

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

## =====

## 6. Function or Use

Historic: RECREATION AND CULTURESub: monument/markerCurrent : RECREATION AND CULTURESub: monument/marker

## =====

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art DecoMaterials: foundation concrete roof concrete  
walls concrete other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

**Summary**

The Dual State Monument, constructed in 1931 and dedicated in 1933, rests astride the Arkansas-Louisiana border in southeast Union County, Arkansas and north-central Union Parish, Louisiana. It is rectangular in form with Art Deco *bas-relief* sculptures on its east and west faces and inscriptions flanked by stylized, vertical flutes on its north and south sides.

**Elaboration**

Located on the Arkansas-Louisiana border, the Dual State Monument, also known as the Donaghey Monument, is rectangular in form with a flat cap resting on top of the work and battered projections on its east and west sides. The piece also features Art Deco *bas-relief* sculptures on its east and west sides and inscriptions flanked by stylized, vertical flutes on its north and south faces. The monument, *bas-relief* sculptures and base are various aggregates of cast concrete. The overall dimensions of the piece measure 9"x11'4.5"x6'7".

At the time of its dedication on July 2, 1933, the monument was the focal point of the new 49-acre Donaghey State Park, which then included 30.55 acres in Arkansas and 18.5 acres in Louisiana. The park's creator and namesake, George W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas from 1909-1913, was born in Union

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Parish, Louisiana, just south of the border between the two states, and as a boy he lived on a parcel of land lying across the state line near the site of the monument. The monument also commemorates the 100th anniversary in 1931 of the drawing of the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana. Neither Arkansas nor Louisiana has developed its respective tract of the park; in fact the State of Arkansas in 1975 sold all but a 1.9-acre plot surrounding the northern side of the monument. The monument lies about 10 feet due north of Union County Road 86, which crosses from Arkansas into Louisiana just west of the monument. The road is dirt and tall pine trees surround the site. The monument's concrete base, resting on a sprawling concrete foundation, is 9"x11'4.5"x6'7" and has a U.S. Geological Survey Benchmark, indicating the elevation as 270.952 feet above sea level, in the top-center of its south elevation. This south elevation, or the Louisiana side of the monument, which faces County Road 86, contains a lengthy inscription: LOUISIANA / HUEY P. LONG GOVERNOR / LATITUDE 33 0' 38.68" NORTH LONGITUDE 92 22' 4.36" WEST / CHARLES H. MURPHY OF ARKANSAS AND EDWARD EVERETT, SR. / OF LOUISIANA WERE APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS BY THE / GOVERNORS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES TO CORRECTLY / ESTABLISH THE LOCATION OF THIS MONUMENT // TO GEORGE E. MURPHY, JOHN M. MURPHY, W.H. MOFFETT, / W.F. SLADE, T.B. GOLDSBY AND W.O. GODLEY COMPANIONS / AND NEIGHBORS OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS, THE BUILDER IS / INDEBTED FOR PERSONAL AID RENDERED IN ERECTING / THIS MEMORIAL // TO C.S. CHRISTIAN, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ARKANSAS / HIGHWAY COMMISSION, R.S. WILSON, W.F. ADDISON, J.C. STEVENSON COUNTY / SURVEYOR OF UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS / APPRECIATION IS EXPRESSED FOR PROFESSIONAL / SERVICES RENDERED. The concrete inscription panel is inset into the main body of the monument and flanked on the left and right by vertical fluted column detailing. The center of the south face also has deep vertical lines above and below the inscription panel, representing the division of the east and west range survey lines. Huey P. Long was governor at the time of the building of the monument, but ran successfully for the United States Senate in 1932. Oscar A. Kelly was Louisiana governor in 1933, when dedication ceremonies for the park and monument took place.

The northern elevation, or the Arkansas side of the monument, faces a stand of south Arkansas pine trees, but other than the inscription itself, it is a mirror image of the southern elevation, including the inset inscription panel, the fluted column detailing and center-set deep vertical lines above and below the inscription panel representing the division of the east and west range survey lines. The inscription reads as follows: ARKANSAS / HARVEY PARNELL GOVERNOR / THIS MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE 100TH YEAR, SINCE / THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINE BETWEEN ARKANSAS / AND LOUISIANA. ERECTED IN 1931 A.D. BY // GEORGE W. DONAGHEY // WHO WAS BORN JULY 1, 1856 IN / LOUISIANA APPROXIMATELY / ONE MILE SOUTHWEST OF THIS POINT AND REARED ON / THE ADJACENT LAND IN ARKANSAS // TO THE UNION SAWMILL CO. THROUGH / ITS VICE-PRES / F.W. SCOTT THE ERECTOR AND THE PUBLIC ARE INDEBTED / FOR THIS SITE CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY FORTY ACRES / OF LAND PART IN EACH STATE, DEDICATED FOR A / PERPETUAL PARK. Like Huey P. Long, Parnell was governor of Arkansas in 1931 at the time of construction of the monument, but he did not seek a third term

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

in the 1932 election. J.M. Futrell won that election and was governor at the time of the park's dedication in 1933.

The east face of the Dual State Monument features an inset art deco bas-relief sculpture "framed" in a battered projection. At the top of the inset sculpture panel is the inscription: 1831 / ANDREW JACKSON / PRESIDENT U.S.A. Jackson was president at the time of the marking of the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana. The sculpture depicts, in descending vertical order, a side-wheel steamboat, a stagecoach and a covered wagon, representing the prevalent modes of travel during the Jacksonian era. The east face also has center-set deep vertical lines above and below the sculpture panel, indicating the boundary line between the states.

The west face of the monument also features an inset with an art deco bas-relief sculpture "framed" in a battered projection. At the top of the inset sculpture panel is the inscription: 1931 / HERBERT HOOVER / PRESIDENT U.S.A. Hoover was president at the time of the 100th anniversary of the drawing of the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana, but lost the 1932 election to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and was no longer in office at the time of the dedication of the monument and Donaghey State Park. The art deco sculpture on the west side, like the one of the east face, depicts the dominant modes of travel of the time indicated. In this case, the featured conveyances include, in descending vertical order, an airplane, which, according to one source, commemorates Charles Lindbergh's 1927 trans-Atlantic flight; an automobile; and a steam locomotive. The west face has center-set deep vertical lines above and below the sculpture panel, indicating the boundary line between the states.

Following the dedication ceremonies, the park was never developed and the monument was forgotten until its "rediscovery" and rededication by the State of Louisiana and citizens of Union Parish in 1975. Several Arkansas dignitaries, including then-Governor David Pryor, participated in the rededication ceremonies. By 1975, the monument was in disrepair, covered with graffiti, cracked and chipped. Apparently some Louisiana citizens, led by Louise Johnson, then a Louisiana state representative, applied some conservation work to the monument at the time, primarily the removal of graffiti, but very little is known about this exercise or the methods employed. The monument still suffers from graffiti problems, some of it carved into the concrete. The concrete composing the main body of the monument is of a rather crude aggregate, as evidenced by the large rocks visible in the mix at areas where the monument has cracked or been chipped by weathering, or even had chunks of it blasted away by a shotgun. The concrete used for the inscription panels and sculpture is a finer mix of concrete, but it too suffers from deep fissures and chipping.

Dual State Monument  
Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas  
County and State

=====

### 8. Statement of Significance

=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): F

Areas of Significance: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
ART  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1931-1933

Significant Dates: 1931, 1933

Significant Person(s): N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

#### Summary

The Dual State Monument is eligible under Criterion A with statewide significance as the lone site feature remaining from a park created to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the drawing of the boundary between the states of Arkansas and Louisiana and to celebrate the area of the birthplace and boyhood home of George W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas from 1909-1913. Thus, it meets the eligibility requirements of Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties because of its commemoration of the drawing of the Arkansas-Louisiana boundary and the birth and boyhood of an Arkansas governor. The monument is also eligible under Criterion C because its sculpture embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco style; particularly noteworthy are the bas-relief panels on the east and west sides.

#### Elaboration

The Dual State Monument, also known as the Donaghey Monument, was built on the



Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Arkansas-Louisiana state line in 1931 by George W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas from 1909-1913, as a memorial to his birthplace and the site of his boyhood home, as well as to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the drawing of the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1932, Donaghey secured donations of land from the Frost Lumber Company and the Union Saw Mill Company for a 49-acre park surrounding the monument site, with 30.55 acres in Arkansas and 18.5 acres in Louisiana. The park, called Donaghey State Park, was dedicated in a ceremony attended by 1,500 people on July 2, 1933. In addition to the monument, Donaghey supposedly planned to build a replica of the log house that stood on the property during his boyhood and he hoped to move to the area after he retired. Donaghey died in 1937 without accomplishing either of the latter two goals.

Donaghey, the oldest child of Christopher Columbus and Elizabeth Ingram Donaghey, was born on July 1, 1856, near the Oakland post office in Union Parish, Louisiana, about a mile south of the Arkansas-Louisiana border. His father later served in the Confederate army, was wounded at Vicksburg, and spent the final days of the Civil War as a prisoner of war. Shortly after his birth, George Washington Donaghey's parents purchased land that straddled the Arkansas-Louisiana state line and moved just inside the Arkansas border near the site where Donaghey later constructed the monument. At the age of 15, Donaghey, without telling his parents, left for Texas to fulfill his boyhood dream of working as a cowboy. Although he visited Arkansas during the next eight years, he returned to Arkansas to stay in 1879 and settled in Conway (Faulkner County), a growing railroad town, where he worked as a carpenter. After a brief stint at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville in 1882-1883, he married Louvenia Wallace of Lonoke County and returned to Conway to resume work as a carpenter. In 1886, a fire destroyed a large section of downtown Conway, and Donaghey used his carpentry experience to start what would become a lucrative construction business with the rebuilding of parts of downtown Conway. In the mid-1880s, Donaghey also became involved in local Conway politics and was instrumental in securing for the town Hendrix College in 1889, Central College in 1890 and the State Normal School (now the University of Central Arkansas) in 1908. Donaghey's interest in education continued to late in his life, when he founded and endowed Little Rock Junior College (now the University of Arkansas at Little Rock) in 1929.

Donaghey's election as governor in 1908 was significant because he defeated William F. Kirby, who was backed by Jeff Davis, then a U.S. Senator, which effectively ended a decade of Davis's domination of state politics. As governor, Donaghey oversaw the completion of the then-controversial new state capitol building; reformed the public educational system; expanded public health programs, including the construction of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Booneville (Logan County); helped create four agricultural colleges (later Arkansas Tech, Arkansas State, Southern Arkansas State and the University of Arkansas at Monticello); promoted the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution that provided for initiatives and

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

referendums; and ended the notoriously corrupt convict-lease system. Donaghey's tenure as governor ended in 1913, after he lost in his attempt for a third term to Joseph T. Robinson, the emerging power-broker in state politics, in the 1912 election.

While Donaghey spent most of his life in Arkansas, he wrote in his autobiography, published posthumously in 1939, of his lifelong feeling of belonging to both Arkansas and Louisiana. This is why he chose to place the monument on the border and to commemorate the drawing of the boundary. Although Donaghey made his fortune in construction, he decided to dedicate the bas-relief sculptures on the monument's east and west sides to modes of transportation, probably because they fascinated him so much as a youngster. At the dedication ceremony for the monument and park, Donaghey spoke of watching raptly as a boy as dozens of covered wagons carrying settlers west to Texas, Oklahoma and beyond passed his house. In his autobiography, he also wrote of the thrill he felt watching the steamboats on the Ouachita River when he made trips with his father to market cotton. According to a 1981 interview with Joe Harrison, who hauled cement for the monument's labor crew, Donaghey personally supervised the monument's construction.

Following the building of the monument in 1931 and the securing of the land for a park over the next two years, the monument and park were dedicated in a ceremony on July 2, 1933. According to a report of the event in the July 3, 1933, *El Dorado Evening Times*, "Under a scorching July sun approximately 1,500 persons from near and remote parts of Arkansas and Louisiana gathered on the border line of the two states yesterday afternoon to witness dedication of a 49-acre tract to be known as Donaghey State Park ... Traveling on horseback, afoot and in high powered automobiles prominent citizens, old friends of former Governor George W. Donaghey and even several hundred negroes turned from the highway about a mile south of Strong, and proceeded slowly over a rough country road to a cleared field to participate in the tribute to the man who went from that community to the highest office in the state of Arkansas." Donaghey himself spoke of his childhood in the area, and several speakers lauded Donaghey, including, among others, Arkansas Governor J.M. Futrell; X.O. Pindall, a former acting governor of Arkansas; Charles H. Brough, a former Arkansas governor who in 1933 was on the Arkansas Park Commission; Frank W. Scott, president of the Union Sawmill Company, who presented the gift of the lands for the park; Hazel Goldsby, granddaughter of Donaghey's first school teacher; and Mel Slade, a black man who lived in a house on the property that was formerly occupied by the Donaghey family. The Honorable Claud Rankin of Murfreesboro dedicated the park with a Masonic ceremony and said, "This memorial signifies the stalwart dignity and power of Governor Donaghey and is typical of the grace and loveliness of that manhood which has won the affection of his fellow-man." According to another report of the event printed July 4, 1933, in the *El Dorado Daily News*, Donaghey also read a poem by Charles T. Davis, whom Donaghey called "the poet laureate of Arkansas and the brilliant editorial paragraphist of the *Arkansas Gazette*."

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Wallick's Band of El Dorado provided music for the festivities. At the time of its dedication, the park had a fund of \$7,300 for use in developing it as an attraction.

The records of the Arkansas State Park Commission listed the Arkansas part of Donaghey State Park in its system on May 22, 1933. Oddly, neither the Louisiana Land Office nor the Louisiana State Parks Commission noted the donation of the 18.5 acres of the park on the Louisiana side of the border, although a record of the transaction was on file at the Union Parish Courthouse in Farmerville. In 1975, however, after the "rediscovery" of the park and the monument, and through the effort of Louise Johnson, a Louisiana state representative, the state of Louisiana finally recorded the property as belonging to the Louisiana state parks system.

After the 1933 dedication ceremonies the park was never developed and the monument was forgotten. In 1952, Olinkraft Incorporated, a timber company, bought most of the land surrounding much of the park, including the area surrounding the monument. Locals on both side of the border knew of the monument hidden in the woods, but most believed the area was timber company property, not a state park. Raymond Farris, a Louisiana Highway Department employee, was in northern Union Parish inspecting roads when he saw the monument, which had become visible because of the cut timber. Farris contacted Louise Johnson, a Louisiana state representative from Bernice, Louisiana, who had never heard of the monument despite living in the area for a number of years. After a visit to the monument site, Johnson grew interested in preserving it. Johnson contacted top executives at Olinkraft to get their assurance no harm would come to the monument and to negotiate with the company to vacate the property and donate the road leading to the monument to the state. Next, she worked through the Louisiana legislature to get the land recognized as a state park. Finally, on April 6, 1975, the park and monument was rededicated. If Arkansas and its citizens tended to dominate the dedication in 1933, this one had a decidedly Louisiana flavor. Although Arkansas Governor David Pryor attended, Louisiana governor Edwin Edwards headlined the ceremony, which had an attendance of around 1,000 people. Later during the event, Governor Edwards planted a pine seedling to symbolize the friendship between the states of Arkansas and Louisiana. Ironically, just a month after the rededication of the "lost" monument and park, in May 1975 the State of Arkansas sold to the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation all of the Arkansas part of Donaghey State Park except for the 1.9 acres surrounding the northern half of the monument.

The Dual State Monument is eligible under Criterion A with statewide significance as the lone site feature remaining from a park created to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the drawing of the boundary between the states of Arkansas and Louisiana and to celebrate the area of the birthplace and boyhood home of George W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas from 1909-1913. Thus, it meets the eligibility requirements of Criteria Consideration F:

Dual State MonumentUnion County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Commemorative Properties because of its commemoration of the drawing of the Arkansas-Louisiana boundary and the birth and boyhood of an Arkansas governor. The monument is also eligible under Criterion C because its sculpture embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco style; particularly noteworthy are the bas-relief panels on the east and west sides.

=====

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

### Bibliography

"1,500 Attend Donaghey Park Dedication Sunday: 48-Acre Tract on Arkansas-Louisiana Line Dedicated by Former Governor; Many Notables Attend Ceremony," *El Dorado Evening Times*, 3 July 1933: 1-2. Note, the "48-acres" in the article's headline was a typographic error. The text of the story notes the park's size correctly at 49 acres.

"Governor Edwards to Dedicate the 'Lost and Is Found' Dual State Park, Oakland, Northwest of Marion," *The Dual State Timber Talk*, 1, 10 (March 1975) 1.

Hatcher, G.E., "Leading Citizens of Two States Join in Ceremonies as Park Is Dedicated: Big Crowd Looks on as Notables Participate in Program at Donaghey State Park," *El Dorado Daily News*, 4 July 1933: 1,6.

Johnson, Louise B., "The 'Lost' and 'Found' Dual State Park: A North Louisiana Historical Site," *Journal of the North Louisiana Historical Association*, XV, 2-3 (Spring-Summer 1984) n.p.

Moore, Waddy W., "George W. Donaghey, Twenty-Second Governor, 1909-1913," *The Governors of Arkansas: Essays in Political Biography*, eds. Timothy P. Donovan and Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1981) 129-133.



## MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Telephone conversation

Between: Donna Fricker  
Louisiana SHPO

and: Marilyn Harper  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places

Date: February 10, 1998

Time: 10:30 AM

Subject: Joint AR/LA nomination

I told her that, based on the documentation available, the Dual State Monument did not appear to be eligible for listing. Without photographs (which she said the Arkansas SHPO did not send) it wasn't possible to tell whether a case could be made for significance as an example of Art Deco design.

I told her that while the regulations did not directly address the procedures for processing concurrent State/State nominations, we recommend that the procedures for processing Federal/State nominations be followed. Submitting the nomination to the Review Board would simplify things if Arkansas decides to appeal their decision not to nominate.

She did not want to do that. I told her that she could always handle the matter informally, calling or writing them saying that they would need a complete nomination (including photos) before they could submit it to their Review Board, asking whether owners in Louisiana had been notified, and telling them that they did not think that the property was eligible for listing. She was inclined just to have the SHPO check the box showing that she did not consider the property to meet the NR criteria. I told her I thought that would not be a good idea and that talking to them informally would be better.

She said she would mull that information over.

PHONEMEM.FRM



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism  
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PHILLIP J. JONES  
SECRETARY

GERRI HOB DY  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

## FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: 2/6/98

Number of pages transmitted (including cover page): 9

TO: Marilyn Harper

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Donna Fricker

Louisiana Historic Preservation

Phone: (504) 342-8160

Fax: (504) 342-8173

MESSAGE: Help! Also, per message left on  
your machine, I can't find the  
"stuff" in the regs!  
Donna

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dual State Monument  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Union

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/27/99  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/12/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/28/99  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001354

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ACCEPT X RETURN \_\_\_REJECT 11/28/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See attached comments*

RECOM./CRITERIA

*Return Patrick Andrews*

REVIEWER

*Sarah Pope*

DISCIPLINE

*Historian*

TELEPHONE

*202/343-9534*

DATE

*11/28/99*

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y) N see attached SLR Y (N)

**Evaluation/Return Comments**  
**Dual State Monument**  
**Union County, AR**

National Reviewer: Sarah Pope  
202/343-9534  
sarah\_pope@nps.gov

11/26/99

The Dual State Monument nomination is being returned because additional information must be provided in order to evaluate the significance of the property and its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

The documentation provided states that following the dedication ceremonies of the monument in 1933, the surrounding park was never developed and the monument was forgotten for over 40 years until its "rediscovery" in 1975. According to National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "a commemorative property cannot qualify for association with the event or person it memorializes. A commemorative property, may, however, acquire significance after the time of its creation through *age, tradition, or symbolic value*." The commemorative property "must possess significance based on its own value, not on the value of the event or person being memorialized." Based upon the nomination documentation and the National Register requirements for commemorative properties, the monument does not appear to be eligible for National Register Criterion A.

The monument appears to be potentially eligible, however, for National Register Criterion C for Art. A commemorative property may be significant for the architectural, artistic, or other design qualities of its own period in prehistory or history. The bas relief sculpture panels on the east and west sides of the monument, depicting various modes of transportation including an airplane, automobile, and steam locomotive, are stylistically and thematically similar to much of the art created under the Federally-sponsored art programs of the Roosevelt administration. These bas relief panels on the Dual State Monument were created just before the formation of such programs as the WPA and the Fine Arts Section of the Treasury (also known as "the Section") and are potential forerunners to relief sculpture produced under the Federal programs.

Additional documentation needs to be provided when re-submitting the nomination for Criterion C for Art, including information on the artist and why this particular artist was chosen to do the panels. Further information on why Gov. Donaghey chose the theme of transportation would also be helpful. Comparing the bas relief panels to similar works in the state from the same time period would aid in evaluating the significance of the monument. We recommend examining the National Register Multiple Property Submission (MPS), "Post Offices with Section Art in Arkansas," including the two relief sculptures in the Monticello and Berryville Post Offices that are documented in that MPS.



Dual State Monument

99001354  
Union County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

Historic Name: Dual State Monument

Other Name/Site Number: UN0170

=====

2. Location

=====

Street & Number: County Road 86

Not for Publication: NA

City/Town: Aurette

Vicinity: X

State: AR/LA County: Union

Code: AR139

Zip Code: 71765

=====

3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
<u>  1  </u>	<u>      </u> objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

Dual State Monument  
Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas  
County and State

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria.    See continuation sheet.

Cathryn H. Slatu  
Signature of certifying official

1-12-98  
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets ✓ does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Wm Hobdy  
Signature of commenting or other official

9/30/99  
Date

LA SHPO, Division of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

**5. National Park Service Certification**

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined eligible for the  
National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined not eligible for the  
National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain):   

Samuel D. Pope 9/11/00

Samuel D. Pope 9/11/00  
(for) Signature of Keeper Date

Dual State Monument

Union County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

=====

**6. Function or Use**

=====

Historic: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: monument/marker \_\_\_\_\_

Current : RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: monument/marker \_\_\_\_\_

=====

**7. Description**

=====

Architectural Classification:

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation concrete roof concrete  
walls concrete other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

**SUMMARY:**

The Dual State Monument, constructed in 1931 and completed in 1933, rests astride the Arkansas-Louisiana border in southeast Union County, Arkansas, and north-central Union Parish, Louisiana. It is rectangular in form with Art Deco-style *bas-relief* sculptures on its east and west faces and inscriptions flanked by stylized, vertical flutes on its north and south faces. It is the best, and in fact only, example in the Aurelle vic. of an Art Deco-inspired stand-alone monument.

**ELABORATION:**

Located on the Arkansas-Louisiana border, the Dual State Monument, also called the Donaghey Monument, is rectangular in form with a flat cap resting on top of the work and battered projections in its east and west sides. The piece also features Art Deco *bas-relief* carvings on its east and west sides and inscriptions flanked by stylized, vertical flutes on its north and south faces. The monument, *bas-relief* carvings and base are various aggregates of cast concrete. The overall dimensions of the piece measure 9"x11'4.5"x6'7".

The monument lies about 10 feet due north of Union County Road 86, which crosses from Arkansas into Louisiana just west of the monument.

The monument's concrete base, resting on a sprawling concrete foundation, is 9"x11'4.5"x6'7" and has a USGS Benchmark, indicating the elevation as 270.952 feet above sea level, in the top-center of its south elevation. This south face, or the Louisiana side of the monument, which faces County Road 86, contains a lengthy inscription: LOUISIANA/HUEY P. LONG GOVERNOR/LATITUDE 33 0' 38.68" NORTH LONGITUDE 92 22' 4.36" WEST/CHARLES H. MURPHY OF ARKANSAS AND EDWARD EVERETT, SR./OF LOUISIANA WERE APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS BY THE/GOVERNORS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES TO CORRECTLY/ESTABLISH THE LOCATION OF THIS MONUMENT/TO GEROGE E. MURPHY, JOHN M. MURPHY, W.H. MOFFETT,/W.F. SLADE, T.B. GOLDSBY AND W.O. GODLEY COMPANIONS/AND NEIGHBORS OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS, THE BUILDER IS/INDEBTED FOR PERSONAL AID RENDERED IN ERECTING THIS MEMORIAL/TO C.S. CHRISTIAN, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ARKANSAS/HIGHWAY COMMISSION, R.S. WILSON, W.F. ADDISON, J.C. STEVENSON COUNTY/SURVEYOR OF UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS/APPRECIATION IS EXPRESSED FOR PROFESSIONAL/SERVICES RENDERED.

The concrete inscription panel is inset into the main body of the monument and flanked on the left and right by vertical fluted column detailing. The center of the south face also has deep vertical lines above and below the inscription panel, representing the division of the east and west range survey lines.

With the exception of the inscription, the north elevation is a mirror image of the south face, including the inset inscription panel, the fluted column detailing and center-set deep vertical lines above and below the inscription panel, representing the division of the east and west range survey lines. The north panel inscription reads: ARKANSAS/HARVEY PARNELL GOVERNOR/THIS MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE 100<sup>TH</sup> YEAR, SINCE/THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINE BETWEEN ARKANSAS/AND LOUISIANA. ERECTED IN 1920 A.D. BY/GEORGE W. DONAGHEY/WHO WAS BORN JULY 1, 1856 IN/LOUISIANA APPROXIMATELY/ONE MILE SOUTHWEST OF THIS POINT AND REARED ON/THE ADJACENT LAND IN ARKANSAS/TO THE UNION SAWMILL CO. THOROUGH/ITS VICE-PRES/F.W. SCOTT THE ERECTOR AND THE PUBLIC ARE INDEBTED/FOR THE SITE CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY FORTY ACRES/OF LAND IN EACH STATE,/DEDICATED FOR A/PERPETUAL PARK.

The east face of the monument features an inset, Art Deco *bas-relief* carving framed in a battered projection. At the top of the panel is inscribed: 1831/ANDREW JACKSON/PRESIDENT U.S.A. The carving depicts, in descending vertical order, a side-wheeled steamboat, a stagecoach and a covered wagon, depicting the prevalent modes of travel during the Jacksonian era. The east face also features center-set, deep vertical lines above and below the carving panel, indicating the boundary line between the states.

The west face also features an inset, Art Deco *bas-relief* carving framed in a battered projection. At the top of the inset panel is inscribed: 1931/HERBERT HOOVER/PRESIDENT U.S.A. The carving on this face also depicts the dominant modes of travel of its era, showing in descending vertical order an airplane, an automobile and a steam locomotive. The west face also features center-set, deep vertical lines above and below the carving panel,



Dual State Monument

Union County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

indicating the boundary line between the states.

The monument has been defaced by graffiti, has suffered weathering, and has sustained damage from firearms, likely from area hunters. However, it still has tremendous integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as it sits in its lonely, remote location in the center of a state park that never developed.

=====  
**8. Statement of Significance**  
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): F

Areas of Significance: ART  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1931-33

Significant Dates: 1931, 1933

Significant Person(s): George W. Donaghey  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

**SUMMARY:**

The Dual State Monument is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under **criterion c** with **statewide significance** as the earliest known manifestation of figurative, narrative Art Deco-influenced sculpture in the state of Arkansas. The monument derives its principal significance from its design, which reflects the then popular Art Deco style of architecture,

which was seen in numerous public buildings erected during the period and thus meets the requirements of **criteria consideration F: commemorative properties**.

**ELABORATION:**

The Dual State Monument, also known as the Donaghey monument, was built in 1931 on the Arkansas-Louisiana state line to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishment of the boundary between the two states and as a memorial to the birthplace of George Washington Donaghey, governor of Arkansas between 1909-1913, who had the memorial constructed. In 1932, Donaghey secured donations of land from the Frost Lumber Co. and the Union Saw Mill Co. for a 49-acre park around the site, with 30.55 acres in Arkansas and 18.5 acres in Louisiana. Some 1,500 people attended the July 2, 1933, dedication of the Donaghey State Park. The former governor also proposed building a replica of the log house that stood on the property during his childhood and he hoped to move to the area after he retired. Donaghey died in 1937 without realizing either of the latter goals.

Donaghey was born July 1, 1856, near the Oakland post office in Union Parish, Louisiana, about one mile south of the Arkansas Louisiana border. Shortly after his birth, his parents bought land that straddled the Arkansas-Louisiana state line and moved just inside the Arkansas border near the site of the future park. Donaghey left home at 15 to work as a cowboy in Texas, returning to Arkansas in 1879 to live in the growing railroad town of Conway and pursue a career as a carpenter. After a brief stint at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1882-3, he married Louvenia Wallace of Lonoke County and returned to his carpentry work in Conway. In 1886, a fire destroyed much of downtown Conway and Donaghey used his experience as a carpenter to start what would become a lucrative construction business. In the mid-1880s, Donaghey became involved in Conway politics and was instrumental in securing three colleges for the town: Hendrix in 1889, Central College in 1890 and the State Normal School (now the University of Central Arkansas) in 1908. Donaghey's interest in education continued to late in his life, when he founded and endowed Little Rock Junior College (now the University of Arkansas at Little Rock) in 1929.

Donaghey was elected governor of Arkansas in 1908, a significant achievement because he defeated William F. Kirby, who was backed by U.S. Sen. (and former governor) Jeff Davis, effectively ending a decade of Davis's domination of state politics. As governor, Donaghey oversaw the completion of the then-controversial new state capitol building; reformed the public educational system; expanded public health programs, including construction of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Booneville in Logan County; helped create four agricultural colleges (later Arkansas Tech, Arkansas State, Southern Arkansas State and the University of Arkansas at Monticello); promoted adoption of an amendment to the state constitution to provide for initiatives and referendums, and ended the notoriously corrupt convict-lease system. Joseph T. Robinson, the emerging power broker in Arkansas politics, defeated Donaghey in his third run for governor in the 1912 election.

Though he spent most of his life in Arkansas, Donaghey wrote in his autobiography of his lifelong feeling of belonging to both Arkansas and Louisiana. This is why he chose to place the monument, which he paid for, on the border to commemorate the drawing of the boundary. According to a 1981 interview with Joe Harrison, who hauled cement for the monument's labor crew, Donaghey personally supervised the monument's construction.

Dedication ceremonies for the monument were held July 2, 1933, and attended by Gov. J. M. Futrell, former acting Gov. X.O. Pindall, former Gov. Charles H. Brough, who in 1933 sat on the Arkansas Park Commission, and Frank W. Scott of Union Saw Mill Co., who said during the ceremony, "This memorial signifies the stalwart dignity and power of Governor Donaghey and is typical of the grace and loveliness of that manhood which has won the affection of his fellow man." Donaghey reminisced about growing up in the region and read a poem by Charles T. Davis, whom the former governor called "the poet laureate of Arkansas and the brilliant editorial paragraphist of the *Arkansas Gazette*." Wallick's Band of El Dorado provided music for the 1,500 who braved the south Arkansas heat to attend the festivities.

His decision to focus the monument's *bas-relief* carvings on modes of transportation may have reflected his youthful fascination with the wagon trains and steamboats he saw in his youth, a fascination he described in both his autobiography and at the dedication ceremony. The vast difference in methods of travel in the 100 years between establishment of the borderline and the monument's construction is vibrantly illustrated by the *bas-relief* carvings.

The designer and builder of the monument remain unknown. The only known reference to a designer is contained in an undated newspaper article (probably from the *Arkansas Gazette*, as that newspaper is cited within the article). The article, a "personality sketch" of Donaghey, tells how the former governor determined to "mark the spot where the states meet between the place of his birth and the scene of his early childhood."

"So he called in his architect and instructed him to design a suitable marker. It cost him a pile of money before it was finished," the article states. (Calvin Ledbetter in *Carpenter from Conway* states that Donaghey paid \$3,000 for the monument's construction, but also does not identify the architect.)

While no comprehensive survey of Art Deco architecture has been conducted in Arkansas, a statewide survey of outdoor sculpture conducted in the early 1990s specifically sought figurative elements incorporated into Arkansas buildings. An assessment of those Art Deco buildings that have been documented by the AHPP, coupled with a review of the outdoor sculpture identified through the comprehensive survey, clearly indicates that the Dual State Monument is the earliest known manifestation of figurative, narrative Art Deco-influenced sculpture in the state of Arkansas.

The Dual State Monument's Art Deco-inspired *bas-relief* carvings harbingered some of the sculpture/architecture that would be created during the 1930s and early 1940s under the aegis of such Depression-era federal relief programs as the Works Progress Administration and the U.S. Treasury Department's Fine Arts Section. However, none of the known contemporaneous Art Deco architecture produced in Arkansas between 1932-33 featured such stylized, figurative artwork. Some, such as the 1931 Arkansas County Courthouse, Southern District at DeWitt (NR listed 11-20-92), the 1930 Newport Junior and Senior High School in Jackson County (NR listed 12-22-82) and the 1931 Pope County Courthouse in Russellville (Russellville Downtown Historic District, NR listed 9-3-96) are ornamented with stylized geometric patterns. The 1930 Warren City Hall in Bradley County and 1930 National Guard Armory at Searcy in White County (NR listed 9-13-91) and the 1933 Ouachita County Courthouse in Camden (NR listed 11-13-89) feature carved shield motifs. And the 1930 Gardner Junior High School at Russellville in Pope County and 1933 Scott County Courthouse at Waldron (NR listed 11-13-89) feature bands of chevrons as accents to their Art Deco massing. None of these buildings feature the level of detail as is evident in the Dual State Monument's *bas-relief* panels.

In fact, the only known figurative Art Deco detailing in Arkansas actually shows up much later. Perhaps the best examples are the panels inset beside the main entrance to the 1939 Hempstead County Courthouse at Hope (NR listed 5-19-94). Those carvings depict an interesting mixture of images of men at work in industrial and agricultural pursuits and classical themes, such as Diogenes pursuing an honest man and other Greek-influenced male and female figures. The ca. 1940 Nyberg Building at the state tuberculosis sanatorium (an institution established during Donaghey's gubernatorial tenure) features two classically inspired Art Deco carvings, one of which appears to represent a nude St. George slaying a dragon. The 1939 Business Building at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro in Craighead County features two standing figures depicted in the Art Deco style. The 1940 printing press addition to the Gazette Building in Little Rock (NR listed 10-22-76) features a *bas-relief* carving of a muscular male operating a printing press. Heroic, Art Deco-style cast aluminum football players, created by sculptor Sasha Schnittmann, adorn the east façade of the 1948 War Memorial Stadium in Little Rock. The most recent known Art Deco carvings in Arkansas depicted natural resource themes with both human and animal figures and were created by L. Terebesy in 1952 to adorn a building on the Arkansas State Capitol grounds. That building was later incorporated into the Multi-Agency Complex Building in 1979; one set of panels remains on that building while another was removed to the grounds of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission in West Little Rock. Each of these structures appeared well after construction of the Dual State Monument's 1931 construction.

Two other National Register listed properties are worthy of mention in considering the Dual State Monument's place in Arkansas's artistic legacy: The Berryville Post Office in Carroll County (NR 8-14-98) and the Monticello Post Office in Drew County (NR listed 8-14-98). Unlike the afore-mentioned buildings, most of which were built by the Works Progress Administration or other Depression-era public works programs, the sculptures in these post



offices were commissioned through the Fine Arts Section of the Treasury Department. Berryville features a 1940 work by Daniel Olney of New York City. The three-piece plaster sculpture "Man and Woman, Arkansas" is clearly inspired by the Art Deco style. New York Artist Berta Margoulies created a three-piece terra cotta sculpture titled "Tomato Culture" for Monticello in 1941 that also exhibited Art Deco stylings. These works, too, were created well after the Dual State Monument, cementing its place as probably the earliest example of figurative Art Deco public sculpture in the state of Arkansas.

Though the park had a fund of \$7,300 set aside to develop it as an attraction, Donaghey State Park was never developed and the monument was soon largely forgotten. In 1952, Olinkraft, Inc., a timber company, bought most of the land surrounding the park, including the area around the monument. Locals on both sides of the border knew of the monument hidden in the woods, but most believed the area was timber company property, not a state park. Raymond Farris, a Louisiana Highway Department employee, was in northern Union Parish inspecting roads when he saw the monument, which had been exposed by a timber cut. He contacted Louisiana state Rep. Louise Johnson of Bernice, who had never heard of the monument despite living in the area for several years. Johnson became interested in preserving the monument and contacted top Olinkraft executives to get their assurances that no harm would come to the monument, and to negotiate with the firm to vacate the property and donate the access road to the monument to the state. She also worked with the Louisiana legislature to have the land recognized as a state park. Finally, on April 6, 1975, the park and monument were rededicated in a ceremony dominated by Louisianans more than Arkansians, in contrast to the 1933 ceremonies. Though Arkansas Gov. David Pryor attended, Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards headlined the event, which was attended by some 1,000 people. Just one month later, the State of Arkansas sold all of the Arkansas part of Donaghey State Park except for 1.9 acres surrounding the northern half of the monument to Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Though the park itself was never developed and the monument has suffered from both the elements and vandalism, the Dual State Monument still has a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Dual State Monument is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under **criterion c** with **statewide significance** as the earliest known manifestation of figurative, narrative Art Deco-influenced sculpture in the state of Arkansas. The monument derives its principal significance from its design, which reflects the then popular Art Deco style of architecture, which was seen in numerous public buildings erected during the period and thus meets the requirements of **criteria consideration F: commemorative properties**.

=====

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

*El Dorado Daily News*, "Dedication of Donaghey State Park on Sunday," July 1,

Name of Property

County and State

1933 p. 1, col. 5; "Big Crowd Expected at Park Dedication," July 2, 1933, p. 1; "Leading Citizens of Two States Join In Ceremonies as Park is Dedicated," July 4, 1933, p. 1.

*The Evening Times*, "1,500 Attend Donaghey Park Dedication Sunday," July 3, 1933, p. 1.

*The Dual State Timber Talk*, "Governor Edwards to Dedicate the 'Lost and is Found' Dual State Park, Oakland, Northwest of Marion," 1, 10 (March 1975).

Donaghey, George W. *Autobiography of George W. Donaghey* (Benton, AR: L.B. White Printing Co., 1939).

Johnson, Louise B., "The 'Lost' and 'Found' Dual State Park: A North Louisiana Historical Site," *Journal of the North Louisiana Historical Association*, XV, 2-3 (Spring-Summer 1984) n.p.

Moore, Waddy W., "George W. Donaghey, Twenty-second Governor, 1909-1913," in *The Governors of Arkansas: Essays in Political Biography*. Timothy P. Donovan and Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., eds. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1981).

Ledbetter, Calvin R., Jr. *Carpenter from Conway* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1993).

Donaghey, George W. Papers, series 3, item 65. University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Dual State Monument

Union County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

=====

**10. Geographical Data**

=====

Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>559040</u>	<u>3652480</u>	B	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
C	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	D	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property consists of a 33-foot diameter circle with a radius of 15 feet from the center of the monument.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary includes the historic monument, the most significant feature historically associated with this resource.

=====

**11. Form Prepared By**

=====

Name/Title: Mark Christ/Community Outreach Director

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: July 24, 2000

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

LOUISIANA SHPO COMMENTS

This nomination was approved by the Louisiana State Review Committee at its September 9, 1999 meeting. The discussion was lengthy and spirited, with some members expressing reservations and others endorsement. The motion to recommend was amended to include only significance under Criterion C (for the monument's design features). Despite the differing opinions expressed during the course of the debate, the motion passed unanimously.

However, my staff's professional opinion is that the monument is not eligible. The form states that the Dual State Monument is eligible under Criterion A "as the lone site feature remaining from a park created to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the drawing of the boundary between the states of Arkansas and Louisiana and to celebrate the area of the birthplace and boyhood home of George W. Donaghey, governor of Arkansas from 1909-1913." My staff does not think it eligible in this manner because NPS guidelines for Criteria Consideration F state that a commemorative property "must possess significance based on its own value, not on the value of the event or person being memorialized."

The attached form also indicates significance under Criterion C. According to the previously mentioned guidelines, a commemorative property can also be eligible for its design (Criterion C) if "it expresses the aesthetics or craftsmanship of the period when it was made." The best expression of 1930s design found on the monument is on the side showing the prevalent forms of transportation in that decade (see photo of west face detail). However, my staff feels that these three relatively average bas-relief panels are not sufficient to carry the nomination under Criterion C. In short, we do not feel there is a compelling case.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gerri Hobby, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99001354

Date Listed: 09/11/00

Property Name: Dual State Monument

County: Union

State: AR

Multiple Name: N/A

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

(for) Amalia D. Pope  
Signature of the Keeper

9/11/00  
Date of Action

=====

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

Since the Dual State Monument is not eligible under Criterion B, the "Significant Person" item of the form should be left blank. An amendment is made to strike "George W. Donaghey" from the "Significant Person" item of the form under Section 8.

This information was confirmed with Kara Mills of the AR SHPO.

-----

**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Dual State Monument  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Union

DATE RECEIVED: 8/07/00  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/21/00

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001354

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9/11/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Dual State Monument is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Art. Constructed between 1931-1933, the monument's panels depict various modes of transportation including an airplane, automobile, and steam locomotive. These bas-relief panels are stylistically and thematically similar to much of the art created under the Federally-sponsored art programs of the Roosevelt Administration. The panels were created just before the formation of such programs as the WPA and Fine Arts Section of the Treasury and are forerunners of relief sculpture produced under the Federal programs.

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER Samuel Pope DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202/343-9534 DATE 9/11/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y ☒ N see attached SLR ☒ N



Dual State Monument

Aurette vic., Union Co., AR / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

West face detail



1831

ANDREW JACKSON  
PRESIDENT U.S.



Dual State Monument

Aurette vic., Union Co., AR / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

East face detail





Dual State Monument  
Aurrelle vic., Union County, Arkansas / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

View from northeast





Dual State Monument

Aurelle vic., Union Co., AR / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

West Face Detail







Dual State Monument  
Aurelle vic., Union Co., AR/Union Parish, LA  
Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP  
Detail of east face





Dual State Monument

Aurelle vic., Union County, AR / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

View from East



ARKANSAS  
HARVEY PAUL L.L.  
THIS MONUMENT COMMEMORATES THE 100TH YEAR SINCE  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINE BETWEEN ARKANSAS  
AND LOUISIANA, CREATED 19TH JULY BY  
GEORGE W. DONAHUEY  
WHO WAS BORN JULY 1896 IN LOUISIANA, APPROXIMATELY  
ONE MILE SOUTHWEST OF THE POINT AND BEARED ON  
THE ADJACENT LAND IN ARKANSAS  
BY THE UNION SIGNAL CO. THROUGH ITS VICE-PRES.  
FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND THE PUBLIC ARE INDULGED  
FOR THIS SITE CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY FORTY ACRES  
OF LAND PART IN EACH STATE DEDICATED FOR A  
PERPETUAL PARK.



Dual State Monument

Aurette vic., Union Co., AR / Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

North face detail



ARKANSAS.  
HARVEY PARNELL.  
THIS MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE 100TH YEAR SINCE  
HE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINE BETWEEN ARKANSAS  
AND LOUISIANA, ERECTED 1931 A.D. BY

GEORGE W. DONAGHEY  
WHO WAS BORN JULY 1, 1856 IN LOUISIANA APPROXIMATELY  
ONE MILE SOUTHWEST OF THIS POINT AND REARED ON  
THE ADJACENT LAND IN ARKANSAS.

BY THE UNION SAWMILL CO. THROUGH ITS VICE-PRES.  
W. SCOTT THE ERECTOR AND THE PUBLIC ARE INDULGED  
FOR THIS SITE CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY FORTY ACRES  
OF LAND PART IN EACH STATE, DEDICATED FOR A  
PERPETUAL PARK.

Dual State Monument

Aurette vic., Union Co, AR/Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negatives on file at AHPP

North face detail





Dual State Monument

Avrelle vic., Union County, AR/Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South







Dual State Monument

Aurelle vic., Union County, AR/Union Parish, LA

Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negative on file at AHPP

View from West

TEXAS  
MISSISSIPPI  
MISSOURI  
MISSOURI

LOUISIANA

HUEY P. LONG GOVERNOR  
OF LOUISIANA  
NORTH LONGITUDE OF WEST  
CHARLES H. MURPHY OF ARKANSAS AND ARMAND  
GOVERNORS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES TO CORRECTLY  
ESTABLISH THE LOCATION OF THIS MONUMENT

TO GEORGE E. MURPHY, JOHN M. MURPHY, W. H. MOFFETT  
AND K. SLADE, T. B. GOLDSBY AND W. O. GODLEY COMPANIONS  
AND NEIGHBORS OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS. THE BUILDER IS  
INDEBTED FOR PERSONAL AID RENDERED IN ERECTING  
THIS MEMORIAL

TO C. S. CHRISTIAN, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ARKANSAS  
HIGHWAY COMMISSION, R. S. WILSON, W. F. ADDISON, J. C. STEVENSON  
COUNTY SURVEYOR OF UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS  
APPRECIATION IS EXPRESSED FOR PROFESSIONAL  
SERVICES RENDERED

Dual State Monument

Aurelle vic., Union Co., AR/Union Parish, LA

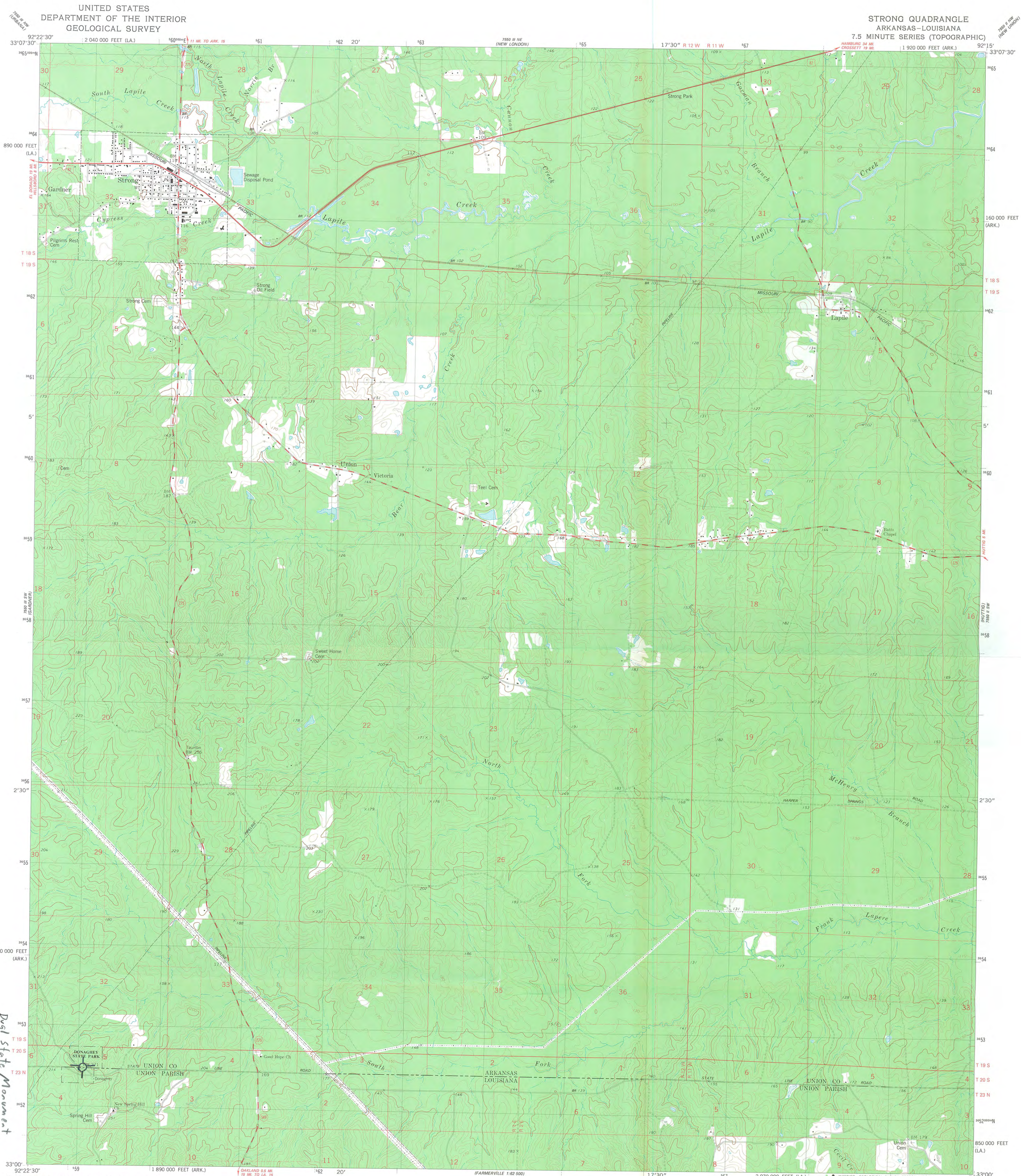
Photo by H. Barry

June 1995

Negatives on file at AHPP

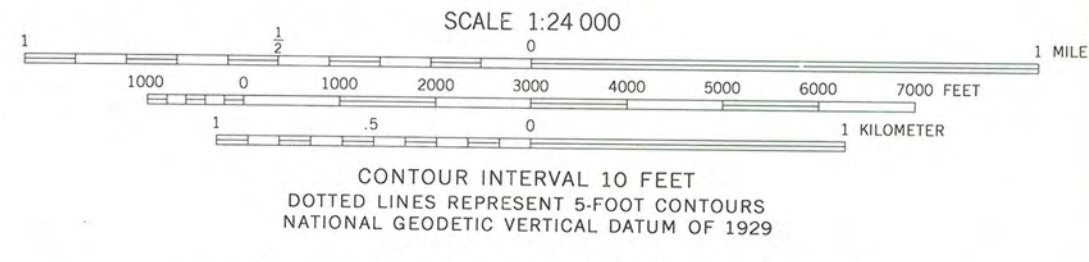
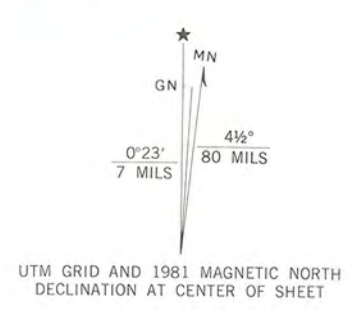
South face detail





Dual State Monument  
Ardelle vici Union Co., AR / Union Parish, LA  
15/559040/3652480  
(FARMVILLE 1:62,500)  
7569 IV

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1976. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1981  
Projection: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone and Louisiana coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,  
ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204,  
AND STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

STRONG, ARK.-LA.  
N3300-W9215/7.5  
1981  
DMA 7550 III SE-SERIES V884

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



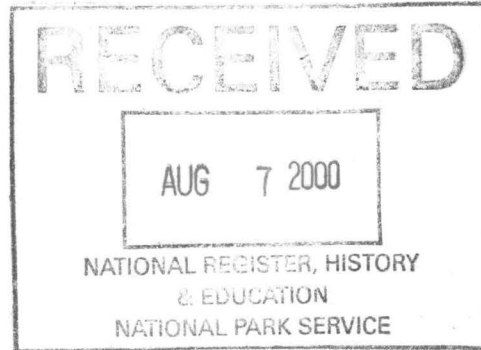


ARKANSAS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
PROGRAM

Resub

July 24, 2000

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Suite 400  
800 North Capitol Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20002



RE: Dual State Monument, Aurelle vic., Union County, Arkansas/Union Parish, Louisiana

Dear Carol:

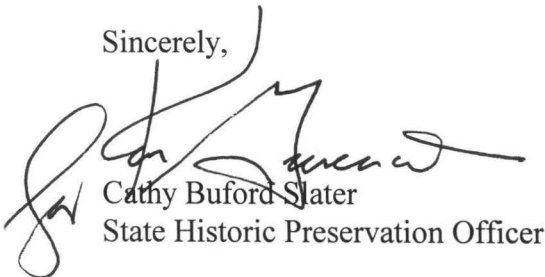
We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation have complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

This is a resubmission of a previously returned nomination. We have removed Criterion A as instructed and bolstered the arguments for Criterion C that firmly establish the monument's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

We are again including the attached comments from Louisiana SHPO Gerri Hobdy, who notes that the Louisiana State Review Committee agreed with the Arkansas State Review Board that the Dual State Monument is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Cathy Buford Slater  
State Historic Preservation Officer

enc.

