culture arose, which provided meaning to life and transmitted values, attitudes, and beliefs throughout the slave community. Yet, the yearning for freedom was ever strong, as James L. Bradley succinctly stated in 1835 in his autobiography:

From the time I was fourteen years old, I used to think a great deal about freedom. It was my heart's desire; I could not keep it out of my mind. Many a sleepless night I have spent in tears, because I was a slave. . . My heart ached to feel within me the life of liberty (NPS 1995a).

The brutality of slavery and the desire for personal freedom inspired many slaves to rebel against their conditions. Slave rebellions in the South, the most dramatic form of resistance, were few and unsuccessful, due to the control slave owners exerted over their slaves. The most prominent slave rebellion in the lower Delta region occurred near Baton Rouge in 1811. Four to five hundred slaves, led by the free mulatto Charles Dislondes, sent whites fleeing to New Orleans from the parishes of St. Charles and St. John until the slaves were routed by a contingent of U.S. Army regulars and militiamen. Over 60 slaves were killed during the rebellion, and those captured were beheaded, with their heads placed atop pikes on the road to New Orleans as a warning to other would-be rebels (Stewart 1996).

Slaves more commonly used flight as a form of resistance. Some slaves escaped

and took refuge with Indians, who often welcomed the runaways as members of their communities. Others fled into unclaimed or secluded territories, e.g., the bayous of Louisiana, and formed *maroon* or free societies there. Still others fled northward or to Mexico and the Caribbean, often receiving food, shelter, and money along the way from a movement known collectively as the "Underground Railroad." Operating without formal organization, "conductors" of Underground Railroad stops, such as the Epps (Edwin) house in Bunkie, Louisiana, and the Jacob Burkle and Hunt-Phelan homes in Memphis, Tennessee, included both white and black abolitionists, of which one of the most renowned was Harriet Tubman, enslaved African-Americans, Indians, and members of such religious groups as the Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists (NPS 1995a).

At mid-century, the United States Congress attempted to reconcile sectional differences by passing the Compromise of 1850, which included a Fugitive Slave Law. In addition to legislating the return of runaway slaves, the act proclaimed that federal and state officials as well as private citizens must assist in their capture. As a result, northern states were no longer considered safe havens for runaways and the law even jeopardized the status of freedmen. By the end of the decade, slavery had polarized the nation even further, as events such as the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), the *Dred Scott Case* (1857), and the failed Harper's Ferry insurrection led by John Brown in 1859 eventually precipitated the nation's Civil War. While the Civil War captured the attention of the country, thousands of once enslaved African-Americans deserted

southern plantations and cities and took refuge behind Union lines. With the assistance of more than 180,000 African-American soldiers and spies, the Union secured victory over the Confederacy in 1865. In the aftermath of the war, the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution liberated more than 4 million African-Americans (NPS 1995a).

Following the abolition of slavery, many of the South's newly freed African-Americans sought work in textile and tobacco factories, iron mills, and other industrial enterprises, where they were often prohibited from working as artisans, mechanics, and in other capacities where they competed with white labor. Others undertook sharecropping, striving to own the land they farmed. Sharecropping gradually stabilized labor relations in the cash poor South after the Civil War; however, sharecropping also preserved a semblance of the plantation system and its associated patterns of antebellum agriculture. Under sharecropping, land was divided into many small holdings, giving the illusion of small independent farms. But many small holdings together actually comprised single plantations, which, through foreclosures, gradually fell into the hands of creditors, who were white. Over the succeeding half-century, the old planter caste was simply replaced by a new class of large landowners (NPS 1993 and Kulikoff 1991).

What limited political and social gains African-Americans experienced during Reconstruction (1865-1877) were quickly overturned during the succeeding decades. Every Supreme Court decision affecting African-Americans before the turn-of-the-century furthered white supremacy. The *Civil Rights Cases* (1883), for example,

nullified the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the court's later separate but equal verdict, rendered in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), legitimized the "Jim Crow" era of segregation in the South. The *Plessy* decision upheld the constitutionality of a Louisiana statute requiring African-Americans and whites to ride in separate railroad cars, but was soon zealously applied to public facilities of all kinds and entire city blocks of housing, though the equality of separate African-American facilities was, more often than not, questionable (Stewart 1996, Garraty 1991, and Levinson 1991).

One response to such political, economic, and social oppression was emigration. Though some African-Americans were drawn to the African recolonization movement, far more opted for the western and northern regions of the United States. In 1879 over 20,000 African-Americans migrated from southern states to Kansas and other plains states. These "Exodusters" farmed homestead lands and founded a number of small communities. Decades later, thousands of the regions' African-American males served in the nation's armed forces during World War I, prompting a second great migration after the war, as African-Americans moved northward seeking opportunity in the large commercial and industrial centers of Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. A similar migration occurred after World War II (Foner and Garraty 1991).

In the 1930s, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) began focusing the nation's attention upon the status of African-Americans under law, addressing the inherent inequality of separate facilities

and attacking the very idea of segregation itself. In addition, during 1934 a group of white and African-American sharecroppers organized the Southern Tenant Farmers Union (STFU) in Marked Tree, Arkansas (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991; Foner and Garraty 1991a and b). The landowners responded with terrorism and union members were flogged, jailed, shot, and some were killed. The wife of a sharecropper from Marked Tree wrote:

We Garded our House and been on the scout untill we are Ware out, and Havenent any law to looks to, thay and the Land Lords hast all turned to nite Riding . . . thay shat up some House and have Threten our Union and Wont let us Meet at the Hall at all (Leuchtenburg 1963).

The STFU persevered, however, moving their union headquarters to Memphis. With a peak membership of 30,000, the STFU was the nation's first and largest interracial trade union. In addition to staging a successful cotton strike in 1936, the STFU maintained refuges for tenant farmers who were evicted for striking. The union also organized a farming cooperative, the Providence Farm, in Homes County, Mississippi, and later opened a second cooperative, the Hillhouse Farm, in nearby Cahoma County, where the first use of a mechanical cotton picker occurred. Later, some of the STFU's organizing skills benefited the civil rights movement.

The 1955 lynching of a 14-year-old African-American youth, Emmett Till, in Money, Mississippi, focused national attention upon the virulent racism of the South. In the aftermath of the Supreme Court's momentous decision ordering the end of public school segregation, *Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954), President Dwight G.

Eisenhower — who had initially urged caution in implementing the *Brown* decision because he did not believe the hearts of men could be changed by law — sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, in the fall of 1957 to ensure the safety of nine African-American children enrolled at Central High School. In 1957 and 1960, Congress passed the first federal civil rights acts in nearly a century, rekindling a federal commitment to the African-American's right to vote, and a few years later Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the president and cofounder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, observed that “. . . the law may not change the heart, but it can restrain the heartless” (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991).”

The life's work of King in Birmingham, Alabama, Atlanta, Georgia, and other racial hotspots during the 1950s and 1960s provided inspiration for African-Americans throughout the nation, as civil rights dominated the nation's domestic agenda during the early 1960s. President John F. Kennedy sent troops to the University of Mississippi in the fall of 1962 to protect an African-American student, James Meredith, who had been enrolled by order of a Federal court. The August 28, 1963, march on Washington D.C., brought approximately 250,000 demonstrators to the nation's capital, many of them delta citizens, again focusing the nation's attention on the issue of racial inequality in America (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991).

The increasing tempo of far-reaching change continued during the presidential administration of Lyndon B. Johnson. In June 1964 the Supreme Court, in a decision many believed to be of equal importance with the school desegregation

ruling 10 years earlier, declared that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis to ensure that citizens are accorded the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the law, ending the rural domination of many state Senates. Less than a month later, on July 2, 1964, President Johnson signed the most comprehensive civil rights act in the nation's history. The new act enlarged federal power to protect voting rights, to provide open access for all to public facilities, to sue to end lagging school desegregation, and to ensure equal job opportunities in businesses and unions with more than 25 persons. In promoting the Civil Rights Act in his first state of the Union message earlier in the year, President Johnson said, "Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, some because of their poverty and some because of their color, and all to many because of both." To lift the hopes of such people, President Johnson proposed declaring a "... war on poverty in America." Congress endorsed the war in August 1964 by appropriating nearly \$1 billion for 10 antipoverty programs, such as a Job Corps to train underprivileged youths, a work training program to employ them, an adult education program, and a domestic peace corps, all to be administered by the newly created Office of Economic Opportunity (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991; Brinkley 1991).

Resistance to the gains in civil rights for African-Americans was formidable. Force and intimidation dating from the previous century, in defiance of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, sustained the system of racial segregation until the civil rights acts of the 1960s. In 1866 race riots erupted in Memphis and Vicksburg, and on July 30 of the same year over 40

African-American delegates were killed in New Orleans during a meeting at the Mechanic Institute Building to reconvene the state's constitutional convention. In 1873 over 300 African-Americans were killed by white supremacists in Grant Parish, Louisiana, the result of a disputed election, in what has been called "... the worst incident of mass racial violence in the Reconstruction period (Stewart 1996; Galmon 1997).

The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), which was founded by former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest in Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1866, and other similar groups, such as the Knights of the White Camelia and the Boys of 76, roamed the countryside, hooded or otherwise, terrorizing African-Americans and their supporters in the name of white supremacy. Over succeeding decades, the KKK underwent sporadic surges of popularity, as during the 1920s when the organization added anti-immigrant and anti-Semitism to its litany of hate. In 1954, the KKK re-emerged more determined than ever to stop integration, following the Supreme Court's landmark *Brown* decision, which also spurred the formation of White Citizen Councils throughout the South. The first meeting of a White Citizens Council, whose members considered themselves to be more respectable than those of the KKK but who were just as adamantly opposed to integration, occurred in Indianola, Mississippi in July, 1954. Byron De La Beckwith, who assassinated civil rights leader Medger Evers in Jackson, Mississippi in June, 1963 was a member of both the KKK and a White Citizens Council (Stewart 1996; Carson; 1991; Trelease 1991).

The murders of three civil rights volunteers workers in Philadelphia, Mississippi in June, 1964 increased public support for the growing racial equality movement (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991; Trelease 1991). Such tragedies also strengthened the resolve of African-Americans in their quest for racial equality, as civil rights leader Stokely Carmichael noted:

They killed them, but they can't kill the summer, and what we're doing to do this summer. They can't kill our spirit, only our bodies. They'll find out what they did when they murdered our people, our brothers. They'll find that they made us strong, that we'll beat them sooner, because of what they've done. The whole nation will rally round — but even more important, we'll rally round (Coles 1972).

Other examples further set the tone of those tumultuous 1960s civil rights struggles. In 1964 Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, Mississippi drew national attention for her work as a civil rights organizer and her futile attempts to seat the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegates at the Democratic Party's presidential nomination convention in Atlantic City. Throughout the summer of the same year, Freedom Schools staffed by northerners enrolled thousands of young African-Americans and voter registration drives during the summer, which was known as Freedom Summer, brought many disfranchised African-Americans to the ballot box for the first time (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991; Foner and Garraty 1991). A Mississippi sheriff objected to the presence of civil-rights workers from the North, however, whom he looked upon as busybodies and interlopers, declaring: "Ninety-five per cent of our blacks are happy." In response some 20 rural African-Americans in his

county wrote or dictated letters indicating grievances. One wrote:

In our schools we don't have the books the whites have. We can't get to learn anything. The colored people is afraid to tell you all we is not happy because we're scared of losing the jobs we have. When we go to the gas stations we don't have any bathrooms. We're glad that the white people are coming down from the North and that they are thinking of our welfare. We work 12 hours a day and only get \$3 pay. Sure, we're inferior. The white folks over us every way (Current 1967).

The failure of many Southern states to enforce the voting registration provisions of the Civil Rights Act resulted in an up-sweep of civil rights demonstrations, of which one of the most notable occurred in Alabama. In February 1965 King and over 700 other African-Americans were arrested in Selma, and a month later Alabama state troopers frustrated an attempted civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, the state capital. On March 20 President Johnson ordered the Alabama National Guard to protect the marchers, after Governor George Wallace earlier refused to protect them, and a procession of approximately 25,000 African-Americans and whites from all over the country began (Stewart 1996).

In response, Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act, signed by President Johnson on August 6, 1965, which suspended all voter registration literacy tests. In addition, the act empowered federal examiners to register all who qualified age, residence, and objective educational requirements. The act also authorized the Attorney General to file suits testing the constitutionality of poll taxes in states where it survived. In April, 1966 the last poll tax, in Mississippi,

was overturned (Stewart 1996; Carson 1991).

The civil rights movement thus came to full bloom in the 1960s, though African-Americans as recently as 1973 worked and marched to bring racially based injustices to an end in Cairo, Illinois, chronicled by Preston Ewing, Jr., in his recently published *Let My People Go* (1996), and continue to strive for racial equality today. The valiant civil rights struggles are memorialized in communities throughout the delta region, such as in the county administration building of Port Gibson, Mississippi. Museum and cultural centers in Yazoo City, Mississippi, and Helena, Arkansas, also showcase the achievements of the region's African-American citizens. The Lorraine Motel in Memphis, where Dr.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated on April 4, 1968, is a poignant memorial to Dr. King as well as to others involved in the 1950s-1960s civil rights movement.

Few groups of people have had more impact on the cultural heritage of the lower Mississippi River delta than its African-American citizens. From Missouri to Louisiana the legacy of black contributions to delta history and culture can be found in the character and lay of the land, the communities and heritage. Particularly in the South, extant evidence of African-American labor, both enslaved and free, can be seen everywhere, from the construction of early levees, to the endless fields of cotton and sugar cane, to the antebellum mansions of Louisiana and Mississippi.

THE DELTA ECONOMY

TRADE ON THE RIVER

The Mississippi River first served the Delta region as a transportation corridor for Indians who used dugouts and canoes to conduct trade and travel up and down the river. Trappers and hunters then brought the European fur trade to the Delta in the late 1600s. The Delta region supplied naval stores such as timber, tar, pitch, and other raw materials to the European colonial powers. Europeans, primarily the Spanish and French, and later the Americans, followed their lead and used the river for moving people and goods. By the 1720s, New Orleans was rapidly developing as a center of international commerce.

From the earliest days of settlement, the natural bounty of the continent's interior included cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, and whiskey. Keelboats, rafts, canoes, and other assorted craft made their way to Natchez and New Orleans from the north. Former Kentuckian Abraham Lincoln developed his first impressions of slavery when he made a flatboat trip to New Orleans in the late 1820s. New Orleans became an early center for small craft construction, and even more importantly the point of transfer between small rivercraft and oceangoing ships.

The steamboat era dramatically transformed the Delta region. In 1811 the sidewheeler *New Orleans* traveled from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The next year this vessel entered upon a profitable career of fairly regular service between New Orleans and Natchez. Although the War of 1812 delayed the proliferation of steamboats on the Mississippi River, soon

after they carried far more cargo on the river than all the flatboats, barges, and other primitive craft combined. People living along the river often sold firewood and other necessities to the steamboats and much of the labor employed cutting wood was provided by slaves.

As scores of steamboats churned upstream from New Orleans, the goods they transported helped tie the southern and western reaches of the United States to the East, in outlook as well as in economic practice. Besides traveling up and down the Mississippi, people began crossing the river on ferries for jobs and trade opportunities in the early 19th century. During the 1830s, riverboat gambling developed and such communities as Cairo, Illinois; Hickman, Kentucky; and Helena, Arkansas, sprang up along the river. Other, more established towns and cities along the river also grew as a result of the steamboat era, such as Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and Baton Rouge grew.

Starting in the 1830s, the introduction of railroads promoted major changes in the way Americans transported products and people, in turn dictating the success or failure of numerous town and cities throughout the Delta region. Several railroads reached the Mississippi River before the Civil War, many more after. Larger river towns reacted by building bridges to attract the rail networks. In 1866, Eads Bridge in St. Louis was the first bridge erected over the Mississippi. Old river-based towns such as Hickman, Helena, and Cairo, among others, declined in the late 19th century, while the towns

that could attract the railroads to cross the Mississippi boomed. Because the Civil War had disrupted and in some instances destroyed traditional north/south lines of commerce and communication, the Mississippi River's economic importance shifted from that of transportation leader before the war to a supportive role after the war, as the scene of expansion and development movement westward across the Great Plains.

As a promoter of economic change the Mississippi River has rebounded in the 20th century to regain an important role as the transportation backbone of the lower Mississippi Delta region. Powerful tugs that propel large barges are the direct heirs of steamboats, even as thousands of visitors cruise the river on modern re-created steamboats. The barge fleets ship vast amounts of oil-based products, construction materials, and farm products up and down the river. The lower Mississippi River Delta also has a parallel and bisecting system of federally funded interstate highways used by huge trucks to transport goods throughout the region. No community smaller than 50,000 residents is located more than a few miles from this highway grid. In addition, the Delta states made huge investments in highways during the post World War II decades, to link communities and improve farm to market roads, and major highway improvement programs continue to this date throughout the Delta region.

AGRICULTURE: THE REGION'S TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC MAINSTAY

For over two centuries, agriculture has been the mainstay of the Delta economy.

Sugar cane and rice were introduced to the region from the Caribbean in the 18th century. Sugar production was centered in southern Louisiana, along with rice, and later in the Arkansas Delta. Early agriculture also included limited tobacco production in the Natchez area and indigo in lower Mississippi. What began as back bending land clearing by yeoman farmers supported by their extensive families, quickly developed into a labor intensive plantation system based initially on Native American and later on African slave labor in the 18th century.

The emergence of the cotton gin in 1793 revolutionized the production of cotton and by the early 1800s cotton had become the Delta's premier crop, and would remain so until the Civil War. Though cotton planters believed that the alluvial soils of the Mississippi Delta region would always renew, the agricultural boom from the 1830s to the late 1850s caused extensive soil exhaustion and erosion. Yet, lacking agricultural research, planters continued to raise cotton the same way after the Civil War.

Following the Civil War, sharecropping and tenant farming replaced the slave-dependent, labor intensive plantation system. Sharecropping was a system of social and racial control used by post-Civil War plantation owners (often merchants, bankers, and industrialists). This labor system inhibited the use of progressive agricultural techniques. In the late 19th century, the clearing and drainage of wetlands, especially in Arkansas and the Missouri "Bootheel," increased lands available for tenant farming and sharecropping. Lower Delta agriculture evolved during the 20th century into large farms owned by nonresident corporate entities. These heavily mechanized, low labor, and

capital-intensive farm entities, consisting of hundreds and thousands of acres, produce market-driven crops such as cotton, sugar, rice, and soybeans.

During the Great Depression of the 30s thousands of tenant farmers and sharecroppers lost their agrarian-based employment. For example, during the 1930s Arkansas lost 36.5% of its sharecroppers; Louisiana 19.8%; and Mississippi 7.3%. Under the New Deal, Federal policy makers earmarked the South as the nation's number one economic problem area; however, Federal work relief programs were of more benefit to unemployed whites than African-Americans. Although slowed and hindered by traditional racially based politics and governance, the employment of New Deal social engineering, such as the Resettlement Administration (RA) and later the Farm Security Administration (FSA), in the Lower Mississippi River Delta led to the establishment of a few agrarian communities in Mississippi, Arkansas, and the Missouri Bootheel, to assist displaced tenant farmers with public housing, access to medical assistance, and stores. The FSA was one of the few Federal New Deal programs that tried to provide a level playing field for whites and African-Americans alike. It was the first agency to do anything substantial for the tenant farmer, the sharecropper, and the migrant. Those less fortunate, who attempted to organize against the local power structure, were forced to the open road in southern Missouri and Arkansas in the mid-1930s. Dorothea Lange's poignant photographs of the displaced chronicles those troubled times.

During the 1920-1930s, in the aftermath of the increasing mechanization of Delta

farms, displaced whites and African-Americans began to leave the land and move to towns and cities. It was not until the Depression years of the 1930s that large scale farm mechanization came to the region, but farm mechanization did not occur overnight in the Delta. In 1945 the percentage of U.S. farm operators reporting tractors was 30.5%, yet in Louisiana there were only 6.9%; in Arkansas 6.6%; and in Mississippi 4.1%. The mechanization of agriculture and the availability of domestic work outside the Delta spurred the migration of Delta residents out of the region. Farming was unable to absorb the available labor force and entire families moved together. Satellite communities comprised of Delta emigrants arose on the south and west sides of Chicago, for example, and families and cultures went back and forth.

During the succeeding war years, many Delta residents followed the lure of the burgeoning defense industry to the north and far west. The Delta region lost thousands of residents in the 1930s-1950s, as rural-based people left for economic opportunities in other regions. In the 1940s over 7,000,000 southerners left the South permanently. The greatest period of emigration of southerners occurred during the four years of World War II, when 1,600,000 southerners moved north and west or left for the military, about a third of this number African-Americans. A similar population movement also occurred in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region.

From the late 1930s through the 1950s, the Delta experienced an agriculture boom, as wartime needs followed by reconstruction in Europe expanded the demand for the Delta region's farm products. Unfortunately this boom period was also marked by extensive soil erosion, particularly in

Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois. As the mechanization of agriculture continued, women continued to leave the fields and go into service work, while the men drove tractors and worked on the farms. From the 1960s–1990s, thousands of small farms and dwellings in the Delta region were absorbed by large corporate-owned agribusinesses, and the smallest Delta communities have stagnated. Scattered remnants of the region's agrarian heritage are scattered along the highways and byways of the lower Delta. Larger communities have survived by fostering economic development in education, government, and medicine. Other endeavors such as catfish, poultry, rice, corn, and soybean farming have assumed greater importance. Today, the monetary value of these crops rivals that of cotton production in the lower Mississippi Delta.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The hardwood timber industry developed before the Civil War but boomed during the late 19th century. Midwestern timber companies exploited the forests almost to extinction and by the early 20th century the cypress forests were virtually depleted. The timber industry continued to be an important segment of the lower Delta economy until the mid-20th century, but single species tree farms on upland areas provided most of the timber output.

The petroleum industry developed in the South as early as 1902, first at Spindletop in Texas and later spreading to the east Texas oilfields in the early 1930s. It was not until 1946 that the first offshore drilling rig brought in a successful well south of Morgan City, Louisiana. Offshore oil drilling proved so successful that it

began supplanting the more traditional economic pursuits of fishing and farming. Initially, the offshore oil industry employed predominantly whites, but in succeeding decades African-Americans and Indians have also found employment there.

The petrochemical industry came to the Delta region during the 1930s, as refineries sprang up along the Mississippi River, a major transportation corridor. The petrochemical industry has significantly changed the Lower Mississippi Delta region. In addition to bringing many external corporations to the region, the petrochemical industry spurred the growth of local infrastructure to support its production, research, and development activities.

An array of petrochemical plants dots the river between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. This strip is known by its critics as Cancer Alley, for the environmental impact such concentrated petrochemical production causes. However, this industry has generated thousands of jobs for lower Delta residents.

During the preceding decades, the lower Mississippi Delta region sought to increase the region's industrial base. Memphis became one of the lower Delta region's few industrial centers with the establishment of Ford and International Harvester plants. Mississippi initiated a state-sponsored program in 1936 to attract new industry. From 1936 to 1955, 138 industries located in Mississippi as a result of the state's active recruiting and willingness to fund bond initiatives, such as the \$4,750,000 made available in 1951 for the construction of the Greenville Mills. The Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company located a large plant at Natchez as a result

of a generous subsidy. This company gave a new look and a new economic stimulus to the old cotton and river city. Other industries in Mississippi produce clothing, furniture, paper, glassware, light bulbs, building supplies, and farm implements.

In the 1990s the pursuit of gaming as a new form of economic endeavor is transforming both the river towns and landscapes of the lower Mississippi Delta region, as the spread of gaming can be viewed along the entire river corridor. While communities such as New Orleans and Natchez have long been tourism promoters, small towns and even rural

areas are now also sharing in the apparent economic bonanza. For example, Tunica County, Mississippi, once known as the nation's poorest county, now boasts seven major casinos, which have also sparked local economic development with new roads, jobs, and an enhanced tax base. This economic windfall resulted from the high levels of disposable income contemporary Americans possess, as well as, the desire for leisure time activities. Although gaming is becoming a significant piece of the Delta region's service economy, the long-term socioeconomic impacts of the industry have yet to be evaluated.

THE CIVIL WAR

OVERVIEW OF THE EVENTS

The following is excerpted from the recently published brochure *The Thousand Mile Front: Civil War in the Lower Mississippi Valley*. The brochure was the result of a collective effort of Civil War historians, universities, preservationists, tourism officials, and private, nonprofit partners. It provides an overview of the vital events that took place in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. (Individual states have Civil War maps and more specific information available.) While visiting these sites to learn more about the war that forged this country, people are reminded of the importance of protecting and preserving these sites for future generations as they represent a major part of our American heritage.

The Lower Mississippi River Valley was the most critical theater of the Civil War. The Mississippi River served as the major interstate highway of 19th-century America. The river enabled people to transport goods from St. Louis and Pittsburgh through New Orleans to the world.

Rivers were extremely valuable as transportation networks, but beginning in the 1840s, railroad construction linked major cities that were unconnected by water. Both sides realized the significance of these transportation networks and knew they must control them to win the war.

Early in the war, Union General Winfield Scott envisioned a broad sweeping plan to crush the rebellion. His strategy known as the "Anaconda Plan" reflected the

importance of the Mississippi River in the overall strategy of the war. Scott's plan called for blockading the Southern coast and a drive down the Mississippi River to cut the South in two.

Regional diversity of the economy controlled national politics. Over the years, compromises maintained a delicate balance in Congress between Free and Slave states. With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which allowed territories to decide for themselves whether to become Free or Slave states, the spirit of compromise was lost. Southerners feared this change would forever rob them of their way of life.

Agriculture was the foundation of the economy of America, but its practice varied between the North and the South. The South was dependent on a plantation economy for its livelihood, but it also relied on Northern factories for everything it needed to grow, refine, and market its crops. Northerners forged the plows that broke Southern earth, Northerners built the steamboats that shipped Southern crops, and Northerners purchased the final product.

The election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 changed the lives of all Americans almost overnight and the nation itself forever. Lincoln's belief that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," created a sense of crisis in the South and brought the issues that divided the nation into sharp focus.

South Carolina seceded from the Union soon after the election and was joined by

other states to form the Confederate States of America before Lincoln took office. War erupted when Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861. Following these opening shots, both the North and South quickly raised troops, organized armies, and began to develop strategies for victory.

The Mississippi River became the focal point in the war plans of both sides. "The Father of Waters" had moved lumber, wheat, corn, and meat from the Midwest, cotton and tobacco from the Upper South to New Orleans, and European goods upriver. Control of the Mississippi and the rivers that flow into it would allow the North to move troops and supplies into the South while crippling the South's ability to survive. The South needed to protect itself, especially the rich farmland of the Mississippi River Valley, from Northern invasion. The Mississippi, carrier of commerce, became the bearer of dreams as a divided nation struggled with itself over its future.

With Missouri securely under Union control, both sides massed troops — the North along the Ohio River and the South across Tennessee. Newly commissioned Union General Ulysses S. Grant was stationed in Cairo, Illinois, to watch Southern troops in Tennessee. Each side waited and watched, careful not to tip the balance in Kentucky toward the other. On September 1, 1861, Confederate General Leonidas Polk seized the Kentucky river-towns of Hickman and Columbus. He began erecting fortifications at Columbus to defend the river as part of a Confederate defense line that stretched across southern Kentucky from Columbus to Cumberland Gap. Grant quickly countered by

occupying Paducah and Smithland. The watching and waiting was over.

Late in 1861, Union land and naval forces launched a key element of the "Anaconda Plan" by simultaneously heading south from Paducah, Kentucky, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to wrestle control of the Lower Mississippi River Valley from the Confederates. The initial engagement at Belmont, Missouri, provided valuable experience for Grant who became the most important Union general of the war.

Moving along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, Union forces seized Forts Henry and Donelson, opening the pathway for invasion of the Deep South. Continuing their advance, the Federals gained victory in the bloody battle at Shiloh in April, at Corinth in May, and having forced the surrender of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River, seized Memphis by early June.

Entering the mouth of the Mississippi River, the ships of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, commanded by Union Flag Officer David Glasgow Farragut, fought past Confederate Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Left defenseless, New Orleans, the largest city in the Confederacy, surrendered in late April. Moving steadily upriver, Farragut captured Baton Rouge and Natchez and steamed on to Vicksburg.

Responding to Farragut's demand for surrender, Confederate Lt. Col. James L. Autrey, the post commander at Vicksburg, answered, "Mississippians don't know, and refuse to learn, how to surrender to an enemy." Shelling the city until late July, Union ships and gunboats were unable to force surrender of Vicksburg. Sickness and rapidly falling waters forced the Federals

to withdraw to deeper water below Baton Rouge.

Upriver, Federal inactivity in and around Memphis during the summer enabled Confederate forces to counterattack to regain lost portions of the Lower Mississippi River Valley. These efforts ended in failure at Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi, and Baton Rouge. General Ulysses S. Grant then directed his forces in a two-pronged advance on Vicksburg. One wing marched south from LaGrange and Grand Junction, Tennessee, into north Mississippi, while the other wing, under General William T. Sherman, pushed rapidly downriver from Memphis to seize Vicksburg. Cavalry under Confederate General Earl Van Dorn sacked Grant's supply base at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and troopers under General Nathan Bedford Forrest cut Union supply lines in Tennessee forcing the Northerners back to Memphis.

On Christmas Eve, the flotilla carrying Sherman's troops arrived near Vicksburg. A warning of his approach interrupted a festive gathering at the Balfour House. Declaring, "This ball is at an end. The enemy is coming down river," Confederate General Martin Luther Smith, the garrison commander, ordered his troops to man their batteries. Landing north of the city near the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, Sherman ordered his troops forward saying, "We will lose 5,000 men before we take Vicksburg, and may as well lose them here as anywhere else." As his soldiers were hurled back with bloody loss, his words proved prophetic.

Unable to take Vicksburg, Union forces began 1863 by moving up the Arkansas River and capturing the Confederate

garrison at Arkansas Post. After a series of ill-fated bayou expeditions during the winter months, Grant boldly launched his army on a march through the northeastern corner of Louisiana from Milliken's Bend in search of a favorable point to cross the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Union gunboats and transports battled their way past Confederate shore batteries at Vicksburg and rendezvoused with Grant. In the largest amphibious landing in American military history up to that time, the Union commander hurled his army across the river at Bruinsburg and pushed inland.

Overcoming Confederate resistance at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Big Black River Bridge, Federal troops captured the capital of Mississippi and reached Vicksburg. Failing to take the city by storm, Grant's forces encircled the city and laid siege. Cut off from the outside world, the citizens and soldiers of Vicksburg, many of whom sought refuge in caves, withstood the constant bombardment of Union guns for 47 days. On July 4, 1863, the city surrendered to Grant. Ironically, a Confederate attack on Helena, Arkansas, intended to ease the pressure on Vicksburg, was bloodily repulsed on the same day. When Port Hudson, Louisiana, the last remaining Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, fell five days later, the Confederacy was split in two and President Abraham Lincoln declared, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea."

To strengthen their hold on the Mississippi River, Union troops moved quickly from Vicksburg to drive Confederate forces that had assembled near Jackson from the state. Strategic points along the river were garrisoned by black troops, most of whom

had been slaves just weeks before joining the Union army. With the Mississippi River secured, Northern armies advanced deep into the interiors of Mississippi and Louisiana in 1864. In Mississippi Sherman advanced across the state from Vicksburg to Meridian, first demonstrating his concept of total war, which he later used more effectively in Georgia and the Carolinas. West of the Mississippi River, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks advanced up the Red River of Louisiana along with naval forces under Union Admiral David Dixon Porter and was defeated at Mansfield by Confederate General Richard Taylor and forced to withdraw. A Union army from Little Rock, moving to join Banks, was also soundly defeated near Camden, Arkansas, and forced to retreat. The Lower Mississippi River Valley was the scene of no major military operations for the remainder of the war.

A key element of this Union success was the use of a powerful new weapon: black soldiers. In September 1862, President Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation which would free slaves in those areas still in active rebellion against the government on January 1, 1863. The decree expanded the war aims from preservation of the Union to include the abolition of slavery.

The proclamation paved the way for blacks to formally enlist in the Union forces. The first major action of blacks in uniform was at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on May 23, 1863, when the First and Third Native Guards stormed the Confederate defenses, suffering severe losses. Two weeks later, black troops successfully defended Grant's supply base at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, against a determined attack by Confederate infantry. These engagements firmly

answered the question of whether the freedmen would fight. For the remainder of the war black soldiers fought on fields of battle across the land and garrisoned strategic posts along the Mississippi River. More than 300,000 blacks served in the army and navy of the United States during the Civil War, 16 of whom were awarded the Medal of Honor.

The fall of the Mississippi River into Union hands was disastrous for the Confederacy. A permanent Southern nation would never exist. Divided in two and cut off from vital supplies, the confederacy was doomed in the coils of the Anaconda.

Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman's effort in the West made Union victory inevitable. The United States now had military leaders whose experience in the Western Theater had given them the vision to lead them to ultimate victory.

The military effort along the Thousand Mile Front now shifted east to concentrate on a hundred-mile front from the Wilderness past Richmond to Petersburg and finally to Appomattox.

The Civil War changed not only the South but the nation. War ravaged the South, destroying railroads, factories, and homes. The end of the Civil War brought and uneasy peace, but was followed by one of the most traumatic periods in American history — Reconstruction.

ILLINOIS

Background Stories

Although no major conflicts were fought on its soil, Illinois contributed mightily to a nation divided. It funneled more troops

than any other state into distant Southern, Eastern, and Western battlefields. Cairo, the state's southernmost city, was especially significant as a staging area for manpower and materials flowing into the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

Leadership was Illinois' major contribution. Chief among those meriting special distinction were abolitionist journalist Elijah Lovejoy; Generals Ulysses S. Grant, and John A. Logan. Most noteworthy was President Abraham Lincoln.

Places of Interest

At Springfield visitors can see the Old State House where Lincoln's "House Divided" speech was delivered; his law office; the only home he ever owned; the family church pew, the depot where he departed to lead a troubled nation; and the tomb where his remains rest.

Associated sites of interest in the central and southcentral portion of the state are the Lincoln Trail Memorial in Lawrenceville; Lincoln's log cabin site in Charleston; Vandalia's Old Statehouse; and the courthouse of Lincoln (formerly Postville), Mt. Pulaski, and Metamora. Another site is the David Davis mansion in Bloomington.

Along the Mississippi River, visitors can view the Lovejoy and Confederate monuments and the ruins of the horrendous Confederate prison in Alton. Farther south are the General John A. Logan Museum in Murphysboro and the Thebes Courthouse in Ulin. Also the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate is in Jonesboro and a Civil War Memorial in Vienna.

As the great rivers narrow toward their meeting point in Cairo, visitors can walk among the fallen at Mound City National Cemetery. Cairo's historic district was the place where soldiers and materials were assembled, waiting their ultimate assignments. On Washington Avenue, Saffort Library houses a treasure of Civil War documents. The Customs House museum houses the desk of General Grant among its memorabilia. Finally, visitors can watch the rivers meet at Fort Defiance Park.

Illinois gave its most courageous sons and daughters to this war that split the nation.

KENTUCKY

Background Stories

The Bluegrass State claims as native sons and daughters many of the leading figures of the Civil War era — Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. There is much to learn about the Lincolns and their native state Kentucky. The Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Sites and Lincoln Museum are near Hodgenville. Other Lincoln sites in Kentucky are the Lincoln Boyhood Home at Knob Creek; Washington County Courthouse; Lincoln Homestead State Park and adjacent Mordecai Lincoln House; and the Mary Todd Lincoln House in Lexington. There is an impressive bronze statue of Lincoln in the state capitol, as well as one of his adversary, Jefferson Davis, who was also born in Kentucky at Fairview, now a state historic site.

Kentucky was a state of divided loyalties and families were torn apart when sending 90,000 troops to the Union and 35,000 to the Confederacy.

Nowhere was this division more evident than in the “First Family.” Several members of Mary Todd Lincoln’s family fought for the South. Another family similarly divided was that of U.S. Senator John Crittenden whose two sons were generals on opposite sides. Some historians even say that the ensuing family feuds, such as the Hatfields and the McCoys, carried on the war in Kentucky long after its official end.

Places of Interest

Antebellum life is also depicted at Riverside, the Farnsley-Moreman Landing, Bardstown’ Federal Hill (better known as the legendary “My Old Kentucky Home”), and Waveland in Lexington. Also in Lexington is Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, another of Kentucky’s influential sons, who helped forge the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 that delayed the Civil War.

LOUISIANA

Background Studies

The gentlewomen of New Orleans reacted violently to the military occupation of their city by Union troops. Many of them displayed their defiance by wearing emblems on their clothing showing support for the Confederacy. Some verbally abused and hurled objects at Union soldiers. Finally, when the contents of a chamber pot were dumped from a balcony and onto the head of Admiral Farragut, Union General Ben Butler issued “Order Number 28,” which promised to treat the women “as a woman of the town plying her avocation.”

The order greatly insulted the citizens of New Orleans, and, in fact, drew a worldwide reaction — mostly condemning Butler’s bold action. But, after the order was issued, most all of the insults and displays of hatred and contempt were halted.

Places of Interest

Once the largest and wealthiest city in the Confederacy, New Orleans offers visitors the opportunity to walk in the paths of the Union and Confederate soldiers and the citizens of yesteryear. A short distance south of New Orleans, visitors can see Fort Jackson, a restored, brick fort with earthworks still visible today. Several other Civil War sites in New Orleans are open to the public, such as the United States Customs House, Butler’s first headquarters; the Old U.S. Mint and the Cabildo, part of the Louisiana State Museum, and many homes in an around the French Quarter.

Confederate Memorial Hall houses one of the largest collections of Confederate artifacts. Another significant New Orleans site is Metairie Cemetery, the final resting place for three Confederate generals — P.G.T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, and John Bell Hood. Christ Church Cathedral on tree-shaded St. Charles Avenue holds the remains of General Leonidas Polk, commonly referred to as “the Fighting Bishop.”

Outside of New Orleans, Louisiana has more than 100 Civil War related sites, ranging from the Red River campaign throughout southcentral Louisiana to Grant’s March in the northeastern corner of the state, to numerous skirmishes and raids across the state, to antebellum homes, museums, and trails of historic markers.

One of the more significant Civil War sites in Louisiana is Port Hudson, which surrendered on July 9, 1863, severing the last link between the eastern part of the Confederacy and the Trans-Mississippi. From May 23 to July 9, 1863, Confederate soldiers held off a Union force twice its strength during the longest siege in American military history.

The Battle of Port Hudson was one of the first battles in which freed blacks served as soldiers engaged in combat on the side of the Union. During the Civil War, more than 24,000 blacks from Louisiana joined the Union army, the largest black contingent from any state. The 1st Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, organized in September 1862, was the first black regiment in the U.S. Army. Louisiana's black soldiers distinguished themselves in several battles, particularly at Port Hudson and Milliden's Bend. Seven Medals of Honor were awarded to white and black Louisianians who fought for the Union.

MISSOURI

Background Stories

In 1820 Missouri gained national attention as the focus of the Missouri Compromise. It was the northernmost slave state in the Mississippi River valley, and when its neighbor Kansas wanted to enter the Union in 1854 as a free state, trouble erupted along the border. As Missourians tried to influence internal politics in Kansas, random violence became common place. Missouri guerrillas and Kansas jayhawkers raided and killed at will. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 would legitimize the killing that had plagued Missouri for years.

Union General Nathaniel Lyon, an ardent abolitionist, commanded all Union troops in the state. Union General Nathaniel Lyon, an ardent abolitionist, commanded all Union troops in the state. Former Governor Sterling "Pap" Pierce became the commander of the pro secession Missouri State Guard. The two sides met at Wilson's Creek in August of 1861. Lyon boldly attacked the Missouri State Guard that had been joined by a larger Confederate force, and even though he lost the battle and his life, he succeeded in keeping the state under Union control.

Although Missouri remained under Union control for the rest of the war, it provided troops to both sides, pitting neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, and father against son. Guerrilla warfare reigned over the state for the remainder of the war during which time William Quantrill, Bloody Bill Anderson, and Frank and Jesse James began their infamous careers. A unified Confederate force was not seen in Missouri again until late 1864 when Sterling Price failed in a desperate attempt to regain control of the state.

Places of Interest

Fort Davidson State Historic Site in Pilot Knob hosts a visitor center and contains remains of Union fortifications. At the park visitors can get a real sense of the battle on September 27, 1864. Civil War markers at Belmont and the Cape Girardeau Battlefield offer other opportunities for tourists to appreciate the important role Missouri played during the Civil War.

TENNESSEE

Background Stories

At first reluctant to secede, Tennessee became one of the bloodiest killing grounds of the Civil War. Proud of their identity as volunteers who had fought for the United States in every American war, many Tennesseans did not desire to leave the Union. Divided into three distinct geographic regions by the Tennessee River, the citizens of the state were not united on the issues of slavery, secession, or Civil War. Following the surrender of Ft. Sumter and President Lincoln's call for troops, Tennesseans endorsed secession.

The second most populated state in the South, Tennessee was the geographical heart of the Confederacy and held immense strategic military importance. Located in the state was a large percentage of the South's ironworks, munitions factories, gunpowder mills, and copper mines, making the region the largest concentrated area for the production of war materials in the Confederacy. Tennessee provided more mules and horses, corn, and wheat, than any other Confederate state east of the Mississippi. Through Tennessee ran the South's main east-west rail lines, the western Confederacy's major north-south lines, and the key rail links between Virginia, the South Atlantic, and the West. Passing through or bordering on Tennessee, three important western rivers, the Mississippi, Tennessee, and

Cumberland, were available to traffic commerce, war materials, and armed forces. Linked by this network of rivers and railroads, the communities of Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga served as important centers of manufacturing, communications, and trade within the region. If not effectively defended, the three western rivers and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provided avenues of military invasion of the Deep South for the combined forces of the Union army and navy.

As both sides grappled to control the Confederate heartland, each was attracted by Tennessee's valuable transportation corridors and strategic location. Over 1,460 military actions occurred within the state during four long years of war, a number second only to Virginia. The last Confederate state to secede, Tennessee became the first Southern state to be readmitted to the Union after the war.

Places of Interest

Visitors to Tennessee can follow the path of invading armies to the bloody battlefields at Fort Donelson National Battlefield and Shiloh National Military Park; or ride with Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest on his cavalry raids in West Tennessee; and walk the corridors of the capitol where the Ordinance of Secession was passed.



THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

THE DELTA AND ITS RESOURCES

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The word "delta" in the region of the Mississippi River has come to represent many different ideas. According to the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Initiatives it includes a total of 308 counties and parishes in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee as well as the entire states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (see the Study Area map at the beginning of the document). This political definition has little to do with the natural boundaries of the resources that define the delta.

In natural resource terms, the Mississippi Delta is the alluvial valley stretching from southern Illinois to central Louisiana at the junction of the Red, Atchafalaya, and Mississippi Rivers. Geologically, this was a deep valley eroded by the Mississippi during the Pleistocene when the sea level was 200 feet below its present stand. After the Ice Age, as the sea level rose, the river filled this old valley with alluvium. At the time of settlement, the Delta was an area of alluvial soils occupying a valley between higher terraces to the east and west. The soils were subject to the annual overflow of the Mississippi River and its many tributaries.

Another common usage of "delta" refers to the "recent delta" — that area of new land built by the Mississippi onto the continental shelf in approximately the last 5,000 years. The "true delta" is essentially the new land built by alluvium after the valley delta was filled. The river occupied seven different deltas (deltaic lobes) and more than 30 main channels in the process of building the "recent delta," all in south-

central and southeast Louisiana. The most recent of the deltaic lobes is also referred to as the "delta" or sometimes the "modern" or "bird's foot" delta and is the area below New Orleans at the present mouth of the river where the channel forks into the various passes.

The Lower Mississippi Delta (hereafter referred to as the Delta), regardless of the definition used, is a vast and vital part of the American landscape. This broad, alluvial valley provides habitat and ecological support for a wide variety of flora, fauna, and aquatic species integral to health of the north American continent. The Mississippi River forms the most important bird and waterfowl migration corridor on the continent. The river bottoms comprise North America's largest wetland area and bottomland hardwood forest. More than 20% of the nation's duck population migrates along the river and one-third of the freshwater fish species in North America live in the river.

In addition to the bottomland hardwood forests in the Delta, the expanded area covered by the study area is also home to upland forests of deciduous and coniferous varieties. They are found in the hills and elevated tracts.

The dynamic character of the Delta's ever-changing natural processes are found in a variety of fascinating events — the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811–1812, the devastating flood of 1927, and the geologic curiosity of Crowley's Ridge. The region's national natural landmarks and state

natural areas all attest to the natural processes at work in the Delta.

Human manipulation of the environment as a response to these natural processes or as expressions of cultural beliefs can be seen across the Delta landscape. From Poverty Point's massive effigy earthworks and adjacent dwelling sites to the monumental flood control devices on the Mississippi River today, natural resources have been used over and over again for ritual, survival, trade, and/or profit.

American Indian agricultural practices were probably the single greatest environmental influence before European colonization. Slash-and-burn farming techniques eventually gave way to intensive maize cultivation. This emergence of maize-based food production changed the social and political fabric of Mississippian society. As they began to rely on more centralized authority and economic redistribution, their dependence on local resources increased and brought pressure on local resource stores in the surrounding forests, streams, and coastal fisheries. However, the long-term effects these early Indian groups had on the environment pales in comparison with the Euroamerican settlements that followed. Most of the remains of the mound building societies have faded from the landscape or have been bulldozed into the land with the technological advances of the last two centuries.

The water-control projects of the Mississippi River and its tributaries are man-made wonders within the Delta. The dams, levees, cutoffs, diversions, and other water-control facilities, like the Atchafalaya diversion structures and the Caernar-von freshwater structure of southern Louisiana,

are marvels of engineering. The structures are often monumental in size, enormously complex in engineering, and are substantial in their effect on the natural environment.

The Delta's renowned agricultural productivity is a direct reflection of the region's fertile alluvial soils, the temperate climate (average yearly temperature of 54-65°F), and the extended growing seasons (200-340 days of frost-free weather annually). Much of the nation's soybeans, rice, sugar cane, feed grains, and cotton are produced on Delta farms. Between 55% and 60% of the land area in the Delta is utilized as cropland. By comparison elevated portions of the region use between 6% and 40% of available land area for crops.

Natural resources have been extracted from the Delta since before European settlement. Evidence shows Indian groups traded throughout much of the north American continent. Deposits of salt, coal, and native clay soil have been exploited for use by successive generations of the Delta's human inhabitants. Oil and gas exploration began shortly after the turn of the 20th century and now oil and gas wells, petrochemical manufacturing plants, paper mills, sugar refineries, and sewage treatment plants dot the landscape.

Water quality has been and continues to be the prime pollution concern for the Delta. The extensive water pollution has resulted from years of discharging petrochemicals, municipal sewage and wastewater, and farm chemical runoff into the watershed. In addition the deforestation and loss of wetland habitat through much of the region has added to poor water quality.

Cleanup efforts on the Mississippi River, its tributaries and its critical habitats have

been a primary concern for local residents, state and federal government agencies, and regional environmental groups. Laws and regulations as well as changes in public attitudes toward the natural environment and its importance for human survival have led to steady improvements in the Delta.

GEOLOGY

About 18,000 years ago a continental glacier covered North America. This continental glaciation event, with its gradual melting period from 12,000 to 7,500 years ago, was the last in a series of continental glaciers that have formed and then receded over the last 25 million years. Although no glacier reached the lower Mississippi Delta region its influences have forged and transformed the surrounding lands.

As the glaciers melted and reformed, the Mississippi and its tributaries carved valleys and created floodplains across the region. The floodplains and river valleys were further altered by changes in sea level over time. These changes created the terraces that mark the region today. As the glaciers receded, runoff increased to five times the volume of today's rivers and streams. High waterflow combined with high sediment loads of the glacial meltwaters created a braided stream pattern along the Mississippi, Ohio, and other streams (Saucier 1994).

As the volume of water discharged into the Mississippi valley dropped, the Mississippi River flow evolved into its existing meandering pattern.

The continental glaciers had gouged out millions of tons of bedrock and crushed and weathered the rock into various types

of sediment, the largest amounts being silt and sand. The resulting sediment in the form of loess deposits (wind-transported deposits) and fluvial deposits (water-transported deposits) were transported from north and west of the region were redeposited within the Delta in layers tens of meters thick. The Delta's surface topography is a result of these deposits from the glaciers.

At the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers the average floodplain elevation is approximately 325 feet. At sea level on the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi River averages an elevation drop of less than a foot per mile for extended stretches of 10 or more miles. This combination of characteristics, high sediment loads mentioned above, and low elevation drops over long distances produce the Mississippi River's meandering pattern. This type of river loops back and forth across a floodplain in an ever changing pattern as the stream flows to the sea. The landforms created by a meandering river are called meander belts. Meander belts are a conglomeration of several landforms, including natural levees, oxbow lakes, distributaries, abandoned channels, point bars, back swamps, crevasse splays, chute cutoffs, and others (Saucier 1994). The meandering Mississippi, Red, Yazoo, Arkansas, Black and other study area rivers are part of a dynamic geological system. The meandering river system is constantly changing the course and topography of the region's rivers and their associated landforms.

While the meandering river systems, their depositional formations, and the continental loess and alluvial deposits constitute most of the observable geological features of the central core of the study area, other

geological features are also found. These features include the Ouachita Mountains and Crowley's Ridge in Arkansas, the Ozark Plateau in Missouri and Arkansas, the Petrified Forest in Mississippi, and other basins, plateaus, and topographical components.

The Gulf Coast landforms of Louisiana and Mississippi are a product of the sediment dropped at the confluence between the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River. The coastal deltas and coastal landforms are changing bodies of sediment that are constantly being built by the deposition of the Mississippi River and torn down by the erosional effects of the Gulf of Mexico.

Sediment washed along the coast of Louisiana and Mississippi by Gulf wave action have produced the beaches, coastal marshes, and barrier islands found along the study area's coast. Mississippi channel shifts over time have created new coastal areas and left other areas to the erosive power of Gulf waters.

ECOREGIONS

The rich biodiversity of the Lower Mississippi Delta is reflected in the ecoregion provinces designated in the region. The study area encompasses six ecoregion provinces of several thousand square miles each (Bailey 1995). Presented below are general characteristic descriptions of each of the ecoregion provinces including land-surface form, vegetation, soils, climate, and fauna (see Ecoregions map).

Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental) Province

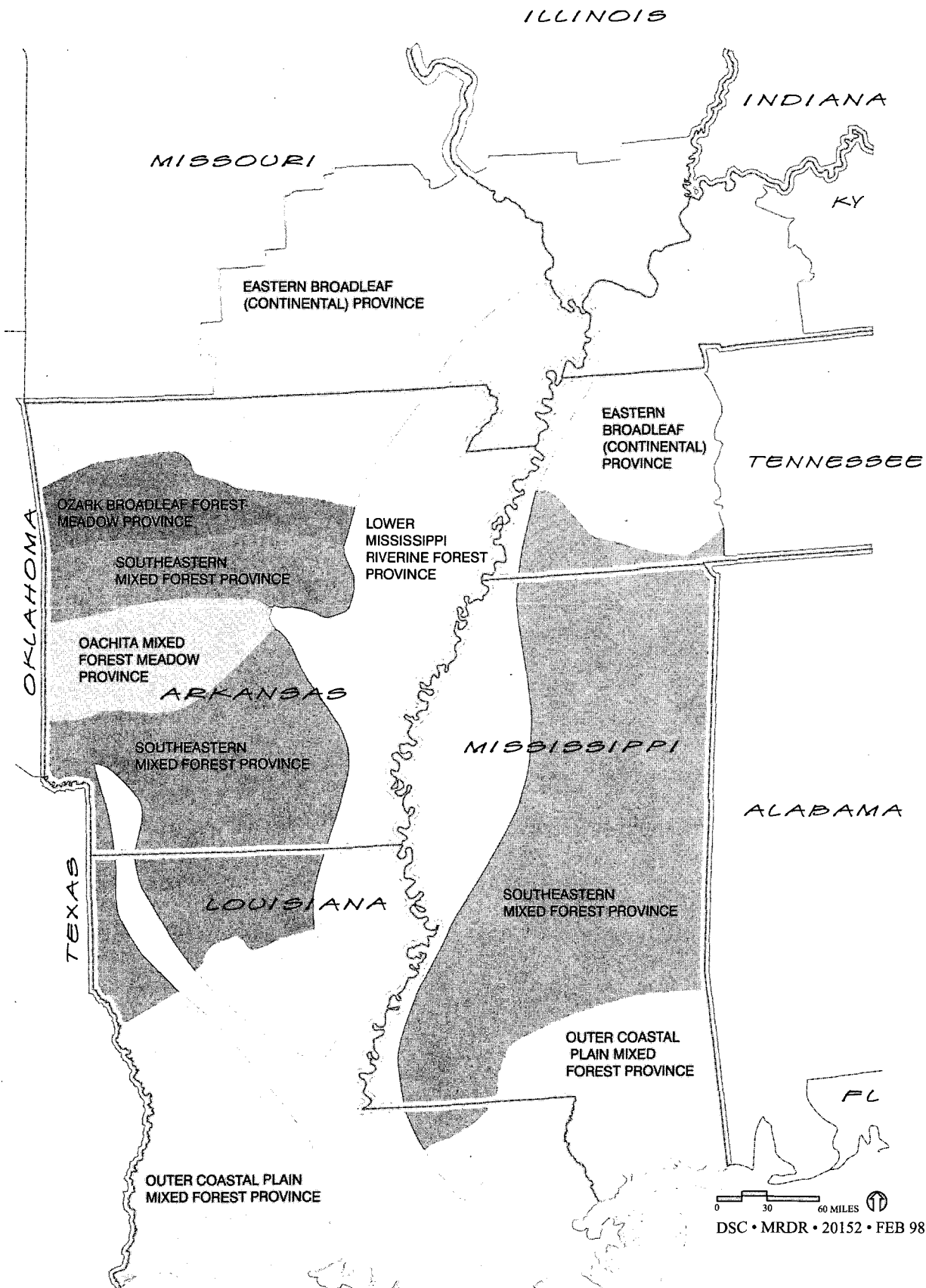
This province characterizes the Ozark Highlands of the northern portion of Arkansas and the western portions of Tennessee and Kentucky. This ecoregion extends beyond the study area and into the northeastern United States. Within the study area the province occupies approximately 46,000 square miles.

Land-surface form. Most of the area is rolling, but some parts are nearly flat, and in the Ozark Highlands the relief is moderate (up to 1,000 ft). Low rolling hills, dissected plateaus, and basins are found in Tennessee and Kentucky. The northern parts of the province have been glaciated in the past but not the southern study area sections. Elevations range from 80 to 1,650 feet.

Climate. The average annual temperatures range from 40°F in the north to 65°F in the south. Summers are hot with frequent tornadoes. Precipitation varies from 20 inches near the 95th meridian to 40 inches in Ohio, and to 50 in Tennessee. Most precipitation takes place during the growing season.

Vegetation. This province is dominated by broadleaf deciduous forest, but the smaller amounts of precipitation found here favor the drought-resistant, oak-hickory woodlands. Although other forests have oak and hickory; only this particular forest association has both species in abundance.

The oak-hickory forest is medium-tall to tall forest. Within the project region the forest forms a mosaic pattern with prairie. Widespread dominants are white oak, red oak, black oak, butternut hickory, and



*Lower Mississippi
Delta Region*

ECO REGIONS

ON MICROFILM

HERITAGE STUDY

shagbark hickory. The understory is usually well developed, often with flowering dogwood. Other understory species include sassafras and hophornbeam. The shrub layer is distinct with some evergreens. Wildflower species are abundant. Wetter sites typically feature an abundance of American elm, tuliptree, and sweet gum.

Soils. Ultisols are the major soil type found in the study area. As forest soils give way to the darker soils of the grasslands, Mollisols are found.

Fauna. In the oak-hickory forest acorns and hickory nuts provide abundant food for the ubiquitous gray squirrel. Fox squirrels are often found, as are eastern chipmunks.

Roving flocks of blue jays also feed on forest nuts. In summer scarlet and/or summer tanagers, rose-breasted grosbeaks, and ovenbirds are common. The wild turkey is also found here. The cerulean warbler is common in the beech-maple forest and elsewhere.

Ozark Broadleaf Forest-Meadow Province

This province describes the Ozark Highlands in central Arkansas and occupies approximately 5,300 square miles.

Land-surface form. This is an area of low dissected mountains composed of sandstone and shale, with altitudes up to 2,000 feet and an average relief of 1,500 feet. Valleys are narrow with steep sides and gradients.

Climate. The climate supports moderately cold winters and hot summers. Rainfall is

year-round with drier periods in summer and autumn. In Mountain Home, Arkansas, the average annual temperature is 59°F and the average annual precipitation is 41 inches.

Vegetation. This province supports oak-hickory forest. The primary species are red oak, white oak, and hickory. Shortleaf pine and eastern red cedar are important on disturbed sites, shallow soils, and south and west facing slopes.

Soils. The major soils are Ultisols.

Fauna. Birds or mammals are not particularly abundant in this province nor in neighboring ones. Bird and mammal communities are similar to those of the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province.

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province

This province contains the lands bordering the core of the Mississippi Delta and extends well beyond the study area to the northeast. Within the study area the province occupies approximately 56,000 square miles.

Land-surface form. This province comprises the Piedmont and the irregular Gulf Coastal Plains. Local relief is 100 to 600 feet on the Gulf Coastal Plains, and 300 to 1,000 feet on the Piedmont. The flat coastal plains have gentle slopes and local relief of less than 100 feet. Most of the numerous streams in the region are sluggish; marshes, lakes, and swamps are numerous.

Climate. Mild winters and hot, humid summers are the rule in this province; the average annual temperature is 60° to 70°F. The growing season is long (200 to 300

days), but frost occurs nearly every winter. Precipitation, which averages from 40 to 60 inches annually, is rather evenly distributed throughout the year but peaks slightly in midsummer or early spring because of thunderstorms. Droughts are infrequent. Snow falls rarely and melts almost immediately.

Vegetation. Medium-tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees are dominant in this province. At least 50% of the stands are made up of loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, and other southern yellow pine species, singly or in combination. Common associates include oak, hickory, sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, and winged elm. The main grasses are bluestem, panicums, and longleaf uniola. Dogwood, viburnum, haw, blueberry, American beautyberry, youpon, and numerous woody vines are common.

Soils. Ultisols dominate throughout the region, with locally conspicuous Vertisols formed from marls or soft limestone. The Vertisols are clayey soils that form wide, deep cracks when dry. Inceptisols on floodplains of the major streams are among the better soils for crops.

Fauna. Fauna vary with the age and stocking of timber stands, percent of deciduous trees, proximity to openings, and presence of bottomland forest types. White-tailed deer and cottontail rabbits are widespread. The fox squirrel is common among deciduous trees on uplands. Gray squirrels live along intersecting drainages. Raccoon and fox inhabit the whole region and are hunted in many areas. Among mammals frequently encountered in the western part of this province is the nine-banded armadillo.

The eastern wild turkey, bobwhite, and mourning dove are widespread. Of the 20-odd bird species in mature forest, the most common are the pine warbler, cardinal, summer tanager, Carolina wren, ruby-throated hummingbird, blue jay, hooded warbler, eastern towhee, and tufted titmouse. The red-cockaded woodpecker is an endangered species.

Forest snakes include cottonmouth moccasin, copperhead, rough green snake, rat snake, coachwhip, and speckled kingsnake. Fence and glass lizards are also found, as is the slimy salamander.

Ouachita Mixed Forest Meadow Province

This province, which occupies approximately 6,000 square miles, includes the Ouachita Highlands of west central Arkansas.

Land-surface form. The fold mountains here were eroded from sedimentary rock formations compressed into great folds; the upturned edges of the resistant formations form the mountain ridges. The linear ridges reach maximum altitudes of about 2,600 feet, which is approximately 1,500 ft above the adjoining valleys. The folds and the mountains trend east-west.

Climate. The winters are warm and summers hot. Rain falls year-round, but summers are relatively dry. On the outskirts of this province, in Fort Smith, Arkansas, the average annual temperature is 63°F. Average annual precipitation is 41 inches.

Vegetation. The area supports oak-hickory-pine forests. The primary overstory species are southern red oak, black oak,

white oak, and hickories. Pine constitutes as much as 40% of the cover (shortleaf pine in the uplands, with loblolly pine on lower lying alluvial soils). The dry sandstone ridges of the Ouachita Mountains are covered on their southern slopes by a mixture of shortleaf pine, oak, and hickory, and on their northern slopes by hardwood forests made up mainly of oak and hickory. Hardwoods populate the rich bottomlands of the valleys, and pines predominate on poorer lands.

Soils. The major soils are Ultisols. They are stony and nonstony, with medium textures.

Fauna. Bird and mammal species are similar to those found in the surrounding Southeastern Mixed Forest. One amphibian, the Ouachita dusky salamander, is found exclusively in this province's rocky, gravelly streams.

Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Province

This province describes the Gulf Coastal Plains and extends beyond the study area to the east along the south coast of the US. Within the study area the province occupies approximately 34,099 square miles.

Land-surface form. This province comprises the flat and irregular Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains down to the sea. Well over 50% of the area is gently sloping. Local relief is less than 300 feet, although some areas are gently rolling. Most of the region's many streams are sluggish. There are also numerous marshes, swamps, and lakes.

Climate. The climate regime is equable, with a small to moderate annual temperature range. The average annual temperature

is 60°–70°F. Rainfall is abundant and well distributed throughout the year; precipitation ranges from 40 to 60 inches per year.

Vegetation. Temperate rainforest, also called temperate evergreen forest or laurel forest, is typical in this province. Temperate rainforest has fewer species of trees than its equatorial or tropical counterparts, and hence larger populations of individual species. Trees are not as tall here as in low-altitude rainforests; leaves are usually smaller and more leathery, and the leaf canopy is less dense. Common species include evergreen oaks and members of the laurel and magnolia families. There is usually a well-developed lower stratum of vegetation that may variously include tree ferns, small palms, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Lianas and epiphytes are abundant. At higher elevations, where fog and clouds persist, the trunks and branches of trees are often sheathed in moss. A striking example of epiphyte accumulation at lower elevations is the Spanish "moss" that festoons the Evangeline oak, bald cypress, and other trees of the eastern Gulf Coast.

Along the Atlantic coast, the extensive coastal marshes and interior swamps are dominated by gum and cypress. Most upland areas are covered by subclimax pine forest, which has an understory of grasses and sedges called savannas. Undrained shallow depressions in savannas form upland bogs or pocosins, in which evergreen shrubs predominate.

Note: A word about the vegetation of the coastal Southeastern United States may prevent some misunderstanding. On forest maps of the United States and on numerous maps of world vegetation, this coastal zone is shown as having needleleaf evergreen or coniferous

forest. It is true that sandy uplands have forests of loblolly and slash pine, and that bald cypress is a dominant tree in swamps; but such vegetation represents either xerophytic and hydrophytic forms in excessively dry or wet habitats, or second-growth forest following fire and deforestation. The climax vegetation of mesophytic habitats is the evergreen, oak, and magnolia forest.

Soils. Soils are mainly Ultisols, Spodosols, and Entisols. Temperate rainforest grows on a wide variety of upland soils, but most tend to be wet, acidic, and low in major plant nutrients. The soils are derived mainly from coastal plain sediments ranging from heavy clay to gravel, with sandy materials predominant. Silty soils occur mainly on level expanses. Sands are prevalent in hilly areas, but they also cover broad flats in central Florida.

Fauna. This region provides habitat for a wide variety of animals. Except for a few isolated areas where black bear or the endangered Florida panther are found in small numbers, the white-tailed deer is the only large indigenous mammal. Common small mammals include raccoons, opossums, flying squirrels, rabbits, and numerous species of ground-dwelling rodents.

Bobwhite and wild turkey are the principal game birds. Migratory non-game bird species are numerous, as are migratory waterfowl. Winter birds are diverse and numerous. The red-cockaded woodpecker is an endangered species found in the province.

Of the many species of reptiles found in this province, the American alligator is the largest. Several endemic salamanders are found here.

Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province

This province describes the heart of the study area and is synonymous with the cultural and historical concept of the Delta. The Lower Mississippi River Floodplain/Riverine Forest Province is the only ecoregion province completely contained in the study area and occupies 44,302 square miles.

Land-surface form. The province consists of a flat to gently sloping broad floodplain and low terraces made up of alluvium (water transported sediment) and loess (windblown and deposited sediment). From near sea level in the south, altitude increases gradually to about 660 feet in the north. Most of the area is flat, with an average southward slope of less than 8 inches per mile. The only noticeable slopes are sharp terrace scarps and natural levees that rise sharply to several meters above adjacent bottomlands or river channels. This is the land of oxbow lakes and cutoff meanders. Swamps are significant in the extreme southern part of Louisiana.

Climate. Winters are warm, with temperatures ranging from 50° to 60°F, and summers are hot, with temperatures ranging from 70°–80°F. Rain falls throughout the year, with a minimum amount in autumn. Temperature and precipitation decrease as one moves northward. At Natchez, Mississippi, average temperatures for January and August are about 50°F and 75°F, respectively. Average annual precipitation is 55 inches. Snowfall is negligible. Farther north, at Cairo, Illinois, average temperatures for January and August are about 41°F and 77°F, respectively. Average annual precipitation is 43 inches.

Vegetation. Before cultivation, this area was covered by bottomland deciduous forest with an abundance of green and Carolina ash, elm, cottonwood, sugarberry, sweetgum, and water tupelo, as well as oak and bald cypress. Pecan is also present, associated with eastern sycamore, American elm, and roughleaf dogwood. Vines are prolific along water courses.

Soils. The soils are a mosaic of Inceptisols (in alluvial bottomland), Alfisols (in areas of loess), and Mollisols (in areas with swampy vegetation).

Fauna. Among the numerous bird species found here are the prothonotary warbler, white-eyed vireo, wood duck, yellow-billed cuckoo, Louisiana water thrush, and all the species found in the Southeastern Mixed Forest Province.

Bottomland Forested Wetlands Within the Study Area

The most influential, unique, and significant province of the Delta's ecoregion provinces is the Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province. This province contains the unique bottomland forested wetlands that have had profound impact on the environmental, economic, social, and cultural history of the region.

Two types of bottomland forested wetlands can be found in the Delta region. In inundated areas next to the river Cypress and Tupelo forests dominate much of the year. In dry land areas water oak, willow oak, cottonwood, and other inundation sensitive forest species dominate most of the year. Over 95% of the forested wetlands occur in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The largest contiguous area of forested wetland (approximately 30% of the total in the

Delta) occurs in the Atchafalaya basin in the southeastern section of Louisiana.

FOREST RESOURCES

The Delta's forests, hardwood and pine, have been heavily used since the 19th century and very few old growth trees remain. Historically trees have been harvested for the fabrication of railroad cross ties, the rebuilding of Chicago after the disastrous fire of 1871, the construction of the Panama Canal, as well as home furnishings such as cabinets, flooring, moldings, and furniture.

Today the Delta's forests supply pulpwood for paper products (approximately 30% of total production) and saw timber for lumber (approximately 60% of total production). The remaining 10% of products include lumber and chip board, telephone poles, construction pilings, and veneer logs for furniture, cabinets, and other home furnishings.

Demand for specialty tree species for specific markets is high. For example, persimmon logs are used to manufacture golf clubheads, and Paulownia trees (originally imported from Asia) are exported to meet market demands in Japan.

AGRICULTURE

The Delta's fertile soils, temperate climate, and extended growing seasons are a boon to the region's agriculture production. Soybeans, rice, sugar cane, various feed grains, hay, and cotton are produced on study area farms. Approximately 55% and 60% of the land area in the Delta is used for agricultural purposes. Agriculture has a history going back 200 years and has

always been important to the economics of the region.

The soils types of the Delta include the soil orders Inceptisols (in alluvial bottomland), Alfisols (in areas of loess), and Mollisols. The primary suborders of soils found are Aquepts, Aqualfs, Udalls, and Udalfs. These soils are deep, moist, and rich in nutrients plants require. The soils commonly need to be drained of water before they can be productive but once drained the land supports high yields of almost any crop. The soils maintain their fertility because the Mississippi River and its tributaries have often flooded, depositing new sediment and replenishing the topsoil. The diverse plants that grow in the Delta are recycled into the soil as a mulch and benefit the soil as natural fertilizer. The soils are free of boulders and gravel, and maintain a sediment size no greater than coarse sand and are easy to cultivate with modern farm machinery.

The climate of the Delta is ideal for farming as large sections maintain moderate temperatures during most of the 200+ days of the growing season. The water supply from the rivers, wells, and annual rainfall seldom leave the Delta short of water for crops. During periods of drought; irrigation systems supply most of the Delta with the water needed for agriculture.

Occasional hurricanes (approximately one every 7 to 15 years) ravage and flood areas of the coastal Delta and may produce damaging effects a few hundred miles inland. These hurricane events cause crop and property damage from flooding, erosion, and high winds; however, the hurricanes are relatively few and the Delta bounces back quickly.

The average rainfall for the area is 45 to 65 inches per year and usually arrives in the form of light to moderately heavy thunderstorms. Snowfall in the region is negligible, and freezing weather is absent in the coastal portions of the study area. Freezing conditions in the northern sections of the study area are confined to a few weeks a year, giving farmers opportunity to grow multiple crops.

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION

The study area's dominant mineral production is petroleum. Petroleum production is typically confined to Louisiana and the Louisiana Gulf Coast, supplying approximately 90% of the study area's petroleum. The southern portions of Arkansas and Mississippi together add an additional 10% to the production total. While the oil reserves are now becoming depleted, the area continues to produce approximately 200,000 barrels of oil and 270 million cubic feet of natural gas annually. Oil and gas exploration has also stimulated petrochemical manufacturing throughout the Delta.

The production of petroleum and petrochemicals have added to a continuing pollution problem in the Delta. Hundreds of millions of pounds of toxic chemicals are released into the study area every year; for example, 162 million pounds of toxic chemicals were released into the environment in Louisiana in 1994 (State of Louisiana 1996). However, this represents a rapid improvement in the control of toxic waste releases. In Louisiana, toxic chemical releases have dropped from 856 million pounds in 1987 to the aforementioned 162 million pounds in

1994, an improvement of 81%. Similar toxic waste reductions are occurring throughout the region.

Metals mining in the study area is limited to modest iron mining operations. Construction materials such as sand, clay, marble, limestone, and slate, are also extracted and are used locally. There are also moderate salt mining operations located in Louisiana.

FISHERIES

The Mississippi River supports one of the most diverse fisheries in the world. At least 183 species of freshwater fish live in the Delta (Laroe et al. 1995). Minnow, darter, perch, sturgeon, and paddlefish species are among the most common. However; native fish stocks have been declining in number. Approximately 6% of the native fish species in the Delta are found on the endangered, threatened, or special concern lists of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see appendix C).

The decline of native fish species is a result of the reduced quantity and quality of available habitat. Other specific causes of decline include damming and channelization of the Mississippi and its tributaries, agricultural uses, deforestation, erosion, pollution, and introduced species. It is hoped that implementation of better land management practices and public and governmental programs will restore the fisheries and prevent further degradation of fishery resources.

The region's rivers, numerous lakes, and other water impoundments, support aquaculture, commercial, and sportfishing. While native fish populations have declined, introduced and hatchery-

supported sportfish are abundant. Fresh water sportfishing is focused on species of bass, warmouth, sunfish, bluegill, crappie, sturgeon, and catfish. The state fisheries management offices provide for much of the sportfish in the region through fish hatchery production. Coastal saltwater sportfishing is concentrated on the following Gulf species: snapper, redfish, flounder, trout, and pompano. Commercial fishing of finned fish and shellfish in the Gulf of Mexico is centered (in dollars) on shrimp (54% of the total value of all types), menhaden (about 30%), oysters (about 7%), with crab and a variety of other species filling in the remaining 9% of the commercial catch (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988).

Commercially fished freshwater species include: catfish, spoonbill, buffalo, garfish, and other minor species. Commercial fishing has been in a state of decline since the early 1970s. This is primarily due to habitat loss, environmental contamination, and conflicts with navigation.

Aquaculture (fish farming) is growing in importance with the decline in commercial fishing stocks. The main species of farmed fish is catfish. The effects of aquaculture on the Delta's ecosystem is not fully understood at this time but is under study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and various other state agricultural and wildlife agencies.

ENDANGERED AND EXOTIC SPECIES

The Delta, once home to the panther, wolf, and bison, is now facing the extinction of more plant and animal species as natural and man-made processes adversely impact

critical habitats across the region. Some of the more widely known endangered, threatened, and species of special concern listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service include the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, the Higgins eye mussel, the fat pocketbook mussel, the pallid sturgeon, the Blandings turtle, the Massasaugua rattlesnake, the relict darter, and the Louisiana black bear (see appendix C for a complete list).

The region contains habitat types that are critical to endangered species. For example the Louisiana black bear is primarily found in bottomland hardwood and floodplain forests. Home ranges for black bears vary from 24 to 400 square miles. Various species of mussels depend on unique river bottom conditions for survival. Sustaining viable populations of the various species of threatened neotropical migratory birds depends on maintaining continuous habitat areas along the Mississippi flyway.

Wildlife refuges managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal and state-owned properties preserve habitat for endangered and threatened species. Private companies, individual landowners, and special interest groups are trying to create policies to ensure the survival of quality habitat.

Environmentally damaging exotic species have been introduced to the study area, including the nutria (a rodent), zebra mussel and caribula clams, and 30 species of exotic fish. Damaging plant species such as kudzo, water hyacinth, and purple loosestrife also inhabit the Delta region. These exotic species often replace native species by either directly destroying them or by appropriating their natural habitat. Plants like the water hyacinth and purple

loosestrife have severely altered large areas of wetland by replacing valuable native species. The coast and marshes of Louisiana have been severely damaged by nutria, causing soil erosion and marshland plant destruction. Native shellfish and snails are being destroyed by zebra mussel. The zebra mussel and caribula clams clog municipal water intake pipes.

Eradication programs have been implemented by both federal and state government agencies to suppress many of these exotic species. The result of the eradication programs so far has been mixed; however, with improvements in eradication techniques, successful reductions in exotic species may be possible in the near future.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Wildlife refuges in the Lower Mississippi Delta Heritage Study Region play a fundamental role in conserving important habitat areas necessary for the survival of animal, waterfowl, and plant species native to the study region. The following federal wildlife refuges are located in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region.

The 25,300-acre **Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge** consists of nine units in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. It plays an important role in providing protected resting and feeding areas for waterfowl along 250 miles of the Mississippi Flyway. Some of the largest wintering concentrations of bald eagles are in the refuge, and more than 220 species of birds use the refuge. The refuge offers wildlife viewing,

fishing, hunting, and hiking. Several units provide public boat access.

Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge, which was established in 1964, contains 3,747 acres along the Mississippi River in Missouri. Made up of permanent and seasonally flooded impoundments, forests, grasslands, and crop fields, the refuge serves as another link in the chain of migratory bird refuges along the river. A variety of management techniques are used to enhance habitat diversity, including mowing, disking, limited farming, burning, fallowing, and water-level manipulation.

The 10,428-acre **Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge** was established in 1941. Reelfoot Lake in northeast Tennessee and southwest Kentucky was formed in 1811 as a result of the most violent earthquake recorded in North America. The formation of the lake created a valuable wetland area that became a haven for many wildlife species and attracted such notable hunters and outdoors men as Davey Crockett and Jim Bowie.

Lake Isom National Wildlife Refuge, 3 miles south of Reelfoot Lake, was established in 1938. The refuge's 1,846 acres of open water, forested wetlands, and croplands are similar in character to those of Reelfoot Lake. The two refuges offer boat access, hunting, fishing, interpretation, and wildlife observation.

Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge lies along the Chickasaw Bluff in Lauderdale County in western Tennessee. The refuge, established in 1985, is composed primarily of bottomland hardwood forest, but there are also tracts of agricultural lands, locust/Osage upland, and a small acreage of timbered bluffs. The refuge provides

habitat for up to 250,000 ducks and is an important wintering and stopover area for large numbers of the Mississippi Flyway mallard population. The refuge offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, picnicking, and wildlife observation.

Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge occupies 11,038 acres in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri. It is unique in that 5,000 acres is designated as a national natural landmark and 2,100 acres is included in the wilderness preservation system. The New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12 changed the Big Lake area from a free-flowing river system to the present lake/swamp environment. Like other refuges along the Mississippi, Big Lake is a wildlife oasis in the center of a vast agricultural sea. The refuge offers hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

Lower Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1980 to preserve a 7,394-acre bottomland hardwood forest tract for wildlife, principally migratory birds. Lower Hatchie, which is administered by Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge, offers opportunities for hunting and fishing.

The 5,885 acres of **Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge** lie in one of the last areas in the Arkansas Delta where large concentrations of ducks and geese live. The refuge, which was established in 1961, is composed of equal amounts of bottomland hardwoods, freshwater impoundments, and agricultural land. The refuge is a wildlife habitat island. Nearly every species of duck common to the Mississippi flyway can be found in the

refuge, which offers boat access, hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge, which encompasses 12,470 acres, was established in 1956. The focus of the refuge, which is managed for waterfowl, is to produce agricultural crops preferred by waterfowl. It includes open agricultural fields and water impoundments.

Saint Catherine's Creek National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1990 to preserve, improve, and create habitat for waterfowl. It encompasses 13,478 acres in western Mississippi 7 miles from Natchez. Habitat consists primarily of cypress swamps and hardwood forests. Restoration of several hardwood species within the refuge is a management objective. The refuge offers fishing, hunting, nature observation, and hiking.

Delta National Wildlife Refuge, located on the southeastern coast of Louisiana, contains 48,800 acres of marsh, shallow ponds, channels, and bayous. It was established in 1935 primarily as a winter sanctuary for migratory waterfowl. It provides winter shelter and feeding and resting places for up to 200,000 ducks and 50,000 geese, including a large wintering population of snow geese. Oil and gas are produced in the refuge. The refuge also offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLYWAY

The Mississippi flyway is a migratory coarse birds use to travel between South and North America. Many bird and waterfowl species use the flyway for breeding and/or wintering grounds. Flyway

waterfowl species include both the blue-winged teal and mallard ducks that nest on islands or in grasslands adjacent to the river. Mallards are the chief species using the Mississippi flyway. Also found in the flyway are eastern prairie populations of Canada geese, snow geese, and lesser white-fronted geese. In addition, many other duck species such as gadwall, green-winged teal, American widgeon, American black duck, and northern pintail are found in the flyway. A number of land and predatory birds, such as the peregrine falcon, Swainson's hawk, eastern kingbird, summer tanager, and yellow billed cuckoo also use the flyway.

Ducks, geese, and swans feed on parts of submergent and emergent aquatic wetland vegetation (seeds, roots, and tubers), as well as invertebrate animals in the wetlands. Farms and aquaculture ponds provide additional foods of fish, corn, rice, and other produced foodstuff waterfowl relish.

The Mississippi Delta is the core of the flyway because of the abundance of wetlands adjacent to the Mississippi River. Over 20% of the nation's duck population feeds and rests along the river during migration. The flyway and its habitat area are essential for the continued viability of the nation's waterfowl populations. Due to its importance, the Mississippi Delta region is a waterfowl habitat area of special concern in the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan* administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Lands adjacent to the river are a blend of both natural habitats and agricultural lands. Numerous wildlife refuges, along with, and adjacent to, privately held wetland areas, provide additional habitat areas for migrat-

ing birds. Hunting clubs, state and local governments, and special interest groups are working cooperatively to save wetland areas.

Federal wetland conservation programs like the U. S. Department of Agriculture Wetland Reserve Program and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners for Wildlife and North American Waterfowl are preserving thousands of acres of wetlands. Private organizations like Ducks Unlimited, The Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the National Wetlands Conservation Alliance, and many other groups are actively working to purchase wetland areas or reach cooperative agreements with landowners to save wetland and other natural habitat areas.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS

Background

At Vicksburg, Mississippi, the average flow of water in the Mississippi River is 612,000 cubic feet per second (cfs); however, a flood flow of 2,278,000 cfs or 3.72 times the average flow rate has been recorded (Robinson 1995). The Mississippi River is and has historically been the economic, social, and human development vehicle for the region. No other river has played a more prominent part in the nation's development and expansion.

Life in the Delta is continuously jeopardized by the Mississippi and its natural tendency to flood. From the time of the first permanent European settlements along the banks of the Mississippi River, the most feared word has been "flood." The explorers accompanying DeSoto in 1543

were the first Europeans to see the Mississippi flood. They described the floods as severe and prolonged. LaSalle, exploring the heart of the American wilderness more than a century later, also found the Mississippi on a rampage. New Orleans, founded in 1718, was badly submerged many times in its early history.

Records indicate that great floods of the Mississippi have occurred frequently. Nine great floods were recorded between 1782 and 1850. In 1882, one of the most disastrous floods to that time devastated the entire Delta area of 45,000 square miles. The losses were appalling. Hundreds of crevasses occurred in the weak levees. The breaks in the levees sent floodwaters into populated areas and left thousands homeless. Additional major floods followed in 1912 and 1913.

In 1927 the most devastating of modern floods occurred, inundating an area of about 26,000 square miles, or more than 16 million acres. It was the most disastrous flood in the history of the United States, breaching levees and laying waste to cities, towns, and farms. Property damage amounted to more than \$2 billion at today's prices; many lives were lost; and more than 600,000 people were displaced.

After the great flood of 1927, other floods on the Mississippi occurred in 1929, 1937, 1945, 1950, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1983, and in 1993. The interval between major floods on the Mississippi average one every seven years. Large-scale storms that produce floods on the lower Mississippi River occur chiefly during January through April and to a lesser extent in May and June. They are generally a result of extensive and extended rainfall events covering several

states within the Mississippi drainage basin.

The primary source of floodwater for the Mississippi River is the Ohio River valley, including the Tennessee River basin. For example, the majority of the 1913, 1937, and 1950 flood discharges at Cairo came from the Ohio basin. More devastating floods like the flood of 1927 developed as a result of a series of storms that produced major runoff over much of the Mississippi drainage basin, including the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The 1973 flood, the most severe of the more recent floods in the Delta, developed in a manner much like the 1927 flood. Major floods on the upper Mississippi or on the Missouri, Arkansas, and White tributaries generally can take place without a resultant flood on the lower Mississippi River.

The 1993 flood of the Mississippi River had only minor effects in the Delta. However, the majority of historic great floods on the Mississippi have occurred within the lower Mississippi, now protected by the massive Mississippi River and Tributaries project (MR&T). As the crest of the 1993 flood moved into the Lower Mississippi Delta Region of the Mississippi River, flood stages did not exceed bank full. This was due to the river's greater channel capacity than that of the upper Mississippi and because of the extensive flood control structures located within the study area.

River Flood Control

The three principal stretches of the Mississippi River (upper, middle, and lower) vary significantly in techniques used for flood control. Flooding on the upper Mississippi River basin (from the

Mississippi headwaters in Minnesota to the Missouri River confluence) is controlled by numerous man-made reservoirs designed to store up to 40 million acre-feet of floodwater throughout the tributary rivers of the upper Mississippi basin. Developed areas are further protected by a series of levees constructed by both the federal government and private flood control authorities.

The middle Mississippi river extends from the mouth of the Missouri River to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. In this reach, much of the relatively narrow valley is protected against flooding by natural high ground and by a system of levees and flood walls largely constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers. These works protect agricultural lands and control flooding in major metropolitan areas such as Saint Louis, Missouri. Gated drainage structures have been built through levees at some places to permit drainage. At some locations, pumping stations provide interior drainage during floods and when the gates on drainage structures are closed. Tributary projects and flood control dams offer added protection.

Because the lower Mississippi River is where European settlers first experienced the catastrophic floods of the Mississippi River, flood control efforts began within the Delta region, and the struggle between the people and the river has continued to this day.

For almost 300 years the primary defense against floodwaters has been earthen levees. The first levees were small in height and in cross-section, weak, and discontinuous, leaving gaps and openings for the floodwaters to pour through. Even in areas of continuous embankments,

levees were often overtopped and crevasse-d. In the early years of flood control, the basic criteria for levee design (in terms of height and cross-section) was directly related to the height of the prior floods. Levee heights rose and their cross-sections were gradually enlarged as greater floods were experienced.

The first comprehensive effort to gain some understanding of the river's geology, fluctuations, and pattern of natural change was made in 1860 when Congress authorized a topographical and hydrographical survey of the Mississippi River Delta. This effort resulted in the *Report Upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River, Upon the Protection of the Alluvial Region Against Overflow*, prepared by Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieutenant H. L. Abbot in 1861. The report analyzed considerable data and discussed various engineering approaches for controlling flooding, including diverting tributaries, constructing reservoirs and cutoffs, enlarging outlets to the Gulf, and building levees. It reported that no flood control advantage could be derived from either diverting tributaries or constructing reservoirs, and that plans for cutoffs and new or enlarged outlets to the Gulf would be too costly and dangerous to attempt. It also recommended that levees could be relied upon to protect all the alluvial valley lands subject to inundation. This approach became known as the "levees only" plan, which shaped the direction of flood control efforts for the next seven decades.

By 1879 the need for flood control improvement on the Mississippi River and coordination of engineering operations through a centralized organization was widely recognized. In that year, Congress established the Mississippi River

Commission and asked it to "take into consideration and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate, and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River, improve and give safety and ease to navigation thereof, prevent destructive floods, and promote and facilitate commerce, trade, and the postal service." When the duties of the commission were examined closely, it appeared that there was more emphasis on channel stabilization and navigation than on development of flood control works.

The federal government had not declared a federal commitment to flood prevention by appropriating funds to maintain or construct levees. Federal funds could be expended on levees only if a specific improvement could be shown to benefit navigation, such as closing breaks in levees.

In 1882, just three years after the Mississippi River Commission was established, a disastrous flood literally destroyed the existing levee systems. Human losses were appalling, and the outlook for a permanent solution to flooding in the Mississippi valley was thought to be a long way off. In the meantime, work and experimentation continued on ways to control the river. Much of this effort involved developing approaches to stabilize riverbanks, holding the river alignment, and protecting the existing levee system.

Back-to-back floods occurred in 1912 and 1913, again causing havoc on the Mississippi. These floods and another in 1916 convinced Congress to approve a national flood control law. The 1917 Flood Control Act gave the Mississippi River Commis-

sion \$45 million for flood protection activities. With this new emphasis, levee designs were reviewed and modified, and much-needed construction was expedited. Local interests, while relieved of the total cost burden, were still required to share in the cost of the work. The outlook for dependable flood protection for the inhabitants of the valley seemed more optimistic.

However, the tremendous disaster of the 1927 flood awakened the nation to the need for a comprehensive program to control the giant river, and the 1928 Flood Control Act (since amended many times) authorized the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, the nation's first comprehensive flood control system. The 1927 flood illustrated that the "levees only" plan was inadequate to control and safely handle the river's flood flows. From numerous plans, Congress adopted the "Jadwin Plan," a group of plans that completely abandoned the "levees only" tradition and replaced it with a comprehensive river regulation system with several distinctive flood control components. The Jadwin Plan and the MR&T projects are designed to safely pass the "project flood," a hypothetical flood which is larger than the record flood of 1927. The hypothetical flood, based on a careful analysis of historical rainfall and runoff data, is about 15% greater in runoff than the flood of 1927 at Arkansas City, a town just downstream from the mouth of the Arkansas River, and 29% greater at Red River Landing, a site about 60 miles below Natchez, Mississippi. The project flood is used as a basis for establishing levee grades and for planning and designing other flood control features such as floodways, reservoirs, and pumping plants.

The four major elements of the MR&T Project are (a) levees that contain flood flows; (b) floodways and control structures that divert excess flows past critical reaches of the Mississippi River; (c) channel improvement and stabilization measures that maintain navigation channel alignments, and help develop an efficient channel for passing flood flows, and protect the levee system from encroachment; and (d) tributary basin improvements that provide for drainage and flood control, such as dams and reservoirs, pumping plants, levees, auxiliary channels, and the like.

The mainline levee system begins on the west bank just below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and extends (except for gaps due to mouths of tributary streams and high ground) along parts of both sides of the river almost to the Gulf of Mexico. The entire MR&T system of levees is vast. Some 3,714 miles have been authorized, and 2,718 miles are completed. The main part of the system is some 2,200 miles long, 1,608 miles of which extend along the Mississippi River. The rest lies along the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers and in the Atchafalaya Basin.

Floodways were incorporated into the MR&T project to divert excess flood flows from the river's main stem so that levees of reasonable height can be used to contain the project flood.

The Birds Point to New Madrid, Missouri, floodway reduces stages on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at, above, and below Cairo, Illinois. The Morganza and West Atchafalaya floodways in Louisiana, along with the Old River structures, are capable of diverting half the project flood into the Atchafalaya River basin. The Bonnet Carré

Spillway just upstream from New Orleans diverts flows from the Mississippi River into Lake Pontchartrain to hold down flood stages at New Orleans.

The Old River control structures on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 50 miles northwest of Baton Rouge, were completed in 1962. Their primary purpose is to prevent the capture of the Mississippi by the Atchafalaya River and to regulate flows into the Atchafalaya River and basin. The complex includes a low sill structure and an overbank structure, as well as an auxiliary structure completed in 1986. These structures are used to divert a sufficient amount of water from the Mississippi River to maintain a distribution of 30% of the total latitude flow (the combined flows of the Mississippi and Red Rivers) in the Atchafalaya River and 70% in the Mississippi. There is also a lock and dam on the former Old River channel slightly downstream of the control structures that preserves navigation between the Mississippi River and the Atchafalaya-Red River system. The Morganza flood control structure is about 15 miles downstream from Old River on the west bank of the Mississippi. It is a gated structure built into the levee line that is designed to divert 600,000 cfs of water from the Mississippi into the Atchafalaya floodway.

Channel stabilization and improvement are also an essential part of the flood control and navigation plan. Overall, it consists of stabilizing the banks of the Mississippi to a desirable alignment and obtaining efficient stream flow characteristics for flood control and navigation. Dikes made of rock confine the river to a single low-water channel, reduce excessive widths, and develop desired river alignments for the benefit of navigation.

Revetment, consisting of large concrete blocks joined together with wires, helps stabilize the Mississippi River channel and protect nearby levees by preventing bank caving. Improvement dredging is used to adjust flow patterns, and maintenance dredging deepens shallow channel crossings that tend to form during low water. In the coastal part of the river, foreshore protection (rock structures built lateral to the bank) protect the bank and nearby levees from wavewash attack produced by oceangoing vessels.

During the 1930s and early 1940s a series of cutoffs were created on the lower Mississippi, shortening the river by more than 150 miles. This effort enhanced the flood-carrying ability of the river's channel and reduced flood heights; for example, river stages were lowered by 12 feet at Arkansas City, Arkansas, and 6 feet at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The MR&T project also includes tributary basin improvements such as dams, reservoirs, canals, and pumping plants that provide for flood control and drainage.

EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL EVENTS

The Red River Log Jam

The Red River is headwatered in north-central Texas and travels from the north-west corner of Louisiana to the Gulf on its journey through the Lower Mississippi. In the early 1700s the area's first European explorers discovered the Red River and were hoping to use the channel to navigate upstream. Located approximately at what is now the town of Campti, Louisiana, the explorers found what they described as a raft of dead trees damming the river. The

raft or logjams were extensive, causing the river to be unnavigable.

The logjam was created by thousands of trees being undercut at the banks of the Red River further upstream by erosional processes. After the trees were undercut by the Red River and its tributaries, they would float downstream until encountering the upstream end of the logjam and lodge themselves into the massive body of the logjam.

The logjam was approximately 100 miles long and reached a thickness of up to 25 feet in its southern segment (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988). The older sections of the logjam became silted together and were stable enough to create a surface on which plants such as willow could grow on, adding further to the stability and structure of these natural dams. The logjam was not completely continuous and had sections of open water along its length. In areas where tributaries joined the Red River, lakes would form as the added stream flow could not make its way through the natural dam the logjam created.

By the early 1830s the logjam had expanded another 100 miles upstream and continued growing at the rate of approximately 1 mile per year. At the time water transportation was at a premium and was the only cost-effective way to move cotton harvests to the coastal cities for shipment to foreign ports. The Red River would clearly be a valuable navigation route from Texas to the Louisiana Gulf Coast region if a way could be found to remove the raft.

Captain Henry Shreve, superintendent of the Army Corps of Engineers' Western Waters Department, was given what was then regarded as the hopeless assignment

of removing the logjam. Shreve used a steam powered snag boat and with his crew, began breaking up the logjam in 1833. By 1838 Shreve had removed enough of the logjam allowing Red River navigation. After completing the initial break up of the logjam, a new logjam immediately formed near Shreveport, Louisiana. Government action cleared the reformed logjam and constant attentiveness has kept a new logjam from forming.

The Red River logjam and its self-created lakes, swamps, and floodplain prairies are unique among river systems in the United States. After the removal of the logjam the natural lakes drained. Many of the valued historic lakes exist today because the former logjam sites have been replaced by dams. The natural ecological systems created by the logjam have fundamentally vanished. The Red River is a regulated river, its floodplain and swamps are no longer being created, and its valuable resources have been used for human recreational and economic purposes. However, there are still places to experience what the logjam environment was like at locations such as Black Lake, Louisiana.

The New Madrid Earthquakes

Immense earthquakes occurred in the Lower Mississippi Delta in the months of December, January, and February of 1811–1812. The two largest shocks probably exceeded the size of any continental earthquake recorded in historical times and were epicentered approximately 32 miles from the Mississippi riverboat town of New Madrid, Missouri (Johnston 1996). Research completed at the earthquake center at the University of Memphis, Tennessee, indicates that the three main shocks of the

New Madrid earthquakes were equivalent to 8.1 to 8.3 on the Richter scale. At least 18 aftershocks were felt as far away as the Atlantic coast.

New Madrid, located at the intersection of three active geologic faults, was the most significant settlement on the Mississippi River between St. Louis, Missouri, and Natchez, Mississippi, at the time of the earthquakes. European settlements were increasing and the Mississippi River was becoming a major transportation corridor.

To appreciate the magnitude of the of the earthquakes and the resultant effects on the people and environment, the following historic accounts from two eyewitness accounts of the event are included:

"I happen to be passing in its neighborhood where the principal shock took place . . . the water that had filled the lower cavities . . . rushed out in all quarters, bringing with it an enormous quantity of carbonized wood . . . which was ejected to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, and fell in a black shower, mixed with the sand which its rapid motion had forced along; at the same time, the roaring and whistling produced by the impetuosity of the air escaping from its confinement, seemed to increase the horrible disorder of the trees which everywhere encountered each other, being blow up cracking and splitting, and falling by thousands at a time. In the mean time, the surface was sinking and a black liquid was rising up to the belly of my horse, who stood motionless, struck with a panic of terror. . . . These occurrences occupied nearly two minutes; the trees, shaken in their foundation, kept falling here and there, and the whole surface of the country remained covered with holes, which . . . resembled so many craters of volcanics."

. . . about sunrise another very severe one came on, attended with a perpendicular bouncing that caused the earth to open in many places. . . the deepest I saw was about twelve feet. The earth was, in the course of fifteen minutes after the shock . . . entirely inundated with water. The pressing of the earth, if the expression be allowable, caused the water to sprout out of the pores of the earth, to the height of eight or ten feet! The agitation of the earth was so great that it was with difficulty any could stand on their feet, some could not — the air was strongly impregnated with a sulphurous smell (Johnston 1996)."

Because the Delta was sparsely settled by Europeans at the time of the earthquakes loss of life was low, although the exact number of casualties is not known. Many of the tales surrounding the 1811–1812 earthquakes were once thought to be the creation of imaginative minds. However; now, with careful scientific research, many of the fantastic stories of the New Madrid Earthquakes appear to have actually occurred. Some of the events witnessed and reported by victims of the earthquake are include following:

- Extensive and intensive fissuring of the ground surface accompanied by temporary fountains of water mixed with sand. Some of the fountains were huge with dike widths in meters and fissure lengths in kilometers.
- Creation of lakes, primarily Reelfoot in Tennessee; also St. Francis and Big Lake in Arkansas.
- The creation of waterfalls and barriers on the Mississippi River.
- The creation of permanently inundated or sunken forests.
- Native American legends tell of previous catastrophic earthquakes and

now evidence exists confirming at least two other major pre-1811 earthquakes in the New Madrid region.

- Eyewitness accounts of the Mississippi River running backwards during the earthquakes. (Johnston 1996)

The New Madrid Earthquakes, the largest earthquake events ever recorded in the continental United States, are an interest-

ing and important part of the Delta's history. Natural relics left from the New Madrid event, like Reelfoot Lake, are fascinating and educational in themselves. Through study of the relics of the 1811-1812 earthquakes, and the related faults located at New Madrid, area universities and government agencies hope to predict future earthquakes and avoid large-scale human and property losses.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

At one time the Delta region supported over 20 million acres of bottomland forested wetlands. The pre-European Delta forest was the second largest forested valley in the world, second only to the South American Amazon rainforest. Forested wetlands now occupy approximately 5.5 million acres, a reduction of approximately 72%. The loss of forested wetland habitat and the extensive human manipulation of the natural environment has transformed much of the Delta into an urban and agricultural landscape.

Many of the environmental issues concerning public officials and private citizens in the Delta region arise from a number of sources including; a reduction in forested wetland habitats, the numerous water-control and diversion structures along the river, industrial/petrochemical production facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and the use of modern agricultural techniques (chemical fertilizers and pest control sprays). The issues related to these sources are poor water quality, extensive soil erosion, pollution of land, air, and water with toxic chemicals, increased flooding frequency, loss of soil nutrients, and reduced biodiversity due to habitat loss.

Toxic chemicals, wastewater, and other types of manufactured pollution have been and are currently being discharged in to the region's waterways. Manufacturing plants and wastewater treatment facilities distributed along the length of the Mississippi and its tributaries are prime sources of pollution. Petrochemical and crude oil discharges occur regularly.

Agricultural runoff, including a mix of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and stockyard waste runoff are major contributors in lowering water quality in the region. As previously mentioned lands are heavily farmed. In some areas more than 60% of available land area is dedicated to agricultural uses. The millions of acres of farm-and demand tons of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. These farm chemicals find their way into the Mississippi River and eventually reside in the Gulf.

Agricultural fertilizer runoff has caused increased algae production in both rivers and Gulf coastal areas resulting in the eutrophication of stream and Gulf coast waters. The eutrophication process effectively reduces the amount of oxygen available in the water and leads to the death of animal and plant species that require oxygen.

Petrochemicals released into the Mississippi and its tributaries can and do find their way into drinking water supplies. Concentrations of chemicals used in industry and on farms are seldom removed by water treatment and are consumed by area populations. Contaminants found in drinking water continue to exceed federal safe drinking water standards. (Robinson 1995). The long-term effects of low concentrations of these chemicals to both humans and the environment is unknown.

Studies have shown a relationship between increased cancer rates in populations that drink water from the Mississippi River (Costner 1989).

There have also been studies finding people living near petrochemical plants have higher rates of lung cancer (Costner 1989). Cancer rates increase downstream towards the Gulf, with higher incidences occurring in the industrialized areas between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The water-control projects on the Mississippi River and its tributaries have led to a decrease in sediment being deposited in the Louisiana coastal delta. Sediment loads that are deposited in the Gulf have decreased by approximately 50% since European settlement. Most of that decrease has come since 1950 (Mead 1995).

The Army Corps of Engineers and other federal and state government agencies are now attempting to increase the amount of sediment transported to the area in hopes of slowing land erosion by the Gulf waters.

Other human interventions such as canal construction, freshwater diversion, and wetland destruction are accelerating the rate of erosion in many areas. Gulf waters are taking over land areas of the coast at the rate of tens of square miles per year (LaRoe, et al. 1995). The land and wetland loss is due to a lack of sediment deposition and the erosive forces of the Gulf. Coastal regions of Louisiana and Mississippi, including many of the barrier islands, marshes, and beaches, are being eroded and inundated by the Gulf. Overall the study area's coastal plain has lost several hundred square miles of land surface to the Gulf.

Balancing socioeconomic needs and environmental health and well being in the Delta presents many challenges. Many of

the adverse impacts to the region's natural environment have been viewed as positive and necessary to ensure economic viability of the area.

- Reductions in forested wetlands have given way to cities and land development for human use.
- Water control facilities have channeled the Mississippi and other rivers away from heavily populated areas, saving property and lives from floodwaters. They also provide water for irrigation and domestic use.
- Petrochemical manufacturing and industrial manufacturing have provided employment for the region's residents.
- Agricultural output is phenomenal. Delta farms feed and clothe much of the U.S. and provide significant agricultural exports.

Changes in public attitude toward wildlife and wildlife habitat, increased recognition of the value of clean water, land, and air, and the desire for resolution of serious environmental problems have created a new environmental sensitivity within the Delta. Land and water use has drastically changed across the region. In the past untreated municipal garbage, chemicals, and wastewater were discharged into the Mississippi and its tributaries. Forested wetlands were converted to "useful production" without thought to long term impacts of wetland losses.

Increased awareness of the interconnectedness between humans and their natural environment has led to improvements in agricultural, petrochemical production, and wastewater treatment, and has changed the way water control

facilities are operated. Environmental laws such as the *Clean Water Act*, the *Clean Air Act*, and the *Safe Drinking Water Act* together with various federal executive orders, state and local laws, and environmental education programs have led to ever improving environmental conditions.

A general improvement in water quality and a decrease in toxic biological and chemical loads has occurred in the Mississippi waters. Additionally new farming practices reducing or eliminating the need for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides are expected to reduce the amount of farm chemicals released into the environment.

New farming techniques such as no-till farming and improved irrigation and crop rotation practices are expected to reduce the rate of soil erosion. Erosion control tools, including wetland creation and riverbank hardening, are being used. Sediment releases from water control facilities are now managed to reduce erosion of lands and coastal areas. Toxic chemical production, use, and disposal are more carefully regulated than in the past.

Laws preventing the release of toxic chemicals into the environment have been enacted and enforced.

As knowledge of the natural environment has increased, and the recognized need for habitat preservation has also increased. It is now widely known that forested wetland habitat improves water quality, buffers land from erosion, improves area flood control, and provides for numerous recreational and economic opportunities. Voluntary programs like the Conservation Resource Program, managed by the National Resources Conservation Service and established in 1985 to assist private landowners to convert highly erodible cropland to vegetative cover, are increasing acreage of natural habitat and reducing erosion. The creation of federal, state, and local parks, refuges, and conservation districts is an acknowledgment of the importance of the natural environment and the need to preserve wild places. The study area harbors some of the most spectacular and important natural habitat in the U.S. The multiple efforts of governments and local citizens make the future of the Delta's natural environment look promising.



**OUTDOOR RECREATION /
SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Lower Mississippi Delta Region Heritage Study encompasses hundreds of sites, many of which are scenic and offer a rich diversity of experiences for visitors seeking recreational opportunities. Some of these sites are also for the preservation and study of historic, cultural, and natural resources. It is often desirable for sites to offer a variety of activities so that families visiting them will find something of interest for everyone.

By encouraging recreational activity at or near cultural and natural resource sites, the objectives of this study will be more fully realized. So viable recommendations can be formulated that will foster a link between recreational supply and demand, it is appropriate to analyze what types of recreation are in greatest demand by the Delta Region and what recreational resources are present or could be present if developed.

OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND

Every state in the study area has a state-wide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (SCORP). These documents, prepared with extensive public input, identify present and future needs for outdoor recreation in the state and recommend ways and means of meeting those needs. These reports were prepared under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. Several popular outdoor recreational activities have been extracted from the SCORPs and listed in the matrix in appendix G. This chart reveals how many states share a high

participation rate in any given recreational activity. By knowing this, it is possible to group activities into clusters according to a hierarchy of participation rates. Although some activities are more popular than others, all the activities that appear on the matrix are listed as important in some or all the Delta Region states and, therefore, as many as practical should be addressed in recommendations that result from this study.

Economics, climate, and ecological vitality of the region may be among the primary contributors for making fishing one of the two most popular outdoor recreational activities in the study area. There is an abundance of freshwater and saltwater species for which people fish, including catfish, bream, bass, crawfish, red snapper, grouper, shrimp, and oysters. Fishing is a pastime available to people of all economic groups as well as a way of supplementing one's livelihood. Additionally, many participants find this sport soothing, stress relieving, and fun as they enjoy pleasant surroundings where nature can be observed and even studied at leisure. For many people who fish, the recreational experience is enhanced when boating is part of the activity. By boating, fishing enthusiasts enjoy more scenery plus the exhilaration of moving across the water's surface. The *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* includes the love of fishing among this area's cultural traditions, which are passed from one generation to another. This tradition supports numerous businesses that provide meals, lodging, gas, fishing equipment, clothing, and many other associated services and supplies. Other activities that

closely relate to recreational fishing and its commerce include camping, hunting, picnicking, sailing, swimming, scuba diving, waterskiing, sunbathing, walking, and backpacking.

The other pastime that is most popular in the Delta region is walking. In a place where the per capita income is among the nation's lowest, it is understandable that people choose walking as a recreational activity because it is convenient and affordable. Assuming physical mobility and access to any given locale, it is usually possible to walk without the expense and time of first traveling somewhere. Since preparation for walking is minimal, this activity is possible year-round and at most times of the day. Relaxing breaks from driving can be spent in short walks by travelers stopping for half an hour or less at sites of natural, historic, scenic, or other types of interest. Most recreational and educational sites have places to walk and, of those, some have small educational or interpretive signs at appropriate intervals.

Six of the seven Delta study states have a high participation rate in recreational driving, swimming, and picnicking (which is often a part of outdoor family gatherings). Jogging, biking, baseball, and softball are also popular recreational activities in four of the states in the study area. In general, a brief analysis of the aforementioned activities seems to indicate four common characteristics. The activities are

- affordable by all economic classes because expensive equipment, travel, etc. is not required
- appropriate for all ages because the activities are not difficult

- available in all the states with minimal or no additional development
- agreeable with intended uses for many existing recreational/educational areas, i.e., parks, scenic byways, rivers, lakes, historic sites, seashores, etc.

Recreational pastimes that are highly popular in three of the seven Delta area states are visiting zoos and natural areas and attending outdoor events such as sports, drama, concerts, or cultural festivals. In two of the seven states, hunting, hiking, boating, basketball (outdoor), sightseeing, and visiting historic sites are activities that receive intense participation. Other leisure activities that receive high participation in at least one of the concerned states are visiting cultural centers, outdoor family gatherings, gardening, playgrounds, volleyball, camping, and offroad vehicles.

The seven Delta Region states show parallel goals and trends toward recreational resources. Each of the states shares concern for meeting the needs of a health-conscious society, providing appropriate recreation for the growing aged population, offering enough recreational opportunities for the increased populations in urban areas, acquiring adequate funding for recreation, properly maintaining existing recreation facilities, and addressing the recreational needs of special populations, such as the aged, the poor, and physically challenged.

Related to these concerns are common desires to provide an adequate number of recreational opportunities close to home, more opportunities for trail-oriented activities, such as jogging or walking for exercise, more automobile routes for driving

for pleasure, more areas that allow access for hunting and fishing, and increased funding for acquisition of buffer areas for existing recreation facilities.

The loss or degradation of the resource base that supports local recreational opportunities specifically, the Mississippi River is another serious concern of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region. Degradation of the health of the river would cause severe impacts on the recreational opportunities of the states. This could include pollution of the waters fished from, hunted along, swum in, boated on, or picnicked by. This issue is considered, not a potential problem, but a present threat.

In analyzing the Delta Region's recreation demands, a more in-depth and state-specific understanding is possible with a state-by-state overview of each one's goals and trends.

Illinois

Population projections for Illinois call for overall reduced growth in the state but increased aging, racial/ethnic diversity, and urban residence. These trends will mean changing demands for outdoor activities, including the design of facilities and visitor programs, information, marketing, staffing, and staff training. The SCORP also reveals public concern over inadequate funding for conservation and recreation and for the protection of natural resources and wildlife habitat. More recently, the public has expressed a desire for more public participation in conservation, recreation planning, and management, as well as for conservation education. Other public concerns that have been identified are the protection and enhancement of stream corridors, more greenways and public trails, added

greenbelts along highways, a statewide trails plan, expansion of state-managed lands for multiple recreational uses, and more land trusts to cope with open space needs.

Recreational activities with the highest rates of participation are driving for pleasure, walking for pleasure, and picnicking. The rate of participation in golfing and nature-oriented activities is consistently rising. Outdoor pool swimming, outdoor basketball, and offroad vehicle use also increased.

Missouri

Walking for pleasure is the top outdoor activity for 68% of the people in Missouri. The second most popular activity for adults is visiting zoos, fairs, and amusement parks. Other favorite activities are outdoor family gatherings, picnicking, and driving for pleasure. The state will focus on four general categories for development through the year 2000: boating facilities, golf courses, campgrounds, and trails. This will include the development of an interconnected system of corridors throughout the state for greenways and nonmotorized trails. The state also wants to ensure access to outdoor recreation areas for the economically disadvantaged, senior citizens, and people with disabilities.

River-related outdoor recreation issues determined by the state SCORP are providing for the preservation and environmental protection of rivers, streams, lands, and forests; increasing the education of outdoor recreation users in land ethics; promoting the preservation and restoration of pristine natural settings; and protecting fish and wildlife habitat. Other issues are the preservation of wetlands, the acquisi-

tion of more public land, especially for larger natural and wilderness areas, and the establishment of a management plan.

Popular water-based activities in Missouri, in rank order, are fishing, swimming, motorboating, canoeing, waterskiing, and nonmotor rowboating. There is high preference for recreational activities within half an hour's drive from home.

Priorities in the state recreation program are meeting the statewide demand for outdoor recreation, including an expansion of water-based recreational activities; exercising preservation and environmental protection for rivers, streams, lakes, and forests; developing more open space and buffer zones; and land acquisition, including land along rivers, streams, trails, and other amenity areas.

Kentucky

Kentuckians participate in the following outdoor recreational activities most frequently: walking regularly, swimming, fishing, boating, sailing, canoeing, and hiking. Kentuckians use their state parks and other public areas and facilities often. Most Kentuckians interviewed said that the most important recreational issue is the protection and preservation of the state's natural resources. Kentuckians also value programs that designate trails or protect unique and natural areas, wild rivers, and archeological sites.

The Kentucky SCORP identified five major issues for action. The state would like to improve recreational opportunities by making a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities available, making better use of existing recreation facilities, providing for the recreational needs of the

elderly and the physically and mentally handicapped, and developing and distributing information concerning the availability of outdoor recreational opportunities. The state would also like to preserve its historical and cultural heritage and to ensure resource protection by preserving the state's natural and environmental integrity.

Limited funding for outdoor recreation is a problem that the state would like to address by maximizing the use of existing funding resources for recreation, supporting other worthy funding possibilities, and promoting the effective and efficient use of existing resources for recreation. The promotion of tourism is needed, and the state would like to evaluate and promote the recreational opportunities that are associated with tourism. The state also wants to encourage cooperation and coordination among recreation providers. Included in this would be increasing and promoting coordination and defining roles among the various federal, state, regional, local, and private agencies that are responsible for planning, programming, and implementing recreation facilities and opportunities.

Tennessee

Tennesseans spend an average of 10 hours per week recreating. The most popular recreational activities are swimming, fishing, camping, running/jogging/walking, observing nature, pleasure driving, visiting cultural centers, and visiting zoos. Driving for pleasure and observing nature have recently gained in popularity, which may mean that Tennessee should consider improving its scenic parkway system, which connects many recreation areas in the state.

The population of the state is aging, and more passive senior recreation programming will be needed, including the development of more RV/trailer camping sites, restaurants, nature centers, and inns in the state parks. Special populations are growing, and they need more sports facilities, fishing opportunities, swimming pools, zoos, picnicking areas, and jogging and walking paths. These facilities also should be close to home and financially accessible.

Tennessee has recognized the following priority issues related to public recreation areas: identifying and mitigating threats to natural resources that adversely affect the quality of recreation, increasing the delivery and quality of recreation services at the local level, and increasing federal, state, and local government funding for recreation. The state *Conservation Strategic Plan* focuses on the first of these issues, saying that "Emphasis will be placed upon securing adequate boundary control for existing Department lands including the consideration of high priority inholding and buffer land acquisition."

Arkansas

Arkansans' participation in most outdoor activities is higher than the national average, and they hunt three times more than the national average. Hunting and fishing are a great economic benefit to the state revenue is gained through the purchase of licenses, equipment, and accessories. People are more wellness-inclined; activities such as walking for pleasure, jogging, aerobics, and soccer are increasing. The state population is aging, and this fact should be incorporated into future outdoor recreation plans. The needs of select populations, such as African-

Americans, need to be addressed in the planning of areas as well. The recreational activities most frequently participated in are walking for pleasure, fishing, driving for pleasure, picnicking, and swimming.

Mississippi

Outdoor recreation holds a very important place in the daily lives of most Mississippians; they spend an average of 26 hours per week on leisure activities. Activities that are popular focus on more active, rather than passive, outdoor recreation, which includes jogging, running, and walking for exercise. Hunting and fishing are also immensely popular activities in Mississippi.

Recreational concerns of the public are better maintenance, additional new facilities, improved existing facilities, additional swimming and beach facilities, more youth programs, more senior citizen facilities and programs, and more facilities for people with disabilities. There is also great concern over the shrinking availability of public hunting and fishing access. Economic pressures have increased the cost of leasing hunting and fishing areas, and vast amounts of land previously available to Mississippians are being leased by out-of-state clubs and taken out of public use.

Louisiana

Louisiana has long been considered a sportsman's paradise because of its millions of acres of fertile marshes and swamps, which provide some of the best hunting and fishing in the nation. Recently, however, the state has been losing the very resources that gave it this title. The state's faltering economic condition has resulted

in an unemployment rate among the highest in the nation. Drastic cutbacks in government programs, especially in recreation, were necessary; this resulted in difficulty in maintaining even minimal services, and some areas have been closed. The state is also losing approximately 50 square miles of coastal wetlands each year to erosion; however, efforts are underway to reverse this trend.

The two highest priority recreation issues in Louisiana are funding and the protection of resources. Issues related to the latter are (a) more emphasis on the protection of the state's unique natural resources its streams, rivers, and lakes and its offshore fisheries; (b) the development of plans to better utilize the state's wildlife management areas and refuges for recreation; and (c) acquisition of more parklands around cities to meet growing demands (two of the state's largest urban areas are along the Mississippi).

The following factors will influence recreation in Louisiana in the future: Louisianans are, on the average, getting older; economic recession and high unemployment will force people to use recreation facilities that are close to home and inexpensive; interest in fitness is continuing and traditional public facilities need to consider the demand for fitness-related activities; and recreation, such as hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking, continue to be popular, but the state's natural resources that support these activities are diminishing.

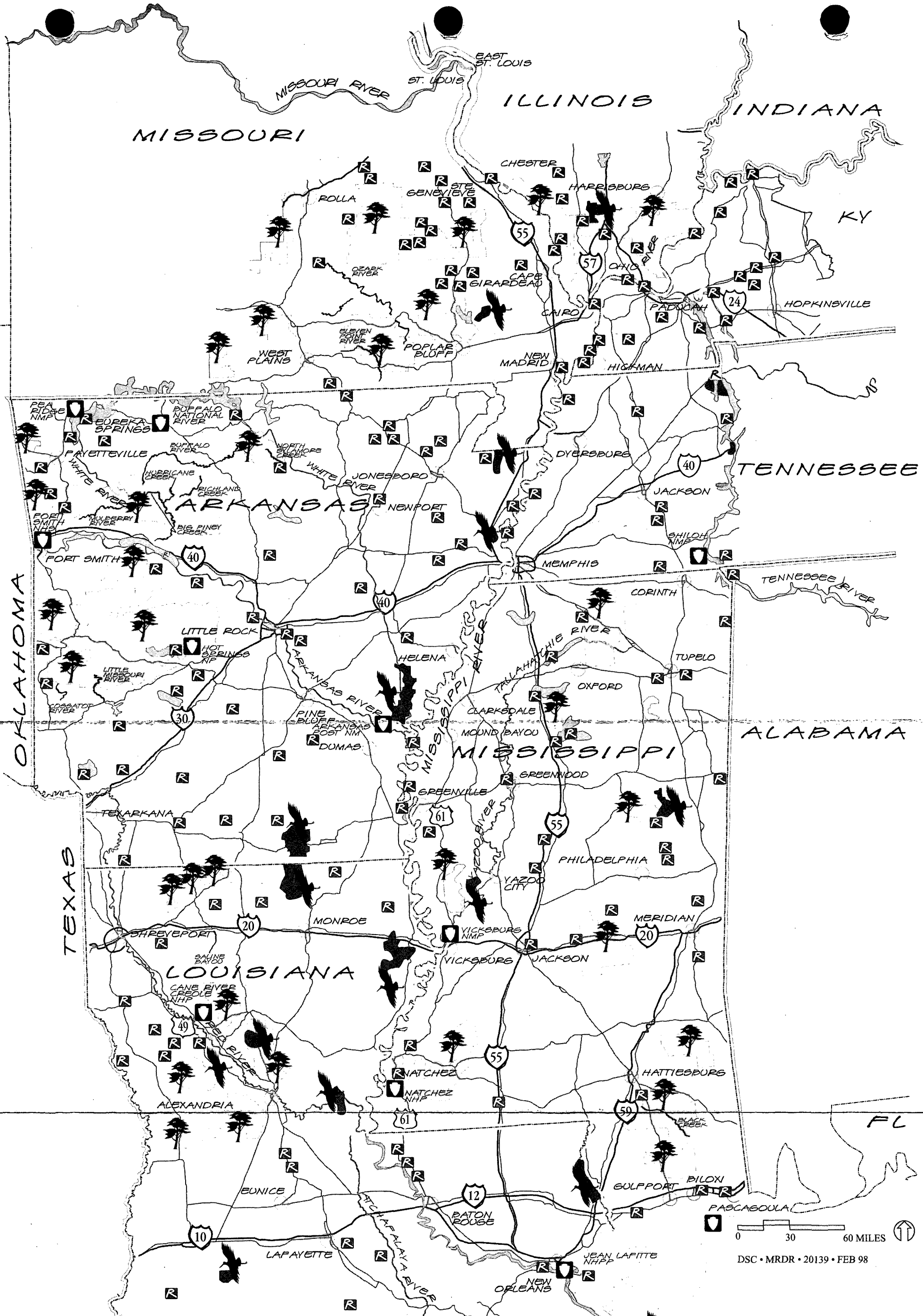
OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

The recreational resources in the Delta states are rich in quality and immense in quantity (see Recreational Opportunities and map). Facilities include those administered at the local, state, and federal levels for cultural and natural history areas. Rivers, forests, levees, wetlands, fields, lakes, bluffs, and hills provide landscape backdrops for an array of outdoor activity including swimming, walking, fishing, picnicking, auto touring, camping, boating, hunting, biking, and nature study; while parks, urban trails, playgrounds, fairgrounds, universities, and small towns accommodate jogging, baseball, basketball, family gatherings, festivals, concerts, fairs, history study, cultural centers, and numerous other activities. For an extensive list of recreational opportunities throughout the study area, please see appendix G.

To begin inventorying some of the recreational sites available, however, a state-by-state section follows which enumerates sites that are primarily located in counties or parishes, which adjoin or nearly adjoin the Mississippi River. Some national parks and monuments along the river are discussed as well.

Illinois

The state of Illinois manages a wealth of sites and areas along the Mississippi River, including natural areas, state parks, state historical sites, state fish and wildlife areas, boat access areas, waterfowl management areas, state recreation areas, state memorials, nature preserves, scenic overlooks, state forests, and forest preserves. These areas provide a vast number of recreational opportunities,



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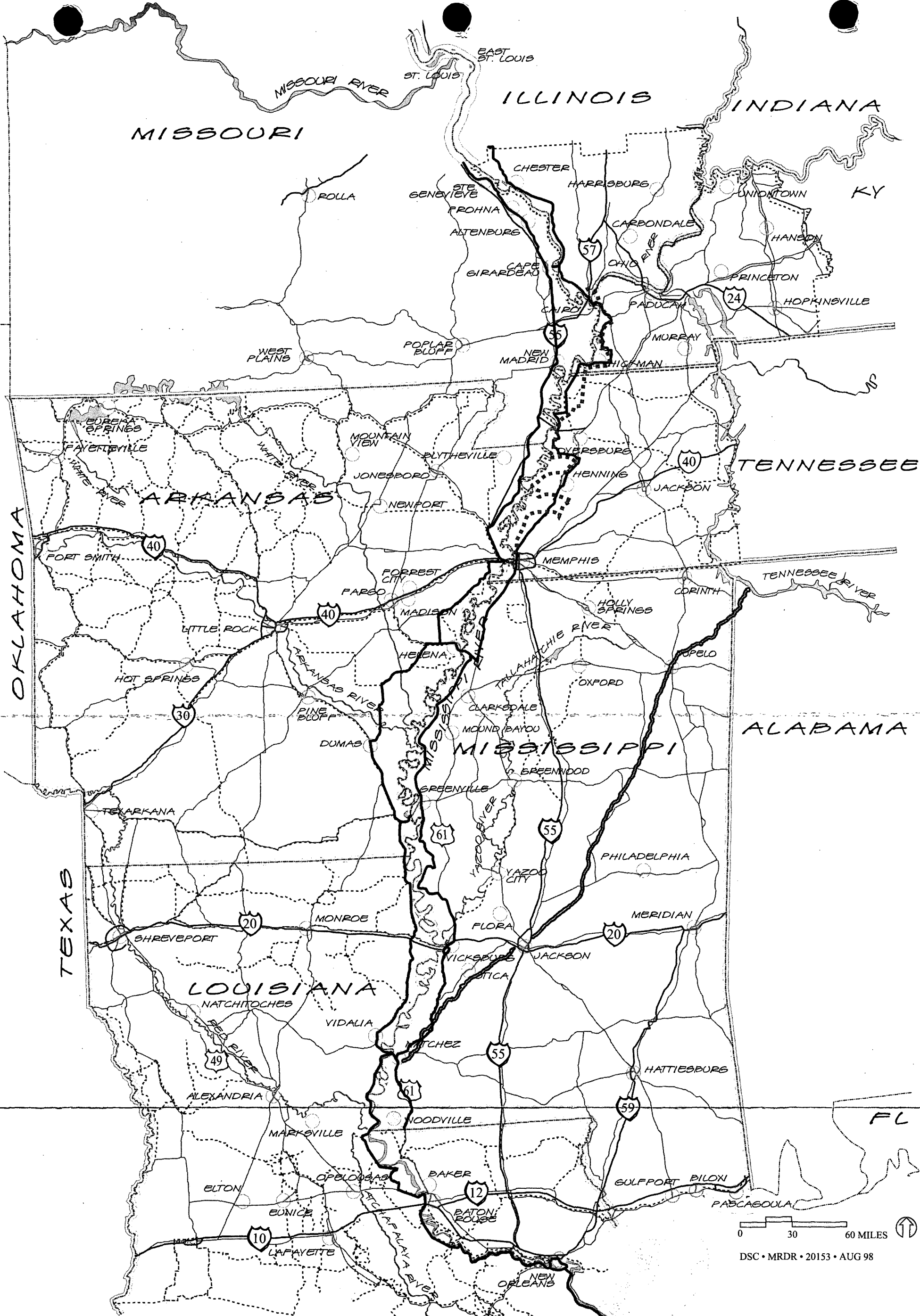
- State Recreation Areas
- Lake
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- National Forest
- National Park Service Site
- National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)

*Lower Mississippi
Delta Region*

HERITAGE STUDY

ON MICROFILM

**RECREATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES**



- Great River Road
- Natchez Trace Parkway
- Bicycle Trail (Courtesy: Lower Mississippi Delta Development Center)
- Creole
- Existing State Byways

Lower Mississippi Delta Region

HERITAGE STUDY

**SCENIC ROADWAYS,
AND BICYCLE TRAILS**

ON MICROFILM

0 30 60 MILES

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including hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, river access, interpretive programs, and river views.

Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area is nationally recognized for its waterfowl and fishing. Fort de Chartres State Historic Site, near Prairie du Rocher, commemorates a French colonial fort.

Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge includes several dispersed areas in southwestern Illinois, and the Corp of Engineers manages two public use areas within this refuge. Shawnee National Forest covers parts of Jackson, Union, and Alexander Counties. The National Park Service administers the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The Great River Road (629 miles) offers vehicle touring opportunities.

Missouri

Missouri state parks and state historical areas are located along the Mississippi. Trail of Tears State Park interprets the historic walk and the story of the Mississippi River. Hawn and Big Oak Tree provide recreational activities, such as nature walks, information centers, and hiking trails.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge. The National Park Service manages the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. There is a wealth of museums in Missouri, among them the Ste. Genevieve Museum and the New Madrid Historic Museum. River tours include the Spirit of Saint Charles Riverboat, the Goldenrod Showboat, and the Mark Twain Riverboat.

The Great River Road Interpretive Center in Ste. Genevieve offers orientation to river resources, and the River Heritage Museum interprets river history and features river memorabilia and historic papers.

Redevelopment of riverfronts is increasing, which includes the establishment of river districts, historic districts, riverfront trail projects, and riverfront urban renewal.

The Great River Road (443 miles) serves as a recreational byway along the Mississippi River throughout Missouri, and the 131-mile Mississippi River Valley Scenic Drive is in southeast Missouri.

Kentucky

Columbus-Belmont State Park in Kentucky features a historic Civil War fortification occupied by the Confederate and Union forces. It has a museum, camping facilities, hiking trails, and picnic areas. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources manages eight sites near the Mississippi. These areas offer opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and bird watching. Area museums include the Warren Thomas Museum and the Barlow House Museum. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge, and the National Park Service administers the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.

Mississippi River area tourist attractions include Wickliffe Mounds, which is an excavation of a ceremonial site and trade center of a prehistoric Temple Mound culture; the International Banana Festival; and the historic Delta Queen and Mississippi Queen Riverboats that frequent the region. The Great River Road runs for 51

miles along the four counties bordering the Mississippi in Kentucky.

Tennessee

Tennessee manages three state parks, two wildlife management areas, and a state historical area along the river. Recreational facilities at the parks include hiking trails, picnic areas, camping areas, cabins, swimming pools, and interpretive centers. Fort Pillow State Historical Area is the site of a Confederate fortification that overlooks the Mississippi River and includes one of three long-distance trails managed by the state in the area.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages four wildlife refuges near the Mississippi that offer interpretive centers, boating, fishing, hunting, and wildlife observation. The National Park Service manages the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.

Major tourist attractions in Tennessee are the National Civil Rights Museum, Mud Island, the Memphis Zoo and Aquarium, the Mississippi River Museum, Graceland, and the Beale Street Historic District. The Mississippi River Museum assists in the preservation and interpretation of the natural and cultural history of the "Father of the Waters."

Memphis Queen Line Riverboats operate locally on the river. Tennessee Scenic Parkways and the Great River Road (187 miles) parallel the Mississippi in this area. The two long-distance trails near the Mississippi are the Chickasaw Bluffs Trail and the Fort Pillow State Historic Area Trail.

Arkansas

The state of Arkansas manages 24 sites along the Mississippi, including state parks, wildlife management areas, recreation areas, and natural areas. Amenities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, boating, picnicking, interpretive programs, and cabins are found in these areas. Twelve museums, cultural centers, and information centers serve area visitors.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service operates three national wildlife refuges close to the Mississippi River offering camping, boating, and hunting opportunities (federal wildlife refuges are described below). Saint Francis National Forest is the only national forest adjacent to the river. The National Park Service manages Arkansas Post National Memorial, and the Corps of Engineers manages Merrisach Lake.

Major tourist attractions along the Mississippi in Arkansas include the Confederate Cemetery, the Japanese Relocation Center Cemetery and Monuments, the King Biscuit Blues Festival, the Annual World Championship Duck Calling Contest, and the Wings Over the Prairie Festival.

The Delta Cultural Center combines entertainment and education to allow visitors to explore the culture of the Delta region. The center offers interactive museum exhibits, a boardwalk along the Mississippi, craft demonstrations, outdoor music and festivals, and tours of archeological sites, wetlands, and historic sites.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey plans to convert Eaker Air Force Base into a regional archeological heritage center

called the Mississippi Valley Heritage Center. The center, which is located in the midst of numerous nationally significant archeological sites, will interpret the early cultural history of the valley. It also will serve as a regional archeological curation center, serving the needs of state and federal agencies in the lower Mississippi River valley.

Throughout the region that adjoins the Mississippi are roads that have been included in the Arkansas Great River Road (309 miles), scenic byways, or scenic highways programs. Long-distance trails near the river are the Levee Tour, Village Creek State Park trails, Bear Creek Trail (in Lake Chicot State Park), Delat Woodlands Trails, the Louisiana Purchase Boardwalk, and Delta Heritage Trail State Park (under development).

Mississippi

In Mississippi, the Great River Road State Park celebrates the Mississippi as the "Father of the Waters." From an observation tower in the park, visitors can view the river. The park also offers fishing, boating, camping, a visitor center, and a nature trail. Winterville Mounds State Park has one of the largest Indian mound groups along the Mississippi valley. Leroy Percy State Park provides an interpretive center, a nature trail, and swimming opportunities. Fishing and water sports are available at Natchez State Park. The state also manages six wildlife management areas and two waterfowl areas along the river, which allow for seasonal hunting. Seven welcome centers and visitor bureaus serve area visitors.

The National Park Service manages Natchez National Historical Park and

Vicksburg National Military Park. The Delta and Homochitto National Forests are near the Mississippi. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Matthews Brake and Morgan Brake National Wildlife Refuges and Yazoo National Wildlife Reserve. The state manages Grand Gulf Military Monument.

The area's rich history is featured in several tourist attractions. Area museums include the Delta Blues Museum, the Greenville Flood Museum, the Museum of Afro-American History and Culture, the Archeological Museum, and the Cairo Museum. Several antebellum homes and estates are in the southern half of the state, including many in Vicksburg and Natchez. Delta Queen Steamboat Company and Mississippi River Adventures offer local river trips. The Million Dollar Mile provides a drive along the Mississippi River levee and opportunities to observe towboats and barges under construction. The Waterways Experiment Station offers tours of the Corps of Engineers research and testing facility.

The Great River Road runs adjacent to the river for 352 miles through many small towns and vast antebellum plantations in Mississippi. The Natchez Trace Parkway, which is managed by the National Park Service, starts in Nashville, Tennessee, and terminates at Natchez. It offers vehicle or bicycle tours through forests, fields, and historic landscapes.

Louisiana

Twelve state commemorative areas in Louisiana celebrate the area's rich history. Among these are Civil War sites such as Port Hudson, scene of one of the longest genuine sieges in the United States military

history, and engineering feats such as Plaquemine Lock, which, when completed, had the highest freshwater lift of any lock in the world. Lake Bruin, Grand Isle, Saint Bernard, and Bayou Segnette State Parks are located near the river. These provide views of the Mississippi River and opportunities for outdoor recreational activities such as swimming, camping, boating, and crabbing. Poverty Point National Monument State Commemorative Area is Mississippian era mound and town site.

Louisiana prides itself on being a sportsman's paradise. Eight state wildlife areas and five national wildlife refuges along the Mississippi provide abundant fishing and hunting opportunities for area outdoor enthusiasts.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve is managed by the National Park Service. Jean Lafitte offers exhibits on Louisiana folklife, historical walking tours,

nature trails, and Civil War site interpretation. There are no state or national forests adjacent to the river in Louisiana. Museums in the area are many and varied among them are the Confederate, Ducros, Baker Heritage, Tibermill, Gallier House, and Louisiana State museums. Other local tourist attractions are Historical Fort Jackson, the Aquarium of the Americas, the U.S.S. Kidd Historic Warship, the Audubon Zoo, Mardi Gras World, and an array of antebellum homes. Eight different companies offer river tourboat rides in the area. The Great River Road travels on 408 miles of road throughout Louisiana. Several tourist information centers and welcome centers are located along the Mississippi River throughout the state. Two long-distance trails are proposed — the Ponchartrain Path (Ring Around the Lake) and the Tellulah to Ferriday Trail.

SOCIOECONOMICS OF THE REGION

ECONOMY

For centuries Delta residents have capitalized on the region's plentiful and easily accessed resources. Earliest inhabitants of the Mississippi River corridor hunted, fished, and gathered from plentiful supplies of wildlife and vegetation. Later, agriculture became important when family groups began to establish settlements. The rich fertile land within the Mississippi River corridor was ideal for farm crops such as beans, squash, tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, and corn. The river enabled trade and transport activities between settlements, and economically linked those who lived within its corridor (Shapins Associates, Inc. 1966).

Early European settlers to North America relied on the ocean as their connection to a source of supplies and markets for their products. Those who ventured inland settled along rivers flowing to the ocean to retain this commercial association. Consequently, many settlers clustered along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their tributaries. Rafts and boats transported agricultural products downstream on the rivers to New Orleans and other Gulf cities. Transportation of commodities across great distances requires support services along the route and market towns sprang up along the river to fill this need. As early as the 1720s, New Orleans was a center of international commerce with river-related enterprises such as a flat boat construction industry. Products exported from the Delta to the eastern United States, or to foreign ports included timber, tar, pitch, indigo, and tobacco (Foner and Garraty 1991).

Cotton became more economical to process after invention of the cotton gin in 1793. This technological development and the demand for raw cotton in the British textile industry increased production in the United States. The country produced over 60% of the world's cotton by 1840 (Foner and Garraty 1991). Between 1815 and 1860, cotton accounted for more than half of all American exports (Nash et al. 1992), and paid for 60% of all imports (Foner and Garraty 1991). Corn was actually a larger crop in total acreage grown, but as the largest cash crop, cotton was "king."

Cotton was not only a mainstay of the Delta's economy but was important to the national economy. The crop encouraged capitalization of investments such as railroads, attracted foreign investment and augmented industrial growth in early northern textile factories (Foner and Garraty 1991). Between 1820 and 1860, the economy of the north shifted from agriculture to industry as the major source of growth (Nash et al. 1992).

In the South, cotton contributed to westward expansion with increased movement into the Delta region. By the 1830s, the center of cotton production had moved from Georgia and South Carolina to Mississippi and Alabama. Between 1830 and 1860 large numbers of southerners eager to grow cotton moved southwestward into Arkansas, Louisiana, and eastern Texas (Nash et al. 1992).

In the 20 years before the Civil War, the South's economy grew slightly faster than the North's. In 1860, southern personal income was 15% higher than in prosperous

northwestern states of that time period. In addition to the cotton gin, southern growth and prosperity can be attributed to the availability of new lands for expansion, the accessibility of economical river transport after the steamboat's invention in 1811, and a self-reproducing supply of cheap slave labor (Nash et al. 1992).

The economic growth of slaveholding states was impressive but limiting at the same time. Agricultural growth typically leads to the establishment of supporting cities and industry, and this diversification promotes greater sustainable economic growth. The labor-intensive and relatively self-contained plantation system dominated agriculture in the Delta and was not conducive to promoting industrialization and urbanization. Just prior to the Civil War, only one of every 14 southerners lived in a city compared to one of every three northerners (Nash et al. 1992).

After the Civil War, African-Americans farmed sugar cane, the hardwood timber industry boomed, and cotton production expanded. But over-production and low cotton prices contributed to the economy's lack of growth. Four years after the Depression of 1873 began, cotton prices plunged by nearly 50%. Farmers were poverty-stricken, many planters were ruined, and northerners bought up southern landholdings, bankrupt railroads and other enterprises (Foner and Garraty 1991).

Landowners replaced slave labor with new forms of servitude, using sharecroppers and tenants to farm their land. In this way, planters succeeded in stabilizing the plantation system by holding on to laborers, but they also hampered mechanization and the development of other enterprises such as factories that would compete for workers.

The region's sluggish economy was further locked into a cycle of underdevelopment. The legacy of this failure to advance has had repercussions into the 20th century (Foner and Garraty 1991).

During the 18th and 19th centuries, more poor people lived in rural areas than in cities. When technological advancements occurred in agriculture, fewer farm laborers were needed and many of the rural poor eventually migrated to urban areas seeking other employment opportunities. The migration out of rural areas was more pronounced in the South and resulted in the movement of poverty's problems from South to North and from country to city (Foner and Garraty 1991).

During the first half of the 20th century, the region still held a disproportionate amount of the nation's poor population and essentially no moneyed middle-class. However, agricultural mechanization was more widespread, and industries were moving to the area. Offshore petroleum drilling began in the 1920s and refineries were established along the river. The petrochemical industry arrived in the 1930s, and automobile and farm equipment manufacturing plants located in Memphis. The timber industry remained important, and agriculture boomed in the late 1930s-1950s. Rice, soybeans, poultry, and catfish were important exports (Shapins Associates, Inc. 1966).

After World War II, the gap between the poorer South and the rest of the country narrowed somewhat. This trend toward equalization was a result of diversification of southern economies and migration of poor southerners to other states (Foner and Garraty 1991).

Today, despite increasing industrialization, agriculture and forestry remain important to the economy in much of the delta, and these and other industries rely on the river to move much of their product to market. Barges carry whole grains such as wheat, corn, rice, barley, rye, oats, and sorghum. The flat-bottomed boats also transport coal, crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, forest products, sand, rock, gravel, iron ore, and manufactured products (NPS 1995c). Important minerals from the Delta include silica and fluorspar which are used in high-technology and defense industries (Lower Mississippi Delta Commission 1989).

Tourism is a growing industry in the Delta but has not yet been fully exploited. The lower Delta region contains many recreational and educational opportunities for visitors including prehistoric sites, historic cities and towns, a wealth of natural resources, and special events demonstrating the area's rich, diversified culture.

The gaming industry is gaining a foothold on the river and in towns along the corridor. Communities such as Shreveport, Bossier, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, or Vicksburg, Natchez, and Tunica, Mississippi, have received economic benefits including a decrease in unemployment or growth in earnings from industries such as services (NPS 1995b).

The Mississippi River is the foundation of a far-reaching multimodal network linking the innermost portions of the country with national and international commercial markets. The Delta region has yet to fully tap the advantages of its location along this strategically located transportation route.

MIGRATION

In addition to the advantages of the river, the movement of peoples into and out of the Delta has had an important effect on the area's economy. Early immigrants from 1600 to 1800 included European fur traders and settlers from Spain, France, and Germany. The economic benefits of growing cotton attracted European slave traders who brought African peoples, and planters who brought their slaves from Virginia and South Carolina (NPS 1995b).

The labor-intensive plantation, and the later sharecropper and tenantry systems of the primarily agricultural Delta required a large number of workers to maintain economic stability in the 18th and 19th centuries. Agricultural mechanization was slow in coming, and the need for a large labor pool remained into the 20th century.

After the abolition of slavery, entire family groups left plantations and migrated to other parts of the South or left the region entirely. From 1877 to 1881, 40,000 to 70,000 African-Americans moved to Kansas from the former slave states (Foner and Garraty 1991).

As mechanization of agriculture became more widespread in the South and domestic work became available in other parts of the country, large numbers of African-Americans continued to relocate. The movement known as the Great Migration began in the 1890s as a sizable number of African-American men and women were drawn to northern and eastern cities with the lure of higher wages and with the hope of avoiding growing racial discrimination in the South. This migration differed from previous migrations in that it was a direct

movement from the rural South to the urban North. Railroads and their black employees played a role in this movement by providing a link between rural black communities and northern cities such as Chicago (Foner and Garraty 1991).

Labor shortages in northern industries during World War I attracted approximately 400,000 African-Americans from southern states, and an additional 600,000 migrated northward in the 1920s. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, drought, declining crop prices, and increasing farm foreclosures drove many southern farmers westward toward California (Foner and Garraty 1991).

The steady flow of people out of the South lasted until the 1970s. From 1916 through the 1960s, more than 6 million African-Americans relocated. During the 1970s and 1980s, more black people moved back to the South than left. Part of this trend can be attributed to the desire to leave behind high unemployment, inferior schools, crime, drugs and other social concerns associated with many northern city ghettos (Foner and Garraty 1991).

In addition, the reversal in migration trends of the previous 100 years is part of a pattern within the general population to locate to states with warm climates. This area is comprised of 15 states that are referred to as the "Sunbelt" and are below the 37th parallel extending from Virginia to California. Since the 1960s, migration has been primarily from industrial cities in the Midwest and northeast to cities in the South and West. This migration pattern has resulted from a change in the employment sector from manufacturing to services, regional changes in government funding, improvements in air conditioning and

transportation, and the aging of the population (Foner and Garraty 1991).

TRANSPORTATION

Since the earliest days of human habitation in the Delta, the Mississippi River has provided a convenient and economic avenue for transportation, communication, and commerce for residents of its corridor. During the 18th century, when settlers from the East came to the Mississippi valley and farmed, they sent their products downstream to market on rafts or boats. Pilots of these conveyances then had to return home hundreds of miles over land routes such as the Natchez Trace. Improvements to roadways, the building of canals, and the invention of the steamship and railroads served to facilitate transport of goods, services, and people. Improved transportation opened up the isolated West for further development (Foner and Garraty 1991).

The railroad was an adaptable form of transport, able to access areas of the country's interior without needing level terrain or an adequate water supply for travel. In addition, trains could run year-round. By the 1850s, tracks lined the banks of the Mississippi and crossed its channel. However, two-thirds of the tracks were laid in northern states. Railroads changed the way the country sent its products to market, and railroads could make or break the towns along the way by locating near communities or bypassing them.

During the Civil War, a blockade of the lower river forced commercial interests to find new trade routes and ports. Destruction during the war and competition from railroads contributed to the decline of river

commerce after the war (NPS 1995c). The river transport fleet was devastated and only partially rebuilt at war's end. Competitive interests soon bought up packet lines and helped bring about the demise of the industry. During World War I, railroads could not manage all of the country's transport demands, and Congress authorized funding for new tow boats and barges and acquired existing navigation equipment. In 1924, Congress enacted legislation to convert the federal barge service to a private corporation, the Inland Waterways Corporation (NPS 1995c). These actions helped revitalize river commerce.

Since World War II, the Mississippi valley has experienced a growth in development of harbor facilities at large and small communities including Memphis, Tennessee; Baton Rouge, and Lake Providence, Louisiana; Hickman, Kentucky; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and Helena, Arkansas. Revitalization of the commerce industry on the river is demonstrated by increased tonnage carried and enhanced navigation capability. In 1990, Mississippi River traffic carried over three times the tonnage it carried in 1930. Today, barges navigate this water highway from Head of Passes, Louisiana to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ocean vessels navigate to ports as far north as Baton Rouge (NPS 1995c).

The river itself fills many of the demands of regional, national, and international commerce, but it also is part of an intermodal network of railroad and highway connections. Railroad tracks cross or parallel much of the Mississippi River, and the region's agricultural and industrial commerce profits from having a choice of transport modes. Large cities along the channel also benefit with a more diverse

economy from the interaction between rail and river in moving produce, raw materials, and manufactured goods. Hubs for major rail lines include St. Louis, Memphis, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. Passengers can access AMTRAK rail service at stations in larger communities including New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Jackson, Little Rock, and Memphis.

Abandonment of rail lines in rural areas has constrained the ability of less-populated locales to compete economically. However, deregulation of the railroad industry in the 1980s has provided opportunities for small local rail lines to link rural markets with larger transportation centers (Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission 1989).

Commercial airline service is available at several airports throughout the lower delta region including Little Rock, Marion, Paducah, New Orleans, Jackson, and Memphis. Commuter airlines serve many of the rural communities to provide a faster means of transportation to less populated areas with inadequate highways (Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission 1989).

Another component of the lower Delta's multimodal network is the interstate highway system. The regional highway system includes Interstate 55 which approximately parallels the river from St. Louis to Memphis, crosses to the east side of the river, and traverses the west central portion of Mississippi state south to New Orleans. Interstates 24 and 57 serve the Delta counties in Illinois in a north/south direction, and Interstate 65 crosses the state from east to west just north of the Delta counties.

Several interstates converge in St. Louis. In addition to I-55, I-70 traverses Missouri from east to west and I-64 ends near St. Louis. A complete north-south interstate route does not exist in Arkansas; I-40 passes through Little Rock from the east and extends into Oklahoma; I-30 begins south of Hoxie, Arkansas, and passes through Little Rock diagonally south into Texas.

I-20 traverses east to west in south central Mississippi and northern Louisiana, and Interstates 10 and 12 serve southern Louisiana from New Orleans with I-10 extending to the Texas border; segments of I-49 are completed between Shreveport and I-10 west of Baton Rouge. I-59 traverses the southeast portion of Mississippi from Meridian and extends into New Orleans.

Numerous rural communities lack adequate access to major highways which further impedes these areas from competing economically and hampers business development. Many existing roads, highways and bridges are in a deteriorated condition. A 1990 report prepared by the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission (Lower Mississippi delta Development Commission 1990) discussed 55 recommendations for improved transportation in the lower Delta. The Federal Highway Administration reported in 1995 that all initiatives related to highway improvements have been substantially or partially implemented. Improvements include completing highways between cities and towns, expanding two-lane roads to four lanes, and correcting bridge deficiencies (Federal Highway Administration 1995).

The Great River Road is important economically for attracting visitors to

designated communities along its route. This highway project was conceived in 1936 to improve "highway communication between populous centers and the conservation and development of recreational and inspirational resources" (Mississippi River Parkway Commission 1990). The 3,000-mile scenic byway originally was envisioned as a parkway similar to Blue Ridge or Natchez Trace parkways with scenic control established by park boundaries. However, in 1951 a Bureau of Public Roads suggested that development of a national parkway system on an entirely new location was not advisable because of land acquisition and construction costs. The bureau's report recommended it would be feasible to convert and connect existing river roads on both sides of the river and develop them as one continuous route following parkway standards of quality. The federal government conducted planning and feasibility studies and funded the program. The ten states along the river corridor are responsible for implementing the Great River Road program and for its promotion and development (Mississippi River Parkway Commission 1990).

States involved in the program report that economic benefits have ensued from designating the route through their area. The Great River Road has precipitated a renewed interest in tourism in communities and generated revitalization and new development efforts. Benefits include new parks and interpretive centers along the route in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and assistance to local road construction in Louisiana.

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

Even though massive numbers of people migrated out of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region for 100 years after the Civil War, most states continued to grow in population. Beginning with the 1970s, African-Americans and others desiring warm climates began moving into the area. Total population in 1994 for the lower Delta counties and parishes was 12,210,416, an increase of 19% over the 1970 total of 10,235,279. Of the 308 counties and parishes in the study area, 79 declined in population between 1970 and 1994.

Despite its many resource advantages, the lower delta region remains a depressed area economically. Overall, the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi had higher unemployment rates and greater levels of people living in poverty than the rest of the country in 1990. In Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee 80 out of the 87 lower delta region counties had higher unemployment rates than the U.S. Eighty-four counties had a greater percentage of people living in poverty. These patterns are more obvious in rural areas than in urban locales.

Historically, agriculture and timber were the mainstays of the economy and having a major water highway nearby was a boon for farming markets. In 1994, services, state and local government and manufacturing were the largest earnings sources for the lower Mississippi delta region. Communities in the corridor are looking for other ways to improve their economies. Private and governmental entities are cooperating to address key river issues such as protecting resources while promoting tourism and creating jobs.

The lower Delta contains a variety of recreational opportunities to entice visitors to the area. A wealth of historic sites such as the French Quarter and Civil War battlefields attract travelers interested in the Delta's heritage. Visitors to Mississippi's Natchez pilgrimages and to sites in southern Illinois' "Little Egypt" experience fascinating stories of by-gone eras. Parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas furnish opportunities for tourists interested in the natural environment and outdoor pursuits. Natchez Trace Parkway and Great River Road provide scenic driving experiences to users of these routes.

Visitation generates substantial revenue in the river corridor, and tourism entities are interested in further promoting travel to the region. Millions of travelers visit the lower delta each year and provide over \$17 billion in direct revenue to counties and parishes in the region. Nearly 300 thousand jobs are travel-related with a payroll of over \$ 3 billion.

The following individual state profiles are based on information from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census reports. Characteristics presented include: total population, unemployment rates, largest earnings by industry, per capita income and poverty levels. In the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, only those counties designated as lower Delta region counties are profiled. Travel data reflects reports from individual state tourism bureaus. Since information for four of the states is based only on those counties within the lower delta region, the data should be used for general information purposes only rather than comparisons between states. In addition, time periods for the most recent available information and data categories vary between states.

Arkansas

Arkansas' population had steadily decreased between the 1940s and 1970s. Nearly all counties experienced an increase between 1970 and 1980, but since 1980 the population has declined in 30 of the state's 75 counties. The total population of the state in 1994 was 2,452,700, an increase of about 4% since the 1990 census.

Per capita personal income (PCPI) in 1994 was \$16,863 which ranked 50th in the country (rankings for the country include the District of Columbia). PCPI was 77.7% of the national average of \$21,696. Largest earnings by industry were in services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Manufacturing of either durable or nondurable goods is important to 61 of the 75 counties. Farming is one of the largest industries for earnings in 27 counties.

In the census of 1990, the state unemployment rate was 6.8%, a little greater than the U.S. rate of 6.3%. Of all Arkansas residents, 19.1% lived in poverty in 1990 compared to 13.1% for the U.S.

Arkansas attracted over 17.8 million tourists in 1994. Tourism generated nearly \$2.93 billion, a payroll of \$502.86 million and 46,450 jobs. Over 24% of total travel expenditures occurred in Pulaski County (Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism 1996).

Illinois

Population in the 16 lower Delta region counties of Illinois was 348,000 in 1994. All counties increased in population between 1970 and 1980, but nine counties

have experienced a decrease since 1980 according to 1994 census figures.

In 1994 per capita personal income was \$15,949 compared to the state PCPI of \$23,611 and \$21,696 at the national level. The main sources of earnings in the 16 counties were state and local government and services. Six counties depend on mining, and in Gallatin and Hamilton Counties farming was the top earnings producer. Retail trade, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and construction are other important earnings sources.

County unemployment rates in 1990 were all above the national rate of 6.3%. Randolph County had the lowest unemployment rate at 6.5%; Franklin and Pulaski Counties were highest with 13.1%. All but Randolph County (with 11.0%) had poverty levels greater than the state level of 11.9% and the national level (13.1%) in 1990; the poverty level in Alexander County was greatest at 32.2%.

Travel expenditures in 1994 in the Illinois counties totaled \$190.42 million and generated \$37.85 million in payroll for 2,490 jobs (Illinois Bureau of Tourism All lower Delta region counties experienced growth in travel expenditures between 1990 and 1994 except Alexander County; the largest growth rate was in Massac County. Jackson County received the highest travel expenditures of the 16 counties with \$30.80 million (Southern Illinois Tourism Council 1994).

Kentucky

Population in the 21 lower Delta region counties of Kentucky totalled about 476,500 in 1994. The number of residents

in 13 of the counties began to decline about 1910. While some of these thirteen counties have experienced growth in the last 30 years, none have recovered the peak numbers reached earlier in the century. The remainder of the 21 counties have had steady population growth for most of the 1900s.

In 1994 per capita personal income was \$17,100, slightly less than the state PCPI of \$17,721. The national average is \$21,696. The main sources of earnings in the 21 counties were services, state and local government, and manufacturing. Five counties depend on farming, and in Union and Webster counties mining was the top earnings producer.

County unemployment rates in 1990 were mostly above the national rate of 6.3% with the exception of McCracken County with 5.9%. Trigg County's rate was equal to the U.S. average; Ballard and Muhlenberg counties were highest with 11.3 and 11.1%, respectively. Poverty levels ranged from 14.1% in Marshall County to 30.3% in Fulton County. All county poverty rates were greater than the national level of 13.1%, but 15 counties had lower rates than the state level at 19.0%.

Travel expenditures in 1995 in the Kentucky lower delta counties totaled nearly \$506.45 million and generated 12,548 jobs. Marshall County received the highest travel expenditures of the 21 counties with \$108.38 million (Atwood et. al. 1996).

Louisiana

Louisiana's 1994 population was 4,315,000, an increase of two 2% since the 1990 census. Twenty of the state's 64

parishes have decreased in population since the 1970s.

At \$17,622 the state's per capita personal income in 1994 was 19% less than the national average. The economy of the state relies on services, state and local government, and retail trade for its earnings. Ten parishes depend on agriculture, and seven parishes count mining among their largest earnings sources. Manufacturing along with transportation and public utilities also are important to the state's economy. Some of the growth in the service sector since 1990 can be attributed to the developing gaming industry. Twelve casinos and riverboats generated \$1,160,400,000 for 1995-96, and the industry is expected to employ over 20,000 workers in 1997 and 1998 (Scott et. al. 1996).

The state's unemployment rate in 1990 was 9.0%, somewhat higher than the U.S. rate of 6.3%. In addition, 23.6% of the population lived below the poverty level compared to 13.1% of the country overall.

Louisiana hosted approximately 20.5 million visitors in 1995 with U.S. and international travelers spending over \$6.5 billion in the state (U.S. Travel Data Center 1996). Direct travel-related expenditures generated over \$1.36 billion in payroll for about 99,500 workers. Greatest expenditures from U.S. residents were in Orleans Parish which received \$2.9 billion in direct travel-related revenue or 47.8% of the state's total distribution (U.S. Travel Data Center 1996).

Mississippi

After 30 years of decline, Mississippi's population began growing in the 1970s and reached 2,573,216 in 1994. While most of

the state's 82 counties have experienced growth, 21 have lost population since 1970.

Per capita personal income for the state was \$15,838 in 1994 and ranked 51st in the country (rankings for the country include the District of Columbia). Largest earnings sources in 1994 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Farming is an important earnings source in 14 counties, and 17 counties rely on retail trade.

In the 1990 census, the state unemployment rate was 8.4%, somewhat greater than the U.S. rate of 6.3%. Of all Mississippi residents, 25.2% lived in poverty in 1990 compared to 13.1% for the U.S.

Tourism and recreation direct sales totaled over \$4.4 billion in the state's 1996 fiscal year (Mississippi state's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30). The industry generated 75,132 direct jobs. The greatest amount of direct sales in tourism and recreation came from gaming with 40.6% of total direct sales. Food and beverage followed with 21.7% (Mississippi Department of Economic and Community Development 1997).

The number of casinos fluctuated between 27 and 30 in fiscal year 1996 but produced a gross gaming revenue totaling over \$1.8 billion (Mississippi Department of Economic and Community Development 1997). The gaming industry contributed an average 27,755 jobs to the employment sector over the year, resulting in a payroll of \$495.3 million (Mississippi Department of Economic and Community Development 1997).

Missouri

Many of Missouri's 29 lower Delta counties experienced erratic increases and decreases in population during the first seven decades of the 20th century. Since 1970 most counties' populations have stabilized and grown. Only four counties had fewer residents in 1994 than 1970. Population in the 20 counties totaled 626,900 in 1994.

In 1994 per capita personal income (PCPI) was \$15,003 compared to the state PCPI of \$20,585 and \$21,696 at the national level. The economies of the counties rely on state and local government, services, and retail trade for its earnings. Five counties count agriculture as an important earnings source. Manufacturing is important to over half of the counties economies, and five counties depend on agriculture as a primary earnings source.

County unemployment rates in 1990 were mostly above the national and state rates of 6.3% and 6.2%, respectively. Exceptions are Perry County with 4.9% and Cape Girardeau with 5.5%. Washington County was highest with 13.4%. Poverty levels ranged from 11.5% in Perry County to 35.8% in Pemiscot County. In 27 counties the poverty levels were greater than the national rate of 13.1% and the state level of 13.3%.

Travel expenditures in 1995 in the Missouri lower delta counties totaled \$694.9 million and generated \$192.3 million in payroll for 13,796 jobs (Certec Inc. 1996). Eighteen lower Delta region counties experienced growth in travel expenditures between 1994 and 1995. The largest growth rate was in Douglas County with 45.7%. Butler County received the highest

travel expenditures of the 29 counties with \$59.08 million (Missouri Division of Tourism 1996).

Tennessee

Population in the 21 lower delta region counties of Tennessee was 1,418,100 in 1994. All counties have increased in population since 1970 except three: Crockett, Gibson, and Lake.

In 1994 per capita personal income (PCPI) was \$20,190, slightly more than the state PCPI of \$19,450. The national average is \$21,696. The main sources of earnings in the 21 counties were services, durable goods manufacturing and nondurable goods manufacturing. State and local government are primary earnings sources in half of the counties, and retail trade is important in an additional five counties. Crockett and Lake counties depend on farming as a top earnings producer.

In 1990 five counties had unemployment rates lower than the state level of 6.4% and the national rate of 6.3%. Weakley County's rate was lowest with 5.5% and Lauderdale County was highest with 11.0%. Poverty levels ranged from 15.2% in Obion County to 27.5% in Haywood and Lake Counties. All county poverty rates were greater than the national level of 13.1%. Only Obion and Weakley Counties had lower rates than the state level of 15.7% with 15.2 and 15.5%, respectively.

U.S. residents traveling to or through western Tennessee in 1995 contributed over \$2.1 billion in direct revenue to the 21 lower Delta counties. Travel expenditures provided 42,800 jobs with a payroll of over \$1 billion. Shelby County received over 80% of the total revenue from travelers in the 21 counties and ranked second in the state for expenditure receipts.



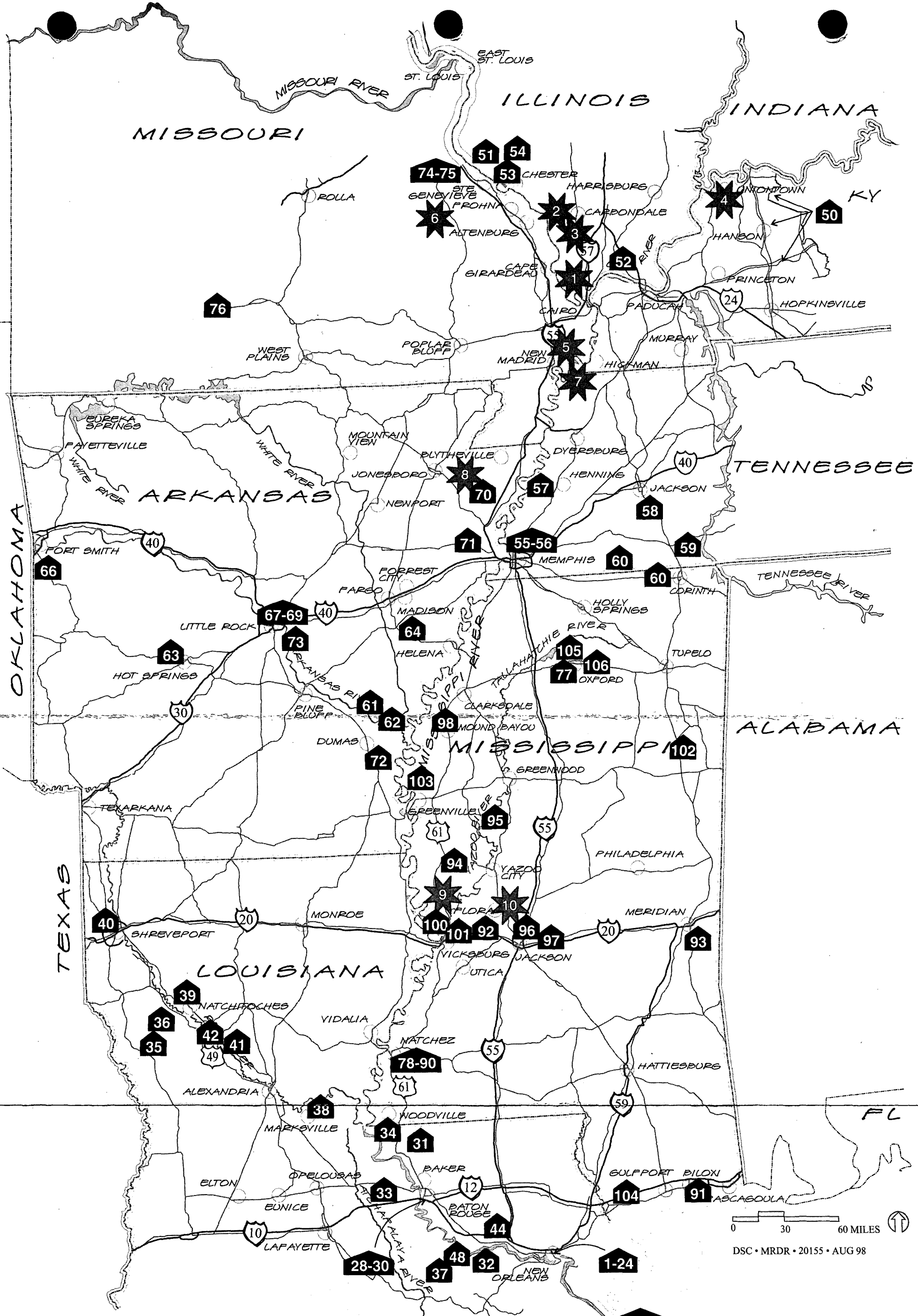
**APPENDIXES
BIBLIOGRAPHY
STUDY TEAM**



APPENDIX A: NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS

The National Natural Landmark (NNL) program was established by the secretary of the interior in 1962 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The purpose of establishing the program was to identify and encourage the preservation of the full range of geological and ecological features that represent nationally significant examples of the nation's natural heritage. National natural landmarks can be on either public or private land. Landowners must indicate consent for designation of a national natural landmark on their property. Designation of a national natural landmark is not a federal land withdrawal, it does not change ownership, it does not dictate federal activity, and it does not guarantee public access. It is the designation of a significant feature of the nation's natural heritage.

| NAME | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | DESCRIPTION |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Horseshoe Lake Natural Preserve | Alexander County, Illinois | State | Natural preserve contains diverse aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna and mature stands of bald cypress. The site is on the migration corridor of many waterfowl as well as being an overwintering area for thousands of Canada geese. |
| Little Grand Canyon Area | Jackson County, Illinois | Federal | An exceptional example of a large box canyon with vertical overhanging walls and contains a great diversity of ecosystems, including sandstone outcrops and overhangs, ravine slope forest, dry site oak-hickory forest, and hill prairies. The ravine is nationally known as a seasonal haven for a great variety of snakes that hibernate there. |
| Fults Hills Prairie Nature Preserve | Monroe County, Illinois | State | This nature preserve contains the largest complex of high-quality undisturbed loess hill prairies along the Mississippi River in Illinois, including the largest single prairie opening. |
| Giant City Geologic Area (In Gicant City State Park) | Union County, Illinois | State | This area is an exceptional example of gravity sliding, consisting of massive joint-bounded sandstone blocks of Pennsylvania Age. Rich flora include zeric woods and oak/hickory forest. |
| Henderson Sloughs | Uniontown, Kentucky | Federal | One of the largest wetlands remaining in Kentucky. It is an important habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. It was also the home of John James Audobon. |
| Mark Twain and Cameron Caves | Marion County, Missouri | Private | Two caves on either side of a small valley, Cave Hollow, are exceptionally good examples of the maze type of cavern development. |
| Big Oak Tree (In Big Oak Tree State Park) | Southeast of East Prairie, Missouri | State | This area is the only sizable tract of essentially virgin wet-mesic bottomland habitat. |

| NAME | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | DESCRIPTION |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Pickle Springs | St. Genevieve County, Missouri | State and Private | A deep, forested gorge containing one of the finest Pleistocene relict habitats in Missouri. It supports many relict herbaceous plant species, including one rare moss of tropical affinity and several plant species characteristic of the Appalachian Mountains. |
| Reelfoot Lake | Lake County, Tennessee | State | Contains water lily glades, cypress swamps, sawgrass jungles, and scattered bodies of open water formed in the winter of 1811-12 as a result of the New Madrid earthquake. The site contains domes, sunken lands, fissures, sinks, sand blows, and extensive landslides. |
| Big Lake Natural Area | Mississippi County, Arkansas | Federal | This natural area contains a significant amount of virgin timber and a mix of southern, midwestern, and Ozark flora, and supports several endangered bird species. |
| Green Ash-Overcup Oak-Sweetgum Research Natural Area (In Delta National Forest) | Sharkey County, Mississippi | Federal | The area contains three very rare remnants of virgin bottomland hardwood forest in the Mississippi River Delta Region. Some of the oldest sweetgum stands are 250-300 years old. |
| Mississippi Petrified Forest | Flora, Mississippi | Private | This area contains petrified remains of sequoia, maple, fir, birch, spurge and other trees deposited millions of years ago by as the result of a catastrophic event and eventually uncovered through processes of erosion. |



-  National Natural Landmarks
-  National Historic Landmarks

*Lower Mississippi
Delta Region*

ON MICROFILM

HERITAGE STUDY

**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS**

APPENDIX B: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The National Park Service conducts the National Historic Landmarks Program to identify, designate, recognize, and protect buildings, structures, sites, and objects of national significance. These properties commemorate and illustrate the history and culture of the United States. This section explains how the secretary of the interior selects these properties, how they are recognized and protected, and includes a list of the national historic landmarks found in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region study area.

Landmark designation offers advantages to owners who wish to preserve their properties. It aids planning by government agencies, private organizations, and individuals because it is the primary federal means of weighing the national significance of historic properties.

The National Park Service conducts the program for the secretary of the interior. It is a cooperative endeavor of government agencies, professionals, and independent organizations sharing knowledge with the National Park Service and working jointly to identify and preserve national historic landmarks. The Park Service also offers advice and assistance to owners of landmarks. The program is an important aid to the preservation of many outstanding historic places that are not in the national park system.

Designation of National Historic Landmarks

Landmarks are identified by theme and special studies prepared or overseen by NPS professionals. Nominations for designation are then evaluated by the national park system advisory board, a committee of scholars and other citizens. The advisory board recommends properties that should be designated to the secretary;

however, decisions on designations rest with the secretary.

Criteria of National Significance

The following criteria are prescribed for evaluating properties for designation as national historic landmarks. The national park system advisory board applies them in reviewing nominations and in preparing recommendations to the secretary. Studies leading to designation are prepared by historians, archeologists, and anthropologists familiar with the broad range of the nation's historic and prehistoric sites and themes. The criteria establish the qualitative framework in which comparative analysis of historic properties takes place.

Specific Criteria of National Significance

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. They are properties that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (1) That area associated with *events* that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

(2) That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

(3) That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

(4) That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(5) That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant

individual recognition but collectively compose and entity of exceptional historical historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

(6) That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light on periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

Following is a table of national historic landmarks and a table of historic districts found in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region study area.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

| NO. | NAME | LOCATION | DATE LISTED |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 46 | Acadian House | St. Martinville, St. Martin Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 1 | The Cabildo | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 10/09/60 |
| 2 | Cable (George Washington) House | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 12-29/62 |
| 3 | Cabot (USS) | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 06/29/90 |
| 42 | Chopin (Kate) House | Cloutierville, LA | 04/19/93 |
| 31 | The Courthouse and Lawyers' Row | Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 4 | Delta Queen (River Steamboat) | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 06/29/89 |
| 5 | Deluge (Fire Fighting Tug) | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 06/30/89 |
| 6 | James H. Dillard Home | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 12/02/74 |
| 32 | Evergreen Plantation | Wallace, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA | 04/27/92 |
| 25 | Fort de la Boulaye | Plaquemines Parish, LA | 10/09/60 |
| 26 | Fort Jackson | Plaquemines Parish, LA | 12/19/60 |
| 35 | Fort Jesup | Sabine Parish, LA | 07/04/61 |
| 27 | Fort St. Philip | Plaquemines Parish, LA | 12/19/60 |
| 7 | Gallier Hall | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 8 | Hallier House | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 9 | Garden District | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 10 | Herman-Grima House | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 49 | Homeplace Plantation House | St. Charles Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 11 | Jackson Square | Orleans Parish, LA | 10/09/60 |
| 29 | USS Kidd | Baton rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA | 01/14/86 |
| 12 | Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 36 | Los Adaes | Robeline, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana | 06/23/86 |
| 13 | Louisiana State Bank Building | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/04/83 |
| 30 | Louisiana State Capitol | Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA | 12/17/82 |
| 14 | Madame John's Legacy | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 37 | Madewood Plantation House | Assumption Parish, LA | 05/04/83 |
| 38 | Marksville Prehistoric Indian Site | Avoyelles Parish, LA | 07/19/64 |
| 15 | Mayor Girod House | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 39 | Natchitoches Historic District | Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, LA | 04/16/84 |
| 16 | New Orleans Cotton Exchange Building | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 12/22/77 |
| 48 | Oak Alley Plantation | Vacherie, St. James Parish, LA | 12/02/74 |
| 28 | Old Louisiana State Capitol | Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 33 | Parlange Plantation House | Pointe Coupee Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |

| NO. | NAME | LOCATION | DATE LISTED |
|-----|---|--|-------------|
| 17 | Pontalba Buildings | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 34 | Port Hudson | Port Hudson, East Feliciana Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 47 | Poverty Point | West Carroll Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 18 | The Presbytere | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 04/15/70 |
| 44 | San Francisco Plantation House | Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 45 | Shadows-on-the-Teche | New Iberia, Iberia Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 40 | Shreveport Waterworks Pumping Station | Shreveport, Caddo Parish, LA | 12/17/82 |
| 19 | St. Mary's Assumption Church | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 20 | St. Patrick's Church | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 21 | United States Courthouse | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 12/02/74 |
| 22 | United States Mint, New Orleans Branch | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 05/15/75 |
| 23 | Ursuline Convent | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 10/09/60 |
| 24 | Vieux Carre Historic District | New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA | 12/21/65 |
| 43 | Edward Douglass White House | LaFourche Parish, LA | 12/08/76 |
| 41 | Yucca Plantation | Melrose, Natchitoches Parish, LA | 05/30/74 |
| 50 | Green River Shell middens Archeological District | Henderson, McLean, Muhlenberg Counties, KY | 05/05/94 |
| 51 | Fort De Chartres | Fort Chartres, Randolph County, IL | 10/09/60 |
| 52 | Kincaid Site | Massac and Pope Counties, IL | 07/19/64 |
| 53 | Pierre Menard House | Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Randolph County, IL | 04/15/70 |
| 54 | Modoc Rock Shelter | Modoc, Randolph County, IL | 01/20/61 |
| 55 | Beale Street Historic District | Memphis, Shelby County, TN | 05/23/66 |
| 56 | Chucallissa Site | Memphis, Shelby County, TN | 04/19/94 |
| 57 | Fort Pillow | Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County, TN | 05/30/74 |
| 58 | Pinson Mounds | Pinson, Madison County, TN | 01/29/64 |
| 59 | Shiloh Indian Mounds Site | Hardin County, TN | 05/05/89 |
| 60 | Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites (Also in Mississippi) | Corinth, Mississippi, and Hardeman, TN | 05/06/91 |
| 61 | Arkansas Post | Gillett, Arkansas County, AR | 10/09/60 |
| 63 | Bathhouse Row | Hot Springs, Garland County, AR | 05/28/87 |
| 64 | Beginning Point of the Louisiana Purchase Land Survey | Lee, Phillips, and Monroe Counties, AR | 04/19/93 |
| 65 | Camden Expedition Sites | Clark, Cleveland, Grant, Hempstead, Nevada, Ouachita, and Pulaski Counties, AR | 04/19/94 |
| 66 | Fort Smith | Fort Smith, Sebastian County, AR | 12/19/60 |
| 67 | Little Rock Central High School | Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR | 05/20/82 |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NO. | NAME | LOCATION | DATE LISTED |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 62 | Menard-Hodges Site | Nady, Desha County, AR | 04/11/89 |
| 70 | Nodena Site | Mississippi County, AR | 02/19/64 |
| 71 | Parkin Indian Mound | Cross County, AR | 07/19/64 |
| 68 | Joseph Taylor Robinson House | Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR | 10/12/94 |
| 72 | Rohwer Relocation Center Cemetery | Desha County, AR | 07/06/92 |
| 73 | Toltec Mounds Site | Lonoke County, AR | 06/02/78 |
| 69 | The Old Statehouse | Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR | 05/00/98 |
| 74 | Louis Bolduc House | Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County, MO | 04/15/70 |
| 75 | Ste. Genevieve Historic District | Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County, MO | 10/09/60 |
| 76 | Laura Ingalls Wilder House | Mansfield, Wright County, MO | 07/17/91 |
| 77 | Ammadelle | Oxford, Lafayette County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 78 | Anna Site | Adams County, MS | 09/14/93 |
| 79 | Arlington | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 80 | Auburn | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 91 | Beauvoir | Biloxi, Harrison County, MS | 11/07/73 |
| 92 | Champion Hill Battlefield | Hinds County, MS | 05/05/77 |
| 81 | Commercial Bank and Banker's House | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 82 | Dunleith | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 12/02/74 |
| 83 | Emerald Mound Site | Adams County, MS | 12/20/89 |
| 78 | William Faulkner House | Oxford, Lafayette County, MS | 05/23/68 |
| 84 | Grand Village of the Natchez | Adams County, MS | 07/19/64 |
| 93 | Highland Park Dentzel Carosel | Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS | 02/27/87 |
| 94 | Holly Bluff Site | Yazoo County, MS | 07/19/64 |
| 85 | House on Ellicott's Hill | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 95 | Jaketown Site | Belzoni, Humphrey's County, MS | 12/14/90 |
| 79 | Lucius Q. C. Lamar House | Oxford, Lafayette County, MS | 05/15/75 |
| 86 | Longwood | Adams County, MS | 12/16/69 |
| 87 | Melrose | Natachez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 96 | Mississippi Governor's Mansion | Jackson, Hinds County, MS | 04/24/75 |
| 88 | Monmouth | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 06/07/88 |
| 98 | I.T. Montgomery House | Mound Bayou, Bolivar County, MS | 05/11/76 |
| 99 | Oakland Memorial Chapel | Alcorn, Claiborne County, MS | 05/11/76 |
| 97 | Old Mississippi State Capitol | Jackson, Hinds County, MS | 12/14/90 |
| 100 | Pemberton's Headquarters | Vicksburg, Warren County, MS | 12/08/76 |
| 104 | Rocket Propulsion Test Complex | Hancock County, MS | 10/03/85 |
| 89 | Rosalie | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 01/19/89 |

APPENDIXES / BIBLIOGRAPHY / STUDY TEAM

| NO. | NAME | LOCATION | DATE LISTED |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 60 | Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites (Also in Tennessee) | Corinth, MS | 05/06/91 |
| 90 | Stanton Hall | Natchez, Adams County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 101 | Warren County Courthouse | Vicksburg, Warren County, MS | 05/23/68 |
| 102 | Waverly | Clay County, MS | 05/30/74 |
| 103 | Winterville Site | Greenville, Washington County, Ms | 09/14/93 |

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Batesville East Main Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Batesville, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Walnut Street Historic District | Rogers, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Gypsy Camp Historic District | Siloam Springs, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Bentonville West Central Avenue Historic District | Bentonville, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Rogers Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Rogers, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Bentonville Third Street Historic District | Bentonville, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District | Siloam Springs, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Carl's Addition Historic District | Siloam Springs, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Eureka Springs Historic District | Eureka Springs, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Eureka Springs Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Eureka Springs, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Petit Jean State Park--Cedar Falls Trail Historic District | Winrock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Petit Jean State Park--Lake Bailey-Roosevelt Lake Historic District | Winrock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| West Washington Avenue Historic District | Jonesboro, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Van Buren Historic District | Van Buren, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Charlotte Street Historic District | Fordyce, AR | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Monticello North Main Street Historic District | Monticello, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Gray Spring Recreation Area--Forest Service Road 1003 Historic District | Cass, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District | Hot Springs, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Klein, George, Tourist Court Historic District | Hot Springs, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Camp Clearfork Historic District | Crystal Springs, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Forest Service Headquarters Historic District | Hot Springs, AR | Event |
| Hot Springs Railroad Warehouse Historic District | Hot Springs, AR | Event |
| Washington Historic District | Washington, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Washington Street Historic District | Hope, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| North Elm Street Historic District | Hope, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Batesville Commercial Historic District | Batesville, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Batesville East Main Historic District | Batesville, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Batesville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Batesville, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Calico Rock Historic District | Calico Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Calico Rock Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Calico Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Pine Bluff Fifth Avenue Historic District | Pine Bluff, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Clover Bend Historic District | Clover Bend, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Lonoke Downtown Historic District | Lonoke, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Rush Historic District | Yellville, AR | Event architecture, information potential |
| Hale Avenue Historic District | Osceola, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Holly Grove Historic District | Holly Grove, AR | Event |
| Lick Skillet Railroad Work Station Historic District | Brinkley, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Big Buffalo Valley Historic District | Ponca, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Parker--Hickman Farm Historic District | Erbie, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Dr. Hudson Sanitarium Agricultural Building Historic District | Jasper, AR | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Camp Ouachita Girl Scout Camp Historic District | Paron, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Perry Street Historic District | Helena, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Beech Street Historic District | Helena, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Cherry Street Historic District | Helena, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Russellville Downtown Historic District | Russellville, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Old Statehouse Square Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| MacArthur Park Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Governor's Mansion Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Marshall Square Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Governor's Mansion Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Little Rock, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Hillcrest Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hillcrest Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Little Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Argenta Historic District | North Little Rock, AR | Event |
| South Main Street Apartments Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Central High School Neighborhood Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Central High School Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Little Rock, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Railroad Call Historic District | Little Rock, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Fort Smith's Belle Grove Historic District | Fort Smith, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| West Garrison Avenue Historic District | Fort Smith, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hardy Downtown Historic District | Hardy, AR | Architecture/engineering |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Mirror Lake Historic District | Fiftysix, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Sugarloaf Fire Tower Historic District | Calico Rock, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Shiloh Historic District | Springdale, AR | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Washington-Willow Historic District | Fayetteville, AR | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Mount Nord Historic District | Fayetteville, AR | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Devil's Den State Park Historic District | Winslow, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Twin Bridges Historic District | Morrow, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Lake Wedington Historic District | Savoy, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Washington--Willow Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Fayetteville, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Wilson Park Historic District | Fayetteville, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Doniphan Lumber Mill Historic District | Doniphan, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Judsonia Community Building Historic District | Judsonia, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Wright, Jim, Farmstead Historic District | Bald Knob, AR | Architecture/engineering |
| Walker Homestead Historic District | Garner, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Spring Lake Recreation Area Historic District | Stafford, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Cairo Historic District | Cairo, AR | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| West Walnut Street Historic District | Carbondale, AR | Person, architecture/engineering |
| University of Illinois Experimental Dairy Farm Historic District | Urbana, AR | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Golconda Historic District | Golconda, IL | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| French Colonial Historic District | Prairie du Rocher, IL | Event architecture, information potential |
| Red Bud Historic District | Red Bud, IL | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Sparta Historic District | Sparta, IL | Architecture/engineering |
| Main Street Historic District | Murray, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Hopkinsville Residential Historic District | Hopkinsville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hopkinsville Warehouse Historic District | Hopkinsville, KY | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Hopkinsville Commercial Historic District | Hopkinsville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| East 7th Street Historic District | Hopkinsville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hopkinsville Residential Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Hopkinsville, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Alumni--Latham--Mooreland Historic District | Hopkinsville, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Old Hickman Historic District | Hickman, KY | Event architecture, information potential |
| Buchanan Street Historic District | Hickman, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Alves Historic District | Henderson, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Main Street Historic District | Henderson, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|--------------------|---|
| South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District | Henderson, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Dawson Springs Historic District | Dawson Springs, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hanson Historic District | Hanson, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Madisonville Commercial Historic District | Madisonville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Main Street Historic District | Madisonville, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Old Eddyville Historic District | Eddyville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Greenville Commercial Historic District | Greenville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Main Street Historic District | Greenville, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| South Cherry Street Historic District | Greenville, KY | Architecture/engineering |
| Allensville Historic District | Allensville, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Elkton Commercial Historic District | Elkton, KY | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Cadiz Downtown Historic District | Cadiz, KY | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Providence Commercial Historic District | Providence, KY | Event |
| Crowley Historic District | Crowley, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Donaldsonville Historic District | Donaldsonville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Marksville Commercial Historic District | Marksville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| DeRidder Commercial Historic District | DeRidder, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Barksdale Field Historic District | Bossier City, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Shreveport Commercial Historic District | Shreveport, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Fairfield Historic District | Shreveport, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Highland Historic District | Shreveport, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Fairfield Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Shreveport, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Shreveport Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Shreveport, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Lake Charles Historic District | Lake Charles, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Columbia Historic District | Columbia, LA | Event |
| Homer Historic District | Homer, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Ferriday Commercial Historic District | Ferriday, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Mansfield Historic District | Mansfield, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Grand Cane Historic District | Grand Cane, LA | Event |
| Beauregard Town Historic District | Baton Rouge, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Roseland Terrace Historic District | Baton Rouge | Architecture/engineering |
| Beauregard Town Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Baton Rouge, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Beauregard Town Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Baton Rouge, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Main Street Historic District | Baton Rouge, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Drehr Place Historic District | Baton Rouge, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Kleinert Terrace Historic District | Baton Rouge, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Lake Providence Historic District | Lake Providence, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Lake Providence Residential Street Historic District | Lake Providence, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Jackson Historic District | Jackson, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Jackson Street Historic District | Winnsboro, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Winnsboro Commercial Historic District | Winnsboro, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| East Main Street Historic District | New Iberia, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Plaquemine Historic District | Plaquemine, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Carville Historic District | Carville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Barataria Unit of Jean Lafitte Historical Park Historic District | Barataria, LA | Event, information potential |
| Gretna Historic District | Gretna, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Main Street Historic District | Broussard, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Sterling Grove Historic District | Lafayette, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Natchitoches Historic District | Natchitoches, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Natchitoches Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Natchitoches, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Normal Hill Historic District | Natchitoches, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Vieux Carre Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Esplanade Ridge Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Central City Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Uptown New Orleans Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Bywater Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Holy Cross Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Carrollton Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Mid-City Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| New Marigny Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Parkview Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Monroe Historic District | Monroe, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Monroe Residential Historic District | Monroe, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Inglewood Plantation Historic District | Alexandria, LA | Event |
| McNutt Rural Historic District | McNutt, LA | Event |
| Crowell Sawmill Historic District | Long Leaf, LA | Event |
| Downtown Delhi Historic District | Delhi, LA | Event |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Fisher Historic District | Fisher, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Chalmette Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park Historic District | New Orleans, LA | Event architecture, information potential |
| St. Michael's Church Historic District | Convent, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Colonial Sugars Historic District | Gramercy, LA | Event |
| Garyville Historic District | Garyville, LA | Event |
| Whitney Plantation Historic District | Wallace, LA | Event architecture, information potential |
| Washington Historic District | Washington, LA | Event |
| Grand Coteau Historic District | Grand Coteau, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Opelousas Historic District | Opelousas, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| St. Martinville Historic District | St. Martinville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Breaux Bridge Historic District | Breaux Bridge, LA | Event |
| Franklin Historic District | Franklin, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Morgan City Historic District | Morgan City, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Division of St. John Historic District | Covington, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Abita Springs Historic District | Abita Springs, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hammond Historic District | Hammond, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Independence Historic District | Independence, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Ponchatoula Commercial Historic District | Ponchatoula, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Amite Historic District | Amite, LA | Event |
| St. Joseph Historic District | St. Joseph, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Houma Historic District | Houma, LA | Event |
| Abbeville Commercial Historic District | Abbeville, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Abbeville Residential Historic District | Abbeville, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Abbeville Historic District | Abbeville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Minden Historic District | Minden, LA | Architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Minden Historic District | Minden, LA | Event |
| Allendale Plantation Historic District | Port Allen, LA | Event |
| Cinclare Sugar Mill Historic District | Brusly, LA | Event |
| St. Francisville Historic District | St. Francisville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| St. Francisville Historic District (Boundary Increase) | St. Francisville, LA | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Poplar Bluff Commercial Historic District | Poplar Bluff, MO | Event |
| South Sixth Street Historic District | Poplar Bluff, MO | Architecture/engineering |
| Sixth Street Historic District | Grandin, MO | Event |
| Big Spring Historic District | Van Buren, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Campbell Commercial Historic District | Campbell, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |
| St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District | Perryville, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Ste. Genevieve Historic District | Ste. Genevieve, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Washington State Park CCC Historic District | Potosi, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Caledonia Historic District | Caledonia, MO | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District | Patterson, MO | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District | Natchez, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Natchez On-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District | Natchez, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District | Natchez, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Woodlawn Historic District | Natchez, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Corinth Historic District | Corinth, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Midtown Corinth Historic District | Corinth, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Rienzi Commercial Historic District | Rienzi, MS | Event |
| Carrollton Historic District | Carrollton, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Market Street-Suburb Ste. Mary Historic District | Port Gibson, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Chamberlain-Hunt Academy Historic District | Port Gibson, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Drake Hill Historic District | Port Gibson, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Alcorn State University Historic District | Lorman, MS | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Stonewall Mill Village Historic District | Stonewall, MS | Event |
| East Enterprise Historic District | Enterprise, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| West Point Central City Historic District | West Point, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Court Street Historic District | West Point, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| West Point School Historic District | West Point, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South Division Street Historic District | West Point, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| East Main Street Historic District | West Point, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Commerce Street Historic District | West Point, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Brandtown Gin Historic District | Prairie, MS | Event |
| Holmes, Mary, Junior College Historic District | West Point, MS | Event |
| Montpelier Historic District | Montpelier, MS | Event |
| Pheba Historic District | Pheba, MS | Event |
| Gallman Historic District | Gallman, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Crystal Springs Historic District | Crystal Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hub City Historic District | Hattiesburg, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Oaks Historic District | Hattiesburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|--------------------|--|
| North Main Street Historic District | Hattiesburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Margin St. Historic District | Grenada, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South Main Historic District | Grenada, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Beach Boulevard Historic District | Bay St. Louis, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Main Street Historic District | Bay St. Louis, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Sycamore Street Historic District | Bay St. Louis, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Washington Street Historic District | Bay St. Louis, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Scenic Drive Historic District | Pass Christian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| West Beach Historic District | Biloxi, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| West Central Historic District | Biloxi, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Harbor Square Historic District | Gulfport, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Spengler's Corner Historic District | Jackson, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Farish Street Neighborhood Historic District | Jackson, MS | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| West Capitol Street Historic District | Jackson, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Farish Street Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Jackson, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Belhaven Heights Historic District | Jackson, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Poindexter Park Historic District | Jackson, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| West Historic District | West, MS | Event |
| Front Street Historic District | Pascagoula, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Sullivan--Charnley Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Lover's Lane Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Shearwater Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Marble Springs Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Indian Springs Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Old Ocean Springs Historic District | Ocean Springs, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Krebsville Historic District | Pascagoula, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Rodney Center Historic District | Lorman, MS | Event, person, architecture, information potential |
| Laurel Central Historic District | Laurel, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Oxford Courthouse Square Historic District | Oxford, MS | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Meridian Urban Center Historic District | Meridian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Causeyville Historic District | Causeyville, MS | Event |
| West End Historic District | Meridian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Poplar Springs Road Historic District | Meridian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Mid-Town Historic District | Meridian, MS | Architecture/engineering |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Highlands Historic District | Meridian, MS | architecture/engineering |
| East End Historic District | Meridian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Merrehope Historic District | Meridian, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Broadway Historic District | Tupelo, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Mill Village Historic District | Tupelo, MS | Event |
| South Church Street Historic District | Tupelo, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Cotton Row Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Four Corners Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Boulevard Subdivision Historic District | Greenwood, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Columbus Central Commercial Historic District | Columbus, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Factory Hill-Frog Bottom-Burns Bottom Historic District | Columbus, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South Columbus Historic District | Columbus, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Canton Courthouse Square Historic District | Canton, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Dorroh Street Historic District | Madison, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Canton Courthouse Square Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Canton, MS | Event |
| East Canton Historic District | Canton, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Keys Hill Historic District | Columbia, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Columbia Historic District | Columbia, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Mississippi Industrial College Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Holly Springs Courthouse Square Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Depot-Compress Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| East Holly Springs Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Memphis Street Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Southwest Holly Springs Historic District | Holly Springs, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Byhalia Historic District | Byhalia, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Harmon Subdivision Historic District | Aberdeen, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| West Commerce Street Historic District | Aberdeen, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| North Aberdeen Historic District | Aberdeen, MS | Architecture/engineering |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| South Central Aberdeen Historic District | Aberdeen, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Aberdeen Downtown Historic District | Aberdeen, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Winona Commercial Historic District | Winona, MS | Event |
| Neshoba County Fair Historic District | Neshoba, MS | Event |
| Philadelphia Historic District | Philadelphia, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Newton West Church Historic District | Newton, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Central Shuqualak Historic District | Shuqualak, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Greensboro Street Historic District | Starkville, MS | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Overstreet School Historic District | Starkville, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Nash Street Historic District | Starkville, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Kramertown-Railroad Historic District | McComb, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Myrtle Street Historic District | Magnolia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Southtown Historic District | Magnolia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Pontotoc Historic District | Pontotoc, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| East Clinton Historic District | Clinton, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Pearl Street Historic District | Brandon, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South College Street Historic District | Brandon, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South Ward Street Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Tate County Agricultural High School Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Southeast Senatobia Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South Panola Street Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Downtown Senatobia Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| College Street Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| North Panola Street Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| North Park Street Historic District | Senatobia, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Blue Mountain College Historic District | Blue Mountain, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Central Iuka Historic District | Iuka, MS | Event |
| New Albany Downtown Historic District | New Albany, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Main Street Historic District | Vicksburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Vicksburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| South Cherry Street Historic District | Vicksburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Harrison Street Historic District | Vicksburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Uptown Vicksburg Historic District | Vicksburg, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Washington Avenue-Main Street Historic District | Greenville, MS | Architecture/engineering |

Appendix B: National Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Greenville Commercial Historic District | Greenville, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Woodville Historic District | Woodville, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Centreville Historic District | Centreville, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Woodville, MS | Architecture/engineering |
| Yazoo City Town Center Historic District | Yazoo City, MS | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Dyersburg Courthouse Square Historic District | Dyersburg, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Gordon--Oak Streets Historic District | Dyersburg, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Troy Avenue Historic District | Dyersburg, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| La Grange Historic District | La Grange, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Somerville Historic District | Somerville, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Petersburg Historic District | Petersburg, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Williston Historic District | Williston, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Trenton Historic District | Trenton, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Bills-McNeal Historic District | Bolivar, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Bolivar Court Square Historic District | Bolivar, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Main Street Historic District | Bolivar, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Western State Hospital Historic District | Bolivar, TN | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Savannah Historic District | Savannah, TN | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Savannah Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Savannah, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| College Hill Historic District | Brownsville, TN | Person, architecture/engineering |
| Paris Commercial Historic District | Paris, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| North Poplar Historic District | Paris, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| West Paris Historic District | Paris, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| East Main Street Historic District | Jackson, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Lane College Historic District | Jackson, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Northwood Avenue Historic District | Jackson, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Lane College Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Jackson, TN | Event, person |
| Bemis Historic District | Jackson, TN | Person, information potential |
| Bemis Historic District | Bemis, TN | Person, information potential |
| Beale Street Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event |
| Annesdale Park Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Southwestern at Memphis Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Annesdale-Snowden Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |

| NAME | LOCATION | APPLIED CRITERIA |
|---|------------------|---|
| Cotton Row Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event |
| Overton Park Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Gayoso-Peabody Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Vance-Pontotoc Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Adams Avenue Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Arlington Historic District | Arlington, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Central Gardens Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Court Square Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South Main Street Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, person, architecture/engineering |
| Stonewall Place Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Madison-Monroe Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South Parkway-Heiskell Farm Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Greenlaw Addition Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Evergreen Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South Bluffs Warehouse Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Hein Park Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Cooper-- Young Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Gaston Park Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Beale Street Historic District (Boundary Decrease) | Memphis, TN | Event |
| Goodwyn Street Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Collierville Historic District | Collierville, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South Street Shotgun Historic District | Collierville, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Beale Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Memphis, TN | Event |
| Shadowlawn Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| East Buntyn Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| Vollintine Evergreen Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| South Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Vollintine Evergreen North Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Vollintine Evergreen Avalon Historic District | Memphis, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| Delmar--Lema Historic District | Memphis, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| South Main Street Historic District | Covington, TN | Event, architecture/engineering |
| South College Street Historic District | Covington, TN | Architecture/engineering |
| University Street Historic District | Martin, TN | Architecture/engineering |

APPENDIX C: U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE LIST OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

| SPECIES | STATE (S) | STATUS |
|---|--|--------|
| Acronshell, southern (<i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Bat, Indiana (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Bat, Ozark big-eared (<i>Plecotus townsendii ignes</i>) | Arkansas, Missouri | E |
| Bat, gray (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Bat, Virginia big-eared (<i>Plecotus townsendii virginianus</i>) | Kentucky | E |
| Bear, Louisiana black (<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Beetle, American burying (=giant carrion) (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>) | Arkansas | E |
| Butterfly, Karner blue (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) | Illinois | E |
| Cavefish, Ozark (<i>Amblyopsis rosae</i>) | Arkansas, Missouri, | E |
| Chub, slender (<i>Erimystax (=Hybopsis) cahni</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Chub, spotfin (=turquoise shiner) (<i>Cyprinella (=Hybopsis) monacha</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Crayfish, cave [no common name] (<i>Cambarus aculabrum</i>) | Arkansas | E |
| Crayfish, cave [no common name] (<i>Cambarus zophonastes</i>) | Arkansas | E |
| Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) | Kentucky | E |
| Clubshell, black (=Curtus' mussel) (<i>Pleurobema curtum</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Clubshell, ovate (<i>Pleurobema perovatum</i>) | Mississippi, Tennessee | E |
| Clubshell, southern (<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>) | Mississippi, Tennessee | E |
| Combshell, southern (=penitent mussel) (<i>Epioblasma penita</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Combshell, upland (<i>Epioblasma metastriata</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Crayfish, Nashville (<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Crane, Mississippi sandhill (<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Dace, blackside (<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>) | Tennessee, Kentucky | T |
| Darter, amber (<i>Percina antesella</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Darter, bayou (<i>Etheostoma rubrum</i>) | Mississippi | T |
| Darter, bluemark (=jewel) (<i>Etheostoma (Doration) sp.</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Darter, boulder (Elk River) (<i>Etheostoma wapiti</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Darter, duskytail (<i>Etheostoma (Catonotus) sp.</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Darter, leopard (<i>Percina pantherina</i>) | Arkansas | T |

| SPECIES | STATE (S) | STATUS |
|---|---|--------|
| Darter, Niangua (<i>Etheostoma nianguae</i>) | Missouri | E |
| Darter, relict (<i>Etheostoma (Catonotus) chienense</i>) | Kentucky | E |
| Darter, slackwater (<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Darter, snail (<i>Percina tanasi</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Dragonfly, Hine's emerald (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) | Illinois | E |
| Eagle, bald (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, | T |
| Elktoe, Appalachian (<i>Alasmidonta raveneliana</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Falcon, American peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) | Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Fatmucket, Arkansas (<i>Lampsilis powelli</i>) | Arkansas | T |
| Heelsplitter, inflated (<i>Potamilus inflatus</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Kidneyshell, triangular (<i>Ptychobranthus greeni</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Lampmussel, Alabama (<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Loggerperch, Conasauga (<i>Percina jenkinsi</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Manatee, West Indian (=Florida) (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Madtom, Neosho (<i>Noturus placidus</i>) | Missouri | T |
| Madtom, Smoky (<i>Noturus baileyi</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Madtom, pygmy | Tennessee | E |
| Madtom, yellowfin (<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Marstonia (snail), royalobese (<i>Pyrgulopsis (=Marstonia ogmoraphe)</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Moccasinshell, Alabama (<i>Medionidus acutissimus</i>) | Tennessee, Mississippi | T |
| Moccasinshell, Coosa (<i>Medionidus parvulus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Mucket, orange-nacre (<i>Lampsilis perovalis</i>) | Mississippi | T |
| Mussel, ring pink (=golf stick pearly) (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>) | Tennessee, Kentucky | E |
| Mussel, winged mapleleaf (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>) | Tennessee, Kentucky | E |
| Pearlshell, Louisiana (<i>Margaritifera hembeli</i>) | Louisiana | T |
| Pearlymussel, Higgins' eye | Illinois, Missouri | E |
| Pearlymussel, orange-foot pimple back (<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>) | Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearlymussel, pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Pearlymussel, Cumberland bean (<i>Villosa trabalis</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearlymussel, cracking (<i>Hemistena lata</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearlymussel, Curtis' (<i>Epioblasma (=Dysommia) florentina curtisi</i>) | Arkansas, Missouri | E |

Appendix C: U. S. Fish and Wildlife List of Endangered Species

| SPECIES | STATE (S) | STATUS |
|---|--|--------|
| Pearl mussel, dromdary (<i>Dromus dromas</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, little-wing (<i>Pegias fabula</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearly mussel, Appalachian monkeyface (<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, Cumberland monkeyface (<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, birdwing (<i>Conradilla caelata</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, pale lilliput (<i>Toxolasma cylindrellus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, purple cat's paw (<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, tubercled-blossom (<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, white wartyback (<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, turgid-blossom (<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pearl mussel, yellow-blossom (<i>Epioblasma florentina florentina</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pelican, brown (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Pigtoe, flat (=Marshall's mussel) (<i>Pleurobema marshalli</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Pigtoe, heavy (=Judge Tait's mussel) (<i>Pleurobema taitianum</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Pigtoe, Cumberland (=Cumberland pigtoe mussel) (<i>Pleurobema gibberum</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pigtoe, fine-rayed (<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pigtoe, rough (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Pigtoe, shiny (<i>Fusconaia cor</i> (=edgariana)) | Tennessee | E |
| Pigtoe, southern (<i>Pleurobema georgianum</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Plover, piping (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) | Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri | E & T |
| Pocketbook, fat (<i>Potamilus</i> (=Proptera) <i>capax</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi | E |
| Pocketbook, fine-lined (<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Pocketbook, speckled (<i>Lampsilis streckeri</i>) | Arkansas | E |
| Riffleshell, northern (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) | Kentucky | E |
| Riffleshell, tan (<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Riversnail, Anthony's (<i>antheamia anthonyi</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Rock-pocketbook, Ouachita (=Wheeler's pearly mussel) (<i>Arkansia wheeleri</i>) | Arkansas | E |
| Shagreen, Magazine Mountain (<i>Mesodon magazinensis</i>) | Arkansas | T |
| Shiner, blue (<i>Cyprinella</i> (=Notorpis) <i>caerulea</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Shiner, Palezone (<i>Notropis</i> sp.) | Kentucky | E |

| SPECIES | STATE (S) | STATUS |
|--|---|--------|
| Shrimp, Kentucky cave (<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i>) | Kentucky | E |
| Snail, Iowa Pleistocene (<i>Discus macclintocki</i>) | Illinois | E |
| Snail, painted snake coiled forest (<i>Anguispira picta</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Snake, eastern indigo (<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>) | Mississippi | T |
| Stirrupshell (<i>Quadrula stapes</i>) | Mississippi | E |
| Spider, spruce-fir moss (<i>Microhexura montivaga</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Squirrel, Carolina northern flying (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Sturgeon, pallid (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Sturgeon, Gulf (<i>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Tern, least (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee | E |
| Tortoise, gopher (<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Turtle, Kemp's (=Atlantic) ridley sea (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Turtle, green sea (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Turtle, hawksbill sea (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Turtle, leatherback sea (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Turtle, loggerhead sea (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Turtle, ringed map (=sawback) (<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | T |
| Turtle, yellow-blotched map (=sawback) (<i>Graptemys flavimaculata</i>) | Mississippi | T |
| Vireo, black-capped (<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>) | Louisiana | E |
| Woodpecker, red-cockaded (<i>Picoides borealis</i>) | Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee | E |
| Wolf, red (<i>Canis rufus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| American chaffseed (<i>Schwalbea americana</i>) | Louisiana, Mississippi | E |
| Geocarpon minimum (Plant, no common name) | Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri | T |
| Pondberry (<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>) | Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri | E |
| Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) | Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri | E |
| Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) | Arkansas, Illinois | T |
| Cumberland rosemary (<i>Conradina verticillata</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | T |
| Cumberland sandwort (<i>Arenaria cumberlandensis</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Price's potato-bean (<i>Apios priceana</i>) | Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee | T |
| Rock cress (<i>Arabis perstellata</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | E |
| Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>) | Kentucky, Tennessee | T |
| Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) | Illinois, Tennessee | T |

Appendix C: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Endangered Species

| SPECIES | STATE (S) | STATUS |
|--|--------------------|--------|
| Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) | Illinois, Missouri | T |
| Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) | Illinois, Missouri | T |
| Harperella (<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i> (=fluviatile)) | Arkansas | E |
| Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) | Illinois | T |
| Leafy prairie-clover (<i>Dalea</i> (=Petalostemum) <i>foliosa</i>) | Illinois | E |
| Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) | Illinois | T |
| Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) | Illinois | T |
| Louisiana quillwort (<i>Isoetes louisianensis</i>) | Louisiana | E |
| Missouri bladderpod (<i>Lesquerella filiformis</i>) | Missouri | E |
| Western prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera paraclara</i>) | Missouri | T |
| Blue Ridge goldenrod (<i>Solidago spinthamaea</i>) | Tennessee | T |
| Green pitcher-plant (<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Large flowered skullcap (<i>Scutellaria montana</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Leafy prairie-clover (<i>Dalea</i> (=Petalostemum) <i>foliosa</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Pyne's (=Guthrie's) ground-plum (<i>Astragalus bibullatus</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Roan Mountain bluet (<i>Hedyotis purpurea</i> var. <i>montana</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Rock gnome lichen (<i>Gymnoderma lineare</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Ruth's golden aster (<i>Pityopsis</i> (=Heterotheca =Chrysopsis) <i>ruthii</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Spreading avens (<i>Geum radiatum</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Spring Creed bladderpod (<i>Lesquerella perforata</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Tennessee purple coneflower (<i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i>) | Tennessee | E |
| Tennessee yellow-eyed grass (<i>Xyris tennesseensis</i>) | Tennessee | E |

APPENDIX D: DELTA REGION MUSEUM SURVEY SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Introduction

The Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities (LEH) entered into a contract with the National Park Service (NPS) in June 1996. Overseen by LEH Executive Director Michael Sartisky, work on the project officially began in mid-June under the direction of the Assistant Director Elizabeth Chubbuck-Meche along with intern Sara Groves.

Through this association, the LEH conducted an unprecedented study on museums within the Delta Region. A total of 714 surveys were mailed to museum organizations throughout the counties and parishes as defined by the Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives legislation in all seven states: Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. Designed to assist the Park Service in preparing its report to Congress, the survey was used to determine the nature and level of permanent exhibitions that interpret aspects of Delta culture. A short three pages, the questionnaire required participating museums to define the focus of their permanent exhibitions and collections as well as identify: methods of interpretation, space dedication, public availability, admission fees, visitation, operating budget levels, type of location, an proximity to other tourist attractions. To document the museum community accurately, established and mid-sized museums as well as emerging ones were asked to participate.

To accomplish this, Pamela Meister, Director of the Southeastern Museums Conference, and Ester Hockett of the Midwest Museums conference lent support and provided the initial mailing lists. Target sites for each state were then selected by the individual state museum association directors who were encouraged to both update the information and to add any appropriate museums to the mailing list. The

first survey dropped in mid-July with an August 2nd deadline. This was closely followed by a second survey mailing at the end of July to those museums who had not responded to the initial deadline. A postcard was also sent as a reminder of the impending final deadline, August 30th. (Because out-of-state) bulk mail required more time, correspondence within Louisiana was delayed purposely so that the materials would not be received too early. The target sites as defined by the state councils who did not respond by mail were then telephoned personally and the data was collected over the phone. All information was entered into an Excel database and quantified.

Survey Methodology

Surveys were mailed to cultural organizations in the 219 counties and parishes in the seven states bound by the Mississippi River. Defined as the Delta region in the Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives legislation, parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee have been included. The smallest territory is in Illinois encompassing only 16 counties: Alexander, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pose, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Union, While, and Williamson. Twenty-one counties are included in the state of Kentucky: Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Christian, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, McLean, Muhlenberg, Todd, Trigg, Union, and Webster. The portion of Missouri that is in the Delta is composed of 29: Bolinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklyn, Howell, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Genevieve, St. Francois, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Washington, Wayne, and Wright. The 21

counties along the river in Tennessee that were included in the survey are: Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, McNairy, Madison, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley. 45 counties in Mississippi, 45 parishes in Louisiana, an 42 counties in Arkansas round out the Delta geography. Because more than half of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi fall within the Delta, all counties and parishes in these states were included in the legislative definition of the Delta region.

A total of 714 cultural organization were identified in these seven states who either consider themselves to be museums or aspire to become museums. According to the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), the term museum is defined as a "nonprofit institution that is not part of the United State Government; which is organized on a permanent basis for essentially educational or aesthetic purposes; owns or uses tangible objects, either animate or inanimate; cares for these objects; and exhibits them to the general public on a regular basis."

There were 349 museums responded to the survey, producing a healthy return rate of 49%. Due to the geographical distribution defined by the Delta legislation, some states had a significantly higher response rate than others. All states had above or very close to a 50% return. Although only 28 museums were identified to received the survey, Kentucky yielded the highest number of responses with 86% or 24 returned surveys. Likewise, the survey was mailed to 47 museums in Illinois with 30 or 64% participating in the study. Tennessee followed with 56% or 29 museums responding out of a possible 52. 54% or 36 of 67 museums in Missouri returned surveys. Three states, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana had no geographic restrictions. Thus, more museums in these states were solicited; yet they had the lowest percentage of return. 118 surveys were mailed to museums in Arkansas; 53% or 62 were returned. Mississippi had a 44% response rate with 60 out of 136

museums reporting. Yielding the highest number of surveys but the lowest percentage of participation, 107 of the 251 Louisiana museums participated, a total of 43% (see the attached statistical results and individual state profiles for the survey).

Note that to ensure accuracy of response, each state museum association was asked to participate in the project by verifying addresses and providing a list of sites which they felt should be targeted most heavily. Arkansas' list was composed of 42 museums. 32 were contacted successfully; thus 76% of the target sites have been included. In Illinois, 21 out of 31 participated (68%). Kentucky provided 8 names, 5 of whom agreed to take part (63%). 63% or 17 out of 27 were contacted in Missouri. Mississippi had the highest percentage with 84% or 16 out of 19 participating and Louisiana yielded 73% (30 out of 41). Although several individuals in Tennessee were contacted by telephone and mail, the state museum association did not provide a list of target sites. However, those museums who appeared to be most suitable were identified by the LEH and solicited more heavily. Thus, 69% or 9 out of a possible 13 have been included.

The statistics and their implications as stated on the following pages are based upon these responses. Data was divided into several subgroups, namely: 1) all museums with permanent exhibitions; 2) all museums without permanent exhibitions; and 3) listings for museums in each state with permanent exhibitions.

Survey Results — Composition

Classification. Of the 349 organization who responded to the survey, the vast majority classify themselves as either an historic house or site (32% or 113) or as a history museum (31% or 109). 21% (73) defined themselves as cultural heritage institutions, i.e., museums dedicated to preserving the cultural history of their region or of a particular minority group. The museums most apt to describe themselves

as an historic house or site were located in either Missouri (61%), Illinois (40%), or Tennessee (34%). Kentucky (43%), Arkansas (40%), and Missouri (39%) institutions had the highest percentage defining themselves as history museums. In Louisiana, approximately the same number of museums consider themselves to be historical sites (32%) as those dedicated to cultural heritage (31%). A significantly smaller number of museums overall were dedicated to art (13% or 44), general subjects (8% or 29), and nature and science (6% or 22). Although Louisiana reported the highest number of art museums with 13, Kentucky reported the highest percentage with 25% of its participants dedicated to the visual arts. 10% of both Arkansas and Mississippi classified themselves as nature and science centers. Of the 30 museums who reported that they do not house permanent exhibitions, the majority were art organizations (11 or 37%). (Note that although museum participants were asked to choose the one response that best described their type of museum, some respondents selected more than one.)

Public Availability. The average length of time the survey respondents have been open to the public is approximately 23 years. The length of time reported ranged from a few months to 122 years. Of the four museums 100 years of age or more, the oldest institution participating in the survey is the Southern Illinois University Museum which opened in 1874. Of the 18 who were not yet open, most plan to be available to the public within the next two years. The majority of these cultural organization (35% or 117) are open to the general public seven days a week, although the number of open hours per week varies greatly. 23% or 77 responded that they are open for six days and 16% or 54 are open for five. However, 10% or 32 museums report that they are available for less than 120 hours or 15 full-time days a year whereas 23 (7%) museums are open by appointment only. (33 museums or 10% did not respond to the question.)

Annual Operating Budget. A significant predictor of organizational stability, the museum survey respondents' average annual operating budget is \$250,000 or below. Showing a wide disparity, both the lowest and the highest annual budget sizes reported were in Louisiana. The lowest figure provided was \$500 compared to the highest budget of \$10,095,273.

The Institute of Museum Services defines a small museum as a museum that has an annual operating budget of \$250,000 or less. 79% or 275 museums in the Delta region have operating budgets of this size. Thus, according to this definition, over two-thirds of the survey respondents may be classified as small museums. Approximately half (139 or 40%) of these small cultural organizations reported budgets of \$100,000 or less.

Only 23% or 63 institutions may be termed mid to large with operating funds amounting to \$250,000 or above. 21 of these institutions have annual budgets of 1 million or more (8%). Louisiana claimed 8 or 38% of those with annual budgets of 1 million or more followed by Tennessee with 5 or 24%. The state reportedly operating with the lowest funding levels is Missouri with no museums reporting a budget of more than \$250,000. Comparatively, Tennessee appears to have the highest with 42% (10 out of 29) of its museum budgets equal to or above \$250,000, half of which are at a million or more. Arkansas follows with 38% or 20 out of 62 museums responding to the survey have funding levels of 1 million or more. Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi all reported approximately the same percentage of mid to large museums with 25%, 28%, and 28% respectively. Illinois listed only two museums with annual operating budgets of \$250,000 or more.

Approximately half of all the survey participants in each state reported operating funds of less than \$100,000. Missouri had the highest number of low budget participants with 81% (21 out of 36). Illinois also responded with

a large percentage, 77% or 17 out of 30 museums.

From these results, it appears that the museums in the Delta region are the same as museums in other parts of the country in terms of the size of their annual budgets. These figures may be compared to those resulting from the American Association of Museum's most recent *National Museums Survey* published in 1989. According to this study, 38% of museums nationwide report annual operating budgets of \$50,000 or less. 57% have annual budgets of \$100,000 or less and a mere 8% have budgets of one million or more. When museum type and budget size are taken into consideration, the survey concluded that 81% of the nation's museums can be classified as small, 12% as medium, and 7% as large institutions.

Admission. Approximately half (47% or 164) of the survey respondents charge an admission fee. The price ranges from \$0.00 to \$17, with the average price set at \$2. The lowest admission fees appear to be in Illinois with an average ticket price of \$0.59. The highest is Tennessee with an average of \$2.78. Of the respondents who do not charge admission, 8% (15) request that visitors give a donation in lieu of admission fees.

Tourism

Visitation. A grand total of 13,097,433 people reportedly visited museums in the Delta region during 1995. (81% answered the question; 19% or 49 museums were unable to provide a figure.) Approximately half of the survey respondents (53% or 138) reported 10,000 or more visitors. 87% or 226 museums had attendance levels up to 25,000. 74 museums or 29% of the survey respondents reported more than 25,000 visitors. A small percentage, 20% (51) had fewer than 1,000. Louisiana showed the highest single figure, an impressive 4,278,619, partly due to the popular blockbuster Monet exhibition presented by the New Orleans Museum of Art and the popular Aquarium of

the Americas. Arkansas also had a healthy attendance of 3,275,639 as well as Tennessee with 2,573,775 museum visitors. Mississippi reported a large attendance rate with 1,118,931. A wide disparity in attendance levels was reported per institution. For instance, the Aquarium of the Americas in New Orleans, Louisiana, claimed the highest single attendance with 1,042,184. Conversely, only 50 visitors were reported in Sesser, Illinois, by the Goode Barren Genealogical Society.

Locals vs Tourists. It appears that on the average approximately the same number of locals (46%) versus out-of-towners (54%) frequent museums in the Delta region. All seven states reported a slightly higher turnout for out-of-towners than local folks. This appears to be particularly true for rural museums who tended to report a slightly higher percentage of tourists than that reported by urban museums — 53% (76 of the 144 who answered the question) of the rural museums reported that more than half their annual visitation was composed of out-of-towners compared to 40% (33 out of 82) of the urban centers. Likewise, urban museums tended to report a higher level of local participation with 44% or 36 museums citing more local visitors than tourists; 33% or 47 rural museums cited this as happening. And 10% of both the rural and the urban museums reported that their visitation was composed of exactly half local and half non-local people.

Location. Rural organizations comprised the majority of the survey pool: 165 (47%) of the survey respondents described their location as rural compared with 93 (27%) who described their location as urban. The state reporting the most museums in rural environments is Missouri with 78% (28) outside urban centers followed by Illinois with 73% (22). Note that rural does not necessarily equate with small, i.e., annual budgets of \$250,000 or less. While rural organizations accounted for 34% (93) of all small museums, almost half (44% or 72) reported that their annual budgets are \$250,000 or more. Likewise, urban institutions comprised 53% (28) of mid to large sized budgets, i.e. over

\$250,000; yet 70% or 65 are small museums. The largest percentage of urban museums appears to be in Tennessee (34%), most of which are located in Memphis. Of the remainder of the survey pool, another 33 (9%) survey participants describe their environment as suburban. The rest (57 or 16%) are part of an inner-city neighborhood.

Other Tourist Venues. Despite their location, the vast majority of these institutions reported that they were situated within a half-hour's drive of additional tourist attractions. Although nine museums (3%) did not list any additional entertainment venues, a few were in or near to urban centers; thus, the true percentage beyond 30 minutes of such amenities is minuscule; 97% or 340 museums claim at least one nearby attraction. Of these, 94% or 327 are able to list two, and 87% or 305 list three attractions. According to the comments on the survey form, these tourist venues ran the gamut from football stadiums and casinos to national parks, historical sites, and other local museums.

Permanent Exhibitions

Long-term Displays. A permanent exhibition is defined as a long-term, committed display. The length is not confined but left up to the determination of the respondent. 91% (319) of the museums who responded to the survey reported that they do have permanent exhibitions on display in their facilities. Although they do maintain temporary short-term displays, a small number, 9% or 30 institutions, report that they do not have any permanent exhibitions. Mississippi has the highest number of survey respondents without permanent displays, 10, followed by Louisiana with 8 such museums.

Space Dedication Of these 319 museums who do maintain permanent exhibitions, the range of space dedicated to these long-term displays varied greatly. The mathematical average

overall was 6,918 square feet. However, 44% (152) of all survey respondents reported that their total exhibition space was 5,000 square feet or fewer. Approximately half (53% or 81) of these museums with less space were located in rural areas. Urban museums were not necessarily more apt to have larger facilities. Of the 27% (93) who had more than 5,000 square feet of display room, 40 or 43% were in urban environments. Note, however, that 26% or 84 of survey participants did not provide a response to this question.

Stories of the Delta

Themes. Covering a wide range of topics, survey respondents with permanent exhibitions were asked a variety of questions concerning four central themes of particular relevance to the Delta region. Survey participants were asked to identify those themes that relate to their primary mission. With only slight variation, the museums in all seven states appear to focus on the same stories, albeit to a different degree. Although these individual themes are more in evidence in some states than in others, the order of prevalence is the same. When placed in rank order, these stories of the Delta fall in the following pattern: the interpretation of one or more cultural discipline; the culture of a specific minority population group; the struggle between people and political, social, or natural forces; and the Mississippi River and its physical landscape. Kentucky is the only state that does not follow this exact order with more museum exhibitions focused on struggles and less on multicultural groups.

Cultural Disciplines. The cultural disciplines defined in the survey were music, literature, visual art, education, architecture, and history. Within this list, the vast majority of museums, regardless of whether or not they have permanent exhibitions, responded that they focus on history (81% or 283). The next most prevalent type of discipline was the visual arts, which resulted in a 40% (138) response. Education and architecture were both selected

by 33% (115/116) of the museum respondents. Despite the strong perception of a connection to Delta culture, the least interpreted disciplines in Delta region museums are literature and music.

Despite the fact that most museums in the Delta region have one or more cultural disciplines as the core component of their displays, few interpret these disciplines from a national vantage point. Only 84 institutions or 26% report that their displays reflect a national focus. Rather, the intent is apt to be primarily local (54% or 172) or regional (50% or 160) in scope. The state of Tennessee appears to have the most museums telling their story from a national viewpoint (48% or 13) compared to Illinois with the highest number reporting a local focus (64% or 17).

History. For those museums who have permanent exhibitions, 84% or 270 museums indicated history was the central discipline pervading their exhibitions. Within each state, history was selected by 80% or more of the museums despite their location. Illinois resulted in the highest percentage of permanent exhibitions focusing on history, 93%, with Mississippi at the opposite end of the spectrum at 80%. The topics explored in these long-term displays that were most frequently mentioned in the survey (94 comments) were general historical subjects indigenous to the Delta region such as wine-making, prisons, spas, Mardi Gras customs, and voodoo practices. The histories of various ethnic and minority population groups was also a popular subject as evidenced by the comments of 43 respondents. The various groups mentioned on the survey included African-Americans, Native Americans, and Euro Americans as well as Cajuns and Creoles, Asian Americans, Jewish Americans, and the American pioneers. Military history from the Revolutionary War to Operation Desert Storm was the primary focus shared by 36 museums. Moreover, historical figures with a strong connection to the Delta also appeared to be prevalent. These famous individuals included General John A. Logan, Kate Chopin, Jefferson Davis, General George S. Patton,

Edward Douglas White, Alex Haley, and Elvis among others.

Visual Arts. The other five cultural disciplines, i.e. visual art, architecture, education, music and literature, were demonstrated by less than half of the survey respondents. 38% or 121 museums with long-term exhibitions strive to educate the public concerning the visual arts. Kentucky reported the largest number of art museums with 52% (12). Louisiana (48) and Tennessee (13) also resulted in a high return rate, each with a 48% response. From the survey comments, it may be determined that more than half of these museums center on the interpretation of national and international artists in various media, including but not limited to painting, sculpture, pottery, photography, and the decorative arts. Permanent exhibitions composed primarily of the work of Southern artists comprised the displays of at least 28 survey participants. Nineteen museums commented that their displays were of regional fine arts. Note that Southern and regional art are not necessarily synonymous; Illinois or Missouri are not considered Southern although they are defined as part of the Delta region.

Architecture. Yielding 34%, 110 museums with long-term displays reported that they interpret architectural themes. Louisiana museums appeared to be more apt than the other six states to have exhibitions with architecture as a central discipline. Louisiana resulted in a 44% return compared to Missouri with 39% and Tennessee with 33%. These architectural exhibitions appeared primarily to take the forms of buildings of historical significance, such as state capitols, jails, churches, and sites on the National Historic Register as well as homes of famous figures, including Arna Bontemps, Kate Chopin, Elvis, Buford Pusser, Davy Crockett, and various Civil War Generals (49). Specific architectural styles, namely Shaker, French-Colonial, German-Romanesque, Victorian, Greek Revival, and *poteux en terre*, also appear to be frequently interpreted subjects.

Education. Despite the fact that all museums considered their main goal to be the education of the public, education as a cultural discipline is the core component of long-term exhibitions in 105 museum participants (33%). This is approximately the same response garnered for architectural displays. Just as Louisiana appeared to have the largest number of architectural exhibitions, this state also seemed to be more apt to have educational displays (43%). Tennessee and Missouri responded that 37% and 36% respectively of their long-term exhibitions focused on educational subjects. The topics shared on the survey form included the one-room schoolhouse, plantation, and other early country schools as well as pioneering individuals in the field of education.

Music. Undeniably, the Delta region has distinctive musical and literary styles. However, the interpretation of both music and literature does not appear to be a strong exhibition theme in Delta region museums. Only 18% or 58 museums stated that music was the primary subject of their permanent exhibitions. However, this may be due to the fact that history as a cultural discipline also may encompass the exploration of musical topics. Louisiana and Kentucky appeared to be the two states most likely to have exhibitions with this focus (26%). As evidenced by 16 survey participants, the topic explored in these long-term displays that was most frequently mentioned in the survey was the development of little known musical forms such as German folk songs, Native American chants, Ozark music, pioneer songs, protest lyrics, and Mardi Gras songs. Musical styles indigenous to the Delta were mentioned less frequently; however, musical styles, including Cajun and Zydeco (10), Delta blues (9), Jazz (7), and Bluegrass (3) were also prevalent. Also popular, 12 responses related to displays that incorporate musical instruments, such as Indian drums, banjos, pianos, dulcimers, school band instruments, organs, and fifes.

Literature. Regardless of location, few museums responded that one of the main

purposes of their permanent exhibitions was the interpretation of literature. Only 14% or 44 museums answered that affirmatively. Nevertheless, the homes of famous literary personalities figured prominently as architectural exhibitions, such as writer Kate Chopin's house. Thus, this statistic may be somewhat misleading. Louisiana appeared to have the largest number of literary exhibitions (17%) followed by Mississippi (16%). Judging from the survey comments, most literary displays (20) appeared to either detail the work of a single author such as Mark Twain, Ernest Gaines, or Arna Bontemps, or they expounded upon a particular subject, style or period involving several authors, such as Louisiana literature, manuscripts of 1930s westerns, and 19th century literary classics to name a few. The majority of museums who specified that the core component of their exhibitions centered upon a literary topic interpreted one or more local or regional writer. Several museums also identified their library or archive as a long-term display, most of which house publications expounding upon topics related to the museum's mission, natural science, or Mississippi history for example.

Multicultural Displays. Partly due to the country's growing recognition of multiculturalism, more museums nationwide are seeking to open up their exhibitions to incorporate previously overlooked population groups. Over half the museums in all seven states embrace ethnic or minority population groups. A total of 61% or 194 museums overall report that they interpret one or more of the federally recognized minority population groups as one of their main exhibition purposes. Conversely, 140 or 40% report that such cultures are not part of their mission. Of those museums for whom minority population groups are a significant theme of their permanent exhibitions, Native American culture appears to be the most prevalent subject. 34% or 110 institutions focus on Native Americans. The majority of museums whose displays center on Native Americans appear to be located in Illinois (46%) closely followed by Arkansas

(43%); 32% or 101 identified Euro-Americans as a primary subject and 31% or 99 centered on African-Americans. Those museums focusing on African-American are primarily located in Tennessee (44%) and Louisiana (41%) while museums in Missouri have the highest number of Euro American exhibitions (39%). The 11% or 34 who focus on the Acadian (Cajun) culture are almost exclusively situated in Louisiana; however, Missouri and Tennessee also have a few such displays.

Struggles. The interpretation of struggle(s) between people and political, economic, social, and/or natural forces is a main exhibition component for 133 (42%) of the survey respondents. Louisiana and Kentucky have the highest percentages of displays focusing on struggles with 45% and 43% respectively. Tennessee is the least apt to have permanent museum exhibitions dedicated to this topic, with only 24% or seven survey respondents. According to survey comments, the most prevalent struggle interpreted by museums in the Delta region appeared to be the Civil War with 38 museums reporting that they have such displays. The struggle of marginalized population groups fighting to achieve equal status accounted for 26 replies; this struggle included African-Americans, Native Americans, Euro American, Creoles, and Cajuns. The third most frequently identified struggle shared by 22 survey participants was man against nature including hurricanes and floods. Eleven museums responded that their main focus was the struggle against slavery.

The Mississippi River. Despite the river's strong influence on Delta culture, the Mississippi River as an exhibition theme appeared to be the least popular subject for all seven states. Of those museums reporting to have long-term displays, only 23% or 74 museums stated that they interpret the Mississippi River and its physical landscape, including natural disasters and the transformation of the natural environment. However, each state had a minimum of three survey participants reporting the Mississippi

River as its main exhibition focus. Missouri was most apt to have museum displays of this nature with 33% or 11 permanent displays. Contrary to Missouri, Kentucky had the least with only 13% or three displays. The most common interpretation listed on the survey form was the flood of 1927 which is shared by 13 museums. The importance of wildlife, wetlands, and the conservation of nature in general was commented on by nine museums. Likewise, the Mississippi River's effect on the culture of various population groups, namely Native American, African-Americans, Euro Americans, and Cajuns, also appears to be a prevalent interpretation (6).

Permanent Collections

Museum Collections. With 95% or 331 museums reporting affirmatively, almost all survey respondents had tangible objects that they own and/or care for. Most of these museums also housed permanent exhibitions in their facilities. However, of the 91% or 319 museums who reported that they had long-term displays, seven responded that they did not have permanent collections for which they were responsible. This might mean that although these museums actually cared for the items they exhibited, they might be borrowing objects as opposed to owning them and thus had difficulty interpreting the question. The items collected by Delta region museums varied widely and reflected the specific mission of the museum itself. They types of objects identified on the survey form ran the gamut from Egyptian artifacts to taxidermies, Civil War artifacts to ship models, Norman Rockwell paintings to an electric chair, etc. Although history museums, for example, may be more inclined to store documents and artifacts, Delta region museums were not necessarily more apt to acquire one type of collection over another.

Methods of Interpretation. Regardless of whether or not their facilities have permanent exhibitions, all museum participants reported approximately the same methods of interpreting their exhibitions to visitors. The most prevalent

method museums used to engage their visitors appeared to be through the provision of guided tours (83% or 290). Labels and signs are also a much-used means of educating audiences as reported by 73% or 256 museums; 71% or 249 responded that they provide brochures and catalogues to disseminate exhibition information and 64% or 222 present public lectures and demonstrations. Half of the museums (50% or 173) surveyed responded that they include an audiovisual component with their exhibitions. Hands-on displays to interact with audiences were present in 48% or 168 museums whereas an archive or research library is a key method of interaction within 44% or 154 museums. A creative approach to teaching, such as living history presentations were part of only 32% or 103 museum itineraries.

Conclusion

The Average Delta Museum Profile. Each state in the Delta Region exhibits its own individuality, however, from the data collected, a profile of the average museum in the Delta region may be drawn. Such a museum is most apt to be an institution dedicated to history or a

subject of historical value that pertains to a specific site or building. The organization has been operating as a museum entity for 23 years and its collections and exhibitions are available to the general public seven days a week. Operating on an annual budget of \$100,000 or less, this small museum charges an admission rate of \$2.00 per adult. Located in a predominantly rural environment, approximately 10,000 people visit the facility, half of whom are local residents and half of whom come from out of town. At least one additional tourist venue is situated within a 30-mile drive. The museum has permanent collections that are either owned by the organization or on long-term loan that it is responsible for. These objects are on display in permanent exhibitions that are interpreted primarily through an historical theme and provide the viewer with a local or regional perspective. Guided tours, labels, signage, brochures and catalogues as well as public lectures are the predominant means of engaging and educating visitors. While this image may provide a parameter to visualize a typical Delta region museum, each state has its own unique characteristics, particularly with regards to what stories they choose to interpret.

Statistical Results Delta Region Survey: All Respondents

1. Type of institution. Please choose the one that best describes your primary focus:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) Art: | Yes 13% (44) | No 87% (305) |
| b) Historic House / Site | Yes 32% (113) | No 68% (236) |
| c) Nature or Science Center | Yes 06% (22) | No 94% (327) |
| d) History | Yes 31% (109) | No 69% (240) |
| e) Cultural Heritage | Yes 21% (73) | No 79% (276) |
| f) General (Define areas): | Yes 08% (29) | No 92% (320) |
| g) Other (Define Subject): | Yes 15% (54) | No 85% (295) |

- 2. a) Are you open to the public?** Yes 95% (331) No 05% (18)
- b) How many years has the museum been open to the public?** Average 23.7 years
- c) If the museum is not open at present, what is the anticipated opening date?**
- d) When is the museum open to the public (i.e. days and times)?**

01% (03) museums were open 3 days per week.
 03% (09) museums were open 4 days per week.
 16% (54) museums were open 5 days per week.
 23 % (77) museums were open 6 days per week.
 35% (117) museums were open 7 days per week.
 10% (32) museums were open for less than 120 hours per year.
 07% (23) museums were open by appointment only.
 10% (32) museums did not respond to this question.
 10% (33) museums, had hours which varied from season to season.
 12% (04) of these museums with varying seasonal hours were still open 120 hours per year
 24% (08) of these museums with varying seasonal hours were open less than 120 hours yearly.

3. What is your annual operating budget? Average \$356,666

4. If the museum charges an admission fee, what is it? Average \$2.00

5. a) What was your total visitation in 1995 (how many people did you serve on site)?

Total 13,097,433. Average 43,658

b) What percentage were locals? Average 46%

c) What percentage were out-of-towners? Average 54%

6. Check the term that most accurately describes your museum's location:

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) rural area | Yes 47% (165) | No 53% (184) |
| b) suburban area | Yes 09% (33) | No 91% (316) |
| c) urban area | Yes 27% (93) | No 73% (256) |
| d) inner city | Yes 16% (57) | No 84% (292) |

7. List three other tourist attractions within a half-hour's drive of your museum:

1. 97% (340) museums were able to list 1 tourist attraction; 03% (09) could not.
2. 94% (327) museums were able to list 2 tourist attractions; 06% (22) could not.
3. 87% (305) museums were able to list 3 tourist attractions; 13% (44) could not.

8. Does the museum have permanent exhibitions? Yes 91% (319) No 09% (30)

9. What is the approximate square footage of your permanent exhibit space?

76% (265) responded to this question; 26% (84) did not respond. Of those who do have permanent exhibitions, average 6,918 square feet.

10. a) Is the Mississippi River and its physical landscape (such as natural disasters and/or the transformation of the environment) one of the central themes explored in your permanent exhibitions?

Yes 23% (74) No 77% (246)

b) If Yes, please specify.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood of 1927 • Flood of 1937 • Flood of 1993 • Other floods • Artists of Delta Region | Mississippi River and its effect on cultures, including Native American, African American, Euro American, Acadian (Cajun) |
|--|---|

- Importance of Mississippi River for trade and economic development of Delta region
 - Importance of wildlife, wetlands and general nature conservation
 - Plantation life
11. a) Is one of your main purposes to interpret the culture of one or more of the population groups listed below?
- | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| | Yes 61% (194) | No 39% (126) |
|--|---------------|--------------|
- b) If Yes, please check all that apply.
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) Native American | Yes 34% (110) | No 66% (210) |
| b) African American | Yes 31% (99) | No 69% (221) |
| c) Acadian (Cajun) | Yes 11% (34) | No 89% (286) |
| d) Euro American | Yes 32% (101) | No 68% (219) |
| e) Other: | Yes 15% (48) | No 85% (272) |
12. a) Is the interpretation of one or more of the cultural disciplines listed below in #12c a primary focus of your permanent exhibitions?
- | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Yes 93% (296) | No 07% (24) |
|--|---------------|-------------|
- b) Please indicate if this focus is: Note that some museums checked more than one option.
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) National | Yes 26% (84) | No 74% (236) |
| b) Regional | Yes 50% (160) | No 50% (160) |
| c) Local | Yes 54% (172) | No 46% (148) |
- c) Indicate those cultural disciplines which are central exhibit themes. Check all that apply.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) Music | Yes 18% (58) | No 82% (262) |
| b) Literature | Yes 14% (44) | No 86% (276) |
| c) Visual Art | Yes 38% (121) | No 62% (199) |
| d) Education | Yes 33% (105) | No 67% (215) |
| e) Architecture | Yes 34% (110) | No 66% (210) |
| f) History | Yes 84% (270) | No 16% (50) |
| g) Other: | Yes 29% (93) | No 71% (227) |

d) Please give a specific description for each cultural discipline checked above.

1) Music.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musical instruments such as Indian drums, banjos, pianos, dulcimers, school band instruments, organs, fifes • Delta Blues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jazz • Bluegrass • Cajun/Zydeco • Classical • African American spirituals |
|--|---|

2) Literature.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works by a single author such as Kate Chopin • Literature reflecting a particular style or period: manuscripts of 1930's Westerns, 19th century mystery writers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection on a subject such as the Classics, West African cultural traditions • Regional and Southern anthologies |
|--|---|

3) Visual Arts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional art including different medias such as painting, sculpture, pottery, photography, and woodburning • National and international art including different medias such as painting, sculpture, pottery, photography, and woodburning • Exhibits commemorating local and regional heroes and leaders • Southern art displays • Portraiture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art indigenous to specific cultures including Native American basketry, Japanese wood block prints, Egyptian artifacts • Quilting • Art depicting specific lifestyles and ways of life including Native American art, life in New Orleans, Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese life • Art depicting specific eras in time including the Civil War |
|--|---|

4) Education.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a one-room school house with many historic pictures • One-room school completely furnished even to books • History of black education in the Pennyroyal Region County Schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation schools • Pioneers in education • Early country schools • Four-room school house • One-room country schoolhouse located on grounds |
|--|---|

5) Architecture.

- Architecture pertaining to different cultures including Native American, Ozark, French Creole, and Scottish
- Specific architectural styles including Shaker, French-Colonial, German-Romanesque, Victorian, Greek Revival, poteux en terre
- Homes of historical significance and figures including state capitol buildings, jails, churches, National Registered Historic Sites and the homes of Arna Bontemps, Kate Chopin, Civil War generals, Elvis, Buford Pusser, and Davy Crockett
- Home of historical significance for specific eras including slave cabins, plantation homes, Great Depression homes, and Civil War generals

6) History.

- General regional history including wine-making, prisons, spas, Mardi Gras, voodoo
- History of historical figures including General John A. Logan, Kate Chopin, Jefferson Davis, General George S. Patton, Edward Douglas White, Alex Haley, Elvis, Buford Pusser
- Military history from Revolutionary War to Operation Desert Storm
- Farming history including cotton and sugarcane farming
- History of plantation life and of slavery
- History of railroading
- History of various ethnic and population groups including African-Americans, Native-Americans, European-Americans, Acadiens (Cajuns), Creoles, Asian-Americans, Jewish-Americans, pioneers
- Archaeology, Paleontology, Genealogy
- Delta history including regional history, musical history, (Delta blues), drainage districts, steamboats
- Industrial history including petroleum and bromine, diamond, coal, and fluorite mining, aluminum, petrochemical

13. a) Is the struggle between people and political, economic, social and/or natural forces one of the central themes explored in your permanent exhibitions?

Yes 42% (133) No 58% (187)

b) If Yes, please specify.

- Civil War
- Civil Rights Movement
- Man against nature including hurricanes, floods, etc.
- Struggle of marginalized population groups to achieve equal status including African Americans, Native Americans, Euro Americans, Creoles, Acadiens (Cajuns)
- Slavery
- Destructive nature of Mississippi River
- Political struggle
- Religious struggle
- Military conflicts

14. a) Are there any other themes central to your museum's permanent exhibitions not covered in questions #10-13?

Yes 35% (112) No 65% (208)

b) If yes, please give a brief description.

15. Describe the museum's permanent collection by indicating the museum's major collecting areas.

% that has permanent collection with no permanent exhibits: Yes 62% (18) No 38% (11)

% that has permanent collection with permanent exhibits: Yes 98% (312) No 02% (08)

16. What methods does the museum use to interpret its exhibitions to visitors?
Please check all that apply.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) Lectures/demonstrations | Yes 64% (222) | No 36% (127) |
| b) Labels/signage | Yes 73% (256) | No 21% (93) |
| c) Hands-on displays | Yes 48% (168) | No 52% (181) |
| d) Audio-Visual presentations | Yes 50% (173) | No 50% (173) |
| e) Brochures/catalogues | Yes 73% (249) | No 29% (100) |
| f) Guided tours | Yes 83% (290) | No 17% (59) |
| g) Living history presentations | Yes 31% (109) | No 69% (240) |
| h) Archive/research library | Yes 44% (154) | No 56% (195) |
| i) Other. | Yes 15% (54) | No 85% (295) |

Arkansas

Percentage of Response: 53% or 62

Number of Surveys Mailed: 118

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| History | 40% | Nature or Science | 10% |
| Historic House/Site | 21% | General | 10% |
| Cultural Heritage | 15% | Art | 05% |

Annual Operating Budget: Average: \$350,381

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$3,300,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$5,000 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 04 or 08% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 20 or 38% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 25 or 48% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Rural | 52% | Inner City: | 16% |
| | Urban | 24% | Suburban: | 08% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All but 1 reported at least one. Des Arc.

Visitation: Total: 3,285,639 Average: 58,672 Range: 200 to 753,883

Locals versus Tourists: 45% vs 55% Admission price: Average: \$1.15

Permanent Exhibitions: 60 out of 62 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 93% | |
| | 82% History | 22% Art |
| | 27% Education | 10% Literature |
| | 23% Architecture | 02% Music |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Multi Cultural Population Groups: | 60% |
| | 43% Native American |
| | 32% Euro American |
| | 28% African American |

Struggles: 40%

The Mississippi River: 22%

Illinois

Percentage of Response: 64% or 30

Number of Surveys Mailed: 47

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Historic House/Site | 40% | General | 10% |
| History | 20% | Art | 07% |
| Cultural Heritage | 20% | Nature or Science | 00% |

Annual Operating Budget: Average: \$54,277

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$440,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$600 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 00 or 00% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 02 or 09% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 17 or 77% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Rural: | 73% | Suburban: | 07% |
| | Urban: | 13% | Inner City: | 07% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All reported at least one.

Visitation: Total: 432,230 Average: 16,624 Range: 50 to 146,326

Locals versus Tourists: 47% vs 53% Admission price: Average: \$0.59

Permanent Exhibitions: 27 out of 29 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 93% | |
| | 93% History | 25% Architecture |
| | 32% Art | 14% Literature |
| | 25% Education | 14% Music |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Multi Cultural Population Groups: | 61% |
| | 46% Native American |
| | 36% Euro American |
| | 21% African American |

Struggles: 39%

The Mississippi River: 25%

Kentucky

Percentage of Response: 86% or 24

Number of Surveys Mailed: 28

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| History | 43% | Cultural Heritage | 13% |
| Historic House/Site | 25% | General | 09% |
| Art | 25% | Nature or Science | 08% |

Annual Operating Budget:

Average: \$239,485

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$1,350,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$1,000 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 01 or 05% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 05 or 25% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 09 or 45% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Rural | 67% | Suburban: | 21% |
| | Urban | 08% | Inner City: | 04% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All reported at least one.

Visitation: Total: 936,242 Average: 42,556 Range: 300 to 1,350,000

Locals versus Tourists: 48% vs 52% Admission price: Average: \$0.59

Permanent Exhibitions: 23 out of 24 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 78% | |
| | 83% History | 30% Education |
| | 52% Art | 26% Music |
| | 35% Architecture | 13% Literature |

Struggles: 52%

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Multi Cultural Population Groups: | 43% |
| | 26% Native American |
| | 26% Euro American |
| | 09% African American |

The Mississippi River: 13%

Louisiana

Percentage of Response: 43% or 107

Number of Surveys Mailed: 251

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Historic House/Site | 32% | Art | 12% |
| Cultural Heritage | 31% | General | 06% |
| History | 25% | Nature or Science | 06% |

Annual Operating Budget:

Average: \$554,609

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$10,342,460 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$500 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 08 or 10% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 22 or 28% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 42 or 53% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Urban | 36% | Inner City: | 21% |
| | Rural | 34% | Suburban: | 10% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All but 2 reported at least one.
Fort Polk. Newellton.

Visitation: Total: 4,391,768 Average: 47,737 Range: 150 to 1,042,184

Locals versus Tourists: 50% vs 50% Admission price: Average: \$2.00

Permanent Exhibitions: 99 out of 107 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 94% | |
| | 84% History | 43% Education |
| | 48% Art | 26% Music |
| | 44% Architecture | 17% Literature |

Multi Cultural Population Groups:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 70% | |
| 41% African American | 34% Euro American |
| 34% Native American | 29% Acadian/Cajun |

Struggles: 39%

The Mississippi River: 25%

Missouri

Percentage of Response: 54% or 36

Number of Surveys Mailed: 67

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Historic House/Site | 61% | Art | 08% |
| History | 39% | General | 08% |
| Cultural Heritage | 25% | Nature or Science | 00% |

Annual Operating Budget:

Average: \$37,954

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$200,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$700 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 00 or 00% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 00 or 00% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 21 or 81% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Rural | 78% | Inner City: | 08% |
| | Urban | 11% | Suburban: | 03% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All but 2 reported at least one.
Mansfield. St. Genevieve.

Visitation: Total: 222,147 Average: 7,166 Range: 150 to 42,000

Locals versus Tourists: 43% vs 57% Admission price: Average: \$1.00

Permanent Exhibitions: 33 out of 36 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 100% |
| | 88% History 21% Art |
| | 39% Architecture 12% Literature |
| | 36% Education 09% Music |

Multi Cultural Population Groups:

| |
|--|
| 61% |
| 39% Euro American 09% African American |
| 21% Native American 03% Acadian/Cajun |

Struggles: 33%

The Mississippi River: 33%

Mississippi

Percentage of Response: 44% or 60

Number of Surveys Mailed: 136

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| History | 32% | Cultural Heritage | 17% |
| Historic House/Site | 27% | General | 10% |
| Art | 18% | Nature or Science | 10% |

Annual Operating Budget:

Average: \$215,409

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$1,600,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$1,000 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 03 or 06% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 14 or 28% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 27 or 54% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Rural | 38% | Inner City: | 22% |
| | Urban | 28% | Suburban: | 10% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All but 3 reported at least one.
Camp Shelby. Brandon. Jackson is near other venues.

Visitation: Total: 1,204,132 Average: 25,620 Range: 75 to 173,497

Locals versus Tourists: 43% vs 57% Admission price: Average: \$1.31

Permanent Exhibitions: 50 out of 60 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 88% |
| | 80% History 20% Education |
| | 38% Art 18% Music |
| | 30% Architecture 16% Literature |

Multi Cultural Population Groups:

| |
|--|
| 56% |
| 30% Euro American 28% African American |
| 16% Native American 04% Acadian/Cajun |

Struggles: 40%

The Mississippi River: 22%

Tennessee

Percentage of Response: 56% or 29

Number of Surveys Mailed: 52

Type of Museum:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Historic House/Site | 34% | Cultural Heritage | 07% |
| History | 28% | General | 07% |
| Art | 21% | Nature or Science | 07% |

Annual Operating Budget:

Average: \$764,325

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Highest Budget Reported: | \$7,000,000 |
| Lowest Budget Reported: | \$3,200 |
| Number of Museums with 1 million or more: | 05 or 21% |
| Number of Museums at \$250,000 or more: | 10 or 42% |
| Number of Museums under \$100,000: | 10 or 42% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Location: | Urban | 34% | Inner City: | 21% |
| | Rural | 28% | Suburban: | 21% |

One or More Tourist Venues Within 30 Miles: All but 1 reported least one.
Memphis is near other venues.

Visitation: Total: 2,620,775 Average: 104,831 Range: 349 to 820,000

Locals versus Tourists: 45% vs 55% Admission price: Average: \$2.78

Permanent Exhibitions: 27 out of 29 respondents

Stories of the Delta:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cultural Disciplines: | 66% | |
| | 85% History | 33% Architecture |
| | 48% Art | 11% Music |
| | 37% Education | 07% Literature |

Multi Cultural Population Groups:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 52% | |
| 44% African American | 30% Euro American |
| 30% Native American | 07% Acadian/Cajun |

Struggles: 24%

The Mississippi River: 21%

APPENDIX E: AFRICAN-AMERICAN WORKSHOPS

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in December 1996 the National Park Service held several meetings with representatives of African-American communities, organizations, and educational institutions to begin a dialogue to meet the intent of section 1104 of the Delta Initiatives legislation. Section 1104 is summarized below:

Prepare a plan within three years after funds are made available that establishes a Delta Region African-American heritage corridor and cultural center; and a music heritage program with specific emphasis on the Delta blues. This plan would also propose a network of heritage sites, structures, small museums, and festivals in the Delta region.

In August 1995, Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve sponsored an African-American Heritage Workshop in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It was the first heritage workshop held as part of the National Park Service's response to the Delta Initiatives legislation. Over 100 individuals representing various interests in both the seven-state Delta Region and the nation attended the workshop. The 2 1/2-day workshop looked at heritage tourism on a combined seven-state basis.

In December 1996, 27 people attended a one-day meeting in Alexandria, Louisiana, to talk about African-American heritage in Louisiana. Many of the attendees at this meeting had participated in the heritage workshop in Baton Rouge the year before.

Attendees at the Alexandria workshop discussed information that is readily available related to African-American history and heritage in Louisiana as well as sites and resources across the state that are visitor ready

or under development as possible tourism sites.

In March 1997 the National Park Service contracted with Ms. Scinthya Edwards, former director of the Delta Cultural Center in Helena, Arkansas, to conduct a series of workshops in Arkansas, Mississippi (2), and Tennessee. During March and April meetings were held in Forrest City, Arkansas; Yazoo City and Jackson, Mississippi; and Memphis, Tennessee. National Park Service personnel gave attendees information on why the heritage study was being conducted, its objectives, what the study hoped to accomplish, and how they could be involved in the planning effort. Ms. Edwards then facilitated each meeting and initiated a dialogue on African-American heritage in the Delta.

Summary of Workshops

The following was submitted by Ms. Edwards as a summary of the workshops she conducted.

The written word is the only thing that separates us from the past and oblivion.
Merlin the Magician

In 1919 after completing his education at Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington and with only \$2.89, Floyd Brown founded the Fargo Agricultural School in the Arkansas Delta. Brown taught a required weekly 'Class in Common Sense' in which he emphasized the virtues of hard work, service, self-help, pride, thrift, and self determination. No one would disagree with the relevance of Brown's teachings among today's individuals, however, the historical relevance of Brown's teachings, like the myriad other Delta region historical accounts are preserved in isolated communities.

The heritage preservation mandates of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Heritage Study coupled with the African-American Heritage recommendation workshops have served as vital facilitation mechanisms to uncover neglected stories like the Fargo Agricultural School, to educate communities about their rich history, to identify technical preservation resource organizations, and to generate ideas for economic development through heritage tourism initiatives.

The motto of the Fargo Agricultural School was "Work Will Win." Nearly 80 years later as I complete my role within this project, I strengthen my civic convictions from these words and the man. Seeking also to make a positive contribution to history from the wisdom of a Delta resident, humanitarian, female and African-American, I impart the following remarks honed from experiences totaling an excess of thirty years as an artist, educator, administrator, and historic preservationist. It is this professional and personal expertise that guided me to an even deeper level of understanding, inclusion, and diversity throughout the workshops.

Today the Lower Mississippi Delta Region remains a culturally rich timewarp content to remain imbued with inequities and suppression that divided it more than one hundred years ago. The undertakings of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Heritage Study rekindled hope within individuals that struggle to achieve historical accuracy and stimulate cultural tolerance is still a possibility within their lifetime. Few occasions in the course of history are single events or activities of such paramount importance that they transcend their individual value and in turn shape the direction of history. I believe that the African-American Heritage recommendation workshops of the LMDR has this impact.

The merit and structural expansion of the LMDR study do indeed reflect the sum of its parts, of African-American history. These parts are no greater than the whole of

American history nor is American history complete without authentic representation of these parts. This awareness governed the workshops and stimulated inquiry to examine and interpret traditional African-American images. Questions like "What is preservation?" and "Will this LMDR project be constructed as a present or future mechanism to generate African-American entrepreneurial potential?" were integral to discussion during the workshops. The sites, systems, and stories identified through this heritage study will serve as resource venues equipped with historical preservation networks capable of replenishing themselves and rediscovering African-American history as lost, stolen, or strayed relics of the cradle of civilization.

It is important to remember as you read the following report that the African-American Heritage Workshops represent a microcosm of the LMDR story recovery efforts conducted throughout this project. Four African-American Heritage Recommendation Workshops were conducted in Arkansas (Forrest City), Mississippi (Yazoo City, Jackson), and Tennessee (Memphis). The sites ranged from small city grassroot facilities to large city museum organizations. Participants represented diverse backgrounds and interests, including students, educators, artists, heritage preservation experts and enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, organization directors, historians, storytellers, and museum staff.

Initial contact of workshop participants occurred as a follow-up of prior LMDR public meetings. A referral list was used for initial points of contact for workshop participants, however, participation in the workshops was not limited and were open to the general public. A major goal of the workshops was to increase the contribution from and the percentage of African-American involvement in the LMDR heritage study.

The purpose of these workshops was twofold: (1) to identify additional support stories that make the LMDR a region worthy of national

recognition and (2) to place “dots on a map” that represent physical sites where these stories could be preserved and presented. Following the identification of additional stories and recommendations for African-American heritage corridors or trail systems and heritage corridor and heritage/cultural center, workshop participants discussed management issues of these facilities from a conceptual, specific, and community support perspective.

In June 1996, I participated in the story development symposium component of the LMDR heritage study. From this experience I acquired a sense of the types of stories that exist in the Delta. Subsequently I created the following broad group areas for discussion at the African-American workshops. Time limitations of the workshop governed how I selected the broad topic areas found in this report. I felt that they would not receive attention unless they were grouped. The groupings also highlight the gaps within stories not addressed or under-addressed. One of the major story voids is the length of the timeline — what time period should the heritage study address for African-American history in the Delta? Topics that need further exploration also include government institutions, prison systems, medical/ health institutions, all fields of athletics, varied business organizations, maternal/fraternal groups, children, and women.

The successful dialogue and meaningful contributions of the workshop participants reinforce the cultural reality that a large part of the history of African-American communities remains predominantly oral traditions and are reflected in the following combined resource structure areas:

Religion and education are grouped together to stress the important symbiosis between them.

Economic power is thought to only be achieved through Political Empowerment, thus the combination of these groups.

Art and culture highlight the immeasurable success and financial equity achieved by African-Americans in these fields.

More research and exploration of environmental stories told by African-Americans surrounding the land as an influencing force, transportation or flood issues of the Mississippi River and its effect on the lives of Delta residents needs to be initiated or continued. The “Names List” attached to this document establishes the importance of identifying individuals important to African-American Heritage in the Delta. References included here identify information collected for the workshop discussion and should be considered only an introduction to the resources/books/literature available for understanding African-American lives in the Delta.

RELIGION/EDUCATION

This grouping speaks to the vital relationship between religion and education in African-American communities in the Delta. From their role as first educators of an enslaved people to their leadership role during modern-day civil rights struggles, black churches and historically black colleges and universities have been integral to supporting, leading, and encouraging the Delta’s African-American communities.

The following are stories related to the religion/education topic discussed at the workshops:

- Role of Oral History in African-American history
- Terminology used to identify race and/or ethnic origin in the Delta: African-

- American, Afro-American, blacks, negro, colored, and nigger
- Slavery, the Civil War, and racism in the lives of African-Americans from the perspective of victimization or empowerment
- Tell the story of repeated projects that are about and for African-Americans but fail to have valid and authentic inclusion of African-Americans
- Sacred music, blues, and spirituals
- State universities' treatment of athletes (football) and the confederate flag at Ole Miss
- Robert Evans, coach at Ole Miss
- Strong role of black churches within the black community — "cradle role" for babies in older churches
- Architecture of black churches, who designed and built them
- Churches that have been burned (continues today) and have been rebuilt reflect the spirit of survival and dedication in African-American communities — Mt. Vernon church rebuilt on Canal St., Yazoo City, MS
- National Baptist Convention — 1954; progressive convention held in Greenville, MS
- The use of the Bible as one of the first books many black people learned to read (post reconstruction)
- The life and times of L. G. Jordan
- Churches, schools, teachers, and desegregation
- Major Holmes Jr. College

- Oaks Academy
- One-room classrooms established in churches (funding needed to restore classroom house in Yazoo City)
- African-American newspapers
- 1868 Mount Helems Church, Jackson, Mississippi
- Magnolia Cemetery (Helena, Arkansas) and other cemetery sites

BUSINESS/POLITICS

Economic power is thought to only be achieved through political empowerment. This grouping outlines both the political and economic struggles and successes of African-American communities in the Delta.

The following stories were discussed at the workshops in relation to Business and Politics in the Delta:

- Role racism plays in diverting industry away from the black community
- 1930–40' black business district with barber shops, restaurant, dry cleaners, and 13 black- owned banks in Yazoo City
- The Afro-American Sons and Daughters Organization (Yazoo City)
- All African-Americans did not live on plantations during the slavery period; need to explore role of free blacks and their occupations; black brick makers
- The tradition of black soldiers in the Civil War — Battle of Benton, Mississippi
- Rebel flags
- First African-American senator from Louisiana

- Civil Rights struggle from slavery to present day
- Colored/White Only signs — Drink the Colored Water not the Cold Water
- Black Mayors' Conference
- Black sharecroppers and migration patterns
- Black farmers' loss of farmland because of racism
-

ART/CULTURE

- This grouping highlights the immeasurable success, recognition, and financial equity achieved by African-Americans in these arenas.
- The following stories were discussed at the workshops in relation to art and culture in the Delta African-American communities:
- Redo the blues that only portray the traditionally recognized artists — include others as well as young blues players of today
- Jacob Lawrence's Migration Series (Artist)
- Hale Woodruff (Artist)
- Dewitt Jordan (Artist)
- George Hunt (Artist)
- The Oaks African-American Cultural Center has a blues room
- Spiritual/gospel music (The Blind Boys of Mississippi and others)
- Heritage festivals

- 1996 Heritage Festival, Mound Bayou, Mississippi
- Blues and Heritage Festival, Greenville, Mississippi
- Beale Street artistic community, Memphis, Tennessee
- Organized crime within the music industry
- King Biscuit Blues Festival, Helena, Arkansas
- Folk music
- Folkart — quilting

ENVIRONMENT

This topic, the environment and its effect on the lives of African-Americans in the Delta, was under-addressed during the workshops. The stories of black landowners and farmers as well as those who lived on or near or made their livelihoods from the Mississippi River system need to be identified in more detail. Efforts to research this topic will help visitors understand all aspects of African-American life in the Delta.

The following stories were discussed briefly in relation to the environment of the Delta and its impact on African-Americans' lives in the Delta:

- The Mississippi River, Yazoo River, Arkansas River, St. Francis River, White River
- Farming, fishing
- Landownership by African-Americans in the Delta

NAMES LIST

The following list reflects the names of those individuals considered important to African-American heritage in Delta, as discussed at the workshops.

- Dr. David Mathews (minister)
- Richard Wright (author, attended Smith Robertson School, Jackson, Mississippi)
- L.T. Miller (physician)
- Medgar Evers (civil rights activist) - his work and home, Jackson, Mississippi
- Daisy Bates (civil rights activist)
- Ida B. Wells (author, civil rights activist)
- Charles D. Bannerman (community activist, Greenville, Mississippi)
- Smith Roberston (politician)
- William Johnson (entrepreneur)
- Jack Hunt (cowboy white cousin of an African-American)
- Robert Johnson (blues artist)
- Ruffus Thomas (musician)
- Floyd Brown (educator)
- E.C. Morris (minister)
- Scott Bond (entrepreneur)
- John Howard (artist)

RECOMMENDATIONS — SITES/ RESOURCES

- Plantations in Mississippi, including existing stories that authenticate treatment of slaves and the reality of slavery
- Use historical journals as resource material to identify existing stories
- The Oaks African-American Cultural Center (Yazoo City, Mississippi)
- Triangle Cultural Center (Yazoo City, Mississippi)
- Downtown historic district rebuilt in 1905 (Yazoo City, Mississippi)
- One room schoolhouse in church at Yazoo City, Mississippi (needs to be restored)
- Mound Bayou as a total historic community (Mound Bayou, Mississippi)
- Delta Blues Museum (Clarksdale, Mississippi)
- William Johnson House (Natchez, Mississippi)
- Utica, Mississippi
- Jacqueline House Museum (Vicksburg, Mississippi)
- Pinney Woods, Farish Street Historic District, Tougaloo College, Mansion House, Old State Capital (Jackson, Mississippi)
- Jackson State University, Ayer Hall (women's dorm, site of 1970 civil rights shooting)
- Battlegrounds, old slave house used for breeding slaves (Cairo, Illinois)
- Hatison Festival (represents a Juneteenth festival), Illinois
- The trail of the Underground Railroad
- Select sites from all traditional land grant African-American educational institutions

- African-American Museum (Chattanooga, Tennessee)
- Elmwood Cemetery established in 1852 (Memphis, Tennessee)
- National Civil Rights Museum (Memphis, Tennessee)
- Beale Street Historic District
- W. C. Handy Home, Handy Park (Memphis, Tennessee)
- Church Park, Burkle Estate, Mason Temple, Gay Hawk Restaurant and Bar (Memphis, Tennessee)
- Tri-State Defender newspaper, Stax Records, Historic Markers (Memphis, Tennessee)
- Lemoyne-Owen College, Historic Memphis Black High Schools — Melrose, Booker T. Washington, Manassas, Washington Carver, Northside and Frederick Douglas (Memphis, Tennessee)
- Alex Haley House and Museum (Henning, Tennessee)
- Gravesite of Blues legend “Sleepy John” Estes (Brownsville, Tennessee)
- Lane College (Jackson, Tennessee)
- Fargo Agricultural School Museum (Brinkley, Arkansas)
- Centennial Missionary Baptist Church, New Light Baptist Church (Helena, Arkansas)
- Madison, Arkansas
- Isaac Hathaway Art Center at the University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff (the old A&M Teacher’s College) (Pine Bluff, Arkansas)

- Boys, Girls, Adult Community Development Center (BGACDC in Marvel, Arkansas)
- Shotgun houses (Clarendon, Arkansas)

RECOMMENDATIONS — ACTIONS

- Over a 10-year period conduct five LMDR African-American Historic Preservation Conferences, each one at a different site and focusing on different topics. Utilize active partnerships that focus on issues of networking, empowerment, management, research, education outreach, and preservation training.
- Form an advisory council to manage design studies and ensure equity in contracting services involved in the implementation of projects.
- Revisit all existing historical documentation/ interpretations of African-American history
- Structure the utilization of existing books written by African-American as the initial resource reference materials to collect stories within LMDR
- Develop greater involvement and partnerships with black scholars/academic communities
- Explore the possibility of merging museums and libraries to study past documents and history of African-Americans
- Develop opportunities for African-American organizations to conduct symposiums for ongoing development to uncover African-American contributions within American history

- Establish community funding resource centers to address preservation training and resource development
- Fund research projects to develop additional untold or under-told stories of African-American individuals.
- Issue a "Call for Papers" for the 1999 LMDR Conference on African American preservation issues
- Create a network of people interested in African-American heritage
- Develop oral history programs for all sites

APPENDIX F: AMERICAN INDIAN MEETINGS

A vital component of the Lower Mississippi Delta Heritage Study has been identifying some of the elements needed for implementation of section 1104 of the Delta Initiatives — the establishment of a Delta Region Native American Heritage Corridor and Heritage and Cultural Center. The intent of the legislation was to develop creative strategies to preserve heritage resources, provide for visitor enjoyment of the region, and to stimulate the regional economy through heritage tourism. Although it is beyond the scope of the heritage study to make specific recommendations for location of a center, corridor boundaries, or necessary funding, the study does present possible resource combinations for preserving and presenting to visitors the important American Indian heritages of the Delta (see Concept 5, Volume I).

Early in the study process the National Park Service initiated consultation meetings with federally recognized tribes that might have an interest in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region initiatives legislation and heritage study. At meetings in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, tribal representatives were invited to provide input on the important stories and resources of the Delta related to American Indians. In addition to the formal meetings with tribal representatives, tribal members from Cherokee and Choctaw tribes participated in a symposium on the “Stories of the Delta” in Memphis, Tennessee.

Five federally recognized Indian tribes, i.e., a government-to-government relationship that formally exists between the tribes and the United States, are located within the

study area boundaries of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region — four in Louisiana and one in Mississippi. Following are brief profiles of each of the tribes.

LOUISIANA

Chitamacha Tribe

Encompassing 268 acres, the Chitamacha Reservation is located near the town of Charenton, in the Stain Mary Parish of south-central Louisiana. Archeological evidence suggests that Indian inhabitation of the area dates back at least 6,000 years. The tribe has occupied its present location since 1764, though early 18th century French expeditions nearly exterminated the Chitamacha. Historically the Chitamacha subsisted on fishing, hunting, and agriculture and their artisans were adept at basket weaving and metalwork.

Today, the majority of the Chitamacha labor force is employed in the region’s petroleum industry. The Chitamacha were accorded federal recognition in 1917, and in 1971 the tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws. The tribe is governed by a council of five, all elected to two-year terms. The tribal Office of Education operates an elementary school on the reservation, the only Indian school in the state (Tiller 1996 and Kniffen 1987).

Coushatta Tribe

Euro-American encroachment upon their lands compelled the Coushatta, who were

associated with the Creek Confederation of the Southeast, to migrate westward to present-day Louisiana and Texas during the 18th and 19th centuries. By the mid-19th century, the Coushatta were predominantly settled along the banks of the Calcasieu River and Bayou Blue in western Louisiana, where they hunted, fished, and practiced a maize-based agriculture. Increasing settlement of the area shrunk Coushatta lands, but many continued to farm while others sought employment in the burgeoning timber industry.

The Coushatta Tribe of Allen Parish, Louisiana, obtained federal recognition in 1973 and maintain a tribal health center and recreational complexes, an administrative center, a tribal hall, and a heavy equipment maintenance plant on 200 acres of reservation land. Members of the tribe are primarily employed in tribal service programs, the timber and petroleum industries, or at nearby farms, and the Coushatta operate adult education classes, summer work programs, and reading assistance programs for elementary school children. Elected representatives serve on the tribal council.

Jena Band of Choctaws

The Jena Band of Choctaws in LaSalle Parish, Louisiana, are the descendants of a small number of Choctaw who migrated from Mississippi during the 19th century. Many Jena Choctaw labored as sharecroppers during the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1980s an heir to farmland upon which many Jena had labored returned to the tribe approximately 5 acres of land on which the Indians maintained an all Choctaw burial area, White Rock Cemetery. Today, the Jena Band operates a tribal center and

recreation facility, and tribal members are predominantly employed in industry or as farmers and loggers (Brown 1989 and 1990, Tiller 1996, and Kniffen 1987).

Tunica-Biloxi Tribe

Approximately 25 miles west of the Mississippi River, in the Avoyelles Parish of east-central Louisiana, is the Tunica-Biloxi Reservation. The reservation, which encompasses 154 acres, is adjacent to Marksville, the nearest city. Originally two separate tribes, the Tunica and Biloxi united politically in the 1920s and although they speak different languages, both are descendants of the region's Mississippian mound builders.

The Tunica-Biloxi were granted federal recognition in 1981, and the tribe is governed by a seven-member elected tribal council. The tribe today raises several dozen head of cattle and a large segment of the Tunica-Biloxi labor force is employed in the gaming industry. The Tunica-Biloxi's Grand Casino Avoyelles is both the largest land based casino in Louisiana and the largest private employer in Avoyelles Parish. The tribe has been negotiating a 100-year lease with the state of Louisiana to manage the Marksville Prehistoric Mounds Park and museum, a state commemorative area.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indian

The reservation lands of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the descendants of the few Choctaws who remained behind after the tribe's relocation from their ancestral homelands to the Indian Territory

of present-day Oklahoma in the 1830s, encompass seven communities (Bogue Chitto, Bogue Homa, Conehatta, Pearly River, Redwater, and Standing Pine), in eastern-central Mississippi and total 20,683 acres. Historically the Choctaw lived throughout present-day Mississippi and Alabama and subsisted on hunting and agriculture. Following the Civil War, many Choctaw worked as sharecroppers on non-Indian lands. During the 1950s, the mechanization of farming rendered sharecropping obsolete and the Choctaw unemployment rate soared, until the tribe began developing an industrial park on reservation land in the 1970s. Today, the majority of the Choctaw labor force is employed in manufacturing and construction and the operation of the tribe's Silver Star Resort and Casino.

The establishment of the Choctaw Agency on Indian Affairs in Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1918 represented the first federal recognition of the Choctaw living in Mississippi. In 1944 the reservation was created and the Choctaw Tribal Constitution was adopted in 1945. The reservation is governed by a 16 member tribal council elected from the seven reservation communities. The chief is elected at large from the entire reservation.

MEETINGS WITH TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES

Philadelphia, Mississippi

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

The study team met with the tribal archeologist at Philadelphia, Mississippi to discuss the heritage study, the Delta Initiatives legislation, and the Choctaw heritage in the Delta.

The tribal archeologist expressed interest in the project, offered information about the tribe today and requested to be kept informed of the study's progress.

Marksville, Louisiana

The Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana hosted a meeting of the federally recognized Louisiana tribes at Marksville, Louisiana in August, 1996. Attendees included Indian representatives from the Tunica-Biloxi, the Chitamacha Tribe, and Jena Band of Choctaw; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve; and the National Park Service, Denver Service Center. The purpose of the meeting was to initiate consultation with tribes in Louisiana that might have an interest in the Lower Mississippi Delta Region Initiatives legislation and Heritage Study.

Tribal participants indicated their concern that the National Park Service consult only with federally recognized tribes during the study process and that the "true" stories of the Louisiana Indian tribes. They also indicated the need to be honest in telling any stories or presenting any materials related to Native American history in the region. There was a brief discussion of what some of the important stories might be related to visitors.

Quapaw, Oklahoma

In March 1997 the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma graciously hosted an informational meeting on the heritage study at their Tribal Community Complex in Quapaw, Oklahoma. The purpose of the meeting was to gain tribal input on the important stories and resources of the Delta related to Native Americans. Tribal input was also

requested to aid the National Park Service in better defining Indian issues and interests within the Lower Mississippi Delta Region.

Below is a brief summary of the Oklahoma meeting.

There was a consensus among Native American participants that the Delta stories need to be told. All groups, especially the Chickasaw in Mississippi, are involved in commemorating their heritage in the Delta. There are annual walks and ceremonies. Some activities already exist but need to be expanded. The question was asked about how these activities tie into the LMDR project. It was explained that they are a starting point for identifying activities, future projects, and interested parties.

The participation/interaction between/ among tribes in Oklahoma and Mississippi is irregular and occurs primarily with mayoral activities, historical societies, colleges, etc. This interaction needs to be expanded but it will take a lot of effort on behalf of the tribal representatives.

The Quapaw have current and ongoing interest in developing economic ventures in Arkansas. These interests may tie in nicely with the LMDR project because the tribe is in continual search of monetary support through grants, etc.

The concept was raised that the Delta is the "Motherland or Homeland" of the tribes and nations in Oklahoma. During the removal period the tribes brought with them their culture, dance, food, farming techniques, long houses, and much more. The Trail of Tears is directly associated with the land in the Delta Region. While the Trail of Tears legislation only identifies the Cherokee, numerous groups traversed

these removal routes across portions of the Delta. All of their stories should be told, and the Trail of Tears legislation should be amended to included/identify all groups. How can tribes be involved? They can participate in the Advisory Council and with state chapters. The Arkansas chapter was organized in April 1996.

One Quapaw Tribal member stated, "There is a great need to improve and re-do history of Native Americans in interpretation, education, etc." This same member then asked, "How will the information gathered in the study be used? Does it mean funding? If so, immediately or later? What research materials will be developed?"

One Loyale Shawnee stated, "The Shawnee ties to the Delta include warring, trade, and collection activities."

One Quapaw member stated, "The Quapaw were one of the first tribes in Arkansas. Trade was very important, as well as collection activities, hunting, fishing, village sites, etc." The same person also stated, "Oral history supersedes the written documentation. Thus, it should be considered. Oral history projects should be conducted for an accurate picture of tribal ties to the Delta Region." The same person also stated that there are many current attempts to document language and history by all Oklahoma tribes. The same person continued, "The Quapaw are called the downstream people and occupied the Menard Hodges Mound site in southeastern Arkansas." The sites is historic to the Quapaw and that while there is a lack of information about the site and what the Quapaw did there, this doesn't mean information could not be collected from oral history research activities.

A National Park Service representative provided some information about prehistoric occupation of the Delta. Native Americans in 1500 B.C. introduced new things from the south like pottery, sedentism, and certain kinds of plants like corn. By 700 A.D., the eastern U.S. was filled with Hopewellian Culture, a sophisticated culture that spread west to Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and back east again. By 900 A.D. the emergence of the Mississippian Culture was present. Cahokia is the largest such site, in existence until approximately 1300 A.D. Thus, the Delta Region has archeological sites and contemporary sites that all need further interpreted and pulled into the LMDR study.

A statement was made that the LMDR study needs to ensure that the Native Americans' stories that are told and interpreted do not take them back to the "museum Indians." Native American culture and lifeways are ongoing and traditions and cultures have been maintained.

A statement was made that the Removal period affected two generations of Native Americans. During this period tribal and nation members were forced to lose their identity, or at least bury it. After removal, Indians were shunned and shamed. Many Indians remained in the states of Arkansas and Mississippi. Whatever information is collected during this study should be shared with these folks, even though they are not officially tribal members.

The study would accurately interpret that Indian policy was done to Native Americans without Indian involvement.

Not much has been said about Indians in international or national wars, even though

there were many who participated and lost their lives in doing so. Rather, the American Indian was called savage or warrior, and badly portrayed, even in our world wars, let alone the American Revolution or Civil War.

Much Native American history has been lost and needs to be rekindled. The LMDR study provides for this rekindling. The history of these people involves archeological materials, basketry, weaving, beadwork, pottery, oral tradition, the arts (dance and song), ceremony, religion, plant collection activities, and so much more. All of this needs to be folded into the LMDR study.

Things from the past need to be brought into the present and it is the symbolism that is most significant. Bring items in to contemporary ceremonies, arts, crafts, etc.

All the themes identified in this meeting in Quapaw are interconnected and interrelated and should be brought together. These Native American themes interrelate and interconnect with other ethnic groups, activities, themes, and stories that exist in the Delta Region. This is what needs to be told/recommended in this study. No one group existed without interaction with all the others. Settlement, expansion, removal, waterways, overland trails, plantation, slavery, subjugation, exploitation, culture, war, etc., are all related to each other in some way. This is what is important and needs to be told.

Finally, Native American history, use, and occupation of the Delta should be given/interpreted by Native American, not others.

APPENDIX G: RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|----|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Beaver Lake State Park | Rogers, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 2 | Bull Shoals State Park | Bull Shoals, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 3 | Devil's Den State Park | West Fork, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 4 | Lake Fort Smith State Park | Mountainburg, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 5 | Mammoth Spring State Park | Mammoth Spring, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 6 | Withrow Springs State Park | Huntsville, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, baseball/softball |
| 7 | Lake Poinsett State Park | Harrisburg, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 8 | Louisiana Purchase State Park | Near Brinkley, Arkansas | Walking |
| 9 | Old Davidsonville State Park | Pocahontas, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 11 | Village Creek State Park | Wynne, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 12 | Crowley's Ridge State Park | Walcott, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 13 | Jacksonport State Park | Jacksonport, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 14 | Lake Charles State Park | Powhatan, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 15 | Lake Chicot State Park | Lake Village, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 16 | Lake Frierson State Park | Jonesboro, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 17 | Pinnacle Mountain State Park | Roland, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 18 | Queen Wilhelmina State Park | Mena, Arkansas | Walking, picnicking |
| 19 | Lake Dardanelle State Park | Russellville, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 20 | Mount Nebo State Park | Dardanelle, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, baseball/softball, biking |
| 21 | Petit Jean State Park | Morrilton, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 22 | Woolly Hollow State Park | Greenbrier, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 23 | South Arkansas Arboretum State Park | El Dorado, Arkansas | Walking |
| 24 | Cossatot River State Park Natural Area | Wickes, Arkansas | Walking, driving, picnicking |
| 25 | Daisy State Park | Kirby, Arkansas | Walking, driving, picnicking |

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|----|--|--|--|
| 26 | Degray Lake Resort State Park | Bismark, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming |
| 27 | Lake Catherine State Park | Hot Springs, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 28 | lake Ouachita State Park | Muntain Pine, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 31 | Logoly State Park | Columbia County, Arkansas | Walking |
| 32 | Cane Creek State Park | Star City, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 33 | Crater of Diamonds State Park | Murfreesboro, Arkansas | Walking |
| 34 | Millwood State Park | Ashdown, Arkansas | Walking, fishing |
| 35 | Moro Bay State Park | Jersey, Arkansas | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 36 | Red River Campaign State Park | Near Poison Spring and Marks' Mill, Arkansas | Walking, picnicking |
| 37 | Cypremort Point State Park | Franklin, Louisiana | Fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 38 | Fairview Riverside State Park | Madisonville, Louisiana | Fishing, picnicking |
| 39 | Fontainebleau State Park | Mandeville, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 40 | Fort Jessup State Commemorative Area | Many, Louisiana | Picnicking |
| 41 | Bayou Segnette State Park | Westwego, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 42 | Centenary State Commemorative Area | St. Francisville, Louisiana | Walking, picnicking |
| 43 | Chemin-A-Haut State Park | Bastrop, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 44 | Chicot State Park | Ville Platte, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 45 | Audobon State Commemorative Area | St. Francisville, Louisiana | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 46 | Honey Island Nature Trail | Pearl River Wildlife , Louisiana Management Area | Walking |
| 47 | Louisiana Nature Center Trail | Eastern New Orleans, Louisiana | Walking |
| 48 | Winn Dogwood Nature Trail | Winn Ranger District, Louisiana Forest Area | Walking |
| 49 | Rock Canyon/ Rock Canyon Trail | Catahoula Parish, Louisiana | Walking |
| 50 | Louisiana State Arboretum Trails | Adjacent to Chicot State Park, Louisiana | Walking, jogging |
| 51 | Jacobs Nature Center Trails | North of Shreveport near Blanchard | Walking, jogging |
| 52 | Lake Fausse Pointe State Park | St. Martinville, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 53 | Longfellow-Evangeline State Commemorative Area | St. Martinville, Louisiana | Picnicking |
| 54 | Los Adaes State Commemorative Area | Marthaville, Louisiana | Walking |

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|----|--|--|--|
| 55 | Mansfield State Commemorative Area | Mansfield, Louisiana | Wlaking, picnicking |
| 56 | Marksville State Commemorative Area | Marksville, Louisiana | Picnicking |
| 57 | North Toledo Bend State Park | Zwolle, Louisiana | Fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 58 | Port Hudson State Commemorative Area | Zachary, Louisiana | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 59 | Poverty Point State Commemorative Area | Epps, Louisiana | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 60 | Rebel State Commemorative Area | Marthville, Louisiana | Picnicking |
| 61 | St. Bernard State Park | Violet, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 62 | Sam Houston Jones State Park | Lake Charles, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 63 | Grand Isle State Park | Grand Isle, Louisiana | Fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 64 | Lake Bistineau State Park | Doyline, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 65 | Lake Bruin State Park | St. Joseph, Louisiana | Fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 66 | Lake Claiborne State Park | Homer, Louisiana | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 67 | Lake D'Arbonne State Park | Farmerville, Louisiana | Fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 68 | Mermet Lake Conservation Area | Between Metropolis & Vienna on Rte. 45, Illinois | Walking |
| 69 | Saline County Conservation Area | Southeast of Harrisburg, Illinois | Walking |
| 70 | Union County Conservation Area | Union County, Illinois | Walking |
| 71 | Ohio River Recreation Area | East of Golconda, Illinois | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 72 | Pounds Hollow Recreation Library | Southeast Harrisburg, Illinois | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 73 | Kincaid Lake Recreation Area | Murphysboro, Illinois | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 74 | Fort Defiance State Park | Cairo, Illinois | Walking, picnicking |
| 75 | Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area | Cairo, Illinois | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 76 | Lake Murphysboro State Park | Murphysboro, Illinois | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 77 | Giant City State Park | Makanda, Illinois | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 78 | Trail of Tears State Forest | Jonesboro, Illinois | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 79 | Ferne Clyffe State Park | Goreville, Illinois | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging |
| 80 | Dixon Springs State Park | Golconda, Illinois | Walking, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 81 | Fort Massac State Park | Metropolis, Illinois | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging |

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 82 | Cave-In-Rock State Park | Cave-In-Rock, Illinois | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 83 | Lake Glendale Recreation Area | Dixon Springs, Illinois | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 84 | Sloughs Public Wildlife Area | Near Geneva, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking |
| 85 | Tradewater Public Wildlife Area | Near Dawson, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking |
| 86 | Higginson-Henry Public Wildlife Area | Near Morganfield, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 87 | Jones-Keeney Public Wildlife Area | Between Princeton and Dawson Springs, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking |
| 88 | John James Audubon State Park | Henderson, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 89 | Lake Malone State Park | Dunmore, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, driving, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 90 | Kentucky Dam Village State Resort Park | Gilbertsville, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 91 | Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park | Columbus, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 92 | Kenlake State Resort Park | Hardin, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 93 | Pennyriple Forest State Resort Park | Dawson Springs, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, driving, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 94 | Mineral Mound State Park | Lake Barkley, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 95 | Jefferson Davis Monument State Historic Site | Fairview, Kentucky | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 96 | White City Public Wildlife Area | Mortons Gap, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 97 | Kaler Bottoms Public Wildlife Area | Near Mayfield, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 98 | West Kentucky Public Wildlife Area | Near Paducah, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 99 | Peal Public Wildlife Area | Near Barlow, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 100 | Swan Lake Public Wildlife Area | Near Wickliffe, Kentucky | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 101 | Gulf Marine State Park | Harrison County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 102 | Buccaneer State Park | Hancock County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 103 | Casey Jones State Park | Yazoo County, Mississippi | Walking |
| 104 | Clarke State Park | Clarke County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 105 | George Payne Cossar State Park | Yalobusha County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 106 | Golden Memorial State Park | Leake County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 107 | Great River Road State Park | Bolivar County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 108 | Paul B. Johnson State Park | Forrest County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 109 | Percy Quinn State Park | Pike County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 110 | Roosevelt State Park | Scott County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 111 | Sam Dale State Park | Lauderdale County, Mississippi | Walking, picnicking |
| 112 | LeFleur's Bluff State Park | Rankin County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 113 | Legion State Park | Winston County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 114 | Leroy Percy State Park | Washington County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 115 | Nanih Waiya Historical State Park | Winston County, Mississippi | Walking, picnicking |
| 116 | Natchez State Park | Adams County, Mississippi | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 117 | Holmes County State Park | Holmes County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 118 | Hugh White State Park | Grenada County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 119 | J. P. Coleman State Park | Tishomingo County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 120 | John W. Kyle State Park | Panola County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 121 | Lake Lowndes State Park | Lowndes County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 122 | Tishomingo State Parks | Tishomingo, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking |
| 123 | Tombigbee State Park | Lee County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 124 | Trace State Park | Pontotoc County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 125 | Wall Doxey State Park | Marshall County, Mississippi | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 126 | Sam A. Baker State Park | Van Buren, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 127 | Big Oak Tree State Park | East Prairie, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 128 | Bollinger Mill State Historic Site | Burfordville, Missouri | Picnicking |
| 129 | Dillard Mill State Historic Site | Davisville, Missouri | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 130 | Elephant Rocks State Park | Bellevue, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking |
| 131 | Fort Davidson State Historic Site | Pilot Knob, Missouri | Walking, picnicking |
| 132 | Grand Gulf State Park | Thayer, Missouri | Walking, picnicking |
| 133 | Johnson's Shut-Ins State Park | Middbrook, Missouri | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 134 | Lake Wappapello State Park | Williamsville, Missouri | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 135 | Montauk State Park | Salem, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |

| ID | PARK NAME | LOCATION | RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 136 | Onondaga State Park | Leasburg, Missouri | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 137 | Taum Sauk Mountain State Park | Ironton, Missouri | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 138 | Trail of Tears State Park | Jackson, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 139 | Hawn State Park | Ste. Genevieve, Missouri | Walking, picnicking, jogging |
| 140 | St. Francois State Park | Bonne Terre, Missouri | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 141 | St. Joe State Park | Elvins, Missouri | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 142 | Washington State Park | DeSoto, Missouri | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, |
| 143 | Bilg Hill Pond State Natural Area | Ramer, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 144 | Chickasaw State Park | Silerton, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 145 | Fort Pillow State Historic Area | Lauderdale County, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, picnicking, jogging |
| 146 | Meeman-Shelby Forest State Park | Millington, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 147 | Natchez Trace State Park | Wildersville, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 148 | Paris Landing State Park | Buchanan, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 149 | Pickwick Landing State Park | Pickwick Landing, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging |
| 150 | Reelfoot Lake State Park | Tiptonville, Tennessee | Walking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, jogging, biking |
| 151 | T.O. Fuller State Park | Memphis, Tennessee | Walking, swimming, picnicking, jogging, baseball/softball |

ARKANSAS

APPENDIX H: DELTA REGION RESOURCES —
DATA ANALYSIS

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|--|--|---|-----------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Arkansas Riverboat Co., "The Spirit" | Pulaski County, North Little Rock, Riverfront Park | 150-passenger boat makes scheduled cruises. | Private | Recreation | | Full service cruises | None |
| Grayhawk Frontier Town | Lonoke County, Cabot | Re-created pioneer town | Private | Working People; People versus Nature | NA | Unknown | None |
| Pickles Gap Village | Faulkner County, north of Conway | Crafts, arts, petting zoo, dining in re-created 19th century shops. | Private | Recreation | NA | Unknown | None |
| Arkansas Arts Center | Pulaski County, Little Rock, MacArthur Park | Drawings and prints of Arkansas and national artists; Arkansas Children's Theater base. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts | NA | Unknown | None |
| Arkansas Carousel Restoration Studio | Pulaski County, Little Rock | World's only remaining Herschell-Spillman track carousel. | Unknown | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts | NA | Unknown | None |
| Arkansas Governor's Mansion | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Home of all Arkansas governors since 1950. | Public | Expressing cultural values | NA | Tours | None |
| Arkansas Museum of Science and History | Pulaski County, Little Rock, MacArthur Park | Birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur in 1880; former Little Rock Arsenal. Historic and scientific collections. | Public | History; World War II; Civil War | NA | Project is underway to make this a military museum. | Military arsenal, founded in 1838, was first military arsenal established west of the Mississippi. Also was site of civil war conflict. |
| Arkansas State Capitol | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Building modeled on the U. S. Capitol. | Public | Government | NA | Tours | Construction began 1899; Arkansas legislature first convened here in 1911. |
| Arkansas Territorial Restoration | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Oldest structures in Little Rock date to territorial days; was a tavern. Living history representation of slavery, craft shops, artists' exhibits, Cromwell Exhibition Hall, history wall, tours. | Public | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts, crafts; Architecture, cotton-centered experience | NA | Living history demonstrations | Living history representation of slavery is a personal experience that gives visitors a sense of history more than any other exhibit. House of and exhibit on William Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas Gazette, state's first newspaper, which still exists. |
| Bauxite Museum | Saline County; Bauxite | Displays from early mining days of town that was once the center of U.S. aluminum production. | Private | Working People; Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity; Resource Extraction | Outside Benton, near Little Rock | Enthusiastic museum staff with interesting stories. Site may become a wildlife refuge. | Company town 1893-1968. Some workers were black, Italian, and Mexican. Mexicans lived in a tent city called "Mexico Camp." Many people who worked for company still live in area and express positive feelings toward mining. |

ARKANSAS

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Camp Nelson Cemetery | Lonoke County, Cabot | Monument to unknown Texas and Arkansas Confederate soldiers. | Unknown | Civil War | NA | NA | None |
| Daniel Greathouse Home | Faulkner County, Conway | 19th-century structure with dogtrot style cabin. | Unknown | Architecture | NA | Unknown | None |
| Decorative Arts Museum | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Located in historic Pike-Fletcher-Terry house; features permanent and traveling displays. | Unknown | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts. | NA | Self-guided tour | None |
| Gann Museum | Saline County, Benton | World's only bauxite structure, built in 1893. Museum retells mining background and other local history. | Unknown | Architecture; Working People | NA | NA | One-of-a-kind attraction |
| Little Rock Central High School | Pulaski County, Little Rock | High School where 1957 integration crisis took place. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Civil Rights | NA | None | The 1957 incident at this school became a milestone in the fight for desegregation. |
| Marlsgate Plantation | Pulaski County, Scott | Turn-of-the-century plantation home, restored with vintage furniture and accessories. | Unknown | Vernacular Architecture, cotton-centered experience | NA | Tours | None |
| Mosaic Templars of America Headquarters | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Built in 1911; headquarters of one of the largest African-American fraternal organizations. | Private | Cultural Diversity | NA | Unknown | None |
| Old Mill | Pulaski County, North Little Rock | Re-creation of a water-powered grist mill, featured in movie <i>Gone with the Wind</i> . | Public | Agriculture; Developing the American Economy | NA | None | Beautiful site, very accessible |
| Old State House | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Greek revival architecture; now a museum of state history. | Public | Architecture | NA | Tours | This building was the site of Clinton's victory parties in 1992 and 1996. |
| Plantation Agriculture Museum | Pulaski County, Scott | Museum focuses on cotton and its role in the South. | Public | Working people; cotton-centered experience | NA | Museum | None |
| Quapaw Quarter Historic District | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Restored Antebellum and Victorian structures. | Public | Architecture | NA | Driving and walking tours available | None |
| Shoppach House | Saline County, Benton | 1853 house occupied by North and South during the Civil War. | Private | Architecture, Civil War | NA | Tours by appointment | None |

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|------------------------------|---|--|-----------|---|--|---|---|
| Blues Corner | Phillips County, Helena | Collection of recordings and sheet music featuring Delta blues. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Helena Sites Other | None | None |
| Heart of Arkansas Farm Tours | Chicot County, Dermott | Tours to rice and soybean farming operations, Stuttgart Agricultural Museum, and prairie lands. | Private | Building the American Economy: agriculture | NA | None | None |
| Old Almer Store | Phillips County, Helena | Plantation store built in 1872 and restored for Arkansas bicentennial; now Delta arts and crafts. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts, folk art | NA | NA | None |
| Town of Clarendon | Monroe County, between the White River and highway 79 | Small settlement, originally called "mouth of cache," dates back to 1799 and has persisted as a travel junction since 1837, when a military crossing from Memphis to Little Rock allowed for the creation of a township. | Unknown | Working People; People versus Nature; Civil War | The Roc Roe Bayou is connected to the White River, and a cannon sunk in what was then called Hart Lake has never been recovered. Factory work crafted oars and pearl buttons shaped from mussels found in the river. | Hull of sunken ship still visible when river is low; no marker on the site. | Town nearly destroyed June 24, 1864, after Confed. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby's Missouri brigade sank Union gunboat, <i>Queen City</i> near townsite. Ship never raised. Town suffered. in 1927 flood. Old ferries marked the site. |
| New Deal Market | Ouachita County, Camden | Family-owned grocery store founded by Chinese immigrant in 1948; first operated as a general store. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Working People; Building the American Economy | Camden is a river town with a rich antebellum history | No historical markings on site | Mr. Lee Lum met U.S. Senator David Pryor's father, Edgar, on a trip through Camden to Hot Springs, and the two discussed the practicality of opening a grocery store. The store is now owned by the second generation of the family. |
| Palmer's Grocery Store | Ouachita County, Camden | Grocery and feed store founded in 1928. | Private | Working People | Camden | No visitor services on the site | Founder Milo Parker Palmer, a mess sergeant in WW I, opened a grocery store and hired out as a cook to local groups, also worked as a butcher. Leased 1,100 acres for \$40 a yr. to grow feed. Store now in second generation of ownership. |

ARKANSAS

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| Hampton Church Cemetery | Calhoun County, Hampton | Gravesites of a military captain and his blind wife. | Private | Spirituality, Military | NA | NA | Military captain took in two girls who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah, one of whom was blinded in the attack. He left them with a church in Hampton, and after years of correspondence he married the blind girl. |
| Sacred Heart Academy (former home of Col. Henry Biscoe) | Phillips County, Helena | Founded as a convent by four sisters of mercy and Bishop Henry Byrne from Ireland in 1858 in former Biscoe residence. | Private | Spirituality; Civil War | Other sites in Helena | Marker onsite | Founded as a convent; was a hospital during 1863 battle of Helena. Closed in 1868; reopened 1879 by Sisters of Charity. |
| Paragould Mural | Greene County, Paragould | 200-foot mural depicting early transportation in a town formed by two intersecting railroads. | Unknown | Working People; Building the American Economy: railroads | NA | Was owned by two men named Paramour and Jay Gould; names were combined to form Paragould. Gould did not like having second billing. | Arkansas has a number of murals depicting local history. The art form provides an attractive and relatively inexpensive way of celebrating history. |
| Sea Wall Mural | Phillips County, Helena | Mural depicts blues history and early Helena history. | Unkown | History; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Behind the Delta Cultural Center | NA | None |
| Southland Greyhound Park | Crittenden County, West Memphis | One of the largest greyhound racing facilities in the country. | Private | Recreation | NA | NA | None |
| Arkansas County Museum | Arkansas County, south of Gillett | Collection of Delta structures, including farm equipment; also focuses on country doctors. | Unknown | Building the American Economy: agriculture; Cultural Diversity | NA | Self-guided museum | None |
| Arkansas Post National Memorial | Arkansas County, south of Gillett | Has been a French fort and a Spanish fort, site of skirmish after American Revolution, a river port, site of a civil war battle, territorial capital. | Was French, Spanish, French again, then American Federal | Peopling Places; Cultural Diversity: Native American, French, Spanish; Revolutionary War; Civil War; Colonialism; Working People (trade), Early Exploration | Early settlers, explorers include Henri de Tonti, Robert La Salle; naturalists John James Audubon and Thomas Nuttall visited | Visitor center, barrier-free trails, fishing areas; comprehensive study by Morris S. Arnold: <i>Colonial Arkansas 1686-1804</i> (1991) | First lower Mississippi River Valley settlement established by de Tonti in 1686; developed as trading station after La Salle in 1682; site of John Law's colony, ca. 1719. First slaves in area 1721. |

ARKANSAS

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| Centennial Baptist Church | Phillips County, Helena | African-American church designed by African-American architect Henry James Price. | Private | Spirituality; Architecture; Cultural Diversity | Helena has several points of interest, most dealing with the blues or other aspects of Delta life | NA | Church grew from 23 members in 1879 to more 1,000 members in 1922. |
| Arkansas City | Desha County, Arkansas City | Small town that was on the Mississippi River before 1927 flood. Several buildings in need of restoration. Courthouse clock was restored 1996. | NA | Mississippi River; Cultural Diversity; People versus Nature; Building the American Economy: steamboats; Recreation | Arkansas City stands by itself. It is not on the Great River Road, but it should be. | Perhaps best possibility for re-creating a river town. Excellent opportunity exists. Visitors could get a feeling for life on the Mississippi. | Town has nearly died after 1927 flood and resulting change in river course. Was steeped in steamboat culture; 17 saloons and no churches. Streets were named for famous steamboats such as Robert E. Lee and Kate Adams. |
| Chalk Bluff Park | Clay County, north of St. Francis | Civil War battle site | Public | Civil War | NA | Unknown | None |
| Dallas County Museum | Dallas County, Fordyce | Museum, housed in 1907 building, has displays on a local physician, Bear Bryant, and Adm. Thach, inventor of the Thach Weave, an aerial fighting tactic. Also has displays on local Native American culture. | Private | History; Native Americans; Working People; Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: sports | Fordyce was a lumber center around the turn of the century. | Displays are informed, but more information is needed on country physicians and on projectile points to put them in proper perspective. | This museum could use some help in research; probably has less than extravagant, financial backing. |
| Tontitown | Washington County, Tontitown | Italian settlement formed by settlers unsatisfied with labor agreements. | NA | Working People; Cultural Diversity | NA | NA | None |
| Rowher | Desha County, Rowher | Internment camp where Japanese-Americans were held during WW II. | NA | Cultural Diversity; World War II; Patriotism | Jerome, Arkansas also had a relocation center. State parks have reported much interest in developing the two sites in recent years. | Only a marker stands at Rowher. Japanese-American citizens have created a garden. Others have said the site is very moving. | Deaths in the camp, 24; others were killed in the armed services in Europe, including in 442nd Japanese-American unit of the 100th battalion, which distinguished itself in WW II combat. |
| Confederate Cemetery | Phillips County, Helena | Historic Confederate burial ground laid out on the upsurge of Crowley's Ridge. | Private | Civil War | Helena | NA | None |
| Crittenden County Museum | Crittenden County, Earle | Museum, in Missouri Pacific depot, has exhibit on rural physicians, collections of artifacts. | Public | Working People; Building the American Economy: railroads | NA | | None |

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|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Phillips County Museum | Phillips County, Helena | Museum with Civil War memorabilia, local history. | Public | Mississippi River; Civil War | NA | | None |
| Desha County Museum | Desha County, Dumas | Re-creation of life in a typical south Arkansas farming community; emphasis on pioneer life. | Public | Building the American Economy; Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: family, cotton-related experiences; Agriculture | NA | Excellent visitor services, open two afternoons a week | Grounds are well kept |
| Poison Spring Battleground Historical Monument | Ouachita County, west of Camden | Site where Confederate soldiers captured a Union supply train in 1864. | Public | Civil War | Marks Mills is also a battle site connected with the Red River campaign. | NA | Supply train was captured during the Union's ill-fated Red River campaign. |
| Tate Barn Sale | Ouachita County, Tate Barn | Major arts and crafts festival held in the oldest building in the county. | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: festivals | Camden | | None |
| Indian Summer Pow-Wow | Ouachita County, Camden | Traditional Native American dancing, competition, arts, food. | NA | Cultural Diversity: Native Americans | Camden | Unknown | None |
| Southern Arkansas University | Columbia County, Magnolia | Tour of agricultural school, Ozmer House, and 1883 dogtrot structure. | Public | Vernacular Architecture; agriculture | NA | NA | None |
| Emerson Rotary Tiller races | Columbia County, Emersons | Rotary tiller races | NA | Agriculture; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | NA | None |
| Marks Mills Battleground and Cemetery | Cleveland County, Marks Mills | 1864 battle site; cemetery is also resting place of early settlers. | Private | Civil War | Marks Mills was part of the Union's Red River campaign | Unknown | None |
| Armadillo Festival | Ashley County, Hamburg | Festival oriented toward children. | NA | Expressing Cultural Values | NA | NA | None |
| Ashley County Museum | Ashley County, Hamburg | Museum in 1918 two-story house. Large shed houses collection of horse-drawn vehicles. | Ashley County Historical Society | Cultural Diversity: Native Americans; Agriculture | NA | Unknown | Sleighs, wagons, and farm tools in large shed. Museum emphasizes clothing, furniture, local history, including Native American. |
| Phil's Antique Barn | Calhoun County | 1930 structure now houses county memorabilia | Private | Agriculture | NA | | NA |
| Arkansas Oil and Brine Museum | Union County, near Smackover | Museum tells story of 1920s oil boom in south Arkansas, gives a comprehensive look at history of the industry. actual rigs and equipment, original fields. | Public | Working People; Resource Extraction | NA | Well-defined programs; complete menu of interpretive displays | Derricks, pumps, and jacks are part of a visual working display. |

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| Parker Pioneer Homestead | Poinsett County, Harrisburg | Displays include log cabin, broom shop, chapel, covered wagon, grist mill, and sorghum mill and pit; demonstrations of sorghum making and lye soap making. | Private | Working People; Agriculture | NA | Demonstrations | None |
| Arkansas State University Museum | Craighead County, Jonesboro | Museum with 100 exhibits covering prehistory to present. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Native Americans; Agriculture; Mississippi River, History | Delta Cultural Center, Helena | Arkansas State University at Jonesboro has best collective interpretation on the Delta in Arkansas through the museum and a number of professors. | None |
| Museum Lepanto USA | Poinsett County, Lepanto | Delta history exhibits | Public | Cultural Diversity; Mississippi River | NA | Unknown | None |
| Hampson Museum | Mississippi County, Wilson | Collection of artifacts from the Nodena site, Late Mississippi period culture. | Public | Native American | NA | Excellent visitor services | Interest in archeology of local Dr. James K. Hampson led to this collection, drawing directly from the Nodena site. |
| Delta Cultural Center | Phillips County, Helena | Detailed look at Delta life and times, housed in a 1912 train depot (donated by Union Pacific). Focus on agriculture, the river, the people, and the blues. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music, family; Working People; Mississippi River; Agriculture; cotton-related experience, timber | Other sites in Helena | Very user-friendly; well-developed history of the Delta. Tells a coherent, but varied story. | Helena helped several Arkansas country singers develop their roots in the blues. Conway Twitty, Johnny Cash, and Charlie Rich all have ties to the area and are Arkansas natives. |
| Marianna / Lee County Museum | Lee County, Marianna | Exhibits include general store, parlor, kitchen, cotton; also Civil War and World War II artifacts. | Public | Working People, Civil War, cotton experience, Agriculture | NA | Museum | None |
| W. G. Huxtable pumping plant | Lee County, Marianna | Largest of its kind in the world. | NA | NA | NA | NA | None |
| Parkin Archeological State Park | Cross County, Parkin | Archeological study of a Mississippi period Indian village, 1350-1550. | Public | Native Americans | NA | Onsite interpretive services, research station, programs | Some scholars believe this to be the village of Casqui, which De Soto visited in 1541. |

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|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| St. Francis County Museum | St. Francis County, Forrest City | Native American and Civil War artifacts, local history | Public | Native Americans; Civil War | NA | Museum | None |
| O. Demoret and Son General Mercantile Store and Museum | Phillips County, Elaine | | Private | Working People, Building the American Economy | NA | Unknown | None |
| Louisiana Purchase State Park | Phillips County, Marvell | Monument marks the historic 1815 survey starting point in what was to become Arkansas. | Public | Early Exploration; Colonial History | NA | Good services, but park probably receives little traffic because of remote location. | None |
| Lephiew Cotton Gin | Chicot County, Dermott | In operation since 1886; open for tours during harvest season. | Private | Cotton-related experience | NA | Good example of a modern cotton gin | None |
| Rubye and Henry Connerly Museum | Chicot County, Eudora | Historic grocery store; local history artifacts. | NA | Native Americans; Working People; Mississippi River; Agriculture | NA | Efforts to increase hours and holdings are underway. | None |
| Lindbergh Marker | Chicot County, Lake Village | Marker indicates where Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made his first night flight over Lake Chicot in 1923. | Public | Aviation history | In Lake Chicot State Park | NA | None |
| Stuttgart Agricultural Museum | Arkansas County, Stuttgart | Impressive collection of farming implements and displays concerning farm life on the Grand Prairie. Waterfowl wing; scale representations of community church, school, and firehouse. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Agriculture; Building the American Economy | Ulm | | Stuttgart began as a German settlement on the sparsely populated Grand Prairie. It is now the rice capital of the world. Amazing story of an aerial stuntman, display of his equipment |
| Herman Davis Memorial | Mississippi County, Manila | Monument to commemorate a great WW I hero who served under and drew great praise from Gen. Jack Pershing. | Public | World War I | NA | NA | None |
| Woman's Progressive Building | Cross County, Wynne | Site is part of a 1936 WPA project. | Unknown | | NA | NA | None |
| Turner Neal Museum | Drew County, Monticello | Exhibits on the Arkansas natural history. | Unknown | Nature | NA | Unknown | None |
| Fargo Agricultural School Museum | Monroe County, Fargo | Floyd Brown, a Tuskegee graduate, started school in 1919 to give black students a good quality high school education. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Education | NA | By appointment | Syrian immigrants in area. |

ARKANSAS

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|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------|---|---|------------------|--|
| White River | Flows from Missouri through Arkansas and empties into the Mississippi River. | Several historic sites along the river; Native American history, Civil War, and now conservation concerns. | Private | Working People; Cultural Diversity; Native Americans; Natural Resources | Batesville, Newport, Des Arc, De Valls Bluff, and Clarendon all began as river ports. | NA | The book <i>The Last River</i> , by Turner Browne, chronicles the lives of people who make a living along the White River and the threat that progress poses to their lives. |
| Houseboat dwellers | White River, between Des Arc and Clarendon; possibly Black River also. Prairie, Monroe, and Phillips Counties | A few independent souls still live in the style that once constituted sizable communities. | Private | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | No markers | Percy writes of these folk in <i>Lanterns on the Levee</i> . |
| Pearl Divers | White River — Jackson, White, Woodruff, Prairie, and Monroe Counties | Pearl divers once sold their finds to local factories, where buttons were made. Now the small pearls are sold to Japanese companies. | NA | Working People; Building the American Economy | White River, especially Clarendon, past home of button factories | NA | Japanese use the small pearls to fertilize oysters, making their pearls more valuable. <i>The Last River</i> by Turner Browne contains photographs of pearl divers at work. Process looks like a cross between movies <i>Deliverance</i> and <i>Waterworld</i> . |
| Civil War | Camden, Clarendon, Fort Smith, Helena (see "Comments") | List of names in connection with the war. | NA | Civil War | Dougan's Confederate Arkansas | NA | Jenkins Ferry, Little Rock, Mansfield, Marks Mills, Osceola, Pea Ridge, Poison Springs, Red River campaign, Wilson's Creek |
| Altus Heritage House Museum | Franklin County, Altus | The original German-American state bank, circa 1800s, with local history and coal mining exhibit. | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Building the American Economy; Resource Extraction | NA | Unknown | None |
| Arkansas River visitor center | Pope County, Russellville (Old Post Road Park) | Interpretive exhibit on the development of the river. | Public | Development of Natural Resources; Arkansas River | Russellville area | Visitor Center | None |
| Arkansas and Missouri Railroad | Washington County, Springdale. | Restored railroad crosses 1882 Winslow tunnel, restored tresses, and the Boston Mountains on a scenic ride. | Unknown | Developing the American Economy; Working People | Van Buren and Springdale areas | Unknown | None |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Council Oak, Council Oaks City Park | Yell County, Dardanelle | Massive 400 to 500-year-old white oak tree where in 1820 a Cherokee chief signed a treaty giving all land south of the Arkansas River to the territory. | Public | Native Americans | NA | NA | Seemingly fitting connection between the tree and the treaty signing. The tree is a throwback to another time that has survived the invasion, as the Cherokee did not. |
| Crawford County Courthouse | Crawford County, Van Buren | The oldest active courthouse west of the Mississippi River; still has the original Seth Thomas clock. | Public | Architecture | Van Buren | Unknown | None |
| Mount Olive United Methodist Church | Crawford County, Van Buren | This church, built in 1889, is said to hold the oldest black congregation in the United Methodist system west of the Mississippi. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | Van Buren | NA | NA |
| Ozark Heritage Crafts | Pope County, north of Russellville | Features handmade items of over 200 crafters. Woodcarving shop has demonstrations. | Unknown | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: crafts | Area is rich in Ozark culture | Hands-on demonstrations offered | The area along the Arkansas River Valley from Fort Smith to Little Rock is one of the fastest-growing sections of Arkansas. The region is moving ahead economically and maintains a sense of heritage. |
| Indian Paintbrush Gallery | Benton County, Siloam Springs | Gallery of Native American paintings, weavings, pottery. | Private | Cultural Diversity: Native Americans | NA | Gallery | NA |
| Thorncrowne Chapel | Carroll County, Eureka Springs | Chapel designed by E. Fay Jones, a Frank Lloyd Wright student. Liberal use of glass incorporates the surroundings into the work. Breathtaking. | Private | Architecture | NA | NA | NA |
| Blythe's Museum | Scott County, Waldron, | Museum contains a collection of Native American artifacts and local history exhibits. | Private | Local history; Native Americans, | NA | Museum | Museum is in the second floor of a brake and front-end shop; both are owned by the same man. The collections are a result of a lifelong hobby. |

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|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Cowie Wine Cellars | Logan County, Paris | A family-owned and operated winery | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food and drink | NA | Tour includes a history of the family and winemaking. | NA |
| DeGray Lake and Dam | Clark County, between Hot Springs and Arkadelphia | 13,800-acre lake with state park, popular for fishing, camping, swimming, skiing, and diving. Dam built in late 1970s amid a fierce debate over the environmental impact. | Public, with private holdings near lake | People versus Nature | DeGray Lake and dam are between Arkadelphia and Hot Springs. | Private lodge; federal campgrounds; resort | Only recently has the Corps of Engineers begun to talk candidly about the ecological debate and some unpopular decisions surrounding the construction of the dam. |
| Wolf House Memorial | Baxter County, Norfork | 1820s "dogtrot" cabin. Museum features local history, including mementos of builder Maj. Jacob Wolf. | Unknown | Vernacular Architecture; Cultural Diversity; local history. | NA | Unknown | Cabin at one time was the Courthouse and county seat. Museum includes mementos of builder Maj. Jacob Wolf, a German pioneer. |
| Arkansas House of Reptiles | Garland County, Hot Springs | Exhibit features 67 rare exhibits from six continents. | Private | Natural Resources | Store co-owner also owns Rocky's Corner, an Italian restaurant across from Oaklawn racetrack. | Store is run by an expert on reptiles; seems to be a first-class operation. | Reptile house is more impressive than most zoos. Mr. Diorio has been collecting snakes and other reptiles for years, searching in some areas that require very exclusive permits. |
| Arkansas Symphony Gala | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Arkansas Symphony Orchestra performed with Bernadette Peters February 21, 1997. | NA | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Robinson Center Music Hall in downtown Little Rock is just a few blocks from the Old Statehouse and Quapaw Quarters. | | Arkansas Symphony Orchestra handles its own promotion, |
| Toltec Mounds State Park | Lonoke County, Scott | Claims are made that this is "one of the largest Mound Builders sites remaining in the Lower Mississippi River Valley." | Public | Native Americans | NA | Guided tours available | None |
| Hot Springs Mountain Tower | Garland County, Hot Springs | A 216-foot observation tower with indoor and outdoor viewing decks offering a spectacular overlook of the historic district and most of Hot Springs. | Private | NA | Historic district of Hot Springs | Open to the public for a cost of about \$5. Focus is on gift shop rather than history. | Incredible views of foliage in autumn. |
| Wagon Yard Museum | Lonoke County, England | Collection of early wagons, stagecoaches, and farm equipment. | Private | Working People; Agriculture | NA | | None |

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| The Witness | Garland County, Hot Springs | Contemporary Christian musical drama at Mid-America Amphitheater. | Private | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: music, performing arts | NA | | None |
| Crater of Diamonds State Park | Pike County, Murfreesboro | The only diamond-bearing field in North America that is open to the public. | Public | Building the American Economy; Resource Extraction | NA | Several exhibits, gift shop, and recreational areas | None |
| King Biscuit Blues Festival | Phillips County, Helena | Four-day festival featuring a variety of music, as well as food, arts, crafts, and photography. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: gospel music, blues; Recreation: festivals | Festival is closely tied to the Delta Cultural Center in Helena. | Well publicized in the immediate region, but may be relatively unknown in areas without radio stations devoted to blues music; history of the music is possibly underrepresented. | Helena puts a lot of effort into showcasing the area, using King Biscuit as a spokesperson. |
| Mena Depot Center | Polk County, Mena | Local history museum and art gallery housed in a restored train depot. | Unknown | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: art | NA | | None |
| Murray's Dinner Playhouse | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Contemporary musical comedy along with a buffet dinner. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music, drama; Recreation | NA | | Charter member of National Dinner Theatre Association. |
| National Cemetery | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Cemetery established in 1866. | Public | Military History; Civil War, other wars. | Little Rock | | Cemetery contains remains of more than 22,000 veterans from Civil War through Desert Storm. |
| Jacksonport State Park | Jackson County, Jacksonport | Park surrounding 1869 courthouse salutes Jacksonport, a thriving riverport town in the 1800s. Reconstructed riverboat on site. | Public | Civil War; Building the American Economy: steamboats | NA | Campsites, picnic sites | Town was occupied by Confederate and Union forces during the Civil War because of its strategic location. Made strong by steamboats, it began to decline in the 1870s when bypassed by the railroad. |
| Prairie County Museum | Prairie County, Des Arc | Exhibits on early Arkansas settlement, transportation routes, river-based economy, including fishing and shelling. A Civil War exhibit focuses on river's role in the war. | Public | Civil War; Working People, | NA | | The interpretation of Arkansas's rivers focuses on the White River. |

ARKANSAS

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|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| Old Washington Historic State Park | Hempstead County, Washington (near Hope) | A 19th century restoration town, includes 36 sites, including homes, churches, cemeteries, a tavern, a jail, museums, a cotton gin, and a re-created blacksmith shop. | Public | Civil War, Architecture, Working People | The state park also has world's only bladesmithing school. The tradition began with the well-known Bowie knife at this site. | The town, established in 1824, was an important stop for people traveling to Texas, and it was the Confederate Capital of Arkansas 1863-1865. | None |
| Jenkins' Ferry, | Grant County, south of Sheridan | Civil War battlefield, part of the Red River campaign; battle occurred on April 29-30, 1864. | Public | Civil War | Red River campaign included Poison Spring and Marks' Mill. | | None |
| Old Davidsonville State Park | Lawrence County, Pocahontas | Established in 1815, Davidsonville had first post office, courthouse, and land office in the Arkansas territory. | Public | Early Settlement; Working People | NA | Campsites, picnic areas, fishing | Town faded in the 1830s. |
| Ozark Folk Center | Stone County, north of Mountain View | Artisans demonstrate homestead skills and crafts, Sunday gospel concerts, live entertainment (pre-1940s musical performances), and craft fairs. | Public | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art, drama, music | NA | Sunday gospel concerts, live entertainment six nights a week, restaurants, lodge | Cabin crafts offered in 22 living history exhibits demonstrating barrel-making, broom-making, blacksmithing, etc. in summer and fall; gift shop features homemade furniture, toys, and food. |
| Powhatan Courthouse State Park | Lawrence County, Powhatan | Courthouse, built in 1888 from bricks made onsite, features delicate woodwork and a classic Victorian cupola; jail was constructed of limestone. This state park features restored courthouse, jail, and a museum on early exploration. | Public | Vernacular Architecture; Early Settlement | NA | NA | Powhatan was a busy riverport town in mid-1800s, site of a famous ferry. Today the courthouse serves as archives for some of the oldest records in Arkansas. |
| Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park | Washington County, Prairie Grove | Civil War battlefield in the Ozarks. Museum emphasizes life of a Civil War soldier. Buildings resemble 19th century hill community. | Public | Civil War | NA | Museum | Exhibits and interpretive programs depict Civil War period and its impact on Arkansas. |

ARKANSAS

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|---|---|------------------|--|
| Lake Chicot State Park | Chicot County, Lake Village | Most events at this state park feature birds or fishing. Civil War Weekend is in October. | Public | Civil War | Civil War reenactment of the battle at Ditch Bayou. | NA | None |
| Town of Fordyce | Dallas County, Fordyce | Town founded by Civil War Col. Samuel Fordyce; home to WW II Adm. John H. Thach, naval aviator and inventor of the "Thach Weave"; Birthplace of Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant; | Public | Civil War; World War II; Aviation; Expressing Cultural Values: sports | Dallas County Museum is in Fordyce | NA | Home of world's first southern pine plywood mill, Georgia-Pacific Corp. First direct-dial long distance telephone call in U.S. was made from Allied Telephone Company in Fordyce in 1960. First AME church started in Holly Springs by Robert Singleton. |
| Arkansas Territorial Restoration. Annual May festival | Pulaski County, Little Rock | Living history reenactments on Mother's Day weekend festival. ATR has an African-American Living History Troupe that sings and performs. | Public | Civil War, Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music | On grounds of Arkansas Territorial Restoration | NA | None |
| Town of Helena | Phillips County, Helena | Site of Civil War battle in July 1863 | NA | Civil War | NA | NA | None |
| De Valls Bluff | Monroe County; De Valls Bluff | Site of federal garrisons during Civil War | NA | Civil War | NA | NA | None |
| Elaine | Phillips County, Elaine | Site of 1919 race riot in response to efforts by the Progressive Farmers and Household Union, which asked for higher prices for cotton grown by black tenant farmers. | NA | Working People; Cultural Diversity | NA | NA | None |
| Ulm | Prairie County, Ulm | Modern town that began as a German settlement when war veterans claimed land on the Grand Prairie. | NA | Cultural Diversity; Early Settlement | Stuttgart | NA | None |
| Towns of Hicks and Barton | Phillips County, Hicks and Barton | Two towns heavily populated by Swiss immigrants who settled on railroad land in late 19th century. | NA | Cultural Diversity; Early Settlement | NA | NA | None |

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|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Arkansas Railroad Museum | Jefferson County, Pine Bluff | Museum with railroad memorabilia, including passenger and freight cars and Engine 819. | Unknown | Building the American Economy: railroads; Working People | NA | NA | None |
| Bradley County Historical Museum | Bradley County, Warren | Building housing museum is on the National Register of Historic Places; museum tells local history. | Public | Local history | NA | Museum | None |
| Drew County Historical Museum | Drew County, Monticello | House built in 1909 contains artifacts and antiques; two 1800s log cabins also on the site. | Public | Vernacular Architecture; Early Settlement | NA | Museum | NA |
| Grant County Museum / Heritage Village | Grant County, Sheridan | Collection of restored buildings houses artifacts related to local history | Unknown | Local History; Early Settlement | NA | Museum, tours | NA |
| Keepers of the Spirit / Persistence of the Spirit | Jefferson County, Pine Bluff | Display chronicles history of black Arkansans and of University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. | Private | NA | NA | Display can be seen by appointment | University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff display chronicles history of black Arkansans and of UAPB. |
| McCollum-Chichester House | Ouachita County, Camden | Historic home, now a museum, was a stagecoach depot through Civil War; house still sports bullet holes from a Civil War battle. | Private | Civil War | NA | Museum | NA |
| Nevada County Depot museum | Nevada County, Prescott, | Old-fashioned railroad depot. | Private | Building the American Economy: railroads | NA | Museum | NA |
| Pine Bluff / Jefferson County Historical Museum | Jefferson County, Pine Bluff | History of city, county, railroads, and especially lumber. | Public | Building the American Economy: railroads; Resource Extraction | NA | Museum | NA |
| Pioneer Village | Cleveland County, Rison | Re-created 19th century village with blacksmith shop and log cabins. | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Early Settlement; Working People | NA | Tours | NA |
| Sevier County Museum | Sevier County, De Queen | County history, plus tours of 1840 home at the site of Paraclyfta, once a thriving town. | Public | NA | NA | Museum, Tours | NA |
| Wiggins cabin / Old company house | Ashley County, Crossett | Log cabin and shotgun mill house in Crossett city park. | Public | Working People | NA | Tours | NA |

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|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|---|--|------------------------|---|
| Town of Marked Tree | Poinsett County, Marked Tree | Town began in 1881 as a construction camp. A blazed oak tree marked a ford and portage point at confluence of St. Francis and Little Rivers. | NA | Working People | NA | NA | The town has the world's three largest siphons. |
| Meador's Drug Store; Desha County Museum | Desha County, Dumas | 1940s style lunch counter still serving | Private | Working People | NA | NA | NA |
| Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge | Union County, west of Crossett | 65,000 acres for fishing, hunting, and wildlife observation, especially bird life. | Federal | Natural Resources | NA | NA | NA |
| Mississippi County Historical Center | Mississippi County, Osceola | Historical center occupies a building that was a mercantile store for 86 years. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Town is called Plum Point in some of Mark Twain's stories. | Unknown | Fred Patterson had the first store built in 1901. His son continued the business after his death in 1964. |
| Old Davidsonville State Park | Randolph County | Davidsonville was site of the state's first courthouse, post office, and land office (see "Comments"). | Public | History; Early Settlement; Peopling Places | NA | NA | Town was the seat of Lawrence County in 1815, while Arkansas was still a territory. It flourished through travel along the Black River and an old military road between Saint Louis and Texas. |
| Peaogue School Hollow | Izard County, north of Boswell | 1915 wooden school building | Private | Vernacular architecture | NA | Unknown | School is not a typical white-washed rectangular building, but looks like a modern art project; trim is elaborate and pronounced, rather like an oriental pagoda. The school is set in the middle of the woods, creating an interesting contrast. |
| Pea Ridge National Military Park | Benton County, Pea Ridge | Civil War battlefield | Federal | Civil War | NA | Onsite services, tours | Pea Ridge was a key battle in deciding the fate of Missouri. Saint Louis housed important arsenals. |
| Petit Jean State Park | Conway County, southwest of Morrilton | State park features a mountain overlook and a 95-foot waterfall. Most facilities were built by the CCC. | Public | Natural Resources | NA | | 'Petit Jean Mountain lies between the Ouachita and Ozark mountains. |

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| Lum 'n' Abner Museum | Montgomery County; Pine Ridge | Collection of memorabilia concerning the careers of principals of a popular 1930s radio show, which starred two local men in a nationwide radio program based on the region. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: radio entertainment | NA | | Town changed its name in 1936 to match the fictional title "Pine Ridge" to capitalize on public interest in the show. |
| White River Railway | Marion County, Flippin | Vintage train gives train trips along White River. | Private | Building the American Economy: railroads; Recreation | Train stops at Cotter Access, Buffalo City, Norfolk, and Calico Rock. | Train makes two round trips per day. | None |
| Queen Wilhelmina State Park | Polk County, northwest of Mena | Mountain lodge built in 1898 by railroad investors to honor of the queen of Holland. | Public | History | NA | | None |
| Janssen Park | Polk County, Mena | Park has two mountain howitzer cannons, one used in the Civil War, the other in the Mexican War. 1851 log cabin, area's first homesite. | Public | Military History; Vernacular Architecture | NA | Unknown | Cabin has been a hospital, a post office, an inn, a city hall, and allegedly a hideout for Jesse James. |
| Wal-Mart Visitor Center | Benton County, Bentonville | Sam Walton's first variety store opened in 1945. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Visitor Center | Wal-Mart is now the largest retailer in the United States. |
| Town of Deer | Newton County, Deer | Near Cherokee settlements along the 1820s and 1830s Trail of Tears. | NA | Native Americans | NA | NA | Sequoyah is said to have stayed at Deer while developing the written version of the Cherokee language. |
| Searcy County Museum | Searcy County, Marshall | Displays of 19th century farm implements, Civil War memorabilia. | Public | Civil War, Agriculture | NA | Museum | None |
| Van Buren County Museum | Van Buren County, Clinton | Museum features local history, including displays on rural medicine, war, agriculture, and early history. | Public | Military history; Agriculture; Early Settlement | NA | Museum | None |
| Cummins Prison, Varner | Lincoln County, Varner | Varner housed the barracks for Cummins Prison, an inmate farm. | Public | Cultural Diversity | NA | Unknown | The prison was a target of reform for the first 60 years of this century. |

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| Scott Joplin mural | Miller County, Texarkana | Mural 20' x 140' depicting life and compositions of famous ragtime composer Scott Joplin. | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: music | NA | NA | One of Joplin's compositions was <i>The Entertainer</i> . |
| Town of Piggot | Clay County, Piggot | Town hosted Ernest Hemingway while he worked on <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> . Hemingway married a local woman. | NA | Expressing Cultural Values: literature, movies | NA | Hemingway's studio is now privately owned, not open to public. | Piggot was also the site of movie, <i>A Face in the Crowd</i> , starring Andy Griffith. Piggot was established as a railroad town. |
| Town of Gregory | Woodruff County, Gregory | Possible home of Confederate raider Quantrill. One L. J. Crocker settled here in 1867, lived until 1917 (see "Comments"). | NA | Civil War | NA | Local legend says Crocker was Quantrill, and he never denied the rumor. | Crocker, saying he came from Georgia, arrived with nothing but a horse and a good deal of money. He bought a large farm. Several local people said he was Quantrill, whom he resembled. |
| Battle of Cotton Plant | Woodruff County, Cotton Plant | Site of Civil War battle on July 7, 1862. (Woodruff County is named after founder of state's oldest newspaper. | NA | Civil War; Early History | NA | NA | Another battle took place in Woodruff County April 1, 1864, at Fitzhugh's woods north of Augusta. Many stores still bear iron plates of immigrant founders. |
| Buffalo River Rafting | Marion County | A man named Walter Isom, who died in 1969, made a living rafting timber down the Buffalo and White Rivers. | Private | Working People | NA | Rafting | Walter Isom was one of the county's last raftsmen. Buffalo River is now Buffalo National River. |
| Home of "Aunt Caroline" Dye | Jackson County, Newport | "Aunt Caroline" was a well-known black fortune teller / clairvoyant who lived in Newport in the early 1900s. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; 'ethnicity, vernacular | NA | There is some interest in erecting a marker or opening the house. | "Aunt Caroline" is mentioned in W. C. Handy's "Sundown Blues." |
| Blackville | Jackson County, Blackville | Town settled by 53 black families in wake of Civil War. Former slave named Pickens Black owned 6,000 acres and started town after the Civil War. | NA | Cultural Diversity; local history | NA | NA | No Blackville families accepted relief during the Great Depression |

ARKANSAS

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| Jamestown | Independence County, Jamestown | Town founded in 1869, was destroyed by fire August 1921. | NA | Education; local history | NA | NA | Town grew to support Arkansas Normal College before entire town destroyed by fire in August 1921. |
| Pfeiffer Stone Company | Independence County, Batesville | Local rock company founded in 1903 by German immigrant Fritz Krueger. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Building the American Economy | NA | Unknown | None |
| Kingsland | Cleveland County, Kingsland | Hometown of country music legend Johnny Cash and football coach Bear Bryant | NA | Expressing Cultural Values: music; Recreation, sports | NA | NA | This town of about 300 people does not capitalize on its amazing hometown sons. |
| Sunnyside Plantation on Lake Chicot | Chicot County, Sunnyside Plantation | Antebellum plantation that became infamous in 1900s through abuse of Italian immigrants. | Private | Working People; Cultural Diversity; Agriculture | NA | Tours | Several scholars have published material about the area. A recent book has been done by Jeannie Whayne of University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. |
| Arkansas Indian Culture Center | Sharp County, Hardy | | Unknown | Native Americans | NA | Unknown | None |
| Bald Knob Centennial Museum | White County, Bald Knob | | NA | NA | NA | Museum | None |
| Blytheville Heritage Museum | Mississippi County, Blytheville | Museum focuses on the legacy of cotton and on local aviation. | Private | Building the American Economy: cotton, steel industry; Aviation | NA | Museum | None |
| Living Farm Museum of the Ozarks | Randolph County, Pocahontas | | Unknown | Agriculture | NA | Museum | None |
| Log Cabin Museum | Prairie County, Des Arc | Re-created "dogtrot" museum | NA | Vernacular Architecture; Working People | NA | | NA |
| Ozark Heritage Arts Center and Museum | Searcy County, Leslie, | Museum of local history, art gallery, and a 400-seat theater in a restored 1938 WPA gymnasium. | NA | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts; Building the American Economy | | Good exhibits suffer from neglect over the years | Museum consists of four rooms of artifacts, especially on local businesses |
| South Arkansas Arts Center | Union County, El Dorado | A 200-seat studio; two art galleries featuring visual arts changing monthly; ballet and music lessons. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts, dance, music | | Unknown | Well-established program 9 to 5 Mondays through Fridays |

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| Veterans' Military Museum of Hardy | Sharp County, Hardy | Museum concerning military history | Private | Military history | | Museum | One room, "the motor pool," displays vehicles from World War II to Vietnam. Another exhibit contains memorabilia from the Civil War through Desert Storm. |
| White County Historical Museum | White County, Searcy, | Log cabin c. 1840; original one-room schoolhouse; rebuilt general store | Private | Vernacular Architecture; local history | | Museum | None |
| Mammoth Spring State Park | Fulton County, Mammoth Spring | State's largest spring, 10th largest in world, featuring excellent fishing and floating. Onsite 1880s railroad museum, and an old powerhouse that was operated by the spring's power. | State | Natural Resources; Recreation | | Fishing, boating, museum | None |

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|---|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Old Landmark Inn & Captain's Table Restaurant | Randolph County, Chester | Building near Mississippi River, built in the 1830s, retains its original structure but has been remodeled. | Private | Architecture; The River | William & Ellen Cohen Memorial Center, Elzie Segar Birthplace | Restaurant open only on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; otherwise, a lounge. | This restaurant overlooking the Mississippi River is about all that is left from Chester's riverboat heyday. Delta Queen, other riverboats dock sometimes. Mark Twain is said to have frequented here. |
| William & Ellen Cohen Memorial Center | Randolph County, Chester | Ten-room white frame mansion with glass windows tinted blue on upper half. Originally built in 1855, building sits on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. Inside, fireplaces and woodwork reflect earlier era. | Public | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values | Old Landmark Inn & Captain's Table Restaurant | Serves as a community center that welcomes visitors; tours are conducted | Mark Twain referred to the cobalt windows of the structure (untouched) in <i>Life on the Mississippi</i> . |
| Roscoe Misselhorn Art Gallery | Randolph County, Sparta | Housed in the restored GM & O Railroad depot, gallery has about 900 pencil sketchings done over his lifetime by the local artist, now in his 90s. | Public | Art; History | Randolph County Archives Building, ASC Provincial House (Ruma Convent) [sites Misselhorn sketched] | Weekend hours: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., but private tours can be arranged. | Sketches spanning 1920s to present are of the surrounding area, as well as St. Louis, Chicago, and other places. Residents call Misselhorn their local "Norman Rockwell." |
| Popeye Museum/Spinach Can Collectibles | Randolph County, Chester | Gift store selling Popeye memorabilia housed in the Old Opera House where Elzie Segar, Popeye's creator, once worked. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Museum of Popeye memorabilia with items to sell. | Elzie Segar, a native of Chester, created his "Pop-eye," comic strip using local people. |
| Popeye Mural on the side of the Old Chester Opera House | Randolph County, Chester | Mural on the side of the Old Chester Opera House, where Elzie Segar worked. Includes Olive Oyl, Popeye, and Wimpy; gives names of local people on which the characters are based. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values | Segar's birthplace; marked grave of Rocky Feigle [basis for Popeye]. | Good for Popeye fans, can be viewed easily. | Universal planning to open a Popeye theme park. Popeye has his own stamp. |
| Marked grave of Frank "Rocky" Feigle, basis for Popeye. | Randolph County, Chester | Frank "Rocky" Feigle's grave, in St. Mary's Cemetery, now has a tombstone with a picture of Popeye on it. | Grave was marked by the Popeye Fan Club | Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Easily viewed | Rocky Feigle was sort of the town bully; always had a pipe in his mouth. |

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| Riverboat Mural at U.S. Post Office | Randolph County, Chester | Built in June 1938, occupied in May 1939, site still in use today. Real interest is 1930s wall mural, painted around 1940 by Fay Davis, a Depression artist. Shows Chester's riverboat era. | Public | The River; Architecture; Art; Women | Old Landmark Inn and Captain's Table Restaurant | Open regular business hours. | Mural is described as a "Hollywood-type depiction" akin to <i>Showboat</i> . Other Fay Davis work is said to be in other areas of Illinois. |
| Sparta Community Airport/ "Hunter Field" | Randolph County, Sparta | Organized in 1959. Called "Hunter Field" after the Hunter brothers, local aviation pioneers. Pictures of Hunter brothers with their aircraft and other memorabilia hang in the office, and a plaque is mounted on a post. | Public | Aviation | NA | No admission. Pavilion and picnic area for public. | Hunter brothers, friends of Charles Lindbergh, set aviation records, most notably world endurance record for flying over Chicago nonstop for 28 days in 1929. Two died tragically, one air-related; 2 others flew, private pilot for a congressman, other for American Airlines. |
| John A. Logan Museum | Jackson County, Murphysboro | Located at site of Logan's birth, museum honors Logan, who fought in the Mexican War in 1846 and served as a Union soldier, rising to major general. | Public | Civil War; Veterans | Other Civil War sites | Regular hours on weekends | Logan fought in Battle of Bull Run, kept Union forces from destroying Raleigh after Lincoln's death. Elected to Congress after Mexican and Civil Wars. Launched Memorial Day; swayed Southern Illinois to Union side. VP mate, J. Blaine in 1884 presidential race. |
| ASC Provincial House (The Ruma Convent) | Randolph County, Ruma | In a building built before 1860s, Clara Zerr & 20 sisters of Adorers of the Blood of Christ fleeing Bismarck in 1876 settled on about 26 acres (former boys' school), began serving German community of southern Illinois. (see "Comments") | Private | Religion; Ethnic Diversity; Architecture; Agriculture | Other religious communities | Private property includes a nursing home; visitors asked not to walk the grounds unsupervised. Can call to arrange tours. | Former school and seminary turned over to the sisters. Building additions made in 1870, 1890, 1925. Farm produces corn, wheat, cattle; sisters teach and are missionaries. Now 500 acres and serve world community. Province headquarters. |

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| National Coal Museum | Franklin County, near West Frankfort | Established 132 years ago, only mine shaft open to the public. Located 600 feet belowground. Visitors enter a cage and drop down. View is pre-dinosaur, over 300 million years old. | Public nonprofit | Working People; Building the American Economy | Other coal mines | Open 7 days a week, tour guides are actual coal miners who worked in mine in '94 before closing. Admission fee; groups of 20 or more need reservation. Interpreters available with advance notice. Mine opened August 1996; has drawn over 4,000 visitors. | Dream of Charles Ledvina, former coal miner paralyzed in mine accident. Dedicated to preserving rich coal mine heritage. Plans are to open restored 1920s Hoist House, building leads to the cage leading to mine. More memorabilia will be added, too. |
| Randolph County Museum and Archives | Randolph County, Chester | Stone Gothic building constructed in 1864 now houses museum and archives of French Colonial Records. | Public | Architecture; Ethnic Diversity | Roscoe Misselhorn Gallery (sketching of building) | Part-time curator, but can view building during regular business hours. | NA |
| Ibendahl Farmstead | Perry County, near DuQuoin | This 12-room house built in 1850s contains Locust Hill Academy, Illinois's first graded school system (attended by John Logan). Started in 1858 by B. G. Roots, who also hid slaves during Civil War. | Private | Education; Ethnic Diversity; Slavery; Civil War | John A. Logan Museum | Tours by appointment only. The Ibendahls are knowledgeable about the history. | NA |
| Harvey Pitt's Waterfowl Museum | Perry County, DuQuoin | Display of 550 antique wood duck decoys; also mounted waterfowl | Private | People versus Nature | NA | Tours by appointment only; entrance fee \$1, refreshments provided. | Harvey Pitt is well-spoken and knowledgeable. He has expanded his home to accommodate this museum. |
| Marion Cultural Center | Williamson County, Marion | Restored 1921 vaudeville theater | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: theater-arts. | NA | Plays and performances offered throughout the year. | Harry Houdini performed here. |
| Egyptian Drive-In Restaurant | Williamson County | Drive-in movie theater; world's largest screen at 12 stories high. | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Eat-in restaurant. Movies shown from February to October. | One of Illinois's remaining drive-in movie theaters; old-fashioned prices. |

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| Depot Veterans' Museum/Coal Miners' Memorial | Franklin County, West Frankfort | Restored railroad depot housing a museum of memorabilia of all 1900s wars. | Public | War; Working People; Building the American Economy | National Coal Museum | Tours available by appointment | NA |
| Frankfort Area Museum | Franklin County, West Frankfort | Built in 1916; contains exhibits spanning 1802-1976, including early home, early doctor's office. | Public | Peopling Places; Working People, | National Coal Museum; Depot Veterans' Museum/Coal Miners' Memorial | Open Wednesdays and Thursdays | Has a widely used genealogy library; also has noose used to hang Charlie Birger of the Shelton Gang in the 1920s. |
| The Hill House (Bed & Breakfast) | Franklin County, Sesser | Restored 1914 three-story house with built-in bookcases, fireplace, china cabinet. Contains original picture rail. | Private | Vernacular Architecture | NA | Four rooms available for visitors, each with a different theme, one of which is Lincoln-Douglass, another, antiques. | NA |
| Bald Knob Cross | Union County | Cross, 111 ft. tall, was completed in 1963 as a national symbol of faith in God. When lit at night, can be seen over 7,500 square miles. | Public | Spirituality | NA | Bald Knob Recreation Area is available at no charge to all religious groups. Welcome center on premise offers refreshments. | First Easter service was held here in 1937; wooden cross built in 1938. Three wooden crosses still there were erected in 1945. Founders Wayman Presley and Rev. William Lirely died in 1990 and 1992, respectively. |
| The Superman Museum | Massac County, Metropolis | Museum housing more than 40,000 items relating to Superman, including comic books, movie props, original art, a phone booth. | Private | Popular Culture | Superman statue | Open 7 days a week 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; \$3 general admission, children 5 & under, free. | NA |
| Superman Statue | Massac County, Metropolis | Fifteen-foot statue with "Truth, Justice, and the American Way" carved on its base. | Public | Popular Culture | The Superman Museum | NA | Only U.S. town named Metropolis, so town raised more than \$100,000 to build statue by selling bricks where the statue stands. The local newspaper even renamed itself <i>The Metropolis Planet</i> . |

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| The Chocolate Factory | Pope County, Dixon Springs | Chocolate shop featuring over 30 different kinds of chocolate, plus a variety of beverages and ice cream. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | Across the street from Dixon Springs State Park. |
| Colvis Orchards | Randolph County, north of Chester | Orchards that have been in Colvis family for four generations. | Private | Peopling Places; Food | NA | Closed Christmas to mid-April. Sells bedding plants, chrysanthemums, holiday plants, dried flowers, candies, crafts, etc. | Harry Colvis moved to this site in 1908 to escape the flood. Fourth generation now operates the orchards. |
| Elzie Segar's Birthplace (Creator of Popeye) | Randolph County, Chester | Marker indicating where Elzie Segar was born. | Public/Private | Popular Culture; Recreation | Popeye Statue; Spinach Can Murals; Popeye Museum; Rocky Feigle's grave | Marker only; house is privately occupied. | Segar created the comic strip in 1929, basing characters on many town residents, including his boss for Wimpy. Popeye will have a theme park at Disney World. He already has a stamp. |
| Popeye Statue | Randolph County, Chester | Statue of Popeye commissioned by the city because Popeye creator Elzie Segar is a Chester native. | Public | Popular Culture | Elzie Segar's Birthplace; Popeye Mural; Spinach Can Collectibles; Popeye Museum | NA | NA |
| Old Slave House | Gallatin County, Equality | Three-story mansion built between 1834 and 1838. Slaves were kept on the third floor, and there was a breeding room to breed new slaves. | Private | Slavery; Race Relations | Other slavery-related sites | Not open to public at present. | Owner John Hart Crenshaw built this house where he kept slaves he bought and traded on the third floor, where he also had two slave posts for whipping slaves. There is much in the house. Hopefully someone will ensure that it reopens. |

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| The American Fluorite Museum | Hardin County, Rosiclare | Museum dedicated to fluorspar, or fluorite, state's official mineral. On the site of an actual mine last worked in 1954. Mineral appears as crystals. Used in making steel, aerosols, ceramic glaze. | Public | Building the American Economy | Other labor/industry sites | Plans to start hours for visiting. | Originally lead was mined, but owners discovered Fluorspar could be used with steel; began mining it after Civil War. Fluorspar appears as crystals in hues from purple to green, pink, yellow, and amethyst. |
| Veterans' Affairs Hospital | Williamson County, Marion | Hospital built in 1941 has an Egyptian motif and is painted in different hues of pink, with terra cotta running throughout. In addition, there are some eagles on top of the building. | Public | Architecture; War | Egyptian Drive-in Restaurant | Can drive by and see unusual architecture | Egyptian theme is compatible with Cairo in Alexander, and the area known as "little Egypt." |
| Concord Cemetery | Pulaski Co., Concord Cemetery, 3 miles northwest of Olmstead, IL | Small cemetery of 3 acres which has been there since before the Civil War, estimates range around 1828 to 1836. Grave of Ed Gore particular note. Notorious practical joker, had a tombstone built prior to death that kind of looks like a pyramid. | Private | Regional Creativity | NA | Can Visit Anytime | The pyramid-like tombstone has a 10 ft. square base and goes about 40 feet up and has a cannonball atop it. Built in 1933, just a little before Ed Gore died. |
| Concord cemetery | Pulaski County, near Olmstead | Small 3-acre cemetery has existed since before the Civil War, estimates range around 1828 to 1836. Of particular note, grave of Ed Gore, a notorious practical joker who had a rather pyramid-looking tombstone built before his death. | Private | Regional Creativity | NA | Can visit anytime | Gore's pyramid-shaped tombstone has a base 10 feet square and is about 40 feet tall, with a cannonball atop it. Built in 1933, just a little before Ed Gore died. |

ILLINOIS

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|---|--|---|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hamilton County Historical Society Museum | Hamilton County, second floor of McCoy Memorial Library, McLeansboro | Housed in a Victorian house built around 1884. War room in the museum includes war memorabilia from Mexican War to the Vietnam war. Also has a genealogy room. | Public | Regional History; Military History | Other military and war-related sites | Open 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays | This Victorian house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. |
| Matsel Cabin | White County, Carmi | Log cabin built in 1850s - 1860s that portrays mid-1800s life of an average family. | Public | Peopling Places | Other "Peopling Places" sites | Carmi Chamber of Commerce has information | This may be only site in Carmi not on the National Register of Historic Places. Perhaps it is a candidate as well. |
| Mary Lou's | Jackson County, Carbondale | Restaurant started in the 1960s; slogan is "Downtown, down home." | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Other restaurants | Known for biscuits and gravy, homemade cream pies. | Everything is homemade in this "downtown, down home" restaurant that is a tradition at Southern Illinois University. Has pictures on the wall. |
| Saline County Area Museum | Saline County, Harrisburg | Eleven buildings on property, which was originally a poplar farm from 1855 to 1948. Converted to museum in 1960. Contains a 22-room house that has a south wing of 10 rooms built in 1855, and a north wing with 12 rooms, in 1877. Never used residentially. | Public | Peopling Places; Architecture; Building the American Economy; Religion | Other "Peopling Places" sites | Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesdays-Saturdays; Sundays 12-4 p.m.; closed Mondays | Of 170 original acres, 3.5 remain. Cemetery across street is still in use. Buildings on property brought in from around county: one-room schoolhouse from 1800s, small grocery store, post office, log cabin, church, caretaker's cabin over 170 years old. |
| The Paul Powell Museum | Johnson County, Vienna | Museum opened in 1979 at birth home of Paul Powell, the 31st and 32nd Illinois secretary of state. Served in state government beginning in 1934; died in office. | Public | Regional History | NA | Saturdays and Sundays 2 to 4 p.m. | Paul Powell was one of the key sponsors for McCormick Place in Chicago. He helped Harry Truman win Illinois in 1948 and John F. Kennedy in 1960. |

ILLINOIS

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| Cobden Museum | Union County, Cobden | Museum opened in 1961 with an emphasis on Indian artifacts in the Southern Illinois area, but now it also has Civil War items, a pump organ, and Anna Kirkpatrick pottery. | Private | Native Americans; Regional History; War | Other Native American sites | Closed in winter; reopens each April; can call owners for hours. | Indian artifacts include projectile points, tools, pottery, weapons, hunting tools and jewelry. Believed to be one of the largest public displays of Indian artifacts in southern Illinois. |
| Lincoln-Douglas Debate Marker | Union County, Jonesboro, | Large piece of stone with a brass plate describing the historic debate marks the site of the 1858 debate. | Public | Civil War; American History | Other Civil War sites | Site and Lincoln Memorial Picnic Area open every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. | NA |
| Williamson County Museum | Williamson County, Marion | Museum occupies the old Williamson County Jail, built in 1913. | Public | Regional History | NA | Closed December 1 through April 1; open April-December on Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. | Sixteen sheriffs and families lived in this building while inmates were incarcerated in back. Now it houses information about Williamson County. |
| Davie Intermediate Grade School | Union County, Anna | School building 100 years old. Donated by Davie, who asked that town be named after his wife, Anna. | Public | Architecture | Other schools | Visitor services not established yet | Building has always been used as a school; what the town will do with it is unknown. |
| Old Railroad Bridge | Alexander County, Thebes | Old bridge made of double- raked steel Channel span is 671 feet long. | Public? | Railroads; Architecture | NA | Not yet determined | Bridge designed by Ralph Mojeski, son of famous opera singer, crosses Mississippi River to Scott City, MO. Tested on May 25, 1905. |
| Garden of the Gods | Gallatin County, Elizabethtown | Collection of wind- and water-eroded limestone and sandstone cliffs. The land, once flat, has lifted up thousands of feet over hundreds of centuries. | Public | People versus Nature | NA | NA | NA |

KENTUCKY

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|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Fort Jefferson | Ballard County, near mouth of Ohio River | Founded in 1780 by George Rogers Clark, this site is marked. | Private | Native American issues | Ballard county also has Native American Mounds, but it is unknown if they are related. | Unknown | Fort Jefferson was besieged by the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws in 1781. Most of the inhabitants died from starvation. |
| Dr. David Amoss House | Caldwell County, Cobb | House of founder of the Night Riders. | Caldwell County Historical Society | Labor and Class, Tobacco-centered experience | Princeton was the heart of the movement. All the Night Rider sites are related. | The historical society hopes to form a Night Riders tour, opening the house to the public. | Amoss did not grow Tobacco, but was interested in the military aspects of the movement. He was never convicted of any crime. |
| 1923 Tobacco Warehouse | Caldwell County, Princeton | Tobacco warehouse built during the last reorganization of the Planters Protective Association in 1923. | Private | Labor and Class; tobacco-related experience | Mary Lou Hollowell Farm and House; Other Night Riders-related sites | Should be on Night Riders tour | Seminary and Cave. No other tobacco warehouses from this period stand in Caldwell County, as they were burned by the Night Riders. |
| Mary Lou Hollowell Farm and House | Caldwell County, Princeton | Home of woman who "Brought the Night Riders to their knees." | Private, but Historical Society hopes to buy it. | Labor and Class; tobacco-related experience | 1923 Tobacco Warehouse; other Night Riders-related sites | Will be on Night Riders tour | Hollowell was the victim of Night Rider violence in 1907. She filed the lawsuit that eventually led to the Night Riders' decline. |
| Trail of Tears site | Caldwell County, Princeton | Park with gravesites of Native Americans. | Unknown | Native American Issues | Trail of Tears | Open to public | NA |
| WPA Folk Art and House | Caldwell County, near Princeton | Large concrete sculptures created for the WPA by John Vinson in the 1920s; includes large concrete baskets with glass chips. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | Unknown | Not restricted | NA |
| Nathan Stubblefield gravesite | Calloway County, Murray | Gravesite of uncredited inventor of the radio. | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values | Stubblefield birthplace | Not restricted | Local legend and some books hold that Stubblefield invented the radio, but neglected to get a patent. He demonstrated the invention at a town gathering in the early 20th century. |
| Nathan Stubblefield Birthplace | Calloway County, Murray | House where inventor was born. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: family | Stubblefield gravesite | Unknown | NA |

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| Rudy's Restaurant on the Square. | Calloway County, Town Square, Murray | Has served downtown merchants for 61 years. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Unknown | Open 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. Fridays | Serves the lunch crowd, but stays open late on Fridays to serve fish. Not in same family for duration. |
| Statue of Robert E. Lee | Calloway County, Murray | Statue of Gen. Lee | Public | Civil War | Unknown | NA | Local legend says that the statue faces north because, "You never turn your back on the enemy." |
| Fort Heiman and Fort Henry | Calloway County, on Tennessee River | Lookout camps during Civil War for Confederacy on opposite sides of river | Private | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Unknown | Owner claims to know location of tree used by lookouts to peer down into the river valley. |
| Tobacco Barn Art by Randy Thurmond | Calloway County | Tobacco Barn murals | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: art | Unknown | Unknown | Recent Art done by a Calloway County resident. |
| Wallace Drug Store | Calloway County, Murray | Reputed to be oldest continuously operating pharmacy in Kentucky | Private | Working People; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Open to public | None |
| Native American Camp | Calloway County, Baccusburg | Site where tipis were set up and laundry was done. | Private | Native American Issues | Unknown | Owner is willing to talk to visitors | None |
| Ellis Popcorn Company | Calloway County, Murray | 1950s era popcorn distributor | Private | Working People; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Open for tours | Murray was the popcorn distribution capitol of the country in the 1950s and 1960s; this is the only remaining company. |
| Hopkinsville | Christian County, Hopkinsville | Town is location of festival | NA | NA | NA | NA | None |
| Audubon Mill Park | Henderson County, Henderson | Park which was site of John James Audubon's Grist Mill | State | People versus Nature | Unknown | Open to public | Audubon ran the mill when he lived in Kentucky. |
| Downtown Henderson | Henderson County, Henderson | NA | Mixed | Expressing Cultural Values: music, festivals | Unknown | Open to public | The tie to W. C. Handy is unknown, but bluegrass music is indigenous to this part of the country. |
| Ellis Park Horse Racing | Henderson County, US 41 | 1922 horse racing track open from July through October. | Private | Recreation | Unknown | \$2 admission July 2-Oct. 2 and late December, T-F at 3 p.m., Sat & Sun at 1 p.m. | None |
| Marvin College Dormitory | Hickman County | 3-story dormitory | Private | Education | Barkley's home Angles, Barkley gravesite | Unknown | Dormitory of former V.P. Alben Barkley when he attended Marvin College. |

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| Columbus Belmont Park | Hickman County | Civil War Camp. CCC shelters remain on the site from the time of the Great Depression. | Public | Civil War; Cultural Diversity | Other Civil War sites | Open to public | None |
| Cave-in-Rock Ferry | Crittendon County, Marion | Ferry where 19th century river pirates robbed flatboats. Associated with a state park in Illinois. | Public | Working People | Unknown | Free | None |
| Crittendon County Museum | Crittendon County, Marion | Museum is in a log cabin; features military uniforms and 200-year-old loom. | Public | Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values | Unknown | Free; open May-October Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. | None |
| Ollie James House | Crittendon County, Marion | House of senator involved with Night Riders. | Private | Developing the American Economy | Night Riders sites; Ollie James gravesite | Unknown | None |
| Ollie James gravesite | Crittendon County, Marion | Gravesite | Unknown | Developing the American Economy | Ollie James house; other tobacco-related sites | Unknown | In Mapleview Cemetery, grave of Kentucky Senator who was involved with Night Riders. |
| Casey Jones Birthplace | Fulton County, Cayce | Birthplace of legendary rail character celebrated in folk music | Private | Vernacular architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Site across street | No visitor services | Birthplace of legendary rail character celebrated in folk songs. |
| Nameless Confederate Soldier Monument | Hopkins County, Madisonville | Erected to commemorate burning of old courthouse. | Public | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Free to be viewed by public | On Hopkins County courthouse lawn. Statue commemorates burning of old courthouse by Confederacy. |
| Madisonville three-day festival | Hopkins County, Madisonville | Includes Dolly Madison tea, symposium on Madison, dinner theater, wine tasting, 5K run, religious liberty luncheon. | NA | Festivals | Unknown | NA | None |
| Battle of Browning Springs | Hopkins County, Madisonville | Civil War battlefield | Public | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Unknown | On campus of Madisonville Junior High School. |
| Ruby Laffoon Cabin | Hopkins County, Madisonville | A Kentucky governor's birthplace restored from original logs | Hopkins County Historical Society | General history | Unknown | Admission \$1; open 1-5 p.m. Monday through Friday. | NA |
| Eddyville State Penitentiary | Lyon County, Eddyville | Castlelike structure built in 1886 | State of Kentucky | Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Unknown | This structure near the Cumberland River is known as the "Castle on the Cumberland." |

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|---|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| Benton spring events: Tater Day and Shape Note Festival | Marshall County, Benton | Tater Day has been annual event since 1840s; Shape Note Festival since 1854. | None | Festivals | Unknown | Tater Day, first Monday in April; Shape Note Festival, fourth Sunday in May. | The Shape Note Festival has been featured in the New York Times, and shape note singers sang at the White House in 1973. |
| VMV of Paducah | McCracken County, Paducah | Locomotive manufacturing business from mid-1800s is still in operation in same building. | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People | Unknown | Unknown | None |
| Coke Building | McCracken County, Paducah | Art Deco building from mid-1920s. | Coca Cola | Building the American Economy; Working People; Vernacular architecture | Unknown | Unknown | Coca Cola outgrew building (bottling plant) long ago but still uses it as a warehouse. The coke sign in front stays lighted virtually all the time. |
| Paducah Junior College/Broadway Methodist Church | McCracken County, Paducah | Paducah Junior College in old church building; parts of old building still visible. | Private | Education, Spirituality | Unknown | Open to public | None |
| Irwin Cobb Hotel | McCracken County, Paducah | Posh hotel from Paducah's heyday. | Private | Recreation; Developing the American Economy | Unknown | Hotel | Centerpiece of Paducah's downtown renovation. |
| Columbia Theatre | McCracken County, Paducah | Theater with entrance remaining from segregation era | Private | Recreation; Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Shows still offered in theater. | Sign over separate door says "Second Balcony entrance." |
| The Federal Building | McCracken County, Paducah | Building boasts mural depicting town's history. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Working People; Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Unknown | None |
| The Market House | McCracken County, Paducah | Marketplace 125 years old | Public | Working People; Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity; drama | Unknown | Houses museum exhibits and dramatic productions | None |
| Paducah Marine Ways | McCracken County, Paducah | Barge manufacturer founded in 1854 and still in operation | Private | Building the American Economy | Unknown | Unknown | The oldest Paducah industry still in operation. |
| Floodwall | McCracken County, Paducah | Built following flooding of Mississippi River in 1937 | Public | People versus Nature | Unknown | Can be seen by public. | None |
| Paducah City Hall | McCracken County, Paducah | Building designed by world-famous architect Durrell Stone | Public | Architecture | Unknown | Visitors welcome | This building designed by Durrell Stone is a near-replica of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India. |

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| The Lloyd Tilghman House | McCracken County, Paducah | Home of railroad magnate and Civil War Hero 1852-1861 | Unknown | Civil War; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Unknown | None |
| Museum of the American Quilters' Society | McCracken County, Paducah | Museum with display of 200 quilts | American Quilters' Association | Vernacular Creativity | Unknown | Open to public | None |
| Fort Anderson | McCracken County, Paducah | Union fort from Civil War | Public | Civil War | Unknown | Open to public | None |
| Irwin S. Cobb Gravesite | McCracken County, Paducah | Gravesite of famous politician | Unknown | History | Irwin Cobb Hotel | Open to public | In Oak Grove cemetery on Park Avenue |
| Chief Paduke Statue | McCracken County, Paducah | Statue of Paducah's namesake | Public | Native American issues | Unknown | Statue stands in median of road, not feasible to "visit." | Statue by sculptor Lorado Taft stands on Jefferson Street. |
| Alben Barkley gravesite | McCracken County, Paducah | Grave of former Vice President Alben Barkley | Unknown | History | Angles, Marvin College | Open to public | Grave is in Mount Kenton Cemetery on Lone Oak Rd. |
| Angles | McCracken County, Paducah | Alben Barkley's home 1937-1956 | Unknown | History | Marvin College, Alben Barkley gravesite | Open to public | None |
| Historic Oldtown Restaurant | McCracken County, Paducah | Restaurant that has been open since 1847. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Unknown | Still serving food | Purported to be the first brothel in Paducah, as well as the first speakeasy. |
| John T. Scopes gravesite | McCracken County, Paducah | Grave of defendant in groundbreaking evolution case | Unknown | Spirituality; Education | Unknown | Open to public | Grave is in Oak Grove Cemetery on Park Avenue. |
| Old Lincoln High School | McCracken County, Paducah | Old high school for black students | Public | Cultural Diversity: race issues | Unknown | No visitor services | Building's auditorium potentially could be used for conferences, etc. |
| Everly Brothers Monument | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Monument in front of city hall | Everly Brothers Foundation | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Unknown | Open to public. Potential for music tour in Muhlenberg County | None |
| TVA Plant | Muhlenberg County, Paradise | Large power plant on Green River built by TVA | TVA | Building the American Economy; Working People; Transforming the Environment | Unknown | Open for tours | None |
| Peabody Mines | Muhlenberg County, Paradise | Mines in reclaimed land | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; Extracting Resources | Unknown | Unknown | Immortalized in John Prine song, "Paradise": "Daddy won't you take me down to Muhlenberg County/ down by the Green River/ where Paradise lays./ I'm sorry my son/ but you're too late in asking/ Mr. Peabody's Coal train done hauled it away." |

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|---|---|---------------------|---|
| Rice Tobacco Factory | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Tobacco factory from early part of 20th century | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; tobacco-related experience | R. T. Martin Tobacco Company | Unknown | Tobacco factories are rare. |
| R. T. Martin tobacco Factory | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Tobacco factory from early part of 20th Century | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; tobacco-related experience | Rice Tobacco Company | Unknown | Tobacco factories are rare. |
| Ephraigm McClean Brank Burial Site | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Gravesite of War of 1812 veteran | Private | History | Unknown | Open to public | Brank is considered to have been a main force in American Victory in Battle of New Orleans. |
| Gen. Simon Bolivar Birthplace | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Birthplace of Civil War general. 1830s log cabin out in country, off main road. | Private | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | No visitor services | Part of adjoining furnace still remains but has been dynamited. |
| Mose Rager House and Monument | Muhlenberg County, Drakesboro | Home of guitarist who taught Merle Travis how to play | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Potential to be on music tour of Muhlenberg County | No visitor services | None |
| Merle Travis gravesite | Muhlenberg County, Ebenezer | Large monument marking grave of guitar legend Merle Travis. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Potential to be on music tour of Muhlenberg County | No visitor services | Cemetery is off highway 176, 10 miles outside Central City. |
| Jesse Oats gravesite | Muhlenberg County, Central City | Gravesite of Revolutionary War Hero Jesse Oats | Private | History | Unknown | Open to public | None |
| James Clark McReynolds Gravesite | Todd County, Elkton | Gravesite of Supreme Court justice | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; tobacco-related experience | McReynolds House; Rice and R. T. Martin Tobacco Companies | Open to public | None |
| James Clark McReynolds House | Todd County, Elkton | Two-story frame house of Supreme Court justice | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; tobacco-related experience | McReynolds Gravesite; Rice and R. T. Martin Tobacco Companies | Unknown | The justice was influential in declaring tobacco trust, which led to Black Patch Tobacco wars being found unconstitutional. |
| Robert Penn Warren birthplace | Todd County, Guthrie | One-story brick house | Private | Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Open to public | Birthplace of Pulitzer prize- winning author. |
| Downtown Guthrie | Todd County, Guthrie | Was host to massive association rally of 25,000-30,000 people in early 20th century | Various | Tobacco-related experience | Night Riders-related sites | Unknown | None |

KENTUCKY

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| Allensville Festival | Todd County, Allensville | Festival started by freed slaves lasts a full week, ending on August 8. Includes baseball game, barbecue, etc. | None | Cultural Diversity; race issues | Unknown | Unknown | None |
| Jefferson Davis Monument | Todd County, Fairview | Obelisk 351 feet high marks Confederate president's gravesite | Daughters of the Confederacy | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Open to public, elevator to top | None |
| Ben Bristow Birthplace | Todd County, Elkton | Gates of birthplace | Unknown | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | No visitor services | None |
| Fort Smith | Livingston County, Smithland | Union Civil War fort on Cemetery Hill in Smithland | Public | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Potential for museum to house finds of archeological dig. | Fort was used as a training ground for Union troops. The townspeople, although siding with the Confederacy, did not protest, in order to save their town from destruction. |
| Smithland First Baptist Church | Livingston County, Smithland | Church that survived the floods of 1913 and 1937. | Private | Spirituality; People versus Nature | Unknown | Unknown | None |
| The Old Bank | Livingston County, Smithland | Church built in 1907 | Private | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: movies | Unknown | Unknown | Used as Bank of Albany, New York, in filming of <i>How the West was Won</i> . |
| The Smith Mansion | Livingston County, Smithland | 10,000-square-foot home that is a replica of Southfork, the Dallas estate. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: television | Unknown | Has been opened to local people in the past | Built in place of a renovated home ca. 1940. |
| The Buzzard's Roost | Livingston County, Smithland | Gazebo Built in place of Cottonwood Tree to offer shelter to local gatherings. | Unknown | Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Open to the public | This gathering place has been featured in the <i>Baltimore Sun</i> as a site of local color. Men gather to tell stories and play checkers; there is a guest register. The Gazebo was named after a railroad that ran along the river in the late 1800s. |

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| Brimstone Corner | Livingston County, Smithland | Saloon, site of a popular local legend | Unknown | History; Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Unknown | Legend says that patrons of the saloon were drugged and killed, then slid through a trap door to the doctor next door, who performed experiments and had the bodies buried on Cumberland Island by a slave. |
| Bell Tavern | Livingston County, Smithland | Inn built in 1815 | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature; History; Mississippi River | Unknown | Open to public | Charles Dickens, Clara Barton, John James Audubon, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, and Lew Wallace visited here. Purportedly was the model for the inn in <i>Great Expectations</i> . |
| Statue of Henry Clay | Livingston County, Smithland | Statue carved from tree under which Henry Clay held court | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; History | Unknown | Open to public | Statue carved from "Judge Elm," tree where hangings were carried out in 19th century. Carved by Kenneth Cruse of Mexico, KY. |
| Massey House | Livingston County, Smithland | Oldest residence in Smithland | Private | History; Cultural Diversity: race issues | Civil War sites | Unknown | Legend says this house, which contains a trap door in a closet leading to a tunnel, was part of the Underground Railroad. |
| Dallum-Bush House | Livingston County, Smithland | 1839 house | Private | Civil War; Slavery; Cultural Diversity: race issues | Civil War sites | Unknown | Slaves were housed in back part of house. First Livingston County Court Clerk's office was here. During Civil War, was known as "Blount Hodge's Country Club," because of parties held there. |
| Old Methodist Church | Livingston County, Smithland | 1848 church | Private | Spirituality; People versus Nature; Slavery; Race Issues, Man against Nature, Spirituality | Unknown | Unknown | Originally had balcony for slaves. Destroyed by force in 1880s; rebuilt using former walls and foundation. Survived 1937 flood, which came to building roof. |

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| Davis House/Rudd House | Livingston County, Smithland | 1840 house | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: family | Unknown | Unknown | House once occupied by devout baseball fan Katie Davis Love, who became reclusive during baseball season and had groceries sent to her room in a basket on a string. House has a "safe room" upstairs with only entrance a staircase from parents' room. |
| Pippin Cabin | Livingston County, Smithland | 1843 log cabin within a frame house, restored | Unknown | Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Visitor Center for Smithland | Legend says cabin was once used for gambling and a man was killed over a craps dispute. |
| Lucy Jefferson Lewis gravesite | Livingston County, Smithland | Gravesite of Thomas Jefferson's sister. | Public | History | Unknown | Unknown | Legend around family was the subject of a Robert Penn Warren book. |
| Coil House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1835 two-story Federal house | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: family | Old ship was owned by Matthew Lyon's brother. | Unknown | Oldest home in Madisonville. It is owned by son of Chittendon Lyon, for whom Lyon county was named. |
| Smith Dulin House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1904 two-story house | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Unknown | Built by owner of a local department store. Used for a WPA project from 1938 to 1941. |
| East Broadway School | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1884 School building, now a private residence. | Private | Education | Unknown | Unknown | Housed Madisonville Normal School from 1884 to 1907, then became East Broadway School. Closed in 1925; restored in 1975. |
| Hockersmith House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1881 French Mansard style house | Private | Architecture; Civil War | Other Civil War sites; L. D. Hockersmith gravesite | Unknown | Capt. L. D. Hockersmith, who built the house, helped plan escape of John Hunt Morgan from penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio. French mansard style is rare in this part of the country. |
| Captain L. D. Hockersmith gravesite | Hopkins County, West Madisonville | 1913 gravesite of CSA captain | Unknown | Civil War | Other Civil War sites; Hockersmith House | Open to public | Grave of CSA captain who escaped from penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio. |

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| Old Ship. | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1857 home of Chittenden Lyon, son of Chittenden Lyon, for whom Lyon County was named. | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: family | Home of Matthew Lyon, Chittenden's brother, is also on the survey. | Unknown | None |
| Ruby House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | Mid-1800s house | Private | Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Unknown | Built for its owner by a lumber company, this was the first home in Madisonville to have electricity. |
| Hammack House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1890 Victorian house | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Cultural Diversity; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Unknown | Used as a boarding house in 19-teens; later rented by Congressman David Kincheloe, who had been a federal judge. |
| Morton House | Hopkins County, Madisonville | 1857 log cabin made into a neo-classical house | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: Family; Vernacular Architecture; Civil War; Spirituality | Unknown | Unknown | Sold in 1979 after being owned by same family for over 100 years. Leisure use by Civil War soldiers. |
| Weathers House | Todd County, Elkton | Built in 1882 | Private | Building the American Economy | Unknown | Unknown | Named for owner of Weathers drug store, early 1900s, which still stands in town. Also served as boardinghouse. |
| Stagecoach Inn | Todd County, Tiny Town | 1833 inn | Private | Cultural Diversity; Civil War; Expressing Cultural Diversity: music | Unknown | Unknown | Served stagecoach line in early 1800s. Local legend says building was used as a Confederate hospital during Civil War. Possibly birthplace of African blackface minstrel. |
| Bethel Baptist Church | Todd County, Fairview | Site for this church was a gift from Jefferson Davis | Private | Spirituality; Civil War | Jefferson Davis monument, also in Fairview | Unknown | None |
| Garth House | Todd County, Trenton | 1880s Victorian house with brick facade remaining, which is a rarity. | Private | Civil War; Expressing Cultural Values | Unknown | Unknown | Built by Civil War veteran Dudley Garth. Cemetery behind house, not adjacent. Windows are low to ground because funerals were held here and caskets were slid in and out of windows. |
| Trigg County Log Cabin Museum, Boots Randolph home | Trigg County, Cadiz | 1867 log cabin moved to center of town | Chamber of Commerce | Vernacular Architecture; History; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Unknown | Open to public | Home of saxophonist Boots Randolph |

KENTUCKY

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Kelsey Calhoun, Main Street Moonshiner | Trigg County, Cadiz | For TVA, demonstrates operation of miniature moonshine still mounted on plywood. Also proof tester. | Private | Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Open to giving demonstration for Park Service. | None |
| Barlow House Museum | Ballard County, near Paducah | Museum in turn-of-the-century Victorian house | Unknown | Architecture; General History | Unknown | \$2 admission; open Fridays, Sundays, and Mondays 1-4 p.m. | 200 years of memorabilia of town's founding family |
| Wickliffe Mounds Research Center | Ballard County, Wickliffe | Museum on site of Indian mounds from 1000-1350 | Unknown | Native American issues | Unknown | \$3.50 admission; open Mar.-Nov. 9-4:30; accessible for disabled | Features two large rectangular platform mounds used in ceremonies. |
| R. N. Henson Broom-maker's Museum | Fulton County, Cayce | Contains largest private collection of broom-making equipment in country. | Private | Building the American Economy | Unknown | Can see by appointment. Not accessible for persons with disabilities. | Home of original leather Kentucky cabin broom. |
| Warren Thomas Museum | Fulton County, Hickman | Antebellum black church housing local African-American history items | Unknown | Cultural Diversity | Unknown | By appointment | None |
| Hardin Southern Railroad Nostalgia Train | Marshall County, Hardin | Trip on 100-year-old rail line; 18 miles, 2 hours | Unknown | Building the American Economy; Recreation | Unknown | Fee \$10, May 27-Oct 29, Sats. and Suns. 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. | None |
| Don F Pratt Museum | Christian County, Hopkinsville | Museum of 101st Airborne division, the "Screaming Eagles" | U.S. government | Aviation | Unknown | Admission free; open daily 9:30-4:30 | Features helicopters, other aircraft |
| Kentucky Opry | Marshall County | Music show featuring country, bluegrass, and gospel | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Unknown | 8 p.m. Fris. and Sats. year-round, \$8.50 | None |
| John James Audubon State Park | Henderson County, Henderson | Museum featuring collection of famed naturalist | State | Natural Environment | Unknown | Fee \$4; open 10-5 daily; closed Thanksgiving; access for people with disabilities | None |
| Pennyroyal Area Museum | Christian County, Hopkinsville | Museum contains Night Riders artifacts, Native American art; Jefferson Davis possessions. | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: art; Civil War; tobacco-related experience | Trail of Tears commemorative site; Night Riders; Civil War sites | Fee \$2; open M-F 8:30-4:30, Sat. 10-3 | None |
| Broadbent's Country Ham Festival | Trigg County, Cadiz | Ham festival | N/A | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Unknown | Visitors welcome | Boasts "World's largest" country ham and biscuit festival |

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|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Henry Cornelius Burnett Gravesite | Trigg County, Cadiz KY | Gravesite | Unknown | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Open to public; could be part of Civil War gravesite tour | Grave of U.S. representative from Kentucky and senator in Confederate Congress. East end cemetery. |
| Union County Historical Society and Museum | Union County, Morganfield | Museum with local artifacts and Native American art | Union County Historical Society | Expressing Cultural Values: art; Native American issues | Trail of Tears Commemorative site | Unknown | None |
| Courthouse Lawn | Union County, Morganfield | Site of Abraham Lincoln's only political speech given in native state. | City | History | Similar to Judge Elm in Smithland | Open to public | None |
| Camp Breckinridge | Union County | U.S. Army base | U.S. government | Military History; Cultural Diversity; Recreation | Unknown | Unknown | Base housed largest POW camp in U.S. during World War II. This location is also where Jackie Robinson began his baseball career in 1944. |
| Cale Young Rice House | Webster County, Dixon | Home of local poet and his philanthropist wife, Leban Lace Rice | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: literature; Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Open to public | Rice wrote a number of poems, including, "Bridging the Years," "The Passionate Follies," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." |
| Battle of Burt Mill | Webster County, Vanderburg | Site of first Civil War Battle in Kentucky | Unknown | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Unknown | None |
| Maplewood Cemetery: Wooldridge Monuments | Graves County, Mayfield | Statues of members of the Henry Wooldridge family carved in Italian marble and sandstone | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: family, vernacular art | Maplewood Cemetery | Open to public; walking tour of cemetery | Much folklore and legend surround the history of this monument, "the strange procession that never moves." |
| Maplewood Cemetery: Civil War Execution | Graves County, Mayfield | Slab describes death of Henry B. Hicks in 1864--executed in Mayfield by Union Army | Unknown | Civil War | Maplewood Cemetery | Open to public; walking tour of cemetery | None |
| Maplewood Cemetery: Lois Roach gravesite | Graves County, Mayfield | Gravesite of first female sheriff in Kentucky, maybe first in America | Unknown | Cultural Diversity gender issues; Working People | Maplewood Cemetery | Open to public; walking tour of cemetery | None |
| Maplewood Cemetery: Mass Burial | Graves County, Mayfield | Eleven people in one family killed in a 1921 house fire were buried together. | Unknown | Tragedy | Maplewood Cemetery | Open to public; walking tour of cemetery | None |

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|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Maplewood Cemetery: Col. Edward Crossland | Graves County, Mayfield | Gravesite | Unknown | Civil War; History | Maplewood Cemetery | Open to public; walking tour of cemetery | Edward Crossland was a colonel in the Confederacy and later a member of U.S. House of Representatives. |
| Starnes Barbecue | McCracken County, Paducah | Barbecue place 40 years old | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Unknown | Restaurant, busy at lunch | Situated around a counter; serves pork, ham, and beef BBQ on toast, hot barbecue sauce. |
| Homeplace 1850 | Lyon County, southern end of LBL | Living history farm with 16 original log structures | Unknown | Tobacco-related experience | Night Riders sites | Open to public | Living history demonstrations of tobacco firing, plowing, and buttermaking. |
| Hopkinsville First Presbyterian Church | Christian County, Hopkinsville | 1849 church | Private | Spirituality, Civil War | Civil War | Hopkinsville walking tour | Church was used as a hospital during Civil War. |
| Carnegie Library | Christian County, Hopkinsville | 1913 Library designed by local architect | Unknown | Education, Vernacular Architecture | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | None |
| Latham Cottages | Christian County, Hopkinsville. | Cottages | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Building the American Economy | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | First rental property in city, also first with running water, gas heat, and lighting. |
| L & N Depot | Christian County, Hopkinsville | Train station served Hopkinsville 1892-1971. | Unknown | Building the American Economy: railroads | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | None |
| Dayton Building | Christian County, Hopkinsville | 1905 building | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | Building was used for several readings by well-known clairvoyant Edgar Cayce. |
| Alhambra Theatre | Christian County, Hopkinsville | First Building in Hopkinsville with air conditioning | Unknown | Building the American Economy: technological advances | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | None |
| Ferrell's Snappy Service | Christian County, Hopkinsville | Fast-food restaurant opened in 1936 | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | "Burger joint" still serves burgers today and is a town institution. |
| Pioneer Cemetery | Christian County, Hopkinsville. | Cemetery. Last burial in 1873. | Unknown | Peopling Places; Cultural Diversity | Unknown | Hopkinsville walking tour | Contains statue of town founder, Bartholomew Wood, and 222 graves of settlers, including two Revolutionary War soldiers. |
| Major League Training Camp Field | Hopkins County, Dawson Springs | Location where Pittsburgh Pirates played spring training in 1910s | Private, but trying to be restored | Expressing Cultural Values: sports, recreation | Unknown | Hopes to be open to public | None |
| Henry Bennett Gravesite | Livingston County, Dycusburg | Inscription on tombstone reads "Killed by the Nightriders." | Unknown | Tobacco-related experience | Night Riders sites | Open to public | Bennett was beaten but not killed by the Night Riders terrorist group. |

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| National Scouting Museum | Calloway County, Murray | Interactive museum telling story of Boy Scouts. | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Education; Expressing Cultural Values: art | Unknown | Admission, \$5; open March through November | State-of-the-art museum contains a collection of Norman Rockwell art. |
| McClean County Civil War Days | McLean County | Annual event, third weekend in May | N/A | Civil War | Civil War sites | Open to public | Each year the 1861 Battle of Sacramento is re-created, wherein Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest first used his famous flanking strategy. |
| Historic Green and Rough River overlook | McLean County, Livermore | Converted railroad bridge first used in 1871. | Unknown | Building the American Economy: railroads; Natural Environment | None | Open to public | Visitors can climb steps of converted railroad bridge to see the confluence of the Green and Rough Rivers. |

LOUISIANA

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|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|--|---|
| Saturn Bar | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | Neighborhood bar, which opened in 1947, is festooned with folk art and beautiful neon. A great example of vernacular creativity; the pictures on the walls are worthy of a museum. | Private | Peopling Places; Expressing Cultural Values: art | Outside the French Quarter; no other sites nearby or related | No assistance needed | A great neighborhood institution with amazing folk art. It should be accorded the same respect as other folk art environments such as Finster's Paradise Gardens. |
| Fats Domino's House | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | Legendary musician's home, with opulent/tacky decor | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music; Vernacular Architecture | None | Merely a drive-by view is appropriate | Can drive by for a glimpse of his gaudy Cadillac and home; do not disturb. |
| St. Roch Cemetery | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | Inspired by a yellow fever epidemic, church and cemetery pay homage to the patron saint of plagues and pestilence. Many claim to have been cured at the shrine on the site; crutches left there are testaments to their faith. Great cemetery for wandering. | Private | Spirituality; People versus Nature | Other New Orleans cemeteries | Open to public | Should be preserved. |
| Faulkner House Books | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | House where William Faulkner lived while writing his first novel. Bookstore offers many Faulkner rarities. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Rowan Oak in Oxford, MS | Easily enjoyed bookstore | Small, but building is evocative of Faulkner |
| Napoleon House | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | Built in 1797 and intended as a refuge for French emperor Napoleon, crumbling bar/restaurant evokes New Orleans of old. | Private | Architecture; History | French Quarter | Thriving business | A beautiful dump. |
| Rock 'n' Bowl | Orleans Parish, New Orleans | Bowling alley built in 1941, home to live zydeco and New Orleans music Wednesday through Saturday nights | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Has no peers | Large dance floor but only 18 bowling lanes | Bowling and great music are concurrent. This is New Orleans far from the tourist crush. |
| Cormier's Cock Pit | Acadia Parish, Cankton | Barnlike structure that offers an old-fashioned cockfight most Saturday nights. Most easily accessible pit in area. | Private | Recreation: gambling; Cruelty to Animals | None | Very accessible; open November through July. | Although some people find this activity objectionable, it is legal in Louisiana. |

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| Jim Bowie Museum | St. Landry Parish, Opelousas | House belonging to a black woman, contains Bowie knives and relics | Public | History; Expressing Cultural Values | None | Easily accessed | Strange location, but compelling little museum. |
| Slim's Y-Ki-Ki Zydeco Club | St. Landry Parish, Opelousas | Large, welcoming zydeco club opened in 1947 | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | Nearby Opelousas sites, including Richard's Club | Very friendly | Less rustic than Richard's, but equally large and welcoming. |
| Richard's Club Zydeco Club | St. Landry Parish, Lawtell | Tattered wood frame building offering live local and national acts | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | Slim's in Opelousas | Open most weekends; large bar | Building seems in danger of falling down when band starts to really rock. |
| Borgue's Cajun Dance Hall | St. Landry Parish, Lewisburg | Country Cajun dance hall with music every Saturday | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (Cajun); Cultural Diversity | Slim's and Richard's | Far off the beaten path | Very hard to find. |
| Liberty Theatre | Acadia Parish, Eunice | Beautiful old theater now houses the "Cajun Grand Ole Opry" each Saturday night. | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: music (Cajun); Cultural Diversity | Not far from Fred's in Mamou | 800-seat auditorium in downtown Eunice | Must-see auditorium. Good introduction to Cajun music culture for tourists unable or unwilling to go to the clubs. |
| Eunice Museum | Acadia Parish, Eunice | Housed in old train depot, museum depicts local music, Mardi Gras, and other histories | Public | Peopling places; Expressing Cultural Values: music; Cultural Diversity | Liberty Theatre | Well set up for tourists | Excellent small-town museum. Heavy emphasis on tourist-pleasing displays. |
| Dup's Lounge | Acadia Parish, Eunice | Local dive featuring live Cajun music | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (Cajun); Cultural Diversity; Community | See Fred's in nearby Mamou | Live music on Saturday mornings from 9 a.m. till [time not in orig.] Small but hospitable to guests | Old line local dance hall |
| Fred's Lounge | Evangeline Parish, Mamou | Windowless bar known for live Cajun music radio broadcast on Saturday mornings. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (Cajun); Community | See Dup's | Small but accustomed to tourists. Open only on Saturdays from 9 a.m. till noon. | An amazing place to experience Cajun joie de vivre. |
| Estherwood Rice Mill | Jefferson Davis Parish, Elton | One of a few rice processors that allow tours. Also of note are old-fashioned cotton rice bags. | Private | Building the American Economy: agriculture | None | Not set up to handle crowds, but will accommodate visitors. Open only summer and autumn. | Offers a good look at the ancient milling process. |

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| Oil and Gas Park | Jefferson Davis Parish, Jennings | Replica of state's first oil well | Public | Resource Extraction; Building the American Economy: oil and gas | None | Merely a view of the well is sufficient, but interpretation would be welcome. | A museum dedicated to Louisiana oil culture would be welcome. |
| Brimstone Museum | Calcasieu Parish, Sulphur | Museum commemorates development of Frasch process for mining sulfur and the way the town of Sulphur developed | Public | Resource Extraction; Building the American Economy: chemical industry | None | Minor attraction is well set up for visitors | Great small-town museum. |
| Garyville Timber mill Museum | St. John the Baptist Parish, Garyville | Museum depicting birth and death of a company town. Most of museum consists of exhibits on timber industry. | Private | Resource Extraction; Peopling Places; Building the American Economy: timber industry | River Road tour | Minimal resources hamper efforts. | Could be expanded. |
| Center for Traditional Boat Building | Lafourche Parish, Thibodaux | Small exhibit devoted to early and traditional boat building; visitors also can see boat repairs and reconstructions. Emphasis on local styles. | Public | Building the American Economy: river commerce; Transportation; Recreation | | Although facility is well-maintained, interpretation could be expanded. Staff too busy with research to accommodate many visitors. | None |
| Bonnet Care Spillway - Roadway | St. Charles Parish, River Road north of I-310 | Good look at massive floodgate and levee system as an engineering miracle. | Public | People versus Nature; Managing Natural Resources | River Road tour | Drive-through observation of levee system. Part of the story of control of river, but difficult to convey. | Visitors must know what to look for or site is meaningless. |
| El Sido's Dance Hall | Lafayette Parish, Lafayette | Large zydeco club with music nearly every weekend; features national acts as well as local talent. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | Other zydeco halls, such as Slim's and Richard's | Very welcoming, no need to change a bit, but caution is advised in this neighborhood. | Everybody dances. Nobody claps. Surrounding neighborhood is questionable. |
| Bonfire Museum | St. James Parish, River Road, north of Route 20. | Museum dedicated to culture of St. James parish, with emphasis on lumber industry and tradition of Christmas bonfires along levee | Public | Spirituality; Building the American Economy: lumber industry, agriculture; Expressing Cultural Values: traditional celebrations | River Road tour | Quaint, informative museum | Could be expanded. |

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|---|---|---|-----------|--|--|---|---|
| Festival of the Bonfires | St. James Parish, River Road, between Gramercy and Donaldsonville | Festival each year the weekend before winter solstice; tradition of more than 200 years of lighting huge bonfires on levee. Recent themes have reflected Cajun and popular culture. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: traditional celebrations; Cultural Diversity | River Road tour | Awe-inspiring pyres of flames. | A must see. More publicity is needed. |
| First Acadian Settlement on Mississippi River | St. James Parish, near Vacherie | Roadside Marker | Unknown | Peopling Places; Cultural Diversity; River Transport | River Road tour; possibly ties in with other Cajun sites | Marker suffices. | Interesting juxtaposition because marker is across street from national strategic petroleum facility. |
| Lafourche Parish Courthouse | Lafourche Parish, Thibodaux | One of few antebellum courthouses | Public | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values; Community | None | NA | Could be incorporated as part of a walking tour of entire town of Thibodaux. |
| Reserve-Edgard Ferry | St. John the Baptist Parish, River Road | Archaic ferry still in operation | Public | Building the American Economy: river transport | River Road tour | Ferry accommodates automobiles. | Unusual juxtaposition of old and new, because visitors crossing river on archaic ferry can see a nuclear power plant. |
| National Hansen's Disease Center | Iberville Parish, River Road, north of Carville | Former leper colony, isolated for fear of alarming nearby residents | Public | Medical history; social ostracization | River Road tour | Visitor services are in doubt. | Beautiful complex of buildings. |
| Barthel's Country Store | Ascension Parish, Sunshine | 115-year old country store | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Building the American Economy | River Road tour | Good place to stop for a cold drink | Quaint, little changed in recent years. |
| Plaquemine Locks State Commemorative Area | Iberville Parish Plaquemine | Museum, park, and visitor center | Public | River Transport; People versus Nature | See other locks and levee system | Excellent look at how river is controlled | Good point of departure for tour of entire town of Plaquemine. |
| Bourgeoise Meat Market | Terrebonne Parish, Schriever | Traditional meat market owned by three generations of same family. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Near Thibodaux | Place to stop for a snack. | Offers example of traditional butcher's trade. Beef jerky a specialty. |
| Le Beau Petit Musee | Iberia Parish, Jeanrette | Museum dedicated to the history of the sugar cane industry. | Public | Building the American Economy: agriculture | Nearby sugar cane mills | Well-documented look at sugar cane as a cash crop | Good video done by Center for Louisiana Studies. |
| Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium | Terrebonne Parish, Cocodrie | Marine Research facility with display and video overview of wetlands wildlife. | Public | Natural Resources: wetlands ecoculture, fish, wildlife | NA | Off the beaten path but worth seeking out | Good video overview of wetlands environment |

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| Wendell-Williams Memorial Aviation Museum | St. Mary Parish, Patterson | Museum dedicated to growth of air flight in southern U.S. and Louisiana. Special emphasis on speed trials. | Unknown | Building the American Economy; aviation; Technology | None | Video available | Well operated small-town museum. |
| Sterling Sugar Mill | St. Mary Parish, Franklin | Old-style sugar mill | Private | Agriculture; Resource Extraction; Working people | Other mills | Open to visitors only on Saturday mornings | None |
| Konriko Rice Mill Tour and Store | Iberia Parish, New Iberia | One of oldest mills in the area. | Private | Agriculture; Building the American Economy | Rice and cane mills | Well set up for visitors; admission charged, video shown. Gift shop also available. | Visitors will be covered with a cloud of rice dust. |
| Grave of William Geary "Bunk" Johnson, | Iberia Parish, New Iberia | Grave of early jazz great, African-American trumpet player who may have taught Louis Armstrong. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (jazz); African-American experience | Music Heritage tour; Modern Music Center | A marker should be placed here. Born 1879 in New Orleans to former slaves. | Occasionally pilgrims leave offerings at grave-site. Many legendary performers of the early jazz era were of Cajun origin. |
| Clifton Chenier's Grave | Iberia Parish, Loreauville | Grave of the "king" of zydeco music | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | Clifton's Club | Grave may still be unmarked. Located parallel to Veret grave. | There should be better commemoration. |
| Clifton's Club | Iberia Parish, Loreauville | Home club of late "king" of zydeco music. Will accommodate 700 people. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | Chenier's grave | Infrequently open | Very rural, very hard to find |
| Glenwood Sugars Factory Tour | Assumption Parish, Napoleonville | Processor of unrefined sugar. Plant tour available | Private | Building the American Economy: sugar cane; Agriculture; Working People | Other mills for rice and cane | Can call for tour | None |
| Abita Springs Pavilion | St. Tammany Parish, Abita Springs | Former resort site; two-tiered pavilion from heyday is visible. | Public | Natural Resources; Recreation | Abita Springs Brewery nearby | Adjacent to National Historic District | Uncertain whether springs are still operational. |
| Hamilton's Zydeco Hall | Lafayette Parish, Lafayette | Large rural zydeco hall | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (zydeco); Cultural Diversity | El Sido's Dance Hall; other zydeco-related sites | Large and accommodating | None |
| Edwin Epps House | Avoyelles Parish, Bunkie | Home of Edwin Epps, planter who owned Solomon Northrup, author of <i>Twelve Years A Slave</i> . | Private | Cultural Diversity; Slavery; Expressing Cultural Values: literature; Agriculture | NA | House is well restored and ready for visitors. | It is gratifying that Northrup is celebrated, as well as plantation edifice. |

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| Bayou Folk Museum | Rapides Parish, Cloutierville | Built 1813 by founder of Cloutierville; building was home to author Kate Chopin in 1850s | Unknown | Expressing Cultural Values: literature; Agriculture | | Outbuildings also can be seen, as well as good collection of Chopin effects. | Well documented. |
| Le Petit Paris Museum | Lafayette Parish, St. Martinville | Small-town museum with Mardi Gras costumes and items that belonged to early settlers. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values; Building the American Economy; Recreation | Near Evangeline Oak | Already developed | Tells stories of both high and low culture. |
| Evangeline Downs | Lafayette Parish, near Lafayette | Traditional horse-racing track | Private | Gambling, Recreation | NA | Open April-September; races, Friday through Monday | Provides good taste of Cajun culture. |
| Sunset Game Club | St. Landry Parish, north of Sunset | Cock-fighting club | Private | Gambling | Cormier's Cock Pit; Circle Club Cock Pit | Visitors should be aware of this activity, although many may be offended. | Can see cocks being housed and trained on roadsides; houses are pyramid-shaped metal structures. |
| Waterford Three Nuclear Power Plant | St. Charles Parish, Taft | Nuclear reactor and interactive visitor center | Public | Resource Extraction | Water-powered mills and other industrial sites | Engaging displays and exhibits. Well documented by power company. | Good juxtaposition of river and nuclear power. |
| Airline Motors Restaurant | St. Charles Parish, near New Orleans, | Classic deco structure built when Airline Highway was main road between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. | Private | Transportation: airlines; Architecture | Compare to river as mode of transportation | Restaurant is open 24 hours | Sight alone is enough; however it seems that a marker designating architectural style would be appropriate. |
| Country Music Museum / Rebel State Commemorative Area | Lincoln Parish, Marthasville | State-sponsored museum featuring country music history in northern Louisiana and the South; amphitheater also on the site. | State | Expressing Cultural Values: country music; Civil War; Recreation | NA | Not well publicized but well worth a visit | Funding is being increased. |
| Oakley Plantation | West Feliciana Parish, St. Francisville | Three-story house built in 1799. Naturalist-artist John James Audubon painted here while tutoring plantation children. | Public | Natural Resources; Expressing Cultural Values: art; Agriculture. | None | Outbuildings (a rarity) exist. | Beautiful home, but connection to Audubon is more compelling. |
| Virgin's Island | Assumption Parish, Bat Pierre Part | Statue of Virgin Mary that was spared in 1882 flood that destroyed church and much of Pierre Part. Statue was placed on island in bay by residents who believed that Mary had saved them. | Unknown | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: statuary; People versus Nature | None | Can drive by; interpretation needed | Statue sits in the bay; visitors need to be aware of it to be able to see it. |

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| Ara Bontemps Home | Rapides Parish, Alexandria | Home of African-American poet, author, scholar, children's writer. Also functions as a cultural center. | Public | Cultural Diversity; African-American experience; Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Kate Chopin's house in Cloutierville | Small but welcoming museum; well-documented displays on Bontemps' life. | Each room is dedicated to a different phase in the author's life. |
| Mitcham Farms Peach Orchard | Lincoln Parish, Reston | Huge orchard where one can observe large-scale agricultural business | Private | Building the American Economy; Agriculture; Working People | Sugar cane and rice sites | Must call first for a tour; not set up for tours but will accommodate any size group. | Orchard northeast of Reston may be hard to find; should call first. |
| Autrey House | Lincoln Parish, Dubach | Oldest "dogtrot" house in Louisiana; built in 1870 | Public | Vernacular Architecture; Early settlers | NA | Rustic but authentic | Some of the original family furniture is on display. Built by Absalom Autrey. |
| Lincoln Parish Museum | Lincoln Parish, Reston | Typical parish museum; murals on wall are distinctive. | Public | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: mural art | None | Furnishings are typical of small-town life | Folk art murals, possibly over 100 years old, depict life in Reston from its founding. |
| Camp Reston | Lincoln Parish, Grambling | Camp that housed up to 4,000 prisoners of war, primarily from Germany and Italy, during World War II. | Public | Military History: World War II | None | Will be developed for visitors | Art from some of the former prisoners is being solicited; should be a great attraction when finished. |
| Delta Aviation Museum | Ouachita Parish, Monroe | Museum devoted to crop-dusting and other early impetus for aviation in Louisiana | Unknown | Transportation: aviation; Agriculture | Wendell Aviation Museum | Unknown | None |
| Poverty Point | W. Carroll Parish, Epps | Indian Mounds from 700-1,700 B.C. | Public | Prehistory; Spirituality; Native Americans | NA | Viewing platform on the site | Well-preserved architectural digs and interpretive exhibit. |
| African-American Museum | Ouachita Parish, Monroe | Exhibitions depicting African-American life in this region from settlement to present | Private | Slavery; Cultural Diversity: African-Americans; Agriculture, Civil Rights Movement | River Road Museum; Ara Bontemps Home | Small; open irregular hours | Small-town museum |
| Grant's Canal | E. Carroll Parish, Lake Providence | Canal dug by Gen. U.S. Grant's men in attempt to seize of Vicksburg. | Unknown | Civil War; Military history; River Transport | Arlington Plantation, where Grant stayed, is nearby | Drive-by attraction; more interpretation may be called for. | None |
| Cotton Museum | E. Carroll Parish, Lake Providence | Museum depicting agricultural economy; huge display of farm equipment from the past is notable. | Public | Agriculture, Working People | Mill tours | Open Wednesdays through Fridays | Should be supported by farm equipment manufacturers. |

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|---------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| Centenary State Commemorative Area | E. Feliciana Parish, Jackson | Original site of State College of Louisiana; offers exhibits on local history, documentation of early educational efforts. | Public | Education; Civil War; Spirituality | State | Tours provided. Open 9-5 daily. | Founded in 1825; used as a hospital during Civil War. |
| Homer Courthouse | Claiborne Parish, Homer | Courthouse was built in 1861; continuing use since then. | Public | Civil War | Various Civil War sites | Interpretive aspect limited because still in use as a courthouse | 1861 Confederate troops departed from courthouse; it is now a tradition for all troops to depart from courthouse. |
| La Salle Museum | La Salle Parish, Goodpine | Photographs detailing parish history housed in 1906 Goodpine Lumber Company building. | Private | Resource Extraction | Sulphur museum | Open only Wednesdays and Thursdays; well-staffed by volunteers. | Importance of lumber and oil industry is emphasized. |
| Traders' Rendezvous | Grant Parish, Pollock | Frontier Village recreation | Private | Peopling Places; Cultural Diversity; History | NA | Recently opened to public; information interestingly displayed | None |
| Freshwater Spring | Grant Parish, between Georgetown and Pollock | Artesian spring used for years and still in use by residents for drinking water | Private | Natural Resources | NA | Visitor services not needed. | This spring, initially used by Native Americans, is still a good community resource. |
| H. J. Smith and Son Museum | St. Tammany Parish, Covington | Hardware store operating continuously since 1876; now both a hardware store and a museum. | Private | Peopling Places; Building the American Economy | NA | Owners are cordial to visitors; museum is but a small part of store. | Displays include a 20-foot hand-carved pirogue and an iron coffin. |
| Joyce Wildlife Management Area | Tangipahoa Parish, near Manchac | Well-maintained wooden nature walk in swamp | Public | Natural Resources: animal and plant life | Swamp tours | Trees and plants are labeled for a nature walk. | Well documented. |
| Confederate Cemetery and Museum | Tangipahoa Parish, Tangipahoa | Museum displaying Confederate artifacts; adjacent cemetery | City sponsored | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Open to public | None |
| Mile Branch Settlement | Washington Parish, at fairgrounds | Pioneer settlement with cabins from mid-1800s | Unknown | Peopling Places; Agriculture | Traders' Rendezvous | Well structured but can seem a bit "touristy" | None |
| Hungarian Settlement at Arpadhon | Livingston Parish, south of Albany | Largest rural Hungarian settlement in United States | Unknown | Cultural Diversity; Agriculture; Resource Extraction | NA | Could be expanded | Settled in 1890s by approximately 1,500 Magyar Hungarians. |
| Louisiana Museum of Indian Experience | Washington Parish, Bogalusa | Small, well-maintained, collection of Native American artifacts | Public | Cultural Diversity: Native Americans | Poverty Point | Well structured, but hours of operation are difficult to establish | Adjacent to Pioneer Museum. |

LOUISIANA

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|--|---|---|----------------|---|--|--|---|
| Bogue Lusa Pioneer Museum | Washington Parish, Bogalusa | Parish museum with artifacts of early life | Public | Peopling Places; Agriculture | NA | No real expansion warranted | Named for nearby body of water. |
| Tammany Trace | St. Tammany Parish, various sites along old rail line | Rails-to-trails project to cover 31 miles; 9 miles between Abia Springs and Mandeville are now complete. | Private/Public | Transportation; Recreation | NA | Documentation of flora and fauna along route could be helpful. | Converted trail eventually will connect all towns in parish. |
| Northlake Museum and Nature Trail | St. Tammany Parish, near Mandeville | Nature trail near Fountainbleau State Park | Public | Natural Resources | NA | More funds needed to complete work. | None |
| Bonnie and Clyde Ambush site | Bienville Parish, south of Mount Lebanon | Simple marker denotes the spot where Texas Rangers surprised the outlaws. | Public | Working People; Law Enforcement | NA | No visitor services; marker is only a few yards from road. | None |
| American Rose Center | Caddo Parish, Greenwood | America's largest rose garden, headquarters of American Rose Society; 118 acres of pathways lined with rosebushes. | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: gardening | NA | Picnic facilities and gift shop; labels give name, type, and heritage of each bush; open 10-6 weekends; 9-6 weekdays Apr.-Oct. | None |
| Municipal Auditorium | Caddo Parish, Shreveport | 3,500-seat arena where "Louisiana Hayride" was broadcast on KWKH radio. Elvis Presley's first appearance was in October 1954. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: country music; Recreation | Boomland; Frankie Jean's Pik Quick | Building still in use, not much interpretive potential at the moment | Presley later appeared on the "Hayride" TV show in March 1955; he later appeared at a YMCA benefit at the fairgrounds in December 1956. "Hayride" also helped launch Hank Williams, Jim Reeves, Red Sovine, and Slim Whitman. |
| Meadows Museum of Art, on Centenary College Campus | Caddo Parish, Shreveport | Museum featuring a one-man exhibit of Indochinese art. | Private | Cultural Diversity: Indochinese; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts, photography | Yellow Valley Forge; Margaret Harwell Art Museum | Fully developed for visitor use; open 1-5 Tues.-Fri.; 2-5 Sat & Sun. | French artist Jean Despujols traveled to Indochina in the 1930s and captured its people and landscapes on canvas. He moved to Louisiana in 1941. The Smithsonian displayed his works in 1950. |

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| Frankie Jean's Pik Quick | Concordia Province, Ferriday | Drive-through grocery operated by sister of Jerry Lee Lewis. | Private | Building the American Economy; Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Lea's Lunch Room; Shreveport Auditorium; Boomland | Store can accommodate three cars at a time; driver calls out order as items are selected and placed in car. No other visitor services needed. | Frankie Jean does not display her brother's memorabilia in the store. |
| Modern Music Center and Master-Trak Studio | Acadia Parish, Crowley | Pioneering recording studio opened by Jay Niller in 1949 is still in business. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music; Recreation; Building the American Economy: recording business | Boomland; Shreveport Auditorium | Visitor services are fully developed; business already functions as a museum of sorts. | Cajun musicians recorded here include Clifton Chenier, Rusty and Doug Kershaw, Jimmy "C" Newman, and Wayne Toups. These artists' records may be purchased here. |
| Mass Grave for Hurricane Victims at Combre Memorial Park Cemetery | Calcasieu Parish; Lake Charles | Mass grave of more than 200 victims of Hurricane Audrey (1957). | Private | People versus Nature | Brimstone Museum | No visitor services needed; the simplicity of the headstone speaks volumes. | Hurricane Audrey slammed into Lake Charles on June 28, 1957, killing over 500. Citizens today still tend to compare all other events to that tragedy. |
| Circle Club Cockpit | Calcasieu Parish | Cock fights on Fridays and Saturdays at a large, well-run establishment. People come from all over the South to participate. One of the better and more hospitable establishments of this type. | Private | Gambling | Cormier's Cock Pit in Cankton; Other cock fighting sites | Visitors welcome. Fee of \$8-15 admits one to back, where bleachers encircle numerous cock fighting pits. Fights start Sats. noon, Fri. nights 10 p.m., second week in October to first weekend in August. Food and drinks available. | Although some people find this activity objectionable, it is legal in Louisiana. |
| Dupuy's | Vermilion Parish, Abbeville | Restaurant serves famous raw oysters, an Abbeville tradition for over 100 years. Collection of newspaper clippings of restaurant dating back to 1900. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Lea's Lunch Room | No possibilities for visitor services in near future, although this site seems deserving of a plaque or marker. | Joseph Dupuy sold shucked oysters in this spot for 10 cents a dozen. |

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| Native American settlement | Terrebone Parish, south of Dulac | Houma Indian settlement, home to Houma Nation tribal leader and many artisans who make cane baskets. Houma Nation is not federally recognized as a tribe; hence, this is not a reservation. Many Houma still speak a variety of archaic French. | Public | Cultural Diversity: Native American issues | NA | A future visitor center would be helpful; this community needs to be documented. | None |
| Chitimacha Indian Reservation | Terrebonne Parish, Charenton | The Chitimacha are the only Native American tribe native to Southern Louisiana that still resides in the state. | Public/Private | Cultural Diversity: Native American issues | Cowan cemetery; Houma settlement | Visitor center maintained by Jean Lafitte State Park. | Reservation was established in 1925 and Chitimacha became first federally recognized tribe in Louisiana. Native customs and lore have almost vanished; however, Chitimacha still make split cane baskets. |
| Lejeune's Bakery | Iberia Parish, Jeanerette | Bakery that has been in business since 1884 offers only two food items: French bread and gingerbread "stageplanks." | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Dupuy's Restaurant | No visitor services needed; plaque marking establishment's longevity would be appreciated. | Bakery also sells T-shirts with logo. |
| Turn of the Century House | St. Mary Parish, Morgan City | House built in 1906 in Morgan City. It was squarely in the path of the U.S. 90 bridge in 1970 and was moved a few blocks to present location. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Architecture | Chretien Point Plantation | Adequately developed as a museum. Weekdays 9-5; weekends 1 p.m. till close. | One of a few homes (not elegant palatial mansions) in an area open for tours. |
| The Great Wall | St. Mary Parish-Morgan City | Corps of Engineers built 21-foot-high wall to withstand great floods. When Corps diverts water from Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya River (to prevent flooding New Orleans), river water laps at the wall. | Public | People versus Nature | Shot Tower site; Iron Furnace | No visitor services required; steps near Brasher and Front Streets allow visitors to climb wall and view protected city, as well as homes not protected by the wall (which flood periodically.) | Corps predicts that when Mississippi River eventually changes course and flows into the Atchafalaya River, Morgan City will be destroyed. |

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| Indian Mound | Iberia Parish, Loreauville | Indian Mound. Only a mound in a grassy field remains. | Private | Prehistory; Native American issues | Chitimacha Indian Reservation; Houma settlement | Another interpretive center should be erected. | Once was a living museum; 40 historic structures and countless artifacts were auctioned off at proprietor's death. |
| Adam's Fruit Market | Lafourche Parish, Matthews | Market open since 1939 sells fresh local produce, cane syrup, honey, and an assortment of dry goods. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Building the American Economy | Dupuy's; LeJeune's Bakery | No development necessary | Owner of Adam's is a taxidermist and proudly displays stuffed local fauna among produce. |
| Golden Ranch Plantation | Lafourche Parish, Gheens | Remains of a plantation. Many turn-of-the-century outbuildings remain, along with oldest brick slave cabin in southern Louisiana. Only building now open is the original plantation store. | Private | Early history; Slavery; Agriculture | Laurel Valley Village | Interpreted well by the Gheens Foundation | Also has ruins of an old sugar mill. |
| Louisiana Catalog Store | Lafourche Parish, Cut Off | Nation's biggest clearing-house for material printed in state; also carries documents dealing with Cajun history. | Private | Building the American Economy | La Poussiere dance hall | Open Mon.-Sat 10 a.m.-6 p.m. | This business caters to visitors. Site is important for anyone interested in Cajun culture. |
| Petit Corporal | Lafourche Parish, Golden Meadow | Boat, allegedly the oldest in the parish. Built in the mid-1880s, it remained in the Theriot family for 100 years. First sail-equipped, then engine-powered. | City | Recreation | Bayou Folk Museum | Descriptive marker stands at site | Boat was donated to the city in 1969. |
| Laurel Valley Village | Lafourche Parish, near Thibodeaux | Defunct sugar plantation; one of only a few left with a variety of outbuildings, including slave quarters, overseer's cabin, blacksmith shop, a crumbling mill. Buildings are preserved but have not been extensively renovated (see "Comments"). | Private | Local history; Cultural Diversity; Slavery; Building the American Economy | Golden Ranch Plantation; River Road tour; African-American Museum | Open daily 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Buildings are closed to foot traffic. Old General Store serves as visitor center and museum; features photographs and old farm equipment; local honey and cane syrup. | Was the most productive sugar plantation in the parish before Civil War. Plantation road leads past 100-year-old laborer's cabin and a wooden schoolhouse. This site offers visitors a good look at holistic plantation system. |

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| La Poussiere | St. Martin Parish, near Breaux Bridge, | Cajun dance hall | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music, Cajun culture; Recreation | Modern Music Center; Master-Track Studios | None needed; people can dance and listen to Cajun music every Saturday from 8:30 p.m. till everyone leaves. | Walter Mouton and the Scott Playboys have been playing here every Saturday night for 30 years. Activities here are highly indicative of Cajun culture. |
| Imperial Calcasieu Museum | Calcasieu Parish, Lake Charles | Museum with a thorough collection of books, documents, and artifacts pertaining to history of Calcasieu Parish; includes a library, a reading room, and a few exhibits. Interesting collection of Civil War letters. | Public | Civil War | Burnt Mill; Rolla Cemetery | Fully developed visitor services. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.- 5 p.m. Tues.-Fri.; 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. Sat-Sun. | Museum ground belonged to early settler Charles Sallier. Behind museum is a 300-year-old oak tree. |
| Steene's Syrup Mill | Vermilion Parish, Abbeville | Largest remaining syrup mill in area. Still belongs to the original family. | Private | Cultural Diversity; People versus Nature | Brimstone Museum, Rice Museum | No visitor services; plant is still in operation, and tours are no longer offered. | C. S. Steene began the mill in 1910 after a hard freeze threatened to ruin his sugar crop. This plant is representative of the culture; there once were hundreds of sugar mills in southern Louisiana, and many families made their own syrup. |
| Lafayette Museum /Jean Mouton House | Lafayette Parish, Lafayette | Museum built in 1800 by town founder Jean Mouton. Stocked with original artifacts used by Acadian settlers: period furnishings, Civil War newspapers. | Public | Cultural Diversity: Cajun settlers; Civil War | Imperial Calcasieu Museum; Louisiana Catalog store | Well maintained as a museum | None |
| Transylvania General Store | East Carroll Parish, Transylvania | Small grocery and general store with a painting of Dracula on window, with message, "We're always glad to have new blood in town." | Private | Cultural Diversity | Lea's Lunch Room; Dupuy's | Open Mon.-Sat 6 a.m. -6:30 p.m. Interesting place to buy a sandwich and various macabre items. | Adjacent to the store is a white water tower emblazoned with a black bat. Besides food and hardware, store sells rubber bats, skeletons, skulls, and T-shirts saying "Transylvania, Louisiana." |

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| Tabasco Factory | Iberia Parish, Avery Island | Factory that produces Tabasco sauce gives tours and describes how sauce is made. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food; Building the American Economy | Brimstone Museum; Rice Museum | Tours and an introductory movie explain how Tabasco peppers are grown, aged and made into fiery sauce. Visitors receive popular miniature bottles. | Interesting tour to learn about a product that has come to symbolize Cajun culture in the mind of America. To obtain salt (used in sauce production), workers mine salt tunnels beneath island surface. |
| Statue of Hadrian | Iberia Parish, New Iberia | Statue sculpted in A.D. 130 is 7 feet tall and weighs 3,000 pounds. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: art | Imperial Calcasieu Museum; Snyder Memorial Museum | Spotlighted at night; visitors look at statue and then leave. | Hadrian ruled the Roman Empire from A.D. 117 to 138. Statue originally stood in Rome, was taken to an English castle in 1820, where it stayed until 1961, when it was brought to New Iberia. |
| Wildlife Gardens | Iberia Parish, Avery Island | Wildlife preserve populated with more than 500 animals from southern Louisiana | Private | Natural Resources; Recreation | A Cajun Man's Swamp Cruise | Tours are one and one-half hours: summer, 10 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m.; Oct., 10:30 a.m., 1:30 and 3 p.m. Closed Sundays. Fee charged. Can hand-feed some animals. | Gift shop sells native crafts. Can see alligators, turtles, otters, bobcats, etc. Well-developed attraction. |
| Snyder Memorial Museum | Morehouse Parish, near Bastrop | Museum artifacts housed in a brick building with a red tile roof; separate carriage house, gardens. This is an amalgamation of cultural artifacts: Oriental rugs, clothing, and oak furniture along with cotton scales and Native American artifacts. | NA | Cultural Diversity: Native Americans, settlers; Agriculture | Imperial Calcasieu Museum; Ford Museum; Bayou Folk Museum | Open 9 a.m. -4:30 P.M. Mon.-Fri. | Separate carriage house holds old farm implements, sidesaddles, cotton scales, and a horse-drawn carriage. Visitors should see that Southern culture was and is a broad spectrum of many cultures, races, and societies. |
| Mount Olivet Chapel | Rapides Parish, Alexandria | Church built in 1854, surrounded by cemetery with tombstones dating to 1824. Church has Tiffany windows. Except for oak floor, structure is entirely native pinewood. | Private | Spirituality/Civil War | Kent House; St. Martin de Tours Church | After obtaining key, visitors can tour church and stroll through cemetery | Church dedicated by Bishop Leonidas Polk, who became a decorated Confederate general. Church survived Civil War because it served as Union headquarters. |

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| Emy-Lou Biedenharn Foundation | Ouachita Parish, Monroe | Biedenharn family mansion contains rare bibles, manuscripts, and musical instruments. Garden outside features piped music and splashing fountains. World-renowned concert contralto Emy-Lou Biedenharn was forced to return to U.S. (see "Comments"). | Private | Spirituality | Snyder Memorial Museum; Bayou Folk Museum; Mount Olivet Chapel | Visitors can stroll in gardens (in addition to 45-minute house tour.) Site is highly developed. | WW II cut short opera career. On her return, her father gave her an original John Wycliffe bible. He began collecting bibles; collection now includes 1730 Martin Luther bible, a bible edited by Thomas Jefferson, and a bible illustrated by Salvador Dali. |
| Briarwood | Natchitoches Parish, near Natchitoches | Former home of Caroline Dorman, first U.S. woman employed in forestry, now a 125-acre nature preserve | Private | Working People; Natural Resources | Kent House; Bayou Folk Museum | March, April, May, August, and November: Sats. 9-5; Suns. Noon-5. Admission. Curator conducts tours of Dorman home. | Trails wind through forest, and curator conducts tours of the Dorman home. |
| Layton Castle | Ouachita Parish, Monroe | Building c. 1814, with grounds. Structure has a commanding tower, and an arcaded gallery that gives it a castle-like facade. Made of rose-colored bricks made on the grounds. | Private | Cultural Diversity: opulent lifestyles | Briarwood; Kent House; Lloyd Hall Plantation | Visitors can sense the opulent lifestyle of family. | Originally the house of Judge Henry Bry. House gives an accurate glimpse of lifestyle of Monroe's prominent early citizens. |
| Lloyd Hall Plantation | Rapides Parish, near Cheneyville | Three-story building dating to 1810 houses museum with vintage items. Also cotton, corn, soybeans, and cattle are raised here. | Private | Agriculture; Cultural Diversity | Layton Castle; Briarwood; Kent House | House supposedly haunted. Tours Tues.-Sat 10-4; Sun 1-4 p.m. Overnight stays in 2-bedroom cottage available. | Visitors can pick cotton or gather pecans. Two-bedroom cottage for overnight stays is furnished with antiques. |
| Kent House | Rapides Parish, Alexandria | Oldest extant home in central Louisiana (c. 1796). Four-acre complex includes slave quarters, carriage house, barn, gardens. House stands on brick pillars, exemplifying classic Louisiana style. | Private | Developing the American Economy: agriculture, slavery; Architecture | Layton Castle; Briarwood; Lloyd Hall Plantation | Fully developed for visitor use. Admission charged. Open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 1-5 p.m. | Classic Louisiana-style French and Spanish architecture. House originally was six blocks away. Seven period rooms are filled with Empire, Sheraton, and Federal furniture. |

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| Lea's Lunch Room | Rapides Parish, Lecompte. | Country-style cafe established 1928. All walks of townspeople eat here. | Private. Daughter of original owner runs restaurant. | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Kea's Lunch Room; Dupuy's | Open Tues.-Sun. 7 a.m.-7 p.m. Waitresses recite menu (handing out written menus takes too long). Visitors can sense small-town continuity, tradition. | Restaurant is famous for hams baked in dough and pies baked from secret family recipes. Owner Lea Johnson has appeared on "The Tonight Show;" daughter Ann now runs restaurant. |
| Parlange Plantation House | St. James Parish, near Donaldsonville | Plantation home built in 1750; oldest operating sugar plantation in state still owned and lived in by original family. | Private | Peopling Places; Building the American Economy | Fairfield Place; Chretien Point Plantation | Limited visitor services, as family still occupies house of this working plantation. | Once an indigo plantation. |
| Chretien Point Plantation | St. Landry Parish, near Sunset | Restored plantation home open for tours. Outbuildings were destroyed during Civil War | Private | Building the American Economy; Agriculture: cotton-centered experience | Layton Castle; Briarwood; Mount Olivet Chapel | Highly developed for visitor use | Windows and staircase served as models for those in "Tara" during the filming of <i>Gone With the Wind</i> . After Civil War, house was deserted and used as a barn. Open daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m. |
| Spring Street Museum | Caddo Parish, Shreveport | Museum in structure built as a bank in 1866 and recently restored. Is town's oldest extant building; has a cast-iron balcony. Rotating collection allows museum to showcase large exhibits of jewelry, clothing, fire-arms, books, and newspapers. | Private | Cultural Diversity (a variety of ethnic groups have populated the area) | Imperial Calcasieu Museum; Snyder Memorial Museum | Gift shop; tours October- June Sundays 1:30-4:30 p.m. or by appointment. Admission charged. | Permanent collection of Victorian era furnishings from 18th century. |
| Charpentier Historical District | Calcasieu Parish, Lake Charles | Houses dating from Victorian era cover 20 square blocks. Well-preserved houses still express individuality of the various architects; rooflines, porch placements, and other exterior features vary from house to house. | Private | Vernacular Architecture | Kent House; Lloyd Hall Plantation | Tours not available for most houses, but Southwest Louisiana Convention and Visitors' Bureau provides a map that outlines a driving/walking tour of the historical district. | None |

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| Ford Museum | Claiborne Parish, Homer | Museum in 1890 Hotel Claiborne exhibits regional heritage: Indian dugout canoes, a pioneer log cabin, a moonshiner's still, a blacksmith's forge, firearms, cotton scales (see "Comments"). | Public | Cultural Diversity; Vernacular Architecture; Building the American Economy; early industry; Working People | Bayou Folk Museum; Houma Indian Settlement. | Open weekdays 8-1; 2-4; Suns 2-5 p.m. Admission. Community volunteers serve as guides and operate facility. | Collection began when Herbert Ford's sons found a German infantry helmet in town dump; Ford started preserving historically significant items. Has 30 plantation bells, antique firearms, reconstructed village. Some exhibits cater to children. |
| Earl Long Park | Winn Parish, Winnfield | Park marks site of former Governor Earl Long's home. Imposing statue and plaque. | Public | Recreation; Politics | Louisiana Political Hall of Fame | Simply a park with picnic benches, etc. Statue and plaque give adequate information. | None |
| Louisiana Political Museum and Hall of Fame | Winn Parish, Winnfield | Museum housed in an old railroad depot contains personal effects and exhibits on Governors Allen, Hey, and Earl Long. | Public | Working people | Earl Long Park | Fully interactive. Open free of charge Tues.-Fri. 10-4:30; Sat. 10-noon. | Tours courtesy of Chamber of Commerce. Also contains artifacts from local salt mines and rock quarries. |
| Oak and Pine Alley | St. Martin Parish, north of St. Martinville | Drive through alternating oak and pine trees, 1 mile long | Public | Civil War | Rolla cemetery | Not much development potential, but this story should be documented. | Wealthy sugar planter Charles Durand planted a 2-mile alley of oak and pine trees along the drive to his plantation house. House burned during Civil War; 1 mile of trees remains. |
| Atchafalaya Basin Levee Road | St. Martin Parish, near Henderson | Gravel- and shell-surfaced road atop levee is used by farmers, fishermen, and levee inspection crews. Old flood-damaged levee is still visible. | Private | People versus Nature | Great Wall; Louisiana Catalog store | Good way to see river and various ways that community has tried to control nature. | Road is occasionally posted with "no trespassing" signs, but drivers generally ignore them with impunity. |
| St. John's Cathedral, Oak Tree, and cemetery | Lafayette Parish, Lafayette | Huge Gothic structure with flying buttresses, built in 1916 to replace original wooden structure of 1822. St. John's Cathedral Oak, 500 years old, stands beside cathedral. Cemetery behind church contains grave of town founder Jean Mouton. | Private | Spirituality | Lafayette Museum / Jean Mouton House | Church, grounds and cemetery are fully accessible to public. | Mouton's son, also buried here, is purported to have been "Gabriel" of Longfellow's poem "Evangeline." |

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| Lafayette Courthouse | Lafayette Parish, Lafayette | Lafayette County Clerk of the Court has collected over 2,000 photographs of Lafayette area culture and people over the past century. | Public | Local history | Louisiana Catalog Store | Well-staffed exhibit on courthouse second floor. No charge; 8:30-4:30 weekdays. | None |

MISSISSIPPI

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| Dorcas Walker House | Adams County, Natchez | Home of Dorcas Walker, one of whose daughters became Mississippi's first African-American social worker. Built 1899. | Private | Cultural Diversity: the African-American experience | NA | No visitor services | Social worker's father was a Jewish merchant, Charles Moritz. |
| Grand Village of the Natchez Indians | Adams County, Natchez | Location of historic ceremonial mound center for the Natchez Indians. Site today features a museum, mounds, nature trails, and reconstructed Natchez house. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity: 'Native Americans | NA | Wall panels, self-guiding tours; educational programs held regularly. | None |
| Wagner's Store | Adams County, Church Hill | Country store dating from 1877 has been operated by the Wagners since 1922; also has been run by Jewish merchants. | Private | Building the American Economy | Church Hill | No visitor services | Until 1922, the store also was the town post office. |
| Natchez College | Adams County, Natchez | African-American college founded in 1885 by Baptists; operated until the early 1990s. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Education; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | NA | No visitor services | Anne Moody, author of <i>Coming of Age in Mississippi</i> attended Natchez college. |
| Clarence "Bud" Scott House | Adams County, Natchez | Home of well-known jazz musician Bud Scott. Built 1910-25. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (jazz) | NA | No visitor services | Scott is often listed as a New Orleans jazz musician, since he performed frequently in New Orleans. |
| Mostly African Market | Adams County, Natchez | Art gallery housed in Emile Angelety House (ca. 1850); features works of local black artists and writers; also has gift shop selling West African arts and crafts | Private market in public building | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: arts and crafts; | Natchez Museum of African-American History and Culture | Open Wed.-Sat. 1-5 p.m. No structured interpretation. Winter exhibits feature artwork of local artists. | Gallery is operated by a local activist as a summer enrichment program for local African-American youths; proceeds from store go to program. |
| Richard Wilson House | Adams County, Natchez | Home of Richard Wilson, grandfather of Richard Wright, built ca 1900. | Private | Cultural Diversity: African- American experience; Expressing Cultural Values: regional literature | NA | None | Wright lived here as a pre-schooler. |
| Aaron and Queen Victoria Jackson House | Adams County, Natchez | House built ca, 1880 for former slaves Aaron and Queen Victoria Jackson. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Slavery; Vernacular Architecture | NA | None | Descendants maintain archive of family documents. Aaron Jackson was a veteran of the Union Army. |

MISSISSIPPI

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| Natchez Museum of African-American History and Culture | Adams County, Natchez | Museum in the old federal post office (built 1904) presents artifacts of black life, culture, and history in Mississippi. | Nonprofit | Working People; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: family life | Mostly African Market | Wall panels and guided tours | None |
| Mammy's Cupboard | Adams County, south of Natchez | "Home cooking" restaurant housed in 1941 structure shaped like an African-American "mammy." | Private | Cultural Diversity: African-American experience, Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | Diners enter through "mammy's" red skirt and eat at tables in the skirt area. Although many people find the image offensive, it depicts a once common stereotype of African-American women. |
| King's Tavern | Adams County, Natchez | Restaurant built before 1798 that once served travelers on the Natchez Trace and the Mississippi River; still serves food, offers lodging to visitors in upstairs suite. | Private | Peopling Places; Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | During renovations the skeleton of a woman with a dagger in her chest was discovered behind a bricked-up wall. Building is one of the oldest known, dating back to days of Natchez Territory. |
| Dunleith | Adams County, Natchez | Home (1856) of former slave John R. Lynch, house servant of A. V. Davis. Lynch became first black to hold public office in Mississippi. | Private | Slavery; Cultural Diversity; Politics; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | NA | None | Lynch went on to be speaker of the Mississippi house of representatives, a U.S. Congressman, and an author. |
| Holy Family Catholic Church | Adams County, Natchez | Oldest African-American Catholic church in state, built in 1894, finest Victorian Gothic Revival building in Natchez. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity; Education | NA | No visitor services | Complex includes an 1894 convent, a 1906 school auditorium and cafeteria, a rectory (ca. 1985), and a post- World War II school building. |
| John Banks House | Adams County, Natchez | Home of Dr. John Banks, built 1886-92). Queen Anne style, remodeled in a Colonial Revival Style (1904-10). | Private | Architecture; Cultural Diversity; Education | NA | None | Banks was licensed to practice medicine in Adams County in 1889, becoming first African-American doctor in Natchez. He hosted Booker T. Washington when he visited in 1904. |
| Fork of the Road Slave Markets | Adams County, Natchez | Site of one of the two largest slave markets in the South. | Public | Slavery; African-American experience | NA | None | NA |

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| Magnolia Vale and Neighborhood | Adams County, Natchez (Under-the-Hill district) | Suburban estate where Union Army built "contraband" barracks to house newly freed slaves. | Public | Slavery; Military History; Civil War | NA | None | Barracks are depicted on the 1864 Map of the "Defences of Natchez and Vicinity." |
| Old Prentiss | Bolivar County, near Rosedale | Ghost town, once a bustling riverport with saloons and gambling houses, now only a small cemetery plot with 3 tombstones. | Public | Peopling Places; River Transport | Rodney; Grand Gulf; other ghost towns | NA | Prentiss "died" three times: burned during Civil War; river consumed a huge part of town, retreated temporarily, and covered it again. |
| McCarty's Studio | Bolivar County, Marigold | Art studio of Lee and "Pup" McCarty, native Mississippians who make famous pottery from Mississippi Delta clay. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: pottery, fine art | The Gallery (restaurant) | Open 10-4; closed Sundays and Mondays | Paintings of Theora Hamblett (renowned Mississippi folk artist) hang on the walls. Artists are often on hand to explain works. |
| The Gallery (restaurant) | Bolivar County, Marigold | Restaurant owned by McCarty's, serving "nouvelle" Southern in an elegant — white tablecloths, fresh flowers, and McCarty pottery. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | McCarty studio | Open 11:30 a.m. - 1 a.m.; reservations preferred. | Diners choose from two set menus. Famous for chocolate cobbler. |
| Mound Bayou | Bolivar County, south of Clarksdale | First and largest town in the United States founded by former slaves; founded in 1887. | Public | Peopling Places; Cultural Diversity | Other African-American sites | State historical marker at town entrance; cassette-led tour of town offered at city hall | Town founded by cousins Isaiah T. Montgomery and Benjamin T. Green, who had been slaves of Joe Davis (brother of Jefferson Davis); they had conceived idea before emancipation. |
| B. T. Creswell Home | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | Two-story frame house where fourth mayor of the town, B. T. Creswell, once lived (built in 1890s). | Private | Cultural Diversity; Peopling Places: early settlers | Other African-American sites | City hall offers cassette-led walking tour. Mound Bayou room (in city hall) contains a collection of artifacts and photos of early settlers. | Creswell was a son of one of the original Mound Bayou founders, B. T. Green. Creswell was mayor from 1906-1919, the longest tenure in town's history. |
| The Dew Drop Inn | Bolivar County, Shelby | Delta juke institution | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) food; Recreation | Other blues sites | Open Thursday-Sunday; a "bring your own bottle" establishment | Great soul food. |

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| Old Bank / Old Post Office | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | Former bank and post office building constructed in early 1900s. | Private | Early history; Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity | Other African-American sites | Cassette-led walking tours provided through city hall; Mound Bayou room (in city hall) contains artifacts/ photos of early settlers. | Building also housed a doctor's office, the Mound Bayou Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, and the office of Knights and Daughters of Tabor. |
| Fred Miller home | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | Built in 1914, the former home of B. T. Green's daughter, Mariah Green Miller. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Architecture | Other African-American sites | Cassette-led walking tours provided through city hall; Mound Bayou room (in city hall) contains artifacts/ photos of early settlers. | Mariah Green was married to Fred H. Miller, who was the third president of the Alpha fraternity, a national African-American college fraternity organized at the turn of the century. |
| Mary Booze Home | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | House built in 1910 for Mary C. Booze, daughter of I. T. Montgomery. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Politics | I. T. Montgomery home (National Register of Historic Places); other African-American sites | City hall offers cassette-led walking tour; exhibits in Mound Bayou room of city hall contain artifacts and photographs of early settlers. | Mary Booze was the National Republican committeewoman for Mississippi during the 1920s-30s. |
| Mound Bayou Cemetery | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | Cemetery where I. T. Montgomery, founder if town, is buried, along with other early settlers. | Public | Cultural Diversity | Other African-American sites | City hall offers cassette-led walking tour; exhibits in Mound Bayou room of city hall contain artifacts and photographs of early settlers. | None |
| First Baptist Church | Bolivar County, Mound Bayou | Built in 1905; first church in Mound Bayou. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | Other African-American sites | City hall offers cassette-led walking tour; Mound Bayou room in city hall exhibits artifacts and photos of early settlers. | Originally a multidenominational brush arbor (established in 1888) |

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| Perry Martin Lake | Bolivar County, near Rosedale | Only state park located on the Mississippi River; here folk hero/"river rat" Perry Martin once ran a moon-shining business. One of Martin's stills sits in front of the park's visitor center. | State | Mississippi River; Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: folklore | NA | State operates a visitor center at the state park | Other "PM" memorabilia and a replica of his houseboat are planned for display. "PM" moonshine was famous throughout the South and as far away as Pennsylvania and Ohio. Kegs of PM made for state inauguration balls received highway patrol escorts. |
| Grand Gulf | Claiborne County, northwest of Port Gibson | Once a thriving riverport in 1850s. Part of town was lost to the river. State's only military park. | Public/Private | Peopling Places; Civil War | Rodney and Rocky Springs are other "ghost" towns | Markers explain significance | Noted for Civil War battle where Grant tried to launch Vicksburg campaign. |
| No Easy Journey: The Civil Rights Movement in Claiborne County | Claiborne County, Port Gibson | Exhibit of photos, text, material objects telling story of civil rights movement in county | Private | Cultural Diversity; Civil Rights Movement | Mississippi Cultural Crossroads; Picturing Our Past | Open 8-5 Monday-Friday. Photographs, wall panels | Claiborne was a major slave-holding community before the Civil War. |
| Mississippi Cultural Crossroads | Claiborne County, Port Gibson | Community cultural center and gallery dedicated to promoting the arts. Permanently displays quilts made by African-American people, also local children's art. | Nonprofit | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art | Port Gibson Civil Rights Exhibit: "No Easy Journey" and the city hall photographic history of Port Gibson | Monday-Friday, 9-4. Onsite staff provides information | Center often has an artist in residence and onsite quilters. An outside wall mural depicts the area's racial diversity. |
| Picturing Our Past: Photographs from the Allen Collection | Claiborne County, Port Gibson City Hall | Exhibit of 50 photographs showing life in rural South in early 20th century. | Private | Spirituality; Working People; Agriculture | No Easy Journey; Mississippi Cultural Crossroads | Photographs taken in early 1900s, accompanied by printed explanations | Images of cotton-picking, mule-drawn wagons, small-town architecture, river baptisms, country fairs. |
| WROX Radio | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Broadcast studio where blues DJ Early "Soul Man" Wright began in 1947. | Private | Cultural Diversity: African-American experience; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites | Visitors welcome | Ike Turner was once a DJ here. |
| Wade Walton's Barbershop | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Barbershop where Clarksdale's legendary blues-singing barber, guitarist, and razor stropper "does his thing." | Private | Cultural Diversity: African-American experience; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites | Working barber shop; closed Sundays and Mondays. | Walton often sings for visitors (if not cutting hair). |
| St. George's Episcopal Church and Rectory | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Grandfather of Tennessee Williams was the church rector here. | Private | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Moon Lake, Thomas Center | NA | Tennessee Williams and his family lived in this area. |

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| Delta Blues Museum | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Museum in town's original Carnegie Public Library (built in 1912). Dedicated to collecting/ preserving information about history and significance of the blues. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) Working People | Carnegie Public Library in Clarksdale; other blues sites in the Delta | Extensive collection of videos, magazines, books, sound recordings available to visitors. | Wall panels explain history of the blues and individual musicians. Museum also contains artifacts of the blues industry and artwork of musicians. |
| Carnegie Public Library | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Public library constructed in 1912 houses Delta Blues Museum and exhibits on history of Native Americans in Clarksdale area. | Public | Cultural Diversity: African-Americans, Native Americans; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues), literature | Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | Maps and other explanatory materials are available | In 1541 DeSoto's men encountered the Quizquiz Indians, whose village encompassed all what is now of Clarksdale. |
| Stackhouse/Delta Record Mart and Recording Studios | Coahoma County Clarksdale | Blues recording studio and record store that sells a wide variety of blues music, also, reggae, African, and jazz, mojo bags, and blues books | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites | Store | Store also sells an informative Delta blues map kit. |
| Ike Turner's House | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | House where Izear Luster Turner, Jr. was born and where Turner family lived until the 1950s. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Other African-American music sites | Private home; no visitor services | None |
| Smitty's Red Top Lounge | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Delta "juke joint" featured on the cover of the Jelly Roll King's album. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues); Recreation | Other blues sites | None | None |
| Red's South End Disco | Coahoma County, Clarksdale. | Juke joint regularly featuring Delta blues musicians | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues); Recreation | Other blues sites | None | "Red's" is painted on side of brick building with gray paint. |
| Chamoun's Rest Haven | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Lebanese restaurant first opened in the 1950s by an immigrant couple. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Peopling Places; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Mama's Dreamworld in Belzoni | Restaurant open Monday-Tuesday 5:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Wednesday-Saturday 5:30 a.m. - 9 p.m.; closed Sundays. | Now operated by cousins of original couple; serves traditional Lebanese dishes such as kibbie, stuffed grape leaves, tabouli salad, and baklava. |
| Uncle Henry's Bed and Breakfast | Coahoma County, Dundee (just outside of Clarksdale) | Bed-and-Breakfast establishment once called Moon Lake Casino | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | St. Georges, Thomas Center | | Tennessee Williams and his rector grandfather visited this Delta night spot en route to parish calls in 1920s-30s. Mentioned by Williams in <i>The Glass Menagerie</i> and by Eudora Welty in <i>Delta Weddings</i> . |

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| Riverside Hotel | Coahoma County, Clarksdale, | Before becoming a hotel in 1944, this was the G. T. Thomas Afro-American Hospital. Here Bessie Smith, "the empress of the blues," died in 1937. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Blues-related sites | Hotel; can call to visit. | Hotel has been visited by Sonny Boy Williamson, Peck Curtis, Ike Turner, and other well-known musicians. |
| River Mount Lounge | Coahoma County, Clarksdale. | Juke joint featuring blues and soul performances. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues); Recreation | Other blues sites | Lounge | Kitchen serves "the best fish dinners around." |
| Thompson Center | Coahoma County, Clarksdale | Theater built for vaudeville in 1914; later a movie house; now a community theater for drama. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: dramatic arts; Recreation' | Moon Lake, St. George's | | Used during Tennessee Williams. Festival in October. |
| Mansion used in movie <i>Crimes of the Heart</i> | Copiah County, Hazlehurst | Elegant colonial mansion built in 1925, kitchen of which was the setting for the play/film <i>Crimes of the Heart</i> . | Private | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: drama, movies, literature (Southern gothic tradition) | NA | NA | Author Beth Henley also wrote <i>The Miss Firecracker Contest</i> , which later became the film <i>Miss Firecracker</i> . This was set in Brookhaven (Lincoln County). |
| Tomatopolis of the World | Copiah County, Crystal Springs | Town once the largest tomato shipping center in the nation. Crystal Springs tomatoes were considered the standard in U.S. and Canada; they were sold in major cities in East and West and even in Liverpool, England. | Public | Agriculture; Working People; Building the American Economy | NA | Chamber of Commerce has old news clippings and history. | The end of the tomato industry for this area reveals how the trucking industry and a decline in produce farming affected small agricultural towns in the South. |
| William Burt Tombstone at Harmony Baptist Church | Copiah County, southeast of Crystal Springs | Tombstone of an early settler who lived in three centuries, having been born January 30, 1797, and died May 19, 1900. Burt built area's first sawmill and was a vocal abolitionist. | Public | Working People; Cultural Diversity | NA | NA | Burt lived through the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. He debated with Jefferson Davis, opposing the South's involvement in the Civil War. |

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| Chautauqua Park | Copiah County, Crystal Springs | Former summer retreat/ camp meeting area for Southerners (1882-1917) on 60 acres of wooded land. An epicenter of art and culture, it was visited by nationally known scholars, evangelists, actors. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values; Recreation | NA | Historical marker; visitor center is planned | Part of Chautauqua movement popular at turn of century (which began in NY). Retreat brought ten trains a day to Crystal Springs. Lake Chautauqua was created by the Illinois Central Railroad as a reservoir for steam locomotives carrying tomatoes |
| Eudora Welty Library and Mississippi Writers' Room | Hinds County, Jackson | Small exhibit dedicated to Mississippi writers such as Welty, Faulkner, and Percy. Contains photographs of authors and some first editions of books. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Greenville Writers' Exhibit | Open 9-9 Monday-Thursday, 9-6 Friday and Saturday, 1-5 Sunday | Display cases and videotapes telling about Mississippi writers. |
| Mississippi Crafts Center | Hinds County, Ridgeland | "Dogtrot" log cabin housing southern folk arts and crafts | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art. | NA | Artists' demonstrations held on weekends from March through October | Exhibits or demonstrations of Choctaw basketry, woodcarving, quilting, and weaving. |
| Jim Buck Ross Mississippi Agriculture and Forestry Museum; National Agriculture Aviation Museum | Hinds County, Jackson | Exhibit complex tracing story of Mississippi farmers, lumbermen, and crop dusters. | Private | Working People; Agriculture; Aviation | NA | Extensive visitor services | Includes restored 1920s town, heritage center, and restored farmstead; contains cotton gin, crop dusters, and other farm-related machinery. |
| H. D. Gibbes and Son General Store | Hinds County, Learned (east of Utica) | Country store opened in 1900, featuring collections of store's original fixtures and equipment. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Open Monday-Saturday from 7 a.m. till 7:30 p.m. or sundown. | Known for hamburgers. |
| Mayflower Cafe | Hinds County, Jackson, | Downtown restaurant opened in 1935 by Greek immigrants (from Patmos) during the midst of the Great Depression. Still owned by same family. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | Specializes in seafood and Greek salads. Restaurant was setting for parts of film <i>The Chamber</i> , based on book by Mississippi writer John Grisham. |

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| Smith Robertson Museum and Cultural Center | Hinds County, Jackson | Museum housed in Jackson's first public school for African-Americans (opened 1894); artifacts portray black experience in history, art, music, and literature. | Public/nonprofit | Education; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Cultural programs and wall panels give information on black experience. | Located in Farish St. Historic District, which was a thriving African-American business district in 1920s-1930s. Focus is on journey from Africa, slavery, reconstruction, and present-day leaders. |
| Little Red Schoolhouse | Holmes County, south of Lexington. | An 1848 house once the Richland Literary Institute, later Eureka Masonic college, and still later an African-American secondary school. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Education | NA | No visitor services | In 1910, the Order of the Eastern Star (female associate of the Masonic Lodge) was chartered here. |
| Elmore James Tombstone | Holmes County, Ebenezer | Tombstone marking the burial site of bluesman Elmore James. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites | No visitor services | Grave in church yard is difficult to find. |
| Booker-Thomas Museum | Holmes County, near Lexington. | Small museum of personal and community belongings left behind by black ancestors who migrated to the North. | Private | Working People; Cultural Diversity; Spirituality | NA | Small, informal museum | Contains tools, family photos, clothing, furniture, and a preacher's traveling library. |
| The Catfish Capital | Humphreys County, Belzoni | Information center explaining catfish industry in the Delta. | Private | Building the American Economy; People versus Nature (levees bridge catfish farms); Expressing Cultural Values: food | Wesley Bobo's Roadside Dinosaurs near Egremont | Video presentation; also exhibits explaining history of catfish farming, artistic interpretation of catfish, devices used in farming (such as nets) | Outside museum is a 40-foot, half ton steel and wire mesh catfish created by Mississippi folk artist Wesley Bobo. Humphreys County has more acreage under water than any other U.S. County (water for fish). |
| Ethel Wright Mohammed Museum: "Mama's Dreamworld" | Humphreys County, Belzoni | Small museum exhibiting famous stitchery of Ethel Wright Mohammed. Her works are also found in the Smithsonian Institution. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art | NA | By appointment only, but will open "at the drop of a hat." \$2 admission. | The late artist learned her craft from her mother. Her works depict family life and life in the Delta. She married a Lebanese immigrant in 1924, and some of her works depict her trip to Lebanon to meet his family. |

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| C. B. "Buddy" Newman Museum | Issaquena County, north of Vicksburg | Museum containing artifacts and memorabilia concerning the railroad, Delta floods, Delta farming, and Mississippi politics. | Private | Working People; Building the American Economy: railroads; Cultural Diversity; Natural Resources; Politics | NA | No formal visitor services; visitors can ask the Newmans questions | C. B. Newman, a former speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, spent 40 years in the state legislature. He opened museum after railroad abandoned the line, and he bought part of the railroad track for his museum. |
| Town of Mayersville | Issaquena County, (county seat) | Town was incorporated by Unita Blackwell, Mississippi's first black woman mayor and freedom fighter. Issaquena once had more slaves than any other county in the South. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Peopling Places; Slavery | Freedom House | Tours can be arranged through mayor's office. | Unita Blackwell was elected in 1976 and was a key organizer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which challenged the all-white delegation to integrate at the Atlanta convention in 1964. |
| Freedom House | Issaquena County, Mayersville | Early 1900s "shotgun style" house for civil rights activists. Crosses were often burned in front. Parts of documentary, "Eyes on the Prize," were filmed here. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Civil Rights issues; | Town of Mayersville | Tours can be arranged through mayor's office. | Cornerstone of house is marked with the insignia of the Black and Tan party; meetings were once held in the house. Actress Shirley McLaine stayed here during the 1960s. |
| Harrison Home | Jefferson County, Fayette | Property has been owned by African-Americans since 1867, two years after emancipation. House dates from 1900. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Working People | NA | Tours by appointment only | None |
| Church Hill | Jefferson County, Natchez/Fayette area (near Natchez Trace) | Country hamlet with old store, oldest Episcopal Church in Mississippi (English Gothic Revival, 1857); three nearby plantation houses. | Public | Spirituality; Peopling Places, Building the American Economy | Wagner's; The Cedars (Antebellum house in Church Hill that is on National Register of Historic Places) | Can contact Jefferson County Visitor Center | Christ Episcopal Church (built 1857) holds services once a month. Plantations are privately owned, but houses are visible from the road. |
| Lorman Old Country Store | Jefferson County, north of Port Gibson | Country store dating from 1896; filled with historical remnants: tall rolling ladders, railroad lanterns, etc. | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People | NA | None | Store has over 80,000 visitors each year. |

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| Hamlet of Union Church | Jefferson County, Fayette | Old Scottish settlement dating from 1804, today a small hamlet still inhabited by people of Scottish descent. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Peopling Places; Working People; Building the American Economy | Varnado's Store | None | Many old buildings: antebellum post office; several antebellum homes (some with dogtrot); old cemeteries and country churches. Town is site of Grierson's Raid during Civil War, a small skirmish in which Confederate forces ran Union troops out. |
| Varnado's Store | Jefferson County, Union Church | Country store built in 1861 and once operated by Jewish merchants; still operating. | Private | Working People; Building the American Economy | Hamlet of Union Church | Open 7-5 Monday through Saturday; no formal visitor services, but owners can give history. | None |
| Medgar Evers Historical Marker | Jefferson County, Fayette | Historical marker in memory of slain NAACP field worker, Medgar Evers. Statue erected by Evers's brother who is the former mayor of Fayette and was the first black mayor in the state. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Civil Rights struggle | Medgar Evers statue in Jackson | NA | Evers, considered by many to be the "forgotten Civil Rights worker," was killed in Jackson during the Civil Rights movement. His murderer, Byron Beckwith, was the model for the death row inmate character in John Grisham's novel <i>The Chamber</i> . |
| Old Brick Church | Jefferson County, Red Lick | 1845 Church with old cemetery; church figured in the Cotton Bales skirmish in the Civil War. | Private | Spirituality; Civil War | NA | State historical marker on highway 552 gives information. | Town of Red Lick takes its name from the red clay that deer licked for salts. |
| Rodney Presbyterian Church | Jefferson County, Lorman. | 1829 church in one brick wall of which is still embedded a Union cannonball that was fired by gunboat <i>USS Rattler</i> . | Private | Spirituality; Civil War | NA | Historical markers explain history, but inside not open to the public | Difficult to find; can call Jefferson County Visitor Center. |
| Mount Locust | Jefferson County, near Natchez on Natchez trace parkway | Country inn built 1779, said to be set on Indian habitation. Originally a farmhouse, used as an inn for trace travelers during the early 1880s. | Public (part of trace parkway) | Peopling Places; early history | NA | Free tours 10 months a year; closed December and January. Historical markers and good illustrations. | Land surrounding house was part of a British land grant, once part of British West Florida. |

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| Hamblett-Brown House | Lafayette County, Oxford | Former home of internationally known folk artist Theora Hamblett, who lived here from 1945 until her death in 1977. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: folk art | NA | None | House built in 1872. |
| Stonington Plantation | Jefferson County, west of Harriston | Plantation owned and operated by Floyd Bailey, an African-American born to sharecroppers. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Agriculture; Building the American Economy | NA | Tourist center arranges tours | House once sat on 1,700 acres. Plantation was the home of 10 sharecropping families. |
| Ruth and Jimmie's | Lafayette County, Abbeville | Country store built in early 1930s. Still sells groceries, and since 1973 has also served homestyle Southern cooking. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food; Working People | Other country stores | Restaurant open for breakfast and lunch only, 7 days a week. | Offers a cookbook for sale. All meals cooked on a cast-iron stove. Menu includes fried okra, steak with gravy, cornbread, cobblers, and vegetable plates. Still has original counter with stools. |
| Smitty's | Lafayette County, Oxford | Small-town Southern cafe serving biscuits and gravy breakfasts, vegetable plate lunches. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food, literature | Other Faulkner-related sites | Restaurant | Good location for visitors to eat and browse the area. Was a gathering place of Oxford's "old guard," many of whom were friends of author Faulkner. |
| Birthplace of William Faulkner | Union County, New Albany | Historical marker only | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Union County Heritage Museum; other Faulkner sites | Marker tells story | The author's father was stationmaster of local railroad, depot a few blocks from their house. |
| Rowan Oak | Lafayette County, Oxford | Greek Revival house built in 1848, bought by William Faulkner in 1930. | Private | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Other Faulkner-related sites | Open Tues.-Sat. from 10-noon; 2-4; Sun. 2-4. Tours available by request; staff can answer questions. | The plot outline of "A Fable" is written on the wall in one room. |
| Freeland, Freeland, & Wilson, Esqs. | Lafayette County, Oxford | Building (ca. 1868) housed office of Phil Stone, Faulkner's friend. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature; Building the American Economy; Working People | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | Oldest continuing law office structure in Mississippi. |
| Duvall's | Lafayette County, Oxford | Building (ca. 1900) where Faulkner's great-grandfather established the First National Bank in 1910. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values; literature | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | Building also housed a funeral home and a men's clothing store; now it contains a women's clothing store. Faulkner refers to it in <i>Flags in the Dust</i> and <i>The Unvanquished</i> . |

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| Gatekeeper's Lodge | Lafayette County, Oxford | Home (ca. 1841) of Scottish indentured servant who designed gardens at Rowan Oak and other Oxford homes. | Private | Cultural Diversity | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | House was built by Jacob Thompson, one of Oxford's most influential and best-known citizens. |
| Center for the Study of Southern Culture (observatory on campus of University of Mississippi) | Lafayette County, Barnard | Teaching and research center dedicated to study of the South. Exhibits about Southern history and culture. It is housed in an antebellum observatory. | Public | Education; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Small tours available; must call in advance. Weekly "brown bag" lunch speakers; special films, videos, lectures. | Small exhibits; store selling Faulkner paraphernalia. |
| DeVoe's Gathright-Reed Drug Company. | Lafayette County, Oxford | Drug store that once had a lending library of books, mostly mysteries, which William Faulkner regularly checked out. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: literature. | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | None |
| St. Peter's Cemetery | Lafayette County, Oxford | Cemetery where William Faulkner is buried. | Public | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Other Faulkner-related sites | State historical marker near gravesite. | Many of Oxford's most prominent citizens are buried here. |
| Stone Hunting Lodge | Panola County, southwest of Batesville (off Dummy Line Road) | Lodge where William Faulkner hunted. He later wrote about his hunting experiences here in "The Bear" and "The Big Woods." | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Other Faulkner sites | None | Dummy Line Road was once the Batesville Southwestern Railroad, which Faulkner and friends would take to get to the lodge. |
| Hindman Family Cemetery | Tippah County, east of Ripley | Cemetery where Robert Holt Hindman is buried. He was killed by "Old Colonel" Faulkner, great-grandfather of author William Faulkner. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Regional history | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | Marker reads "Killed at Ripley, Mississippi, by Wm. C. Faulkner." Legends surrounding the event are still told in town. |
| W. R. Cole - R. J. Thurmond House | Tippah County, Ripley | House where former business partner (and later murderer) of Col. Faulkner (William's great-grandfather) lived. | Private | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: literature; Building the American Economy | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | None |
| Dr. John Y. Murry Home | Tippah County, Ripley | Early home of William Faulkner's other great-grandfather, Dr. Murry | Private | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Other Faulkner-related sites | None | None |

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| Cotton Plant (originally known as Tippah Farms) | Tippah County, south of Blue Mountain College | Former 10,000-acre game preserve of Paul J. Rainey, man who made first motion pictures in Africa | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values: film | NA | None | W. C. Handy performed at parties Rainey gave at his lodge. Gates at NY's Bronx Zoo were commissioned by and named for Rainey. Short film clips from African safaris can be viewed at Ripley Public Library. |
| Tomb of Old Colonel Faulkner, at Ripley Cemetery | Tippah County, Ripley | Tomb of William Faulkner's great-grandfather, marked with large statue of "Old Colonel" Faulkner, built in 1892. | Public | Regional history; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Other Faulkner sites | None | Tomb and cemetery described in Faulkner's <i>Flags in the Dust</i> . Character Col. Sartoris is modeled after Col. Faulkner. A drunken descendant of Old Colonel's killer shot fingers off the statue. |
| Old Ripley Railroad | Union County, New Albany | Only narrow-gauge track in Mississippi, built by Old Col. Faulkner, William's great-grandfather, 1880-90. | Private | Building the American Economy | Other Faulkner-related sites | NA | Old Colonel was president of the railroad in 1870s. Line goes from Ripley to Pontotoc. |
| Ammadelle | Lafayette County, Oxford | Italianate villa designed by well-known architect Calvert Vaux, begun in 1859. | Private | Architecture; Expressing Cultural Values: movies | NA | None | House was featured in 1950s MGM movie, <i>Home From the Hills</i> , which was filmed in Oxford. |
| University of Mississippi Blues Archives | Lafayette County, Oxford | Home of B. B. King's personal collection; functions as a library for blues music. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | NA | Appointment needed in advance to go into archives. Can listen to music or read books on blues. | King collection includes over 10,000 records, promotional materials, posters, and photos. |
| Square Books | Lafayette County, Oxford. | Nationally known bookstore carrying diverse selection of books including Southern studies. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: literature | NA | Bookstore | Building, first used as a dry goods store, (1860s) was one of the first built after Civil War. Frequent visitors are local authors Larry Brown, John Grisham, and Willie Morris. |

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| Taylor Grocery and Restaurant | Lafayette County, Hamlet of Taylor | Country catfish restaurant housed in 1910 country store. Known as "that catfish place." | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Other country restaurants | Friendly staff happy to give visitors restaurant's history. Open Thursdays and Sundays 5:30-9 p.m.; Friday and Saturday 5:30-10 p.m. Reservations suggested. | First to sign walls in 1978 were Mississippi Sen. Thad Cochran and local writer/celebrity Willie Morris. Since then everyone from Jimmy Buffet to Ole Miss sorority and fraternity members have signed the walls. |
| University Museums | Lafayette County, Oxford | Museum houses a Southern folk art room (including largest collection of works by Oxford painter Theora Hamblett); often has exhibits featuring Mississippi artists. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts; folk art | Theora Hamblett house | Wall panels; staff can explain exhibits | Opened in 1975. Behind the museum is a trail leading through Bailey's Woods to Rowan Oak. |
| Malmaison Wildlife Refuge | Leflore County, between Greenwood and Teoc (part of land also in Carrol County) | Land where Greenwood Leflore, last Choctaw chieftain east of the Mississippi River, built a French mansion. | Public | Natural Resources; Cultural Diversity | NA | Greenwood visitor center has information on Leflore and his legacy. | Leflore is considered to have been the greatest Choctaw chief. When tribe was forced to go to Oklahoma, he stayed at Malmaison. |
| Cottonlandia Museum | Leflore County, Greenwood | Museum depicting history of Delta region, including exhibits on Indians, lumberjacks, trappers, traders, farmers, local heroes, artists, writers, and saints | Private | Working People; Peopling Places; Agriculture; Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Admission charged. | Includes wall panels, cases |
| Robert Johnson Memorial (at Mt. Zion M.B. Church) | Leflore County, between Itta Bena and Morgan City | Marker at the Mt. Zion M.B. Church dedicated to "King of the Delta Blues Singers." | Public | Cultural Diversity; Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Robert Johnson tombstone in Quito | Visitors can read the marker, and tours can be arranged. | There is controversy surrounding Johnson's "real" burial site; some argue that he is buried at Payne M.B. Chapel in Quito, Mississippi. |
| Robert Johnson's Tombstone | Leflore County, Quito | Grave marker for "King of the Delta Blues" in cemetery behind Payne Chapel M.B. Church. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Robert Johnson marker at Mt. Zion Church | Open to public | There is controversy surrounding Johnson's "real" burial site; some argue that he is buried at the Mount Zion Church. |

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| Lusco's | Leflore County, Greenwood | Originally a grocery and small menu restaurant opened in 1933. It still serves a variety of dishes to diners who sit at individual partitions behind drawn curtains. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food; Building the American Economy | NA | Open for dinner only, Tuesdays through Saturdays. | Privately partitioned booths were constructed in 1933 by owner so local gentry could drink his then illegal home brew. Diners sit behind drawn curtains and "buzz" their waiters for service. |
| St. James Cemetery | Leflore County, Avalon | Cemetery where bluesman "Mississippi John" Hurt, who came from Avalon, is buried. | Public | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | NA | Open to public; cemetery is off a dirt road, difficult to find | Grave is located at the back of the cemetery. |
| Cobb's Sorghum Mill | Panola County, between Batesville and Sardis | Sorghum mill run by third-generation syrup makers who grow, harvest, and process the cane. | Private | Building the American Economy; Working People; Agriculture | NA | Call before coming; cooking is done about three days a week, including Saturday; hours vary. | Best time to come is during "cooking time" (late August-late October or early November) to see actual processing. Syrup makers are on hand to explain, recipe brochures available, Mississippi cane syrup for sale. |
| Como Steak House | Panola County, Como | Restaurant housed in old general store and post office serves a variety of steaks, catfish, and chicken. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | NA | Patrons can cook their own steaks. |
| Batesville Mounds | Panola County, Batesville | Group of five Indian mounds once used by the Chickasaw Indians. Largest mound, "mound D," is 35 feet high, and 343 feet in circumference. | Public | Native Americans; Spirituality | NA | Can contact the mayor's office for information. | The site of present Batesville was inhabited by the Chickasaws before 1932. |
| Tocowa | Panola County, southwest of Batesville. | Small town that was a health resort in the 1890s-1900s because of the reported healing powers of the water in the nearby spring. | Public | Peopling Places; Native Americans | NA | None | Towns name comes from "Ptoco," a Chickasaw word meaning healing, and "wawa," a Choctaw word for water. Indians claimed the water could heal braves wounded in battle. |
| U.S. Post Office Building in Batesville | Panola County, Batesville | Building constructed in 1940 was the last large WPA project in Panola. A WPA-commissioned mural painted in 1941 hangs in the building. | Public | Great Depression; Peopling Places | NA | None | This mural, the only WPA mural in Panola and one of a few in the state, depicts a cotton field scene: a river, a gin, and a steamboat on the river. |

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| Mississippi Fred McDowell memorial (in Hammond Hill M.B. Church) | Panola County, near Como. | Memorial marking the gravesite of bluesman "Mississippi Fred" McDowell | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites | None | None |
| Devil's Racetrack | Quitman County into Coahoma County, (track begins southeast of Marks) | Shallow depression in earth about 100 feet wide, once used as a waterway by Native Americans | Public; sometimes runs onto private land | History; Cultural Diversity: Native Americans | NA | Track and its story known only to a few older townspeople; in the 1980s there was some talk about using it as a tourist attraction. | Local "mystery": some say an earthquake created it; others, that Native Americans built it. "Engineering marvel" is same depth at all locations. May have once gone to Mississippi River. |
| Mack Pride Barber Shop/ Charley Pride's hometown | Quitman County, Sledge | Barber shop where country singer Charley Pride's father, Mack, worked from 1945 until recently. Charley Pride grew up in Sledge and spent time at the shop. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Working People: Expressing Cultural Values: music (country) | NA | None | Charlie Pride paid for his first guitar by picking cotton in Sledge. He left when was 16. |
| Producer's Gin | Quitman County; Marks | Modernized cotton gin that has operated since from the 1940s. | Private | Working People: cotton- centered experience | NA | Tours available; must call in advance. During ginning season (Sept.-mid Nov.) open 7 days a week, 24 hours a day Other-wise, 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. five days a week. | Visitors have come to see this gin from Europe and other places all over the world. |
| Wesley Bobo's Roadside Dinosaurs | Sharkey County, south of Rolling Fork, near Egremont | Folk art environment featuring huge metal dinosaurs, giraffes, and other animal creations, all visible from Highway 61. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: vernacular art | Catfish Capital in Belzoni (Bobo constructed the giant catfish in front of museum) | None | Bobo is a self-taught artist who uses metal scraps and other "throw-away" objects to create sculptures. |
| Onward Store | Sharkey County, Onward | Country store built in 1913 and still in operation, selling food and teddy bears (Teddy Roosevelt hunted bear nearby at Smedes Plantation). | Private | Recreation; Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: food | Smedes Plantation; Theodore Roosevelt bear hunt site | A state historical marker in front of store explains story of the bear hunt. Serves short orders, lunches, (known for hamburgers). | Store sells teddy bears and features photographs documenting Teddy Roosevelt's hunt. |

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| Smedes Plantation, Site of Teddy Roosevelt Bear Hunt | Sharkey County, Onward | Location where Theodore Roosevelt refused to shoot a small captive bear cub on Nov. 14, 1902. The incident is thought to have led to creation of the teddy bear. | Private | Recreation; Natural Resources | Onward Store | A state historical marker on Highway 61 near the old plantation describes the incident. | None |
| Muddy Waters' Birthplace | Sharkey County, Rolling Fork | Town bluesman Muddy Waters considered his hometown (he was born on a plantation just outside Rolling Fork). | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | Gazebo with plaque honoring Waters stands on East China Street, across from the library. | As a young child "Muddy" moved to Stovall Plantation, near Clarksdale. His brother still lives in Rolling Fork. |
| Craig Claiborne's Birthplace | Sunflower County, Sunflower | Birthplace of celebrated chef and author Craig Claiborne (born 1920) | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature, food | Claiborne's childhood home in Indianola | None | Claiborne wrote <i>A Feast Made For Laughter</i> and was a food critic for the <i>New York Times</i> . |
| Craig Claiborne's Childhood Home | Sunflower County, Indianola | Colonial style house where author/celebrated chef Claiborne grew up. His mother ran a boarding-house here. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature, food | Craig Claiborne's birthplace in town of Sunflower | None | John Dollard, author of <i>Caste and Class in a Southern Town</i> , was a boarder at the Craig residence. Here he wrote his sociological study of the Delta. |
| The Crown Restaurant | Sunflower County, north of Indianola | Elegant restaurant set in a cottonfield. It serves nationally famous catfish pate | Private | Agriculture; Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Open 12-2 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays; reservations preferred. | Catfish pate and homemade pies are best sellers. Antique mall attached to restaurant. |
| Where the Southern Crosses the Dog intersection | Sunflower County, Moorhead | Intersection of the Yazoo Delta (or Yellow Dog) and Southern Railroads (as celebrated in song by W. C. Handy). Visitors can stop at Roberts Country Store and adjoining Yellow Dog Cafe. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Delta Blues Museum, Clarksdale | State historical marker explains significance. | Once a meeting point for Delta residents. Both black and white took the Yellow Dog from rural Mississippi to Memphis. Original structure of cafe (1920) burned. It was rebuilt in the 1980s. |
| W. C. Handy marker | Tallahatchie County, Tutwiler | Marker showing where the depot once stood in Tutwiler, commemorating Handy's "discovery" of the blues. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | Historical marker explains story. | The story goes that Handy heard a man waiting at the depot playing guitar and singing about "goin' where the Southern crosses the Dog (circa 1903)." |

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| Dockery Farms | Sunflower County, between Cleveland and Ruleville | Once a large, well-known cotton plantation where famous blues musicians such as Charley Patton, Henry Sloan, and Will Brown lived; Dockery is considered by many the birthplace of the blues. | Private | Building the American Economy; cotton-centered experience; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | NA | Howlin' Wolf (whose aunt lived at Dockery) learned to play from other bluesmen at Dockery; "Pops" Staples grew up near the plantation in Upper Dockery. |
| B. B. King birthplace | Sunflower County, Indianola | Birthplace and childhood home of blues musician B. B. King. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | NA | B. B. King's handprints, footprints, and autograph are in town's sidewalk at corner of 2nd and Church Streets. |
| Charley Patton's Grave at New Jerusalem M.B. Church | Sunflower County, Holly Ridge | Grave of legendary bluesman Charley Patton | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | None | Church deacons used to hire Patton to perform religious songs in the 30s. Gravesite is beside the Holly Ridge Gin. |
| Parchman Prison | Sunflower County, Parchman | Operating prison once used for the now-vilified (and defunct) convict leasing system. A sprawling enclave of 15,700 acres. | Private | Working People; Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | Can make appointments for tours | Faulkner described system as "destination doom;" current scholars say it was "worse than slavery." Prison held numerous now-famous blues musicians: Eddie "Son" House, Bukka White (who recorded "Parchman Farm Blues" after his release). |
| The Prentiss Mound (also called the Dawson Mound) | Sunflower County, on Lake Dawson, south of Inverness | Indian Mound 700-800 years old, 30-40' high, once a temple used for ceremonial rites. Predates the Choctaws and Chickasaws who later settled the region. | Private | Spirituality; Native Americans | Other mounds | NA | Mound gained national attention from a speech made at by Seargent Smith Prentiss (Whig lawyer from Vicksburg) on a 1841 bear hunt. |
| Sonny Boy Williamson's Grave (beside Whitfield M.B. Church) | Tallahatchie County, Tutwiler | Grave and marker of bluesman "Sonny Boy" Williamson. (Building does not look like a church.) | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues-related sites, Delta Blues Museum in Clarksdale | None | Grave is hard to find. Fans often leave harmonicas, spare change, etc. on grave. |
| First Monday Trade Day | Tippah County, Ripley | Mississippi's largest organized flea market, and one of oldest in nation, has operated continuously for more than 100 years. | Public | Working People; Recreation; Building the American Economy | NA | Saturday and Sunday before first Monday of each month. Brochures available from Chamber of Commerce. | More than 50 acres of vending stalls. Some items sold are rare birds, hunting dogs, southern foods, and antiques. Totals 10,000-40,000 visitors per month. |

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| Union Country Heritage Museum | Union County, New Albany | Small museum housed in a former Catholic church, offers exhibits on Faulkner and county history. | Private | Peopling Places, Expressing Cultural Values; literature | Faulkner sites | Wall panels and display cases | None |
| Chickasaw burial mound: Ishtehotopah, ("great leader"), last King of the Chickasaw Nation | Union County, Ingomar | State historical marker identifies burial mound and surrounding land. | Private | Spirituality; Native Americans | Other Native American sites | Historical marker tells story of how Ishtehotopah ceded tribal lands to U.S. and led tribe to Oklahoma. | By signing the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832, the leader ceded the tribe's lands to the U.S. and led the Chickasaws to southern Oklahoma, where they live today. |
| The Frenchman's Grave | Union County, between Tippah & Union | Burial site surrounded by white picket fence where French immigrant prisoner tried to escape from the chain gang, but was shot. | Public | Working People, Cultural Diversity; Building the American Economy; Law Enforcement | Parchman Prison | Convict lease" laborers were used to extend the Ripley Railroad in late 1870s. One of 80 such laborers, a Frenchman, is said to have been wrongly accused but could not speak English to defend himself. | Local legend says the man got word of his wife's grave illness and so tried to escape, but he was shot. |
| Biedenharn Museum of Coca-Cola Memorabilia | Warren County, Vicksburg | Small museum containing old Coke bottles, bottle machine, advertisements, and 1900 soda fountain housed in the original building where Coke was first bottled in 1894. | Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation | Recreation; Building the American Economy | NA | Guided tours available; wall panels and reading materials provide additional information. | Building was constructed in 1890. Coke was invented in Atlanta in 1886 but sold only as a fountain drink. It was first bottled in Vicksburg in 1894. |
| Waterways Experiment Station | Warren County, Vicksburg | Research, testing, and development facility for Army Corps of Engineers; early Mississippi River development was pioneered here. | Public | Natural Resources; People versus Nature | NA | Open to public 8-4 Mon.-Fri.; brochure and map available for self-guided tours. | Automated models, tape recordings, videos explain modern feats of engineering. Visitors can see how COE "tamed" Delta region's environment. |
| Margaret's Grocery | Warren County, Vicksburg | Country grocery store built 1854, converted into folk art environment that conveys a religious/patriotic message. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural values; Spirituality | Earl's Art Gallery | Personal tours by Margaret and husband, Rev. H. D. Dennis. Open 7 days; should call before visiting. | The Rev. Dennis will give sermon to visitors during visits. Good examples of southern folk art. |

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| Earl's Art Gallery | Warren County, near Vicksburg. | Folk art environment including art shop, museum, and restaurant. Built by folk artist Earl Simmons over 14 years from scrap lumber and other salvaged materials. | Private | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art; Vernacular architecture | Margaret's Grocery in Vicksburg | \$2 admission to see Earl Simmons's art work; personal tours led by Mr. Simmons. | Family photos, old newspaper clippings, and old juke box. |
| Freedmen's Savings and Trust County | Warren County, Vicksburg | Antebellum building that once housed the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. | Private | Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity | NA | Self-guiding walking tours can be arranged through tourism office. | Bank, operated by whites for the benefit of African-Americans, was one of three operating in Mississippi. |
| Union Savings Bank | Warren County, Vicksburg | Second African-American-owned bank in the state was once housed here. | Private | Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity | NA | Self-guided walking tours can be arranged. | Bank started in 1903. |
| Lincoln Savings Bank | Warren County, Vicksburg, North Washington St. (4th building from the corner) | The first African-American-owned bank in Mississippi was housed here; it opened in 1902 and was dissolved in 1909. | Private | Building the American Economy; Cultural Diversity | NA | Self-guided walking tours can be arranged. | Bank was founded and organized by African-Americans. Also in the building were offices of prominent African-Americans and their organizations. |
| Bogue Memorial Cemetery; James 'Son' Thomas's gravesite | Washington County, outside of Leland | Burial site of blues musician James "Son" Thomas, who was buried here on July 3, 1993. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other blues sites | Open to public | Difficult to find. |
| C & G Railroad Depot | Washington County, Greenville | Station built ca. 1880 for train line that ran around Greenville; exhibits display railway architecture from days of thriving railroads. | Private | Building the American Economy: railroads | NA | A full service restaurant, The C&G, is also located in the depot. | Visitors cannot enter the town because of fire hazards. |
| How Joy Restaurant | Washington County, Greenville | Oldest Chinese restaurant in Mississippi; operated since 1968 by Cantonese immigrants who moved here in the 1940s. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: food; Building the American Economy | NA | Restaurant. Founder followed relatives into the Delta in the 1940s | Greenville has a relatively strong Chinese community. First immigrants came as indentured servants to work on railroads after Civil War. |
| St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church | Washington County, Greenville | Gothic Revival Church built in 1907, designed by a Dutch nobleman, Fr. P. J. Korstenbroek, who is memorialized in William Alexander Percy's novel <i>Lanterns on the Levee</i> . | Private | Spirituality | NA | NA | Church is replica of cathedral in Harlan, Holland. |

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| Doe's Eat Place | Washington County, Greenville | Nationally famous restaurant in a shotgun style frame building. Opened as a grocery by Italian immigrant parents of Dominic "Doe" Signa in 1903. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant. Famous for steaks and tamales, favorites of Elvis Presley and President Clinton. | Establishment still resembles a "mom and pop" grocery. In the 1930 it was speakeasy. |
| The Wilmont Store | Washington County, south of Leland | Country store built in 1940s, still in original condition and still sells groceries. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Open 6 a.m. - 8 p.m. Monday - Friday; 6 a.m. - 7 p.m. Saturdays; open on Sundays during planting and harvesting seasons. | Serves short orders for farm lunches. Displays Civil War saddles, old coffee grinders, and antiques in store. |
| U.S. Department of Agriculture Aquatic Research Center | Washington County, Stoneville | Largest USDA research facility east of the Mississippi. Five operational cotton gins and USDA's gin lab; shows ginning techniques from 1950s to present. | Private | Building the American Economy; Agriculture | Birthplace of the "Frog" Exhibit, Greenville. | Safety concerns preclude individual tours, but adjoining building houses display outlining Stoneville's role in agricultural research. | Father of "Muppets" creator Jim Henson was employed by USDA in Stoneville, where family lived on the grounds. Stoneville is also birthplace of mechanical cotton picker and pond-raised catfish. |
| Birthplace of the Frog (Jim Henson) Exhibit (at Greenville Chamber of Commerce) | Washington County, Greenville | Exhibit telling about Jim Henson's childhood days in Stoneville; stories behind creations such as Kermit the Frog. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | U.S. Department of Agriculture Aquatic Research Center in Stoneville (where Henson's father worked and family lived) | Photos, memorabilia | Henson played along the banks of Deer Creek near Stoneville. This inspired Kermit, which he first created as a 7th grader and later named after a childhood friend. |
| Avon Grocery | Washington County, Avon | Former railroad depot built in 1880s, now a country store selling dry goods and groceries. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | General store | Owned by same family since the 1920s, once used as their house. Present owner lived there as a child. Old photos and original deeds hang on wall. |
| Store | Washington County, Chatham | Country store from 1940s. Displays collection of cotton scales, old bottles, and antique tools associated with cotton farming. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Plate lunches served during harvesting and planting seasons (Oct.-Nov. and April) | Post office is also housed in store; owner hand-delivers mail. |

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| Mt. Horeb M.B. Church | Washington County, Greenville | Church established and built by six former slaves. First church erected by African-Americans in Greenville. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | NA | NA | None |
| Mississippi River Levee (Greenville waterfront) | Washington County, Greenville | Levee built to "hold back" the Mississippi River. In 1927 the levee broke in Greenville, flooding the Delta. | Public | People versus Nature | NA | Visitors can walk on top of the levee. | Visitors can walk along the levee at the downtown waterfront between Main and Central. |
| Live Oaks Cemetery | Washington County, Greenville, | Historically all African-American cemetery where former slave and bear hunt leader Holt Collier is buried. | Public | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity; history | Onward Store, Smedes Plantation | Historical marker at entrance of cemetery explains Collier's story. | Holt Collier led the hunting expedition in which Teddy Roosevelt refused to shoot the bear, thus launching the creation of the teddy bear. Collier had trapped the bear for Roosevelt to shoot. |
| Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church and Seminary | Washington County, Greenville, | Church where, in 1913, missionaries started a school for black youth. In 1920 they formed the first U.S. seminary for training black priests. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | Live Oaks Cemetery (Holt Collier grave); Onward Store; Smedes Plantation | State historical marker; guided tours available upon request. Hard to find; should call before visiting. | Across street from church is Holt Collier Street, named for former slave who guided 1907 Teddy Roosevelt bear hunt. |
| Rattlesnake Bayou | Washington County, Greenville | Area where slaves built a levee in 1840s to protect area homes and fields. | Public | Slavery; People versus Nature | NA | Historical marker identifies the levee | NA |
| Winterville Indian Mounds State Park and Museum | Washington County, Winterville- | Pre-Columbian mound complex of 15 mounds, including Temple Mound, six stories (60 feet) tall, constructed by predecessors of Chickasaw and Choctaw Tribes. | Public | Prehistory; Spirituality; Native Americans | NA | Onsite museum open Wed.-Sat. 8-5, Sun. 1-5; closed Mon.-Tue, Admission \$1; kids \$0.50. Tells story of "lost tribes of Winterville." | NA |
| Ruins of St. John's Episcopal Church | Washington County, near Mt. Holly on bank of Lake Washington | Ruins of a church (consecrated in 1857) that was destroyed in 1907 by a tornado. | Public | Spirituality; Civil War | NA | Lead from stained-glass windows from the church was used for bullets in Civil War. | None |

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| St. Mathews AME Church | Washington County, Greenville | Church was organized in 1867 on Levee Street and later moved to present site. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | NA | NA | First AME church established in the Delta and fourth in state. Since being moved to its present site in 1890, it has been visited by President Herbert Hoover (1927), Langston Hughes (1931), and opera singer Leontyne Price (1949). |
| Greenville Writers' Exhibit, William Alexander Percy Memorial Library | Washington County, Greenville | Exhibit showcasing works and memorabilia of Greenville's hometown writers: Shelby Foote, Ellen Douglas, others (see "Comments"). | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: literature | Eudora Welty library, Jackson | No admission charge. Open 8-5 Mon.-Sat. Books, silk screen panels, photos, etc. | Greenville claims more published writers per capita than any other U.S. town, among them Hodding Carter II, Hodding Carter III, Walker Percy, Clifton L. Taubert, Beverly Lowry, Bern and Franke Keating, David L. Cohn, Robert Hill Neill. |
| Wilkinson County Museum | Wilkinson County, Woodville | County museum with exhibits on Southern Jewish experience and African-American history | Private | Cultural Diversity; Peopling Places | NA | Museum offers morning lectures and site visits; staff and exhibits can give information | None |
| William Grant Still Marker | Wilkinson County, Woodville | Marker on courthouse square dedicated to Woodville native William Grant Still, African-American composer | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values: music (classical) | NA | Marker explains that Still is an internationally known composer. | None |
| Jewish Cemetery | Wilkinson County, Woodville | Town cemetery for Jewish people. It was used extensively from Civil War through World War I. | Public | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity | Wilkinson County Museum | Open to public | Many tombstone inscriptions are in Hebrew. Today there are no Jewish residents; most were farmers who were ruined with the arrival of the boll weevil. |
| Pond Store | Wilkinson County, near Woodville | Country store constructed in 1881. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Open 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. daily; tours of store available by appointment; admission \$2.50. | None |

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| Casey Jones Railroad Museum State Park | Yazoo County, Vaughn | Museum in old depot near site of infamous crash that took Casey Jones's life honors Jones and tells story of railroads in Mississippi. | Public | Building the American Economy; railroads; Expressing Cultural Values: music (folk) | Other railroad sites | Wall panels, photos, and railroad memorabilia | Museum tells story of Casey's Train, "the Cannonball." An authentic steam engine, No. 841, is displayed next to the museum. |
| Oakes African American Cultural Center | Yazoo County, Yazoo City | Museum with exhibits detailing African-American contributions to the arts, Civil Rights, and education. | Private | Cultural Diversity | NA | Open Mon.-Sat. 9-12 and 1-4; Sundays, 1-4. Wall panels, artifacts, photos, guided tours. | None |
| Duke Carter Museum | Yazoo County, Yazoo City | Museum containing collection of a former Yazoo resident who collected tools. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Working People | NA | Open Monday - Friday 8-4; closed Saturday and Sunday. Guided tours available | Duke Carter's hobby was tool collecting. Includes wood planes, blacksmith tools, railroad equipment, and other early 20th century inventions. |
| Greg Harkins Chairs (Harkins' Woodworks) | Yazoo County, Vaughn, | Old country barn where nationally acclaimed chairmaker crafts oak rockers. World celebrities and four presidents have bought Harkins chairs. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Working People | NA | Personal tours of shop available; should call in advance. Harkins has been featured by magazines <i>American Woodworking</i> , <i>Esquire</i> , and <i>Fine Woodworking</i> . | Visitors can learn about traditional chair-making techniques. Harkins, a descendant of Irish immigrants, learned craft from a lifetime maker of chairs and has received an award from the Mississippi Arts Commission. |
| Boyhood home of Willie Morris | Yazoo County, Yazoo City | House where author Willie Morris lived in childhood; family moved here in 1940. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: literature | The Hoka, Oxford | NA | Morris, who now lives in Oxford, wrote about his days in Yazoo in <i>Good Old Boy</i> , published in 1971. |
| Witch's Grave in Glenwood Cemetery | Yazoo County, Yazoo City | Cemetery where a grave known as "the Witch's grave" is surrounded by chain-link fence. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: literature; local legends | Boyhood Home of Willie Morris | Information available at Yazoo City visitor center. "Witch of Yazoo" is blamed for fire of 1904. | The 1904 fire destroyed over 200 homes and most businesses. Story of the witch is told in Willie Morris's book <i>Good Old Boy</i> . |
| Country Charm Antiques & Museum | Webster County, Eupora | Assortment of 12 buildings on 1-acre site with six log cabins; two buildings serve as antique store; others are museums with different motifs. | Private | Peopling Places; Working People; Vernacular Architecture; early history; Civil War; Spirituality; Education | None | Knowledgeable owner Beth Farnell prefers arranged appointments, but usually there noon-4 on weekends. \$3 admission; children under 12, free. | One log cabin that has been reassembled was a hospital in Civil War. Museums include a 1700 smokehouse, a country store, antique washing machines and washboards, a toolhouse, schoolhouse, chapel, etc. |

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| Cactus Plantation | Hinds County, Edwards, | World's only cactus plantation has 3,500 varieties of exotic cacti, succulents, etc. | Private | Natural Resources; Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Free admission Monday-Saturday, 9-5; Sunday, 1-5 | Contains cacti, succulents, bromeliads, etc. The Battle of Champion Hill was fought on this site. |
| Canton Flea Market | Madison County, Canton, | Crafts fair about 33 years old draws more than 500 vendors from all over to sell fine art, pottery, jewelry, antiques, and plants. | Public | Building the American Economy; Expressing Cultural Values | First Monday Trade Day, Ripley; other flea markets and craft shows | Second Thursday in October and May each year on second Thursdays in October and May; should make arrangements beforehand; come early. | Parking is expensive; shuttle buses available. Showcases much of historic Canton; thousands of visitors come. In between shopping, local people will relate stories about John Grisham filming <i>A Time To Kill</i> exclusively in Canton. |
| Mrs. L. V. Hull's House | Attala County, Kosciusko, | Apparent junkyard with collection of many items, leading into a tiny house. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | NA | No admission, donations accepted. | Colorful yard contains hobbyhorses, clocks, old TV sets, etc., that some see as folk art. Shoe tree is of particular interest. |
| Dennis Mitchell Farms | Covington County, Collins | A working farm that offers peanuts and pick-your-own vegetables during season. | Private | Agriculture; Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: folk art | NA | Check times for picking as well as different seasons | Farm has a restored log cabin with an outhouse. In addition, Nelda Mitchell is a folk artist who creates beautiful wood sculpture and other art works. |
| Tutwiler Mississippi Quilts | Tallahatchie County, Tutwiler, | Started in 1988; offers quilts, quilted bags, pot holders, table runners, etc., made by Tutwiler Quilters in the Afro-American quilting tradition. | Public | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values; Cultural Diversity | NA | Items are also available by mail order | This activity of the Tutwiler Community Education Center began in 1988. Area women use proceeds from sales to support themselves and their families. |
| Collins Exotic Animal Orphanage | Covington County, Collins, | Home for exotic pets (lions, panthers, alligators) that original owners abandoned when they began growing up. | Private | Natural Resources | NA | \$3 admission | Said to be more personal than zoos. |
| Sue's Ceramics | Covington County, Collins | Ceramics shop operated year-round in owner's home; offers seasonal ceramics as well as general pieces. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | Lazy M Emu | Open year-round. | Owner Sue McCall sells the ceramic pieces herself. |
| Lazy M Emu | Covington County, Collins, | Enoch McCall, husband of Sue McCall, raises emus; public can visit. | Private | Natural Resources | Sue's Ceramics | Public may visit | None |

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| Roger's Basketry | Covington County, Mt. Olive | Roger Jamison, a self-taught young basketmaker, began crafting baskets after an aunt gave him a book on basketmaking. He is a member of Old Order German Baptists, whose lifestyles resemble those of the Amish. | Private | Spirituality; Expressing Cultural Values | Martha's Kitchen | Visitors should not come on Sunday which is a holy day. | Baskets, made by using only a pocket knife, scissors, and a tape measure, are made of split rattan either left in natural color or dyed with the use of pecan shells. They come in a variety of styles and are very popular. |
| Kosciusko Museum | Attala County, Kosciusko, | Museum dedicated to the town's namesake, Revolutionary War hero Thaddeus Kosciusko. | Public | Cultural Diversity (Kosciusko did not live in Mississippi; he was Polish), regional history | NA | Open daily 1-4 p.m. | This historic town has a number of grand homes; museum exhibits show this. |
| Mississippi Treasures | De Soto County, Southaven, | Recently opened store in an old building promises "antiques only." Dealing with over 50 vendors, owners Brenda and Kim Mahan offer everything from bedroom pieces to Civil War trinkets. | Private | Building the American Economy | NA | Open Monday-Saturday, 9-7; Sundays, 10-6. | Mark Twain referred to the cobalt windows of the structure (still untouched) in <i>Life on the Mississippi</i> . |
| Levee Plantation Guesthouse | Tunica County, Tunica | Cook house about 100 years old on a working farm. | Private | Vernacular Architecture | NA | Rented as a guest-house for short stays. | Inside of house has been renovated, but outside structure is intact with porch and screen. |
| Hotel-Cafe Marie | Tunica County, Tunica | Hotel opened in 1918; had not operated for 30 years; reopened in 1995. | Private | Architecture; Building the American Economy | The Blue & White Restaurant has a picture of the Hotel Marie in its early days | Hotel service 24 hours a day; restaurant is open weekdays for lunch and dinner; for dinner only on weekends. | The original staircase and door frame separating lobby from the cafe are preserved; original exposed brick wall is in every room. |
| Annual Riverside Blues Festival | Jackson County, Riverside Park | Largest Blues festival between Chicago, St. Louis, and Memphis. | Public | Festivals; Expressing Cultural Values: music (blues) | Other Blues sites | Festival is in July each year; must call and confirm date, as dates vary | None |
| Freedman Town Marker | Lafayette County, Oxford | Recently erected marker indicating where freedmen from Oxford and Lafayette area settled after Civil War. The areas encompassed Jackson Avenue, Price Street, the railroad, and 9th Street. | Public | Civil War; Cultural Diversity; Civil Rights | Other Civil War sites | Marker can be seen easily at any time. | None |

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| Second Baptist Church | Lafayette County, Oxford | Two frame church buildings were built here in 1873 by recently freed men. One was mysteriously destroyed by fire. The stone Second Baptist Church was built in 1911 and replaced with current building in 1986. | Private | Spirituality; Civil War; Cultural Diversity | Freedman Town Marker | Visitors can drive by. | None |
| The Dinner Bell | Pike County, McComb | Restaurant in a colonial - style structure features round-table dining and Southern cuisine. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Revolving Tables | Restaurant closed Mondays. Features Southern style cooking. | Building was a boarding-house in the 1940s. After it was moved in 1961, the round tables were adopted to make eating easier. |
| Marshall County Historical Museum | Marshall County, Holly Springs | Museum in a 1903 building contains a war room featuring materials from War of 1812 to the Korean War; also has a Civil War memorial exhibit, historical clothing, dolls and tools. There is a Plantation Room and a reading library. | Public | Military History; Working People; Agriculture; Spirituality; Education | Country Charm, other Civil War sites | Regular hours. | Building was constructed as part of Mississippi Synodical College, previously the Maury Institute (a women's college founded in 1883) and the North Mississippi Presbyterian College (founded in 1890, merged with Belhaven in 1939). |
| Hugh Lawson White Mansion | Marion County, Columbia | House in Spanish Colonial Revival Style. One of Mississippi's finest houses, begun 1925; completed 1927. Home of former governor Hugh Lawson. Original dining room furniture and drapery from Chicago's Marshall Fields are intact. | Private | Architecture | None | By appointment only; tours conducted once a month. | One of two in the area; the other was built by White for a member of his government. Inside are also floor-to-ceiling murals done by an artist from Malta. |
| Kearney Park Farms | Madison County, Flora | Quail-hunting facility offering tours and overnight accommodations. | Private | Recreation | NA | October through March, official quail hunting season. There is a per bird charge. | Quail hunting is not a common pastime in this area. Quails are not indigenous to state, so birds are released. |

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| Mt. Zion Baptist Church | Madison County, Canton | Church organized 1865; now housed in a building constructed in 1929. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity; Civil War | Other Civil War sites; churches | People can drive by and see the church. | Before the Civil War and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, African-American members worshipped with white Baptist Church members. |
| The Blue & White Restaurant | Tunica County, Tunica | Restaurant in same location since 1937; it was once a restaurant and service station. Pictures of Tunica of yesteryear dot the walls. Gas pumps still outside. Has been featured on CNN. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food; Building the American Economy | Other restaurants | Open regularly. Known for fresh turnip greens everyday; unique delicacies like scrambled pork brains. Owner is friendly and can answer a lot of questions. | Restaurant began in 1924 at Old Hwy 61. First of the Blue & White chain and only one of its kind left. Mr. Wiley first bought the Blue & White in 1969, sold it and bought it again. There is a 1937 framed newsclipping of the opening. |
| Howcott Monument | Madison County, Canton | Erected between 1894 and 1900 by William Howcott to honor his body servant, Willis Howcott, who presumably died in battle (Civil War). | Public | Civil War; Cultural Diversity | Other Civil War sites, especially those pertaining to slaves | Visitors can drive by and see memorial. | Not much known about the nature of the stature. Harley Howcott, Sr. (relation to either unknown) of New Orleans says "slaves often accompanied their owners into battle . . ." |
| The Kate Freeman Clark Art Gallery | Marshall County, Holly Springs | Gallery opened in 1962. Artist Kate Freeman Clark left a trust for the purpose. Gallery contains 1,200 of her paintings, starting with those she painted in the 1890s. Also contains books and furniture. | Kate Freeman Trust | Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts | NA | Tours by appointment only, but flexible. Bea Green studied art under Kate Freeman Clark who was related to Green's family. | Clark was a versatile artist, using everything from charcoal to watercolor. Her art is exhibited under the name Freeman Clark. The house Clark lived in is next door; it is rented out. |
| Palestinian Gardens | George County, north of Lucedale | Rev. Harvell Jackson and wife's version of the Holy Land, created in 1960, rests on 20 acres of land. Jericho, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and the Jordan River are just a sample. Small gift shop. | Private, non-profit | Spirituality | NA | Open year-round from 8-6 weekdays; 1-6 Sundays. Admission charged. Scenic and peaceful, tour takes about an hour. | Rev. Harvell believed that to understand the Bible, people should be familiar with places central to scripture. It is now run by Cindy and Don Bradley, friends of the Jackson children; they plan to install life-size crosses and to depict Paul's Journey. |
| Old Jail | Yalobusha County, Water Valley | 19th century jail closed to the public, but used for meetings by the county | Public | Local history, Law Enforcement | NA | Not open to the public | None |

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| Springdale Hills Arboretum | Hinds County, Pocahontas | 104 acres with trails through natural areas, containing over 150 species of trees, ponds for fishing, picnic areas. Ruins of an 1830s mansion are on property. | Private | Natural Resources; Architecture | Crosby Arboretum | Tours seem to be given reluctantly. | None |
| Old Log Cabin on Norris Family Farm | Smith County, Taylorsville | Partially ruined log cabin built around 1848-1850; has a separate kitchen (different building) so that entire house would not burn if kitchen caught fire. | Private | Vernacular Architecture; Early Life; Peopling Places | Old House facing Gambrell Street | Jean Norris Stennett does not mind visitors looking at the cabin. | Norris Family Farm (run by Roland Norris) has been in the Norris family since great-grandfather acquired it through the Homestead Act. Was honored by Jim "Buck" Ross as 100-year farm. |
| Old Norris House | Smith County, Taylorsville | House built in 1905 by Seaborn Norris has six rooms, a large hall, and a bathroom that was added later. | Private | Early Life; Vernacular Architecture | Old Log Cabin (Stennett Street) | Jean Norris Stennett's sister controls this property. She currently rents the house out. | Part of 136 acres that has never been outside the Norris family. The great-grandfather came from Covington County, to which he had come from South Carolina. |
| The Eaton Home | Smith County, between Taylorsville and Bay Springs | Two-story house documented as being from about 1838, possibly older, has four original rooms. Had a kitchen on back, but that burned down. House put together with hand-made nails and pegs. | Private | Early Life; Architecture | Old Log Barn with Fruit Cellar | E. Howard Eaton is amenable to people seeing the house. He really believes that the house is older than 1838. | The house is mentioned in papers about a 1932 WPA Project on Smith County; this is the documentation that dates it to 1838 or 1840. |
| The Key Brothers Aviation Pictorial Exhibit at Meridian Regional Airport | Lauderdale County, Meridian | Key Brothers set the world endurance record in 1935. Exhibit reviews their achievements and Meridian Airport's aviation history. | Public | Transportation: aviation | Sparta Community Airport; Hunter Field (Randolph County, IL) | Visitors are not a problem; exhibit can be seen when airport is open. | These brothers broke the endurance record established by the Hunter brothers in 1929. |
| General Arthur Fox's Greek Revival Cottage | Lawrence County, Wanilla | Built in 1848, house has been restored. General Fox fought in the War of 1812. | Private | Architecture; Military History | NA | Can drive by and see. | None |
| Jewel Thomas's House | Carroll County, Carrollton | House decorated with a collage of farming and automotive tools. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: folk art; Working People | NA | Open to visitors. | Owner is a retired truck driver and pulpwood cutter. |

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| Graceland Too | Marshall County, Holly Springs | Antebellum home filled with collection of Elvis Presley memorabilia. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Other Presley-related sites | Tours by two full-time occupants Monday-Sunday, noon-8 p.m. | Contains original recordings, ticket stubs from last concert, large newspaper/video archive. |
| Jerry Clower Museum | Amite County, west of Liberty | Personal collection of comic memorabilia of "America's favorite country comedian" accumulated over a long career. | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values | NA | Open Mon.-Fri. 10-2:30, no charge. Tours by appointment, usually conducted by a paid tour guide. From time to time, Jerry Clower and wife are home. | Clower grew up in Amite County; played football for Mississippi State. Comedian has decades of laughs to fall back on. |
| Site of Battle of Coffeeville | Yalobusha County, near Coffeeville | Civil War Battlefield | Public | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | Recently erected marker, funds are available for more development. | Cemetery on site; soldiers from both sides are buried there. One soldier was buried standing up; tombstone resembles a chimney. |
| Ole Opry House | Lincoln County, Brookhaven | Built around 1948 as a barn, now in use as a beauty shop, but was used in the 1970s as Opry House on Saturday night. A stage was built, and groups came from MS, AL, and LA. Advertised in Vicksburg and Jackson papers (see "Comments"). | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: music (country); Recreation | Other Country Music/Bluegrass sites | Now contains a beauty shop. | Earl Ward approached Harrison Case about converting barn to a club so daughter, Lisa Ward, and group Hy-lites could perform. Other groups: McCall Creek Bluegrass, Cash McCool [New Orleans], Gospel artists Aaron Gillis and Ken Stevens. |
| Gertrude Smith's Barn | Covington County, Collins | Cattle barn converted to a studio/art gallery. Contains paintings done by Smith ranging from nature to abstract, but mostly abstract. | Private | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values: fine arts | Kate Freeman Clark Art Gallery | Artist lives and works here. Can call before dropping by. | Has participated in several area events. |
| Whitworth College for Women | Lincoln County, Brookhaven | Set of three buildings atop a hill; they once formed a women's college started by Reverend M. K. Whitworth in 1859. Date of closing uncertain. | Public | Education | NA | Potential will not be fulfilled until restoration is completed. | The location of the buildings on the hilltop gives them the appearance of being in a separate world. |
| Town of D'Lo | Simpson County; D'Lo | During WW II, 150 of town's approximately 400 citizens served in military. | | Military history; local history | Other war-related sites | Do not believe there is a marker. | None |
| Prentiss City Hall | Jefferson Davis County, Prentiss | Courthouse built in 1903 and still in use. | Public | Architecture; Local Government | NA | Can drive by anytime | None |

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| Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute | Jefferson Davis County, Prentiss | Junior college founded in May 1907 by Laurel native Jonas Edward Johnson and his wife, J. E. (Bertha) Johnson, a Wesson native. They had no money and two babies in arms. | Private | Education; Cultural Diversity | William Holtzclaw, Piney Woods | Has been closed since early 1990s; at one time tours were permitted. | The Johnsons Organized the Committee of One Hundred, which now is continued by coalition of 100 black women and others. |
| William H. Holtzclaw Library; Utica Institute | Hinds County, Utica | Library named after Utica Institute Founder, which, as Utica Institute, educated African-American men and women from 1903 until it merged with Hinds County Junior College. | Public | Education; Cultural Diversity | Prentiss Institute; Piney Woods; William Holtzclaw House | NA | Pictures of Holtzclaw hang on the wall and a bust stands in library. His autobiography and biography are also in the library. |
| William H. Holtzclaw House (across from Utica Institute) | Hinds County, Utica | House of founder of Utica Institute, who was a native of Alabama and a Tuskegee graduate. | Public | Education; Cultural Diversity | Prentiss Institute, Piney Woods; Holtzclaw Library | House is closed and inaccessible. House, believed to have been a plantation house, was on this site before Holtzclaw founded institute. | Utica Institute was founded 1903. Holtzclaw also organized the Farmer's Conference, which helped raise black farmers' standard of living. Like many black college founders, he was very influential. He died in 1943. |
| Templeton Music Museum and Archives | Oktibbeha County, Starkville | Museum housed in a 1910 building on campus of Mississippi State University. Includes an extensive collection of antique phonograph music boxes, recordings, sheet music, and Nipper Dogs. | Public | Expressing Cultural Values: music | Other music-related sites | Open by appointment only. | None |

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| Battlefield-Belmont | Mississippi County near East Prairie | Civil War Battlefield: Nov 7, 1861, U.S. Grant's first Civil War engagement. Attacked town of Belmont from Mississippi River, forcing the Confederates to retreat after 4 hours of fighting. Overconfident, the Federals set no defenses and were driven back. | Private | Civil War | Other Civil War sites | None | None |
| Margaret Harwell Art Museum | Poplar Bluff | Fine Arts Museum in an 1833 home houses a growing collection of works by contemporary Missouri artists. | Private | Recreation | | Museum | None |
| New Madrid Historical Museum | New Madrid | Exhibits on New Madrid earthquake, Civil War, Native Americans, and turn-of-the-century items | Public | The River/Civil War | Island No. 10, Belmont Battlefield, Burnt Mill | Museum | Also an observation deck overlooking the Mississippi River |
| Altenburg | Perry County, Altenburg | Founded in 1839 by the congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church. First Missouri town established for purely religious purposes. | Varies-see individual sites | See individual sites | See individual sites | See individual sites | Of seven closely grouped Saxon Lutheran settlements, only Altenburg, Frohna, and Uniontown remain; Dresden, Seelitz, Johannisberg, and Wittenberg declined. |
| Darnstaedt House | Perry County, Altenburg | One-room log cabin built c. 1839 | Private | Vernacular architecture | Other Altenburg sites | None | In 1840, house accommodated Johann Darnstaedt, wife, and four children. |
| Old Trinity Lutheran Church | Altenburg, Perry County | One-story structure, c. 1845. Vernacular construction, built with various sizes of limestone. Converted in 1867 to a school; closed in 1969. | Private | Spirituality | Other Altenburg sites | Building is now a museum displaying local church items, including an 1845 baptismal tray and the original church bell, cast in Spain, 1761. | None |

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| Log Cabin College | Altenburg, Perry County | One-story structure c. 1839. First Lutheran seminary west of Mississippi River; moved here in 1912 from Dresden. From this evolved Concordia Seminary, oldest Lutheran institution of higher learning in Missouri. | Public | Spirituality | Other Altenburg sites | College has been semi-converted into a museum with exhibits. | None |
| Trinity Lutheran Church | Altenburg, Perry Co. | Large church, c. 1866 | Private | Spirituality | Other Altenburg sites | Open to the public. | Built from locally quarried sandstone |
| St. Laurence Catholic Church | Scott County, near New Hamburg | Built c. 1857 by Belgian immigrants. Built with locally quarried stone. Church burned during the Civil War; only a shell of a church (just walls) remain. | Private | Civil War | Belmont Battlefield, Burnt Mill, Island No. 10 | No visitation | No comment |
| Iron County Courthouse | Iron County, Ironton | Iron County's first and only courthouse (enlarged in 1964.) Two-story red brick structure with Italianate influences. During Civil War, each side occupied the courthouse twice. Bullet scars still visible. | Public | Civil War | Belmont Battlefield, Burnt Mill | Visitors may stroll grounds, though not much of the interior is open to public. Courthouse is still in use. | Also on grounds, an 1898 gazebo |
| Shot Tower Site | Jefferson County, Herculaneum | Bronze plaque | Public | Working People/Conflict between people and nature | Iron furnaces | Downtown displays some good examples of late 19th century architecture. | Town named for the Roman town buried by Mount Vesuvius. Town founder Moses Austin likened the smoke from the lead mines to that of Vesuvius. Town is evidence of Missouri's mining heritage. Towers built c. 1819. |
| Sandy Creek Covered Bridge | Jefferson County, Goldman | Built in 1872 to span Sandy Creek. Destroyed in 1886 flood; rebuilt to same specifications. | Public | Conflict between people and nature | Shot Tower site, Iron Furnace | None | Bridge was one of six covered bridges along the Hillsboro-Lemay Ferry Rd through the mining areas to St. Louis. Testament to the importance of mining in the area. |

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| Doolittle | Phelps County | Small town established in 1944, named for WW II General Jimmy Doolittle. On farmland along old Route 66. Sights along Route 66 in and near Doolittle: Aaron's Radiator, Malone's Service Station, Eisenhower Street. | Private | Recreation | Rolla Cemetery | None | Appearance has not changed a great deal; this section of Route 66 is rather well preserved. Tours might be profitable, at least a brochure to illustrate the immense cultural impact of Route 66. |
| Topaz Mill | Douglas County | Built c.1893, Topaz Mill is reportedly the area's oldest mill. Built on the North Fork of the White River by a Choctaw woman and her husband. | Private | Native Americans; Conflict between People and Nature | Shot Tower site, Cowan Cemetery | Maps are available at Mountain Grove Chamber of Commerce | Mill is in an idyllic setting, seems to be begging for restoration and a visitor center. There are other mills in the area. |
| Potosi | Washington County | Population 2,683. In 1797 Moses Austin (father of Stephen F. Austin) acquired a mine and 3 square miles of land as a Spanish grant. The mine became a successful year-round operation. It included a shot tower, a lead processing plant, mills, and stores. | Public/Private | See individual sites | See individual sites | Chamber of Commerce provides map and history of town. | Sites: Creswell Furnace Chimney, Washington County Jail, Folk art cemetery, Museum/ Moses Austin's grave |
| Creswell Furnace Chimney | Washington County, Potosi | Stone ruins, built c. 1838; only chimney remains. There was Scotch hearth here that had a daily output of 2.5 tons of pig lead. | Private | People vs. Nature; American Economy | Shot Tower site, Iron furnace | None | None |
| Folk Art Cemetery | Washington County, near Potosi | Behind a wood fence in this cemetery lies the grave of Daley Nicholas, owner of Nicholas Farms. Monument includes two life-size plastic bulls and a carved headstone depicting a bull, a trailer, and a truck. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | Cowan cemetery | None | None |

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| Museum/Moses Austin's grave | Washington County, Potosi | Built c. 1833. Washington County historical museum, formerly a Presbyterian Church (congregation disbanded 1908). Houses local items pertaining to local culture: medicine, music, education, mining, etc. Austin's grave lies in the adjacent cemetery. | Public | Working People; Expressing Cultural Values; People versus Nature | Shot tower site, Cowan cemetery, other Potosi sites | None | None |
| Washington County jail | County, Potosi | Two-story brick jail with stone foundation and iron bars, built in 1892. | Public | Peopling Places | Other Potosi sites | None | Not much development available; this is still a working jail; however, it is an interesting stop for a walking tour of Potosi. Not many jails this old are still in operation. |
| Downtown Marble Hill | Bollinger County | Numerous buildings from late 19th and early 20th centuries: Wisecarver bldg (two-story brick, 1893, across from courthouse); Conrad House (two-story granite, c. 1900); Will Mayfield College (1884-1930, several campus buildings remain, Mayfield Dr.) | Public/Private | Working people | Log Cabin College | Chamber of Commerce has brochures on town histories and buildings. | The number of well-preserved buildings gives visitors a sense of a typical small Missouri town from the turn of the century. |
| Cowan Cemetery | Wayne County | Rural cemetery that features a tall, carved 1870 shaft, which marks the mass grave of seven Confederate soldiers shot by Federal forces on May 28, 1865. Testament to the fierce sectional conflict. | Private | Native Americans; Civil War | Burnt Mill, Belmont Battlefield | Cemetery is fairly isolated. | Land was originally settled by Native Americans, then by the R.D. Cowan family. Brochures seem a viable option; should be available in town. |

MISSOURI

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------|--|---|--|--|
| Island No. 10 | Scott County, New Madrid | No longer exists; island 2 miles long, 0.5 miles wide blocked all river traffic during Civil War, was heavily protected by a floating battery of guns. Federal Gen. Pope was ordered to attack island. | | Civil War | Cowan Cemetery, Belmont Battlefield | New Madrid Museum | With 20,000 men, Pope took the town and island by cutting a 12-mile channel west from the Mississippi River to bayous emptying into a river near New Madrid. On April 18, 1862, the Confederates surrendered. |
| Catholic Cemetery | Washington County, near Sullivan | Local lore claims that Toussaint Charbonneau is buried here. Charbonneau was the famous trapper, husband of Sacajawea, who served as guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition. | Private | Native Americans; Expressing Cultural Values | Cowan Cemetery | None. Marker needed; the Lewis and Clark expedition began in Missouri. | Charbonneau was the husband of Sacajawea, a Shoshoni Indian who mediated between explorers and Indians during the expedition. She is honored by more monuments than any other Native American woman. |
| Murphey's Furnace Chimney | Washington County, near Washington State Park | Pyramid-shaped rock chimney 40 feet tall marks the location of a lead smelting furnace built c. 1848 by Irish immigrants. | Public | Conflict between people and nature; American Economy; Cultural Diversity: Irish settlers | Shot Tower site, Iron furnace | None; perhaps worth a brochure | Chimney is a testament to the importance of mining in the area, as well as the varied ethnic groups that settled here. |
| Old Mines | Washington County | Early lead diggings were conducted at this site by Creoles c. 1726. Village of Old Mines established c. 1802. Never incorporated, the town today is located in the original mining concession, a narrow strip of land paralleling SR 21 and Old Mines Creek. | Public/Private | Cultural Diversity: Creole settlers | Murphey's Furnace Chimney, Catholic cemetery, St. Joachim Catholic Church | None | As recently as 1941, Creole customs and language were still evident. Supposedly these were some of Missouri's first mines. |
| St. Joachim Catholic Church | Washington County, just west of Old Mines | Brick church with windows and doors in a cruciform design, built c. 1828; restored in 1945. Original belfry, spire and stained glass windows. Adjacent cemetery has headstones with French inscriptions. | Private | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity: Creole settlers; Expressing Cultural Values | Odd Fellow cemetery, St. Mary of the Barrens, Murphey's Furnace Chimney | None | Cemetery had divided sections for Irish, slaves, freedmen and Native Americans. Near cemetery, two restored 19th century log cabins chinked with sections of split log and a mixture of clay and straw. Outside are original French bread ovens. |

MISSOURI

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| Grace Lutheran Church | Perry County, Uniontown | Church, vernacular architecture, built 1876. Brick frame and an imposing steeple. Old cemetery behind church. | Public | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity: German Lutheran settlers | St. Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines | None | Uniontown is one of seven closely grouped Lutheran communities. Townsite settled 1839 by 15 charter members and called the Paitzdorf Settlement. Church's present name adopted 1929 (was Old Lutheran Church of Paitzdorf for 90 years). |
| Tower Rock/ Superstition Rock | Perry County, near Whittenburg. Rock is a short distance from the banks of Mississippi River; site is in the river. | Large rock formation. When river is low, visitors may walk to rock. During last century, settlers called this "superstition rock." | Public | The river | Sites in Altenburg | None | An interpretive sign or brochure would help to explain this story, which is indicative of the fears and beliefs of early settlers. |
| Odd Fellows Cemetery | Mississippi County, Charleston | City cemetery. Buried here: Robert Anthony Hatcher (1819-1886), Missouri state representative, major in Confederate Army, representative in Confederate Congress. | Public | Civil War | St. Joachim Catholic Church, Burnt Mill, Island No. 10 | Charleston Chamber of Commerce | None |
| City Cemetery | Cape Girardeau County, Cape Girardeau | Cemetery features graves of settlers and prominent townspeople. | Public | Cultural Diversity; Expressing Cultural Values | St. Joachim Catholic cemetery, Grace Lutheran church, Odd Fellows cemetery | Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce | Buried here: Alexander Buckner (1785-1833), Missouri state senator, member of Missouri State Legislature. |
| Poplar Bluff | Butler County, on U.S. Hwy 67 | Named for a dense copse of yellow poplars that early travelers used as a land-mark. Grew rapidly as a trading and logging center. Many sites in town. Historical Museum: early 20th century building, houses, logging-related tools and local items. | Public/Private | People versus Nature; Vernacular Architecture | Margaret Harwell Art Museum | City and historical preservation groups have maintained all sites and interpret them. | Davis House: Folk Victorian, c. 1889, 19th century furnishings, 522 Cherry Street. Spurlock Cabin, c. 1900, turn of century furnishings, W. Davis at 13th Street. Frisco Depot, 1927, No longer in use; caboose and baggage car display, railroad memorabilia. |

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| St. Mary of the Barrens. Many sites on grounds: Church of the Assumption, Rare Book Museum, Rosati's Cabin, and Seminary | Perry County | Museum includes excerpts from a Guttenberg Bible. Seminary founded by Venetian missionaries in 1818. Oldest institution of higher learning west of the Mississippi River. | Public | Spirituality; Cultural Diversity; Roman Catholic missionaries | Grace Lutheran Church, St. Joachim Catholic Church | Museum | Perry County Courthouse features a Civil War statue of a Union soldier honoring the 1800 veterans of the county, donated by sons of the veterans. Most Southern towns pay homage only to Confederate veterans. |
| Rolla Cemetery | Phelps County, Rolla | Buried here are townspeople and Civil War veterans. Large headstone marked "Broadway" is the grave of a Gypsy who died in Rolla alongside Rt. 66 here in 1964. Since death of "Broadway," many area gypsies (see "Comments"). | Public | Vernacular creativity; Cultural Diversity: the Gypsy community | Cowan cemetery, Folk art cemetery | None | Many area gypsies have been buried here. Broadway's grave is adorned with carved wooden birds, flowers, and other vernacular art. |
| Conical and Slaughter Sinks | Phelps County, near Rolla | Two of the most spectacular sinkholes in Missouri. Conical; separated from road by a chain link fence, is approx. 100 ft deep and 300 ft in diameter. Slaughter, adjacent to Conical, 150 yards north of the road (see "Comments"). | Private | | Brimstone Museum, Iron Furnaces | Sinkholes and caves are prominent in Missouri, more so than in any other state. The state's distinctive geology has prodigiously contributed to its history and culture. | Slaughter Sink is about 0.25 mile long and 175 ft. deep. Any development might disrupt the solitude of the site. |
| Burnt Mill | St. Genevieve County | Ruins of Stone Mill, built c. 1800, by Francois Valle II. Mill burned in 1864 during the Civil War. Remaining walls are 65 ft high. | Private | Civil War | Island No. 10, Cowan cemetery | None | Part of the site's distinction is its isolation. |
| Experimental Mines, University of Missouri, Rolla Campus | Phelps County, in Rolla | 19 acres; begun in 1914 on 7 acres. Two underground mines and two small quarries are maintained for instruction and research. | Public | People versus Nature; Building the American Economy | Old Mines, Shot Tower Site | Guided tours available | University of Missouri - Rolla was created in 1871 as the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. Testimony to the importance of the mining industry in the state's history. |

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| Dillard Mill | Crawford County, near Dillard | Mill at the confluence of Huzzah and Indian Creeks, where a rock dam creates a waterfall that falls into a millpond. Built c. 1900, restored to working order. This red frame gristmill (situated on 132 acres) ground corn until 1960. Original machinery. | Public | People versus Nature; Building the American Economy; Vernacular Architecture | Burnt Mill, Steen's Syrup Mill, Topaz Mill | Picnic areas, trails, tours. | None |
| Route 66 sites in Sullivan, MO | Franklin County | Two Rt. 66 sites —The Shamrock Motel, constructed of hand-cut stone, and a McDonald's restaurant remodeled as a memorial to Rt. 66 | Private | Recreation | Rolla cemetery | These are sites along a thoroughfare that has assumed mythic proportions. | The Shamrock is important as a cultural site along this historic road. |
| Emerson Park/Grant's Statue | Iron County, Irontown | Park. First landscaped for the 1867 Lindsay-Emerson House, now part of St. Marie du Lac Catholic Church. An 1886 bronze statue of a Union soldier was erected here (see "Comments"). | Private | Spirituality; Civil War; Expressing Cultural Values | Iron County Courthouse, Rolla Cemetery | Statue bears a descriptive marker. | Statue was erected by veterans of the 21st Illinois to commemorate the spot where Grant received his commission as general. After his promotion, Grant was put in charge of the District of Southeast Missouri (which included Southern Illinois). |
| Greenville, MO | Wayne County | Town has population of 437, but adjacent to town are remnants of "Old Greenville." | Public | People versus Nature | Brimstone Museum; mass grave for hurricane victims | Map is available at Corps of Engineers office in nearby Wappapello, MO. Ruins of town coupled with map evoke a sense of the loss experienced by citizens. Visitor senses historical tension between locals (heritage, pride) and government. | During Civil War, Greenville was fought over and almost half of the town structures were destroyed. In 1938 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers relocated the town while building dam to form Wappapello Lake. |

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| Iron Furnaces | Phelps County, near Newburg | Site of Ozark Ironworks, established 1873. An 1833 financial panic brought ironworks to ruin. Two large furnaces remain, along with the ruins of the ironworks' brick administration building. | Public | People versus Nature; Building the American Economy | Brimstone Museum, Shot Tower site | Interpretive plaque | During the 1930s the Alhambra Grotto of St. Louis, a degree of the Masonic Lodge, remodeled the administration building as resort for its members. Burned in 1970. |
| Old Mountain Grove | Wright County, town of Mountain Grove. | Remnants of town well mark the site of Old Mountain Grove. As railroads came through the area, various closely spaced communities sprang up on the Wright-Texas County borders in anticipation of commerce. | Public | Working People; Peopling Places | Greenville, MO | Chamber of Commerce. | Town square dedicated in 1915 by Vice President T. R. Marshall, rededicated 1987 by V.P. George Bush. Town's demise is evidence of fierce competition in area near to railroad. Towns of Mountain Grove and Eyan were established on neutral ground. |
| Boomland | Mississippi County, Charleston | Fireworks emporium cum department store, displays a 1974 and 1975 Lincoln Continental Mark IV, one of which belonged to Elvis Presley, the other to his girlfriend Linda Thompson. Also a cream-colored 1976 Cadillac Elvis bought for a Denver policeman. | Private | Recreation; Music | Municipal Auditorium in Shreveport, Frankie Jean's Pik Quick | Highly developed for visitor use. | Elvis merchandise sold. |
| Vera Cruz, MO | Douglas County | Cemetery and original town remnants (a rock building and the dam of a former mill) | Private | Building the American Economy | Old Mountain Grove, MO; Greenville, MO | None | Vera Cruz was the county seat 1857-1869. Boundary changes of Douglas County led to bitter rivalries for county seat that continued into 20th century. Many courthouses were burned and court records stolen. |
| Abandoned Sharecropper's Cabin | Pemiscot County, Wardell | Abandoned dwelling 20 feet from road | Public | Working People; Building the American Economy; Vernacular Architecture | New Madrid Historical Museum | None; surrounding land still farmed by present owner. | House is indicative of sharecropping system and the living conditions fostered by such a system. |

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| Dunklin County Museum | Dunklin County, Kennet | Contains the Birthright letters, a collection of correspondence between former slaves and their owners, as well as artifacts detailing the county's history and culture. | Public | Race relations; Slavery | New Madrid Historical Museum | Museum | Contains a record-size alligator gar. |
| Hornersville Swamp Conservation Area | Dunklin County, near Hornersville | This 3,166-acre preserve with a variety of local fauna provides an example of how the Missouri Boot-hill appeared before the creation of the Little River Drainage District. . | Public | People versus Nature; Manipulating the Environment; Building the American Economy | Shot Tower Site, Old Mines, MO | Missouri Department of Conservation maintains area. Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, nature study, etc., available. | Little River Drainage District, created in 1905, is the largest privately funded drainage system in the world. Its creation converted the boothill from swamp to farmland. |
| Skyline Automobile Loop | Carter County, Near Van Buren | Route gives broad, scenic views of hardwood-pine ridges, hollows, the town of Van Buren, granite-topped Stegall Mountain, and a 1,000-foot ridge. | Public | Recreation | New Madrid Historical Museum | None | Good example of rugged terrain of Eastern Ozarks. |
| Indian Trail State Fish Hatchery | Dent County, near Salem | Facility is basically unchanged since CCC built it in 1938. Water is supplied by gravity-assisted pipes from Blackwell Lake. No water activities on lake. | Public | Native American issues; Agriculture | Cowan Cemetery | Available for visitors. | Signs for a section of the Trail of Tears, which passed through the present park. |
| Harlin House Museum | Howell County, West Plains | Museum is housed in an 1889 vernacular architecture building; contains an art gallery, as well as a museum detailing history and culture of the area. | Private | Recreation; Music; Sports | Meadows Art Museum; Moses Austin's grave | Museum | Contains artifacts and memorabilia of former residents, such as baseball players Preacher Roe and Bill Virdon, and entertainers Porter Waggoner and Jan Howard. |
| Mine La Motte | Madison County | By 1725, Phillip Renault was producing 1,500 pounds of lead here per day in one of Missouri's first mines. Evidence of mining activity can be seen along SR OO, which runs through town. | Private | Working People; People versus Nature; Building the American Economy | Old Mines, MO; Shot Tower Site | Interpretive marker | None |

MISSOURI

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| Wilderness, MO | Oregon County | Small town composed of a former WPA Folk school (now a church), one grocery store, and a former gas station. Land originally bought by a Catholic Church in Old Mines, MO, (continued in "comments") | Private | Diversity of populace (Irish laborers) | Rolla Cemetery | None | Land originally bought for Irish railroad workers and immigrants affected by the Panic of 1857; 40 families settled in area by 1859, but forced to flee by marauders during Civil War. Town exists today due to the lumber industry. |
| Rockbridge, MO | Ozark County | Former county seat of Ozark County. Still standing: a 3-story frame mill, a restored 1903 bank, and an 1894 general store. Site is part of a fish and game complex. | Private | Building the American Economy | Dillard Mill | Visitors are welcome to tour buildings, but owner's primary concern is running a fishing and game preserve. | None |
| Centerville Courthouse | Reynolds County Centerville | One of Missouri's oldest courthouses still in use. Built 1874. Vernacular classical revival architecture; made of handmade bricks. Set in a parklike enclosure and fenced by a stone wall. | Public | Vernacular architecture | Rolla Cemetery | Courthouse is still in use, but grounds are open to public. | Original courthouse destroyed in Civil War. Several polished granite markers honor the citizens of Reynolds Co. who have served in wars since WW I. Also, the old jail is adjacent to courthouse and is currently used for record storage. |
| Current River Heritage Museum | Ripley County, Doniphan | This 7,000-sq. ft. museum, established 1922, contains extensive county historical records, as well as historical artifacts and area arts and crafts. | Public | | Meadows art Museum, Museum/Moses Austin's grave | Museum | One of few museums in area still in operation after 70 years |
| Stoddard County Museum | Stoddard County Bloomfield | An old red brick church houses historical items: tools, furniture, and one of only three existing copies of the first edition of <i>The Stars and Stripes</i> . | Public | Civil War | Rolla Cemetery, Burnt Mill | Museum | Plaque at courthouse. <i>The Stars and Stripes</i> is the official newspaper of the Overseas Dept. of Defense. First printed in Bloomfield on Nov 9, 1861, by four Federal soldiers. |

MISSOURI

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| Bonne Terre Memorial Library | St. Francois County, Bonne Terre | Italian Renaissance architecture, built c. 1905. Exquisite detailing. Built from dressed limestone by St. Joseph Lead Co. president Dwight Jones. | Public | Recreation | Shot Tower Site, Creswell Furnace | Visitors welcome; information detailing library's history available inside. Includes a marble fireplace, an oak interior and an 18th century grandfather clock. | Bonne Terre was once a successful lead-mining town. St. Joseph Lead Co. became the largest mining company in southeast Missouri by 1900. |

TENNESSEE

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
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| Tennessee River Fresh Water Pearl Farm Tour & Museum | Benton County | Only facility of its kind in the U.S.; very important to world pearl production. Growing river industry. | Private -- aquaculture pearl farm. | Developing the American Economy; resource extraction | Tennessee River Folk Life Museum | Visitor center and museum | Admission charged; Pearl Farm open April through November. Must call for reservation to take tour. Pearl Museum open year-round. |
| Tennessee River Folklife Museum | Benton County, Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park | Center has collection of documents relating the experience of river people after the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Documents deal with peoples' recovery and adaptation to a new life. | State | Transforming the Environment; TVA projects | Tennessee River Fresh Water Pearl Farm/Museum | Visitor center | No admission charge. Open daily from August to November; center also has library with video and audio collection. |
| Cary's Sorghum Mill | Camden; Benton County | Sorghum production facility. Works on same principle as mule and horse powered equipment. Sorghum products available for purchase. | Private | Agriculture; Expressing Cultural Values through foods. | NA | None. People stop from time to time and talk with owners. | Mill harvests sorghum and produces syrup September through mid-October. Interested persons need to call the mill to place order or to find out when the sorghum is being milled. Supply of sorghum depends on weather. |
| Patsy Cline Memorial | Camden; Benton County | Benton County is the site of the plane crash that claimed the lives of Patsy Cline and members of her band. | City | Expressing Cultural Values; Music | NA | Chamber of Commerce, Benton County | Visitors need to call Benton County Chamber of Commerce to confirm date of event. |
| Johnsonville Reenactment | Benton County, Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park | Civil War reenactment commemorating Forrest's loss at Pilot's Knob, a river fortification. | State | Civil War; Expressing Cultural Values | National Battlefield State Park | Visitor Center | Event is held in October. |
| T. J. Whitfield's Braille Boat | Benton County, Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park | Whitfield was a local river fisherman. The Braille boat was equipped with hooks used to harvest mussels. | State | River life; Transportation | Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park | Visitor Center | Center contains many audio and video recordings depicting the life of the people who made their homes and livings on the river. |

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| Maggie Lee Sayre Photograph Collection at the Tennessee River Folklife Museum | Benton Co. | Maggie Lee Sayre grew up on a shanty boat in the river. She recorded her life through a black and white camera. The images are a great record of river life. | Tennessee River Folklife Museum | Tennessee River; Expressing Cultural Values; People of the Delta | Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park | Visitor Center | Maggie Lee Sayre is deaf and unable to speak, a great resource for folklife interpretation. |
| Thornton's Trading Post | Benton County | Trading post similar to a turn-of-the-century mercantile. Specializes in horseware and has Amish and antique carriages on display. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Transportation | Other Benton County sites | Retail facility | Area at one time had an Amish community, but it no longer exists. Thornton has a manufacturing facility to produce his own tack. |
| Oak Hill Cemetery | Huntingdon; Carroll County | Burial site of Gov. Gordon Browning | City | State Politics; Public Education | Gordon Weaver Browning Museum, McKenzie | Museum, or may use Carroll County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| Gordon Weaver Browning Museum/Carroll County Historical Society | McKenzie; Carroll County | Museum contains Browning memorabilia and genealogical resources. | Private | State Politics; Public Education; Expressing Cultural Values | Oak Hill Cemetery | Museum | Browning's major political contribution was to the public education system of Tennessee; Served in both world wars; Gubernatorial terms were in the 30s and 50s. |
| "The world's largest coon hunt" | Parsons; Decatur County | An annual event held to raise money for St. Jude's hospital. Participants tree the coons but do not kill them. The hunt is based on a point system. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Recreation | NA | May use Decatur County Chamber of Commerce | This is a large event for the town of Parsons that has helped raise \$1 million for St. Jude's. The organization is rebuilding facilities destroyed in a 1995 fire. |
| B & F Fish Market | Parsons; Decatur County | Local market where river fishermen come to sell their catfish. Market is a point of processing, shipping, and retailing. | Private | Developing the American Economy, Resource Extraction; Expressing Cultural Values; Fishing as an Industry | NA | Employees take time to talk with tourists; the site is accustomed to having visitors. | Parsons is a town of 2,000 situated on the Tennessee River. Fishing is a significant industry. Local river catfish business threatened by catfish farming. |
| Ferry Boat | Parsons; Decatur County | Ferry boat has up to six-car capacity and presents a chance to experience an antiquated form of transportation. | Private | Transportation; Man vs. Nature | "World's Largest Coon Hunt" | May use Decatur County Chamber of Commerce | Group is currently rebuilding facilities. |

TENNESSEE

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| Dr. Walter E. David Wildlife Museum | Dyer County Dyersburg State Community College, Glover Building | Collection of every specimen of duck found in Mississippi flyway | State | Mississippi river & its drainage systems; Human interaction with environment | Dyersburg Army Air Base | Dyer County Chamber of Commerce | Museum is open daily; full accessibility for persons with disabilities; no admission charge. |
| K & N Rootbeer | Dyersburg, Dyer County | Restaurant with 50s/60s look; establishment is a local hangout. Owner makes his own root beer and offers barbecue, corn dogs, and other short order items. Still has carhops. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; food | NA | Restaurant | Has a 30-year plus history. |
| T. G. Shepherd Boyhood Home | Humboldt, Gibson County | Shepherd is a country music celebrity. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music | NA | Humboldt museum. Visitors may see town that shaped Shepherd's early life. | None |
| Strawberry Festival - Historical museum | Humboldt, Gibson County | Collection of local memorabilia, exhibits on town development, evolution of telephone, collection/exhibit relating to WW II Brig. Gen. Claude Adams. | City | Southern Town Development; Expressing Cultural Values; festivals; military; agriculture | NA | Self-guided | None |
| University of Tennessee - West Tennessee Agriculture Museum | Milan, Gibson County | Museum interprets the agriculture community from 1850-1950. | State | Developing the American Economy; agriculture | Carroll County Browning Museum and Oak Hill Cemetery | Site offers guided tours. | Facilities include a frontier, agricultural community (church, schoolhouse, blacksmith, private homes, etc.) horsedrawn agricultural equipment and birthplace of Governor Browning. |
| Davy Crockett Cabin | Rutherford, Gibson County | Reproduction of cabin incorporating some of the original timbers | Private | Peopling Places; Folk Heroes | Burial site of John Wesley Crockett, son of Davy | Cabin is museum | Cabin is a reproduction, including timbers from Crockett's last Tennessee home. His mother is buried on the grounds. |
| City of Rutherford | Gibson County | City hosts Davy Crockett Days annually on the first of October. | City | Expressing Cultural Values;- music; festivals; storytelling; frontier settlement | Davy Crockett Cabin | Gibson County Chamber of Commerce | Festival began in 1968 as a Rutherford Centennial celebration. The event includes pioneer trade craft demonstrations, old-time string band music, and tall tale contests. |

TENNESSEE

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| Ames Plantation | Grand Junction, Hardeman County | Plantation hosts the National Field Dog Trial Championships for bird dogs. | Private | Recreation; Expressing Cultural Values | National Bird Dog Hall of Fame | Plantation is open for tours on the 4th Thursday from March through October, other times by appointment. | None |
| National Bird Dog Museum & Field Trial Hall of Fame | Grand Junction, Hardeman County | Museum exhibits bird dog art, wildlife murals, game bird & wildlife specimens. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; recreation | Ames Plantation | Tour of exhibits | None |
| The Little Courthouse | Bolivar, Hardeman County | Log courthouse built in 1824 served as first courthouse of Hardeman County. In 1827 it became a private home and was remodeled. One of the few surviving examples of log courthouse structures. | Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities | The Pillars | NA | Chamber of Commerce of Hardeman County | Open by appointment; can call Hardeman County Chamber of Commerce. |
| The Pillars | Bolivar, Hardeman County | Construction dates to 1826. Maj. John Houston Bills purchased it in 1831. One of the original settlers of west Tennessee, Bills was a member of a group that surveyed and established the territory. The Borders house is being restored. | Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities | Peopling Places; effects of exploration and settlement; Architecture | The Little Register | Chamber of Commerce | Visitation is by appointment; must contact Hardeman County Chamber of Commerce. House is also associated with Sam Houston, President James K. Polk, and other prominent 19th century politicians |
| Tennessee River Waterway Museum | Harden County | Museum's collection centers on Tennessee River being used for power generation. | Federal | Transforming the Environment; TVA projects | NA | Self-guided tour. | Pickwick Dam is part of TVA. These projects had major effects on the land use and people of this area. Museum and tours are free. |
| Nutbush/Tina Turner Heritage Resource Center | Brownsville, Haywood County | Center has a collection of video and audio recordings of Ike and Tina Turner; also has a collection of musical recordings of early blues, country, and gospel artists from the area. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music | Nutbush Tina Turner Tour | Resource center serves as visitor center. | To schedule a visit to center or find out date of festival, can call 901-772-4265 or 901-772-8157. |

TENNESSEE

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| Tina Turner childhood home tour | Nutbush, Haywood County | Various sites associated with the childhood of Tina Turner, music celebrity | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music | Tina Turner Resource Center | Resource Center | A building is being refurbished to display an exhibit on Tina Turner. Although house is no longer standing, one may gain a sense of Tina Turner's childhood experiences and influences. |
| Lincoln Museum/ Haywood County Museum | Brownsville, Haywood County | County museum covering the history of the area and the people; also has collection of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia. | City | Expressing Cultural Values; Civil War | NA | Museum | Collection contains photos of community, war memorabilia, agricultural tools, etc. |
| Battle of Parker's Crossroads | Parker's Crossroads, Henderson County | Self-guided tour of battle area. Tour consists of seven markers with text describing battle. | NA | Civil War | NA | Cotton Patch Restaurant serves as information center & museum. | None |
| Paris, TN | Henry County on Tennessee River | Town hosts the "World's Largest Fish Fry" | City | Expressing Cultural Values; food (catfish) | Kentucky Lake, Old City Cemetery | Chamber of Commerce | In last week of April, town hosts event including parade, catfish races, rodeo, etc. |
| Old City Cemetery | Paris, Henry County | Cemetery is burial site of John Dewitt Clinton Atkins. Atkins was Tennessee's delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress and also its representative in the Confederate Congress. | City | Civil War | NA | Paris/ Henry County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| Old City Cemetery | Paris, Henry County | Burial site of John Wesley Crockett, son of David "Davy" Crockett | City | Folk legends of the South | Davy Crockett Cabin in Rutherford | Paris/Henry County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| Reelfoot Lake State Park Museum | Tiptonville, Lake County | Museum exhibits aspects of natural and cultural change in area. | State | Transforming the Environment; natural activity; human interaction | Calhoun Boatworks | Interpretive Center | Interpretive focus is on natural and cultural changes of lake and people. Natural focus:-1811-12 new Madrid earthquake, siltation problems. Cultural focus: commercialization of hunting and fishing |
| Reelfoot Lake State Park | Tiptonville, Lake County | Lake, created by the 1811-12 earthquake, is Tennessee's only natural lake. | State | Transforming the Environment; New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12; Recreation | NA | Visitor center at museum | Reelfoot lake is the winter home for ducks and geese. Park also boasts an American eagle population. |

TENNESSEE

| NAME | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OWNERSHIP | STORIES OF THE DELTA | RELATION TO OTHER LMDR SITES | VISITOR SERVICES | COMMENTS |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|---|--|---|---|
| Calhoun Boatworks | Tiptonville, Lake County, across from Reelfoot lake State Park | Builds Reelfoot Stump Jumper; a type of boat used on Reelfoot lake | Private | Transportation | Reelfoot Lake State Park | Boat works welcomes visitors, who can also use visitor center at Park. | Calhoun's work has been exhibited at Smithsonian Institution and at the 1982 world's fair in Knoxville, Tennessee |
| Saltillo Historic District and Ferry | Saltillo, Hardin County | One of a few remaining river ferries, Saltillo is an early river town dating to circa 1840. Town has examples of farmhouses, Greek revival and Italianate architecture. | NA | Transforming the environment; Transportation; Architecture | NA | Harden County Chamber of Commerce | Fee is charged for ferry transportation. |
| Tennessee River Museum | Savannah, Hardin County | City museum housing collections of local history | City | The River; Man against Nature, Developing the American Economy; Transportation; Expressing Cultural Values; music | NA | Collection has resources on Indian culture, early river society, freshwater mussel harvesting, Civil War. | NA |
| Cherry Mansion | Savannah, Hardin County | 1830s house built on former Indian mound. Queenie Haley, grandmother of Alex Haley, worked here near turn of the century. | Private | Architecture, Southern Literary Figures and Influences | City Cemetery; Alex Haley house in Henning, TN | Grounds are open to public; building is not open for tours. | House, its inhabitants, and surroundings inspired American writer Alex Haley. |
| Catfish Capital of the World | Savannah, Hardin County, on the Tennessee River | River Town that is rich with fishing opportunities. The town's big draw is catfish. | City | Expressing Cultural Values; food, music, festivals, and pageants. | Tennessee River Museum | city visitors center | City hosts large tournament, catfish & hush puppy cookoff, Miss Catfish pageant, and gospel sing. |
| City Cemetery | Savannah, Hardin County | Cemetery for the town of Savannah. Burial site of Alex Haley, Sr., and Queenie Haley, grandparents of author Alex Haley. | City | Expressing Cultural Values -literature and storytelling | Cherry Mansion, Alex Haley House | City Visitor Center | City Cemetery is burial site of Hank Deberry, Brooklyn Dodgers catcher, and Elizabeth Patterson, babysitter on the "I Love Lucy" show. These people grew up in Hardin County. Unfortunately, their childhood houses are not standing. |

TENNESSEE

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|---|----------------------------|--|-----------|---|---|--|--|
| Red Sulphur Bed & Breakfast | Hardin County | House dates to 1843, originally the Red Sulphur Springs Hotel. | Private | Civil War; Vernacular Architecture; folk figures | Hardin County sites | Bed/breakfast. Can call County Chamber of Commerce for phone number. | Served as an early health spa because of the abundance of sulphur springs. Hideout spot for Frank & Jesse James in 1870s. Was used as a hospital in the Civil War and as lodging facilities during the Battle of Shiloh. |
| Harbor-Pitts Company | Savannah, Hardin County | 1910 general store built on the banks of the Tennessee River is still in operation. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Literature and Storytelling; Recreation | Hardin County sites | Store serves as center | Owners host storytelling nights. Can call to inquire if any events are scheduled. |
| Henning - Jim Hickman's Hometown | Henning, Lauderdale County | Hometown of baseball player Jim Hickman | City | Recreation, baseball | Lauderdale County sites | Lauderdale County Chamber of Commerce | Can see town in which Hickman grew up, sites associated with his childhood. |
| Alex Haley House Museum | Henning, Lauderdale County | House where Haley lived until his preteen years and then spent summers. It was here that he heard oral histories of ancestors and African roots, which inspired his novel "Roots." | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Literature and Storytelling | Cherry Mansion, City Cemetery of Savannah, | Museum | None |
| Ripley, Tennessee | Lauderdale County | Site of the Lauderdale County annual Tomato Festival | City | Expressing Cultural Values; agriculture | Lauderdale Cellars, other Lauderdale County sites | Lauderdale County Chamber of Commerce | Festival highlights Ripley's agricultural community. Tomatoes, one of the area's more important crops, are known for their quality. |
| Lauderdale Cellars | Ripley, Lauderdale County | Winery specializing in tomato wine | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; agriculture | NA | Gift Shop | Lauderdale Cellars produces a unique product in its tomato wine. It also offers wines made from watermelon, pear, apple and blueberry. |
| John Lee "Sonny Boy" Williamson gravesite | Jackson, Madison County | Cemetery for the Old Blairs Chapel church; John Lee "Sonny Boy" Williamson is buried here. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; religion, music | Tied to Shannon Street in Jackson | Madison County Chamber of Commerce | None |

TENNESSEE

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|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Rock Temple Church of God in Christ | Jackson, Madison County | Brick church building where blues singer Mabel "Big Maybelle" Smith attended as a child. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values | John Lee "Sonny Boy" Williamson's gravesite | Madison County Chamber of Commerce | Building is basically the same structure as when Smith used it. Some of the area has been cleared for development. |
| Shannon Street, Jackson | Jackson, Madison County | Shannon Street is an integral part of John Lee "Sonny Boy" Williamson's music. | City | Expressing Cultural Values; music | Sites tied to "Sonny Boy" Williamson and Mabel Smith | Madison County Chamber of Commerce | Undergoing revitalization. |
| Shannon Street Music Festival | Jackson, Madison County | Festival celebrates Jackson's blues heritage. | City | Festivals and blues music | Sites tied to "Sonny Boy" Williamson and Mabel Smith | Madison County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| Buford Pusser Home & Museum | Adamsville, McNairy County | Home of Pusser preserved to period just before his death | City | Interpretation of Tennessee law enforcement officer | NA | Museum | Interprets family and home of County Sheriff Buford Pusser, who led fight to rid county of prostitution, illegal gambling, and moonshine. Movie <i>Walking Tall</i> was about Pusser. |
| Flippens Fruit Farm & Hillbilly Barn | Troy, Obion County | Family-owned fruit farm (apples and peaches) produces the "World's Best Fruit Pies." | Private | Peopling Places; Agriculture; Adaptability/Versatility; Expressing Cultural Values; food | Reelfoot Lake | Site has fruit market, restaurant. Business is family owned and operated. | Flippens established this business in the 1950s. Adapted from cotton to fruit. |
| Dixie Gun Works / Old Car Museum | Union City, Obion County | Museum's collection includes antique guns, cars, electrical equipment, and a log cabin ca. 1850s. | Private | Developing the American Economy; technology; weaponry; automobile; electricity; Architecture | NA | Museum | Collection begun by owner of Dixie Gun Works. |
| Davies Manor | Brunswick, Shelby County | Two-story log house built before 1807 by Indian chief. Purchased in 1838 by Davies family and became large plantation. | Davies Manor Association | Peopling Places; Expressing Cultural Values; Vernacular Architecture | NA | NA | Working on documenting the history of the house. House is being reinterpreted to the 1850 period |
| Heritage Railroad & Memphis Transportation Museum train display | Colliersville, Shelby County | Museum exhibits historic train cars from the 1910s to the 1940s. | City | Transportation: railroad | NA | Must call for an appointment to see museum. | None |
| Burkle Estate / Slavehaven | Memphis, Shelby County | 1849 house used as a stop on Underground Railroad. House was built by German immigrants. | Private | Peopling Places; Civil War; Slavery | NA | Tour by appointment | Must call for reservation to see house |

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|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Center for Southern Folklore | Memphis, Shelby County | Organization documenting the people and traditions of the South | Private, nonprofit | People of the Delta | NA | Gift shop | Interprets various aspects and people of the Delta and Memphis areas; conducts tours of Beale Street. |
| Charlie Vergo's Rendezvous | Memphis, Shelby County | Restaurant specializing in charbroiled ribs begun in 1948 by Greek immigrant; blends Greek and Southern cuisines. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; food | NA | Restaurant | Restaurant is well known in and out of Memphis area. |
| Coletta's | Memphis, Shelby County | Italian restaurant established in 1923 serves barbecued pizza. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; food | NA | Restaurant | None |
| Cotton Row Walking Tour | Memphis, Shelby County | Tour consists of 10 sites located between Wagner Place and Monroe Street, downtown Memphis. | Public/Private | Agriculture: cotton's impact on the 20th century | NA | Memphis Visitors Bureau | Cotton Row has been the cotton commercial trade center for the central Mississippi Valley. Most buildings date to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. |
| Crying Angel Cemetery | Memphis, Shelby County | Cemetery used by older families of the area. One grave is marked by an elaborately carved life-sized figure of an angel with swept-back wings and its head bowed in prayer. | Private | Cemetery architecture | NA | Memphis Visitors' Bureau | Located in a lonely spot from Millington. Night visitors have claimed to have seen the angel's wings move in the breeze and tears roll down its cheeks. |
| Daisy Theater | Memphis, Shelby County | Building constructed c. 1917 by Sam Zerilla, who built the first movie house for blacks. It now houses a blues museum. | Private | Early 20th century development of black-owned enterprises; blues music | Beale Street sites | Visitor center located at 340 Beale Street; blues museum tour | None |
| Ducks Unlimited | Memphis, Shelby County | Headquarters of Ducks Unlimited, a wetland conservation organization | Private | The River; Conservation of Habitat and Wildlife | NA | Can tour facilities, view exhibits of memorabilia and wetlands, ecosystem. | None |
| Elmwood Cemetery | Memphis, Shelby County | Cemetery founded in 1852, a nonprofit venture. Final resting place of 18 Confederate generals, political figures, and notable citizens of Memphis. Still in use. | Private | Cultural Diversity; Civil War; Southern sense of tragedy; cemetery architecture | Other sites in Memphis | Visitor center offers guided or self-guided tours. | Cemetery has examples of Victorian period statuary and some ironwork. Future plans are to turn current office building into a genealogical research facility |

TENNESSEE

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|-----------------------------------|--|---|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|
| Elvis Presley driving tour | Memphis, Shelby County | Tour of Memphis sites related to Presley's teen years and early recording career | Public/Private | Cultural Icon - Elvis Presley | Ohter Memphis sites | Visitor information center | None |
| <i>The Firm</i> Walking Tour | Memphis, Shelby County. Sites are located in downtown Memphis between Beale and Adams Streets. | Sites were used in the film adaptation of John Grisham's book <i>The Firm</i> . | Public/Private | Expressing Cultural Values; Literature, Southern writer | NA | Visitor information center | Tour consists of noted Memphis architectural sites and restaurants. |
| First Baptist Beale Street Church | Memphis, Shelby County | First Memphis church constructed for blacks between 1867-1881 | Private | Nonresidential Architecture; Spirituality; Reconstruction period; African-Americans | NA | Visitor information center | None |
| Four Way Grill | Memphis, Shelby County | Restaurant specializing in soul food open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; food | NA | Restaurant | None |
| Frisco Bridge | Memphis, Shelby County | Cantilever bridge built in 1892 to bring seven rail lines across the Mississippi River; original built by three railroad companies. | NA | Transportation; Building the American Economy | NA | Visitor information center | Bridge is considered to be a landmark of American engineering; exhibits America's "taming" of the river and working to expand the economy. |
| Ghost Tour of Memphis | Memphis, Shelby County | NA | Public/Private | Southern themes: tragedy and melodrama | NA | Can pick up guide at visitor information center | None |
| Gridley's | Memphis, Shelby County | Specializes in "wet" ribs. These are sticky, messy and glazed with a fruity red sauce. Also serves barbecued shrimp. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values : food | NA | Restaurant | Restaurant makes its own breads and desserts; rivals Rendezvous to be the best in Memphis. |
| Hunt-Phelan house | Memphis, Shelby County | Antebellum home was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Site contains a Freedman's Bureau school. | Private | Slavery; Civil War; Reconstruction; Architecture | NA | Visitor information center | None |
| Leonard's | Memphis, Shelby County | Restaurant specializing in barbecue | Private | Expressing Cultural Diversity; food | NA | Restaurant | Site is well-known in area and is reputed to be quite good. |

TENNESSEE

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|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| Memphis Belle B-17 Bomber | Memphis, Shelby County | WW II bomber. This was the first U.S. bomber to complete 25 missions against Nazi Germany with no casualties; subject of a movie. | City | Warfare, Weaponry, Aviation | NA | Visitor information center | Months of operation are March-October. Cannot enter interior of plane. |
| Mississippi River Museum | Memphis, Shelby County, Mud Island | Museum covers the 10,000-year history of Mississippi River. | City | People of the Delta; Mississippi River | NA | Visitor information center | None |
| Mud Island | Memphis, Shelby County | Large (52-acre) complex on Mississippi River, containing river walk and other exhibits. | City | Mississippi River | NA | Visitor information center | Open March through October |
| Music Driving Tour of Memphis | Memphis, Shelby County | Sites important to the Memphis music scene are scattered between Elvis Presley Blvd., Union Street, and Beale Street. | Public/Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music | NA | Center for Southern Folklore, located on Beale St. | None |
| National Civil Rights Museum | Memphis, Shelby County | Museum in the motel where Martin Luther King, Jr., was killed has exhibits spanning the American civil rights movement. | Private | Race Relations; African American Heritage; Slavery; Civil Rights Movement | NA | Museum | None |
| National Ornamental Metal Museum | Shelby County, Memphis, 374 Metal Museum Drive | Museum is one of a kind; its mission is to preserve the art and craft of metalworking. It has a working blacksmith's shop. | Private | Building the American Economy; technology of metalworking | NA | Museum galleries and gift shop. | Changing exhibits that range from jewelry making to architectural metals. |
| The Peabody | Memphis, Shelby County | One of the finest hotels in Memphis; established for over 100 years. Home of the Peabody ducks, which are on display in the lobby daily. | Private | Architecture; Building the American Economy | NA | Hotel and restaurants | Hotel claims that the Delta begins in the lobby |
| St. Mary's Episcopal Church. | Memphis, Shelby County | Oldest Episcopal cathedral in the South, built between 1898 and 1926. The present structure replaced an 1857 Gothic Revival wooden building. | Private | Nonresidential architecture: Spirituality | NA | Visitor information center | None |

TENNESSEE

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|---|---|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| Sun Studio | Memphis, Shelby County | Recording studio where big-name performers like Elvis Presley started their musical careers. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music | NA | Offers tours | None |
| Tri-State Bank Building | Memphis, Shelby County | This building, constructed in 1907, houses the third black-owned bank in Memphis. Pace & Handy Music Company, a black-owned enterprise, occupied the second floor 1913-1918. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values; music; Developing the American Economy; development of black-owned businesses. | NA | Visitor information center | None |
| Walking tour of downtown churches and public buildings, Memphis | Memphis, Shelby County. Sites are located between Adams and Market Streets. | Various styles of architecture are represented. Buildings are of historical and architectural significance. | Private/Public | Cultural Diversity in the Delta; Religion; Nonresidential Architecture | NA | Visitor information center | None |
| Cobb-Parr Park | Covington, Tipton County | City park where the Tipton barbecue festival is held. | City | Expressing Cultural Values: Festivals and food | NA | Tipton County Chamber of Commerce | City of Covington hosts festival, which boasts the world's oldest barbecue cooking contest. |
| Bozo's Barbecue Restaurant | Mason, Tipton County | Barbecue restaurant in operation since 1923 serves chopped or shredded style pork with vinegar-based sauce. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | Owners were sued by Bozo the Clown for infringement over use of name Bozo; the case made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court; owners won. |
| Fort Wright | Tipton and Randolph Counties | Fort used in Civil War. Only remaining powder magazine in Tennessee. Breastworks still exist. It was a training facility for Nathan Bedford Forrest's troops. | Public/Private | Civil War | NA | Tipton County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| Ruffin Theater | Covington, Tipton County | Built in July 1937, remodeled 1941 in the art deco style. The building retains the art deco motifs in the marquee, courting seats, and swirl patterns on the ceiling, Renovated and restored in the 1980s. | Tipton Fine Arts Council | 20th century; nonresidential architecture | NA | Arrangements for viewing can be made through the Tipton County Chamber of Commerce. | Southern buildings of this style are rare. |

TENNESSEE

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|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| South Main Historic District, Covington | Covington, Tipton County; South Main & South Maple Streets | Street of historic residences; four-five homes are open for tour; front yards have demonstrations of period domestic activities | NA | Architecture, festivals | NA | Can purchase tickets for tour | Small fee is charged. Carriage rides are offered. |
| Tennessee Gins | Covington, Tipton County | Cotton gin and warehouse. Ginning facility was one of the first in the nation to become automated. | Private | Developing the Economy: technology; Agriculture: cotton | NA | Visitors can tour facility. | Need to call for guided tours. |
| Home of Mike Snider | Gleason, Weakley County, | Town where Grand Ole Opry member Mike Snider grew up and continues to maintain a home. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: country music | Town of Gleason | City Hall serves as visitor center. | None |
| Gleason, TN | Weakley County, extreme NW Tennessee; borders Kentucky | Gleason began as a railroad town. Some historic structures remain along the railroad. | City | Developing the American Economy: transportation; railroad company town. | NA | City Hall serves as visitor center | None |
| Boyette's Restaurant | Tiptonville, Lake County | Family-owned restaurant that was established in 1921 as a country store. Specializes in family style meals. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | Reelfoot Lake State Park | Restaurant | None |
| Cranetown | Tiptonville, Lake County, located within Reelfoot Lake State Park | A swampy area of huge cypress trees. Used as setting for <i>Raintree County</i> movie starring Elizabeth Taylor and Montgomery Clift. | State | Expressing Cultural Values: Southern themes in film; man's impact on nature. | NA | Visitor center located at museum | Area was dynamited for crews to gain entry. Human traffic negatively affected the wildlife population. |
| Kentucky Lake | Paris, Henry County | One of the largest man-made lakes in the world, created through Tennessee valley authority floods of the 1930s. | Tennessee Valley Authority | Mississippi River: TVA projects | NA | Henry County Chamber of Commerce | Lake located in Paris (Henry Co.), Tennessee, the oldest incorporated town in west Tennessee. Fishing is a major recreational sport in the area. |
| Center of Popular Music, Middle Tennessee State University | Murfreesboro, Rutherford County | Center for research/ scholarship in American popular music, mid-18th century to present. | State | Expressing Cultural Values : music | NA | Center maintains large library and archive of print materials and sound recordings. | Site is out of the study area but is a wonderful resource for researching and understanding the music of the Delta and America. |

TENNESSEE

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|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Fort Pillow State Park | Henning, Lauderdale County | Fort Pillow was one of several river fortifications used by the Confederacy for defense. The area had river batteries and an extensive system of breastworks. Controlled by both Confederate and Union forces. | State | Civil War | NA | Interpretive center | None |
| Doug Atkins hometown | Humboldt, Gibson County | Boyhood town of Atkins, figure in the National Football League. Sites and environment relate to the formative years of Atkins and his football career. | City | Recreation: sports | NA | Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce | None |
| R & J's Restaurant | Rutherford, Gibson County | Specializes in barbecue and ribs. Serves pulled barbecue with tomato-based sauce, as well as catfish. | Private | Expressing Cultural Values: food | NA | Restaurant | Restaurant has won several awards. |
| Jack Boone | Henderson, Chester County | Boyhood home of Jack Boone, writer of "Dossie Bell is Dead." Boone was a southern writer and recipient of the O. Henry award in the 1930s. | City | Civil War; Expressing Cultural Values: Southern themes, literature | Hurst Nation Historic Marker | Chester County Chamber of Commerce or County Library | Boone was a poet and writer of short stories, including the published work "Dossie Bell is Dead." The subject of the book is Col. Fielding Hurst, who formed the Hurst nation. |
| Hurst Nation Historic Marker | McNairy County, located off hwy. 45 between Bethel Springs and Selmer | Hurst nation was an area occupied by union sympathizers and named for the Hurst family. Main area was part of McNairy and Chester Counties. | NA | Civil War: Cultural Diversity of the Delta | Jack Boone's house in Henderson, TN. | McNairy County Library | Hurst's wartime home still stands. It was the only structure spared by Union and Confederate forces. Hurst was leader of Union outfit in TN. He lived in the Purdy community. |
| Col. Fielding Hurst gravesite | McNairy County, Mt. Gilead cemetery | Gravesite of Col. Hurst, union officer in Tennessee 6th cavalry. | Private | Civil War | Hurst Nation Historic Marker; Jack Boone's house | May use McNairy co. library as center | Cemetery dates to 1823. |

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Elvis Presley's Girlfriend's House | Memphis, Shelby County | House purchased by Elvis for girlfriend in 1975. Decorated by Elvis's interior designer. It also has original wooden guardhouse from Graceland. | Private | Cultural icon: Elvis Presley | Graceland, Elvis Presley driving tour | Visitor information center. Can tour Graceland but must see this site from street. | None |
| Magnolia Place | Somerville, Fayette County | Mansion built in 1911. | NA | Residential architecture | NA | Tours are available and can schedule luncheons. | None |

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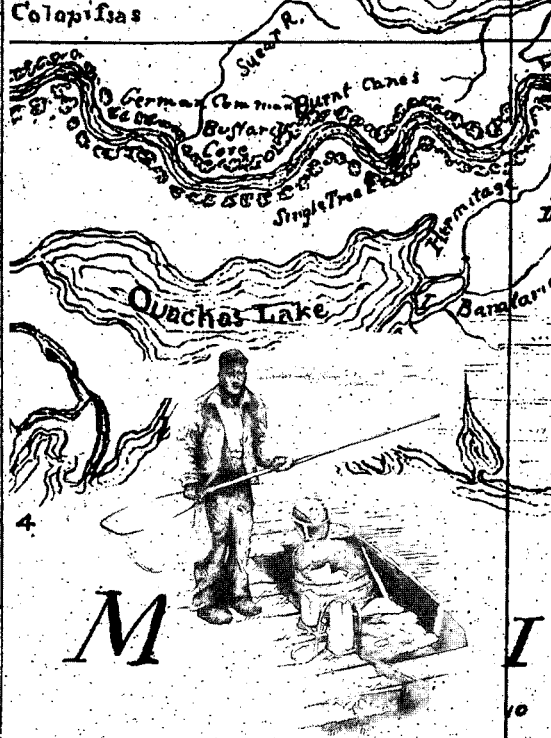
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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff, Resource Planning, Denver Service Center.
NPS D-6 / September 1998



COURSE
 OF THE
MISSISSIPPI,
 from the BALISE to FORT CHARTRES
 Taken on an EXPEDITION to the ILLINOIS
 in the latter end of the Year 1765.
 BY
 Lieut. ROIS of the 34th Regiment
 IMPROVED
 from the Surveys of that River made by the French
 One Degree and a Half
 One Degree
 LONDON
 Printed for Robt. Sayer at the Fleet Street
 Public Office the 1st of June 1777.

Ancient Land of the Colapissas

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN

NEW ORLEANS

OUACHAS LAKE

Low and Marshy Meadows

Hatchue Pt.

Shallow water covered with many small Islets which are but very little known

The Red Cliffs

Great Bayou

Bouk-Houm Barre Red River

Colapissas

St. Johns R.

Pearl River

a Bold Shore

Mancha

the Bull Rushes

Portage

Grass Pt.

Colapissas

Sleat R.

NEW ORLEANS

German Com. the Burnt Canal
 Buffards
 Core
 Simple Tree

Madame D'Aurcy

Barataria

Bling Lake

Chauachas

Hatchue Pt.

Shallow water covered with many small Islets which are but very little known