

Front cover, clockwise: Trail of Tears at Village Creek State Park, Southwest Trail in Lonoke County, Pea Ridge battle re-enactment

Above: Southwest Trail near Benton



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THE NATURAL STATE

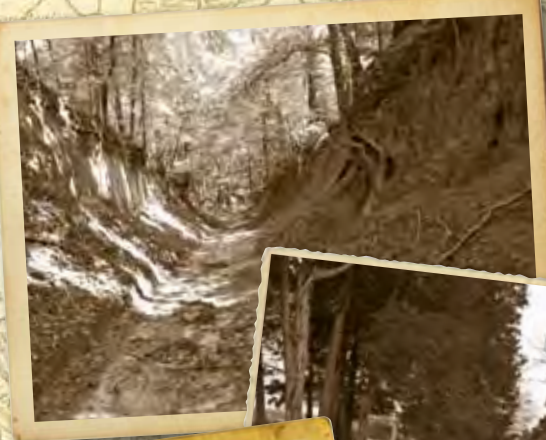


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Arkansas.com/heritagetrails



A GUIDE TO HISTORIC ARKANSAS TRAILS

**BUTTERFIELD TRAIL
CIVIL WAR TRAILS
SOUTHWEST TRAIL
TRAIL OF TEARS**





Pea Ridge Battlefield



Trail of Tears at Village Creek State Park

Courtesy of Village Creek State Park

ARKANSAS HERITAGE TRAILS

From the Arkansas Delta to the Ozark Mountains and in every geographic region in between, Arkansas's history and heritage is deeply rooted in its landscape. A trip across the state can lead from Mississippi River bottomlands to mid-America's highest peaks or from a legacy of Deep South cotton culture to a town on the edge of the Wild West frontier.

The Heritage Trails document land and water routes along the Trail of Tears, a mail route predating the Pony Express and Civil War actions that determined the fate of a nation divided.

In this brochure, you'll find maps illustrating each trail (pp. 12-13), a brief description of its historical significance and

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails



Pea Ridge battle re-enactment

attractions of interest along the way. Rugged adventures, interesting characters and unique places are all here; however, not everything of intrigue could be included in these pages.

For more information, visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails, where you'll find interactive maps and much more to see and do on each excursion. While traveling, be sure to look for the new Heritage Trail emblem on highway signage across the state. To learn more about Arkansas history and heritage, contact the agencies that produced this guide:

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Arkansas.com
info@arkansas.com
501-682-7777

Department of Arkansas Heritage

Arkansasheritage.com
info@arkansasheritage.com
501-324-9150

Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department

Arkansashighways.com
info@arkansashighways.com
501-569-2000

For general travel information, visit Arkansas.com or call 1-800-NATURAL to request a free Arkansas Vacation Planning Kit, which includes an Arkansas Tour Guide, State Parks Guide, Adventure Guide, State Highway Map and Calendar of Events.

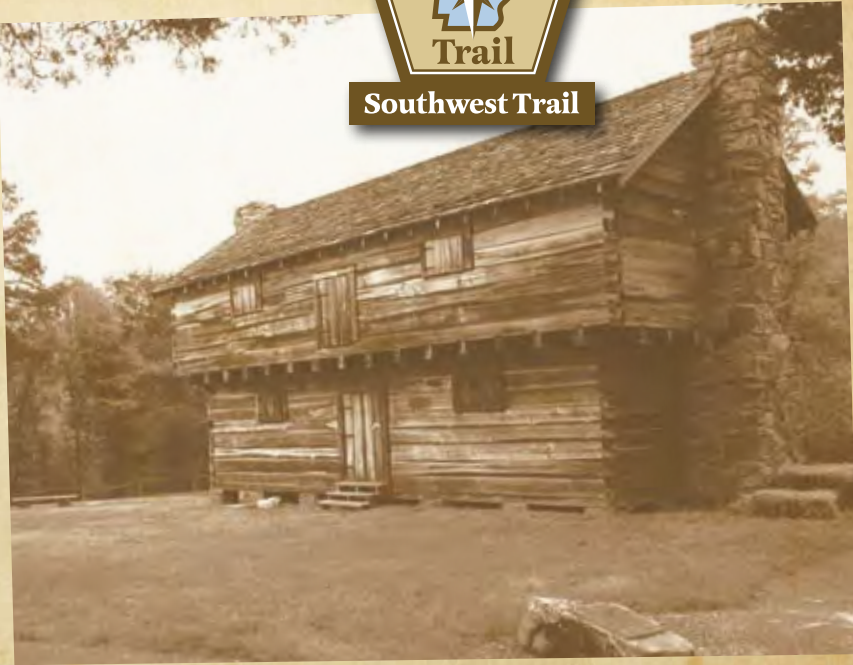


Southwest Trail in Independence County

Courtesy of the Arkansas Southwest Trail Research Group



Southwest Trail



Cadron Blockhouse near Conway

The Southwest Trail spans from St. Louis, Missouri, to Maynard, Arkansas, and then meanders across the state to Texarkana and into the Red River Valley of Texas.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

What had been little more than a footpath before Arkansas became a territory became a major emigration route in the 1820s. In 1831, the Southwest Trail became the first federally sponsored road in the state. More than four-fifths of Arkansas's population used that route to enter the territory.

In 1838, the uppermost portion of the Southwest Trail, known as the Benge Route, was used to move Cherokee Indians into Indian Territory (modern day Oklahoma) as part of the long, grueling Trail of Tears. Captain John Benge led the Cherokee into Randolph County near Maynard to Smithville, through Batesville to Fayetteville, where they joined the main Northern Route.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

Numbers correspond with maps on pages 12 and 13.

PLACES IN THE AREA

1 Maynard Pioneer Museum & Park - Housed in a century-old log cabin; depicts rural life in the late 1800s. Features a park with three pavilions, barbecue pits, playground and RV hook-ups. Ark. 328 W., Maynard. 870-647-2701. Seerandolphcounty.com.

2 Jacksonport State Park - Features an 1872 courthouse with exhibits on local history and tours of the *Mary Woods No. 2* riverboat, the White River's last working paddlewheel boat. At press time, the *Mary Woods No. 2* was being restored and closed to the public. Please call ahead for tour information. Ark. 69 north of Newport. 870-523-2143. Arkansasstateparks.com.

3 Old Independence Regional Museum - View exhibits on Native Americans, Civil War history, railroad and automotive industries and more. 380 S. 9th St., Batesville. 870-793-2121. Oirm.org.

4 Ozark Folk Center - Living museum state park preserves traditional pioneer skills, such as quilting, blacksmithing, pottery, weaving and other cabin crafts. Workshops offered



year-round. Features 60 cabins, a conference center, restaurant, theater, general store, gift shops and herb garden on-site. Off Ark. 5, 9 and 14 near Mountain View. 870-269-3851. Ozarkfolkcenter.com.

5 Thomas Tunstall Family Graves - Monuments located at the north end of the Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Sulphur Rock mark the graves of the Arkansas pioneer and his family.

6 Historic Washington State Park - A 19th-century restoration village preserving Arkansas's Confederate capital from 1863-65 and the state's largest collection of antebellum homes open to the public. Interpretive programs and tours offered daily. Restaurant, re-created blacksmith shop, weapons and printing museums, and horse-drawn surney rides are also on-site. U.S. 278, Washington. 870-983-2684. Historicwashingtonstatepark.com.



The Prairie Grove Campaign follows the routes of Union and Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Prairie Grove in December 1862.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

While the Battle of Prairie Grove resulted in a tactical draw, it essentially secured Northwest Arkansas for the Union.

On December 3, 1862, Confederate General Thomas Hindman entered the Boston Mountains intent on crippling the Union forces under General James G. Blunt at Cane Hill. Learning of Hindman's advance, Blunt sent for reinforcements from Spring-

field, Missouri. General Francis Herron's Union troops made the 110-mile trek to Fayetteville in three days, then headed west where they encountered Hindman's army on high ground at Prairie Grove on December 7. Herron and Hindman engaged in a seesaw battle. Union troops were on the verge of defeat when Blunt pounced on Rebel forces. Low on ammunition and having suffered significant casualties, Hindman retreated south.



Arkansas Air Museum

PLACES IN THE AREA

7 Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park - One of America's most intact Civil War battlefields. Walk the one-mile Battlefield Trail or take the five-mile driving tour. Arkansas's largest battle re-enactment takes place here biennially in even-numbered years the first weekend in December. U.S. 62, Prairie Grove. 479-846-2990. Arkansasstateparks.com.

8 Arkansas Air Museum - Showcases Arkansas's aviation history through numerous displays of original artifacts and memorabilia from world-famous

racing planes of the 20s and 30s to Vietnam-era Army helicopters and a Navy carrier fighter. The hangar where the planes are housed is a former headquarters for aviator training in the 40s and is one of the few remaining WWII-era aircraft hangars. U.S. 71 S. at Drake Field next to the Ozark Military Museum, Fayetteville. 479-521-4947. Arkairmuseum.org.

9 Ozark Military Museum - Military aircraft, vehicles and memorabilia. U.S. 71 S. at Drake Field next to Arkansas Air Museum, Fayetteville. 479-587-1941. Ozarkmilitarymuseum.org.



Civil War Trail



Pea Ridge National Military Park



Pea Ridge battle reenactment

The Pea Ridge Campaign retraces the movements by Union and Confederate forces during one of the largest and most pivotal battles fought west of the Mississippi, the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

On March 4, 1862, Confederate General Earl Van Dorn led his Army of the West north from the Boston Mountains intent on crushing Union General Samuel Curtis' Army of the Southwest at Pea Ridge, then invading Missouri. His cavalry nearly captured a Union contingent under Gen-

eral Franz Sigel at Bentonville, but Sigel fought free and joined Curtis. Van Dorn's army, badly strung out along the advance route, ended up splitting, half hitting Curtis at Leetown, while the rest circled Big Mountain to attack from the Springfield to Fayetteville Road at Elkhorn Tavern on March 6. The Leetown fight ended after two Rebel

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

commanders were killed and one captured, and the Rebel attack at Elkhorn was blunted. Curtis wheeled his army around and drove Van Dorn from the field on March 7, ending any hopes of the Confederates invading Missouri.

PLACES IN THE AREA



10 Pea Ridge National Military Park - One of the best preserved Civil War battlefields in the country. Offers a seven-mile, self-guided driving tour, 30-minute film, museum and bookstore. Features hiking,

biking and horse trails on 4,300 acres. 15930 U.S. 62, 10 miles north of Rogers. 479-451-8122. Nps.gov/peri.



11 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History - Nestled in a two-acre, park-like setting, the museum offers exhibits, programs, special events and a research library on the Arkansas Ozarks. Includes seven historic buildings, a store and picnic tables. Free admission. 118 W. Johnson Ave., Springdale. 479-750-8165. Springdaleark.org/shiloh.



Pea Ridge battle reenactment

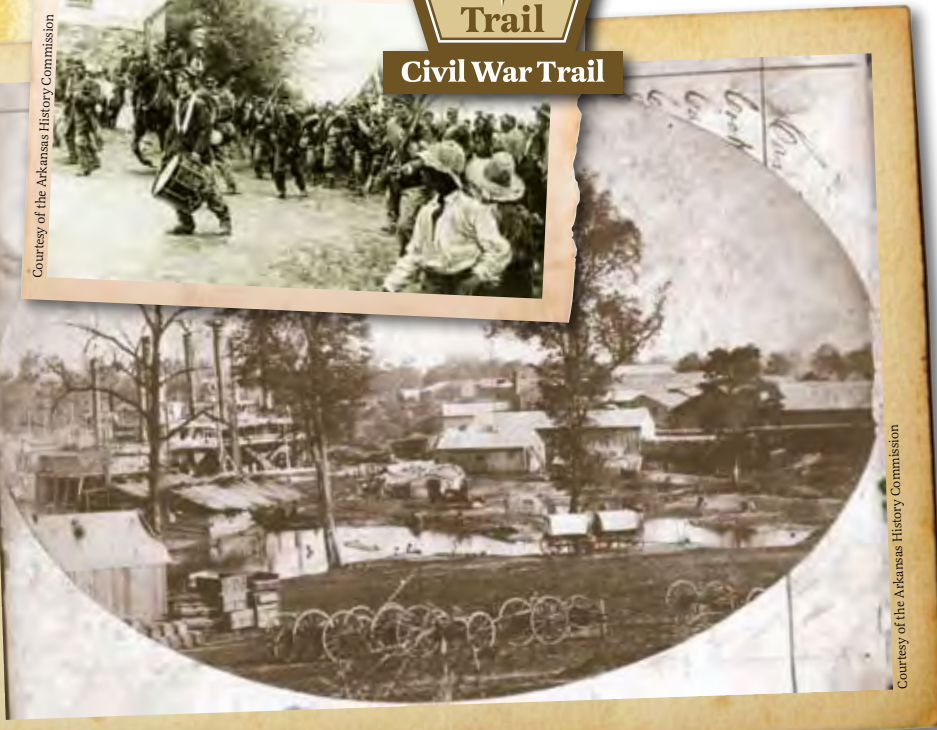


Civil War Trail

Federal troops entering Little Rock, 1863



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

DeValls Bluff, 1864

The Little Rock Campaign covers the paths Union forces took to invade and capture Arkansas's capital city. SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Following the Battle of Helena, rumors spread that Confederate General Sterling Price had planned to invade Missouri via Crowley's Ridge. Union General John Wynn Davidson crossed the St. Francis River at Chalk Bluff and headed down the ridge to stop Price. Realizing it was just

a rumor, Davidson continued south, eventually linking up with a Union column from Helena led by General Frederick Steele to capture Little Rock. Steele flanked Rebel fortifications in North Little Rock by crossing the Arkansas River near what is now the Little Rock airport and captured Little Rock on September 10, 1863.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

PLACES IN THE AREA

12 Chalk Bluff Battlefield Park - The site of several skirmishes during the Civil War. Interpretive plaques along a walking trail detail the battle. Two miles north of U.S. 62 to Ark. 341, St. Francis. 870-598-2667. Civilwarbuff.org/st_francis.html.

13 Crowley's Ridge State Park - Cabins, campgrounds, lakes, pavilions and trails. Ark. 168 southwest of Paragould. 870-573-6751. Arkansasstateparks.com.

14 Scott Plantation Settlement - Marker at Ashley's Mill indicates the place where Confederate forces camped on September 7, 1863, when Union forces, advancing from Brownsville under Major General Frederick Steele, engaged the brigade of Confederate Colonel Robert C. Newton driving his troops west toward Little Rock. Alexander Rd. off U.S. 165, Scott. 501-351-5737. Scottconnections.org.

15 Marlsgate Plantation - Restored Greek Revival plantation home. Open to groups and for special occasions. Off U.S. 165 at Bearskin Lake. 2695 Bearskin Lake Rd., Scott. 501-961-1307.



16 MacArthur Museum of Military History - Located in the historic tower of the Old Arsenal, a National Historic Landmark, the birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur in 1880. Now houses a museum of Arkansas's military history from territorial days to present. 501 E. 9th St., Little Rock. 501-376-4602. Arkmilitaryheritage.com.

17 National Cemetery - More than 22,000 veterans from the Civil War to present are laid to rest here. The land was originally the site of a Union encampment during the Civil War. 2523 Confederate Blvd., Little Rock. 501-324-6401.

18 Old State House Museum - Built in 1836, it is the oldest surviving state capitol west of the Mississippi and now serves as a museum of Arkansas history. 300 W. Markham, Little Rock. 501-324-9685. Oldstatehouse.com.



Civil War Trail

The Attack on Pine Bluff outlines approaches by Confederate forces that proved unsuccessful.

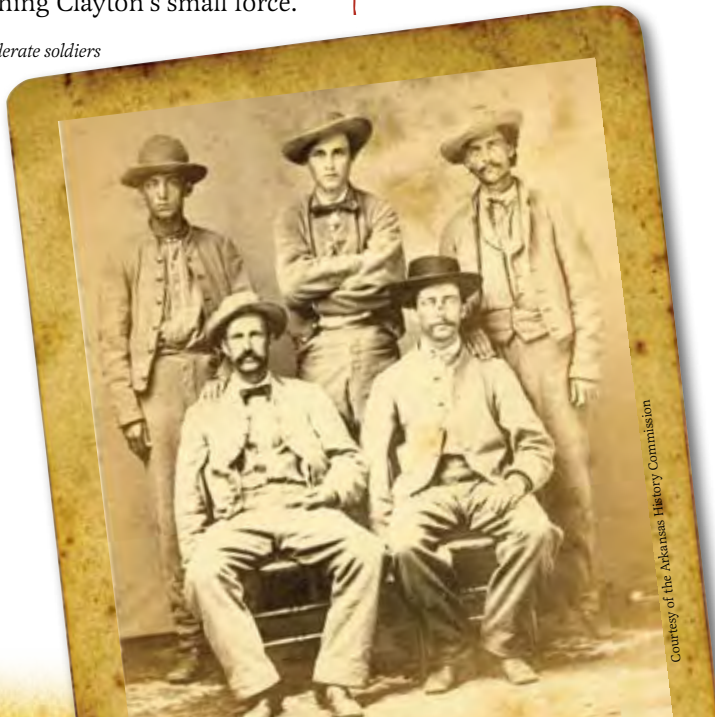
SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Following the Federal occupation of Little Rock, Union General Frederick Steele sent Colonel Powell Clayton's Fifth Kansas and First Indiana Cavalry Regiments to garrison Pine Bluff. On October 24, 1863, Confederate General John Sappington Marmaduke set out from southern Arkansas with an army intent on crushing Clayton's small force.

The next day, a patrol of Kansans encountered the Rebels as they approached Pine Bluff, spoiling Marmaduke's plans for a sneak attack. Clayton, aided by freed slaves who also fought along the Arkansas River bank, fortified the courthouse square with heavy cotton bales. After a daylong battle, the Confederates fell back with Marmaduke reporting, "The Federals fought like devils."

Confederate soldiers



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission



Courtesy of the UALR Photograph Collection/UALR Archives

General John Sappington Marmaduke

PLACES IN THE AREA



19 Arkansas Railroad Museum - Engine 819 and other rolling stock, railroad memorabilia and model trains on display. 1700 Port Rd., off U.S. 65-B, Pine Bluff. 870-535-8819. Arrailroadmuseum.com.



20 Pine Bluff/Jefferson County Historical Museum - Exhibits include Native American artifacts, Civil War relics and African-American history. 201 E. 4th St., Pine Bluff. 870-541-5402.

SOUTHWEST TRAIL



See page 2

TRAIL OF TEARS



See page 22

CIVIL WAR TRAILS



Begins on page 4

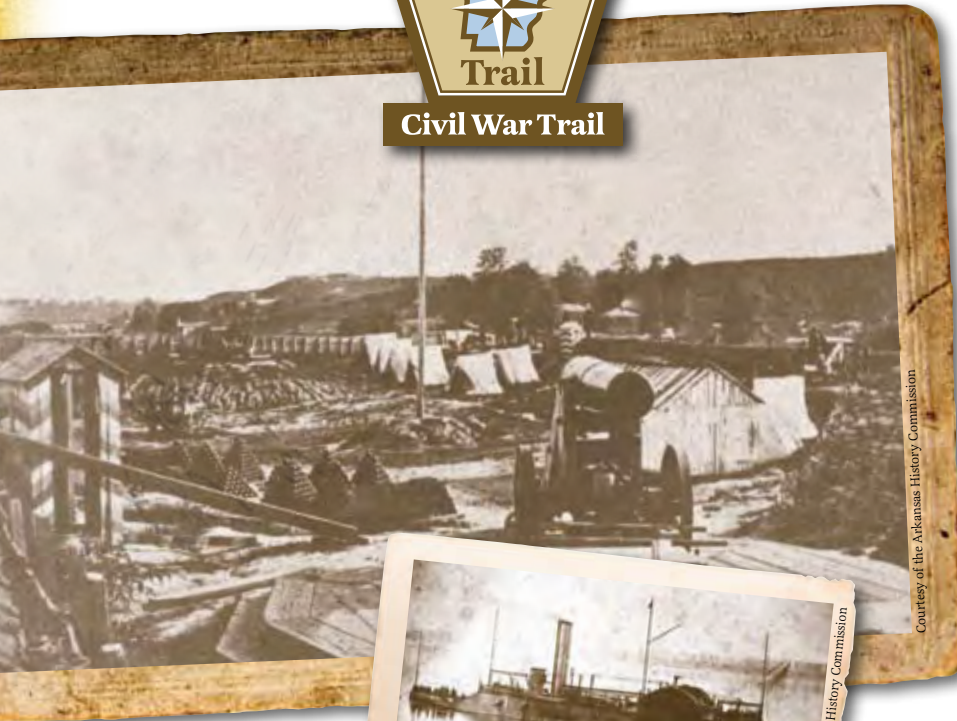
BUTTERFIELD TRAIL



See page 24



Civil War Trail



Fort Curtis at Helena



The Eastport docked at Helena

Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

The Confederate Approaches to Helena Trail showcases attempts by Confederate forces to overtake the Federal stronghold of Helena in July 1863.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

In late June 1863, more than 7,600 Confederate soldiers left their bases in Little Rock and Jacksonport to attack the Federal stronghold of Helena to relieve pressure on besieged Vicksburg, Mississippi. For days, they

trekked along bad roads and through swamps before reaching the outskirts of Helena on July 3. The Rebels attacked in the early morning hours of July 4, but the strongly entrenched Yankees defeated them soundly, inflicting 1,636 casualties.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

PLACES IN THE AREA



21 Jacksonport State Park - Features an 1872 courthouse with exhibits on local history and tours of the *Mary Woods No. 2* riverboat, the White River's last working paddlewheel boat. At press time, the *Mary Woods No. 2* was being restored and closed to the public. Please call ahead for tour information. Ark. 69 north of Newport. 870-523-2143. Arkansasstateparks.com.

22 Jacksonville Military History Museum - Explores both the battlefield and the home front with exhibits covering the Civil War era to modern conflicts. Specific displays include the Civil War Battle of Reed's Bridge and WWII-era artifacts, posters and the Mighty-Mite, the smallest jeep ever produced. 100 Veterans Cr., Jacksonville. 501-241-1943. Jaxmilitarymuseum.org.

23 Lonoke County Museum - Displays county history including a diorama of the Civil War Battle of Brownsville. 215 S.E. Front St., Lonoke. 501-676-6750.



24 Confederate Cemetery - Historic cemetery on Crowley's Ridge at the northern edge of Helena-West Helena. Burial place of Helena resident General Patrick Cleburne, known as the "Stonewall Jackson of the West." 1801 Holly St., Helena-West Helena. 870-338-7602.



25 Phillips County Museum - Houses Civil War artifacts and period paintings of the seven Civil War generals who came from Helena. 623 Pecan St., Helena-West Helena. 870-338-7790. Phillipscountymuseum.org.



Civil War Trail



Courtesy of the UALR Photograph Collection/UALR Archives

Union cavalryman

The Camden Expedition tracks Union movements during a failed Federal military campaign in April 1864. SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

The Camden Expedition was perhaps the greatest Federal military disaster of the Civil War in Arkansas. In March 1864, Union General Frederick Steele marched his men from Little Rock intent on connecting with another Federal army in Shreveport, Louisiana, then conquering the cotton-rich Red River Valley of Texas. In Arkadelphia, Steele was joined by a second Union force out of Fort Smith, then marched south. In early April, they skirmished with Rebels at Okalona before crossing the

Little Missouri River at Elkins' Ferry. After several days of skirmishing at Prairie D'Ane (near Prescott), Steele's famished troops broke off their advance and occupied Camden. Confederate troops ambushed a foraging party at Poison Spring on April 18, killing many soldiers. A week later at Marks' Mills, another Union column was attacked and defeated with heavy casualties. Steele decided to fall back to Little Rock and, following a fiercely fought battle at Jenkins' Ferry on the Saline River, made it back to the home base on April 30 with his battered and starving army.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

PLACES IN THE AREA

26 Nevada County Depot Museum - Restored 1911 railroad depot contains Civil War exhibits. U.S. 67 S., Prescott. 870-887-5821.



27 McCollum-Chidester House - Built in 1847, served as Civil War headquarters for Union General Frederick Steele during the Red River Campaign. 926 Washington St., Camden. 870-836-9243.



28 Oakland Cemetery - Final resting place of 231 Confederate soldiers. Adams Ave. and Maul Rd., Camden. 870-836-6426.

29 Visitors Center and Museum - Restored 1913 train

depot houses railroad and Civil War memorabilia. 314 Adams Rd., Camden. 870-836-6426.

30 White Oak Lake State Park - Interactive exhibits, Civil War memorabilia, campsites, hiking trails, marina, launch ramp and fishing pier. Off Ark. 387 N.W., Camden. 870-685-2748.



31 Civil War Red River Campaign State Parks - Three state parks preserve battlefields of the Union Army's failed Red River Campaign: Poison Spring (10 miles west of Camden on Ark. 76), Marks' Mills (Ark. 97 and 8, southeast of Fordyce) and Jenkins' Ferry (13 miles southeast of Sheridan on Ark. 46). 501-682-1191. Arkansasstateparks.com.

32 Grant County Museum/Heritage Village - Exhibits on the Union Army's failed Red River Campaign and the nearby Battle of Jenkins' Ferry. U.S. 270 and Ark. 46 S., Sheridan. 870-942-4496. Grantcountymuseum.com.



Civil War Trail

Price's Raid was a Confederate cavalry march from Camden, Arkansas, into Missouri and Kansas led by Major General Sterling Price in late 1864.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Confederate Major General Sterling Price led a force north from Camden on August 28, 1864, picking up additional troops at Princeton and Pocahontas before crossing the border into Missouri. The 12,000 men comprised most of the effective cavalry in Arkansas. While Price enjoyed some successes during this cam-

paign, he was decisively beaten at the Battle of Westport by Major General Samuel R. Curtis and subsequently driven back into Arkansas by Union cavalry under Major General Alfred Pleasonton. Price's expedition proved to be the final significant Southern operation west of the Mississippi River. Its failure cemented Federal control over the hotly contested border state of Missouri.



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

Gunboat on the White River

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

Union soldier band

PLACES IN THE AREA



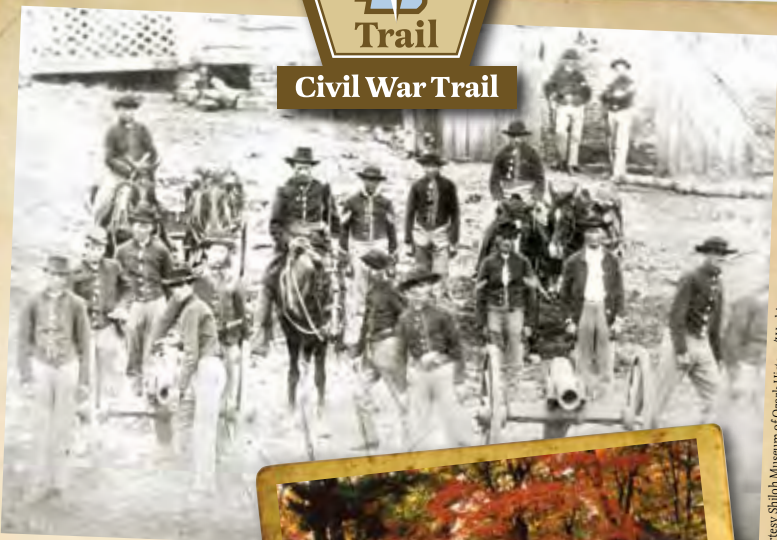
33 Davidsonville Historic State Park – One of the state's earliest outposts, Davidsonville faded away before the Civil War. Features a park with camping, lake and river fishing, trails, pavilions and playgrounds. Ark. 166 S., near Pocahontas. 870-892-4708. Arkansasstateparks.com.



34 Overlook Park – Features a Civil War Memorial Walk where six markers interpret the role Pocahontas and Randolph County played in the Civil War, including the years when Pocahontas served as the headquarters for the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. Ark. 67, downtown Pocahontas. Seerandolphcounty.com.



Civil War Trail



Courtesy Shiloh Museum of Ozark History/Washington County Historical Society Collection (P-1534)

Said to be the First Arkansas Light Artillery Battery, Fayetteville, 1864



Confederate cemetery in Fayetteville

Ozark to Battle of Fayetteville follows the march of Confederate General William Lewis Cabell and his army to the attack on Fayetteville in April 1863. SEE MAP ON PAGE 12

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

General William Lewis Cabell's Confederate cavalry command of about 900 men left Ozark on April 16, 1863, with a mission to attack the Federal command at Fayetteville. Just after sunrise on April 18, Confederate troops clashed with dismounted Union pickets east of Fayetteville. The

sound of gunfire alerted the Union troops in town, spoiling the element of surprise. The main action of the Battle of Fayetteville took place in the vicinity of what are now College Avenue and Dickson Street. Several Federal soldiers were wounded, but the attack failed to break through the Union lines, and the Rebels fell back.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

PLACES IN THE AREA

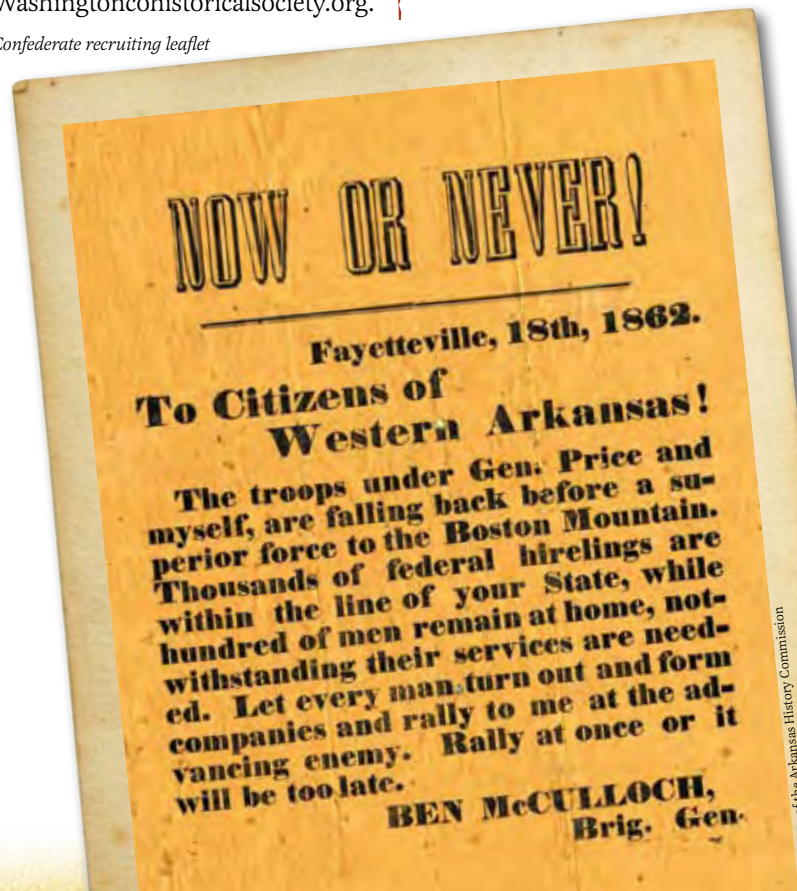


35 The Headquarters House - Both Union and Confederate troops used this 1853 home as headquarters during the Civil War. 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville. 479-521-2970. Washingtoncohistoricalsociety.org.

Confederate recruiting leaflet



36 National Cemetery - Established in 1867 as the final resting place for Union soldiers killed in the region. 700 Government Ave., Fayetteville. 479-444-5051.



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission



The Trail of Tears



Courtesy of Village Creek State Park

The Trail of Tears at Village Creek State Park

The Trail of Tears maps the paths of five tribes – Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole – across Arkansas and into Indian Territory (modern day Oklahoma) following the passage of the Federal Indian Removal Act of 1830. SEE MAP ON PAGE 13

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

The metaphoric trail is not one distinct road but a web of routes and rivers traveled in the 1830s by tribes removed from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee and relocated into Indian Territory. All of these routes passed through Arkansas.

Hundreds of members of each tribe died of hardship and disease on the long trek. No one knows how many are buried on the trail or even exactly how many survived.

The moniker “Trail of Tears” is connected to the October 1838 to March 1839 journey undertaken by the Cherokee Nation. In that tribe’s language, the trek is known as nunahi-duna-dlo-hilu-l, “the trail where they cried.”

PLACES IN THE AREA

37 Bell’s Route Segment – Part of the old Memphis to Little Rock military road. Witnessed the removal of Creek and Chickasaw Indians in the early to mid-1830s. In the late fall of 1838, John Bell led a detachment of 650 Cherokee along this route.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

Located at Village Creek State Park, Ark. 284 between Wynne and Forrest City. 870-238-9406.

38 Delta Cultural Center – Helena witnessed the forced migration of thousands of Cherokee along the “water route” to Indian Territory during the summer of 1838. Exhibits interpret the Indian removal period. Cherry and Missouri St., Helena-West Helena. 870-338-4350. Deltaculturalcenter.com.

39 North Shore Riverwalk – Located in the immediate vicinity of a large number of land and water migration routes in the 1830s and 1840s. Interpretive panels commemorate the Trail of Tears. Located on the north bank of the Arkansas River between the Main St. Bridge and I-30 Bridge, North Little Rock. 501-758-1424.

40 Lake Dardanelle State Park – Western Cherokee settled near here in the late 1700s. The Trail of Tears brought all five tribes through here by water or land. Indoor and outdoor exhibits. The lake includes the historic and modern channels of the Arkansas River, part of the water route of the Trail of Tears. 100 State Park Dr., Russellville. 479-967-5516. Arkansasstateparks.com.

41 Mount Nebo State Park – Scenic overlooks on the Arkansas River, the water route of the Trail of Tears. It also overlooks the area where the Western Cherokee settled in the late 1700s. Ark. 155 four miles west of Dardanelle. 479-229-3655. Arkansasstateparks.com.

42 Blue Spring Heritage Center – Blue Spring was a stop along the Trail of Tears. View historic film, stroll the garden paths and visit the bluff shelter on the National Register. U.S. 62 W., Eureka Springs. 479-253-9244. Bluespringheritage.com.

43 Museum of Native American History – View artifacts from more than 14,000 years ago. Exhibit rooms span five different time periods arranged in chronological order. 202 SW “O” St., Bentonville. 479-273-2456. Monah.us.

44 Fort Smith National Historic Site – Exhibits on the Trail of Tears, army at Fort Smith (1817-1871) and the federal court for the Western District of Arkansas. Includes “Hangin’ Judge” Isaac C. Parker’s courtroom, a re-creation of the 1886 gallows and the “Hell on the Border” jail. 3rd and Garland, Fort Smith. 479-783-3961. Nps.gov/fosm.



Butterfield Trail



Courtesy of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Fitzgerald Station barn at Springdale

The Butterfield Trail traverses the Butterfield Overland Mail Route established in 1858, which included lines from Missouri to Fort Smith and Memphis to Fort Smith with a side run to Little Rock.

SEE MAP ON PAGE 13

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

John Butterfield, a former stagecoach driver from New York, established the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1858. Mail coaches ran from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, California, right through Northwest Arkansas. The first

westbound Butterfield Stage stopped at Callahan's Station in present-day Rogers on September 18, 1858. The Butterfield Overland Mail Route was eclipsed by the faster Pony Express in 1860. Civil War bushwhackers and hostile Indians also contributed to the company's demise in 1861.

For complete details, please visit Arkansas.com/heritagetrails

PLACES IN THE AREA

45 Rogers Historical Museum

- Features a downtown of yesteryear exhibit on "First Street," hands-on display in "The Attic" and tour of the 1895 Hawkins House. 322 S. 2nd St., Rogers. 479-621-1154.



Potts Inn Museum at Pottsville



Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission

Butterfield Stage Route marker at Van Buren