

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: Federal Building

Other names/site number: Site #PU8527

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: 700 West Capitol Avenue

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

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

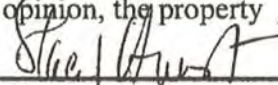
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>3/26/2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Federal Preservation Officer, U. S. General Services Administration</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
	<u>2-26-15</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>Director/SHPO</u>	Department of Arkansas Heritage
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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

5.5.2015

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

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: GLASS, ALUMINUM, STONE

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 Little Rock Federal Building is an example of an early 1960s mid-rise building of Modern design. The great variety of industrial materials and technologies available in the 1950s and 1960s, such as modern curtain wall construction, allowed for office buildings' design to be a repetitive package of windows and spandrels. All four sides of the seven-story (plus basement) Little Rock Federal Building share a uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. All windows or doors in the grid are aluminum framed. A simple stone cornice caps the flat roofed building. The HVAC equipment, which is screened by a lattice fence, is located on the building's roof. A white stone colonnade, with spandrel and plate glass, forms the base. Entries have commercial store front door systems. The main entry on the south façade is defined by four, symmetrically placed, gold-colored anodized aluminum grills. A loading dock with a garage door is located on the north (rear) façade. Parking is also located to the north of the building.

Narrative Description

The Little Rock Federal Building is an example of an early 1960s mid-rise building of Modern design. The great variety of industrial materials and technologies available in the 1950s and 1960s, such as modern curtain wall construction, allowed for office buildings' design to be a repetitive package of windows and spandrels. As commercial buildings were built of metal

Little Rock Federal Building

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

skeletons sheathed with glass and other types of panels, federal buildings, like Little Rock, followed suit. In other words, there was a growing tendency of federal government office buildings to look like their commercial counterparts and the Little Rock Federal Building was no different. All four sides of the seven-story (plus basement) Little Rock Federal Building share a uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. All windows or doors in the grid are aluminum framed. A simple stone cornice caps the flat roofed building. The HVAC equipment, which is screened by a lattice fence, is located on the building's roof. A white stone colonnade, with spandrel and plate glass, forms the base. Entries have commercial store front door systems. The main entry on the south façade is defined by four, symmetrically placed, gold-colored anodized aluminum grilles. Two of the grilles, which are located on either side of the doors, feature government seals and aluminum lettering. A loading dock with a garage door is located on the north (rear) façade. Parking is also located to the north of the building.

Front/South Façade

The front façade of the building is symmetrical in nature. On the first floor, the center three bays are occupied by the building's main entrances, which consist of commercial store front entrances with metal doors with plate glass in them. Above the three entrances are plate-glass transom windows. The entrances are flanked on the right by one bay with three horizontal plate-glass windows. The bay immediately to the left of the entrances is occupied by an ADA ramp. Proceeding out from the center of the façade are four, symmetrically placed, gold-colored anodized aluminum grilles. Two of the grilles, which are located on either side of the doors, feature government seals and aluminum lettering. The rest of the building's first floor is fenestrated by 24 bays (twelve on each side) of three plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels.

The upper six floors of the building are fenestrated by 99 stationary rectangular windows that are part of the uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. In between floors one and two and between floor seven and the cornice is one opaque glass panel, while two opaque glass panels exist between the other floors. On the roof of the building, the lattice fence that screens the HVAC equipment is visible.

Side/East Façade

Like the front façade of the building, the east façade is symmetrical in nature. On the first floor, the center three bays are occupied by the building's east entrances, which consist of commercial store front entrances with metal doors with plate glass in them. Above the three entrances are plate-glass transom windows. The rest of the building's first floor is fenestrated by eighteen bays (nine on each side) of three plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels.

The upper six floors of the building are fenestrated by 63 stationary rectangular windows that are part of the uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. In between floors one and two and between floor seven and the cornice is one opaque glass panel, while two opaque glass panels exist between the other floors. On the roof of the building, the lattice fence that screens the HVAC equipment is visible.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Rear/North Façade

The rear façade of the building is the only façade that is not symmetrical in nature. On the first floor, the center three bays are occupied by the building's rear entrances, which consist of commercial store front entrances with metal doors with plate glass in them. Above the three entrances are plate-glass transom windows. The entrances are flanked on the right by fifteen bays with three horizontal plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels. The three bays immediately to the left of the entrances also have three horizontal plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels. Proceeding east along the façade is an entrance with a solid metal door that is followed by a loading dock with a solid roll-up garage door. The rest of the building's first floor is fenestrated by nine bays of three plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels.

The upper six floors of the building are fenestrated by 99 stationary rectangular windows that are part of the uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. In between floors one and two and between floor seven and the cornice is one opaque glass panel, while two opaque glass panels exist between the other floors. On the roof of the building, the lattice fence that screens the HVAC equipment is visible.

Side/West Façade

The building's west façade, like the front and east façades of the building, is symmetrical in nature. On the first floor, the center three bays are occupied by the building's west entrances, which consist of commercial store front entrances with metal doors with plate glass in them. Above the three entrances are plate-glass transom windows. The rest of the building's first floor is fenestrated by eighteen bays (nine on each side) of three plate-glass windows over opaque glass panels.

The upper six floors of the building are fenestrated by 63 stationary rectangular windows that are part of the uniform exterior grid of spandrel and plate glass framed by rows of aluminum bands and columns of white stone. In between floors one and two and between floor seven and the cornice is one opaque panel, while two opaque panels exist between the other floors. On the roof of the building, the lattice fence that screens the HVAC equipment is visible.

Interior

Unlike the nearby historic Federal Courthouse and Post Office (1932, NR-listed December 23, 1999), the Little Rock Federal Building was built to provide Federal office space and does not contain as many public spaces. The most appointed space in the interior is the public lobby which extends north to south, bisecting the first floor. A large, rectangular-shaped entry vestibule with an expanse of terrazzo steps with aluminum handrails is situated at the south entry, while smaller square-shaped vestibules are located at the north, east, and west entries. Double banks of elevators are positioned at the center of the lobby, between the north and south vestibules. The lobby/vestibule walls are marble and plaster; the floors are terrazzo. A distinctive ceiling grid with luminous crate type-panels is still present above the banks of elevators. Alternatively, the ceiling pattern between the south vestibule and the elevator banks has changed.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Office spaces are located on either side of the lobby as well as around the perimeter ring of the first floor. The second through the seventh floor includes perimeter offices, interior office bullpens and private offices. Finish typically includes carpeted flooring, vinyl or painted sheetrock wall finish, lay-in acoustical tile ceiling and recessed lighting fixtures. The perimeter offices feature multiple narrow windows that extend from the base of air conditioning cabinets to the top of the nine-foot ceilings. Original bands of recessed florescent lighting (visible in historic photographs) are extant in some office spaces.

Integrity

The Little Rock Federal Building remains a good example of an early 1960s designed mid-rise Federal office building. Despite alterations to the building's interior, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey important aspects of its original design and period of construction. The exterior is generally as built except for some minor alterations to the store front entry systems on each elevation.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1959-1961

Significant Dates

1959-1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Swaim & Allen & Associates, Architect
Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates, Architect
Robert E. McKee Construction Company, 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 Little Rock Federal Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**. The Little Rock Federal building is a good example of the commercial work of two noted Arkansas architecture firms, Swaim & Allen & Associates and Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates. The building's design is consistent with modern high-rise office facilities in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Its uniformly packaged façades, defined by a grid of glass, aluminum, and stone, reflected a growing trend in which federal buildings began to more closely resemble their commercial counterparts. While it did create a building that did not necessarily exude the federal presences that older federal buildings did, some of the new 1960s-era federal buildings were impressive examples of mid-rise modern architecture showing the influence of the International style. The Little Rock Federal Building is one of those federal buildings whose architecture reflected solid application of new technologies and building systems and remains an excellent example of this era in the federal public building program.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

William Russell, a land speculator, established Little Rock in 1820. During that same year, the Arkansas Territorial legislature chose Little Rock as its territorial capital. In 1836, the city became the capital of the state of Arkansas. By 1860, the population of Little Rock was 3,727.¹ The city's development and growth during this early period was a reflection of its status as a capital and its proximity to the Arkansas River. Following the Civil War, Little Rock prospered as a cotton and lumber market and as the chief center of trade in Arkansas. With over two-thirds of the state still forested, the lumber industry spurred economic growth and the development of

¹ Herndon, Dallas T. *The Arkansas Handbook, 1937-1938*. Fayetteville: The Arkansas History Commission, 1938.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

the state's infrastructure. As a result, the City of Little Rock began to be transformed into a modern metropolis. With the expansion of the railroads in the 1880s, more sawmills were built and more people arrived who were ready to work in them.² An *Arkansas Gazette* article from 1883 appropriately summarized the state's economic and population growth.

With the advent of the railroads and telegraph, old Arkansas disappears, the dirt road and slow coaches have vanished. The easy, somewhat indolent life of the first settlers is superseded by the activity which rapid travel promotes. New industries are called into existence by the development of natural resources. A stream of immigration has poured into our borders, a new population who with quick and eager hands turn the treasures of the forest, the soil and mines into money.³

As the Arkansas capital grew, so did its legal and postal needs. In 1881, Little Rock's first courthouse and post office was constructed. The Renaissance Revival-style building was designed by the Treasury Department's Office of the Supervising Architect. James B. Hill served as the Supervising Architect during its planning. The building's stone and brick exterior, rectangular configuration, high-pitched roofs, and romantic design were typical of the buildings produced during Hill's tenure. In 1897, less than twenty years after its construction, the first Little Rock courthouse and post office was expanded to meet the needs of the city's growing population. Thirteen years later, in 1910, the building was expanded for a second and final time. It remained in service until 1932, when the new U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was completed on Capitol Avenue.⁴

As the nineteenth century came to a close, Little Rock's population continued to grow by leaps and bounds. In 1890, the population was estimated at 25,874. By 1900, it had increased to 38,039.⁵ Both the lumber and cotton industries prospered, and Little Rock's population continued to increase into the early years of the twentieth century. When the stock market crashed in 1929, however, the nation entered into a bitter economic depression. Neither Arkansas nor Little Rock escaped these hard times. The Arkansas drought of 1930 and the state's growing debt weighed heavily on Arkansas and its capital city. The Arkansas agricultural industry suffered particularly hard during the early years of the Depression, causing farmers and rural families to leave their homes for the cities. While many left the state, others migrated to Little Rock looking for economic relief, and, by 1930, the population of Little Rock had reached just over 80,000.⁶

² Tucker, David M. *Arkansas: A People and Their Reputation*. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1985, p. 64.

³ "The Pioneers." Article concerning the growth of Arkansas, *Arkansas Gazette*, 7 July 1883, p. 6, column 3.

⁴ Clow, Victoria Green. "Little Rock U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1999.

⁵ Herndon, Dallas T. *The Arkansas Handbook, 1937-1938*. Fayetteville: The Arkansas History Commission, 1938.

⁶ Clow, Victoria Green. "Little Rock U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1999.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

It was in this atmosphere of economic turmoil and population growth that preparations began for the construction of the new Little Rock U.S. Post Office and Courthouse. The Office of the Supervising Architect, under the direction of Acting Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore, completed designs for the building in May 1930. In advance of its construction, a number of properties were razed, including a two-story garage and gas station (at the southeast corner of the property), two two-story duplexes, and six one- and two-story homes. Actual construction began at the site sometime in 1931. F. M. Weakly, a Treasury Department engineer, supervised the building process.⁷

The new Little Rock U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, completed at a cost of \$1,000,000, was officially opened on December 28, 1932. The first mail was distributed into the lobby's postal boxes the following day. At its opening, Albert E. Townsend was serving as postmaster, a position that he had held since January 1930. Judge John E. Martineau, appointed in 1928, served as judge for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.⁸ Local newspapers, the *Arkansas Democrat* and the *Arkansas Gazette*, reported on the opening of the building. According to an article in the *Arkansas Democrat* on 28 December 1932,

Mrs. E. S. Green of 2504 Ringo Street, holds the distinction of contributing the first money to "Uncle Sam" in the new quarters. She bought a postal money order as soon as the money order window was raised.⁹

The 28 December article also described the building and its offices, stating that,

Convenience and efficiency was the watchword in the construction and arrangement of the various offices of the new building, from the lobby plan on the first floor to the miniature jail in the offices of the United States Marshall.¹⁰

The article further noted that a number of federal government offices would be moving into the building, including those associated with the U.S. district courts which would occupy the majority of the fourth floor. It also explained that three-fourths of the first floor was designated for post office purposes.¹¹

Although the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse met the federal government's needs for office space in the 1930s, by the 1950s more space was needed. The block just to the west of the 1932 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was obtained for the construction of the new building. The

⁷ Clow, Victoria Green. "Little Rock U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1999.

⁸ Ross, Frances. Unpublished notes on district courts of Arkansas, dated January 30, 1996.

⁹ "New Federal Building Used For First Time," *Arkansas Democrat*, 28 December 1932, p. 4.

¹⁰ "New Federal Building Used For First Time," *Arkansas Democrat*, 28 December 1932, p. 4.

¹¹ "New Federal Building Used For First Time," *Arkansas Democrat*, 28 December 1932, p. 4.

Little Rock Federal Building

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

block was originally occupied by a cemetery, but was sold to the Little Rock School District in 1870. The bodies and gravestones were moved to Mount Holly Cemetery and a new school, Peabody Public School, which consisted of a brick building and a frame building, was built in 1875. A larger Peabody School was built in 1890, and remained in use until its demolition c.1955.¹²

Peabody School was named after George Peabody, who established several charities, including the Peabody Education Fund. The Peabody Education Fund gave millions of dollars to the Southern states after the Civil War, and Little Rock received \$200,000 from the fund. The amount given to Little Rock was the largest sum given to any Southern city.¹³

The Little Rock Federal Building was built between 1959 and 1961. It is part of a federal complex that includes the historic Post Office and Courthouse (1932) and the recently completed Courthouse Annex (2007). An underground tunnel connects the Post Office and Courthouse to this building. The federal complex is a focal point for the Little Rock downtown area. It complements the State Capitol building located at the end of Capitol Avenue.

This building is the only general purpose federal office building in Little Rock. It continues to serve its original function of providing federal agencies with office space. The primary tenants currently housed in this asset include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Transportation.

The construction of the 1961 Little Rock Federal Building was a part of package of 18 projects approved in 1954 within the four-state southwest region (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas) of the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). This included federal buildings in New Orleans, Houston, Oklahoma City, and Fort Worth (originally planned for Dallas). According to an article in the *Dallas Morning News*, many of these projects were not completed when the new Public Buildings Act was passed in 1959 and consequently had to be reapproved by Congress.¹⁴ By the time that the building was dedicated in 1962, the cost of the Little Rock building was \$7,028,342.¹⁵

The design of the Little Rock Federal Building reflected a trend in the GSA that gravitated towards modern design, which meant that federal buildings from the period resembled their private business counterparts more and more. As has been written:

Only the official seal and perhaps more marble in the lobbies and more hardware on the guards distinguished the big buildings of federal business from the big buildings of private business. ...

¹² Information on Peabody School found at: <http://www.lrsd.org/drupal/?q=content/peabody>.

¹³ Information on Peabody School found at: <http://www.lrsd.org/drupal/?q=content/peabody>.

¹⁴ Moore, Walter B. "9-Year Wait, Other Cities Favored Over Dallas," *Dallas Morning News*, 28 September 1963.

¹⁵ Tuohey, Matilda. "Federal Building Dedicated With Lament on Rising Costs." *Arkansas Gazette*, 26 February 1962, p. 1A.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

In the United States, conservative private architects rather than notable, cutting-edge architects were increasingly responsible for the design of Federal buildings. Generally, more concerned with efficiency and economy rather than with aesthetics, designers planned buildings that were utilitarian in nature. It was also during this era that the prominent, ceremonial entrances previously found on most public buildings all but disappeared. Cautious use of Modernism appeared with varying degrees of success. While public buildings followed the trends and technology of the larger architectural community, it was often with hesitation and delay. No longer were Federal buildings at the forefront of innovative design. However, technological advances in building design – most notably the use of metal skeletons sheathed with glass and other types of panels – were incorporated into Federal buildings.¹⁶

Design of the Little Rock Federal Building represented the work of two prominent Arkansas architectural firms; Swaim & Allen & Associates and Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates. Both firms were based in Little Rock, and, interestingly, it was not the first time that the two firms had worked together. During World War II, the two firms, when they were Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen and Ginocchio and Cromwell, had collaborated in the design of 375 homes at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant.¹⁷

Frank J. Ginocchio, Jr. (d. 1969) and Edwin B. Cromwell (d. 2001), the principals in Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates, began practicing together in 1941 as the firm Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates; the architectural firm however predates this date. Frank Ginocchio began his work in architecture in Little Rock in 1905 when he began working as a teenager for Little Rock architect Frank Gibb. He also worked for Charles Thompson before leaving in 1906 to pursue architecture at the University of Illinois.¹⁸

He returned to Little Rock to work again for Charles Thompson in 1910 and stayed with Thompson's firm until World War I when he went into the Army Corps of Engineers to become the architect in charge of construction at Camp Pike in North Little Rock and Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis. After World War I, Ginocchio returned to Little Rock and began his own firm with Theo Sanders called Sanders and Ginocchio. Sanders and Ginocchio lasted until 1927 when the two joined forces with Charles Thompson to become Thompson, Sanders, and Ginocchio.¹⁹

¹⁶ Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003, p. 37.

¹⁷ "Allen, William Samuel," (ahd1000608), *The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v., <http://www.aia.org/about/history/ahd1000608> (accessed March 30, 2011), Cromwell. "History of Cromwell Architects Engineers," <http://www.cromwell.com/profile/history> (accessed September 24, 2008), and "Swaim, Guy Winfield," (ahd1043911), *The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v., <http://www.aia.org/about/history/ahd1043911> (accessed March 30, 2011).

¹⁸ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 85.

¹⁹ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, pp. 85-86.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

When Sanders retired in 1941, Ginocchio brought in Charles Thompson's son-in-law, Ed Cromwell, as a partner creating the firm of Ginocchio and Cromwell. Edwin Cromwell was born in 1909 in the Philippines where his father was a revenue collector. After his father died in 1911, the family moved to West Point, Mississippi, and Cromwell eventually went on to prep school in Pennsylvania and then to Princeton University. Cromwell received his degree in architecture in 1931, and he bounced around to several jobs before landing with the Resettlement Administration in Little Rock late in 1935.²⁰

Beginning in 1936, Cromwell practiced architecture with George Wittenberg and Lawson Delony before joining Ginocchio and Cromwell in 1941. At Ginocchio and Cromwell, Cromwell was responsible for design, drafting, and business development. In addition to his work as an architect, Cromwell would also be a pioneer in historic preservation in Arkansas, rehabilitating several historic houses, some commercial buildings, including the Capitol Hotel, and he also chaired the commission of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration, which is now known as Historic Arkansas Museum.²¹

After World War II, Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates would become one of the leading architecture firms in Little Rock and Arkansas, and it would also land some international work as well, notably the Staff Housing & Consul General's Residence in Madras, India, in 1965, and the Clark Air Base Commissary in the Philippines in 1979. Notable work in Arkansas has included the Arkansas Governor's Mansion, homes and commercial buildings in the Park Hill area of North Little Rock, and Little Rock Junior College (the predecessor of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock).²²

The other firm involved in designing the Little Rock Federal Building, prior to becoming Swaim & Allen & Associates in 1950, began as Brueggeman and Swaim in 1933 and became Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen, in 1936. Edward Frederick Brueggeman was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 8, 1905. He was educated in Asheville, North Carolina, and while in high school there he worked for Asheville-architect D. J. Dreyer. After high school Brueggeman took a course in architectural designing at Washington University in St. Louis before working for the St. Louis firm of LaBeaum and Klein. He stayed with LaBeaum and Klein until 1928 when he moved to Little Rock to join Thompson, Sanders, and Ginocchio, and he stayed there until he opened his own firm in the 1930s.²³

²⁰ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, pp. 86-87 and 111.

²¹ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, pp. 111-113.

²² Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 87, and Truemper, John J., Jr., FAIA. *A Century of Service 1885-1985 at the Firm of Cromwell Truemper Levy Parker & Woodsmall*. Little Rock: August House, 1985, pp. 58 and 98.

²³ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 106.

Little Rock Federal Building

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Brueggeman's partner, Guy Winfield Swaim, Jr., was born in Little Rock in 1906. After attending school in Little Rock, Swaim attended Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, Tennessee, and then received his Bachelor's of Architecture degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. From 1926 until 1929, Swaim worked for John Parks Almand during his summer vacations. He also worked for Petter and McAninch in 1931 and Thompson, Sanders, and Ginocchio in 1932.²⁴

Brueggeman and Swaim practiced together until William Samuel Allen joined the firm in 1936. Allen attended Little Rock College earning his bachelor's degree in 1927 and his master's degree in 1929. Even before graduation, in 1922, he began working for Sanders and Ginocchio and remained with the firm until 1936 when he joined Brueggeman and Swaim. The firm of Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen became Swaim and Allen in 1953 when Brueggeman left to open his own practice, and James Clay Wellborn, who was instrumental in the Little Rock Federal Building project, became an associate in the firm in 1954.²⁵

Site construction for the Little Rock Federal Building began in October 1959. By December of the following year, the skeleton of the seven story edifice had been erected and the white stone skin began to be applied to the exterior. One of the biggest challenges in the design and construction of the Federal Building was the need for heating and cooling the building year-round, especially since only one-quarter of the building's rooms would be next to exterior walls. James C. Wellborn of the firm Swaim & Allen & Associates explained to a reporter of the *Arkansas Gazette* in a January 8, 1961, article that

These rooms and the corridors will insulate the rest of the building from the weather, Wellborn said. If enough people are working in an inner office, their body temperatures (98.6 degrees) and the lights will generate more heat than the room can use, he said, even in the middle of winter.

Cool air will be fed into these rooms, while the rooms loaded with filing cabinets and containing few employes [sic.] will require warm air. The year-round heating and air conditioning system will adjust to the situation.

The building measures 170 x 270 feet, which means that a man at the center will have to walk 85 feet to get to the nearest window.²⁶

In the same article, Wellborn also explained the size of the building and how it played into the building's final design.

²⁴ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg with Marylyn Jackson Parins. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014, p. 106.

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. 108-109.

²⁶ Garrison, Jerol. "'Solid' New Federal Building To Require Cooling in Winter." *Arkansas Gazette*, 8 January 1961, p. 10A.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Wellborn said as far as he knew the new Federal Building has more floor space than any other office building in Arkansas and also the most rooms without an exterior exposure. Most large "block style buildings have been built with an open space in the middle to provide windows for the inner offices. This open space is known as a 'light court.'"

...

Wellborn said a vast, unbroken floor space is well suited to government needs because many agencies need large rooms to house row after row of filing cabinets. He said the GSA talked in terms of a five-story building to start with, but that this would have been spread out so much as to leave little space on the block for parking. The design was changed to seven stories.²⁷

Initially, construction of the Federal Building proceeded smoothly, but in May 1961, a dispute between two labor unions and the erection of the building's steel studs brought construction to a halt. It was reported that "The L. S. Goldman Lathing and Plastering Company of Dallas was using members of the lathers union to install the studs, but the carpenters union contended that it should perform the work."²⁸ The article further reported that

The dispute concerns an agreement signed August 19, 1959, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

The agreement spells out what type of metal studs are to be installed by the carpenters and which are to be installed by the lathers. But both unions have interpreted it differently in this case, and Goldman has sided with the lathers union.

...

Burnett [Z. W. Burnett, business agent for Carpenters Local 690] said the carpenters union would probably take its case to the Building Trades Department of the AFLCIO, which has a board to handle jurisdictional disputes between unions.²⁹

The case was presented to the AFLCIO's National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in late May and the Board's decision, which was in favor of the carpenters, was handed down on June 1, 1961.³⁰

By the middle of October 1961, it was reported that the building was 97 percent complete, and although the GSA had believed that the building would be finished by mid-October, it would not

²⁷ Garrison, Jerol. "'Solid' New Federal Building To Require Cooling in Winter." *Arkansas Gazette*, 8 January 1961, p. 10A.

²⁸ "Dispute Between Two Unions Halts Construction of Federal Building." *Arkansas Gazette*, 10 May 1961, p. 6A.

²⁹ "Dispute Between Two Unions Halts Construction of Federal Building." *Arkansas Gazette*, 10 May 1961, p. 6A.

³⁰ "AFLCIO Board Settles Dispute; Carpenters Win." *Arkansas Gazette*, 3 June 1961, p. 3A.

Little Rock Federal Building

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

likely be ready until late November. The article in the *Arkansas Gazette* reported on some of the features that the building's \$5,671,400 contract included. The article reported:

Westinghouse Electric Corporation installed the elevators under a \$298,566 contract. The building has five pushbutton elevators and a freight elevator from the basement to the first floor.

...

Government officials said the 11,200-ton air conditioning unit was probably the largest ever installed in Little Rock. The unit was turned on for the first time Friday, but still needs adjustment.

A 20x50 foot room in the basement has been set aside as a snack bar to be operated by blind persons under the auspices of the state Rehabilitation Service. Soup, sandwiches, ice cream, coffee, and soft drinks will be available.³¹

By late November 1961, workers were putting the finishing touches on the building, and an article in the November 19, 1961, edition of the *Arkansas Gazette* further described some of the features in the state-of-the-art building.

Touring the new seven-story Federal Office Building on West Capitol Avenue is like going for a 10-mile hike.

A person can see 700 rooms, open 970 doors and look out of 2,226 windows. Just making a complete circuit of the corridors on one floor alone requires 356 steps.

...

Workmen are now grinding and polishing terrazzo floor in the four entrance lobbies and central corridor. This is perhaps the most beautiful part of the interior, the walls being lined with a gray Carthage marble containing tiny golden veins.

The basic material of the new building is concrete – 20,500 cubic yards of it. Except for the reinforcing steel bars in the concrete, there is very little steel in the building.

Wood is also scarce. The 970 doors are made of wood but the frames are metal. The only other wooden items are the public telephone booths on each floor, a cashier's counter for paying taxes, the tops of some partitions and the cooling tower for the air conditioning.

...

There are 1,944 of the 6 x 1½ foot windows in the building, all on the second through seventh floors. Each has vertical venetian blinds. On the first floor there are 282 windows of various sizes and shapes according to the desires of the agency that

³¹ "Federal Building Work 97 Per Cent Complete." *Arkansas Gazette*, 15 October 1961, p. 3A.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

will occupy them. Some of the rooms are divided further with partitions five feet tall around the space for one or more desks. In many cases, the top two feet of the partitions is frosted glass.

The interior side of the rectangular corridor is devoted primarily to large rooms broken only by huge pillars of concrete, although there are some interior offices as small as 8 x 10 feet in size. The purpose of the large expanses of floor space is to provide lots of room for filing cabinets. The largest room measures 57 x 92 feet.

...
The building is attractively decorated inside. The walls are painted either light beige, buff, pale green or cream, with each floor being one color. The doors are painted blue-green on all the floors, except six, where they are gray, and four, where they are rust colored.

...
The building has vinyl asbestos tile floors – all gray with white mottling.

...
The federal employees [sic.] will be well protected. The building has an elaborate fire alarm and Civil Defense warning system.

The employees [sic.] will also have no trouble knowing what time it is. The building has 252 clocks that will be checked for accuracy every hour by a master clock.³²

In addition, a tunnel that is six feet wide, eight feet tall, and 102 feet long passed under Gaines Street to connect the new building with the old Federal Building.

Interestingly, one of the last things that was done to the building, even though construction began in 1959, was sealing and installing the building's cornerstone, which occurred on November 21, 1961. The building's cornerstone measured 42 inches long, 18 inches high, and 8 inches thick, and was inscribed "United State of America, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President, 1959." Inside the cornerstone was also placed a small copper box measuring 12 inches by 8½ inches by 3½ inches containing various items from the period. An article in the *Arkansas Gazette* gave a list of the items sealed in the cornerstone, which included:

- * A King James version of the new Testament.
- * A telephone directory for the federal offices to be in the new building.
- * A letter giving information about the acquisition of the property, appropriation of the money, and construction of the building.

³² Garrison, Jerol. "Workmen Put Final Polish on Floors Of Gleaming New Federal Building." *Arkansas Gazette*, 19 November 1961, p. 4A.

Little Rock Federal Building

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

- * A copy of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce's "Facts about Little Rock."
- * A copy of Downtown Little Rock's promotional brochure.
- * A folder telling about the redevelopment project planned for downtown Little Rock.
- * Five photographs: An aerial view of the city, a Main Street scene, the Tower Building, the state Capitol and the University of Arkansas Medical Center.
- * The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission's directory of manufacturers in Arkansas.
- * A copy of the Sunday *Arkansas Gazette* and *Arkansas Democrat*.
- * A copy of the invocation given at the ceremony by Rabbi Ira E. Sanders of the congregation B'nai Israel.³³

Ultimately, even though it was hoped that completion of the construction of the Federal Building would occur in October 1961, it did not finish until December 1961. Final inspection of the building, which was undertaken by a "team of General Services Administration officials from Washington and Dallas ... assisted by Arthur G. Carlson, construction engineer, and Jack Russell, mechanical engineer." It was just over two years from October 3, 1959, when "Albert Ware and Don Wesch, engineers for the McKee firm, began staking out the location of the Building on the vacant city block west of the Post office."³⁴

By the time that the Federal Building was accepted by the GSA on December 14, 1961, the final cost was \$7,028,342, which was below the \$9,000,000 that Congress had appropriated for the building in 1958. The money for the project went towards five major contracts, which were:

1. The McKee firm, \$5,736,388 for the construction, much of which was farmed out by McKee to subcontractors. The original contract was for \$5,671,400, but it was altered a few times.
2. The National Equity Life Insurance Company of Little Rock, \$650,000 for the land, a full city block in the transaction. The building covers two-thirds of it, and the rest is used for parking.
3. Swaim Allen Wellborn & Associates, and Ginocchio-Cromwell Carter Dees & Neyland, both of Little Rock, \$335,000 in architectural and engineering fees to cover both the design of the building and supervision of the construction. They called in consulting engineers and a landscape architect to assist with the work.

³³ "Mementos of 1961 Sealed With Federal Cornerstone." *Arkansas Gazette*, 22 November 1961, p. 1B.

³⁴ "Federal Building Work Completed." *Arkansas Gazette*, 10 December 1961, p. 2A.

Little Rock Federal Building

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

4. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Elevator Division, \$298,566, to manufacture and install the elevators.
5. Arkansas Nurseries and Landscaping of North Little Rock, \$8,388, for landscaping. The firm set out 1,499 holly and azalea shrubs and numerous ground cover plants.³⁵

After the GSA's acceptance of the Federal Building, a dedication of the building was scheduled for February 25, 1962, at 1:15 p.m. In addition, the building would be open for public tours from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. that afternoon. The principal address for the ceremony was to be given by Senator John L. McClellan following a concert by the Pulaski Heights Junior High School Band. It was further reported that

Guests will include Governor Faubus, who will speak for five minutes, and United States Representatives Dale Alford, Oren Harris and Wilbur Mills. The other members of the Arkansas congressional delegation were invited but were unable to attend.

Lawson B. Knott Jr. of Washington, deputy GSA administrator, will present a Great Seal of the United States to Mayor Werner C. Knoop. Knott will be introduced by David Phillips of Dallas, regional GSA commissioner.

William H. Bowen, Chamber of Commerce president, will be master of ceremonies, and Rev. Robert E. L. Bearden, pastor of the First Methodist Church, will give the invocation.³⁶

Although it was planned to block off Capitol Avenue and hold the dedication ceremony outside, heavy rains forced the activities inside to the building's lobby. "Around 300 persons jammed the corridor while the senator and other dignitaries spoke from a bunting-draped platform." Senator McClellan said that the building was "'a treasure any city would be proud to possess' and praised its design which he said would influence the future architectural pattern of Little Rock." It was also reported that "There were some jokes about the bad weather. Mayor Knoop and the governor laughingly called it 'a federal responsibility.'"³⁷

Once the Federal Building was finished, the next challenge was moving the federal agencies and their employees into the building. An article in the April 2, 1961, *Arkansas Gazette* explained some of the challenges in carrying out the move.

The cost [for the move] will run about \$35,000, the GSA says. The number of sore backs is anybody's guess.

...

³⁵ Garrison, Jerol. "U.S. Building To Be Accepted By GSA Today." *Arkansas Gazette*, 14 December 1961, p. 1B.

³⁶ "U.S. Building Dedication Set At Little Rock." *Arkansas Gazette*, 25 February 1962, p. 3A.

³⁷ Tuohey, Matilda. "Federal Building Dedicated With Lament on Rising Costs." *Arkansas Gazette*, 26 February 1962, pp. 1A and 2A.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Forty-seven agencies are involved in the move. R. O. Williams, the GSA buildings manager at Little Rock estimated that it would take 1 to 1½ years to get them all settled.

Filling up the new Federal Building, the largest office building in Arkansas, will only be the beginning. Williams said that would probably be completed in six months.

The delay will come because some of the agencies will be moved out of the present Federal Building into the new one, and the space they formerly occupied will have to be altered for their replacements.

...

Williams said that alterations to the present Federal Building probably will cost \$60,000 to 70,000, with about half of it to be spent on the recruiting stations.

...

The GSA knows exactly where everything will go in the big move. It has scale drawings of all seven floors of the new Federal Building, with pieces of paper representing desks, tables, and filing cabinets mounted on them. Different colored pins represent the electrical outlets, telephones and intercoms.³⁸

Interestingly, in 1962, the building was chosen to be a part of the federal government's pilot projects for a fallout shelter program. As was reported in the *Arkansas Gazette*:

The basement of the new \$7,000,000 Federal Office Building on West Capitol Avenue has been designated as a pilot project in the government's community fallout shelter program.

The General Service Administration said Friday that bids would be opened June 12 at Dallas on modifications to the 170 x 266 foot basement to make it completely effective as a fallout shelter.

According to Civil Defense officials, the Federal Office Building is one of 52 government buildings throughout the nation selected by the General Services Administration for remodeling work so they can be used as public fallout shelters. At least one building has been selected in each state.

The purpose of the project is to help the government determine how far it should go in modifying other buildings for community shelters. The lessons learned in the pilot projects will be applied to the over-all public shelter program.

The work planned in the basement of the Federal Office Building includes:

³⁸ Garrison, Jerol. "Federal Building Move To Be Long, Expensive." *Arkansas Gazette*, 2 April 1961, p. 4A.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

1. Pour a six-inch thick concrete floor in the 46 x 165 foot area across the west end of the basement that was left unfinished when the Building was built.
2. Construct a new stairway from the west side entrance down to this 46 x 165 foot area.
3. Modifications to the air conditioning and ventilation units, primarily the installation of filters so that air brought in from the outside will be pure.
4. Filling in 21 windows in the basement with bricks.³⁹

Since the time of its completion in 1961 and dedication in 1962, the Little Rock Federal Building has remained a modern landmark in downtown Little Rock. The Little Rock Federal Building is one of those federal buildings whose architecture reflected solid application of new technologies and building systems and remains an excellent example of this era in the federal public building program. The building remains in use by the federal government and is an important example of 1950s and 1960s office development in Little Rock.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Little Rock Federal Building represented a significant departure from the other federal buildings that had been built in Little Rock. Unlike the 1880s and 1930s buildings, the architecture and design of the new Little Rock Federal Building was not based on historical precedents. Rather, it was based on the modern International style, with its characteristic flat roof, bands of windows, and smooth, unornamented wall surfaces. However, the design of the Little Rock Federal Building represented not only a departure from the design of other federal buildings in Little Rock, it also was a relatively new style for downtown Little Rock. (The only other notable example of the International Style that had been built in downtown Little Rock at the time was the Tower Building [NR-listed September 23, 2011], built between c.1958 and 1960.)

The Little Rock Federal Building was erected at a time when federal office space was in high demand nationally after World War II and new facilities were necessary to accommodate this need. The building also shows the influence of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 which consolidated federal building under the GSA and permitted private firms to undertake public work. As a result, the Little Rock Federal Building ended up being designed by two significant private Arkansas-based architectural firms selected by the GSA, Swaim & Allen & Associates and Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates. The design of the Little Rock Federal Building by locally-known architects reflected the GSA's practice at the time, which was that the "GSA tended to commission buildings designed by internationally and nationally recognized architects in larger cities, and buildings by locally known architects in smaller cities and towns."⁴⁰

³⁹ "Fallout Shelter To Be Built In U.S. Building." *Arkansas Gazette*, 27 May 1962, p. 14A.

⁴⁰ Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003, p. 6.

Little Rock Federal Building

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

The design that was developed by Swaim & Allen & Associates and Ginocchio, Cromwell & Associates was consistent with modern high-rise office facilities of the time. Its uniformly packaged façades, defined by a grid of glass, aluminum, and stone, reflected a growing trend in which federal buildings began to more closely resemble their commercial counterparts. As Robinson and Foell note in their book, *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism*,

One of the most noticeable changes in Modern architecture was the diminishing distinction between public and private buildings. In the past, the symbolism of public buildings was important, and formal, hierarchical sequences of ceremonial spaces were common. However, the Modern era ushered in an emphasis on functionalism, and the economy of interior space reflected this new design mode. Grand lobbies were absent from Modern designs; instead, plazas served as exterior gateways to sites, while the use of transparent building materials served to visually unite exterior and interior spaces.⁴¹

This trend, however, did not necessarily have a negative impact on federal building program. While it did create an inventory that did not necessarily exude the federal presence that older federal buildings did, some of the new 1960s era federal buildings were impressive examples of high-rise modern architecture in their own right. The Little Rock Federal Building is one of those federal buildings whose architecture reflected solid application of new technologies and building systems, and, in this case, as reportedly the largest building in Little Rock at the time, on an unprecedented scale. Today, the Little Rock Federal Building remains an excellent example of this era in the federal public building program. As a result, the Little Rock Federal Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

⁴¹ Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003, p. 30.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: General Services Administration

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU8527

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2.5 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: 34.745629 Longitude: -92.278779

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 566015 | Northing: 3845070 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Block 179, Original City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: July 11, 2014

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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: Little Rock Federal Building

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: June 30, 2014

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

1 of 8. View of the cornerstone looking northeast.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

- 2 of 8 . View of the building name at the main entrance, looking north.
- 3 of 8 . View of the south and west façades, looking northeast.
- 4 of 8 . View of the west façade, looking northeast.
- 5 of 8 . View of the north and west façades, looking southeast.
- 6 of 8 . View of the east façade, looking southwest.
- 7 of 8 . Detail of the east façade, looking west.
- 8 of 8 . View of the east and south façades, looking northwest.

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



SW view of Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14051; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



NE view of Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14052; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Front entry detail, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14055; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Corner detail, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14056; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Rear entrance detail, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14030; Photo dated November 1, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Federal Building (under construction), Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14026; Photo dated July 31, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Federal Building (under construction), Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14025; Photo dated June 1, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



North elevation, Federal Building (under construction), Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 13998; Photo dated December 6, 1960).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Looking north through main lobby, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 14012; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



First floor elevator lobby (looking north), Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 14013; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



First floor, west vestibule, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 14014; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

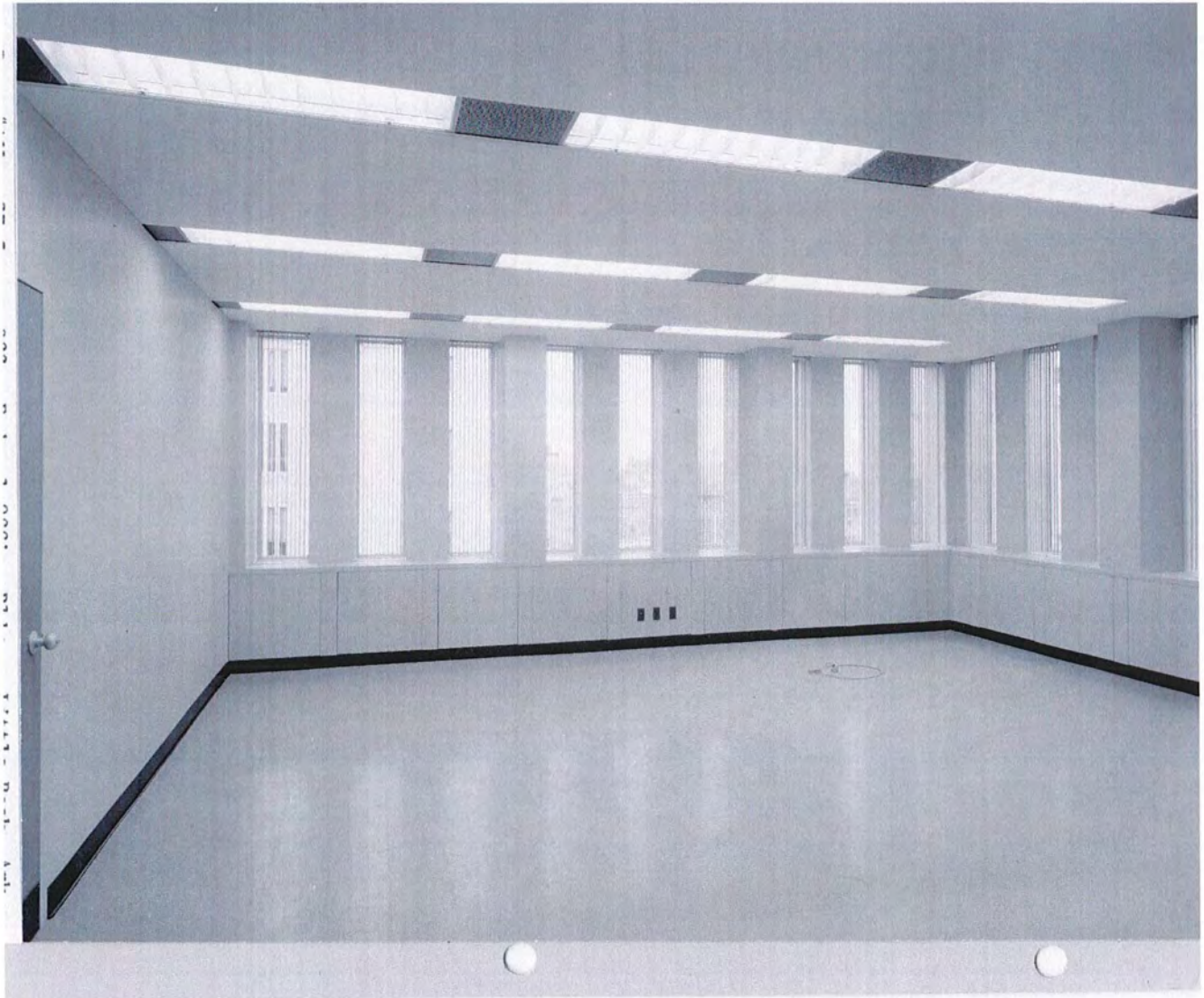
Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



First floor, wall of main lobby, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 14020; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Room 431, SE corner, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR (GSA EDOCs Photo 14015; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



Room 536, south exterior office, Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(GSA EDOCs Photo 14018; Photo dated December 14, 1961).

Little Rock Federal Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State



First floor elevator lobby (looking south), Federal Building, Little Rock, AR
(June 30, 2014).

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.



Little Rock Federal Building
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

-----815'-----

↑
North



Little Rock Federal Building

Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

|-----427'-----|



North

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER
PRESIDENT

1959

FEDERAL



BUILDING

700 WEST CAPITOL

ING
ST.













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Federal Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/20/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/12/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000206

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-5-2015 DATE

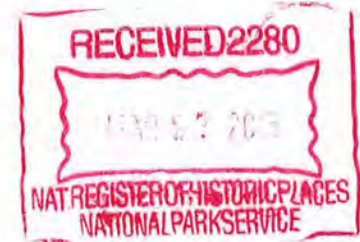
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER J. Gabby DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



March 26, 2015



Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, NRHP & NHL Program
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280), 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether: *Paul*

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate three federally owned properties in Arkansas for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are the Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Courthouse, 100 Reserve Street, Hot Springs; the Federal Building, United States Post Office and Court House, 617 Walnut, Helena; and the Federal Building, 700 West Capitol Avenue, Little Rock. The nomination is hereby submitted and includes the following:

- Signed original National Register of Historic Places nomination forms;
- Representative photographs for each nomination; and,
- Compact Discs – the enclosed discs contains the .tif image files for each nomination.

The nominations were prepared by staff at the Department of Arkansas Heritage in partnership with GSA.

If for any reason any nomination package that GSA submits needs to be returned, please do so by a delivery service as items returned to our offices via regular mail are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this nomination package, please contact Elizabeth Hannold at (202) 501-2863 or elizabeth.hannold@gsa.gov.

Sincerely,

Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

cc: Steve Kline, Regional Historic Preservation Officer