

# A FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE



## The Arkansas Historic Preservation Plan

2013



**ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM**

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In any cooperative process, there are many people to thank. In particular, we gratefully acknowledge the support and leadership of Martha Miller, Arkansas's state historic preservation officer (SHPO). As SHPO and director of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, Ms. Miller's role is pivotal in guiding the direction and development of the state's preservation efforts. In addition, Frances McSwain, AHPP director and deputy SHPO, has been very supportive in the staff's efforts to continue the agency's focus to provide quality services to the local constituencies and to strive to involve those at all levels in the planning process.

Many thanks also to the staff of the AHPP who participated in the 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.

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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## FORWARD

Individuals and communities across the state are discovering that preservation is relevant to planning, good design, and the economy. Whether it is pursuing reuse 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 Johnny Cash Boyhood Home in Dyess, the adaptive re-use of the Greyhound Bus Station in Blytheville and Commerce Bank in downtown Paragould as well as a preservation plan for Jenkins' Ferry battlefield in Grant County are illustrations that regardless of size or location, communities continue to recognize the importance of their unique historic resources and how they contribute to the cultural and economic fabric of their communities. And, thanks to a stable staff and a strong statewide non-profit partner (Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas), the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) is in an excellent position to more fully carry out its mission and pertinent sections of the National Historic Preservation Act.

## 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 2012, with the help of Arkansas's historic preservation community and citizens, the AHPP prepared a five-year, comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan to be in effect from 2013 – 2017. 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.

## PLANNING APPROACH

In 2001, the basis of the AHPP planning process shifted to one focused on evaluating local needs, comparing those needs statewide and extrapolating from survey data, public forums, 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.

It was so successful in producing useable information that duplicating the format and simply updating the results was the obvious choice. In 2008 and again in 2012, that process was further honed and the plan was updated. Through coordination with local Main Street and Certified Local Government communities, we were able to involve a record-breaking 200 plus people in our ten updated "listening sessions" held regionally around the state. While each region's representative constituents offered their own unique perspectives on preservation issues and ideas, the predominant thread was that communities appreciate the programs and services of the AHPP, want more technical and financial resources made available, and to have continued support on the local level for their efforts to protect and preserve their historic fabric.

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

The AHPP hosted a series of ten (10) public listening sessions around the state in June, July and August, 2012. More than 200 people participated in the ten sessions held in: Rogers, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Paragould, El Dorado, Russellville, Hot Springs, Texarkana, and West Memphis. This represented an increase of 150% in participation from 2008. Each forum was facilitated by the AHPP staff who were available to assist, observe, and record the proceedings, as well as to answer constituent questions following the focus group sessions. A complete report of the forums appears as Appendix A.



Craftsman House, Pine Bluff

An updated survey was published on the agency's website. Announcements about the survey were made in e-newsletters and e-mail blasts. Postcards were mailed to constituents across the state 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, state and federal agencies, historic preservation professionals, individuals interested in preservation, and others. For those requesting, hard copies of the survey were direct mailed and computed with the online tallies. In addition, a draft copy of the plan was sent to representatives of state and federal agencies for comment. A list of those agencies and organizations is attached as Appendix B. Comments from the draft plan distribution plus responses from the online survey (and the handful of hard copy surveys that were requested and returned) have been tabulated and conclusions drawn. A sample form and the summary findings of the survey are included as Appendix C.

## USING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

This updated 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 2013 through December 2017.

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 will be enhanced through posting on the AHPP website and through distribution to local libraries. In addition, following approval by NPS, AHPP will mail postcards to the 3000-plus constituents who were notified of the online survey opportunity, announcing the “live date” of the plan on the website and making hard copies available to those requesting. This list includes local elected officials, historic preservation professionals, historic preservation societies, planning and development districts, representatives of Native American groups, and others.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By definition, most all preservation efforts are “local” in nature. The protection and preservation of a community’s 110-year-old courthouse on a historic downtown square or the local auxiliary that raises money for the care and preservation of a beloved historic cemetery make up the backbone of preservation efforts in Arkansas. Following months of surveying, interviewing, evaluating written comments, and visiting with people in the local communities through the listening sessions, the plan is intended to serve the people of our state as a flexible, dynamic state plan that will provide a foundation for cultural and historic preservation for years to come. While the staff of the AHPP will be guided by this plan in structuring programs and services to support local preservation efforts, we hope the use of the plan by collaborative partners on all levels will provide a sound basis for decision making.

## VISION

**Arkansans will enhance 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 and objectives listed below are the critical elements of this plan. They are intended to serve the entire preservation community of Arkansas and to be sufficiently flexible to allow the development of strategies 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 listening sessions, 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 listening sessions. This will provide direction for local communities and will focus the AHPP staff on developing and implementing new programs and services as well as adjusting established services to meet growing preservation needs.

## GOAL

**1. Educate Arkansans about the importance of preserving our heritage and our myriad historic resources.**

- A. Objective — Increase the public's understanding, awareness, and involvement in historic preservation through education programs and services for all age groups.
- B. Objective — Encourage the widespread understanding and use of accepted preservation standards and techniques.
- C. Objective — Develop programs and services that will help local preservation organizations educate their constituencies about available resources.

## GOAL

### 2. Provide leadership, assistance, and guidance for Arkansans involved in historic preservation activities on all levels.

- A. Objective — Increase the availability and scope of technical assistance sources and resources throughout the state through traditional, web-based and social media outlets.
- B. Objective — Encourage the growth and further development of a statewide preservation network by partnering with local, state, regional, and federal agencies and organizations.

## GOAL

### 3. Provide resources to support historic preservation in Arkansas.

- A. Objective — Focus survey, registration, and education efforts on rural resources threatened by spreading urban and economic development in traditionally rural areas.
- B. Objective — Continue to focus on the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of cultural resources through the acquisition and interpretation of sufficient information about those properties.
- C. Objective — Identify and focus on under-surveyed areas in isolated locales or less populated counties.
- D. Objective — Continue to focus survey and nomination efforts on those property types established herein as priority.
- E. Objective — Establish and/or increase programs and services (funding mechanisms as well as technical assistance services) sufficient to meet preservation needs.
- F. Objective — Increase the visibility of the AHPP staff, programs, and services in local communities.

## 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, 36,660 historic resources have been surveyed and recorded by the AHPP (See Figure 1), while the Arkansas Archeological Survey has more than 46,436 archeological sites (See Figure 2) listed in their files. However, the geographically uneven surveying 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.

Due to the diversity that is present in Arkansas' geography, it is necessary to have different types of survey priorities for different parts of the state. Arkansas still possesses many rural areas, like it did historically, but urban and suburban areas have become a larger part of the state as the state's population has grown.

**Rural Areas:** Although rural areas and farming that is often associated with them is still the foundation of Arkansas, it is changing. In some parts of the state, farming is declining as residents move to towns and cities, while in the Delta region it has evolved from an occupation that depends on mechanization rather than manual labor. As a result of these changes, surveying resources associated with historical agricultural practices is a priority. In addition, as small rural communities change, surveying buildings such as churches and stores associated with these communities should also be a priority.



Farmhouse, Newton County

**Urban Areas:** Urban areas, such as the Little Rock metropolitan area, present different types of survey priorities, also due to changes over time. As public transportation has declined and the use of the automobile has increased dramatically since World War II, accommodating parking for cars has changed the urban streetscape. The need for parking and the construction of parking decks and surface parking lots threatens early small-scale commercial and office buildings. In affluent residential neighborhoods of urban areas, historic homes are threatened by the construction of out-of-scale new homes, changing the historic character of the neighborhoods, emphasizing the need to survey these neighborhoods before they are lost. On the other hand, less affluent neighborhoods also exhibit the need to be surveyed, since houses and other buildings are often threatened with neglect or demolition.



Pyramid Life Building, Little Rock

**Suburban Areas:** Since World War II, the increased use of the automobile has also brought about the physical growth of the state's cities, most notably in the Little Rock metropolitan area and in the Benton and Washington county area. As suburban neighborhoods have sprung up, it has often meant the disappearance of rural stores, homes, and barns that were once present. In areas where this growth continues to happen, surveying those threatened resources needs to be a priority before they are gone forever.



Sunnydale Neighborhood, Little Rock

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 is 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.

## 1. HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form defines buildings as "construction created to shelter any form of human activity," and they 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 rarer. 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 storefront buildings, 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.



Lattimore House, Pope County



Gunnels House, Magnolia



Bank of Kingston, Madison County



Augusta Power Plant

**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. 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.



Macks Cotton Gin, Jackson County

**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.



Eudora City Hall

Calhoun County  
Courthouse, Hampton



**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)

Beaux Arts (1890-1915)

International (1930-present)

Neoclassical (1890-1950) ▶



Art Deco/Moderne (1920-1945)

Richardsonian Romanesque (1875-1915)



◀ English Revival/Tudor (1910-1940)

Folk Victorian (1880-1915)

Craftsman (1905-1940)

Colonial Revival (1880-1955) ▶



◀ Prairie (1900-1925)

Queen Anne (1875-1905)

Collegiate Gothic (1895-1940)

Gothic Revival (1850-1890)

Mission (1890-1930)

Italianate (1850-1890)



◀ Spanish Eclectic (1915-1940)

Greek Revival (1830-1880) ▶



Italian Renaissance (1890-1935)

Vernacular Georgian/Federal (1800-1845)

French Eclectic (1915-1945)

## 2. HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form defines structures as "functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating shelter." 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 fortifications.



Crest Tunnel, Boone County



KCS Caboose, Benton County

## 3. HISTORIC SITES

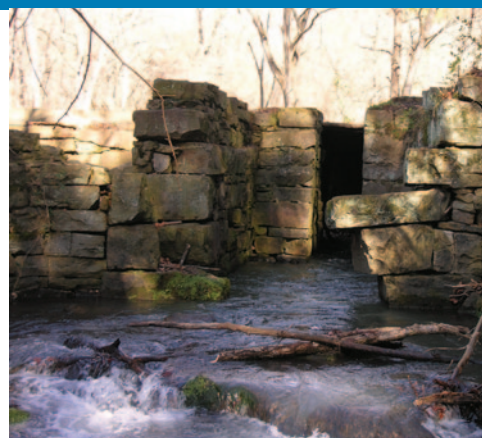
The National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form defines a site as "the location of a significant event...occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic cultural, or archeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure." Historic sites commemorate significant historic events for which buildings or structures associated with the occasion either no longer exist, or never existed to begin with. Sites may be significant individually, or included in historic districts. Examples of historic sites in Arkansas might include the location of the signing of a Native American treaty or Civil War activity. Relatively few historic sites are listed in the National Register. Because no known buildings or structures in Arkansas pre-date the early nineteenth century, historic sites might be designated to commemorate significant pre-nineteenth century events in Arkansas. These resources may be further sub-categorized into archeological, historic, or landscaped sites.

**Archeological Sites** — 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

### 3. HISTORIC SITES

ground. Like historic buildings and structures, archeological sites are numerous in Arkansas; the Arkansas Archeological Survey has recorded more than 46,436 sites, and more continue to be discovered and added to the list. Many sites remain undiscovered. Although archeological sites are numerous, relatively few of the state's National Register 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 and Early, eds. 2010). This document, written by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, explains the importance of the cooperation between AAS and the 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. The information generated by and contained in the updated archeological plan is vital to completing "A Foundation for the Future – 2013." The revised archeological section of the plan provides excellent support and updated information supplemental to this plan.

Unlike historic buildings, structures, and historic archeological sites, there is sometimes not a strong relationship between the incidence of prehistoric archeological sites and current population settlement. 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 northeast portion of the state, and in several Delta counties. Many other counties almost surely have substantial archeological sites as well. 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.



Ruddell Mill, Independence County

The archeological significance of these sites varies in regard to one another, but most 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 representing prehistoric archeological sites in Arkansas might include a myriad of different property types; earthen mounds, rock quarries, fishing weirs, and burial sites represent only a small portion of potential sites. Examples of historic archeological sites include 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.

### 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. 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 misunderstood as only a natural resource. The large scale 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 these landscapes, patterns, or plans 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 landscapes, patterns, or plans may be quite different than their modern counterparts, and thus worthy of preservation and study. Usually, these resources are listed in the National Register as sites or districts. Examples of landscapes, patterns, or plans might include city plans, courthouse squares, cemeteries, parks, patterns of agricultural fields, nineteenth century downtown plats, garden and yard arrangements, or early twentieth century suburbs. Because landscapes are not always designed, they can be natural areas where significant events occurred, such as battles or other military activities, or experiments or activities related to conservation.



Rogers Historic District

**Historic Districts —** The National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 16A: "How to Complete a National Register Registration Form" defines a historic district as "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." These resource types feature 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 of 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, pre-historic communities, waterfronts, parks, industrial areas, educational complexes, or combinations of any of these.

## NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PRIORITIES

Arkansas is fortunate to have a wide variety of property types listed in the National Register that represents the state's history from prehistoric times to the late twentieth century. The properties listed also represent every one of the National Park Service property categories — buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects. However, even though Arkansas has a wide variety of properties listed in the National Register, the AHPP has certain property types that are priorities for future survey and nomination efforts. These priorities are:

- 1) Sites, standing structures, and historic districts of significance that fall within the span of Arkansas's antebellum historic period (10,000 BC to 1865).

Included in this priority are such cultural resources as prehistoric and historic archeological sites (especially Paleo-Indian sites, aboriginal and Euro-American sites, and early exploration Spanish and French contact sites); standing structures associated with early plantations in the eastern and southern sections of the state; the commercial, residential, institutional, and industrial buildings that were important to the small, localized economies that prevailed in the state's mountainous western and northern sections prior to the arrival of the railroad; and structures associated with the state's minority groups.

- 2) Intact architectural and archeological districts of all styles and types.

The historic fabric required to justify the establishment of a National Register historic district has disappeared in many communities already, so the identification and registration of those that remain is thus of paramount importance. Districts of particular importance are those historically associated with the introduction and expansion of river and railroad transportation that was instrumental in the growth and settlement of the state, those associated with the development and expansion of agricultural practices in Arkansas, and those that represent the modest yet ambitious commercial development that characterized many of the small downtowns throughout Arkansas.

- 3) Individual resources associated with minority culture and occupation within the state, 1866-1955.

These resources remain underrepresented on the state's National Register rolls, and are moved to a higher priority level. Properties of this type might include resources associated with the state's African-American or Jewish communities or other uncommon religious or ethnic groups.

- 4) Individual vernacular buildings constructed during the period 1866-1955 and the surrounding sites that tend to be associated with them.

Included under this priority are structures constructed from a variety of materials – wood, brick, and stone – including such typically vernacular residences as the dog-trot, the saddlebag, the shotgun, and the I-house, as well as the vernacular interpretations of such building types as schools, churches, and commercial and industrial buildings. Also included would be intact archeological deposits associated with such resources.

- 5) Resources associated with the development of agriculture within the State of Arkansas, 1866-1955.

Included under this priority are structures such as gins, barns, agricultural outbuildings, silos, large agri-industrial structures, as well as intact historic landscapes associated with agricultural endeavors, large-scale and small. Also included would be intact archeological deposits associated with such resources. These types of resources were not included in the previous list of priorities, despite the importance of agriculture in Arkansas's development.

- 6) Individual buildings and sites directly associated with the commercial activities of Arkansas communities, 1866-1955.

Included under this priority are individual structures, both vernacular and high style that played a role in the commercial development of the state. Also included would be intact archeological deposits associated with such resources. These types of resources were not included in the previous list of priorities.

- 7) Individual buildings and sites directly associated with the growth and expansion of the navigable inland waterways, railroads, and overland highways in Arkansas, 1866-1955.

Examples include railroad depots and railroad-associated structures, warehouses, wharves, ferry sites, gas stations, tourist courts, motels, and such associated structures as hotels and livery stables; also included would be intact archeological deposits associated with such resources. This category is afforded a lower priority level than ten years ago because of the extensive survey and National Register work conducted with this type of property during the 1990's.

- 8) Churches, schools, and government institutional buildings (and any intact archeological deposits associated with such resources) constructed between 1866 and 1955.

- 9) High-style buildings of all building types (and particularly those designed by Arkansas architects), 1866-1955.

These priorities will allow Arkansas to be able to maintain the wide variety of diverse properties that we have listed in the National Register.

## 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 over fifteen National Historic Landmarks reflecting the state's history from the prehistoric period up through the twentieth century:

**Parkin Mound** — Parkin Mound is a large Late Mississippian ceremonial and village site, with one temple mound. The whole site is surrounded by a moat. 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 African-American 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.

**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.

**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. This type of 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.

**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 possible village of Osotouy. It is associated with the first Arkansas Post established at that village by French explorer Henri de Tonti in 1686. Minor excavations were done in the 1960s. The mound and some surrounding sites and landscapes are protected through ownership by The Archeological Conservancy and the National Park Service.

**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 French and Spanish, the colonial village, the Territorial capitol, and the town through the time of the Civil War. Two seasons of excavation in the 1960s and 1970s identified several building sites, and there have been other excavations associated with Section 106 undertakings. It is protected and interpreted by the National Park Service.

**Fort Smith National Military Park** — 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. A number of Section 106 excavations have taken place at the site.

**Bath House Row, Hot Springs National Park** — This grouping consists of eight buildings built in the early twentieth century in a variety of period revival architectural styles to be used for hot baths. It is protected and interpreted by the National Park Service.



Central High School, Little Rock



Daisy Bates House, Little Rock



Rohwer Relocation Cemetery

**Eaker Site** — The Eaker site is a large, palisaded, Late Mississippian village on the former Eaker Air Force Base, tested to establish significance and later excavations. Minor pothunting has occurred. The former Eaker Air Force Base is now owned by the City of Blytheville, Arkansas, and the Eaker site is protected by a city ordinance, the Arkansas burial law, and a historic preservation covenant with the AHPP.

**Old State House** — The Old State House is an 1836 Greek Revival structure that served as the first state capitol, focal point of Brooks-Baxter War, headquarters for early twentieth-century malaria eradication efforts, and the site of Bill Clinton's acceptance of the 1992 and 1996 presidential victories. It is currently a museum operated by the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

**Joseph Taylor Robinson House** — This house, built in 1904, is located at 2122 Broadway in Little Rock, Pulaski County. It was the home of U. S. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate majority leader during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term as President of the United States.

**Louisiana Purchase Initial Survey Point Site** — This site, located at the junction of Monroe, Lee, and Phillips Counties in eastern Arkansas, is the site from which all surveys of land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase were determined in 1815.

**Rohwer Relocation Center Cemetery** — Located off Highway 1 at Rohwer, Desha County, the cemetery was used for a camp where Japanese-Americans were interned from 1942-45.

**Little Rock Central High School** — Located at 14th and Park Streets in Little Rock, Pulaski County, this 1927 structure was the focus of national attention during the desegregation crisis of 1957.

**Daisy Bates House** — The Daisy Bates House at 1207 West 28th Street in Little Rock was the de facto command post for the Central High School desegregation crisis, and served as a haven for the nine African American students who desegregated the school and a place to plan the best way to achieve their goals.

**Centennial Baptist Church** — Located at York and Columbia Streets in Helena-West Helena, Phillips County, Centennial Baptist Church is nationally significant through its association with Dr. Elias Camp Morris, who served as pastor from 1879 until his death in 1922. The period of his life from 1882 to 1922 was his most productive period with respect to his efforts on the national level to further the religious, political, and societal achievements of African Americans. The church remains a symbol of those efforts in the heyday of Jim Crow.

**Camden Expedition**, consisting of the following properties associated with the Camden Expedition of 1864:

**Old U. S. Arsenal Building** at Ninth and Commerce Streets in Little Rock, Pulaski County, the starting point of Frederick Steele's Union troops.

**Elkins' Ferry Battlefield**, 10 miles north of Prescott on the Little Missouri River at the Clark-Nevada County line, where federal troops crossed the river against staunch Confederate resistance April 3-4, 1864.

**Prairie D'Ane Battlefield** near Prescott, Nevada County, where the two armies skirmished between April 9-12, 1864, blunting the Union drive to Louisiana.



Prairie D'Ane Battlefield, Prescott



Courthouse, Old Washington State Park



Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield, Grant County

**Confederate State Capitol** at Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, an 1840 structure that figured prominently in the strategies of both armies.

**Fort Southerland** on Bradley Ferry Road and Fort Lookout on Van Buren Road, both in Camden, Ouachita County, built by Southern troops and used and improved by Union troops during the Federal occupation of Camden.

**Poison Spring Battlefield** on Highway 76 near Chidester, Ouachita County, where Rebel forces attacked and decimated a Union supply train on April 18, 1864, inflicting 42 percent casualties on the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment.

**Marks' Mills Battlefield** at the junction of Highways 8 and 79 near New Edinburg, Cleveland County, where a second Union supply train was attacked on April 25, 1864, and 1,300 of 1,600 Union troops involved were killed, wounded or captured.

**Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield** on Highway 46 near Leola, Grant County, where the Union army escaped across the swollen Saline River after a desperate battle with pursuing confederates on April 30, 1864.

Although the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has no immediate plans to nominate additional National Historic Landmarks, potential future national Historic Landmarks might include the Dunbar Junior and Senior High School in Little Rock, Pulaski County.

## 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 experienced impressive population growth rates since the 1960s, partly as a result of the economic diversification that lured many outsiders to the state and 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 percent growth in population in Arkansas from 1970 to 1980, there was only a 2.8 percent increase from 1980 to 1990 when the U.S. Census counted 2,350,725 people living in Arkansas. The population projection for 2012 is 2,949,131, an increase of 1.1 percent from the 2010 population estimate of 2,915,919.

According to 2010 U.S. Census statistics, the urbanized area of Northwest Arkansas was the 15th fastest growing region in the nation. The Census Bureau says 295,083 people lived in the urbanized area of the Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers metropolitan statistical area in 2010. The urbanized area population in

2000 was 172,585 people, a 71 percent increase. If only the areas with more than 100,000 residents in 2000 were to be evaluated based on their 2010 population, Northwest Arkansas was the fifth fastest growing.

The region's urbanized area had long included all or parts of Bentonville, Fayetteville, Lowell, Rogers, and Springdale, but the 2010 analysis has the area including parts of six additional cities: Bella Vista, Cave Springs, Centerton, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and Tontitown. The land area of the urbanized area in Northwest Arkansas increased from about 109 square miles in 2000 to about 188 square miles in 2010. That's a 72.5 percent increase. Only 17 areas in the nation saw a faster growth rate in terms of land area.

Other urbanized areas in Arkansas also saw significant growth between 2000 and 2010. Jonesboro's growth ranked 128th nationally, going from 51,804 to 65,419 residents (26.3 percent). Little Rock grew from 360,331 to 431,388 (19.7 percent), ranking as the nation's 186th fastest growing urbanized area. The Fort Smith region ranked 229th, increasing in size from 106,470 to 122,947 (15.5 percent).

The 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 1960s, 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 in the state. 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. 2012 Census estimates indicate that Arkansas's white population (not-Hispanic) has dropped to 74%. Clearly, these growing minority groups will play an increasingly important role in the social, political, and economic life of Arkansas in the immediate future and beyond. Efforts to involve these citizens in the preservation community and to address their particular preservation needs should be concentrated upon, in order to complement the program's concern and interest in minority-related contexts and preservation matters.

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 potentials for historic preservation, in awareness and practicality. Retired citizens have more time to travel and to visit historic sites and tend to be very 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 nature will put strong pressure on historic properties, especially those perceived to be standing in the way of development projects, or those with no immediately obvious economic value (e.g., archeological sites).

However, those pressures that infrastructure development may bring to bear on a community's cultural resources may actually 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.



Judd Hill Gin, Poinsett County



Bohnert Pump, Arkansas County

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.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

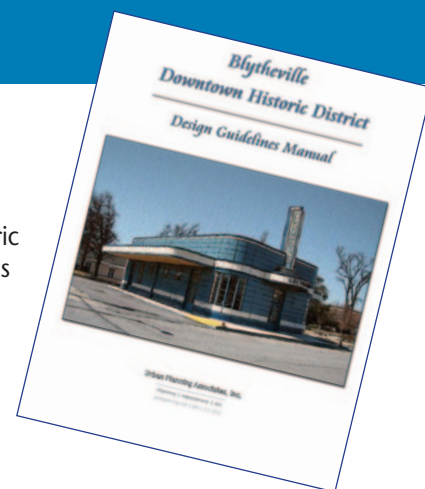
Despite many attempts at economic development programs over the years, Arkansas has always ranked in the lower tier among the states in terms of per capita income, unemployment rates, and other indicators of economic performance. The state's progress during the post-WWII economic expansion has generally 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 1980s, so that in 1990 the average Arkansan's salary held at 77 percent of the national average. Census estimates (2011 dollars) now show per capita income to be \$21,833, still only 78 percent of the national figure. Median household income is \$40,149, compared to the national median of \$52,762. 18.4 percent of Arkansans live below the poverty line, 4.1 percent more than the U.S. total.

## 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.



Downtown Eureka Springs

Blytheville Historic  
District Guidelines

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 percent, accentuating the profound changes that have occurred in the Arkansas economy over the past half century. Although its 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-1980s, 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 1980s 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 1950s. By the late 1980s, 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 1980s and into the early 1990s. 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.



Belle Grove Historic District, 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 has 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. The creation of the Arkansas Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit Program in 2009 has been a tremendous boost as an additional financial incentive.

The AHPP reviews over 5,000 Section 106 review undertakings each year. Many of these projects result in no historic properties affected findings, but some proposed undertakings can cause adverse effects on National Register listed or eligible properties. Arkansas examples include historic properties identified on highway construction and bridge replacement

projects, farming operations, timber harvesting, and housing renovation and demolition projects. As per the ACHP regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the AHPP consults with federal agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, and other consulting parties in the resolution of adverse effects. Most all of these efforts result in no adverse effect findings. However, federal undertakings can have negative impacts on historic properties. Fortunately, there are some exceptions. These include successful building and bridge renovation projects and archeological site stabilization projects.

The AHPP regularly offers Section 106 review workshops and works with the ACHP to assist federal agencies in meeting Section 106 responsibilities under the NHPA.

### STATE GOVERNMENT

At the state level, the AHPP 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 collect-

ed 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) in order to combine efforts and resources have taken on added importance. Because many state entities have the potential to impact 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.

## 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-1980s 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 in order to combat the decline in revenues.

The Certified Local Government and Main Street Arkansas programs may be able to assist these communities with information on encouraging preservation activities, providing protection mechanisms, and promoting 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 continues to grow and to play an increasingly 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 2000s. 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 2000s. The rapid growth of the tourism industry may be attributed to several factors, including lower transportation costs in the 1980s, a change in travel habits toward shorter, more frequent trips, and a growing interest in American culture, heritage, and regional variations.

The Arkansas tourism industry experienced a year of growth in 2011. Travel expenditures increased from \$5.5 million in 2010 to almost \$5.7 million in 2011. During 2011, visitors to Arkansas totaled 23,020,909 person-trips. Visitors spent an average of \$247.06 per trip, resulting in \$5.7 billion in total travel expenditure, \$297 million in state taxes, and \$108 million in local taxes.

The commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War has added significantly to the tourism economy. As of April 2013, the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission has sanctioned more than 330 commemorative events around the state that have attracted more than 107,000 visitors, bringing heritage tourists to Civil War-related sites throughout Arkansas and boosting local economies. The Commission also has a passport program that encourages visitors to get stamps at 23 Civil War-related sites around the state to work toward getting a commemorative coin or patch. To date, more than 40,000 passports have been distributed. The commission will continue to promote these and other programs during the remaining two and one-half years of the sesquicentennial commemoration. The increased awareness in both state and out-of-state visitors to Arkansas Civil War sites will almost certainly result in future visits as they return or tell their friends and acquaintances about their experiences, a trend that should continue well past 2020.

The importance of cultural resources to the tourism industry should not be underestimated. Included in the top five tourist activities in 2011, as determined through state welcome center surveys conducted by the Department of Parks and Tourism, 24 percent said their activities included visiting a historic site. 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.

Heritage travel is very important to Arkansas on numerous inter-related counts:

1. It has the potential to increase overall travel and tourism in the state with attendant economic benefits.
2. It has the potential of broadening the state's travel objectives.
3. Heritage tourism can increase overnight touring travel in the state. Overnight travelers spend more than day-trippers and thus generate greater economic benefits.
4. Arkansas is rich in historic and other sites (e.g., sites of ethnic and/or minority interest), which are at the core of heritage travel.
5. Increased heritage travel to Arkansas can enhance the state's image as an attractive destination.



Many statewide preservation programs 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, serves as a national tourist draw for those communities that participate.

Historic preservation and tourism serves 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 damage. 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 disabled. 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.

# ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN ARKANSAS

Historic rehabilitation projects in Arkansas adds \$970 million and 23,321 jobs to Arkansas's economy each year. The results of a two-year study completed in 2006 by the Center for Urban Policy Research at the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, find that historic preservation has a tremendous impact on Arkansas's economy. The study looked into the economic impact of the federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, the anticipated effect of a proposed state tax credit (since enacted by the Arkansas General Assembly in 2009), heritage tourism, rehabilitation of historic properties, state historic preservation grants, and the Main Street Arkansas program. The economic impact of preservation is one of the strongest arguments in encouraging local leadership to preserve their heritage as a way of growing and strengthening Arkansas communities.

The combination of the Arkansas Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit creates a strong incentive to invest in historic properties.

## CONCLUSIONS

Arkansans value the sites and structures that make up the historic fabric unique to our state. These resources are the focus of state and local pride and identity. Arkansans are committed to preservation partnerships that will further assure that communities will continue to have a solid sense of place, recognizing and appreciating their rich cultural heritage.

As we once again discovered in our extensive public participation efforts, preservation in Arkansas is accomplished on the local level, with leadership provided by local and state government and non-profit organizations. 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 partnership among federal, state and local entities. It is the intent of the staff of the AHPP to continue to provide the highest level of service to ensure that Arkansas's wealth of historic resources remain intact for future generations.

**From 2006 when the last Statewide Plan was distributed through 2012,  
63 federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit projects were certified resulting in:**

**\$85,033,550 Total Rehabilitation Costs**  
**\$17,006,705 Estimated Total Federal Tax Credits Certified**  
**7,086 Jobs Created**

**Since the passage of the state tax credit in 2009 (through 2012), the AHPP has certified tax credits for 84 Arkansas Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit projects resulting in:**

**\$34,432,224 Total Rehabilitation Costs**  
**\$4,391,541.30 Total State Tax Credits Certified**  
**2,869 Jobs Created**

# APPENDIX A

## PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS

### SUMMARY RESULTS

*NOTE: The top three answers for each question are listed below.*

**Question # 1:** Thinking about your community, how is historic preservation accomplished and by whom? Please share some of your preservation successes.

- Private Property Owners
- Governmental Entities
- Local Preservation Organizations/Associations

**Question # 2:** What types of properties are communities preserving well? Are there property types in your communities that have been overlooked as historic resources worthy of protection?

#### **Well Preserved/Protected**

- High-Style Residences
- Churches & Cemeteries
- Governmental Buildings

#### **Not as Well Preserved/Protected**

- Smaller, less high-style housing stock
- Schools
- Commercial Buildings

**Question # 3:** What types of resources (educational materials and technical assistance) would be helpful?

- Hands-on subject-specific workshops and demonstrations
- On-site technical assistance with specific projects
- Printed materials and web-based resources

**Question # 4:** What kinds of financial assistance would be helpful?

- Increased grant money for bricks and mortar projects
- Continuation of/increased promotion of tax credit programs
- Bank incentives (loan guarantees, interest write-downs)

**Question # 5:** Which AHPP programs or services do you use or are aware of?

- National Register and Survey
- AHPP Grant Programs
- Main Street Arkansas

**Question # 6: What are the biggest threats to historic resources in your community?**

- Lack of information/public misconception about historic preservation
- Blight/neglect
- Lack of financial resources

**Question # 7: What are the most important things AHPP can do to help local communities with preservation efforts?**

- More emphasis on making communities aware of programs and services available directly from the state
- Expand grant programs
- Help promote public awareness

## CONFERENCE ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

In addition to the ten public listening sessions conducted around the state, the AHPP staff hosted and conducted a working luncheon at the annual statewide preservation conference held in May 2012 in Fort Smith. Since the conference attendees consisted primarily of preservation professionals, we organized a round table discussion format and assigned topics which included the following:

- How to ensure that historic places remain viable and desirable places to live, work, play, and visit.
- Telling the whole story and understanding different values associated with heritage
- Policy issues of financial incentives used to encourage and regulate preservation
- Building a greater appreciation for Arkansas history and historic preservation
- Identifying negative perceptions of preservation and the sources of those perceptions
- Promoting and supporting advocacy efforts
- Identifying difficulties and commonalities between historic preservation and sustainability, energy efficiency, and green building interests

While the groups took detailed notes and made reports to the whole body at the conclusion of the luncheon, there was no intention of drawing solid conclusions. The staff wanted to provide preservation professionals with stimulating topics and have them identify issues, and obstacles, and to brainstorm ways in which to approach their common situations and to forge professional relationships. Each of the issues listed above are relevant to and consistent with each goal and objective of this plan. In conjunction with the goals and objectives established in this planning document, the staff will take what was learned from the discussion group and apply it as future work plans are developed.

## APPENDIX B

(List of those federal, state, Native American and regional planning organizations/agencies who were sent the draft plan for review and comment.)

Arkansas Archeological Survey; Arkansas Building Authority; Arkansas Capitol Arts and Grounds Commission; Arkansas Cemetery Board; Arkansas Development Finance Authority; Arkansas Economic Development Commission; Arkansas Department of Emergency Management; Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality; Arkansas Game and Fish Commission; Arkansas Forestry Commission; Arkansas Geological Survey; Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department; Arkansas National Guard; Arkansas Army National Guard; Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism; Arkansas Department of Rural Services; Arkansas Waterways Commission; US Army Corps of Engineers (Little Rock, Tulsa, Vicksburg, Memphis & SW District Offices); US Department of Agriculture, NRCS Office, Little Rock; USDA – Forest Service; US Department of the Army – Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center; Department of Housing & Urban Development, Little Rock Field Office; US Department of Environmental Protection Agency, Dallas; Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 6; Federal Emergency Management Agency, Little Rock; USDA – Rural Development; US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration; Absentee Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; Wichita Affiliated Tribes; Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town; Caddo Nation; Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Delaware nation; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Osage Nation; Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians; Central Arkansas Development Council; Central Arkansas Planning and Development District; East Arkansas Planning and Development District; Northwest Arkansas Economic Development District; Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District; Southwest Arkansas Planning and Development District; West Central Arkansas Planning and Development District; Western Arkansas Planning and Development District; White River Planning and Development District

## APPENDIX C

### SURVEY FORM AND RESULTS REPORT

#### ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM PLANNING SURVEY

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 accordance with guidance from the National Park Service. This survey will remain on our website until September 15, 2012. If you have any questions, please contact us at (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
- ☐ Federally recognized Native American tribe
- ☐ Local historic preservation commission
- ☐ Professional consultant, archeologist, architect or planner
- ☐ Historic building owner – commercial
- ☐ University or college faculty
- ☐ Historic building owner – residential
- ☐ For-profit real estate development company
- ☐ Non-profit historic preservation organization
- ☐ Other for-profit organization or company (developer/contractor)
- ☐ Local or county historical society
- ☐ Main Street or heritage tourism organization
- ☐ Other

**You've selected "Other." How would you describe your organization?**

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

- ☐ Nominating properties to the national & state register
- ☐ Surveying historic architectural resource
- ☐ Promoting the preservation of agricultural buildings, farmstead
- ☐ Coordinating efforts with state, regional and local planning agencies
- ☐ Promoting the preservation of archeological site
- ☐ Publishing information about historic and prehistoric resource
- ☐ Supporting programs of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas
- ☐ Establishing historic and archeological easements or covenants
- ☐ Historic preservation conferences and heritage tours
- ☐ Conducting training workshops for historic preservation activities
- ☐ Promoting the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program
- ☐ Providing tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation
- ☐ Assisting local historic preservation commission
- ☐ Promoting rural heritage area
- ☐ Making the inventory of historic properties more available to the public
- ☐ Promoting local preservation legislation
- ☐ Promoting federal preservation legislation
- ☐ Promoting state preservation legislation
- ☐ Educating Arkansas's congressional delegation
- ☐ Identifying and protecting Civil War site
- ☐ Creating underwater archeological preserve
- ☐ Identifying and educating about recent past sites and structures (post WWII)
- ☐ Assisting the placement of state historical markers and plaques
- ☐ Coordinating efforts with federally recognized Native American tribe
- ☐ Presenting historic preservation award
- ☐ Other

**You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.**

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

- ☐ Agricultural buildings (barns and silos)
- ☐ Private residences
- ☐ Downtown commercial buildings
- ☐ Civil War sites
- ☐ Human burial sites (such as Indian mounds and historic cemeteries)
- ☐ Native American archeological sites (such as villages and rock art)
- ☐ Engineering structures (such as bridges, tunnels)
- ☐ Euro-American archeological sites (such as logging camps, abandoned farmsteads, mills, mining and industrial sites)
- ☐ Locally owned historic public buildings (such as courthouses, city halls, schools)
- ☐ Religious buildings
- ☐ University and college buildings
- ☐ Properties associated with African American history
- ☐ Significant landscapes and historic parks (such as rural landscapes and designs by significant landscape architects)
- ☐ Transportation buildings (such as depots, terminals and bridges)
- ☐ Traditional cultural properties
- ☐ Underwater archeological sites
- ☐ Statuary and outdoor sculptures
- ☐ Identifying and educating about recent past sites and structures (post WWII)
- ☐ Native American sacred sites
- ☐ Traditional vernacular structures (such as log, half-timber and stone buildings and traditional cultural properties)
- ☐ Other

**You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.**

#### 4. What do you consider to be the major threats to historic properties in your area (or the state)?

*[Please check no more than three items.]*

- ☐ Downtown redevelopment
- ☐ Suburban sprawl
- ☐ Lack of funding for historic preservation activities
- ☐ Government mandated or funded building alterations (ADA, lead abatement, energy conservation, etc.)
- ☐ Inappropriate treatment to historic building
- ☐ Lack of interest by government officials and agencies
- ☐ Lack of interest by the public
- ☐ Lack of awareness about significance of properties
- ☐ Construction of parking lots and parking structures
- ☐ Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land
- ☐ Highway construction, roadway widening, and subsequent land use patterns
- ☐ Water, erosion, natural forces
- ☐ Agricultural land disturbance (such as plowing, precision leveling, etc.)
- ☐ Industrial expansion
- ☐ Desecration of historic cemeteries
- ☐ Logging
- ☐ Looting of archeological sites
- ☐ Lack of understanding/appreciation of historic value of various architectural periods and styles (including recent past [post WWII])
- ☐ Other

**You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.**

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

- ☐ State-level historic preservation protective laws
- ☐ Local historic preservation ordinances and commissions
- ☐ Federal historic preservation protective regulations
- ☐ Low-interest loans
- ☐ Historic preservation covenants and easements
- ☐ State or federal grants
- ☐ Tax Increment Financing districting
- ☐ State or federal income tax credits
- ☐ Increased public education and information
- ☐ Non-profit organizations and foundation incentives (grants, education, etc.)
- ☐ Local property tax abatement
- ☐ Private purchase (Archeological Conservancy)
- ☐ Local zoning regulations that recognize historical and archeological properties
- ☐ Other

**You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.**

**6. Which of the following subjects would you like to learn more about?** *[Please check no more than three items.]*

- ☐ Services available from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
- ☐ Arkansas's historic architecture
- ☐ Creating and operating local historic preservation commissions
- ☐ Arkansas's archeological resources
- ☐ Techniques for rehabilitating historic buildings
- ☐ Underwater archeological preserves
- ☐ Historic preservation easements
- ☐ Archeological site stewardship program
- ☐ Private fund raising for historic preservation
- ☐ Historic preservation planning
- ☐ Dealing with historic preservation crisis situations
- ☐ Grants for rehabilitating historic structures
- ☐ Economic incentives such as rehabilitation tax credits
- ☐ Nominating properties to the National Register and the Arkansas Register
- ☐ The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program
- ☐ Protecting historic properties with state and federal laws

- ☐ Recording archeological sites
- ☐ Obtaining a historical marker or plaque
- ☐ Preservation, protection, and restoration of historic cemeteries
- ☐ Heritage tourism
- ☐ Identification and education about recent past sites and structures (post WWII)
- ☐ Other

You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.

**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 three items.]*

- ☐ On-site staff assistance
- ☐ "Hands-on" training workshops and demonstrations
- ☐ Fact sheets and brochures
- ☐ Books and other publications
- ☐ Historic preservation curriculum for students
- ☐ Exhibits of products used for rehabilitation work
- ☐ Conferences with national speakers
- ☐ Lectures and presentations
- ☐ Video and "canned" slide programs
- ☐ Volunteer participation in local historic preservation efforts
- ☐ Conducting tours of historic districts and/or properties
- ☐ Use of media (TV, newspapers, etc.)
- ☐ Web site
- ☐ E-mail discussion list
- ☐ Other

You've selected "Other" to the previous question. Please elaborate.

**8. What do you think is the most pressing need for Arkansas preservation at the present time?**

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

The total number of people who answered the survey on line or via hard copy mailed to them was 134.

## RESULTS

### Question # 1

- 23% — Government Agencies (Local, State, and Federal)
- 17% — Historic building owner (residential)
- 12% — Professional consultant, archeologist, architect, or planner
- 9% — Local or county historic societies
- 9% — Nonprofit historic preservation organizations
- 9% — College or university faculty

*The remaining 21 percent was comprised of responses from a combined group of six other categories.*

### Question # 2. *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 23% — Nominating properties to the National Register and the Arkansas Register
- 21% — Identifying and protecting Civil War sites
- 20% — Educating Arkansas's congressional delegation
- 19% — Conducting training workshops for historic preservation activities
- 18% — Promoting local preservation legislation
- 18% — Coordinating efforts with state, regional, and local planning agencies
- 16% — Sponsoring historic preservation conferences and heritage tours
- 16% — Assisting local historic preservation commissions
- 15% — Establishing historic or archeological easements or covenants

### Question #3. *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 43% — Downtown commercial buildings
- 40% — Locally owned historic public buildings (such as courthouses, city halls, schools)
- 26% — Human burial sites (such as Indian mounds and historic cemeteries)
- 26% — Private residences
- 25% — Civil War Sites
- 19% — Native American archeological sites (such as villages and rock art)
- 17% — Traditional vernacular structures

### Question #4. *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 55% — Lack of funding for historic preservation activities
- 35% — Lack of awareness about significance of properties
- 30% — Lack of interest by government officials and agencies
- 29% — Lack of interest by the public
- 28% — Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land
- 28% — Inappropriate treatment to historic buildings
- 25% — Lack of understanding/appreciation of historic value of various architectural periods and styles
- 24% — Suburban sprawl

**Question #5.** *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 41% — State or federal grants
- 41% — State-level historic preservation protective laws
- 31% — Increased public education and information
- 31% — State or federal income tax credits
- 27% — Local historic preservation ordinance and commissions
- 25% — Non-profit organizations and foundation incentives (grants, education, etc.)
- 19% — Low interest loans
- 16% — Historic preservation covenants and easements

**Question # 6.** *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 29% — Grants for rehabilitation of historic structures
- 25% — Arkansas's historic architecture
- 24% — Heritage tourism
- 22% — Historic preservation planning
- 21% — Dealing with historic preservation crisis situations
- 16% — Private fund raising for historic preservation
- 16% — Preservation, protection, and restoration of historic cemeteries
- 14% — Economic incentives such as rehabilitation tax credits
- 14% — Services available from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
- 13% — Creating and operating local historic district commissions

**Question # 7.** *(Respondents could choose up to three answers.)*

- 55% — Hands on-technical assistance; training workshops and demonstrations
- 36% — Conducting tours of historic districts and/or properties
- 35% — On-site staff assistance
- 35% — Use of media (TV, newspapers, etc.)
- 31% — Historic preservation curriculum for students
- 27% — Information on how to utilize volunteer participation in local historic preservation efforts

**Question # 8.** *Sample comments from those submitted.*

- Educate the general public and legislative representatives about preservation
- More and larger funding sources
- Effective legislation at state level that requires local compliance
- Video and canned slide programs and lectures on various preservation topics
- Incentives to promote preservation
- Spreading the word about tax credits

**Question # 9.** *Sample comments from those submitted.*

- Help educate law enforcement and the judiciary on preservation law
- Brochures on specific topics are excellent and should be continued, expanded, and updated
- Involve younger people and the media
- Continue monthly educational tours of historic homes and neighborhoods
- A statewide effort to educate counties and local governments on the economic and cultural importance of preservation
- Workshops in local communities on preservation topics and techniques

**NOTE:** *Comments will be made available to AHPP staff for use in on-going internal planning efforts in order to better serve our constituencies.*

## 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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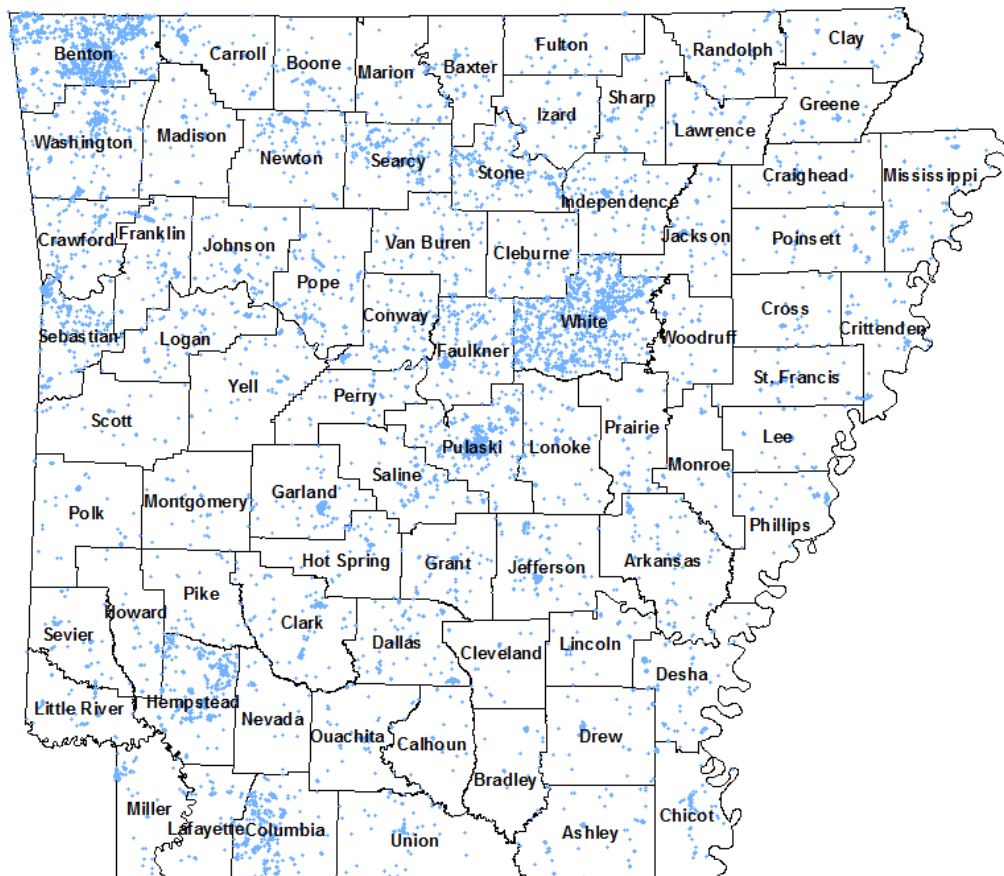
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, U. S. Department of the Interior.

State and County Quick Facts, U. S. Bureau of the Census, with 2011 model-based estimates.

FIGURE 1

## AHPP at Work in Arkansas

There are 36,660 properties surveyed in Arkansas



### Legend

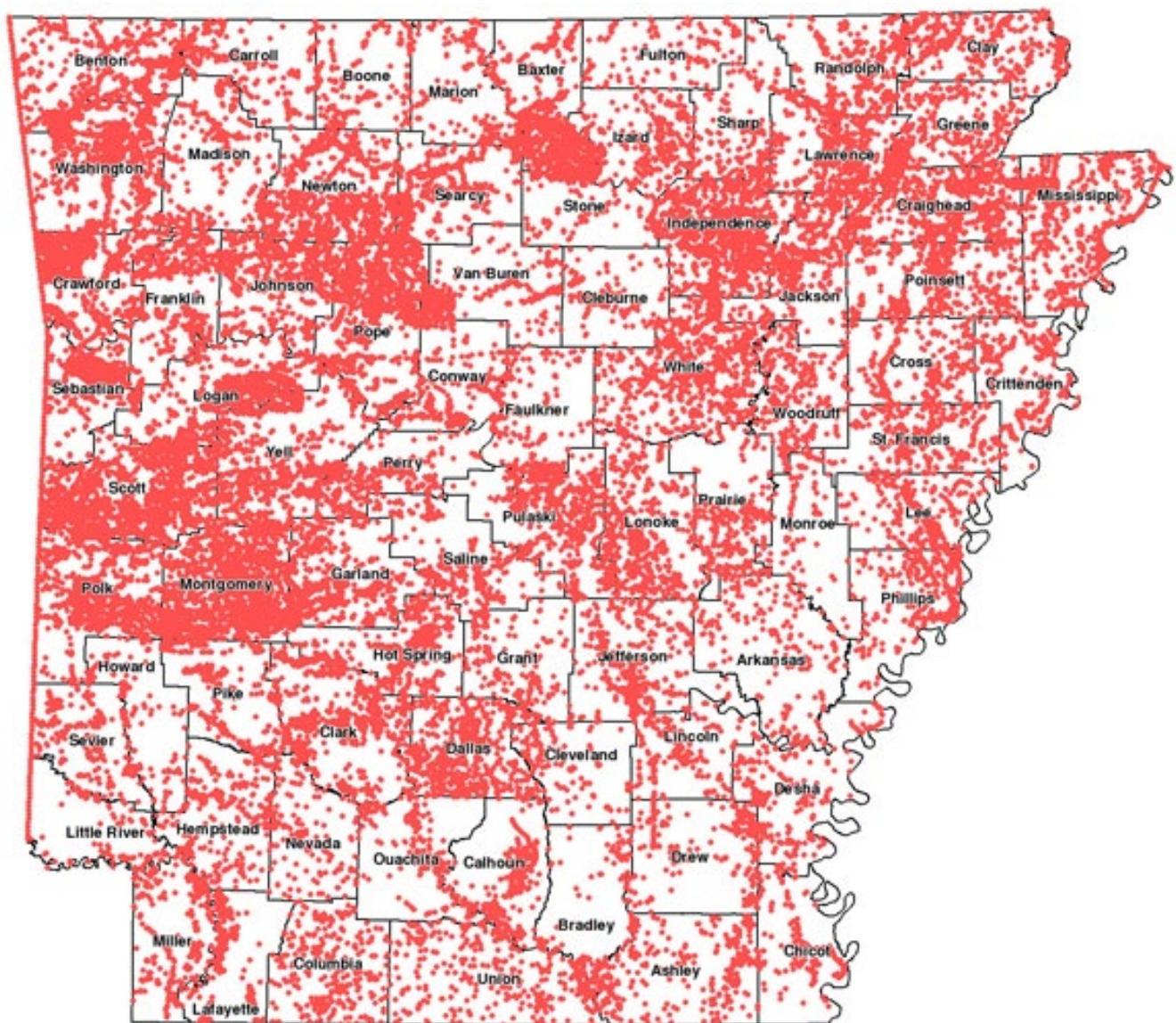
- Surveyed Properties
- Counties

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
 323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
 (501) 324-9880  
[www.arkansaspreservation.org](http://www.arkansaspreservation.org)

## FIGURE 2

### Arkansas Archeological Survey

There are currently 46,837 archeological sites  
in the Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA) Database



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