A Foundation for the Future

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Plan

2002

an agency of
The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Acknowledgments

In an effort to build upon and improve the public participation involved in the planning processes begun in 1990 and 1995,this document reflects an aggressive effort to gather meaningful input from the public. Including "outside" comment ensures that the plan addresses citizens'needs and concerns,not just those of the staff at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP). Fresh input into the plan and a focus on making the document "user friendly" also mean that the relevance of this plan extends beyond the office in Little Rock to the local communities who are involved in the protection and preservation of the state's rich cultural heritage and historic resources.

In any cooperative process, there are many people to thank. In particular, we acknowledge the support and leadership of Cathie Matthews, Arkansas's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). As SHPO and Director of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, Ms. Matthews' role has been pivotal in guiding the direction and development of the state's preservation efforts. In addition, Ken Grunewald, AHPP Director and Deputy SHPO, has been very supportive in the staff's efforts to redirect the agency's focus from producing an "academic" planning document to conducting meaningful, revealing canvassing of public input and opinions.

The list would not be complete without acknowledging the very valuable assistance from Jim Walsmith, Executive Director of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas, who planned, organized, and moderated the eight regional focus groups across the state. His expertise in facilitating these discussions resulted in spirited, insightful conversations that revealed valuable local perceptions and insights. We also gratefully acknowledge the roles of Daniel Carey and Megan Brown of the Southwest Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation who organized and conducted staff interviews, interpreted and analyzed the data gained from the statewide constituent survey, and made recommendations on the compositions of this report.

Many thanks also to the staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program who participated in the internal interview process. Being the frontline "soldiers'" that they are, their contributions to the process have been, and will continue to be, vital to the success of the implementation of this plan.

In addition, we would like to thank the Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin for allowing us to develop our survey based on their model.

This project was funded in part by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage, State of Arkansas, and with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

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Washington County Courthouse, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Foreword

Arkansas, "The Land of Opportunity" is full of just that when it comes to historic preservation. Individuals and communities across the state are discovering that preservation is relevant to planning, good design, and the economy. Whether it is pursuing recycling alternatives to new construction and sprawl, uncovering historic facades on Main Street, or proving the comparative economic advantages of preservation, Arkansans are using historic preservation as a tool for building better communities. Continued cooperative efforts to preserve the state's cultural heritage through preserving the built environment as well as the prehistoric and historic archeological resources, historic and cultural landscapes, and underwater resources will ensure that Arkansas's rich heritage is preserved for generations to come.

The adaptive reuse of historic Greene County Courthouse in Paragould, the continued use of Central High School in Little Rock, the protection of Toltec Mounds in Lonoke County, or the salvaging of the Hoo-Hoo Theater in Gurdon, are illustrations that regardless of size or location, communities are rallying around historic resources. And, thanks to a stable staff and a revived statewide non-profit partner (Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas), the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program is in an excellent position to more fully carry out its mission and pertinent sections of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Frederick Hanger House, Little Rock.

Introduction

In keeping with federal requirements, each state historic preservation office is responsible for producing a multi-year plan to guide a comprehensive array of activities to facilitate the preservation of historic resources. In Arkansas, that responsibility falls to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP). In 2001, with the help of Arkansas's historic preservation community and citizens, AHPP prepared a five-year, comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan to be in effect from 2002 through 2006. This plan will serve as a guide to direct the services and programs not only of the AHPP, but also of others in Arkansas who serve the preservation community. While the plan satisfies the SHPO's federal requirements, this document is intended to serve as an overall plan for preserving the state's resources and should be used in preservation organizations' planning and decision making efforts.

Walls Farm Barn, Tomberlin.

Parkin Indian Mound, Parkin.

Planning Approach

As mentioned,previous planning processes have been highly academic and aimed at meeting federal requirements and staff needs.The shift in focus of this planning process was to evaluate local needs statewide and extrapolate from survey data, focus groups, and staff input where and how to commit Arkansas's preservation energies/efforts to maximize impact in protecting and preserving the state's cultural and historic resources.

The vision and goals of this plan are therefore based on responses gathered from the public and the staff at AHPP. Public participation and professional input were gathered in the following three ways:

1) AHPP and the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas co-hosted a series of eight (8) public forums around the state in May and June, 2001.
2) Approximately 3000 surveys were mailed to constituents (and a small number distributed at a variety of meetings) gathered from a variety of mailing lists that included elected officials in units of local government, local historic preservation organizations, historical societies, representatives of Native American groups, regional planning and development organizations, historic preservation professionals, individuals interested in preservation, and others. In addition, the survey was posted on the AHPP website where interested persons could fill it out on-line.
3) The National Trust for Historic Preservation conducted 11 interviews with selected staff members of AHPP. Specific individual responses are confidential, however, AHPP was given a full report on the collective answers and the conclusions drawn from these interviews.

The most significant change in how AHPP undertook this planning effort is in its method of soliciting outside comment and input. AHPP sought opinions from the people it serves. While this is not a particularly novel approach to planning, heretofore it was not done on this level. More than 75 people participated in the eight forums held in Camden, Fayetteville, Paragould, Batesville, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Monticello, and Van Buren. Each forum was facilitated by the Executive Director of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas (HPAA). Staff from the AHPP were also in attendance to assist, observe, and record the proceedings, as well as to answer constituent questions following the focus group sessions. AHPP and HPAA have a close working relationship, and the idea of collaborating to ensure objectivity and avoid the overtones sometimes connected with governmental agencies was innovative. A complete report of the forums appears as Appendix A.

Of the 3000 surveys mailed, 502 were completed and returned, representing a 17% response, or nearly 1 out of every 5. The survey form was succinct, using a one-page two-sided format that was self-addressed and stamped for easy return to AHPP. A sample form and the complete findings of the survey are included as Appendix B. The questionnaire asked nine questions (seven check the box type and two short answer). The information gathered from the surveys is significant in that it establishes clear priorities for historic preservation over the next five years. For example, major threats to historic resources are identified, AHPP program areas which should be emphasized, and types of historic resources which are most endangered are all identified. These responses and other data were used in setting the goals and objectives in the plan.

The confidential interview of AHPP and Department of Arkansas Heritage staff, also introduced a new wrinkle in the development of this plan. Just as a lack of significant public input would have been a weakness, not including staff in the process would have been a major oversight. The result of this process is that AHPP now has a plan that reflects the needs of the public balanced with the experience and perspectives of the staff charged with executing it.

Rather than doing the interviews "in-house," AHPP selected the National Trust's regional office because of its objectivity and experience with strategic planning. By introducing a familiar but not "familial" facilitator to conduct the interviews, record responses and analyze findings, AHPP was able to gain more honest and reliable information. This format allowed staff to think and speak more freely about its vision for AHPP. The National Trust, in cooperation with AHPP personnel leading the planning process, developed a list of five questions. The results of the interviews were most helpful in arriving at a well-balanced set of goals and objectives — a plan that combines public input with the professional expertise and opinions of the AHPP staff. A list of the questions is included as Appendix C.

Using and Updating the Plan

This plan is designed to serve as a guide for historic preservation planning and activities undertaken by a variety of users and constituents, not just the staff at AHPP. It will provide direction for historic preservation in Arkansas over the next five years, from January 2002 through December 2006.

As with any plan, it will not be successful unless it is used. In order for it to be used, it must be distributed and explained. Its availability and accessibility should be enhanced through posting on the AHPP website and through distribution to local libraries. In addition, following approval by NPS and printing, AHPP will repeat the series of public forums, to deliver the plan "in person" and show the public that, indeed, their participation helped create the plan, and here it is! Going back to the places from which the information was gathered and showing local citizens the plan will not only yield tremendous good will, but will make the plan relevant on a local level.

The plan will be distributed to other state agencies, federal agencies, units of local governments, planning and development districts, libraries, and preservation organizations throughout Arkansas with encouragement to utilize the plan in connection with preservation priorities and activities.

Executive Summary

The months of surveying, interviewing, and visiting with people in the local communities through the forums have produced a flexible, dynamic state plan that will provide a foundation for cultural and historic preservation for years to come. While the staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program will be the primary users of the plan, we encourage others to use the plan, its findings, and goals as a guide in their own planning and decision making. Many benefits will arise from this process but involving folks on the local level has given the AHPP information and opinions that not only resulted in this plan, but also will serve the agency tremendously as staff begins the process of developing the programs and services to more fully meet those stated needs.

Capitol View Historic District, Little Rock.

Brewer's Mill, Mountain View

Parker House, Star City.

Vision

As an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program participates in and supports the vision of identifying a sense of time and place for Arkansans and enhancing their quality of life through the documentation, interpretation, preservation, and presentation of the state's natural cultural, and historic resources.

Forwarding its own specific mission, the AHPP seeks to identify, evaluate, register, and preserve Arkansas's cultural resources, reflected in such forms as private homes, public buildings, bridges, commercial structures, industrial complexes, archeological sites, and historic districts.

The goals listed below are intended to serve the entire preservation community of Arkansas and to be sufficiently flexible to allow the development of objectives and action plans specific to preservation groups around the state. These goals were formulated through interpretation and integration of the opinions and recommendations gathered in the public forums, through the survey responses, and with AHPP staff. Attachments to this document include statistical analysis of survey responses and the general consensus of the public forums. In summary, the public told us that the following is true:

- Most of the historic preservation activities that are accomplished, are done at the local level by private individuals with private dollars and lots of individual commitment to their projects.

- Of utmost importance is public access to information and technical assistance, in the form of "how-to" videos, workshops, and hands-on site visits and assistance.

- The preservation of private residences and public buildings are of top priority in preserving the historic fabric of a given community.

- Grants for bricks and mortar projects are needed and most desirable. However, there is widespread interest in and support for federal and state tax credit programs as well.

- There is strong support for an on-going program in the state's schools to educate children about their heritage and the importance of preserving it.

Goals

1. Encourage the widespread understanding and use of accepted preservation standards and techniques.

2. Increase the public's understanding, awareness, and involvement in historic preservation.

3. Establish and/or increase funding mechanisms sufficient to meet preservation needs.

4. Encourage the growth and further development of a statewide preservation network by partnering with local, state, regional, and federal agencies and organizations.

5. Continue to focus on the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of cultural resources through the acquisition and interpretation of information about those properties.

6. Increase the availability and scope of technical assistance resources throughout the state.

Fence detail, Maple Hill Cemetery, Helena.

Arkansas's Cultural Resources

Prior to the DeSoto expedition of 1541-42,Arkansas was the site of Native American occupation dating back thousands of years. Contact between European explorers and the Native American population was sporadic until the French founded Arkansas Post in 1686. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries,the influx of mainly Anglo-American settlers from the older states east of the Mississippi River gradually supplanted the existing French and Native American cultures. This history is reflected in Arkansas's cultural heritage —- the archeological sites and historic buildings,structures,sites and districts that often are all that remain of the state's early inhabitants.

At last count, more than 23,700 historic resources have been surveyed and recorded by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, while the Arkansas Archeological Survey has more than 30,000 archeological sites listed in their files. However, the geographically uneven survey of the state virtually ensures that many more resources remain undiscovered. No one knows how many of the state's historic structures have been remodeled beyond recognition, replaced, or destroyed, or how many properties have been lost to natural forces or development. Many cultural resources may still exist intact, but have simply been overlooked by previous surveys. The fact that so much of Arkansas's heritage has already been lost to the vicissitudes of nature and modern development makes those that remain that much more valuable.

There are historic structures spread throughout the state, but their locations and frequency of occurrence are related to population and development patterns. As a rule, the most populous counties seem to have a higher incidence of historic structures. However, this may reflect more the level of preservation awareness and activity among the local citizenry and greater attention from statewide preservation interests than the actual geographic distribution of cultural resources. Many historic structures might be present in isolated locales or less-populated counties, and the local inhabitants simply are not aware of the significance of the properties and they might never have received a thorough survey.

The incidence of identified prehistoric and historic archeological sites does not seem to exhibit the same sort of relationship between population, development, and frequency. In fact, the counties with the greatest numbers of identified archeological sites often are among the lowest in population. This may reflect the fact that sustained development and population pressures in the more populous counties over decades could have destroyed or covered over prehistoric sites before there was a chance to record them. As with historic structures, the fact that few are recorded in an area may simply mean that there has not been a proper survey of the vicinity or that local residents are not aware of the importance of their local properties.

Such information as the incidence of cultural resources, population levels, or development trends cannot be the sole determinant of survey priorities. If Carroll County boasts 64 historic properties per thousand residents compared to Saline County's one per thousand residents, does it necessarily follow that increased attention should then be focused on Saline County? Such figures can be misleading, unless one considers other factors as well, such as the fact that the less-populous Carroll County encompasses the City of Eureka Springs, most of which is registered as a historic district.

While Saline County's relatively low total may be one factor in a decision to concentrate attention in that direction, more elements must be taken into account in order to make a sound judgement. Much of the county's population growth has come in recent decades with the expansion of the Little Rock metropolitan area, so that there may actually be fewer historic properties in relation to the rapidly increasing population. On the other hand, if the county has not been surveyed in whole or in part, residents may be unaware of significant properties in their midst, while these properties might unknowingly be threatened by the development that rapid population growth will bring. This danger could be offset by the potential for heightened public awareness of the importance of preservation in response to the pressures of population growth and development.

Shoppach House, Benton, Arkansas.

In counties that have largely rural populations and little prospect of major population growth or development in the near future, the threats to cultural resources might seem diminished. However, the combination of fewer people and fewer resources devoted to historic preservation can be just as dangerous as unregulated growth. The effects of neglect and apathy on historic properties, while less dramatic than those of rapid development, may be no less destructive. Further endangering these resources is the fact that low economic growth rates in the region may encourage local citizens to associate their historic resources with economic decline. Historic structures may be remodeled insensitively, or even demolished to make room for new structures in the hope that a more contemporary appearance might provide the impetus for economic renewal.

No above-ground structural evidence is known to remain of the Native American, French, or Spanish occupations of Arkansas. The oldest surviving structures in the state date from the first half of the nineteenth century, but the majority of Arkansas's National Register listings are for historic properties built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. These historic properties may be better understood by categorizing them based on their functions, similarities, and differences. For management purposes, the major categories of historic resources may be understood to include buildings, structures, sites, and districts.

Almand House, Little Rock.

1. Historic Buildings

The National Park Service's *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* defines buildings as "construction created to shelter any form of human activity." Historic buildings are also components of historic archeological sites. Despite the fact that archeological sites without structural components are more numerous, historic buildings are the most common type of resource represented on the National Register. Historic buildings may be sub-categorized based on their primary functions and characteristics, i.e., residences, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, agricultural buildings, and community institution buildings. Historic buildings may also be categorized based on the architectural styles and influences that they reflect.

Residences are the most common type of historic building and are usually found in metropolitan areas and other densely populated regions of the state. Most of Arkansas's historic houses are single-family detached residences, built with wooden frames and wooden sheathing. There are many others of brick construction, while structures built with stone or stucco are more rare. Small-town residences or rural farmhouses that date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries are the most prevalent classes of these properties, while multiple-family residences or apartment buildings are more commonly found in larger cities. Common building types include the two room, two room with central hall (enclosed or open), two room with rear ell, four room without a central hall, the shotgun, and complex forms.

Commercial Buildings — Like residential properties, the distribution of historic commercial buildings closely follows population patterns. These resources are most often found in communities, although isolated properties may sometimes be found in rural areas. Prominent examples of these property types might include small-two storefronts, rural country stores, large city blocks, and early urban skyscrapers. Brick and wood, as well as indigenous stone in Northern Arkansas, were popular building materials for these types of properties.

Industrial Buildings — Although these resources are relatively rare in Arkansas, due to the historical dominance of agriculture in the state's economy, the ones that have been identified may provide valuable information about the early industrial enterprises within Arkansas. These properties are normally found in or adjacent to communities and are usually situated

along rail lines. Most date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, with some of the oldest found in rural areas near streams, which were used as power sources. Examples of these property types include small wooden grist mills from the nineteenth century and the large lumber mills of the turn of the century period.

Agricultural Buildings — Agriculture has played a major role in the economic, social, and cultural development of Arkansas, and its impact is naturally reflected in the state's built environment. Through the identification and study of these historic agricultural buildings, we may come to better understand the early growth and development of Arkansas agriculture.

Most historic agricultural buildings are nominated to the National Register as parts of historic districts, due to the fact that farmsteads usually contain a farmhouse and other outlying structures related to the farming enterprise. Examples of these types of resources include farmhouses, barns, tenant houses, silos, and cotton gins.

Old Post Office, Searcy.

Commercial Hotel, Mountain View.

Community Institution Buildings — This category covers a wide variety of historic buildings related to important community institutions, such as local governments, religious organizations, or civic groups. Because of the importance of these organizations to their communities, the buildings that housed them often became major community landmarks, providing a sense of pride and focus to the local citizenry. Today, such buildings may be noteworthy for their architectural features and/or their historic significance. Property types represented by this category might include courthouses, churches, jails, schools, city halls, post offices, libraries, depots, and meeting lodges.

Architectural Styles — Arkansas's historic buildings display a broad range of architectural styles. This variety is especially true of residential and commercial buildings, which often reflect the influence of one particular style or a combination of styles. These styles have changed over time, often quite frequently. In contrast, industrial and agricultural buildings often follow more utilitarian designs, with little stylistic change over time. Architectural styles that may be identified in Arkansas, along with the approximate dates of their influence, include the following:

Minimal Traditional (1930-1950)
International (1930-present)
Art Deco/Moderne (1920-1945)
English Revival/Tudor (1910-1940)
Craftsman (1905-1940)
Prairie (1900-1925)
Collegiate Gothic (1895-1940)
Mission (1890-1930)
Spanish Eclectic (1915-1940)
Italian Renaissance (1890-1935)
French Eclectic (1915-1945)
Beaux Arts (1890-1915)
Neoclassical (1890-1950)
Colonial Revival (1880-1955)
Richardsonian Romanesque (1875-1915)
Folk Victorian (1880-1915)
Queen Anne (1875-1905)
Gothic Revival (1850-1890)
Italianate (1850-1890)
Greek Revival (1830-1880)
Vernacular Georgian/Federal (1800-1845)

2. Historic Structures

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms defines structures as "functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating shelter." These resources may also be understood as components of historic archeological sites, with the exception of structures such as ships, places, and trains in active use. This category covers both three-dimensional historic structures and two-dimensional historic structured environments.

Structures — Historic structures represent only a small portion of Arkansas's National Register listings. These properties usually have some sort of physical, functional, and/or historical links to historic buildings and landscapes, as in the case of a well serving a farmhouse, and so are often to be found in historic districts. As with historic buildings, the distribution of historic structures tends to be related to population patterns. However, special types of structures may be affected more by other factors in their geographic distribution. For example, structures related to the mining and quarrying industries are more likely to be found in the mountainous regions of the state, while other structures representative of large-scale plantation agriculture are likely to be concentrated in the Delta region. Other examples of historic structures might include bridges, water towers, agricultural outbuildings (such as corn cribs), locomotives, ships, dams, roads, and fortification.

Cultural/Vernacular Landscapes — Resources representative of this category are often overlooked or not perceived as historic properties, yet they have an extremely influential impact on the historic built environments of the state. The large scale, two-dimensional patterns or plans that underlie and organize much of Arkansas's physical development are present all across the state, in urban, rural, and small town environments. Because structured environments change over time due to new societal and cultural influences (as in the case of the advent of the automobile and how it has influenced the development of suburbs), historic structured environments may be quite different than their modern counterparts, and thus worthy of preservation and study. When appropriate, these resources are listed as historic districts. Examples of structured environments might include city plans, courthouse squares, patterns of agricultural fields, nineteenth century downtown plats, garden and yard arrangements, or early twentieth century suburbs.

Cotham Drug Store, Red Star Grocery, Arkansas City.

Old Post Office, Hot Springs.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Dardanelle.

3. Historic Sites

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms define a site as "the location of a significant event... occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic cultural, or archeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure." Sites may be significant individually, or included in historic districts. These resources may be further sub-categorized into archeological, historic, or landscaped sites.

Archeological Sites — Every historic building, structure, or district is also an archeological site, in that there is the potential for the property to yield archeological information on past inhabitants or human activity. Archeological sites represent and provide information about both the prehistoric and historic periods of Arkansas's past, below ground and underwater, as well. Sites and landscapes qualify as archeological sites only if there is physical evidence of human activity, even if there is nothing visible above ground. Archeological sites are the most numerous type of historic property in the state; the Arkansas Archeological Survey has recorded more than 30,000 sites, and more continue to be discovered and added to the list. Many sites remain undiscovered. While many archeological sites are listed on the National Register as components of other types of historic properties, relatively few of the state's listings include identified and assessed archeological sites. In Arkansas, the identification, evaluation, management, and treatment of archeological resources are covered in detail by *A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas* (Davis et al, 1982, Revisions 1994). This document, written by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, explains the importance of the cooperation between AAS and AHPP to provide the State of Arkansas with the expertise and resources necessary to protect the archeological heritage of the state. In this cooperative relationship, the AAS provides the state with planning, surveying, technical, and management expertise while the AHPP fulfills the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Unlike historic buildings, structures, and archeological sites, there is not a strong relationship between the incidence of prehistoric archeological sites and current population trends. However, this phenomenon may reflect more the extent of archeological activity in a particular area (especially in response to development activity) than the actual archeological potential. Large concentrations of archeological sites have been recorded in the northwest portion of the state, and in several Delta counties. Many other counties almost surely have substantial archeological sites that remain undiscovered simply because the area has never been thoroughly surveyed. As noted above, many historic buildings, structures, and districts may also yield archeological information. Another type of archeological resource, the underwater archeological site, has only recently been investigated and researched, and the potential for Arkansas's lakes, streams, and rivers to yield such sites seems encouraging.

The archeological significance of these sites varies in regard to one another, but all have the potential to provide valuable information on the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of Arkansas. Archeological sites may include evidence of activities such as fishing, manufacturing, quarrying, or camping, while data unearthed might be in the form of ceramics, stone, glass, metal, bone, wood, or other materials.

The resources types representing prehistoric archeological sites in Arkansas might include a myriad of different property types; earthen mounds, rock quarries, fishing weirs, and burial plots represent only a small portion of potential sites. Examples of historic archeological sites include Civil War battlefields, German prisoner of war camps, Japanese-American relocation camps, industrial sites, subsurface evidence of former landscape features, refuse dumps, rural and urban farmsteads, mines, and house sites. Underwater archeological sites are likely to include submerged ships, evidence of past waterfront activities, trash dumps, river crossings, and the remains of piers and wharves.

Toltec Indian Mound, Toltec State Park.

National Register Nomination Priorities

There are a good many site types which are not represented among those listed on the National Register in Arkansas. Except perhaps for Paleo-Indian sites or a site associated with DeSoto's route through Arkansas, a single example of some site types would probably not be eligible for nomination unless it contained information relative to the general research problems mentioned above or to specific Study Unit questions. For example, just because a site is a Civil War battlefield would not automatically make it eligible for nomination as an archeological site (although it might be eligible as a historic battlefield regardless of the condition of its archeological component). Nomination would depend upon the potential for information about the battle to be found in the ground.

In considering whether a particular resource type should be nominated or whether its nomination may be redundant with others already nominated, the most current list of registered sites should, of course, be consulted in the AHPP or Survey office. Then, in addition to the topical research areas for which a site may be eligible, the following is a partial list of site types, good examples of which should be evaluated for registration:

1. Any Paleo-Indian site, even without good context or stratigraphy, with good examples of the stone tool kit. If there is datable material associated, even better.
2. Any site with identifiable artifacts which can be associated with the mid-16th century Spanish entrada in Arkansas, whether in undisturbed or stratified context or not.
3. Early historic Indian sites, even if of a single structure, which contain both European and aboriginal material.
4. Hamlets, farmsteads, and campsites which can be identified with a larger settlement system, the other components of which also need to be identified and considered for nomination.
5. Extractive sites, such as stone quarries or salt-making sites.
6. Shipwrecks and aboriginal canoes.
7. Rural historic farmsteads.
8. The beginnings of urban life in Arkansas (archeological deposits in Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith, for example).
9. Plantation complexes which might include both standing structures and below ground foundations and features indicating outbuildings, wells, slave quarters, and other evidence of occupation and activity.
10. Historic industrial sites or districts such as mills, timber towns, or mining enterprises.
11. Rare or unique historic sites which may have few or no above ground features, such as the German Prisoner of War camp near Jonesboro or the Japanese relocation camp at Jerome (the camp at Rohwer is already listed).
12. Rural cultural landscapes.
13. Colonial and Territorial era sites.

This is not an exhaustive list of site types in Arkansas. For example, not included here are large late prehistoric ceremonial centers or rock art sites because some of them are already listed. This does NOT mean that other ceremonial centers and other rock art sites would be not eligible, but should be evaluated for nomination.

Bentonville High School, Bentonville.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company Building, Pine Bluff.

National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmark designation provides a greater degree of protection for cultural resources than does the National Register with respect to any federal involvement that might have an adverse impact on the site. For sites on private property which could be protected by the landowner, Landmark status brings greater prestige and a greater incentive for preservation.

Arkansas has four prehistoric sites listed as Landmarks, and three historic sites which have to one degree or another archeological components:

1. **Parkin Mound —** Parkin Mound is a large late Mississippian ceremonial and village site, with one temple mound. The site is surrounded by a ditch. It is believed to be the site of the Town of Casqui visited by DeSoto in 1541.
   It is also the location of an important historic black community, known as Sawdust Hill, associated with a lumber company. The entire site is being protected and developed as a part of the Arkansas State Park system.

2. **Toltec Mounds —** This is a large late Woodland/early Mississippian ceremonial site, surrounded by a ditch and embankment and originally having 18 mounds. As the ceremonial center for the Plum Bayou culture of the central Arkansas River Valley, it is protected as a developed and interpreted State Park.

3. **Nodena Site —** The Nodena site is a large late Mississippian ceremonial and village site, originally with several mounds, which are now all destroyed. Large areas were excavated in the 1930's. The type site for the Nodena phase is contemporary with the Parkin phase although no European materials are known from the Nodena site itself. The site is in private ownership and under cultivation. Some grave-robbing has occurred, but large portions of the village are not affected by this digging.

4. **Menard-Hodges —** This large mound is a part of an associated multi-component village. The largest component is an early historic Quapaw site, identified as the village of Osotouy. It is associated with the first Arkansas Post established at that village by DeSoto. Minor excavations were done in the 1960's. The mound and some surrounding area are protected through ownership by The Archeological Conservancy.

5. **Arkansas Post —** The site of the present-day Arkansas Post National Memorial has no standing structures, but contains evidence of the occupation of the area by the Spanish and French, the colonial village, the Territorial capitol, and the town through the time of the Civil War. Two seasons of excavation in the 1960's and 1970's identified several building sites. It is protected and interpreted by the National Park Service.

6. **Fort Smith National Military Park —** Excavations have been conducted at the location of the early nineteenth century post, the foundations of which have been stabilized. One standing structure from a later fort remains. The fort was originally built to protect the Cherokee from the Osage, and served the cause of justice on the eastern edge of Indian Territory. It is protected and interpreted by the National Park Service.

7. **Bath House Row, Hot Springs National Park —** This grouping consists of Victorian buildings for hot baths and dates from the turn of the century. No excavations have been conducted, but both in the area of the bathhouses and in the rest of the Park, there are archeological resources. It is protected and interpreted by the National Park Service.

8. **Eaker Site —** The Eaker site is a large, palisaded, late Mississippian village on Eaker Air Force Base, tested for significance but otherwise unexcavated. Minor pothunting has occurred. Eaker Air Force Base is federally owned property and, therefore,protected by several federal laws, including the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

Historic Sites — Historic sites commemorate significant historic events for which buildings or structures associated with the occasion either no longer exist, or never existed. If physical evidence of the event remains, the site should also be recorded as an archeological site. Examples of historic sites in Arkansas might include the location of the signing of an Indian treaty or Civil War activity. Relatively few historic sites are listed on the National Register. Because no structures in Arkansas pre-date the early nineteenth century, historic sites might be designated to commemorate significant pre-nineteenth century events in Arkansas.

Landscapes — These types of resources include landscapes which may be significant in conjunction with a historic property or district, in relation to a historic building or structure, or for its landscape features alone, irrespective of any built environment. These types of properties are often taken for granted, unrecognized as being of historic significance, or defined only as a natural resource. With the passage of time, the distinctive features of the landscape may become more and more faint, and archeological work may be necessary to expose and interpret the site. Examples of this property type include courthouse squares, cemeteries, parks, streetscapes including trees and sidewalks, yards around residences, battlefields, and agricultural landscapes.

4. Historic Districts

The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* defines a historic district as "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by play or physical development." These resource types include buildings, structures, and sites in their historic environments; often, the collective whole is more important than any of the individual properties.

Historic districts may include any property type or combination of property types. Examples of these resources in Arkansas include entire historic communities, downtown business districts, residential neighborhoods, military facilities, plantations and farmsteads, rural settlements, prehistoric communities, waterfronts, parks, industrial areas, educational complexes, or combinations of any of these.

Marks' Mills Battlefield Park, Cleveland County.

Fairview Cemetery, Confederate Section, Van Buren, Arkansas.

Influences on Cultural Resources

The preservation and protection issues that affect Arkansas's cultural resources cannot be divorced from the greater societal,political,and economic forces at work in the state and in the nation. In developing a truly effective program for the preservation of cultural resources,the relationships between these societal forces and built environments must be understood and taken into account.

Population Trends

The continuing growth and urbanization of the state's population will have serious implications for Arkansas's cultural resources in the years to come. Rates of population growth or decline, the locations of such change, and new developments in the age and racial mix of the state's citizenry will all have major effects on governmental policies, land use decisions, and the economic well-being of the state. These developments are certain to affect Arkansas's historic properties as well.

Growth and Urbanization

Arkansas has experienced impressive population growth rates since the 1960's, partly as a result of the economic diversification that has lured many outsiders to the state and has encouraged many native Arkansans not to emigrate. The nationwide population shifts away from northern states toward the Sun Belt have also benefited Arkansas, although to a lesser extent than other southern states. While there was an 18.9% growth in population in Arkansas from 1970 to 1980, there was only a 2.8% increase from 1980 to 1990. The U. S. Census counted 2,350,725 people living in Arkansas, the last official total. The 2000 Census shows 2,673,400, an impressive 12.1% increase.

The state's largest metropolitan areas are projected to grow through the early 2000's. Pulaski County will experience the highest numerical population growth. The high-growth Northwestern counties of Benton and Washington will rank second and third in terms of numerical growth, while Saline and Faulkner counties, which are now considered part of the Little Rock metropolitan area, rank fourth and fifth respectively. Those counties associated with the Fort Smith metropolitan area, Sebastian and Crawford, are also expected to experience significant population increases. Meanwhile, Lee, Phillips, and Monroe counties are projected to decline in population over the next decade as poor economic conditions force residents to seek opportunities elsewhere.

The uneven distribution of this growth combined with the rapid urbanization that Arkansas is experiencing, has important ramifications for the state's cultural heritage. As late as the 1960's, the great majority of Arkansans lived in the rural areas or in small towns of less than 2,500. By 1980 more than half of the state's population had become urbanized. The population and economic growth that continues to fuel development in the Little Rock metropolitan area and in the Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers corridor must be carefully managed to ensure that historic properties are not lost. In contrast, 47 of Arkansas's 75 counties have fewer residents than they had in 1940, due mainly to the shift away from an agricultural base toward a more diversified economy. Between 1980 and 1990, 36 counties in Arkansas had a net decrease in population. In these low-growth areas, historic properties are threatened by neglect, inappropriate alterations, or demolition in favor of newer, more modern structures.

Demographic Changes

Arkansas's population has undergone further demographic changes as well. While the state's racial balance has remained essentially unchanged at about 80 percent white and 16 percent black over the past decade, the numbers of Hispanics and Asians in Arkansas have continued to grow during this period. Clearly, these growing minority groups will play an increasingly important role in the social, political, and economic life of Arkansas into the 2000's and beyond. Efforts to involve these citizens in the preservation community and to address their particular preservation needs should be concentrated to complement the program's interest in minority-related contexts and preservation matters.

Well into the new decade of the year 2000, Arkansas's population will continue to grow older and less white. In 2000, the median age of Arkansans rose to 36.3 years, up from 33.1 years in 1990 and 30.6 years in 1980. The growth of the over-65 population will have slowed somewhat in comparison to other age groups, while the under-17 age group will have increased at a rate much slower than the overall population growth.

Arkansas's popularity as a retirement haven has brought immigrants from other regions of the country and boosted the percentage of elderly in the population, offering great potential for historic preservation. Retired citizens have more time to travel and visit historic sites and tend to be more interested in history, heritage, and matters of the past. Older citizens are often more financially secure and could bring increased financial support to preservation activities. As a constituency, retirees vote more regularly than the general population, meaning that their growing numbers and influence could eventually translate into greater legislative attention and concern toward preservation matters.

Implications of Population Trends

These population pressures will necessitate further development in order to provide the housing and commercial space necessary to support new residents. Such growth will inevitably have an impact on the built environments and landscapes of those Arkansas cities affected, requiring an expansion of the existing infrastructures in order to provide new roads, sewers, utility lines, and water systems. Development of this magnitude will put strong pressure on historic properties, especially those standing in the way of development projects, or those with no immediately obvious economic value (e.g., archeological sites).

However, the pressures that infrastructure development may bring to bear on a community's cultural resources may also elicit an increased interest in and support of historic preservation concerns. In the face of rapid change and seemingly uncontrolled development, concerns over the quality of life and the factors that contribute to it may arise. As a growth management strategy, historic preservation can provide alternatives to the homogenized look modern development tends to bring to growing areas. Elements of such a preservation strategy might include the maintenance of an interesting mix of styles and types of buildings, vital intown neighborhoods, and unique historic development patterns and landscape features.

A different set of threats and pressures exist for historic properties located in areas of low growth. The combination of smaller (possibly diminishing) populations and little money available for preservation may result in delayed maintenance, incompatible treatment, vacancy, or abandonment. Short periods of neglect, even when the property is left relatively unchanged and intact, may eventually result in permanent loss due to the lack of use and maintenance. The increasing popularity of moving historic buildings to new and usually incompatible locations results in further losses to the state's cultural heritage. Both historic properties and archeological sites face the danger of being looted as a result of the widespread demand and strong markets for antiques and artifacts.

Education efforts and protection strategies aimed at the special preservation problems experienced in low-growth areas must be implemented in order to counter these destructive influences. However, in the absence of sustained economic growth, such programs provide only limited protection to the historic resources of a community. Whenever possible, historic preservation should be promoted as an avenue toward economic development, revitalization, and the bolstering of community pride.

Lonoke County Courthouse, Lonoke.

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Texarkana.

Economic Trends

Despite many attempts at economic development programs over the years, Arkansas has always ranked in the lower tier among the states in terms of per capita income, unemployment rates, and other indicators of economic performance. The state's progress during the post-WWII economic expansion has generally been impressive, however. Whereas in 1939 Arkansas's per capita income was only 43 percent of that of the nation as a whole, by 1959 it had risen to 64 percent, then to 76 percent in 1979. This relative improvement stalled somewhat during the 1980's, so that in 1990 the average Arkansan's salary held at 77 percent of the national average.

Arkansas's economy is intricately tied to that of the rest of the United States and to the global economy as a whole. Following World War II and the transformation of the state's agricultural economy, the population contained a large pool of workers willing to accept low or moderate wages to work in the new industries producing textiles, shoes, and other such low-skill products. With the movement of many of these jobs overseas in order to take advantage of cheaper labor markets, and the concomitant demands for higher wages on the part of Arkansas workers, has come the present high unemployment figures for the state as compared to the national average. In 1990, 19 counties in Arkansas had unemployment figures of 10% or greater. This trend has also had the effect of restraining the growth of the state's per capita income which in 1993 was one of the lowest in the United States at $16,143. The U. S. Census model-based estimate showed a median household income for Arkansas to be $27,875, 75% of the median income for the country. Historic preservation is closely tied to these economic trends, and to land-use patterns, agriculture, and manufacturing in particular.

Agriculture and Rural Economies

Despite the population swings and economic diversification of the post-war era, Arkansas's land-use patterns are still overwhelmingly weighted toward the cultivation of forests and crops, and fully 48 percent of the population live either in unincorporated areas or in communities of less than 2,500 people. These rural and semi-rural areas of the state have few preservation or historical organizations and little access to preservation professionals. Because many historic properties and archeological sites are to be found scattered throughout rural areas, it is imperative that preservationists maintain efforts to develop contacts with the people who own and use rural land.

A major threat to historic properties and archeological sites located in rural areas is intentional or inadvertent destruction as a result of increasing urban and economic development pressures. As the state's urban areas continue to expand and to encroach on lands formerly devoted to forests or crops, the valuable cultural resources these lands hold are being irrevocably impacted and altered. These threats are most pronounced in rural areas adjacent to growing urban centers, or in small communities that are being targeted for major economic development projects.

These rural resources need special attention from the state's preservation community. While rural areas may not have access to the resources and talents available in urban centers, the cultural heritage to be found in undeveloped regions of the state are invaluable to our understanding of Arkansas history and prehistory. Traditional preservation techniques such as adaptive re-use, rehabilitation tax credits, the Main Street Program, or tourism development may not have the same effectiveness when translated from an urban to a rural environment. Economical ways to incorporate historic properties into regional development plans and efforts to educate residents and local leaders on the value and importance of preservation should be developed and implemented on a statewide basis.

In 1940, most of Arkansas's working population was to be found in the agricultural sector. By 1985, that portion of the work force employed as farmers, farm managers, or farm laborers had dropped to 6.5%, accentuating the profound changes that have occurred in the Arkansas economy over the past half century. Although it's virtual monopoly over the state's economic output has been broken, agriculture remains one of Arkansas's principal industries. In 1993, Arkansas had 46,000 farms with a net income of over 1,405 million.

Despite a period of droughts, floods, storms, government inattentiveness, and plummeting land values in the mid-1980's, the state is once again beginning to experience small gains in its agricultural base. The emphasis of Arkansas agriculture has shifted over the past decade, however, as a result of changing national and global markets. The 1980's saw the value of livestock and animal products for the first time surpass that of traditional row crops in the state. In 1990, broilers from the poultry industry were the state's most valuable single crop with soybeans, rice, and cotton following. Arkansas continues to be one of the leaders in the nation in rice production, cattle, poultry, and other animal product industries.

Because of the preeminent role that agriculture plays in the state's economy, its influence is felt far beyond that portion of the labor force employed in farming. Those regions of the state that are heavily dependent on agriculture are highly susceptible to the vicissitudes of the market, and difficulties in the industry are felt in every sector of the local rural economy. These swings in the business cycle inevitably impact on significant rural properties, such as historic farmsteads, plantations, outbuildings, bridges, churches, schools, commercial districts, mills, and archeological sites.

Non-Agricultural Industries and Manufacturing

The diversification of the Arkansas economy led to the establishment of more than 3,000 new industries in the state between 1955 and 1972. While the older established food processing, aluminum, and lumber industries maintained their prominent positions, new companies producing clothing, shoes, electrical machinery and other products came to play increasingly important roles in the manufacturing sector of the economy. These newer industries have tended to cluster along existing transportation routes, especially the interstate highway system developed since the 1950's. By the late 1980's, Arkansas's major industries included the manufacture of food and related products, electrical machinery and equipment, lumber and wood products, non-electrical machinery, and fabricated metal products. The production of transportation equipment and textile products grew rapidly, while the oil industry of south Arkansas lost ground to foreign and out-of-state competition and oversupply.

Non-agricultural wage and salaried employment increased from 797,100 in 1985 to 925,700 in 1990. Service and retail production continues to increase and capture the largest percentage of non-agricultural production. Manufacturing's share of non-agricultural employment in Arkansas has continued to grow through the 1980's and into the early 1990's. In 1990, 234,100 Arkansans worked in manufacturing, constituting 20.9 percent of the non-agricultural labor force. Although some Arkansas counties continue to be plagued by double-digit unemployment rates, the rest of the state has seen significant numbers of new plants, expansions, and distribution centers announced over the past few years. While low wages have been a factor in attracting these new jobs to Arkansas, the state's poor performance in providing an educated and trainable work force has served to keep these wages below the national average.

The growing importance of manufacturing to the Arkansas economy will have important ramifications for the state's cultural resources in the years to come. Plant closings, especially in single-industry communities, may threaten the vitality and livelihood of commercial districts and residential areas. These communities may benefit from adaptive re-use projects or the Main Street Arkansas program in order to exploit effectively the cultural resources of the area to maintain community pride and to attract new industries and businesses. At the other extreme, the establishment of new industries in an area may endanger historic properties or archeological sites in the vicinity of new construction projects. Without the benefit of state or federal laws protecting properties from these types of development, educational and public information programs may play important roles in the mobilizing and reinforcing of public opinion as to the importance of preserving these resources.

Benjamin Clayton Black House, Searcy.

Fort Smith National Historic Site, Fort Smith.

Government Trends

Government support of funding, education, and technical assistance for preservation activities has been essential to the success of these efforts. However, the shifting of governmental roles and relationships at all levels over the past decade have necessitated new strategies and emphases on the part of the preservation community.

Federal Government

Federal support for historic preservation activities, programs, and technical assistance was curtailed during the 1980's, while public demands for preservation services and expertise have continued to grow. Acquisition and development grants were discontinued in 1980, and although the rehabilitation tax credit is still available for certain income-producing properties, new limitations on its use have somewhat reduced its popularity. Changes in the guidelines for the use of industrial development bonds have restricted their effectiveness as tools for the Main Street program. The AHPP has attempted to compensate for these shortfalls with state funds, but many preservation needs remain unaddressed.

Publicly owned historic buildings may have insufficient funds available for maintenance and rehabilitation, while local governments dependent on federal dollars in order to provide basic services may be unable to allocate funds for the rehabilitation of their local resources, such as historic courthouses, jails, or city halls. The absence of major federal grant programs or financial incentives is keenly felt in the preservation community. However, the fact that the government offers few real estate incentive programs other than the rehabilitation tax credit may encourage investors to rehabilitate and re-use historic properties.

State Government

At the state level, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program represents the state's commitment to maintain a consistent and effective program of historic preservation and cultural resource protection statewide. The AHPP's funding is provided through both an annual Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Department of the Interior and proceeds collected through the state's Real Estate Transfer Tax. The agency's resources have been strained by federal cutbacks and increased preservation demands necessitating the further development of cooperative relationships with other state bodies (such as the Arkansas Archeological Survey or other agencies of the Department of Arkansas Heritage). In addition, relationships with private preservation groups (such as the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas) to combine efforts and resources have taken on added importance. Because many state entities have the potential to impact on cultural resources through the development and improvement of roads, community development grants, tourism programs, industrial location, and building regulations, the AHPP will continue to explore avenues of cooperation throughout state government, preservation groups and associations, as well as units of local government.

Prairie Grove Battlefield, Prairie Grove.

Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville.

Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock.

Local Government

Arkansas's uneven growth patterns and economic conditions present local governments with a variety of important challenges and decisions. Those regions experiencing rapid growth and development must strive to manage that growth with the long term interests of the community in mind. The unique character and cultural heritage of a community must not be sacrificed to the homogeneity of strip developments, look-alike housing subdivisions and ever-multiplying shopping centers. Such a task is difficult and complicated, often requiring the cooperation of several different government entities that are all experiencing the same development pressures. The political complexities inherent in any attempt at concerted efforts by county, city, and state governments may frustrate local preservation activities, but development and growth may result in a larger tax base and a greater likelihood of local preservation if support is strong.

At the other extreme are those local governments faced with a stagnant or dwindling economic base. The end of federal revenue sharing in the mid-1980's has further curtailed local governmental spending and these communities are extremely vulnerable to further budget cuts. Such communities, with only limited resources available with which to provide all the services that their citizens need, may be unable or unwilling to promote preservation activities. These local governments need to be made aware of how their community's cultural resources may be integrated into a comprehensive plan designed to attract new business and industry to offset the decline in revenues.

The Certified Local Government and Main Street Arkansas programs may be able to assist these communities with information on preservation activities, protection mechanisms, and comprehensive preservation planning. The popular misconception that historic preservation is an impediment to growth must be combatted, while its potential as a component of economic development planning should be promoted throughout the state. For such approaches to community development and revitalization to be successful, local leadership must be committed to the preservation of their community's cultural heritage. Preservation awareness programs must target local leadership groups such as elected officials and business and financial leaders. Active support from state government is essential as well.

Tourism Trends

The heritage tourism industry in Arkansas plays an important role in the state's economy. During 2000, travel and tourism expenditures in the state amounted to $3.8 billion. The state's travel industry employed 49,381 persons. Revenues from tourism in 2000 were responsible for $173 million in state, $73 million in local, and $210 million in federal taxes.

Tourism is expected to become an increasingly important component of the state's economy in the early 2000's. Studies indicate tourism is currently the second largest retail industry in the United States and could be the world's leading industry in the early 2000's. The rapid growth of the tourism industry may be attributed to several factors, including lower transportation costs in the 1980's, a change in travel habits toward shorter, more frequent trips, and a growing interest in American culture, heritage, and regional variations.

The importance of cultural resources to the tourism industry should not be underestimated. Included in the top five tourist activities in 1999, as determined by the Department of Parks and Tourism, visiting a national or state park, hunting/fishing, visiting a historic site, and attending a festival/craft fair. Each of these activities is either dependent on cultural resources or may be enhanced and made more interesting through the proper promotion and preservation of historic archeological properties. Studies indicate that experiencing history and culture are major goals for most tourists, and that in many areas cultural resources are the top tourist attractions. With the proper planning, promotion and management, cultural resources could provide the impetus for more tourism and subsequent economic growth in Arkansas.

Tourism need not be limited to metropolitan areas. By concentrating on the preservation and marketing of broad ranges of historic properties, visitors to the state may be attracted to smaller communities. For example, towns with historic districts are more likely to attract tourists than those featuring only landmarks or house museums. By assembling a broad array of cultural resources with an eye toward tourism, a major economic development tool might be realized by communities of all sizes. Such approaches may be undertaken on a regional basis, as tourism is most effective when approached cooperatively instead of competitively.

Many programs currently in place at the AHPP may enhance tourism and continue to play positive roles in the economic development of a particular community. The Certified Local Government program is designed to promote local preservation efforts and tourism projects. Tax incentives available for the rehabilitation of historic commercial buildings may encourage communities to develop and realize their tourism potential. The Main Street Arkansas program, which is designed to promote downtown commercial development and rehabilitation, should serve as a national tourist draw for those communities that participate.

Historic preservation and tourism should serve as natural complements to one another. Tourism promotes historic preservation by encouraging awareness and financial support of preservation. However, the utilization of cultural resources as tourism and economic development tools should be undertaken responsibly and with the proper consideration as to the potential dangers. Frequent visitors to historic buildings may lead to greater wear and tear on the historic fabric, increasing the importance and frequency of preventive maintenance. Likewise, public access to archeological resources could lead to damage to the sites through excessive traffic, vandalism, and pothunting. Opening a property to the public may require that a building be made properly accessible by providing for adequate parking, signage, and access to the handicapped. This may require compromising the property's historic fabric. Sensitive rehabilitation may minimize these problems, but the architectural and/or historic qualities that attract visitors to a property should not be sacrificed in the attempt to accommodate tourism.

Conclusions

The issues of population growth, economic development, governmental policies and tourism trends in Arkansas all have serious implications for the state of historic preservation in the years to come. In order to be truly effective, historic preservation must become a basic component at all levels of growth management and community planning. Preservation in Arkansas is normally a local activity pursued at the community level, with leadership provided by non-profit organizations and local governments. The AHPP must work to strengthen and broaden state governmental support for these activities, while encouraging further federal and local attention to whatever extent possible. The importance of historic preservation to community development, to tourism, to the efficient use of the existing infrastructure and to the fostering of community pride must remain the focus of the AHPP.

Appendix A

Data and Report on Forums

Belding-Gaines Cemetery, Hot Springs

Pyeatte-Mason Cemetery, Maumelle.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

The following results are from focus group meetings held by AHPP from May 10th through June 7, 2001. This study contains the responses of people who gathered regionally in each of Arkansas's planning and development districts. Seventy-five people from Arkansas participated in the focus groups, held in Camden, Fayetteville, Paragould, Batesville, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Monticello and Van Buren. The results of the study reflect the responses from these forums. Participants represented a variety of backgrounds and concerns, including chambers of commerce, local preservation organizations, historical societies, Main Street organizations, owners of historic property, real estate developers, architects, merchants and city, county, state and federal government organizations.

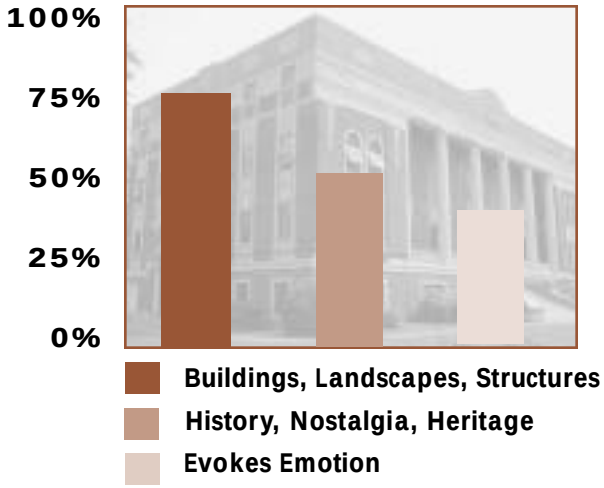
NOTE: It was the intent of the AHPP and HPAA to conduct the forums in such a way as to gain "consensus" among the groups regarding the topics covered in the following bar graphs (Appendix A). The percentages of responses shown in these graphs represent the level of responses that were noted by community — the basis of forming a "statewide consensus" about preservation attitudes and opinions. Specific results of individual responses to the survey were tabulated and recorded in Appendix B.

Arkansas Communities Represented In The forums:

- Arkadelphia
- Batesville
- Camden
- Fayetteville
- Fordyce
- Fort Smith
- Hamburg
- North Little Rock
- Lowell
- Marmaduke
- Monticello
- Paragould
- Rogers
- Searcy
- Springdale
- Texarkana
- Tuckerman
- Van Buren

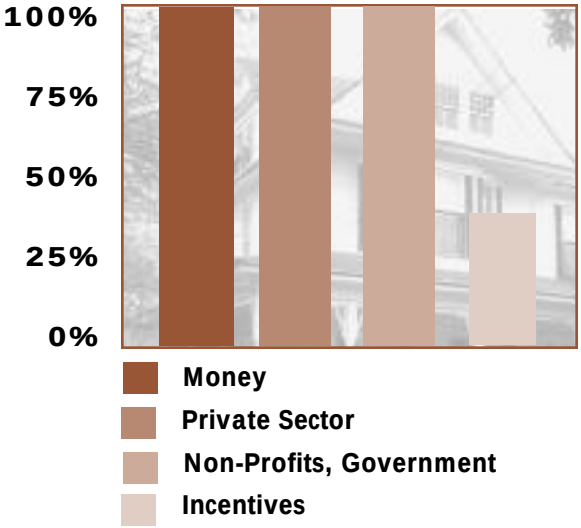
When you hear the phrase "historic preservation," what comes to mind?

- 75% of public forums replied with Buildings, Landscapes, Structures.
- 50% of public forums replied with History, Nostalgia, Heritage
- 38% of public forums replied that it evokes some kind of Emotion.



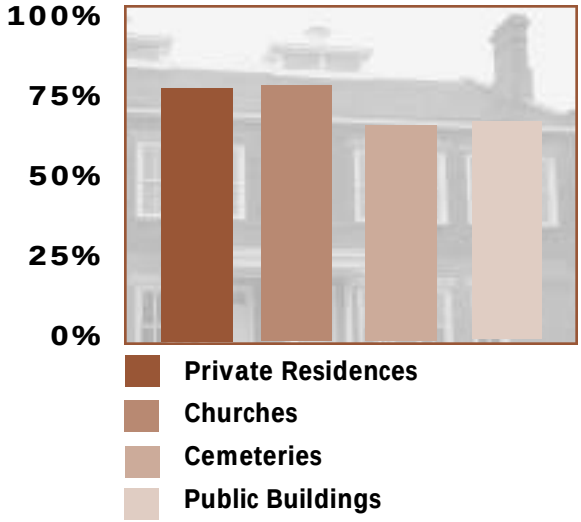
Thinking about your community, how is historic preservation accomplished and by whom?

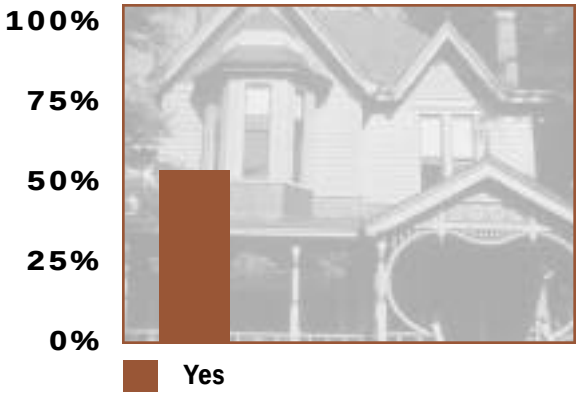
- 100% responded Money, Private Sectors, Non-Profits and Government.
- 38% of the public forums said Incentives.



What types of properties should communities seek to preserve?

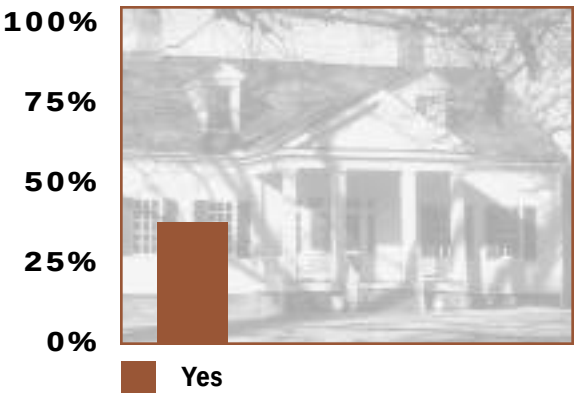
- 75% of public forums said Private Residences and Churches.
- 63% of public forums said Cemeteries and Public Buildings.





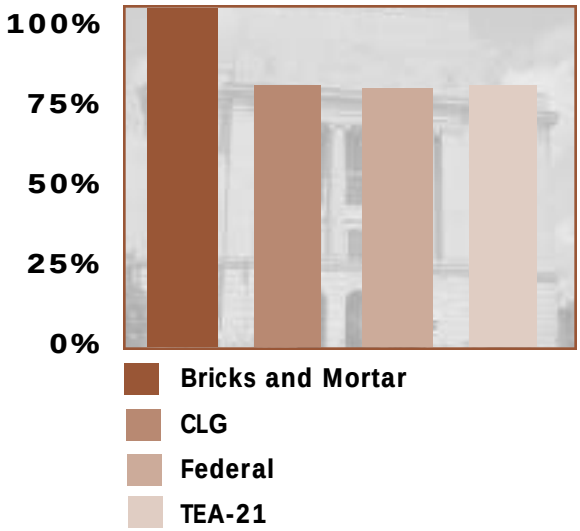
Are you aware of the Institute for Historic Building Trades?

- 50% of public forums showed an awareness of the institute.
- It was evident from the answers that there was no clear understanding of what the institute does.



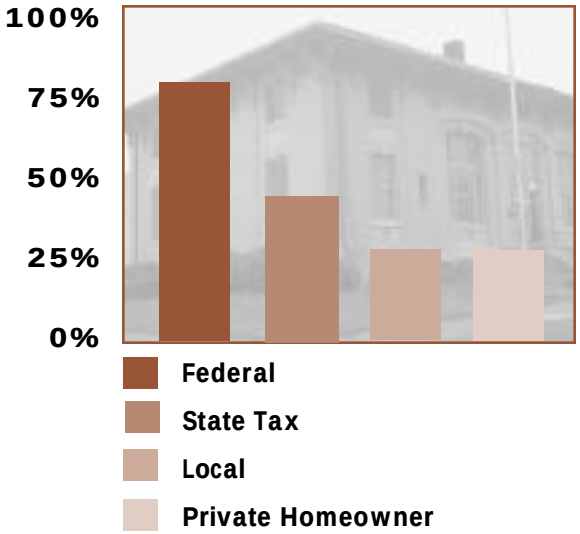
Are you aware of the County Courthouse Grants program?

- Only 38% of public forums showed participants had any knowledge of the County Courthouse Grant Program.



What grants would be helpful in your community?

- 100% of public forums responded Bricks and Mortar.
- 75% of foums responded CLG, Federal and TEA-21.

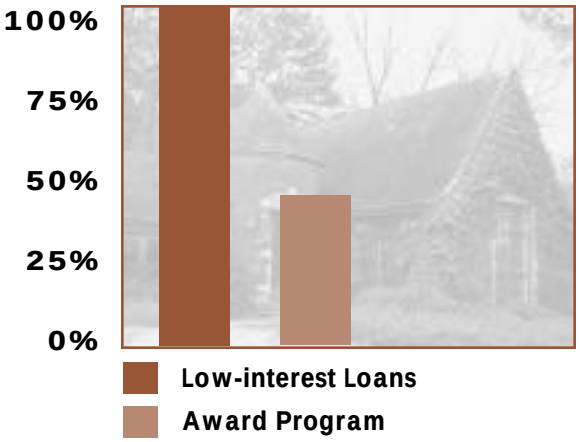


What tax incentives are/should be available?

- 75% of forums responded in support of a Federal tax credit.
- 36% of forums said a State tax credit.
- 25% of forums said Local and Private Homeowners' tax.

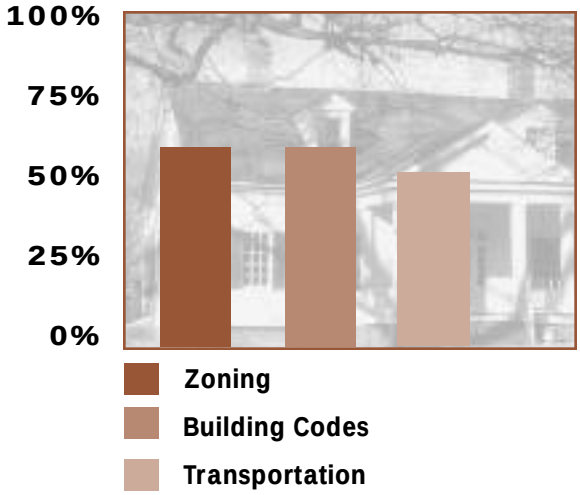
What other types of financial incentives are, or should be available for historic preservation?

- 100% forum response for Low-interest Loans.
- 38% of forums said Award Programs.



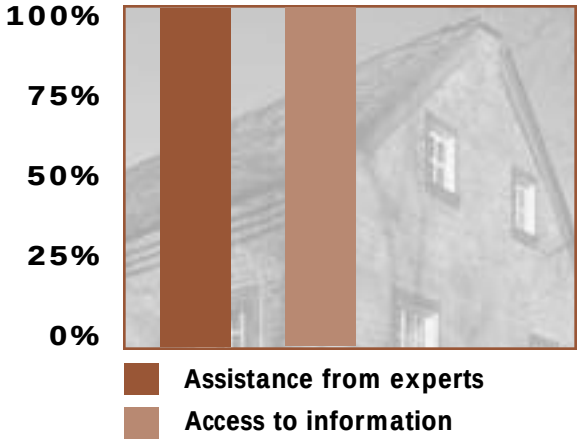
What public policies affect historic preservation, what are/should be available, if any?

- 63% of the forums responsed Zoning and Building Codes.
- 50% of public forums responded Transportation.



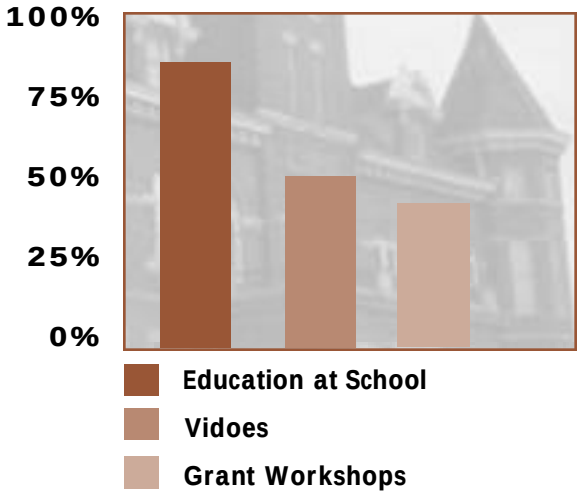
What is meant by "Technical Assistance" with regard to historic preservation?

- 100% of forums desired assistance from experts and greater access to information.



What is meant by "education program" with regard to historic preservation?

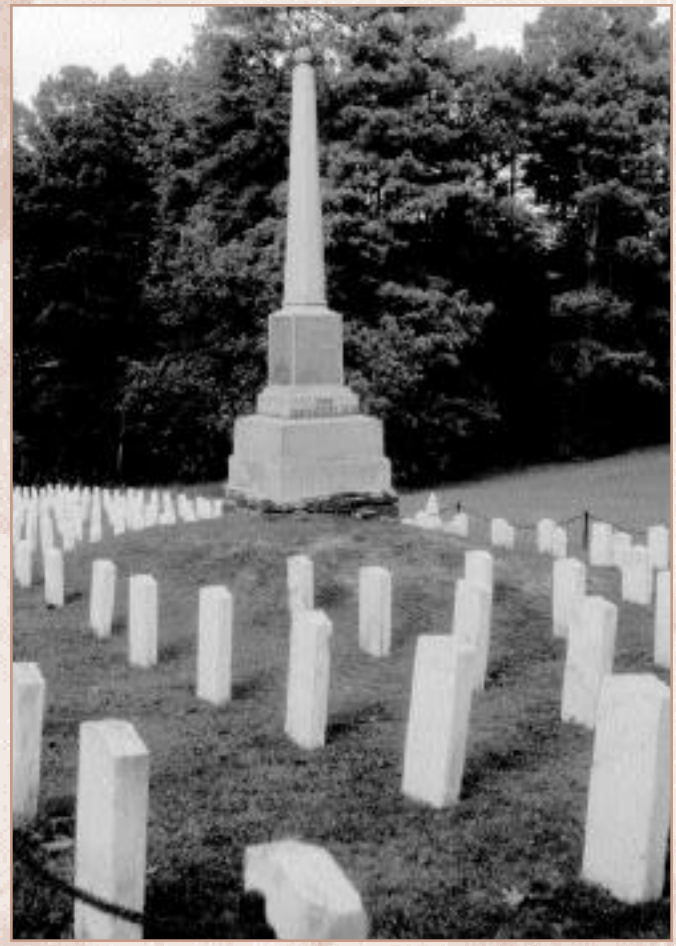
- 85% of forums said Education at School.
- 50% of forums said Videos.
- 40% said Grant Workshops.



Appendix B

Survey Form and Results Report

Helena Confederate Cemetery, Helena.



Oakland Cemetery, Camden.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Survey

As required by the National Park Service, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program is preparing a new comprehensive plan to identify and clarify preservation goals and objectives for the next five years. In an effort to gather as much information as possible upon which to base these decisions, we are asking that you take a few minutes to fill out this survey and return it to us. When complete, please fold it in fourths so that the address shows and drop it into a mailbox. Postage has been prepaid. You may also fax it to (501) 324-9184 or answer via our web-site: www.arkansaspreservation.org. Please return the survey no later than May 31, 2001. To obtain additional copies of the questionnaire, please call (501) 324-9880. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

1. Into which category do you or your organization fit best? Check one.

❒ Local government (city/county)
❒ State agency
❒ Federal agency
❒ Native American nation/federally recognized tribe
❒ Local historic preservation commission
❒ Historic consultant, archeologist, or architect
❒ University or college faculty
❒ Historic building owner
❒ Nonprofit historic preservation organization
❒ For-profit real estate development company
❒ Other for-profit organization or company
❒ Main Street or heritage tourism organization
❒ Local or county historical society
❒ Other:

2. Which activities should the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program emphasize in the next five years to protect archeological and historical resources? Please check no more than 3 items.

❒ Nominating properties to the national and state registers
❒ Surveying historic architectural resources
❒ Surveying archeological resources
❒ Coordinating efforts with state, regional and local planning agencies
❒ Planning statewide land-use
❒ Promoting the preservation of agricultural buildings, farmsteads and archeological sites
❒ Supporting programs of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas
❒ Publishing information about historic and prehistoric resources
❒ Establishing historic and archeological easements or covenants
❒ Conducting training workshops for historic preservation activities
❒ Promoting the Certified Local Government (CLG) program
❒ Assisting local historic preservation commissions
❒ Providing tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation
❒ Making the inventory of historic and prehistoric properties more available to the public
❒ Promoting local preservation legislation
❒ Promoting state preservation legislation
❒ Educating Arkansas's Congressional delegation
❒ Creating underwater archeological preserves
❒ Identifying and protecting Civil War sites
❒ Coordinating efforts with federally recognized tribes
❒ Assisting the placement of state historical markers and plaques
❒ Presenting historic preservation awards
❒ Other:

3. Which historic resources should the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program focus their attention on over the next five years? Please check no more than 3 items.

❒ Agricultural buildings (barns and silos)
❒ Private residences
❒ Downtown commercial buildings
❒ Human burial sites (such as Indian mounds and historic cemeteries)
❒ Civil War sites
❒ Native American archeological sites (such as villages and rock art)
❒ Euro-American archeological sites (such as logging camps, abandoned farmsteads, mills)
❒ Engineering structures (such as bridges and tunnels)
❒ Locally owned historic public buildings (such as courthouses, city halls, schools)
❒ University and college buildings
❒ Religious buildings
❒ Properties associated with the African American story
❒ Transportation buildings (such as depots and terminals)
❒ Significant landscapes (such as rural landscapes and designs by significant landscape architects)
❒ Traditional Native American sites
❒ Underwater archeological sites
❒ Statuary and outdoor sculpture
❒ Traditional ethnic structures (such as log, half-timber and stone buildings and traditional cultural properties)
❒ Other:

4. What do you consider to be the major threats to historic properties in your area (or the state)? Please check no more than 3 items.

❒ Suburban sprawl
❒ Downtown redevelopment
❒ Lack of funding for historic preservation activities
❒ Inappropriate treatments to historic buildings
❒ Government mandated or funded building alterations (ADA, lead abatement, energy conservation, etc.)
❒ Lack of interest by government officials and agencies
❒ Lack of interest by the public
❒ Lack of awareness about significance of properties
❒ Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land
❒ Construction of parking lots and parking structures
❒ Highway construction, roadway widening and subsequent land use patterns
❒ Agricultural land disturbance (such as plowing, precision leveling, etc.)
❒ Water, erosion, natural forces
❒ Industrial expansion
❒ Logging
❒ Other:

5. Which historic preservation tools or approaches do you feel are the most effective given current policies and economics? Please check no more than 3 items.

❒ Local historic preservation ordinances and commissions
❒ State-level historic preservation protective laws
❒ Federal historic preservation protective regulations
❒ State land-use controls
❒ Low-interest loans
❒ Historic preservation covenants
❒ TIF districting
❒ State or federal grants
❒ State or federal income tax credits
❒ Nonprofit organization and foundation incentives (grants, education, etc.)
❒ Increased public education and information
❒ Local zoning regulations that recognize historical and archeological properties
❒ Other:

6. Which of the following subjects would you like to learn more about? Please check your top 3 interests.

❒ Services available from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
❒ Arkansas's historic architecture
❒ Arkansas's archeological resources
❒ Creating and operating local historic preservation commissions
❒ Techniques for rehabilitating historic buildings
❒ Historic preservation easements and covenants
❒ Underwater archeological preserves
❒ Protection of human burial sites
❒ Archeological site stewardship program
❒ Historic preservation planning
❒ Private fund raising for historic preservation
❒ Dealing with historic preservation crisis situations
❒ Tax credits and grants for rehabilitating historic buildings
❒ Nominating properties to the National Register and State Register
❒ The Certified Local Government (CLG) program
❒ Protecting historic properties with state and federal laws
❒ Obtaining a historical marker or plaque
❒ Other:

7. What do you believe are the most important methods for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program to use in conducting historic preservation public education activities? Please check no more than 3 items.

❒ On-site staff assistance
❒ Training workshops
❒ Books and other publications
❒ Fact sheets and brochures
❒ Historic preservation curriculum for students
❒ Exhibits
❒ Conferences
❒ Video and "canned" slide programs
❒ Lectures and presentations
❒ Volunteer participation
❒ Use of media (TV, newspapers, etc.)
❒ Conducting tours
❒ Web site
❒ Email discussion list
❒ Other:

8. What do you think is the most pressing need for Arkansas preservation right now?

9. Do you have any other comments or suggestions that the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program should consider in its planning efforts?

Activities AHPP Should Emphasize to Protect Archeological & Historic Resources

30% Provide tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation

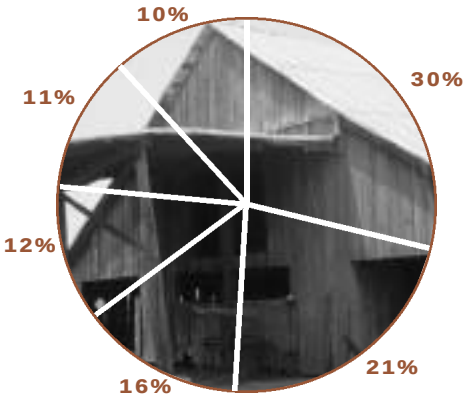
21% Coordinate with state, regional & local planning agecnies

16% Nominate properties to national & state registers

12% Conduct training workshops for historic preservation activities

11% Publish information about historic & prehistoric resources

10% Support programs of Historic Preservatiuon Alliance of Arkansas



Which Historic Preservation Tools or Approaches are Most Effective Given Current Economy?

22% State or federal grants

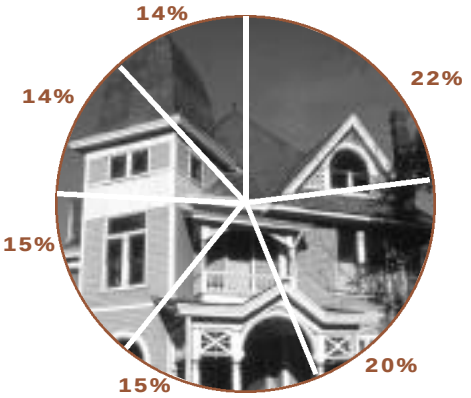
20% Increased public education & information

15% Local historic preservation protection regulations

15% State-level hisotirc preservation protection regulations

14% State or federal income tax credits

14% Non-profit organization and foundation incentives



Which Subjects Would You Like to Learn More About?

22% Services available from AHPP

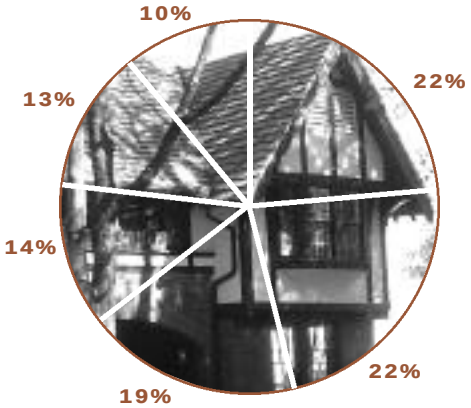
22% Arkansas's historic architecture

19% Tax credits & grants for rehabilitating historic buildings

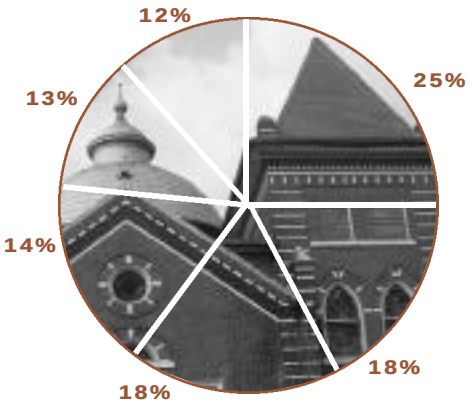
14% Techniques for rehabiulitating historic buildings'

13% Historic preservation [planning

10% Protecting historic properties with state and federal laws



What do You Consider to be the Major Threats to Historic Properties in Your Area?



25% Lack of funding

18% Lack of awareness about signifiance of properties

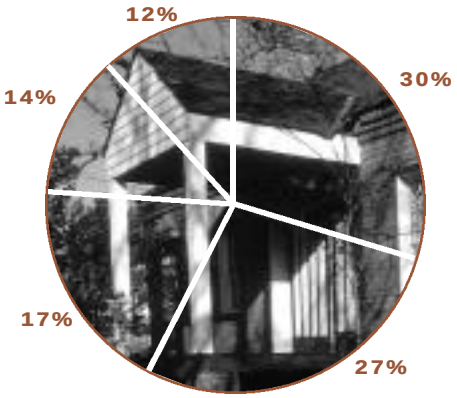
18% Lack of interest by public

14% Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land

13% lack of interest by government

12% Suburban sprawl

What Historic Resources Should AHPP Focus Attention on in the Next Five Years?



30% Locally owned historic public buildings

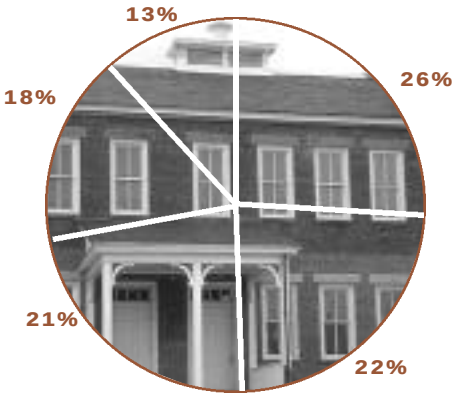
27% Downtown commercial buildings

17% Private residences

14% Human burial sites

12% Civil War sites

What are the Most Important Methods for AHPP to Use in Conducting Public Education?



26% Use of media

22% Training workshops

21% Historic preservation curriculum for students

18% On-site staff assistance

13% Fact sheets and brochures

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Survey

Which activities should AHPP emphasize to protect archeological & historical resources?

Answer	Total Votes
Provide tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation	268
Coordinate with state, regional & local planning agencies	183
Nominate properties to national & state registers	141
Conduct training workshops for historic preservation activities	109
Publish information about historic & prehistoric resources	93
Support programs of Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas	91

Which historic resources should AHPP focus attention on in the next 5 years?

Answer	Total Votes
Locally owned historic public buildings	253
Downtown commercial buildings	222
Private residences	140
Human burial sites	120
Civil War sites	98

What do you consider to be the major threats to historic properties in your area?

Answer	Total Votes
Lack of funding	260
Lack of awareness about significance of properties	185
Lack of interest by public	181
Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land	141
Lack of interest by government	130
Suburban sprawl	120

Which historic preservation tools or approaches are most effective — given current economy?

Answer	Total Votes
State or federal grants	216
Increased public education & info.	182
Local historic preservation ordinances & commissions	142
State-level historic preservation protective regulations	135
State or federal income tax credits	128
Non-profit organization and foundation incentives	127

Which of the following subjects would you like to learn more about?

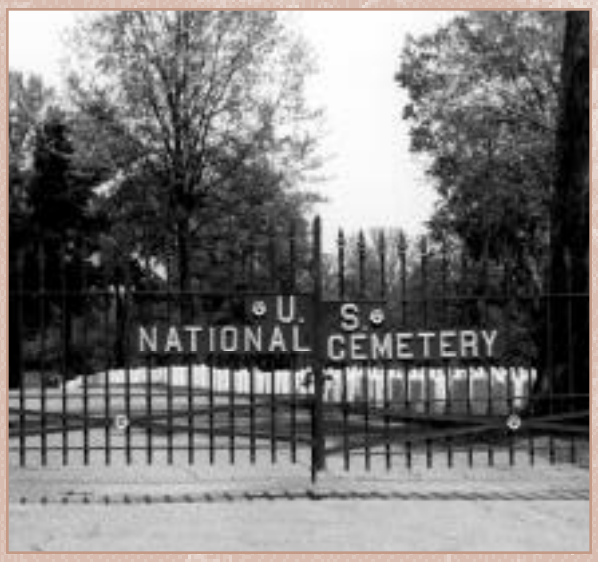
Answer	Total Votes
Services available from AHPP	200
Arkansas's historic architecture	200
Tax credits & grants for rehabilitating historic buildings	165
Techniques for rehabilitating historic buildings	123
Historic preservation planning	117
Protecting historic properties with state & federal laws	86

What are the most important methods for AHPP to use in conducting public education?

Answer	Total Votes
Use of media	203
Training workshops	169
Historic preservation curriculum for students	167
On-site staff assistance	138
Fact sheets & brochures	102

Appendix C

AHPP Staff and Interview Questions



U.S. National Cemetery, Little Rock.

Fayetteville Confederate Cemetery, Fayetteville.

AHPP Interviews for State Preservation Plan

August 9-10, 2001 Little Rock, Arkansas

Interviewers: Daniel Carey and Megan Brown, NTHP Southwest Office

Interviewees: Kara Oosterhous, Cathie Matthews, Emily Pennel, Brian Driscoll, Frank Arey, George McCluskey, Cary Tyson, Ken Grunewald, Marian Boyd, Mark Christ, Jeff Holder

Questions

1. Are you familiar with the "old plan" (1995)? Is this a document you find useful? Would the public find this useful or helpful? Does it accurately reflect your work? If not, how should it be improved?

2. In your opinion, what is the primary role of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP)? How does what you do (your job responsibilities) support that role? Could what you do be structured differently to better support that role? How?

3. What, in your opinion, is AHPP's single most important function? What does AHPP do that it does not receive credit for? What should it do that it doesn't do?

4. How would you rate AHPP's performance in fulfilling its mission? How do you think the public would rate AHPP's performance?

5. Do you feel your job is relevant to furthering preservation activity in the state? How could it be more relevant?

6. How do you see AHPP "partnering" with other agencies and other non-profits to further historic preservation activity in the state? Be specific. What sorts of opportunities or examples can you cite that would bring together the strength of state government with the flexibility of the non-profit world?

7. Other questions or comments?

Selected Bibliography

Note: All citations are not complete, but all sources listed are available in the AHPP library, 1600 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. For more information, contact the AHPP at (501) 324-9880.

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Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Guide to Services, 2001.

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Working Together: A Preservation Plan for Minnesota's Historic Properties 2000-2005.

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

An Agency Of

The Department of
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