

Upcoming Events

- November 19**
5:30 - 7:30 pm
Annual Membership Meeting
Oxford American Annex
1300 S. Main Street, Little Rock
- December 5**
5:30 - 7:30 pm
Preservation Libations
Gans House (home of Mitchell,
Blackstock, Ivers, Sneddon, Marshall,
PLLC)
1010 W Third Street, Little Rock
- January 9, 2015**
6:00 pm
Arkansas Preservation Awards
Annunciation Cultural Center
1100 Napa Valley Drive, Little Rock

*For more information on these events, visit
PreserveArkansas.org or call 501-372-4757.*

About the Alliance

The Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas is the only statewide nonprofit organization focused on building stronger communities by reconnecting Arkansans to our heritage and empowering people to save and rehabilitate historic places. By presenting educational programs, advocating for preservation legislation at the federal, state, and local level and assisting historic property owners with the means and expertise to preserve and restore their structures, the Alliance has been a statewide voice for communities for over 30 years.

Your membership will help us continue to advocate for the protection of valuable heritage resources throughout our great state.

Advocacy

- Built constituency to pass the 2009 Arkansas Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, which provides a 25% tax credit for certified rehabilitations
- Helped pass the Real Estate Transfer Tax, a critical public funding source for historic properties
- Annual Arkansas Preservation Awards

Education

- Annual Most Endangered Historic Places List
- Annual Arkansas Preservation Conference
- Continuing Education Credits for Arkansas architects, interior designers, real estate agents, and others
- "Rambles" and tours of historic sites
- Educational programs about Arkansas's historic places and the benefits of preserving them

Assistance

- Assists individuals, organizations and local governments and connecting to tools and resources to preserving places that matter to Arkansas.

PreserveArkansas.org

Rooted in the Arkansas Delta: Papa and the Man in Black

Fall Ramble
November 1, 2014

Photo by Tyler Evans



city's visitor center, the Main Street Blytheville office, and a space for community events. This community focus resulted from citizens' efforts fueled by recognition of the building as a landmark structure and determination to bring it back to life.

The Blytheville Greyhound station is an excellent example of the island type of station built during a major expansion in the late 1930s and 40s when Greyhound employed regional architects to interpret the corporate image in the streamlined Art Moderne style in distinctive blue and white terminals across the country.

Hemingway-Pfeiffer Museum and Educational Center

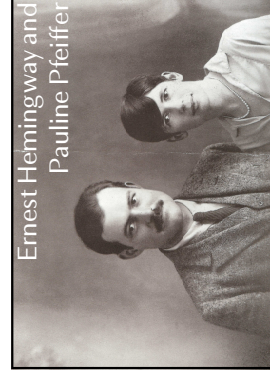
1021 West Cherry Street, Piggott



The Hemingway-Pfeiffer Museum and Educational Center opened in July 1999 in conjunction with the national celebration of Hemingway's 100th birthday. The property, Arkansas State University's first Heritage Site, was acquired in 1997 from Beatrice

Janes. She and her husband, Tom, purchased the property in 1950, after the death of Mary Pfeiffer, and raised their family there. ASU restored the Pfeiffer-Janes House and the Hemingway Barn Studio to their 1930s appearance. Authenticity was achieved by researching surviving correspondence, photographs, laboratory analysis, and oral history interviews. A 1937 aerial photo of the project area was used to create the master site plan.

The mission of the Hemingway-Pfeiffer Museum and Educational Center is to contribute to the regional, national and global understanding of the 1920s and 1930s eras by focusing on the internationally connected Pfeiffer family of Piggott, Arkansas, and their son-in-law Ernest Hemingway. This includes drawing on Hemingway's influence as a noted American author to foster interest in literature and promote excellence in the art of writing.



Ernest Hemingway and Pauline Pfeiffer

Special Thanks to

Chris Allen

Mayor Becton Bell

Dr. Jamie Brandon

Joe Cartwright

Tyler Evans

John Faulkner

LC Hartsfield

Dr. Ruth Hawkins

Dr. Adam Long

Main Street Blytheville

Paula Miles

Quapaw Quarter Association

Johnna Redman

Jessica Ross

Mayor Larry Sims

Karen Trout

Cary Tyson

Hannah Vogler

Dr. David Ware

Amara Yancey

Photo Credits: Cover photo of Cash Boyhood Home, courtesy of Tyler Evans.

Exterior View of Wilson Motor Company. Special Collections, University of Arkansas. R.E.L. Wilson Plantation Photographs, MC 1870, Box 2, File 3, Item 106.

Photos of Hemingway and Pfeiffer, Johnny Cash, and Hemingway-Pfeiffer Museum courtesy of Arkansas State University.

Information on Hemingway-Pfeiffer House from Arkansas State University's website <http://hemingway.astate.edu/history/>

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The colony was named for William Reynolds Dyess, a Mississippi County native who served as Arkansas's first WPA administrator. The Colony's centerpiece was a large Greek Revival Administration Building, dedicated by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt in 1936. After the colony was dissolved it was transferred to the Farm Security Administration until 1964, when Dyess was incorporated as a municipality and the city assumed ownership of the former Colony Administration building.

A Dyess Colony Redevelopment Master Plan was completed in 2010, with the purpose of exploring feasibility of developing the Dyess as a heritage tourism site, focusing on its agricultural heritage and native son Johnny Cash. The city donated the Administration Building, along with the adjacent Theatre center shell, to Arkansas State University, who undertook the restoration. The Administration building opened in 2014 to house City of Dyess offices as well as an interpretive center for history of the Dyess Colony, the Cash family, and the impact of Dyess on Johnny Cash and his music.

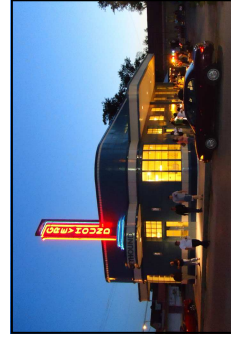
Johnny Cash Boyhood Home 4791 W County Road 924, Dyess



Ray and Carrie Cash were among the 500 colonist families recruited from all over Arkansas to the historic Dyess Colony. The Cashes moved to Dyess in March 1935 with their five children, including J.R. (Johnny), who lived in Dyess until 1950 when he graduated from high school.

In the decades since the Cash family lived there, the house had fallen into severe disrepair, landing it a place on the 2006 Arkansas Most Endangered Places List. In 2011 Arkansas State University acquired the house. After a three-year long restoration by the Arkansas Heritage Sites Program, the Johnny Cash Boyhood Home is open to the public as an interpretive center to tell the story of the Cash family and the boy who would become known as "the Man in Black."

Historic Greyhound Bus Depot 109 North 5th Street, Blytheville



For six decades, the historic Blytheville Greyhound bus station welcomed travelers to the city's downtown before it closed in the late 1990s. Today it welcomes people once again as the

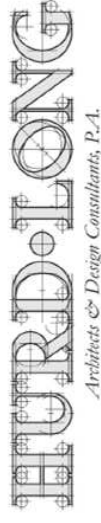
Information on Dyess Colony and Cash Home adapted from Arkansas State University's *Historic Dyess Colony* website, <http://dyesscash.astate.edu>.

Dinner Host Sponsors



Arkansas Heritage Sites

Silver Sponsor



Bronze Sponsors



The Empress of Little Rock
Bed and Breakfast

This program is assisted by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior.

Rooted in the Arkansas Delta: Papa and the Man in Black

Thank you for joining us for this year's Ramble! The 2014 Fall Ramble consists of an all-day bus tour through the Delta cities of Wilson, Dyess, Blytheville and Piggott. Ramblers will start with a brief walking tour around the historic square in Wilson, a town undergoing major revitalization, followed by lunch at the famous Wilson Café.

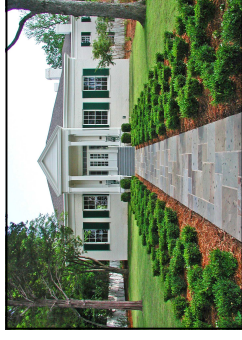
Ramblers will get a special tour of two of ASU's Arkansas Heritage Sites in Dyess and Piggott by Dr. Ruth Hawkins, Heritage Sites Executive Director and author of *Unbelievable Happiness and Final Sorrow: the Hemingway Pfeiffer Marriage*. In Dyess, tour the Administration Building, part of the Works Progress Administration-era colony, and musician Johnny Cash's boyhood home, restored to the mid-1930s. Next, travel to Blytheville and the restored Greyhound Bus Station. Then it is on to Piggott for supper and a guided tour of the house and barn studio where Ernest Hemingway wrote portions of his book, *A Farewell to Arms*, and many other short stories.

Itinerary - November 1, 2014

- 8:30 am SHARP** Depart from Little Rock Visitor Information Center at Curran Hall, 615 East Capitol Avenue
- 11:00 - 12:30 pm** Lunch at Wilson Café
Tour of Wilson
- 1:00 - 1:45 pm** Tour Dyess Colony buildings
- 1:45 - 2:20 pm** Tour Johnny Cash Boyhood Home
- 3:20 - 4:05 pm** Refreshments at Blytheville Bus Station
- 5:05 - 7:05 pm** Tour of Hemingway-Pfeiffer House and Barn followed by dinner on the grounds
- Aprox. 10:15 pm** Arrive in Little Rock

Curran Hall, Little Rock Visitors Center

615 E Capitol Avenue, Little Rock



The home was built in 1842 by Col. Ebenezer Walters. In 1849 James Moore Curran, bought the home for his wife, Sophie Fulton, who was the daughter of Arkansas's last territorial governor and first United States Senator, William Savin Fulton. Curran Hall was vacated by Sophia and second husband during the Civil War and Federal occupation of Little Rock. Curran Hall sat abandoned for many years until a campaign to save the building from demolition in 1996 which led to a plan for the building's future involving the City of Little Rock and the Little Rock Advertising and Promotion Commission. The Little Rock Visitor Information Center Foundation led the way in renovating it. After six years and \$1.4 million, the house was formally opened to the public as the Little Rock Visitor Information Center in 2002.

The Quapaw Quarter Association now operates from Curran Hall. Visit Quapaw.com for more information.

Wilson Café, Wilson

2 N Jefferson Street, Wilson

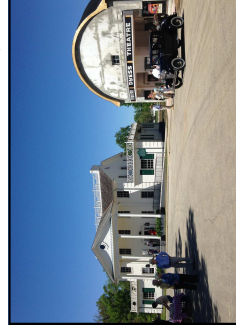


The town of Wilson was developed by timber and agriculture business, Lee Wilson & Company, in the first part of the 20th Century. For over 125 years the town was largely owned and run by the Wilson family. In 2010, the Lee Wilson Company and much of the downtown was purchased by Gaylon Lawrence, Jr. We'll hear from Mayor Becton Bell and John Faulkner with the Lawrence Group about the vision and plans for the historic town's redevelopment.

The Wilson Café (formerly the Wilson Tavern) on the downtown square is the newest incarnation of an establishment that has served locals for over a century. Chef Joe Cartwright was recruited from Memphis to return to his native northeast Arkansas to reinvent the classic eatery in Wilson's Tudor-style downtown.

Dyess Colony Administration Building

104 Center Drive, Dyess



The Dyess Colony was established in 1934 as an agricultural resettlement community under the Works Progress Administration and the