

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS of ARKANSAS



**ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM**

An agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage

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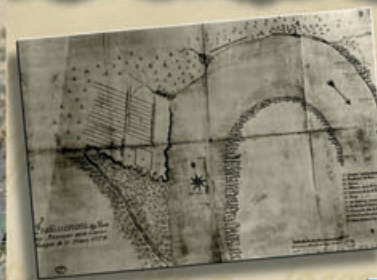
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National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction, including 24 in Arkansas.

These properties range from some of the earliest recorded Native American sites in the state to the state's first Capitol and from Civil War battlefields to bellwether sites in the struggle for desegregation. They collectively help define Arkansas and its citizens as a state and a people.

Arkansas's National Historic Landmarks, in the order in which they were designated, are:



Arkansas Post National Memorial, located eight miles southeast of Gillett via Highways 1 and 169 in Arkansas county, site between 1686 and 1865 of Spanish and French outposts and battles during the American Revolution and the Civil War. *NHL designated 10/09/60.*

Fort Smith National Historic Site at Fort Smith, Sebastian County, an 1817-24 frontier fort established to keep peace among Indian tribes, also the site of "Hanging Judge" Isaac C. Parker's court. *NHL designated 12/19/60.*



Parkin Archaeological State Park off Highway 64 at Parkin, Cross County, an A.D. 1300-1600 Mississippian site that may have been visited by Hernando De Soto's expedition in 1541. *NHL designated 07/19/64.*



Nodena Site, Mississippi County, A.D. 1400-1700 Mississippian site. *NHL designated 07/19/64.*



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Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park off Highway 165 in Scott, Lonoke County, site of Native American activity from A.D. 700-1800. *NHL designated 06/02/78.*



Joseph Taylor Robinson House at 2122 Broadway in Little Rock, Pulaski County, a 1904 structure that was home to U.S. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate majority leader during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term as President of the United States. *NHL designated 10/12/94.*

• **Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield** on Highway 46 near Leola, Grant County, where the Union army escaped across the swollen Saline River after a desperate battle with pursuing Confederates on April 30, 1864.

All Camden Expedition entries NHL designated 04/19/94.



Eaker Site, Mississippi County, archaeological site with evidence of occupation from ca. A.D. 600-1450. *NHL designated 06/19/96.*

Little Rock Central High School at 14th and Park streets in Little Rock, Pulaski County, built in 1927, was the focus of national attention during the desegregation crisis of 1957. *NHL designated 05/20/82.*



Camden Expedition, consisting of the following properties associated with the Camden Expedition of 1864:



• **Old U.S. Arsenal Building** at 9th and Commerce streets in Little Rock, Pulaski County, the starting point of Frederick Steele's Union troops.

• **Elkins' Ferry Battlefield** 10 miles north of Prescott on the Little Missouri River at the Clark-Nevada County line, where Federal troops crossed the river against staunch Confederate resistance April 3-4, 1864.

Old State House, 300 W. Markham at Little Rock in Pulaski County, 1836 Greek Revival structure that served as first state capitol, focal point of Brooks-Baxter War, headquarters for early twentieth-century malaria eradication efforts, and site of Bill Clinton's acceptance of 1992 and 1996 presidential victories. *NHL designated 12/09/97.*



• **Prairie D'Ane Battlefield** near Prescott, Nevada County, where the two armies skirmished between April 9-12, 1864, blunting the Union drive to Louisiana.

• **Confederate State Capitol** at Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, an 1840 structure that figured prominently in the strategies of both armies.

• **Fort Southerland** on Bradley Ferry Road and Fort Lookout on Van Buren Road, both at Camden, Ouachita County, built by Southern troops and used and improved by Union troops during the Federal occupation of Camden.



Daisy Bates House at 1207 West 28th Street at Little Rock in Pulaski County, the de facto command post for the Central High School desegregation crisis, served as a haven for the nine African American students who desegregated the school and a place to plan the best way to achieve their goals. *NHL designated 01/03/01.*

Menard-Hodges Mounds, Arkansas County, site dates from the late Prehistoric era to the 1680s, with Baytown and Mississippian components and evidence of contact with Europeans. *NHL designated 04/11/89.*



• **Poison Spring Battlefield** on Highway 76 near Chidester, Ouachita County, where Rebel forces attacked and decimated a Union supply train on April 18, 1864, inflicting 42 percent casualties on the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment.



• **Marks' Mills Battlefield** at the junction of Highways 8 and 79 near New Edinburg, Cleveland County, where a second Union supply train was attacked on April 25, 1864, and 1,300 of 1,600 Union troops involved were killed, wounded or captured.

Centennial Baptist Church at York and Columbia Streets, Helena, Phillips County, is nationally significant through its association with Dr. Elias Camp Morris, who served as pastor from 1879 until his death in 1922. *NHL designated 07/31/03.*



Rohwer Relocation Center Cemetery off Highway 1 at Rohwer, Desha County, the cemetery for a camp where Japanese-Americans were interned from 1942-45. *NHL designated 07/06/92.*



Louisiana Purchase Initial Survey Point Site, located at the junction of Monroe, Lee and Phillips counties in eastern Arkansas, the site in 1815 from which all surveys of land acquired in Louisiana Purchase were determined. *NHL designated 04/19/93.*

For more information about Arkansas's National Historic Landmarks, visit the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's website at www.arkansaspreservation.org.