

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: Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District

Other names/site number: Historic Arkansas Museum (preferred)

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: West side of Cumberland Street between Second and Third streets

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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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,

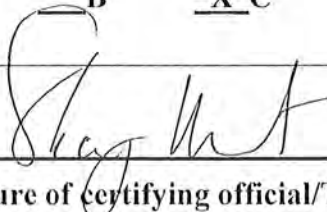
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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 X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

	<u>4-3-19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr/> Date
<hr/> Title :	<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/
museum

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/
museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Plain-Traditional

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD, TILE

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is located on Cumberland Street between Second and Third streets in the heart of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. The district contains five early- to mid-nineteenth-century buildings and their associated outbuildings that were restored in 1939-1941 as the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, which is now called Historic Arkansas Museum. The buildings in the district contain a mixture of frame and brick buildings, most of which are one story tall. The Hinderliter Grog Shop and the Woodruff Print Shop are the only two two-story buildings in the district. The buildings in the district are Plain-Traditional in style and some of them exhibit characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles as well. The district contains nine contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings (the Brownlee smokehouse/root cellar, the Brownlee Privy, and the Woodruff Print Shop, which were all built after 2005), and one individually-listed building. The Hinderliter Grog Shop was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 1970.

Narrative Description

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is located on the west side of Cumberland Street between Second and Third streets in the heart of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. The district contains five early- to mid-nineteenth-century buildings and their associated

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outbuildings that were restored in 1939-1941 as the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, which is now called Historic Arkansas Museum. The architect for the restoration was Max Mayer, a noted Little Rock architect, and the effort was spearheaded by Louise Loughborough, a descendant of pioneers who was a member of the Colonial Dames and the state's vice regent for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. The restoration effort also involved the Works Progress Administration, and was an early historic preservation effort in Arkansas.

The buildings in the district contain a mixture of frame and brick buildings that face Second, Cumberland, and Third streets. Most of the buildings are one story tall – the Hinderliter Grog Shop and the Woodruff Print Shop are the only two-story buildings in the district – and most of them have gable roofs. Only the Legacy House has a hipped roof. The buildings in the district are Plain-Traditional in style although some of them exhibit characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles as well. The district contains nine contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings (the Brownlee smokehouse/root cellar, the Brownlee Privy, and the Woodruff Print Shop, which were all built after 2005), and one individually-listed building. The Hinderliter Grog Shop was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 1970.

Legacy House – Contributing

The Legacy House is a one-story tall brick house that rests on a continuous brick foundation and is topped by a hipped roof that is pierced by two brick chimneys with decorative corbeling at the top. The building has a symmetrical front façade with a central entrance with a wood door with six recessed rectangular panels. The entrance is flanked on each side by two rectangular sidelights with recessed wood panels below and it has a five-pane transom above. The entrance is flanked on each side by two wood-frame, nine-over-nine, double-hung windows with louvered shutters. The west side of the house is fenestrated by a single wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window near the rear while the east side is devoid of fenestration. The rear of the house has a central entrance that is flanked on each side by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. In addition at the east end of the property is a small wood-frame, one-over-one, double-hung window.

Legacy House Carriage House – Contributing

The Legacy House Carriage House is a one and a half story frame building on a continuous cast-concrete foundation to the north of the Legacy House. It is topped by a north-south-facing gable roof covered in clay tile. The south façade of the building has a wood door made out of vertical boards in the gable end, which is approached by a wood staircase with a landing in the middle. The east façade is in two sections with a breezeway in the middle, and each section has a single, wood-frame, nine-pane window. Above each section is a gable-front dormer fenestrated by a wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The gable peak is topped in the center with a square cupola with a pyramidal roof that has louvered vents on each side. The north façade of the building has a wood door made out of vertical boards in the gable end. The first floor of the west façade is recessed providing a walkway in front of the two stalls on either side of the breezeway. Each stall has a central crossbuck gate with a picket fence on top flanked by walls of horizontal boards with picket fences on top. The roof is supported by four square wood columns. As on the east façade, above each stall is a gable-front dormer fenestrated by a wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window.

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Hinderliter Grog Shop – Individually Listed March 5, 1970

The Hinderliter Grog Shop is a two-story tall log building that rests on a stone foundation and is topped by side-gable roof. The building is sided in weatherboard siding. The front façade of the Hinderliter Grog Shop contains two sections, a taller west section and a slightly shorter east section. The front façade of the west section has an entrance with wood door with recessed panels on the right side with two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows to the left. The entrance is surrounded by a decorative surround and the door has a six-pane transom window. The second floor of the west section is fenestrated by three wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The first floor of the east section is fenestrated by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows while the second floor is fenestrated by three wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The east and west façades of the building are devoid of fenestration, although the west façade is dominated by a large brick chimney with two stepbacks. The rear of the building is dominated by a two-story gallery. Beginning at the west end of the first floor, the building is fenestrated by a single wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window followed by a pair of entrances with wood doors made out of vertical boards. To the east of the entrances are three wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The upper floor of the façade, beginning at the west end, is fenestrated by two sets of a single wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window followed by an entrance with a wood door made out of vertical boards. This is followed by an entrance with a wood door made out of vertical boards followed by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. Stairways at either end provide access to the upper level of the gallery. Also, the west end of the gallery projects to provide shelter for a round brick well.

Hinderliter Grog Shop Kitchen – Contributing

The Hinderliter Grog Shop Kitchen is a one-story wood-frame building with a front-facing gable roof. It rests on a continuous brick foundation. The south façade has a central entrance with a wood door with six recessed panels, and the east and west façades each have a central wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The north façade is dominated by a large exterior brick chimney.

Brownlee House – Contributing

The Brownlee House is a one-story tall brick house that rests on a continuous fieldstone foundation and is topped by a side-facing gable roof that is pierced at each end by a brick chimney with decorative corbeling at the top. The building has a symmetrical front façade with a central entrance with a wood door with eight recessed rectangular panels. The entrance is flanked on each side by three rectangular sidelights with recessed wood panels below and it has a seven-pane transom above. The entrance is flanked on each side by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows with louvered shutters and stone lintels. The façade is also spanned by a corbeled brick cornice. Both the north side and south side façades are devoid of fenestration. The rear of the house has three evenly-spaced entrances. The central entrance has a wood door with seven recessed panels while the outer entrances have wood doors with six recessed panels. In front of the house is a brick wall with picket fence with brick and stone posts.

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Brownlee House Kitchen – Contributing

The Brownlee House Kitchen is a one-story rectangular brick building located to the west of the north end of the Brownlee House. The north side of the building has two entrances, each with wood doors with seven recessed panels. The east and west façades of the building are devoid of fenestration due to the large chimneys. The south side of the building is fenestrated by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The building is topped by a gable roof and rests on a continuous brick foundation.

Brownlee House Office – Contributing

The Brownlee House Office is a one-story rectangular brick building located to the west of the south end of the Brownlee House. The east side of the building has a central entrance with a wood door with seven recessed panels. The north and south façades of the building are each fenestrated by a central wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The west side of the building is devoid of fenestration. The building is topped by a gable roof and it rests on a continuous brick foundation.

Brownlee House Smokehouse/Root Cellar – Non-Contributing

The Brownlee House Smokehouse/Root Cellar is a square, wood-frame building located immediately to the west of the Brownlee House Kitchen. The building is built on a raised continuous brick foundation and is topped by a gable roof. The east façade has an entrance near the south side that is approached by a set of five wood steps. The entrance has a wood door constructed of vertical boards. To the right of the entrance, another slanted entrance with fold up doors provides access to the root cellar. The other façades are devoid of fenestration. The west façade has an open porch with a shed roof that is supported by two wood posts. The porch shelters the brick chimney with metal stove pipe. The building is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built c.2005 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.

Brownlee House Privy – Non-Contributing

The Brownlee House Privy is a one-story, wood-frame, square building with a front-facing gable roof covered in wood shakes. (Most of the buildings in the district have clay tile roofs that were put on in the 1930s.) The building rests on fieldstone piers at each corner. The east side of the building has a door made out of wood boards, and the west side has a door low in the façade to aid in cleaning out the privy. The north and south sides are devoid of fenestration. The building is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built c.2007 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.

Woodruff House – Contributing

The Woodruff House is a one-story building that is partly frame construction and partly brick construction. The front section of the building has a side-facing gable roof and is frame with weatherboard siding. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The front façade is symmetrical with a central entrance. The entrance has a wood door with six recessed rectangular panels. The entrance also has a four-pane transom above. The entrance is flanked on each side by one wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The front of the building is spanned by a full-length porch with a roof supported by four square wood columns with plain wood bases and capitals. The porch has a wood cornice that wraps around the east end. The east façade of

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the front section is devoid of fenestration and is dominated by a large brick chimney with one stepback and corbeled top. The central section of the building has a front-facing gable roof and is also frame construction. It is fenestrated by a single wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The rear section of the building is brick with a rear-facing gable roof. On the east side it is fenestrated by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The rear of the front section has an entrance near the west end that has a wood door with four recessed panels. To the right of the entrance is a single, wood-frame, double-hung, six-over-six window. The rear of the brick section of the house is devoid of fenestration and has a small shed-roofed, wood-frame storage area with doors on the south side. The west façade of the brick section of the building has an entrance near the south end with a wood door with four recessed panels. Near the north end of the brick section is a single, wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window. The west side of the middle section of the building has an entrance with a wood door with four recessed panels.

Woodruff Print Shop – Non-Contributing

The Woodruff Print Shop is a two-story brick building that was built in 2010 to reconstruct the original building, which was actually torn down as part of the 1939 restoration. The building is built on a continuous brick foundation and topped by a side-facing gable roof that is pierced at the east end by a brick chimney with corbeled top. The first floor of the front façade has a central recessed entrance with a wood door with six recessed rectangular panels. The entrance is flanked on each side by a single wood-frame, nine-over-six, double-hung window with wood panel shutters. The second floor of the front façade is fenestrated with three wood-frame, nine-over-six, double-hung windows without shutters. The east façade is against the Woodruff House and the west façade is fenestrated by a central wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window in the center of the second floor. The first floor of the rear façade, near the west end, has a wood door constructed of vertical boards and a single wood-frame, nine-over six, double-hung window near the east end. The second floor is fenestrated by two wood-frame, nine-over six, double-hung windows above the lower floor's entrance and window. The building is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built in 2010 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.

Woodruff House Kitchen/ Office – Contributing

The Woodruff House Kitchen/Office is located to the south of the Woodruff Print Shop and is a one-story brick building with a north-south-facing gable roof and a continuous brick foundation. The north façade of the building has a central entrance with wood door with four recessed panels. The east façade of the building has a central wood-frame, double-hung, six-over-six window and an entrance near the south end of the building. The entrance has a wood door with four recessed panels. The south façade is devoid of fenestration. The west façade has an entrance with wood door with four recessed panels near the south end followed by two wood-frame, double-hung, six-over-six windows.

McVicar House – Contributing

The McVicar House used to stand in between the Brownlee House and the Hinderliter Grog Shop, and was moved to its current location c.1940. The McVicar House is a one-story tall frame house sided in weatherboard siding that rests on a continuous brick foundation and is topped by a side-facing gable roof that is pierced at each end by a brick chimney with decorative

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corbeling at the top. The building has a symmetrical front façade with a central entrance with a wood door with eight recessed rectangular panels. The entrance is flanked on each side by three rectangular sidelights with recessed wood panels below and it has a five-pane transom above. The entrance is flanked on each side by two wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung windows with louvered shutters. Both the east side and west side façades are fenestrated by a single, wood-frame, six-over-six, double-hung window near the rear of the house. The rear of the main portion of the house has a central entrance with a wood door with six recessed panels. The rear ell of the house is connected to the main part of the house by a lattice-enclosed breezeway, and the rear ell is divided into two sections with an open breezeway. The east façade of the rear section has a single wood-frame, double-hung, six-over-six window in the north section and no fenestration in the south section. The top of the south section has louvered vents around it. The north façade of the south section has an entrance with a wood door and the south façade of the north section has an entrance with a wood door with six recessed panels. The south façade of the ell is devoid of fenestration. The west façade of the ell mirrors the east side with a single wood-frame, double-hung, six-over-six window in the north section and no fenestration in the south section. In front of the house is a low brick wall with wood picket fence on top.

Integrity

Changes to the Arkansas Territorial Restoration have been relatively minor since the restoration took place in the late 1930s and early 1940s. However, this is due to the continued use of the district as a museum since the restoration was completed and the complex was opened to the public in 1941. The largest changes to the district were the construction of the Brownlee smokehouse/root cellar in c.2005, the Brownlee Privy c.2007, and the Woodruff Print Shop in 2010. The setting around the district, however, has changed, although it still has retained its urban feel. To the west of the district, the Historic Arkansas Museum building was built and then expanded in 2001, and the museum also expanded to the north of Second Street, relocating the Plum Bayou Log Cabin to the site in 1976. To the east of the district, a large condominium tower was built in 2005-2006, and parking lots have been developed to the south. However, the setting within the district itself still reflects its historic character of 1939-1941.

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.

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1939-1941

Significant Dates

1939-1941

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Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Max Mayer, Architect

Works Progress Administration, Builder

Robert Brownlee, Builder

James McVicar, Builder

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.)

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **statewide significance** for its associations with the early growth of the historic preservation movement in Arkansas in the first part of the twentieth century. The creation of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration in the late 1930s was the third historic preservation project that involved a private advocacy group and the Arkansas legislature – the first two were the Old State House in Little Rock and the 1836 Hempstead County Courthouse in Washington, Arkansas – and it was the first multi-building historic preservation project undertaken in the state. The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District gives insights into the early historic preservation philosophies and practices that were employed during the 1930s, and it also illustrates how historic preservation practices have changed since that time.

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as a work of the important Little Rock architect Max Mayer. Mayer, who worked in Little Rock from the 1920s until his death in 1947, produced the detailed drawings and elevations that Louise Loughborough used to promote the establishment of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration. Although Mayer was best known for his eclectic houses designed in a variety of early-twentieth-century revival styles during the 1920s and 1930s, the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District illustrates the versatility that Mayer possessed as an architect.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

European settlement in the Little Rock area began around the turn of the nineteenth century. The first settlers in the area, as indicated by Margaret Ross Smith “were nothing more than squatters on the public lands, for they had no claims of any kind to the land they occupied.” However, when land was offered for sale in the area, these early settlers were given the right of preemption, to purchase the land, which meant that they were given preference over other potential purchasers. Most of the early settlers claimed the land under the preemption act of April 12, 1814, although a few filed claims under the “settlement and improvement” act. That act, however, mandated ten years of occupancy prior to 1802.¹

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. 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 Little Rock.²

Even though it is often said that there were no early settlements on the south side of the river at Little Rock, due to the fact that the land was occupied by the Quapaws, that is not the case. Although there were settlers on the south side of the river, they were often “of mixed French and Quapaw blood, had adopted to a great extent the Quapaw way of life, and were therefore considered Indians by most of the white people in the vicinity.”³

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. Block 32, the location of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District, was part of the original city of Little Rock. 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

¹ Ross, Margaret Smith. “Squatters Rights: Some Pulaski County Settlers Prior to 1814.” *The Pulaski County Historical Review*. Vol. 47, Number 3, Fall 1999, p. 55.

² 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.

³ Ross, Margaret Smith. “Squatters Rights: Some Pulaski County Settlers Prior to 1814.” *The Pulaski County Historical Review*. Vol. 47, Number 3, Fall 1999, p. 56.

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city. Upward of one hundred lots in the addition have already been disposed of, and are at this time being improved.”⁴

During the first part of the nineteenth century, Block 32 was home to a variety of residents, the most notable of whom was William E. Woodruff. Woodruff was born on December 24, 1795, on a farm at Fire Place on Long Island, New York. He was the oldest son of Nathaniel Woodruff and Hannah Clarke Woodruff. When Woodruff was fourteen, his mother apprenticed him to Alden Spooner, a printer from Sag Harbor, NY, who published the *Suffolk Gazette*. When Woodruff’s apprenticeship ended when he turned 21, Woodruff worked for several book publishers in New York until he headed west in 1818.⁵

Woodruff spent time in Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, until he was encouraged to move to Arkansas once Congress approved the act creating the Arkansas Territory in March 1819. As has been indicated, “The new territory offered a prime opportunity for a printer who not only would be able to serve the growing population but, as the first printer in the territory, could expect to be named government printer.” It took Woodruff about six weeks to travel from Tennessee to Arkansas Post, arriving there on October 30 or 31, 1819, and he published the first issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* on November 20, 1819. Woodruff continued to publish his newspaper in Arkansas Post until November 24, 1821, when he moved to Little Rock, the territory’s new capital. Woodruff published his first issue of the *Gazette* in Little Rock on December 29, 1821.⁶ Two years later, although Woodruff was not a wealthy man, he decided that it was time for him to have his own building so he contracted with local brickmakers, likely Christian Brumback and Benjamin Clements, to build a two-story building for his business. Interestingly, in 1826, when Hiram Whittington described Little Rock in a letter to his brother, he noted that only six buildings in the city were brick.⁷

Woodruff married Jane Eliza Mills on November 14, 1827, in Little Rock, and the marriage produced eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. Although Woodruff continued to publish his newspaper, he became involved in several other businesses including selling “Books, stationers’ supplies, garden seeds, and family medicines out of his print shop.” Woodruff also established the state’s first circulating library and he owned a ferry and steamboat. In addition, he formed a land agency in 1823.⁸

In addition to his business interests, Woodruff was also involved in local and state government. According to *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Woodruff,

⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 19, 104.

⁵ Kwas, Mary L. “William Edward Woodruff (1795-1885).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2533>.

⁶ Kwas, Mary L. “William Edward Woodruff (1795-1885).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2533>.

⁷ Guendling, Randall L. and Mary L. Kwas. “William E. Woodruff and the Cherry-Cumberland Street Print Shop, AAS Project 98-18, Final Report.” Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1999, p. 10.

⁸ Kwas, Mary L. “William Edward Woodruff (1795-1885).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2533>.

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...was a Little Rock councilman in 1833 and was town treasurer in 1834. In 1845, he was the Little Rock postmaster. He served as state treasurer in 1836 and, for twenty-three years beginning in 1833, served as agent for paying military pensioners. Although he was never a candidate for a major office, it was said he commanded more political influence than any territorial governor except John Pope.⁹

Woodruff remained an important figure in Arkansas up until his death in Little Rock on June 19, 1885.

In addition to Woodruff's print shop, one other business was found in Block 32 during the first part of the nineteenth century, and that was Jesse Hinderliter's Grog Shop. Hinderliter built his building in 1827 after he came to Little Rock from St. Louis, and it served not only as his business but his home. Hinderliter lived in the building with his wife, Sophia, and two slaves until his death in 1834.¹⁰ However, the building is most significant for being the location of some of the meetings of the territorial legislature during the 1830s.

Another resident of Block 32 during the mid-nineteenth century was James McVicar who lived on Cumberland Street in a frame house that had been built out of white oak timber framing and square pegs sometime between 1846 and 1849. When McVicar first came to Little Rock in December 1837, he worked with Samuel McMorrin, John Cooper, and Robert Brownlee as stonemasons on what is today the Old State House. According to *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*, the friends "organized as McVicar and Company, quarried stone, and set foundations for the east and west wings of the building..." They "finished setting stone for the foundations of the two wings by 1840."¹¹

After working as a stonemason in Little Rock, McVicar became the third warden of the Arkansas State Penitentiary. However, by 1849, he had resigned and he and Robert Brownlee had traveled to California as part of the gold rush. They were both members of the Little Rock and California Association and McVicar became Captain of the Company. McVicar was successful in California, as a property owner and retailer and not as a gold miner, but eventually returned to Little Rock where he died.¹²

Interestingly, Robert Brownlee, who worked with James McVicar, built a house for his own brother, James Brownlee, and his wife, Isabelle, in 1847 immediately to the north of McVicar's House. James Brownlee was born in Bonkle, Cambusnethan Parish, Scotland, and was one of

⁹ Kwas, Mary L. "William Edward Woodruff (1795-1885)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2533>.

¹⁰ *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012.

¹¹ Etter, Patricia A. "Robert Brownlee (1813-1897)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=384>.

¹² *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012.

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eleven children born to Alexander and Margaret Brownlee. Brownlee had immigrated to Little Rock in 1842, following his brother, Robert, to Arkansas.¹³

Although many of the residents of Block 32 were whites, there was also a sizable number of African-American slaves that lived in the block during the 1800s. Research conducted by Historic Arkansas Museum has revealed that 139 slaves lived in the area that now encompasses the museum's grounds on Blocks 31-33, and at least 75 lived in Block 32. Although the names of many of them are unknown, the names of some are known and include Henry Trimble, Elizabeth Ann, Lucinda, Simeon "Sim" Gratton, Elecicia (aka Sara), Wilson, Reuben, Greenburg, Sidney, Tabby, and Rachel and Adam and their children Tom, Jack, and An Maria.¹⁴

As the city's residents moved west to the new additions that were being platted, the character of some parts of the original city underwent changes in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and this included Block 32. An 1871 bird's eye view of the area indicates that it was mainly residential in nature with a few scattered light-industrial buildings, and it is very easy to discern the buildings that are found within the historic district.¹⁵ However, just fifteen years later the character of the area was quite different. According to the 1886 Sanborn map for Little Rock, which was the first Sanborn map completed for the city, the areas to the north, west and east of the district were mainly commercial and industrial in nature, although there was still some residential development to the south.¹⁶ In 1887, another bird's eye view was completed of Little Rock, and although it is easy to discern the buildings in the historic district, the northwest corner of the block had lost its residential character and was dominated by the Board of Trade Building, J. B. Miller & Company Cotton Warehouse, and a cotton shed.¹⁷

The uses in the block had also begun to change by the 1880s. According to the Sanborn maps, the Woodruff House and Print Shop had turned into a female boarding house by 1886 and the Hinderliter Grog Shop had turned into tenements with a restaurant. In addition, part of the building was also used for washing. However, the character of the area in the district retained its mainly residential nature containing mostly single-family houses with their associated outbuildings.¹⁸

Throughout the rest of the nineteenth century, additional changes occurred in the district, and only the Legacy House and the McVicar House, which was originally located in between the Hinderliter Grog Shop and the Brownlee House, remained in use as single-family dwellings.

¹³ *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012, and Eter, Patricia A. "Robert Brownlee (1813-1897)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=384>.

¹⁴ *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012. A plaque listing the names of all of the slaves that lived in Blocks 31-33 has been erected on the museum's grounds.

¹⁵ "Bird's eye view of the city of Little Rock, the capitol of Arkansas 1871." 1871. In the collection of the Library of Congress. Found at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/73693338/>.

¹⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas. 1886.

¹⁷ "Perspective map of the city of Little Rock, Ark., State capital of Arkansas, county seat of Pulaski County." 1887. In the collection of the Library of Congress. Found at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/75693083/>.

¹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas. 1886.

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The Woodruff House and Print Shop remained a female boarding house throughout the rest of the nineteenth century, and the Hinderliter Grog Shop remained either tenements or Negro tenements exclusively. (The restaurant and washing that were there in 1886 were gone by 1889.) The Sanborn maps also indicate that the number of outbuildings increased during the late 1800s, including the construction of a large iron-clad building behind the McVicar House's original location that had its own address of 216 ½ Cumberland by 1892. Also by 1892, an outbuilding behind the Brownlee House, which was a female boarding house by that time, was labeled as 214 ½ Cumberland, seeming to indicate that some of the outbuildings in the block were also used as rental housing.¹⁹

With the turn of the twentieth century, the east half of Block 32 continued to change and evolve with the growth of the city. By 1913, when the first twentieth-century Sanborn map was done for Little Rock, the Brownlee House had returned to use as a single-family dwelling, although it had had a large addition constructed on the rear, and the Legacy House also had a large addition constructed on its rear. The Woodruff House and Print Shop was still a female boarding house and the Hinderliter Grog Shop was labeled a "Negro Lodging House."²⁰

Interestingly, by 1939, the Hinderliter Grog Shop, Legacy House, and most of the Woodruff House and Print Shop had all become restaurants, while the McVicar House, Brownlee House, and another house (since demolished) to its north were single-family dwellings. Part of the Woodruff House and Print Shop had also become flats. The outbuildings behind the McVicar House had also changed by the 1930s. The large iron-clad building had been demolished and replaced by two smaller outbuildings. The building at 216 1/3 Cumberland was labeled "Junk" while the building at 216 ½ Cumberland was also a restaurant. The northwest corner of the block was labeled "Auto Park'g" and also had a small store building and another small building that was an office on the lot.²¹

Even with all of the changes that had occurred in Block 32 during the previous century, what was remarkable was that a concentration of early-nineteenth-century buildings had survived in the heart of Little Rock, especially as the city had grown and evolved around it. The fact that this group of buildings had survived also caught the attention of local resident and Little Rock Planning Commission member Louise Loughborough.

Louise Watkins Wright was born in Little Rock on January 29, 1881, to Louisa Watkins and William Fulton Wright, who was a notable Confederate veteran. Her ancestry included several state leaders including George Claiborne Watkins, an Arkansas Supreme Court Justice and William Savin Fulton, the state's last territorial governor and a U.S. Senator. Louise married J. Fairfax Loughborough, an attorney with Rose, Hemingway, Cantrell, and Loughborough (now the Rose Law Firm), on October 21, 1902, and after moving to Pulaski Heights Loughborough became involved in civic activities. Loughborough was a charter member of the Little Rock Garden Club and also a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. In

¹⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas. 1886, 1889, 1892, and 1897.

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas. 1913.

²¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas. 1939.

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addition, Loughborough was a vice regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.²²

It was through her work with civic organizations that Loughborough was introduced to the city's historic buildings. In 1928, the Little Rock Garden Club began an effort to improve the appearance of the Old State House's grounds, which were "littered with signs and monuments." The building itself also had figures representing Law, Justice, and Mercy installed over the pediment, and Loughborough had the figures removed in order to restore the appearance of the building closer to its original 1830s design. Interestingly, Loughborough didn't have the permission of the War Memorial Commission, which had the legal authority over the building.²³

In 1935, Loughborough was appointed to the Little Rock Planning Commission. As a member of the commission, Loughborough became aware of the plan to condemn the eastern half of Block 32, which contained a group of early buildings that she had grown up admiring. Although the area had deteriorated by the mid-1930s, Loughborough was afraid to see the buildings disappear, not only because of their age, but also because of the fact that the Hinderliter House was the oldest building in Little Rock and believed to be the state's last territorial capitol. As a result, she began a campaign to save the buildings, and enlisted local architect Max Mayer to also help with the design of what the buildings could become.²⁴

Max Mayer was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1887, and received his high school education at St. Mary's College from September 1899 until June 1902. Mayer continued his education at Texas A and M College from September of 1902 until June of 1906 and his graduation was the school's first class of architectural engineering students. After graduation, Mayer worked with architect Harry Lake in Cincinnati, Ohio, before studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris for two years. Mayer was also awarded the Prix de Rome and studied in Italy. In 1910, Mayer returned to the United States and worked in various architectural firms between 1910 and 1914 when he came to Little Rock and worked for the firm of Mann and Stern.²⁵

In 1939, when Mayer applied for registration as an architect, he listed 1922 as the year that he started his own practice. Mayer's practice was mainly residential in nature and his designs were built in many of Little Rock's finest neighborhoods including Stiff Station, Hillcrest, Prospect Terrace, Edgehill, and the Country Club of Little Rock area. However, at the onset of the Great Depression, Mayer left Little Rock to return to San Antonio, although he did return in 1939 at

²² Worthen, William B. "Louisa Watkins Wright Loughborough." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1697>. Although this article has her first name as "Louisa," her gravestone in Mount Holly Cemetery has "Louise," which is what will be used throughout the nomination.

²³ Worthen, William B. "Louisa Watkins Wright Loughborough." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1697>.

²⁴ Worthen, William B. "Louisa Watkins Wright Loughborough." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1697>.

²⁵ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, pp. 91-92.

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the request of Louise Loughborough to help with the vision for the Arkansas Territorial Restoration. As noted by Witsell and Wittenberg in their book, *Architects of Little Rock, 1833-1950*,

... The old buildings had been sadly neglected for years and were in a state of rot and decay almost beyond saving. With Mrs. Loughborough's political savvy and Mayer's talent, plans slowly took shape to preserve and restore the essential elements of the historic structures. The complex stands today as one of the most important historic sites in Arkansas – restored by Mayer with vision and dedication to authentic detail for all to see and witness life as lived in Arkansas in the early days.²⁶

After the work was completed at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, Mayer remained in Little Rock until his death in 1947 at the age of sixty. Mayer's death "marked the passing of one of Little Rock's true Bohemians; artistic, debonair, talented, choosing to pursue only that which interested him, he was given to lengthy discourses and enjoyed leisurely conversations. He was a man far more likely to quote Voltaire than the morning paper."²⁷

The work that Mayer and Loughborough engaged in at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration was one of the state's early historic preservation projects. The historic preservation movement had its start in Arkansas in the early twentieth century with efforts to save the Old State House. From the 1830s until 1911, the building served as the state's capitol, but beginning in 1901, the governor and the legislature had looked at the possibility of selling the building once the new capitol was ready for occupancy. However, when bills were introduced in 1904, 1907, and 1909, they were defeated each time. The issue of what to do with the deteriorating building remained uncertain until 1912 when the University of Arkansas Medical Department moved into the building. They would remain in the building until 1935. In addition, beginning in 1921, the Arkansas Department of the American Legion occupied other parts of the building, and they also renamed it the Arkansas War Memorial. During their occupancy, the American Legion, along with other state patriotic organizations sought funding to restore the building. However, it wasn't until 1947 that legislation passed to provide the necessary funding, and after four years' worth of work, and a cost of \$350,000, the building opened to the public.²⁸

While efforts were underway in Little Rock to save the Old State House, another effort began in the 1920s in Washington to save the 1836 Hempstead County Courthouse, which also served as the state's Confederate Capitol during the Civil War. After the new courthouse was built in 1874, the 1836 building was used for a variety of purposes, including a public school. However, by the early 1920s, the building was in poor shape and the citizens of Hempstead County started

²⁶ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 92.

²⁷ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 94.

²⁸ Witsell, Charles, Jr. "Historic Preservation." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas Historic and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2105>.

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an effort to preserve the building. Although the citizens' efforts began in the early 1920s, it was not until 1929 that the Arkansas legislature created the Wartime Memorial Commission and appropriated money to restore the building.²⁹

What made the historic preservation work different at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration is the fact that the project was the first in the state to involve more than one building. Authorization for the restoration of the buildings and the creation of the commission to oversee the project was signed by Governor Carl Bailey in 1939. It was reported in the newspaper that:

A half-block of early state history will be enshrined when the last capitol of Arkansas Territory is restored under authority of a legislative measure signed by Governor Bailey yesterday.

...

The governor signed a bill by Senator I. N. Moore of Dumas, authorizing an appropriation of \$30,000 to match federal funds which tentatively have been allocated to the enterprise. Property will cost \$17,500. Materials will require the remainder. An allocation of \$37,000 by the WPA has been approved by the president to provide labor.

The new act provided a commission to acquire the land. It is composed of Mrs. J. F. Loughborough, Mrs. Mahlon D. Ogden, F. W. Allsopp, Moorhead Wright, James H. Penick and Gordon H. Campbell, all members of well known Arkansas families.

The article also noted that "When restoration is completed, and authentic furniture, fixtures, china, glassware and other furnishings are added, visitors will be admitted for a small fee. The property will be operated as a museum and state park."³⁰

Interestingly, local newspaper articles from 1939 that publicized the creation of the museum and the restoration of the buildings, equated them to "shrines," "relics," and "monuments," language that was often used in describing historic buildings and preservation projects of the time. In addition, at least two articles compared the restoration of the buildings to the work that had recently been completed in Williamsburg, Virginia. As one article noted in the *Arkansas Gazette*:

...When restoration has been made it is believed that the small admission fee which may be charged will pay for maintenance of a group of buildings which will represent on a smaller scale in Arkansas what the invaluable restoration that has been made at Williamsburg represents in Virginia.

²⁹ Witsell, Charles, Jr. "Historic Preservation." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas Historic and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=2105>.

³⁰ "Restoration Of Old Capitol Authorized." *Arkansas Gazette*. 19 March 1939, page unknown.

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What state could let a building of so great historic value and interest go to ruin and oblivion? Arkansas has just celebrated the 100th anniversary of her admission to the Union as a state. It was here that the legislators of Arkansas Territory held their final session, and here that the first state constitution was drafted.

This building belongs not to Little Rock but to Arkansas. It is a shrine of state history. ...³¹

Another article, on the other hand, stated that "...there would be recreated in the heart of the capital city of the Arkansas of today a bit of Territorial Arkansas, of which regrettably few relics are left at the present time. The citizens who have interested themselves in this subject are undertaking to do for Little Rock and Arkansas, although on a necessarily smaller scale, what has been done so splendidly in the restoration of Virginia's ancient Williamsburg and its monuments of Colonial and Revolutionary history."³²

The restoration work on the museum was set to begin in late July 1939 as indicated in a July 16, 1939, article in the *Arkansas Gazette* that noted that "A project to restore Arkansas's last territorial capitol and other historically important buildings...will be started in about a week." It was anticipated that "The complete job of restoration will require about a year," and the article also boasted that "With the stately old capitol on West Markham Street and the magnificent new capitol at the head of Capitol Avenue, the territorial capitol will make Little Rock a 'Town of Three Capitols,' giving this city and Arkansas a unique attraction for tourists."³³

Prior to the beginning of the project, architects had looked at the buildings and indicated that "Some of the houses were said to be in unusually good condition considering they are more than 100 years old." An article in the *Arkansas Gazette* indicated that:

In setting up the historical park, an effort will be made to give the area an effect of serenity. A grove of trees will be planted around the entire half block. A low brick wall topped by a white picket fence will connect buildings bordering the alley, a brick wall will be constructed of sufficient height to restrain outside views that would destroy the illusion of the picture.

Roofs of all buildings will be of the same slate composition used in the restoration of important buildings of the Colonial period at Williamsburg, Va.

In addition, a "permanent caretaker" was going to be employed by the site, and their job was going to be to "explain the historical features to visitors and to keep the park area in order."³⁴

³¹ "A Shrine of History for Arkansas." *Arkansas Gazette*. 19 March 1939, page unknown.

³² "A Picture of Territorial Arkansas for Today." *Arkansas Gazette*. 19 March 1939, page unknown.

³³ "Arkansas's Last Territorial Capitol Will Be Restored." *Arkansas Gazette*. 16 July 1939, p. 1.

³⁴ "Arkansas's Last Territorial Capitol Will Be Restored." *Arkansas Gazette*. 16 July 1939, p. 1.

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Although the restoration work was to begin in July 1939, it was noted that the “Creation of the historical park represents more than a year of research and preliminary planning on the part of Mrs. Loughborough and other members of the Restoration Committee...” The planning that had taken place included interviewing descendants of the original settlers and reading all available materials that were related to the period. One boast of the committee was that “Experts in Washington who examined plans for the territorial capitol restoration praised them as being among the best they had seen.” In fact, the beginning of the restoration was actually delayed due to the planning, since the Restoration Committee wanted to make sure that “all details of the restoration had been completed, insuring that there will be no slip-ups in expenditure of the state money.” (The funding for the restoration included a \$30,000 appropriation by the 1939 legislature and a \$37,000 Works Progress Administration appropriation for labor.)³⁵

The *Arkansas Gazette* noted that “Before reconstruction work began...much time was spent in elaborate research, both in Arkansas and in Washington, D.C. Mrs Loughborough devoted many hours to combing through volumes in the Congressional Library which dealt with the early 1800’s in America and more especially in the ‘New West,’ and Mr. Mayer spent considerable time studying Williamsburg and other outstanding restoration achievements in the East.”³⁶

By early 1940, work was in full swing on the restoration of the buildings for the museum, and it was getting a lot of attention from people in Little Rock along with visitors as well. On February 25, 1940, it was reported that “Sunday afternoon joy riders jogged off the main thoroughfares to peer at the block of wreckage and dilapidation. Strollers forewent the delights of more elegant sections to poke around the old houses. Out-of-towners drove by Third and Cumberland to see for themselves this budding Arkansas shrine.” During the middle of the work, the *Arkansas Gazette* wondered if there was ever going to be a “beautiful park” given the conditions at the site in early 1940. The paper reported:

Even after the meticulous labor of reconstruction was under way, possibility of creating a beautiful park appeared remote. Brick heaps and lumber piles littered the grounds. Crippled buildings stood with gaping sides, half open roofs and whole stories balanced precariously on massive, criss-crossed timbers. An entire house was mounted on wheels and wormed into a new location.³⁷

Interestingly, as with many modern preservation projects, the work that was planned and ultimately carried out on the buildings at the site changed almost daily as new discoveries were made during the restoration process. An extensive article in the *Arkansas Gazette* in 1940 reported:

³⁵ “Arkansas’s Last Territorial Capitol Will Be Restored.” *Arkansas Gazette*. 16 July 1939, p. 1.

³⁶ McCue, Richard and Louise. “Historic Capitol Is Built Again.” *Arkansas Gazette Magazine Section*. 25 February 1940, pp. 1-2.

³⁷ McCue, Richard and Louise. “Historic Capitol Is Built Again.” *Arkansas Gazette Magazine Section*. 25 February 1940, pp. 1-2.

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Each building presented unique problems and a fresh challenge. More original material had been preserved in some than in others; some had suffered heavy mutilations at the hands of tenants; and others had undergone so many indiscriminate additions that they no longer retained the trim gracefulness of their youth. Many conclusions were reached by studying the buildings even before additions were torn away, but much that was undiscernible at first came to light as razing progressed. Thus, in accordance with each day's discoveries, restoration plans were constantly being shaped and reshaped.

...
Maltreated as the old Henderliter place had been, it was found to contain much of the material of which it was built originally. ...

...
[For example,] the only instances of serious interference with the original lines of the Henderliter house were additional windows and a door cut into a lower floor wall, and a nondescript little lean-to protruding like a Gay Nineties' bustle on the west side. The presence of these openings dangerously weakened the original white oak log framework and necessitated immediate removal of the damaged members. New timbers substantially the same as those displaced have been substituted.

The lean-to, apparently a kitchen adjunct to the café that lately occupied another part of the building, was clearly an addition, and, therefore, came down at once. The newly exposed wall revealed the outline of an enormous chimney, obviously a part of the original structure. Workmen have rebuilt the huge chimney, using century-old, handmade bricks salvaged when undesired houses on the restoration lot were razed.³⁸

Even though the work plan changed constantly during the restoration work at the site, workers made great progress during the first part of 1940. In fact, by July 25, 1940, it was predicted by Loughborough that there would be "early completion of the Arkansas territorial capitol project" and it was also reported that "walks, fences and other exterior work have been completed, in addition to final work on the interior of the buildings..."³⁹ A photograph of the complex that appeared in the *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine* showed that indeed much of the work had been completed although a few workers were still working on the landscaping and the Legacy House. A caption under the photograph noted that "When this finishing has been completed and

³⁸ McCue, Richard and Louise. "Historic Capitol Is Built Again." *Arkansas Gazette Magazine Section*. 25 February 1940, pp. 1-2.

³⁹ "Chairman Of Commission Commended." *Arkansas Gazette*. 25 July 1940, page unknown.

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when the half-block park extending from Second to Third on Cumberland has been landscaped, a new place of beauty will have arisen in the heart of the drab wholesale district."⁴⁰

Even though the restoration of the buildings was largely completed during 1940, the challenge of furnishing them, however, was an ongoing challenge. It was reported on July 25, 1940, that "Contributions to a fund for furnishings and landscaping are coming in slowly, she [Loughborough] said, adding there is need for additional assistance. These items are not covered by the state contribution or the WPA grant which have been used for restoration of the half-block of historic buildings."⁴¹ It was estimated that \$18,000 would be needed in order to complete the landscaping of the grounds and the furnishing of the buildings, and by May 12, 1940, it was reported that "a total of \$2,165 has been subscribed." Throughout May, however, funds did come in. By May 25, it was reported that \$7,118.95 had been received for the project and by the beginning of June a total of \$9,083.95 had been received.⁴²

However, it was not only through monetary contributions that reaching the goal of furnishing the buildings was accomplished. Some groups also took on furnishing the buildings as a project for their organizations. For example, it was reported that:

Furnishing of one or more rooms in the old territorial capitol, to be restored at Little Rock, is the outstanding project of the Arkansas State Pioneers Association for 1940-41, Mrs. William E. Massey, Hot Springs, president, has announced.

The first of many gifts for these pioneer rooms is a handsome candelabra, presented by Mrs. Claude Hallie Sabine Seyle in honor of her mother, Harriet Woodruff Sabine, founder of the Pioneer association. It is an heirloom from the Woodruff family.⁴³

It was also during the campaign to complete the landscaping and the furnishing of the buildings that a potential opening date for the museum was announced. On May 12, 1940, it was announced that "Plans for a campaign to rebuild and restore the old territorial capitol at Third and Cumberland streets and adjacent historic property provide for a grand opening of the project about September 1, C. Hamilton Moses, chairman said yesterday."⁴⁴

For whatever reason, the opening of the museum did not occur in 1940, and it's possible that the opening's delay was due to the slow process of furnishing the buildings. Work on furnishing the

⁴⁰ "A New Beauty Spot Develops in the Downtown District." *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine*. 4 August 1940, p. 3.

⁴¹ "Chairman Of Commission Commended." *Arkansas Gazette*. 25 July 1940, page unknown.

⁴² "\$7,118 Reported For Old State Capitol Restoration Project." *Log Cabin Democrat (Conway, Arkansas)*. 25 May 1940, page unknown, "Campaign For Old Capitol To Continue." *Arkansas Democrat*. 2 June 1940, page unknown, and "Restoration Opening Set September 1." *Arkansas Gazette*. 12 May 1940, page unknown.

⁴³ "Pioneer Women's Group Announces Project for Year." *Sentinel-Record (Hot Springs, Arkansas)*. 21 July 1940, page unknown.

⁴⁴ "Restoration Opening Set September 1." *Arkansas Gazette*. 12 May 1940, page unknown.

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buildings continued into the first half of 1941, but the curiosity of the public continued to grow. An article in early July 1941 told stories of people trying to access the property. One story noted that "After peeping through windows until she could no longer restrain her interest, a woman from Long Island went into the administration building and was so captivated by the boxes of old glass there, she helped unpack some of the pieces..." Interestingly, the article also noted visitors to the site of the insect variety. The article reported:

In the latter classification fall the web-spinning caterpillars who preferred the sycamore tree by the Noland house and liked it so well that it took a whole day to dispossess them.

Bees have taken over the ailanthus (or heaven) tree right behind the Territorial Capitol. No quote is available as to just why they prefer this one tree, but they're busily making honey there from flowers in the garden back of the Noland house. They furnish a bit of atmosphere of which the commission stands in respectful awe.⁴⁵

By the middle of June 1941, it was believed that the museum would open "the last week in June or the first week in July" and that "A sneak preview of these old buildings ... reveals that they are completely restored except for a few inside furnishings."⁴⁶

The grand opening of the museum took place on July 19, 1941, and the *Arkansas Gazette* announced that morning that "The completed and authentically furnished buildings of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration... will be formally opened at 2 p.m. today after two years of research. Invitations have been extended [to] Gov. Homer M. Adkins and former Gov. Carl E. Bailey as bills making the restoration possible were passed during their administrations. Invitations have also been extended [to] members of the 1939 and 1941 legislatures." The article further noted that "A group of Little Rock Girl and Boy Scouts will be official guides at the opening. They will be assisted by several persons who have participated in work of the Territorial Restoration Commission."⁴⁷

The opening of the museum was a grand success. The *Arkansas Gazette* reported on July 20, 1941, that "Scores of Little Rock people took a rest from the week's routine and from reading of war and destruction yesterday to review a bit of the life Arkansans lived in pre-statehood days at the Territorial Restoration..." and another article later reported that "More than 600 persons from 21 other states, Arkansas and the District of Columbia visited the Territorial Restoration Group... during its first week..."⁴⁸

⁴⁵ "Territorial Capitol Project Already Attracting Visitors, Both Welcome and Unwelcome." *Arkansas Democrat*. 6 July 1941, page unknown.

⁴⁶ "Restoration Of Old Buildings Nears Completion." *The Dermott News (Dermott, Arkansas)*. 12 June 1941, page unknown.

⁴⁷ "Restoration Group Open To Public Today." *Arkansas Gazette*. 19 July 1941, page unknown.

⁴⁸ "Monument to Early History of State Open." *Arkansas Gazette*. 20 July 1941, page unknown.

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Even though the restoration of the museum was completed in the early 1940s, it was still often the Hinderliter House that was given the most attention. For example, when *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas* was written, the museum was only noted in passing in an entry specifically about the Hinderliter House. It stated:

The OLD HENDERLITER PLACE, 3rd and Cumberland Sts., was built, says Judge William F. Pope in *Early Days in Arkansas* (1895) "by one Jesse Henderliter, a German, who kept a small grocery store in the west end of the building, occupying the balance as a family residence. The property afterwards...gained notoriety as having been the place of meeting of the last Territorial Legislature, in October 1835." The original logs were boarded over in later years, and the place, once a quasi-State Capitol, in 1939 had become a rooming house. In that year State and Federal Governments collaborated to restore the structure and several adjacent small buildings in a half-block area.⁴⁹

The popularity of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration continued long after its opening in 1941. By 1946, just before the museum's fifth anniversary, it was reported that the museum "has been viewed by countless thousands of persons from all over the world. ... Although many visitors come from out of the state, and also from foreign countries, it cannot be said that residents of Little Rock and Arkansas are neglecting the historic site. A large part of the Little Rock people who pass through the ancient portals do so as members of large groups." The importance of the museum had also been realized by the schools in the greater Little Rock area and "the youngsters, arranged in classroom groups, make a field trip to the old capitol and get an eyeful of history that sticks with them longer than the drier pages of textbooks will." With respect to specific attendance numbers, the article stated that "Sunday is, of course, the busiest day, when the number of visitors ranges all the way from 50 to 100, while on weekdays the number of guests registering runs a little less than 50."⁵⁰

The restoration work that was carried out at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, although based somewhat on historical facts, was also somewhat based on a romanticized vision of what the area should look like. It has been noted that the "buildings were repaired and extensively remodeled according to Mrs. Loughborough's vision of territorial life." The restoration also unfortunately included the demolition of some of the block's original outbuildings, such as the Brownlee House kitchen. The restoration work also "destroyed much of the archeological record below and around them. The structures themselves were raised on temporary pilings to allow modern 36 inch deep concrete foundations to be poured below them."⁵¹ In addition, the McVicar House, which used to be located north of the Brownlee House, was moved to its current location as part

⁴⁹ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987, reprint of 1941 publication, p. 187.

⁵⁰ Balding, Marvin P. "A Stepping Stone In History." *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine*. 23 June 1946, page unknown.

⁵¹ Guendling, Randall L. and Christine Haynak. "Archeological Investigations at Arkansas Territorial Restoration, 1979-1996, AAS Project 00-02 Final Report." Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2000, pp. 1 and 4.

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of the restoration, although the location of its original dressed-stone foundation was located during archaeological investigations at the site in 1981.⁵²

However, it was not just original outbuildings that were demolished during the restoration work at the site; most notably, the work included the demolition of the original print shop that was built by William Woodruff. It has been reported that:

In the case of the *Arkansas Gazette* print shop, occupied by William Woodruff from 1824-1827 and the first of the *Gazette* buildings constructed specifically as a print shop, the conclusions of the restorers were very wrong. Instead of retaining the two-story brick building that was the original print shop, the restorers saw this structure as incongruous with their ideas of what territorial buildings should have looked like. With the architecture of east-coast colonial towns as their model, blocky two-story brick buildings were unacceptable.

The result was that the original print shop was torn down, and an outbuilding that had served as a kitchen at a later time was designated the print shop. A two-story frame addition that adjoined the original print shop was transformed into a one-story house for Woodruff and his family, despite the fact that Woodruff was unmarried at that time and lived in the print shop. Ultimately, in regard to the Woodruff House Group, the restoration project created a fantasy.⁵³

The demolition of the Woodruff Print Shop could have been prevented if the early issues of the *Arkansas Gazette* had been consulted, since the January 6, 1824, issue reported that “The Office of the *Arkansas Gazette* will be removed to-morrow, to the new two-story brick house a few rods west of the tan-yard.”⁵⁴

Loughborough remained the founding Chair of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Commission until her death on December 10, 1962, when Little Rock architect Ed Cromwell succeeded as Chair. Cromwell would remain the Chair until 1977. Under his leadership, the museum received federal grants to purchase the other half of Block 32, which housed the Fraternal Order of Eagles Building, to use as a museum center. It was also under Cromwell’s leadership that the museum hired its first professional museum director. However, by the early 1990s the museum needed more space and J. French Hill, one of the museum’s commissioners, led a campaign that

⁵² Guendling, Randall L. and Christine Haynak. “Archeological Investigations at Arkansas Territorial Restoration, 1979-1996, AAS Project 00-02 Final Report.” Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2000, p. 35.

⁵³ Guendling, Randall L. and Mary L. Kwas. “William E. Woodruff and the Cherry-Cumberland Street Print Shop, AAS Project 98-18, Final Report.” Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1999, p. 1.

⁵⁴ Guendling, Randall L. and Mary L. Kwas. “William E. Woodruff and the Cherry-Cumberland Street Print Shop, AAS Project 98-18, Final Report.” Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1999, p. 17.

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ultimately more than doubled the size of the Museum Center, and the expanded center opened in 2001. At the same time, the name of the museum was changed to Historic Arkansas Museum.⁵⁵

In the first part of the twenty-first century some new construction occurred on the museum grounds. In 2007, the backyard of the Brownlee House was rebuilt using archeological materials and other primary sources. Most notably the smokehouse/root cellar was rebuilt. However, the most significant new construction occurred in 2010 when Woodruff's print shop was reconstructed. Unfortunately, the original building was demolished in 1939 during the restoration of the other buildings for the museum. As noted by Historic Arkansas Museum, "The building is constructed with traditional materials and methods, and heated and cooled with geothermal climate control." The building used handmade bricks, blacksmith-made hardware, and hand-finished carpentry work in the construction.⁵⁶

Today, Historic Arkansas Museum is one of the museums of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, and it continues to welcome visitors who can tour the buildings that captured Loughborough's attention during the 1930s. The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District remains today as an example of a pioneering historic preservation project in Arkansas, and also as a work of the noted architect Max Mayer.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

When Loughborough and the other members of the Territorial Restoration Commission set out in the late 1930s to restore the buildings that comprised the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, the historic preservation movement was still in its relative infancy in Arkansas. It was only a couple of decades before that the movement to save the Old State House, which was the state's first historic preservation project, had taken root and the work at Arkansas Territorial Restoration represented the first multi-building historic preservation project to be undertaken.

When the museum opened to the public in 1941, it was really a precedent setting project. As has been noted, "The project was the first Arkansas agency committed to both the restoration of structures and the interpretation of their history, and it served as a model and inspiration of historic preservation in the state."⁵⁷ The quality of the work carried out at the Museum was even noted by Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park System in the late 1940s. On a visit to Little Rock by Drury and his wife, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported:

"Arkansas has done 'an admirable job in restoring its
historical territorial capitol, Newton B. Drury of Washington,

⁵⁵ *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012, and Worthen, William B. "Louisa Watkins Wright Loughborough." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1697>.

⁵⁶ *Historic Arkansas Museum: Little Rock's Oldest Neighborhood*. Little Rock: Historic Arkansas Museum, c.2012.

⁵⁷ Worthen, William B. "Louisa Watkins Wright Loughborough." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=1697>.

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director of the National Park System, said during a visit to Little Rock yesterday.

“It is admirably done; the furnishings were selected with remarkably good taste and with a feeling for authenticity,” he said.⁵⁸

The quality of the restoration was also noted in *Antiques Magazine* in 1949. An article on the Museum noted that,

In restoring [the buildings] it was necessary to remove certain architectural additions and many coats of paint, but the buildings themselves were in excellent condition. They are now preserved in their original materials and original appearance, outfitted with appropriate furnishings. Many of the latter, obtained from descendants of the first owners, had been used in their present setting over a century ago. In the words of Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service, the Arkansas Capitol Restoration is commendable for its “historical perception, fidelity, and restraint.”⁵⁹

Although some of the preservation practices that were employed in carrying out the project make modern-day historic preservation professionals cringe, the Commission did look to notable preservation projects around the country, most notably Williamsburg, Virginia, when carrying out the restoration. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg began in the 1920s and continued into the 1930s, which would have made it a notable historic preservation influence at the time that the work at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration was being carried out. In fact, Charles B. Hosmer, nationally-known historian of the historic preservation movement, has noted that “From the very beginning of the restoration Williamsburg had been a major influence on the preservation movement. People looked to it as a model, as something to be imitated or improved upon.”⁶⁰ As a result, it makes sense that the work undertaken at Williamsburg would have influenced the work at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration.

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration was also important in that it did preserve some of the state’s territorial legacy, little of which has survived. The archaeological report that was carried out for the reconstruction of the Woodruff Print Shop noted:

Arkansas Territorial Restoration is the result of the effort of many historically minded individuals, Depression-era federal agencies, and the Arkansas Legislature. ... These groups working together in the years immediately prior to America’s entry into World War II, succeeded in creating Arkansas Territorial Restoration thus

⁵⁸ “Parks’ Head Lavish in Praise of Restoration.” *Arkansas Gazette*. 15 October 1948, p. 7.

⁵⁹ “The Arkansas Territorial Capitol, Little Rock.” *Antiques*. January 1949, pp. 36-37.

⁶⁰ Hosmer, Charles B., Jr. *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949, Volume I*. Charlottesville: The University of Virginia Press, 1981, p. 65.

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preserving a half block of some of the oldest remaining structures in Little Rock. This small piece of the tangible territorial-period legacy left to the citizens of the state includes the standing historic structures themselves, as well as a less obvious record of history buried beneath the ground.⁶¹

The Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is also significant as a work of the noted Arkansas architect Max Mayer. Mayer studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and was also a winner of the Prix de Rome, and although Mayer was mainly known for his residential designs, his work on the Arkansas Territorial Restoration illustrates his versatility as an architect. It also represents his largest remaining commission.

Due to its significance as an early historic preservation project in Arkansas the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **statewide significance**. In addition, as a work of the notable Arkansas architect Max Mayer, the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance**.

⁶¹ Guendling, Randall L. and Mary L. Kwas. "William E. Woodruff and the Cherry-Cumberland Street Print Shop, AAS Project 98-18, Final Report." Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1999, p. 35.

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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 #AR-32-2
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historic Arkansas Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU3135, PU11158-PU11170

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 1.25 acres.

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: 566951 | Northing: 3845159 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The east half of Parcel #34L0200206400. Lots #7-12 of Block 32, Original City of Little Rock.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary contains all of the land historically associated with the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: 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: December 3, 2018

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.)

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: Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: October 19, 2018

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

- 1 of 57 . View of the Legacy House and Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking northeast.
- 2 of 57 . View of the Legacy House and Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking northwest.
- 3 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House and the Woodruff House, looking northwest.
- 4 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, Woodruff Print Shop, and the McVicar House, looking southwest.
- 5 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, Woodruff Print Shop, and the McVicar House, looking southeast.
- 6 of 57 . View of the rear of the Brownlee House complex, looking southeast.
- 7 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Kitchen and the rear of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking west.
- 8 of 57 . View of the Brownlee Smokehouse/Root Cellar and the Legacy House Carriage House, looking southeast.
- 9 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Smokehouse/Root Cellar and the Brownlee House Kitchen, looking southeast.
- 10 of 57 . View of the Woodruff Print Shop and the Woodruff Kitchen/Office, looking northeast.
- 11 of 57 . View of the Woodruff Print Shop, the Woodruff Kitchen/Office, and the McVicar House, looking northwest.
- 12 of 57 . View of the Legacy House, looking north.
- 13 of 57 . View of the Legacy House, looking northeast.
- 14 of 57 . View of the Legacy House, looking northwest.
- 15 of 57 . View of the Legacy House, looking southwest.
- 16 of 57 . View of the Legacy House Carriage House, looking southeast.
- 17 of 57 . View of the Legacy House Carriage House, looking northwest.
- 18 of 57 . View of the Legacy House Carriage House, looking northwest.

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- 19 of 57 . View of the Legacy House Carriage House, looking south.
- 20 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking northeast.
- 21 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking northwest.
- 22 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking west.
- 23 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking south.
- 24 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking southwest.
- 25 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking southeast.
- 26 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop, looking east.
- 27 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop Kitchen, looking southeast.
- 28 of 57 . View of the Hinderliter Grog Shop Kitchen, looking northwest.
- 29 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House, looking west.
- 30 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House, looking northwest.
- 31 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House, looking south.
- 32 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House, looking east.
- 33 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Kitchen, looking northwest.
- 34 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Kitchen, looking southeast.
- 35 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Smokehouse/Root Cellar, looking southwest.
- 36 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Smokehouse/Root Cellar, looking southeast.
- 37 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Office, looking southwest.
- 38 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Office, looking northeast.
- 39 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Privy, looking northwest.
- 40 of 57 . View of the Brownlee House Privy, looking southeast.

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- 41 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, looking south.
- 42 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, looking northwest.
- 43 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, looking southwest.
- 44 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, looking northeast.
- 45 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House, looking northeast.
- 46 of 57 . View of the Woodruff Print Shop, looking south.
- 47 of 57 . View of the Woodruff Print Shop, looking northeast.
- 48 of 57 . View of the Woodruff Print Shop, looking northwest.
- 49 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House Kitchen/Office, looking northeast.
- 50 of 57 . View of the Woodruff House Kitchen/Office, looking southwest.
- 51 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking south.
- 52 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking southwest.
- 53 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking northwest.
- 54 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking southwest.
- 55 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking north.
- 56 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking northeast.
- 57 of 57 . View of the McVicar House, looking southeast.

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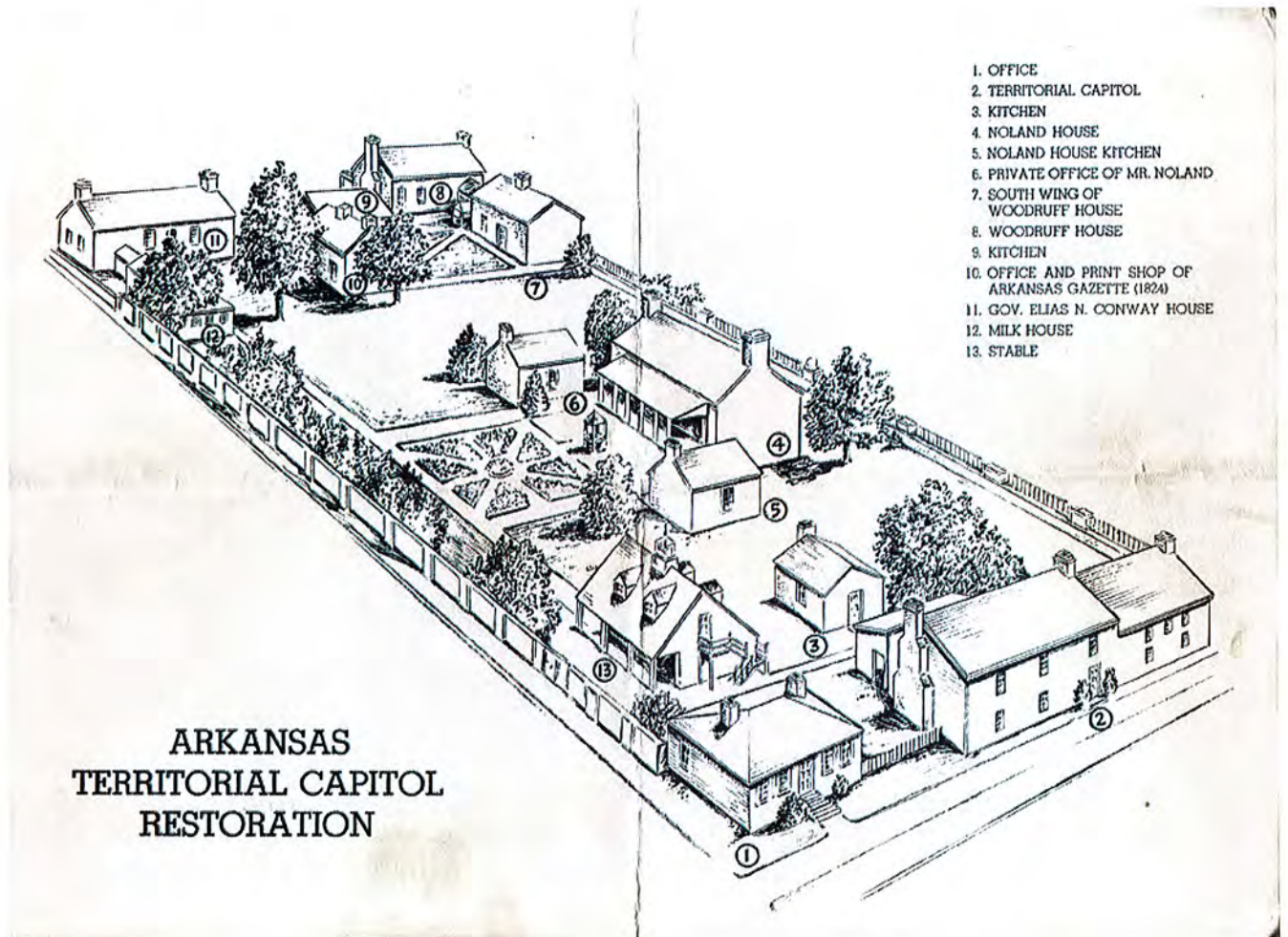


Figure 1: Map of the Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration – 1940s.

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Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 2: Postcard of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration – c.1959.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

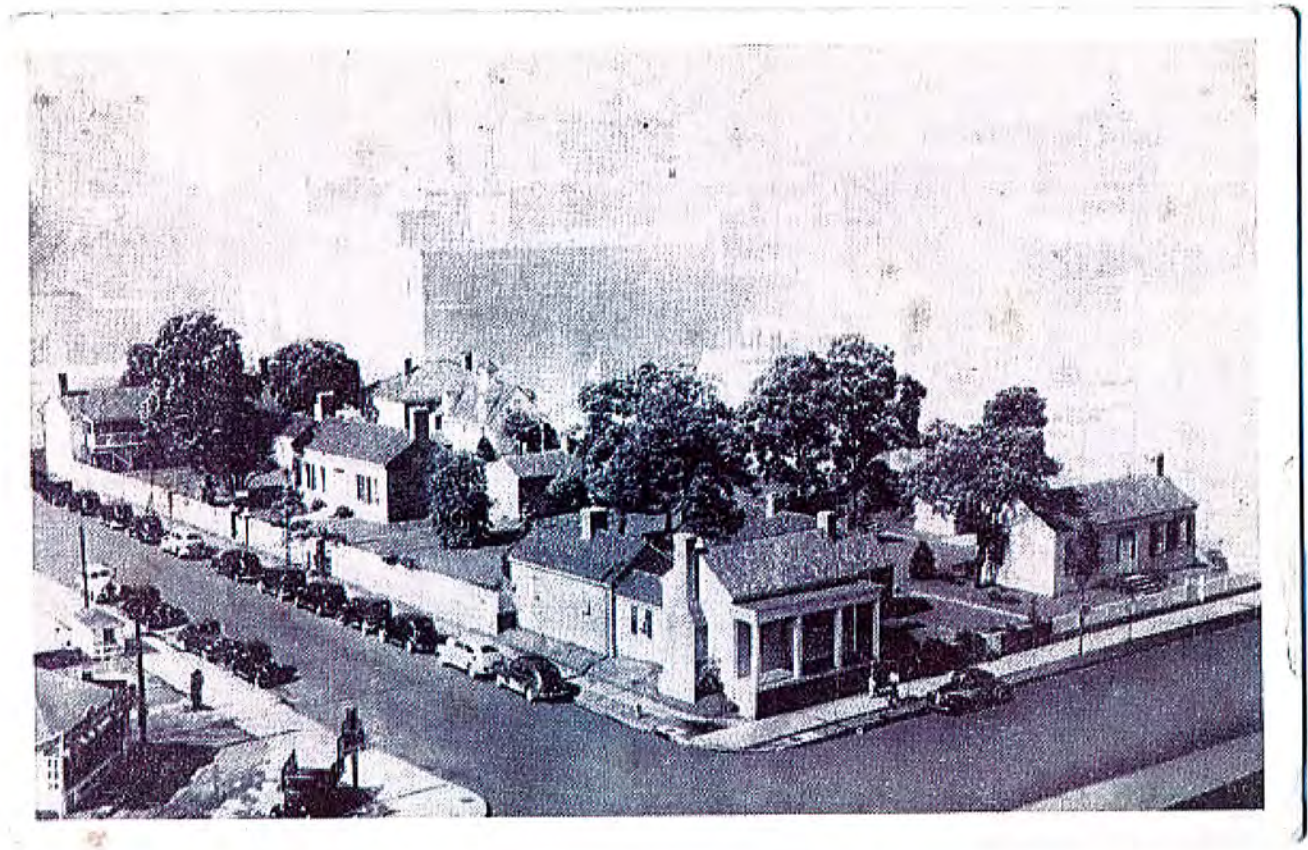


Figure 3: Postcard of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration – c.1945.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 4: Postcard of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration – c.1945.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 5: Photograph of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – c.1935.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 6: Postcard of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – date unknown.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 7: Postcard of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – date unknown.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

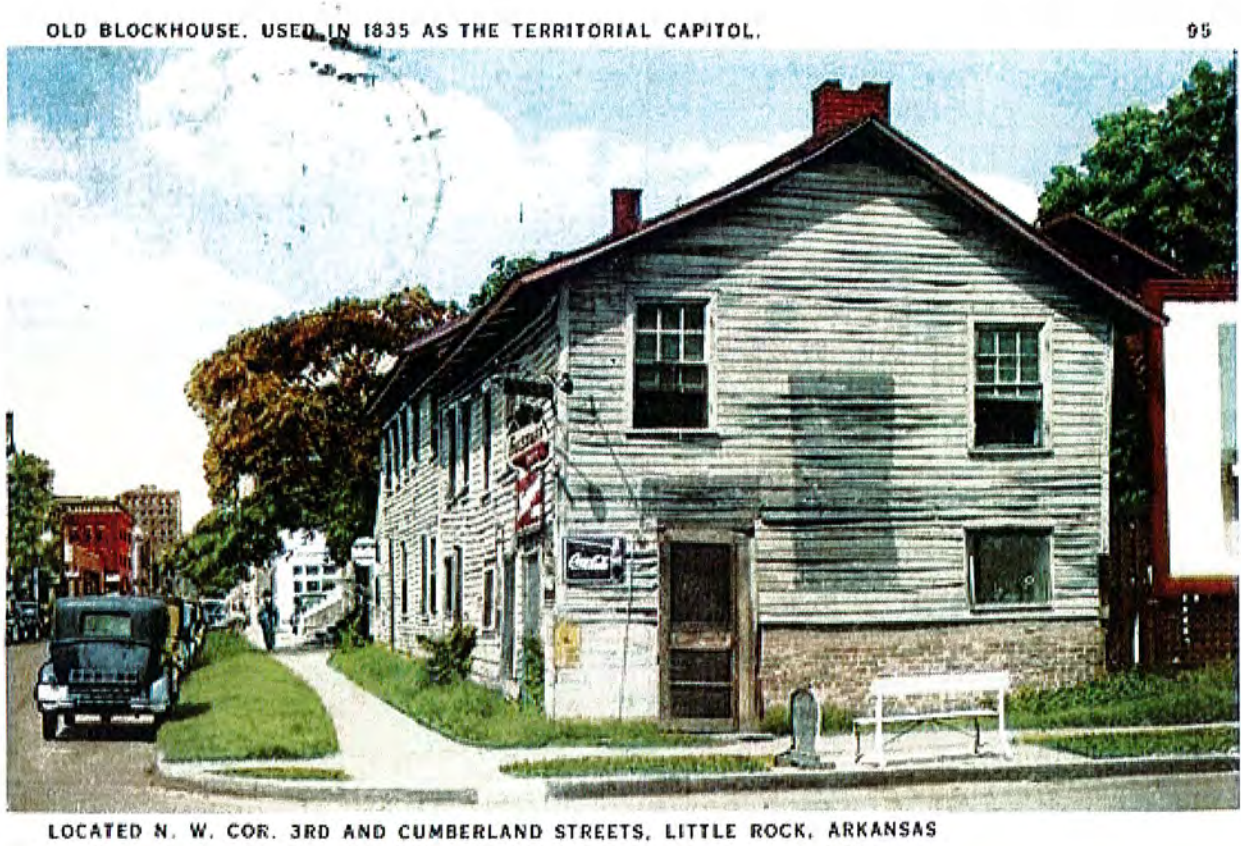


Figure 8: Postcard of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – c.1930.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Territorial Legislature Meeting House 1835, Little Rock, Arkansas

Figure 9: Postcard of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – c.1935.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 10: Postcard of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – date unknown.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Figure 11: Photograph of Louisa Loughborough – date unknown.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

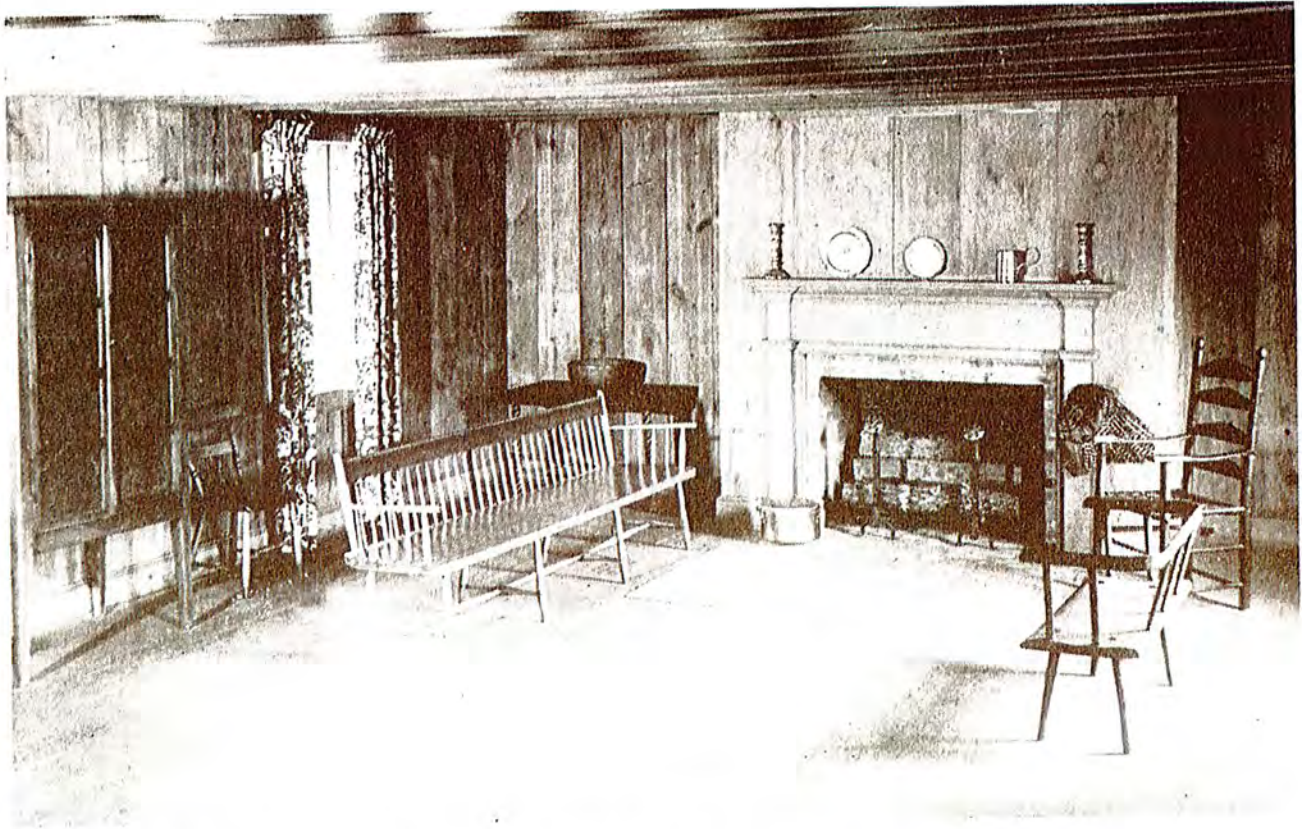


Figure 12: Photograph of the interior of the Hinderliter Grog Shop – date unknown.

Arkansas Territorial Restoration Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

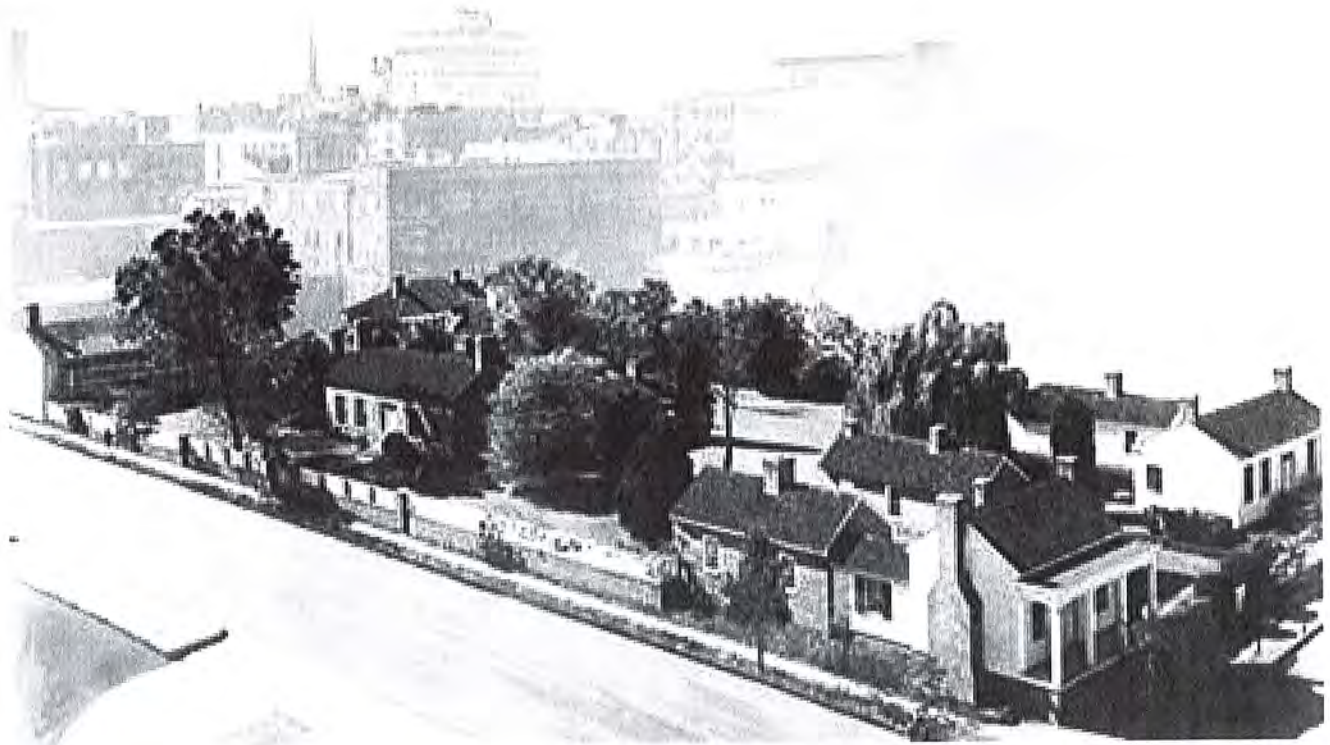
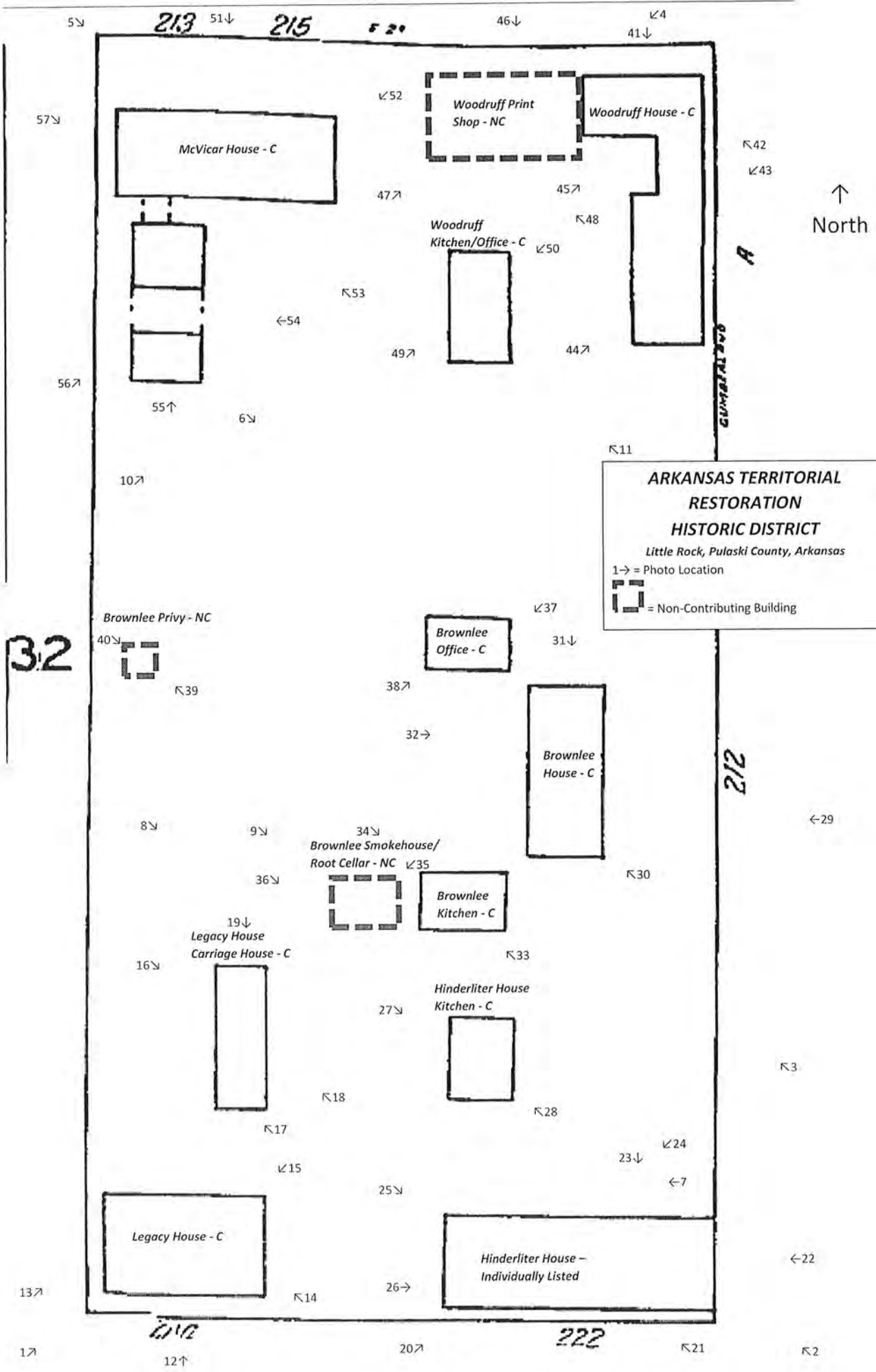


Figure 13: View of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration – date unknown.

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.



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McVicar House - C

Woodruff Print Shop - NC
 Woodruff House - C

Woodruff Kitchen/Office - C

Brownlee Privy - NC

Brownlee Office - C

Brownlee House - C

Brownlee Smokehouse/
 Root Cellar - NC

Brownlee Kitchen - C

Legacy House Carriage House - C

Hinderliter House Kitchen - C

Legacy House - C

Hinderliter House - Individually Listed

North

A
 GUMMEL ST

212

213 215

216

222

55↘ 51↓ 46↓ 41↓ 42 43 47↗ 45↗ 48 50 53 54 56↗ 55↑ 6↘ 10↗ 37 31↓ 38↗ 32→ 34↘ 35 36↘ 19↓ 16↘ 8↘ 9↘ 27↘ 17 15 25↘ 13↗ 12↑ 20↗ 21 2





Smoke House













E 2ND ST
200

TO
WELCOME
30

ONE
WAY



CEB













10000 Shirley Blvd
Rt 10000
Shirley, VA 22642













Move Home





McVicar →

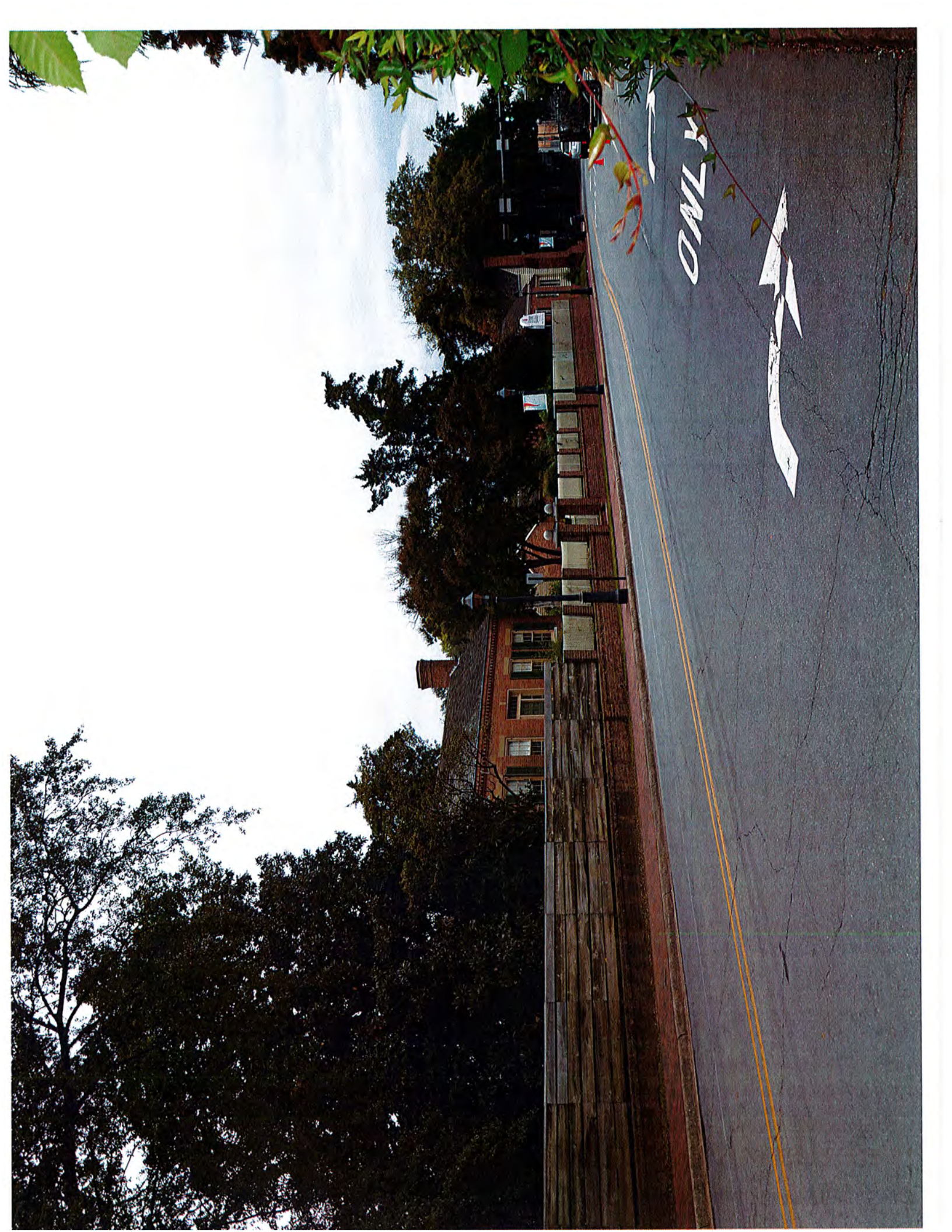


HISTORIC
ARKANSAS
MUSEUM

















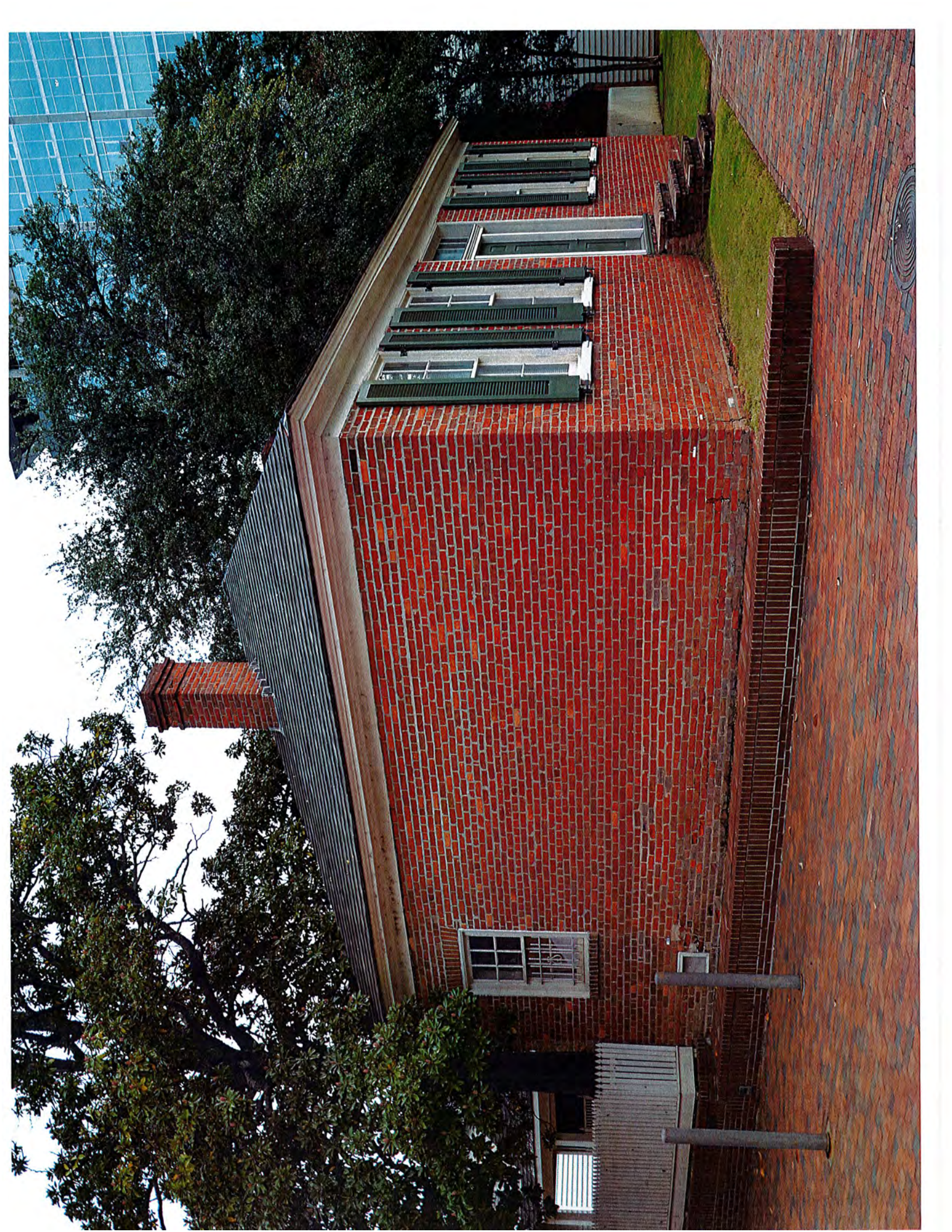


















← Brownlee Hinderthier r



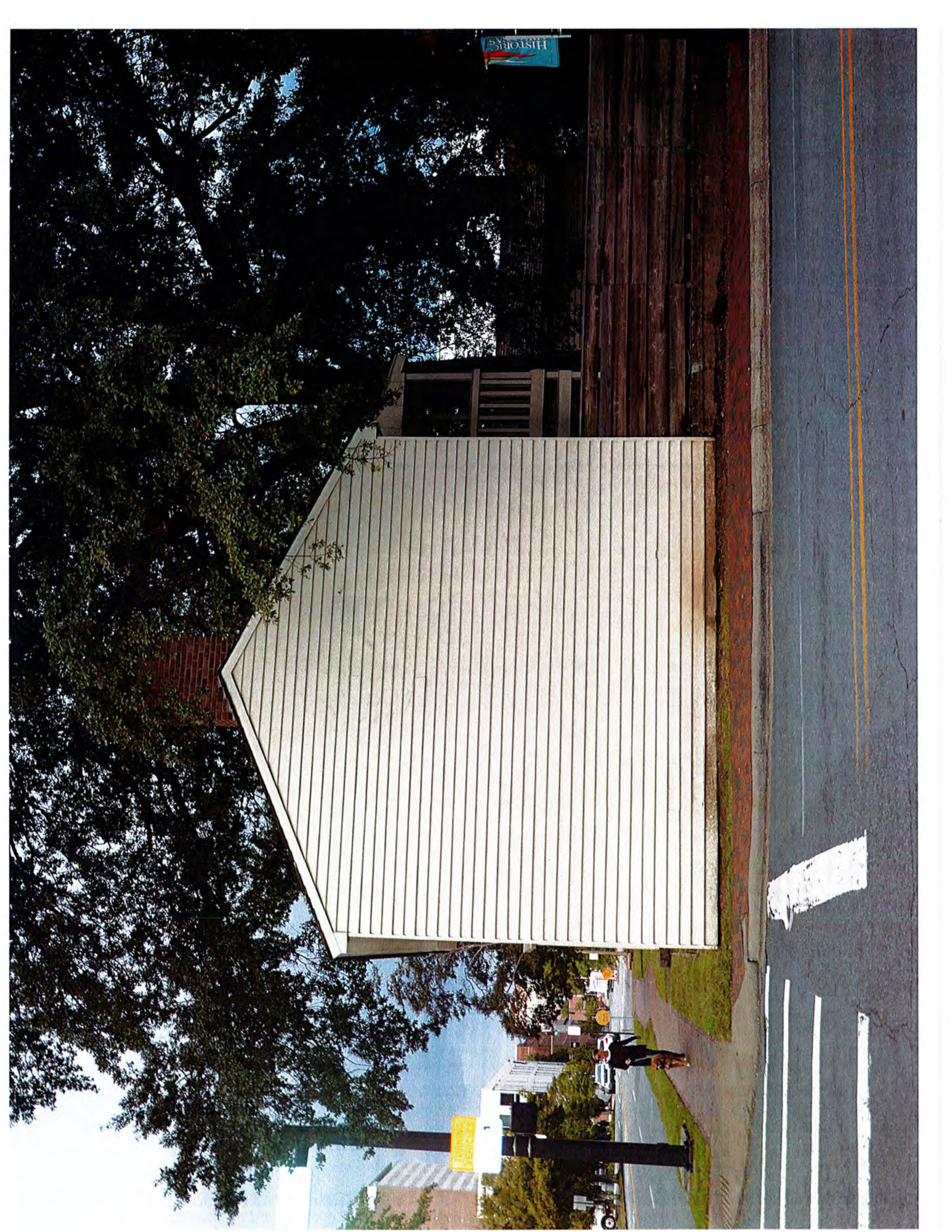




↑ Hinderliter







HISTORY

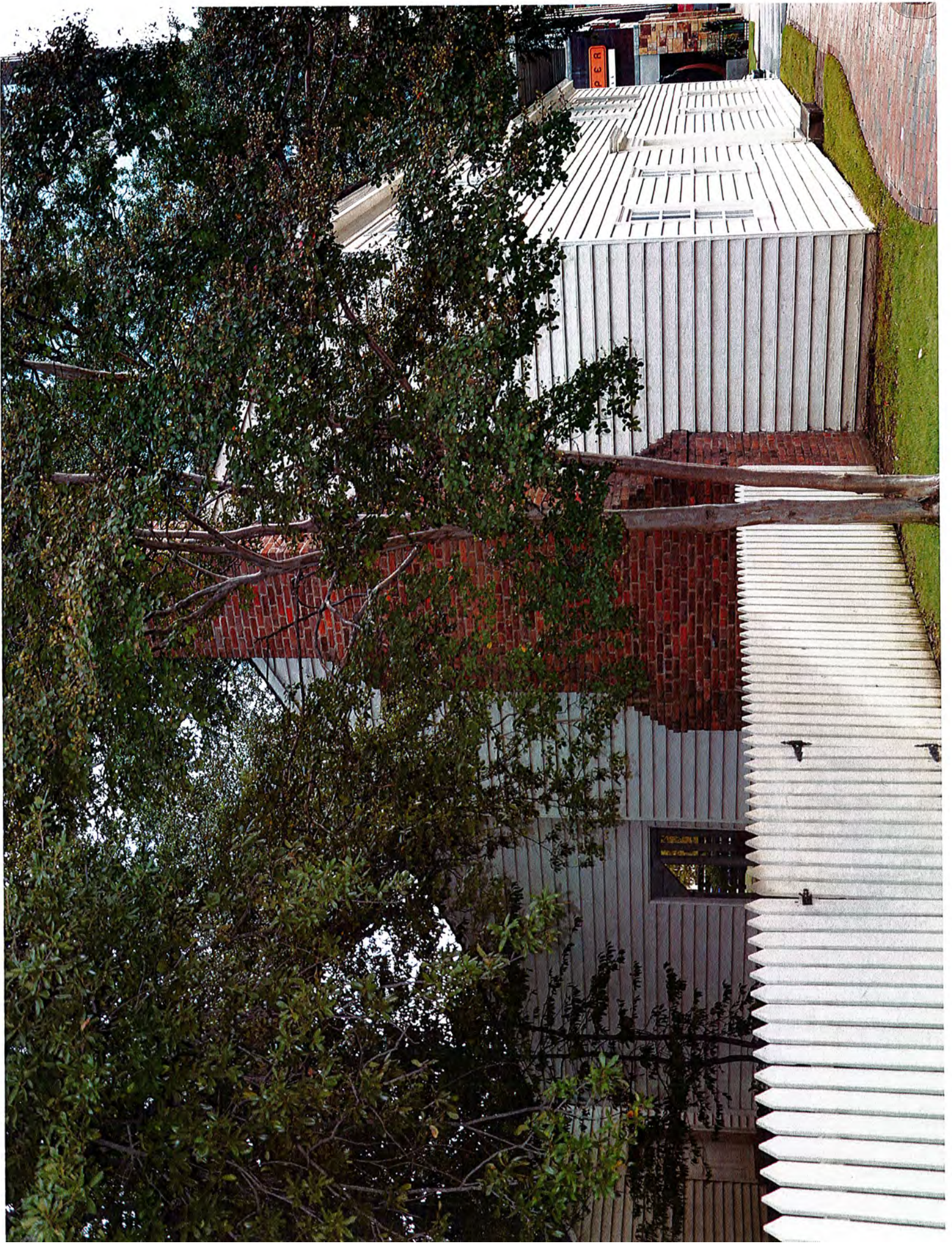
TOWING VEHICLES







Hinderthier
Grog Shop
c. 1827















Browline
House
1988

