

# Explore the Mississippi Greenway: Arch Grounds to Old Chain of Rocks Bridge



Enjoy views of the working riverfront and Mississippi River that even most native St. Louisans have never seen before.



## SHORT TRIP

3 miles from **A** to **D** and back

1 hour 45 minute walk/  
30 minute bike

## MEDIUM TRIP

6 miles from **A** to **I** and back

3 hour walk/1 hour bike

## TRAIL SURFACE

Asphalt trail. Some sections of the trail are shared with vehicles using the levee road.

## LONG TRIP

23 miles from **A** to **J** and back

11.5 hour walk/4 hour bike

## EVEN LONGER TRIP

Connect to nearly 40 miles of the Confluence Trail and Great River Road in Illinois via the Old Chain of Rocks Bridge



## EXPLORE & ENJOY

### Trailheads

- A P** **Biddle Street Trailhead:** 1 Biddle Street, St. Louis, MO
- B P** **North Riverfront Park:** 10550 Riverview Drive, St. Louis, MO
- C P** **Chouteau Island:** 4205 Chain of Rocks Road, Madison, IL



### Points of Interest

- D** **Mural Mile**
- E** **Gateway Arch National Park**
- F** **Arch MetroLink Station**
- G** **Rootwad Park**
- H** **Branch Street Trestle**
- I** **Mary Meachum Freedom Crossing**
- J** **Old Chain of Rocks Bridge**

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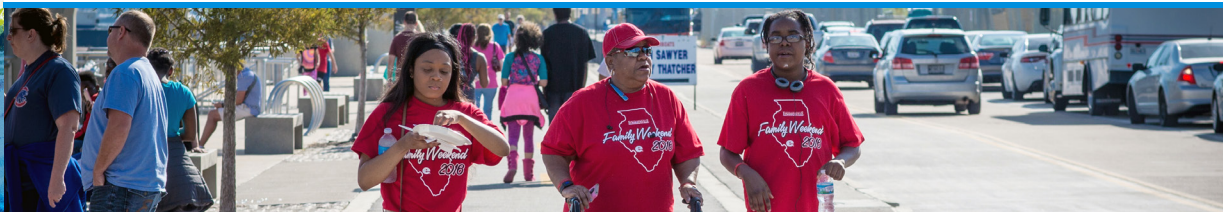
### WHILE YOU'RE EXPLORING

- » Learn about history at the Gateway Arch National Park
- » Visit the Underground Railroad at the Mary Meachum Freedom Crossing
- » Follow the historic Route 66 across the Old Chain of Rocks Bridge
- » Go fishing on the Mississippi River
- » Play on the playground at North Riverfront Park
- » View the native plant gardens on the elevated Branch Street Trestle
- » Grab a bite to eat from the Riverfront vendors
- » View the Mural Mile graffiti wall

**NATURE:** The Mississippi River is one of the world's major river systems because of its size, habitat diversity, biological productivity, migration for birds and fish, commercial transportation, and recreation. 25% of all North American fish species live in the Mississippi River, and 60% of all North American bird species migrate along this river.

**CULTURE:** After steamboat use on the river faded, railroads were built along the riverbanks. Power plants, oil tanks, warehouses, elevators, conveyors, railroad tracks, and junk yards were built to have transportation access on river and rail.

**HISTORY:** Native American people lived along the banks of the Mississippi River for many generations and used the river as a food source and for transportation. Early European explorers used the Mississippi River to explore the interior and the northern reaches of what was to become the United States. Fur traders traded on the Mississippi River. At various times, soldiers of several nations based troops at strategic points along the Mississippi River when the area was still on the frontier. Colonial settlers forced Native American people to be removed from lands along the river and converted the landscape into farms and cities.



**Greenways are outdoor spaces connecting people and places.** Each greenway is unique, reflecting the character of the communities it connects. Greenways can include **trails, conservation projects** such as rain gardens and restored prairies, **amenities** like restrooms and drinking fountains, and **connections** to businesses, neighborhoods, parks, schools, waterways and transit. There are over 120 miles of greenways throughout St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Charles County for you to explore and enjoy.