



Arkansas Statewide Preservation Plan 2023-2032

MARCH 9

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



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AHPP Technical Services and Federal Programs Staff on a site visit to the Latimore Tourist home in Russellville, Ark.

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Staff from the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, AHPP, Preserve Arkansas, and the Quapaw Quarter Association gathered with Arkansas Gov. Hutchinson and Sen. Jonathan Dismang for the ceremonial bill signing of Act 840, the Historic Tax Credit.

Vision Statement

Arkansas communities will value the buildings, places and stories that make them unique and Arkansans will work to protect, preserve, and share these places.

Introduction

Historic preservation is based on the belief that historic and culturally significant locations must be preserved, allowing us—as the National Park Service states—“to transmit our understanding of the past to future generations.”

As urbanization causes small towns and cities across America to replace old buildings with new ones



USS Hoga (foreground) and USS Razorback at the Maritime Museum in North Little Rock, Ark.

and sprawl outward into the adjacent undeveloped lands, Arkansas is no different. Many communities are now lined with strip malls, car dealerships and franchised fast-food establishments.

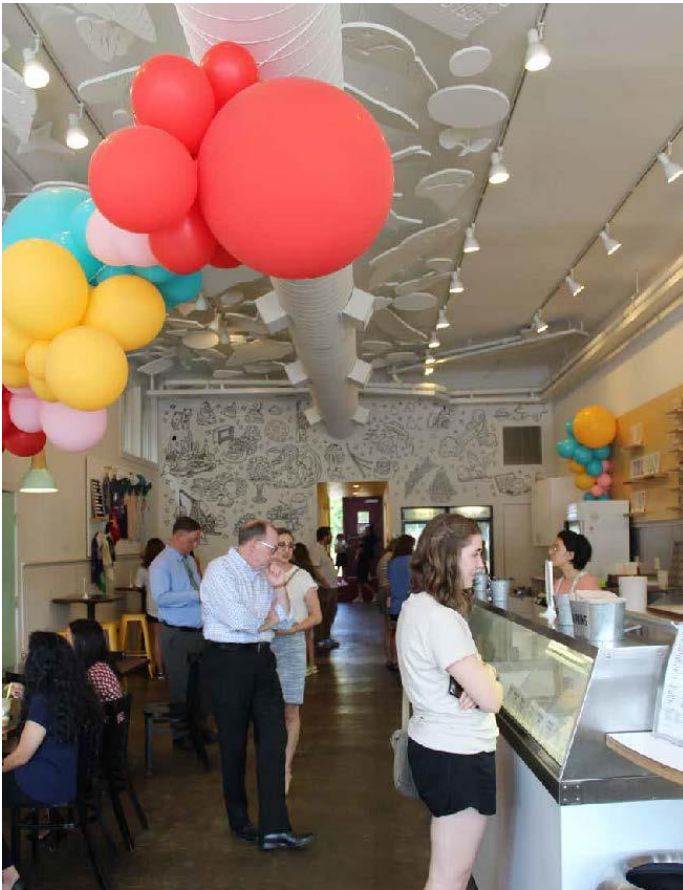
This begs the question: What makes one town any better than the next?

Here in Arkansas, we value the aspects that make each community, town and city unique. These distinctive

qualities and characteristics are the very reasons tourism and historic preservation succeed in our state. Whether it is a historic Mid-Century Modern Airlight Outdoor Telephone Booth across the street from a Civil War battlefield in Prairie Grove, or a World War II submarine and tugboat (USS Razorback and USS Hoga) along the Arkansas River in beautiful downtown North Little Rock, or maybe it is seeing the stone retaining walls and barbecue pit built by German prisoners of war at Lake Catherine State Park. These unique sites make Arkansas communities unlike any other in the world.

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) is the division of the Department of Arkansas Heritage charged with preserving the buildings, sites, neighborhoods and structures that constitute

the state’s built heritage. The Secretary of the Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for Arkansas, while the Director of the AHPP is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. The AHPP’s full-time staff of 19 people includes professional archeologists, historians, and preservationists, who are assisted by part-time employees and interns. Together, the Director and staff of the AHPP are charged with the day-to-day administration of state and federal programs for preservation and archeology in Arkansas.



Loblolly Creamery, Little Rock, Ark. – South Main Street, Main Street Arkansas Project

The AHPP documents and registers the state’s cultural resources and provides grants, tax credits, and technical assistance to help the custodians of these places ensure their survival and leverage investments that pay dividends in skilled employment and enhanced property values locally and statewide. The regular duties of the Arkansas SHPO include identifying and documenting historic structures and archeological sites, processing nominations to the State and National Registers, conducting legally required reviews of state and federally assisted projects for the consideration of cultural resources, managing financial incentive programs for preservation activities and assisting federally recognized local preservation commissions. Through the Main Street Arkansas program, the AHPP works to bring new vitality to the historic commercial centers that serve as economic development generators in their communities. The division works with federal, state and local government agencies to protect the past as we work

together toward a prosperous future. The AHPP offers tours, workshops, curricula, and publications to foster new understanding and appreciation of the places that provide us with tangible links to our past.

Plan Timeframe

In the past, every five years, the AHPP staff reviews their work from the previous five-year period, develops and examines information to assess current trends related to Arkansas’s historic and

cultural properties and works to develop goals and objectives to guide its efforts for preservation of Arkansas’s precious cultural resources as it moves into the next five-year period. In the current plan, a collective group of preservation advocates from preservation related organizations will be evaluating the outlook for the next ten years, while also looking back on the previous 5-year plan. The National Historic Preservation Act established a national historic preservation program predicated on the partnerships created between federal and state governments, local and state advocacy organizations, and our other partners who have a vested interest in the protection of the state’s cultural resources including our archeological partners. It is through this group of partners and advocates that this comprehensive statewide preservation plan was produced, which will be in effect from 2023-2033. This plan will guide the state’s preservation activities for the next ten years., including periodic progress reviews.



Waters Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. – State Tax Credit program

This plan is based on the experience of the preservation partners and advocates in the field, research-based metrics developed through studies and data collection, and constituent contributions. It includes analysis of the current context for preservation of historic resources in the state, the economic and social pressures and opportunities for practicing preservation in Arkansas, and an exploration of existing programs and potential new initiatives to enhance the quality of life of all Arkansans by preserving our heritage resources. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, development of this year’s plan was a little different. During the height of the Covid-19 pandemic public participation was sought through community “listening sessions” via online platforms like Zoom, Facebook Live, and an online survey, in addition to relying on internal data and expertise. However, over time,

and due to a lack of participation via online platforms, the focus was again shifted to in-person listening sessions in order to get feedback from our statewide constituency. Some areas of strong agreement were clear in the survey and listening session responses. Those points are noted at

relevant points throughout the body of the plan. The results of the survey and listening sessions comments are presented in more detail in an appendix to this plan.

The goals, objective, and strategies/benchmarks contained in this preservation plan are meant to guide preservation partners and advocates in coordinating preservation-related activities among all preservation related program areas, guide preservation-related decision-making at all levels, encourage collaboration and partnership whenever possible with other heritage-related organizations, broaden awareness of and appreciation for cultural resources and make supporting historic preservation a mainstream value among Arkansans.

Reflections on 2018-2022

The Arkansas statewide preservation plan is meant to guide historic preservation related activities for the next five years – setting goals and requirements that may be achieved or expounded upon over that time. However, it is also important to reflect on if and how the previously listed goals and requirement were met, while also looking at whether changes could be made both to improve programs and communications across the historic preservation/cultural resource management fields with the state and to better help meet the goals set out under the plan. The following is a list of preservation goals and objectives from the 2018-2022 statewide preservation plan, along with a summary of accomplishments achieved towards addressing each goal. While Arkansas’s preservation related organizations, advocates or similarly related cultural resource fields have taken steps toward achieving each of these goals, there is still much work that can and needs to be done to better fulfill the plan’s mission and goals for the citizens of Arkansas. Below each of the goals, we discuss ways that the program exceeded, met or fell below expectations. It must be stated that, since these goals were created, the United States and the state of Arkansas dealt with economic stagnation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021, which continues to have effects today.

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



AHPP Education Outreach Coordinator, Amy Milliken, with a middle school class at Helen Tyson Middle School in Springdale, Ark.

The goal of educating Arkansans about the importance of preserving the state’s heritage and historic resources expands outside of the AHPP and its affiliated programs. The same ideals and principles encouraged by the AHPP can be more broadly found through our sister agencies like the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, the Arkansas Arts Council, all of the Arkansas state museums, and historic Arkansas State Parks, which have now come together under the new ADPHT.

Within the AHPP, the individual program areas continued to educate the citizens of Arkansas and neighboring states about our heritage and were instrumental in bringing history alive utilizing K-12

Education Outreach and citizen programming. The Education and Community Outreach section has informed and involved the public through Sandwiching in History and Walks Through History tours (the former of which was taken virtual and posted on social media during the pandemic), student walking tours, teachers' professional development workshops and curriculum conferences, cemetery preservation workshops and presentations on a variety of other historic preservation topics. Staff has also promoted historic preservation and heritage tourism through the development of the Arkansas National Register Passport program as well as by continuing to mail out historic preservation-themed coloring books and informational brochures. Community Outreach has also recently taken over the Arkansas Historical Marker program, partnering with sponsors statewide to put up historical markers in their communities to raise awareness of local historic sites or events. All these efforts and educational opportunities have been created to reach new audiences and connect new constituents to historic preservation. The Community Outreach program is also actively expanding its footprint into technical services. They will continue performing cemetery preservation workshops and barn preservation workshops for professionals and the interested public alike, as well as continue professional development workshops for educators. The various preservation workshops have not only trained local preservation organizations but have also enabled them to pass that training and education along to their constituents.



Ralph Wilcox, AHPP National Registry and Survey Coordinator surveying the Heilman Cabin in Burns Park, North Little Rock, Ark. – National Register and Survey

While the Community Outreach program continues to expand educational outreach to include all age groups throughout the state, the other programs (including the National Register and Survey program and Section 106 program) continue to do outreach specific to their program areas. The National Register and Survey staff are continually trying to upgrade to the newest technology in the field while trying to reach new digital audiences for meetings and programs. A few of the new approaches taken by the staff include

updating the National Register and Survey database to including a more up-to-date Geographical Information System (GIS) platform that is available to the public and contractors so they can see properties that have been surveyed and the eligibility status of those properties. The staff continues to broaden the outreach to public meetings like the State Review Board (SRB) by streaming each meeting via Microsoft Teams and Facebook Live. Unlike some state historic preservation officers, the

Arkansas SHPO travels throughout the state and meets constituents when conducting architectural surveys. Over the past five years, the National Register and Survey program has been focused on several ways to increase their presence in new areas, including projects like surveying remaining Green Book Properties, while also focusing on Mid-Century Modern architecture that is reaching the 50-year mark and is becoming eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).



AHPP National Register Program Coordinator, Mason Toms, giving a Mid-Century Modern tour.

Over the last couple of years, the Federal Programs area has remained a steady influence on the historic preservation community in Arkansas as state and federal tax credits remain a popular reinvestment tool in our communities. Between 2019 and now, the state tax credit program's estimates for FY2022 have continually increased to the \$4 million threshold, which was then increased to \$8 million for FY2022 and passed in April 2021. Though the number of projects and overall project costs have fluctuated, the funding amount has remained capped at \$4 million with a backlog of potential projects. It is the hope that the increased cap space will alleviate some of the backlogged projects, and it is estimated that the tax credit issued for FY2022 will be between \$7 million to \$8 million. Unlike the state tax credit which has fluctuated, the Federal Tax Credit has increased in number of projects, project

costs, and tax credits issued every year over the past several years. It is hoped that this incentive program will remain strong in the future and continue to help in the revitalization of both income and non-income producing properties in our communities.

While the Tax Credit program may be the most noticeable federal program, the others are just as indispensable. The Certified Local Government Program (CLG) is highly involved with project funding that can be found throughout so many of our other areas. It is also a steady program for providing technical trainings for our local historic district commissions. These trainings are provided statewide three times a year for historic district commissioners and staff. Mini-training presentations are

available at annual commission meetings and may also present information on request. Outside of providing technical training for the historic district commissions, the CLG program helps in providing information to Arkansans who may have questions or are concerned with local ordinance district decision-making and the standards by which they operate. The CLG program has also funded two citywide historic preservation plans (in Conway and El Dorado) with CLG grants and an update to the historic district design guidelines in the city of Eureka Springs, just to name a few of the projects that have either been completed or are under contract. All these citywide preservation plans involve significant public outreach in the community. In order to continue to bring in new constituents, the CLG program has funded an African American context study in the city of Conway while also funding a web/GIS-based informational website on the Eureka Springs cemetery, a National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed site, that will provide information on grave locations, photos, the history of the cemetery and related historic documentation.



Helena Museum of Phillips County in Helena, Ark. received an AHPP



Filming a Sandwiching in History tour video at the Camp Ouachita Historic Site in the Ouachita National Forest.

The Grant program, along with Technical Services and Easements, remain highly sought-after services within the AHPP. The staff in these areas continue to provide technical assistance and project development for grant applicants and conservation easement properties. This is provided with onsite visits, meetings, and conference calls with property owners and professional consultants. Within these areas, staff continues to review project plans and specifications for all grant-approved projects and provided technical assistance to implement best preservation practices for both NRHP listed properties and those in which the AHPP holds a conservation easement. Staff provided constituent services with assistance to locate appropriate material, craftsmen, and professional consultants by maintaining a file of technical articles and database of professionals with whom they have worked, while also trying to work with funding partners to help in finding supplemental funding for specific projects.

The staff in these areas continued to host a grant application workshop to orientate new applicants and give training to public and civic organizations. This area of the AHPP has put a conscious effort into having an increased presence on social media outlets to showcase successful grant projects, preservation techniques and successful rehabilitation projects on properties with a conservation easement.

The Section 106 program is also actively trying to find new ways to interact with its constituents so that the cities or towns, along with the federal agencies, have a better understanding of how the Section 106 process is facilitated. Unlike most other existing programs, this is not as widely recognized by the public, and it is not generally familiar to many constituents. Therefore, it is essential to have educational discussions explaining the perimeters of the program and how it is used under certain situations. In 2019 and 2020, the Section 106 program manager gave an instructional presentation to the annual Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests paraprofessional training meeting, focusing on Section 106 basics, the role of the SHPO, and how federal agencies such as the Forest Service interact with the regulatory process to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties. Additionally, the Section 106 program manager regularly fields inquiries from contractors, applicants for federal permits/licenses, and local, state, and federal governments regarding historic preservation concerns and Section 106.

The Jacob Wolf House Historic Site in Norfolk, Arkansas is the flagship property under the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The historic site was obtained from the Baxter County Quorum Court in 2017. The Jacob Wolf House Historic Site is an educational venue for the agency. The documented interpretive themes are river travel and trade, the Native American culture and history that existed in the early nineteenth century along the White River corridor, territorial politics and early statehood, slavery in the Ozarks, the Civil War, the importance of historic preservation—vernacular structures, and archeology. The Jacob Wolf House has continually increased its visitor presence since it was opened under the umbrella of the Department of Parks Heritage and Tourism.

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

Goal No.2 was set up to encourage historic preservation partners and organizations to continue to provide leadership, assistance, and guidance for preservation activities. Though AHPP is seen by many to be the driving force in this area, the historic preservation partners and advocates should not be overlooked in this area. All of AHPP's program areas including Community Outreach, Federal Programs, and National Register have continued to find new ways to get information out to the public including new technical resources in order to get the AHPP message out to constituents and community leaders. The expanded use of Facebook Live, YouTube and other social media outlets has

increased viewership both inside and outside the state. All of the program areas continue to provide preservation workshops and training to better serve Arkansans involved in historic preservation by providing them access to technical experts and resources and are available via these media platforms.

The National Register and Survey staff has become more visible through their involvement with local, state, regional and federal agencies or organizations. The Survey staff has also been active with



Chapel of the Transfiguration at Camp Mitchell on top of Petit Jean Mountain, Morrilton, Ark., a recent addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

several federal agencies, including conducting survey trainings and socially distanced visits to historic sites in both the Ouachita and Ozark National Forest to help facilitate better survey practices by these agencies.

The partners throughout the state continue the heavy load of providing a leadership, assistance, and guidance role to the people of Arkansas. The Quapaw Quarter

Association’s historic window workshop is a prime example of provided technical assistance to the general public along with their guidance about local preservation issues and opportunities continues to help bridge the gap in getting information out to the public. The statewide non-profit Preserve Arkansas continues to spread information about the historic tax credit opportunities throughout the state through their Dollars and Sense event. It is “day-long program designed to emphasize the economic benefits of preservation, provide information and resources on preservation incentives, and encourage use of incentives through practical, real-world examples.”¹

¹ “Dollars and Sense,” <https://preservearkansas.org/what-we-do/dollars-and-sense/>

Goal 3. Support a variety of preservation approaches to enhance the lives of Arkansans.

Different preservation approaches lead to new innovative ways to reach a common end goal. For the historic preservation partners through the state, that end goal is enhancing the lives of Arkansans



The Vestal Smokestack in North Little Rock, Ark. was featured in a Sandwiching in History tour.

through various applicable approaches using all our program areas to create better community development, cultural resource management, and historic property identification. The programs within AHPP continue to get new and update information out on to the many social media platforms, as well as the website. The hope is that by making the information easier and more readily available will help in creating a more informed constituency on topics like: Certified Local Governments, National Register of Historic Places listings, the use of Tax Credit opportunities when trying to rehabilitate a property, and even mitigation during the Section 106 process.

Though slow at times, all the programs continue to evolve in trying to get information out about their program areas. The National Register and Survey program continues to be the most involved with documentation of properties through our survey process, while also stepping in to help facilitate several tours of individual properties, districts, and even

specialized tours for outside groups wanting to explore properties based on specific themes like: Mid-Century Modern buildings in Little Rock, designs by specific architects or architectural firms, or Green Book surveys. The federal program area, on the other hand, is also highly involved with supporting different preservation approaches and methods inside of historic districts and with individual property owners. The CLG program has been influential in funding two historic context studies in two cities (Fayetteville and Conway) to assist in planning for survey and registration efforts. One of the biggest areas, where we have seen and hope to see more improvement is in this area is through creative mitigation in the Section 106 process. Whether it is working with students/schools to help design and write histories for properties (Rector), or creating displays and exhibits for museums on buildings that have been lost in the Section 106 process.

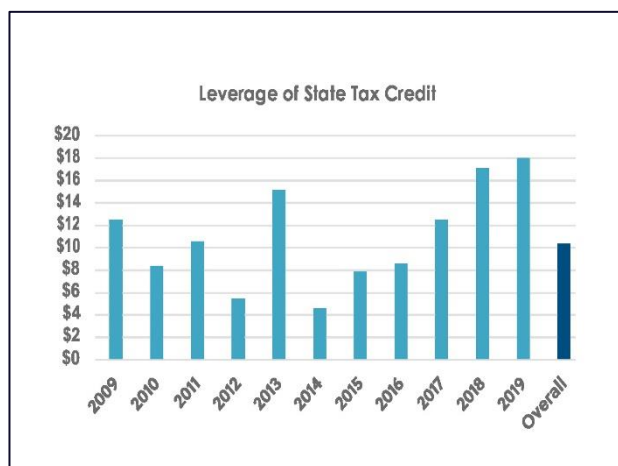
The Preservation partners throughout the state have started to move programs and presentations to online forums, including Preserve Arkansas' Women in Preservation speaking series, which has been very successful, or their Preservation Crustaceans event, where you get to discuss preservation issues and successes while serving an all-you- can-eat crawfish and sausage meal. While Little Rock advocacy group The Quapaw Quarter Association has had several successful events over the past several years including its free preservation conversations educational events, or its Summer Suppers event where you can dine a historic properties throughout Little Rock.

The Economics of Historic Preservation in Arkansas

Rather than being steered by nostalgia, historic preservation in the state of Arkansas has typically been guided by Arkansans realizing that the principles of historic preservation, including values, commitment and perseverance, are what the state is founded on. At the same time, the AHPP has always known that historic preservation is a key driver in promoting economic growth in both small towns and large cities. It is noted in a 2019 study by PlaceEconomics that over the past decade historic tax credits issued by the AHPP generated an average of 175 jobs per year directly and another 133 jobs per year indirectly, all while generating paychecks that total nearly \$12 million per year for hardworking Arkansans.

The study conducted by PlaceEconomics found that the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the AHPP’s technical assistance programs play an important role in encouraging and facilitating these historic rehabilitations. It must be noted that the use of both the state and Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits are just single tools in a much larger toolbox that help promote economic growth in communities. Yet, recent changes in these programs, such as the increase to the overall cap on Arkansas’s state historic rehabilitation tax credits for income producing properties, passed in April 2021, with the help of Preserve Arkansas and the Quapaw Quarter Association, will hopefully spur even more growth to a program that has been continually growing since it was implemented in 2009. One such example in the study, is that over the past 10 years, more than \$4 in private investment is made for every \$1 of foregone revenues generated by the tax credit programs, while analysis of the state historic tax credit program shows that for every \$1 of foregone revenue to the state of Arkansas, roughly \$10.40 in private investment is made for historic buildings and economic growth in cities across the state.

The heritage tourism industry, which is defined by travelers who travel more than 50 miles to a location, continues to grow and to play an increasingly important role in the state’s economy.



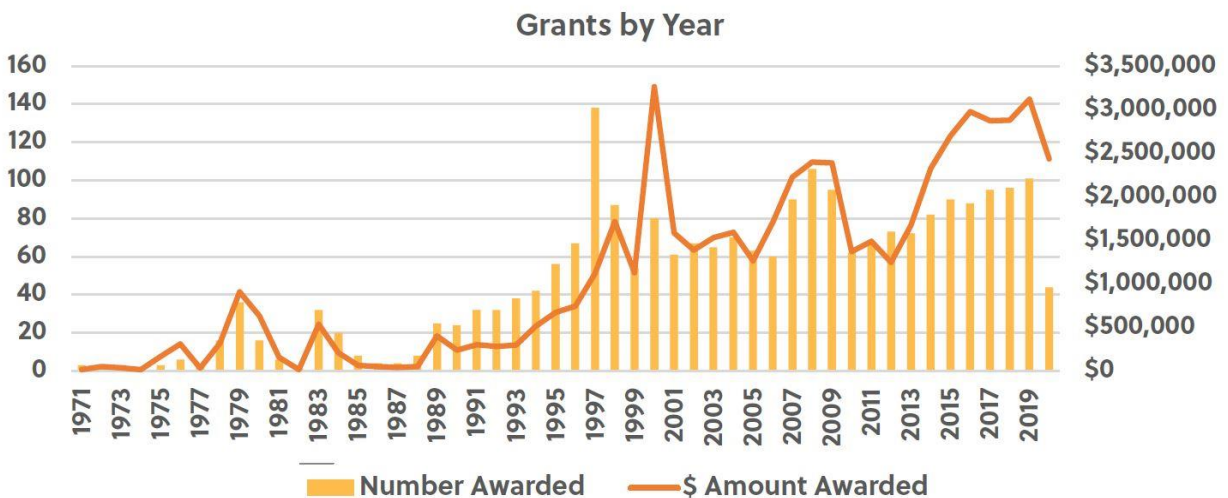
Graph illustrating that Overall, for every \$1 of foregone Revenue to the state, roughly \$10.40 in Private investment is made in historic buildings. Source: PlaceEconomics Economic Impact Study 2019-2020.

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. Heritage travelers tend to stay longer than other defined travelers (5.2 nights compared to 3.4 nights) and spend more money (\$623 compared to \$457), according to national studies.

Preservation and marketing of broad ranges of historic properties may attract visitors to the state to smaller communities. For example, towns with historic districts are more likely to attract tourists than those featuring only landmarks or house museums. Support of the preservation of these historic districts through the AHPP’s Certified Local Government and Main Street programs is one way the AHPP can contribute to Arkansas’s economic prosperity.

It must also be mentioned that the same economic strength noted in heritage tourism can also be found using other preservation programs like the NRHP. There is a known correlation between being listed on the NRHP and both the sale price and the property value increasing at a faster rate than other properties in comparable locations or communities.

The AHPP’s program efforts will continue to enhance its contributions to Arkansas’s economic strength. This will be accomplished through acquiring more data on the economic impact of historic preservation and the AHPP’s preservation programs through internal tracking, constituent data collection and economic impact studies as a part of AHPP’s efforts to maximize the positive impact of its programs on the quality of life of all Arkansans. This continued emphasis by the AHPP is illustrated by the office’s funding of the study by PlaceEconomics, which focused their efforts on studying and



Arkansas Historic Preservation Rehabilitation Grant project and funding amounts my year. – PlaceEconomics

analyzing three economic programs housed within the office: the state and Federal Historic Tax Credit programs, Arkansas Historic Preservation Grant programs, and the Arkansas Main Street program. When combined, these programs represent a collection of building blocks that can help communities continue to attract new economic, commercial, and tourism interest.



Downtown El Dorado, Ark.

Arkansas's Historic Resources: Strategies for Preservation

The AHPP pursues its goals and objectives by offering a broad range of programs designed to optimize the environment for preservation of cultural resources in Arkansas. AHPP staff are called upon daily as historians, advocates, technical experts, educators, archeologists, small business consultants, economic development experts, designers, and data managers. Staff in these following program areas collaborate to achieve the AHPP's charge to foster preservation in Arkansas.

Identification & Registration

The AHPP was established by the state legislature in 1969 in response to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which created a federal historic preservation program based on a system of state historic preservation offices. Assisted by federal grant funds, the AHPP was primarily charged with identifying, recording, evaluating and registering the state’s historic structures, sites, buildings, districts and objects. These continue to be some of its core program areas today, as National Register listing and Survey information provide critical support to all of the AHPP’s programs — identification as a historic property and listing on a historic register is a prerequisite for financial incentives. Three related programs— the Arkansas Architectural Resources Survey, the NRHP and the Arkansas Register of Historic Places – work in concert to carry out these important functions. Functions related to archeological sites are carried out by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, a higher education unit of the University of Arkansas System.



The Bispham-Brown House, Pocahontas, Ark.

Survey

Historical Context is the political, social, cultural, and economic environment in which historical events or trends occurred. Artifacts and elements of the built environment were created within one or several historic contexts, and understanding their context within that political, social, cultural, or economic framework in which they were created or constructed is instructive in understanding why they look the way they do and why they are significant. When we evaluate a property for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, we need to understand the period and location and context in which it was built or we will never completely understand its significance. For instance, a rural, one-room schoolhouse from the 1880s is going to have a completely different scale and design from a “modern” WPA school built in the 1930s. Both are designed based upon the needs of the students and the available building materials, but the results are different.

Summary of Current Knowledge of Arkansas’s Historical Periods

Paleoindian [Clovis] Period: 11,500-8,500 BCE

Paleoindian sites are found throughout North, Central, and South America. The period dates to the end of the last Ice Age, with the Clovis culture being the earliest and most studied culture. Groups of Clovis people were small, number at just a few dozen people, and were nomadic. The most common

diagnostic artifact found from these sites is the Clovis point, defined as a “willow leaf shaped” spear point, which were used as tools and for weapons, like the atlatl. Clovis sites are found mostly in the eastern portion of Arkansas, dating to around 10,500 BCE. This area of Arkansas was made up of tundra, grassland, and boreal forest during the Paleoindian period offered few edible plant foods but provided large Ice Age mammals such as mammoths and mastodons for hunting.

Dalton Culture: 8,500-8000 BCE

The decline and ultimate extinction of large Ice Age game (mammoth and mastodons) marked the end of the Paleoindian period, and the Clovis people altered their way of life. This shift is known as the Dalton Culture, characterized by a seasonal hunter-gatherer lifestyle. A warmer climate offered more variety and an increased availability of food sources, such as nuts, fruits, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and deer. Population numbers increased, with a single group having five hundred or more people. Dalton people inhabited one location for extended periods of time from which they would venture out to hunt or collect food. The Dalton point is indicative of the culture and is adapted from the Clovis point as it utilizes many of the same crafting techniques. The Sloan site is an example of the Dalton Culture in Arkansas and is dated to 8,500 BCE. Excavations revealed clusters of bone fragments oriented in two-meter-long alignments from northeast to southwest and it is identified as both a Dalton cemetery and the oldest cemetery in the Western Hemisphere.

Archaic Period: 8,500-600 BCE

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle encouraged population growth during the Archaic period. Projectile points became more varied as increased responsibilities required more specialized tools. Archaic groups established permanent village sites consisting of circular, light framed dwellings and surrounded them with multiple special purpose satellite sites easily traveled to. More stylized versions of dart points, basketry, and clothing recovered as Archaic sites indicate the rise in social identities. A more sedentary lifestyle encouraged the establishment of agriculture, and Arkansas Archaic sites possess the first evidence of the domestication of plants in the Southeastern United States. Mound building also began during this period; these earthen mounds “do not contain burials or support building of any kind. Their placement on distinctive topographic features near local population centers suggest that they marked ritual places or community ties to a local territory.”¹ Poverty Point [1,600-1,100 BCE], though located in Louisiana, is an Archaic village and mound site which may have had a population as large as five thousand. Artifacts recovered from Poverty Point also reveal a vast trade network throughout the central and lower Mississippi Valley and extending as far as the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Poverty Point related artifacts have been found at many sites from this time period in Southeast Arkansas, including the Lake Enterprise Mound site in Chicot County.

Woodland Period: 600 B.C. - A.D. 900

The Woodland Period in Arkansas marks a shift from hunting and gathering lifestyles to more sedentary agricultural lifestyles. Woodland Indians still hunted, fished, and gathered wild plant foods, but gardening became more important. Early farmers grew native domesticates, such as Chenopodium, little barley, maygrass, knotweed, and squash. It was also during this period that corn, which was domesticated in Central America, was introduced into the mid-South, and appears at archeological sites in Arkansas. Clay pottery vessels become more common as a way to contain domesticated grains and also for cooking the grains. The bow and arrow were also invented during this period and quickly replaced the spear and dart for a more effective way of hunting. The Woodland Indians in Arkansas invested time and labor into the construction of monumental earthworks, many of which were used as mortuary mounds and also for ceremonial purposes. Important Woodland Period sites in Arkansas include the Plum Bayou Mounds Archeological State Park (formerly known as Toltec), the Pinson Mounds (near Memphis), the Dirst Site (near the Buffalo River), and the Helena Mound site (which no longer exists).

Mississippi Period: A.D. 900 - 1541

The Mississippi Period in Arkansas sees a continuation and intensification of agriculture. The staple foods during this period were corn, beans, and squash with hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild plant foods providing additional nutrition. Pottery became more elaborate and was used for utilitarian as well as ceremonial purposes. Populations grew, with some sites, such as Cahokia outside of St. Louis, housing thousands of people. Vast trade networks were established, and a shared belief system believed to have started at Cahokia can be seen in Arkansas and across the Southeast United States. This belief system is visible in the elaborate artwork found on pottery, shell, copper, and rock art. Some archeological sites in Arkansas, such as Hardman and Holman Springs, indicate the production of specific goods, including salt, that was then traded. Other large sites in Arkansas, such as the Parkin and Nodena sites, indicate the existence of chiefdoms, with platform mounds that held the home of the chief and ceremonial mounds that held sacred structures for priests. Parkin Archeological State Park can be toured by visitors today and artifacts from the Nodena site can be seen at Hampson Archeological Museum State Park. The Caddo Indians in western Arkansas also established elaborate sites and ritual iconography, some of which can be seen at the Spiro site located outside of Fort Smith in Spiro, Oklahoma. Many of these sites survived into historic times, including the Caddo. However, many were affected by old world diseases brought in by Europeans. Thousands died and those who survived were forced to coalesce with other groups in order to survive.

First Contact

The first significant European contact with the Mississippian Tribes inhabiting Arkansas was made by the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto. De Soto entered the Mississippi Valley in 1541, leading an army of some 600 soldiers, priests and administrative personnel, intent on claiming the territory for

Spain and pillaging as much gold as he could find. The first meeting between De Soto and an Arkansas tribe took place beside the Mississippi river in a province known as Quisquis, where almost 200 canoes full of men arrived to welcome De Soto with gifts of food and friendship. Distrustful of such a large group, De Soto ordered his crossbowmen to fire on the natives, prompting their swift retreat. This attitude of mistrust and coercion would characterize much of the rest of the expedition. De Soto continued his expedition by traveling between Indian communities, camping his army outside villages, and asking the local leaders about where he could find gold and silver. This approach was met with little luck, as gold and silver were not common commodities traded among the Mississippian peoples of this region. To supplement the dwindling supplies for the expedition, the Spaniards began seizing corn from the villages they visited. Soon, the Spaniards began impressing Indians into service as porters, slaves and hostages, creating a strained, if not outright hostile relationship between De Soto and the Indian tribes he encountered.

Indian response to De Soto's expedition was varied. Some were curious about the strange foreigners and attempted to create diplomatic ties to the Spanish through offerings of food or even wives. However, these efforts were met by the Spanish with indifference at best, and open animosity at worst. Outside of these few attempts at diplomacy, most tribes recognized the Spaniards as a threat and sought to avoid or hinder them. Many villages were temporarily abandoned at word of De Soto's approach, while other tribes misled or fought them. Some simply refused to comply with De Soto's demands for tribute. It was such a refusal that led De Soto to the brutal destruction of the village of Anilco. This massacre marked a turning point for the expedition, as De Soto himself died of a fever only a few days afterwards. Bereft of their leader, demoralized by the lack of gold, and quickly hemorrhaging supplies and men, the surviving Spanish began to retreat from the Mississippi Valley, harried all the way by Indian tribes made hostile by the cruelty and destruction the Spaniards had wrought. No more than 300 men escaped down the Mississippi river in July of 1543, leaving behind a land and peoples severely affected by their first encounter with Europeans. Artifacts related to the De Soto expedition have been found at archeological sites in Arkansas, the most famous being Parkin Archeological State Park located in northeast Arkansas.²

Historic Arkansas Indians

There are many historic Indian tribes considered to have strong connections to Arkansas. The Osage Indians were a seminomadic people who lived along the Osage and Missouri Rivers who traveled into Arkansas yearly. The Caddo Indians can be traced back to A.D. 1000 in southwest Arkansas and parts of Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. They sedentary agriculturalists organized into three confederacies: the Kadohadacho (located along the great bend of the Red River), the Natchitoches (located in west Louisiana), and the Hasinai (located in east Texas). The Tunica and Koroa lived on both sides of the Mississippi River in Arkansas and Mississippi. They were first encountered by De

Soto in 1541. Today, many of the ancestors of these Tunican speakers live in Marksville, Louisiana as part of the Tunica-Biloxi tribe. The Quapaw Indians lived in four villages at the confluence of the Arkansas River and the Mississippi River near the first European settlement, Arkansas Post located in Ashley and Arkansas Counties in Arkansas. The Quapaw were forced to give up their Arkansas lands in 1818 and 1824 and many now reside near Miami, Oklahoma. Other Indians, including the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Cherokee were forced to travel across Arkansas on the Trail of Tears, which is sacred as many died during the forced removal. Today, most archeological sites in Arkansas are geographically attributed to the Caddo, Osage, Quapaw, and Tunica-Biloxi, as they historically have the strongest connections to the state.

Sabo *et al.* 2007. *Indians of Arkansas: Archeology, History, and Culture*. Arkansas Archeological Survey.

<http://archeology.uark.edu/indiansofarkansas/index.html>

Territorial Period, 1803-1836

As a result of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, by the United States Government, the land that would eventually become Arkansas officially became part of the United States. By 1805, Arkansas was officially declared a district within the Louisiana Territory. Within 8 years, the district of Arkansas was upgraded to county status, before being upgraded again to territorial status by 1819 thanks in part to the Missouri Compromise which allowed the state of Missouri into the union as a slave state once ratified by Congress in 1820. Almost immediately, following the Louisiana Purchase, settlement slowly began with a few thousand settlers beginning to take up homesteads in the area by the 1810s. Following the War of 1812, more land was opened for settlement as a few million acres were set aside for veterans of the war. The population would continue to grow as the state moved toward statehood by 1836, including a doubling in population between 1820-1836.

The Arkansas region first saw Tribal relocation during the late eighteenth century with the arrival of a branch of the Cherokee people, spurred westward due to conflicts and pressure from the newly established United States. The Treaty of 1817 established their territory between the Arkansas River and White River. In 1820, the Choctaw followed under the Treaty of Doak's Stand, under which the Choctaw were pushed into western Arkansas, out of their traditional lands in Mississippi.

Prior to these treaties, the Quapaw and the Osage, both tribes whose homeland was in the Arkansas Territory, had already ceded their land to the United States Government under various treaties. In 1835, the Caddo ceded their lands as well, with all three tribes being moved westward into the newly established Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).

On May 26, 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, eliminating Tribal claims to land in states or territories owned by the United States and removing them to Indian

Territory. The various removal routes through the United States became known as the Trail of Tears, with many passing through Arkansas due to its central location and proximity to Indian Territory. The Arkansas River served as the main route for multiple Tribes, including the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole.

The National Park Service today recognizes the routes of 15,000 Cherokee forced from Georgia as the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The Trail traverses 5,043 through Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee in addition to Arkansas.

The state still has 6 properties associated with the time period between 1820 and 1830. These properties include Estevan Hall in Helena, the Looney- French House and the Rice-Upshaw House both in Dalton, the Jacob Wolf House (Norfolk) and the Old State House and Hinderliter Grog Shop (Little Rock). There are several cemeteries that were found during this time that have been either surveyed by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program or the Arkansas Archeological Survey or listed to the National Register of Historic Places for settlement of an area for this time period.

Early Statehood, 1836-1860

By the end of January 1836, the Territory of Arkansas had written its first State Constitution with the hopes of being admitted as the 25th State into Union. It would take until June 1836 before the United States Congress accepted the constitution submitted by the Territory of Arkansas and its state delegation. Upon acceptance of the State Constitution, then President Andrew Jackson, signed the resolution allowing for the admittance of the State of Arkansas into the Union. The period between admittance into the Union and the secession from that same Union only 14 years later was turbulent to say the least. Shortly after Arkansas was admitted, the United States was hit with an economic decline known as “The Panic of 1837.” The Panic of 1837 set off a wave of catastrophic economic decline that caused a drop in profits, prices, and wages. While this economic decline hurt merchants and large plantation farmers, it did not have the same effect on most Arkansans, which consisted of small subsistence farmers. Following the Panic of 1837, the state saw a rise in its economic prosperity including but not limited to a boom in cotton production and a rise in railroad construction moving from the eastern and northern portion of the state into west and southwestern Arkansas.

There are still a few resources associated with this turbulent yet somewhat prosperous period in early Arkansas history. The properties associated with early statehood have generally become museum pieces or archeological sites. One of the largest collections of properties associated with this time period can be found at the Historic Arkansas Museum in Little Rock. A few of the properties are original to the location, while several other have been relocated to the sites in order to protect them from development or further deterioration. A really great example of a property from this period is

the Woodruff House in Little Rock. One of the monumental buildings that still stands today from this period is the Pike-Fletcher-Terry House in Little Rock, which was built c. 1840.

A few early transportation related resources are still partially intact including portions of the Southwest Trail. As towns such as Batesville and Searcy grew, the trail was rerouted to match the growth of these local population centers. During this era, a higher percentage of those accessing the trail did so by the Memphis to Little Rock route before heading southwest along the trail. Though the route was rerouted several times, portions of the alignment are still visible throughout the state and have been documented via survey reports, and/or National Register of Historic Places for any intact segments of the alignment. Primarily these resources have slowly been disappearing from the landscape as agricultural development and city/town expansion have continually been pushed to the limits.

Civil War, 1860-1865

By 1860 Arkansas was a state torn by the National politics of the time, especially around the topic of slavery. Those citizens from northern states or even northern counties in Arkansas that had few to no slaves were not comfortable leaving the Union while those citizens in southwestern Arkansas that heavily relied on slave labor sided with leaving the Union. This created a division between substance farmers verse plantation owners over the direction the state might take when voting on possible secession. During the 1st Secession Convention, there was a Unionist majority in the voting delegation resulting in a 40-35 vote to stay in the Union. Following the firing on Fort Sumter and the calling for troops from Arkansas to help to dispel the uprising, the feelings among enough Arkansans was swayed allowing for another vote for secession, which ultimately passed with only 5 descending votes. Unlike some states the war drastically effected the state of Arkansas. Though the war was fought in the states leading to battles and skirmishes through the state, including Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and Helena to name a few.

While the war became the focus of this time period the built environment was still actively changing. There are still quite a few structures, both residential and commercial, left from this time period that have been documented including Lakeport Plantation near Lake Village, the Morris House in Bentonville, the Dr. Dr. Martin House and Davis-Adams House in Warren, Boone-Murphy-Moore House in Pine Bluff, and the Hampton-Fervin House in Fordyce, Arkansas.

The remnants of the war are still visible through the landscape of the state. Found in museums, public parks and informational signs and statuaries throughout the state. The sites have been heavily documented by the laymen historians, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey, both for its standing structures and the archeological remnants.

The Gilded Age 1877-1900

Following the end of the war, it was the railroads that helped usher Arkansas out of the darkness as the rail lines that were started prior to the Civil War were finished or pushed ahead. It was these rail lines that helped to tie Arkansas to the rest of the economic fabric of the United States, which was also trying to recover from the loss of life, livestock, and morale. As the railroad continued to develop and push to all corners of the state, new products were able to be moved into and out of the state to reach new markets. Canned fruits and vegetables were able to be shipped, while it was during this time that the timber industry and sawmills were gaining ground in eastern Arkansas and throughout the state due to the fact that railroads were able to reach a larger market for timber. The timber industry exploded during this time and grew from roughly 319 companies within the state to over 1,199. While timber was prosperous in the eastern, central and southern parts of the state, it was coal that was pushing western Arkansas thanks to the railroads.

While the railroad was able to push products into and out of the state, it also helped propel tourism on Arkansas' natural beauty and natural resources. Two such communities that were helped by the arrival of the railroad were Hot Springs and Eureka Springs. Eureka Springs grew out of a small development in 1879 but began to grow extensively by the mid-1880s. This strong push for development was centered around new valuable mineral water claiming to be a cure for ailments and sickness. Though the railroad had not been developed yet into Eureka Springs it would eventually help the town cement its status a great Victorian city in the Ozark Mountains. Between 1880-1890 72 properties remain, while between 1890-1900, around 190 structures remain. This allows for Eureka Springs to have one of the most significant collections of Victorian era buildings in the United States. This same dynamic played into the development of Hot Springs, AR. The railroad was able to bring tourist into the city to experience the supposed healing powers of the hot springs found throughout the city. It is during this period there was a large development in the centered around the healing hot spring water found in the area. Though a lot of development came in the time frame after 1900, including the infamous bathhouse row, the development phase of bringing in tourist was already active between 1880-1900 and is found along Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District.

Progressive Era, 1900-1929

The progressive period in Arkansas was dominated by the shift in population out of the rural countryside and into the urban centers. There was a push for Arkansas to leave behind its "backcountry" label and create a new way of life that would garner change. As with the Gilded Age period, it was transportation and timber that pushed the labor industry as well as manufacturing early in the Progressive Period. The use of rail travel allowed for the creation of more resort towns, in the vein of Eureka Springs, in places like Monte Ne, near present day Rogers, Arkansas. There was a public push for limiting the power of big businesses with low wages and poor working conditions. To try to pull the lower class up, the populist movement pushed for better education, on the theory that

high tide lifts all boats. The push for better conditions in factories and at home was largely by women who advocated for prohibition, culminating in the passage of the Newberry Act in 1915. They would be very active again as they fought for themselves through the Women's Suffrage Movement which eventually gained allies, in order for the State Legislature to allow women to vote in primaries, and eventually helped Arkansas become the 2nd southern state to ratify the 19th amendment.

State education became a big talking point as Arkansas ranked last at the turn of the century in nearly all categories; most of Arkansas K-12 education was still being taught in one or two room schoolhouses. In order to try to rectify the educational system, teacher pay was discussed, and teacher education was drastically increased at Normal Schools that were being opened. As the number of teachers increased, so did the number of schools. The student population also increased as state law now required children ages seven to fifteen to attend classes. This new infrastructure was especially prevalent in larger population areas.

International events also took their hold during this period. In 1917, America entered World War I. America's entrance helped strengthen the British and French armies and break the stalemate in western Europe, hastening an end to the war. Arkansas implemented an involuntary draft for the war, and while the war was not popular in the state - it was deemed far removed from daily life - war planning and preparation became central to life in places like Camp Pike. Camp Pike, now located in North Little Rock, would be the home and training center of the 87th Division before it was eventually transferred to France. Camp Pike was occupied by the 3rd US infantry Division at the war's end. The end of the 1910 ended on a tragic note, as Arkansas was home to the Elaine Race Riot. The Elaine Race Riot was a deadly disagreement between wealthy cotton farmers and African-American sharecroppers wanting a share of the increased revenue being brought in due to higher cotton prices. The sharecroppers hoped that by joining the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America they might get better wages for their crops. Following an evening meeting, shots were fired, and law enforcement officers were killed or injured. By the next day a posse was formed to try to capture those responsible. What ensued is still historically up in the air, as reliable accounts are hard to track down, but more research is still being conducted. A true and accurate account of the number of dead is still being debated as research continues. Yet, the scars of the riot are still visible. A monument has been erected near the site and one of the buildings is being transformed into a museum and was recently surveyed and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Though the end of the 1910s ended in tragedy, the early 1920s came in with a "boom", quite literally so for El Dorado, Arkansas. The exploration of oil and the resulting explosion of prosperity brought El Dorado, Arkansas, into the limelight. El Dorado grew rapidly, as did the community of Smackover, where the first well was found, yet the boom eventually faded. At its peak, Arkansas was producing the 4th most oil in the country and is still home to oil refineries in the area. Still, oil was not the only

energy source coming online in Arkansas at this time. Harvey Couch, owner of Arkansas Power and Light, dammed the Ouachita River to create hydropower. This would be the first of its kind for Arkansas but would not be the only such project in the years to come.

In all, the Progressive era has weathered the test of time architecturally speaking. Numerous resources across the state have been documented by the various preservation partners, from the original oil well site that sparked the “boom” to the several education-related resources that remain in larger populated area. Many of our main streets are still lined with buildings constructed during this roaring economic period. Many of these commercial cores have been surveyed by the state and are part of commercial historic districts.

New Deal 1929- 1941

The New Deal Era in Arkansas is highlighted by robust infrastructure improvement throughout various aspects of state life, though economic sectors including companies, farmers, and laborers were negatively affected. The collapse of the stock market and the resulting widespread banking crises caused the general population to lose most, if not all, of their savings. This collapse, when coupled with a drought-stricken landscape, left many hungry for food and work to help sustain their families. With no end in sight, the federal government and President Roosevelt created New Deal Programs including the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) to create federally funded jobs for those otherwise unemployed. Though a large portion of the funding was federal, the rest was to be funded by a local governments or civic organizations. From education to transportation to parks and recreation, most projects constructed during this period were in some way tied to New Deal initiatives. Some of the finest work was done in rural areas throughout the state, including the construction of what would become parts of our state park system, athletic venues, trails, and agricultural relocation centers.

Numerous examples of New Deal construction projects have stood the test of time and can still be found on the landscape today. Whether its Lake Catherine/Devil’s Den/Petit Jean State Parks, the CCC created wonderful outdoor spaces for Arkansans and out of state guests to visit and experience. Some of our recreational structures include baseball fields like Lamar Porter Field or Taylor Field. The only sign these stadiums were built during this trying period is the WPA stamp marked in the concrete on ramps and walls. As the main goal was job creation, construction projects ranged far beyond recreational facilities. One such example was the Lakeview Resettlement project, which resettled African American famers to land in Philips County. The Lakeview Resettlement was the first project in Arkansas specifically dedicated to combat the problems of landlessness for black farmers in the rural south and helped to establish a legacy of black land ownership in Phillips County, Arkansas, that continues today.

This is a period where the standing structures are still plentiful, notwithstanding mounting losses. Areas of heightened development can crowd out historic structures, causing them to be razed or replaced for newer infrastructure, whether it is roadways or civic buildings. It is still a continued effort by the preservation partners throughout the state to document sites related to the New Deal Program and other structures associated with this time period.

World War II- 1941 -1945

While people of Arkansas were trying to overcome the effects of the Depression, there were soon thrust back into the world spotlight in early December 1941. On December 7, 1941, the United States was fully brought into World War II due to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Though the war had been raging since 1939, the US remained on the periphery and was slowly starting to build up training and armament for a possible entrance into the war. Just as in the previous war, demand for agricultural goods increased, which resulted in a more prosperous state economy. Arkansas contributed to the war effort in other ways as well. Arkansas' natural resources became a focal point in production of munition, with plants in Maumelle, Jacksonville, Pine Bluff, Hope and Camden, while resources like bauxite, used in the manufacturing of aluminum, became booming materials for the town of Bauxite, Arkansas. Arkansas was home to many training camps including Camp Chaffee (later Fort Chaffee) and Camp Robinson (North Little Rock), and seven WWII army airfields across Arkansas. Arkansas was also home to several large prisoner-of-war (POW) camps, including Camp Chaffee, Camp Robinson, and Camp Monticello, with numerous satellite camps associated with each larger POW camp. While men and women from the state served in the armed forces, civilians who remained behind contributed further by working in ordnance factories across the state. Women, especially African American women, made up a substantial percentage of workers in places like the Naval Ammunition Depot in Camden and the Pine Bluff Arsenal. Arkansas's WWII resources are spread across the state and comprise a wide variety of property types that have been identified previously. We have already identified in past surveys the seven WWII Army Airfields in Arkansas, and nominated Building #29 (Walnut Ridge), the Helena Aero Tech Hangars (West Helena), Camden Naval Ammunition Depot, and several buildings associated with the Southwestern Proving Grounds (Hope) to the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the WWII era resources included far more buildings than remain today, with barracks and other support buildings sold off following the war and moved to other locations. Remnants of bases remain with the largest, least mobile, or destructible buildings or bunkers left behind. Camp Monticello, a former prisoner of war camp, has been heavily documented by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Our knowledge of this period could also be expanded by a study of the diverse groups, especially women and African American Women that made the war effort possible within the state.

Post World War II 1945-1970

Following the Great Depression's end, due largely to America's involvement in World War II, there was a surplus in expendable income, new technology, and a push to for new homes. When combined, these factors created a storm of spending power and growth in cities and towns, from housing to commerce. As housing continued to push out of town centers and into the rural areas, commerce followed. The housing and building projects generally did not adhere to the typical town and city layouts, which included grid patterns or rectilinear ground plans, but held to Post-War suburban neighborhood planning, focusing on winding, curvilinear street development plan, generally brought on by new FHA regulations on home loans. It was not until after World War II that the use of curvilinear streets became prevalent. Their use was largely brought about by the 1934 Housing Act, which applied new standards or "desirable standards" for subdivisions which, when examined as a single unit, led to the design of the curvilinear street. These neighborhoods provide an outstanding example of Mid-Century construction throughout the state. This happened all throughout the state. Nearly every city and town were directly affected by what was known as sprawl. However, along with the expanding city boundaries came new architectural design in both residential and commercial structures. The technology and engineering boom that came about from military advances during World War II were now being found in the building techniques, layouts, and appliances in the home and office. The number of resources for this time period is vast and is actively being researched and documented by the preservation partners throughout the state. These partners are trying to help identify the best examples of neighborhood design and housing stock that is representative of this time period. Architectural surveys of these neighborhoods include Broadmoor (Little Rock), University Park (Little Rock), Blytheville Air Force Base Capehart Housing (Blytheville), and Rhett Brown (El Dorado), to name a few. The preservation partners have begun locating high style Mid-Century Modern homes and businesses that are great examples of the style of the time as commerce flourished and expanded around the state. However, there is more work to be done in this area. Though there are vast numbers of resource associated with this building period, they resources are coming under attack from new development and a lack of understanding of the property type.

Civil Rights 1954- 1968

Starting as early as 1919 in Arkansas, the wheels of change began to move in the direction of anti-discrimination, though early-on, it was on the backs and with the blood of African Americans throughout the state in what was known across the nation as "red summers". As previously noted, in 1919, a race riot erupted in Elaine, Arkansas, through the demands of African American sharecroppers who wanted to join an organization known as the "Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America," which was organized largely in the Arkansas Delta region. It is examples like this that began a movement in Arkansas for equal rights. It was examples like this along with those in the 1950s and 1960s that opened the door for the advancement of racial equity in the state.

It is these other small advancements that began to be made starting with Scipio Jones joining the Arkansas Republican Party after fighting to gain acceptance around 1928. There is also the Little Rock

City Teachers Association fighting and winning the right to be paid as much as white teachers within the City of Little Rock. Sit-ins were staged at lunch counters and stores throughout Little Rock that actively discriminated against African Americans in the 1960s. Yet other small advancements included admittance to the Little Rock Zoo or city parks which were previously segregated but integrated by late 1963.

Though these circumstances are small in comparison to the integration of Little Rock Central High School in 1957. The fall of 1957 was selected as the date to begin integration; in that year two new city high schools were to open, Hall High in west Little Rock for whites and Horace Mann High in east Little Rock for blacks. Central High was situated geographically between the two and was the only school to-be integrated. There was relatively little open dissent among whites in the three years of planning for desegregation in Little Rock. However, in January 1956, several black students attempted to enroll in white schools. Lower courts judge the 1957 integration date to be in line with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling and denied admittance to the black students. On September 23rd, the black students again tried to enroll at Central High, but this time were turned away by an angry mob of white segregationists. At this point the Federal government stepped in to back up the ruling of the Federal courts. This terrible incident was broadcast nationally bringing race relations in Arkansas to the television of people throughout the United States. Cementing Arkansas local troubled race relations for years to come, as it was again in the newspaper several years later in what would become the Daniel v Paul Supreme Court case. The significance of the property began on July 10, 1966, when two African-American girls, "Mrs. Doris Daniel and Miss Rosalyn Kyles said they tried to swim at Lake Nixon and Spring Lake... but were told they were private clubs, the memberships were full and no new members were being admitted." With their entrance denied at both of the lakes and feeling discriminated about based solely on race, both women brought suit against both Lake Nixon, owned by Euell Paul, Jr., and Spring Lake, owned by J.A. Culberson. The case would be elevated all the way to the United States Supreme Court ending in a ruling in favor of the two women denied access. Though individuals fought all over the state to make gains for African American Arkansans, it was social groups and organizations that continued to push forward in the search for an end to discrimination in Little Rock and the State of Arkansas. These sites mentioned have all been documented by our preservation partners, but more is needed to be done to continue to push explore the resource associated with this time period, so that the public is better able to understand the ramifications of the actions taken and the hurtful nature of those actions on the citizens of the state.

It is through these various contextual periods that the preservation partners throughout the state have amassed over 44,000 historic architectural resources recorded, while the Arkansas Archeological Survey (a separate entity with a different role and research mandate) has more than 50,645 archeological sites listed in their files.

Registration

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP), maintained by the National Park Service (NPS), is a list of the nation's most significant properties. The Arkansas Register of Historic Places (ARHP) is a sister list of properties not deemed eligible for the National Register but are still of historic significance to the state. Listing on the National Register involves substantial background research into the history of a property, extensive documentation, photography, and the preparation of a nomination report for the NPS demonstrating that a property meets exacting federal standards of significance, as well as a review by the AHPP's 11-member State Review Board and approval of the SHPO. Over 2,725 properties in Arkansas have been listed on the NRHP since 1969, and another 164 have been listed on the ARHP since it was instituted in 1993. Listing on the NRHP and ARHP is honorary but listing on one or the other is required for state and federal incentive and financial assistance programs.

Planning for Survey and Registration

The survey and registration activities are guided by internal plans, the development or pursuit of thematic contexts and response to constituent requests. Planning for these activities requires an understanding of the state's resource types in their historic context, conditions that may currently affect them and the extent to which each resource type has been inventoried since the initiation of the program.

Any summary of Arkansas's history sufficient to form a context for all Arkansas's historic resources and its myriad resource types would require many more pages than one document could reasonably hold. The AHPP, in partnership with other state and local partners and municipalities have developed several survey and registration contexts addressing different resource types, and maintains a resource library of surveys, context reports, histories, and other information. The library is available to the public and is critical to understanding the state's resources and planning efforts. Summarized below are the priorities of the survey and registration efforts the AHPP anticipates pursuing in the next five years based on its understanding of Arkansas's historic resources in current context.

Survey and Registration Priorities

The AHPP gives priority to constituent requests for assistance with identification of historic structures and assessments of their significance. The greatest of these relate to residential and commercial structures. The Survey program is tasked with maintaining accurate records on all historic resources in the state, and works to update the inventory, identifying properties that have been previously recorded but subsequently lost or altered. A geographic plan over time guides these efforts. In addition, the Survey staff routinely records additional historic resources or potential historic resources that come to its attention in the field, as time and resources permit.

As in the Survey area, much of the Registration work is driven by evaluation requests from constituents. At least 75% of National Register nominations each year originate with constituent contacts. This work will continue to be staff's first priority. However, registration priorities have also been set to reflect the interests expressed by the public, the needs expressed by applicants to our incentive programs and the experience of the staff in the field.

Survey activities are often a precursor to registration program activities, and there is substantial overlap between the priorities of the two programs, so those priorities have been summarized below in one list. These priorities address property types that are particularly fragile or threatened, have been traditionally overlooked or undervalued in preservation efforts, are considered particularly significant to their communities, or have only recently become old enough to be considered significant. Examples of specific types or groups of properties that will form priorities for planned survey and registration activities over the next five years include:

1) Residential Historic Districts

Residential buildings and residential historic districts were most often cited as important and threatened by constituents in our online survey and listening sessions (Appendix B).

Residential historic districts play a vital role, not only in conveying a sense of how we lived, but also in preserving a livable, walkable environment for people and families. In affluent residential neighborhoods, economic pressures and shifts in housing expectations may lead to new construction or unsympathetic remodeling, changing the historic character of the neighborhoods. In less affluent neighborhoods, houses and other buildings may be threatened with neglect or demolition.

Register listing can be a first step toward the use of incentive programs by property owners. It creates interest in appropriate revitalization plans that keep traditional cities alive, thriving and generating a healthy environment and a healthy tax base. While historic district survey and nomination may be too time-intensive to take on in-house, due to the number of properties involved, creative solutions to



Belle Grove Historic District in Fort Smith, Ark.

the problem, such as the use of CLG grants, outsourcing or working with local governments or private investors, are avenues to explore to reach this goal.

2) Resources associated with the history of African Americans, especially those that are uniquely African American in association, typology, design or some other significant aspect

Intact examples of African American resources are particularly valuable because they are less likely to have survived to the current day in good repair or with good historic integrity. Properties of this type often have been undervalued by the larger communities in which they are located. In some cases, altered buildings and sites that tell important stories about the history of African Americans in Arkansas will be eligible for listing on the Arkansas Register. In other cases, such a significant amount of historic fabric has been lost that registration on the Arkansas Register is not possible. In these cases, survey documentation can be the only record of the significance of these sites to the history of the African American community and the state.

3) Cemeteries, particularly small rural or family cemeteries

The Register staff has seen an increase in requests for assistance with NRHP nominations of cemeteries with the advent of the Historic Preservation Restoration Program Option 3 Grants, which provide grant funding for cemetery restoration work. Cemetery nominations will need to be a priority going forward to meet this need. Like residential historic districts, this priority has inherent challenges. First, cemeteries often require more complicated and intensive nominations than a typical building or structure, which may require more staff time or outside assistance. Second, cemeteries, particularly rural, Native American and African American cemeteries, sometimes contain a significant percentage of unmarked graves. Assessing these sites for NRHP eligibility may require the assistance of an archeologist. Finding ways to incorporate the assistance of independent archeologists, from the Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS), university partners, or in some other way, to assist in these cases should be a priority.

4) Mid-Century Modern

Architectural styles typically achieve significant historic status for National Register purposes as examples of the style become 50 years of age or older. AHPP staff has been busy in recent years working to include buildings from the middle of the 20th century (1945-1960s), typically grouped under the term "Mid-Century Modern" in the AHPP's inventory and on the National Register. In some areas, the building boom of the post-World War II era meant older churches, schools or civic buildings were replaced by Mid-Century Modern buildings, which may be among the most significant structures in town. The staff has been successful in identifying a number of significant Mid-Century Modern residences, churches, schools, and other buildings, primarily by Arkansas architects, for

nomination to the NRHP. Many of the properties have been located in smaller towns or rural areas of the state, where they have not previously been identified as significant.

5) Resources associated with the settlement of minority cultural and ethnic groups in Arkansas, particularly outside urban areas

A variety of cultural and ethnic minority groups, including Italian-Americans, Jews, Japanese-Americans, and others settled in Arkansas. When they came to the state, they carried their culture and traditions with them. Their history is recorded in the buildings they constructed or inhabited. These resources have often been neglected due to economic factors, population migration, cultural adaptations, or other factors. Targeted survey efforts will support the development of historic contexts for identification and evaluation of historic properties such as these and preservation of the important stories they tell in the future.



Lee Grocery Store in Elaine, Ark. – National Register of Historic Places

6) New Deal-Era Resources

The AHPP has completed some focused survey and nomination efforts on New Deal-era resources in the past, including schools built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and resources built by the Public Works Administration (PWA). However, other types of resources do exist that were not a past focus for the AHPP. The Bureau of Public Roads, for example, helped with the construction of bridges across Arkansas during the 1930s, including railroad underpasses and overpasses. In addition, other New Deal-era schools, some built by the WPA, exist around the state that weren't surveyed during previous survey efforts. The 1930s were an extremely important era in the state's built environment, and these efforts will more fully document its impact.

7) Resources associated with agricultural production and associated lifeways and technologies

The declining significance of small farms to the Arkansas economy, population shifts into urbanized areas and suburban development of rural land combine to place intense pressure on historic

resources associated with agricultural development. In recent years, the AHPP has surveyed hundreds of endangered barns in Washington and Benton counties, an area of major population growth.

Additional Considerations

There are classes of properties that are highly significant but are not represented on this priority list. Some resource types that are particularly threatened and/or particularly significant, such as antebellum properties and intact log structures, tend to come to the attention of the Survey staff through constituent contacts because most of these structures that are easily discoverable have already been surveyed. Resources of some types, such as those associated with early historic period Native American or European habitation or settlement, often exist primarily as archeological sites that would be brought to the attention of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Other types of properties that are unquestionably significant, such as sites associated with the Trail of Tears, have been the subject of prior intensive survey and registration efforts. While survey and registration of these properties is always a priority, they are not the subject of current formal planning efforts. Education strategies discussed elsewhere in this plan, such as raising the profile of the AHPP's programs in underserved areas, will play an important role in identifying these types of resources.

Incentive Programs

Grants

The AHPP has two primary “bricks and mortar” grant programs to assist historic property owners in keeping historic properties vital — the County Courthouse Grant program and the Historic Preservation Restoration Grant (HPRG) Program. The County Courthouse Grant program provides grants for repair and rehabilitation work of all kinds to historic county courthouses listed on the National Register. The Courthouse Grant program has provided \$28 million in grants for rehabilitation work to 79 courthouses and annexes in 64 counties since its inception in 1989. Project cost ranges from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

The HPRG program provides three types of grants. Option 1 Grants provide funds up to \$10,000 to owners of Arkansas Register-listed properties to correct alterations that prevent properties from being listed on the NRHP. These grants pave the way to eligibility for other incentive programs, like historic tax credits. Option 2 Grants are larger (over \$10,000) grants for general rehabilitation and



Van Buren County Courthouse in Clinton, Ark. – Courthouse Grant program

restoration work, available to properties owned by non-profits and local units of government. Option 3 Grants provide funds from \$5,000 to \$9,999 to non-profit or local government applicants for cemetery restoration work. To be eligible for Option 2 and 3 grants, properties must be listed on the National Register. The HPRG program has

provided \$12 million through grants to 277 properties since its inception in 1996, leveraging a total project investment of more than \$29.4 million.

The Courthouse Grant program is funded through grants from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC), and the HPRG program is funded by the AHPP's dedicated funding from the Arkansas Real Estate Transfer Tax. As the state's primary funding source for these properties, the AHPP must advocate for ANCRC funding each year, and will continue to make the best case for this successful and popular program. While the real estate tax funding is currently a dedicated income stream for the division, it could be reallocated by the state Legislature in the future. The AHPP must advocate strongly for continued access to these important funding sources, communicating the benefit of these programs to decision makers and the public by providing outreach that focuses on the benefits of these programs.

Tax Credits

The AHPP administers two tax credit programs to assist property owners investing in the rehabilitation of historic properties – one federal and one state.

The Federal Tax Credit enables the owner of an income-producing property to earn a credit on their federal income taxes in the amount of 20% of their qualifying rehabilitation costs for a historic building. The state tax credit program provides a 25% state tax credit for properties, although this credit is capped at \$25,000 and \$400,000 respectively. To qualify for each program, a property must

be listed on the NRHP or a contributing building in a National Register Historic District, and the work must meet guidelines to ensure the historic character of the property is respected.

From 2016 to 2020, 91 projects representing a total investment of \$234,001,279 were completed using the Federal Tax Credit, and 225 projects representing a total investment of \$186,656,132 were completed using the state tax credit. Several suggestions aimed at making the Tax Credit program accessible to more constituent projects were gathered during the survey process.

In 2019, the Arkansas Legislature voted to lower the minimum spending amount for non-income producing properties from \$25,000 to \$5,000 which has greatly broadened the number of state applicants doing work on their residences. This has allowed homeowners to do smaller projects and still qualify. The 2021 Arkansas Legislature voted to raise the state fiscal allocation for the state Tax Credit Program from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000 which will start July 1, 2021, for state Fiscal Year 2022. The AHPP will continue to review the program going forward to ensure maximum economic and preservation benefits.

Technical Assistance

The AHPP technical assistance coordinators help HPRG and Courthouse Grant recipients as well as other constituents with advice and recommendations related to technical preservation matters, from tips on historic mortar composition to referrals for restoration of historic theater marquees. Technical assistance coordinators field questions on the telephone from a multitude of property owners as well as by email, through site visits or any other means that may be helpful in solving the historic building problem placed before them. Technical assistance is also provided by other staff members as requested when it falls within their area of expertise.

Main Street Arkansas

Main Street Arkansas works to strengthen and preserve historic downtowns and Main Street Districts across the state. It provides technical assistance, resources, and ongoing education to local programs to help them implement and excel in the Main Street Four-Point Approach, creating a vivid and vital sense of place. With more than 37 years of experience, Main Street has seen communities capitalize on the very assets that characterize their downtowns: their distinctive architecture, entrepreneurial spirit, pedestrian-friendly environment, and unique regional character.

Since 1984, Main Street Arkansas has been a leading advocate for downtown revitalization providing resources, education, and professional assistance to spark life into Arkansas's traditional commercial areas. Since that time, Main Street Arkansas programs have yielded a net gain of 7,713 jobs, 1,462

new businesses, and 1,357 business expansions and relocations into downtown. A total of \$449,135,226 in investment has financed 2,919 façade renovations, rehabilitations, and new construction projects. Main Street cities have seen 1,140 public improvement projects valued at \$47,963,959 and recorded 690,583 volunteer hours on Main Street projects.

Main Street Arkansas provides the resources, education and professional assistance necessary to promote the cultural heritage of the state's built environment and to stimulate the economic vitality of Arkansas's downtowns. The Main Street program includes staff that aids with exterior design, interior design, merchandising, small business start-up, management, promotions and organizational training. The program also provides grants to support local Main Street program activities. Currently, Main Street Arkansas works with 19 designated Main Street programs and 21 Downtown Network programs. We expect this program and the number of communities it serves to continue to grow.



Batesville, Ark. – Main Street Arkansas program

Certified Local Government

As part of a state-federal-local partnership program established by the National Park Service, the AHPP works with local governments with qualifying preservation programs to help them achieve preservation goals through training, technical assistance and grant funding. To qualify for the program, a municipality or county must have a locally designated historic district in which changes to historic properties are reviewed by a historic district commission. Twenty-one local governments currently participate in the program as CLGs: Batesville, Benton, Blytheville, Conway, Dumas, El Dorado, Eureka Springs, Fairfield Bay, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Helena-West Helena, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Morrilton, North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Osceola, Rogers, Russellville, Van Buren and Texarkana.

The AHPP grants at least 10% of its annual federal Historic Preservation Fund Grant to CLGs which in recent years have paid for NRHP nominations, historic district design guidelines, rehabilitation work on historic structures, websites combining GIS mapping with historic photographs and information on

surveyed historic properties, and a wide variety of other preservation-related projects. The CLG program will continue to work as a partner with local communities and provide assistance to local preservation programs through training, grants and technical assistance.

Conservation Easement Program

The highest degree of protection available to the owner of a historic property can be realized through donation of a conservation easement to the AHPP. Through the easement program, owners of contributing or individually listed National Register properties agree that they will work with AHPP on any property changes and, in perpetuity, that the changes made will maintain the building’s historic fabric and follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. In return, the owners may be eligible for a tax deduction, as well as the peace of mind that their historic property will be protected for future generations. Once the conservation easements are donated and documentation filed, AHPP holds the easement in perpetuity, and we partner with the property owner and monitor each individual property annually as well as provide feedback and post monitoring on its condition. The program also helps provide technical services if the property would undergo any form of construction so that the alterations meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Currently, the AHPP holds easements on 446 properties throughout the state.



Cemetery Preservation Workshop, Box Elder Cemetery, Leachville, Ark.

Education and Community Outreach

Educating Arkansans about the value and history of cultural resources around the state is a core mission of the AHPP — one the division puts front and center. From 2018 until early 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic prevented in-person gatherings, the AHPP conducted 151 education programs for students and education professionals, serving 5,271 constituents with in-school presentations, tours and other live programs on Arkansas’s built and archeological heritage.

The AHPP develops lesson plans and trains teachers in preservation-related topics keyed to state curriculum standards. The division sponsors a student arts and essay contest, a yearly film prize and has published four coloring books on Arkansas landmarks and architectural styles, over 12,000 of which were shipped to teachers and others involved with Arkansas's children in 2018-2020 alone.

Our staff's speaking engagements, events, and Sandwiching in History and Walks Through History tours have provided information to over 24,000 members of the public on the history of our towns, neighborhoods, buildings, cemeteries and historic sites. When COVID-19 made in-person tours impossible for most of 2020, the AHPP pivoted to virtual tours posted on social media and increased total engagement with these tours by 674% over the average for the previous two years. The AHPP's website, Facebook page, blogs and newsletters regularly reach Arkansans across the state with information about planned activities of division and local partners, engaging articles on Arkansas history, inspiring preservation stories, information on the AHPP's programs, technical advice and features spotlighting Arkansas's diverse cultural resource properties.

One suggestion consistently noted in constituent surveys and listening sessions as an essential support to historic preservation was an increased understanding of the benefits of preservation of historic resources to the lives of Arkansans. Survey participants urged increasing the division's messaging in a variety of media through articles, interviews and advertising. Participants also suggested that the AHPP educate and promote the significance of historic sites and structures to a variety of stakeholder groups, in addition to the public. Some potential ideas for outreach identified

during development of this plan included connecting with private sector groups with a potential stake in historic properties, for example, with Realtors' associations to provide continuing education training, or with insurance companies; collaborating with economic development agencies; and identifying trade groups as potential partner investors.



Arkansas National Register Passport program

As a means of promoting Arkansas's historic resources to the public, the AHPP created

the Arkansas National Register Passport program. From 2018 through 2020, 13,180 passports were sent out, with 75 people completing the program and mailing in their passports for the prize.

In 2021, the AHPP assumed responsibility for the Department of Arkansas Heritage's Arkansas Historical Marker Program, which promotes historic preservation and encourages civic pride by partnering with communities to place historical markers at significant local historic sites. From the program's first marker in 2018 through the end of the 2021 fiscal year, 25 historic markers were placed around the state, and the AHPP will continue to put up 10 additional markers per year.



AHPP Community Outreach Director, Ashley Sides, attending a historical marker dedication for the Charleston High School Integration in Charleston, Ark.

Opportunities and Threats

Based on extensive public input from in-person listening sessions and online polling, along with discussions amongst staff members, the AHPP has compiled the following list of opportunities and threats we foresee arising in the next ten years in Arkansas.

Opportunities

Housing/Affordable Housing

Despite COVID-19 related economic setbacks, the affordability of housing across the state of Arkansas remains one of the most attractive features of living here. Still, there is a need for more affordable housing throughout the state. As shown in Appendix B, statewide survey participants identified residential districts and residences generally as resources AHPP should prioritize. Undoubtedly this is due to their importance to future available housing stock. There is an opportunity to turn older, smaller homes into affordable housing units or in creating living space on second and third floors above businesses in commercial downtowns throughout the state. The ability to have a live/work/play commercial area provides a constant clientele for the businesses in the area. Using under-utilized spaces for affordable housing should be key for any further historic preservation and commercial development growth in our cities and towns.

Heritage Tourism

Though the AHPP does not have direct jurisdiction over Arkansas's heritage tourism sites, the state nonetheless has a variety of sites to offer to interested travelers. Arkansas maintains 52 state parks, offering visitors a wide variety of scenic entertainment. Museums and cultural centers across the state provide a context for the growth of civilization in this region from pre-European settlement to modern times. The sense of place and associated pride generated for local communities by heritage sites was a consistent theme during AHPP's in-person listening sessions. Arkansas state officials will continue to prioritize the growth of heritage tourism over the next few years.

Diversity

In the realms of geography and the built environment, Arkansas boasts an impressive array of diverse resources. From the Ozark and Boston Mountain ranges in the northwest to the Delta region, Arkansas is filled with scenic vistas and wide-open spaces. Within this geographic setting, cities and small towns have grown and thrived, with their previous generations leaving behind architectural treasures. Yet, it goes beyond just our geographic diversity and into the state's diverse ethnic and cultural background as well. Cultural representation includes Native American tribes who continue to perpetuate the traditions of their ancestors and maintain a connection to their many ancestral



Oakland Cemetery Walk, Monticello, Ark. -- Ouachita County Preserve Arkansas

archeological sites, to European settlement in the Delta region in places like Slovak, to strong African American communities throughout the state. The diversity continues to grow as some of our newest cultural communities including Hispanic and Marshallese populations in Northwest Arkansas continue to introduce aspects of their culture to this region. Every day, the preservation community works to preserve this architectural diversity through technical assistance, grant programs, and historical/archeological investigations. During meetings with statewide stakeholders, the need to both recognize and identify Arkansas' diverse resources was discussed more than any other single topic. The wider public recognition of this same theme can be observed in Appendix B.

Education & Outreach

From school age children to senior citizens, the preservation community's commitment to education and public outreach is as strong as

ever. As we work to build relationships with educators, our personnel have the chance to reach young minds in the classroom, teaching them about the importance of shared heritage and preserving it for future generations. Likewise, with the growth of social media, we forecast continuing success with online tours and educational sessions that reach an adult audience. The outreach needs to continue through training programs conducted by all preservation related parties. During in-person listening sessions, stakeholder meetings, and our online survey, the urgent need for multiple facets of broad education initiatives was a prominent theme, demonstrating the effectiveness of existing programs and the urgency of new developments. One prime example is the training program and public archeology days conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Society. By sharing our mission, we hope to make it a collective one.

New Institutional Ideas

The shift to younger preservation professionals working on grant projects and technical preservation matters, both within the preservation community and around the state, is cause for encouragement. Undoubtedly, institutional knowledge has been lost. This can be regained, however, and new ideas

for overcoming the cutting-edge problems facing the field are invaluable. One such point is the use of solar panel on historic buildings. The use of such technology in creating renewable energy is a new environmentally friendly idea that might see both praise and push back from the preservation community. The preservation community is encouraged by the productivity and receptiveness seen in statewide contacts associated with the CLG program specifically, but this trend can be seen in many of our programs. In partnership with these galvanized local preservationists, much can be achieved in future years.

Threats

Population Trends

Though Arkansas has and is continuing to see population growth, this growth is not equally distributed across the state. This situation causes preservation-related concerns on both ends of the spectrum. In northwest Arkansas, which is currently seeing a population explosion, the AHPP foresees potential threats to the built historic environment as new development receives priority. On the opposite end of the spectrum, northeast Arkansas and the rest of the Delta region is seeing a gradual population exodus, leaving vacant properties at risk, particularly in historic downtowns. At listening sessions in Osceola and Dumas, two prominent Delta communities, local citizens voiced their growing concern about the latest census data. This data codified what had before been suspected; large numbers of families are leaving the region for better opportunities, and sometimes leave the state altogether. With this shift in population an abandonment of city cores that were once vibrant Absentee landlords are equally problematic. Uncommitted to local issues or priorities, they sometimes allow structures to fall into disrepair. Historic District Commissions in every CLG face this challenge on a regular basis. The AHPP anticipates challenges on both fronts increasing in frequency.

Limited Preservation Funding

At both the state and federal levels, the AHPP is thankful for the funding we receive and can pass along to worthy preservation projects. Nonetheless, the total number of applications and related budget requests versus the amount of available funding is an ever-widening deficit. This is most evident in our state-level HPRG and County Courthouse Grant programs. These programs represent the most robust bricks-and-mortar grants available, yet the need continues to outpace the available supply. The AHPP works diligently to award funding to projects with a combination of the highest need and the best chance of a successful conclusion. Without adequate fundraising at the local level to supplement the need, we anticipate the problem continuing. Survey responses, as shown in Appendix B, indicate widespread requests for additional funding.

Energy Development

The growth of communities in Arkansas has led to the need for new energy sources. These can include wind and solar power, along with natural gas and traditional electrical lines. All of these developments involve construction and the potential for ground disturbance that can affect historic properties and resources. Solar panels and solar farms are going to come up against regulatory pushback at times from CLG community and through the Section 106 review process. Statewide preservation partners identified the reality that energy-related development will continue to grow, and with it the need for increased SHPO review.

Threatened Historic Property/Site Types

Even as we acknowledge the built environment diversity of Arkansas, the preservation community understands the threat this comprises as well. From historic downtowns to rural farms and cemeteries to historic courthouses to archeological sites, Arkansas's preservationists face a variety of natural and unnatural threats to the historic resources most dear to them. Hostile or naïve developers are a particular concern, as many have the financial backing to run roughshod over local guidelines and do as they please while "revitalizing the town." Likewise, the unpredictable and hard-to-control elements of vandalism and natural decay must be continually monitored. The preservation community maintains its dedication to every historic resource, catalogued and as yet undocumented, while also acknowledging the challenge this commitment presents. An example is the lack of archeological laws helping to preserve sites on private property, which is cause for concern. At the current time, laws in Arkansas protect sites on federal and state lands as well as sites that contain human remains (the "Arkansas Burial Law"). There are no specific laws protecting archeological sites on private property. AHPP's archeological and cultural resource community partners continue to point out the need for progress in this area.

Shrinking Professional Pool

For many years, Arkansas preservation has been anchored by a core group of architects committed to the discipline. Only a portion of this group were trained in rehabilitation and restoration techniques, but everyone eventually came to admire the work and built lasting relationships with the AHPP and local communities in which they worked. Many of these preservation practitioners are now retiring, thus leaving a void. Online survey results, as seen in Appendix B, indicate that this shortage of qualified professionals is a widely recognized threat. The AHPP sees this void as a challenge that will only intensify as we progress into the next decade. It is unclear how many young architects, builders and tradesman will cultivate the skills necessary to partake in preservation-related projects.

Infrastructure Explosion

There are parts of Arkansas, especially in the northwest and central areas of the state, which are growing at an exponential rate. This growth has led to a large number of infrastructure improvements, such as changes to interstate highways, the addition of new roads and highways, water and sewer line expansion, and gas and electrical improvements. All of these improvements have the potential to effect historic resources, whether architectural or archeological. Much of the work to preserve these resources is conducted through the Section 106 review process, which requires that all projects involving federal funds consider the effect to historic properties.

Lack of Public Education or Interest

This threat is, perhaps, the key to all the rest. At each public meeting and in conversations with constituents, preservation practitioners acknowledge the lack of widespread public engagement with the core mission of the AHPP. From confusion over the meaning and implications of National Register listing to hostility toward Local Ordinance Design Review, many in the public are confused, angry, or both when they encounter historic preservation in action in their towns. The AHPP sees the problem in terms of perception and education and acknowledges that turning the tide on both fronts is a necessity to avoid the perpetuation of problems identified in this section.

Goals and Objectives for 2023-2032

The following goals are for all preservation stakeholders in Arkansas. They are not just a vision or workplan for the State Historic Preservation Office. They are intended to be a guide for all Arkansans that care about Arkansas's history, heritage, communities, environment, and future, as well as a benchmark for AHPP staff to follow to meet the needs and expectations set by the citizens of Arkansas through our survey process. Arkansas's plan for management of our cultural and historical sites and programs is composed of goals, objectives and strategies:

Goals are broad statements that address identified opportunities, challenges and needs for preservation activity. Objectives are narrower statements that give structure to the plan by organizing ideas for types of actions and activities that will help achieve the goals. Strategies are more narrowly focused statements that give ideas for specific actions that can be carried out by the AHPP staff, working alone or in collaboration with other preservation partners or organizations.

Goal 1. Educate Arkansas about the importance of preserving our heritage and historic resources.

Objective: Start training workshops on various preservation methods

Strategy/Action:

Identify the most common roadblocks constituents and contractors face while pursuing best practices for the treatment of historic properties to improve education resources and provide needed workshops.

Identify preservation/restoration skills that constituents and or contractors would like to learn or improve through workshops, demonstrations, or providing additional written or web-based resources.

Objective: Update and increase available education resources and information on the benefits of preservation and retaining historic features.

Strategy/Action:

Seek training and education opportunities for personnel to improve their expertise and ability to provide technical assistance, leadership, and guidance.

Provide educational opportunities hosted by various preservation organizations

Take advantage of available opportunities to have dialogue with constituents regarding preservation's inherent advantages to their own communities.

Objective: Educate Arkansans about the importance of preserving our heritage and our myriad historic resources

Strategy/Action:

Increase the public's understanding, awareness, and involvement in historic preservation through education programs and services for all age groups.

Develop programs and services that will help local preservation organizations educate their constituencies about available resources.

Assess current and future needs for informational brochures, taking into consideration society's increasing reliance upon digital information sources, and develop the next generation of brochures accordingly.

Enhance educational resources to help education professionals bring Arkansas history and historic preservation to life for students.

Strive to reach new audiences and bring new constituents to historic preservation.

Increase reach and impact of our Sandwiching in History and Walks Through History tour programs



The Melba Theater in Batesville, Ark. The theater was restored in part due to the state historic tax credit. It was the location for the Preserve Arkansas sponsored program Dollars and Sense.

Objective: Increase Knowledge of the Tax Incentive Program

Strategy/Action:

Start outreach on successful state and federal tax credit projects

Create an online training module for interested constituents to more easily navigate the Historic Tax Credit program.

Objective: Increase understanding of the Grant Program and its application

Strategy/Action:

Provide current and updated information on the SHPO website for constituents about additional preservation grants and loans officered by other organizations and agencies both inside and outside the state.

Objective: Train the Public through workshops and educational materials on Tax Incentives and historic Preservation Techniques.

Strategy/Action:

Offer educational opportunities on tax incentives and "best practices" in preservation

to architects, contractors, developers, and all other interested parties.

Encourage private investment in historic preservation activities

Facilitate outreach to realtor companies through stakeholders and partners

organizations.

Goal 2. Provide leadership, assistance and guidance for Arkansans involving historic preservation activities on all levels.

Objective: Increase Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Strategy/Action:

Improve collaboration between local communities, state, and federal agencies in identifying resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Continue site visits to local communities to conduct architectural surveys and evaluate potential properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Continue to provide outreach and technical assistance to all interested parties in facilitating an architectural survey or national Register nomination.

Update previous National Register Nominations that may lack histories related to underrepresented communities that directly relate to the property.

Objective: Continue to Provide Training on the National Register of Historic Places to the public and federal agencies.

Strategy/Action:

Continue to provide our semi-annual national register training to the public.

Provided training to federal programs to help in assessing eligible properties under their auspice

Attend workshops and conferences put on by outside organizations to help facilitate discussions on how to properly submit both Architectural Resource Forms and Arkansas/National Register of Historic Places forms.

Objective: Train Historic Preservation Commission Members

Strategy/Action:

Increase the use of available training programs to bring preservation training to communities.

Provide information to commissions and commissioners about upcoming training that is available on both local and national levels.



Main Street Arkansas program staff at work in an Arkansas community.

Stay active in the CLG communities as new board members, committed to the community and the field of historic preservation, are recruited to local commissions.

Objective: Develop more active and better educated Historic Preservation Commissions

Strategy/Action:

Provide information to local governments on the importance of Cultural resource protection as possible consulting parties.

Provide CLG programs with information to plan future grant projects that have statewide significance, i.e. NR district surveys, preservation plans, etc.

Increase the online presence of HDCs in their communities to develop and broaden preservation knowledge amongst their constituents.

Actively invite local government officials and representatives to preservation meetings outside of their individual communities.

Objective: Strengthen public Outreach/Education regarding the roles of Section 106 and Archeology/Architecture in historic preservation

Strategy/Action:

Community outreach – Cemetery workshops, Archeology Month, Public Speaking

Work with federal agencies and consulting parties on creative mitigation that involves the public

Goal 3. Support a variety of preservation approaches to enhance the lives of Arkansans.

Objective: Maintain a Comprehensive and up-to date Geographic Information Systems of Arkansas's Cultural Resources and Surveys.

Strategy/Action:

- Continue to survey properties within Arkansas while updating their locations within the GIS software

- Continue to monitor and correct, incorrect location information so that we can provided the most accurate information available

- Ensure assistance and funding for the maintenance and support of both the SHPO (Architectural Resource Form data) and Arkansas Archeological Survey's (AMASDA) GIS presence

- Continue training and education on the ArcGIS online database and Software for authorized personnel.

Objective: Increase knowledge and understanding of the Geographic Information System

Strategy/Action:

- Build a presence and knowledge base both within the staff, contractors, and citizens, so that the online Geographic Information System becomes the first location to look for information about the eligibility of a property.

- Train users on the content of the database

- Provide examples of how the database can be queried to identify properties within a given boundary.

- Attend professional-level classes on GIS.

Objective: To improve the Arkansas Historical Marker Program to better serve the people of Arkansas.

Strategy/Action:

- Streamline the program to simplify the work, reduce administrative friction, and enable help from others

- Expand the Arkansas Historical Marker Program to meet increasing demand

- Monitor the Condition of Historical Markers around the State Funded under the Arkansas Historical Marker Program, founded in 2017.

- Plan for how to deal with maintenance requests as they begin to arise in the coming years as markers age

Goal 4. Promote the protection, preservation, and interpretation of historic and archeological sites as places of importance to Arkansas's various stakeholders, both native and non-native.

Objective: Continue to research and conduct architectural surveys, archeological surveys, and National Register Nominations that represent the state's diverse resources and population.

Strategy/Action:

Continue to survey properties within Arkansas focusing on under-represented themes and context, for possible listing to the National Register of Historic

Strive to create a more inclusive resource list using the Architectural Survey Program, as documentation, and the National Register Process to evaluate the documented properties for potential listing to either the Arkansas or National Register of Historic Place.

Focus on how Arkansans are connected to the complex and changing world, thinking about how the past is directly connected to the present.

Objective: Continue to improve our processes and plans to ensure the protection of historic and cultural resources in the state of Arkansas.
Strengthen Communication/Relationships with Federal Agencies and Consulting Parties

Strategy/Action:

Establish more frequent dialogue/communication with Tribal Partners

Establish more communication with consulting partners – Arkansas Archeological Survey, local governments, etc.

Establish more communication with Federal Agencies – NRCS, USFS, COE, FEMA, etc.

Coordination of personnel in local, state, and federal agencies to assess necessary protocols in place for effective prevention, protection, and mitigation of effects on historic properties.

Incorporate lessons learned and strategic planning to support the coordination of AHPP with government agencies and Tribal Partners moving forward.

Goal 5. Embrace multiple perspectives and emphasize an inclusive history of Arkansas

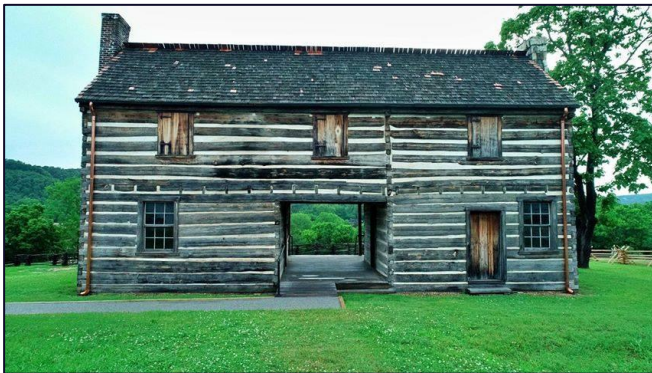
Objective: Identify specific needs, related to what community's value, and help identify gaps in knowledge of Arkansas's or cultural past.

Strategy/Action:

Strive to see what is important local to each community, town and city and work with them on the preservation of those important local landmarks.

Reach out to various agencies, consultants, and public to identify new historic context that should be explored

Explore opportunities to conduct cultural resource surveys to identify culturally significant properties.



Left: Jacob Wolf House in Norfolk, Ark. prior to restoration work on the roof.

Right: Restoration work on the roof of the Jacob Wolf House.



How Can You Support Historic Preservation?

There are ways for individuals to get involved with historic preservation that do not require large investments of time or money. The following opportunities have the potential to be both big and small contributions. The following list is organized by partner type, and individuals or groups may want to be involved in more than one category.

This list is not comprehensive. Rather, it is a reflection of the Goals listed in the previous section that have been identified as most critical to the future of statewide preservation. It is common for the everyday Arkansas to ask the AHPP how they can help, whether it is in their neighborhood or their local downtown. Below are just a few of the many answers to that question. We hope to see citizens and communities using these strategies to save historic places and celebrate their collective past.

Not-for-Profit and Heritage-Related Organizations

Historic preservation, archeology, and heritage organizations; neighborhood, community, arts and cultural groups; historical societies, museums and libraries

- Locate in a historic building.
- Apply to grant programs that assists local heritage projects, such as AHPP’s “Historic Preservation Restoration Grant program.”
- Sponsor historic preservation education programs and speakers.
- Host, sponsor, support or participate in cultural and ethnic heritage festivals, and involve young people.
- Develop heritage tourism materials and promote local or regional heritage tourism attractions.
- Nominate locally important sites, structures, and districts to the National Register, especially resources associated with under-represented groups.



Main Street Arkansas program staff in West Memphis, Ark.

-
- Digitize primary source materials on community history and make them publicly accessible.
 - Make heritage preservation information available to professionals, educators, elected officials and the public.
 - Use social media to communicate your organization's message and news, and make special efforts to reach younger audiences, cultural and ethnic minorities, and under-represented groups.
 - Develop and implement emergency management plans and procedures to protect historic resources, artifacts, collections, and documents during and after disasters.
 - Advocate for the creation and adoption of local preservation plans by municipal governments.

Government/Tribal Government

Elected officials at all levels; state and federal government agencies; tribal governments, municipal and county governments, planning commissions and local historic preservation commissions

- Maintain offices in historic buildings and historic downtowns.
- Adopt a preservation ordinance and establish a local historic preservation commission.
- Apply for designation as a CLG if a community already has an established local preservation commission.
- Participate in intensive training opportunities for local historic preservation commission members, staff persons, legal counsel, and elected officials, such as the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions' bi-annual Forum and Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP).
- Develop and adopt a preservation plan as part of the community's comprehensive plan.
- Prepare emergency management plans and procedures that take historic resources into consideration.
- Adopt zoning policies and tax incentives that benefit heritage preservation activities.
- Support policies that reduce sprawl and encourage adaptive reuse strategies.
- Increase funding for heritage preservation programs and activities.
- Include historic preservation and archeology as funding priorities in any grant and incentive programs.
- Conduct or support surveys to document historic buildings and archeological resources.
- Create or add historic resource layers to GIS databases and maps.
- Cooperate or consult with the AHPP, an agency of the ADPHT, about Section 106 and state law reviews.
- Use the AHPP's ArcGIS online portal and associated map layer.
- Start an awards program to recognize and highlight outstanding local preservation projects.

-
- Apply for the AHPP’s Historic Preservation program’s historic County Courthouse Restoration Grant or Historic Preservation Restoration Grant (HPRG Option 2) for municipality owned historic properties.



A log barn with double sheds in Dutch Mills, Ark., Washington County.

Owners of Historic Properties

Homeowners; businesses, churches, colleges, universities, and governments

- Adapt and rehabilitate historic buildings as an alternative to demolition and new construction.
- Research your historic property and write about its history and submit articles to the Encyclopedia of Arkansas, local newspapers, or historical society newsletters.
- Learn about and take advantage of any available financial incentive opportunities, such as state and federal tax credits, AHPP’s grant programs, low-interest loans, façade improvement programs and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts.
- Participate in your community’s Main Street program or your neighborhood association.
- Advocate for and support local improvement projects and programs that benefit heritage preservation.
- Regularly inspect your historic property, develop a maintenance schedule, perform routine preventative maintenance to avoid costly repairs, and address problems in a timely manner.

-
- Retain and rehabilitate historic windows and doors and add interior or exterior storm units to improve energy efficiency as a cost-effective alternative to replacement.
 - Take advantage of free technical assistance and information tools for best practices, such as calling the AHPP's technical assistance coordinator, or exploring free bulletins like the Preservation Briefs, Tech Notes, and other materials available from the National Park Service and other sources.

Professionals

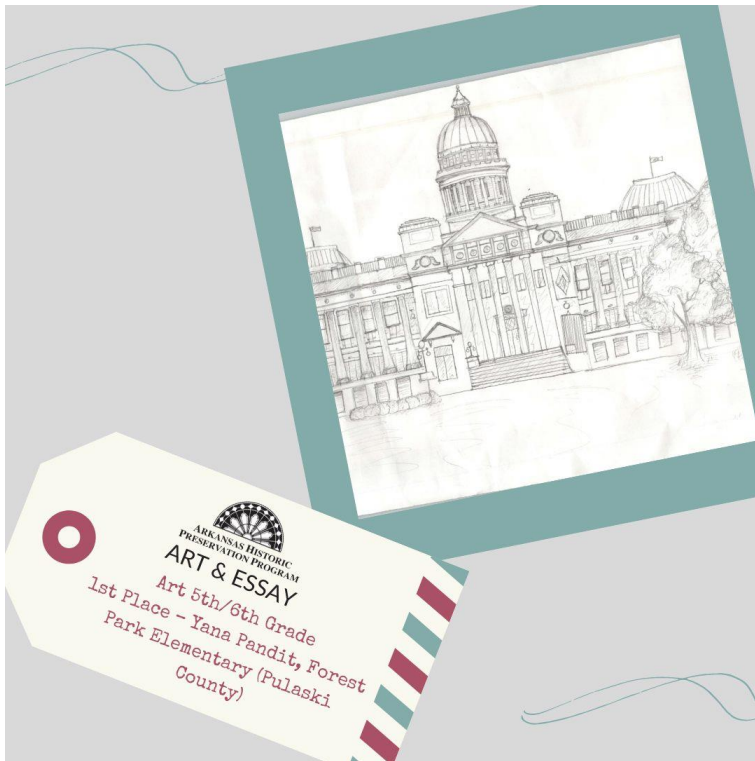
History, heritage and cultural resource professionals; architects, landscape architects, engineers and planners; developers and realtors

- Educate yourself about the history and development of your community, historic architectural styles and heritage preservation programs and funding opportunities.
- Learn how a preservation ordinance regulates specific exterior alteration activities in your community and attend a local historic preservation commission meeting to understand how the approval process works.
- Develop creative ways to stabilize, rehabilitate and/or market vacant or under-used historic buildings.
- Educate yourself and others about the economic, social, and environmental benefits of heritage preservation.
- Review the growing body of literature about how to cost-effectively improve energy efficiency in historic buildings while retaining historic features and fabric.
- Use available tools, programs, and technical assistance to create and promote heritage preservation strategies that meet the needs of your community.
- Respect and promote the unique qualities and features of historic properties, neighborhoods, and commercial areas.
- Participate in available continuing education training programs related to cultural resources.

Teachers and Educators

Elementary, middle and high school teachers and administrators, and home school educators

- Use lesson plans for students that can be found on the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Website <https://archeology.uark.edu/learn-discover/classroom-materials/>.
- Use Arkansas-related themed lesson plans for topics currently being discussed.
- Teach students how to conduct research with primary source materials, such as historical maps, city directories, census data, diaries, letters, and newspapers.



AHPP's annual Preserve Our Past Art and Essay contest for fifth through eighth grade students celebrates National Preservation Week in May.

- Participate in Arkansas Archaeology Month (March) activities and use nearby or regional archaeological dig “open houses” as field trip venues.
- Encourage students to participate in any heritage-focused courses, programs or experiences that are available outside the classroom including, but not limited to the building trades.
- Use Education Outreach services/programs provided by the ADPHT to supplement curriculum, enhance student learning and partner with an educational coordinator for program/teaching assistance — all at no expense.

Everyone

Individuals, children, youth and families

- Volunteer for preservation or archeology efforts and projects and find ways to include young people.
- Patronize locally owned stores, restaurants, and arts and entertainment venues in your downtown or historic areas.
- Be a heritage tourist – visit Arkansas’s historic sites, communities, and state parks.
- Become a member of your local historical society and/or grassroots preservation organization and get your children involved.
- Donate, join or participate in historic preservation and archaeology organizations and causes, such as Preserve Arkansas, the Quapaw Quarter Association, Main Street Festivals, or the Arkansas Archeological Society.
- Participate in Arkansas Archaeology Month (March) and other heritage events and observances.
- Attend free public trainings, including window and tax credit workshops, or public archeology day and the archeological training program.

-
- Respect greenspace, rural resources, landscapes, and the environment.
 - Celebrate historic design character.
 - Market your historic area’s defining assets.
 - Communicate your area’s unique history through storytelling.
 - Understand that preservation helps the environment through conservation efforts like REDUCING debris sent to landfills, REUSING buildings and materials that already exist (The Theory of Embodied Energy), and RECYCLING salvageable materials (The Original Green Movement).
 - Report vandals and looters of cultural resources to local law enforcement.
 - Speak out against unnecessary demolitions, sprawl development and costly infrastructure extension.
 - Advocate for more funding for heritage preservation programs and activities.
 - Attend city council, county commission and local historic preservation commission meetings.
 - Talk to your elected officials to voice support for heritage preservation.
 - Be a preservation advocate any way you can.



Camden, Ark. is home to multiple murals. This mural, by artist Matt Dean, depicts both the town’s present and future.

Appendices

Appendix A: Community Perspectives

In everything we do, constituent requests come first, so assessing community priorities and the perspective of Arkansans involved in preservation across the state was a natural component of our planning effort. In developing this plan, the AHPP sought public participation through community “listening sessions” in six cities and through an online survey, in addition to relying on internal data and expertise. Widely advertised listening sessions with the public were held in Conway, Fort Smith, Magnolia, North Little Rock and Dumas between late October 2021 and early February 2022. An online survey advertised through the agency’s website, Facebook page, email lists, newsletters and through targeted online marketing was available from September 2021 through February 2022. Partner agencies and non-profits, including the Quapaw Quarter Association, Preserve Arkansas, Certified Local Government participants and Main Street Arkansas member cities, also distributed the survey link to their members and constituents through emails and web postings. These contributions were considered carefully in crafting this plan.

In all, 190 property owners, preservation advocates, heritage professionals and other interested members of the public took the time to answer the survey questions. Some areas of strong agreement were clear in the survey and listening session responses. Those messages are noted throughout the body of the plan where relevant. The following tables summarize the results of the online survey. What became clear after reviewing the comments from the listening sessions and survey was the need for more preservation funding in the form of Rehabilitation Tax Credits, Historic Preservation Grant funds and possibly other brick and mortar funding opportunities for private residents. A second area that was consistently brought up was the need to updated outreach including hands-on activities, focused on topics that interest the general public and engage them in preservation activities including but not limited to tax credit preparation, building technology and construction trades. Which leads to a third topic that is consistently discussed training. Training and workshops were #1 and #2 when asked “What methods do you think are the most effective in historic preservation education?”. Similarly, it was brought up at almost every listening session as there is a will and a want to have adequately trained staff and members on local historic district commissions, planning and development boards and city governments.

Appendix B: Listening Session Questions

Listening Session

Listening Sessions held:

- October 13, 2021 (virtual)
- Conway, AR... October 25, 2021
- Fort Smith, AR... November 4, 2021
- North Little Rock, AR... November 10, 2021
- December 7, 2021 (virtual)
- Osceola, AR... January 11, 2022
- Dumas, AR... January 18, 2022
- Magnolia, AR... February 9, 2022

With the exception of Magnolia, each in-person listening session was held in a Certified Local Government community. These communities were selected to cover the various regions of the state in equal measure. This allowed AHPP staff to hear not only from local commissions and staff but also from those that regularly attend HDC meetings or stay apprised of local preservation efforts. Most of the meetings provided this exact sort of interaction and, with few exceptions, had substantial input from the public.

Listening Session Questions:

1. What kinds of places do you think it is most important to preserve?
2. What types of properties is your community preserving?
3. Are there important property types in your community that don't get preserved?
4. Who makes preservation happen in your community?
5. What are the biggest threats to historic resources in your community?
6. What types of resources (educational, technical, financial) would be helpful?
7. What AHPP programs and services do you know about and use?
8. What are the most important things AHPP can do to help?

Answers in Summary:

These questions were framed broadly to facilitate broad answers from listening session attendees. AHPP staff asked the audience to broaden their thinking beyond issues that may have arisen in their own community and apply that to statewide themes, and then to suggest ways we can assist from a state level. The answers were predictably broad in their scope and encompassed a whole range of

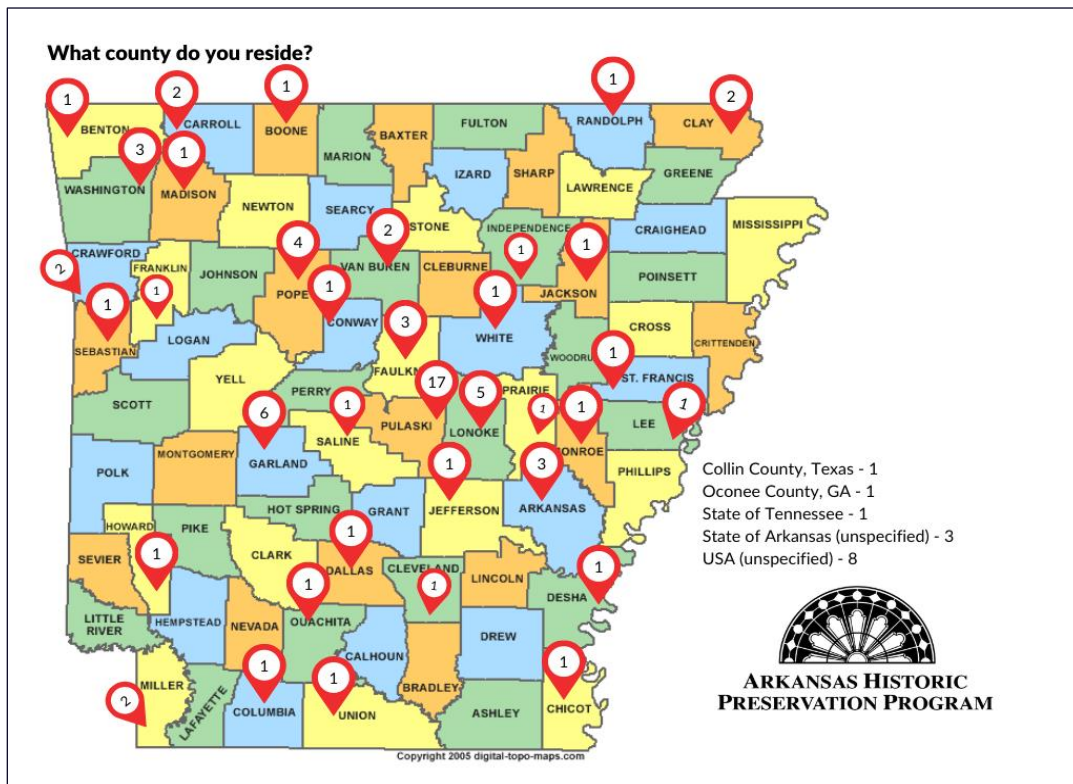
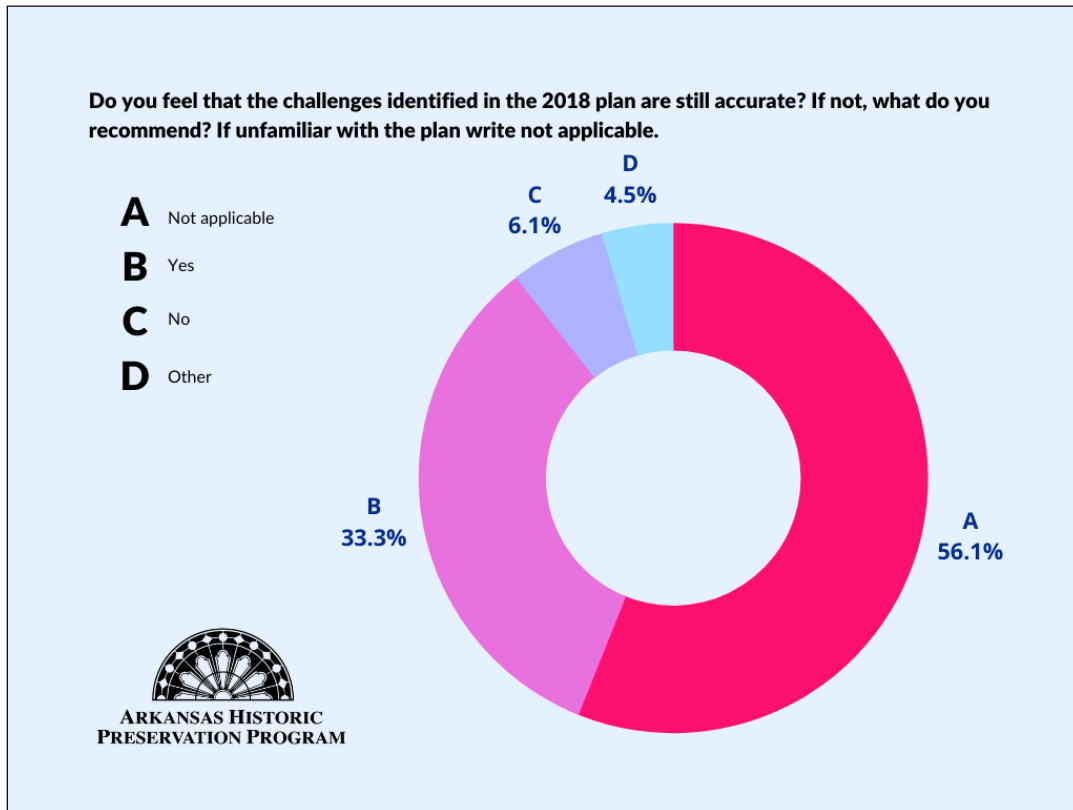
issues facing Arkansas's historic resources. Below is a summary of those answers, focusing mainly on those that were repeated between attendees across multiple meetings.

1. What kinds of places do you think it is most important to preserve?
 - Historic views; landscapes and streetscapes.
 - Ruins that may still hold value or the potential to yield knowledge.
 - The architecture and overall character of rural areas, farmsteads, etc.
 - Locally significant but non-NRHP eligible properties.
 - County Courthouses.
 - Native American, pre-contact sites.
 - Cemeteries, both urban and rural.
2. What types of properties is your community preserving?
 - Neighborhoods and the spaces that tie them together.
 - Buildings on the peripheries of districts that could be included later.
 - Areas that will disappear as their populations decline, documentation.
 - Churches and other centers of community life.
3. Are there important property types in your community that don't get preserved?
 - Significant/historic properties not within locally regulated districts.
 - Native American sites.
 - Early settler sites, particularly in southwest AR.
 - Remaining infrastructure from south-central AR's 'cotton culture.'
 - Structures threatened by criminal activity or absentee landlords.
4. What makes preservation happen in your community?
 - The Historic District Commission.
 - Funding – from all available sources.
 - The activity of local Main Street Arkansas programs.
 - Chamber of Commerce funding and activism.
 - City efforts, with varying success.
5. What are the biggest threats to historic resources in your community?
 - Failing infrastructure.
 - Lack of public awareness or engagement.
 - Hostile or simply naïve development.
 - Vacant stores/buildings throughout downtown commercial areas.
 - Lack of trained professionals or the accompanying funds from local sources.
 - Hospitals and other institutions that acquire and revamp existing property.
6. What types of resources (educational, technical, financial) would be helpful?
 - NAPC CAMP training – virtual or in person.
 - A statewide preservation conference.
 - Newsletter, or other form of widespread information distribution.
 - Outreach to realtors who operate in historic districts.

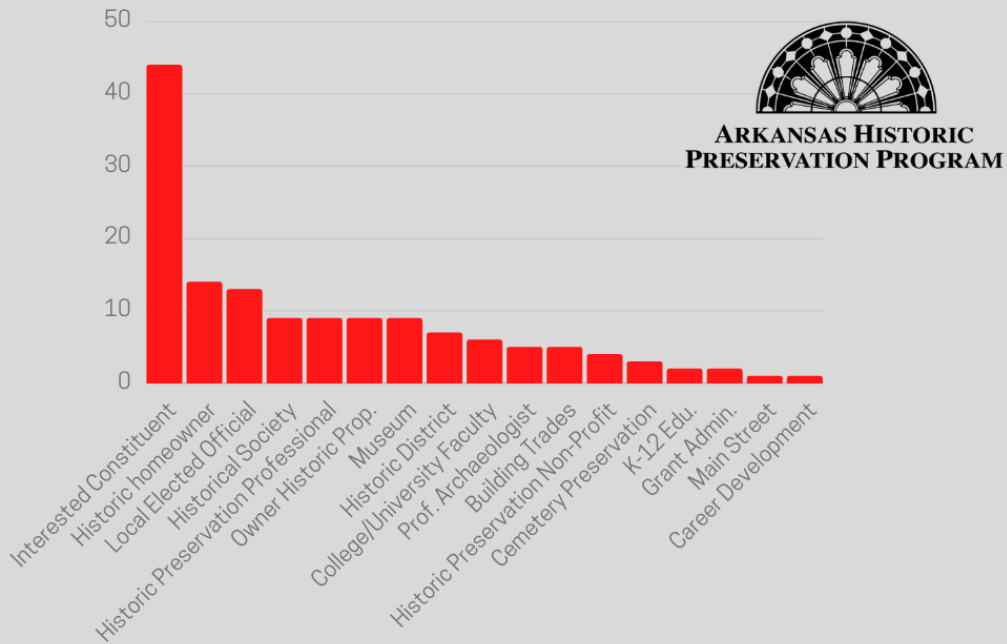
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- Updated AHPP brochures/booklets for historic homeowners, grant managers, and the general public.
 - Hands-on training for structure repair (windows, building materials, general maintenance).
 - AHPP “Meet & Greet” with the public.
 - Closer and collaborative partnerships with state historical societies and non-profits.
7. What AHPP programs or services do you know about and use?
- Tax credits.
 - CLG, HPRG, and CCH grant programs.
 - NR & Survey public assistance.
 - Section 106.
 - Public-facing GIS service.
8. What are the most important things AHPP can do to help?
- All available grant funding.
 - Impart institutional knowledge to public and local staff more effectively.
 - Make staff accessible for on-site assistance and support.
 - Training for banks to familiarize the sector with the benefits of historic tax credits.
 - “Tell us what to do.”
 - “Keep doing what you are doing.”

With the listening sessions completed, AHPP program managers and coordinators from Federal Programs, CLG, NR and Survey, Section 106, Main Street, and Public Outreach gathered to discuss the raw data that was gathered. During the meeting, this staff group combined their own experience of the current statewide climate along with the listening session data to produce what became the Opportunities and Threats section of this document. AHPP staff also considered the key takeaways from public responses. Among those were the need for updated outreach, focused on topics that interest the general public and engage them with our work, and the need to redouble our collective effort to funnel grant funding to those areas and projects in most desperate need.

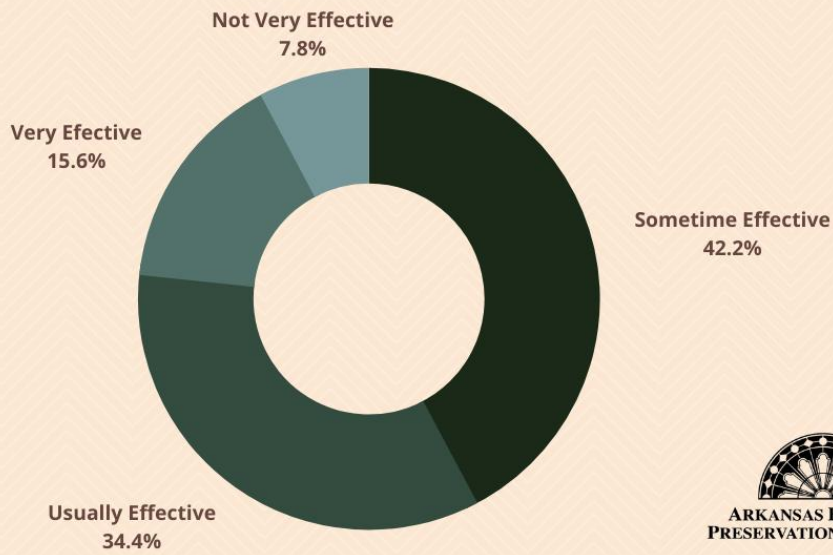
Appendix C: Online Input Survey Results



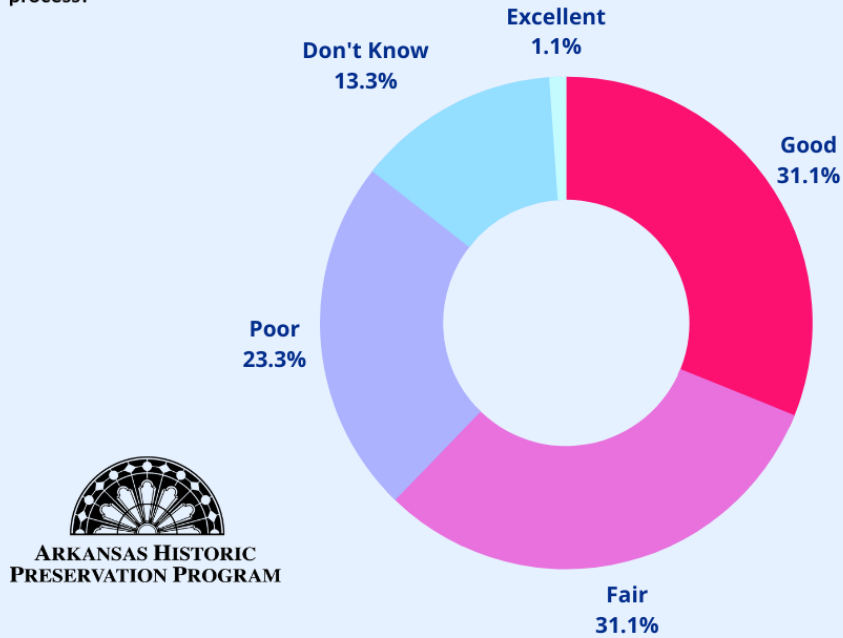
Which of the following categories best describes you? Pick no more than two.



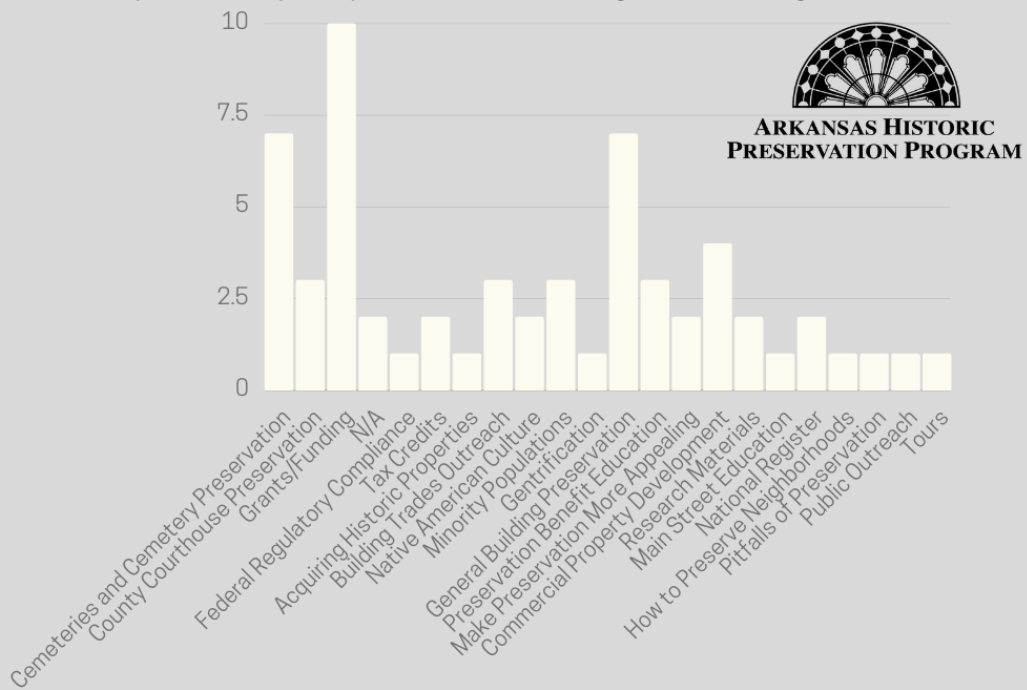
In your experience, how effective are current efforts to preserve significant cultural landscapes and historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural places of Arkansas?



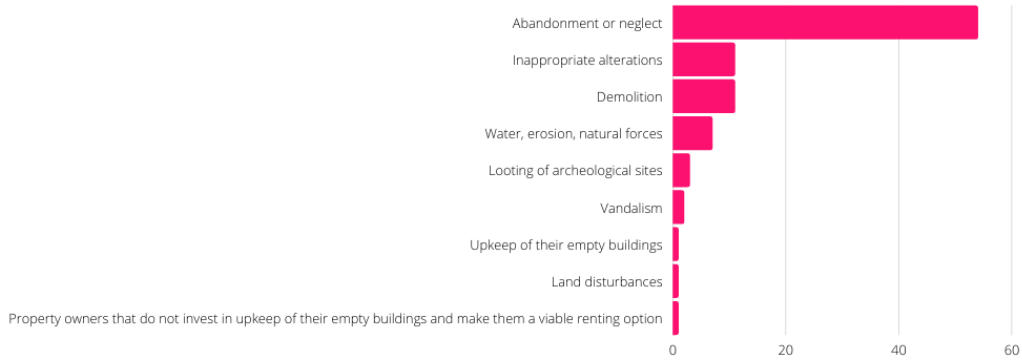
How successfully does your community incorporate historic preservation into the land-use planning process?



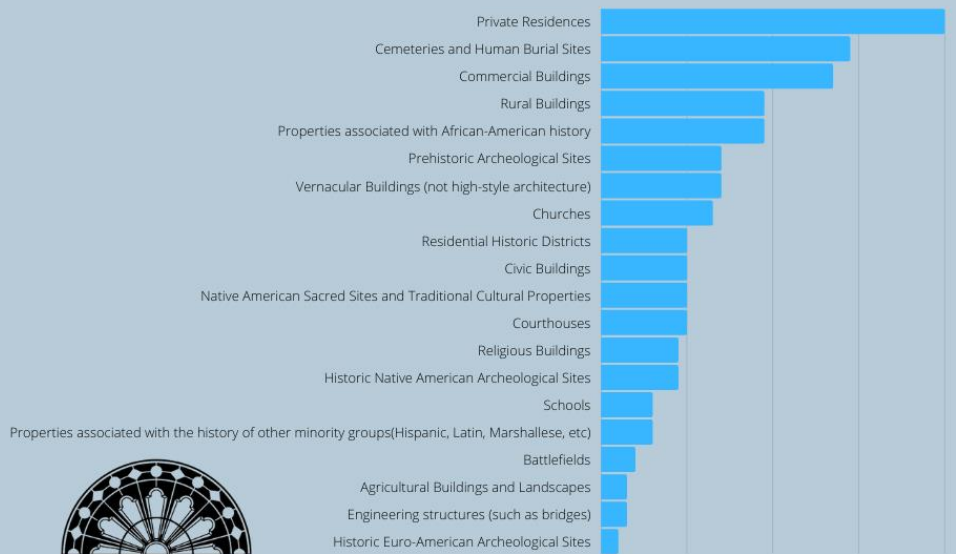
What historic preservation topics do you want more information, guidance, or training about?



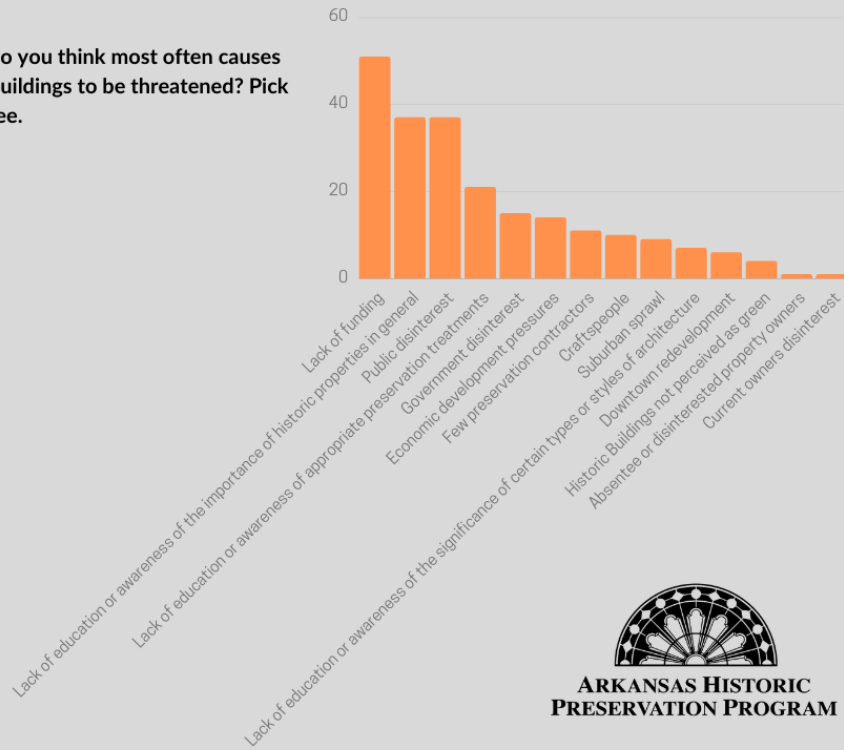
What do you consider to be the biggest threat to historic properties in your area?



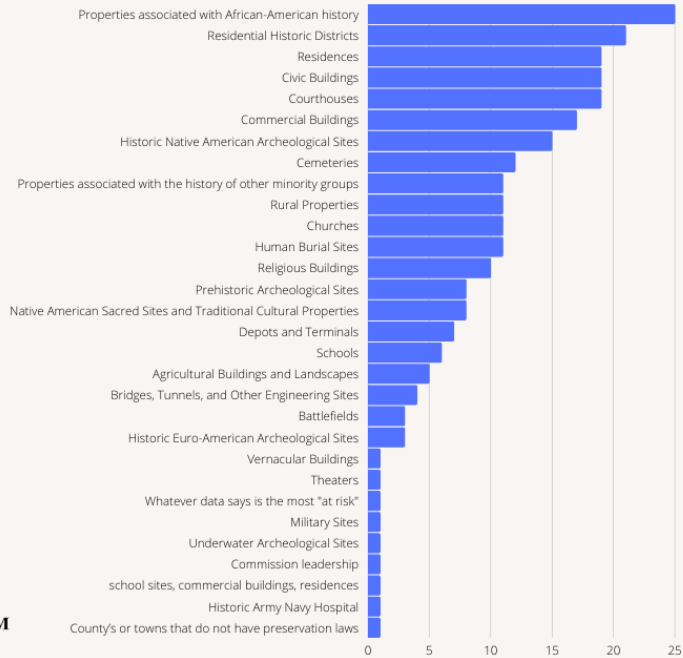
What kinds of properties do you think are most at risk? Pick up to three.



1. What do you think most often causes historic buildings to be threatened? Pick up to three.



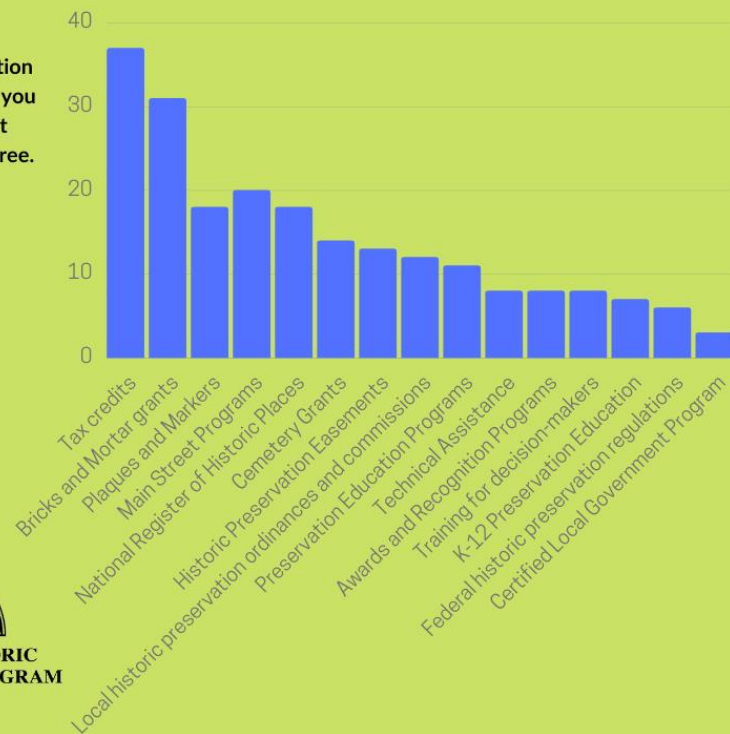
What kinds of properties do you think AHPP should focus their attention on in the next five years? Pick up to three.



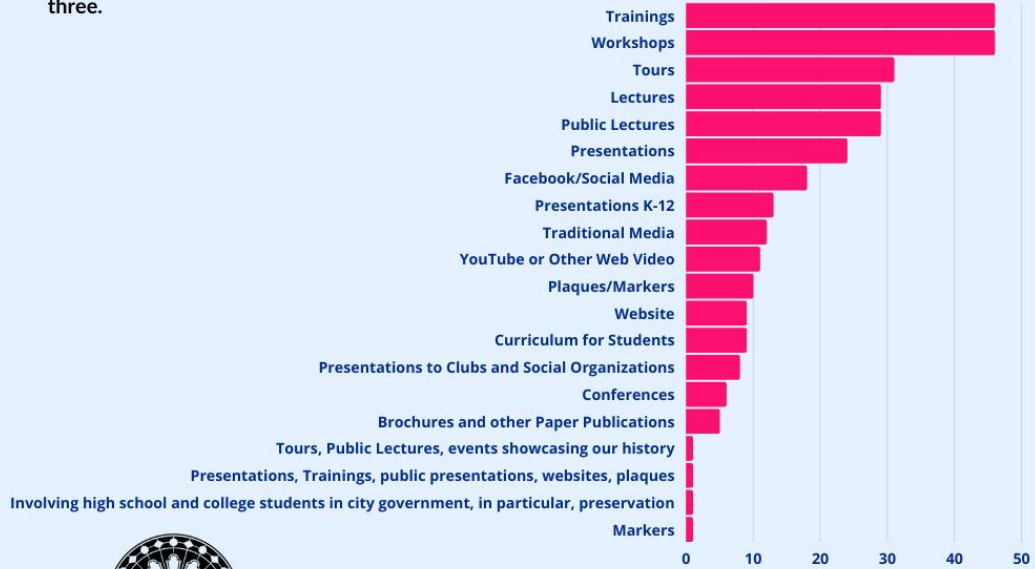
What training, information, or education topics would be the most helpful to you and your community in its preservation efforts? (Select up to 6 choices).



What historic preservation tools or approaches do you think are currently most effective? Pick up to three.



What methods do you think are most effective in historic preservation education? Pick up to three.



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Appendix E: 2018-2023 Goals

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.
- D. Objective – Strive to reach new audiences and bring new constituents to historic preservation.

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.
- C. Objective – Increase the visibility of the AHPP staff, programs and services in local communities.

GOAL 3. Support a variety of preservation approaches to enhance the lives of Arkansans.

- A. Objective – Respond to community needs through survey, registration and education efforts in historic districts.
- B. Objective – Preserve knowledge of Arkansas’s heritage through informed survey and registration program planning.
- C. Objective – Encourage economic revitalization through the rehabilitation of historic structures.
- D. Objective – Determine the most effective ways to educate new stakeholders and meet them “where they are.”

Appendix F: Applicable Federal and State Laws

The following is a general overview of federal and state laws that affect historic preservation and historic resources. These summaries are not intended to provide the reader with a definitive description but summarize the legislation. To further learn about the legislation, please locate the original or updated legislation.

Federal Laws

Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 USC 431-433

The Antiquities Act of 1906 is a foundational pillar in United States historic preservation policy and was the first act to afford protection to culturally significant properties. The Act gives the President the authority to declare historic landmarks, structures and other objects and sites of historic and scientific interest to be national monuments, so long as they are located on federally owned land. The designation “national monument” affords the land, structure or object protection from destruction or harmful alteration, and requires that the property be properly cared for by the federal agencies in charge of them. This act also requires that permits be issued for any examination or excavation and any cultural resources discovered through these activities must be placed in public museums.

Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC sec 461-467

The Historic Sites Act was enacted for the purpose of codifying the federal government’s responsibility to preserve and protect culturally significant properties within the United States. Specifically, the Secretary of the Interior was given the authority to research, survey, maintain and preserve sites that were deemed archeologically or culturally significant. This brought numerous federal parks, monuments and sites under the purview and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service. This act also codified the Historic American Buildings Survey, which would lead to the formation of the National Historic Landmarks program.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966, 49 USC 303

The Department of Transportation Act of 1966 was used to strengthen the position of Secretary of Transportation. Under the act, the Secretary was given authority over the interstate highway program, automobile and highway safety programs, the highway beautification program, the federal airport aid program and the Coast Guard. The act also established the three major divisions of the Department of Transportation — those being the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. The last major effect of the act was the creation of the National Transportation Safety Board, which would oversee accident investigations.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 54 USC 300101 et seq.

The National Historic Preservation Act gives additional protections for culturally significant properties. The act established several major programs: the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks Program and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Additionally, the act mandated the partnership of the federal government with state and tribal agencies and organizations for the purpose of historic preservation. Finally, it created the role of Certified Local Government within states, which would facilitate the cooperation between state and federal governments for historic preservation efforts.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, 42 USC 4321 and 42 USC 4331-4335

The National Environmental Policy Act, also known as NEPA, was created for the purpose of requiring federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of actions and policies before making decisions. NEPA stipulates those Federal agencies follow set guidelines for the treatment of environmental resources during any of their projects with the potential to affect those resources. These guidelines include defining the environmental effect of the action, outlining any potential for adverse effects, describing methods for avoiding adverse effects, determining potential alternatives to the action, and describing any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources. NEPA also established the Council on Environmental Quality, a body that oversees the implementation of NEPA and advises the President and federal agencies on the policies that effect environmental quality.

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1969, as amended, 16 USC 470aa-mm

The Archeological Resources and Protection Act, better known as ARPA, was created to monitor and regulate the excavation of archeological sites on federal and Indian lands in the United States. Any removal and disposition of archeological material from these sites falls under the purview of ARPA. This became necessary after the realization of wide-spread looting and vandalism on archeologically significant sites. ARPA describes the requirements that must be met before federal authorities can issue permits regarding the excavation and removal of archaeological artifacts from federal and Indian sites. Failure to abide by the regulations of ARPA results in steeper penalties than previous laws required, including higher fines and even jail time for repeat or serious offences. Additionally, ARPA gave Indian and federal authorities better tools to prosecute and punish violators of the act.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, 54 USC 312501-312508, formerly 16 USC 469-469c-2

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) requires that agencies provide for “the preservation of historical archaeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise

be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of ... any Federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.” The AHPA requires that all federal agencies, and organizations operating with or through Federal agencies, take archeological and historic resources into account when embarking on projects with the potential to disrupt or destroy such resources. The act also expanded definition of cultural resources beyond the original requirement that they be of “national significance.”

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, 40 USC 601a

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 was created to preserve buildings of historical or architectural significance by repurposing the properties as federal buildings. This act allowed agencies like the General Services Administration (GSA) to acquire spaces within historical or architecturally significant buildings. The act stipulates that the federal agencies making use of such properties properly maintain the space while also encouraging other commercial, recreational, and cultural facilities make use of these properties. The use of historical and architecturally significant properties was meant to stimulate public use and appreciation of these properties.

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, 43 USC 2101-2106

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act establishes government ownership and stewardship over any shipwrecks in waters belonging to the United States. The implementation of this act gave authority to claim and manage shipwrecks based on the waters in which they were found, depending on whether the shipwreck was found in federal, state, or Indian controlled waters. The act also clarified that the laws of salvage and finds do not apply to abandoned shipwrecks claimed by administrative entities (federal, state, and Indian governments). The Abandoned Shipwreck Act states that shipwrecks are classified as “multiple-use resources.” This means that shipwrecks cannot be set aside for any single, specific purpose. Instead, they must be open to the public for a variety of uses.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, as amended (25 USC 3001-3013)

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provides for the repatriation and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and any other objects of significance to Native American tribes. The act established the idea that these objects belonged to their lineal descendants, meaning either the current tribe, or, if there no longer was a current tribe representing the exact cultural heritage of the artifacts, the closest descendants that could be determined. Once lineal descent is determined, the identified tribe makes the final determination of where the items go. Federal agencies and museums that have custody of Native American artifacts identified under this act must inventory and provide written summaries of these

objects. NAGPRA also requires that tribal organizations be consulted whenever projects conducted by or through federal agencies have the potential to uncover or affect Native American resources.

IRS Code for Rehabilitation Tax Credit (1990), Section 47

The IRS Code for Rehabilitation Tax Credit was a program enacted to incentivize the conservation of culturally significant resources. Taxpayers may qualify for a certain amount of tax credit for their income tax if they report expenditures on the preservation of historic resources. Currently, the tax credit is set at 20% of allowable expenses for eligible properties. This law makes the expensive restoration and rehabilitation of historically significant properties more financially viable. The thinking behind this law was that it gave a financial incentive for people working outside of federal regulations to maintain historical sites, as opposed to destroying them.

American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996, 54 USC 308101-308103

The American Battlefield Protection Act was created to preserve significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. One of the major impacts of the act was to officially authorize the American Battlefield Protection Program, which promotes the preservation of American battlefields through providing professional assistance to individuals and groups interested in historical preservation efforts. The act allowed for the survey and identification of American battlefields, which gives access to protection and means for maintaining identified properties.

State Laws

Capitol Zoning District, A.C.A. § 22-3-306

This established the Capitol Zoning District Commission, which has exclusive land use and design review jurisdiction over areas around the state Capitol and Governor's Mansion — areas which include four NRP listed historic districts and several individually listed landmarks.

Arkansas Historic Districts Act, ACA 14-172-201

A historic district commission shall make an investigation and report on the historic significance of the buildings, structures, sites or surroundings included in any such proposed historic district. The commission shall hold a public hearing on the establishment of a proposed historic district. At the hearing, the commission shall either accept or reject the report which was presented to the commission.

Arkansas Major Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit, ACA § 26-57-601

This legislation allows Arkansans to claim a portion of their investment in historic properties as a credit on their state income taxes. Historic properties include those that are listed on the NRHP or are listed as “contributing” within a historic district on the NRHP. Properties that will be eligible for listing

following rehabilitation will also be considered. This credit applies to any individual or firm who pays personal or corporate income tax in Arkansas. Persons or firms without sufficient tax liability to take advantage of the credits they earn are allowed to sell their credits to another taxpayer. Twenty-five percent of the approved rehabilitation expenses on a historic building may be claimed as a tax credit.

Appendix G: Acronyms

ARPA — Archeological Resources Protection Act
AAS — Arkansas Archeological Society
APE — Area of Potential Effects
ARAS — Arkansas Archeological Survey
ABL — Arkansas Burial Law
ACHP — Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADPHT — Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism
AHMP — Arkansas Historic Marker Program
AHPP — Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
AR or ARHP — Arkansas Register of Historic Places
ARDOT — Arkansas Department of Transportation
CCRG — County Courthouse Restoration Grants
CFR — Code of Federal Regulations
CLG — Certified Local Government
CRM — Cultural Resources Management
CZDC — Capital Zoning District Commission
DOE — Determination of Eligibility
DOI — Department of the Interior
DTRG — Downtown Revitalization Grant
FEMA — Federal Emergency Management Agency
FCC — Federal Communications Commission
FPO — Federal Preservation Officer
FY — Fiscal Year
GIS — Geographical Information System
HDC — Historic District Commissions
HPF — Historic Preservation Fund
HPRG — Historic Preservation Restoration Grant
HTC — Historic Tax Credit
MSA — Main Street Arkansas
MOA — Memorandum of Agreement
MOU — Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA — Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCRC — Natural and Cultural Resources Council
NEPA — National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA — National Historic Preservation Act

NHL — National Historic Landmarks
NMSC — National Main Street Center
NPA — Nationwide Programmatic Agreement
NPS — National Park Service
NR or NRHP — National Register of Historic Places
NRCS — National Resources Conservation Service
NTHP — National Trust for Historic Preservation
PA — Preserve Arkansas (Formerly HPAA – Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas)
PA — Programmatic Agreement
PWA — Public Works Administration
QQA — Quapaw Quarter Association
RETT — Real Estate Transfer Tax
SHPO — State Historic Preservation Officer
SOI — Secretary of the Interior (Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties)
SRB — State Review Board
TCP — Traditional Cultural Property
THPO — Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TIF — Tax Increment Financing
USACE — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC — U.S. Code
USGS — U.S. Geological Survey
WPA — Works Progress Administration

Appendix H: Glossary

archeology — A subfield of anthropology that focuses on a broad and comprehensive understanding of past human culture through its material remains.

architectural survey — Provides an account of the types, styles and features of each historic buildings and resource present in the survey area.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) — The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for various kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16(d)).

Arkansas Burial Law — Act 753 of 1991 made the desecration of a human grave or the purchase, sale or bartering of human remains and associated grave goods a Class A misdemeanor on the first offense, and a Class D felony for subsequent offenses. Act 1533 of 1999 amended the penalty for the desecration or trade of human remains to a Class D felony on the first offense and a Class C felony for subsequent offenses.

Arkansas Heritage Site — A new criterion will be added to the Arkansas Register program that will allow more opportunities for outward recognition, research and heritage tourism opportunities for geographic areas of historic importance in our state.

determination of eligibility — Information and photographs regarding the property that helps determine whether the property meets standards for National Register recognition.

documentation — Information that describes, locates and explains the significance of a historic property.

effect — Alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register (36 CFR 900.16(i)).

eligible — The ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria which is noted in 36 CFR Part 60.4. Eligibility requires integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and the application of at least one criterion.

historic property — Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)).

Multiple Property Documentation and Listing — A document used for writing contexts based on a specific group of historic properties related by a common theme, general geographical area,

and period for National Register documentation and listing. Also often referred to as a thematic listing.

National Historic Landmark — A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register of Historic Places — The official national list of those properties considered important in our past and worthy of preservation.

Option 1 Grant — Grants of up to \$10,000 are available to the owners of properties that are 1) listed on the Arkansas Register of Historic Places and/or 2) identified as a non-contributing structure in a National Register District; if the grant project will make the property eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the owner follows through with the National Register listing process.

Option 2 Grant — Grants of \$10,000 or more are available to the owners of properties that meet all of the following criteria: (a) listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and (b) owned by a not-for-profit organization or a municipality.

Option 3 Grant — Grants of \$5,000 to \$9,999 are available to fund restoration projects for cemeteries listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Option 3 grants are available to non-profit organizations [501 (c) (3)] and units of local government. If the cemetery is owned by any other entity, the grant may be submitted and administered by an eligible non-profit or unit of local government on behalf of the cemetery.

preservation — Includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation and education and training regarding cultural resources.

rehabilitation — Defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

review and compliance — Program to review proposed projects under both federal and state preservation laws to determine if the project will harm any historic property or archeological site.

Section 106 — The section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings/actions on historic properties.

State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program — For qualifying expenses in the rehabilitation of historic structures.

state register of historic places — State's official list of historically significant properties.

State Review Committee for Historic Preservation, or State Review Board (SRB) — The State Review Committee for Historic Preservation (State Review Board or SRB) is the government body that designates historic property and advises the State Historic Preservation Officer on historic preservation matters in the State of Arkansas.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) — A property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Examples of TCPs are traditional gathering areas, prayer sites or sacred/ceremonial locations that are related to important community traditions. These places may or may not contain features or artifacts. As generally defined in National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties, a TCP is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of the associations noted above.



Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Prairie Grove, Ark.