POINTS OF INTEREST

STATE PARKS

Petit Jean (D6)—4,100 acres on Petit Jean Mountain. 100-acre fish-stocked lake, boathouse. An area of unsurpassed beauty with such natural features as Cedar Falls, Cedar Creek Canyon, Indian Cave, Bear Cave Rocks, the Terrapin Neck Scenic Drive. Modern resort lodge and cabin accommodations, group dormitory, swimming, boating, fishing and hiking.

Devil's Den (C3)—4,885 acres situated in the Boston Mountains. Geological wonders, such as Devil's Den Cave and the Ice Box, where the temperature is never above 60 degrees. Campgrounds, swimming pool and beach; fully equipped housekeeping cabins open all year, dormitories and dining hall for group camping open May 1st to November 1st.

Buffalo River (B7)—Reached from Buffalo, U. S. 14, includes an area of 1,949 acres overlooking Buffalo River. Housekeeping cottages and lodge.

Bull Shoals (A2)—994 acres overlooking Bull Shoals Dam and Lake; camping and picnic grounds.

Crowley's Ridge (B11)—265-acre recreation area at Walcott. Cabins and dining hall for group camping; swimming in lake; bathhouse; and picnic areas.

Daisy (F4)—272-acre camping and picnic area on Lake Greeson.

Lake Catherine (F6)—Near Hot Springs National Park, 2,179 acres with 3 miles of shoreline on Lake Catherine. Boating, fishing, swimming, camping, housekeeping cottages and group dormitories.

Mt. Nebo (D5)—3,385 acres on top of Mt. Nebo, reached by S.H. 155. Park offers beautiful views of surrounding countryside, shelters, hiking, camping and picnic grounds; pavilion lodge for dancing, housekeeping and overnight cabins.

Lake Ouachita (E5)—On the east end of beautiful Lake Ouachita, north of Hot Springs National Park. Famous mineral waters, overnight facilities, boatine, fishing and picnicking.

Arkansas Post (C9)—Site of the first white settlement west of the Mississippi River. A fort was established here in 1686 by Henri de Tonti, one of LaSalle's lieutenants. A noted trading post in pioneer days, Arkansas Post became the territorial capital in 1819. The 62-acre park area still contains traces of old Confederate fortifications.

RESORTS—RECREATION AREAS

Blanchard Springs (B7)—Recreation area reached from S.H. 5 or 14. Natural and man-made beauty, shelter cabins, deer hunting, "Land of the Crossbow."

Bull Shoals (A6) — Overlooks Bull Shoals Lake with over 1,000-mile shore line. Location of Bull Shoals Caverns and an interesting restoration of a "Mountain Village 1890."

Eureka Springs (A-4)—"America's Little Switzerland," unique mountain resort, year 'round vacation playground area.

Hot Springs National Park (F5)—One of America's oldest National Parks and world-famous for its hot springs and resort attractions.

Lake Chicot (H10)—Recreation center in Southeast Arkansas, fishing, water sports.

Lake Conway (D7)—Year 'round fishing, built and administered by State Game and Fish Commission.

Lake Greeson (Narrows Dam) (F4)—Fine fishing, water sports; camping and picnic area, cabins.

Lake Ouachita (E5)—New 52-mile-long lake in heart of Ouachitas; excellent fishing, camp sites, year 'round accommodations.

Mount Caylor (C3)—Tourist center on scenic U. S. 71, sweeping Ozark view, curio shops.

Mt. Magazine (B4)—Highest elevation in the state, 2,823 feet; handicraft center. Ideal mountain resort with golf, swimming, lodge and cabins.

Nimrod Lake (D4)—Fishing camps, cabins, picnic areas.

Norfork Lake (A7)—550-mile shoreline, major recreation center, year 'round fishing and accommodations.

Stuttgart (F9)—Rice capital and duck hunters' paradise, home of world's championship duck calling contest.

White Rock (C4)—Scenic panorama, mountain observatory, picnic area, beautiful National Forest drives.

NATURAL WONDERS

Underground Wonders—Diamond Cave (A1), Moonshine (Wonderland) Cave (A1), Mystic Cavern (B5), Great Hurricane Cavern (B6), Ozark Mystery Cave (B7), Bull Shoals Caverns (A6), Onyx Cave (A4), Shawnee Cave (B6), Mystery Cave (A4). Tours Daily.

Mammoth Spring (A9)—World's largest spring, covering 18 acres, with a flow of 16 million gallons an hour to form Spring River.

Magnet Cove (D6)—Geological wonders. 42 different minerals are found in only 5.1 square mile area. 80 per cent of all barite, used in oil drilling, is mined here.

PINPOINTS OF INTEREST

Batesville (C9)—Limestone and marble quarrying; poultry raising; fishing on White River. Colorful 3-day White River Water Carnival is held at the White River Wharf-Stadium each August.

Berryville (A4)—"Buck" Saunders Memorial Museum contains a collection of over 1,000 pistols and revolvers, some of which belonged to Jesse James and "Wild Bill Hickok."

Blytheville (B11)—Scene of annual National Cotton Picking Contest.

Booneville (D4)—State Sanatorium, largest tuberculosis sanatorium in the United States.

Camden (H6)—Pottery, paper mills, furniture, Naval Ammunition Depot.

Crossett (J8)—Center of huge timber area, famed modern forest enterprise, paper mills.

Dardanelle (D5)—In a small park here are two great (500-year) Oaks, scene of a conference in 1820 between leaders of the Cherokee Nation and Robert Crittenden, Secretary of Arkansas Territory, at which the Indians agreed to yield part of their treaty-granted land.

El Dorado (J6)—"Oil Capital of Arkansas," refineries, chemical plants for agriculture, petroleum products.

Fayetteville (B3)—University of Arkansas and Experimental Station; U. S. Veterans Hospital.

Fort Smith (D2)—Leading manufacturing city in Arkansas; Fort Smith National Historic Site, two buildings, built in 1839, only building of old fort remaining, is now a museum. "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker, who condemned 151 persons to be hanged, is buried in the Fort Smith National Cemetery.

Helena (E11)—Mississippi River port; manufacturing and shipping center on DeSoto's route.

Hope (H4)—Home of the world's largest watermelons—harvest and festival in August.

Jonesboro (B12)—Largest city in Northeast Arkansas, home of Arkansas State College.

Little Rock (E7)—City of three Capitols—the present State Capitol, the Old State House 1836-1910, now a museum containing a collection of restored inaugural gowns of its First Ladies; and the Territorial Capitol Restoration 1820 through 1935; Arkansas Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur, Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts.

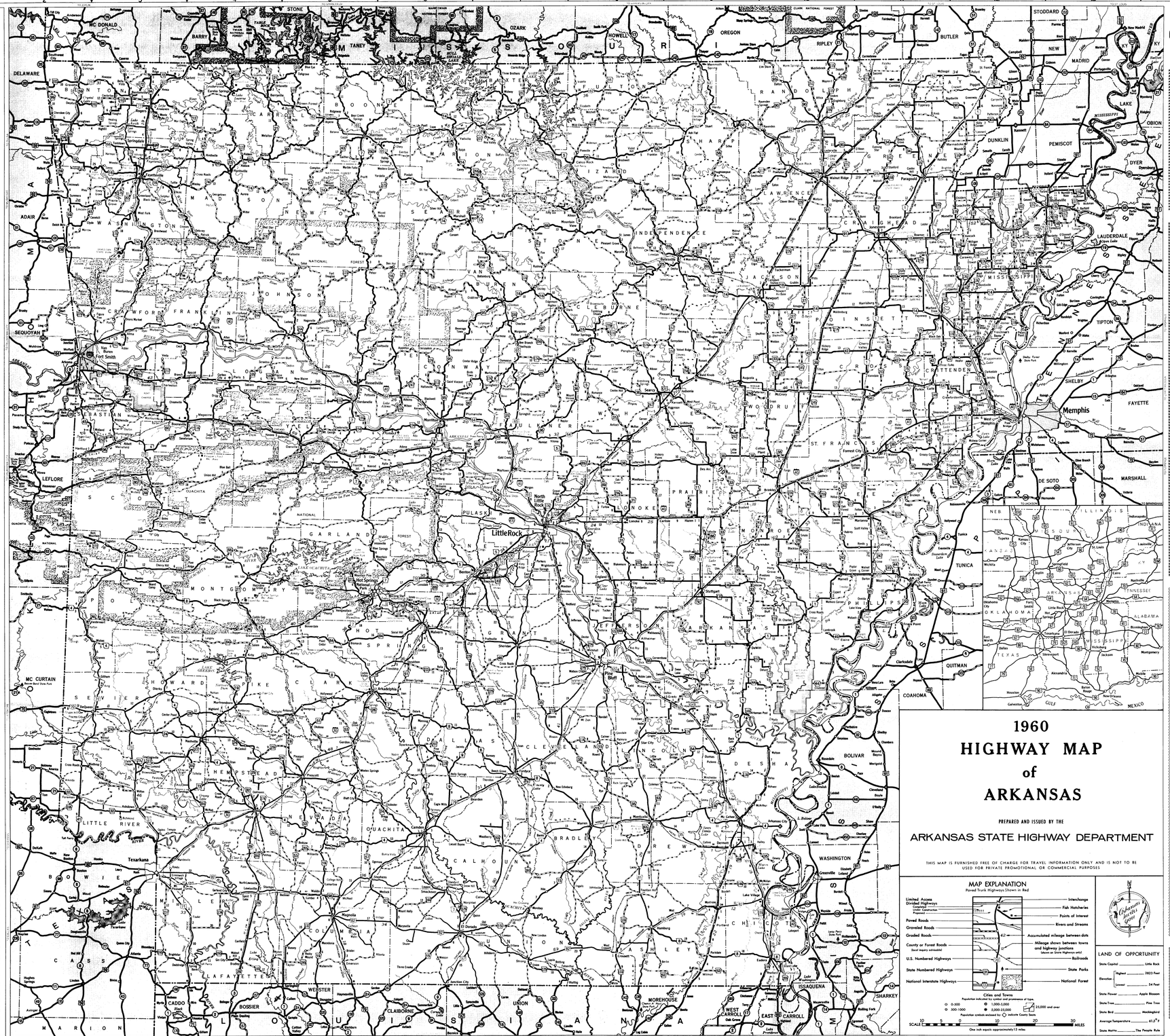
Lonoke (E8)—World's largest fresh water fish hatchery, open to public.

Pea Ridge (A2)—Near here was fought the Battle of Pea Ridge, most important Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi River.

Pine Bluff (F8)—The State's second oldest city, cotton center; Arkansas A. M. & N. College.

Texarkana (H3)—Southwestern gateway to Arkansas, located on Arkansas-Texas border line; important trade center for Northeast Texas.

Washington (H5)—Where such as Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston, James Bowie and Davy Crockett met in a tavern here to plan independence of Texas. Old Hempstead County Courthouse, built in 1833, was temporary State Capitol for short period during Civil War.


Little Rock
North Little Rock
Memphis
Pine Bluff
Hot Springs
Texarkana
Fort Smith
Jonesboro
Helena
Blytheville
Batesville
Camden
Crossett
Dardanelle
El Dorado
Fayetteville
Hope
Lonoke
Pea Ridge
Washington
Booneville
Berryville
Nimrod Lake
Lake Ouachita
Lake Greeson
Lake Catherine
Mt. Nebo
Petit Jean
Devil's Den
Buffalo River
Bull Shoals
Crowley's Ridge
Daisy
Arkansas Post
Blanchard Springs
Eureka Springs
Hot Springs National Park
Lake Chicot
Lake Conway
Mount Caylor
Mt. Magazine
Norfork Lake
Stuttgart
White Rock
Mammoth Spring
Magnet Cove
Lake Dardanelle
Lake Ouachita
Lake Nimrod
Lake Norfork
Lake Bull Shoals
Lake Ozark
Lake Wilson
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Lake Hamilton
Lake Maumelle
Lake Winona
Lake Nimrod
Lake Ouachita