Produced in conjunction with
The Little Rock Convention & Visitors Bureau

Base maps courtesy of Arkansas State Highway
and Transportation Department
TOURS OF LITTLE ROCK

PREFACE

I grew up on the car line in the Pulaski Heights area of Little Rock. From our house at 3415 Kavanaugh, my brother and I watched the streetcar turn around on “I” Street, if it was not scheduled to continue northwest on the gravel roadbed which began a few blocks from our house. I have seen a lot of changes in 70 years and it is difficult to see all of Little Rock without a guide. This guidebook is my offer to show you around Little Rock. The old street car line climbed 200 feet from downtown Little Rock to the Heights and in doing so, left the Delta and started up the mountains. Spring comes several days earlier in downtown Little Rock than it does in the Heights, and fall comes earlier in the Heights than it does in downtown. The Arkansas River carves a gateway between the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains to the Delta at Little Rock. The terrain drops only 200 feet from Little Rock to the Gulf of Mexico in the south and rises over 2,000 feet in the Ouachitas and Ozarks to the north and west. This varied terrain has a lot of sights and action. Little Rock is a paradise for sightseers, hikers, antiquers, historians, sports, food lovers, and all the rest.

Enjoy.

John P. Gill
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Beginning the Tour

All tours begin at the Little Rock Visitor Information Center located in downtown Little Rock at 615 East Capitol Avenue.

Directions to Visitor Information Center:

From Interstate 30: Take Exit #140 (the 6th Street exit). If West/South bound, turn right on 6th Street. If East/North bound, turn left on 6th Street. Proceed one block to the visitor parking lots at 6th and Ferry (on the left) or behind the Visitor Center (on the right).

From Interstate 630: Take Exit #1A (Center Street/Main Street) and proceed along service road three blocks to Scott Street and turn left. Cross over I-630 and proceed six blocks on Scott Street and turn right on Capitol Avenue; proceed four and one-half blocks to the Visitor Information Center; then turn right at next intersection and park in visitor parking area on 6th Street at the rear of the building. A remote parking lot is across 6th Street at the corner of Ferry Street.

All tours start from the visitor parking area on 6th Street behind the Visitor Center.
Greater Little Rock Tour

Little Rock is one of America's great cities. It is also one of its oldest. An 1832 French map of the United States reflected only 24 cities in America - one of those approximately halfway between Philadelphia and Santa Fe was Arkopolis, the former name of Little Rock.

This tour is designed primarily to see the sites of this great place by driving, however, for a closer look at our city, walking tours produced by the Quapaw Quarter Association are available at the Little Rock Visitor Information Center.

The point of beginning: The Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1] is housed in Curran Hall, reportedly the oldest brick residence in Little Rock, circa 1846. Its award winning Marjem Ward Jackson Historic Arkansas Gardens contain a wide variety of antebellum horticulture. Exit the parking lot and turn right on 6th Street (turn left from the remote parking lot) and proceed on 6th Street. After the first intersection on the left stands the antebellum Fowler House [2] with its original
separate two-story kitchen at the rear. Turn right at next intersection on Rock Street and proceed one block to Capitol Avenue and turn right. On the right, in the middle of the block, is another antebellum home, Trapnall Hall [3]. Turn left in front of Trapnall Hall on Commerce Street, and proceed three blocks to 2nd Street. Turn left and proceed one block to Rock Street. Straight ahead is the Central Arkansas Library System, Main Library, known locally as Little Rock Public Library [4], with the names of great writers cut in stone in the parapet along the top of the building. This is the largest municipal building in Arkansas and symbolizes the fact that almost one-third of Little Rock’s citizens have public library cards. Turn right immediately in front of library on Rock Street and proceed two blocks (in the second block Rock becomes Ottenheimer Plaza); proceed through Riverfront parking ticket booth at the north end of Ottenheimer Plaza (there is no charge for visiting the little rock). Drive straight ahead to the left to the railroad bridge; the little rock [5] vista is to your right.

The little rock on the Arkansas River, is the first rock outcropping when traveling from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers. The rock formation was used to support the south pier of a railroad bridge known as the Junction Bridge [54], constructed in 1884 to give Little Rock merchants and travelers access to the railroads terminating north of the river. The lift span is locked in place and elevators on both ends of the span provide access for pedestrians and bicycles. The bridge is one of many places providing access to the 17 mile Arkansas River Trail forming a loop along the north and south side of the river between downtown and the Big Dam Bridge. The little rock marks
the beginning point of the western boundary line of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians from whom Arkansas was named. The line is marked by vertical native stones and the sculpture “Native Knowledge.” The little rock is also the mid-point of the Riverfront Park containing over 60 sculptures, a pleasure boat wharf, three-tiered fountain at the river, belvedere, and amphitheater for riverside entertainment. A trail along the river leads to the Clinton Library. The red brick outdoor pavilion at the left of the Junction Bridge has a history of Arkansas exhibit. Next to the belvedere, a Civil War marker overlooking the river reflects the capture of Little Rock by Union forces. Nearby are the children’s splash fountain, rock climbing, and playground, known as Peabody Park, and a one-of-a-kind fitness trail known as the Medical Mile, part of the Arkansas River Trail.

Leave the parking lot, return to Ottenheimer Plaza, and turn left onto President Clinton Avenue. The River Market [7] is on the left, and the Arkansas Studies Institute is on the right. The River
Market provides fresh Arkansas produce, meats and flowers, in addition to many food and coffee vendors. The Arkansas Studies Institute contains more than ten million manuscript items including papers of six Arkansas governors.

Proceed on President Clinton Avenue four blocks passing a children’s destination, the Museum of Discovery [8] and the Witt Stephens, Jr. Central Arkansas Nature Center [8], on the left, to the William Jefferson Clinton Presidential Center and Park [9]. Children and families explore hands on, interactive exhibits of science and art and many other subjects at the Museum of Discovery. Next door the 9,000 gallon aquarium showcasing native Arkansas fish, and thousands of items in the antique fishing lure display attract visitors to the Nature Center. Replicas of the oval office and cabinet room, as well as the original presidential limousine, in addition to many exhibits focusing on life in the White House, provide visitors to the Clinton Library with a day-by-day account of Bill Clinton’s presidency in an avant-garde building reflecting his bridge to the 21st Century. Adjacent to the building entrance is the Clinton Presidential Park Bridge, a pedestrian and bicycle river crossing built originally by the Rock Island Railroad. Another feature of the
Presidential Park is a boardwalk through the *Bill E. Clark Wetlands* along the Arkansas River.

Turn right in front of the Library into the parking lot, and note the *Choctaw Station* [10] built in 1899 by the predecessor of the Rock Island Railroad. Now the building houses the *University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service*. Exit the parking lot to the south (away from the river) and turn left on 3rd Street. Proceed on 3rd Street to World Avenue to the world headquarters of *Heifer International* [11] that works to end hunger with programs in more than 45 nations. Retrace your route along World Avenue to 3rd Street and turn left. Pass under the Interstate 30 bridge, and proceed 4 blocks to the *Territorial Restoration* [12] of the *Historic Arkansas Museum* on the right. The Territorial Restoration contains original Little Rock buildings, one of which is the Hender-lighter Tavern reportedly used as the territorial capitol of Arkansas. Also located on the grounds is the printing press in the building which first published the *Arkansas Gazette* after it was moved from Arkansas Post (located at the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers); now known as the *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, it is the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi.

Proceed west on 3rd Street, turning right at next intersection which is Scott Street. Proceed one block to 2nd Street and turn left. Proceed west on 2nd Street three and one half blocks to the *Old Federal Building* [13] on the right. It is now revived as the Federal Bankruptcy Court, and its manually operated "cage" elevator is the oldest in Arkansas still operable. Continue across Spring Street to the *Pulaski County Courthouse* [14] on the right. The Pulaski County Courthouse consists of two handsomely restored buildings. The 1887 structure, facing 2nd Street, with its clock tower has
original tile floors and two impressive iron staircases. On Markham Street the 1912 building has a covered rotunda, with a stained glass dome, and houses a magnificent selection of statuary which can best be seen close up from the second floor.

Continue one block to Broadway and turn right. Proceed on Broadway driving along the courthouse rose garden on the right, one block to Markham. On the northwest corner is **Little Rock City Hall** [15] constructed in 1908; it has a mural of Little Rock’s steamboat landing in the 1900’s. The adjoining Old Central Fire Station to the west has been remodeled for city offices.

Turn right onto Markham. The impressive columned building across the street on the northeast corner is **Robinson Center** [16] named for Senator Joe T. Robinson who was Al Smith’s running mate for Vice President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1928.

On the left in the next block is the **Old State**
House [17], described as one of the most beautiful antebellum buildings in the South, and now a museum of Arkansas history. Of particular interest are the circular wooden stairways erected without any supporting columns. The front portico is probably best known as the place where Arkansawyer Bill Clinton accepted his election as President of the United States on November 3, 1992, and re-election on November 5, 1996. The building has a long and fascinating history as Arkansas' first state capitol. It was the site of the most unique war in American history, occurring after the Civil War in which Republican Reconstructionists arrested the elected governor, Baxter, and removed him from his office in the building and installed Brooks. A war ensued in which Brooks and Baxter, with large armies, were held at bay by the United States Calvary. Before the war ended with the removal of Brooks and reinstatement of Baxter, 200 men died in the con-
flict. After the new state capitol was constructed, the Old State House was used for several state purposes, including the University of Arkansas School of Medicine where America's incunabula research for the transplant of human organs took place in the 1930s.

Across Markham Street from the Old State House stands a blue glass skyscraper, the Stephens Building [18], which houses the largest investment banking firm in the United States not located on Wall Street. Through the ground floor windows at Markham and Center, the traders can be observed operating via color screen computers.

Next door to the Old State House is the Little Rock Marriott Hotel [19] which has breathtaking views of the Arkansas River and the gateway to the
Ouachitas and Ozarks from its exterior glass elevators. Adjoining the Hotel is the Statehouse Convention Center, one of several facilities which hosts Little Rock's 2.5 million visitors each year. Turn right on Louisiana Street in front of the Marriott Hotel. At the corner on the left stands the 1873 Capital Hotel [21], restored to its original elegance; it contains a stained glass atrium and the largest passenger elevator in Arkansas - so big it has seats. President Grant slept here shortly after the Civil War, and the hotel served as the headquarters for the Brooks faction of the Brooks-Baxter War.

Proceed south on Louisiana four blocks to Capitol Avenue. In the plaza of the building across the street on your left is the Henry Moore sculpture, Standing Figure: Knife Edge [22]. Turn right on Capitol Avenue, and drive west along Capitol toward the State Capitol through Little Rock's financial district. At the third intersection (Broadway) on the left is the 40 floor Metropolitan National Bank Building [23], the tallest building between Dallas and St. Louis. Look closely near upper floors for one of the peregrine falcons which nest on top of the building. Three blocks before reaching the Capitol, turn right on Cross Street, proceed four blocks, and turn left on Markham and proceed two
blocks through the gateway into the brick paved drive of the Union Station [24]. This former Missouri Pacific Railroad Station is the largest railroad station in the United States built for a single railroad. It now houses the Amtrak station in the rear lower level.

Exiting the Station, turn right on Victory Street and proceed two blocks and turn right on 3rd Street. Proceed approximately 0.8 mile past the State Capitol. (3rd Street curves after crossing the railroad viaduct and becomes Markham Street.) At the first intersection past the pedestrian overpass, (Woolly Drive) turn right to Arkansas School for the Blind. Bear right at next intersection, then left, and stop at first stop sign. On left is the Garden of Exploration [25] of the Arkansas Herb Society, a fragrance garden for the blind. Continue on drive being very careful of blind students. The
Confederate Soldier’s Home [26] is on the right at the exit gate. Proceed ahead two blocks on Little Street to dead end intersection with Kavanaugh Boulevard and turn right.

Follow Kavanaugh four blocks and turn right on Martin Street. Proceed one block to top of the hill to the gates of the Ozark Point Water Treatment Plant of the municipal water works. A one-half mile footpath through the gates to Knoop Park, is wheelchair accessible, and ends at an overlook [27] with a spectacular view of Little Rock. Turn left on Hill Road and continue one block to Midland Street. Turn right and the second house on the left at 816 Midland, a private residence, was the home of Bill and Hillary Clinton [28] during the period between his first two terms as Governor of Arkansas. Turn left at the next intersection (H Street) and proceed one long block. Turn left at next intersection (North Oak Street), proceed one block and turn left again on Hill Road. The gates on the left in the middle of the block at Ridgeway are the entrance to the home, a private residence, of the late Lt. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller [29], the son of Arkansas’ 37th governor. Continue ahead for one more block to stop sign on North Martin Street (at the gates to the municipal water works), turn right and proceed one block to Kavanaugh and turn left and proceed
six blocks to the intersection of Markham Street.

Continue through traffic light on Markham for one mile to State Capitol. After crossing railroad viaduct, turn right immediately before reaching the first traffic light onto State Capitol [30] grounds. (NOTE: The traffic light is at one-way drive exiting the Capitol grounds and right turn must occur before reaching traffic light.)

On the left is the remarkable sculpture, entitled “Testaments,” of the Little Rock Nine who integrated Central High. Note sculptor John Deering’s attention to detail in the student’s glasses.

Bear left at the next intersection and turn right immediately in front of the capitol to visitor parking. The State Capitol with its gold dome and 4-inch thick brass doors contains many displays about Arkansas. A walk up the marble stairs to the House or Senate Chambers is like ascending stairs in an ancient Greek temple. An enormous two-ton brass chandelier hangs from the rotunda ceiling twelve stories above the first floor. Among many monuments on the capitol grounds are the memorial to Confederate Women on the northwest corner at 6th and Woodlane, and the Vietnam War Memorial at 7th and Woodlane. The Arkansas History Commission located at One Capitol Mall behind the State Capitol is the official state archives containing a large collection of Arkansas Confederate currency, the State’s original constitution, and an enormous geological research facility, in addition to many documents and paintings relating to Arkansas History.

Exiting the capitol, drive through the tunnel straight to the end of the capitol grounds at 7th Street, past the Justice Building [31] on the right which houses the Arkansas appellate courts. A mural around the exterior wall of the court room reflects the history of law from Babylonian times. Turn right on 7th Street, proceed four blocks and turn left at the second traffic light on Battery Street, then cross over Interstate 630 to Arkansas Children’s Hospital [32]. The Hospital has a helicopter landing pad on top of the building from which several helicopters operate routinely to trans-
port patients. Turn left immediately past hospital on 10th Street; on right in the next block is Ronald McDonald House [33] for families of Children's Hospital patients. Ronald is sitting on a bench next to a tree.

Turn right at end of block on Marshall Street and proceed four blocks to Daisy Gaston Bates Boulevard (formerly 14th Street) and turn right. Proceed five blocks and turn left on Park Street for Central High School National Historic Site and Visitors Center. Across Park Street, Little Rock Central High School [34], when built, was the largest high school in the United States and in a recent ten year period, graduated more National Merit and National Achievement finalists than any school in Arkansas. It is one of the best high schools in America, having the oldest Cum Laude Society charter West of the Mississippi River. The school received national notoriety in 1957 when Governor Faubus attempted to block integration efforts of the Little Rock School Board. The crisis lacked the violence of other integration crises in the United States, yet it received the most publicity.

Proceed on Park Street to first intersection and turn left on 16th Street. Proceed two blocks to Summit Street and turn left. In the second block on the right at 1419 Summit, a private residence, is the former home of Rodney Slater, Secretary of Transportation in President Clinton's cabinet. Turn right at next intersection (Daisy Gaston Bates Boulevard) and proceed nine blocks, and turn left on Chester Street. On the right is Philander Smith College [35], founded in 1877 to educate former slaves; it is a private, historically black, four-year liberal arts college related to the United Methodist Church. Proceed past the College and turn right on
the Interstate 630 access road. Proceed one block and turn left on State Street and cross I-630. At the first intersection (9th Street) is the Arkansas Flag and Banner Company located in Taborian Hall [36] constructed in 1916 by a black fraternal insurance organization – the Knight and Daughters of Tabor. The third floor round windows frame the Dreamland Ballroom where Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Ella Fitzgerald, Lena Horne, Redd Foxx, Al Hibbler, Louis Jordan, and many others entertained in the glory days of Little Rock’s “Little Harlem” along west 9th Street. Turn right on 9th Street and proceed one block to Gaines Street and turn left. Proceed two blocks to 7th Street. On the right is First Missionary Baptist Church [37], organized in 1845 by slaves, and is the oldest black church west of the Mississippi River. Construction began on the present building in 1882. Turn right on 7th Street and proceed two blocks to Broadway. Turn right on Broadway. At the second intersection on the right is the Mosaic Templars of America building [38], the former national headquarters of one of the nation’s largest black fraternal organizations, constructed in 1911. Proceed on Broadway across Interstate 630. On the right, past the access road, is Mount Holly Cemetery [39]. Turn right through gates. Mount Holly Cemetery, established in 1843 and sometimes called the "Westminster Abbey of Arkansas" is the final resting place of hundreds of prominent Arkansawyers. This Victorian Cemetery, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is one of the few cemeteries where one can still be buried in an unfinished pine box. The cemetery encompasses four tree-shaded blocks and boasts a fanciful Victorian bellhouse, which sits in the middle of what at one time was the high ground of Little Rock. Its monuments include the stunning fire captain statute, the little Basham sisters sculpture, and several clas-
Classical Greek and Roman mausoleums. Within Mount Holly's grounds lies Arkansas history, including: Quatie Ross, wife of a Cherokee chief, who died in Little Rock while heading west on the Trail of Tears; David O. Dodd, the boy hero of the Confederacy; John Heiskell, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, the first newspaper in history to win two Pulitzer prizes in the same year; Edward Washburn, who painted the “Arkansas Traveler”; Augustus Garland, Attorney General of the United States.

Exit the cemetery and turn right on Broadway to enter the Governor's Mansion Historic District. In the next block on the right is the Jones cottage [40] built at the end of the Civil War with its distinctive arched lattice porch. Proceed three blocks on Broadway and turn left on 17th Street, and proceed two blocks, and turn right to the Governor's Mansion [41] at the end of the next block. A bust of President Clinton, who lived in the Mansion when elected President of the United States, is located to the right of the gates. Turn right on 18th Street in front of the Mansion and turn left at end of Mansion grounds on Spring Street. Proceed four blocks and turn left on 22nd Street. Proceed on 22nd Street for two blocks (veering left at end of first block) to the Hornibrook House [42]. Proceed one block and turn left on Main Street. Proceed on Main seven blocks past the ESSE Purse Museum at 1510 South Main and The Bernice Garden at 1401 South Main on the right at the intersection of Daisy Gaston Bates Boulevard. Turn right at the Garden and proceed one block to Scott Street. On the right at 1404 Scott
is the **Garland-Mitchell House**, a fine example of rare steamboat gothic architecture. The original owner, Augustus Garland, served in the Confederate Congress and thereafter as Attorney General of the United States in President Grover Cleveland’s cabinet, the only Confederate to serve in a U.S. President’s cabinet.

Turn left on Scott Street. The **Villa Marre** \([43]\), on the corner is featured in the opening credits of the TV show, Designing Women. Proceed on Scott Street across I-630 and turn right on 10th Street. Continue east on 10th Street for three blocks to the Arts Center parking lot. The **Arkansas Arts Center** \([44]\) has a world renowned collection of drawings and works on paper among the 10,000 works in its permanent collection, and houses the Children’s Theater and sculpture courts.

Leaving the Arts Center turn right, and proceed on Commerce Street one block to 9th Street. A stone marker on the right locates the 1815 Quapaw boundary line, once the western boundary of the Quapaw Indian Reservation. The line crosses at the entrance to MacArthur Park. Turn right on 9th Street, and immediately turn right again through the circular drive in front of the **Arsenal** \([45]\). General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur was born here while his father was stationed at the Arsenal. The Arsenal is the only remaining building of the pre-Civil War Little Rock Arsenal. The Civil War began in Little Rock when the Arsenal was surrendered to Confederate Forces. The present structure is now the **MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History**. The Arkansas Veterans Korean War Memorial is East of the Arsenal.

Continue through the drive to 9th Street, and cross 9th Street, onto Ferry Street. Proceed two blocks to 7th Street and turn left. **Kramer School**
[46], circa 1885, an artist’s residence, is on the left. In the next block, the antebellum Pike-Fletcher-Terry House [47] on the left. Proceed one more block and turn left on Cumberland. Proceed one block and turn right on 8th Street. At the first intersection on the right stands the Albert Pike Masonic Temple [48], and across the street is the Albert Pike Residence Hotel. Both are named for the Little Rock native who was the founder of free masonry in America and the only Confederate General whose statue is in Washington D.C. (He led a regiment of Cherokee Indians in the Civil War).

Continue on 8th Street past the Masonic Temple, three blocks to Center Street and turn right. On the right is First United Methodist Church [49] reflecting its 133 stained glass windows; the sanctuary and tower ones were created by Tiffany’s of New York. Hillary Clinton was a member of the Church when Chelsea Clinton was baptized there in 1980. Proceed one block on Center Street and turn right on 7th Street. At the next intersection on the left is the Cathedral of St. Andrew [50] dating from 1878. Its massive bell was part of the Little Rock fire alarm system until 1944. One-quarter ton bronze doors depicting bas reliefs of the 12 apostles crafted in Italy, and a marble statue of St. Andrew greet visitors. Proceed past the Cathedral two blocks and turn left on Scott Street. In the second block on the right at the intersection of Capitol Avenue, is Christ Episcopal Church [51], where General MacArthur was baptized. In the church is a 1942 telegram from
General MacArthur to his Church asking for “divine guidance… in the great struggle that looms ahead.” In the next block on the right is the **Woman’s City Club** building [52], now the headquarters of the Junior League of Little Rock. Across Scott, on the left is the old YWCA Building which now houses the **Rose Law Firm** [53] in which Hillary Clinton was a partner prior to becoming First Lady of the United States. The swimming pool is still in use.

Proceed on Scott Street and veer onto Main Street Bridge to cross the Arkansas River. Notice the **H. U. Lee International Gate & Garden** [20] on the left adjacent to the Statehouse Convention Center commemorating the World Championship Taekwondo Tournament held in Little Rock each year. The Korean structure commemorates the American Taekwondo Association’s Eternal Grand Master Lee who called Little Rock home. Crossing the bridge provides a view of six of Little Rock’s eight Arkansas River bridges. Note the bridge tender’s house on the bridge on the right. Straight ahead is the vibrant Argenta Historic District, North Little Rock’s original name from silver mining in the area. The River Rail Electric Streetcar also crosses the bridge to connect Argenta and the River Market.

Turn right at end of bridge on Washington Street and proceed three blocks to Olive Street. On the left is Verizon Arena which houses the **Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame Museum** [68]. The Museum features several Arkansas Olympic Gold Medalist athletes, and NASCAR legend, Mark Martin’s first race car. Turn right on Olive and proceed one block and cross Riverfront Drive to the entrance in the flood wall and then turn left to the **Arkansas Inland Maritime Museum** [55]. The Museum features the submarine U.S.S. *Razorback*, that entered Tokyo Bay for the surrender of Japan at the end of World War II, and in 2014 the tug U.S.S. *Hoga*, the last remaining vessel afloat that saw action during the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 that brought the United States into World War II. It saved three ships and fought the fires on the U.S.S. *Arizona*. The Mark Twain, an authentic split paddlewheel riverboat, docked next to the museum, cruises the river. The Arkansas Boathouse Club with its rowing skulls stacked outside is downriver from the submarine at 50 Riverfront Drive. Retrace your steps to Riverfront Drive and turn left.

Proceed on Riverfront Drive and turn right at the fourth intersection (Willow Street). Park for short walk across Riverfront Drive through opening in levee to the **Trail of Tears Memorial** [56] and view of Little Rock skyline. The Trail of Tears Memorial,
situated among giant cottonwood trees lining the Arkansas River, reflects on the removal of several Indian nations from their Eastern homelands through Arkansas to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. The Memorial fronts on the North Shore Millennium Trail along 7 miles of the Arkansas River to Murray Lock and Dam. The Old State House is immediately to your front across river. Exit park and proceed on Willow Street two blocks to stop sign at Broadway and turn left. In the next block on the left is Dickey Stephens Park [6], the home of the Arkansas Traveler’s Baseball team chartered in 1901 and Traveler’s Baseball Museum.

Continue west on Broadway (Arkansas Highway 365) approximately five blocks to the junction of Arkansas Highway 100 and turn right. Then turn right at first traffic light at Union Pacific shops. Engine Number 6938 [57] on left is the largest diesel electric locomotive ever built for an American railroad. The adjoining Jenks shops is the largest locomotive repair facility in the Union Pacific system and repairs locomotives from many railroads in the United States.

Exiting shops turn right on Pike Avenue, proceed to second traffic light. Turn left on 18th Street and continue west toward mountain for eight blocks to stop sign at Crutcher Street. Veer to the right on Fort Roots Drive and follow the signs to Veteran’s Administration Hospital at top of hill which is Big Rock Mountain. With leaves off, there are several vistas of Little Rock and North Little Rock near top of hill. Enter Fort Logan H. Roots [58] constructed in 1896. Fort Roots sits atop the big rock and has an old west military garrison parade field surrounded by vintage buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. It is currently a veteran’s hospital and rehabilitation center. After passing entry gate the first building on left (Building 8) is the 1896 Quartermaster Stables. Turn left at first intersection immediately past Building 8 on East Drive. Proceed past VA Law Enforcement Training Center and drive along top of mountain for expansive views of city and river. Turn left at yield sign on Main Circle Drive and continue straight ahead (west) and drive around the parade ground. At Building 34 you will complete a full circle and turn left on Hill Road. Proceed to second intersection and turn left on First Street following hospital arrows. Proceed past hospital (Towbin Healthcare Center) approximately 0.2 mile to exit which is Pershing Boulevard.

Turn left on West Scenic Drive at Pulaski Technical College gates. Proceed 0.2 mile past college and turn left at second intersection (Marge
Gardner lane) into Emerald Park. A short walk from the parking lot leads to an unusual view of the river and modern man’s hieroglyphics. This is the top of an abandoned Big Rock quarry and far below stone letters spell out love and other messages. After heavy rains, the red bluffs come alive with water falls. Turn right on exiting park and retrace steps past college to Pershing Boulevard. Turn left on Pershing and continue 1.1 mile to bottom of hill, and turn left at second traffic light onto MacArthur Drive (Arkansas Highway 365). Follow signs to Interstate 40 west.

Proceed west on I-40 and take first exit (#150, Burns Park). Turn left on Boyer Drive and then right at next intersection which is Military Drive. Turn left at second intersection (0.1 mile) on Funland Drive, and proceed through part of Burns Park [59], the second largest municipal park in the United States (1,575 acres). The Park has recreation activities for every one: 27 tennis courts, 17 soccer fields, rugby field, softball and baseball complexes, 18-hole championship and 18-hole tournament golf courses, two 18-hole disk golf courses, amusement park, hiking, ATV and equestrian trails, and a pre-civil war cabin. Follow Funland 0.8 mile past caboose, water slide and bocce courts and turn left on Joe K. Poch Drive, then proceed 0.8 mile through pine forest, to the only vehicle Covered Bridge [60] in Arkansas. Retrace steps and continue straight on Joe K. Poch Drive at Funland intersection to Military Drive and turn left. Proceed on Military Drive 0.4 mile, crossing railroad to traffic light at MacArthur Drive. Continue across MacArthur Drive on Military Drive for 0.7 mile to Camp Robinson [61]. Be prepared to show vehicle registration and approved insurance at sentry gate. Continue to top of hill and turn right on South Dakota Avenue and immediately turn left to static display of aircraft, tanks, and artillery from several wars and the ship’s bell of the U.S.S. Arkansas, the only battleship to participate in the landing of Normandy and the invasion of Okinawa; it was sunk at the world’s first hydrogen bomb test. Continue past the display on South Dakota (which becomes 6th Street) for three blocks to a 4-way stop sign. On the left is the Arkansas National Guard Museum located in Lloyd England Hall listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Museum has a tank and armor static display on the west side of the building, and traces the state’s militia roots from 1804 through its World War I and World War II training missions as one of the largest facilities of its kind in the United States.
States, to its current National Guard mission. Today Camp Robinson is the West Point of the National Guard units. Continue one block past the stop sign, and turn right on North Dakota Avenue. Proceed one block to the giant Minuteman Statue in front of America’s Professional Development Center of the National Guard. Turn around in front of building and retrace route to sentry gate and Military Drive back to I-40; follow signs to I-40 east and turn left onto I-40.

Take fourth exit (#154, Lakewood) and turn right (north) on North Hills Boulevard. Cross I-40 and follow North Hills Boulevard into Lakewood Community, then turn left at fourth intersection on Fairway Avenue. Proceed 0.6 mile (approximately ten blocks) and immediately past lake (on right) turn left on Lakeshore Drive. Down hill on left is the Old Mill [62], which was featured in the opening scenes of “Gone With The Wind” and has fascinating concrete sculpture of logs and other ornaments. Return to Fairway Avenue, turn right and proceed on Fairway to North Hills Boulevard.

**NOTE:** For shopping at 5 malls, cross North Hills and continue on Fairway to traffic light and turn right on McCain Blvd; then proceed east to junction with US Highway 67 and 167, turn right and follow signs to I-40 West to Little Rock.

Turn right on North Hills Blvd. and proceed 1.1 miles to junction with I-40. Turn right and proceed west. Immediately move into lefthand lane and exit left on Interstate 30 to Little Rock. Take second exit after crossing Arkansas River (Exit #140, 6th Street), and turn right and proceed one block to the Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1].
Use this legend to navigate the sections of
Tour #1
The Greater Little Rock Tour Maps
on the following pages
Section C
NW-North Little Rock
II. River Mountain Tour

Upon exiting Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1] parking lot, turn right on 6th Street (turn left from the remote parking lot) and proceed to third intersection and turn right on Cumberland Street. In the fourth block on the right is the Icarus and Daedalus Fountain in the courtyard of the Little Rock Public Library [4]. Proceed one more block and veer to the left on LaHarpe Boulevard (also known as Arkansas Highway 10). Proceed west to the fifth traffic light at Cedar Hill Road. Turn right and proceed three blocks across overpass to traffic light at Riverfront Drive. Turn left on Riverfront Drive. At third intersection on the right is a futuristic farm-like building that is the world headquarters of Winrock International [65], an international charity engaged in agricultural development and natural resources management in more than 35 countries. Proceed on Riverfront Drive for 3.6 miles to the Big Dam Bridge traversing Murray Lock and Dam [66] on the Arkansas River. Bear
right at the traffic circle where Riverfront Drive becomes two-lane; the Rebsamen Park Golf Course, and Murray Park on the Arkansas River will be on the right. The park has many picnic pavilions, hiking and bike trails and boat ramps. The Little Rock and Western Railroad tracks on the hillside on the left across from Murray Park were once those of the famed Rock Island Rockets. The 4,226 foot Big Dam Bridge is the longest bridge in America built specifically for pedestrians and bicyclists. It is at the western end of the Arkansas River Trail connecting with downtown Little Rock and North Little Rock at the Junction Bridge. Operation of the lock which is 600 feet long and accommodates eight barges can be observed from a visitor platform. River traffic is raised (or lowered) 18 feet in the lock. Two of Little Rock’s most prominent landmarks can also be seen from the bridge. Upriver, is Pinnacle Mountain, a conical shaped, “volcano looking” mountain surrounded by its “little sisters”. To the right (downriver) stands Big Rock Mountain with part of its red bluff clearly visible. Big Rock was discovered in 1722 by Bernard de la Harpe, and is the distinguishing landmark that gave Little Rock its name. The Arkansas River Trail extension west of the Big Dam Bridge leads to the Two Rivers Park Bridge that crosses the Little Maumelle River where it empties into the Arkansas River. The bridge connects 17 miles of trails in Two Rivers Park along both rivers and at night has spectacular multi-color lighting. The bridge also has access from River Mountain Drive, the first intersection on Cantrell Road west of I-430.

Exit the lock and dam area and retrace steps to Cantrell Road following Riverfront Drive to first traffic light. Turn right on Cedar Hill Road and cross railroad overpass to next traffic light and turn right on Cantrell Road. Follow Cantrell Road, which is also designated Arkansas Highway 10, for 11.8 miles to the intersection of Arkansas Highway 300 and turn right to Pinnacle Mountain State Park [67]. The west mountain summit trailhead, one of several mountain trails in the park, is on the right at 1.9 miles. The one-hour climb to the mountain top provides an unparalleled view of the Arkansas River Valley and Little Rock. Continue on Highway 300 for 0.9 mile past trailhead to Pinnacle Valley Road and turn right and follow signs for 1.6 miles to the Visitor Center. On exiting the Visitor Center, turn left on
Pinnacle Valley Road, then turn left on Highway 300, and retrace your steps to Highway 10. If you don’t take option below, turn left on Highway 10 for 0.3 mile and turn right on Chenal Parkway.

**Option to visit Lake Maumelle:** Turn right, and proceed 5.5 miles, and turn right into marina with hundreds of sailboats on Lake Maumelle \[68\]. Retrace your steps to Highway 300, and continue on Highway 10 for 0.3 mile and turn right on Chenal Parkway.

Follow Chenal Parkway 8.4 miles to the intersection of Shackleford Road where Chenal Parkway becomes Interstate 630. Continue east on I-630 for 3.3 miles and take exit #4 (Fair Park Blvd). Turn left and cross over I-630 to first intersection and turn right on Zoo Drive following signs to Little Rock Zoo \[69\]. The Zoo entrance is approximately one block on the right. The nation’s only **over-the-jumps carousel** is adjacent to the entrance. The Zoo has had special breeding success with over a dozen species including Giant Anteater, Cotton-Eared Marmoset and Wart Hog. Across from Zoo entrance is **Bicentennial Freedom-Liberty Carrillon** \[70\]. Proceed on Zoo Drive to dead end intersection with Monroe Street. On left notice marker for **Toy Hill** \[72\], the collection point for the annual Christmas Toys for Tots program of the Marine Corps Reserve. Turn right on Monroe. The “very cool” **Hillary Rodham Clinton Children’s Library and Learning Center** and gardens \[71\] are located at 4800 West 10th Street down the hill, and immediately across I-630 on the left. Retrace steps and proceed on Monroe past Toy Hill. Next on left is one of Little Rock’s most popular places, the **War Memorial Fitness Center** \[73\], and downhill on left is **War Memorial Stadium** \[74\], the Central Arkansas home of the Arkansas Razorbacks. Proceed to first stop sign which is Markham Street. On right is **Arkansas Department of Health** where Dr.
Joycelyn Elders was Director before becoming the first black female Surgeon General of the United States.

Turn right on Markham and proceed to first traffic light and turn right on Hooper Street to enter one of Little Rock’s many medical complexes. On the left is the University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus and medical center, which is a “world class” facility with a long history of research including America’s inculabula research of organ transplants. On the right is the Arkansas State Hospital. Proceed to first intersection past Medical Center and turn left on Shuffield Drive. Ahead on left is the Veteran’s Administration Hospital with its large round blue circles and squares, which commands various responses to the architecture. Turn left on Shuffield Drive and pass under pedestrian bridge suspended high above street, and proceed to first stop sign. Straight ahead in a building suggesting the human spine is the Jackson T. Stephens Spine and Neurosciences Institute. On the left is the Jones Eye Institute. Turn left on Jack Stephens Drive, and proceed one block. On the left is Walker Cancer Research Center, and Bio Medical Research Center is straight ahead at end of walkway. Turn right on Capitol Avenue and proceed one block to Cedar Street and turn right on Cedar then proceed three blocks to series of traffic lights and follow signs to Interstate 630 East to downtown. I-630 is also named Wilbur D. Mills Expressway in recognition of the long tenure of Congressman Mills as Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress. Continue east on I-630 and take the fifth exit (Exit #1A Center Street/Main Street). After exiting, stay on access road for three blocks to Scott Street and turn left. Cross over I-630 and follow Scott Street six blocks to Capitol Avenue and turn right. Proceed four and one-half blocks to Little Rock Visitor Information Center.
Use this legend to navigate the sections of
Tour #2
The River Mountain Tour Maps
on the following pages
Section B
NW-Little Rock
Section C
Little Rock
III. River Plantation Tour

NOTE: All of the Plantation houses are private and are not open to the public.

NOTE: Many of the roads on this tour are narrow and drivers should be particularly alert for farm equipment which utilize the roads. A friendly Arkansas wave will always be appreciated. Arkansawyers wave from their vehicles by lifting the left index finger while holding the steering wheel in the top center. Even with out-of-state license plates the driver will be accepted as an Arkansawyer.

Upon exiting the Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1] parking lot, turn left on 6th Street, (turn right from remote parking lot), proceed one block, and turn right onto access road to Interstate 30 west (Texarkana). Follow I-30 for 1.6 miles to junction with Interstate 440 east (exit #138 - Little Rock Airport).

Proceed on I-440 for 6.4 miles and cross Arkansas River. Take first exit after bridge (exit #7, U.S. 165, England), turn right and follow Highway 165 for 3 miles and turn right on Col. Maynard Road. Proceed 0.1 mile and turn right on Willow Beach Road to the shoreline of Willow Beach Lake [81] “shaped like an ox-bow”, which is an old bed of the Arkansas River. In this area the federal army constructed a pontoon bridge to capture Little Rock during the Civil War. In the fall the area is a gathering place for multitudes of waterfowl. Retrace route to Highway 165 and turn right.

The highway now traverses miles of cotton
fields. Be on the lookout for flying tractors - agricultural aircraft, many of which are bi-winged, open cockpit airplanes which are busy planting, fertilizing and spraying during the growing season. Proceed 2.1 miles to the town of Scott and turn right on Arkansas Highway 161. The Plantation Agricultural Museum [82], with turn of the century farm equipment, is on the right. The Museum has a 1919 cotton gin, an original seed house, and one of the world’s greatest inventions that revolutionized farming - the Rust Cotton Picker invented by Arkansawyer, John Daniel Rust. Continue south on Highway 161 driving along another old oxbow lake formed by the Arkansas River years ago. The Old Dortch Plantation Cotton Gin [83] is on the left, and Cotham’s Store, known for its “hubcap” size hamburgers, sits over the lake on the right. Continue south on Highway 161 for 0.9 mile past Cotham’s to Upper Steele Bend Road and turn right. Follow Upper Steele Bend Road for 1.6 miles and turn left on Col. Maynard Road, then turn left again at 0.6 miles on Craig Road. Continue on Craig Road for 0.2 mile to gravel road which is Titanic Circle and turn left.

NOTE: When driving gravel roads it is best to slow down before reaching a stop, otherwise a cloud of dust will engulf your automobile.

Titanic Circle is an old “sunken” road where travel over the ages has lowered the road bed approximately 3 feet below the surrounding ground area. Follow Titanic Circle for 0.2 mile to Steele Big House [84] on the Steele Bend Plantation established 1853. Turn around and retrace steps to Highway 161 by turning right on Craig Road, and right on Col. Maynard Road, and right on Upper Steele Bend Road, and right on Highway 161.

Continue south on Highway 161 where the road will pass under the arches of giant pecan trees in
several places along the road. At 5.2 miles is Lands End [86] Plantation house on the right. Turn around and retrace steps 0.2 mile and turn right on Walter Estes Road. (Arkansas Highway 232)

Proceed east passing several truck farms in this area for 4.1 miles and bear left at junction with Clear Lake Road and continue on Walter Estes Road for 2.4 miles to the town of Keo. The huge Morris Antiques at the city limits, is one of several in town. Turn left on U.S. Highway 165 which follows the abandoned right-of-way of the famed Cotton Belt Railroad. 1.2 miles past Keo on Highway 165 is the Keo Fish Farm [88]. Follow Highway 165 for 2.8 miles to the junction with Arkansas Highway 386 and turn left. Follow Highway 386 for 0.5 mile to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park [89], one of the largest and most impressive archeological sites in the Mississippi River Valley. On leaving the state park, turn left and retrace steps toward Highway 165. At 0.4 mile, just before reaching Highway 165, turn left on gravel road which is Kesl Road. Follow Kesl Road 0.3 miles to Toltec [90] Plantation house. Turn right on next road and return to U.S. Highway 165.

Turn left and travel 3.5 miles to the town of Scott. After passing the intersection of Arkansas Highway 161 in Scott, turn right immediately past the Pulaski County line sign on Walker's Corner Road. All Soul's Church [91] built in 1906 is on the left and the small frame house on the right was a plantation overseer's home for the Ashley-Alexander Plantation and later called the "teacherage", a home for school teachers. Follow Walker's Corner Road 0.1 mile and turn left at first intersection on Alexander Road. The numerous plantation buildings on the Scott Plantation Settlement [92] are on the right. Retrace your steps to Walker's Corner Road; turn left and proceed 0.4 mile to Illalee [93] plantation house (circa 1866) on the right. Continue on Walker's Corner Road for 0.5 mile to Bearskin Lake Road and turn right. Follow Bearskin Lake Road for 2.3 miles to Marlsgate [94] plantation house (circa 1904). The Old Dortch place is across lake on left. A drive along this road is best during late September and early October when the cotton fields are white and stretch to the horizon. Turn around and retrace steps to Walker's Corner Road and turn right.

Follow Walker's Corner Road for 4.1 miles to U.S. Highway 70 and turn left. Long Bridge [95] Plantation house (circa 1904) is on the right at Olen Lane. Continue west on Highway 70. Enchanting Hill Lake Bayou [96] with huge
cypress trees is on the left. At 1.5 miles the **Young and C. Alexander [97]** Plantation houses are on the right. Proceed 0.6 mile and turn right on Arkansas Highway 391, and proceed 0.2 mile to the intersection of Interstate 40. Cross over I-40 and turn right to Little Rock.

Proceed west on I-40 for 7.3 miles to junction with Interstate 30 (exit #153B) and exit left. Proceed south on I-30 and cross Arkansas River. Take second exit after crossing Arkansas River (Exit #140, 6th Street), and turn right and proceed one block to the **Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1]**.
Tour #3
River Plantation Tour Map
IV. Other Points of Interest within one hour of the little rock:

100 • Arkansas Game & Fish Museum at #2 Natural Resources Drive in Little Rock, featuring hundreds of lures and enormous trophy fish.

101 • Arkansaurus Fridayi and other Arkansas dinosaurs at the Arkansas Geological Commission Learning Center, 1911 Thayer in Little Rock.

102 • Planetarium at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock at 2801 South University Avenue.

103 • Fouche Wilderness. Little Rock is likely the only city in America with a wilderness within its city limits. Fouche Creek contains abundant waterfowl and enormous cypress trees. The wilderness is practically inaccessible today, but the hearty can do so at the following Fouche Creek locations in Little Rock: 5200 block Mabelvale Pike at bridge Interstate Park, located on Arch Street Pike (Arkansas Highway 367) south of 33rd Street between railroad overpass and I-30 underpass.


105 • Wildwood Center for Performing Arts located at 20919 Denny Road in Little Rock.

106 • Lightfoot Cabin at 25th and Scott Streets in Little Rock was constructed of square yellow poplar logs in 1857 in East Arkansas by Col. Joel Lightfoot who was Indian Commissioner in Arkansas in 1835.

107 • The haunting Minnesota Civil War Veterans’ statute is located on Memorial Avenue near the back of the Little Rock National Cemetery at 2523 Confederate Blvd. in Little Rock.

108 • St. Joseph’s Orphanage, 6800 Camp Robinson Road in North Little Rock, a 4 story orphanage patterned after a villa in Italy, and used for officer’s quarters in World War I.
109 • Sequoyah National Research Center on the campus of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock in University Plaza, 2801 South University, Little Rock, houses the largest assemblage of American Indian expression in the world including the American Native Press Archives, the largest Indian newspaper and periodical archives in the world, and the Dr. J. W. Wiggins collection of Native American Art, the largest such collection outside of the Smithsonian.

110 • Wild River Country water theme park on Crystal Hill Road in North Little Rock. Directions: take Interstate 40 west to Crystal Hill Road (exit #148), and turn left over I-40; follow Crystal Hill Road for 0.5 mile and turn right into park.

111 • Gann Building Museum, 218 South Market Street, Benton, is the world’s only building made of bauxite (the aluminum ore).

112 • Hot Springs National Park, the boyhood home of President Bill Clinton, is the oldest federal reservation in America; established by Congress in 1832 – 40 years before Yellowstone. Directions: take Interstate 30 South past Benton and take U.S. Highway 70 (exit #111) to Hot Springs.

113 • Horse racing and gaming in Hot Springs National Park located at Oaklawn Park on Highway 7 South of U.S. Highway 70.
114  • Mineral baths at Bathhouse Row and other locations on Central Avenue (Arkansas Highway 7) north of U.S. Highway 70 in Hot Springs National Park. Bathhouse Row, a National Historic Landmark District, is the grandest collection of bathhouses in North America.

115  • Art colony of numerous galleries on Central Avenue along Bathhouse Row in Hot Springs National Park, including a unique leather sculpture gallery in the Museum of Contemporary Art located in the former Ozark Bathhouse.

116  • Sailing on Lake Maumelle along Arkansas Highway 10: marina is 12 miles west of Interstate 430 on Highway 10.

117  • Handicap fishing area on Lake Maumelle located on Arkansas Highway 10 is 13.3 miles west of Interstate 430.

118  • Heifer Project International Learning & Livestock Center off Arkansas Highway 10 is located 3 miles south of Perryville. Features a wide variety of domestic and foreign farm animals including water buffalo and hairless goats, and a global village with replicas of Guatemalan, African and Asian houses where visitors learn how impoverished families in the world live. Directions: take Arkansas Highway 10 west. Approximately 30 miles west of junction with Interstate 430 is the town of Thornburg. 3.1 miles north of the Ouachita National Forest Winona Work Center in Thornburg look for junction with Arkansas Highway 316. Stay on Highway 10 for 1.1 miles past Highway 316 and turn left at Heifer Project International sign; follow road 1.1 miles and turn right at entrance to Center.

119  • Museum of Automobiles on Petit Jean Mountain in Petit Jean State Park contains rare Climber automobile manufactured in Little Rock and President Bill Clinton’s 1967 blue Mustang. Directions: follow Museum of Automobiles directions to Petit Jean State Park, then continue west, down the mountain, 8 miles to refuge.

120  • Holla Bend Wildlife Refuge. Observe and photograph eagles and millions of geese and other wildlife especially in winter. Directions: follow Museum of Automobiles directions to Petit Jean State Park, then continue west, down the mountain, 8 miles to refuge.

121  • Camp Robinson Field Trial Area. Various field trials on weekends for bird dogs, retrievers
and hounds, and fox hunts. Directions: take Interstate 40 west to Mayflower (exit #135 - Arkansas Highway 89) and turn right; follow Highway 89 for 4.3 miles and turn left on Clinton Road; follow Clinton Road for 2.5 miles and turn left at lodge. **NOTE: many trials and hunts are for members only and permission may be required.**

122 • Jacksonville Museum of Military History, 100 Veterans Circle, Jacksonville, located on the original grounds of the Arkasas Ordinance Plant, the largest producer of artillery shell detonators in World War II. The exhibits cover a period from the Civil War Battle of Reed’s Bridge east of the Museum, to the only nuclear disaster on American soil during the Cold War when a Titan Missle exploded throwing an atomic warhead into a farmer’s field north of Jacksonville. Directions: Take I-30 to North Little Rock then right on I-40 East, merge left on US 67-167 (Exit 155) to Jacksonville. Turn right at Exit 9 on West Main Street. Veterans Circle is between the east and west lanes of Main Street.

123 • 19th Century Blockhouse. Reconstruction of French fur trading building located at Cadron Settlement Park on Arkansas River. Directions: take Interstate 40 West to Conway, then take Exit #125 (U.S. 65-65B) and turn left under I-40; follow U.S. 65B for 0.4 mile to U.S. Highway 64 and turn right; follow U.S. 64 for 4.5 miles to Arkansas Highway 319, and turn left on Highway 319 to park.

124 • Little Rock Air Force Base, home of America’s largest C-130 tactical military transport aircraft base. Aircraft flown by personnel from 29 nations can be seen flying in formation over Central Arkansas. The C-130, strategic bombers,
and other aircraft formerly housed at the base are on display. Directions: take Interstate 40 east to U.S. Highway 67 (Exit #155) to Jacksonville, and just north of Jacksonville take Air Base Exit (Exit #11) and turn left to main gate.

125 • Fly fishing on the Little Red River east of Heber Springs on Arkansas Highway 110; the world record brown trout was caught just below the Swinging Bridge area where Highway 110 crosses the Little Red River. Directions: Take I-30 to North Little Rock, then turn right on I-40 East, merge left on US 67-167 (Exit 155) toward Jacksonville. North of Jacksonville take Arkansas Highway 5 (Exit #161), turn left and follow Highway 5 north to Heber Springs; then take Highway 110 east to river.

126 • Camp Nelson Confederate Cemetery reflects the horrors of war not from battle, but from an epidemic which struck hundreds of Texas and Arkansas soldiers with such devastation that most gravestones are identified as “UNKNOWN CSA”. Directions: Take I-30 to North Little Rock, then turn right on I-40 East, merge left on US 67-167 (Exit 155) toward Jacksonville. North of Jacksonville take Exit #161 (Arkansas Highway 5) and turn right, then proceed across Arkansas Highway 167, at which point the road becomes Arkansas Highway 321. Highway 321 crosses Holland Bottoms known for tomatoes, cantaloupes and many other fruits and vegetables which can be purchased from road side stands. At 3.2 miles the road crosses Arkansas Highway 89. Continue on Highway 321 for 1.5 miles and turn left on Cherry Road; follow Cherry Road 0.5 mile to Rye Road and turn right. Cemetery is 0.1 mile on left.

127 • Trap and skeet shooting at Remington Arms Plant. Directions: take Interstate 40 east to exit #169 (Remington Road/Arkansas Highway 15), then turn right (south) on Arkansas Highway 15 for 0.9 mile to Remington Gun Club.

128 • Fish farm and hatchery: 6000 acre, Anderson Minnow Farm, the world’s largest, is 5 miles west of Lonoke on Arkansas Highway 70, and Joe Hogan State Fish Hatchery, where many varieties of Arkansas fish get their start, is 2 miles west of Lonoke on Highway 70. Directions: take Interstate 40 east to exit #169 (Remington Road - Arkansas Highway 15), then turn right (south) on Highway 15 for 2.6 miles to U.S. Highway 70 and turn left (east). Anderson’s is three miles from intersection, and Hatchery is 2.5 more miles at Lonoke city limits.

129 • Arkansas Railroad Museum featuring the
giant operating steam locomotive number 819 located in old Cotton Belt Railroad Shops in Pine Bluff on Port Road. Directions: Take Interstate 530 to Pine Bluff and exit on U.S. Highway 65 Business; proceed past Lake Pine Bluff to Port of Pine Bluff Exit, turn right and follow signs to museum. After turning left under viaduct on Port Road, proceed 0.3 mile and turn right at Museum entrance.

130 • City of Murals. Thirteen building size historic paintings on walls along and near Main Street in Pine Bluff; one mural at 110 N. Pine reflects the evolution of the design of the Arkansas State Flag.

131 • Delta Rivers Nature Center, 1400 Black Dog Road (in Regional Park), Pine Bluff, featuring the State’s Largest aquarium, a “flyable” crop-duster simulator, an interactive working house boat and other exhibits. Directions: Take Interstate 530 to Pine Bluff and exit on U.S. Highway 65 Business; proceed past Lake Pine Bluff to Convention Center Drive Exit. Turn left into Regional Park, and proceed to second intersection and turn right on Black Dog Road following signs to Center.

132 • Jenkins Ferry Battlefield, the last major Civil War battle west of the Mississippi River that ended the Red River campaign, one of only two Confederate strategic victories in the Civil War. 20,000 soldiers floundered in rain and mud in fierce fighting as the Union Army retreated across the flooded Saline River on an inflatable pontoon bridge at the site of Jenkins Ferry State Park. The battle is reflected in the opening scenes of Stephen Spielberg’s 2012 movie “Lincoln.” Directions: Take Interstate 540 south and bear right at exit 10 onto U.S. 167 to Sheridan. Turn right in Sheridan on U.S. 270. Follow U.S. 270 for 10 miles and turn right into State Park before crossing Saline River bridges.

133 • Battle of Reed’s Bridge, site of temporary Confederate victory preventing Union troops on Military Road from crossing Bayou Meto to capture Little Rock, that fell a few days later when the Union Army crossed the Arkansas River east of the City. The bridge, being on the Military Road, is also a Trail of Tears site. Directions: Take I-30 to North Little Rock, then turn right on I-40 East, merge left on US 67-167 (Exit 155) to Jacksonville. Turn right on Redmond Road, Exit 8. After crossing railroad, street becomes Trickey Lane and intersects with First Street (Arkansas Highway 161). Turn right on Arkansas 161 and proceed 0.7 mile to Reed’s Bridge Battlefield Heritage Park.

continued on page 58
Tour #4 Map
Other Points of Interest
within 1 hour of the little rock

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- Indicates numbered point of interest.
Marmaduke- Walker Duel Site. After the Battle of Reed’s Bridge, while the Union Army was approaching Little Rock, the two Confederate generals charged with defending the City fought a duel. General John Marmaduke killed General Lucius Walker who had led the defense of Reed’s Bridge. Marmaduke later became governor of Missouri. Directions: Take I-30 to North Little Rock and cross the Arkansas River. Take first exit after bridge (exit 141B – US70 – Broadway) and turn right on east Broadway. Proceed 2.2 miles to the junction with US 165, and continue straight ahead on US 165. Historical marker is on right immediately after crossing railroad tracks.

Ouachita Mountains Auto Tour. Drive through America’s first National forest, the scenic Ouachita National Forest, any time of year, especially fall and winter when vistas are more open. Directions: Take Arkansas Highway 10 west and turn left (south) at Williams Junction onto Arkansas Highway 9. Follow Arkansas 9 for 3.2 miles and turn right on Forest Road 132 immediately past (south) of the Perry County line. Follow Forest Road 132 for 12.4 miles to junction with Forest Road 75. At this point one option is to turn around and retrace route to Arkansas Highway 9 where views, especially in winter, will be different. Another option is to turn left on Forest Road 75 for a distance of 1.3 miles, and turn left on Forest Road 114 that passes the north side of Lake Winona. Turn right at the intersection with Reform Road and at the water works facility turn left on Saline County Road 48 that connects with Arkansas Highway 9. Turn left to return to Arkansas Highway 10 and Little Rock.
V.
Leaf and Petal Tour

Little Rock should be experienced during all seasons, but two are particularly spectacular. While the northern climes from New York to St. Louis to the Rockies are covered with snow, spring comes to Little Rock during Easter and Passover. The area literally blossoms. Then when pre-winter blasts hit the northern climes, New England’s fall colors come to Little Rock with even more brilliance around Thanksgiving. This is a tour of FLOWERS AND LEAVES, during SPRING AND FALL and generally follows the old streetcar line thru several neighborhood stations.

Upon exiting the Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1] parking lot, turn right on 6th Street (turn left from remote parking lot) and proceed to first intersection. Turn right on Sherman Street and proceed one block. Turn left on Capitol Avenue and proceed to State Capitol [30]. Turn right on Woodlane Street in front of capitol building. Bear left at Fourth Street and turn right at next intersection on Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, and proceed one block to traffic light at 3rd Street. On the left is an accredited All American Rose Garden. Turn left and proceed on 3rd Street approximately one mile to next traffic light at Stifft Station (3rd Street curves after crossing the railroad viaduct and becomes Markham Street).

Proceed through traffic light and turn right at next intersection which is Midland Street. Proceed on Midland through Little Rock’s first streetcar suburb approximately two blocks to first stop sign and turn right on Lee Avenue. Proceed to next stop sign and turn left on Kavanaugh Boulevard. Proceed one block and turn right on Martin Street
and proceed one block and turn left on Hill Road. Proceed four blocks to first stop sign, and turn left on Oak Street. Proceed one block to stop sign and turn right on Kavanaugh Boulevard. Proceed two blocks and bear left onto Woodlawn Drive. Proceed six blocks to first stop sign and turn right on Beechwood. Proceed one block to traffic light and turn left on Kavanaugh Boulevard in the Hillcrest area originally known as the town of Pulaski Heights.

Follow Kavanaugh through the Hillcrest shopping area approximately 0.5 mile to flashing yellow traffic light and bear left on Crestwood Drive. Follow double yellow line up hill on Crestwood Drive past three landscaped islands formed by street intersections. Bear left at second island and turn left at third island on Edgewood Road. Proceed one block and turn right on Harrison. Proceed two blocks on Harrison to second stop sign and turn right on Cantrell Road. Proceed one long block to traffic light and turn left on Kavanaugh Boulevard. At second intersection, Kavanaugh veers to the left; continue straight ahead on Van Buren thru Country Club Station. (The Heights shopping area is to the left on Kavanaugh) Proceed to third intersection, and turn left on Country Club Boulevard. Proceed five blocks to first stop sign and turn right on Taylor Street. Proceed one block and turn right on Hawthorne Road. Proceed four blocks and turn left on Beverly Place. Follow Beverly Place and turn right at next two intersections.

NOTE: the street name changes to Longfellow Lane and changes back to Beverly Place again.
Return to Hawthorne Road and turn left at the stop sign and follow Hawthorne Road to dead end at Spruce Street and turn right. Proceed on Spruce Street for three blocks to second stop sign and turn left on Club Road. Proceed one block and turn right on Shadow Lane. Proceed one long block to stop sign and turn right on Cantrell Road. Proceed three blocks and turn right on Jackson Street. Proceed one block to stop sign and turn left on Club Road. Proceed one block to stop sign and turn left on Van Buren. Proceed four blocks and turn left at first intersection past traffic light onto Crestwood Drive. Proceed on Crestwood Drive for five blocks where Crestwood becomes Edgehill Road. Follow Edgehill which was originally given the nickname Pink Road, for 0.6 mile to Cantrell Road and turn right.

Proceed on Cantrell Road which becomes LaHarpe Boulevard, for a distance of 3.7 miles and at 6th traffic light, cross President Clinton Avenue and proceed on Cumberland Street four blocks. Turn left on Capitol Avenue and proceed three and one-half blocks to the Little Rock Visitor Information Center [1].
Map #5
Leaf and Petal Tour
VI.

DINING, ENTERTAINMENT AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I have not attempted to include the gourmet delights and entertainment thrills of Little Rock. Reportedly Little Rock has more fine restaurants than any city of its size in America and first class entertainment as varied as the Arkansas Symphony to remote fox hunts and Broadway performances to indoor ice skating. The best way to receive more information about the attractions that I have mentioned, obtain restaurant and entertainment information or find a complete calendar or events listing is to:

Go to: www.LittleRock.com

or

Visit any of the Little Rock Visitor Information Centers:

- **Historic Curran Hall** – 615 East Capitol Avenue – offers free parking, open Monday–Saturday 9am-5pm, Sunday 1pm-5pm (closed New Years, Thanksgiving and Christmas) (501) 371-0076.

- **Little Rock National Airport** – One Airport Drive – open daily 7:30am – 10pm (closed New Years, Thanksgiving and Christmas.)

- **Robinson Center** – 426 West Markham – open Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm and during special events – (501) 376-4781 or (800) 844-4781.

- **Shop the Rock** – 400 President Clinton Avenue – open daily, (501) 537-7058.

- **Statehouse Convention Center** – #1 Statehouse Plaza – open Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm and during special events – (501) 370-3250 or (800) 844-4781.
Produced in conjunction with
The Little Rock Convention & Visitors Bureau

Base maps courtesy of Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department

TOURS of LITTLE ROCK