

60-120-4100-54

Listed in the NR. 4-29-82

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Taborian Hall

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Ninth and State Streets

N/A not for publication

city, town Little Rock

N/A vicinity of

congressional district

2nd

state Arkansas

code 05

county Pulaski

code 119

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

- public
- private
- both

Public Acquisition

- N/A in process
- N/A being considered

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress

Accessible

- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Gem Theater Corporation

street & number P.O. Box 3354

city, town Little Rock

N/A vicinity of

state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pulaski County Courthouse

street & number 405 W. Markham

city, town Little Rock

state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Architectural Resources in I-630 Corridor has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date November, 1978  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

city, town Little Rock

state Arkansas

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### SUMMARY

Built in 1916, Taborian Hall exhibits the influence of the early twentieth century interest in Classical proportions and details. Here, this vocabulary distinguishes a structure that, in its heyday, was truly a multi-purpose facility architecturally related to the Classically influenced commercial architecture that appeared in Arkansas, and throughout the country, beginning in the last years of the nineteenth century. Sited on a corner lot on Ninth Street, once a bustling center of business and social activity for the Black community, the three-and-one-half-story, nearly symmetrical flat-roofed structure once dominated a streetscape of one and two-story commercial buildings. Taborian Hall, although touched by deterioration, remains prominent in this area of Little Rock where little historic fabric has survived the impact of urban renewal and adjacent freeway construction. The building's masonry construction is reflected in its brick veneer walls which are enriched by sparingly applied Classical decorative features. Of particular interest are the bracketed and dentiled cornice that caps the building and the segmental pediment that articulates its principal entrance. Unfortunately, virtually no original interior fabric of the building survives.

### ELABORATION

Like many commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the composition of Taborian Hall establishes a strong relationship of an anchoring base, a functional shaft and a crowning cornice. A complementary rhythm is created by the articulation of its symmetrical three-bay principal (south) elevation with brick pilasters which terminate in simple, stylized cast stone capitals. The pilasters support pairs of brackets which carry the broadly overhanging box cornice that wraps around to the east and west sides of the structure. Although this cornice appears to cap the facade, a high parapet wall rises above it creating an unexpectedly lofty elevation. The base of the building is defined by a shallow cast stone cornice that runs between the first and second stories of the facade. These features retain much of the integrity of their original fabric.

Historically, the first floor of the facade was distinguished by awning shaded storefronts with central, single leaf entrances in the wider corner bays. While the original storefronts no longer exist, the solid/void pattern they established remains visible in its original proportional relationship. Directly above the storefronts, bands of header bricks create the impression of an unembellished frieze in the brick wall. The storefronts flank the building's central, recessed principal entrance. A strong statement of entrance is made by the segmental pediment on freestanding Ionic Columns that spans the facade's center bay, framing the exterior entrance vestibule. Two doors with single lights over panels under a single transom composed the double-leaf entrance. Unfortunately, the original doors are presently in a sad state of deterioration. Fenestration of the upper stories of the Taborian Hall facade is simple, dictated by its three-bay arrangement. The second and third stories of the narrow center bay contain pairs of rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows while the wider end bays contain a tripartite arrangement of a wide, almost square (originally two-over-two) windows flanked by narrow one-over-one windows. Articulated concrete sills add further definition to the fenestration. Although many of the existing windows are not original to the structure, the historic delineation of the openings remains

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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unaltered. Decorative panels in the brick wall formed by slightly projecting courses of header bricks articulate the structural definition of the third floor, also creating a rich shadow effect on the relatively flat facade, and corbeled brick string courses define the attic story. Small rectangular vents pierce the attic wall and four round openings add interests to the parapet wall. The coping of the parapet appears almost as a shallow cornice, clearly terminating the facade.

Taborian Hall's side elevations, its east wall which fronts on State Street and its west wall which faces a narrow alley, reflect closely the delineation of the facade. The brick pilasters, cast stone details and brick string courses that enliven the facade also relieve the long side walls but the building's crowning cornice wraps around only the southern bay of each side elevation. These seven-bay elevations are almost identical with the following exceptions: the north three bays of the west elevation project and the north end bay of the east elevation originally featured two storefronts. Unobtrusive doorways offered secondary means of access to the building. Fenestration of the side elevations consists of pairs of double-hung windows in each bay. The design of the rear (north) elevation is consistent with the other three sides of the building. Here, in the absence of a cornice, the attic story is quite visible and its round window openings are noteworthy. Brick string courses traverse the third floor elevation. Currently, a one-story commercial structure (circa 1960s) abuts the rear of Taborian Hall.

With virtually no original fabric surviving, it is nearly impossible to assess the interior character of the building during its period of greatest significance. Presumably, the interiors of the first floor stores, including a pharmacy and restaurants, and upstairs offices were simply detailed, typical of the utilitarian commercial architecture of the period. Unfortunately, no physical descriptions of the building's ballroom have come to light.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Black History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1916 **Builder/Architect** Simeon Johnson, Contractor

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Taborian Hall is one of the few remaining buildings that recall the era when West Ninth Street, between Izard and Broadway Streets in downtown Little Rock, was the hub of black business activity. This commercial area began developing in the 1890s and continued to thrive until the 1950s. Prominent among the business establishments in this four block area were fraternal organizations. These fraternities provided important social and civic outlets for Little Rock's black community. More significantly, they made available basic insurance protection for the community that was generally neglected by the insurance industry. Many of the fraternal groups in the state located their central headquarters on Ninth Street. As such, the Arkansas Chapter of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a national black fraternity, began construction in 1916 of their new state headquarters, Taborian Hall. It is interesting to note that Taborian Hall was financed by capital from the black community and was constructed by a local black contractor, Simeon "Sim" Johnson. Taborian Hall housed businesses and professional offices as well as serving a social and civic oasis. The hall's ballroom was the scene of performances by well known entertainers, including Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington and Earl Hines. Today, as a result of the 1960s urban renewal objectives and the contemporary construction of an adjacent freeway, very little original fabric of this once prosperous black commercial area survives, emphasizing the significance of preserving Taborian Hall as a valuable historic resource.

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1. Fletcher, Linda P., The Negro In The Insurance Industry, Report #11, Philadelphia:1970, University of Pennsylvania Press.
2. "Inter'al Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor", Arkansas Democrat, August 31, 1981, p. 54.
3. "Ninth Street Eyesore Once A Showcase For Black Commerce", Arkansas Democrat, July 22, 1979, p. 2E.
4. "No More 'Down On The Line'", Arkansas Gazette, October 9, 1977, Section C p. 1.
5. Polk's Southern Directory Company, Little Rock City Directories, 1881 - 1920.
6. "West Ninth Street Is Decaying", Arkansas Democrat, July 22, 1979, p. 11E.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Little Rock, AR

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

1	1	5
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3	1	8	4	1	4	4	1	2	1	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

East 67½ feet of Lots 7 & 8, block 228 Original City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian/Donald R. Brown, Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 17, 1981

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone (501) 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Wilson H. H. H.*

title

date 3/22/82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration







LITTLE ROCK QUADRANGLE  
 ARKANSAS

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 1:24,000 NORTH PLANNING  
 92°15' 34" W  
 34°4'

AREA PLANNING  
 PULASKI COUNTY

CONWAY 32 MI. (VIA U.S. 65)  
 0.5 MI. TO JUNG. U.S. 65  
 WOODLAND HEIGHTS 2.5 MI.  
 1910000 FEET 1:730"  
 564

Taborian Hall  
 Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Ark.

Quadrangle Name: Little Rock, Ark.  
 Scale: 1:24000  
 UTM Reference: 15 565900 / 3844420



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Taborian Hall Additional Documentation

Other names/site number: Dreamland Ballroom

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 800 West 9<sup>th</sup> Street

City or town: Little Rock State: Arkansas County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

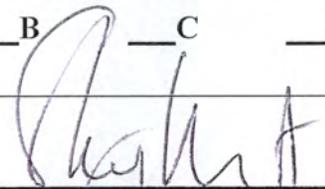
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

	<p>7-23-20</p>
<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Date</b> _____</p>	
<p><u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u></p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b> _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

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County and State

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
- SOCIAL/meeting hall, civic
- RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
- RECREATION & CULTURE/auditorium
- RECREATION & CULTURE/music facility

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County and State

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- RECREATION & CULTURE/auditorium
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility
- WORK IN PROGRESS

---

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
- Commercial Style
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, ASPHALT

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

Taborian Hall, located at 800 West 9<sup>th</sup> Street in downtown Little Rock, is a three-story tall brick building with a symmetrical façade that is located in what was the center of the city's African-American commercial core. Built on a continuous brick foundation and having brick walls with pilasters on the west, south, and east façades, Taborian Hall is topped by a hipped roof with a flat section in the middle of the building. The building has a prominent projecting cornice supported by brackets that spans the south façade and wraps around a bit of the east and west façades. The building's windows are mainly one-over-one, double-hung windows, except for the storefronts, which have large stationary, plate-glass windows and multi-pane transom windows.

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### **Narrative Description**

Taborian Hall, located at 800 West 9<sup>th</sup> Street in downtown Little Rock, is a three-story tall brick building with a symmetrical front façade that is located in what was the center of the city's African-American commercial core. Originally surrounded by other commercial development, the building is now surrounded by limited commercial and light-industrial development along with vacant lots and I-630 to the north. Built on a continuous brick foundation and having brick walls with pilasters on the west, south, and east façades, Taborian Hall is topped by a hipped roof with a flat section in the middle of the building. The first floor of the building is dominated by commercial spaces on the south façade flanking an elaborate entrance along with the north end of the east façade, while the upper floors are dominated by office spaces on the second floor and the Dreamland Ballroom, historically one of the cultural centers of the city's African-American community, on the top floor. The building has a prominent projecting cornice supported by brackets that spans the south façade and wraps around a bit of the east and west façades, and porthole windows are near the top of the building's façades. The building's windows are mainly one-over-one, double-hung windows, except for the storefronts, which have large stationary, plate-glass windows and multi-pane transom windows.

#### ***Front/South Façade:***

The south façade of the building is symmetrical in arrangement, and the central feature of the ground floor is the main entrance to the building. The main entrance has a set of two, metal-framed, plate glass doors flanked on each side by metal-framed, plate-glass sidelights, and topped by three metal-framed, plate glass transoms. The entrance also has two round columns with Ionic capitals in front of the sidelights that support an arched pediment. The main entrance is flanked on each side by a pair of wood-framed, plate glass windows with a base with a rectangular panel below each window. Recessed brick panels are present above each pair of windows. Modern striped canvas awnings provide shade to the windows. At the southeast corner of the building is the building's cornerstone, which on the south side reads: "MEMBERS OF TEMPLE BOARD / J. C. CLAYBORN / C. S. JOHNSON / DR. J. H. MOORE / MRS. M. E. P. BURTON."

Between the first and second floors of the building is a projecting stone cornice. The second and third floors are divided into three bays by projecting pilasters, each with a stone base and brick and stone capital. The outer two bays of the second and third floors are fenestrated by sets of three wood-framed, double-hung, one-over-one windows with a slightly wider center window. The central bay on each floor is fenestrated by a pair of wood-framed, double-hung, one-over-one windows. Between the second and third floors of each bay is a rectangular decorative brick panel, with the panels in the outer two bays separated into three sections to correspond with the bays' windows.

Above the third floor the building is dominated by a large projecting cornice that is supported by a pair of brackets above each pilaster. In between the pairs of brackets at the building's outer two bays are three rectangular iron vents. In between the brackets in the building's center bay is a stone plaque that reads "TABORIAN HALL." Above the cornice, in the building's parapet are

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four round, single-pane porthole windows that help provide light into the Dreamland Ballroom space.

***Side/East Façade:***

The first floor of the east façade, at the southern end has the cornerstone, and the east side of the stone reads, "777 [eye carving] 333 / INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF TWELVE / KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR / 1916 / BOARD OF GRAND CURATORS / S. A. JORDAN C. G. M. / FRANKIE STANBACK C. G. P. / J. H. HAMMOND C. G. S. / LULA B. WEST C. G. R. / J. A. ROUTEN C. G. T." Proceeding to the north along the façade, the first floor is fenestrated in the first bay by a large, four-pane, plate-glass window with two, eight-pane transom windows with the muntins in a star pattern. The second bay has a small rectangular window set high in the wall that has a window air-conditioning unit in it, and the third bay has a wooden door with recessed rectangular panels with a wood panel above with a window air-conditioning unit in it. The fourth bay on the first floor has a recessed entrance for the Dreamland Ballroom. The entrance is flanked on each side by five rectangular sidelights and it has seven rectangular transom windows above it. The north end of the first floor has two commercial storefronts. The southern storefront has been replaced with a garage door, although the original transom windows are located above it. The five transom windows are eight-pane windows with muntins in a star pattern. The northern storefront has a central entrance with a wood door flanked on each side by a single-pane, plate-glass window. Above the storefront are five eight-pane transom windows with muntins in a star pattern.

In between the first and second floors is a small projecting cornice, which is stone in the southernmost bay and brick along the rest of the façade. The fenestration on the second and third floors is symmetrical in arrangement and the bays are separated by brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals. The central bay on the façade is fenestrated by a pair of wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung windows in between the second and third floors that provides light to the stairs that go to the Dreamland Ballroom. The other bays of the façade are fenestrated on the second and third floors with a pair of wood-framed, double-hung, one-over-one windows. The southernmost bay has a decorative brick panel in between the second and third floor. The southernmost bay also has the projecting cornice supported by paired brackets like the cornice on the south façade, and the southern four bays have rectangular iron vents. The parapet above the third floor is fenestrated by seven, evenly-spaced, single-pane porthole windows.

***Rear/North Façade:***

The first floor of the north façade is obscured by an adjacent building. Above the first floor is a projecting brick cornice. The second and third floors are identical, and are fenestrated by three pairs or two wood-frame, one-over-one, double-hung windows. Above the third-floor windows are two small projecting brick cornices and the top of the façade is fenestrated by three single-pane porthole windows.

***Side/West Façade:***

Like the east façade, the west façade of the building is divided into seven bays. The first floor of the façade, in the southernmost bay echoes the southernmost bay of the east façade. The bay is fenestrated in the first bay by a large, four-pane, plate-glass window with two, eight-pane

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transom windows with the muntins in a star pattern. The second and third bays of the first floor have rectangular window openings set high in the wall, each with window air-conditioning units in them. The fourth bay of the façade has a wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung window, although the top sash has been replaced with a window air-conditioning unit.

The northern three bays of the façade project from the rest of the façade. The two outer bays of this portion of the façade are fenestrated by a pair of wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung windows while the center bay of this part of the façade is fenestrated by a single wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung window and a solid door with a transom above.

Like on the east façade, in between the first and second floors is a small projecting cornice, which is stone in the southernmost bay and brick along the rest of the façade. The fenestration on the second and third floors is symmetrical in arrangement and the bays are separated by brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals. The bays of the façade are fenestrated on the second and third floors with a pair of wood-framed, double-hung, one-over-one windows. The southernmost bay has a decorative brick panel in between the second and third floor. The southernmost bay also has the projecting cornice supported by paired brackets like the cornice on the south façade, and the southern four bays have rectangular iron vents. The parapet above the third floor is fenestrated by seven, evenly-spaced, single-pane porthole windows.

In the center of the façade is the location of the new elevator tower that is currently under construction and being funded by a National Park Service Civil Rights grant. The front of the tower is open in the center of each floor, and has a small awning on the first floor. The top of the tower has two porthole openings that mimic those on the original building. The west side of the tower is divided into two bays with the southern bay being open to the elevator lobby. The northern bay will be closed. Each bay is topped by a porthole opening. The northern façade of the tower will be solid since the elevator is on that side of the tower and it is also topped by two porthole openings.

***Interior:***

With virtually no original fabric surviving, it is nearly impossible to assess the interior character of the building during its period of greatest significance. Presumably, the interiors of the first-floor stores, including a pharmacy and restaurants, and upstairs offices were simply detailed, typical of the utilitarian commercial architecture of the period. Today, the first floor still reflects its commercial purposes with commercial areas on either side of the central hallway. The second floor also reflects its original use as offices. The top floor of the building still houses the Dreamland Ballroom space. The stage is located on the north side of the space and it still retains its lighted proscenium arch. On each side of the stage, on the east and west walls are two tiers of balconies with fronts decorated in a repeating pattern of diamonds within rectangular panels. Three square wooden columns are evenly spaced along the balconies. The south wall also has a large single level balcony, decorated on the front with diamond within square panels.

***Integrity:***

Overall, the building retains good integrity from the time of its construction. The original design of the building, for the most part, is clearly evident. The largest change, which is currently

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ongoing, is the construction of an elevator tower on the west side of the building to allow for ADA accessibility to the Dreamland Ballroom space on the third floor. However, the tower, which is being funded through National Park Service Civil Rights grants, is designed to be set apart from the original building, and to clearly be new construction while playing off of the original building's details. The area around the building has also changed in character, especially with the loss of many of the area's surrounding buildings, but that occurred prior to the building's listing on the National Register in 1982.

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### 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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK  
COMMERCE  
SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1916-1964  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1916  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Simeon "Sim" Johnson, Builder  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation

Pulaski County, Arkansas

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

When it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 29, 1982, Taborian Hall was listed under Criterion A with local significance for its associations with the commercial and social history of Little Rock as well as for its importance in Little Rock's African-American history. Although the original nomination focused on the early-twentieth-century African-American history of Taborian Hall, the building was also important in the mid-twentieth-century history of Little Rock's Civil Rights movement. Throughout the first part of the twentieth century, Taborian Hall served as an historic anchor on the once-thriving West 9<sup>th</sup> Street business district. Taborian Hall has been the base for black entrepreneurs, business leaders, and service organizations, and African-American professionals residing in the building provided needed services to black residents. Some of the building's tenants have included doctors, surgeons, pharmacists, civil rights lawyers, insurance providers, and others. As a centrally-located anchor on 9<sup>th</sup> Street, the venue housed prosperous businesses and hosted a broad variety of social cause organizations and events. During part of WWI and during WWII, for example, the building served as the USO Negro Soldiers Service Center for personnel stationed at Camp Pike. The purpose of this additional documentation is to provide a fuller picture of the building's history as well as extend the building's period of significance up to 1964, the year that attorney Thaddeus D. Williams left the building.

Taborian Hall is the last standing building from Little Rock's historic black business district located on West 9<sup>th</sup> Street in downtown Little Rock, Arkansas. Built in 1916 by the fraternal organization The Knights and Daughter of Tabor, the building and the Dreamland Ballroom played a crucial role throughout the early twentieth century as a venue, meeting hall, auditorium, community center, as well as a building that provided business and office space for a myriad of entrepreneurial efforts, almost exclusively funded and operated by African-American Arkansans. The state and national headquarters for the Taborians made it a crucial center for the foundation and the advancement of the black population that lived and worked here through the Harlem Renaissance. The only large venue in Arkansas on the nationally renowned Chitlin' Circuit, Dreamland Ballroom hosted a wide variety of notable black performers throughout its heyday. The office, auditorium, and meeting spaces available in Taborian Hall also made it a center for civil and legal action during the Civil Rights Movement.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY**

Settlement in the Little Rock area began shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century. Although surveying land and offering it for sale did not begin until 1815, a few settlers were in the area prior to then. Edmund Hogan, for example, who was originally from Georgia and came to Arkansas via Missouri, was living on the north bank of the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock where he operated a ferry by 1812. Another distinguished early settler was Wright Daniel who settled at the base of Big Rock Mountain prior to 1814 and opened a gristmill in 1815.

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When the Arkansas Territory was created in 1819, the state's first capital was at Arkansas Post. However, it was not the best location since it often flooded and was far away from the majority of the territory's population. In 1820, a new centrally-located site for the capital was chosen on the south bank of the Arkansas River at the Little Rock.<sup>1</sup>

Initial settlement and development in Little Rock was focused on the river. The original plat of Little Rock consisted of 88 square blocks stretching south from the river to what is now Eleventh Street. By the 1860s, however, the city began to expand beyond the original plat, notably with the platting of the Woodruff's and Masonic additions on the city's east side, the Wright's Addition on the south side, and the Capitol Hill Addition on the west side. Apparently, building sites on the city's west side were popular. An announcement in the November 21, 1872, issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* stated that "This property consists of twenty-seven full and fractional blocks, overlooking the Cairo and Fulton railroad as it leaves the city. ... This is a fine property, and from its geographical position, will soon become a portion of the city. Upward of one hundred lots in the addition have already been disposed of, and are at this time being improved."<sup>2</sup>

In the state's capital city of Little Rock, and also within the city's original plat, 9<sup>th</sup> Street was the center of African-American life and culture. The character of the corridor developed in the late nineteenth century as the dwellings along 9<sup>th</sup> Street began to be replaced with commercial buildings and lodge halls. However, the heyday of the corridor came during the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup>

Throughout its publication run, *The Green Book*, which was a travel guide that catered to African-American travelers, listed many places along 9<sup>th</sup> Street, or just off of the corridor on the side streets, that catered to African-American travelers. From hotels and tourist homes and restaurants to beauty parlors and barber shops and night clubs, African Americans could find everything that they needed on 9<sup>th</sup> Street. One could dine at restaurants like the Brown Bomber or the Pic-A-Rib and then relax at the Lafayette or Shangri-La night clubs. If one overdid it partying, the right medicine could probably be found at the Floyd or Children's Drug Store before you headed back to your room at the Graysonia Hotel or The Marquette Hotel or the tourist homes operated by Mrs. F. F. Boone or Mrs. T. Thomas, among others.<sup>4</sup>

Although the 9<sup>th</sup> Street corridor in Little Rock was the center of the city's African-American community, and in certain respects the center of the state's African-American community, it wasn't strictly due to the presence of businesses that catered to African-American travelers. Other facilities along 9<sup>th</sup> Street also contributed to the life of the corridor and the city's African-American population, notably Taborian Hall at the corner of 9<sup>th</sup> and State streets.

<sup>1</sup> Roy, F. Hampton, Sr., and Charles Witsell, Jr., with Cheryl Griffith Nichols. *How We Lived: Little Rock as an American City*. Little Rock: August House, 1984, pp. 12-14.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 19, 104.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas, 1892, 1897, 1913, 1939 and 1950.

<sup>4</sup> *The Negro Motorist Green Book*. 1936 – 1963/64 editions found at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/collections/the-green-book#/?tab=about&scroll=16>.

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The Knights and Daughters of Tabor was founded by Reverend Moses Dickson, and grew out of a previous fraternal organization that he had founded, the Knights or Liberty. In 1871-1872, Dickson organized the first Temples and Tabernacles of the Order of Twelve, of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor. The Temples were meant for men and the Tabernacles for women. Some of the organizations goals were “to ‘encourage Christianity, education, morality, and temperance’ and to teach ‘the art of governing, self-reliance, and true manhood and womanhood.’ The Order also emphasized the ‘greatness, goodness, and mercy of God, and man’s responsibility to the Supreme being.’”<sup>5</sup>

Members of the Order paid a small monthly dues, and received aid, fellowship, and pageantry in return. Furthermore, “The Order’s mysterious and enigmatic iconography – an all-seeing eye, numbers, and wheel – were well-appointed on all objects associated with the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, including headstones, temples, tabernacles, regalia, membership cards, and furniture. Most prominent were the numbers ‘333,’ ‘777,’ and ‘12,’ ascribed by Dickson and believed by Tabors to be ‘perfect numbers.’”<sup>6</sup>

The Knights and Daughters of Tabor had a presence in Arkansas by the early 1880s, with two Temples and Tabernacles in the Little Rock and North Little Rock area by 1886, although they didn’t have their own hall to meet in at the time. However, that would change through the efforts of Scipio A. Jordan, a Little Rock letter carrier who became a member of the organization in 1880. In 1887, Jordan became the Chief Grand Scribe over the Arkansas jurisdiction of the organization. In 1901, Jordan became the organization’s International Chief Grand Mentor, the organization’s highest position, when Moses Dickson died. Once Jordan became the International Chief Grand Mentor, he began the process of getting a meeting hall built for the Taborians, and by 1908 Tabor Hall had been built at the corner of Tenth and Arch streets.<sup>7</sup>

By 1912, there were 1,253 Tabor lodges around Arkansas with a total membership of 29,784, and the organization was continuing to grow. Each state had a Grand Temple and Tabernacle, which was used as the organization’s state headquarters. However, Arkansas did not have a Grand Temple and Tabernacle yet, and the need for one became more apparent as the organization’s membership continued to grow. Jordan and his leadership were tasked with the job to get a Grand Temple and Tabernacle built for Arkansas.<sup>8</sup>

The cornerstone for Taborian Hall was laid in 1916, and it took two years for the building to be completed, and it was dedicated during a grand celebration that took place July 14<sup>th</sup>-July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1918. The *Arkansas Democrat* reported on July 15, 1918, that “Taborian Hall is Dedicated. The thirty-first annual convention of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a Negro fraternal order,

<sup>5</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 13.

<sup>7</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 16-18.

<sup>8</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 18-19.

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begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Chief Grand Mentor S.A. Jackson [Jordan] of Little Rock was in the chair. The presiding officer opened the meeting with a few remarks and the dedication of the new Taborian hall at Ninth and State streets followed with appropriate ceremonies." Another article in August 1918 called the building "One of the most modern and commodious office and lodge buildings in the Southwest."<sup>9</sup>

Although it is not known who the architect of the building was, it is known that the contractor for the Taborian Hall was Simeon "Sim" Johnson, a local black contractor in Little Rock.<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, a notice in the November 17, 1921, edition of the *Manufacturers Record* also indicated that: "Ark., Little Rock – Sim Johnson will erect additional story to building at 802 W. 9<sup>th</sup> St., cost \$19,000."<sup>11</sup> However, it is unknown if the work was ever carried out. Given the fact that Johnson was an African-American contractor that had built Taborian Hall led him to other work in Little Rock, notably the job of building the Mosaic Templars State Temple at 906 Broadway (NR listed May 18, 2018).

West 9<sup>th</sup> Street was the "Main Street" for the black community in Arkansas in the late nineteenth century and early to mid twentieth century. Segregated and relatively small for the number of African-American individuals living in Little Rock at the time, the 9<sup>th</sup> Street corridor was a cramped business district. Taborian Hall and the Mosaic Templars building were the only two three-story structures in the area. Making them invaluable community assets for entrepreneurship and other activities in the daily lives of the city's African-American community. As a result, over its history, Taborian Hall housed a wide variety of businesses, including pharmacies, grocery and general stores, restaurants and cafes, night clubs, private clubs, doctors and lawyers' offices.

Among the medical related offices and business that were in Taborian Hall over the years was Dr. E. C. Carter, owner of the Gem Pharmacy, which was the longest running tenant in Taborian Hall to date. The business began in 1925 as Carter and Williams and was in the southeast storefront of the building. The business remained in the building until 1970. In addition, Dr. Jessie B. Woods opened his practice on the second floor of Taborian Hall in 1947. Dr. Woods was not allowed to join the local white medical society or the American Medical Association, but he was actively involved in the Arkansas Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association (AMDPA). The AMDPA was a black medical organization that had been founded in Arkansas in 1893. Dr. Woods kept his medical office and exam room in Taborian Hall for a total of fourteen years. Besides Dr. Woods, Taborian Hall was also the home of the office of Dr. Eli B. Boswell, who also a member of AMDPA. Dr. Boswell had his offices across the hall from Dr. Woods from 1949 until 1959.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 23.

<sup>10</sup> Groshong, Danny. "Taborian Hall." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6984>.

<sup>11</sup> *Manufacturers Record*. 17 November 1921, p. 91.

<sup>12</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 131.

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Taborian Hall also housed some government offices during the 1940s and 1950s, including The Negro Division of the Arkansas Department of Education, which had their offices in the building from 1947 until 1951, and the state government offices for the Department of Agriculture. Their offices were housed in Taborian Hall from 1947 until 1956.<sup>13</sup>

In certain ways Taborian Hall was one of the centers of the 9<sup>th</sup> Street corridor when it came to business, and it was definitely one of the centers of African-American social life in Little Rock, beginning after its opening in 1918. Taborian Hall has a legacy with the United States Officers Clubs during WWI and WWII. The basement, during the late 1910s was used as an R&R location for the trainees at Camp Pike in North Little Rock. In WWII, so many soldiers flooded the already cramped 9<sup>th</sup> Street community that the entirety of Taborian Hall was purchased by the USO as a center for black soldiers in central Arkansas.<sup>14</sup>

However, it wasn't just through the war years that Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom were important in the social and entertainment life of the 9<sup>th</sup> Street corridor. The Dreamland Ballroom, the most commonly used name for the third floor of Taborian Hall, became an entertainment anchor on 9<sup>th</sup> Street around 1933. Over the course of time, the ballroom operated under many names – Dreamland Ballroom, Club Aristocrat, Club Morocco, and the Magnolia Ballroom – and welcomed more jazz and R&B artists than any other venue in the city. During this era, Little Rock was part of the well-traveled “Chitlin Circuit,” hosting musicians across the southern United States. In addition to countless USO dances, boxing matches and social events, the Dreamland Ballroom hosted such musical legends as Dizzy Gillespie, Rosetta Tharpe, Ella Fitzgerald, Cab Calloway, Louis Jordan, Louis Armstrong, B.B. King, Ray Charles, Duke Ellington, among others.<sup>15</sup>

The importance of Taborian Hall continued up through the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s when it played a role in Civil Rights history in Arkansas. Prominent Civil Rights lawyers Thaddeus D. Williams and Harold B. Anderson both opened offices in Taborian Hall in 1951. Although Anderson's tenure in Taborian was short, he served as an attorney for the local NAACP and defended students from Philander Smith College, who organized sit-ins across Little Rock.<sup>16</sup>

Williams, on the other hand, a defense attorney, resided in a second-floor office in the building until 1964. Throughout his career, Williams waged a campaign against the disparities in a Jim Crow society and dual system of criminal justice. During the Civil Rights Movement, the local chapter of the NAACP retained Williams as their counsel. He fought racial discrimination in jury selection, state medical care, and the fair treatment of black teachers during school integration. Williams was the first Arkansas attorney to argue for and receive a stay of execution

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<sup>13</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 131.

<sup>14</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 27-29 and 73.

<sup>15</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 103-120.

<sup>16</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, p. 123.

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for three black men accused of raping a white woman. Instead of being electrocuted, the three suspects were given life sentences. In 1961, Williams also provided counsel to the Freedom Riders and challenged segregation on buses and at the interstate bus terminal.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to the attorneys who had offices in Taborian Hall during the Dreamland Ballroom also played a role in the Civil Rights movement in Little Rock. The Dreamland Stage gave a platform for artists to bolster the Civil Rights Movement by voicing through artistic expression their statements against inequality and violent injustice. For example, in addition to serving as the City's premier jazz venue, Dreamland's auditorium hosted a seminal two-day session in 1940 between the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association (ANDA) and the Democratic Party of Arkansas, which culminated in African-American Democrats earning the right to vote in the formerly closed, all-white primary elections. Due to the building's prime location in the heart of the black business district, Taborian Hall hosted many and varied social activities, i.e. housing equality discussions, parent-teacher association meetings, and local chapter meetings for the National Council of Negro Veterans.<sup>18</sup>

By the late 1960s and 1970s Taborian Hall was mainly vacant as significant changes, including Urban Renewal and the construction of I-630, brought about the destruction of much of the 9<sup>th</sup> Street corridor. Further deterioration of the building occurred up through the 1980s and 1990s, including the loss of its roof, until it was purchased by the present owner, Kerry McCoy, in 1991. Since that time, she has renovated the first two floors for use of her business Arkansas Flag and Banner. The current project, being led by Kerry's son, Matthew McCoy, Director and Curator of the Friends of Dreamland non-profit, is restoring the Dreamland Ballroom to a usable venue. The project to date has received two Civil Rights grants from the National Park Service in order to construct an elevator tower to make the Dreamland Ballroom ADA accessible.<sup>19</sup>

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY**

When it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 29, 1982, Taborian Hall was listed under Criterion A with local significance for its associations with the commercial and social history of Little Rock as well as for its importance in Little Rock's African-American history. The state and national headquarters for the Taborians made it a crucial center for the foundation and the advancement of the black population that lived and worked here through the Harlem Renaissance. The only large venue in Arkansas on the nationally renowned Chitlin' Circuit, Dreamland Ballroom (Taborian Hall's third floor) hosted a wide variety of notable black performers throughout its heyday. The office, auditorium, and meeting spaces available in Taborian Hall also made it a center for civil and legal action during the Civil Rights Movement.

Although the original nomination focused on the early-twentieth-century African-American history of Taborian Hall, the building was also important in the mid-twentieth-century history of

<sup>17</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 121-122.

<sup>18</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 96-97.

<sup>19</sup> Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012, pp. 140 and 151-156.

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
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Little Rock's Civil Rights movement. As a centrally located anchor on 9<sup>th</sup> Street, the venue housed prosperous businesses and hosted a broad variety of social cause organizations and events. During part of WWI and during WWII, for example, the building served as the USO Negro Soldiers Service Center for personnel stationed at Camp Pike. The purpose of this additional documentation is to provide a fuller picture of the building's history as well as extend the building's period of significance up to 1964, the year that attorney Thaddeus D. Williams left the building.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Groshong, Danny. "Taborian Hall." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6984>.

Love, Berna J. *Temple of Dreams: Taborian Hall and its Dreamland Ballroom*. Lightning Source US Ltd., 2012.

*Manufacturers Record*. 17 November 1921, p. 91.

*The Negro Motorist Green Book*. 1936 – 1963/64 editions found at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/collections/the-green-book#/?tab=about&scroll=16>.

Roy, F. Hampton, Sr., and Charles Witsell, Jr., with Cheryl Griffith Nichols. *How We Lived: Little Rock as an American City*. Little Rock: August House, 1984, pp. 12-14.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas, 1892, 1897, 1913, 1939 and 1950.

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

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**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** Site #PU3162

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 565867 | Northing: 3844623 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

East 67.5 feet of Lots 7 & 8, Block 228, Original City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.  
Parcel #34L0201203400.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the land historically associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Matthew McCoy, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey  
Coordinator

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201

E-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov

telephone: (501) 324-9787

date: April 9, 2020

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Taborian Hall

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann & Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: May 2, 2019, and April 7, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 19 . South façade of Taborian Hall, looking north.
- 2 of 19 . East façade of Taborian Hall, looking northwest.
- 3 of 19 . East façade of Taborian Hall, looking west.
- 4 of 19 . Detail view of the North façade of Taborian Hall, looking southwest.
- 5 of 19 . North façade of Taborian Hall, looking south.
- 6 of 19 . West façade of Taborian Hall prior to the construction of the elevator tower, looking east.
- 7 of 19 . West and south façades of Taborian Hall prior to the construction of the elevator tower, looking northeast.
- 8 of 19 . West façade of Taborian Hall with the elevator tower under construction, looking southeast.
- 9 of 19 . West façade of Taborian Hall with the elevator tower under construction, looking east.

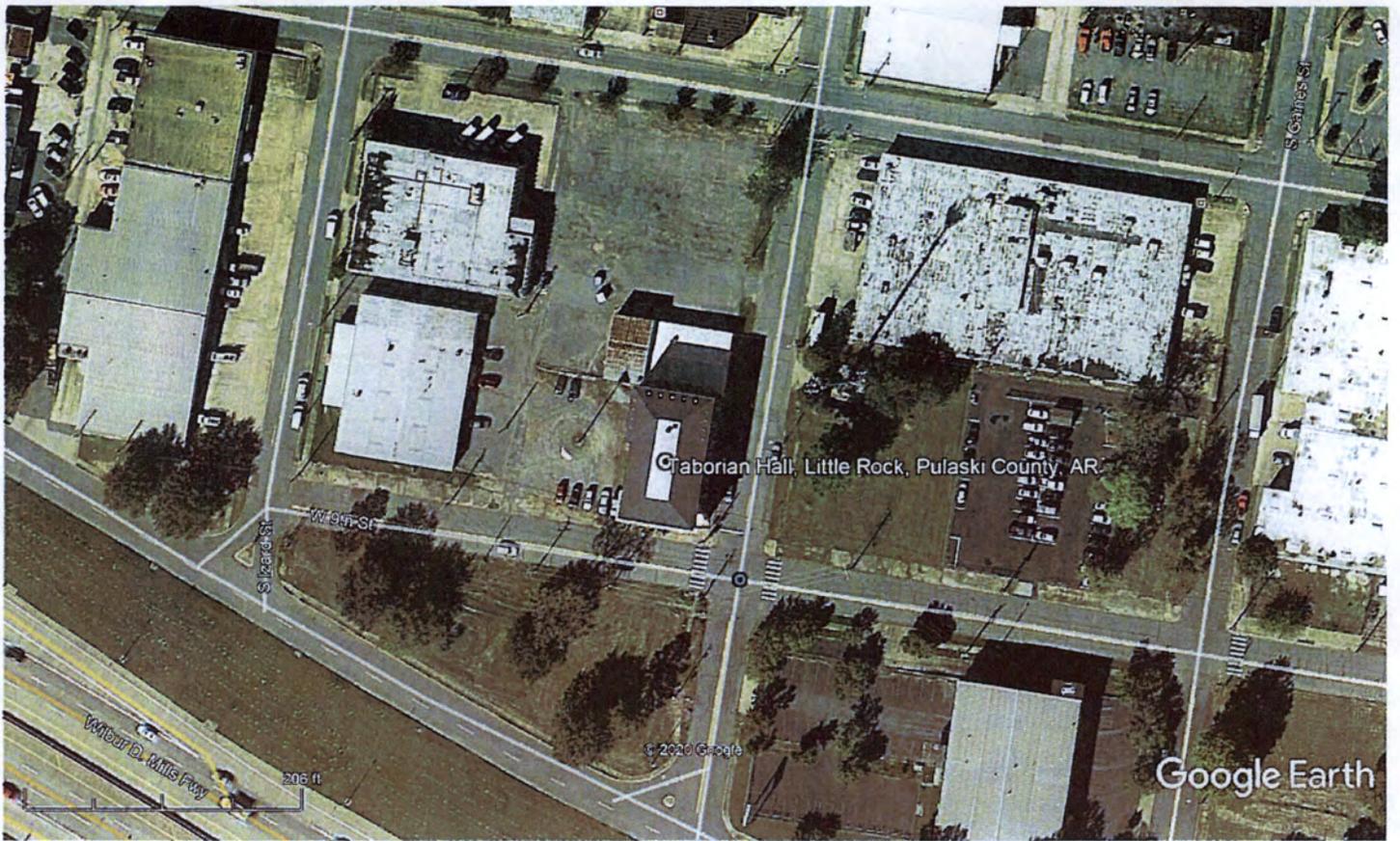
Taborian Hall Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

- 10 of 19. West façade of Taborian Hall with the elevator tower under construction, looking northeast.
- 11 of 19. South façade of the elevator tower under construction, looking north.
- 12 of 19. Detail view of the east side of Taborian Hall's cornerstone, looking west.
- 13 of 19. Detail view of the south side of Taborian Hall's cornerstone, looking north.
- 14 of 19. Detail view of a column capital of Taborian Hall's main entrance on the south façade, looking northwest.
- 15 of 19. Eastern balcony in Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom, looking northeast.
- 16 of 19. Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom stage, looking north.
- 17 of 19. Western balcony in Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom, looking northwest.
- 18 of 19. Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom, looking southeast.
- 19 of 19. Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom, looking northwest.

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



|-----206 feet-----|

Taborian Hall  
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 565867E 3844623N

↑  
North



|-----1167 feet-----|

Taborian Hall  
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 565867E 3844623N

↑  
North



The Flag and Banner.com

FAIRBANKS



Come inside for an elite school shopping experience and discover your own identity.  
Visit [www.DreamandBallroom.org](http://www.DreamandBallroom.org) for tour dates and times.



Pennants • Hardware • Gifts  
Flagpoles • Bunting • Custom





State

Entrance

1037 1039 1041 1043 1045  
1047 1049 1051 1053 1055  
1057 1059 1061 1063 1065  
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1997 1999 2001 2003 2005















**DANGER**  
CONSTRUCTION AREA  
UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL  
**KEEP OUT**  
PERSONAL PROTECTION  
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

AMR  
CORPORATION





**DANGER**  
CONSTRUCTION AREA  
UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL  
**KEEP OUT**  
PERSONAL PROTECTION  
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

AMR  
CONSTRUCTION  
DO NOT  
ENTER





777



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INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE  
KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR

1916

BOARD OF GRAND CURATORS

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| S. A. JORDAN     | C. G. M. |
| FRANKIE STANBACK | C. G. P. |
| J. H. HAMMOND    | C. G. S. |
| LULA B. WEST     | C. G. F. |
| J. A. ROUTEN     | C. G. T. |
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MEMBERS OF TEMPLE BOARD

J. C. CLAYBORN

C. S. JOHNSON

DR. J. H. MOORE

MRS. M. E. P. BURTON

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