while the Civil War battle of Monett's Ferry took place in 1864 and is remembered as a significant event in the region's history.

The Metoyer-Cohen Plantation, located on the original Spanish lands of this plantation, is a historic site that has been the home and heart of the people of Cane River. The site remains a National Historic Landmark since 2009. The site is managed by the National Park Service and offers a glimpse into the history of the area and the people who lived there.

The Cane River, a major waterway in the region, is a significant historical landmark. The riverfront with no intervening land is part of the Cane River National Heritage Area, which includes historic sites and landmarks that tell the story of the Cane River region's rich history and cultural heritage. The riverfront is a popular destination for leisurely drives along the Cane River and plantation and hiking local trails.

The Cane River Creve Coeur National Historical Park, Museum, and Cultural Center is a significant cultural and historical landmark. The park is dedicated to preserving the history and culture of the Cane River region, and offers exhibits and programs that highlight the region's past. The park is open daily and admission is charged.

The Kisatchie National Forest is another important landmark in the region. The forest offers a variety of outdoor activities, including hiking, camping, and wildlife viewing. The forest is home to a diverse range of plant and animal species, and is an important resource for the region's ecology. The forest is managed by the U.S. Forest Service and offers a wealth of opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The Natchitoches National Historical Landmark District is a significant historic district that includes the Louisiana State University campus and the Natchitoches Historic District. The district includes a variety of historic sites and landmarks that tell the story of the region's past, including the historic Natchitoches Courthouse and the Natchitoches National Cemetery.

The Lewis Jones House, a historic site located in the Natchitoches National Historic Landmark District, is a significant landmark in the region. The house was built in 1873 and is a notable example of Louisiana Creole architecture. The house is open daily and admission is charged.

The Adai Indian Nation, located in Natchitoches, is a significant cultural landmark in the region. The tribe is one of the oldest known indigenous groups in the United States, and their culture and history are an important part of the region's heritage. The tribe is recognized as a sovereign nation by the United States and offers a variety of cultural and educational programs that highlight their history and culture.

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