

Clark County Court House

The Clark County Court House was constructed in 1899 to replace an aging structure built in the 1840s. Except for a time when the building was closed for repair and restoration following damage from the tornado in 1997, the courthouse has operated continuously as the center of Clark County government for more than a century. As one of the state's oldest courthouses continuing to serve the purpose for which it was originally constructed, the Clark County Court House was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.



Clark County Historical Association

Clark Co. Court House, Arkadelphia, Ark. 1899

Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Confederate Monument

As the centerpiece of Clark County's government operations, the courthouse also serves as a site for history and remembrance. Among the markers and memorials there that preserve and memorialize the county's past is the Confederate Monument, an early and very visible effort to establish a lasting tribute to area veterans. The large marble sculpture represents a Confederate soldier. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy sponsored the large monument, which was unveiled in 1911. The monument was damaged in the 1997 tornado, but restored. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.



Clark County Historical Association

Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Flanagin Law Office

Across the street from the Clark County Court House sits the structure known as the “Flanagin Law Office.” It was built prior to the Civil War and served as an office for a number of different attorneys, including Arkansas Governor Harris Flanagin of Arkadelphia. Flanagin became governor in 1862 and held the office during some of the most tumultuous years in American history. Attorney J. L. Witherspoon had the law office constructed sometime between 1855 and 1860 by J.H. O’Baugh, a local brickmaker and builder. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.



320 Clay, Arkadelphia

Arkadelphia Railroad Depot

In June of 1873, the first train arrived in Arkadelphia. The railroad's completion brought a major change in transportation to the area and all of Arkansas, establishing new shipping and travel connections with the rest of the nation. The arrival of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad established Arkadelphia as a principal transportation hub in southwest Arkansas. The rail line later became a part of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern line that ran between Missouri and Texas. Then, it became a part of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, and even later, the Union-Pacific. Today, the building houses the Clark County Historical Museum.

The Missouri-Pacific constructed this railroad depot in Arkadelphia in the early twentieth century. The depot's construction was a part of the Missouri-Pacific's campaign to establish a corporate identity through the use of the Italianate/Mediterranean style of architecture for its passenger and freight depots. The structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



750 South Fifth, Arkadelphia

Clark County Historical Association

Clark County Library

The Clark County Library is one of the oldest library buildings in the state of Arkansas. Its origins date back to 1897, when about thirty Arkadelphia women founded the Woman's Library Association, with a goal to establish a public library in the city. The library was among just a very small number of public libraries serving Arkansas in the first part of the twentieth century.

Designed by well-known architect Charles L. Thompson of Little Rock, the library was built by James Pullen. From the time of its opening in 1903 until 1939, the library was owned and operated by the Woman's Library Association. In 1939, the building and its contents were donated to the city. In 1974 ownership was transferred to the Clark County Library Board. The Library building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



609 Caddo, Arkadelphia

34°07'14"N 93°03'15"W

Clark County Historical Association

Habicht-Cohn-Crow House

The Habicht-Cohn-Crow House once served as the residence of a number of Arkadelphians who played significant roles in Clark County and Arkansas history. The building has been re-purposed for commercial use and continues its existence as one of Arkadelphia's oldest structures. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

The home was constructed for Anthony E. Habicht, who came to Arkadelphia during Reconstruction when he was appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau—for Clark County in 1866. Habicht worked in Arkadelphia for several years, but chose not to stay in Arkadelphia. He sold his home to Mark Matthias Cohn, an Arkadelphia merchant who in 1874 established the M.M. Cohn Company. Cohn later opened another store in Little Rock, and his company evolved into a successful regional chain of department stores.

Cohn sold the home to A.M. Crow in 1880. Crow was a Clark County native, born in 1833. During his career, became the first person in Arkadelphia to work exclusively in the real estate business. He also served as agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad, which put him in charge of over 200,000 acres. Crow came to be recognized as one of the state's leading realtors. Crow and his descendants maintained ownership of the house for more than a century.

Clark County Historical Association



Eighth and Pine, Arkadelphia

34°07'21"N 93°03'21"W

J.E.M. Barkman House

Construction began on the J.E.M. Barkman House prior to 1860 for the son of Clark County pioneer Jacob Barkman, with the work being done by Madison Griffin, who also built Magnolia Manor. The home was not completely finished when the Civil War began, and local legend states that piles of lumber were taken from the front yard to build Confederate fortifications. The structure served as a residence for the Barkman family for over a century before being sold to Henderson State Teachers College (now Henderson State University) in 1968. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.



406 North Tenth, Arkadelphia

34°07'31"N 93°03'22"W

Clark County Historical Association

Nannie Gresham Biscoe House

The Nannie Gresham Biscoe House was constructed in 1901, and is an excellent example of Queen Anne style architecture. Built as a family home and boarding house, it has remained in the family since it was built, having been passed down from mother to daughter for four generations. The home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.



227 Cherry, Arkadelphia

Rosedale Plantation Barn

The Rosedale Plantation Barn once stood on the property of Joseph Allen Whitaker in southeastern Clark County. Built of hand-hewn logs prior to the Civil War, it is believed to be Arkansas's largest historic log barn. The barn was moved to its current location in 2002. A descendant of Whitaker, educator and historian Amy Jean Greene, was a founder of the Clark County Historical Association. The barn was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.



879 Old Military Road

34°09'41"N 93°06'07"W

Domestic Science Building

The Domestic Science Building was designed by architects Thompson & Harding and constructed in 1917. As a part of the old Arkadelphia High School campus it was used for domestic science (home economics) classes until the 1980s. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.



Eleventh and Haddock, Arkadelphia

34°06'19"N 93°03'35"W

W. H. Young House

This two-story wood-frame Craftsman-style home was built for the William Hatley Young family in 1921. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.



416 Meador, Arkadelphia

34°07'32"N 93°02'21"W

Boy Scout Hut

The Arkadelphia Boy Scout Hut was constructed in 1938-1939 as a National Youth Administration (NYA) project. It is typical of the buildings constructed by the New Deal's Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and NYA during the Great Depression. However, it is believed to be the only building constructed by the NYA and the only building designed in a Rustic style that remains standing in Arkadelphia from the New Deal era.

The Boy Scout Hut was constructed specifically as a meeting place for two local Boy Scout troops, and its use is controlled by the Boy Scouts. The building is owned by the city of Arkadelphia. The hut was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.



Eighth Street, Arkadelphia

Central Park

34°07'45"N 93°03'16"W

Rose Hill Cemetery

Historic Rose Hill Cemetery served as the city's principal burial place for decades. In that capacity, it is now the final resting place for some of Clark County's best-known citizens. For its many connections with early Arkansas history, the cemetery's significance has been recognized nationally, being added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

Rose Hill dates back to the nineteenth century, but it was not Arkadelphia's first cemetery. The town's oldest known cemetery, Blakely Graveyard, was located about one and one-half blocks east of the courthouse. Land for a new burial ground was donated by the Maddox family in 1876, and originally named "Maddox Cemetery." The Maddox Cemetery on Main Street came into greater use following the Blakely Graveyard's demise, with no burials made there after 1869. Originally, it was the family plot of the Benjamin Maddox family, who lived there. It is believed that one of the Maddox children died about 1852 and was the first to be buried at the site. Then after Mrs. Maddox died and was buried there as well, others began to take their loved ones there for interment. By 1880, its name was changed to "Rose Hill Cemetery." The City of Arkadelphia became the property's owner in 1946 and has cared for the cemetery since that time.



1200 block of Main Street, Arkadelphia

34°07'07"N 93°03'41"W

Clark County Historical Association

Captain Henderson House

The 9,000 square-foot Captain Henderson House is named for its former owner and namesake of Henderson State University, Charles Christopher Henderson. The building's origins date back to 1876 when it was just a small cottage. In 1906, that small structure was incorporated into what was then known as the "Big House." In the 1920s, the home grew again, creating the present structure. The house contains what is probably the best collection of interior wooden fretwork in Arkansas. The residence remained in the Phillips family until 1979, when the university acquired the property. The building served as a museum for many years, until its renovation in 1999. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. Today, Henderson State University operates the Captain Henderson House as a bed-and-breakfast inn.



349 North Tenth, Arkadelphia

34°07'12"N 93°03'25"W

Peake School

Peake School was among the some 5,000 schools built with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund nationwide, and one of 389 in Arkansas. The Fund promoted collaboration on African American education by granting money to projects using public funds combined with private donations.

The wooden Sloan School building on Main Street just west of Rose Hill Cemetery burned in 1926, necessitating construction of a new facility. For two years, classes were held in area churches while work was being completed. While most Rosenwald schools were built of wood, Arkadelphia planned a brick one. The structure was built on part of educator Ed Peake's eight-acre property which sat between Caddo and Pine streets.

Three hundred students in grades one through eight attended the new school when it opened in 1928; the ninth grade was added the following year; by 1943, grades ten through twelve. With ten classrooms, a library, office, and 400-seat auditorium, the new school facing Caddo Street was larger than most Rosenwald schools. It utilized a design that maximized natural lighting and ventilation.

In 1960, a new Peake High School (facing Pine Street) was constructed behind the Rosenwald school and the older building became an elementary school. The 1928 structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



1600 Caddo, Arkadelphia

34°07'17"N 93°04'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

Ouachita River Bridge

The bridge was built in 1933 as a nine-panel Parker through truss.

The bridge originally stood over the Caddo River on Highways 7/67 until it was disassembled and stored in the 1950s. The bridge was moved to its current location in 1960. Over 500 feet long, the bridge closed to vehicular traffic after being replaced by a new structure in recent years. The bridge was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



Highways 7, 8, and 51

Ouachita River crossing, Arkadelphia

34°07'23"N 93°02'47"W

Magnolia Manor

Built for John B. McDaniel several years after his arrival from South Carolina, this early colonial house was constructed between 1854 and 1857 by Madison Griffin, a master bricklayer, designer, and builder. While the house was under construction, McDaniel made a trip to New Orleans and returned with two seedling magnolia trees, which were planted near the main entrance. One survived, providing the home with its name. Magnolia Manor was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.



Highway 51, 0.6 miles southwest of Interstate 30

Arkadelphia

34°06'44"N 93°06'20"W

Thompson General Store and House

The Thompson General Store and House property sits at the junction of Highways 26 and 8. It is a single-story wood-frame building built in 1936. The place served as a residence for the Thompson family as well as a general store until it closed in the 1980s. It is the only Craftsman-style general store building remaining in Arkadelphia. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, the property includes other historically significant buildings, including a garage, wellhouse, privy, shed, smokehouse, and barn. It is utilized as a restaurant today.



3100 Hollywood, Arkadelphia

34°07'03"N 93°05'49"W

Clark County Historical Association

Bozeman House

One of Clark County's oldest structures is a frame, Greek-Revival home built in the mid-nineteenth century for early settler Michael Bozeman. The house was built with timbers from large oak trees held together with wooden pegs and three-foot wide boards in its wainscoting. The property was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Michael Bozeman was born in Georgia in 1808. His family moved to Alabama in 1819; he moved to Clark County, Arkansas, in 1835. Bozeman quickly became a leader in agriculture, education, and the Baptist church. He and his wife Lucy were among the small group of people who organized the Mount Bethel Baptist Church in 1836, one of Clark County's earliest. Bozeman built one of the most successful farming operations in antebellum Clark County, ultimately amassing holdings of more than 9,000 acres.

The Bozemans also began a cemetery near their residence, to be used by the family and others in the neighborhood. The oldest known grave dates to 1840. It is believed that soldiers who died during the Civil War's Camden Expedition are buried in the cemetery as well.



Highway 26, west of Arkadelphia

34°05'44"N 93°09'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

DeGray Creek Bridge

DeGray Creek Bridge carries a single lane of traffic over DeGray Creek on a county road. DeGray Dam and Lake were named for this creek. The structure is sixty-one feet long and is the only known surviving pin-connected Pratt pony truss bridge in Arkansas. It is believed that its trusses were purchased by Clark County about 1915 during a period of road building and bridge construction to meet the needs of then-new automobile traffic. The bridge was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.



County Road 50 at DeGray Creek

34°09'37"N 93°11'21"W

Loy Kirksey House

The Loy Kirksey House is a dog-trot house and representative of the typical evolution of the house type—from single-pen log structure to log and wood-frame dog-trot. The original log pen may date from before the Civil War. It is believed

Loy Kirksey moved into the house about 1895. He likely added the wood frame portion and open hallway to the east about that time. The structure sits at the side of a small field that would have served as subsistence farmland for the family. The property continued to be used for that purpose well into the twentieth century. The place was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



County Road 59, Fendley

$34^{\circ}14'02''\text{N } 93^{\circ}17'45''\text{W}$

Dr. Boaz House

The Boaz House is believed to have been built about 1891 by Samuel Peeples as a wedding gift for his daughter Annie and Doctor A. Boaz. The house is an excellent example of a dog-trot style home and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



**Highway 26 west of County Road 291,
near Clear Springs**

34°04'23"N 93°22'19"W

Old Highway 51

The Curtis to Gum Springs segment of old Highway 51 is the longest and most intact portion of the 1931 route of Highway 51 in Clark County. The section of road is approximately four miles long and its original 1931 concrete pavement remains. The highway was the primary automobile route in that part of the county from the time of its paving until the current U.S. Highway 67 was built adjacent to it in 1965. The road section was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.



Highway 67

Between Curtis and Gum Springs

34°01'58"N 93°06'18"W

June Sandidge House

The June Sandidge House was built in 1935. It is the most unusual interpretation of an English Revival residence in the Gurdon community. Built by Mr. June Sandidge, an engineer for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, the home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.



811 Cherry, Gurdon

33°55'21"N 93°08'41"W

Highway 67 Bridge

The U. S. Highway 67 bridge was built across the Little Missouri River in 1931. It is an excellent example of a Parker Pony Truss bridge and is one of only seven multi-span Parker Pony truss spans remaining in Arkansas. With a total length of 1,161 feet, the bridge was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.



**Over the Little Missouri
at the Nevada County line**

$33^{\circ}52'48''N$ $93^{\circ}18'16''W$

Little Missouri River Bridge

This bridge across the Little Missouri is believed to have been built about 1910. It is often called the “Natchitoches Bluff Bridge,” since it crossed the river at the same location as the Natchitoches Trace, an early pathway used by Indians, European explorers, and pioneers. It is an excellent example of a Camel-back Pratt Truss bridge, and is the only one of that type remaining in Arkansas. The bridge was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1990.



**Over the Little Missouri,
County Road & Nevada County line**

33°54'10"N 93°18'35"W

Clark County Historical Association

Hudson-Jones House

Thomas C. Hudson moved to the Manchester community and built this home about 1840. In 1859 he sold the property to Nat Kimbrough Jones. Jones' son, James K. Jones, served both in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, and as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Hunter family acquired the property in 1909, beginning its many decades of ownership. The house was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

The Manchester community is located east of the Ouachita River, some seven miles east of Arkadelphia.



1078 Manchester

34°04'11"N 92°56'33"W

Simmons High School Gymnasium

The Simmons High School Gymnasium is a clay tile and metal building built about 1950 that sits on a concrete foundation. It is the last remaining building from the African-American school campus in Okolona. The school was named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Simmons in 1951. The structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.



767 Layne, Okolona

33°59'35"N 93°20'23"W

Clear Springs Tabernacle

The Clear Springs Tabernacle was built in 1887. The Clear Springs community appears on maps as early as 1866. It emerged along what is now Highway 26 in Terre Noire Township. Never densely populated, the community included a school, Methodist church, and a store. A post office was established there in 1856. The Clear Springs Tabernacle was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



Bobo Road, Clear Springs

34°03'23"N 93°23'31"W

Clark County Historical Association

Bank of Amity

The Bank of Amity was incorporated in 1905, with this facility being constructed during 1906 and 1907. As of 1907, newspaper reports indicate it was the only brick building on the square. W. C. Hays organized the bank and served as its president. The bank operated from this building until 1976 when it moved into a new facility on the southwest corner of the square. The Bank of Amity was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.



Amity Town Square

Gurdon Railroad Depot

The Missouri-Pacific constructed this railroad depot in the early twentieth century. The facility was a part of the Missouri-Pacific's campaign to establish a corporate identity through the use of the Italianate/Mediterranean style of architecture for its passenger and freight depots, and originally had a red tile roof. The structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



**North First and East Walnut
Gurdon**

$33^{\circ}55'14''\text{N } 93^{\circ}09'07''\text{W}$

Clark County Historical Association

Ronoake Baptist Church

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2011, the Ronoake Baptist Church is an excellent example of Craftsman style construction with its one-story construction with low-pitch gable roof. It was built in 1945 to serve the congregation of an African-American church established in 1893.



**At the end of Ronoake Church Road,
off U. S. Highway 67, north of Gurdon**

33°56'33"N 93°08'48"W

Hoo-Hoo

In the Hotel Hall, which formerly stood on the site of this building, was organized on January 21st, 1892, the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a society composed of lumber men and those in allied industries and having for its object the promotion of health, happiness, and long life of its members. These were present on that occasion: Bolling Arthur Johnson, William Eddy Barns, George K. Smith, William Starr Mitchell, George W. Schwartz, and Rudolph Albert Strauss.



This marker was removed from Hotel Hall and placed in a granite monolith on the grounds of the railroad station in 1927. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

North of Main, west of North First, Gurdon

33°55'13"N 93°09'14"W

Clark County Historical Association

Gurdon Jail

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, the Gurdon Jail was built about the turn of the twentieth century. Gurdon got its start as a railroad town in the 1870s, and by 1900 had about 1,000 residents. The need for a jail paralleled the town's growth. With a larger jail at the county seat, the Gurdon facility tended to house only local offenders. The building is one of the few surviving structures from Gurdon's boom years.



**West Joslyn and Front,
Gurdon**

33°55'11"N 93°09'14"W

Clark County Historical Association

Horace Estes House

The Estes House was built in 1934 and is Gurdon's best example of Tudor Revival architecture. The home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1993



614 East Main, Gurdon

33°55'00"N 93°08'48"W

Highway 67 Rest Area

Embedded in a rock wall at the Rest Area is a sign that reads:
*Built by National Youth Administration in co-operation with
Arkansas State Highway Department, 1936*

This historic rest area between the towns of Curtis and Gum Springs was built five years after Highway 67 was paved in 1931. The site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.



**Highway 67
between Curtis and Gum Springs**

34°01'12"N 93°06'35"W

Arkadelphia Commercial Historic District

The Arkadelphia Commercial Historic District includes two blocks of Main Street between Fifth and Seventh, and three blocks of Clinton between Sixth and Ninth. This portion of the town has historically been the commercial and social core of Arkadelphia. The city became the seat of Clark County government in 1842, and the downtown area has served as a center for business and economic activity. Many of the buildings in the District were constructed of brick and masonry during a time of growth for the city from the 1890s through the early twentieth century. The District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.



*Part of the Historic District as it appeared in 1941
(Main Street, including well-known landmarks
Pete's Café and Royal Theater)*

**Main between Fifth and Seventh streets
Clinton between Sixth and Ninth streets
Arkadelphia**

Bayou Sel

It is not known precisely when Indians first began extracting the mineral from the earth near the Ouachita River in Clark County, but it was certainly prior to the arrival of the first European explorers. Because of its lengthy historical significance, one site, Bayou Sel, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

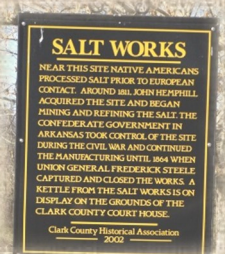
Hernando DeSoto's expedition was the first to document salt-making operations in Arkansas, through the writings of the "Gentleman of Elvas" who told of the Indians' primitive salt mining methods. The Indians provided DeSoto's men with some much-needed salt during their journey across Arkansas which began in 1541.

Blakelytown (now Arkadelphia) became settled by Americans in the early 1800s.

About 1811, John Hemphill and his large family arrived and chose to make their home here. Hemphill believed salt-making to be a worthwhile enterprise and obtained some land across the river for that purpose. He soon began using iron kettles for boiling the salt water and sold his product to settlers throughout the region. The venture was among Arkansas's earliest manufacturing operations. Hemphill died just a few years later, and his widow leased the salt works for a time, but the arrangement did not work out. In 1851, operations ceased.

During the Civil War, salt became scarce, and the salt works reopened. New wells were sunk as the Confederate Army took responsibility for the site. New vessels were made from the boilers of various ships sunk and abandoned along the Ouachita River. A large furnace was built for continuous operation: remains of the structure lasted for many years. With the approach of U.S. troops under General Frederick Steele in 1864 during the Red River Campaign, operations again ceased. After the war, some effort was made to restart the mining of salt, even as late as 1875. Unfortunately, no one was able to make it a success.

Little is known about the actual appearance of the salt works facilities, but Civil War-era records refer to several buildings, two wells, and a large furnace. Portions of brick structures were found during a 1939 study of the site. Archeological excavations have uncovered evidence of considerable architectural construction and extensive habitation areas of the Indians. Detailed information about the salt works' specific location is restricted in order to protect and preserve the integrity of the site.



**Marker in Ouachita River Bridge Park
Highways 7, 8, 51, across river from Arkadelphia**

Ross Site

The Ross Site is a prehistoric Caddoan ceremonial center located on an old creek channel surrounded by swamp and small tributary drainages. Features include two artificial mounds as well as habitation and/or burial areas. The site was discovered in 1984. It is significant since few archeological sites remain intact in the Little Missouri River region from the period when Caddoan culture flourished .

The Ross Site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Detailed information about the site's specific location is restricted in order to protect and preserve the integrity of the site

Vicinity of Whelen Springs

Pond Mountain Carved Rock

The Pond Mountain Carved Rock consists of an intricate carving on a vertical section of a small boulder. The carving has a laddered border surrounding a set of initials (J.R.S.), an ornately chiseled cross within a circle, the word “Bible” and an arrow. The bordered area is divided into two halves with the lower portion containing the initials. “Dec 18” is carved to the left of the bordered area and “1813” is carved to the right. The Pond Mountain Carved Rock was one of twenty-eight Arkansas sites added to the National Register of Historic Places in the early 1980s under a multi-property thematic nomination called “Rock Art Sites in Arkansas.” It was the country’s first thematic nomination of its kind.

Detailed information about the site’s specific location is restricted in order to protect and preserve the integrity of the site.

Elkins' Ferry National Historic Landmark

Toward the end of the Civil War, the Camden Expedition in south Arkansas was a part of a federal Red River Campaign designed to solidify the Union Army's control over Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. It proved to be one of the worst Union military disasters of the Civil War to occur in Arkansas. The Camden Expedition Sites National Historic Landmark consists of nine places where significant activity took place during the Union Army's failed campaign: The Elkins' Ferry Battlefield in Clark and Nevada counties is among the sites so recognized in 1994.

Located about ten miles north of Prescott and spanning the Little Missouri River, approximately 575 acres comprise the battlefield area. It is in a wooded area and also includes several creeks. It is believed that county roads in Clark and Nevada counties approximate the route of the federal army as it crossed the area. A deep cut in the river bank near the road may have been the ferry's actual site. A wooden bridge replaced the ferry in the 1920s, only to be washed away in the mid-twentieth century. The location's flood-prone nature and the coming of Interstate 30 helped to preserve the site by deterring building and diverting traffic away from there, leaving the grounds relatively intact. Several historical markers describe the location's history.



**Little Missouri River, about ten miles north of
Prescott at the Clark-Nevada county line**