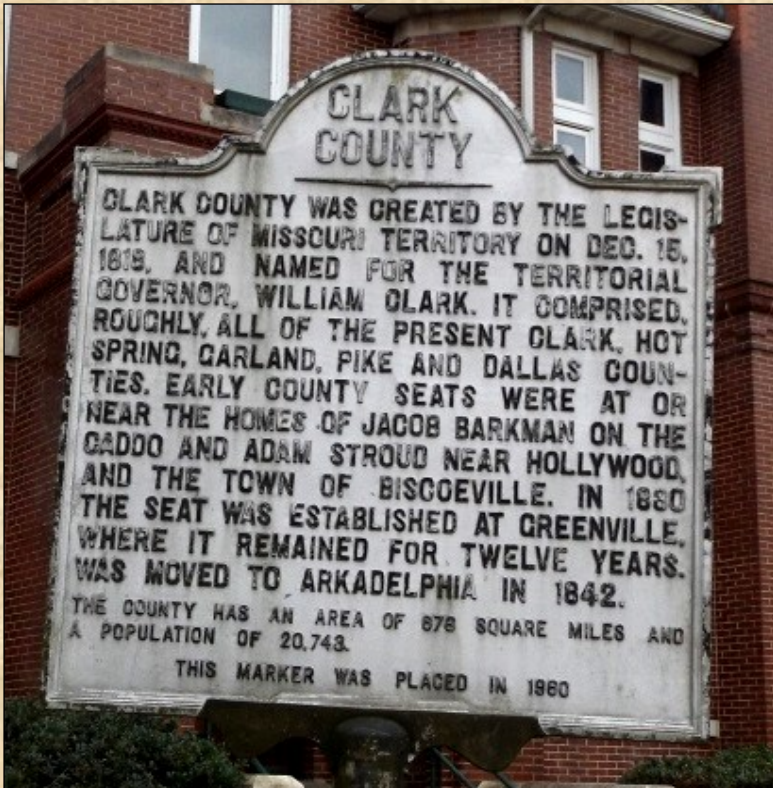


Clark County

Clark County was created by the legislature of Missouri Territory on December 15, 1818, and named for the territorial governor, William Clark. It comprised roughly all of the present Clark, Hot Spring, Garland, Pike, and Dallas counties. Early county seats were at or near the homes of Jacob Barkman on the Caddo and Adam Stroud near Hollywood, and the town of Biscoeville. In 1830 the seat was established at Greenville where it remained for twelve years. Was moved to Arkadelphia in 1842. The county has an area of 878 square miles and a population of 20,743. This marker was placed in 1960.

Clark County Historical Association



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

DeGray Dam Boulder

*This boulder was taken from the foundation
for the core section of DeGray Dam, 1967
B.W. Hasley, County Judge, 1959-1968*

DeGray Lake and Dam were both named for DeGray Creek, a small creek which began in northern Clark County and wound its way through the hills for about nine miles before emptying into the Caddo River at a point just below the present location of the dam. DeGray Dam's origins date back to 1955, when the Corps of Engineers held a public hearing in Arkadelphia concerning the construction project. Plans called for an earthen dam with a crest length of 3,400 feet, rising 243 feet above the river bed. Work began late in 1962 with construction of an access road and concrete bridge over the Caddo River. Ten years and millions of man-hours and dollars later, Senators John L. McClellan and Allen Ellender ceremonially pushed the switch activating the powerhouse at the dam in 1972.

Clark County Historical Association



Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

Salt Kettle

Used in the production of salt from the water of the Saline Bayou one mile east of Arkadelphia by John Hemphill, pioneer salt maker of Arkansas territory, circa 1814. Given to the Henderson State Teachers College museum by the family of Capt. Robert W. Huie, 1845-1929, friend and benefactor of the college.



Clark County Historical Association



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Confederate Monument

C. S. A. — May 1911 — 1861-1865

*When the last trumpet is sounded, may each one
answer the roll call of the Heavenly Army
The principles for which they fought live eternally —
The Harris Flanagin Chapter, U.D.C.
On fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents
are spread and glory guards with solemn
round the bivouac of the dead*



Clark County Historical Association

**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

World War I Commemorative Tree

More than one thousand Clark Countians served in World War I. In 2018 the Arkansas World War I Centennial Commemoration Committee, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Clark County Judge's office, and Clark County Historical Association planted this tree to honor those veterans. Soil from the Meuse-Argonne National Cemetery in France was added during the planting ceremony.

Clark County Historical Association



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

***In Memory of Those Who Lost Their Lives in the
Clark County Tornado***

March 1, 1997

Abby Brian

DeMorris Christman

John Christman

Reita Coffey

Donna Duboise

Michael Lumpkin



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Veterans' Memorial

THIS MONUMENT WAS BUILT IN THE
YEAR 2000 TO HONOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF OUR ARMED FORCES
FROM CLARK COUNTY WHO SERVED
WITH GREAT SACRIFICE TO
PRESERVE OUR FREEDOMS AND
AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

Clark County Historical Association



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

***PFC
Landon S. Giles***

*6th Squadron
8th Cavalry Regiment
3rd L.D.*

*KIA
February 26, 2005
Operation Iraqi Freedom*



**Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia**

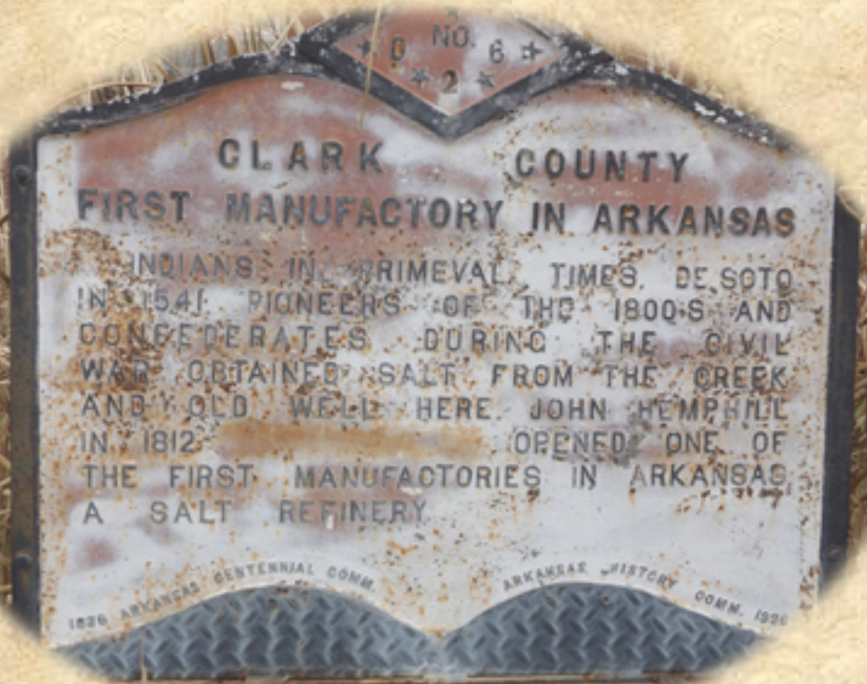
34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

First Manufactory in Arkansas

Indians in primeval times, DeSoto in 1541, pioneers of the 1800s, and Confederates during the Civil War obtained salt from the creek and old well here. John Hemphill in 1812 opened one of the first manufactories in Arkansas, a salt refinery

Arkansas History Commission 1936

1836 Arkansas Centennial Commission



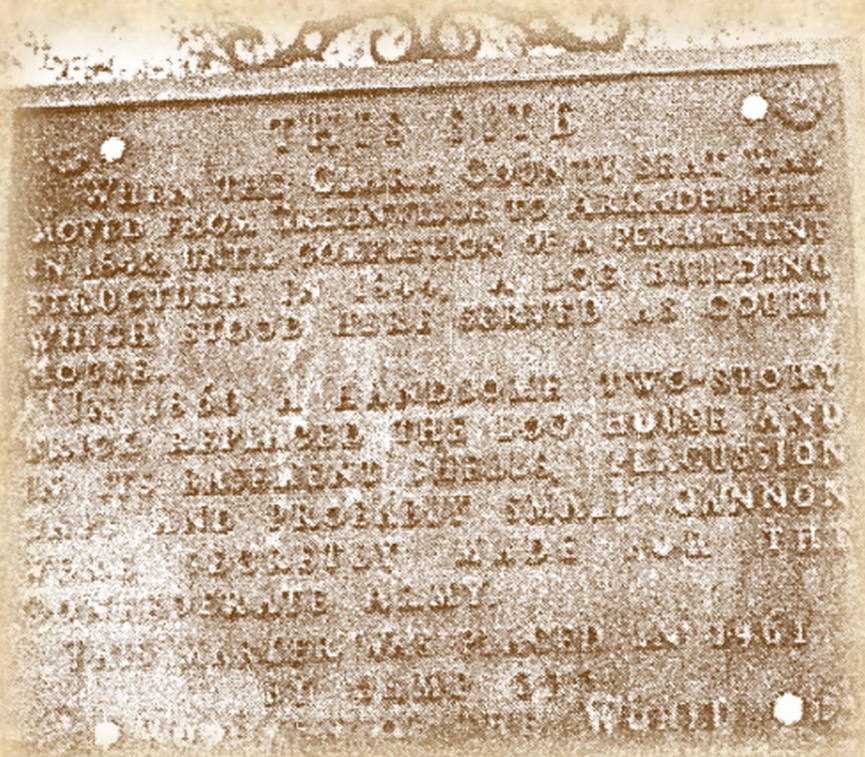
Court House Grounds
Fourth and Clay, Arkadelphia
34°07'06"N 93°03'03"W

Court House and Ordnance Works

This site, when the Clark County seat was moved from Greenville to Arkadelphia in 1842, until completion of a permanent structure in 1844, a log building which stood here served as court house.

In 1860 a handsome two-story brick replaced the log house and in its basement shells, percussion caps and probably small cannon were secretly made for the Confederate Army. This marker was placed in 1961 by Camp 233, Woodmen of the World.

Clark County Historical Association



**526 Main
Arkadelphia**

Arkadelphia Mid-Twentieth Century Street Signs

Riverside and Cherry Seventh and Clay Sixth and Hardin

Fewer than ten mid-twentieth century street signs remain standing in the city of Arkadelphia. Several of the signs in the downtown area were repainted and re-lettered in recent years. Three are shown here.

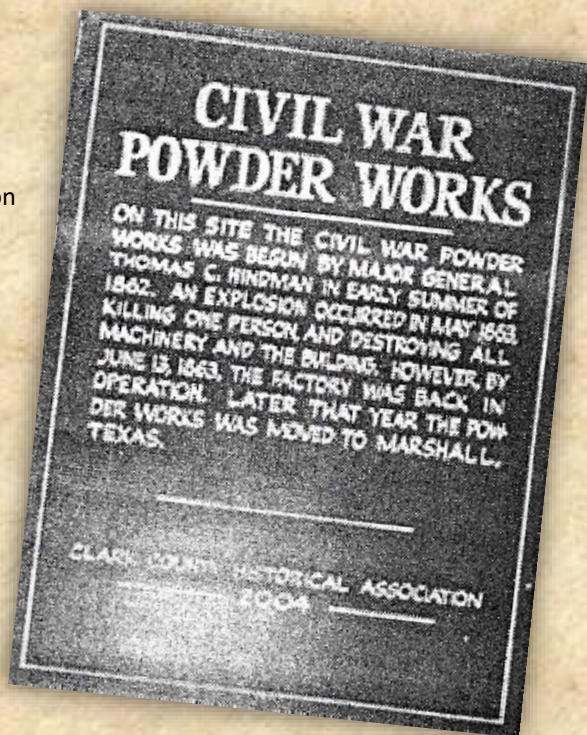


Powder Works

Civil War Powder Works

On this site the Civil War powder works was begun by Major General Thomas C. Hindman in early summer of 1862. An explosion occurred in May 1863, killing one person, and destroying all machinery and the building. However, by June 13, 1863, the factory was back in operation. Later that year the powder works was moved to Marshall, Texas. Clark County Historical Association, 2004.

Clark County
Historical Association



**1507 Mill Creek
Arkadelphia**

Civil War Cannon

This cannon is thought to have been made at the ordnance works located at Sixth and Main streets in Arkadelphia. It may have been used in the defense of Arkadelphia.



Clark County Historical Association



**Clark County Library Grounds
609 Caddo, Arkadelphia**

34°07'14"N 93°03'15"W

Springer Memorial

Arkadelphia

In Memory of

Roy Ralph Springer, Jr.

Dedicated Employee of

The Arkadelphia Water Utilities



Clark County Historical Association

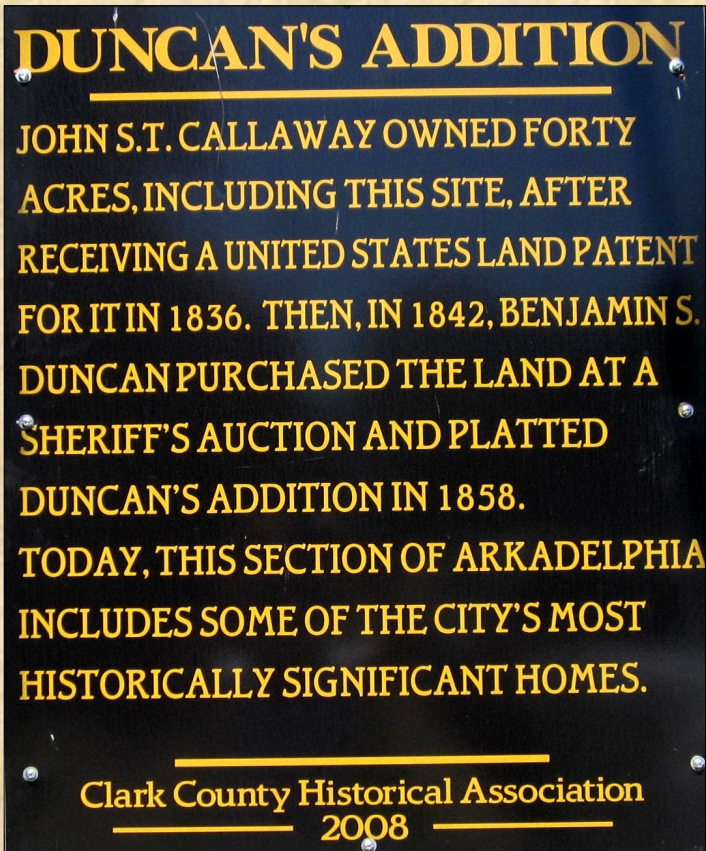
Eighth, between Clay and Crittenden

Arkadelphia

Duncan's Addition

Benjamin S. Duncan's Addition

John S. T. Callaway owned forty acres, including this site, after receiving a United States land patent for it in 1836. Then, in 1842, Benjamin S. Duncan purchased the land at a sheriff's auction and platted Duncan's Addition in 1858. Today, this section of Arkadelphia includes some of the city's most historically significant homes. Clark County Historical Association, 2008.



Clark County Historical Association

**Fourth and Cherry
Arkadelphia**

Arkadelphia Baptist Academy

Arkadelphia Baptist Academy

19th & Caddo Street

Founded 1887

Near this site was the former Arkadelphia Baptist Academy, a boarding school for black students noted for its strong academic and athletic program. Buffaloes' Foundation, Inc., May 2012



Clark County Historical Association

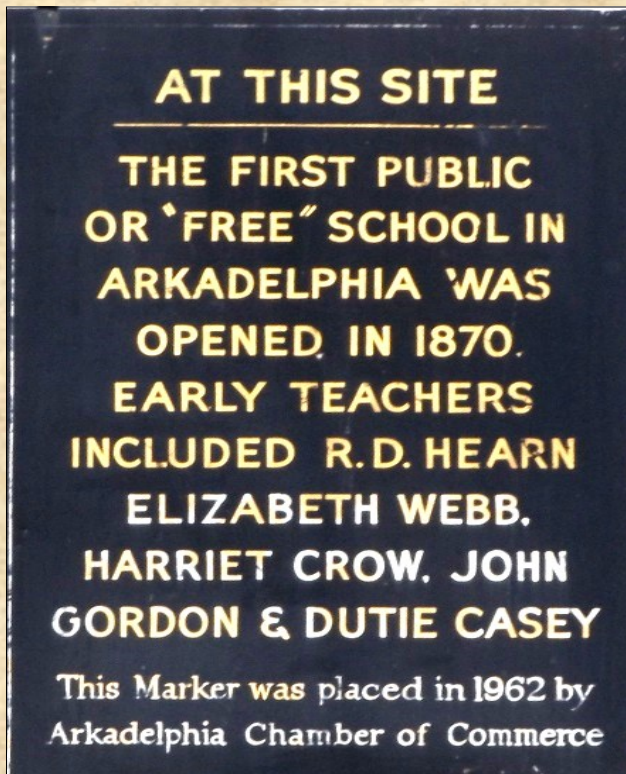
Caddo and Nineteenth

Arkadelphia

First Public School

At this site the first public or "free" school in Arkadelphia was opened in 1870. Early teachers included R. D. Hearn, Elizabeth Webb, Harriet Crow, John Gordon, & Dutie Casey. This marker was placed in 1962 by Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

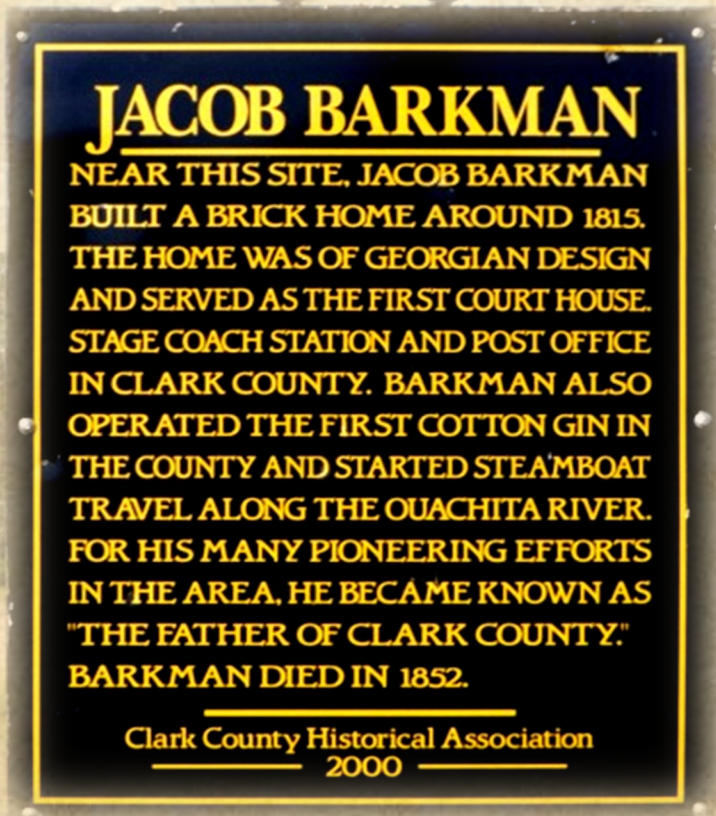
Clark County Historical Association



**Main, between Tenth and Eleventh
Arkadelphia**

Jacob Barkman

Near this site, Jacob Barkman built a brick home around 1815. The home was of Georgian design and served as the first courthouse, stagecoach station, and post office in Clark County. Barkman also operated the first cotton gin in the county and started steamboat travel along the Ouachita River. For his many pioneering efforts in the area, he became known as "The Father of Clark County." Barkman died in 1852. Clark County Historical Association, 2000.



Clark County Historical Association

Fourth and Main, Arkadelphia

Originally on Old Military Road near Caddo River

Freedman's Bureau

Here, during Reconstruction years, were the offices of the Freedman's Bureau. The building was, at different times, used as a harness shop, grocery store, barber shop, and a saloon, and for many years was a residence. This marker was placed in 1963 by the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce.



Near Fourth and Main

Arkadelphia

Clark Park

This park is dedicated to the memory of James Garrison & Susan Hendrix Clark who lived on this place and, along with their heirs, have contributed much to the well-being of this area.

THIS PARK IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES GARRISON & SUSAN HENDRIX CLARK
WHO LIVED ON THIS PLACE AND, ALONG WITH
THEIR HEIRS, HAVE CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO THE
WELL BEING OF THIS AREA.

**Eighth and Main
Arkadelphia**

Sloan School

Sloan School

1872—1926

Near this site was the original public school building for black students in the Arkadelphia public school system. Noted principals: Ms. P.A. Holmes 1872-1873, John Ed Peake 1877-1881, 1897-1898, 1904-1906 & Sam Hildreth 1907-1914, 1916-1939. The building burned in 1926 and was replaced by a new school in 1928 named after former principal John Ed Peake. Buffaloes' Foundation Inc., May 2012.

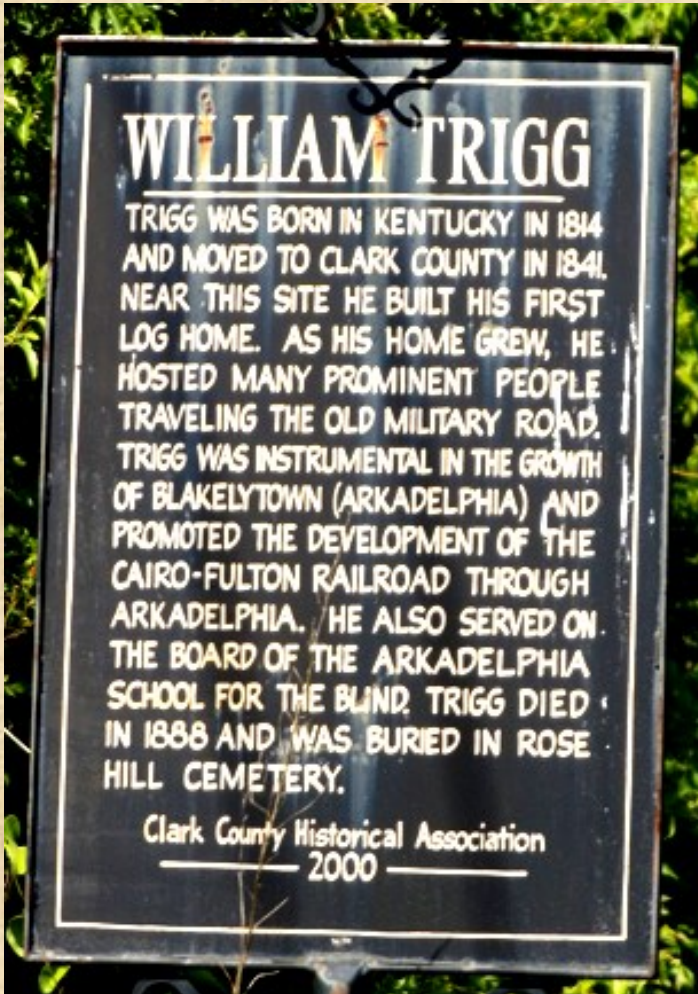


Main, near Rose Hill Cemetery

Arkadelphia

William Trigg

Trigg was born in Kentucky in 1814 and moved to Clark County in 1841. Near this site he built his first log home. As his home grew, he hosted many prominent people traveling the old Military Road. Trigg was instrumental in the growth of Blakelytown (Arkadelphia) and promoted the development of the Cairo-Fulton Railroad through Arkadelphia. He also served on the board of the Arkadelphia School for the Blind. Trigg died in 1888 and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Clark County Historical Association, 2000.



Clark County Historical Association

**Old Military Road, three miles off Highway 7/67,
near Caddo Valley**

Jim Berryman

In memory of Dr. Jim Berryman

Founder, Festival of Two Rivers

James C. "Jim" Berryman spent his entire teaching career at Ouachita Baptist University, serving as Professor of Religion and Philosophy. In the Arkadelphia community, he was instrumental in the work of the Civitans, the Festival of Two Rivers, and the Joint Educational Consortium. He died in 1993.

Clark County Historical Association



Eighth and Main

Arkadelphia

Military Road and DeSoto Trail

*Trail used by DeSoto, October 1541
Old Military Road used by U. S. troops, 1845
Marked by Arkadelphia Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution*

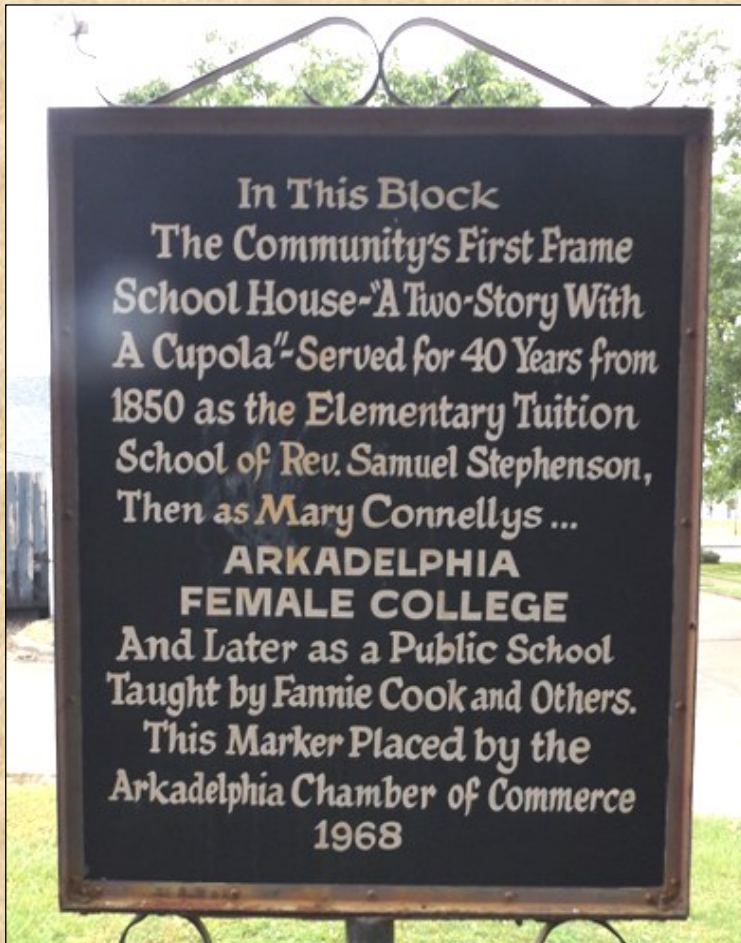


Clark County Historical Association

**Northeast end of Caddo River bridge
Highways 7 and 67, Caddo Valley**

Arkadelphia Female College

In this block the community's first frame school house—A two-story with a cupola—served for 40 years from 1850 as the elementary tuition school of Rev. Samuel Stephenson, then as Mary Connelly's Arkadelphia Female College, and later as a public school taught by Fannie Cook and others. This marker placed by the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 1968.



Clark County Historical Association

**Barkman, between Ninth and Tenth and Main
Arkadelphia**

Chamber of Commerce

Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce

H. D. Luck, President

Alvin Stone, Chmn. Bldg. Comm.

Stowers & Boyce, Architects

E. G. Larson, General Contractor

Bob Garner, Executive Vice Pres.

Erected 1962



Clark County Historical Association

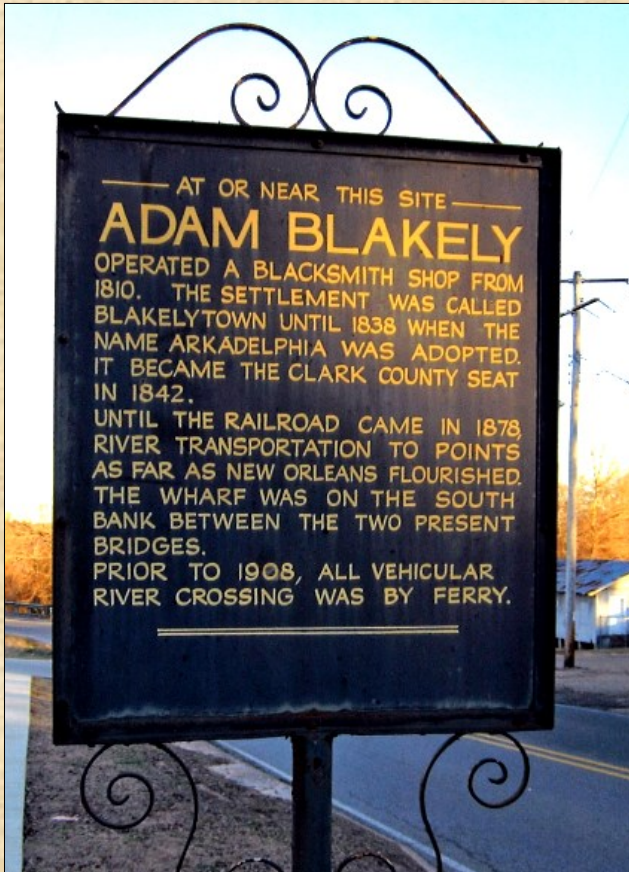
Sixth, north of Caddo

Arkadelphia

Blakelytown

At or near this site Adam Blakely operated a blacksmith shop from 1810. The settlement was called Blakelytown until 1838 when the name Arkadelphia was adopted. It became the Clark County seat in 1842.

Until the railroad came in 1873, river transportation to points as far as New Orleans flourished. The wharf was on the south bank between the two present bridges. Prior to 1908, all vehicular river crossing was by ferry.

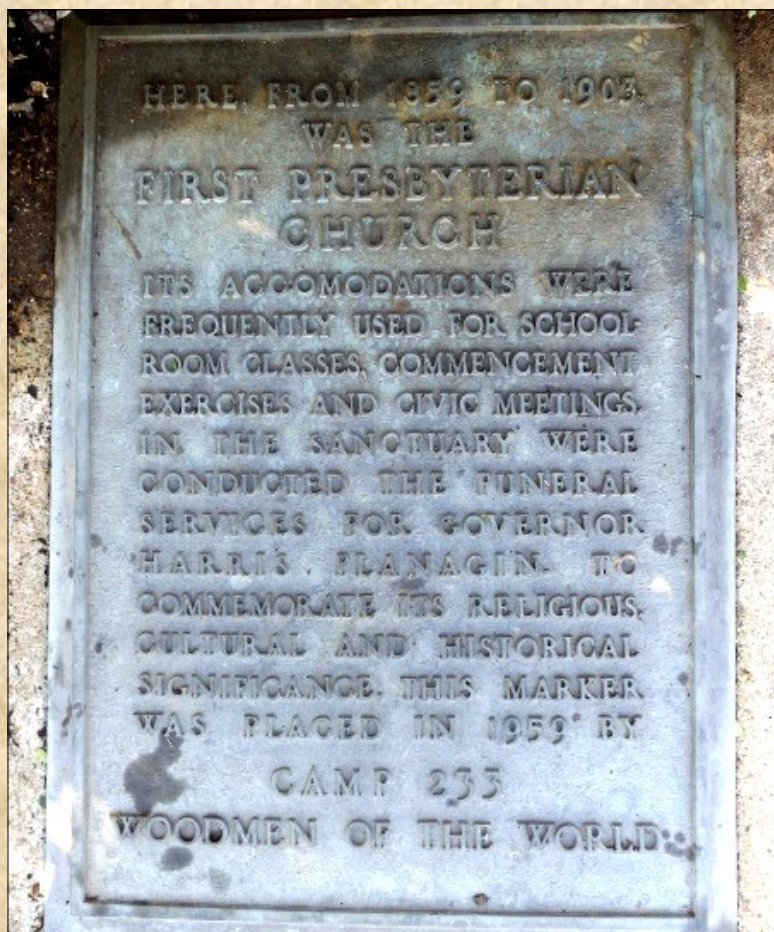


Near First and Caddo

Arkadelphia

First Presbyterian Church

Here from 1859 to 1903 was the First Presbyterian Church. Its accommodations were frequently used for school room classes, commencement exercises, and civic meetings. In the sanctuary were conducted the funeral services for Governor Harris Flanagin. To commemorate its religious, cultural, and historical significance, this marker was placed in 1959 by Camp 233, Woodmen of the World.

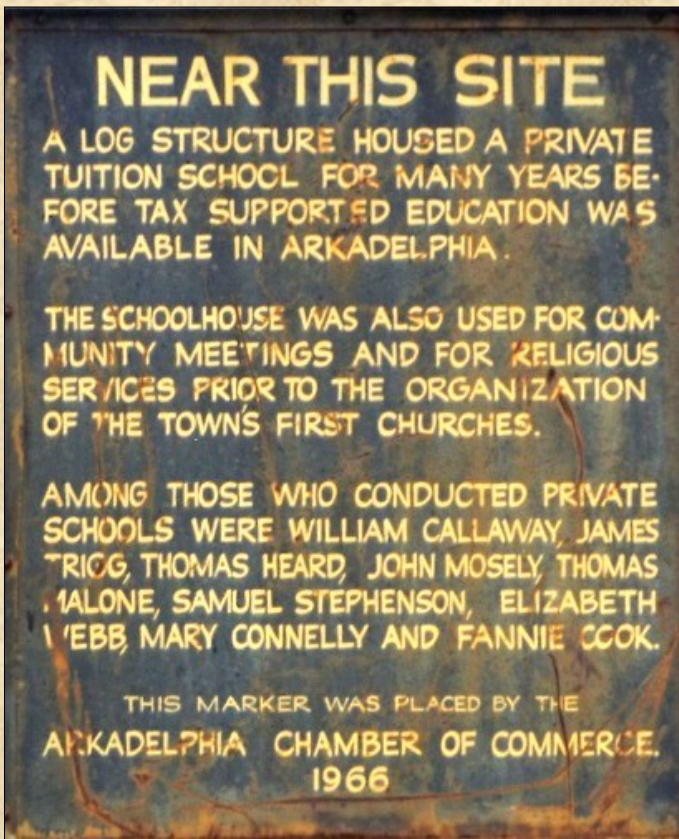


Clark County Historical Association

**Clay, near flagpole between Sixth and Seventh
Arkadelphia**

Tuition School

Near this site a log structure housed a private tuition school for many years before tax supported education was available in Arkadelphia. The schoolhouse was also used for community meetings and for religious services prior to the organization of the town's first churches. Among those who conducted private schools were William Callaway, James Trigg, Thomas Heard, John Mosely, Thomas Malone, Samuel Stephenson, Elizabeth Webb, Mary Connelly, and Fannie Cook. This marker was placed by the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 1966.



**Clay, between Sixth and Seventh
Arkadelphia**

Feaster Memorial

Professor W. D. Feaster

Administrator

Born 1868 Died 1926

Arkadelphia Presbyterian Academy, 1906-1926, a Presbyterian USA school for black boys and girls, a graduate of Biddle University, Lincoln University, and Yale University, where he graduated third in a class of thirty-five, three of whom were black. Buffalo's Foundation, Inc., May 2012

PROFESSOR W.D. FEASTER
ADMINISTRATOR
BORN 1868 DIED 1926

ARKADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY 1906-1926
A PRESBYTERIAN USA SCHOOL FOR BLACK BOYS
AND GIRLS. A GRADUATE OF BIDDLE UNIVERSITY,
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY AND YALE UNIVERSITY,
WHERE HE GRADUATED THIRD IN A CLASS OF
THIRTY FIVE, THREE OF WHOM WERE BLACK.
BUFFALO'S FOUNDATION, INC. MAY 2012

Seventeenth and Logan

Arkadelphia

DeSoto Bluff Trail

Constructed in 2013, the DeSoto Bluff Trail is a short, paved trail with interpretive panels, ending with a pavilion and beautiful overlook of the Ouachita River. The bluff, also called Big Bluff, is named for explorer Hernando DeSoto, the first European to come to what is now Arkansas. Some believe he and his men camped on the bluff, but many scholars say historical evidence does not confirm such a visit. Americans George Hunter and William Dunbar made their way to the bluff in 1804 during an exploratory journey into the new Louisiana Purchase area.

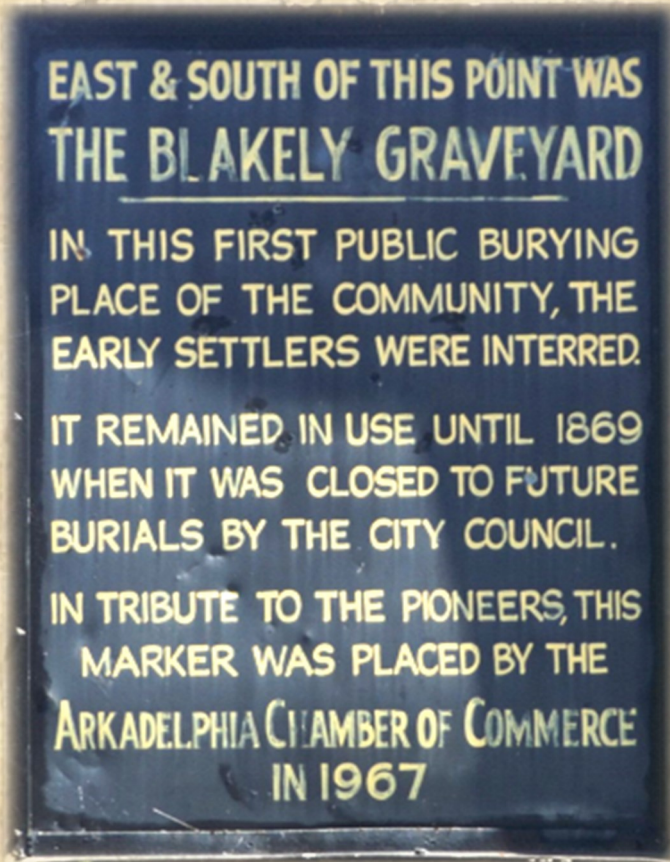


Tenth, north of HSU and OBU

Arkadelphia

Blakely Graveyard

East & south of this point was the Blakely Graveyard. In this first public burying place of the community, the early settlers were interred. It remained in use until 1869 when it was closed to future burials by the City Council. In tribute to the pioneers, this marker was placed by the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce in 1967.



Clark County Historical Association

**Third Street, between Clay and Crawford
Arkadelphia**

Arkadelphia Presbyterian Academy

Near this site was the Presbyterian Academy, a boarding school for black students. A 38 acre campus that boasted being the best school in Clark County. Buffalo's Foundation, Inc. May 2012

ARKADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY 1906 - 1931

NEAR THIS SITE WAS THE PRESBYTERIAN
ACADEMY, A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BLACK
STUDENTS. A 38 ACRE CAMPUS THAT BOASTED
BEING THE BEST SCHOOL IN CLARK COUNTY.
BUFFALO'S FOUNDATION, INC. MAY 2012

**Seventeenth and Logan
Arkadelphia**

September 11 Memorial

*In Honor and Remembrance
of the heroes and victims of September 11, 2001
and to celebrate the enduring spirit of all Americans*

*Presented by members of
Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society
September 11, 2002*



**615 Clay (base of flagpole)
Arkadelphia**

Clark County Historical Association

Hunter-Dunbar Expedition

*Hunter-Dunbar Expedition
overnight near this site on
November 28, 1804*

Clark County Historical Association

**HUNTER-DUNBAR EXPEDITION
OVERNIGHTED NEAR THIS SITE ON
NOVEMBER 28, 1804**

**CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
2012**

**Ouachita River Bridge Park
East end of old Ouachita River bridge
Arkadelphia**

Clark County Historical Association

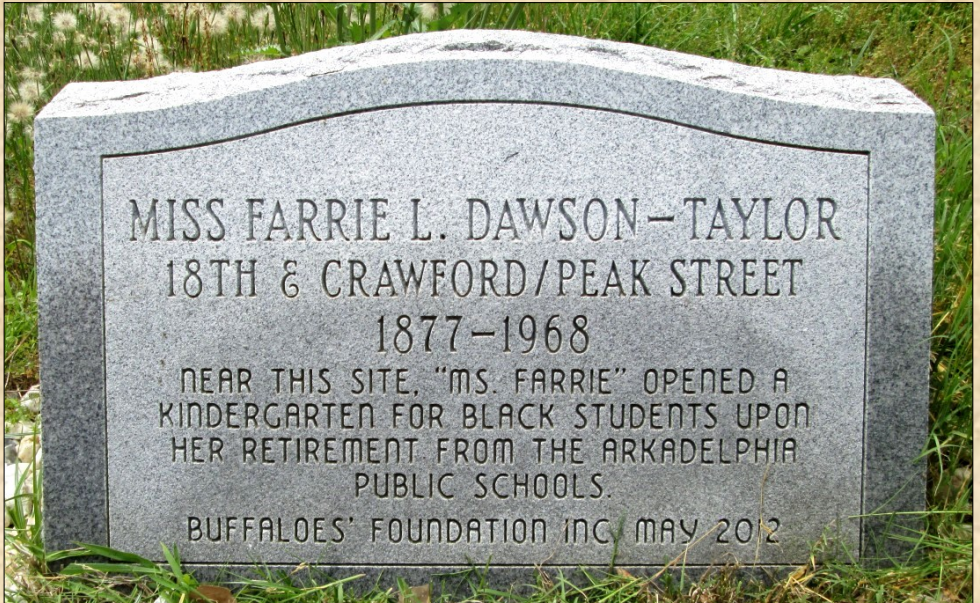
Farrie Dawson-Taylor Memorial

Miss Farrie L. Dawson-Taylor

18th & Crawford / Peak Street

1877–1968

Near this site, “Ms. Farrie” opened a kindergarten for black students upon her retirement from the Arkadelphia public schools. Buffaloes’ Foundation, May 2012



**Crawford, between Sixteenth and Peake
Arkadelphia**

Clark County Historical Association

Orr Memorial

In memory of

Herman Orr

Owner / Manager

Dew-Orr Dept. Store

1946—1984

Upon his return from World War II in 1946, Herman Orr joined his father-in-law, H. L. Dew, to establish the Dew-Orr Department Store. The business prospered, and even after Dew passed away in 1967, Herman and Floy Dew Orr continued to operate the business. The business closed when Herman Orr retired in 1984.



Clark County Historical Association

**Seventh and Main, (in sidewalk)
Arkadelphia**

Salt Works

Near this site Native Americans processed salt prior to European contact. Around 1811, John Hemphill acquired the site and began mining and refining the salt. The Confederate government in Arkansas took control of the site during the Civil War and continued the manufacturing until 1864 when Union General Frederick Steele captured and closed the works. A kettle from the salt works is on display on the grounds of the Clark County Court House. Clark County Historical Association, 2002.



Ouachita River Bridge Park

Highways 7, 8, 51

across river from Arkadelphia

Clark County Historical Association

Rose Hill Cemetery Monuments

Historic Rose Hill Cemetery served as Arkadelphia'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.



At left: In memory of Union and Confederate soldiers buried here

At right is marker of Harris Flanagin, Governor of Confederate Arkansas, 1862-1865



Clark County Historical Association

1200 block of Main Street, Arkadelphia

34°07'07"N 93°03'41"W

Henderson State University Bell and Trees

Henderson State University was founded in 1890 as Arkadelphia Methodist College. It has operated under six names: Arkadelphia Methodist College (1890-1904), Henderson College (1904-1911), Henderson-Brown College (1911-1929), Henderson State Teachers College (1929-1967), Henderson State College (1967-1975) and Henderson State University (1975-). It is the only Arkansas



The bell rang for class periods, meals, rising and retiring time at old Henderson. The two steps were at the front entrance of the original building erected in 1890. The holly trees were planted in 1920 as memorials to one teacher and five students who were lost in World War I. The approach is a section of the walk presented the college by the Class of 1913.



349 North Tenth, Arkadelphia

34°07'12"N 93°03'25"W

Clark County Historical Association

Ouachita Baptist University World War II Memorial

Ouachita Baptist University was established as Ouachita Baptist College by the Arkansas Baptist State Convention in 1886. Classes began with 235 students in September of that year and the school graduated three students in its first commencement service in 1888. The board of trustees voted to change the institution's name to Ouachita Baptist University in 1965. The school has operated in the same location since its beginning. The OBU World War II Memorial was placed by the senior class of 1945 in memory of twenty-eight Ouachitonians killed during World War II.

*In grateful memory of the Ouachitonians
who gave their all in World War II*

Almighty God, merciful Father of all mankind, hear my dying petition. Inspire those who shall live in the world to see the futility and tragedy of war. Fill their hearts with love of Thee and their fellowman. Grant unto them courage and wisdom to guide our world into a lasting peace. May my sacrifice help those who shall come after to remember the terrible cost of war, and then I shall not have died in vain, but in the service of Thy Son, the Prince of Peace. Amen.



Clark County Historical Association

**410 Ouachita
Arkadelphia**

Ouachita Baptist University Conger Memorial

A life invested in lives

*John William Conger
Founder and President
Ouachita Baptist College
June 22, 1886—June 5, 1907*

*Conger
Tennie H., wife of John W.
Feb. 15, 1860—May 25, 1923
John M., AM, LLD.
February 20, 1857—April 7, 1924*



Dr. and Mrs. Conger are buried in a double vault on campus at a site overlooking the Ouachita River.

PRESIDENT JOHN W. AND TENNIE H. CONGER
OUACHITA BAPTIST COLLEGE
FOUNDING PRESIDENT
1886 — 1907

410 Ouachita

Arkadelphia

Clark County Historical Association

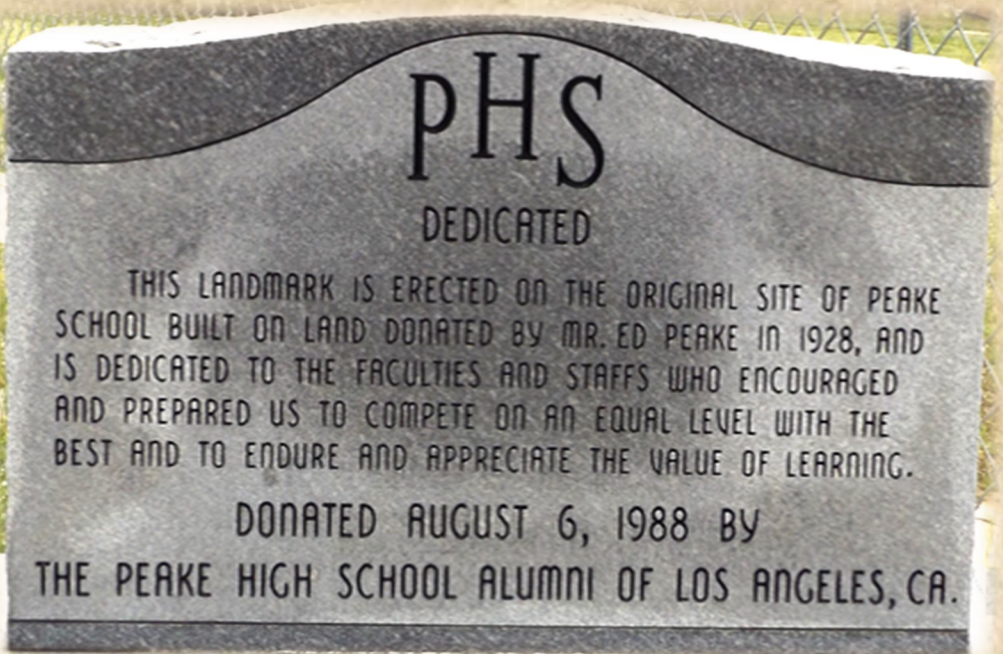
Peake High School

PHS

Dedicated

This landmark is erected on the original site of Peake School built on land donated by Mr. Ed Peake in 1928, and is dedicated to the faculties and staffs who encouraged and prepared us to compete on an equal level with the best and to endure and appreciate the value of learning.

*Donated August 6, 1988 by
The Peake High School Alumni of Los Angeles, CA.*



Sixteenth and Caddo

Arkadelphia

Abner Hignight

Here was buried Abner Hignight, one of the earliest white settlers, who came in 1810. He later brought the first seed corn to Clark County. He was a farmer, road overseer, deputy sheriff, and noted bear and buffalo hunter. Died 1857.



Highway 26 and Terre Noire Creek

Bozeman Cemetery

Colonel Michael Bozeman came to Clark County from Alabama in 1835 and built a Greek Revival style home in 1843. The house, which stands nearby, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

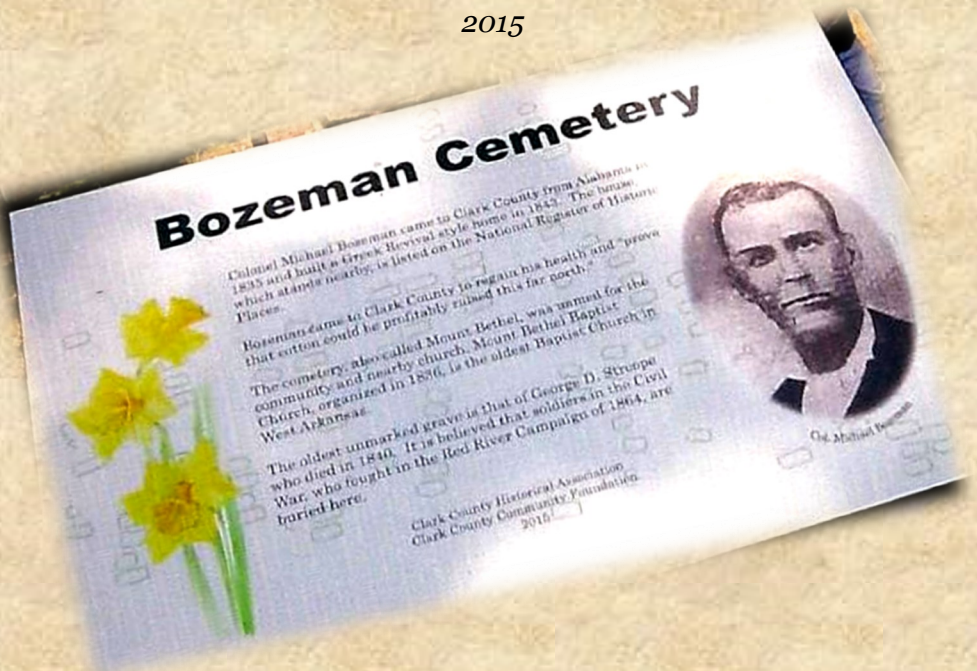
Bozeman came to Clark County to regain his health and “prove that cotton could be profitably raised this far north.”

The cemetery, also called Mount Bethel, was named for the community and nearby church. Mount Bethel Baptist Church, organized in 1836, is the oldest Baptist Church in West Arkansas.

The oldest unmarked grave is that of George D. Stroope, who died in 1840. It is believed that soldiers in the Civil War who fought in the Red River Campaign of 1864 are buried here.

*Clark County Historical Association
Clark County Community Foundation*

2015



Highway 26, west of Arkadelphia

34°05'44"N 93°09'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

Masonic Lodge

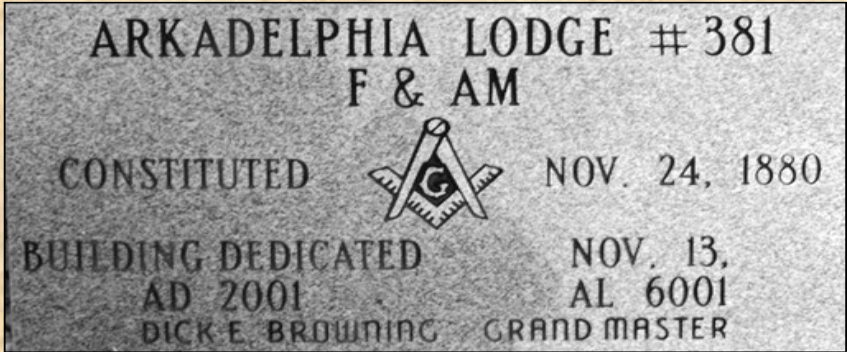
Arkadelphia Lodge #381, F & AM

Constituted Nov. 24, 1880

Building dedicated Nov. 13, AD

2001, AL 6001

Dick E. Browning, Grand Master



Arkadelphia Lodge No. 381, F. & A. M.

Constituted Nov. 24, 1880

Cornerstone laid by Grand Lodge F & A. M. of Arkansas

A. D. 1956, A. L. 5956



Sixth and Carpenter

Arkadelphia

School for the Blind

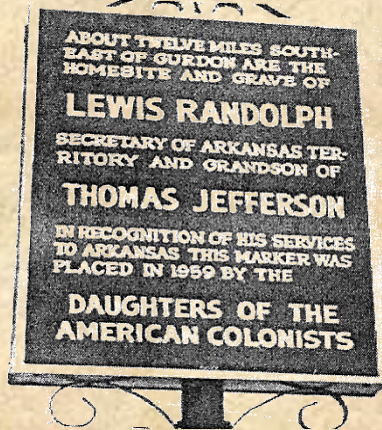
At this site Arkansas's first state-aided School for the Blind was opened in 1858. Recessed by the Civil War, it resumed thereafter but was moved to Little Rock in 1868. Here too, the Baptist Academy was established in 1875, and Ouachita College in 1886. This marker was placed by the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 1965.



Clark County Historical Association

**410 Ouachita (campus of Ouachita Baptist University)
Arkadelphia**

Meriwether Lewis Randolph



About twelve miles southeast of Gurdon are the homesite and grave of Lewis Randolph, secretary of Arkansas Territory and grandson of Thomas Jefferson. In recognition of his services to Arkansas this marker was placed in 1959 by the Daughters of the American Colonists



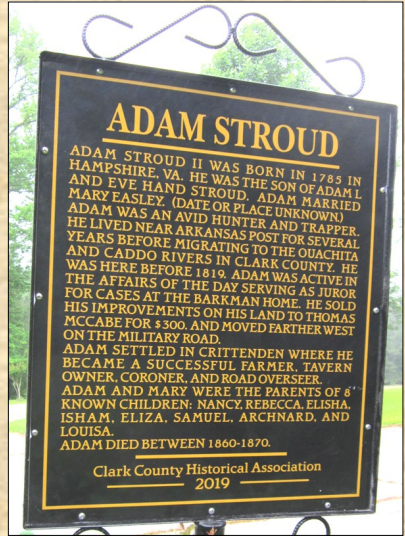
Clark County Historical Association

At or near this site was buried in 1837 Meriwether Lewis Randolph, Secretary of Arkansas Territory and grandson of Thomas Jefferson. This marker was erected in 1960 by the Daughters of the American Colonists

Today, the gravesite is hidden in the underbrush of a dense forest.

Highway 67 and Main, Gurdon

Crittenden | Adam Stroud



The settlement of Crittenden near the old Military Road was first settled by Adam Stroud and his family. Crittenden became the county seat for Clark County in 1822. Court was held at or near Stroud's home and other nearby neighbors for several years. From the 21 January 1823 Arkansas Gazette, on Tuesday 11, 1823, in the town of Crittenden, the seat of justice for Clark County, in the Territory of Arkansas, 20 lots would be sold at public auction. The terms of sale was 9 months credit. Commissioners: Adam Stroud, Wm. Kelly, John Buller. Crittenden was described as situated on a rich, gently declining hill on the Terre Noir, a beautiful stream which empties into the Washita and is navigable for many miles. Travelers from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri traveling to the Red River, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the province of Texas must pass. In 1830, the county seat was moved to Greenville. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

Adam Stroud II was born in 1785 in Hampshire, VA. He was the son of Adam L. and Eve Hand Stroud. Adam married Mary Easley (date or place unknown). Adam was an avid hunter and trapper. He lived near Arkansas Post for several years before migrating to the Ouachita and Caddo rivers in Clark County. He was here before 1819. Adam was active in the affairs of the day serving as juror for cases at the Barkman home. He sold his improvements on his land to Thomas McCabe for \$300. and moved farther west on the Military Road. Adam settled in Crittenden where he became a successful farmer, tavern owner, coroner, and road overseer. Adam and Mary were the parents of 8 known children: Nancy, Rebecca, Elisha, Isham, Eliza, Samuel, Archnard, and Louisa. Adam died between 1860-1870. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

Highway 26 West
about one mile east of Hollywood

Clark County Historical Association

Highway 67 Rest Area



*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

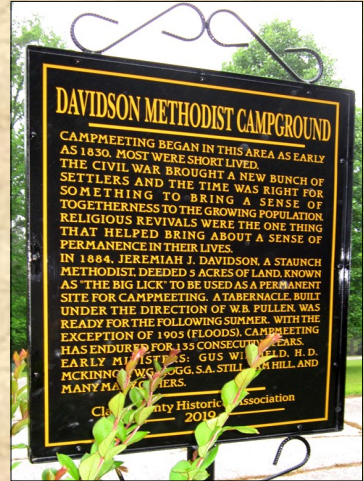
34°01'12"N 93°06'35"W

Clark County Historical Association

Cold Springs Battle Site | Davidson Campground



Clark County Historical Association



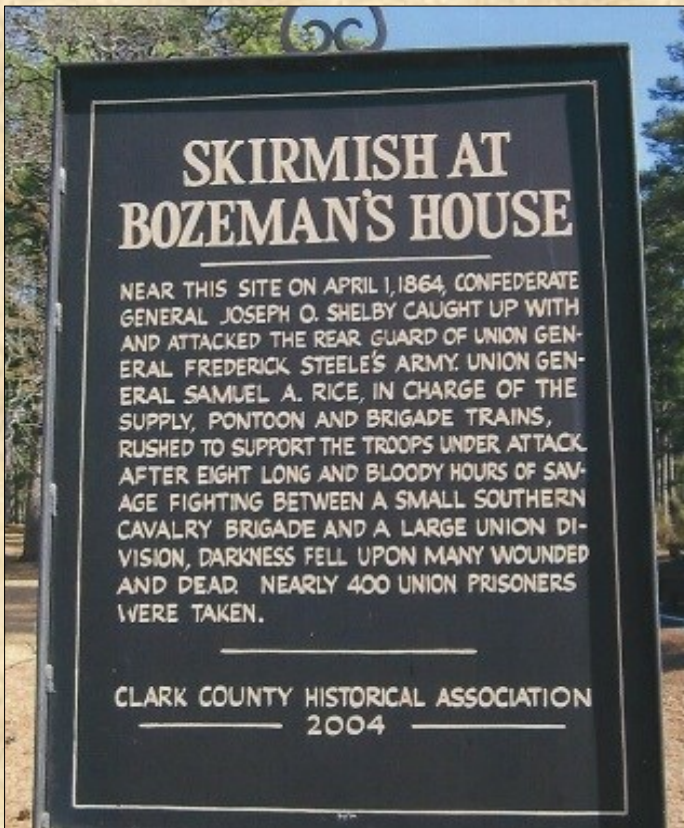
At the onset of the Camden Campaign, Joseph O. Shelby, a Confederate colonel, had been ordered to annoy and harass the forces of General Frederick Steele any way possible. Shelby and his troops were waiting at Tate's Bluff for news of Steele's crossing the Ouachita River at Rockport. It was here that Shelby learned he had been promoted to Brigadier General. This brought about an eagerness of support within his troops. Learning that Steele had crossed the Ouachita, Shelby and 100 picked men and 2 pieces of artillery set out at daybreak on April 2, 1864. Their plan was to overtake the rear guard, led by Brigadier General Samuel Rice, of Steele's army. They traveled the Washington post road until the enemy was spotted at a large spring. The charge was led by Captain Win Thorp. As Thorp advanced, the Union retreated. Severe fighting continued until dark. Cold Springs is located about a mile south on Davidson Campground Road. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

Campmeeting began in this area as early as 1830. Most were short-lived. The Civil War brought a new bunch of settlers and the time was right for something to bring a sense of togetherness to the growing population. Religious revivals were the one thing that helped bring about a sense of permanence in their lives. In 1884 Jeremiah J. Davidson, a staunch Methodist, deeded 5 acres of land known as "the big lick" to be used as a permanent site for campmeeting. A tabernacle built under the direction of W. B. Pullen was ready for the following summer. With the exception of 1905 (floods), campmeeting has endured for 135 consecutive years. Early ministers: Gus Wingfield, H. D. McKinnon, W. G. Hogg, S. A. Still, Tom Hill and many others. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

**Highway 26 and Davidson Campground Road,
about two miles west of Hollywood**

Skirmish at Bozeman's House

Near this site on April 1, 1864, Confederate General Joseph O. Shelby caught up with and attacked the rear guard of Union General Frederick Steele's army. Union General Samuel A. Rice, in charge of the supply, pontoon, and brigade trains, rushed to support the troops under attack. After eight long and bloody hours of savage fighting between a small Southern cavalry brigade and a large Union division, darkness fell upon many wounded and dead. Nearly 400 Union prisoners were taken.



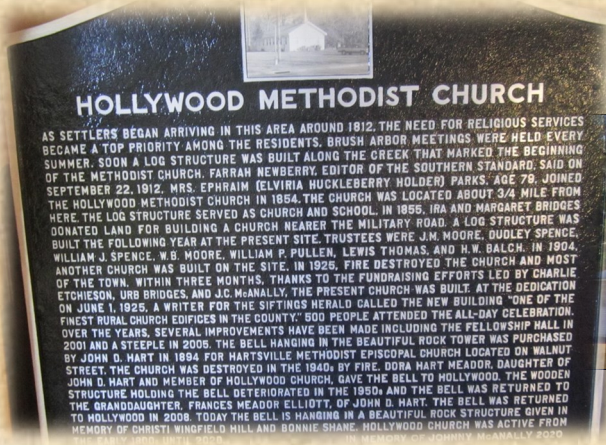
Highway 26, west of Arkadelphia

34°05'44"N 93°09'03"W

Clark County Historical Association

Hollywood Methodist Church

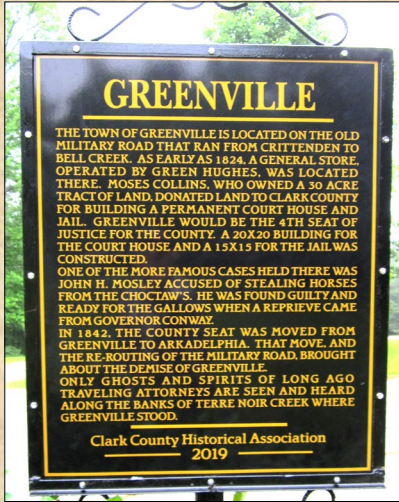
As settlers began arriving in this area around 1812, the need for religious services became a top priority among the residents. Brush arbor meetings were held every summer. Soon a log structure was built along the creek that marked the beginning of the Methodist Church. Farrar Newberry, editor of the Southern Standard, said on September 22, 1912, Mrs. Ephraim (Elviria Huckleberry Holder) Parks, age 79, joined the Hollywood Methodist Church in 1854. The church was located about 3/4 mile from here. The log structure served as church and school. In 1855, Ira and Margaret Bridges donated land for building a church nearer the Military Road. A log structure was built the following year at the present site. Trustees were J.M. Moore, Dudley Spence, William J. Spence, W.B. Moore, William P. Pullen, Lewis Thomas, and H.W. Balch. In 1904, another church was built on the site. In 1925, fire destroyed the church and most of the town. Within three months, thanks to the fundraising efforts led by Charlie Etchieson, Urb Bridges, and J.C. McAnally, the present church was built. At the dedication on June 1, 1925, a writer for the Siftings Herald called the new building "one of the finest rural church edifices in the county." 500 people attended the all-day celebration. Over the years, several improvements have been made, including the fellowship hall in 2001 and a steeple in 2005. The bell hanging in the beautiful rock tower was purchased by John D. Hart in 1894 for Hartsville Methodist Episcopal Church located on Walnut Street. The church was destroyed in the 1940s by fire. Dora Hart Meador, daughter of John D. Hart and member of Hollywood church, gave the bell to Hollywood. The wooden structure holding the bell deteriorated in the 1950s and the bell was returned to the granddaughter, Frances Meador Elliott, of John D. Hart. The bell was returned to Hollywood in 2008. Today the bell is hanging in a beautiful rock structure given in memory of Christi Wingfield Hill and Bonnie Shane. Hollywood Church was active from the early 1800s until 2020. In memory of Johnny McAnally, 2020.



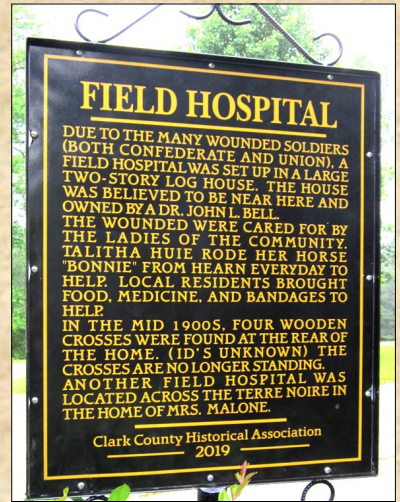
3142 Highway 26 West,
west of Arkadelphia

Clark County Historical Association

Greenville | Field Hospital



Clark County Historical Association



The town of Greenville is located on the old Military Road that ran from Crittenden to Bell Creek. As early as 1824, a general store, operated by Green Hughes, was located there. Moses Collins, who owned a 30-acre tract of land, donated land to Clark County for building a permanent court house and jail. Greenville would be the 4th seat of justice for the county. A 20 x 20 building for the court house and a 15 x 15 for the jail was constructed. One of the more famous cases held there was John H. Mosley accused of stealing horses from the Choctaws. He was found guilty and ready for the gallows when a reprieve came from Governor Conway. In 1842, the county seat was moved from Greenville to Arkadelphia. That move, and the re-routing of the Military Road, brought about the demise of Greenville. Only ghosts and spirits of long ago traveling attorneys are seen and heard along the banks of Terre Noir Creek where Greenville stood. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

Due to the many wounded soldiers (both Confederate and Union), a field hospital was set up in a large two-story log house. The house was believed to be near here and owned by a Dr. John L. Bell. The wounded were cared for by the ladies of the community. Talitha Huie rode her horse "Bonnie" from Hearn every day to help. Local residents brought food, medicine, and bandages to help. In the mid-1900s, four wooden crosses were found at the rear of the home. (ID's unknown) The crosses are no longer standing. Another field hospital was located across the Terre Noire in the home of Mrs. Malone. Clark County Historical Association, 2019.

Highway 26 and McAnally Road, about one mile west of Hollywood

Hoo-Hoo Monument

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

Engagement of Elkins' Ferry

On April 3-4, 1864, Generals Shelby, Marmaduke and Cabell, set up their line of defense on the south side of the Little Missouri River at Elkins' Ferry to await General Steele's Federal Army. Colonel Drake of Steele's army described the heavy fighting as "very warm, and my men were falling wounded on my right and left." He commented that the rebel forces "in one continuous line rushed upon us, firing volleys of musketry and yelling like demons." After many hours of intensive fighting, the Rebels fell back to Prairie DeAnn. Clark County Historical Association, 2004.



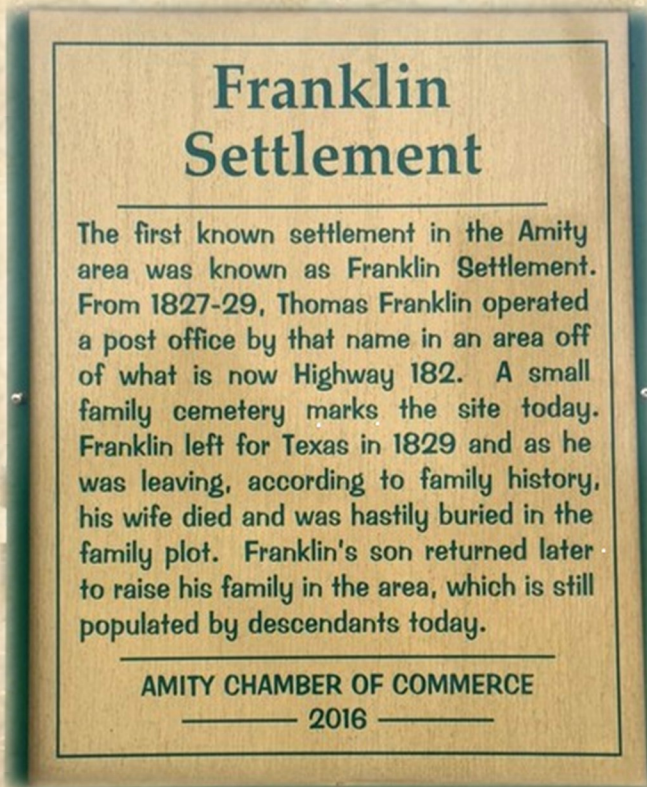
**Two miles north of Elkins' Ferry
and Little Missouri River ford on May Road**

Clark County Historical Association

Franklin Settlement

The first known settlement in the Amity area was known as Franklin Settlement. From 1827-29, Thomas Franklin operated a post office by that name in an area off what is now Highway 182. A small family cemetery marks the site today. Franklin left for Texas in 1829 and as he was leaving, according to family history, his wife died and was hastily buried in the family plot. Franklin's son returned later to raise his family in the area, which is still populated by descendants today.

Amity Chamber of Commerce, 2016.



On the Town Square

Amity

Clark County Historical Association

Morgan Cryer Memorial

Morgan Cryer, Sr.

South Carolina

Pvt. 6 Regt. SC Militia

Revolutionary War

Feb. 22 1753 -- Nov. 27 1833



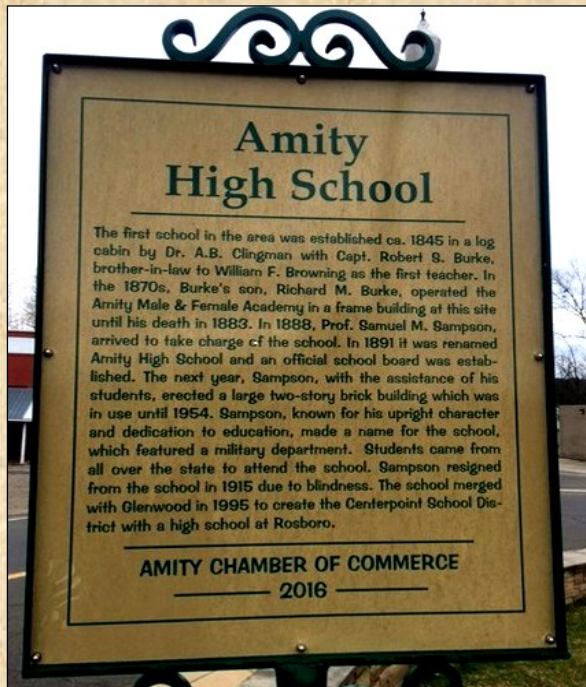
Morgan Cryer was born in South Carolina and served for three years in that state's militia. After the war he moved around a bit, making his way to Clark County about 1815. When he died in 1833 he was buried near the Military Road, with the words "A Soldier of the Revolution" on his tombstone, which helped preserve his gravesite. Since road construction destroyed the site, in 1968 the Arkansas Highway Department placed the marker to commemorate his service.

Southwest end of Caddo River bridge, Highways 7 and 67

Caddo Valley

Amity High School

The first school in the area was established in 1845 in a log cabin by Dr. A. B. Clingman with Capt. Robert S. Burke, brother-in-law to William Browning, as the first teacher. In the 1870s, Burke's son, Richard M. Burke, operated the Amity Male & Female Academy in a frame building at this site until his death in 1883. In 1888, Prof. Samuel M. Sampson arrived to take charge of the school. In 1891 it was renamed Amity High School and an official school board was established. The next year, Sampson, with the assistance of his students, erected a large two-story brick building which was in use until 1954. Sampson, known for his upright character and dedication to education, made a name for the school, which featured a military department. Students came from all over the state to attend the school. Sampson resigned from the school in 1915 due to blindness. The school merged with Glenwood in 1995 to create the Centerpoint School District with a high school at Rosboro. Amity Chamber of Commerce, 2016.



On the Town Square

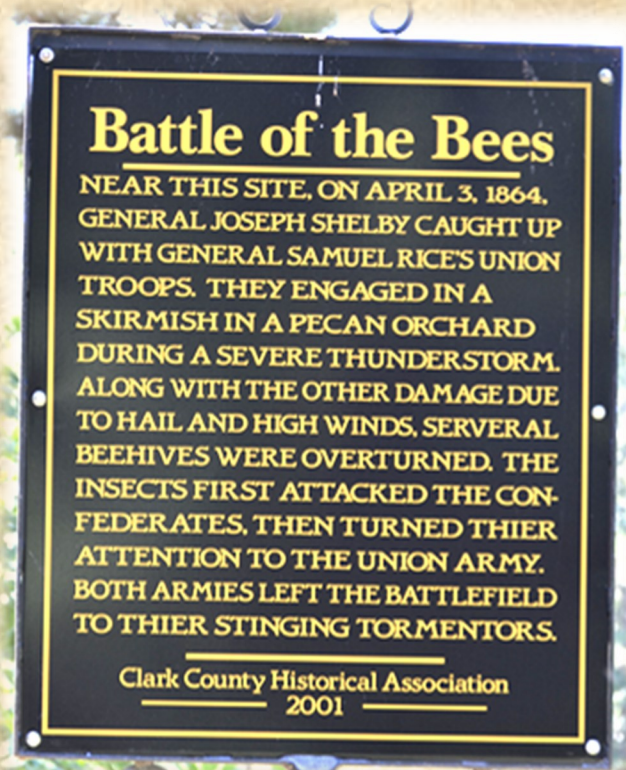
Amity

Clark County Historical Association

Battle of the Bees

Near this site on April 3, 1864, General Joseph Shelby caught up with General Samuel Rice's Union troops. They engaged in a skirmish in a pecan orchard during a severe thunderstorm. Along with the other damage due to hail and high winds, several beehives were overturned. The insects first attacked the Confederates then turned their attention to the Union Army. Both armies left the battlefield to their stinging tormentors.

Clark County Historical Association, 2001.



**Okolona Road off Highway 51 north for .1 mile
to Smyrna Road, .9 mile to sign**

The Military Road | Confederate Manufacturing

The Military Road, following the route of the old Southwest Trail, passed through the heart of Clark County. Both Confederate and Union troops used the road. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederates retreated down the road after Little Rock fell in September 1863. Gen. Frederick Steele's Union army took the road during the Camden Expedition and stayed in Arkadelphia March 29 to April 1, 1864, before heading southwest. Confederate troops skirmished with Steele at Terre Noire Creek and Okolona before the Union Army left the county at Elkins' Ferry on the Little Missouri.



Arkadelphia was a manufacturing center for Confederate Arkansas early in the Civil War. General Thomas Hindman established a powder works and an arsenal in 1862, producing guns, cannon, bullets, shells, wagons and caissons. Tanning yards provided harnesses, bridles, saddles, knapsacks and shoes. Tons of salt were produced at Arkadelphia, and a chemical laboratory there helped create such medicines as calomel, castor oil, spirits of nitre and tinctures of iron, with citizens providing the plants, weeds and herbs needed as raw materials to make the medicine.

Highway 7 and 67, Caddo Valley

Skirmishes at Okolona | Fighting at Elkins' Ferry

Gen. Frederick Steele's Union army left Little Rock on March 23, 1864, for a planned invasion of Texas, but it was April 2 before they faced organized Confederate attacks. Gen. Joseph Shelby attacked the Union wagon train at Terre Noire Creek on the 2nd, then hit Steele's troops at Okolona the next day. Fighting raged for several hours amid a furious thunderstorm before Shelby broke away and fell back to Antoine. A post-war account by Shelby's adjutant claims a Union shell hit a hive and it was bees, not gunfire, that drove the Confederates from the field.

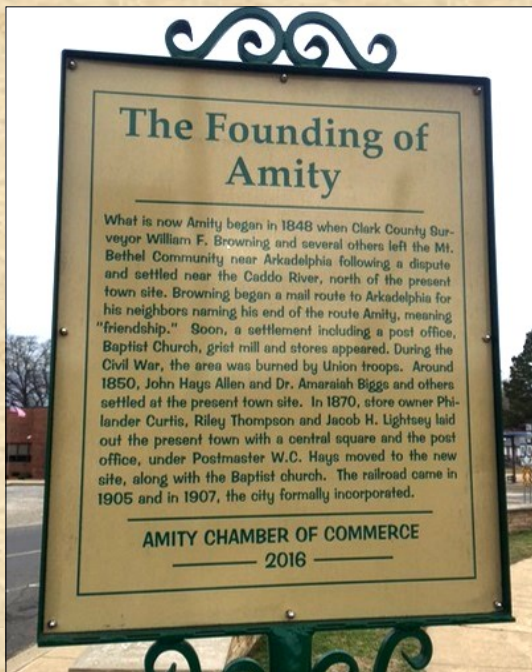


Union forces arrived at Elkins' Ferry on the Little Missouri River late on April 2, 1864, sending cavalry across to establish a picket line. Gen. John Marmaduke's Confederate cavalry skirmished with them on the 3rd, leading the Federals to send infantry and artillery reinforcements across the river. Marmaduke attacked in force with 1,600 horsemen on April 4 and drove the Federals back toward the river, but troops from Iowa and Wisconsin crossed the river to bolster the Union line. Marmaduke fell back toward defensive earthworks on Prairie D'Ane

Main Street, Okolona

The Founding of Amity

What is now Amity began in 1848 when Clark County Surveyor William F. Browning and several others left the Mt. Bethel Community near Arkadelphia following a dispute and settled near the Caddo River, north of the present town site. Browning began a mail route to Arkadelphia for his neighbors naming the end of his route Amity, meaning "friendship." Soon, a settlement including a post office, Baptist Church, grist mill and stores appeared. During the Civil War, the area was burned by Union troops. Around 1850, John Hays Allen and Dr. Amariah Biggs and others settled at the present town site. In 1870, store owner Philander Curtis, Riley Thompson and Jacob H. Lightsey laid out the present town with a central square and the post office, under Postmaster W. C. Hays moved to the new site, along with the Baptist church. The railroad came in 1905 and in 1907, the city formally incorporated. Amity Chamber of Commerce, 2016.



On the Town Square

Amity

Clark County Historical Association

John Caruthers Monument

*John Caruthers
1746—1841
Ranger, South Carolina Militia*

Actual grave not located

*Marker placed by
Arkadelphia Chapter, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Capt. Nathaniel Miles Chapter, Hurst, TX
1996*



John Caruthers, Sr., fought in the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Pension and service records indicate that Caruthers, who had lived in Independence County, was in Clark County by 1839. He lived in the area with his grandson and died in Clark County in 1841.

Okolona Cemetery

Highway 51 South, Okolona

Clark County Historical Association

Skirmish at Spoonville (Hollywood)

On April 2, 1864, General Joseph O. Shelby attacked the Union Army from the rear at Terre Noire Creek, and generals Marmaduke and William L. Cabell came from Antoine at Gentry Creek, and attacked the front. Marmaduke and Cabell withdrew to Antoine to set up on Wolf Creek to attack the Union forces as they crossed the Little Missouri River on their way to Washington. However, the Federals turned at Halfway on the Military Road and headed toward Camden. Clark County Historical Association, 2004.



2.3 miles south of Highway 53 and 26 junction

Clark County Historical Association

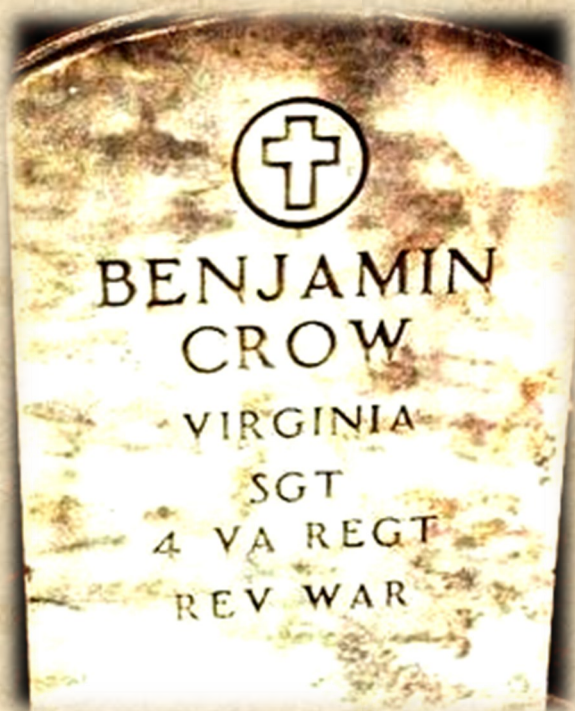
Benjamin Crow Memorial

Benjamin Crow

Virginia

Sgt 4 Va Regt

Rev War



Benjamin Crow was born about 1756 in Virginia and died after 1830 in Clark County. After moving around to several different states, he made his way to Clark County in 1819. The marker was placed by the DAR in 1971.

North of Highway 26 near Christian Campground Road

Amity Veterans' Memorial

*In honor and memory of the past and present
members of the armed forces.*

Dedicated this 28th day of November, 2011.



Town Square

(base of flagpole)

Amity