

Walks Through History 2009



The "Walks through History" program is a series of monthly outdoor walking tours that seeks to familiarize people who live and work in communities outside of central Arkansas with the historic structures and sites around them. Presented by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, in partnership with a local organization, the tours typically begin at 11:00 a.m. on the first Saturday of each month and last between one and two hours. An AHPP staff historian leads the tour, delivering a brief lecture about the properties visited and their history. The tours are free and open to the public.



Leo Nyberg Building

of the Leo Nyberg Building, we will tour several of the buildings on the nearly 900-acre campus of the former tuberculosis sanatorium. By the 1940s, this sanatorium was one of the largest and best of its kind in the country. It was self-sufficient, complete with its own farming operation, fire department, telephone system, post office, and water treatment plant. The buildings within the district are also a wonderful collection of the Art Deco, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival architectural styles. Co-sponsored by the Logan County Museum and the Booneville Historic Preservation Society.

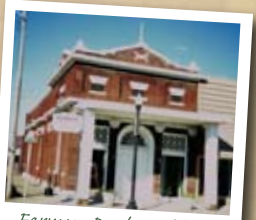
March 7, 2009—Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium Historic District, located about 2.5 miles south of Booneville on Highway 116. Beginning in front



John Newton House

April 4, 2009—Murphy-Hill Historic District in El Dorado. Located just to the north of El Dorado's commercial downtown area, this residential district represents the growth of the southern Arkansas town from 1880 to 1957. The district contains an array of architectural styles, ranging from Queen Anne to Craftsman to various

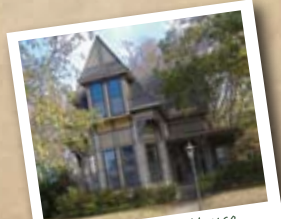
May 2, 2009—Paragould Downtown Commercial Historic District. Named after two competing railroad moguls whose lines literally crossed in Greene County, Paragould grew from a modest timber camp into a thriving city with numerous timber-related industries. Agriculture gradually dominated the economy after the land was cleared of timber. Paragould would eventually diversify its economy by inviting industrial development beginning in the early 1950s. The downtown buildings reflect the commercial growth of the town and include examples of significant architectural styles from the 1880s to the 1950s. The tour group will meet in Centennial Park, which is located at the corner of South Pruett Street and West Emerson Street. Co-sponsored by Main Street Paragould and the Greene County Historical and Genealogical Society.



Farmers Bank Building

Period Revival styles. Most notably, the neighborhood reflects the influx of new residents and wealth that accompanied the oil boom in the early 1920s. The tour group will meet in front of the John Newton House at 510 Jackson Avenue. Co-sponsored by the South Arkansas Historical Foundation.

June 6, 2009—Hamburg Commercial Historic District. Beginning on the Town Square, we will discuss the early twentieth-century commercial-style buildings that represent the growth of Hamburg. This southeast Arkansas town grew up around the railroad, which enabled the county's agriculture



Queen Anne House

and timber industries to flourish until the automobile became the major mode of transportation in the 1920s. Despite the general decline of the Delta region, Hamburg has remained steady as the governmental and commercial center of Ashley County. Co-sponsored by the Ashley County Historical Society.

August 8, 2009—Waldron Commercial Historic District. Beginning at Memorial Hall at 96 South Main Street, we will discuss the commercial development of this western Arkansas town from its early settlement to the arrival of the railroad to the economic diversification of the 1950s. The district is dominated by early twentieth-century commercial-style structures, but boasts some buildings with Italianate features as well as a few Art Deco buildings. Co-sponsored by Scott County/City of Waldron, the Scott County Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Waldron Area Chamber of Commerce.



Downtown Waldron



Downtown Sheridan

July 11, 2009—Historic Downtown Sheridan. As the Grant County seat, Sheridan emerged as an important shipping hub for the timber-related industries that continue to dominate the county economy. Sheridan's downtown area contains several examples of early twentieth-century commercial-style architecture indicative of the town's early growth and development. The tour group will meet in front of the Grant County Courthouse. Co-sponsored by Downhome Sheridan.



Colonial Revival House

November 7, 2009—Historic Buildings on the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Campus. Beginning in front of the circa 1900 Charles L. Thompson-designed Ella Carnall Hall, we will discuss the history of the University of Arkansas as well as the architecture of the many National Register-listed buildings on the campus. This tour will include stops at Old Main, Vol Walker Library, the Chemistry Building, and the Chi Omega Greek Theater, among others. Co-sponsored by the Washington County Historical Society.



Ella Carnall Hall

December 5, 2009—Historic Smyrna Church and Cemetery, located about 6 miles west of Searcy on Highway 36. The Smyrna Church is the oldest documented church building in Arkansas, according to a recent study conducted by the University of Arkansas, which determined that the building was completed in 1857. The church has recently undergone an extensive restoration effort to return the building to its original appearance. The historic Smyrna cemetery is located behind the church building, and its earliest marked graves date from the 1850s. Co-sponsored by the White County Historical Society.



Smyrna Church

October 3, 2009—Hendrix College Addition Historic District in Conway. Beginning at the traffic circle at the intersection of Washington Avenue, Winfield Street, and Tyler Street, we will discuss the origin of this residential district as it relates to nearby Hendrix College. This addition was one of the first platted subdivisions in Conway, and the majority of the original residents were the faculty and administrators of Hendrix College. The district contains wonderful examples of the Colonial Revival, English Revival, Craftsman, and Plain Traditional architectural styles as well. Co-sponsored by the Faulkner County Museum.



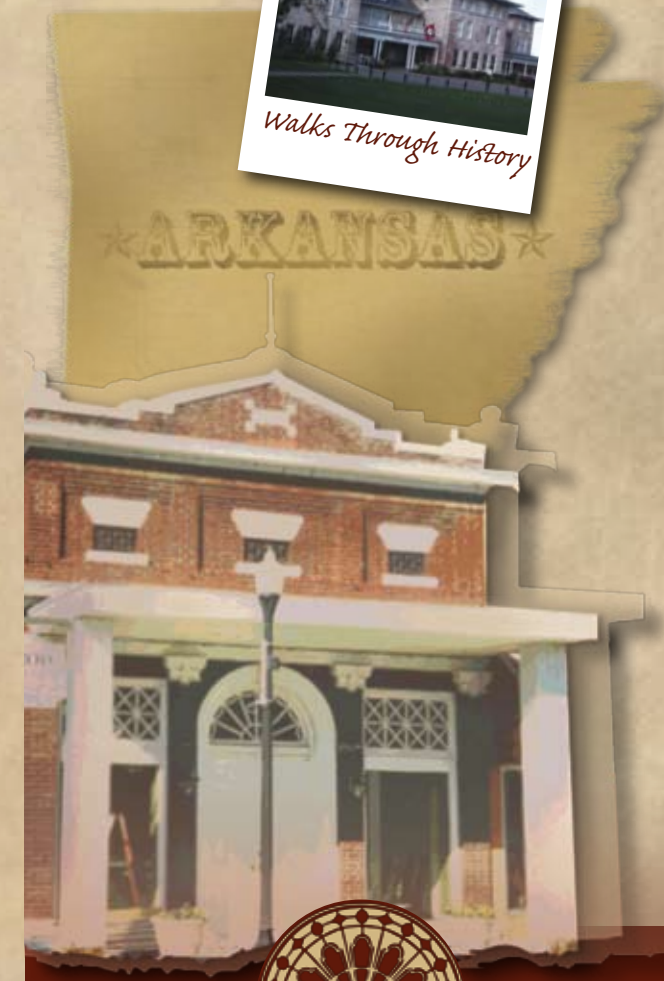
2009 Tours



sandwiching in
History



Walks Through History



**ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM**
An Agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage

sandwiching in History Tours

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ 2009

The "Sandwiching in History" program is a series of tours that seeks to familiarize people who live and work in central Arkansas with the historic structures and sites around them. The tours typically occur at noon on the first Friday of each month and last less than an hour. Participants are welcome to bring their lunches so that they can eat while listening to a brief lecture about the property and its history before proceeding on a short tour. A representative from the property is also encouraged to attend and address the group. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, organizes the tours, which are free and open to the public.



Park Hill Fire Station and Water Company

January 2, 2009—Park Hill Fire Station and Water Company Complex at 3417-3421 Magnolia Street in North Little Rock. Constructed in 1938, this complex consists of six structures built through a joint effort of the Park Hill Water Company and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in order to provide

fire protection to the residents of the Park Hill Addition. The most notable structures in the complex are the fieldstone veneered fire station building and water company office. Designed by Little Rock architects Brueggeman, Swaim and Allen in the Mediterranean style, these buildings remain an important landmark in the Park Hill neighborhood.



The Owens House

February 6, 2009—The Owens House at 401 West 4th Street in North Little Rock. This house is an excellent example of the English Revival style in the residential portion of the Argenta Historic District. It was built in 1927 for the Robert T. Owens family, who

owned the Owens Funeral Home at 500 Main Street in North Little Rock. The house was originally designed with the option to use part of the first floor as a funeral parlor.

March 6, 2009—First Missionary Baptist Church at 701 South Gaines Street in Little Rock. Completed in 1882, this Gothic Revival-style church is home to one of the oldest black congregations in Arkansas. It is the third building to serve a group of parishioners organized in 1845 by slaves, who chose Reverend Wilson N. Brown as their first pastor. This church remains an integral part of the community, evidenced by the fact that it has hosted speakers like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Bill Clinton.



First Missionary Baptist Church



The Darragh House

April 3, 2009—The Darragh House at 2412 South Broadway Street in Little Rock. Designed by noted Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson circa 1916, the Darragh House is a unique variation of the Dutch Colonial style. The three oversized Tuscan columns which support the front portico give the house a distinctive appearance.

May 1, 2009—Craftsman House at 2322 Battery Street in Little Rock. Located in the Central High School Neighborhood Historic District, this house is a good example of the Craftsman style with its square porch supports, dormer windows, and triangular knee braces under wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. This house was built around 1917 during one of the most significant periods of growth within the neighborhood.



Craftsman House



East End Methodist Episcopal Church

the working class neighborhood along East Washington Avenue. The church has played an important role in the community over the years, serving as a public library and as a soup kitchen during the Great Depression. The congregation of the Damascus Spiritual Church continues to hold regular services in this church today.



Block Realty-Baker House

July 10, 2009—The Block Realty-Baker House at 1900 Beechwood Street in Little Rock. Completed in 1940, this house was designed by well-known Arkansas architect John Parks Almand as a speculative house for the Block Realty Company. It is an excellent example of a late 1930s Colonial Revival-style residence. The house has been well-maintained over the years and is located in the Shadowlawn Subdivision of Pulaski Heights, which remains one of Little Rock's most desirable neighborhoods.

August 7, 2009—Lloyd England Hall at the northwest corner of Missouri Avenue and Sixth Street on Camp Robinson in North Little Rock. Lloyd England Hall was designed by Thompson, Sanders and Ginocchio in 1931 and reflects elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival and Art Deco architectural styles. The building was originally used as an auditorium and meeting place for soldiers training at Camp Robinson. It now houses the Arkansas National Guard Museum.



Lloyd England Hall

June 5, 2009—East End Methodist Episcopal Church at 2401 East Washington Avenue in North Little Rock. Constructed circa 1923, this building is the only example of a Craftsman-style religious structure in the city of North Little Rock. This church was built by brothers J.J. and Rollo Miller to serve a congregation in



Colonial Revival House

ornamental concrete block, which became a popular construction material in the post-Victorian era.



First United Methodist Church

September 11, 2009—Colonial Revival House at 1509 Welch Street in Little Rock. Located in the Hanger Hill Historic District, this early Colonial Revival house also contains elements of the Queen Anne style. Built by the Leifer Manufacturing Company circa 1907, this house was constructed out of

October 2, 2009—First United Methodist church at 723 Center Street in Little Rock. This church was designed by noted Little Rock architect Frank Gibb in the Romanesque Revival style. The building's striking combination of brick, rusticated granite, and stained glass makes it one of the more attractive structures in downtown Little Rock. Completed in 1900, this church building is home to the oldest Methodist congregation in Little Rock.

November 6, 2009—The W.W. Fuess House at 2315 South Summit Street in Little Rock. This house is an excellent example of an American Four-square with Craftsman detailing in the Central High School Neighborhood Historic District. It was built circa 1914, and it has been painstakingly restored to its original appearance in recent years.



The W.W. Fuess House



The Reutlinger House

December 4, 2009—The Reutlinger House at 2005 South Spring Street in Little Rock. Completed circa 1902, this house is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the Governor's Mansion Historic District, which boasts some of Little Rock's most impressive historic homes. From 1902 until 1956, the Jean Reutlinger family resided in this house. Reutlinger was the president of Brockman Commission and Cold Storage Company. The house was completely restored in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM
An Agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage
1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
Telephone: (501) 324-9880
E-mail: info@arkansaspreservation.org
Website: www.arkansaspreservation.org

