POINTS OF INTEREST

STATE PARKS

Petit Jean (C6)—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 Rocks, and many others. Excellent 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 S.H. 14, includes an area of 1,948 acres overlooking Buffalo River. Housekeeping cottages and lodge.

Bull Shoals (A6)—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 4-mile long lake. Lodge and cottages. Fishing, boating; 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, boating, 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 Crossties."

Bull Shoals Lake (A6.7)—Over 1,000-mile shoreline; excellent fishing, fine accommodations.

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

Mt. Magazine (D4)—Highest elevation in the state, 2,823 feet; handicraft center. Ideal mountain resort with golf, swimming, lodge and cottages.

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 Caverns—Diamond Cave (B5), Woodland Cave (A3), Mystic Cave (B5), Great Hurricane Cavern (B6), Ozark Mystery Cave (B7). Strange crystal formations. Tours daily.

Mammoth Spring (A9)—World's largest spring, covering 18 acres, with a flow of 36 million gallons an hour to form Spring River.

Magnet Cove (F6)—Geological wonder, 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 (B8)—Marble, 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 (B13)—Scene of annual National Cotton Picking Contest.

Booneville (D6)—State Sanatorium, largest for 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 Council Oaks, scene of a meeting 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 (J7)—Oil Capital of Arkansas; refineries, chemical plants for agriculture, petroleum products.

Fayetteville (B2)—University of Arkansas and Experimental Station; U. S. Veterans Hospital.

Fort Smith (D2)—Leading manufacturing city in Arkansas. A fort for protection of pioneers was built in 1818. The old Commissary, built in 1839, only building of old fort remaining, is now a museum. "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker, who condemned (5) 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 (C11)—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 the First Ladies; the Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration 1820 through 1955; 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.

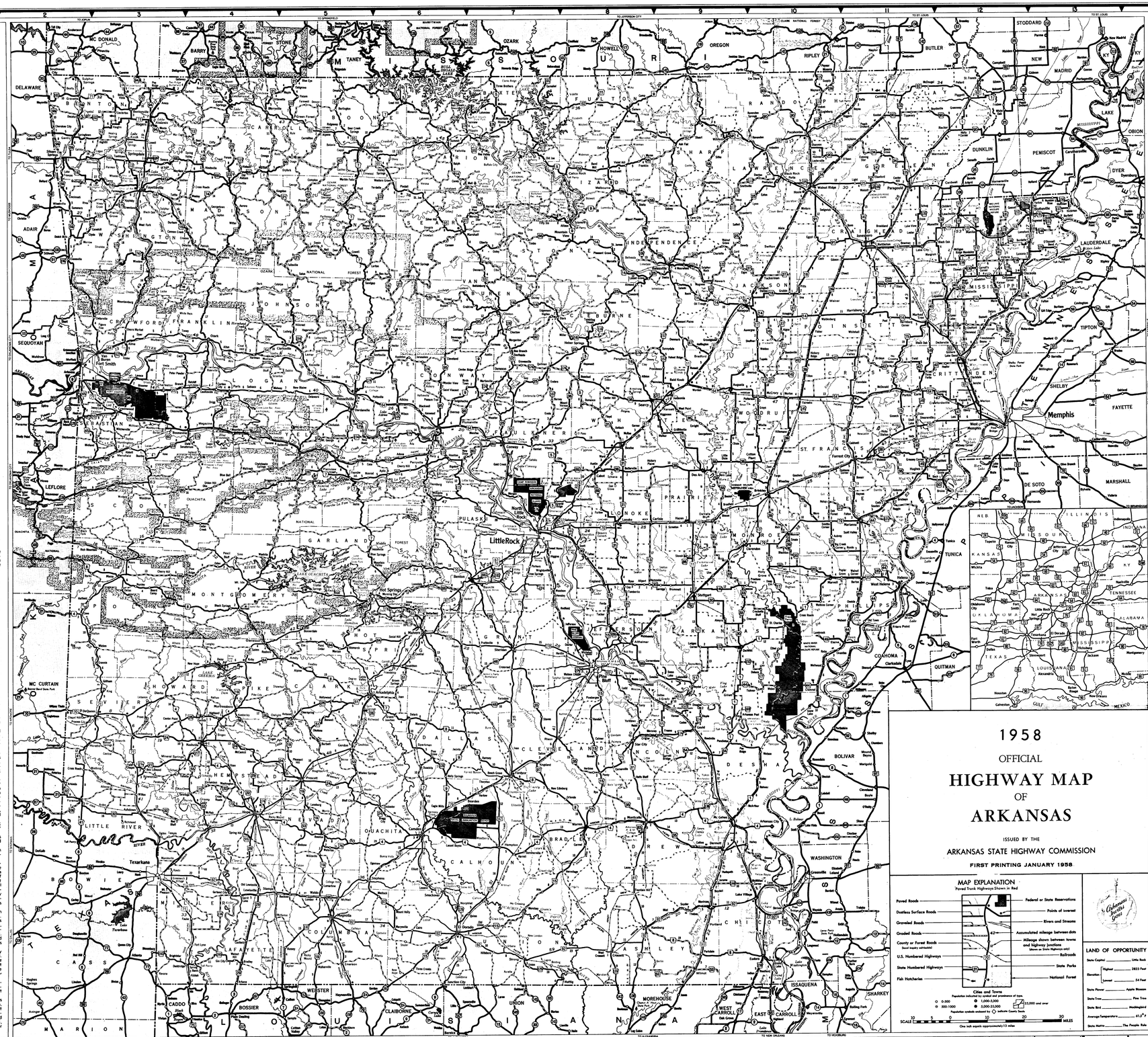
Pea Ridge (A3)—Near here was fought the Battle of Pea Ridge, most important Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi River.

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

Ravenden (C11)—A small community S.H. 91 near the town of Lepanto, on S.H. 91 here the water from a large drainage canal is carried by a giant syphon under the Right-hand Chute of Little River to flow into the Left-hand Chute of Little River.

Texarkana (H1)—Southwestern gateway to Arkansas, located on Arkansas-Texas border line; important trade center for Northeast Texas.

Washington (C4)—Such notables as Steven 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 1832, was Temporary State Capitol for short period during Civil War.


MC DONALD
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
OZARK
HOWELL
OREGON
RIPLEY
BUTLER
STODDARD
DELAWARE
ADAIR
SEQUOYAH
Fort Smith
LEFLORE
MC CURTAIN
LITTLE RIVER
Texarkana
LITTLE ROCK
Pine Bluff
Camden
Hot Springs
Arkadelphia
Magnolia
Stuttgart
Walnut Ridge
Jonesboro
Paragould
Blytheville
Osceola
Helena
Marianna
Forrest City
Wynne
Newport
Batesville
Mountain View
Harrison
Berryville
Eureka Springs
Rogers
Bentonville
Fayetteville
Siloam Springs
Van Buren
Ozark
Clarksville
Russellville
Morrilton
Conway
Searcy
Heber Springs
Mena
Hope
Nashville
Prescott
Texarkana
Malvern
Benton
Hot Springs
Little Rock
North Little Rock
Pine Bluff
Stuttgart
Dardanelle
Ravenden
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Jonesboro
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