1/ Old Main
Old Main has been the first permanent academic building of the University of Arkansas, originally known as the Arkansas Industrial University. It was built from 1873 to 1875 and designed by the Savannah Empire style by architect John Mill van Osdel. Based on his design for a similar building at the University of Illinois, today, the dean's offices on the second floor. Old Main was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

2/ Carrell Hall
Carrell Hall was built in 1910 as the first women’s residence hall at the University of Arkansas. It was named for Old Main Carroll, an alumnus of the university and professor of English and modern languages who died in 1884. By 1931, the building had fallen into disrepair and was slated for removal by the University of Arkansas. A campaign to save the building resulted in a unique partnership by a group of investors who paid for restoration of the building as a hotel and restaurant on campus, the inn at Carrell Hall and a restaurant. Students in the university’s hospitality program get a hands-on look at the leisure while guest enjoy easy access to the campus. The inn at Carrell Hall was reopened for use in 2003.

3/ Gregg House
The Gregg House, built by Lafayette Gregg in 1877 in the Italianate style. Gregg served in the Union army during the Civil War as a state legislator after the war, and was instrumental in saving the University of Arkansas and overseeing construction of Old Main. The Gregg House was added to the National Register in 1974 and is privately owned by the Gregg family.

4/ Frisco Depot
The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway built a line in Fayetteville in 1881, headed southwest for Fort Smith and eventually Paris, Texas. A depot was soon built where the tracks crossed Dickson Street. The first depot burned in the early 1900s, and the current depot was built on the same site in 1931 in a Moderne Colonial Revival style. The railroad owned passenger service in 1965 and sold the depot to private interests in the 1980s. The depot was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and is home to restaurants today.

5/ Evergreen Cemetery
Evergreen Cemetery is Fayetteville’s oldest public cemetery, an expanse of what has previously been a private cemetery for the Thomas family. The earliest known private interment was in 1818 and the earliest public burial occurred in the 1840s. Among the buried in the cemetery are some of Fayetteville’s leading citizens, including Archibald Yell, Sophia Sawyer, Lafayette Gregg, John John Riddle, the first home in which the Clintons lived while they taught law at the University of Arkansas. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and the jail was added in 1978.

6/ Old Post Office
The Old Post Office at the center of the Fayetteville post office was built in 1879 in a Classical Revival style. It was designed by A. Edward Dunle Stone, who was later involved in the building of the courthouse. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and restored in 1986 under architect Charles Witsell for Kincaid, Horne & Trumbo. Today it is privately owned and used as office space.

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8/ Historic Washington County Courthouse
The Historic Washington County Courthouse was built in 1905 and is the fifth building that housed the courthouse. The building’s interior was renovated in 2005. The clockworks on the fourth floor of Old Main and a small clock tower on the northwest corner did not have a clock until 2005. The courthouse was designed by Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson. The courthouse was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, and the jail was added in 1978.

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WALK, SEE & EXPLORE FAYETTEVILLE’S HISTORIC LOCATIONS.

Take your time. DON’T RUSH.

THESE SITES WILL BE WITH US FOR A VERY LONG TIME.