

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

The Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area consists of the northern portion of the study area. It includes Williams Hollow, Cross Timber Hollow, Telegraph Road, the tanyard, Elkhorn Tavern and its immediate surroundings, the Clemens' House site and fields, and Huntsville Road.

The natural characteristics of this area contributed to the outcome of the two-day battle. These characteristics include the steep slopes and outcroppings on Elkhorn Mountain and the undulating terrain and hollows of Cross Timber Hollow and Williams Hollow. These landforms are contrasted by the open fields on the plateau where Elkhorn Tavern is situated.

The width and condition of the 1862 roads slowed Van Dorn's Confederate troops along their march forward on the Bentonville Detour and along Telegraph Road in Cross Timber Hollow on March 6. The buildings, structures and fields of Elkhorn Tavern played a pivotal role as they were alternately held by the two armies. First occupied by the Union army, the area was captured by the Confederates by the end of the day on March 7, 1862. The area was recaptured the following day as a Union stronghold when Union troops claimed victory.

This section describes and evaluates the existing landscape conditions of the Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area. The existing condition plan for the landscape character area is located at the end of this section (Figure 3-154) followed by an the existing condition plan for the immediate area of Elkhorn Tavern (Figure 3-155).

The landscape characteristics are Spatial Organization, Circulation, Topography and Landform, Buildings and Structures, Small Scale Features, and Vegetation.



Figure 3-118. Elkhorn Tavern, 2013 (MB: IMG_5746.jpg).



Figure 3-119. Elkhorn Tavern and its immediate surroundings consist of an open clearing of small fields defined by fences. The building is towards the north edge of the clearing (MB-DSC_0200.jpg).



Figure 3-120. The Clemens' House site and field is a smaller clearing, visually and spatially separated from Elkhorn Tavern by densely forested woodlands (MB-DSC_0385.jpg).

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

This landscape character area has three distinct spatial areas—Elkhorn Tavern and its immediate surroundings, Clemens' House site and fields, and Telegraph Road within Williams Hollow. Natural topography and landform along with streams, hollows and vegetation create the spaces of this landscape character area. A building, fences and orchard assist in defining the spatial arrangement of the Elkhorn Tavern area. Fences assist in defining the Clemens' House site and fields.

Immediately surrounding Elkhorn Tavern are open clearings of smaller fields defined by fences with the building set near the northwest edge of the space. Northwest of the building is the dense forest vegetation and steep topography of Elkhorn Mountain that defines the north and west edges of the space. Between the building and hillside is a contemporary orchard of small fruit trees. Fields occur to the south and southwest. Extending from the center of the building to the east is the mown path that indicates Huntsville Road. Another mown path to the south of the building indicates the alignment and linear space of Telegraph Road.

The Clemens' House site and field are a smaller clearing, visually and spatially separated from Elkhorn Tavern by densely forested woodlands. The two spaces are connected by the mown path of Huntsville Road. The Clemens' House site is a relatively level open field edged by a fence on two sides, and by dense woodlands on the west, north and east. On the north, the space is bounded by the forest and Williams Hollow.

The tanyard is a small clearing located approximately three-quarters of a mile to the northeast of Elkhorn Tavern along Telegraph Road. The clearing is set within the steeply descending topography and narrow ravine of Cross Timber Hollow. Across Broad Ridge

to the east is Williams Hollow, defined by Narrow Ridge on its eastern edge. The space is enclosed by the steep topography of the hollow on the east and west sides.

Analysis

The original spaces of the Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area have changed since the time of battle. This is primarily due to the loss of buildings and structures and the growth of forested vegetation into historically open fields. While this has somewhat diminished the spatial organization, the present-day condition of open fields surrounded by forest remains similar to what existed during the period of significance.

The natural topography and landform, along with the streams and hollows that defined the original spaces remain very much as they were in the 1860s.

Vegetation has changed significantly from the time of the battle. Growth and encroachment of forest vegetation into previously open fields has diminished the historic setting. This is particularly obvious at the tanyard where the original space is barely legible. The woodlands and forests were much less dense at the time of the battle.

At Elkhorn Tavern, the spatial arrangement during the battle was defined by man-made buildings and structures. The historic setting included the building, a barn, carriage house and several outbuildings, an orchard and fields set on the relatively level plateau at the base of Elkhorn Mountain. This area was described at the time of the battle as consisting of approximately ten to twenty acres.^{3.86}

3.86 Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862," p.54.



Figure 3-121. The tanyard is a small clearing, located approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the northeast of Elkhorn Tavern along Telegraph Road. The clearing is set within the steeply descending topography and narrow ravine of Cross Timber Hollow (MB-DSC_0382.jpg).



Figure 3-122. The Tour Road and parking area at the Elkhorn Tavern disrupts the spatial organization of the historic setting. The road crosses what was historically an open field (MB: IMG_5717.jpg).

The relationship of Elkhorn Tavern to the fields and adjacent topography and landform has remained similar to the period of significance. The overall spatial arrangement between open field and woodlands, and relationship to adjacent topography remains.

The existing open areas of low grasses defined by fences at Elkhorn Tavern generally reflects the arrangement of fields near the building. However, the field and pastures of the historic setting would have been much larger and more expansive.

Elkhorn Tavern was historically defined by the convergence of two roads near the building's southwest corner: Telegraph Road and Huntsville Road. These are now mown paths. The Tour Road was built in close proximity to the building and these roads, greatly diminishing the Elkhorn Tavern setting as it bisected the historically open fields.

The clearing to the west of the building holds two commemorative monuments. The space was filled with trees and shrubs as late as the 1970s, in an area planted with grasses. It is likely that this area was open pasture/fields during the period of significance as it was the general location of the Elkhorn Tavern barn and stable. The loss of the historically open setting and associated outbuildings, including the blacksmith shop, has diminished the spatial organization.

The spatial arrangement of Clemens' House site and field remain similar to that which existed during the period of significance. The loss of the Clemens' buildings and structures (outbuildings and a barn) has diminished the spatial arrangement. The delineation of open fields edged by dense forest assists in presenting the historic spatial organization. The relationship between Clemens' Field and the steep topography to the north remains as it was during the period of significance. The tanyard is spatially very similar to its



Figure 3-123. The smaller Clemens' Field (MB-DSC_5791.jpg).

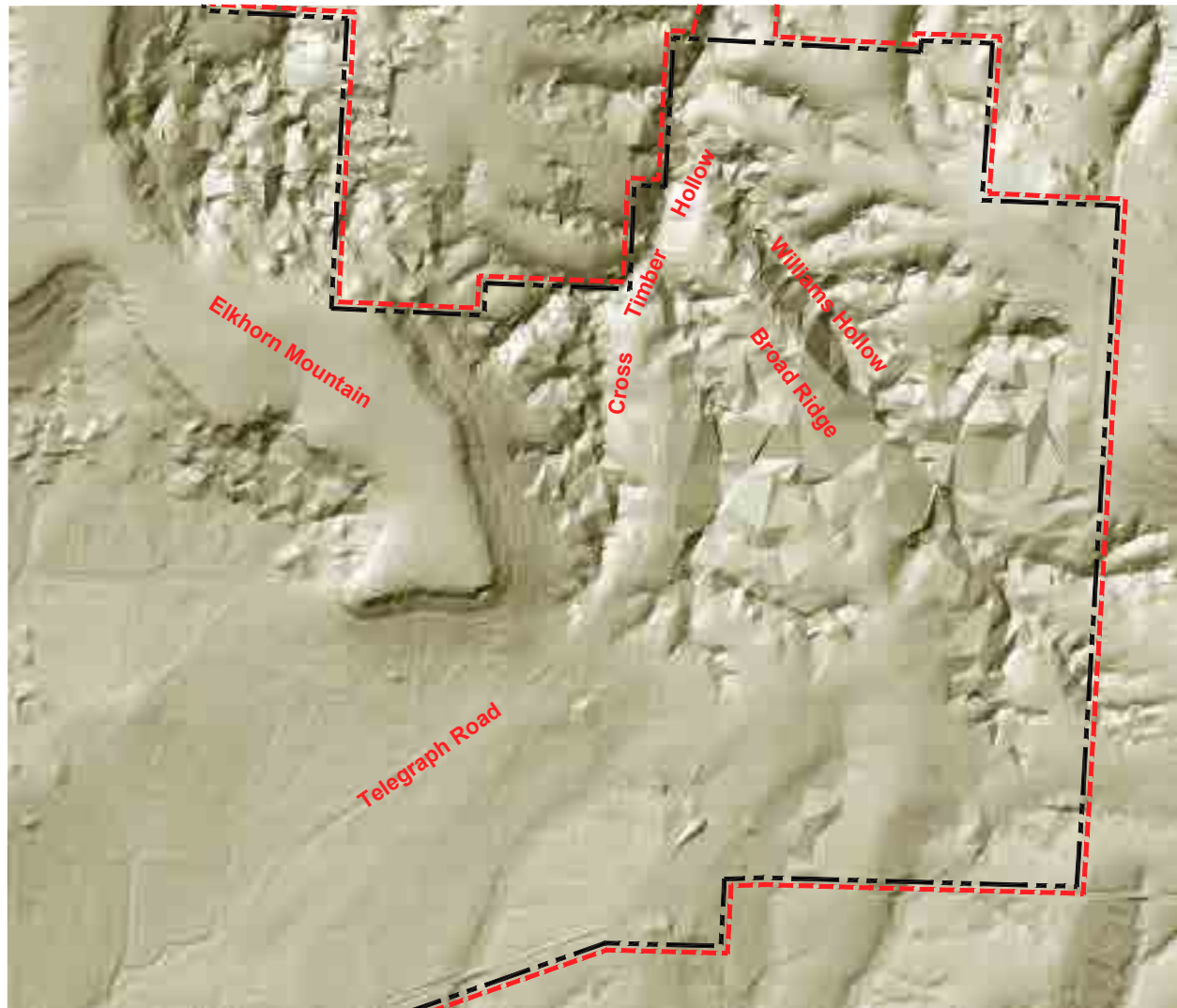
appearance during the period of significance, although it is difficult to discern the space due to overgrown vegetation. Historically, the tanyard had a structure that would have served as organizing element.^{3.87} It is unknown when the structure was removed. The tanyard is now covered with tall grasses and trees. The historic clearing was likely larger and better defined than it is today. The relationship of the tanyard to the stream, which was important for the operations of tanning hides, remains the same as during the period of significance. The relationship of the tanyard to Williams Hollow and Telegraph Road remains the same as existed historically.

The spatial organization contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The natural topography and landform, streams and hollows, and vegetation create the organizing spaces.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow Contributing Spatial Organization

The features that assist in this include the distinct areas of the Elkhorn Tavern (the buildings, orchard and fields, and monuments), Clemens' House site and fields, Williams Hollow, Broad and Narrow ridges, and forested woodlands that define the open spaces of fields and pastures.

^{3.87} Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn, etc., p. 6.



----- **STUDY AREA BOUNDARY**
----- **NPS BOUNDARY**

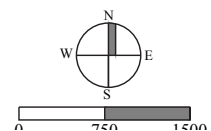


Figure 3-124. The southern and eastern edge of Elkhorn Mountain and steep undulating terrain of the hollows to the east, Cross Timber Hollow and Williams Hollow, define the topography of the landscape character area (MB: hillshade.jpg).

Topography and Landform

Existing Condition

The topography and landform of the Elkhorn Tavern landscape character area is dominated by Elkhorn Mountain and the hollows that plunge north of the tavern. The southern and eastern edge of Elkhorn Mountain and steep undulating terrain of the hollows to the east, Cross Timber Hollow and Williams Hollow, define the topography of the landscape character area.

The Elkhorn Tavern and Clemens' House site and fields are situated on a level plateau between the rise of Elkhorn Mountain and the hollows to the north—Williams Hollow and Cross Timber Hollow. The hollows are separated by Broad Ridge and Narrow Ridge.

Clemens' Field is a fairly level space with a small rise in the middle, obscuring one edge of the field from the other. The rise was important during the battle. It impaired the line of sight for both sides as they moved across the landscape.

Analysis

The original topography is the same as what existed historically. The steep topography of Williams and Cross Timber hollows placed the Confederate Army at a disadvantage during the battle on March 7, since they had to fight their way uphill.

The topography associated with the tanyard, located in a small narrow clearing within Cross Timber Hollow approximately three quarters of mile from Elkhorn Tavern along Telegraph Road, remains similar to that which existed historically.^{3.88} From the tanyard, the ascent up Telegraph Road to the Elkhorn Tavern is steep and narrow and very similar to the historic condition. This topography reinforces the separation between the two areas.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

Contributing Topography and Landform

The aspects of topography and landform that contribute to the historic character are:

- Elkhorn Mountain
- Narrow Ridge
- Broad Ridge
- Williams Hollow
- the small rise in the center of Clemens' Field

3.88 Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn, etc., 4.



Figure 3-125. The Tour Road extends westward from Elkhorn Tavern towards the visitor center as a one-way route. Portions of the road, east of Elkhorn Tavern, disrupt the original Telegraph Road alignment (MB: DSC_0190.jpg).



Figure 3-126. Telegraph Road, just east of the Elkhorn Tavern. The route is no longer used in this location and is maintained as mown grass (MB: DSC_0197.jpg).

Circulation

Existing Condition

The existing circulation of this landscape character area consists of routes that accommodate visitor access including the Tour Road, a parking area, contemporary paths, and mown paths that follow historic road alignments. The historic routes include Telegraph Road and Huntsville Road.

Tour Road

The Tour Road connects to this landscape character area just west of Elkhorn Tavern. It then extends to the east. After a sharp turn to the southwest it follows the original route of Telegraph Road towards the visitor center. The asphalt road is one-way in this location. The parking area is just off the road and includes eight spaces for cars and two spaces for RV/buses. The road includes culverts and a pedestrian crossing that provide a route from Elkhorn Tavern to the two commemorative monuments, located southwest of the road.

Telegraph Road

Telegraph Road is a historic road alignment extending north/south in front (southeast) of the Elkhorn Tavern. From the building it extends to the northeast down Cross Timber Hollow to the tanyard and the hospital site. It ends at the park's north boundary.

At Elkhorn Tavern, Telegraph Road is a mown path, lined by fences. Just beyond, it becomes a narrow worn two-rut road and then a rocky road trace as it enters Cross Timber Hollow. Southwest of Elkhorn Tavern, the Tour Road overlaps the historic alignment of Telegraph Road. In this location, the road is one-way and surfaced with asphalt.

Telegraph Road is in poor to good condition.



Figure 3-127. The flagstone walkway from the parking area to the Elkhorn Tavern (MB: IMG_5739.jpg).

Contemporary Paths

A narrow pedestrian path connects the parking area along the Tour Road with the entrance to Elkhorn Tavern. The flagstone path is approximately four-feet wide and widens near the parking area to provide space for seating. The path is in good condition.

A concrete path connects the parking area associated with the Tour Road with the two commemorative monuments south of the road. The path is approximately three-feet wide. It splits into a v-shape to reach each monument, where it broadens to form a circular concrete pad around each structure. The path is in good condition.



Figure 3-128. In the 1960s, the Tour Road and parking area were built to the west of Elkhorn Tavern. Telegraph Road extends east/west in front of (southeast) of the building and Huntsville Road extends east. The road trace of Old Highway 72 is visible in this aerial photograph. Today it is no longer evident (PICT0116).



Figure 3-129. Telegraph Road near the tanyard (MB: DSC_0356.jpg).

Huntsville Road

This route is approximately twelve-feet in width and extends southeast from its intersection with Telegraph Road at Elkhorn Tavern to the park's east property line.

Huntsville Road is a grass-covered road trace that provides a pedestrian path from Elkhorn Tavern to Clemens' House and field. The road is in fair/good condition.

Alvin Seamster Road

This road traverses the far northeast corner of Pea Ridge NMP and connects Huntsville Road and Telegraph Roads.

Analysis

Many of the circulation patterns in this landscape character area follow historic routes that existed at the time of the battle.

Tour Road

Since its construction in 1963, by the NPS, the Tour Road has remained in the same alignment. Portions of the road near the Elkhorn Tavern were built on top of Telegraph Road, to the southeast of the tavern. The Tour Road provides necessary vehicular access to Elkhorn Tavern; however the Tour Road and parking area diminish the integrity of the historic setting.

The Tour Road and parking area are non-contributing features as they were not present at the time of the battle.

The route of the Tour Road and location of the parking area are under consideration for removal and realignment as part of the relocation of U.S. Highway 62.

Telegraph Road

Telegraph Road was originally built in 1835 as the Springfield, Missouri to Fayetteville, Arkansas Road. It became a major route through the area. Between 1837 and 1839 the road served as the northern route for the Trail of Tears. In 1858, Telegraph Road became the route for the Butterfield Overland Stage. One of the stops was the Elkhorn Tavern, where travelers could sleep, get something to eat, and rest their horses.

Telegraph Road played a major role in the Battle of Pea Ridge. The road was used by the Union for communication between Curtis' headquarters at Pratt's store and the army's supplies, which were kept at the Elkhorn Tavern and barn. The road's north end was used by the Confederacy on March 7 and 8, 1862. Van Dorn and Price reached Telegraph Road via the Bentonville Detour early in the morning of March 7, 1862, and then fought their way up Cross Timber Hollow along Telegraph Road.

Telegraph Road appears on 1900s maps of the area. In the 1940s, portions of the road were paved. Highway 72 was built perpendicular to Telegraph Road. During the construction of the park portions of the Tour Road were built on top of Telegraph Road, southeast of Elkhorn Tavern.

Telegraph Road generally remains in the same alignment as during the period of significance. However, the exact route is difficult to discern in the area of Elkhorn Tavern. This area has changed in contemporary times due to the removal of some roads and addition others. North of Elkhorn Tavern, the original route remains. Although the road is eroded in some locations, it remains very similar to what existed historically.

Telegraph Road is a contributing feature as it was present during the period of significance and played a pivotal role in the battle.



Figure 3-130. Present-day Huntsville Road is a narrow two-track route lined by worm fences, top (MB: IMG_5752.jpg). Huntsville Road, c. 1960s, center (PICT0048.jpg). Huntsville Road, c. 1940s, bottom (copy of Elkhorn Tavern and Museum with mountain and tower in background-1940).

Contemporary Paths

The flagstone path to Elkhorn Tavern is a non-contributing feature. It was designed and built as part of the park's Mission 66 program in 1963.

The concrete path that connects Elkhorn Tavern to the Civil War monuments and surrounds the monuments was built in the 1980s. It is a non-contributing feature.

Huntsville Road

The construction of Huntsville Road dates to c. 1830 to 1840. During the battle, the road was used by the Confederates to transport troops and artillery. After crossing the road on March 7, 1862, the Confederates fought to maintain their ground, but eventually the road became the route of the Confederate retreat from the battle on March 8, 1862.

In the years following the battle, the road continued in use. Huntsville Road was still in use as a secondary, gravel/dirt road when the park was established in 1956. After this, the road was no longer used for vehicular traffic. Huntsville Road retains the character and alignment of the original road and is a contributing feature.

Alvin Seamster Road

This road was built after 1940 (based on historic aerial photographs) and although a path may have occurred in this location previously, it was likely not in place during the period of significance. The road is a non-contributing feature.



Figure 3-131. Huntsville Road is a two-rut track, maintained as a mown path. (MB: DSC_0382.jpg).

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow Contributing Circulation Features

- Telegraph Road
- Huntsville Road

Non-Contributing Circulation Features

- Old Highway 72 alignment
- Tour Road
- contemporary paths
- Alvin Seamster Road
- Park Loop Trail
- Horse Trail

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition and Analysis

The only building within this landscape character area is Elkhorn Tavern, the most prominent feature and only standing building. Structures include two commemorative monuments, a spring box, a cave entrance, and several wells.

At the time of the Battle of Pea Ridge, the area included many other buildings and structures that were important to the battle. These are now non-extant. Some remain as extant foundations or remnants of structures, and others are archeological sites in known locations. These non-extant buildings and structures include outbuildings associated with Elkhorn Tavern, buildings and structures associated with the tanyard, and buildings and outbuildings associated with Clemens' House site.

Two monuments that commemorate soldiers on both sides of the battle were erected in the 1880s, under the guidance of veterans from each army.^{3.89}

Elkhorn Tavern

Elkhorn Tavern is a building of approximately twenty-five feet by thirty-three feet and is the most prominent built feature within this landscape character area. Today, the building and surroundings is an important interpretive site that is open to the public with interpreters on-site most days.

The standing building was rehabilitated by the NPS in 1964, to resemble its appearance as noted in a 1880s photograph.^{3.90} Set on the original foundation stones, the building is a clapboarded two-story structure with a covered porch that extends for the full length of the south façade on both floors. Twin stone

chimneys flank the east and west façades. The building is painted white and has a skull of an elk on the roofline as it had during the battle. The building consists of a basement, first floor and second floor. The building is in good condition.

During the Battle of Pea Ridge, Elkhorn Tavern and associated barn and outbuildings were the most prominent features on the battlefield. The area was first a stronghold of the Union army, as they used Elkhorn Tavern as a command post prior to March 7 and 8, due to the strategic position near the rear of the Union line. The outbuildings and barn were used to store the Union army's provisions. When fighting began on March 7, 1862, the Cox family, who owned the building at the time, sought refuge in the basement as the battle raged around them. By the end of the first day of fighting on March 7, 1862, the Confederate army had taken possession of Elkhorn Tavern. The Confederates used the building as a field hospital and Van Dorn set up his headquarters inside. The following day on March 8, 1862, Elkhorn Tavern was recaptured by Union troops.

After the battle, the Elkhorn Tavern became the headquarters of one of the Union commanders and was used as a military telegraph station by Union troops until December 1862. According to oral history, in 1863, after the last troops departed, the building was burned by Confederate bushwhackers, leaving just the two rock chimneys and the rock walls of the basement.^{3.91}

Elkhorn Tavern was originally built between 1833 and 1840 by William Reddick and his son-in-law Samuel Burks. The single-family dwelling was originally a two-story log house

^{3.89} NRHP, 3.

^{3.90} 1963 Historic Structures Report for full details and drawings of the Elkhorn Tavern.

^{3.91} John W. Bond, *The History of Elkhorn Tavern*, 12.

set on a stone foundation with two stone chimneys and a full-length porch. Prior to the Civil War, Elkhorn Tavern served as trading post, post office, and place of worship as well as a tavern. It was well-known as an unofficial stop for the Butterfield Overland Stage where travelers along Telegraph Road stopped to eat, rest their horses and stay the night. The building was rebuilt by the Cox family after it was burnt in 1863, using stones from the original building for the new foundation and chimneys.

The building was modified three more times before the park was established. In the 1880s, a second story was added, and in 1903, a one-story addition of two rooms was attached to the rear and center of the building. In 1917, the building was extended to the north by six-feet, the original rock chimney on the north side was removed and replaced by a brick chimney, and the roof over the double porches was removed. The double porches were shortened and a high gable was extended over the top of the second-story porch.^{3.92}

During the 20th century, the building served as a museum. The NPS took ownership in 1960, and in 1964, the building was partially demolished due to the deteriorated condition and early 19th century modifications. The NPS reconstructed the building to resemble its 1880s appearance, taking five years to complete.

Today, Elkhorn Tavern is a significant building within Pea Ridge NMP. The reconstructed building contributes to the historic character of the Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow cultural landscape and to the park.

The building retains important historic fabric, namely the 1865 south chimney and the stone foundation originally rebuilt by the Cox



Figure 3-132. The stone foundation and basement of the Elkhorn Tavern were initially rebuilt using original materials from the period of significance. (MB: IMG_5774.jpg)

family. It has been reconstructed to resemble its battlefield appearance using available documentation.

Although the only original elements that date from the battle are the south chimney and the stone basement, the reconstructed building reflects the historic appearance of the original and assists in the interpretation of the historic landscape.

^{3.92} John W. Bond, *The History of Elkhorn Tavern*, 13.

Elkhorn Tavern Chronology

1833 to 1840	Elkhorn Tavern was built between 1833 and 1840 by William Reddick and his son-in-law Samuel Burks as a single-family dwelling.
1842 to 1862	The first Benton County Baptist Church was organized with Elkhorn Tavern being the place of worship. This use continued until 1862 when the congregation moved to a new church at Twelve Corners, 3 miles northwest.
1840 to 1850s	Elkhorn Tavern served as trading post, post office and place of worship as well as a tavern. It was a likely a place for travelers along the Telegraph Road to eat, rest their horses and stop for the night
1858	<p>Jesse C. and his wife Polly Cox purchased Elkhorn Tavern and the adjacent 313 acres from Samuel Burks for \$3600. The Cox family were native Kentuckians who had moved to Arkansas in 1858.^{3.93}</p> <p>Jesse Cox added an exterior stair so that the church patrons could go upstairs to the northeast room for their worship services without disturbing other guests. Other improvements included weather boarding using lumber milled at Blackburn's mill on War Eagle Creek.^{3.94}</p> <p>The building got its name as Elkhorn Tavern when a neighbor gave the carcass and horns of a large elk to Mr. Cox, who added the horns to the roofline.^{3.95}</p>
February 1862	With the retreat of Major General Sterling Price of the pro-Confederate Missouri forces, and the close pursuit of General Samuel R. Curtis' Union troops, it was clear there was the likelihood of a battle in the area. Knowing this, Jesse Cox moved his cattle to land the family still owned in Kansas but was unable to move all of his family. At the time of the battle, five members of the Cox family and five slaves remained at Elkhorn Tavern. ^{3.96}
March 1862	The area was first a stronghold of the Union army, as Major Eli Weston, Provost Marshall for Curtis used Elkhorn Tavern as a command post prior to March 7th. Troops camped in the fields where they also stored equipment and supplies including ordinances and food stuffs. The large barn, southwest of the tavern building, stored the Union army's commissary and sutler provisions. Confederate prisoners were Westons' responsibility and were housed on site as well. ^{3.97}
March 7, 1862	The Cox family sought refuge in the basement of Elkhorn Tavern. By the end of the day, the Confederate army had taken possession of the building and area. They used the building as a field hospital and Van Dorn set up headquarters inside.
March 8, 1862	Elkhorn Tavern was re-captured by Union troops. Elkhorn Tavern was used by the Union army until December of 1862.
December 1862	After the battle, the Elkhorn Tavern became the headquarters of one of the Union commanders and was used as a military telegraph station. Elkhorn Tavern was used by the Union army until December 1862.
<p>^{3.93} Bond, History of Elkhorn Tavern, 2. ^{3.94} Ibid., 2-3. ^{3.95} Ibid., 3. ^{3.96} Ibid., 4-5. ^{3.97} Ibid.</p>	

c. 1863	Elkhorn Tavern was burned by Confederate bushwhackers.
1865 to 1866	The Cox family returned to their farm and rebuilt Elkhorn Tavern as a single story structure. The family had left after the battle and did not return until the end of the Civil War.
1880s	A second story was added to Elkhorn Tavern.
1903	A one-story addition of two rooms was attached to the rear (west) and center of the building.
1917	The building was extended to the north by six-feet, the original rock chimney on the north side was removed and replaced by a brick chimney, and the roof over the double porches was removed. The double porches were shortened and a high gable was extended over the top of them.
c. 1940	The building served as a Museum.
1956	When Pea Ridge NMP was established, Mrs. Frances Scott was living at the Elkhorn Tavern. A stone archway and signs were in front of the tavern.
1959	The property was purchased by the state of Arkansas. The property had remained in continuous Cox family ownership from 1858 until this time. ^{3.98}
March 7, 1960	Elkhorn Tavern was transferred to NPS ownership ^{3.99}
1964 to 1969	<p>The building was partially demolished due to its deteriorated condition and the modifications made in 1903 and 1917.</p> <p>The building was reconstructed to resemble a 1880s appearance as noted in historic photographs.^{3.100}</p> <p>Historic American Building Survey.</p>

3.98 Bond, History of Elkhorn Tavern, 2.

3.99 CLI, 12.

3.100 Huggard, Administrative History, 118.



Figure 3-133. Elkhorn Tavern was destroyed after the Battle of Pea Ridge and rebuilt c. 1866 by the Cox family (Ceremony at Tavern_c1880_PRNMP.jpg).



Figure 3-134. When the park was established, Elkhorn Tavern had a single-story addition on the west side. A stone wall was in front of the building, which once held a sign stating that it was the site of the Butterfield Overland Stage route (Southeast corner, front and south walls circa 1960.jpg).



Figure 3-135. Elkhorn Tavern was rebuilt in the 1960s to reflect to its 1880s appearance. Work included removing the rear (west) extension and modifying the double porch at the building's front facade (B&W Southeast corner under restoration.jpg).



Figure 3-136. Elkhorn Tavern, 2013 (MB: DSC_0199.jpg).



Figure 3-137. The Clemens' House foundation was semi-reconstructed by the park (MB:IMG_5779.jpg)



Figure 3-138. A portion of Clemens' House that was standing at the time of the battle was still extant in 1940. Today, this building is non-extant. It is unknown when it was removed (Original wing of Clemens' House-1940. jpg).

Clemens' House

The foundation of the Clemens' House is extant and consists of fieldstone in a rectangular shape of thirty-two-feet by fourteen-feet. The foundation was made more visible by the park when they added a course of wood logs adjacent to the original stones. The Clemens' House foundation is in good condition.

The Clemens' House was likely built between 1830, and the 1840s. Historic photographs indicate this building was a clapboard structure in c. 1940, with two wings, one at a single story (the original section), and the other at the second two stories high. It is unknown when Clemens' House was removed or last inhabited.

The Clemens' House is a contributing feature as it was present at the time of the battle.

Tanyard House Foundation/ Bart Green House

This structure is non-extant, but the stone foundation is visible. During the June 2013 field investigations, the foundation was difficult to discern due to overgrown vegetation, primarily tall grasses, obscuring the feature.

The extant foundation is most likely that of the Bart Green house that was built after the battle over one of the earlier tanyard vats. The house was removed after the park was established in the 1960s.

The tanyard was started in the late 1830s or early 1840s by either William Ruddick or Samuel Burks. Although evidence is inconclusive, it appears that Samuel Burks owned and operated the tanyard in March 1862. At this time, it is likely that the tanyard consisted of a series of vats dug along the stream with a small building adjacent to the vats for the tanners to work within. This small building and the yard around it was used



Figure 3-139. Extant stone foundation at the tanyard (MB-DSC_0360.jpg)

for a hospital by the Confederates during the battle. The tanyard had disappeared by 1888. It is unknown when Bart Green built his residence at this location.

The tanyard contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The extent of foundations of the vats or other structures from the time of battle is unknown. However, further research would be instrumental in locating these features as well as determining the extent of the foundation of Bart Green's residence.



Figure 3-140. The two commemorative monuments are located across the Tour Road from Elkhorn Tavern (MB: IMG_5706.jpg).



Figure 3-141. The Monument to the Brave Confederate Dead (MB: IMG_5710.jpg).



Figure 3-142. The Monument to the Reunited Soldiery, 2013 (MB: IMG_5713.jpg).

The Monument to the Brave Confederate Dead

This monument is located southwest of Elkhorn Tavern, across the Tour Road from the building, and accessed by a concrete path from the parking area.

The monument is a slender limestone pillar topped with a funeral urn that is approximately fifteen-feet in height. The pillar is mounted on a square inscribed column that sits on a circular concrete pad. The monument is located in an open field, near the Monument of the Reunited Soldiery. They are connected by a concrete path. Both monuments are visible from the Tour Road. The inscription on the monument bears the names of the Confederate commanders who were killed during the battle: McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack. The monument is in good condition.

This monument was erected on September 1, 1887, during the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Pea Ridge to commemorate the Confederate soldiers. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the monument was originally erected in Mayfield's Corn Field where McCulloch was killed, and was later moved to its current location.

The Tour Road was built in 1963, between the two commemorative monuments and Elkhorn Tavern. This impacted the relationship between the features, and diminished the integrity of the setting. In the early 1980s, the area around the monuments was cleared of native vegetation. It was then filled, graded, and planted with lawn grasses.

The Monument to the Brave Confederate Dead is a contributing feature as it assists in commemorating the battle and the Confederate soldiers.

Monument to the Reunited Soldiery

This commemorative monument is located to the northwest of the Monument to the Brave Confederate Dead. They are connected by a concrete path that also connects to the Elkhorn Tavern parking area.

This monument is a limestone carved female figure mounted on a limestone block with a fieldstone/brownstone block base. It is located in the open field, visible from the Tour Road. The monument is in good condition.

The inscription on the monument includes carvings on two sides. One side states: "Gray / Major General E. Van Dorn / Commander of the Army of the West. The opposite side states: "Blue / Major General S.R. Curtis / Commander of the Army of the Southwest."

The carving on the front side of the monument states:

ANGEL ALOFT
Spirit of eternal light
Keep silent vigil o'er the brave
The untarnished blue
The unsullied gray
In peace and love unite
Proud heroes have fallen
And over their grave
Our hearts are united
Our country to save
Over the dead the living bend
And up to their God their voices send
That in Liberty's crown or Eternity's day
He may place as fair Jewels
The Blue and the Gray
A United Soldiery
The Blue
The Gray

The Monument to the Reunited Soldiery was erected in September 1889 during the dual Blue-Gray reunion of veteran soldiers. At the time, the monument was placed on a natural bed of exposed limestone bedrock. The monument has remained in this location



Figure 3-143. The spring box at Elkhorn Tavern is built of stone, and is approximately eight-feet square (5-04-67 trail to spring.tif).



Figure 3-144. The cave is a natural limestone formation with a man-made carved entrance. It was used by the inhabitants of Elkhorn Tavern to keep provisions cool during summer months (1960s trails to cave.tif).

and in the original orientation since its installation by the Civil War veterans. The Tour Road was built in 1963, and was located between the monuments and Elkhorn Tavern. This impacted the relationship between the features, and diminished the integrity of the setting. In the early 1970s, the park cleaned and stabilized the monument. The concrete path was added in the 1980s, and the area around both monuments was cleared of native vegetation, then filled, graded and planted with lawn grasses. This work modified the monument as the fill material now covers the bedrock base, and it is no longer visible.

The monument is a contributing feature as it assists in commemorating the battle and the soldiers.

Spring Box

The spring box is a stone masonry cistern that measures eight-feet square and approximately four-feet deep. Five stone steps lead to the bottom of the spring box, which is fed by a natural spring adjacent to a temporal stream that originates from Elkhorn Mountain. The area around the cistern is wooded, but the undergrowth at the spring box is minimal. The spring box is north of Elkhorn Tavern, connected by a pedestrian trail. It was used by residents of Elkhorn Tavern. A narrow, informal path connects the spring box to the cave entrance built in the hillside opposite the small drainage and uphill of Elkhorn Tavern.

A park interpretive sign describes the spring box. The cistern was filled with water, and the bottom was full of dirt and debris at the time of the June 2013 field investigations. The spring box appears functional and in good condition.

The spring box is a contributing feature as it was built c. 1840 to 1860, and was in place at the time of the Battle of Pea Ridge.



Figure 3-145. Originally, the Monument to the Reunited Soldiery was built upon a natural bed of exposed limestone bedrock, surrounded by native vegetation (Monument with trees in background, pre-1963.jpg).

Cave Entrance

This feature is part natural landform and part man-made structure. The cave is a natural limestone opening located within the hillside of Elkhorn Mountain to the west of Elkhorn Tavern. It is accessed by a narrow, worn path. The cave extends approximately ten-feet in one direction and twenty-feet or more in the opposite direction with an overhead clearance of about five to six-feet. The cave's entrance has been formed into a formal, neat square opening in the rock.

The cave entrance was likely carved during the 19th century. The interior of the cave is approximately ten degrees cooler than the temperature outside, making it ideal for the residents of the Elkhorn Tavern to use it for food and ice storage during summer months. It is possible that the armies fighting during the Battle of Pea Ridge also used the cave for storage. In the 1960s, the NPS formalized the path from the Elkhorn Tavern to the cave.

The cave entrance is a contributing feature as it was present during the period of significance.

Non-Extant Structures

Elkhorn Barn and Stable

This structure is non-extant.

The Elkhorn Barn was likely built in the 1830s around the same time Elkhorn Tavern was built. A stable was originally located adjacent to the barn, and was used for storing wagons and carriages. In the days prior to the battle in early March 1862, the barn was used by the Union army for stockpiling equipment and supplies, and for storage of commissary and sutler's stores.^{3.101}

In 1887, at the time of the battle reunion, a Confederate soldier, AM Payne, recalled "I was

3.101 Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 43.

surprised to find how little it had changed... but the barn was gone and in its place an apple orchard grew."^{3.102}

At an unknown date, a different barn and stables were built on the east side of Telegraph Road, north of Elkhorn Tavern. According to Bearss, the new barn was built in the area where a blacksmith shop had stood during the Civil War years.^{3.103} This barn and stables were extant c. 1940. It is unknown when they were removed.

The area of these two structures contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However, further research is needed to identify the exact locations of the Elkhorn Barn and Stable.

Elkhorn Outbuildings

These structures are non-extant.

Historic reports from the battle make reference to a lean-to located behind Elkhorn Tavern.^{3.104} It is also likely that other outbuildings existed at the time and were located behind the building, such as a privy or storage sheds.

After the battle, hog houses were built approximately one hundred yards north of the building alongside Telegraph Road.^{3.105}

The area of the Elkhorn outbuildings contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However, further research is needed to identify the exact locations of these structures.

3.102 Payne, 'Story of the Battle of Pea Ridge, unpublished manuscript; in Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 53.

3.103 Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 66.

3.104 Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 51.

3.105 Bearss, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 69.

Elkhorn Cabins

Two cabins were located northwest of Elkhorn Tavern in the 1880s. It is unknown if these were present at the time of the battle, but it is possible that they served as slave quarters.^{3.106} The cabins were built approximately fifty-feet north of the building and measured approximately twenty-four by thirty-feet. They were accompanied by a privy and storage shed.^{3.107}

Foundations of these structures were not field verified during the June 2013 field investigations.

Clemens' Barn

This structure is non-extant.

The Clemens' Barn was likely built at the same time as the Clemens' House, and was present during the battle. It is unknown when this structure was removed.

The area of the Clemens' House and Barn contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However, further research is needed to identify the location of Clemens' Barn.

Blacksmith Shop between Clemens' and Elkhorn Tavern

This structure is non-extant.

At the time of the battle, the blacksmith shop was located to the east of Telegraph Road between the Elkhorn Tavern and Clemens' House. The soldiers remembered its presence, "On Cuibor's right was the tavern, on his left a blacksmith's shop, and in the lot some corn-cribs".^{3.108} The blacksmith shop was likely part of the Elkhorn Tavern grounds where travelers could re-shoe their horses while

staying at the inn. It is unknown when this structure was removed. It may have been destroyed at the same time as the Elkhorn Tavern in c. 1863 as no later reports or references to the shop exist.

The area of the blacksmith shop contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However, further research is needed to identify its historic location.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

Contributing Buildings and Structures

- Elkhorn Tavern
- Clemens' House foundation
- Monument to the Brave Confederate Dead
- Monument to the Reunited Soldiery
- Spring Box
- Cave Entrance
- Non-extant foundations / archeological sites
 - o Elkhorn Tavern barn and stable
 - o Clemens' Barn and outbuildings
- Non-extant structures
 - o Elkhorn Cabins (possible slave quarters)
 - o Lean-to (behind Elkhorn Tavern)
 - o Elkhorn Tavern outbuildings
 - o Blacksmith shop

Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

- tanyard house foundation/ Bart Green house

3.106 PERI park staff.

3.107 Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and Tanyard as of March 1862, 66.

3.108 Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 51.



Figure 3-146. Worm fences are used to delineate the extents of fields, barnyards, farmhouses and orchard spaces, and as a means to control visitor access (MB: DSC_0188.jpg).



Figure 3-147. Split rail fence at the Elkhorn Tavern (MB: IMG_5762.jpg).

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition and Analysis

Small scale features within this landscape character area include fences, artillery, signs, cisterns and wells. These features are primarily associated with interpretation of The exception is two historic wells.

Wells

Several wells exist within this landscape character area. Many have been filled for safety reasons, but others have not.

At the tanyard, a stone-lined well of approximately two-feet in diameter exists near the extant foundation. The well is generally obscured by overgrown vegetation, primarily grasses and is filled with soil and sand for safety reasons. The well was likely built after the battle at the same time as the Bart Green house.^{3.109}

Worm Fences

Within this landscape character area, worm fences were built by park staff in 2003 to delineate the extents of fields, barnyards, farmhouses and orchard spaces, and as a means to control visitor access. These fences are generally four-feet in height, and each rail section is approximately six-feet in length. All worm fences are reconstructions of a type that has been identified as being used at the time of the battle.^{3.110} They are placed as close as practicable to known historic fence lines.

To determine placement of fences, park staff consulted Bearss 1965 map. They verified the fence lines from these documents by reviewing the 1899 Fayetteville quadrangle and photographs from the 1940s and 1960s.

At Elkhorn Tavern, measurements were taken off of the chimney using Bearss map to identify where the fences would have been. When placing fence lines investigated the site for evidence of grade change. In some cases, linear mounds or lines were identifiable, allowing park staff to follow extant fence lines in the placement of the non-historic fences.

The use of the worm fence type to delineate known historic fence lines provides an important interpretation of the battlefield. The fences delineate some of the spaces of fields, pastures and orchards that existed at the time of the battle. However, the full extent of the Elkhorn Tavern pastures, fields, and wooded lot are not fully fenced. The full extent of fencing around the building and orchard is not known.

The worm fence is non-contributing. However, the fence alignments placed along historic lines contribute to the historic character as they reflect the fences and fields that existed at the time of the battle.

Split Rail Fences

A wood split rail fence is used to define the immediate area and spaces around Elkhorn Tavern.

The fences are in good condition. The split rail fences are non-contributing features.

3.109 Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and Tanyard as of March 1862, 9.

3.110 Interview with park staff, June 2013 field investigations.



Figure 3-148. Artillery in Clemens' field have been placed in the direction they were oriented during the battle (MB: IMG_5788.jpg).

Artillery

Three lines of artillery have been emplaced within this landscape character area. They are emplaced in Clemens' Field, in front of Elkhorn Tavern oriented to the east, and north of Elkhorn Tavern oriented down Telegraph Road into Cross Timber Hollow.

The artillery are replicas of those that are known to have been in use during the Battle of Pea Ridge. Each is oriented as it would have been during one of the battles during the two-day battle. They are non-contributing features, however they assist in interpreting the battle to visitors.

Interpretive Signs

Interpretive signs are of two types within this landscape character area. The standard park interpretive sign occurs near the two commemorative monuments and Elkhorn Tavern, and in Williams Hollow. These signs are similar to other interpretive signs used throughout the park. A second type of interpretive sign occurs in the tanyard and near the spring box. These are painted wood signs with engraved lettering.

Interpretive signs at Elkhorn Tavern and Clemens' House site were first installed with the construction of the Tour Road in 1963. The signs have been replaced since. They are in good condition. It is unknown when signs in the tanyard and near the spring box were installed. The interpretive signs are non-contributing features.

Regulatory and Directional Signs

Signs within the landscape character area provide regulatory information such as identifying universal accessible spaces in the Elkhorn Tavern parking area.

Small medallions placed on trees along the park loop trail occur at the tanyard and Williams Hollow hospital site.



Figure 3-149. Standard NPS signage at the Elkhorn Tavern (MB: IMG_5709.jpg).

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

Contributing Small Scale Features

- Wells

Non-Contributing Small Scale Features

- Artillery (replica)
- Worm Fences
- Split Rail Fences
- Interpretive Signs
- Regulatory and Directional Signs



Figure 3-150. Vegetation in Cross Timber Hollow is deciduous woodland with dense undergrowth (MB: DSC_0356.jpg).



Figure 3-151. The extant patterns and type of vegetation remain similar to those in existence during the period of significance. Areas of forest remain, although the density has increased significantly, and open areas remain that would have historically been cultivated crops or pastures (MB: IMG_5751.jpg).

Vegetation

Existing Condition

The vegetation of this landscape character area is as diverse as its topography and natural environment. Vegetation ranges from areas of dense woodland and undergrowth to open mown fields, depending on location. The dramatic topography of Elkhorn Mountain and the hollows offers a variety of habitat for various plant species. The uplands and hillsides contrast with the hollows, and vegetation ranges from dry deciduous hardwood forest to a typic (wetter) upland deciduous forest to bottomlands where more hydrophilic species thrive.^{3.111} This forested vegetation is contrasted by fields of grasses, an apple orchard, and remnants of domestic ornamental vegetation.

At Elkhorn Tavern, vegetation is primarily mown grass in clearings and fields, and along paths and trails. Mown grass surrounds the building and extends into the fenced areas immediately adjacent to the building. The area around the two commemorative monuments is mown grass. Set within the grass areas near the building are several large shade trees. An apple orchard is located to the west of Elkhorn Tavern. It is roughly square, composed of a six by six-foot grid of small (<two-inch caliper) apple trees. The apple orchard contains twenty-eight trees. Fences delineate the orchard on the north and east sides. Most trees are in good/fair condition, however a few are in poor condition. There are four missing trees in the grid.

The Clemens' House site and fields are composed of grasses that are periodically mown. The paths that follow the historic routes of Telegraph Road and Huntsville Road are also mown grass. The small clearing at the tanyard is primarily tall unmown grasses that is surrounded by native trees. A few roses grow along the edges of the tanyard.

3.111 Vegetation Management Plan, 2014.

Surrounding these open areas of mown grasses in fields and building areas is the dry deciduous woodland and forest of the tops and hillsides of Elkhorn Mountain, and the typic upland deciduous woodland and forest that characterizes most of this landscape character area.^{3.112} The forest of Elkhorn Mountains is a post oak (*Quercus stellate*) - blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) woodland type that occurs on gentle to steep hills and plains, bluff escarpments, and broad ridges and flats with any aspect, but primarily south- and west-facing slopes. The upland deciduous forest is a black oak (*Quercus velutina*) - white oak (*Quercus alba*) - hickory (*Carya alba*) forest community that is the primary forest association at the park.^{3.113}

Several trees may exist from the time of, or before the battle. The quantity and species of these trees has not yet been identified.^{3.114}

Analysis

The patterns and type of vegetation that exist within the Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character today are similar to that which existed during the period of significance. The areas of forest remain similar to these historic areas. However, the density of vegetation has increased significantly, and forest growth has extended into areas that were historically cultivated fields. Areas that were known to be cultivated fields or open clearings around structures are today mown grasses that reflect the low growing appearance of the historic fields. This is not historic vegetation.

3.112 Vegetation Management Plan, 2014.

3.113 Comprised almost twice as much area as all other types combined, Vegetation Management Plan, 2014.

3.114 Interview with park staff. Kevin Eads, 95% Draft Comments.



Figure 3-152. The extant patterns and type of vegetation within Clemens' Field remains similar to what existed historically (MB: DSC_5786.jpg).



Figure 3-153. The apple orchard at Elkhorn Tavern was replanted with apple varieties common in 1862 (MB: IMG_5725.jpg).

During the battle, the area around Elkhorn Tavern was described by soldiers as having been a field of ten to twenty acres with an apple orchard.^{3.115} During the winter of March 1862, the fields would have been dormant with remnant vegetation from crops or pasture grass, and edged with trees. Today the appearance of this area is similar, although the full acreage is not discernable and the fields are no longer in cultivation. The exact extent of individual historic fields is not completely known.

The apple orchard was expanded sometime after the Civil War. Returning veterans in the 1880s remarked on the lack of the barn, and on the presence of an expanded, large apple orchard.^{3.116} At some point, the apple orchard was removed or the trees eventually died. The extant apple orchard was replanted by the park in 2005, by the Boys and Girls Club using apple varieties that would have been used in 1862. Painted fence lines on walkways, parking areas, and Tour Road indicate where the orchard occurred historically. More than half of the apple orchard's historic area is now the parking lot and Tour Road. The apple orchard is in keeping with the historic description and appears to be in a similar location to the historic orchard. The number and arrangement of trees in the historic orchard is not known.^{3.117}

At the time of the battle, Clemens' House site and fields were likely open and clear of vegetation for ease of working the land. As at Elkhorn Tavern, the fields would have been used for growing crops, or as pasture. Today, the area retains its historic appearance as open fields, smaller in scale and are no longer in cultivation. The trees have grown into the area between the two fields, diminishing the integrity of the open area.

The forests of Cross Timber Hollow and Williams Hollow are similar to those that existed at the time of the battle. However, the density of trees and dominance of tree species has changed dramatically. During the battle, these forests would have had a much less dense appearance. Several accounts noted the ability of the Union forces to see the Confederate advance.^{3.118}

Historically, the area around the tanyard would have been kept clear of heavy undergrowth. While grass may have been planted in the clearing, it would have been maintained, unlike the appearance today. It is unknown when the roses in the tanyard were planted. They were a later addition and most likely do not date from the period of significance.

Further investigation into the age of extant mature trees is needed to verify those present at the time of the battle.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

Contributing Vegetation

- Forests versus open fields
- Woodlands in the hollows
- Areas of pastures, fields and orchard
- Area of wood lot

Non-Contributing Vegetation

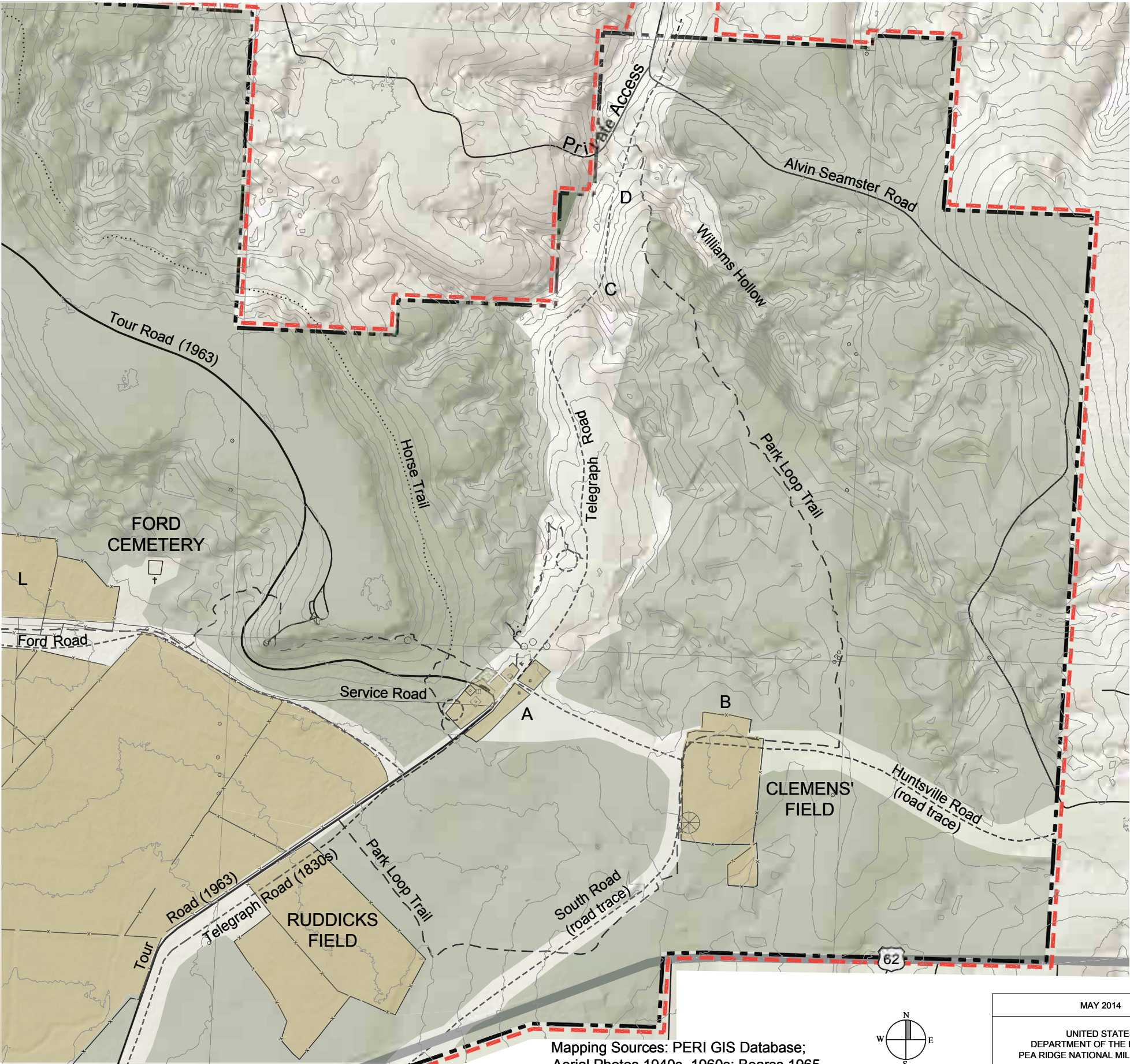
- Apple Orchard
- Roses in the tanyard

3.115 O. R., Series I, Vol. VII, 258. Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 47-48.

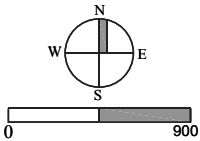
3.116 Payne, 'Story of the Battle of Pea Ridge, unpublished manuscript. Bearss, 1965. Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 53.

3.117 Interview with park staff.

3.118 Bearss, 1965, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern Grounds, Federal Earthworks, and tanyard as of March 1862, 53.



Mapping Sources: PERI GIS Database;
Aerial Photos 1940s, 1960s; Bearss 1965,
Weih 2006

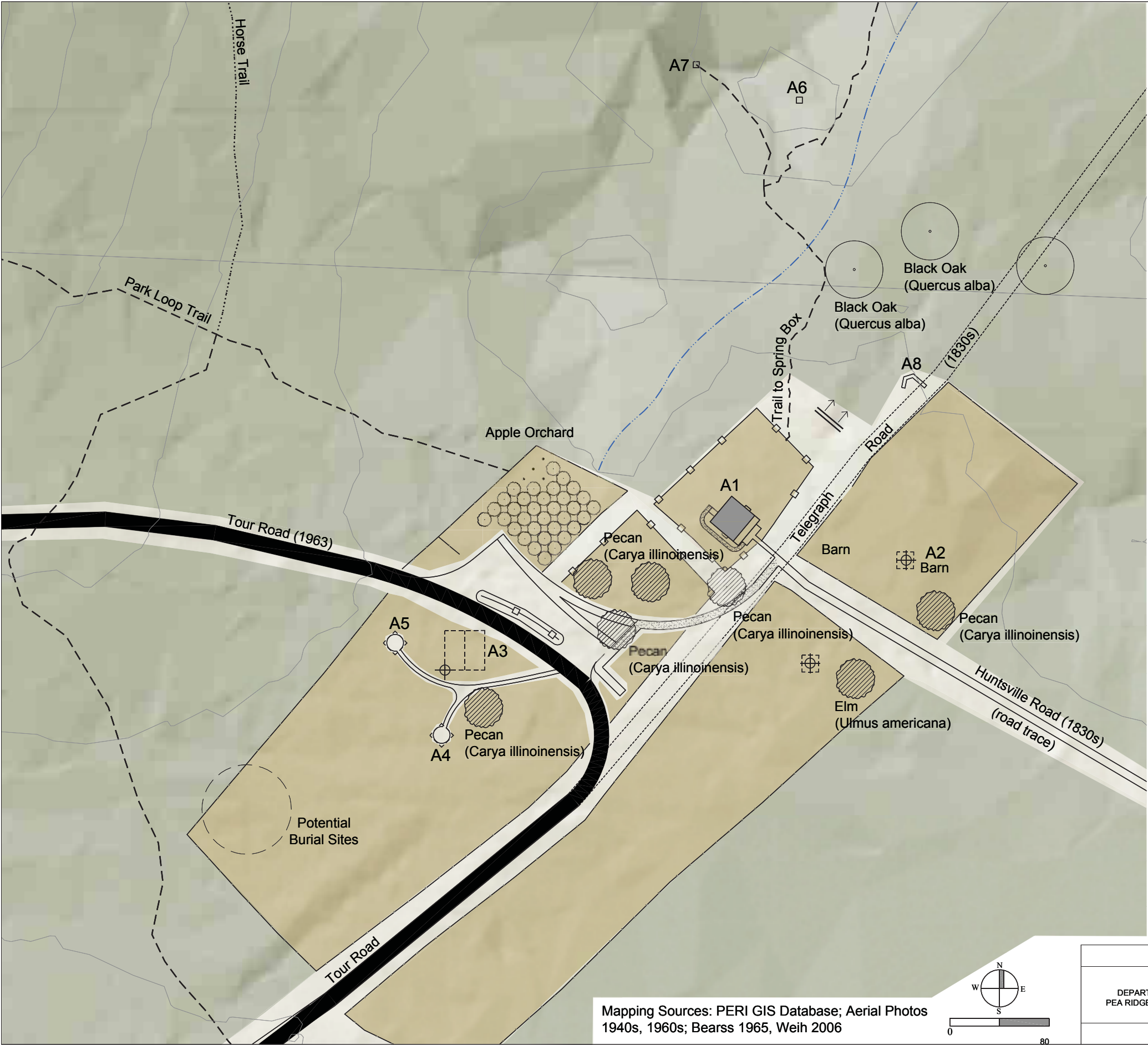


- Legend**
- PARK BOUNDARY
 - STUDY AREA
 - ROAD/HIGHWAY
 - TOUR ROAD
 - ROAD TRACE
 - PARK LOOP TRAIL
 - HORSE TRAIL
 - TOPOGRAPHY
 - WORM FENCE
 - TREE
 - GLO TREE (extant in 1842)
 - CEMETERY
 - POTENTIAL BURIAL SITES
 - NON-EXTANT BLDG
 - FIELDS/PASTURES
 - WOODLANDS
 - OPEN FOREST - ALONG ROADS
 - ORCHARD

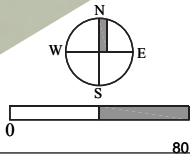
- A ELKHORN TAVERN**
ELKHORN TAVERN
BARNs (non-extant)
OUTBUILDINGS (non-extant)
MONUMENTS (2)
SPRING BOX
- B CLEMENS' FARM**
CLEMENS' HOUSE (foundation)
BARN (non-extant)
- C TANYARD**
- D UNIDENTIFIED STRUCTURES**
- L FORD FARM**

Figure 3-154.

MAY 2014	TITLE OF PROJECT		
	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT		
	AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT		
	TITLE OF DRAWING		
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	EXISTING CONDITION - ELKHORN TAVERN/WILLIAMS HOLLOW		
	NAME OF PARK		
	PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK		
	REGION	COUNTY	STATE
	MIDWEST	BENTON	ARKANSAS



Mapping Sources: PERI GIS Database; Aerial Photos 1940s, 1960s; Bearss 1965, Weih 2006



Legend

- TOUR ROAD
- 1830s ROAD
- PARK LOOP TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- WORM FENCE
- SPLIT RAIL FENCE
- FLAGSTONE WALK (1963)
- EXISTING TREE
- GLO TREE (extant in 1842)
- GPS FIELD POINTS 2013
- REPLICA ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENTS
- FIELDS/PASTURES
- WOODLANDS
- OPEN FOREST - ALONG ROADS
- A1 ELKHORN TAVERN
- A2 BARN (non-extant)
- A3 BARN (non-extant)
- A4 MONUMENT TO THE BRAVE CONFEDERATE DEAD
- A5 MONUMENT TO THE REUNITED SOLDIERY
- A6 SPRING BOX
- A7 CAVE ENTRANCE
- A8 STONE WALLS (1963)

Figure 3-155.

MAY 2014		TITLE OF PROJECT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK		TITLE OF DRAWING EXISTING CONDITION - ELKHORN TAVERN	
		NAME OF PARK PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK	
REGION MIDWEST	COUNTY BENTON	STATE ARKANSAS	

