

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Building

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

Street & number: 201 West Broadway St.

City or town: Pocahontas State: AR County: Randolph

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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:

 A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date _____

Arkansas State Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date _____

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade/Financial Institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not In Use

Work In Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, concrete, rubber

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 Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building, constructed in 1960, was designed by Reed and Willis, Architects that were out of Pine Bluff Arkansas, and built by Cone and Starr from Searcy, Arkansas. The building is a two story, first floor and basement structure with 14,000 square feet. The building is topped with a built-up tar and gravel roof with wide eaves that has a plastic or fiberglass cornice with a square-patterned covering. The building is largely rectangular with a circular northeast corner and is built with a continuous concrete foundation. The south side of the building has a roof extension that continues south to form a covered drive-through that also features a field-stone water fountain.

Narrative Description

Northeast Façade

The northeast façade is the main entrance to the building. The northeast façade features a three-quarter front porch walkway primarily on the eastern side of the front façade. The northeast corner features a rounded brick projection with windows that meet the overhanging flat roof with patterned plastic or fiberglass squares along the cornice. The walls are brick including a small wall at ground level to the east of the front doors that outlines a flower bed. The recessed portion of the front has 24 stationary window panels with two central glass doors. To the west of the front doorway and to the east of the front doors are cylindrical concrete support pillars. The porch ceiling features 10 light fixtures parallel to the front glass windows, and parallel to the light fixtures are seven small air vents.

To the west of the front doors is a basement entry stairway enclosed by an iron balustrade. The entryway to the lower level of the building is a stairwell of two flights of stairs with an iron handrail centrally located separating the stairwell. At the bottom directly to the south are four

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stationary windows extending from six feet up the wall to the ground that surround a basement entrance.

Northwest Façade

The northwest façade is a vacant space that a building once occupied. The western wall of the bank that met with another building is a semi-plastered concrete block wall that ends on the south side with the same brick construction that comprises the rest of the building.

Southwest Façade

The southwest façade features a brick wall from west to east that connects with a squared extension toward the south that features a single glass door on the western side and the drive-through window centrally located on the brick wall. This extension is covered by a flat roof with plastic or fiberglass square trim on the cornice that extends south and connects with another brick wall creating a two-lane drive-through most likely added during the 1980s. The south side of the drive-through extension has a plate-glass door with a single-pane stationary window to the right. A single-pane transom window is located above them. On the far eastern side of the carport on the bank there is a stepped brick wall construction that outlines a water drainage tunnel.

The southwestern side of the wall adjacent to the main building features a fieldstone façade that turns into a field stone – constructed waterfall that flows from east to west. Another fieldstone constructed trough flows west to east towards the initial waterfall.

Southeast Façade

The southeast façade features a brick wall with concrete foundation on the farthest southern end. The wall is directly adjacent to the overhanging flat porch roof that extends around to the north façade. The east façade has an asymmetrical entryway with concrete steps centrally located in front of a single glass door. The doorway is surrounded by seven stationary window panes that extend from the ceiling to the concrete porch. Directly to the north of the entryway is a cylindrical concrete support pillar that matches the two on the north façade. Adjacent to the façade entryway moving north, is a brick wall with six stationary windows at the top of the wall which connect with the roof. Directly below the brick wall is a smaller brick wall that extends to the sidewalk and contains a flowerbed. The north corner of the east façade is a rounded brick projection with nine stationary window panes that connect with the roof.

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Interior Features

The interior of the Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building has the same open floor plan it had when it was built. The main floor is an open area which still features office spaces on the east and west sides of the room. The southern end of the room still features the countertop which was a coffee bar when the building was built. The room also still features a clock that is original to the bank when it opened. The main stairwell to the basement floor has not been altered in anyway as well. The basement floor features kitchen and bathroom appliances from the 1960s. The bottom floor also features a stage that was added when the building was built for community functions. The basement also features the original board meeting room along with a large wooden round table and rock wall original to 1960.

Integrity

The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan Building has undergone several changes since 1960. It is possible that most of the changes to the inside and the outside of the building were made sometime during the 1980s. The metal diamond-patterned cornice originally on the outside of the building was changed to a white fiberglass with a square-pattern trim. The building also had a rounded red sign that read "Pocahontas Federal" that sat on the rounded east corner of the building that has since been removed. The southwest side of the building now features several additions not original to the building. The southwest side now features a two-lane drive through extension along with a field stone waterfall that flows from east to west in addition to a fieldstone trough which flows west to east towards the initial waterfall.

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.
- ☐

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D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1960

Significant Dates

1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Reed & Willis, Architects
Cone & Star, Builders

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 Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building is an important example of small-scale mid-century modern commercial space in Pocahontas, Arkansas. The structure features several characteristic forms of the International style with some Art Deco influences. This includes an exterior with clean geometric lines and patterns. This building is a prime example of the work of Reed and Willis architects, which was a well-known architectural firm specializing in the designing of financial institution buildings in Arkansas.¹ The building in 1960 was characterized as "one of the most modern and efficient business structures in the middle west"² and is being nominated under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its distinctive characteristics and methods of construction associated with Mid-Century Modern style.

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

On May 4, 1803, the United States acquired a significant amount of land west of the Mississippi including the future Randolph County and the town of Pocahontas encompassed in what we know as the Louisiana Purchase. Once settlers started moving west into the new territory, settlement along the Black River had substantial and stable population growth throughout the early to mid-1800s which resulted in the creation of Randolph County on October 29, 1835, by the Arkansas territorial legislature. The county was named after John Randolph, a United States Senator from Virginia who was influential in obtaining congressional approval of the Louisiana

¹ "Fine New Home To Be Built By Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n." *Pocahontas Star Herald*, January 8, 1959.

² "Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House." *Clay County Courier*, Corning, ARK. - December 1, 1960.

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Purchase. Establishment of the seat of justice was the first act of the county government in 1836, the same year the Arkansas territory was granted statehood. County commissioners were charged in selecting two communities suitable for the seat of justice. One community was Columbia and the other was Bettis Bluff. Bettis Bluff was established before 1830 on land owned by Ransom Bettis and his son-in-law Thomas Drew and was located off of the Black River. *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas* describes the competition for the seat of justice by saying:

The larger portion of the settlers had gathered (located) in the northern part of the county, and felt confident that the people would select the place at the springs (Columbia) for the seat of justice. Messrs. Drew and Bettis gave a free barbeque at the site of Pocahontas (Bettis Bluff), and, as men could then vote anywhere in the county, the barbeque proved a sufficient inducement to draw voters enough to secure a small majority in favor of locating the seat of justice at the latter place. Here it was accordingly placed, and has since remained.³

The newly created justice seat for Randolph County was named Pocahontas. From the 19th and all the way through the mid-20th century, Pocahontas was a thriving town, housing many agriculture and lumber enterprises. Pocahontas' success was contingent upon its convenient access to the Black River, just being located on the western bank. From its location at what was the approximate head of navigation on the Black River, Pocahontas had become the leading trading and distribution point in Northeast Arkansas and parts of Southeast Missouri by 1840. The first steamboat, the seventy-five foot long *Laurell*, had made stops at Black River towns including Bettis Bluff in 1829. The steamboat industry was changing settlement and trade patterns across the state and the region. By the 1830s numerous steamboats were exploiting the Black River allowing the new seat of justice to prosper as a river port.⁴ It reached its highest success in 1850-1860 and immediately before the Civil War its commercial business was very extensive.⁵

Pocahontas' economic success set the stage for construction of many of the extant commercial buildings in the Pocahontas historic district today. The town hit another boom in 1890 when a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) Rail Road branch line was completed from nearby Hoxie to Pocahontas. Another wave of success came in 1902-1903 with an extension of the same line to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River in Missouri. Not only did this open easy connection with broader trade markets, it made an impact on local markets also. The rail line to Cape Girardeau included a railroad bridge constructed in 1911 across the Black River

³ The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, 365.

⁴ S.W. Stockard, *the History of Lawrence, Jackson, Independence, and Stone Counties of the third Judicial District*. Little Rock: Arkansas Democrat Company, 1904, 112.

⁵ Goodspeed, 371.

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connecting Pocahontas with the eastern portion of the county that had previously been isolated from the town. The bridge "was said to be the second single span bridge in the world."⁶

Some of the industries that Pocahontas housed early on include: "four button factories, a brick company, Hanauer's cotton gin, Grafton Stave and Heading Company, the Pocahontas Bending Works, which made wooden parts for wagon wheels ("hounds and fellys") around 1901." The pearling industry is still active today on the White River but silt operations have stopped production on the Black and "Sallee's hickory handle mill, later known as Sallee Brothers, moved to Pocahontas in 1909" and ceased production in 1984.⁷ However, even with an abundance of industry, Pocahontas experienced little growth in the 1920s and 1930s. During WWII an egg dehydrating plant was constructed for the creation of powdered egg rations for the military and employed around 500 people. In 1944, Brown Shoe Company, which was the first shoe factory below the Mason-Dixon line, "became the largest employer in Pocahontas and doubled in size in 1955; however, it ceased production in November 1995" and "Other factories came in the 1960s; McGee, which produced picture frames; Aircraft Engineer, which became Waterloo; Cinch, which produced electrical components for airplanes; and Pro Group."⁸

Although the banking system in Pocahontas is not very well documented, there are a few banks that have existed within the last 115 years. The earliest recorded bank is the Bank of Pocahontas which was established in 1903. The bank saw change in 1931 when it was involved with a merger between Bank of Biggers and State Bank of Success and then five years later the bank acquired the entire deposit liability of the Bank of Maynard which ceased to exist.⁹ The three other banks in Pocahontas prior to the Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan were the Randolph County Bank established in 1910, the Lone Rock Bank which was established in 1914,¹⁰ and 1st National Bank which existed in the 1930s.¹¹

The Federal Home Loan Act was established in 1934 "to provide safety for savers' funds and low-interest-rate loans for homes," and "it was under this act that the Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan was granted a charter."¹² The Association's first item of business required the purchase of \$500.00 in stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank in order to activate its charter. The first home loan of \$500.00 was granted on April 6, 1935. At the time, the Pocahontas Federal assets were \$25,000.00 that came from a loan from the Federal Home Loan Bank. After the beginning of the Great Depression, many Americans were reluctant to put their money into banks or savings and loan, and thus, Pocahontas Federal struggled to stay in business. As a result, the president of the Federal Home Loan Bank travelled to Pocahontas for the purpose of

⁶ "The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture." Owen Vincent Madden (1891–1965) - Encyclopedia of Arkansas. Accessed July 19, 2018. <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>.

⁷ "The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture."

⁸ "The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture."

⁹ Cook, Regina. *History of Randolph County, Arkansas*. Dallas: Curtis Media, 1992. 167.

¹⁰ Steve Shults and Joe Martin, *Randolph County, Arkansas: A Pictorial History*. Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2006, 35.

¹¹ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2 vols. Nashville, TN: Turner Publishing, 1992. 39.

¹² *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 39.

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revoking its charter in 1937 but was halted when a "Mr. Lantie Martin, a local insurance agent, asked that he be allowed to take the position of manager."¹³ Mr. Martin's request was honored and in his tenure as manager the Association started to grow. Martin had transformed Pocahontas Federal to having the "largest savings per capita in the nation" until his death in 1972.¹⁴ The Association has since been overseen by three different managers. In addition to providing home loans for the community, which was been the Associations primary purpose since 1934, Pocahontas Federal also "offers a variety of savings, certificates, of deposits and checking accounts" with reasonable rates and terms, and currently has assets of \$400,000,000.00 with 120 employees serving 14 branches throughout northeast Arkansas.¹⁵

In 1960 the Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan also housed "The Martin Insurance Agency, Inc." which was owned and operated by the man for who it is named, Mr. Lantie Martin, who had gained ownership in 1931 from a split of the original "Martin and Wells Insurance Agency" that was established in 1908 by his father L.R. Martin and J.D. Wells.¹⁶ In 1927 Martin merged with a new partner, Burns Fisher. Fisher operated his branch in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, but in 1931 the two offices separated and Martin became sole owner. Change came again in 1945 when "Mr. Martin's son, Joe, and his son-in-law, C.E. Olvey, Jr., became associated with the firm"¹⁷ and since then, the firm has been operated by the Olvey family.

The original Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan offices in 1935 were located at 202 Marr Street. Two years later the Association moved to the 1st National Bank building at 102 Everett Street and in 1960 built a new building of its own. When the Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building was built, it was said to be "one of the most modern and efficient business structures in the middle west."¹⁸ The new building was "estimated to represent an investment of some \$235,000.00."¹⁹ On December 1, 1960, the *Clay County Courier* described the building:

The new building is a two story, first floor and basement structure with 14,000 square feet. It is fire resistant, with brick veneer and haydite backup, plaster walls, acoustical plastic ceilings throughout the building. Other features include structural steel columns and bar joists; concrete slab floor with rubber tile covering; and elegant thick carpeting in all the offices on the first floor and vinyl asbestos tile on th[e] e basement floor. The roof is built-up with tar and gravel covering, and features aluminum

¹³ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 39.

¹⁴ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 39.

¹⁵ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 39.

¹⁶ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 40.

¹⁷ *Randolph Co., AR Family History*. Vol. 1. 2. 40.

¹⁸ "Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House."

¹⁹ "Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House."

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*flashings and gravel guards, a circular corner at the northeast
with circular scalloped neon bright red sign across the top.²⁰*

The Pocahontas Federal building was also described as having “attractive eight-inch Roman bricks” used for the outside walls and inside circular walls and featured counters that have a brick base with “formica tops and frontages.”²¹ The inside paneling for offices was made with “handsome American cherry,” and the floor plan being an “open-into-the-center lobby” with ten foot ceilings.²² The building also featured at the time, the second oldest square piano type in the state of Arkansas that was imported from France in 1883, as a gift to Mr. Martin’s mother. The piano was shipped to New Orleans then by river boat to Pocahontas, then by log wagon to the family.²³ The piano was placed on a circular stage in the community room on the bottom floor. The piano is currently on display at the Randolph County History Museum in Pocahontas.

Reed and Willis, the architecture firm responsible for the design of the Federal Savings and Loan building, was established in 1907 by Mitchell Selligman of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1945, D. Ashley Reed joined the firm and in 1955, James P. Willis. Both architects have died within the last 20 years but the firm continues in its 103rd year of business, being “one of the oldest firms in Arkansas” and boasts of having a “verifiable track record for the successful completion of multi-million dollar projects through coordinating trades, developing partnerships, and building positive rapport with clients, engineers, contractors, and local officials while maintaining cost-sensitive designs.”²⁴ The firm since 1907 has completed projects in Pine Bluff and the surrounding communities and regions. Some of their notable works include: Merritt Chapel in Pine Bluff; the Willis House in Pine Bluff; Jefferson County Regional Hospital in Pine Bluff; Simmons First National Bank in Pine Bluff; the Civic Center in Pine Bluff which was National Register listed June 1, 2005, and the First Federal Savings & Loan in Pocahontas, Arkansas.

The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building in 1960 was a testament to the workmanship of Reed and Willis and demonstrated an excellent example of a state of the art facility for the mid-20th century that not only was an impressive building for the Middle West, but was also the climactic representation of the success of Pocahontas in its 124 years of history at the time of its construction. When the building was built, it was a unique structure in general. The building is a combination of International styling in tandem with Art Deco influences. The building was built with a clear rectangular, or flat, shape that also includes a rounded corner. Art Deco styling was seen originally in the metal diamond cornice that was in the front of the building along with a “circular scalloped neon bright red sign across the top”²⁵ in the northeast corner that read, “Pocahontas Federal.” Art Deco styling can also be seen in the diamond patterned iron railing in the front of the building that leads down to the bottom level. The *Pocahontas Star Herald* on Thursday, January 8, 1959, advertised the upcoming building as a design that was going to be

²⁰ “Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House.”

²¹ “Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House.”

²² “Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House.”

²³ “Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House.”

²⁴ Reed Architectural Firm- About Us. Accessed July 25, 2018. <http://www.reedarchitecturalfirm.com/about.html>.

²⁵ “Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House.”

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used "throughout the country by other Savings and Loan Associations and other financial institutions and will be one of the finest in the Mid-south."²⁶ The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building was the first of its kind in Pocahontas, and set the precedent for future architectural designs for the city.

The Pocahontas Federal building in its more recent past, since the late 1980s – early 1990s, underwent some cosmetic changes on the inside, in addition to some changes on the outside. On the inside, carpeting was added to cover the original rubber floor, and an interior glass wall that was located on the east side of the lobby has been removed. On the outside, the metal diamond-patterned cornice originally on the outside of the building was changed to a white fiberglass with a square-pattern trim. The building is missing the original sign that sat on the rounded northeast corner and the southwest side of the building now features a two-lane drive through extension along with a field stone waterfall that flows from east to west in addition to a fieldstone trough which flows west to east towards the initial waterfall. The building's new ownership, River Bank, is currently undertaking a tax credit project on the building, and has plans to incorporate some rehabilitation and further renovation work to the building.

Statement of Significance Summary

The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building is an important example of small-scale mid-century modern commercial space in Pocahontas, Arkansas. The structure features several characteristic forms of International and Art Deco styles of modern architecture and is a testament to the workmanship of Reed and Willis. The building represents an excellent example of a state of the art facility for the mid-20th century that not only was an impressive building for the Middle West, but was also the climactic representation of the success of Pocahontas in its 124 years of history at the time of its construction. The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building also housed "Martin Insurance Agency, Inc.," and was a community center that hosted functions of the Boy Scouts of America, Pocahontas High School, and other community organizations. The Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan building is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance for its distinctive characteristics and methods of construction associated with Mid-Century Modern style.

²⁶ "Fine New Home To Be Built By Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n."

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Cook, Regina. *History of Randolph County, Arkansas*. Dallas: Curtis Media, 1992. 167.

"Doors Open At New Pocahontas Federal Home." *The Times Dispatch Walnut Ridge, Arkansas*, December 8, 1960.

"Fine New Home To Be Built By Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n." *Pocahontas Star Herald*, January 8, 1959.

"Formal Opening of Poca Federal Building Tuesday." *Imboden Journal, Lawrence County, Imboden, Arkansas*, November 24, 1960.

Huddleston, Duane, Sammie Rose, and Pat Wood. *Steamboats and Ferries on White River: A Heritage Revisited*. Conway, AR: UCA Press, 1995.

"Pocahontas Federal Holds Open House." *Clay County Courier, Corning, ARK.* - December 1, 1960.

Reed Architectural Firm- About Us. Accessed July 25, 2018.
<http://www.reedarchitecturalfirm.com/about.html>.

Steve Shults and Joe Martin, *Randolph County, Arkansas: A Pictorial History*. Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2006, 35.

S.W. Stockard, *the History of Lawrence, Jackson, Independence, and Stone Counties of the third Judicial District*. Little Rock: Arkansas Democrat Company, 1904, 112.

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<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>.

The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889, 365.

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): RA0162

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

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4. Latitude:

Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 682221	Northing: 4014852
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

East part of the north half of block 30 of the city of Pocahontas. Parcel Number: 020-00254-000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jonathan Moseley, Intern, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North St.

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

e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov

telephone: (501) 324-9787

date: 5/15/18

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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: Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan

City or Vicinity: Pocahontas

County: Randolph State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph Wilcox

Date Photographed: May 23, 2018

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

1 of _15 Northeast façade facing southeast.

2 of _15 Northeast façade facing southwest

3 of _15 Southeast façade facing northwest.

4 of _15 Southeast façade facing west.

Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan Building
Name of Property

Randolph, AR
County and State

- 5 of _15 Southwest façade facing east.
- 6 of _15 Northwest façade facing northeast.
- 7 of _15 Southwest façade, facing northwest.
- 8 of _15 Southwest extension facing north.
- 9 of _15 Main floor view from the front entrance facing southwest.
- 10 of _15 East lobby view of the offices facing northwest.
- 11 of _15 Main lobby facing northeast showing the original clock.
- 12 of _15 Original stairway to bottom floor, looking northwest.
- 13 of _15 Original railing at the top of the stairway to bottom floor, facing northwest.
- 14 of _15 Community stage on the bottom floor, facing northeast.
- 15 of _15 Board of Directors roundtable on the bottom floor, looking northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



|-----271'-----|

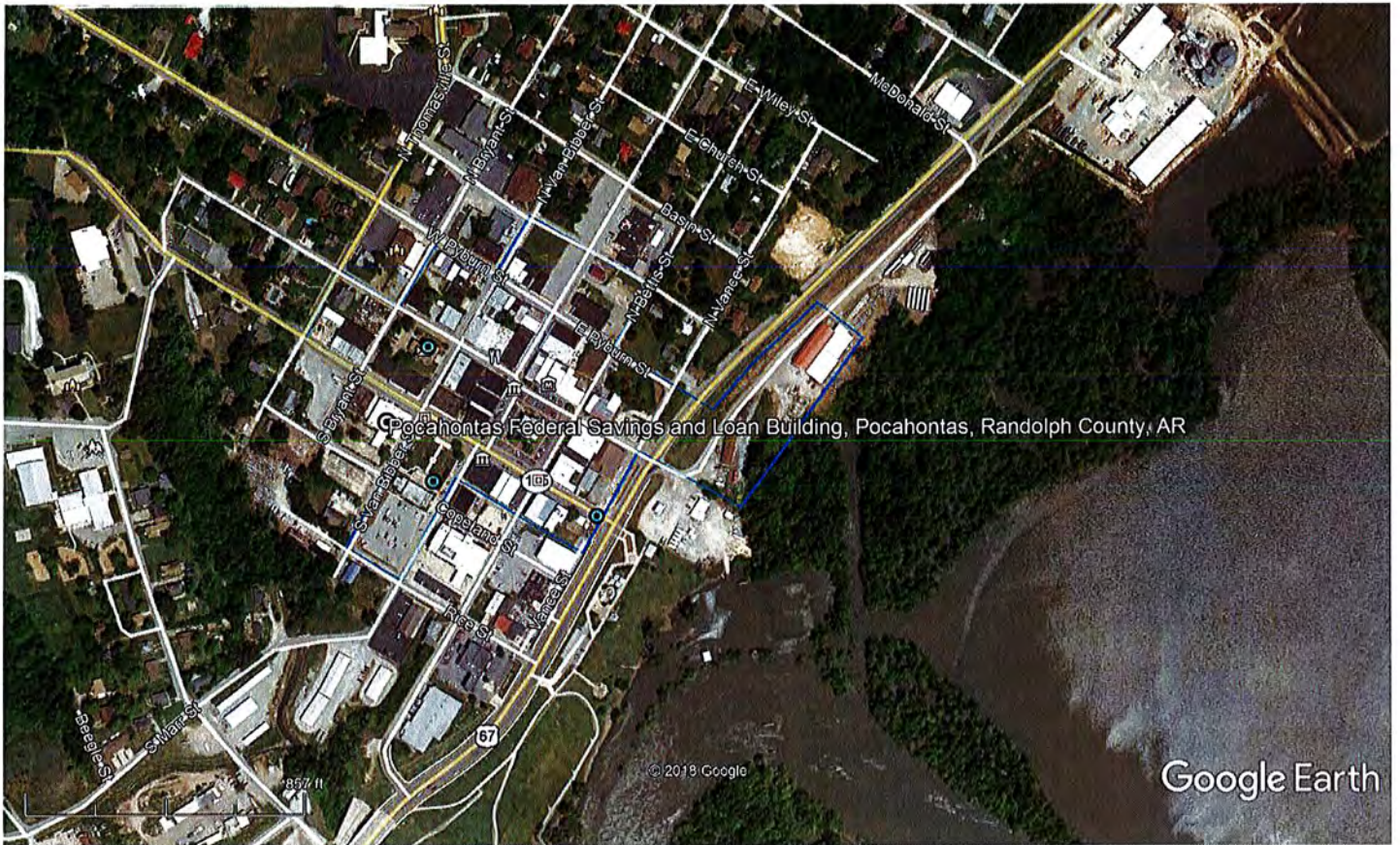
Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan Building

Pocahontas, Randolph County, AR

15 682221E 4014852N



North



|-----857'-----|

Pocahontas Federal Savings and Loan Building

Pocahontas, Randolph County, AR

15 682221E 4014852N



North





























