

APPENDIX B

Little Rock's National

Register-Listed Properties (April, 2009)



Arkansas II Riverboat (North Little Rock - Pulaski County)

South end of Locust Street on Arkansas River

1939-1940 Corps of Engineers snagboat

Listed on 6/14/1990



Abrams House

300 South Pulaski Street

1904 Queen Anne and Colonial Revival residence
Listed on 2/18/1999

Built in 1904 for the Charles W. Abrams family, the Colonial Revival cottage at 300 South Pulaski Street is one of a handful of survivors of the era when the streets immediately east and north of the Arkansas State Capitol were lined with modest homes occupied by employees of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern (later Missouri Pacific) Railway. The significance of the house is based on its association with this important chapter in Little Rock's history, when the presence of a major railroad facility prompted development of a neighborhood, and on its modest and nearly unaltered Colonial Revival design.



Absalom Fowler House

502 East 7th Street

ca. 1840 late Federal-style building

Listed on 6/4/1973

Ada Thompson Memorial Home

2021 South Main Street

1909 Colonial Revival building

Listed on 8/3/1977



Adrian Brewer Studio

510 North Cedar Street

1945-1958 studio of noted Arkansas painter, design by Max Mayer and George Trapp

Listed on 2/10/2000

Adrian Brewer, his children, and his father have been termed by the director of the Arkansas Arts Center as the "First Family of Arkansas Art." Brewer's illustrious career included exhibits of his landscape paintings in major American museums and portraits of prominent political and social leaders including U.S. Vice President John Nance Garner. He established an early professional art school and produced a painting, "Sentinel of Freedom," which was liberally reproduced and hung in most American public schools. Late in his career he accomplished through his own labor a highly functional architecturally unique working artist's studio in the garden of his home, aided by the design skills of two prominent Arkansas architects: Max Mayer and George Trapp. The design of the studio recalls features of the Arts and Crafts movement as it also blends Post-War modernism and technology. The studio provided not only a livelihood for Mr.

Brewer and his family, but it also served as the backdrop for regular gatherings of nationally recognized artists and writers, including Pulitzer Prize winning poet, John Gould Fletcher. This unique site remains a living record of a master southern artist, the mid-20th century studio he hand-built to further his professional career, and a rich coterie of artists and writers who shaped the urban culture of a small southern state during that period.



Albert Pike Hotel
701 South Scott Street
1929 Spanish Revival design
Listed on 11/21/1978



Albert Retan House
506 North Elm Street
1893 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival mix
Listed on 12/3/1980



Albert Pike Memorial Temple
700-724 South Scott Street
1924 Classical Revival building
Listed on 11/13/1986



Arkansas Power and Light Building
9th and Louisiana Streets
1953-1959 International-style office building
Listed on 9/14/1992

The Arkansas Power and Light Building, initially designed in 1953, was the first large office building in downtown Little Rock to be designed in any variant or sub-type of the International style that achieved its greatest popularity in the United States after World War II, when the post-war prosperity provided the means for a spurt of such modern corporate construction nationwide.

The term "International Style" was coined by the architect Philip Johnson in conjunction with the writer and architectural historian Henry Russell Hitchcock in 1932, and popularized through their book of the same year that accompanied a retrospective exhibition they organized at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. The exhibition primarily featured the designs of the popular European architects, though a sample of American architects were also represented. Though Johnson and Hitchcock turned what many envisioned as a descriptive catalog of the exhibition into a didactic and critical

primer for architects wishing to practice in the style -- in the process crediting the European architects exclusively for their role in the conception of the International Style -- what they failed to mention was the seminal role played by, of all things, late-19th and early-20th-century American design in the earliest phases of this modern idiom.

Of the three International style office buildings constructed in Little Rock during the decade of the 1950s, the Arkansas Power and Light Building remains by far the most intact and unaltered. The building was designed in 1953 by the architect Fred Arnold of the Little Rock architectural firm of Wittenberg, Deloney and Davidson. It was heralded at the time not only for its modern appearance, but also because it was one of the first buildings erected in Little Rock after the city had formally adopted the Little Rock 1969 master plan for influencing new commercial design and encouraging private and public partnership toward the end of downtown beautification over the next ten years.



Augustus Garland House

1404 South Scott Street

1873 Italianate home of prominent politician

Listed on 6/10/1975



Arkansas State Capitol

bordered by West 7th, Woodlane, and West Markham Streets

1899-1911 Classical Revival building

Listed on 6/28/1974



B. P. O. E. Elks Club

401 South Scott Street

1908 Second Renaissance Revival design by architect Theodore Sanders

Listed on 12/22/1982



Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church

3323 West 12th Street

ca. 1925 Classical Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Baer House

1010 South Rock Street

ca. 1915 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 4/7/1995



Bechle Apartment Building

1000 East 9th Street

1909 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 10/2/1978

Barlow Apartments

2115 South Scott Street

1921 Craftsman-style apartment building

Listed on 4/7/1995



Barth-Hempfling House (North Little Rock - Pulaski County)

507 North Main Street

1886 Queen Anne cottage

Listed on 10/16/1986

Beyerlein House

412 West 14th Street

ca. 1917 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Beal-Burrow Dry Goods Building

107 East Markham Street

1920 Charles L. Thompson design incorporating Prairie-style elements

Listed on 6/26/1995

Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House

22 Armistead Road

1926 Tudor home of first Methodist bishop to reside in Arkansas

Listed on 3/7/1994

Block 35 Cobblestone Alley

west of the north end of Rock Street

ca. 1889 cobblestone alley

Listed on 1/22/2009

The Block 35 Cobblestone Alley is listed on the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C for its engi-

neering. The Block 35 Cobblestone Alley is an extremely rare surviving 19th-century cobblestone alley in downtown Little Rock. The Block 35 Cobblestone Alley, which is approximately 300 feet long, still retains its original ca. 1889 cobblestone pavement. The alley illustrates early efforts in the 19th century to upgrade Little Rock's streets and make them easier to travel. As a result, it is therefore eligible for nomination under Criterion A for its association with the development of better streets and infrastructure in nineteenth-century Little Rock.

Block Realty-Baker House

1900 Beechwood

ca. 1940 Colonial Revival house designed by noted architect John Parks Almand

Listed on 9/24/2008



Boone House

4014 South Lookout

1927 Tudor design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Boyle Park Historic District

bounded by West 38th Street, Dorchester Drive, Covewood Circle, Glenmere Drive, Kanis Road, and West 12th Street

1935-1937 park that contains structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Listed on 9/22/1995

Boyle Park is an approximately 250-acre tract of largely unimproved woodland donated to the city by Dr. John F. Boyle in 1929. The warranty deed authorizing the transfer of title to the land explicitly stipulated that the park be used for "recreational purposes" only and that should this property ever cease to be used as such the title would revert back to the family and its heirs. At the time of its donation it was only the third public park in the city of Little Rock, the others being MacArthur Park and Allsopp Park.

The park remained largely unimproved until the mid 1930s, when the Civilian Conservation Corps 3777th company arrived. The CCC's improvements to Boyle Park included walls, signage, rest room facilities and a concession building in addition to the resources that survive. All of the eight extant resources included within this nomination are excellent examples of the Rustic style of architecture for which the CCC became so well known in Arkansas and several surrounding states.



Bragg Guesthouse

1615 South Cumberland

ca. 1869 barn remodeled into guesthouse around 1925
Listed on 4/4/2001

The Bragg Guesthouse, which is presently sheathed in weatherboard, was originally constructed in 1869 as a cypress barn for the Bragg family. The Braggs updated the building after 1900 to serve as a servant's quarters, and later remodeled it circa 1925 to function as a guesthouse. The Bragg Guesthouse is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C as the best known example, in Little Rock, of a historic resource showing the evolution of a building from a barn to a servant's quarters and finally to a Colonial Revival building. Its construction is unique in that its exterior walls are that of a board and batten barn clad in weatherboard siding with Colonial Revival features.

Bruner House

1415 Cantrell Road

ca. 1891 Queen Anne house

Listed on 4/11/1977



Buhler House

1820 Fair Park Boulevard
 1930-1931 steel-frame construction residence
 Listed on 4/25/1988

Bush House

1516 South Ringo Street
 ca. 1919 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
 Listed on 11/22/1982



Bush-Dubisson House

1500 South Ringo Street
 1925 Prairie-style house owned by successful black businessmen
 Listed on 5/28/1999

Built in 1925 for Aldridge E. Bush, a son of the co-founder of the Mosaic Templars of America, the Bush-Dubisson House is remembered by older African Americans in Little Rock as a home they very much admired in their youth: a beautiful brick residence with a large, well-manicured lawn encircled by a neatly-trimmed hedge. The house was considered the showplace of the Dunbar neighborhood, especially during the tenure of its second owner, Daniel J. Dubisson, a successful black businessman. Its significance lies in its Prairie-style architecture and in its association with two men who represent the success attained by a limited number of African-Americans in early-20th century Little Rock.



Capital Hotel (1908 postcard)

117 West Markham Street
 1877 Italianate hotel with cast-iron façade
 Listed on 7/30/1974



Capitol View Neighborhood Historic District

roughly bordered by Riverview Drive, Schiller Street, West 7th Street, and Woodrow Street
 1900-1950 contains buildings exhibiting the Craftsman, Tudor, Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Minimal Traditional styles
 Listed on 3/13/2001

The architecture of the neighborhood is predominately Craftsman, Craftsman Bungalow, and Bungalow with modest Tudor or Colonial Revival detailing. The dominance of these styles, in both the northern and southern portions, reflects the principal growth period of 1920 to 1940. In the additions of the northern section of the district, 52% were constructed in the 1920s, while in the additions south of West Markham, 30% were built during the 1920s and a surprising 28% were completed by 1939, many of these in 1930 to 1931 before the repercussions of the nation's economic depression were as evident. In sum, survey statistics reveal that over three quarters of the entire housing stock was built by 1939 (76%). Its varied topography, characterized by substantial variation in elevation enhances the possibilities of scenic overlooks and, no doubt, was a principal attraction for developers in the late-19th and first quarter of the 20th century. The district has remained almost exclusively residential in character throughout its history. A pair of grocery stores are the only exceptions.

The eastern portion of this original tract has been dominated by the presence of the railroad for over 100 years. Indeed, as recorded in 1882 in Plat Book 8, The St. Louis I M and S Railroad had received for a "consideration of \$60,000" use of the lands for railroad access and development. This late-19th-century transaction underscores that the railroad was and, to some degree, remains a dominant, defining feature of this entire historic district, particularly the eastern portion which nestles alongside it. The railroad's presence also affected the professional composition of the neighborhoods alongside its tracks. City directories indicate that these neighborhoods were a preferred residential choice for railroad personnel, both white and African American and at all levels of hierarchy from conductors, brakeman and machinists to the railroad executives and traveling salesmen who sold their wares by rail.



Central High School Neighborhood Historic District

bounded roughly by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Thayer Avenue, West 12th Street, and Roosevelt Road

1900-1930 historic district with structures reflecting a variety of architectural styles

Listed on 8/16/1996



Central Presbyterian Church

1921 South Arch Street

1921 Gothic Revival and Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Charles Clary Waters House

2004 West 22nd Street

1906 Classical Revival building

Listed on 8/10/1979



Choctaw Route Station

1010 East 3rd Street

ca. 1899 railroad station with elaborate terra cotta detail

Listed on 5/6/1975



Climber Motor Car Factory, Unit A (1928 photo)

1823 East 17th Street

1919-1955 factory manufactured Climber automobiles and Command Aire aircraft

Listed on 6/1/2005

The Climber Motor Car Factory, Unit A, is the only building completed of a proposed multi-building complex planned for the construction of the Climber automobile. Built between 1919 and 1924, the Climber was the only automobile built in Arkansas. After the Climber Corporation closed, the building continued to be used for industrial purposes, housing, among other ventures, the factory of the Command-Aire airplane and Great Northern Paper.



Confederate Soldiers Monument

State capitol grounds

1905 commemorative sculpture

Listed on 4/26/1996



Compton-Wood House

1305 South Spring Street

1902 house in late Queen Anne style

Listed on 5/7/1980

Corydon Wassell House

2005 South Scott Street

1884 boyhood home of WWII hero, doctor

Listed on 6/2/2000

The house is significant for its association with Dr. Corydon M. Wassell, a member of a prominent early Little Rock family who became a missionary, a medical doctor who conducted significant research and writing, and a highly decorated American War Hero. Dr. Wassell received the highest honors his nation could bestow and his exploits became the subject of both a novel and a feature length movie.



Crosson House

1901 South Gaines Street

1908 Dutch Colonial design by architect Charles L.Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982



Curran Hall

615 East Capitol Avenue

1842 Greek Revival structure reputedly designed by architect Gideon Shryock

Listed on 1/1/1976



Democrat Printing and Lithograph Co. Building

Northwest corner of East 2nd and South Scott Streets

1924 Sanders and Ginocchio design

Listed on 12/17/1998



Daisy Bates House

1207 West 28th Street

1950s home of advisor to Little Rock Nine during Central High School desegregation crisis.

Listed on 1/3/2001

Daisy Bates was president of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP in the late 1950s. The Daisy Bates House is a National Historic Landmark

Darragh House

2412 South Broadway

ca. 1916 Dutch Colonial design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

David O. Dodd Memorial

300 West Markham Street

1923 commemorative sculpture

Listed on 4/26/1996



Dunaway House

2022 South Battery Street

1915 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Dunbar Junior and Senior High School

Wright Avenue and South Ringo Street

1929 black vocational-education school

Listed on 8/6/1980



East Markham Street Historic District

301-323 East Markham Street

1870s-1905 commercial buildings

Listed on 5/5/1999

The East Markham Street Historic District is comprised of four of the earliest extant buildings on this historic commercial street. Since 1820 the East Markham Street area has been the commercial center of Little Rock. It remained the business center of the city through the 1940s. Architecturally, the four buildings in the East Markham Street Historic District span a 30-year period from the mid 1870s to 1905. They include examples of vernacular commercial variations of the Italianate style applied to late-19th-century and early-20th-century commercial designs. A reconstruction in 1916 of the building at 301-313 East Markham added a strong Craftsman element to this row of historic buildings. The influence of prominent Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson in the design of the Rosenbaum Building at 313-317 East Markham and the reconstruction of 301-303 East Markham is important to the architectural significance of the district.



England House

2121 South Arch Street

ca. 1917 Prairie and Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Exchange Bank Building

423 South Main Street

1921 Classical Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 10/23/1986

Farrell House

2111 South Louisiana Street

1914 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Farrell House

2109 South Louisiana Street

1914 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 10/11/1984

Farrell House

2121 South Louisiana Street

1914 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Farrell House

2115 South Louisiana Street

1914 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Federal Reserve Bank Building

123 West 3rd Street

1924 Neoclassical design by architect Charles L.Thompson
Listed on 10/23/1986



First Church of Christ, Scientist

2000 South Louisiana Street

1919 Mission-style design by architect John Parks Almand
Listed on 10/4/1984



First Baptist Church

1200 South Louisiana Street

1941 single-story cut-stone Collegiate Gothic church
Listed on 8/9/1994



First Hotze House

1620 South Main Street

1869 Italianate house of businessman Peter Hotze

Listed on 9/20/2006

The house is a small-scale example of the Italianate style in Arkansas. A successful cotton broker and businessman based in Little Rock and New York City, Peter Hotze built the more elaborate Hotze House at 1619 South Louisiana Street in 1900 for him and his wife, Johanna Kraus, and helped finance the 1908 Beaux-Arts Arkansas Gazette Building (NR listed 10/22/1976) in downtown Little Rock.



First Missionary Baptist Church

701 South Gaines Street

1882 Gothic Revival church of one of state's oldest black congregations

Listed on 9/29/1983

The First Missionary Baptist Church at 7th and Gaines Streets in downtown Little Rock is the home of one of the oldest black congregations in the State of Arkansas. This impressive red brick church with its distinctly Gothic influences was constructed in 1882. It is the third building to serve a group of parishioners who were first organized in 1845 by Reverend Wilson Brown. Brown was a slave who had attended the Missionary Baptist Church which served the white community of Little Rock. With the assistance of some of the members of that church, Brown was able to form his own congregation which served a large segment of the black community of the city. In the early 1960's, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. preached in the sanctuary, and the pulpit and podium still remain today.



First United Methodist Church

723 South Center Street

1900 Romanesque Revival church

Listed on 10/9/1986

Fletcher House

909 South Cumberland Street

ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Florence Crittenton Home

3600 West 11th Street

1917 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



First Presbyterian Church

123 East 8th Street

1921 Gothic Revival design

Listed on 10/9/1986



Fones House

902 West 2nd Street

1878 Italianate architecture

Listed on 8/19/1975

Fordyce House

2115 South Broadway

1904 Egyptian Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 8/6/1975



Fulk Building

300 South Main Street

1900 structure with Romanesque Revival details

Listed on 11/13/1986

Frauenthal House

2008 South Arch Street

1919 Mediterranean and Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Gazette Building

112 West 3rd Street

1908 Beaux-Arts design

Listed on 10/22/1976

Frederick Hanger House

1010 South Scott Street

1889 Queen Anne-style residence with "moon gate" arch at front entrance

Listed on 3/15/1974

French-England House

1700 South Broadway

ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



George R. Mann Building

115 East Capitol Avenue

ca. 1910 Classical Revival building

Listed on 12/29/1983

Governor's Mansion Historic District

bounded roughly by Roosevelt Road, South Chester, West 13th, and South Louisiana Streets

1880-1930 historic district comprised of primarily residential structures and featuring 1948-1950 Jeffersonian-style Governor's Mansion

Listed on 9/13/1978



Green House

1224 West 21st Street

ca. 1916 home of the first African American student to graduate from Little Rock Central High School

Listed on 5/28/1999

The house was built about 1916 as the residence of William E. Alexander, an African American mail carrier. Within a few years, however, the house had become rental property. Between the early 1920s and the late 1930s, it was occupied by a succession of tenants, including a porter, a carpenter, a laborer and a stonemason. In the late 1930s, the house was purchased by Ernest and Lothaire Green. At the time, Mr. Green was a custodian at the post office, and Mrs.

Green was teaching at Dunbar High School. A few years later, in 1941, the Greens became parents of a son, Ernest G. Green, Jr. Like other African American children of the era in Little Rock, the young Ernest Green grew up attending all-black schools. Unlike most of his peers, however, Ernest Green made the decision to enroll in previously all-white Central High School when the opportunity presented itself.

Throughout this year of turmoil, Ernest Green, Jr. lived at 1224 West 21st Street with his mother, who by then was teaching in a black elementary school, and his younger brother, Scott. At the end of the school year, Ernest became the first African American to graduate from Central High School. He received his diploma on May 27, 1958 - the only black student in a class of 602. Among the 4,500 people on hand in Central's Quigley Stadium for the commencement ceremony was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Following his own graduation, Ernest Green left Little Rock to attend Michigan State University, where he received bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology. He then moved to New York to work for an organization that helped put African Americans and other minorities into the skilled construction trades, serving for several years as the organization's executive director. In January 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed him Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, and he held that post until 1981.



Gus Blass Department Store

324 South Main Street

1912 Sullivanesque structure, designed by George R. Mann, was one of Little Rock's first skyscrapers

Listed on 11/13/1986

H. M. Anderson House

3415 West Markham

1926 Craftsman bungalow with elaborate fence

Listed on 5/2/2001

Hall House

32 Edgehill Road
1928 Tudor Revival residence
Listed on 12/22/1982



Hardy House

2400 South Broadway
1921 English Country House design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Halliburton Townhouses

1601 and 1605 South Center Street
1905-1906 identical Classical Revival buildings
Listed on 12/12/1976



Harris House

6507 Fourche Dam Pike
1924 Spanish Eclectic-style building
Listed on 6/3/1998

Hanger Hill Historic District

1500 Block of Welch Street
1906-1912 collection of decorative concrete block houses
Listed on 1/30/2008

The Hanger Hill Historic District can be found in the eastern section of the city between the downtown area and the industrial park/airport zone. There are ten buildings included in the Hanger Hill Historic District and all are contributing. The architecture of the block is predominately Queen Anne with significant Colonial Revival elements and a few pieces of Craftsman detailing. The dominance of these styles reflects the principle growth period of 1906-1925. Building scale, decorative detailing and materials are generally similar; six of the ten houses are constructed with concrete block and all of the remaining structures are of modest size, exposing its roots as a primarily working class neighborhood.

In 1924, the Harris House was constructed from blueprints drawn up by Lester Flint of the Dallas, Texas architectural firm Flint and Broad Architects. The exterior details include a tower, parapets, and battered columns. Also located on the property is a ca. 1940s garage apartment in a style which matches the residence. The extraordinary plaster work, including several elaborate plaster moldings, and a ceiling banded with gold dust and plaster, are the work of Porter Field Harris, the husband of the original owner of the house.



Healey and Roth Mortuary

815 South Main Street

1925 Second Renaissance Revival design by architect Charles E. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Hemingway House

1720 South Arch Street

1894 Queen Anne design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Henderson House

1510 South Ringo Street

1925 Craftsman-style structure

Listed on 5/28/1999



Herschell-Spillman Carousel

War Memorial Park

1920s hand-carved carousel horses

Listed on 12/1/1989

The Herschell-Spillman Carousel is a rare collection of wooden sculptures carved by artisans of Allan Herschell’s company, one of the earliest carousel manufacturers in the United States. The Over-the-Jumps Carousel in Little Rock is one of fewer than 180 intact wooden carousels of the more than 5,000 carousels that once operated in the U.S., and has been associated with both public recreation and cultural enrichment in Arkansas since the 1920s. Herschell-Spillman Carousel is the last remaining example of a Spillman Corporation “Jumps” model, and likely one of only five examples originally produced.

Hillcrest Historic District

bounded by North Woodrow, North Jackson, and West Markham Streets and North Lookout Road

1890-1940 historic district of houses, commercial structures, and institutional buildings

Listed on 12/18/1990

Hillcrest Historic District Amendment

bounded by Evergreen Road, North Harrison, Lee, and North Jackson Streets

1920-1940 residential buildings

Listed on 10/8/1992



Holcomb Court Apartments

2201 South Main Street

1925 Craftsman building

Listed on 4/7/1995

Hopkins-Grace House

1310 South Summit Street

1919 Craftsman Foursquare building

Listed on 7/1/1999



Hornibrook House

2120 South Louisiana Street
 1888 Queen Anne house
 Listed on 7/30/1974



Hotze House

1614 South Louisiana Street
 1900 Charles L. Thompson design linking Colonial Revival and Beaux-Arts styles
 Listed on 8/11/1975



Hotel Freiderica

625 West Capitol Avenue
 1914 design by Theodore M. Sanders in the Early Twentieth-Century Commercial style and featuring a 1941 International-style addition by Edward Durrell Stone
 Listed on 9/27/2003

As the capital city of Arkansas, Little Rock's downtown business district experienced a peak period in the years between 1900 and 1930 when the commercial, financial, entertainment, civic and social centers of the city's life were located in the downtown area. The new buildings of this time period were larger and more expensive than those of Victorian Little Rock. It was during this period that Little Rock businessman Fred W. Allsopp conceived the idea to construct the finest hotel in not only Little Rock, but throughout Arkansas. He chose the northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Gaines Street for the hotel, just down the street from the Arkansas State Capitol (NR Listed 06/28/74). Allsopp hired Theodore M. Sanders, a young local architect who had just opened his own firm, to design the building.

Hubble Funeral Home

924 South Cross St.
 1928 structure with Craftsman-style details that housed African-American funeral home
 Listed on 5/28/1999

Original owner Gilchrist, an African-American painter, prospered in the 1920s, perhaps as a result of work provided by the building boom of that era. Because it is brick-veneered and has two stories, the house he built at 924 Cross Street is more substantial than most homes built for African-Americans. However, it also shows some of the cost consciousness that is typical of homes built for black residents of the Dunbar neighborhood: it does not have a very stylish design, and it incorporates windows that apparently were salvaged from older structures.

The effects of the Depression probably explain why the Gilchrists left the house in the early 1930s, leaving it vacant until it was taken over by Hubble Funeral Home about 1936. With its main location in a historically black section of North Little Rock, the funeral home was expanding into the Little Rock market by establishing this branch. For several years, members of the Hubble family, first Mary Hubble and later Hannibal Hubble, occupied living quarters on the second floor of the house. Eventually, this living space was rented to other tenants. Other Hubble enterprises, Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Company and Hubble Burial Society, also operated from 924 Cross Street for many years.

The business now known as Hubble Brothers Funeral Home still operates in North Little Rock, but the Little Rock branch closed around 1996 and the house was purchased by Mount Zion Baptist Church. Presently the house is vacant and awaiting a new use.

J. P. Runyan House

1514 South Schiller Street
 1901 Neoclassical house occupied by Governor John Sebastian Little in 1907
 Listed on 8/18/1992

elected Bishop in 1944, he was sent to West Africa where he organized new churches and established a school.



Jesse Hinderliter House

214 East 3rd Street at the Historic Arkansas Museum
ca. 1830 frontier tavern
Listed on 3/5/1970



John Henry Clayborn House

1800 Marshall
1932 house of influential African-American community leader
Listed on 5/24/2006

John Henry Clayborn was an influential advocate for African Americans both inside and outside of Arkansas and the United States. The house was constructed in Fulk's Subdivision of the Centennial Addition, a middle class neighborhood a few blocks from historic Little Rock Central High School (NR Listed 08-19-1977, NHL 05-20-1982), the site of one of the most pivotal school integration events in the country. Much of the growth in the Centennial Addition occurred in the early years of the twentieth century. Born in 1881, Clayborn joined Spring Hill African Methodist Episcopal Church as a child. In 1903, he was licensed to preach in the A.M.E. Church. Bishop John H. Clayborn and his wife Lula were dedicated to the spiritual welfare and education of African Americans. Bishop Clayborn spent his life developing means to facilitate equality. As a journalist, he was the editor and manager of the Southern Christian Recorder (a journal for the African Methodist Episcopal Church). This magazine was and is distributed nationwide and throughout several countries. As an educator, he was elected president of Shorter College in 1940. Shorter College still stands today and is viable to the North Little Rock community and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. After being

Johnson House

516 East 8th Street
ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Johnson House

518 East 8th Street
ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Johnson House

514 East 8th Street
ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Johnswood

10314 Cantrell Road
1941 home of writers John Gould Fletcher and Charlie May Simon
Listed on 5/20/1994

Joseph M. Frank House

912 West 4th Street
1900 house using Queen Anne and Classical Revival details
Listed on 10/3/1985



Joseph Taylor Robinson Memorial Auditorium

414 West Markham

1939 PWA-built municipal auditorium

Listed on 2/21/2007

The Joseph Taylor Robinson Memorial Auditorium is listed in the National Register of Historic places with statewide significance as one of the few federally-funded Public Works Administration projects in Little Rock and in Arkansas, and for its associations with the entertainment and recreation of the city and state. The building is named for Senator Joseph Taylor Robinson, supporter of New Deal programs.



Kahn-Jennings House

5300 Sherwood Road

1927 English Revival design by architect Max Mayer
Listed on 9/8/1992

Built by the developer of the Prospect Terrace Neighborhood, Sidney L. Kahn Sr., in 1927, the Kahn-Jennings house was one of the most elaborate dwellings built in that area. The neighborhood originally consisted of the area east of Kavanaugh Boulevard (then Prospect Avenue), going north to Centerwood Road and west to Edgewood Road. Prospect Terrace was planned by landscape architect Henry Wright of Saint Louis and was restricted to the upper middle-class

(homes which cost more than \$7,500 to build in 1923).

While developing Prospect Terrace and other sub-divisions, Sidney L. Kahn, Senior served as president of the Little Rock Realty Association and maintained a successful real-estate brokerage firm. This interest led him to write several articles for "National Real Estate Magazine." Besides serving on the City Planning Board, Sidney L. Kahn, Senior, was also a member of the Arkansas State and the Little Rock Chambers of Commerce, as well as a variety of other interests.

Maximillian F. Mayer was born in San Antonio, Texas in 1887. He studied architectural engineering at Texas A and M, where he received his degree in architectural engineering. Besides studying architecture in Europe, Max Mayer practiced architecture in New York and California before coming to Arkansas. In 1920, Mayer was working as a draftsman for Eugene John Stern and George R. Mann, two very successful Arkansas architects. By 1923, Max Mayer had set up his own architectural offices. By the time Max Mayer designed the Sidney Kahn Sr. home at 5300 Sherwood, he had already worked in Little Rock for about five years and designed at least 13 homes in Little Rock as well as Trinity Hospital. Well known for his excellence in designing rather eclectic revival style structures, Max Mayer was perhaps the best trained architect practicing in Little Rock at this date.



La Lafayette Hotel

525 South Louisiana Street

1925 design by Saint Louis architect George D. Barnett
Listed on 9/30/1982

Lamar Porter Athletic Field

West 7th and South Johnson Streets

1936 Works Progress Administration-built baseball field
Listed on 12/6/1990



Lamb-McSwain House

2124 South Rice Street
 1926 Craftsman bungalow
 Listed on 6/4/1998

The mail-order blue prints for the house were designed by Ye Planry Architects, a Dallas, Texas-based architectural firm. The Lamb-McSwain House was constructed by the original African American owner, John W. Lamb, with the help of his younger brother, Ellard Lamb. The house is in Adams Addition, named after Howard Adams, a land developer who, along with the West End Land and Improvement Company, platted this area in April 1888.

The late 1950's Livestock Urban Renewal Project brought about severe changes to the neighborhood. Also called the Coliseum Project, this was a grand scheme to redevelop the quiet neighborhood according to national standards. The streets were re-aligned and paved, the run-off ditches on both sides of the previous dirt roads were closed in with concrete drainage pipes, and a proper sewage system was installed. Some of the older homes in the area were demolished and some were renovated. New, more contemporary houses exist on the lots where the houses were demolished. The new architecture and the relocation of many residents of the area had a grave impact on the character of the neighborhood.

Leiper-Scott House

312 South Pulaski Street
 1902 house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features
 Listed on 5/1/1980



Lincoln Avenue Viaduct

Cantrell Road over Missouri-Pacific railroad tracks
 1928 through rainbow-arch bridge
 Listed on 4/9/1990

Lincoln Building

1423-1425 South Main Street
 ca. 1905 restrained Neoclassical design
 Listed on 8/5/1994



Little Rock Boys Club

801 South Scott Street
 1930 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
 Listed on 12/22/1982



Little Rock Central Fire Station

520 West Markham Street
 1913 Neoclassical design by architect Charles L. Thompson
 Listed on 10/18/1979



Little Rock City Hall

500 West Markham Street

1907 Thompson design blending Classical Roman and Italian Renaissance elements

Listed on 10/18/1979



Little Rock High School

West 14th and South Park Streets

The 1927 school was the focus of national attention during the 1957 desegregation crisis. Little Rock Central High School is a National Historic Landmark

Listed in National Register of Historic Places on 8/19/1977
Listed as a National Historic Landmark on 5/20/1982



Little Rock Confederate Memorial

Little Rock National Cemetery

1913 commemorative monument

Listed on 5/3/1996



Little Rock National Cemetery

2523 Confederate Boulevard

1861-1865 Civil War-era burial ground for Union soldiers
Listed on 12/20/1996



Little Rock U. S. Post Office and Courthouse

600 West Capitol Avenue

1932 Classical Revival building

Listed on 12/23/1999



Little Rock YMCA
 524 South Broadway
 1928 Spanish Revival design
 Listed on 7/22/1979



Main Building, Arkansas Baptist College
 1600 South Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior Drive
 1893 school for black theologians
 Listed on 4/30/1976



Luxor Apartments
 1923 South Main Street
 1924 Craftsman building
 Listed on 4/7/1995



Marshall Square Historic District
 bounded by East 17th, South McAlmont, East 18th, and South Vance Streets
 1918 solid block of vernacular rental houses
 Listed on 8/10/1979

MacArthur Park Historic District
 bounded by East Capitol Avenue, South Scott and East 9th Streets, and Interstate 30
 1842-1935 19th- and early-20th-century buildings
 Listed on 7/25/1977

Maxwell F. Mayer House
 2016 South Battery Street
 1922-1925 Tudor Revival-style home of architect Maxwell F. Mayer
 Listed on 12/9/1994



Miller House

1853 South Ringo Street

1906 structure remodeled about 1924 to reflect the Craftsman style

Listed on 5/28/1999

Mims-Breedlove-Priest-Weatherton House

2108 Beechwood Avenue

ca. 1910 Craftsman bungalow

Listed on 12/3/1998

McDonald-Wait-Newton House

1406 Cantrell Road

1869 Second Empire design

Listed on 7/14/1978

McLean House

470 Ridgeway

1920 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Mehaffey House

2101 South Louisiana Street

ca. 1905 transitional Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Minnesota Monument

Little Rock National Cemetery

1916 memorial to Union Civil War casualties

Listed on 5/3/1996



Memorial to Company A, Capitol Guards

MacArthur Park

1911 commemorative sculpture

Listed on 4/26/1996

Mitchell House

1415 South Spring Street

1911 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Monument to Confederate Women

State Capitol grounds

1913 commemorative sculpture

Listed on 4/26/1996



Moore Building

519-523 South Center St.
1929 Spanish Revival design
Listed on 10/23/1986

Moore House

20 Armistead Road
1929 Tudor Revival design
Listed on 12/22/1982



Mount Holly Cemetery

West 12th Street and South Broadway
ca. 1843 graves dating to 1843 include those of governors, senators, publishers, a Pulitzer Prize winner, and a Confederate spy
Listed on 3/5/1970

Mount Holly Mausoleum

West 12th Street and South Broadway
1917 Greek Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed in National Register of Historic Places on 12/22/1982.



MoPac Station (Union Station)

West Markham and North Victory Streets
1921 sprawling train station
Listed on 6/17/1977



Mount Zion Baptist Church

900 South Cross Street
1926 church of black congregation features Prairie styling
Listed on 3/27/1987

Nash House

409 East 6th Street
ca. 1907 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Nash House

601 South Rock Street

1907 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Old Post Office and Custom House

300 West 2nd Street

1881 Italianate sandstone building

Listed on 5/7/1973



Old State House

300 West Markham Street

1836 Gideon Shryock Greek Revival design for state's first Capitol building. The Old State House is a National Historic Landmark.

Listed in National Register of Historic Places on 12/3/1969.
Listed as a National Historic Landmark on 12/9/1997.



Parnell Hall

2400 West Markham Street

1931 Classical Revival building that is the centerpiece of the Arkansas School for the Deaf

Listed on 1/24/2008

Pearson-Robinson House

1900 South Marshall Street

1900 home of Senator Joseph T. Robinson

Listed on 7/24/1978



Peoples Building and Loan Building

213-217 West 2nd Street

1903 Classically influenced building

Listed on 9/2/1982



Pfeifer Brothers Department Store

522-524 South Main St.

1899 commercial building redesigned in 1912 by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 5/18/2000

The Pfeifer brothers operated a department store at this location from the early 1900s until its sale to Dillard's Department Stores in 1963. During this period, they were recognized as one of the four most successful Jewish business families in Arkansas. They were active philanthropists and civic leaders with a list of accomplishments that continue to pay dividends for central Arkansas. The next occupant, Dillard's Department Store, was founded by William T. Dillard. From a humble beginning in Mineral Springs, Arkansas, he built a national retail empire. He became one of the most successful businessmen in the state's history. The building served as corporate headquarters for this growing retail business until 1991. The Pfeifer Brothers Department Store Building has been at the forefront of the development of a vital, active downtown which was the social and commercial hub for the city and the state.

Philander Smith College Historic District

Bordered by W. 11th, W. 13th, S. Izard & S. State Streets

1877-present buildings of African-American college campus

Listed on 9/13/1999

Significant for its efforts to provide educational opportunities to Freedman in the late nineteenth century, this institution opened under the name Walden Seminary. It was established by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was named in honor of the Society's first Corresponding Secretary, J.M. Walden. In 1883, the name was changed to Philander Smith College following a donation from Smith's widow Adeline.

Prospect Terrace Apartments

3603 Kavanaugh Boulevard

1947 International-style design by Edwin B. Cromwell
Listed on 9/12/2002

In 1947, when the Prospect Terrace Apartments were constructed, Hillcrest had been developed for several decades and was Little Rock's oldest and one of its the most desirable suburbs. Prospect Avenue, now known as Kavanaugh Boulevard, was the winding streetcar thoroughfare from downtown Little Rock west through

Pulaski Heights to Forest Park. It was along Prospect Avenue that early Little Rock developed and grew as the city expanded westward.

In 1947, the year streetcars stopped running along Kavanaugh Boulevard, Edwin Boykin Cromwell, of Ginocchio and Cromwell Architects, designed and built, as a personal investment, the Prospect Terrace Apartments: a modern 19-unit apartment building at Kavanaugh Boulevard and F Street (Evergreen).



Pulaski County Courthouse

405 West Markham Street

9 Max A. Orlopp Romanesque Revival structure with 1914 Classical Revival addition

Listed on 10/18/1979

Ragland House

1617 South Center Street

1891-1892 Queen Anne design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 6/17/1977



Railroad Call Historic District

108-114 South Pulaski Street

1906 transitional Colonial Revival-style railroad worker housing

Listed on 7/9/1997

The area surrounding the Missouri Pacific train station supported a community of workers. Large groups of houses were built on narrow lots. Many of the groups had identical floor plans. The three houses constituting this historic district are typical of several blocks of houses that sprung up around the Missouri Pacific Depot after the turn of the century in an area known as the "Railroad Call District." The name is derived from the railroad company sending messengers to "call" crew members living in the area for work. There are few other examples of this type in the surrounding neighborhood that retain their integrity due largely to demolition and insensitive alterations in response to increased commercial usage of the area.

Reichardt House

1201 South Welch Street

ca. 1870 I-house with Folk Victorian additions

Listed on 5/2/1975



Reid House

1425 Kavanaugh Boulevard

1911 Dutch Colonial design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982



Remmel Apartments

1708-1710 South Spring Street

1917 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Remmel Apartments

409-411 West 17th Street

1917 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Remmel Apartments

1704-1706 South Spring Street

1917 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Remmel Flats

1700-1702 South Spring Street

1906 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Retan House

2510 South Broadway

ca. 1915 Prairie-style design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Rogers House

400 West 18th Street

1914 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982



Rose Building

307 South Main Street

1900 Classical Revival design by George R. Mann

Listed on 11/13/1986

Roselawn Memorial Park Gatehouse

2801 Asher Avenue

1924 Spanish Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Safferstone House

2205 South Arch Street

ca. 1920 Spanish Mission design

Listed on 12/22/1982

Schaer House

1862 South Arch Street

1923 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982



Scipio A. Jones House

1872 South Cross Street

ca. 1928 Craftsman-style home of a nationally known black lawyer

Listed on 5/28/1999

The Craftsman-style Scipio A. Jones House was built ca. 1928 for an African-American attorney who was one of the most prominent members of Little Rock's black community during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Because of the respect he earned as a lawyer and leader of the black community, Jones also served as a bridge to Little Rock's white power structure. The home is significant for its association with Scipio A. Jones and his accomplishments.

Skillern House

2522 South Arch Street

1915 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Snyder House

4004 South Lookout

1925 Craftsman and Colonial Revival design

Listed on 12/22/1982



South Main Street Apartments Historic District

2209-2214 South Main Street

1941 pair of Colonial Revival-style buildings

Listed on 4/7/1995

During the New Deal, the Little Rock architecture firm Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen constructed two identical Colonial Revival-style South Main Street apartments; the project was financed and supervised by the Federal Housing Administration; the construction marked a change in the South Main Street area from private, single-family houses to private, multiple-family dwellings to publicly funded, multiple-family dwellings.



South Main Street Commercial Historic District

South Main Street from 12th to 17th Street

1905-1950 commercial area south of downtown.

Listed on 8/31/2007

South Main Street Commercial Historic District represents the development of the city through the 1940s. In the early years, the area around South Main Street originally was a residential area for several affluent businessmen. The turn of the twentieth century saw the continued expansion of Little Rock and the growth of the South Main Street area. In 1906 the Lincoln Building at Main and Fifteenth was built. Several other commercial buildings were constructed along South Main Street. While larger skyscrapers like the State Bank building were being built in the downtown area, the commercial development along South Main Street retained the typical nineteenth-century commercial building style. These were one to three stories, with iron frames and brick veneers.

During the post-World War II economic boom and the resulting creation of large suburbs separated from the core of the city, the commercial area along South Main Street began to decline. Several of the businesses gradually closed and were replaced or left abandoned. Also, infill such as the construction of gas stations and chain restaurants resulted in the removal of historic buildings.

South Main Street Residential Historic District

South Main Street from 19th to 24th streets

1880-c.1945 residential district south of downtown Little Rock.

Listed on 7/12/2007

The South Main Street Residential Historic District is notable for its assortment and quality of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential architecture, including specifically the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. The South Main Street Residential Historic District represents the development of the city from 1880 through the 1940s. The neighborhood was home to affluent families. As the need for workers in the city grew in the 1920s, developers constructed several apartment complexes on South Main Street. During this time, young couples and single working people were coming into Little Rock as part of the rapid urbanization of the early twentieth century. Developments included the Luxor Apartments and Holcomb Court Apartments, both Craftsman-style, two-story buildings.



South Scott Street Historic District

bounded by East 24th, East 25th, South Scott, and South Main Streets

1885-1950 collection of Queen Anne Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch-style buildings
Listed on 11/12/1999

The 21 contributing properties within the South Scott Street Historic District comprise a unique ensemble of historic residential architecture within the city of Little Rock. The South Scott Street Historic District stands as the largest and most well-preserved group of modest, middle-class and working-class residences from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the city. Its assortment of relatively simple house plans, adorned with detailing from the Queen Anne Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman idioms, is representative of the majority of middle class neighborhoods across Little Rock during the period.



St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral

617 South Louisiana Street

1878 Gothic Revival building

Listed on 11/13/1986



St. Edward's Church

823 South Sherman Street

1901 Gothic design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

African Americans were not financially able to access the larger facilities downtown, such as the Robinson Auditorium. They were, however, able to hold their services and conventions at the GLRQSC. Radio Station KOKY even hosted a live remote broadcast every Sunday morning from this site, where gospel groups would come to be heard across the airwaves. It is significant for its associations with the religious, social and cultural life of Little Rock's African-American community.



Stiff Station Historic District

Bounded by Woodrow, Martin, W. Markham, and W. 7th streets

1906-1956 residential neighborhood

Listed on 10/18/2006



St. Peter's Rock Baptist Church

1401 West 18th Street

1941 church building important to Little Rock's African-American community

Listed on 1/20/2005

The district is bounded by a historically significant traffic artery, Markham Street, on the north, Woodrow [formerly May] on its eastern edge, 7th Street along its southern perimeter and Martin on the western boundary. The neighborhood remains one of mixed use, though it is primarily residential in character, and includes a commercial band along Markham distinguished by storefronts and freestanding commercial structures. The Little Rock School District's Woodruff School, designed in 1911 by Theo M. Sanders, sits in the Southeast corner of the district while the Billy Mitchell Boys Club is its neighbor to the north and the Lamar Porter Field (NR 12-06-90) is positioned to its immediate west. The name of Stiff Station was derived from the development of the Stiff Addition and the active participation of the prominent local businessman and civic booster Charles Stiff in the growth of this portion of Little Rock's streetcar suburbs. The architecture of the neighborhood is predominantly Craftsman bungalows with modest Tudor or Colonial Revival detailing. The dominance of these styles in the Stiff Station Historic District reflects its principal growth period of 1920 to 1929, with nearly 33% of the building stock constructed within this decade.

St. Peter's Rock Baptist Church has remained since its construction a pillar in Little Rock's African American community. Located in a predominately black community, surrounded by middle-income homes, this building became the permanent headquarters for the Greater Little Rock Quartet Singing Union and, given its location, was a gold mine to African American gospel groups. It was during this time, plagued by racism and poverty, that the greater majority of



Taborian Hall

800 West 9th Street

1916 headquarters of black fraternal group, features ballroom
Listed on 4/29/1982



Ten Mile House

6915 Stagecoach Road

ca. 1822-1835 Federal-style stagecoach stop
Listed on 6/22/1970



Taylor Building

304 South Main Street

ca. 1900 Romanesque Revival design
Listed on 11/13/1986



Terminal Hotel

101 South Victory Street

1905 Colonial Revival building
Listed on 11/17/1978



Terminal Warehouse Building

500 East Markham Street
 1926 Venetian Gothic design by Eugene Stern
 Listed on 4/29/1982

The Little Rock

south bank of Arkansas River at North Rock Street
 Nineteenth-century landmark that served as starting point for land surveys south of the Arkansas River
 Listed on 10/6/1970

Thomas R. McGuire House

114 South Rice Street
 1904 cast-concrete block Colonial Revival design
 Listed on 12/19/1991



Thornton House

1420 West 15th Street
 ca. 1896 home of noted black physician and his socially prominent

wife
 Listed on 5/28/1999

Thurston House

923 South Cumberland Street
 ca. 1900 Thompson design blending Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles
 Listed on 12/22/1982

Trapnall Hall

423 East Capitol Avenue
 1843 Greek Revival house
 Listed on 4/13/1973



Trinity Episcopal Cathedral

310 West 17th Street
 1892 Gothic style church
 Listed on 5/13/1976



Trinity Hospital

2000 South Main Street
 1924 Max Mayer design of pioneer HMO clinic
 Listed on 11/18/1998



Tuf Nut Historic District

300-312 South Rock Street and 423 East 3rd Street

1922 and 1927 industrial buildings

Listed on 3/27/2003

The Tuf Nut Historic District in downtown Little Rock consists of two large historic commercial/industrial buildings constructed in the 1920s. The Tuf Nut-Sterling-Dailey Building at 300-312 South Rock Street was constructed in 1922 and housed the Tuf Nut Garment Manufacturing Company until the early 1930s. The Little Rock Tent and Awning-Tuf Nut Building, located one block east at 423 East Third Street, was constructed in 1927 and was the location of the Tuf Nut Garment Manufacturing Co. from 1931 until the company closed in the 1970s. These buildings are representative of the development of a commercial/industrial district in the eastern section of downtown Little Rock in the early twentieth century as the area evolved through its peak in the 1950s. Both buildings in the Tuf Nut Historic District utilized steel in their original construction in the 1920s and in additions made to the buildings in the 1940s. Exteriors were straightforward and functional, featuring many windows, the arrangement of which gives the buildings their architectural character.

Turner-Fulk House

1701 South Center Street

1904-1905 Colonial Revival design by Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Turner-Ledbetter House

1700 South Louisiana Street

1891-1892 Queen Anne house with later Colonial Revival and Craftsman additions

Listed on 6/18/1987



U. M. Rose School

812 West 13th Street

1915 Colonial Revival design by architect John Parks Almand

Listed on 12/8/1988



U. S. Arsenal Building

MacArthur Park, East 9th and South Commerce Streets

1840 military arsenal, reputed birthplace of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The U. S. Arsenal is part of the Camden Expedition National Historic Landmark.

Listed in National Register of Historic Places on 7/28/1970. Listed as a National Historic Landmark on 4/19/1994.

Union Life Building

212 South Center Street

1911-1917 structure in Chicago style of commercial architecture
Listed on 9/25/1981

Vanetten House

1012 South Cumberland Street

ca. 1900 Colonial Revival design by Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 12/22/1982

Vaughan House

2201 South Broadway

ca. 1910 Colonial Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 12/22/1982

Vaughn House

104 Rosetta

1914 Craftsman-style residence

Listed on 2/19/1999



Villa Marre (Angelo Marre House)

1321 South Scott Street

ca. 1882 Second Empire and Italianate-style house

Listed on 6/15/1970

Vinson House

2123 South Broadway

ca. 1905 Classical Revival design by architect Charles L. Thompson

Listed on 5/6/1976



Wallace Building

101-111 South Main Street

1928 Art Deco building

Listed on 2/18/1999



Walnut Grove Methodist Church

West of Little Rock on Walnut Grove Road

ca. 1886 vernacular Greek Revival church

Listed on 9/28/1977



Ward-Hays House

1008 West 2nd Street

ca. 1886 home of state prison system leader and Missouri-Pacific Railroad official

Listed on 8/11/1975



West 7th Street Historic District

Portions of 800-1100 blocks of West 7th Street

1906-1958 small commercial district

Listed on 1/21/2009

The West 7th Street Historic District is significant as a collection of 13 buildings representing the commercial growth of the city during the first one-half of the twentieth century. The buildings in the district span the period from 1906 to 1967, and are reflective of popular American commercial architectural designs of their periods. The district is also listed because this grouping of buildings best reflects the changes in Little Rock as it grew from a small town on the Arkansas River to the center of government and commerce in the state. In the early years of the twentieth century, Little Rock's 7th Street ran east and west from Main Street. The blocks east of Main Street were and have remained largely residential. West 7th Street contained a mixture of small, single-family homes and a few scattered businesses. By 1914 there were numerous businesses operating in the 800-1100 blocks of West 7th Street, and by the early 1920s this portion of West 7th Street was largely commercial. Although close to the State Capitol, the commercial growth in the 800-1100 blocks of West 7th was not geared toward government business. A variety of commercial endeavors such as restaurants, barbers, furniture sales, small retail establishments, a bank, and a bottling company were found in the 800-1100 blocks of West 7th in the first decades of the twentieth century.



Werner Knoop House

6 Ozark Point

1936-1937 Art Moderne-style residence

Listed on 8/3/1990

White-Baucum House

201 South Izard Street

1869-1870 Italianate house

Listed on 2/29/1980

William L. Terry House

1422 South Scott Street

ca. 1880 restrained Queen Anne building

Listed on 1/1/1976

William Woodruff House

1017 East 8th Street

1853 home of Arkansas Gazette publisher

Listed on 3/21/1989

Williamson House

325 Fairfax

ca. 1911 Craftsman design by architect Charles L. Thompson
Listed on 11/15/1984



Womack House

1867 South Ringo Street

ca. 1922 Craftsman bungalow built by an African-American doctor
Listed on 5/28/1999

Dr. Womack's office was located at West 9th Street, in the black business district that flourished along that street for several decades. His wife, Myrtle, worked for a time as a clerk for the Mosaic Templars of America, the black fraternal organization that was headquartered at West 9th Street and Broadway.

As a professional, Dr. Womack was well-respected in Little Rock's black community, and he was financially able to build a very nicely detailed Craftsman bungalow as his family residence. The Womack House is significant both for its association with Dr. Womack and for its unaltered Craftsman design.



Worthen Bank Building

401 South Main Street

1928 Neoclassical structure with Art Deco details

Listed on 11/13/1986

YMCA-Democrat Building

123 East Capitol Avenue

1904 Charles L. Thompson Renaissance Revival design for Arkansas' first YMCA building, used since 1930 by the Arkansas Democrat (now the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette)

Listed on 6/11/1992

Zeb Ward Building

1001-1003 West Markham Street

1881 brick commercial building

Listed on 4/19/1978