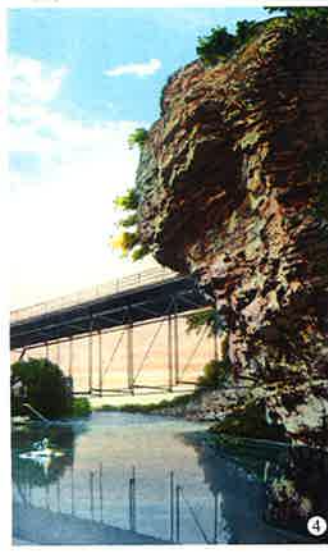


Iowa Falls Historic Iowa River Tours

aboard the *Scenic City Empress*

Tour Information:
641-648-9517
800-873-1936

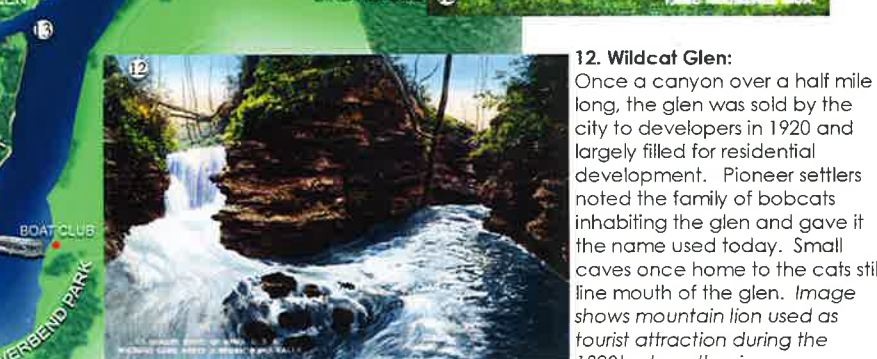
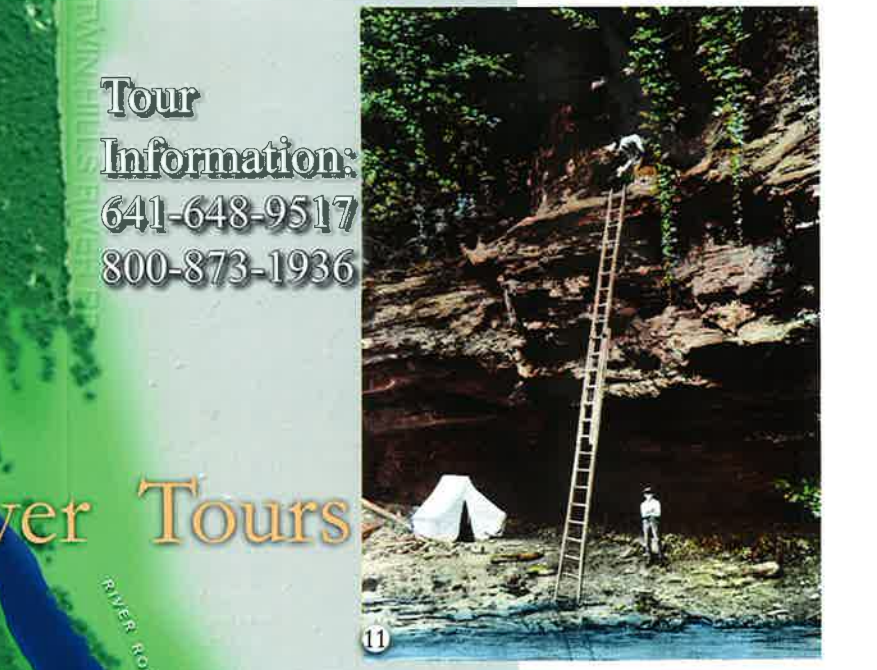
- 1. Horseshoe Bend:** View looking west, upstream. Assembly Park is in the foreground.
- 2. West Point:** View looking downstream, swinging bridge now connects the cliffs to Assembly Park in background. With an original depth of almost 30 feet, this point is historically the deepest part of the river under the influence of the hydroelectric dam.
- 3. Swinging Bridge:** First constructed in 1897, the suspension footbridge has been rebuilt 2 times over the past century.
- 4. Washington Avenue Bridge** circa 1895: View looking south along the cliffs.
- 5. The Weeping Sinner:** Just north of the Washington Avenue Bridge remains the upper portion of a large stalactite formation. The stone pillar was vandalized in the early 20th Century and the remains lie below the present water line.



6. Commodore Bartlett's Landing: View looking south towards base of present Washington Avenue Bridge with downtown in the background. Site now underwater, the landing was a very popular tourist attraction from 1890- 1915.



7. Mill Site: View looking north -original River Street Bridge in the background. From 1853 to 1925, this site was the historic location of several mills and wooden dams serving the Iowa Falls area. Stone blocks used to make this mill were five feet thick.



- 13. Mouth of Wildcat Glen:** Historically, a greater water depth and less infl allowed for boats to enter the glen.
- 14. Upstream:** Original mill dams backed water to the present day location of Foster Park. Rapids along this stretch of the river made for popular canoeing excursions. Farther upstream, numerous springs, including Skunk Springs, line the south bank of the river. Due to the rock formations and relatively constant flow rates, geologists have long speculated the existence of subterranean caverns throughout this area.

12. Wildcat Glen: Once a canyon over a half mile long, the glen was sold by the city to developers in 1920 and largely filled for residential development. Pioneer settlers noted the family of bobcats inhabiting the glen and gave it the name used today. Small caves once home to the cats still line mouth of the glen. Image shows mountain lion used as tourist attraction during the 1890's along the river.

8. Prospect Point: View from present River Street Bridge looking southeast. Bluffs along this stretch reach the highest elevation above the river. The present water level is approximately where the color of the stone lightens in this image.

9. Ellsworth Zoological Park originally featured bison, elk, deer, and red squirrels which replaced the native gray squirrels.

10. Rock Run Canyon and hydroelectric dam site. With cliffs close to 100 feet high, the mouth of the canyon was originally part of the zoological park and in the 1920's became the site for the electric power plant until the plant was demolished in the 1990's.