
Mississippi River

Stages of the Mississippi River and of Its Principal Tributaries, Except the Missouri River for ...

Stages and Discharges, Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries

The Mississippi River

The Mississippi River

Immortal River

Annual Highest and Lowest Stages of the Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries to 1953

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Mississippi River Corridor Study: Inventory of resources and significance

History of the Improvement of the Lower Mississippi River for Flood Control and Navigation, 1932-1939

Report Upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River; Upon the Protection of the Alluvial Region Against Overflow; and Upon the Deepening of the Mouths

Mississippi River Between Mouth of Missouri River and Minneapolis

Stages and Discharges of the Mississippi River and Tributaries and Other Watersheds in the New Orleans District

Flood Control: The Mississippi River and its tributaries. Hearings Nov. 7 to 22, Nov. 28 to Dec. 19, 1927, Jan. 5-17, Jan. 18 to 26, Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1928

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Stages and Discharge Observations, Lower Valley of the Mississippi River

Old Man River

African Americans and the Mississippi River

Stages of the Mississippi River and of Its Principal Tributaries

Discovery of the sources of the Mississippi River : Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River in 1820.

The Improvement of the Lower Mississippi River for Flood Control and Navigation

Tabulated Results of Discharge Observations, Mississippi River and Its Tributaries

and Outlets, 1838-1894

Stages and Discharges of the Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries

Mississippi River Water Quality and the Clean Water Act

Mississippi River and Tributaries Project

Beyond Control

The Mississippi River

Mississippi River

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MAXIM BANKS

Stages of the Mississippi River and of Its Principal Tributaries, Except the Missouri River for ... Arcadia Publishing

In *The Mississippi River in Maps & Views* more than eighty glorious full-color maps dating from as early as 1544 celebrate "Ol' Man River," this profound artery at the heart of America, and the extraordinary cities that grew up on its shores, including New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Beautifully drawn maps document Fernando de Soto's explorations and "discovery" of the river, as well as those of the Marquett and Joliet Expeditions. Other maps present key moments along the Mississippi in times of war (The French and Indian War, The War of 1812, The Civil War). More recent though equally artful maps and charts seek a scientific understanding of the river toward an end of controlling it, and gorgeous bird's-eye views ultimately extol the river's beauty and its environs above all else. A consideration of the Mississippi and its history as a major highway toward America's discovery of itself, through a comprehensive selection of the most beautiful maps dealing with it, will give new insight to the complex—sometimes nostalgic, sometimes practical—relationship of this country to its most storied river.

Stages and Discharges, Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries

Checkerboard Library

This engaging and well-illustrated primer to the Upper Mississippi River presents the basic natural and human history of this magnificent waterway. *Immortal River* is written for the educated layperson who would like to know more about the river's history and the forces that shape as well as threaten it today. It melds complex information from the fields of geology, ecology, geography, anthropology, and history into a readable, chronological story that spans some 500 million years of the earth's history. Like the Mississippi itself, *Immortal River* often leaves the main channel to explore the river's backwaters, floodplain, and drainage basin. The book's focus is the Upper Mississippi, from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Cairo, Illinois. But it also includes information about the river's headwaters in northern Minnesota and about the Lower Mississippi from Cairo south to the river's mouth ninety miles below New Orleans. It offers an understanding of the basic geology underlying the river's landscapes, ecology, environmental problems, and grandeur.

The Mississippi River Penguin

This book follows the historical trajectory of African Americans and their relationship with the Mississippi River dating back to the 1700s and ending with Hurricane Katrina and the still-contested Delta landscape. Long touted in literary and historical works, the Mississippi River remains an iconic presence in the American landscape.

Whether referred to as "Old Man River" or the "Big Muddy," the Mississippi River represents imageries ranging from the pastoral and Acadian to turbulent and unpredictable. However, these imageries—revealed through the cultural production of artists, writers, poets, musicians, and even filmmakers—did not reflect the experiences of everyone living and working along the river. Missing is a broader discourse of the African American community and the Mississippi River. Through the experiences of African Americans with the Mississippi River, which included narratives of labor (free and enslaved), refuge, floods, and migration, a different history of the river and its environs emerges. The book brings multiple perspectives together to explore this rich history of the Mississippi River through the intersection of race and class with the environment. The text will be of great interest to students and researchers in environmental humanities, including environmental justice studies, ethnic studies, and US and African American history.

The Mississippi River Cherry Lake

A fascinating account of how the Mississippi River shaped America.

Immortal River Rizzoli International Publications

Winona, located on an island where the upper Mississippi River flows from west to east, has been linked to the river from its earliest days. Before the community's settlement, Native Americans and white explorers sailed past Wapasha's Prairie in birchbark canoes, keel boats, and small sailboats. As early as the 1820s, steamboats plied the river while carrying people and goods to and from the state's interior. Before bridges began to crisscross the river, merchants had to use boats to bring people and supplies to

Winona before they could travel farther west. The first bridge to cross the river was a swing bridge that allowed steamboats to pass. Images of America: Upper Mississippi River at Winona uses images collected and archived in the Winona County Historical Society's History Center to illustrate the history of the Mississippi River near Winona. Many of the photographs exhibited in this book have rarely been seen by the general public and have never been published. *Annual Highest and Lowest Stages of the Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries to 1953* Univ. Press of Mississippi

Discover the history and culture of one of the most famous waterways in the world: the mighty Mississippi! The most famous river in America runs like a spine between the eastern and western parts of the country, flowing through ten states before it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The mighty Miss also flows through the history of America, giving rise to great stories about the people who lived on it and used it as a watery highway, from Native Americans and European explorers to skillful riverboat captains and colorful gamblers traveling on luxurious steamboats. And of course it was the first truly American writer, Mark Twain, who grew up along its banks and made the Mississippi River famous around the world. This book, part of the New York Times best-selling series, is enhanced by eighty illustrations.

Mississippi River Macmillan

In recognition of the Mississippi River's importance to the nation, Congress passed legislation in 1990 that established the Mississippi River Corridor Study Commission. Congress directed the commission to undertake a study to determine the feasibility of designating the river as a national heritage corridor.

Congress also charged the commission with recommending methods for preserving and enhancing the unique natural, recreational, scenic, cultural, scientific, and economic resources of the corridor.

Historic Names and Places on the Lower Mississippi River Taylor & Francis

Beyond Control reveals the Mississippi as a waterway of change, unnaturally confined by ever-larger levees and control structures. During the great flood of 1973, the current scoured a hole beneath the main structure near Baton Rouge and enlarged a pre-existing football-field-size crater. That night the Mississippi River nearly changed its course for a shorter and steeper path to the sea. Such a map-changing reconfiguration of the country's largest river would bear national significance as well as disastrous consequences for New Orleans and towns like Morgan City, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River. Since 1973, the US Army Corps of Engineers Control Complex at Old River has kept the Mississippi from jumping out of its historic channel and plunging through the Atchafalaya Basin to the Gulf of Mexico. Beyond Control traces the history of this phenomenon, beginning with a major channel shift around 3,000 years ago. By the time European colonists began to explore the Lower Mississippi Valley, a unique confluence of waterways had formed where the Red River joined the Mississippi, and the Atchafalaya River flowed out into the Atchafalaya Basin. A series of human alterations to this potentially volatile web of rivers, starting with a bend cutoff in 1831 by Captain Henry Miller Shreve, set the forces in motion for the Mississippi's move into the Atchafalaya Basin. Told against the

backdrop of the Lower Mississippi River's impending diversion, the book's chapters chronicle historic floods, rising flood crests, a changing strategy for flood protection, and competing interests in the management of the Old River outlet. Beyond Control is both a history and a close look at an inexorable, living process happening now in the twenty-first century.

Stages and Discharges, Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries Arcadia Publishing

Named by Algonkian-speaking Indians, Mississippi can be translated as "Father of Waters." The river, the largest in North America, drains 31 states and 2 Canadian provinces, and runs 2,350 miles from its source to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi River is truly one of the great forces that has shaped the United States into the country it is today. Although its role has changed over the past few centuries, the Mississippi has always been important to those who lived along its banks. Indigenous peoples fished its waters and depended on the waterway for transportation. Explorers and traders traveled the river in hopes of conquering more land and obtaining wealth for their countries. Settlers moved close to take advantage of the rich farmland the river provided. All of these pursuits resulted in a trade industry that brought about a social and economic transformation, when news and goods made their way downriver and livelihoods were provided. In fact, the Mississippi River's economic and strategic value was so important that when Ulysses S. Grant won the siege of Vicksburg and control of the river during the Civil War, the Confederacy was dealt a serious blow. Today, although still used to transport goods, the river has taken on yet another identity: that of

entertainer. Literature, pleasure boats, and floating casinos all showcase a new dimension of this magnificent river.

Triangulation Along the Mississippi River
LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO, AND CO.

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Upper Mississippi River Navigation

Charts Univ of Wisconsin Press

A tour of the Mississippi River and its surrounding area.

Where Is the Mississippi River?

National Academies Press

Discovery of the sources of the Mississippi River : Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River in 1820.

Discovery of the sources of the Mississippi River : Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River in 1820.

Resumed and Completed, by the Discovery of its Origin in Itasca Lake, in 1832 The following pages embrace the substance of the narratives of two distinct expeditions for the discovery of the sources of the Mississippi River, under the authority of the United States. By connecting the incidents of discovery, and of the facts brought to light during a period of twelve years, unity is preserved in the prosecution of an object of considerable importance in the progress of our geography and natural

history, at least, from the new impulse which they received after the treaty of Ghent. Geographers deem that branch of a river as its true source which originates at the remotest distance from its mouth, and, agreeably to this definition, the combined narratives, to which attention is now called, show this celebrated stream to arise in Itasca Lake, the source of the Itasca River. Owing to the time which has intervened since these expeditions were undertaken, a mere revision of the prior narrations, in the journal form, was deemed inexpedient. A concise summary has, therefore, been made, preserving whatever information it was thought important to be known or remembered, and omitting all matters not partaking of permanent interest.

Mississippi River Navigation

Surveys the origin, geological borders, water, plant and animal life, and economic and ecological aspects of the Mississippi River.

The Mississippi River in Maps & Views

The longest river in the United States isn't the Mississippi River--that's the Missouri. But, the Missouri is part of the huge Mississippi River system that's truly a natural wonder! It contains 250 tributaries in all. Readers learn even more fun facts about the Mississippi River and its system of waterways in this volume. With content supporting both social studies and science curricula, the accessible text covers geography as well as conservation. Full-color photographs of the mighty Mississippi, its wildlife, and the way people have made their homes around it are featured.

Mississippi River and Tributaries Project

The Mississippi River is, in many ways, the nation's best known and most important river system. Mississippi River water quality is of paramount

importance for sustaining the many uses of the river including drinking water, recreational and commercial activities, and support for the river's ecosystems and the environmental goods and services they provide. The Clean Water Act, passed by Congress in 1972, is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States, employing regulatory and nonregulatory measures designed to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways. The Clean Water Act has reduced much pollution in the Mississippi River from "point sources" such as industries and water treatment plants, but problems stemming from urban runoff, agriculture, and other "non-point sources" have proven more difficult to address. This book concludes that too little coordination among the 10 states along the river has left the Mississippi River an "orphan" from a water quality monitoring and assessment perspective. Stronger

leadership from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is needed to address these problems. Specifically, the EPA should establish a water quality data-sharing system for the length of the river, and work with the states to establish and achieve water quality standards. The Mississippi River corridor states also should be more proactive and cooperative in their water quality programs. For this effort, the EPA and the Mississippi River states should draw upon the lengthy experience of federal-interstate cooperation in managing water quality in the Chesapeake Bay. *Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Basin Study*

Highest and Lowest Annual Stages of the Mississippi River and Principal Tributaries, to ...

*Upper Mississippi River at Winona
Mississippi River*

Stages and Discharges of the Mississippi River and Its Outlets and Tributaries

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