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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 Arkansas Campus Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Area of campus roughly bounded by Garland Avenue on the west, Maple Street on the north, Arkansas Avenue on the east, and Dickson Street on the south. not for publication N/A

city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A

state Arkansas code AR county Washington code 143 zip code 72701

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.)

Carlie Matthews 7/13/09
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:)

Edson Harding Beall 9.23.09
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Contributing Noncontributing

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (15, 13), sites (5 significant landscapes), structures, objects, Total (20, 13)

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

10

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION - college, EDUCATION - laboratory, EDUCATION - library, EDUCATION - education-related, RECREATION AND CULTURE - theater

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION - college, EDUCATION - laboratory, EDUCATION - library, EDUCATION - education-related, RECREATION AND CULTURE - theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN -- Second Empire, LATE NINETEENTH and TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIVALS - Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Tudor Revival; Late Gothic Revival-- Mission/Spanish Revival, MODERN MOVEMENT - International Style; Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE - Sandstone; STONE - Limestone, walls BRICK; STONE - Limestone; STONE - Sandstone; STONE - Marble; CONCRETE; STUCCO; WOOD - Weatherboard, roof ASPHALT - Shingles; OTHER - Built-up Tar; Other - Clay Tile; METAL; SYNTHETICS - resembles wood shingles, other, other, other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheet

University of Arkansas Campus Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

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)

STATE

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1871 – 1959

Significant Dates

1871-founding of college; 1875-construction of Old Main; 1906-construction of Carnall Hall; 1925-Jamieson & Spearl campus master plan; 1927-construction of Agriculture Building; 1930-construction of Chi Omega Greek Theatre; 1935-construction of Vol Walker Hall; 1936-construction of Chemistry Building; 1937-construction of Former Men's Gymnasium; 1940-construction of Memorial Hall, Ozark Hall, and Home Economics Building.

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

John Van Osdel; C.L. Thompson & O.L. Gates; Reed & Heckenlively; Edgar Shelton; H. Ray Burkes; Charles L. Ellis; Jamieson & Spearl (James P. Jamieson, George Spearl); Haralson & Nelson; Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson; Haralson & Mott; E. Chester Nelson; Paul Young, Jr.; Edward Durell Stone; John Williams; landscape architect Christopher Tunnard

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheet

University of Arkansas Campus Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

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
HABS AR-44
Chi Omega Greek Theatre
- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University – University of Arkansas Special Collections
- Other

Name of repository:

University of Arkansas Campus Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 71 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
 Zone Easting Northing
2

3
 Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glen Bennett and Rob Yallop & Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization Lord Aeck Sargent, Inc. & the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date May 20, 2009

street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street 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 Arkansas

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Fayetteville state AR zip code 72701

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 DESCRIPTION

The University of Arkansas is the major land grant and state university of Arkansas, with 19,000 students in eight colleges and schools, five research and extension centers, and eight branch experiment stations. Founded in 1871, on the former McIlroy hilltop farm overlooking the Ozark Mountains, the University of Arkansas Campus Historic District is located in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. The district covers the historic core of the 345-acre campus located to the west of downtown Fayetteville. The proposed historic district boundaries are generally Garland Avenue on the west, Maple Street on the north, Arkansas Avenue on the east, and Dickson Street on the south. The core of the historic campus is sited atop a large hill, with the topography descending to varying degrees in all directions. The district is comprised of large masonry buildings sited in an open, park-like setting, with mature trees and contemporary plantings.

The physical relationship of buildings to one another is an interesting aspect of the district. The earliest buildings were sited and constructed without any overarching campus plan. These buildings, conceived as individual buildings set in the rural landscape, were constructed as funds became available over time and were located informally around the hill that comprised the campus in its early years. Following the Jamieson & Spearl campus plan of 1925, buildings were sited in a more formal manner, following the spatial arrangement set forth in the plan. Existing buildings have been modified over time, with some of these changes occurring during the period of significance while other more recent changes include replacement of historic windows and doors with new units and interior modifications. These changes will be noted throughout the description narrative.

The campus historic district contains 25 contributing historic buildings, ranging in age from the late nineteenth century to the 1950s. As would be expected with a large group of buildings constructed over such a timeframe, there is considerable variety of architectural styles represented in the district's buildings. Architectural styles range from the Second Empire style of the late Victorian period through the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic), and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival from the early twentieth-century revival period, to the International Style of the Modern movement.

FULL DESCRIPTION

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Although the entire setting is considered a contributing element of the district, there are five individual landscapes of particular importance. These include Old Main Lawn, Senior Walk, Chi Omega Greek Theatre, Fine Arts Building, and Phoenix House landscapes. Summary information for each is provided when associated with certain buildings or as individual sites.

The Second Empire style is represented by Old Main, the oldest building on campus. This style is characterized by a Mansard roof, prominent cornices, ornate cresting, round dormers, arched windows, quoins, and columns.

The Classical Revival style of architecture is represented by the Army ROTC Building (former Women's Gymnasium), Chi Omega Greek Theatre, and Vol Walker Hall. Examples of this style typically have symmetrical facades, rhythmic rows of columns and windows, and a two-story central portico. Vol Walker is an excellent example of this style, with the flat, planar aspect of the front or eastern façade and large compound arched windows on the second floor, central pediment entrance portico with Ionic entablature and columns, thin shallow arched window molds, and rusticated, raised basement.

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The Colonial Revival style is employed throughout the campus, in buildings such as the Agriculture Annex, Ella Carnall Hall, and Holcombe Hall. The characteristics of this style generally include a dominant central entrance portico with gable or flat roofs supported by Doric and Ionic columns, full entablature, arched window molds, modillion blocks, dentil molding, eave brackets, and rusticated, raised basements.

The Mission/Spanish Revival style is represented on campus in the Academic Support Building and Peabody Hall. This style often includes a shaped parapet, quatrefoil window, red-clay barrel tile roof, molded plaster relief, coping, casement windows, and molded plaster decoration.

A predominant style on campus is the Collegiate Gothic style, established on the Arkansas campus by the 1925 Jamieson & Spearl plan. Buildings designed in this style include the Agriculture Building, Engineering Hall, Chemistry Building, former Men's Gymnasium, Human Environmental Sciences Building, and Ozark Hall. These buildings are characterized by stone exteriors, crenellated parapets, lancet and oriole windows, crenellated compound entrances, and crenellated towers.

The International Style of architecture was first employed on campus in the post World War II period, in such buildings as the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house, Fine Arts Center, and Phoenix House. This style is characterized by clean, volumetric forms devoid of applied pattern, texture, and ornament, the use of steel and concrete as structural elements, and large expanses of glass.

Some buildings on campus represent a blending of architectural styles. Memorial Hall, for example, represents a blending of the Collegiate Gothic and Classical Revival styles. The Collegiate Gothic style is evident in its crenellated parapet and primary entrance while the open arched arcade, row of large arched windows, and overall symmetrical composition represent the Classical Revival style. The interior of the building, particularly the lobby, is representative of the Art Deco style.

Individual Resources Eligible for District

Old Main/University Hall: Constructed 1875 – NRHP-listed in 1970 -- #1 on district map

Modeled on a building planned for the University of Illinois by Chicago architect John Mills Van Osdel, University Hall was designed in the Second Empire style and constructed facing east toward Fayetteville.¹ After plans for the building were purchased from Van Osdel, ground was broken in August 1873 with a construction budget of \$124,000. The building was completed in 1875 at a cost of \$135,247. Known informally

¹ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/1925campus_plan.html; 1925 Plan; Campus Planning; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

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as Old Main for many years before receiving an official name change, Old Main was the only permanent building on campus until 1888, and has become the primary symbol for the university. The U-shaped building, constructed of load-bearing walls of locally-made red brick, forms a central courtyard facing west. The building features a mansard roof and a foundation of locally-quarried brown sandstone. Towers are located at the southeast and northeast corners of the building's façade, with the north tower extending six feet higher than its counterpart. Due to the unforeseen costs of roof repairs, the clock works were not installed initially, however a clock face was painted on the south tower as an economical means to complete the design.²

Old Main has undergone many physical changes over time. A new roof was installed in 1885, followed by connection to the city's water and sewer systems in 1895 and 1896, respectively. In 1918, a concrete driveway and covered carriage entrance were added at the south entrance to the building, but later removed. An iron stairway was replaced in 1936 at the west (rear) entrance with a set of concrete and sandstone steps. A major renovation occurred in 1948 at which time fire walls and fireproof stairways, an elevator and sprinkler system were installed. A botany greenhouse was added on the south side of the Old Main grounds in 1953, but was removed in the mid 1970s.

Though Old Main was the first building in Fayetteville, and one of the first in Arkansas, to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, the building was in a state of deterioration after nearly 100 years of life. With \$4 million in state funds and another \$6 million in privately-raised funds, Old Main underwent a \$10 million rehabilitation that culminated in September 1991. Between the years 2004 – 2008, approximately \$6 million from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC) was invested in Old Main to complete a variety of repairs, including restoration of the roof, replacement of soffits, and masonry tuck-pointing. Installation of the clock occurred in 2005 with separate funding.

In 1989, Campus Drive was largely converted into a pedestrian walk. Plans for this conversion were titled "Old Main Memorial Garden" by the project team. After construction memorial sculptures were added at the entrance to the library and west entrance of Old Main. These spaces are home to the E. Fay Jones designed Fulbright Peace Fountain and a large bronze sculpture of J. William Fulbright.

Old Main Lawn: Established circa 1875 – #41 on district map

Old Main Lawn is as symbolic of the University as Old Main itself. This ever evolving green is host to many of the campus's most notable features and landmarks. From the beginning of Senior Walk at the building's east entrance to Spoofer's Stone and the grand collection of specimen hardwoods, Old Main Lawn is the home of much of the school's earliest history. The McIlroy Farm was in part chosen as the site for the University for its beautiful views of the City of Fayetteville, but also for its prominence in the viewshed of the city. Old Main was

² Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

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sited to take advantage of these views and to insure its landmark status within the city. This important relationship between the University and the City of Fayetteville remains today. Early photos of the lawn show a landscape character that is remarkably similar to current conditions; that of an informal rural park.

Spoofers Stone, located in front of Old Main, is said to be a piece of Old Main's foundation. According to oral history, this large piece of sandstone fell from an oxcart hauling materials to the building site and was left where it fell after construction was completed. While the origin of the stone's name is unknown, it has historically been a site where love notes were left during the time when fraternization between men and women was not allowed. The stone later became a popular spot for marriage proposals on campus. This historic stone remains a landmark on the Old Main Lawn.

In the early 1900's rusticated sandstone block walls were constructed to give the lawn a formal edge. These walls and the associated stone entranceways have come to define the eastern edge of the historic core of campus as well as the landscape character of the lawn. Within Old Main Lawn, trees which are contemporary with the construction of Old Main, and progeny of these original trees, form the backbone of the Campus Arboretum. A 1938 campus tree survey recorded the following tree species, which persist today: White Ash, Sugarberry, Green Ash, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Norway Spruce, Eastern Red Cedar, Shortleaf Pine, White Pine, Post Oak, Willow Oak, Black Oak, Sycamore, Southern Cottonwood, Tulip Poplar, Sweet Gum, Redbud, Hawthorne, Dogwood, American Elm, Ironwood. The Old Main Collection features a wide variety of mature specimens which continue to provide a park-like setting. While many trees have been removed and added to the lawn, the character of this lawn is consistent with the earliest photographs and plans of the site.

The form and features of Old Main's lawn have evolved since its earliest days in response to the growth of the University. This significant resource was one of the few existing resources in the early 1900s that was retained in the 1925 Master Plan. Since that time, additional footpaths have been added to accommodate increased use; several buildings of varying styles have been added to the perimeter of the lawn; and a variety of light fixtures and site furniture have been added. These alterations to the lawn have produced a vernacular landscape which retains a tremendous amount of historic integrity and is integral to telling the story of higher education in Arkansas.

Senior Walk: Established 1905 – #42 on district map

Senior Walk, established in 1905 by university president John Tillman, began the practice of writing or inscribing the names of each member of every graduating class in the sidewalks around campus. Starting with the seven graduates of the first class in 1876, the graduating classes prior to 1904 were added to the walk in 1930. The earliest graduate's names are listed beginning at Old Main's east door. Today, the names of more than 150,000 graduates grouped by year of graduation have been placed into over five miles of campus walkways.

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The University's Facilities Management Planning Group has determined the location for the names of graduates through 2011. A conceptual plan has identified locations to continue the Senior Walk tradition until 2030. Existing portions and proposed locations for the Senior Walk are located within the historic core of campus.

Agriculture Annex/Agriculture Building: Constructed 1906 - #2 on district map

The Agriculture Annex, first named Agriculture Hall, was constructed in 1906 in the Colonial Revival style. This building is one of six constructed with a direct appropriation of \$90,000 from the Arkansas Legislature. Designed by the architecture firm of Reed & Heckenlively, the building was constructed at a cost of \$12,000 by Donaghey & McIlroy contractors. The building was remodeled in 1940 as the new University Infirmary. While the majority of the changes occurred on the interior of the building, the exterior was painted a cream-white in the summer of 1940, as were most of the other red-brick campus buildings, to complement the many newer buildings of light blue/gray limestone.

Ella Carnall Hall: Constructed 1906 – NRHP-listed in 1982 - #3 on district map

Carnall Hall, the first residential dormitory for women on campus, was designed by the architecture firm of Charles L. Thompson & O.L. Gates of Little Rock. The building was designed with Colonial Revival design elements and architectural details. The building was named after Ella Harrison Carnall, one of the University's first female faculty members. She served as associate professor of English and modern languages from 1891-1894. Carnall Hall has had some changes over the years, including the removal of its southeast and southwest corner porches in 1939 and cream-white paint applied to the red-brick exterior in 1940 so that it would better match the newer light blue/gray limestone buildings on campus. Landscape plans from 1939 show extensive flowering and evergreen shrub plantings around the foundation of the building. These plantings have been replaced with contemporary landscape plantings. The building served as a dormitory for women until 1967, and housed a variety of uses thereafter until 1991, including offices, classrooms, and a chapter house for Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, Carnall Hall underwent a substantial rehabilitation following continued efforts by local preservationists and former residents, and today serves as a 50-room inn, restaurant, and conference center located on campus at the corner of Maple Street and Arkansas Avenue.³

Academic Support Building/Chemistry Building: Constructed 1906 - #4 on district map

The building now known as the Academic Support Building was constructed in 1906 and originally known as the Chemistry Building. Designed by the architectural firm of C. L. Thompson & O. L. Gates of Little Rock, the building was constructed by Donaghey & McIlroy of Fayetteville.⁴ The three-story brick masonry building was

³ Don Schaefer. Ella Carnall Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 1, 2003. Unpublished.

⁴ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%201.pdf; A Brief History of Planning at the University; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

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designed and constructed in the Mission/Spanish Revival style, though the shaped parapet was removed from the building during a later renovation. The exterior brick walls feature brick quoining at the corners and are supported by a continuous stone foundation. The building has six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung wood windows with limestone sills. The hipped roof of composition shingles has a wide wood eave overhang with decorative wood brackets and wood dentil mold at the cornice.

Peabody Hall: Constructed 1913 – #5 on district map

Peabody Hall, constructed in 1913, was the first building to be built on campus with private funds, using a \$40,000 gift from the George Peabody Fund to construct a building for the Department of Education. The three-story, brick masonry building was designed by L.J. Roberts of Claremore, Oklahoma, in the Classical Revival style with Mission style influence. Rectangular in plan, the building has projecting bays at either end and is supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a hip roof with clay tile behind a brick parapet. The original windows and doors have been replaced, with sixteen-over-eight metal windows with faux divided lights and metal doors. The building's exterior was painted a cream-white color in 1943 to match the other brick buildings on campus that had already been painted.⁵

Army ROTC/Women's Gymnasium: Constructed in 1925 - #8 on district map

The Army ROTC Building was constructed in 1925 as the Women's Gymnasium. Designed with Classical Revival elements by Edgar Shelton with assistance from students in the College of Engineering, the building was constructed by members of the University's Department of Buildings and Grounds. When finished, the building had interior floor space of 60 x 90 feet and a full basement containing showers, dressing rooms, and lockers. The playing floor could be used for two basketball courts, an indoor baseball diamond, or four volleyball courts.⁶ The rectangular brick and stone masonry building is two stories with full basement. The sandstone and stucco exterior walls are supported by a continuous foundation of sandstone with tooled mortar joints and brick water table. The hipped roof has composition shingle roofing. A single-story, one-bay central front porch with gable roof is supported by wood columns on brick plinths and is accessible by concrete stairs. The primary entry has double wood doors with twelve lights and six-light wood transom. Windows are two- and eight-light casement windows and six-over-six double-hung wood windows with brick sills and surrounds.

Engineering Hall: Constructed 1927 – #9 on district map

The three-story Engineering Hall, like the Agriculture Building, was constructed of reinforced concrete with exterior walls faced with variegated Batesville blue/gray limestone. The building was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by Jamieson & Spearl and H. Ray Burkes of Little Rock and was the first building completed in

⁵ Don Schaefer. Peabody Hall. Educational and General Buildings. The University of Arkansas. October 28, 2004. Unpublished.

⁶ Don Schaefer. Army ROTC Building. University of Arkansas Educational and General Buildings. January 14, 2003. Unpublished.

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accordance with the 1925 master plan. The new building contained a 209-seat auditorium, library, offices, classrooms, laboratories, blueprint room, art studio, instrument room, repair shop, and a tool room. A three-story wing was added to the building in 1951 and housed the Chemical Engineering program as well as an expanded library. The building today houses the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Computer Science Engineering following the 1987 construction of the Bell Engineering Center.⁷

Agriculture Building: Constructed 1927 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #10 on district map

The three-story Agriculture Building is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Constructed of structural clay tile exterior walls and reinforced concrete columns, floors, and ceilings, the building has limestone masonry on the exterior. The building is designed in a “T”-shaped plan, with the crossing of the “T” formed by the perpendicular eastern section of the building, thus turning the traditional “T” form ninety degrees.⁸ Interior walls are non-load-bearing hollow clay tile, allowing alterations to the floor plan in response to changing programmatic needs. The built-up tar roof is surrounded by a raised crenellated stone parapet. Significant exterior features include the compound Gothic central entrance tower on the façade, pilasters at the building’s principal corners, cornice molding and water table, and crenellated parapet with decorative medallions. Changes to the building include the addition of an upper-level skywalk leading to the Plant Sciences Building constructed in 1978, as well as replacement of original windows and changes to the building’s mechanical systems in the early 1990s.

Chi Omega Greek Theatre: Constructed 1930 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #17 on district map

The Chi Omega Greek Theatre, constructed in 1930 as a gift to the University from the Chi Omega national organization, is an open semi-circular amphitheater of concrete steps and seats around an elliptical concrete stage, flanked by a pair of Classical pavilions connected by an open colonnade. The theater, sited based on the 1925 campus plan, was located along the down slope side of the campus hill. The theater was listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1992. The Greek Theatre has hosted commencements, concerts, academic events, and pep rallies.⁹ According to the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation, the theater is the only structure of its kind in the country.

Chi Omega Greek Theatre Landscape: Established 1930 – #43 on district map

When listed in the NRHP in 1992, no mention was made of the landscape elements in the nomination for the Chi Omega Greek Theatre. Due to the integral relationship of the site’s existing topography and the theater as well as the important role played by vegetation in this composition, it could be argued that this property is in

⁷ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/1925campus_plan.html; 1925 Plan; Campus Planning; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

⁸ Kenneth Story. “Agriculture Building.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination. July 1992: Section 7, Page 1.

⁹ Don Schaefer. Chi Omega Greek Theatre. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 26, 2001. Unpublished.

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fact a designed historic landscape where the theater itself is simply a contributing resource. In addition to topography, landscape features such as hedges, lawns, and shade trees are all important elements of this historic property. Many original hardwood trees now shade the lawn, which is separated from the formal seating area by an original hedge. From the audience's vantage, a view of downtown Fayetteville and the mountains beyond is still as magnificent today as the day the theater was constructed, though the recent construction of a multi-story parking garage has negatively impacted this vista. Despite lack of representation in the NRHP nomination, these resources constitute an important historic landscape within the proposed campus historic district.

Vol Walker Hall: Constructed 1935 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #21 on district map

Vol Walker Hall was designed by Jamieson & Spearl with Haralson & Nelson and Gordon & Kaehler architects. The T-shaped building is constructed of load-bearing brick walls with a revetment of Carthage limestone and Indiana limestone trim. The floors and flat roof section are made of reinforced concrete, while the gable roof portion of the building is clay tile supported by a steel substructure. The Classical Revival exterior features an Ionic entablature and columns, monumental arched windows, and rusticated stone plinth. The library was named in memorial of James Volney "Vol" Walker, an 1877 graduate of the University, lawyer, and member of the Arkansas Legislature. A 1935 landscape plan from the university's Facilities Management archives shows evergreen and flowering shrub plantings around the base of the building with Norway Spruce planted along Campus Walk. Nine of the original Norway Spruce remain from this plan. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, and has housed the School of Architecture since the library moved to Mullins Library in 1968.

Chemistry Building: Constructed 1936 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #22 on district map

Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by Jamieson & Spearl with Wittenberg & Delony of Little Rock, the Chemistry Building is a three-story stone classroom building with an irregular "H"-shaped plan. The building's walls are supported by a continuous cast concrete foundation. The flat built-up tar roof is set behind a crenellated stone parapet. Collegiate Gothic architectural elements include the crenellated parapet, central lancet windows, and compound Gothic central entrance tower. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the Chemistry Building is today connected to the Chemistry & Biochemistry Research Buildings by a second-floor skywalk.

Gibson Hall: Constructed 1937 - #23 on district map

Gibson Hall was constructed as a men's dormitory at the corner of Dickson Street and Garland Avenue in 1937. Architects for the building, originally named Razorback Hall, were Wittenberg & Delony of Little Rock, with

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design oversight provided by Jamieson & Spearl. The building was constructed by J. H. Leveck & Son of Little Rock at a cost of \$165,000.¹⁰ The three-story, brick building was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. The buff-brick exterior walls with limestone trim are supported by a continuous concrete foundation. A parapet surrounding the flat, built-up tar roof is punctuated with small crenellations with internal gutters and metal downspouts. The building has six-over-six double-hung windows with stone sills, surrounds and some with flat brick arches. The primary and secondary entry doors have been replaced with metal and glass doors and sidelights. Architectural elements of the building include a distinguished two-story stone oriole window above the main entrance, limestone quoining at building corners, and a stone drip course between first and second floors. The rectangular building was originally divided into three separate sections connected by a tile terrace across the front, each with its own entrances and stairways. In 1963 Razorback Hall was remodeled so that it could serve as an upper-class women's dormitory. At that time, access through the interior walls was provided so that each floor was a single unit. On September 13, 1981, Razorback Hall was renamed and re-dedicated James L. Gibson Hall in memory of James Gibson who served as University housing director from 1969 until his death in February of 1981. The building was fully rehabilitated in 2005-2007.

Gibson Annex: Constructed 1937 - #24 on district map

Gibson Annex was constructed in 1937 to the north of Gibson Hall and was originally used as a dining hall. Architects for the Collegiate Gothic annex were Wittenberg and Delony of Little Rock and J. H. Leveck & Son of Little Rock was the contractor. The one-story, 94 by 30 foot rectangular building is connected to Gibson Hall by a ground floor cloister. The buff-brick exterior walls with limestone trim are supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles and features an interior central brick chimney. The building has single and paired six-over-six double-hung windows and casement windows with limestone sills and surrounds, some with six-light fixed transoms. The Razorback Dining Hall was renamed Gibson Annex on September 13, 1981, when Gibson Hall was renamed.

Former Men's Gymnasium: Constructed 1937 - NRHP-listed in 1992 - #25 on district map

The former Field House or Men's Gymnasium was constructed in 1937 using a portion of a \$307,000 PWA loan initially earmarked for a field house, men's dormitory, and additional steel stands for the football field. Designed by Haralson & Nelson of Fort Smith, this building exhibits Collegiate Gothic detailing and was sited according to the 1925 Jamieson & Spearl Plan. The building was faced with light brick and trimmed in limestone. At a cost of \$160,000, the Field House could accommodate 3,500 spectators in folding bleachers, and another 4,000 in folding chairs when used as an auditorium. The Field House has served many functions over the years, including home for men's basketball until Barnhill Arena was constructed in 1954; physical education until the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Building was constructed in 1982; and most recently as the

¹⁰ Don Schaefer. Gibson Hall. University of Arkansas Student Housing and Dining Services Buildings. February 2, 2004. Unpublished.

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University Museum from 1986 until its closing in 2003. Following its change to the University Museum, the former Field House/Men's Gymnasium was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.¹¹

Memorial Hall: Constructed 1940 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #26 on district map

Memorial Hall, constructed in 1940, was built as a Student Union. This three-story stone building was the first student union at the University. Funds raised from a student union fee of \$2 per student and an annual operating fee were used to match the PWA grant and loans for this building. The building features the Collegiate Gothic style on its front façade while the remainder of the building is a modified Gothic and Classical Revival style. The interior of the building, particularly at the entrance and lobby reflects the influence of the Art Deco style. In the 1970s, a mezzanine level was inserted into the building's main ballroom space. Used today as administrative offices and classrooms for the Psychology and Landscape Architecture programs, Memorial Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.¹² The front lawn of the building features a mature Bald Cypress and Southern Magnolia. Both trees are documented as sizable specimens in 1950's photos of the Union. In 1969, the large Cypress tree was inhabited by a Vietnam War protestor for several weeks. Both trees likely date to the construction of the Union.

Ozark Hall: Constructed 1940 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #27 on district map

Ozark Hall was constructed in 1940 as the "Classroom Building" in the Collegiate Gothic style. The stone building with an irregular floor plan features a principal front section with a central entrance and two rear "T" sections.¹³ The cut-stone walls are supported by a continuous concrete foundation. A central projecting bay dominates the building's façade, and features a three-sided oriel window over the entrance. A crenellated raised parapet surrounds the flat roof, like most of the other limestone buildings built on campus during this period.

The second phase of what is called today Ozark Hall, completed in 1947, was designed and sited to connect the Classroom Building with the Commerce Building. The new U-shaped building housed the College of Business Administration until 1978, when the College moved to a new building. At this time, the building was renamed Ozark Hall and received a number of new tenants, including the graduate dean's office, water resources research, and the departments of geology and nursing. In 1988, the old Commerce Building was demolished. Ozark Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 as the Business Administration Building.¹⁴

The construction of this building necessitated two significant changes to the campus landscape. First, a parking area and driveway, known as the "horseshoe" parking lot, to the south of Old Main was displaced, and the main

¹¹ Don Schaefer. University Museum. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. February 12, 2003. Unpublished.

¹² Don Schaefer. Memorial Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003.

¹³ Kenneth Story. "Business Administration Building." National Register of Historic Places Nomination. July 1992: Section 8, Page 1.

¹⁴ Don Schaefer. Ozark Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. February 17, 2003. Unpublished.

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street leading into the central campus was moved to be more in line with Campus Drive located to the west of Old Main, as called for in the 1925 plan.

Human Environmental Sciences Building/Home Economics Building: Constructed 1940 – NRHP-listed in 1992 - #28 on district map

The three-story Human Environmental Sciences Building (formerly the Home Economics Building), constructed in 1940 has a concrete structure with Indiana limestone and Batesville blue/gray limestone ashlar exterior. Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, this building is aligned with the Agriculture Building to the east. During the early 1990's the building received upgrades to its mechanical systems and the original windows were replaced. In 1995, the name of the department was changed from Home Economics to the School of Human Environmental Sciences, three years after the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁵

University House/Delta Gamma: Constructed 1940 - #30 on district map

The University House, designed by Paul Young, Jr., was constructed as the Delta Gamma sorority house in 1940. The residential-scale building served as a sorority chapter house until 1995. The two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival building was originally designed and constructed with a rectangular floor plan. The light-colored brick exterior walls are supported by a continuous concrete foundation and feature fashioned brick quoins at the building corners. The side-gable roof has composition shingles, gable roof dormers with six-over-six double-hung wood windows and an exterior end brick chimney. A central two-story, three-bay portico shelters the primary entryway. This porch has a flat roof with wood dentil course and balustrade, and is supported by four "tower-of-the-winds" wood columns. The primary entryway has a six-panel wood door with single pane sidelights and transom. The house has six-over-six double-hung wood windows with brick sills and lintels and inoperable fake shutters, and five-light metal casement windows with five-light fixed central section and three-light fixed transom.

An addition was made at the rear of the house in 1959 forming a "T"-plan. The addition was designed by architect Warren Seagraves and constructed by the Lavender Construction Company at a cost of \$175,000. The Phi Mu sorority, which had been housed next door at Davis Hall, moved into the Delta Gamma House in the summer of 1993. Following their departure in 1995, the house received a \$1.8 million rehabilitation by the Heckathorn Construction Company, under the supervision of the University Physical Plant (now Facilities Management). The building was renamed University House and the university development office occupied the building in 2002.¹⁶

¹⁵ Don Schaefer. Home Economics Building. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003. Unpublished.

¹⁶ Don Schaefer. University House. University of Arkansas Educational and General Buildings. February 4, 2004. Unpublished.

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Davis Hall: Constructed 1942 - #31 on district map

Davis Hall was constructed in 1942 as a women's dormitory. Designed by architect Chester Nelson of Fort Smith and constructed by the University Building and Grounds Department under the supervision of L.L. Browne, this dormitory was the last permanent building erected on campus until after World War II. The building was named Davis Hall in memory of Mary Anne Davis, the second dean of women at the University and a member of the faculty from 1893 until her death in December 1939.

Designed in the Colonial Revival style, the two and one-half story building has a full basement and a simple rectangular floor plan. The building has exterior brick walls with brick quoins at the building's corners, all supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The side-gable roof with composition shingles features gable dormers with six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows and an exterior end brick chimney. A one-story single-bay central front porch with flat roof supported by wood columns flanks a six-panel wood door with five-light wood sidelights and seven-light transom. Windows are eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash and frames with brick sills and lintels and stone keystones.

Davis Hall served as living space for soldiers enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Corps (A.S.T.C.) during the war, and was then used as a women's residential dormitory until 1960. Davis Hall was used as a chapter and residential house for various sororities over the ensuing years, including Alpha Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Phi Mu. Shortly after Phi Mu moved out in 1993, the Law School occupied Davis Hall until early 2008.

Geology Building/Ordark Building: Constructed 1947 - #32 on district map

The Geology Building was constructed in 1942 on Dickson Street and provided munitions storage. This building was designed by architect Paul Young, Jr. and constructed by the Linebarger Construction Company at a cost of \$50,000. Designed in the Art Deco style, the rectangular building has a full basement. The masonry building has exterior brick walls of light-colored brick in an American bond supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The flat roof has a brick parapet with stone cap and crenellations and an interior central brick chimney. A one-story, single-bay central front stoop with flat roof shelters the primary entryway. The main entry door has been replaced with a metal & glass door, sidelights and solid panel transom. The steel casement windows have ten panes with brick sills and lintels.

Gregson Hall: Constructed 1948 - #33 on district map

Gregson Hall, constructed in 1948 on Garland Avenue, was designed by the firm of Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson and constructed by the Giem Construction Company of Little Rock. Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, the four-story building has a full basement in an "I"-plan. Although sited according to the 1925 plan on axis with Dickson Street, the design of the building is much more restrained than that depicted in the 1925

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rendering. The building has light-colored exterior brick walls with limestone quoins at building corners supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The side-gable roof of composition shingles has brick parapets at building projections with an interior central brick chimney. Building entries have decorative limestone hood moldings; however, the original doors and sidelights have been replaced with metal and glass units. Single, paired, and quadruple windows are one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung with limestone sills and decorative limestone hood moldings. An important element of Gregson Hall is its siting at the axis of Dickson Street as envisioned by the 1925 Jamieson & Spearl master plan.

Gregson Hall was named after W. S. "Pop" Gregson, who came to the University during World War I. Planning to be at the University only temporarily, Pop served in a variety of positions at the University over the next 35 years, including campus Y.M.C.A. Director, University Chaplain, acting Dean of Men, sponsor of the campus Booster Club, agent of the athletic department, business manager of the band, secretary of the Student Union, Director of Religious Activities, student Army Training Corps liaison officer during World War I, and Director of summer school entertainment. The building has received changes in recent years, first in 1991-92 and then in 2001. During the 1991-92 school years, the roof, doors, and windows were replaced and air conditioning was added. In 2001, exterior repairs were completed, including reinforcement of parapet walls and cleaning and tuck-pointing of the brick.¹⁷

Holcombe Hall: Constructed 1948 - #34 on district map

Holcombe Hall, constructed in 1948 on Garland Avenue, was designed by architect J.J. Haralson and constructed by the Lineberger Construction Company. The new dormitory was named to honor Jobelle Holcombe, a member of the University faculty from 1901 to 1942.¹⁸ Designed in the Georgian Revival style, the four-story building has a full basement in an "I"-plan. The building has exterior brick walls laid in Flemish bond supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The hip roof of composition shingles has boxed eaves and wood cornice with decorative modillions. Roof features include segmental roof dormers with vinyl replacement windows and interior and exterior brick chimneys. A one-story, single-bay central front portico has a flat roof, metal balustrade and dentil course supported by four Doric wood columns. Windows are eight-over-eight double-hung vinyl sash and frames and triple six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement windows with brick sills, brick segmental arch lintels, stone panels below some windows, and inoperable fake plastic shutters.

Holcombe Hall has experienced a number of changes over the years. Entry doors have been replaced by metal and glass doors, sidelights, and transoms. When Futrall Hall was built in 1963, it was connected to the rear of Holcombe via a two-story enclosed walkway. Holcombe Hall underwent extensive renovations in June of 1991, including a new roof, new wiring, dual computer hook-ups in each room, air conditioning, new energy-efficient

¹⁷ Don Schaefer. Gregson Hall. University of Arkansas Student Housing and Dining Services Buildings. June 1, 2004. Unpublished.

¹⁸ Don Schaefer. Holcombe Hall. University of Arkansas Student Housing and Dining Services Buildings. July 19, 2004. Unpublished.

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windows, two new internal egress staircases, handicapped ramps, and exterior and interior repainting. This work was designed by the Renshaw Firm and completed by Kinco Construction Company.¹⁹

Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house: Constructed 1949 - #35 on district map

Located at 320 Arkansas Avenue, the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house was constructed in 1949. This International Style building was designed by John Williams, founder of the university's School of Architecture. This three-story house is historically significant as one of the earliest International Style buildings in Fayetteville. Constructed of reinforced concrete and brick, the house has brick exterior walls and a flat roof with parapet wall. A projecting wall of stacked stone and modernist timber pergola supporting a flat roof also add interest to the primary elevation. The primary entrance is recessed beneath a flat roofed porch. The fixed, one-over-one double-hung steel windows are arranged in a "ribbon-like" fashion, typical of the International Style.

Fine Arts Center: Constructed 1951 - #37 on district map

The Fine Arts Center was designed by Edward Durell Stone and constructed in 1951 by the Harmon Construction Company. This building, funded with \$1 million from the state, housed the fine & applied arts, architecture, dance, music, painting, sculpture, and drama departments. While the Fine Arts Center was a break with the architectural character of earlier campus buildings, Stone continued the material palette, scale and siting laid out in the 1925 campus plan.²⁰

Designed in the International Style, the two- and three-story building has an irregular floor plan that includes three separate building masses connected by a glass-walled lobby and gallery. The reinforced concrete masonry structure has exterior walls of buff brick supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a flat, built-up roof. A projecting concrete awning supported by round concrete columns, painted Bauhaus pink, covers the walkway leading to the main entrance. The building's entryways are comprised of metal and glass doors and fixed steel windows. Windows are three-light banded steel windows with both fixed and operable awning panes.

Upgrades and changes were made to the building following its construction. Air conditioning was added in May 1959. The building was re-roofed and the interior re-painted in the summer of 1973. When the Music Building was constructed in 1978, it was attached to the Fine Arts Center by an enclosed second floor walkway. In 1993, the concert hall, gallery, and restrooms were renovated to provide handicapped access, and additional work was completed in 1997 to replace the heating and cooling systems, remove asbestos, and make minor repairs.²¹

¹⁹ Don Schaefer. Holcombe Hall. University of Arkansas Student Housing and Dining Services Buildings. July 19, 2004. Unpublished.

²⁰ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%202.pdf; Planning Guidelines; University of Arkansas Facilities Management; p. 21; Accessed 3-10-08.

²¹ Don Schaefer. Fine Arts Center. University of Arkansas Educational and General Buildings. July 30, 2004. Unpublished.

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Fine Arts Center Landscape: Established 1951 – #44 on district map

Landscape architect Christopher Tunnard designed a landscape for the Fine Arts Center in the modernist style. Historic photos in the University's yearbooks indicate that his undated landscape plan was installed between 1951 and 1953. Remnants of the original design still exist in the form of specimen Sycamore trees, a hedge of junipers, a row of Pin Oaks lining a walkway, a rectangular pool, masonry walls, and hardscape elements. The program for the landscape was developed by Edward Stone in his 1948 conceptual plan for the landscape²². Tunnard executed Stone's proposal and this program remains intact. The landscape features an enclosed sculpture court, small amphitheatre, and entrance lawn fronting the center's gallery.²³ Landscape renovations by the university in 1987 changed the circulation pattern and plant material of the sculpture court.²⁴

Phoenix House/former Sigma Nu fraternity house: Constructed 1951 - #40 on district map

The Phoenix House was constructed in 1951 as the Sigma Nu fraternity house. Designed by Edward Durell Stone in the International Style, the two-story building was constructed with an irregular plan. The concrete and brick building has exterior brick walls supported by a continuous concrete foundation. The flat, built-up roof has wide overhang with boxed eaves. The building's windows include one-over-one double-hung steel windows with flanking single fixed panes, single-light fixed panes with fixed transoms, and single-light horizontal banded awning windows. The northeast wing was added in 1991.

Phoenix House Landscape: Established 1951 – #45 on district map

The .86 acre landscape associated with the Phoenix House was designed by Edward Durell Stone at the time he designed the house. Mid twentieth-century photographs of the former fraternity house show a landscape which consisted of evergreen foundation plantings. While none of the existing landscape material is likely to date to the construction of the house, the pierced brick wall and the associated enclosed patio are original to the property and landscape design. In addition, the pierced screen wall that encloses the patio is a historic feature of the landscape.

Non-Contributing Buildings

There are thirteen (13) non-contributing buildings within the boundaries of the proposed district. These buildings include the Science Engineering Auditorium (#46 on district map), Science "D" Building (#47), Graduate Education Building (#48), Mullins Library (#49), Arkansas Union (#50), Music Building (#51), Chemistry and Biochemistry Research Building (#52), Daniel E. Ferritor Hall (#53), Science Engineering

²² Edward D. Stone. *Fine Arts Building: First Floor Plan*, April 28th, 1948. Facilities Management archives.

²³ Christopher Tunnard. *Landscape Plan for Fine Arts Group Building*, undated. Facilities Management Planning Group archives.

²⁴ University of Arkansas Physical Plant Engineering Department. *Landscape Development Plan: Fine Arts Courtyard*, November 12th, 1987. Facilities Management archives.

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Building (#54), Bell Engineering Center (#55), Plant Sciences Building (#56), Harry R. Rosen Alternative Pest Control Center (#57), and the Leflar Law Center (#58).

The table on the next page highlights the historic resources included in the proposed district. The table addresses each resource based on its reference number on the district map, state of Arkansas resource number, property name, and its eligibility status. The eligibility status category indicates if the resource is already listed in the National Register (IL), a contributing resource to the proposed district (C), or a non-contributing resource to the proposed district (NC).

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<i>Map ID #:</i>	<i>Resource Number:</i>	<i>Property Name:</i>	<i>C/NC:</i>
1	WA0001	Old Main/University Hall	IL
41	--	Old Main Lawn	C
42	--	Senior Walk	C
2	WA0059	Agriculture Annex/Agriculture Building	C
3	WA0058	Ella Carnall Hall	IL
4	--	Academic Support Building/Chemistry Building	C
5	WA0086	Peabody Hall	C
8	WA0087	Army ROTC/Women's Gymnasium	C
9	WA0081	Engineering Hall	C
10	WA0084	Agriculture Building	IL
17	WA0348	Chi Omega Greek Theatre	IL
43	--	Chi Omega Greek Theatre Landscape	C
21	WA0031	Vol Walker Hall	IL
22	WA0349	Chemistry Building	IL
23	--	Gibson Hall	C
24	--	Gibson Annex	C
25	WA0350	Men's Gymnasium/Field House	IL
26	WA0141	Memorial Hall	IL
27	WA0347	Ozark Hall	IL
28	WA0117	Home Economics Building	IL
30	--	University House	C
31	--	Davis Hall	C
32	WA0038	Geology Building/Ordark Building	C
33	--	Gregson Hall	C
34	--	Holcombe Hall	C
35	--	Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity House	C
37	WA0930	Fine Arts Center	C
44	--	Fine Arts Center Landscape	C
40	WA0931	Phoenix House/Sigma Nu Fraternity House	C
45	--	Phoenix House/Sigma Nu Fraternity House Landscape	C
46	--	Science Engineering Auditorium	NC
47	--	Science "D" Building	NC
48	--	Graduate Education Building	NC
49	--	Mullins Library	NC
50	--	Arkansas Union	NC
51	--	Music Building	NC

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52	--	Chemistry and Biochemistry Research Building	NC
53	--	Daniel E. Ferritor Hall	NC
54	--	Science Engineering Building	NC
55	--	Bell Engineering Center	NC
56	--	Plant Sciences Building	NC
57	--	Harry R. Rosen Alternative Pest Control Center	NC
58	--	Leflar Law Center	NC

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SUMMARY SIGNIFICANCE

The University of Arkansas Campus Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the state level of significance. The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of education, for its early and long-standing role as the flagship institution of higher education in Arkansas. The University is one of the oldest colleges in the state, and has played an important social, economic, and educational role in Fayetteville and Arkansas for well over a century. The University began as the Arkansas Industrial University created as a result of the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862. It became the University of Arkansas in 1899. The Campus Historic District includes the portion of the modern campus that was the location of the original campus, on land purchased from the McIlroy family in 1871. The period of significance for the district extends from the date of its founding, 1871, to 1959.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Campus Historic District is the historic core of the school, and contains the most cohesive collection of historic buildings on campus. From Old Main constructed in 1875 in the Second Empire style, through the extensive collection of Collegiate Gothic buildings built during the 1920s and 1930s, to the International Style Fines Arts Center constructed in 1951, the contributing buildings in the district represent a wide range of architectural styles employed in these signature campus buildings over the last 137 years. These buildings also represent the work of accomplished architects, such as Jamieson & Spearl, on the Collegiate Gothic buildings to Edward Durell Stone and John Williams, who designed the early International Style buildings on campus. The boundaries of the historic district correspond with the development of the campus from its founding in 1871 to 1959, and the contributing buildings in the district represent the continuum of campus development over the district's period of significance.

FULL SIGNIFICANCE

The University of Arkansas Campus Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the local and state levels of significance. The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of education, for its early and long-standing role as the flagship institution of higher education in Arkansas. The University is one of the oldest colleges in the state, and has played an important social, economic, and educational role in Fayetteville and Arkansas for well over a century. The University began as the Arkansas Industrial University created as a result of the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862. It became the University of Arkansas in 1899. The Campus Historic District includes the portion of the modern campus that was the location of the original campus, on land purchased from the McIlroy family in 1871. The period of significance for the district extends from the date of its founding, 1871, to 1959.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Campus Historic District is the historic core of the school, and contains the most cohesive collection of historic buildings on campus. From Old Main constructed in 1875 in the Second Empire style, through the extensive collection of Collegiate Gothic

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buildings built during the 1920s and 1930s, to the International Style Fines Arts Center constructed in 1951, the contributing buildings in the district represent a wide range of architectural styles employed in these signature campus buildings over the last 137 years. These buildings also represent the work of accomplished architects, such as Jamieson & Spearl, on the Collegiate Gothic buildings to Edward Durell Stone and John Williams, who designed the early International Style buildings on campus. The boundaries of the historic district correspond with the development of the campus from its founding in 1871 to 1959, and the contributing buildings in the district represent the continuum of campus development over the district's period of significance.

The University of Arkansas is the major land grant and state university of Arkansas, with 19,000 students in eight colleges and schools, five research and extension centers, and eight branch experiment stations. Founded in 1871, on the former McIlroy hilltop farm overlooking Fayetteville and the Ozark Mountains, the core of the historic campus is sited atop a large hill, with the topography descending to varying degrees in all directions. The district is comprised of large masonry buildings sited in an open, park-like setting, with mature trees and non-historic contemporary plantings. The physical relationship of buildings to one another is a significant aspect of the district. The earlier buildings were sited and constructed without any overarching campus plan. These buildings, conceived as individual buildings set in the rural landscape, were constructed as funds became available over time and were located informally around the hill that comprised the campus in its early years. Following the Jamieson & Spearl campus plan in 1925, buildings were sited in a more formal manner, following the spatial arrangement set forth in the plan.

The campus historic district contains 25 contributing historic buildings, ranging in age from the late nineteenth century to the 1960s. As would be expected with a large group of buildings constructed over such a timeframe, there is considerable variety of architectural styles represented in the district's buildings. Architectural styles range from the Second Empire style of the late Victorian period through the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic), and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival from the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century revival period, to the Art Deco and International Style of the Modern Movement.

The University of Arkansas was created under the Morrill Land-Grant College Act of 1862. This federal act provided funds from the sale of federal lands to establish new colleges devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts, scientific and classical studies, and military tactics for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. President Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862, three years before the end of the Civil War. This act provided federal funding for the establishment of state universities in all states of the union. Though the State Legislature included a provision in the 1868 Arkansas Constitution that the state "establish and maintain a State University," no substantive action was taken until three years later, when in 1871, the federal government imposed a deadline requiring the state to begin offering classes by the winter of 1872 or lose its portion of the federal funding.

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That same year, the State Legislature passed the Organic Act, providing for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, and appointed a board of trustees to find a suitable location and get the school in operation as soon as possible.

Several communities throughout the state considered offering proposals to have the new university located in their communities, including Fayetteville, Little Rock, Batesville, Prairie Grove and Viney Grove. While Little Rock voters rejected the idea of locating a college there, the other towns developed proposals for the new university, with the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding Washington County raising \$130,000 to support their proposal.

In 1871, Fayetteville was a very remote town in northwest Arkansas. In order to reach the town from Little Rock, the trustees were required to travel by train from Little Rock to Morrilton; followed by a steamboat journey up the Arkansas River to Van Buren; finally traveling the last 60 miles over the Boston Mountains in a stagecoach.²⁵

Despite these transportation challenges, the trustees found Fayetteville, and specifically the McIlroy farmstead site, to be a suitable location for the school. The site, located on a scenic hilltop provided ample acreage on which to build and grow, and it was thought to be a healthy location away from malaria that plagued other areas of Arkansas. In the *First Report of the Arkansas Industrial University*, the president of the University commented on the picturesque campus by saying:

... yet I venture the assertion that nowhere in said country—or for that matter, in any part of this state—could be found a lovelier elevation, or a lovelier grove of graceful oaks, or a more commanding view, or, in fine, a spot better suited and adapted for the purposes designated than the one chosen for said University site and farm.²⁶

In addition to Fayetteville's financial support, the city's proposal enjoyed strong bi-partisan support in the state legislature from Lafayette Gregg, a Union Calvary Colonel, and David Walker, both of whom had served together on the State Supreme Court.²⁷

Thus, late in 1871, Fayetteville was chosen as the site for the new university, and on January 22, 1872 the Arkansas Industrial University was founded. The University started small, with seven students matriculating on

²⁵ Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

²⁶ *First Report of the Arkansas Industrial University*. August 1873. Pg.43.

²⁷ Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

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the first day, and a faculty of three, led by acting president, principal of the normal department, and professor of mental and moral philosophy, Noah Gates.²⁸

The first classes were held in the six-room McIlroy farmhouse, as well as two frame buildings constructed for the university in the fall of 1871 and summer of 1872. These two-story buildings were connected by covered walkways at each floor.²⁹

First Permanent Structure on Campus

Shortly after classes began and one year before the first degree was conferred in 1872, an effort began to construct the first permanent building for the new University. Modeled on a building planned for the University of Illinois by Chicago architect John Mills Van Osdel, University Hall was designed in the Second Empire style and constructed facing east toward Fayetteville in order to be visible from town.³⁰

After plans for University Hall were purchased from Van Osdel, the construction contract was awarded by Joseph Carter Corbin, an African-American who had been elected as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Ground was broken in August 1873 with a construction budget of \$124,000, and the building was completed in 1875 at a cost of \$135,247. Similar designs were executed at West Virginia University and Penn State University during this period. According to the recent *Beacon of Hope* video, the roof of the new building began to leak soon after the building was completed.³¹

University Hall was the only building on campus until 1888. Known informally as Old Main for many years before receiving an official name change, Old Main became the primary symbol for the university, and remains so today. In fact, Old Main has not only come to symbolize the University, but also the City of Fayetteville as well as higher education in the State.

Though Old Main was the first building in Fayetteville, and one of the first in Arkansas, to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, the building was in a state of deterioration after nearly 100 years of life. At the time of the University's Centennial in the early 1970s, work began to stabilize and repair the building which would last for the next twenty years. Following funding shortages and construction delays, the building finally underwent rehabilitation with \$4 million in state funds and \$6 million in private funds.

²⁸ The First Class Met Just 66 Years Ago. *Arkansas Alumnus*. February 1938. Pg. 6.

²⁹ Member of first Graduating Class of 1876 Tells of Early Buildings at University. *Arkansas Alumnus*. January 1929. Pg. 5.

³⁰ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/1925campus_plan.html; 1925 Plan; Campus Planning; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

³¹ Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

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The U-shaped building continues to possess many of the key features that make it a significant example of the Second Empire style, including the mansard roof, towers with mansard roofs, and molded window hoods. Old Main has undergone some changes over time, including the installation of a new roof in 1885, addition of a concrete driveway and covered carriage entrance in 1918, addition of fire walls, fireproof stairways, elevator, and sprinkler system in 1948, as well as modifications made during rehabilitation efforts that have occurred over the last several decades.

Late Nineteenth Century

Shortly after Old Main was completed, General Daniel Harvey Hill was named as President of the University. General Hill ran the school like a military academy, with discipline favored over academics, even requiring students to wear uniforms.³²

The buildings constructed after Old Main included classroom buildings, dormitories, and athletic facilities. Without any overarching campus plan, these buildings were constructed as funds became available over time. They were located informally around the hilltop, conceived as individual buildings set in the rural landscape and connected via footpaths.

Buildings constructed during the last part of the nineteenth century included Buchanan Hall (1888), the Editorial Services Building (1888), the Mechanical Shops (1889 and 1895), Jeff Hall/Bath House (1893), Science Hall (1893), and the Conservatory (1898). The 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows Old Main, Buchanan Hall (dormitory), a "Mess Hall & Dormitory," and the Mechanical Shops.

The University Museum and Agricultural Experiment Station were established in 1877 and 1888, respectively. In 1895 the Chi Omega national sorority was founded at the university. In 1899, the school's name was officially changed from the Arkansas Industrial University to the University of Arkansas. Though the University received a new name, it had not received any state funding from the Arkansas Legislature during the previous two decades.³³

Early Twentieth Century

As the new century began, several developments took place that would begin to change the physical environment of the campus. Senior Walk, established in 1905 by president John Tillman, began the practice of writing or inscribing the names of each member of every graduating class in the sidewalks around campus. Starting with the seven graduates of the first class in 1876, the graduating classes prior to 1904 were added to the walk in 1930. The earliest graduate's names are listed beginning at Old Main's east door.

³² Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

³³ Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

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Today, the names of more than 150,000 graduates grouped by year of graduation have been put into over five miles of campus walkways. The University's Facilities Management Planning Group has determined the location for the names of graduates through 2011. A conceptual plan has identified locations to continue the Senior Walk tradition until 2030.

In the same year, the University received a \$90,000 appropriation from the State Legislature for new buildings. Six buildings were constructed with this funding in 1906, including Carnall Hall, Gray Hall, the Chemistry Building, an Infirmary, Agricultural Hall, and a Dairy Building.

Carnall Hall, the first residential dormitory for women on campus, was designed by the architecture firm of Charles L. Thompson and O.L. Gates of Little Rock. The building was designed with Colonial Revival elements and architectural details. The three-story red-brick building was the most expensive of the six, costing \$35,000. The building was named after Ella Harrison Carnall, one of the University's first female faculty members. She served as associate professor of English and modern languages from 1891-1894.

Carnall Hall has been changed over the years, including the removal of its southeast and southwest corner porches in 1939 and the application of cream-white paint to its red-brick exterior in 1940 so that it would better match the newer limestone buildings on campus. Landscape plans from 1939 show extensive flowering and evergreen shrub plantings around the foundation of the building. These plantings have been replaced with contemporary landscape plantings. The building served as a dormitory for women until 1967, and housed a variety of uses thereafter until 1991, including offices, classrooms, and a chapter house for Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, Carnall Hall underwent a substantial rehabilitation following continued efforts by local preservationists and former residents, and today serves as a 50-room inn, restaurant, and conference center located at the corner of Maple Street and Arkansas Avenue.³⁴ Despite these changes to the building, Carnall Hall maintains its historic integrity and remains a historically significant building on the campus.

The Academic Support Building was originally constructed as the Chemistry Building in 1906. This building was later used as part of the Law School, and housed the Psychology and Geography Departments. The Academic Support Building is significant as an early campus building designed in the Mission/Spanish Revival style.

By 1909, the University offered free tuition (except for music and art) to the 1,200 students enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts, Sciences & Engineering, Conservatory of Music & Arts, College of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. This was also the year when the name of the University's athletic mascot was changed from the Cardinal to the Razorback.

³⁴ Don Schaefer. Ella Carnall Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 1, 2003. Unpublished.

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Peabody Hall was constructed in 1913, the same year John C. Fuqua became president of the university. Peabody was the first building to be built on campus with private funds, using a \$40,000 gift from the George Peabody Fund. It housed the Department of Education. The three-story red-brick building was designed by L.J. Roberts of Claremore, Oklahoma. The building's exterior was painted a cream-white color in 1943 to match most of the other brick buildings on campus that had already been painted. With the construction of the Graduate Education Building in 1968, many of Peabody's departments left the building. Today, Peabody Hall is home to the Department of Curriculum and Instruction.³⁵

Though constructed early in 1925, the Women's Gymnasium was designed and sited similarly to the earlier buildings on campus. This building housed the first women's gymnasium at the University, and represents the early demand for athletic facilities that has continued to reshape the campus environment over the years. Constructed in the Colonial Revival style, this building today houses the Army ROTC program and offices.

Only a few buildings remain from this pre-1925 period of development, including Old Main, Carnall Hall, the Academic Support Building (Chemistry Building), Agriculture Annex (Agricultural Building), and Peabody Hall. With no formal guiding plan for development of the campus, these early buildings were sited as independent elements based on the natural setting and topography of the land, and connected via footpaths. Though not spatially oriented in an organized form, these buildings were designed in similar architectural styles and used similar exterior materials. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, all of these buildings have brick exterior bearing walls and limestone trim.³⁶

1925 Campus Plan

In 1921, a committee named by the U.S. Commissioner of Education inspected the University campus and published a report on the condition of campus buildings. The report essentially stated that the University had only three buildings worthy of inclusion in future campus development: Old Main, Peabody Hall, and Carnall Hall.³⁷

Following this report, the St. Louis architectural firm of Jamieson & Spearl was hired to develop a long-range campus plan for the University in 1925. Both James P. Jamieson and George Spearl were associates at the firm of Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia. Cope & Stewardson had set up a branch office in St. Louis to work on a plan for Washington University. Jamieson & Spearl decided to join together to form their own firm in 1918. Jamieson & Spearl were part of a broad academic and architectural movement taking place in American collegiate architecture and site planning at the time. Based on the medieval and early renaissance buildings of

³⁵ Don Schaefer. Peabody Hall. Educational and General Buildings. The University of Arkansas. October 28, 2004. Unpublished.

³⁶ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%201.pdf; A Brief History of Planning at the University; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

³⁷ Don Schaefer. Ella Carnall Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 1, 2003. Unpublished.

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Oxford and Cambridge, this movement in America was characterized by buildings designed in the Collegiate Gothic style and sited to create formal landscapes of quadrangles and courtyards. In addition to their work on the 1925 Campus Plan at the University of Arkansas, Jamieson & Spearl also worked at the Washington University in St. Louis, University of Missouri in Columbus, and Berea College in Berea, Kentucky, among others.

This plan, which came to be known as the "hundred year plan," was developed to essentially create a new campus that would serve 8,000 students. With this goal, the plan called for the demolition of all then-existing buildings on campus to make way for a series of Collegiate Gothic buildings oriented as a series of partial and enclosed cloisters. Recognizing the significance of Old Main Lawn, the plan retained a great lawn in this area, adding additional buildings on the southern portion of the lawn. This arrangement created a strong central axis from Arkansas Avenue to the steps of what would have been a new building following the demolition of Old Main.

Though most of the existing buildings were not demolished, ten buildings, a Greek amphitheater, and a stadium were constructed based on the plan, with Engineering Hall, the Agriculture Building, the Chemistry Building, Gregson Hall, and Gibson Hall in the Collegiate Gothic style. While the Engineering, Agriculture, and Chemistry buildings reflect a more heavily detailed form of the style with ashlar stonework, towers, and pinnacles, later buildings such as Gregson and Gibson Halls reflect a simplified version of the style with less surface articulation and the use of brick rather than stone.³⁸ Though not fully realized, and later abandoned, the 1925 Plan not only guided campus development for many years, but more importantly established a basic geometric structure for the layout of campus buildings that continues today.

Building Boom of the 1920s

The Arkansas State Legislature passed a bill in the early 1920's to loan the University \$650,000 for the construction of campus buildings. The Agriculture and Engineering buildings, the first two buildings to be constructed under the auspices of the 1925 Plan, were constructed in 1927 using \$395,459 of these state funds. Designed by Jamieson & Spearl with H. Ray Burkes of Little Rock, the siting of these buildings followed the Plan.³⁹ In addition, both of these buildings embody the Collegiate Gothic style employed on the campus during this period, including the crenellated parapets, central towers, and oriel and lancet windows.

1930s and the Great Depression on Campus

As student enrollment at the university neared 1,700 students, the Chi Omega Greek Theatre was constructed in 1930 as a gift to the University from the Chi Omega national organization. The Greek Theatre has hosted

³⁸ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/1925campus_plan.html; 1925 Plan; Campus Planning; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

³⁹ Don Schaefer. Agriculture Building. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. February 10, 2003. Unpublished.

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commencements, concerts, academic events, and pep rallies. The Theatre, sited based on the 1925 campus plan, was located along the down slope side of the campus hill. The Theatre was listed in National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

Though construction slowed on campus in the 1930s as the state and national economies slipped into the early stages of the Depression, the New Deal relief programs – Public Works Administration and National Youth Administration – would build public school facilities throughout Arkansas.⁴⁰ These New Deal programs were established in 1933 as a way to put unemployed people back to work and teach them trades at the same time. In Arkansas, 423 new school buildings or additions were completed and 467 school buildings were improved using PWA funding between the years from 1935 to 1941.⁴¹

While PWA funding was typically focused on local school districts in the public school system, seven buildings were constructed on the University of Arkansas campus using this funding. Buildings constructed with PWA funds during this period include Vol-Walker Hall (1935), the Chemistry Building (1936), Gibson Hall (1937), the Men's Gymnasium (1937), Ozark Hall (1940), the Home Economics Building (1940), and Memorial Hall (1940). While the design oversight for these buildings was provided by Jamieson & Spearl based on the guidance of their 1925 plan, the construction documents and project administration for many of these buildings was completed by local Arkansas firms.

Following many years of planning for a new library, \$1,165,000 in funding was secured from the federal Public Works Administration for the construction of a library and a science building (Chemistry Building). Although floor plans for the new library were developed by Haralson & Nelson architects of Fort Smith in consultation with Jamieson & Spearl, members of the University Board disagreed with the architects about the design of the exterior of the building. Subsequently, President Futrall employed Gordon & Kaehler architects, who designed the Classical Revival exterior for the building, with its Ionic entablature and columns, monumental arched windows and rusticated stone plinth.⁴² Inspired by the Bibliotheque St. Genevieve in Paris, the new library was the most monumental of the new buildings and became the center of campus upon its completion.⁴³

The library was named in memorial for James Volney "Vol" Walker, an 1877 graduate of the University, lawyer, and member of the Arkansas Legislature. A 1935 landscape plan from the University's Facilities Management archives shows evergreen and flowering shrub plantings around the base of the building with

⁴⁰ <http://www.arkansaspreservation.com/publications/schools/default.asp>; Schools of Arkansas; Arkansas Historic Preservation Program; Accessed 4-27-08.

⁴¹ Baker, William D. "Public Schools in the Ozarks, 1920-1940." Little Rock, Arkansas: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Date Unknown; 5.

⁴² http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%202.pdf; Planning Guidelines; University of Arkansas Facilities Management; p. 20; Accessed 10-13-08.

⁴³ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/1925campus_plan.html; 1925 Plan; Campus Planning; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 10-13-08.

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Norway Spruce planted along Campus Drive. Nine of the original Norway Spruce remain from this plan. The conversion of Campus Drive to a pedestrian walk significantly changed the entrance to the library.

The entrance walk to the library was actively used during the 1960's and early 1970s as a gathering area. Demonstrations such as the 1963 student protest to promote equal housing rights for all university students, the 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. memorial march, and several Vietnam War protests in 1970 took place in front of Vol Walker. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the building has housed the School of Architecture since the library moved to Mullins Library in 1968.

Also constructed in 1935 with PWA funds, the Chemistry Building is located immediately south of Vol Walker Hall facing north. Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by the Little Rock architectural firm of Wittenberg & Delony, the Chemistry Building is sited in line with the Agriculture Building. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the Chemistry Building is today connected to the Chemistry and Biochemistry Research Building by a second floor skywalk.⁴⁴

The former Field House or Men's Gymnasium was constructed in 1937 using a portion of a \$307,000 PWA loan initially earmarked for a field house, men's dormitory, and additional steel stands for the football field. Designed by Haralson & Nelson of Fort Smith, this building has Collegiate Gothic detailing and was sited according to the 1925 Jamieson & Spearl plan. The building was faced with light brick and trimmed in limestone. At a cost of \$160,000, the Field House could accommodate 3,500 spectators in folding bleachers, and 4,000 in folding chairs when used as an auditorium. The Field House has served many functions over the years, including home for men's basketball until Barnhill Arena was constructed in 1954; physical education until the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Building was constructed in 1982; and most recently as the University Museum from 1986 to 2003. Following its official name change to the University Museum, the former Field House/Men's Gymnasium was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.⁴⁵

Campus Development in the 1940s

Soon after enrollment at the university exceeded 2,400 in 1938 and following the death of President Futrall in a car accident in 1939, J. William Fulbright, a former UA student and Rhodes Scholar, and later U.S. Senator, served as president of the University for four years until 1941.⁴⁶ Senator Fulbright was the longest serving chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and established the Fulbright International Exchange and Scholarship Program in 1946.

⁴⁴ Don Schaefer. Chemistry Building. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003. Unpublished.

⁴⁵ Don Schaefer. University Museum. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. February 12, 2003. Unpublished.

⁴⁶ "The First Class Met Just 66 Years Ago." *Arkansas Alumnus*. February 1938. Pg. 6.

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After completion of the PWA-funded University Library and Chemistry Building, the University received an additional \$413,000 loan and \$337,909 grant from the PWA for the construction of three additional buildings on campus. The PWA funds were used to construct the Home Economics Building (now the Human Environmental Sciences Building), Student Union (now known as Memorial Hall), and the Classroom Building (now Ozark Hall). Architects for all three of these buildings were Haralson & Mott of Fort Smith with Mann & Wanger of Little Rock.⁴⁷

The three-story Home Economics Building, constructed in 1940, is a masonry building of Indiana white limestone trim and Batesville limestone ashlar. Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, this building is aligned with the Agriculture Building to its east. During the early 1990s the building received upgrades to its mechanical systems and the original windows were replaced. In 1995, the name of the department was changed from Home Economics to the School of Human Environmental Sciences, three years after the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁸

Memorial Hall, also constructed in 1940, was built as the Student Union. This three-story stone building was the first student union at the university. Funds raised from a student union fee of \$2 per student and an annual operating fee were used to match the PWA grant and loans for this building. The building features the Collegiate Gothic style on its front façade while the remainder of the buildings is a modified Gothic and Classical Revival style. The interior of the building, particularly at the entrance and in the lobby reflects the influence of the Art Deco style of this period. Used today as administrative offices and classrooms for the Psychology and Landscape Architecture programs, Memorial Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.⁴⁹ The front lawn of the building features a mature Bald Cypress and Southern Magnolia. Both trees are documented as sizable specimens in 1950s photos of the Union. In 1969, the large Cypress tree was inhabited by a Vietnam War protestor for several weeks. Both trees likely date to the construction of the Union.

Ozark Hall was originally constructed in 1940 as the Classroom Building, in the Collegiate Gothic style. This three-story stone building is I-shaped, with the trunk of the "I" oriented east to west. The construction of this building necessitated two significant changes to the campus landscape. First, a parking area and driveway, known as the "horseshoe" parking lot, to the south of Old Main was displaced, and the main street leading into the central campus was moved to be more in line with Campus Drive located to the west of Old Main, as called for in the 1925 Plan.

⁴⁷ Don Schaefer. Home Economics Building. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003. Unpublished.

⁴⁸ Don Schaefer. Home Economics Building. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003. Unpublished.

⁴⁹ Don Schaefer. Memorial Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. October 8, 2003.

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The second phase of what is today called Ozark Hall, completed in 1947, was designed and sited to connect the Classroom Building with the Commerce Building. The new U-shaped building housed the College of Business Administration until 1978, when the College moved to a new building. At this time, the building was renamed

Ozark Hall and received a number of new tenants, including the graduate dean's office, water resources research, and the departments of geology and nursing. In 1988, the old Commerce Building was demolished. Ozark Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 as the Business Administration Building.⁵⁰

World War II

While America was at war from late 1941 to 1945, enrollment declined at the university and development slowed. Two campus buildings were constructed in 1942 during this period, including Davis Hall and the Ordark Building. Davis Hall was constructed in the Colonial Revival style as a women's dormitory, and the Ordark Building was constructed as a joint project with the military to conduct chemical, physical, and engineering research. Also during WWII, an Army Air Corp unit was established on campus with a peak of 2,000 soldiers. Barracks were built for the soldiers and remained on campus following the war to house returning soldiers and their families taking advantage of the GI Bill to attend the university.⁵¹

Following World War II, the University entered a new stage of growth along with institutions of higher education across the United States. New dormitories, including Gregson and Holcombe Halls, were constructed in 1948 to provide housing for returning male students.

While the 1960s would prove a volatile period in higher education around the country as efforts began to racially integrate institutions of higher education, the University of Arkansas became the first major southern public university to admit a black student without litigation when Silas Hunt, a recent World War II veteran, entered law school in 1948. Roy Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP, wrote in 1950 that Arkansas was the "very first of the Southern states to accept the new trend without a fighting or delaying action or attempting to limit, if not nullify, bare compliance." Additional African-American students followed Hunt's example in the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s.⁵²

As the 1940s drew to a close, the first modernist building was built on campus. John Williams, founder of the University's School of Architecture, designed the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house in 1949. This three-story house is historically significant as one of the earliest International Style buildings constructed in Fayetteville.

⁵⁰ Don Schaefer. Ozark Hall. University of Arkansas National Register-listed Buildings. February 17, 2003. Unpublished.

⁵¹ Larry Foley and Dale Carpenter. "Beacon of Hope: The Story of the University of Arkansas." DVD. University of Arkansas: 2007.

⁵² http://www.uark.edu/rd_vc/ad/urel/publications/profile/2003/527.htm. A Legacy of Accomplishment; University Profile; University of Arkansas; Division of University Advancement website; Accessed 3-10-08.

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Campus in the Early 1950s

As the immediate post-War era gave way to the 1950s, several buildings were constructed in the International Style. While some of these buildings were sited according to the 1925 plan, others were located based on the modernist planning practice of placing object-like buildings in an idealized park setting. Essentially, buildings from this period were scattered across the campus in an informal, yet orthogonal manner with no meaningful conception of the space between them and little acknowledgement of the natural topography.⁵³

In 1951, the same year that Louis Webster Jones became president of the University, the Fine Arts Center was constructed. The International Style Fine Arts Center was designed by Fayetteville native and University of Arkansas alumnus Edward Durrell Stone. This building, funded with \$1 million from the state, housed fine and applied arts, architecture, dance, music, painting, sculpture, and drama. While the Fine Arts Center was a break with the architectural character of earlier campus buildings, Stone continued the material palette, scale and siting laid out by the 1925 campus plan.⁵⁴ The construction of the Fine Arts Center in the modernist style influenced other buildings in Fayetteville, with 14 homes and buildings constructed in the style soon after the Fine Arts Center was completed.⁵⁵

Conceptual landscape plans were drafted along with building plans. These plans, dated 1948, were issued from the office of Stone. Undated plans drafted by Christopher Tunnard were installed by 1953 following the program outlined in Stone's conceptual landscape plan. Tunnard (1910-1979) was an English landscape architect, who moved to the United States after publishing a groundbreaking book on twentieth-century design, *Gardens of the Modern Landscape* (1938). Tunnard, who taught at both Harvard University and Yale University, influenced many modern landscape architects, including Garrett Eckbo, James Rose, and Dan Kiley. He was also likely influential on former students such as landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and architect Phillip Johnson.⁵⁶ Several Sycamores, Pin Oaks, junipers, and the rectangular pool in the sculpture court remain from this landscape. Subsequent landscape renovations have changed the sculpture courtyard.

With pressure for increased infrastructure due to the influx of students following the War as well as the influx of the Baby Boom generation, the University campus expanded to the north and south of the historic core. During this rapid expansion, the 1925 plan was essentially abandoned and new buildings were designed on a larger scale and sited with little respect for the topography of the campus or maintenance of the designed landscape.

⁵³ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%201.pdf; A Brief History of Planning at the University; Facilities Management Planning Group website; Accessed 3-10-08.

⁵⁴ http://www3.uark.edu/PHPL/Planning/campus_planning/content/guide%20-%20part%202.pdf; Planning Guidelines; University of Arkansas Facilities Management; p. 21; Accessed 3-10-08.

⁵⁵ Life Magazine, May 18, 1953.

⁵⁶ Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Karson, "Pioneers of American Landscape Design," McGraw-Hill: 2000. Pg 396-398.

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Buildings constructed in the last half of the 1950s include the Animal Sciences Building (1955), Barnhill Fieldhouse (1955), Bud Walton Arena (1957), Phi Beta Pi sorority (1957), Brough Commons (1958), Carlson Terrace (1958), Fulbright Hall (1959), and Fulbright Dining Hall (1959).

Brough Commons dining hall was constructed in 1958 at a cost of \$489,000. It was designed by the firm of Ginocchio-Cromwell & Associates. Constructed of light-yellow brick and glass, the flat-roofed building was built using hydraulic jacks to lift the roof and floor slabs into place. The building was named for Charles Hillman Brough, an economics professor at the University from 1903 to 1915, who also served as Arkansas Governor from 1917 to 1921. Many additions and changes to the dining hall have occurred over the years, culminating in an \$850,000 renovation in 1998 that modified and upgraded the interior dining rooms.⁵⁷

The 1960s saw a continued building boom on campus, including a new library, student union, and several new dormitories. Two high-rise dormitories, Humphreys and Yocum Halls, were constructed to accommodate the increasing student population during this period of the university's development.

Throughout the evolution of the University of Arkansas, the campus has developed a unique collection of historic buildings and landscapes that have come to represent the heritage of the University, and higher education in general in Arkansas. This educational and architectural heritage is embodied in the proposed Campus Historic District.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The University of Arkansas Campus Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the state level of significance. The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of education, for its early and long-standing role as the flagship institution of higher education in Arkansas. The University is one of the oldest colleges in the state, and has played an important social, economic, and educational role in Fayetteville and Arkansas for well over a century. The University began as the Arkansas Industrial University created as a result of the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862. It became the University of Arkansas in 1899. The Campus Historic District includes the portion of the modern campus that was the location of the original campus, on land purchased from the McIlroy family in 1871. The period of significance for the district extends from the date of its founding, 1871, to 1959.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Campus Historic District is the historic core of the school, and contains the most cohesive collection of historic buildings on campus. From Old Main constructed in 1875 in the Second Empire style, through the extensive collection of Collegiate Gothic buildings built during the 1920s and 1930s, to the International Style Fines Arts Center constructed in 1951, the

⁵⁷ Don Schaefer. Brough Commons. Student Housing and Dining Service Building History. February 2005. Unpublished.

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National Park Service

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contributing buildings in the district represent a wide range of architectural styles employed in these signature campus buildings over the last 137 years. These buildings also represent the work of accomplished architects, such as Jamieson & Spearl, on the Collegiate Gothic buildings to Edward Durell Stone and John Williams, who designed the early International Style buildings on campus. The boundaries of the historic district correspond with the development of the campus from its founding in 1871 to 1959, and the contributing buildings in the district represent the continuum of campus development over the district's period of significance.

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University of Arkansas Campus Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

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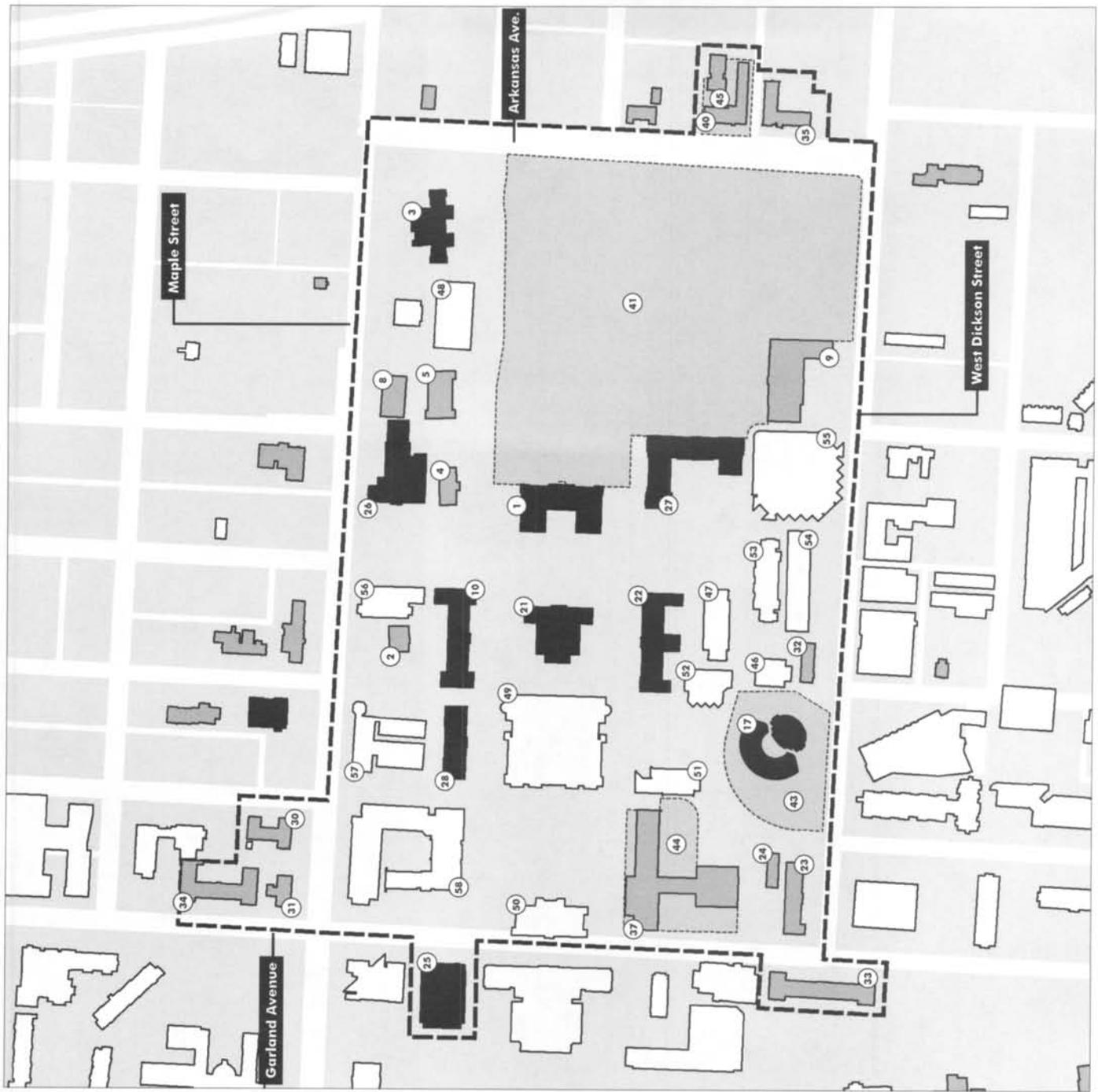
UTM References

1.	Zone 15	394192E	3992215N
2.	Zone 15	394212E	3992510N
3.	Zone 15	394204E	3992474N
4.	Zone 15	394258E	3992484N
5.	Zone 15	394255E	3992395N
6.	Zone 15	394794E	3992372N
7.	Zone 15	394794E	3992088N
8.	Zone 15	394875E	3992088N
9.	Zone 15	394875E	3992030N
10.	Zone 15	394794E	3992052N
11.	Zone 15	394136E	3991991N
12.	Zone 15	394131E	3991936N
13.	Zone 15	394070E	3991936N
14.	Zone 15	394070E	3991991N
15.	Zone 15	394126E	3991991N
16.	Zone 15	394141E	3992256N
17.	Zone 15	394052E	3992263N
18.	Zone 15	394049E	3992314N

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification

The proposed historic district boundaries are generally Garland Avenue on the west, Maple Street on the north, Arkansas Avenue on the east, and Dickson Street on the south. The boundaries of the proposed district encompass the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the development of the University of Arkansas campus relative to its period of significance. The district covers the historic core of the 345-acre campus located to the west of downtown Fayetteville. While the boundaries of the historic core are generally considered to be Garland Avenue on the west, Maple Street on the north, Arkansas Avenue on the east, and Dickson Street on the south, the proposed district boundaries are extended to the rear lot lines of certain properties in order to include key historic buildings significant to the University's development. The district boundaries extend beyond Garland Street to the west to the rear lot lines of Gregson Hall and the former Men's Gymnasium. The boundaries extend to the east side of Arkansas Avenue along its entire length to encompass the roadway's central landscaped median and also to the rear lot lines of the Phoenix House and Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house. The boundaries extend beyond Maple Street to the rear lot lines of Holcombe Hall and University House to incorporate these buildings as well as Davis Hall.

**PROPOSED NRHP DISTRICT -
CENTRAL CAMPUS**



LEGEND

-  Building Listed on the NRHP
-  Building Recommended Eligible for NRHP
-  Non-Contributing Building
-  Landscape Recommended Eligible for NRHP
-  Proposed NRHP District Boundary
-  Building number as indicated in table
-  Senior Walk occurs throughout the district



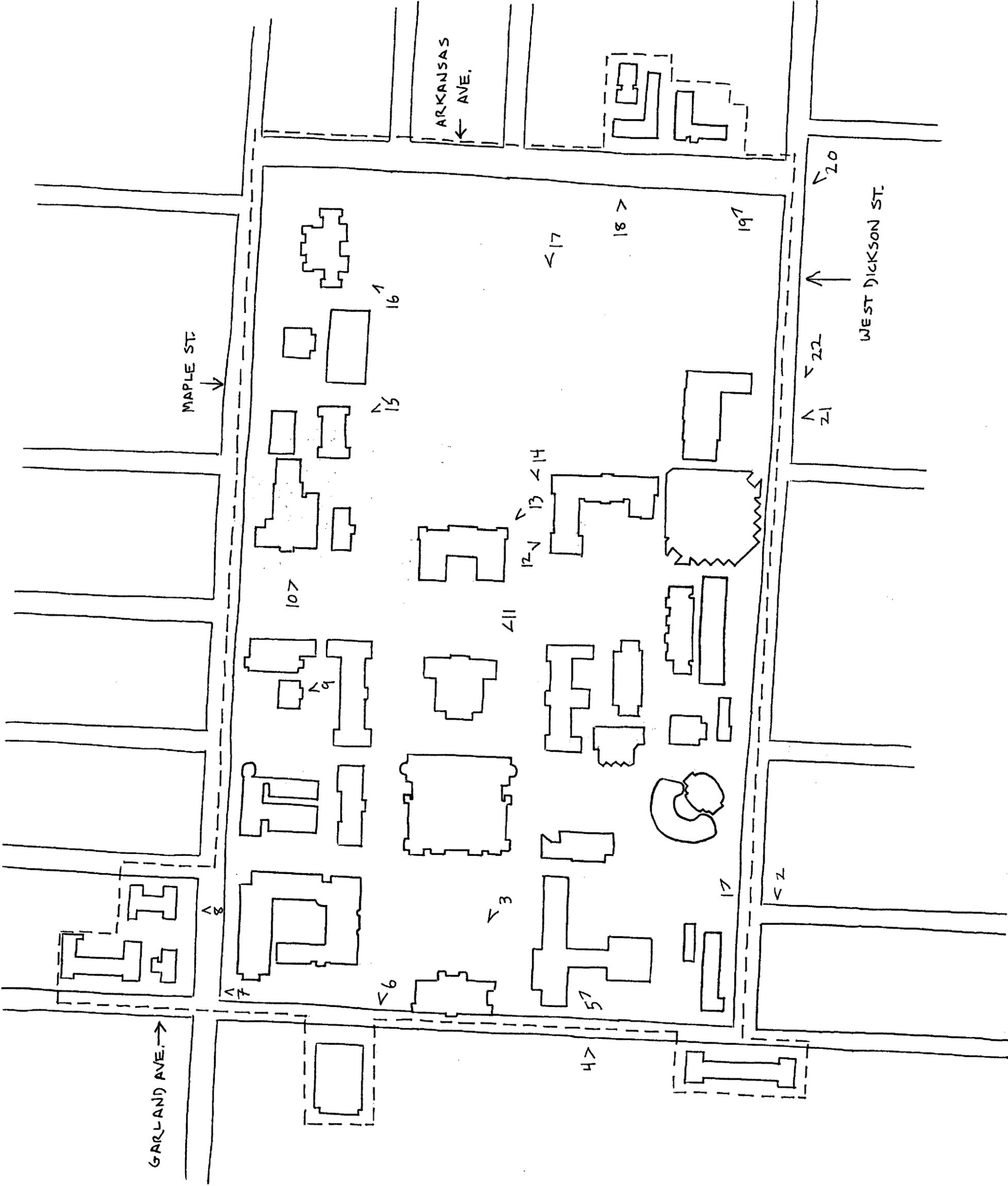
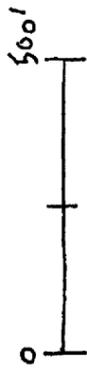
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

CAMPUS

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fayetteville, Washington County
Arkansas

- - - = Boundary
1 > = Photo # + Location





UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

VAN ZBINDEN

JUNE 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHEAST FROM THE WEST DICKSON STREET AND McILROY AVENUE
INTERSECTION

#1



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VIEW NORTHWEST FROM THE WEST DICKSON STREET AND McILROY AVENUE
INTERSECTION

#2



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE ARKANSAS UNION (BUILDING #50) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#3



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE FINE ARTS CENTER (BUILDING #37) LOOKING EAST

#4



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VIEW OF THE FINE ARTS CENTER LANDSCAPE (RESOURCE # 44) LOOKING NORTH-
EAST

#5



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE MEN'S GYMNASIUM (BUILDING #25) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#6



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHEAST FROM THE GARLAND AVENUE AND MAPLE STREET INTERSECTION

#7



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF UNIVERSITY HOUSE (BUILDING #30) LOOKING NORTH

#8



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURE ANNEX (BUILDING #Z) LOOKING NORTH

#9



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF MEMORIAL HALL (BUILDING #26) LOOKING EAST

#10



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING (BUILDING #22) LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#11



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF OZARK HALL (BUILDING #27) LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#12



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF OLD MAIN (BUILDING #1) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#13

1917

<p> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>J. F. G. Campbell</i> <i>R. L. Clark</i> <i>J. A. Clark</i> <i>J. G. Davie</i> <i>Glady's Dawell</i> <i>J. M. Gyer</i> <i>A. O. Evans</i> <i>Herbert Faist</i> <i>Bernice Gilbreath</i> <i>Bernice Greaves</i> <i>I. J. Heath</i> <i>P. K. Heerwagen</i> <i>Mary Hemphill</i> <i>Pauline Hoeltzel</i> <i>th Howell</i> </p>	<p> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>Wm. J. G. Campbell</i> <i>J. F. G. Campbell</i> <i>R. L. Clark</i> <i>J. A. Clark</i> <i>J. G. Davie</i> <i>Glady's Dawell</i> <i>J. M. Gyer</i> <i>A. O. Evans</i> <i>Herbert Faist</i> <i>Bernice Gilbreath</i> <i>Bernice Greaves</i> <i>I. J. Heath</i> <i>P. K. Heerwagen</i> <i>Mary Hemphill</i> <i>Pauline Hoeltzel</i> <i>th Howell</i> </p>
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1918

<p> <i>th Howell</i> </p>	<p> <i>Hurst</i> </p>
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WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF SENIOR WALK (RESOURCE #42) LOOKING WEST

#14



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF PEABODY HALL (BUILDING # 5) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#15



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF ELLA CARNELL HALL (BUILDING #3) LOOKING NORTHEAST

#16



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WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

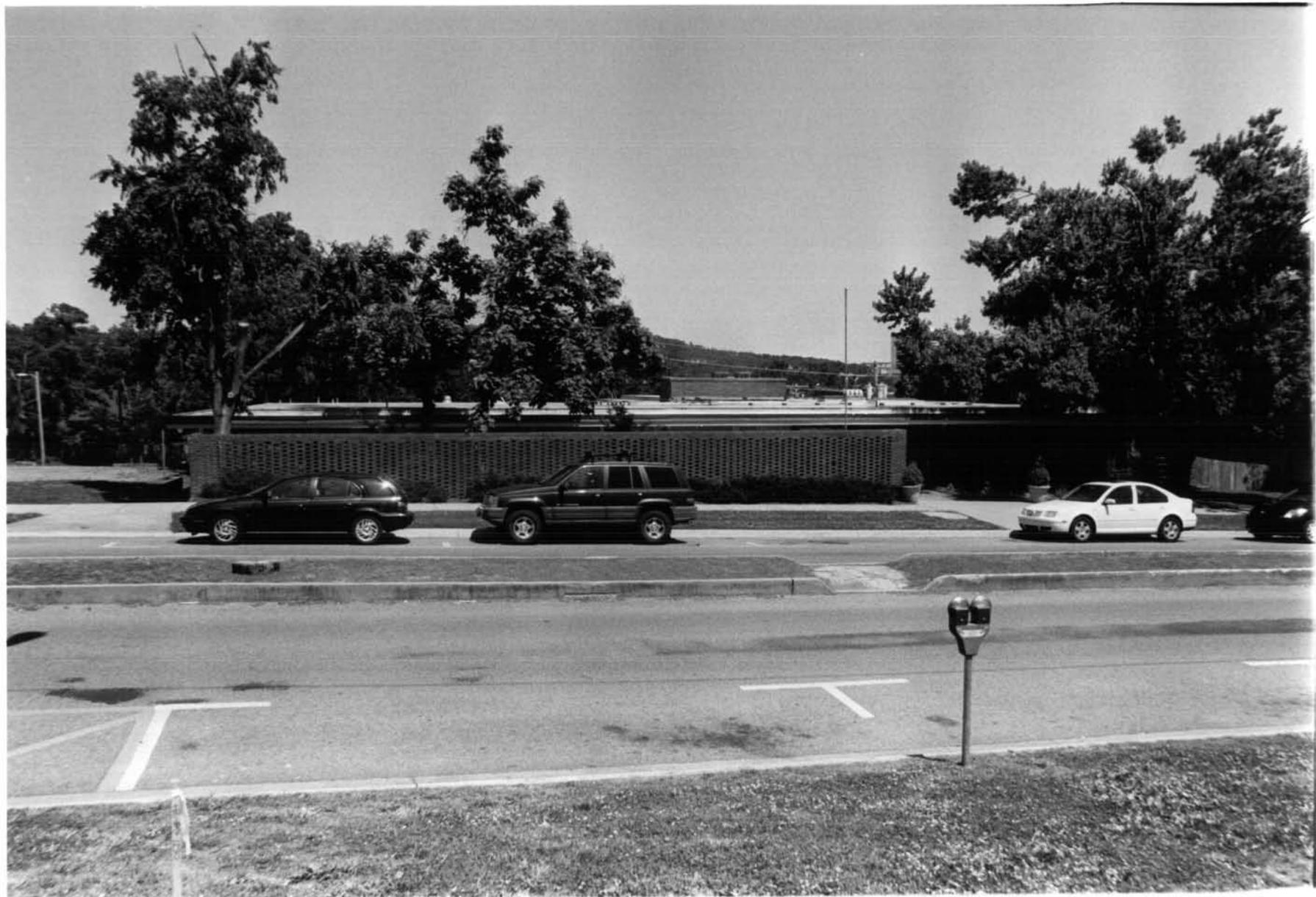
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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF OLD MAIN (BUILDING #1) AND OLD MAIN LAWN (RESOURCE #41) LOOKING
WEST

#17



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE SIGMA NU FRATERNITY HOUSE (BUILDING #40) LOOKING EAST

#18



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE PI KAPPA ALPHA FRATERNITY HOUSE (BUILDING #35) LOOKING
NORTHEAST

#19



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF OLD MAIN LAWN (RESOURCE #41) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#20



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF ENGINEERING HALL (BUILDING #9) LOOKING NORTH

#21



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ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE BELL ENGINEERING CENTER (BUILDING # 55) LOOKING NORTHWEST

#22