



**FAYETTEVILLE CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU**  
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**Experience authentic Fayetteville. This scenic drive will show you the city's most famous landmarks, the beautiful University of Arkansas campus and some of the city's more charming neighborhoods and parks.**

- 1 Tebbetts Headquarters House**, 118 E. Dickson (1853): Headquarters for both Union and Confederate officers in command at Fayetteville. Door panels were scarred by artillery attack during the Battle of Fayetteville, April 18, 1863. Today it houses the Washington County Historical Society.
- 2 Mt. Sequoyah Assembly** (1922): Retreat named for Cherokee leader who created the Cherokee alphabet and translated the New Testament for the Indians. The cross on the west side of the mountain marks a premier view of city. Also note the gap between the two hills to the west. This marks the Trail of Tears route taken by Indians to their reservations to the west.
- 3 Washington-Willow Historic District**: On the National Register of Historic Places, this 37+ acre district includes 105 primary structures, 19 of which have special architectural significance. A detailed guide of the district is available at Headquarters House.
- 4 Northwest Arkansas Mall**
- 5 Veterans Administration Hospital** (1933)
- 6 Wilson City Park**
- 7 Washington Elementary School**

- 8 Walton Arts Center** (1992): Joint project between the University of Arkansas and the city of Fayetteville. Named for Helen and Sam Walton, founder of Wal-Mart Stores, whose generous contributions helped build the facility.
- 9 Gregg House**, 339 N. Gregg (1871): Occupies the site where Lafayette Gregg built his log home in 1853. Judge Gregg served as a colonel in the Union Army and a justice in the Arkansas Supreme Court. He was author of the legislative bill that located the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville.
- 10 Carnall Hall** (1906): White brick structure designed in Victorian style with Colonial Revival detailing. Named for one of the University's first women faculty members. It has been converted into a hotel (The Inn at Carnall Hall) and restaurant (Ella's).
- 11 Graduate Education Building** (1967) on left; sorority houses and campus ministries on right.
- 12 Old Main** (1875): One of Arkansas' best-known and loved academic landmarks. Original building plans were drawn by a Chicago architect for Illinois Industrial University. Bricks were made on site, limestone quarried in county, lumber milled on the White River at Peter Van Winkle sawmill, iron cast in St. Louis and delivered by ox cart (nearest railroad was 120 miles away). Old Main housed first classes held at UA. Although planned from the beginning, the clock was not added until 2005.
- 13 Waterman Hall** (1952-1992): University Law School where President Clinton and Sec. of State Hillary Rodham Clinton taught from 1972-1976.

- 14 Futrall and Holcombe Residence Halls**
- 15 Leverett Elementary School**
- 16 Reid and Maple Hill Residence Halls**
- 17 Northwest Quad Residence Hall**
- 18 Pat Walker Health Center**: Relocated and expanded in 2005, this facility serves the health needs of all students, faculty and staff of the University.
- 19 Animal Science Building** (1956-1964) and the **John W. Tyson Center of Excellence in Poultry Science** (1994)
- 20 Janelle Y. Hembree Alumni House**
- 21 Razorback Stadium and Frank Broyles Athletic Complex**, which houses the Jerry Jones-Jim Lindsey Hall of Champions museum.
- 22 UA Administration Building** (1969)
- 23 Silas Hunt Hall** (1993): Student services building named for UA's first African-American law student.
- 24 University Plaza** (1976), consisting of the dining and shopping opportunities of Arkansas Union (1973) and the David Mullins Library (1966) which houses more than 1.6 million volumes (no car access, by foot only).
- 25 Fine Arts Center** (1949): The first campus fine arts center in the U.S. Designed by native son Edward Stone. (no car access, by foot only).

- 26 Chi Omega Greek Theatre** (1930): One of the few buildings in the U.S. with a true Greek basis of architecture. Gift of the national Chi Omega Sorority to commemorate charter members of first chapter of that group, which was founded at UA. Seats 2,750.
- 27 J.B. Hunt Transport Inc. Center for Academic Excellence**: Five-story building that houses the College of Engineering, the Sam M. Walton College of Business and the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.
- 28 Kimpel Hall** (1973): Focal point for communication, journalism, English, political science and foreign language studies.
- 29 Humphreys and Yocum Residence Halls**
- 30 Donald W. Reynolds Center for Enterprise Development**: Uses state-of-the-art technology to facilitate distance learning throughout the region and is also available to the public for meetings and events.
- 31 Clinton House Museum**, 930 Clinton Dr.: The first residence of President Bill Clinton and Sec. of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. They were married in the living room in 1975. Open for tours. Recently added was the First Ladies Garden featuring the favorite flowers of many First Ladies.
- 32 Pomfret Honors Housing Center**
- 33 Bud Walton Arena** (1993): One of the finest university sports facilities in the country. Seats 18,000. Also houses the Tommy Boyer Hall of Champions museum.

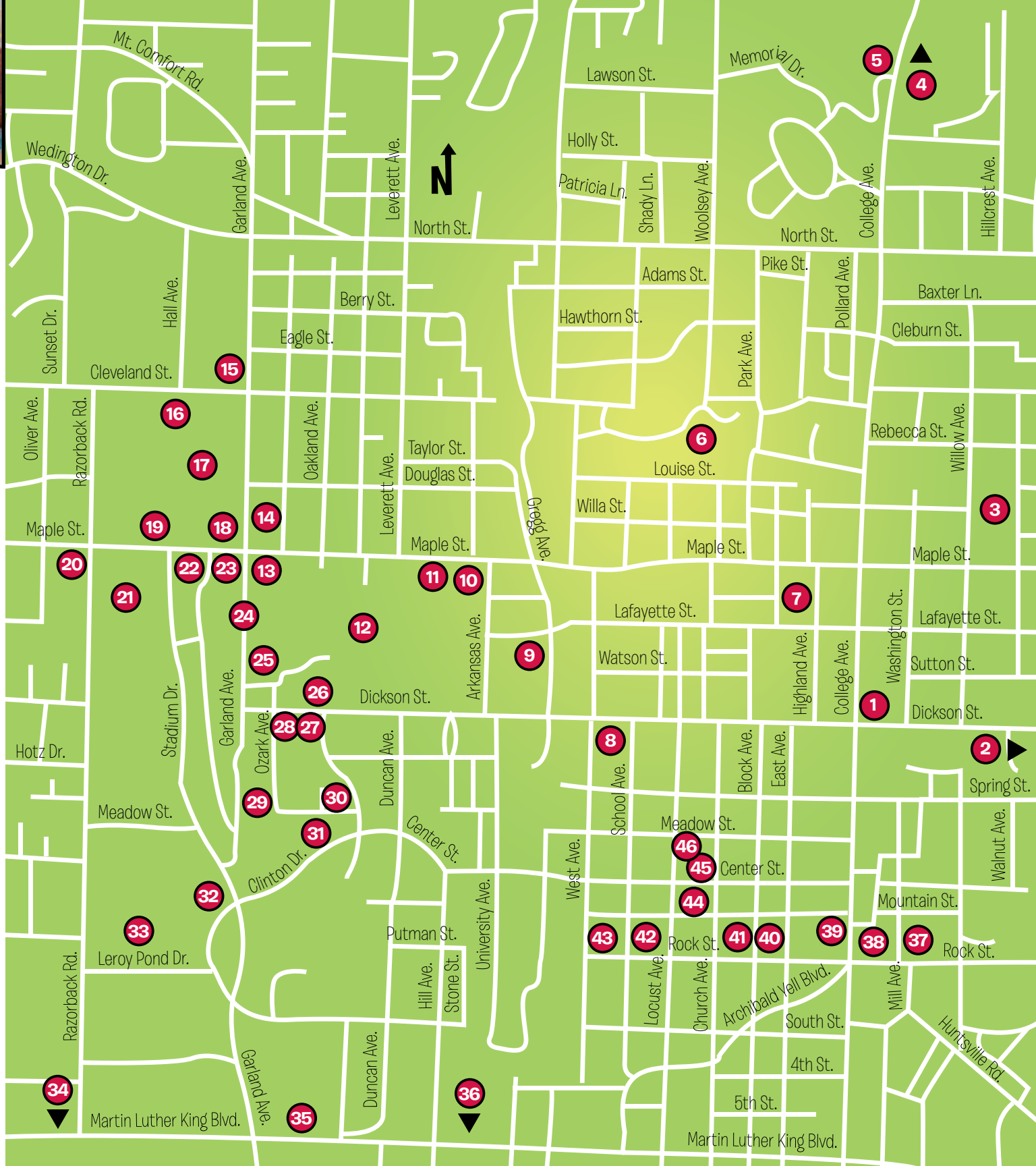




# ALL SEASONS DRIVING TOUR



CITY HIGHLIGHTS BY CAR



**34 Baum Stadium at George Cole Field** (1996): Home of Razorback baseball and recently named the top collegiate baseball facility in the country by rivals.com. Capacity is now 10,500 with 9,200 chairbacks and 34 luxury boxes.

**35 Fayetteville High School:** Built on the Cherokee Indian Trail of Tears.

**36 National Cemetery** (1867): One of the oldest military cemeteries in the South. Resting place for 1,600 Union soldiers, along with hundreds of veterans who have lost their lives.

**37 Confederate Cemetery** (1872): Burial site for Confederate soldiers from Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas.

**38 Old Washington County Jail** (1887) and **Courthouse** (1904): Built from hand-cut native stone hauled by ox-drawn wagons from a nearby farm. This building is now used as commercial office space.

**39 Federal Building** (1974)

**40 Fayetteville Town Center** and **Peace Prayer Fountain**, 15 W. Mountain: This modern facility is the heart of the city's meeting and convention industry, offering 14,000 square feet of space. The fountain is a sphere featuring "May Peace Prevail on Earth" in 100 languages.

**41 City Administration Building** is located at 113 W. Mountain and the Visitors Bureau is just across the street at 21 S. Block.

**42 Historical Marker:** Original site of the Fayetteville Female Seminary, an outstanding school for young ladies, begun in 1839 by Miss Sophia Sawyer with 14 Cherokee girls. By 1842 attendance had increased to 50 pupils and at its largest increased to 200 pupils.

**43 Blair Library** (2004): The Fayetteville Public Library is one of the most comprehensive and modern in the region, encompassing more than 190,000 items, including books, CDs, DVDs and microfilm. Its unique design sets it apart from your typical public library. It was recognized nationally as Library Journal's 2005 Library of the Year and is Arkansas's first library to receive the prestigious award.

**44 Walker-Stone House** (1847): Built by Judge David Walker, one of the founders of the Fayetteville Female Academy. In 1864, while owned by Stephen K. Stone, the west wall was pierced by a cannonball from Fagan's battery.

**45 Rieff House** (1857): Now Moore's Funeral Home. It was an unwritten custom during the Civil War to place lighted candles in windows of homes occupied by women and children to prevent destruction. In their haste to escape shots and shells, the Rieff family forgot the task. A neighbor took time to light a few candles for the family and thus saved the home.

**46 Ridge House** (1845): Fayetteville's oldest standing home. The house sheltered the wife and children of Cherokee intellectual leader John Ridge after his assassination in 1839 for signing a treaty removing the Cherokee to the Southwest.