NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

64

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: University of Central Arkansas Historic District

other names/site number: Arkansas State Teachers College Historic District
Site #FA1044;FA1040;FA0999;FA0539;FA0534;FA1362;FA1363;FA1029

2. Location

street & number: 201 Donaghey Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town: Conway ☐ vicinity

state: AR code: AR county: Faulkner code: 045 zip code: 72035

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Martha Miller — 1-16-13
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

3/13/2013

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/College
EDUCATION/College Library
EDUCATION/College Dormitory
RELIGION/College Chapel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/College
EDUCATION/College Dormitory
RELIGION/College Chapel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival; Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Tile
other Tar/Build up

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B.** removed from its original location.

☐ **C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)
LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1919-1963

Significant Dates
1919, 1930, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1963

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)
N/A

Architect/Builder
John Parks Almand, George W. Donaghey, George H. Wittenberg, Lawson L. Delony, Bruce R. Anderson, Fred Halsey

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
_____

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☒ University
☐ Other
Name of repository:
University of Central Arkansas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	549445	3882996	3	15	549742	3881765
2	15	549847	3881959	4	15	549491	3881769

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title UCA Department of Family and Consumer Science; Interior Design, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date September 20, 2012

street & number 323 Center Street, Suite 1500 telephone (501) 324-9787

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name University of Central Arkansas

street & number 201 Donaghey Avenue telephone (501)450-5000

city or town Conway state AR zip code 72035

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

The University of Central Arkansas Historic District contains eight buildings located on the campus and the President's House, located across Donaghey Street, east of the campus. The buildings in the district range in date of construction from 1919 to 1963 and represent the oldest buildings remaining on the campus. One building, the Administration Building/Ada Waldran Auditorium, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places 01-24-11. Architectural styles of the buildings are Colonial Revival and Classical Revival with one contemporary-style building.

ELABORATION

Conway, Arkansas is located approximately thirty miles north of Little Rock. It was named the county seat of Faulkner County in 1873. The town was platted around the railroad and grew west from the rail line. At the time of its beginning in 1907, the Arkansas State Normal School (now University of Central Arkansas) was located on the outskirts of the town. The terrain of Conway is largely flat with rolling hills.

DESCRIPTION

Administration Building/Ida Waldron Auditorium-1919- Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 01-24-11

Commonly known as Old Main, the Administration Building/Ida Waldran Auditorium on the campus of the University of Central Arkansas was individually listed in the National Register 01-24-11. The building is a two and one-half story brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style by Arkansas architect John Parks Almand and constructed by George W. Donaghey. A rear (west) wing was built in 1937 as the Ida Waldran Auditorium and was designed by Little Rock architectural firm Wittenberg and Delony.

East Façade

The front or east side of the building is set on a terrace of brick pavers and is accessed by a limestone staircase. A two-story projecting main entry bay is centered on the east side of the building and is accented by two square limestone pilasters that flank two centered limestone columns.

North and South Facades

The north and south sides of the building are identical and consist of two wide bays of recessed windowless brick panels, framed by brick pilasters. The outer bays each have three small windows at basement level. The ground floor center bay contains a brick-arched opening with limestone keystone. The opening is framed by fluted wood pilasters. A wide limestone staircase leads to the north and south side entries. A twelve-light window with keystone is located above the entablature above the brick-arched opening.

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West Façade
The 1937 Ida Waldran Auditorium addition projects from the center of the rear façade of the Administration Building. The auditorium is a three-story wing that is slightly taller than the main building. It is faced in red brick and features cast stone detailing.

Harrin Hall- 1930-Contributing
Harrin Hall is a two-story building constructed in 1930. Architect Fred Halsey designed the building and it was constructed by the Heigel Lumber Company. It is a red brick building designed in the Classical Revival style and is H-shaped. A reconstruction of the interior of the building was designed by Little Rock architect Bruce R. Anderson and completed by the Nabholz Construction Corporation of Conway. The building is covered by a flat roof with parapet. The dark red/brown brick walls feature horizontal courses and a soldier course above windows and doorways.

North Facade
The front or north side of the building features a recessed entry that is flanked by limestone Doric capped columns and fluted pilasters. Above the recessed entry an architrave entablature features metopes and triglyphs. Above the inscription "Harrin Hall" is a round-arched brick opening with limestone keystone. A pair of double-hung six-over-six windows is flanked by single double-hung windows on the second story of the entrance bay. A limestone broken pediment and slight arch in the roof parapet denote the upper portion of the entry bay. Sets of three nine-over-nine double-hung windows are located on the second story of the north façade. Ground floor fenestration consists of sets of three six-over-six double-hung windows.

South Facade
The south elevation of Harrin Hall is characterized by changes made in a 1963 renovation. The original flat roof, windows with stone sills and original stone moldings remain on portions of the south elevation. A corridor on this elevation connects to a two-story addition with hipped roof that was constructed in 1999. The corridor inset houses all of the mechanical equipment for the building.

East Façade
The original building's east façade features double entry doors with sidelights set into a centered recess. Sets of three double-hung six-over-six windows flank the recessed entry on the ground floor. The second story features three sets of three double-hung nine-over-nine windows.

West Façade
The west side of the original Harrin Hall building is similar to the east façade with double entry doors set into a recess and sets of three double-hung six-over-six windows on the first floor and sets of three nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the second story.

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McAlister Hall- 1934-Contributing
McAlister Hall is a three and one-half story Colonial Revival style building that faces east on the University of Central Arkansas campus. Built in 1934, it was designed by the Little Rock architectural firm Wittenberg and Delony. It was constructed by builder George H. Burden. The building has a symmetrical U-shaped plan with a red brick exterior resting on a continuous concrete foundation. A tiled hipped roof covers the building and arched dormers with copper roofs accent the roof on the front of the building. The main entrance is centered on the front (east) elevation facing a large green space on the campus.

Front/East Façade
The main entrance of McAlister Hall is centered on the east façade. A centrally located two-story bay with a triangular pediment contains double, eighteen-pane glass and wood doors. The doors are flanked by Doric capped columns and are topped by a decorative iron fanlight. The centered entry bay features limestone quoins. Wings on the north and south ends of the front also feature quoins. The north front-facing wing features three arched French doors with fan lights on the ground level. The south wing on the front contains windows at ground level. Fenestration is provided by sets of paired six-over-six double hung windows with keystones. Single double-hung windows with keystones flank the center entry bay.

North Façade
The ground level of the north façade contains four French doors with a fanlight window above each. Three round- arched dormers are located on this elevation. The right side of the north façade projects approximately ten feet and features quoins on each corner. A lintel separates the ground floor from the upper stories. Windows are six-over-six double hung.

South Façade
The west end of the south façade projects from the building ten feet and a set of concrete steps lead to a single wood door with four lights in the upper one-third topped by a transom. A copper hipped-roof hood is located on the wall above the door. The two-story projection is covered by a hipped roof. The south façade features quoins on all corners. Sets of paired double-hung windows with keystones span the main wall on the south elevation. Fenestration on the projection containing the entry is provided by single six-over-six double hung windows.

West Façade
The west or rear façade of McAlister Hall has three distinct sections. The main entrance on this façade is a French door topped by a fanlight contained in a three-story gable-roof bay. Above the entrance is a balconette. The west façade features six-over-six double-hung windows. First and second story windows feature keystones. A one-story wing called the "Mirror Room" on the west façade is denoted by two sets of double French doors with fanlight in a brick-arched opening with keystone. Two sets of paired twelve-light stationary windows on the north and south walls of this wing feature fanlights and are set into brick arched

openings with keystones. A large brick chimney rises from the northwest interior of the flat roof on this wing.

Wingo Hall- 1935- Contributing
Wingo Hall is a U-shaped two-story brick building covered by a tiled hipped roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The Colonial Revival style building was designed by Little Rock architectural firm Wittenberg and Delony and constructed by William A. Peterson of Little Rock.

North Facade
The north façade, or front of the building, is characterized by a recessed center span that contains the main entrance. A two-story rounded portico roof with fanlight is supported by four Doric capped columns and two Doric capped pilasters. Double French entry doors are framed by cut limestone blocks. Round-arched dormers, similar to those seen on other historic buildings on the campus flank the prominent round portico roof. Projecting wings on the front of Wingo Hall feature two-story projecting gable roof bays containing a single double hung window. Two round-arched dormers are located on the inside rooflines of the projecting north wings. Limestone quoins mark the corners of the building. Windows feature concrete sills and keystones.

East Façade
The east side of Wingo Hall features round-arched dormers and double-hung windows with concrete sills and keystones similar in pattern to the north elevation of the building.

West Façade
The west façade of Wingo Hall is similar to the east side of the building with rows of double-hung windows denoted by concrete sills and keystones. Round-arched dormers are also found on the west elevation roof.

South Façade
A one-story addition with gable roof porticos supported by round Doric capped columns is connected to Wingo Hall on the south elevation. Lower in scale, the addition is faced in red brick similar to the main building.

President's House- 1936- Contributing
Front/West Façade
The University of Central Arkansas President's House is located at 140 Donaghey Avenue, across the street from the campus. The house is a symmetrical, red brick Colonial Revival style house with a tile-covered gable roof. The main entrance of the house is located in a center projection on the west façade and is framed by red brick quoins. The six-panel front door has wood pilasters on either side and features a segmental pediment. Two oblong octagonal windows flank the entrance. A pair of double-hung six-over-six windows is located on the second floor of the entrance bay. An oculus window surrounded by four keystones is

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centered in the triangular pediment of the entrance bay. Walls on either side of the entrance bay feature two six-over-six double hung windows on the first and second stories.

North Façade
An exterior brick chimney flanked by two quarter-round windows at attic level is located on the north end of the two-story portion of the house. A one-story wing with brick walls and hipped roof was originally constructed to function as a garage. It has been converted into part of the interior space. The north wing features six-over-six double-hung windows.

South Façade
Original to the house, a one-story wing is covered by a gable roof. Single six-over-six double-hung windows provide fenestration on this wing. The south wall of this façade contains a centered Palladian window with keystone and an oculus window surrounded by four keystones.

East Façade
The rear of the house is more asymmetrical in design. A two-story gable end features six-over-six double hung windows with keystones on both first and second floors. A single similar double-hung window is located in the east-facing gable end. A red brick chimney is found on the exterior wall of the gable end. A porch is recessed under the roof on the south end of the east elevation.

McCastlain Hall-1939-Contributing
McCastlain Hall is a one-story building with full basement that faces north on the University of Central Arkansas campus. It is a Colonial Revival style building designed by Little Rock architectural firm Wittenberg and Delony and constructed by William Peterson. The building is irregular in shape with a concrete frame and brick exterior resting on a concrete foundation.

North Facade
The front of McCastlain Hall features a gable roof portico supported by four square columns and two pilasters features an oculus window in its gable end. The gable roof is covered in tile and features three arched dormers covered in copper. Five twenty-over-twenty double-hung windows are located on the wall east of the portico.

South Façade
The south or rear of McCastlain Hall is a two-story brick wing with hipped roof. Three copper-covered round-arched dormers are located on this side of the building. Double-hung windows feature cast stone sills.

East Façade
The east side of McCastlain Hall is irregularly shaped with an oculus window in the apex and three twenty-over-twenty double-hung windows.

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West Façade
An oculus window and one eight-over-eight double-hung window decorate the irregular shape of the west side of the building.

Mary A. Bernard Hall- 1939-Contributing
Bernard Hall is a three-story brick building constructed in 1939 with an addition completed in 1952. The original 1939 building is U-shaped. A courtyard separates the 1952 addition from the original building. Bernard Hall is a U-shaped Colonial Revival building with a U-shaped addition to the rear. Bernard Hall features a tile hipped roof, and red brick exterior walls trimmed in limestone on a concrete foundation.

North Facade
The north façade (front) of Bernard Hall is symmetrical with two projecting wings and a central entrance. The front doors are 15-panel French doors surrounded by quoins and two side wall sconces. Above the door is a decorative stone header that frames the opening. A copper hood tops the header. Windows on this façade are double-hung six-over-six. Three round-arch dormers are found on the roof above the middle section of the front. A concrete band wraps around the building, separating the first and second floors.

South Facade
Two protruding wings on the rear (south) of the building were constructed in 1952. The wings contain three six-over-six double-hung windows lining the interior of the U-shape. There are three six-over-six windows in the center of the north facing walls of the rear wings. First story windows in the center of these elevations are topped with decorative concrete headers. A triangular pediment with an oculus window is located in the center of the wings along the roof line. A walkway leading to a courtyard separates the 1952 addition from the original building.

East Facade
The east façade of Bernard Hall features a concrete band separating the first and second floors. Two arched dormers are located on this façade. Windows are six-over-six double hung. A single entry door is located on the north end of the east façade.

West Facade
The west elevation of Bernard Hall is similar to the east side, featuring a concrete band separating the first and second floors. There are fifteen six-over-six double hung windows on the west elevation. Two arched dormers are located on this elevation.

W. C. Ferguson Memorial Chapel- 1963- Contributing
The Ferguson Chapel is a one-story, modernistic style brick building built in 1963 near the middle of the University of Central Arkansas campus. It was designed by Little Rock architect Bruce R. Anderson and

constructed by the Nabholz Construction Company. The building is in the shape of a Greek Orthodox cross, with four arms of equal length, forming three transepts. The building has a flat roof and rests on a raised circular concrete platform accessed by three steps. Ferguson Chapel was designed to provide sanctuary from the campus and has no windows. A skylight in the center of the flat roof provides a shaft of light in the interior. Three public entrances are dark stained wood vertical board doors set into panels of stained vertical board. The fourth entrance is for chapel personnel.

INTEGRITY

The eight buildings comprising the University of Central Arkansas Historic District are the oldest remaining on the campus. These buildings continue to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. There have been a few minor changes to the buildings, and additions to the rear portions. However, the overall appearance of the buildings reflects their original character and significance to the school and as a collection retain sufficient integrity to continue to convey their architectural character.

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SUMMARY

The University of Central Arkansas Historic District is a collection of eight buildings on the original portion of the campus. The oldest extant building, the Administration Building, constructed in 1919, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places 01-24-11. Six of the buildings were constructed in the 1930s and feature red brick walls trimmed with limestone and classical design elements. The most recent building contained in the district is the W. C. Ferguson Memorial Chapel, constructed in 1963 in a Modernistic design. As a good example of types and styles of architecture, the district is significant under Criterion C. The district is also being nominated under Criterion A for its role in the growth and development of an institution of higher education in Arkansas.

ELABORATION

The city of Conway is located in Faulkner County, approximately thirty miles from Little Rock in the center of Arkansas. It is characterized by rolling hills, river valleys, and flat prairie lands. Faulkner County has served as a stopping point for travelers on the Arkansas River, as a station on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad line, and as a hub for the transportation of agricultural goods in the vicinity. Soon after the incorporation of Conway in 1875, the city became home to three institutions of higher learning: Hendrix College (1890), Central College (1891; now Central Baptist College), and Arkansas State Normal School (1907; later Arkansas State Teachers College; now the University of Central Arkansas). Conway was considered a progressive community with a city-wide electrical system, water system and telephone exchange, all installed between 1890 and 1902.

The Arkansas Legislature passed Act 317 in 1907, creating the Arkansas State Normal School. The school was the first teacher-training institution in the state. The creation of a normal school offered women in the state an opportunity to advance their teaching skills and also provided them with the ability to enter other professions. The city of Conway outbid rival cities for location of the school by providing over $50,000 in cash, a substantial tract of land, as well as an alcohol-free community which was considered important for the establishment of a normal school. With the addition of the Arkansas State Normal School, Conway became known as "The City of Colleges". Operations at the Arkansas State Normal School began in 1908.

With the end of World War I, Arkansas State Normal School experienced a significant transformation. The growing number of students returning after the war prompted the school to add a four-year Bachelor of Arts degree in 1920. This curricular expansion was facilitated by the construction of the Administration Building (NR listed -1-24-11) in 1919. Serving as an administrative and academic building, the Administration Building added 28,150 square feet of space to accommodate the increase in the post-war student population.

The name of the school was changed to Arkansas State Teachers College in 1925 and the school continued to grow despite the effects of the Great Depression. Public Works Administration (PWA) provided funds for construction of additional buildings on the campus in the 1930s including five of the buildings in the University of Central Arkansas Historic District.

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The first graduate program at the institution was offered in 1955 and received doctoral programs in the late twentieth century. In January 1967 the school was renamed State College of Arkansas and in January 1975, it became the University of Central Arkansas.

Administration Building/Ida Waldran Auditorium
The oldest extant building on the University of Central Arkansas campus, the Administration Building/Ida Waldran Auditorium was listed in the National Register on January 24, 2011. The building is a focal point on the campus. Designed by Little Rock architect John Parks Almand, who later worked with a team of architects in 1927 to design Little Rock Central High School, the Administration Building is a two and one-half story brick building with characteristics of the Classical Revival style. Builder George W. Donaghey (1856-1937), the twenty-second governor of Arkansas constructed the building.

Using Public Works Administration funding, the Ida Waldran Auditorium was added to the west façade of the building in 1937 and was designed by Wittenberg and Delony Architects. The Administration Building/Ida Waldron Auditorium has served significant roles in the history of the school as it has evolved since its beginning in 1907. Serving as an administrative and academic building, it added nineteen classrooms to the campus. School officials requested that the architect design the Administration Building in two phases; the plan of the first phase would allow for the efficient insertion of an auditorium on the west side of the building at a future date when money was available. With the construction of the auditorium addition to the building in 1937, the building became a community-wide venue for arts, entertainment, and presentations.

Harrin Hall
Harrin Hall was constructed in 1930 and was originally named the Torreyson Library. The building served as the school's library from the date of its construction until 1963 when a new library building was constructed. The building was constructed without the assistance of federal or state funds and provided a much needed library for the school. Before the building was constructed books had been stored in the basement of the Administration Building, where it often flooded. The library was named after Burr Walter Torreyson who served as the school's second president 1917-1929. Conversion of the building to a men's dormitory in 1963 largely involved interior renovations. At that time the building was renamed Harrin Hall after Frank Hector Harrin who served in various capacities at the school during the period from 1915 to 1943.

McAlister Hall
McAlister Hall was constructed in 1934 using Public Works Administration funding. The building was designed by the Little Rock architectural firm Wittenberg and Delony. George H. Wittenberg and Lawson L. Delony established an architectural firm in 1919 and were responsible for the design of a number of buildings on the University of Central Arkansas campus and throughout the state.

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Herber L. McAlister became president of Arkansas State Normal School on July 1, 1930, and is noted for having the largest period of building growth on the campus, despite the national economic crises. McAlister pursued the government funds of the "New Deal" programs, most notably the Public Works Administration.

Since its completion in 1934, McAlister Hall has been used as a women's dormitory, classrooms, and social center for the academic community.

Wingo Hall
Wingo Hall was constructed in 1935 using Public Works Administration funds. Designed by the architectural firm of Wittenberg and Delony, it was named after Otis T. Wingo who was an attorney and Arkansas State Senator and served as a trustee of the school 1907-1910. He was elected as a U.S. Representative in 1913 in which capacity he served until his death in 1930. Wingo is credited for creating the bill that established the Arkansas State Normal School during his time as a state senator. Wingo Hall was constructed as a residence for women and married couples and was an apartment dormitory where students paid rent.

President's House
The President's House was constructed on property the school used Public Works Administration funds to purchase. Built in 1936, it was designed by the Wittenberg and Delony architectural firm. It is located at 140 Donaghey Avenue, across the street from the school's campus. The house sits on five and one-half acres. The two-story Colonial Revival style house was largely unchanged until 1965 when interior remodeling was begun. The house was again completely renovated in 1996, but retains much of its original exterior appearance and setting.

McCastlain Hall
McCastlain Hall was designed by Wittenberg and Delony architects and constructed in 1939 as a dining hall. It is named after Orville Wright McCastlain of Holly Grove, Arkansas, who was a 1934 graduate of the school and a record-setting athlete while a student there. An addition to the building was constructed in 1963, but its original appearance on the front, or north façade, remains much the same as when it was constructed.

Bernard Hall
Bernard Hall was also designed by the Wittenberg and Delony architectural firm and constructed in 1939. It was built as a women's dormitory with meeting space for women's organizations. The building was named after Mary Augusta Bernard, who came to Arkansas State Normal School in 1912 and was an instructor of Drawing and Penmanship. She was later a full professor and named head of the Department of Art, a position she kept until her death in 1933. Public Works Administration funds were used to construct the building. An addition was built on the south façade of Bernard Hall in 1952.

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W. C. Ferguson Memorial Chapel
The W.C. Ferguson Memorial Chapel was constructed in 1963. It was named after Dr. W. C. Ferguson, dean of the school from 1942 to 1954. The chapel is a modernistic brick building in the shape of a Greek cross. It was designed by Little Rock architect Bruce R. Anderson who described the building's design as representing theology through the symbolic and functional use of contemporary architecture.

SIGNIFICANCE
The eight buildings contained in the University of Central Arkansas Historic District reflect the growth and development of the school from the period 1919 through 1963. The buildings in the district reflect the growth and development of the school into one of the largest universities in Arkansas. The district is the most cohesive collection of historic buildings on the campus and is the historic core of the school.

This collection of buildings contain the oldest extant structures on the campus and reflect the standard for buildings set by the construction of the Administration Building in 1919 with its Classical design, red brick exterior, and limestone detailing. Construction of five of the buildings was through Public Works Administration funding. The W. C. Ferguson Memorial Chapel is the most recent building contained in the historic district. Constructed in 1963, it is a Modernistic style building in the shape of a Greek cross.

The district is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with local significance for significance of the buildings' role in high education and their architecture.

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National Park Service

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National Park Service

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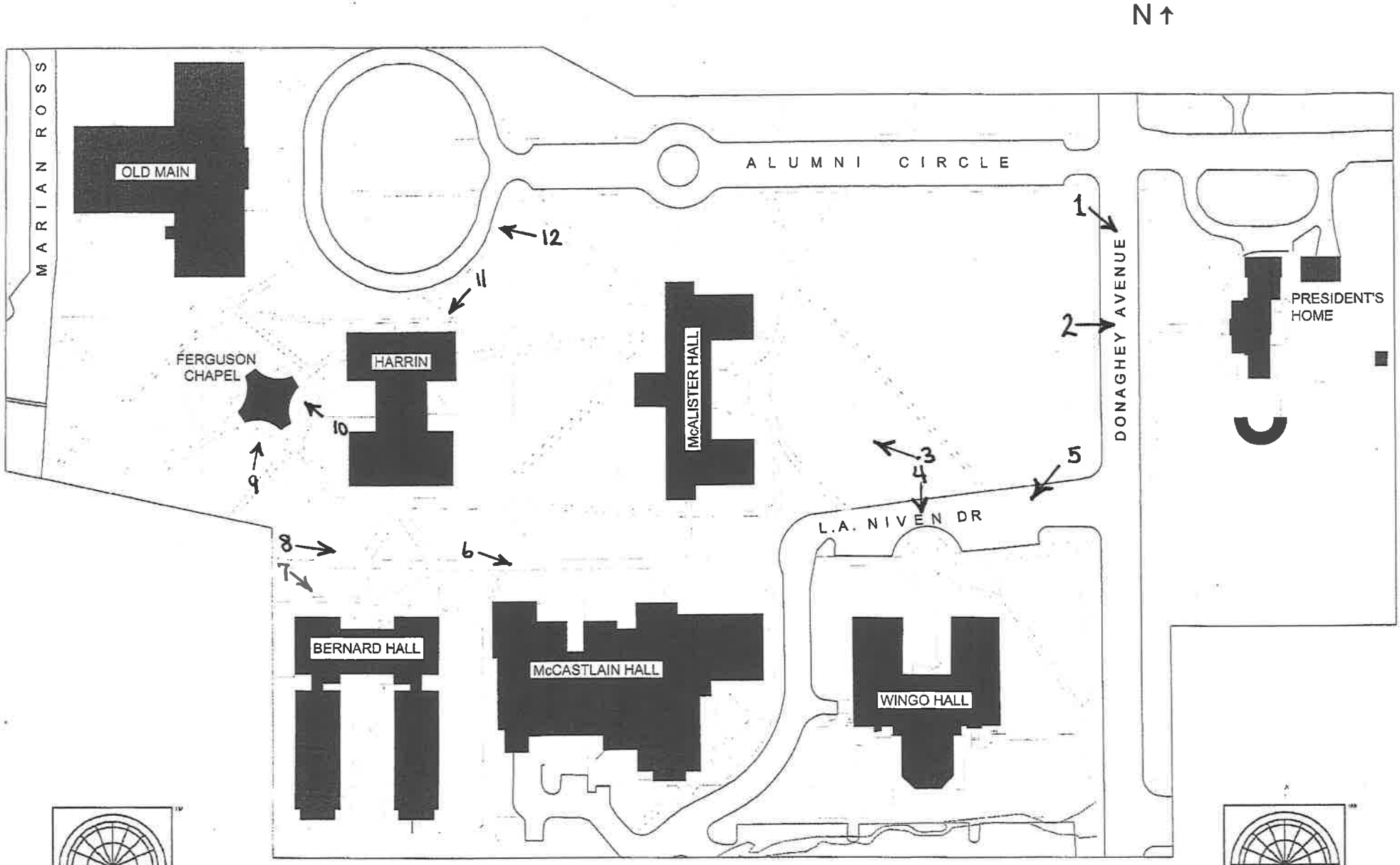
Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the University of Central Arkansas/Arkansas State Teachers' College is roughly described as beginning on the east side of Marian Ross Avenue, on the sidewalk approximately 46 feet of the northwest corner of Old Main and runs east approximately 295 feet to the sidewalk running along the northeast quadrant of Alumni Circle where it runs east along the sidewalk on the north side of Alumni Circle Drive and across Donaghey Avenue to the rear (east) property line of the President's Home. The boundary then turns to run south along the rear property line of the President's Home approximately 250 feet where the boundary turns and runs west across Donaghey Avenue to the intersection with the sidewalk on the south side of L.A. Niven Drive on the University of Central Arkansas campus. The boundary runs west along the sidewalk to the south of Wingo Hall and continues to run west to the south (rear) of McCastlain Hall and Bernard Hall. At the southwest corner of Bernard Hall, the boundary turns and runs north approximately 249 feet to the intersection with the main east-west sidewalk on campus. The boundary then runs west along this sidewalk to its intersection with a north/south sidewalk east of Marian Ross Avenue where it runs north for approximately 411 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification
The University of Central Arkansas Historic District includes the oldest historic resources on the campus. Original functions of the buildings included educational, social, residential and religious. This built environment documents the University of Central Arkansas from its beginnings in 1907. These buildings provide an excellent picture of the development of the institution of higher learning. The boundaries of the district encompass the area that contains the buildings that remain the center of campus activity. Each of the buildings and the district as a whole retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.



University of Central Arkansas Historic District

Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas

Contributing –

University of Central AR Historic District
Conway, Faulkner Cty, AR
UTM References:
1) 15 549445 3882996
2 15 549847 3881959
3 15 549742 3881765
4 15 549491 3881769

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CONWAY QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS-FAULKNER CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 CONWAY 15' QUADRANGLE

92°30' 00" — 546000mE — 547 — 548 — 549 — 27' 30" — R 14 W — 551 — R 13 W — 25' 00" — 1 880 000 FEET — 556 — 92°22' 30"

35°07' 30" — 3886000mN — 3885 — 3884 — 3883 — 3882 — 5' 00" — 3881 — 3880 — 3879 — 3878 — 2' 30" — 3877 — 3876 — 250 000 FEET — 3875 — 35°00' 00" — 3874000mN — 3874

T 6 N — T 5 N — T 4 N

GREENBRIER 12 MI. WOOSTER 6.6 MI. — CLINTON 37 MI. SPRINGHILL 4.2 MI. — RUSSELLVILLE 43 MI. MORRILTON 15 MI. — PERRYVILLE 20 MI. HEVI OKLE 6.6 MI. — HAMLET 4.2 MI. BEEBE 30 MI. — SALTILLO 4.1 MI.

Pisgah Mountain — Cypress Creek — Pickle Gap Ch — Pickle Gap Creek — Trailer Park — Bell Cem — Macedonia Cem — Cadron Ridge Ch — Cadron Gap — C A D R O N — R I D G E — Radio Towers — Golf Course — Recreation Complex — Victory Ch — LOWER RIDGE ROAD — Mt View Park — Conway Human Development Center — Gatlin Park — Julia Lee Moore Sch — HAIRSTON AVE — Hendrix College — Burns Sch — Conway High Sch — Interchange 127 — Pleasant Grove Ch — Conway Jr High Sch — Laurel Park — CONWAY — Courthouse — PD — Florence Mattison Sch — Trailer Park — Golf Course — Hospital — St Joseph High Sch — Smith Sch — 5th Avenue Park — Airport Park — Central Baptist College — Conway Municipal Airport — Little Creek — Tucker Creek — University of Central Arkansas — Sallie Cone Sch — Oak Grove Cem — Shale Pit — Marguerite Vann Sch — Carl Stuart Middle Sch — Fairground — Trailer Park — Armory — Tank Farm — LEVEE — Interchange 129 — Sewage Disposal Pond — Trailer Park — Stone Dam Creek — Donald Ridge — Brumley — Ray Cem — Caney — SKUNK HOLLOW ROAD — BM 283 — BM 295 — BM 294 — Belk Corner — Radio Towers — New Bethel Ch — Harris Cem — Bethel Ch — Sturgis Hill — Gravel Pit — Sinai Cem — Mt Gale Ch — Fish Hatchery — Brannon Landing — Gold Creek Landing — Preston — Round Mountain Ch — Carter Lake — Round Mountain Cem — ROUND MOUNTAIN — Shale Pit — Gold Creek — Breams Nest Landing — Kaps Landing — Lawrence Landing — CONWAY LAKE — ELEVATION 252 — Adams Landing — CAMP ROBINSON STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

2 MI. TO ARK. 89 — LITTLE ROCK 26 MI.

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1960-61. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1989-90. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994

Universal Transverse Mercator projection
10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN — GN — 0°19' 6 MILS — 3° 53 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

1 .5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 .5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ARKANSAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Menifee
2 Greenbrier
3 Holland
4 Gleason
5 Hamlet
6 Fourche
7 Mayflower
8 Cato

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

● INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1994

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface ..... — Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ..... —
Secondary highway hard surface ..... — Unimproved road .....

Interstate Route — U.S. Route — State Route

CONWAY, ARK.
SW/4 CONWAY 15' QUADRANGLE
35092-A4-TF-024

1994

DMA 7554 III SW - SERIES V884

CASH

HARRIN

MCALISTER

WC FERGUSON
MEMORIAL CHAPEL

WINGO