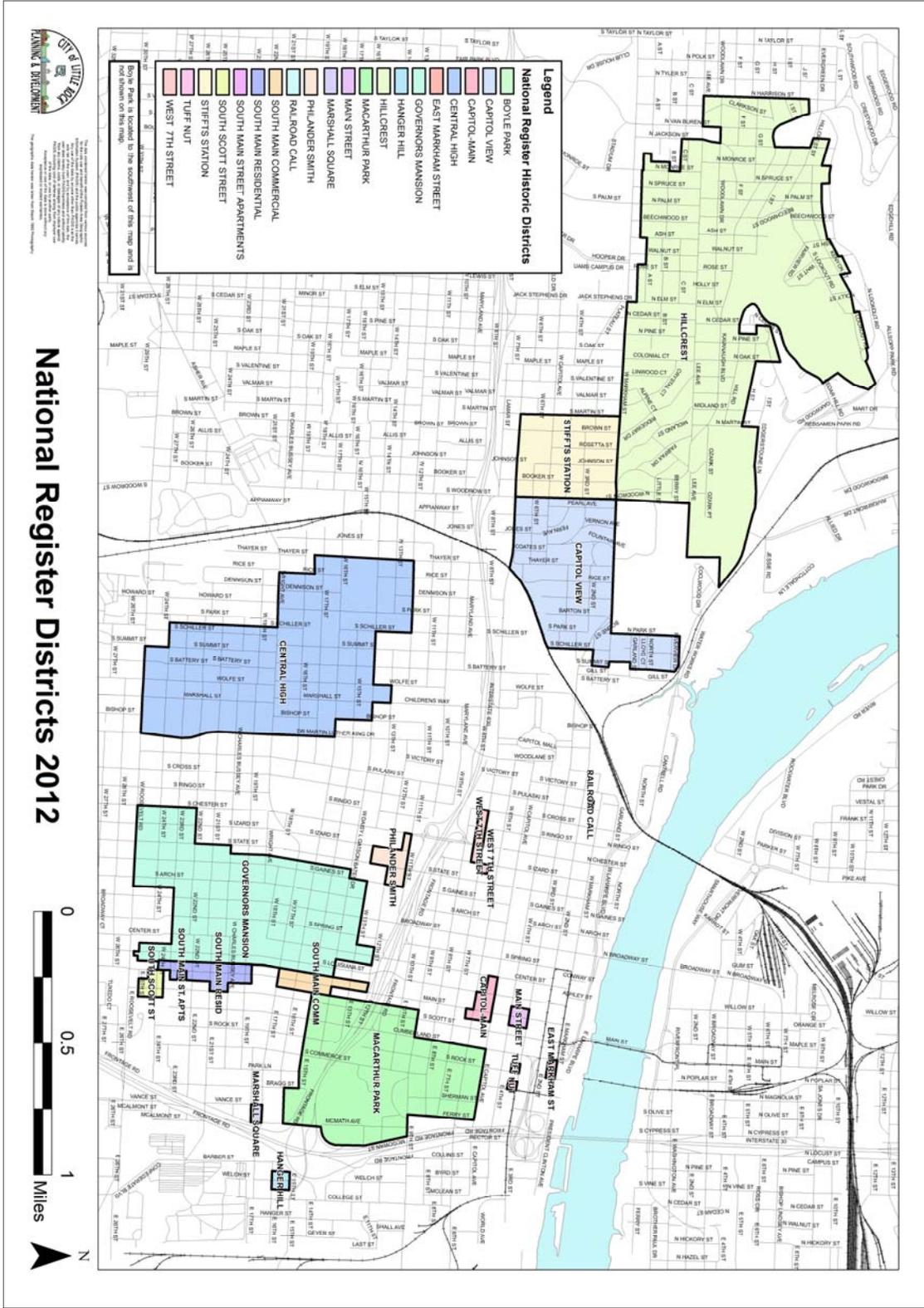


# IX. APPENDICES

## Appendix A: Map of MacArthur Park Local Ordinance Historic District



# APPENDIX A: MAP OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Map of all National Register Historic Districts in Little Rock.

## APPENDIX B. LITTLE ROCK NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### **MacArthur Park Historic District**

Contains houses, commercial and institutional structures built between 1842 and 1935, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, and 19<sup>th</sup> & early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial styles.

Designated: 1977 (national designation)  
Local Designation: 1981 (local boundaries same as national)  
Total Structures: 275  
Contributing: 196 (71%, 20 listed individually)  
National Historic Landmark: 1 (Old U.S. Arsenal)  
Boundaries (roughly): East Capitol on the north; East 15<sup>th</sup> on the south; Ferry & I-30 on the east; Cumberland and Scott on the west.

### **Governor's Mansion Historic District**

Primarily residential structures built 1880-1930, including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Stick Style, English Revival, Spanish Revival, American Foursquare, Craftsman styles, featuring 1948-50 Jeffersonian-style Governor's Mansion

Designated: 1978; amended 1988 and 2001.  
Capitol Zoning designation for portions of the National Register district: 1975; ordinance adopted 1998; amended 1999.

Total Structures: 706  
Contributing: 500 (71%; 38 listed individually)  
National Historic Landmark: 1 (Joe T. Robinson House)  
Boundaries (roughly): West 13<sup>th</sup> on the north; Roosevelt Road on the south; Louisiana and Arch on the east; Chester and Gaines on the west NOTE: The majority of this district is incorporated in the Capitol Zoning District, a state agency which governs use, zoning, design, etc.

### **Marshall Square Historic District**

Solid block of vernacular 1918 rental houses.

Designated: 1979  
Total Structures: 16  
Contributing: 16 (100%)  
Boundaries: 17<sup>th</sup> Street on the north; 18<sup>th</sup> on the south; McAlmont on the east; Vance on the west.

### **Hillcrest Historic District**

Contains houses, commercial structures, and institutional buildings, erected 1890 -1940, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, English and Spanish Revival, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Art Deco, Moderne, and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial styles.

Designated: 1990; amended 1992  
Total Structures: 1460  
Contributing: 927 (63%; 6 listed individually)  
Boundaries (roughly): Kenyon, Cedar Hill and Oakwood on the north; Markham on the south; Woodrow on the east; Harrison and Jackson on the west.

**Boyle Park**

Contains structures built 1935—1937 by Civilian Conservation Corps in the Rustic style.

Designated: 1995

Total Structures: 8

Contributing: 8 (100%)

Boundaries (roughly): 38<sup>th</sup> Street, Dorchester Drive, Covewood Circle, Glenmere Drive, and West 12<sup>th</sup> Street.

**South Main Street Apartments Historic District**

Pair of 1941 Colonial Revival structures

Designated: 1995

Total Structures: 2

Contributing: 2 (100%)

Boundaries: east side of Main Street (#2209 and 2213 Main).

**Central High School Neighborhood Historic District**

Structures built between 1900-1930 reflecting a variety of architectural styles, surrounding the National Historic Landmark Central High School

Designated: 1996

Total Structures: 812

Contributing: 410 (50.55%; 6 listed individually)

National Historic Landmark: 1 (Central High School)

Boundaries (roughly): West 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> on the north; Wright and Roosevelt on the south; Martin Luther King on the east; Thayer and Schiller on the west.

**Railroad Call Historic District**

1906 transitional Colonial Revival-style railroad worker housing

Designated: 1997

Total Structures: 3

Contributing: 3 (100%)

Boundaries: west side of South Pulaski (#108 – 114), due east of Union Station.

**East Markham Street Historic District**

1870's-1905 commercial buildings

Designated: 1999

Total Structures: 3

Contributing: 3 (100%)

Boundaries: south side of President Clinton Avenue, east of Cumberland; #301-303, 305-307, 313, & 323 President Clinton Avenue.

**Philander Smith College Historic District**

Structures related to an historically African-American college, and the Methodist Church originally on the campus.

Designated: 1999

Total Structures: 8

Contributing: 5 (63%)

Boundaries: 11<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, Izard, and State Streets.

**South Scott Street Historic District**

1885-1950 collection of Queen Anne Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch style buildings

Designated: 1999

Total Structures: 17

Contributing: 10 (59%)

Boundaries (roughly): 100 block of East 24<sup>th</sup>; 2400 Block of Scott and 200 East 25<sup>th</sup>

**Capitol View Neighborhood Historic District**

Contains buildings erected 1900-1950 exhibiting the Craftsman, English Revival, Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne and Minimal Traditional styles

Designated: 2000

Total Structures: 499

Contributing: 325 (65%, 1 listed individually)

Boundaries (roughly): Markham on the north; Schiller and Riverview Drive on the east; West 7<sup>th</sup> on the south; Woodrow on the west

**Tuf-Nut Historic Commercial District**

Industrial commercial structures built 1922-1927

Designated: 2003

Total Structures: 2

Contributing: 2 (100%)

Boundaries: 300-312 Rock Street and 423 E. 3<sup>rd</sup> St.

**Stift Station Historic district**

1906 -1956 neighborhood containing craftsman bungalows with modest homes of Tudor or Colonial revival detailing.

Designated: 2006

Total Structures: 295

Contributing: 238 (81%)

Boundaries: Markham, Woodrow, Seventh, and Martin Streets.

**Hanger Hill District**

Residential structures built 1906-1912 using ornamental concrete blocks.

Designated: 2007

Total Structures: 10

Contributing: 10 (100%)

Boundaries: 1500 block of Welch Street.

**South Main Commercial District**

20th century commercial structures built 1905-1950

Designated: 2007

Total Structures: 27

Contributing: 14 (52%)

Boundaries: Roughly, Main Street from 12th to 17th Street.

**South Main Street Residential District**

Residential structures built 1880-1945 in Queen Anne Revival, Craftsman and colonial revival styles

Designated: 2007  
Total Structures: 30  
Contributing: 24 (80%)

Boundaries: Roughly, Main Street from just north of 19th to 24th Street.

**West Seventh Street Commercial District**

Built between 1906-1967 reflecting a variety of architectural styles and the development and evolution of commerce in Downtown.

Designated: 2008  
Total Structures: 13  
Contributing: 10 (77%)

Boundaries: Roughly, Seventh Street from the 800 to the 1100 block.

**Main Street Commercial District**

Built between 1900-1955 reflecting a variety of architectural styles and the development and evolution of commerce in Downtown.

Designated: 2010  
Total Structures: 11  
Contributing: 8 (73%)

Boundaries: 300 block of Main street, east and west side of street.

**Capitol Main Commercial District**

Most built between 1909 and 1929 in the 20th Century Commercial styles with architectural elements inspired by Art Deco, Italianate and Sullivanesque Styles.

Designated: 2012  
Total Structures: 12  
Contributing: 9 (75%, 2 individually listed)

Boundaries: 500 block of Main street, 100-200 block of W. Capitol Avenue, 500 block of Center Street and 100-200 blocks of W Sixth Street.

**NOTE:** Little Rock has five National Historic Landmark structures, the highest designation of a property’s historic significance.

<b>Old U.S. Arsenal, in MacArthur Park,</b>	503 East 9 <sup>th</sup> Street
<b>Old State House,</b>	300 West Markham
<b>Central High School,</b>	1500 South Park
<b>Daisy Bates House,</b>	1207 West 28 <sup>th</sup> Street
<b>Joe T. Robinson House,</b>	2122 Broadway

## **APPENDIX C: THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**

The **National Register of Historic Places** is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, it is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior.

Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register includes:

- all historic areas in the National Park System;
- National Historic Landmarks that have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior for their significance to all Americans; and
- properties significant to the Nation, State, or community which have been nominated by State historic preservation offices, Federal agencies, and Tribal preservation offices, and which have been approved by the National Park Service.

America's historic places embody our unique spirit, character and identity. Representing important historical trends and events, reflecting the lives of significant persons, illustrating distinctive architectural, engineering, and artistic design achievement, and imparting information about America's past, historic places tell compelling stories of the Nation, and of the States and communities throughout the country. The National Register helps preserve these significant historic places by recognizing this irreplaceable heritage. Its primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic; promote a greater appreciation of America's heritage; and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of historic places.

***The National Register encourages citizens, public agencies, and private organizations to recognize and use the places of our past to create livable and viable communities for the future.***

### **Results of listing in the National Register**

Listing in the National Register honors the property by recognizing its importance to its community, State, or the Nation.

Federal agencies, whose projects affect a listed property, must give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property.

Owners of listed properties may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Owners of private property listed in the National Register have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them, or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so. Owners can do anything they wish with their property provided that no Federal license, permit, or funding is involved. *(Local historical commissions, design review committees, or special zoning ordinances are established by State legislation or local ordinances, and are not part of the National Park Service's National Register program.)*

The city of Little Rock has over 200 properties listed individually on the National Register. (Structures inside an historic district are not counted individually.)

**National Historic Landmarks** have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior, recognizing the national significance of properties that possess exceptional values or qualities in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. National Park Service historians and archeologists study and evaluate these properties within the context of major themes of American history. Properties judged to be nationally significant are nominated by the National Park Service and forwarded to the National Park System Advisory Board, which may recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that the property be designated a National Historic Landmark. If not previously listed in the National Register, National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed in the Register when they are designated.

Out of nearly 80,000 listings on the National Register of Historic Places, only about three per cent are designated as National Historic Landmarks. Little Rock is home to five of these extraordinary treasures: the U.S. Arsenal (Tower) Building, the Old State House, Central High School, the J. T. Robinson House, and the Daisy Bates House.

### **Comparison of National Register Historic Districts and Local Ordinance Historic Districts**

**A National Register Historic District** is an historic district that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is our country's official list of historic places worthy of preservation. It includes individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects as well as historic districts that are historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

National Register listing recognizes the significance of properties and districts. By doing so, it identifies significant historic resources in a community. Boundaries of National Register districts are tightly drawn to encompass only concentrated areas of historic buildings. Information compiled to nominate a historic district can be used in a variety of planning and development activities. National Register listing also makes available specific preservation incentives and provides a limited degree of protection from the effects of federally funded, licensed, or permitted activities.

Little Rock has thirteen National Register Historic Districts: Boyle Park, Capitol View, Central High School Neighborhood, East Markham Street, Governor's Mansion, Hillcrest, MacArthur Park, Marshall Square, Philander Smith College, Railroad Call, South Main Street Apartments, South Scott Street, and Tuf Nut.

**A Local Ordinance Historic District** is a district designated by local ordinance and falls under the jurisdiction of a local preservation review commission. A local historic district is generally "overlaid" on existing zoning classifications in a community; therefore, a local district commission deals only with the appearance of the district, not with the uses to which properties in the district are put.

The designation of a local district protects the significant properties and historic character of the district. It provides communities with the means to make sure that growth, development, and change take place in ways that respect important architectural, historical, and environmental characteristics. Local designation encourages sensitive development in the district and discourages unsympathetic changes from occurring. This happens through a process called *design review*, whereby the preservation commission approves major changes that are planned for the district and issues Certificates of Appropriateness which allow the proposed changes to take place.

Little Rock has one local ordinance historic district under the jurisdiction of the Little Rock Historic District Commission: The MacArthur Park Historic District. Through the Capitol Zoning Commission, the State of Arkansas maintains similar jurisdiction over the Governor’s Mansion Historic District and areas around the Arkansas Capitol Building.

<b>National Register District</b>	<b>Local Historic District</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies significant properties and districts for general planning purposes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protects a community’s historic properties and areas through a design review process</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyzes and assessed the historic character of the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protects the historic character and quality of the district</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated historic areas based on uniform national criteria and procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated historic areas on the basis of local criteria and local procedures</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets district boundaries tightly, based on the actual distribution patters of intake historic properties in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets district boundaries based on the distribution pattern of historic resources plus other preservation and community planning considerations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes available specific federal tax incentives for preservation purposes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides no tax incentives for preservation purposes unless such are provided by local tax law</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a limited degree of protection from the effects of federally assisted undertakings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides no additional protection from the effects of federally assisted undertakings</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualifies property owners for federal and state grants for preservation purposes, when funds are available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not qualify property owners for federal or state grants for preservation purposes</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not restrict the use of disposition of property or obligate private property owners in any way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not restrict the use to which property is put in the district or require property owners to make improvements to their property</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not require conformance to design guidelines or preservation standards when property is rehabilitated unless specific preservation incentives (tax credits, grants) are involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires local commission review and approval, based on conformance to locals design guidelines, before a building permit is issued for an “material changes” in appearance to the district</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not affect state and local government activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not affect federal, state and local government activities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not prevent the demolition of historic buildings and structures within designated areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides for review of proposed demolition within designated areas; may prevent or delay proposed demolitions for specific time periods to allow for preservation alternatives</li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX D: THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION**

### ***THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS***

The Standards that follow were originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). They pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific, rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken in the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.