

1/ Old Main

Old Main was built as the first permanent academic building of the University of Arkansas, originally known as the Arkansas Industrial University. It was built from 1873 to 1875 and designed in the Second Empire style by architect John Mill van Osdel, based on his design for a similar building at the University of Illinois. Today, the dean's offices of the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences are housed in the building as well as several academic departments. Many of the university's guest speakers appear in Giffels Auditorium on the second floor. The Clock Tower on the southeast corner did not have a clock until 2005. The clockworks on the fourth floor of Old Main and a small exhibition hall on the fifth floor are open to the public during the building's normal operating hours. Old Main was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

2/ Carnall Hall

Carnall Hall was built in 1906 as the first women's residence hall at the University of Arkansas. It was named for Ella Howison Carnall, an alumna of the university and professor of English and modern languages who died in 1884. By 1991, the building had fallen into disrepair and was slated for removal by the University of Arkansas. A campaign to save the building resulted in a university partnership with a group of investors who paid for restoration of the building as a hotel and restaurant on campus, the Inn at Carnall Hall and Ella's Restaurant. Students in the university's hospitality program get a hands-on lab in which to learn while guests enjoy easy access to the campus. The Inn at Carnall Hall was rededicated for use in 2003.

3/ Gregg House

The Gregg House, built by Lafayette Gregg in 1871 in an Italianate style. Gregg served in the Union army during the Civil War, as a state legislator after the war, and was instrumental in securing the University of Arkansas and overseeing construction of Old Main. The Gregg House was added to the National Register in 1974 and is privately owned by descendants of the Gregg family.

4/ Frisco Depot

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway built a line into Fayetteville in 1881, headed southwest for Fort Smith and eventually Paris, Texas. A depot was soon built where the track crossed Dickson Street. The first depot burned down in the early 1920s, and the current depot was built on the same site in 1925 in a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. The railroad ceased passenger service in 1965 and sold the depot to private interests in the 1980s. The depot was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and is home to restaurants today.

5/ Evergreen Cemetery

Evergreen Cemetery is Fayetteville's oldest public cemetery, an expansion of what had previously been a private cemetery for the Thomas family. The earliest known private interment was in 1838 and the earliest public burials began occurring in the 1840s. Among those buried in the cemetery are some of Fayetteville's leading citizens, including Archibald Yell, Sophia Sawyer, Lafayette Gregg, John and Annie Duke Futrall, and J. William Fulbright. Walter J. Lemke, the founder of the Washington County Historical Society, and his wife, Marie, are also buried there. The cemetery was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.

6/ Clinton House

The Clinton House is the home in which Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham were married, and the first home in which the Clintons lived while they taught law at the University of Arkansas. The future American president and U.S. secretary of state lived in the house in 1975 and 1976 but moved to Little Rock after Bill Clinton was elected attorney general of Arkansas. The house was built in 1934 in the Tudor Revival style. Today it is operated as a museum, open daily from Monday to Saturday, and it includes displays about the Clintons, from their wedding to their most recent public and civic engagements. The house was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

7/ Trail of Tears Memorial

When members of the eastern Indian nations were forced from their traditional homelands in the American southeast and moved west to the Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma, the path of some of the Cherokee bands came through Fayetteville during 1838 and 1839. Most of them came southwest from Pea Ridge, passing through the Mount Comfort community and then turning west. John Benge led a detachment that passed through the south side of Fayetteville and camped near the present campus of Fayetteville High School. At the corner of Stadium Drive and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, a small park, stone sculpture and historical marker memorialize the journey.

8/ Ridge House & Fayetteville Female Seminary

The Ridge House was built about 1836 and is the oldest known building still standing in Fayetteville. Sarah Bird Northup Ridge, widow of John Ridge, a Cherokee leader who was slain during a tribal conflict, purchased the house in 1840 and moved her family out of the Indian Territory to Fayetteville. Her son, John Rollin Ridge, the first American Indian to publish a novel, grew up in the house. The Washington County Historical Society purchased the house in 1973, and it is used for professional offices currently. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Sarah Ridge helped organize the Fayetteville Female Seminary a block south on Mountain Street, where a historic marker commemorates its location. The school was headed by Sophia Sawyer and known throughout the southwest for its educational attainments, attracting students from across the south and the Indian Territory. Most of the buildings of the seminary burned during the Civil War.

9/ Walker-Stone House

The Walker-Stone House was built about 1845 for David Walker, an attorney who served in the territorial legislature, the state's constitutional convention, the Arkansas Senate and on the Arkansas Supreme Court. Its southern entrance looked out on the Fayetteville Female Seminary, which Walker helped found. Popular lore is that Sam Houston visited the house. Stephen K. Stone, a successful merchant, bought the house in the 1850s, and his grandson, the world-renowned architect Edward Durrell Stone, purchased the house in the 1970s, hoping to restore it. The Walker-Stone House was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and restored in 1980 under architect Charles Witsell for Kincaid, Horne & Trumbo. Today it is privately owned and used as professional offices.

10/ Old Post Office & Buildings on the Square

The Old Post Office at the center of the Fayetteville square was built in 1911 in a Classical Revival style. It served as a post office until the late 1960s, when a new post office was built on Dickson Street. During the early 1970s when much of the historic Fayetteville square was torn down to make way for new buildings, the city considered razing the post office, but residents protested in favor of saving it. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The building was sold to private interests and it has been home to a variety of restaurant and retail businesses. Four other buildings on the Fayetteville square are also on the National Register: the Guisinger Building on the southeast corner, and the Mrs. Young Building, the Lewis Brothers Building and the Old Bank of Fayetteville Building, all at the northwest corner.

11/ Historic Washington County Courthouse & Washington County Jail

The Historic Washington County Courthouse was built in 1905 and is the fifth building that served as the seat of government for Washington County. The Historic Washington County Jail was built in 1897. Today, the historic courthouse still provides county services and holds the county archives. The historic jail is privately owned and used for professional offices. Both buildings are designed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style. The courthouse

was designed by Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson. The courthouse was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and the jail was added in 1978.

12/ Headquarters House Museum & Archibald Yell Law Office

Headquarters House was built in 1853 for the Jonas and Matilda Tebbetts family. During the Civil War, the Tebbetts left Fayetteville for the safety of the north, and both the Confederate Army and the Union Army used the house at different times as headquarters, which was at the center of the Battle of Fayetteville in 1863. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, and is owned by the Washington County Historical Society. The Archibald Yell Law Office, behind Headquarters House, was used by Archibald Yell, the state's first congressman and its second governor. It originally stood near Yell's home, Waxhaws, on South College Avenue but was moved in 1992 to the Headquarters House property for preservation. Both buildings are available for tours by prior arrangement.

13/ St. James United Methodist Church

The St. James Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest church building still standing in Fayetteville. It was finished in 1884 as a place of worship for Fayetteville's African American community. Members of the congregation began meeting as early as 1861 while the members were still held as slaves. They requested that a pastor be assigned to them, and the Arkansas and Missouri Methodist Conference appointed a minister who started serving the next year. The steeple of the original church was significantly damaged in the 19th century and was only restored in the early 2000s. It continues to be home to the St. James United Methodist congregation.

14/ Confederate Cemetery & National Cemetery (off map)

The Confederate Cemetery was established in 1872 by Fayetteville women concerned that the Confederate soldiers who died at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville during the Civil War should have a permanent burial ground. The women formed the Southern Memorial Association, raised funds to purchase the property and set about exhuming the bodies of fallen soldiers from where they had been buried on the battlefield and reintering them at Fayetteville. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. National Cemetery was established in 1867 after Congress approved establishment of national cemeteries to be used for burial of Union soldiers who died in Arkansas during the Civil War. National Cemetery is the final resting place for veterans of every American war from the Revolutionary War to the war in Afghanistan. It was added to the National Register in 1999.

15/ Mount Sequoyah

Mount Sequoyah, originally known as East Mountain, was renamed in 1922 when the city of Fayetteville deeded more than 100 acres on its crown to the Western Methodist Assembly to establish a retreat for the Methodist Church. Known today as the Mount Sequoyah Conference and Retreat Center, the grounds of the assembly include conference halls, residential buildings, a cafeteria, and swimming pool. The eastern side of the mountain was eventually reacquired by the city and is a park called Mount Sequoyah Woods, with hiking trails that lead down the mountainside to a pavilion. The name Mount Sequoyah honors Sequoyah, who devised the Cherokee syllabary.

This map is presented by the Washington County Historical Society, Inc. (www.washcohistoricalsociety.org) and made possible in part by a grant from the Fayetteville Area Community Foundation, an affiliate office of the Arkansas Community Foundation Inc. Design by DOXA.
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FAYETTEVILLE HISTORICAL HIKE



A WALKING MAP OF Historic Sites



PRESERVING
OUR PAST FOR
FUTURE GENERATIONS.



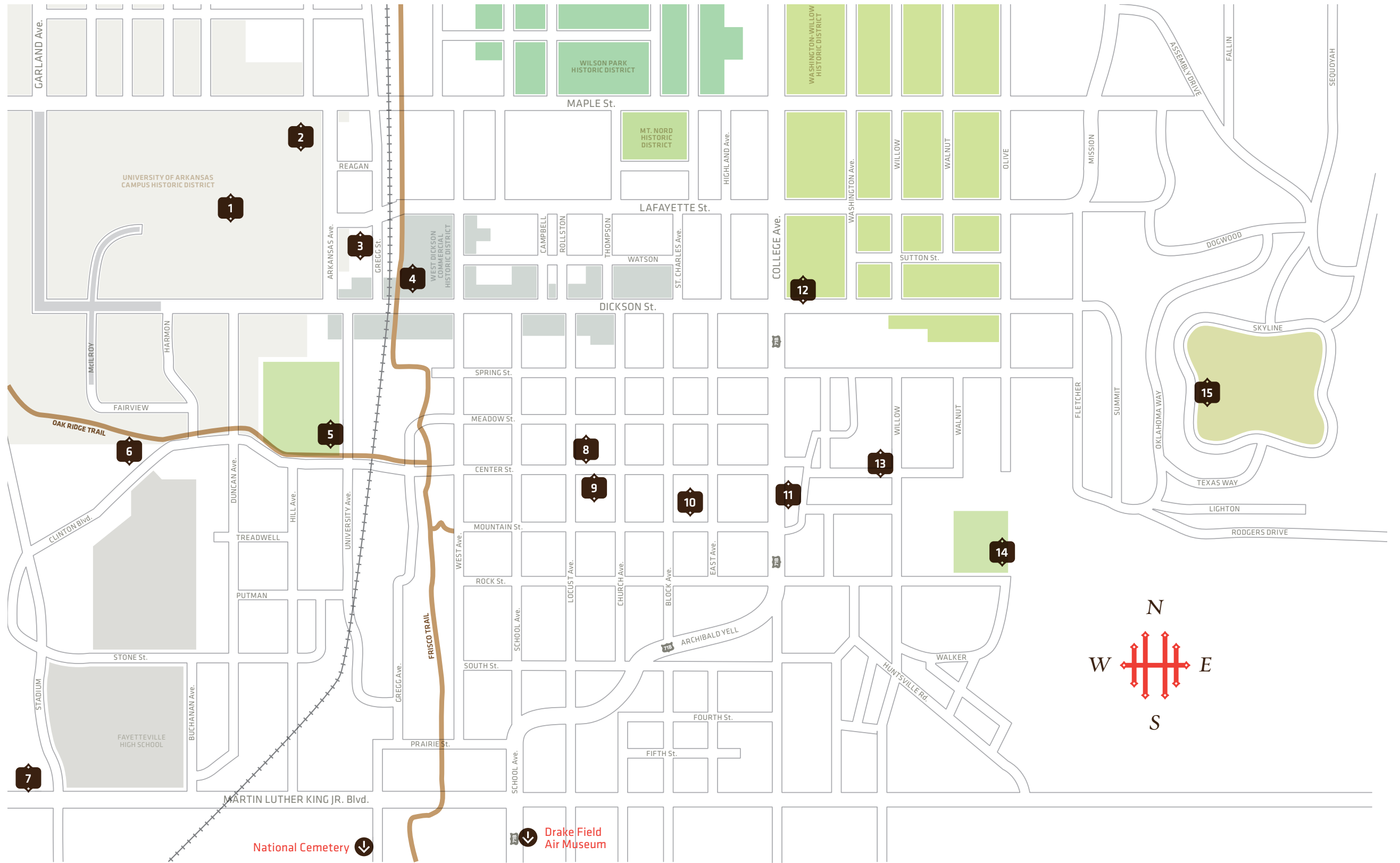


WALK,
SEE
&
EXPLORE
FAYETTEVILLE'S HISTORIC
LOCATIONS.



Take your time.
DON'T RUSH.

THESE SITES WILL
BE WITH US FOR
A VERY
LONG TIME.



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- 2** Carnall Hall
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- OFF MAP** Drake Field Air Museum / National Cemetery