

The Fayetteville Historic District Commission is charged with promoting historic preservation in Fayetteville through public education of our city's historic and cultural resources; identification of significant historic structures and landmarks; and the creation and regulation of local ordinance districts that are designed to protect the character and integrity of those significant historic structures.

### Online Resources

For the history of Fayetteville:

[www.fayettevillehistory.com](http://www.fayettevillehistory.com)

For information on Fayetteville's historic district:

[www.accessfayetteville.org/government/planning](http://www.accessfayetteville.org/government/planning)

For information on how to nominate a property to the National Register of Historic Places:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

National Register of Historic Places

[www.nps.gov/nr](http://www.nps.gov/nr)

For best practices in preservation and restoration:

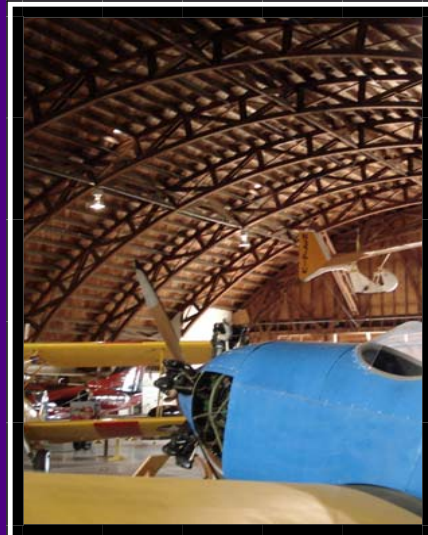
[www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_10.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_10.htm)

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# What history is in your neighborhood?

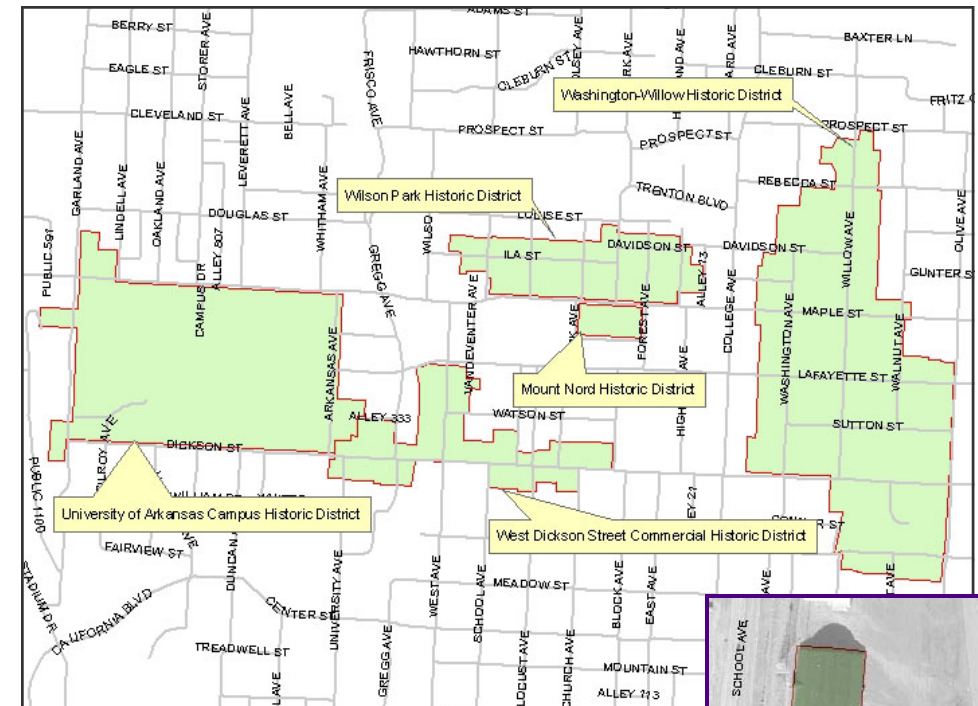
## FAYETTEVILLE'S SIGNIFICANT AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE



The White Hangar at Drake Field is protected by Fayetteville's first Local Ordinance District. Most aircraft hangars are made of metal, but, built during WWII in 1943 when metal for civilian projects was scarce, this all-wood hangar's structure has great significance.

## Fayetteville's Historic Districts

Fayetteville has 5 historic districts designated on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). They are comprised of residential neighborhoods in addition to commercial areas and the University of Arkansas Campus. As the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation, the NRHP recognizes historic properties that meet specific criteria, but it places no obligations on private property owners. National Register Historic Districts are subject to no regulations except the Fayetteville Unified Development Code. It's the community's responsibility to preserve its past and protect its story.



**White Hangar at Drake Field** (pictured on the cover) was established in 2008 as Fayetteville's first local ordinance district. This designation protects and preserves the appearance and history of this significant building.

# A Snapshot of Fayetteville's Significant and Historic Architecture

This brochure was produced by the Historic District Commission and funded in part by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.



The Evergreen Cemetery is one of the largest historic cemeteries in northwest Arkansas and is now the resting place of many notable Arkansans, including J. William Fulbright, Edward Durell Stone, and Sophia Sawyer.

**Evergreen Cemetery 1840**

Fayetteville architect, A.M. Byrnes, designed this Queen Anne style house located on Dickson Street in the Washington-Willow Historic District.



**1888 The Harris House**

The downtown Fayetteville City Administration Building has been renovated to accommodate a variety of local institutions in the past, but an interior view reveals its original ornamental detail and architectural integrity.



**Fayetteville City Hall 1906**



This stone bungalow is representative of a common vernacular occurrence throughout the Ozarks. Surrounding houses bare a similar look, as this section of the Wilson Park Historic District was largely influenced by Noah Drake, geologist and local developer.

**1925 Ozark Stone Bungalow**

This iconic red and white house was built on a county road in 1939 and once located on the outskirts of town. Herman's rib house was established in 1964 and is nestled deeply in Fayetteville's popular culture.



**Herman's 1939**



Constructed during the postwar era in the International Style, this University of Arkansas building was designed by local architect Edward Durell Stone. This modern building integrated the music, drama, and fine arts programs.

**1951 Fine Arts Center**

**St. James Church 1883**

St. James Methodist Episcopal, historically an African-American church, was established in 1861 in its current location at the corner of Willow and Center Streets.



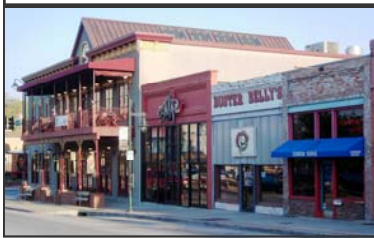
**1905 Washington County Courthouse**



This Romanesque revival courthouse was built by architect Charles Thompson and restored in 2010. This iconic government building houses the County historical documents today.

**Dickson Street 1892-1957**

The 400 Block of Dickson Street has been maintained as predominantly a commercial district since the arrival of the railroad depot and became part of Fayetteville's first National Register Commercial Historic District in 2007.



**1930 Jefferson Elementary**



This building was designed by Haralson & Nelson architects in the late 1920s in an early Moderne style. It is adaptively reused today as an adult education center in the Walker Park Neighborhood.

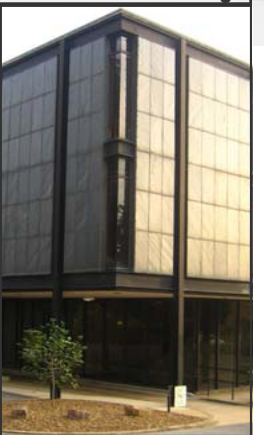
**The Jones Residence 1956**

This was the family home of Fay Jones, which combined principles of organic architecture and the Ozark regional vernacular during the height of the ranch-style era. During his 1958 visit to Fayetteville, Frank Lloyd Wright visited the house.



**1968 SWEPCO Building**

Designed by local architect Warren Seagraves, this modern building incorporates steel, glass, and slate panels. Seagraves also designed the old public library and the Medark Clinic on East Dickson Street, known as the Fulbright Building today.



Lafayette Street Overpass, pictured in the background, was constructed in 1938 in the Art Deco style as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project.