



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Sandwiching in History Tours

January 7

Saline County Courthouse • North Main Street, Benton

The Saline County Courthouse, the third in the county's history, was built in 1902 by prominent architect Charles L. Thompson and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. It is a two-story courthouse constructed from brick and boasts a four-story clock tower. The courthouse is one of the only Romanesque Revival style buildings in the entire state.



January 7



April 1

February 4

Hinderliter House • Historic Arkansas Museum, 3rd Street, Little Rock

The Jesse Hinderliter House or Grog Shop is thought to be the oldest standing structure in Little Rock. It is a two-story building originally constructed from logs, but it was remodeled in 1834. The Grog Shop is included as a contributing structure in the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District's National Register of Historic Places listing, and it is also the only building in the district to be listed individually. The house is located on the grounds of the Historic Arkansas Museum.



February 4

March 4

Engelberger House • North Maple Street, North Little Rock

The Engelberger House was built in 1895 and is one of only two Queen Anne style buildings in North Little Rock. It is named for the family that owned it after 1912, but the original owner of the house was Alonzo Clayton, a black jockey who was the youngest ever to win the Kentucky Derby. This home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1990.



Photo: Valia55

March 4



May 6

April 1

La Petite Roche (The "Little Rock") • Arkansas River Trail, Little Rock

La Petite Roche is the landmark rock that gave Little Rock its name. In 1722 French explorer Bernard de la Harpe traveled up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers and this is said to have been the first rock outcropping he encountered. It is called the Little Rock to distinguish it from the Big Rock outcropping farther upstream. This became the site of the settlement that eventually grew into the capital city of Arkansas. Many parks, trails and other city projects have been built to feature views of La Petite Roche and celebrate its significance in the creation of the city. Throughout 2022, various events and programs will commemorate the tricentennial of the first European written record of this landmark.

May 6

**Camp Ouachita Girl Scout Camp Historic District
Lake Sylvia Recreation Area • Highway 324, Perryville, AR 72126**

The Camp Ouachita Girl Scout Historic District was constructed between 1936 and 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. The contributing resources include administrative buildings, unit houses, bathhouses, cabins, utility and engineering structures, foundation and landscape features. All of the structures are built in the Rustic style that the CCC was known for and is one of the best examples of a CCC-constructed Girl Scout facility in the state.



Photo: Lum Abner Museum

June 3

June 3

**Huddleston Store and McKinzie Store
(Lum and Abner Jot 'Em Down Store) • Highway 88, Pine Ridge**

The Huddleston and McKinzie buildings, which used to serve as general stores in the town of Waters (now Pine Ridge), were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. Their current name pays homage to the "Lum and Abner" radio show that made Pine Ridge famous. Today, the Huddleston building is home to the Lum and Abner Jot 'Em Down store, while the smaller McKinzie building serves as a museum of Lum and Abner memorabilia.

Contact Us

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ARKANSAS HERITAGE

2022



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July 8th

Orval E. Faubus House • Governor Road, Huntsville

This beautiful house was built in 1967 to serve as the home of Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus and his wife Alta. It is built into the side of a bluff that showcases views of the Ozarks through glass curtain walls and features custom-designed woodwork. The home was designed by the Arkansas architect E. Fay Jones, whose most notable work is the Thorncrown Chapel in Eureka Springs.



Photo: Fabric City Facebook

July 8



Photo: Mike Keckhaver

August 5

August 5th

Fraternal Cemetery • Barber Street, Little Rock

Due to fear that space in Mount Holly cemetery would run out, the city of Little Rock purchased more property and created the Oakland Cemetery. The separated Fraternal section of the cemetery was the final resting place for African Americans in the community. Many African American organizations such as the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Tabor Order of Twelve, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Mosaic Templars of America buried their members here. Many graves are unmarked, and records have been destroyed making the exact number of burials in the Fraternal section unknown.



Photo: Conway Downtown Alive

September 9

September 9th

Historic Downtown • Downtown Oak Street and Front Street, Conway

The City of Conway was named the county seat of Faulkner County in 1873, and since its creation has become an important commercial center in Central Arkansas. The Conway Commercial Historic District was listed on the National Register in 2010. It includes buildings from 1879 through the various phases of the city's development. Join us as we explore the historic commercial core of downtown Conway in cooperation with Conway Downtown Partnership.



October 7

December 2

October 7th

Petit Jean State Park CCC Structures • Petit Jean Mt. Road near Morrilton

In addition to its breathtaking vistas, Arkansas's first state park is well known for its collection of Rustic-style facilities constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). V-CCC Company 1731 was assigned to Petit Jean State Park. The company's "V" designation meant that it was composed of World War I veterans, so these men were slightly older and more skilled. From 1933 to 1938, the CCC built roads, trails, lodges, cabins, bridges, dams, pavilions and other facilities; at Petit Jean State Park. Many of these structures and buildings are still used by the park today and stand as a testament to the CCC's superior craftsmanship.

Photo: Valis55



November 4

November 4th

Historic Climber Motor Car Factory, Unit A • 17th Street, Little Rock

Between 1919 and 1924, the Climber Motor Corporation produced the only cars ever built in Arkansas. With much of the state made up of rural communities that did not have paved roads, existing cars were not well suited to Arkansas life. The Climber was a car built to be rugged and versatile enough to run just as easily on the rough terrain of the Ozark Mountains as it could on paved highways. Although the Climber Motor Corporation quickly folded, its one factory building continued to have a useful life in industrial production, including in the manufacture of airplanes and toilet paper. Today the building is used by Micro Grinding Systems, Inc., to manufacture ultrafine grinding mills.

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December 2nd

WWII German POW camp • Camp Robinson, North Little Rock

During World War II, the United States set up prisoner of war camps to aid our British allies who were overwhelmed with prisoners in their own country. Arkansas hosted some of the camps because of its rural location, and the camps were set up in military bases to help reassure Arkansas citizens who were worried about the prisoners being on home soil. The Camp Robinson POW camp in North Little Rock housed German soldiers who lived a relatively comfortable life during their time at the camp.



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