

Fairgrounds or community: a cabin owners' perception of place

By

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May 2013

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This case study focused on the Neshoba County Fair, located outside of Philadelphia, Mississippi, to investigate the role of design elements that foster a sense of community within the built environment. The fairground is unique because it exhibits two developed areas that portray different approaches to design: one that is sensitive to the landscape and one that is less respectful of original development practices.

This research utilized a mailed survey, distributed to cabin owners within the fairground boundary. The survey examined whether cabin owners of the fair relate the sense of community with the elements in their built environment, as well as their perceptions of the fairgrounds.

The results of this research indicate that cabin owners would prefer to be close to the areas of activity. Findings further indicate that how the individual elements are integrated into the built environment is what promotes sense of community, not the elements themselves.

## DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my family, Brenda and Nicole Nause, for without their support and inspiration, this thesis would not have been possible. I would also like to extend a special dedication to my late father, Percy Nause, whose passion for landscape inspired me to pursue a career in this industry. Last, but not least, I would also like to dedicate this thesis to my Golden Retriever, and best friend, Buddy, who spent just about every hour of this process at my feet.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This thesis employs a survey to gauge how the layout and design of a public fairground helps to support its unique sense of identity amongst participants. The study takes place at the Neshoba County Fair, which is located about eight miles southwest of Philadelphia, MS. The Neshoba County Fair, which only lasts a week and is heavily influenced by agriculture, also includes such activities as rides, sideshows, carousels, and horse races (Walters and Brown 2004). At the Neshoba County Fair, individuals may purchase cabins for their use during the week of the fair. Individuals own the structure but not the land, as the land is commonly held by the fair commission (Craycroft 1989).

This research utilized a mailed survey, which was distributed to cabin owners within the limits of the Neshoba County Fairgrounds. The intent of the survey was to examine whether cabin owners relate the sense of community, felt during the week of the fair, with the built environment. This chapter will introduce the background of the research, the research question, the significance of the research to the design profession, and provide an overview of the methodology utilized throughout the research process. The chapter will conclude by defining key terms.

## 1.2 Background

Tuan describes a person to be “a biological organism, a social being, and a unique individual; perception, attitude, and value reflect all three levels of being” (1974, 245). The perfect place is something for which people have been constantly searching (Tuan 1974). People are capable of registering a wide range of environmental stimuli; however the senses people favor, such as vision, smell, and touch, are greatly influenced by culture and environment (Tuan 1974). Also, a person’s perception, environmental value, and attitude are greatly influenced by the cultural standards expressed and enforced by the society in which they belong, and because culture has such an influence on perception, people will see things that do not exist (Tuan 1974). Furthermore, a person’s perception is also influenced by the physical environment in which they live (Tuan 1974). We remain largely blind to the quality and range of experience in different types of physical setting under different conditions, even though there are many surveys on people’s choices for town, suburb, or farm as places to live, and on where they go for vacation (Tuan 1974).

Throughout history people have united to be close to critical resources, such as water, food, and, more recently, ports, employment centers, and rail hubs, as well as for mutual security (Katz 1994). With the invention of the automobile, in conjunction with several other factors, people were given the opportunity to leave the cities, which were crowded and plagued with disease and crime (Katz 1994). Because of this, most Americans chose to move to the suburbs in the postwar era (Katz 1994). Due to this sprawling pattern, today most Americans spend life behind the wheel of a car instead of enjoying the richness of community, as we did in the past (Duany, Plater-Zyberk, and

Speck 2000). Despite its many advantages, this new way of living fragmented our society, which separated people from friends and relatives, in turn breaking down the bonds of community that previously served this nation so well (Katz 1994). Still today our society remains fragmented, even though we have state of the art physical and electronic networks, because networks cannot take the place of true community (Katz 1994).

Sense of place, according to Hummon, “involves a personal orientation toward place, in which one’s understandings of place and one’s feeling about place become fused in the context of environmental meaning” (1992, 262). There are subjective and objective perspectives involved in a person’s sense of place (Beatley 2004). Buildings, community features, and landscapes are examples of place qualities involved with the objective perspective, while the subjective perspective is how a person interprets the personal value and meaning of the objective qualities (Beatley 2004).

A major reason why suburban America fails us is because it is so abstract (Kunstler 1996). According to Beatley, a major problem with today’s developments is that “there is little sense of the historical background and unique histories of the places where we live, and even less real understanding of the ecological heritage and natural landscapes upon which we rely” (2004, 2). Society lacks places that feed the soul while offering living environments that are healthy for their inhabitants (Beatley 2004). The suburbs are not a place, instead they are an idea of a place, which is why, in America so many places appear to be no place in particular (Kunstler 1996). Five principles to adhere to a specific time and place when designing gardens were developed by Claire Sawyers, Director of Scott Arboretum at Swarthmore College (Oliver 2007). The

principles are as follows: 1) working with what you have and not against it in order to promote a sense of place, 2) driveways, fences, mailboxes, and barbecues are examples of functional elements that can be utilized in unique and creative ways in order to elicit beauty, 3) getting away from using fancy ornamental objects by utilizing materials which are humble, such as recycled materials, sticks, rocks, and trunks, 4) by creating view corridors linking the inside to the outside, designers can achieve therapeutic benefits, and 5) by utilizing design elements such as plants that promote touching and feeling, stepping stones, and pedestrian paths visitors can become involved in the garden (Oliver 2007). Even though these principles were developed for garden design, the ideas can be utilized and manipulated to promote a sense of time and place within communities.

Only through deep personal interactions with other people, we can obtain emotionally rich and fulfilling lives (Beatley 2004). According to Beatley, “Places can facilitate social interaction, to be sure-through urban form that permits walking, an abundance of ‘third places’ (other than work or home) for socializing, investments in pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, inspirational architecture and interesting design; and through sponsoring or convening many public events, from parades to place celebrations-and as a result they are likely to bring about better health and enjoyment through greater levels of physical activity on the part of their inhabitants” (2004, 4). Healthier, stronger places in which people trust and care about one another can be obtained by creating places that provide the reasons, spaces, and opportunities for people to come together in order to share their troubles, passions, and hopes (Beatley 2004). An Open Space Committee involved in a project in Saratoga Springs, NY made the discovery that there is a relationship between a town’s physical form and its quality of

life (Kunstler 1996). Healthier, better, and more fulfilling and enjoyable lives can be achieved by gaining a better understanding of the natural and built surroundings, as well as reconnecting to people and landscapes at the local level (Beatley 2004). Particular and unique places are prerequisites to achieving meaningful lives (Beatley 2004).

Represented by mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly communities of varied population, either standing free as villages or grouped into towns and cities, the traditional neighborhood has been proven to be a sustainable form of growth (Duany, Plater-Zyberk, and Speck 2000). Until the end of World War II European settlement in America utilized the fundamental form of the traditional neighborhood (Duany, Plater-Zyberk, and Speck 2000). According to Kunstler,

“Eighty percent of everything ever built in America has been built in the last fifty years, and most of it is depressing, brutal, ugly, unhealthy, and spiritually degrading—the jive plastic commuter tract home wastelands, the Potemkin village shopping plazas with their vast parking lagoons, the Lego-block hotel complexes, the ‘gourmet mansardic’ junk-food joints, the Orwellian office ‘parks’ featuring buildings sheathed in the same reflective glass as the sunglasses worn by chain gang guards, the particle-board garden apartments rising up in every meadow and cornfield, the freeway loops around every big and little city with their clusters of discount merchandise marts, the whole destructive, wasteful, toxic, agoraphobia-inducing spectacle that politicians proudly call ‘growth’” (1993, 10).

There is no other event like a county fair to inspire a sense of community because they bring people together in a fun and enjoyable environment to celebrate their traditions, heritage, and culture (Reagin 2002). The distractions of modern life seem to

be unaffected by fairs (Reagin 2002). It is estimated by the International Association of Fairs and Expositions that each year in the United States there are about 2,500 county fairs held, which do not seem to be declining (Reagin 2002). In the United States, county fairs have been held dating back to the 1600s for the purpose of agricultural competition and trade (Reagin 2002). In their own way, each fair is a little different, but all of them have one thing in common—they provide an important link to the past by embracing various aspects of American culture (Reagin 2002). Among the many county fairs held throughout the United States each year, a few examples are: the Windham County Fair in Brooklyn, Conn.; the Miami-Dade County Fair Exposition; the Clark County Fair in Ridgefield, Washington; the Calaveras County Fair and Jumping Frog Jubilee located in Angels Camp, CA; the Steele County Free Fair held in Owatonna, MN; and the Clark County Fair in the Pacific Northwest just to name a few (Reagin 2002). In order to attract crowds, many fairs have added a variety of attractions for family entertainment to supplement the agriculture and crafts (Reagin 2002). As long as county fairs adapt to today's changing world by incorporating new technology and ideas, it is believed that they will endure the test of time (Reagin 2002).

In a Mississippi pine grove located in Neshoba County during the year of 1889, a picnic was held among a group of farmers to talk about ways of improving agriculture practices (Craycroft 1989). As time passed, that picnic developed into a very unique place called the Neshoba County Fair (Craycroft 1989). In his book, *“Mississippi’s Giant Houseparty”* Steven Stubbs describes, in detail, the history of the Neshoba County fair from its beginning in the spring of 1889 until 2004, when the writing of the book was complete (2005). The Neshoba County Fair began as a place for farmers to share



agricultural and planting techniques, as well as a reuniting place for family and friends to come together on an annual basis to trade stories of the past year (Stubbs 2005).

The ground on which the fair operates today was a donation by George Harrison as a permanent home for this special place (Stubbs 2005). The Neshoba County Fair is officially supported by a private organization, so it is not managed, or financially supported by any level of local government (Craycroft 1989). Unofficially, the Neshoba County Fair has endured the test of time because of the hard work and dedication donated to its management and preservation by members of the community (Craycroft 1989).

No matter what was going on in the outside world, the Neshoba County Fair continued to grow its traditions and community values throughout history, excluding the years between 1942 and 1946 when the fair was closed in respect for the men fighting overseas in World War II, marking the only time in its history that it was closed (Stubbs 2005). Most traditions, as well as past successes and failures concerning fairground maintenance, were not documented, they are passed down from generation to generation, creating culture and sense of community along the way (Craycroft 1989). The fair acts as a community timeline (Cole 2009). The history, culture, and community values which make the fair such a special place, are enriched each year because of the birth and renewal of relationships and experiences it offers (Craycroft 1989). According to Patterson, the Neshoba County Fair is, “a spirit renewing celebration of good times, a festival of friendship for families, for old and new acquaintances, even for strangers” (1980, 854).

The fair acts as an important campaigning stop for politicians attempting to gain the support of the surrounding communities (Cole 2009, Patterson 1980, and Craycroft

1989). In 1980, former president Ronald Reagan opened his campaign for the presidency from the grandstand podium at the Neshoba County Fair (Cole 2009 and Craycroft 1989).

When developing new communities, urban and building codes, which regulate building design and how the buildings relate to public space, are the focus of practitioners of New Urbanism (Walters and Brown 2004). In 1985 Andres Duany, an American architect and planner who was one of the founders and promoters of the New Urbanism movement, visited the Neshoba County Fairgrounds to gain insight about the coding of the community (Walters and Brown 2004). Duany led a design charette in 1985 that closely examined the fairgrounds' built environment (Bute, et al. 1985). The Neshoba County Fair seemed to be an ideal location to perform this research in order to build upon the existing knowledge of the fairgrounds by examining how the cabin owners feel about the built environment and its contribution to the sense of community felt during the week of the fair.

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

The purpose of this case study is to gauge how the built environment influences the perceptions of cabin owners concerning the importance of the fair's characteristics in creating sense of community. The question being answered by this research is, "What effects do neighborhood identity and design pattern have on the four domains of sense of community?" The four domains of sense of community are as follows:

1. Social Interaction- "Occurs in formal (planned) or informal (casual) social opportunities in which two or more residents attend to the quality of their relationships" (Kim 2007, 208).

2. Community Attachment- “Refers to a resident’s sense of emotional bonding to his or her community” (Kim 2007, 207).
3. Community Identity- “Pertains to personal and public identification with a specific geographic community that has its own distinctive character” (Kim 2007, 208).
4. Pedestrianism- “Reflects the extent to which a neighborhood is designed for walking, fostering street-side activities, and helping people find their way, comprising elements of location and distance as well as the smells, sounds, colors, textures or other visual qualities that characterize a given physical environment” (Kim 2007, 209).

Questions also being answered as a result of this research are as follows:

1. How do cabin owners’ perceptions and values compare to others within the same neighborhood?
2. How do cabin owners’ perceptions and values compare between neighborhoods?
3. What perceptions do cabin owners have of their own neighborhood, or cabin location?
4. What perceptions do cabin owners have of the other neighborhoods?
5. Do Neshoba County Fair cabin owners associate the built environment within fairgrounds with the sense of community?

#### **1.4 Professional Significance of Research**

The results of this research will assess the perceptions of community elements between cabin owners residing in different areas within the Neshoba County Fair. In the

event that fairground expansion is needed in the future, this research can aid the Fair Board in planning for growth. Furthermore, this research can aid planners and designers in identifying elements that are important to creating sense of community. The results of this research will also provide information to landscape architects, and other people in design professions, to aid them in the design of county fairs, camps, and other types of developments.

## **1.5 Methodology**

Because of the Neshoba County Fair's unique qualities and lack of diversity among cabin owners, the methods used by Kim were utilized as a guide throughout the development of the survey instrument used for the present study (2007). A mixed method research perspective was adopted while conducting this case study.

The survey population was generated by cross referencing cabin owners' names, listed on a 2009 Neshoba County Fair Map, with the 2010 property tax records. In total 597 addresses were generated through this process.

The guidelines in Don A. Dillman's book, "*Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*," were used for the survey design and implementation (2007). The methods utilized throughout this research are discussed in chapter three of this report. The survey instrument used in the present study, which can be seen in Appendix E, consisted of both close-ended and open-ended questions (Babbie 1998). The survey obtained demographic information from respondents, as well as the perceived value placed on design elements present within the built environment, which were identified by the author of the present study through site visits and unstructured conversations with participants of the Neshoba County Fair. Also as a result of this research, insight is

gained as to how cabin owners feel about the area, or neighborhood, in which their cabin is located. Furthermore, this research begins to understand how cabin owners living in the more traditional areas of the fairgrounds feel about the newer areas, and vice versa.

As an incentive to participate in the research, each cabin owner that responded to the survey was entered into a drawing for \$100, which was held at the end of the survey process.

## 1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

1. Sense of Community- “A feeling that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members’ needs will be met through their commitment to be together” (McMillan and Chavis 1986, 9).
2. Open-ended questions- “The respondent is asked to provide his or her own answer to the question” (Babbie 1998, 148).
3. Close-ended questions- “The respondent is asked to select an answer from among a list provided by the researcher” (Babbie 1998, 148).
4. Mean- “The sum of a set of scores divided by the total number of scores in the set. A measure of central tendency” (Levin and Fox 2006, 489).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Sense of Community

It is believed that a declining sense of community is the root of many urban problems (Nasar and Julian 1995). In 1975, J.R. Gusfield divided the term community into two classes: territorial, relating to such things as neighborhood, and relational, which is associated with human relationships (McMillan and Chavis 1986). Hollie Lund placed the various elements contributing to sense of community into three categories:

“influences of the physical environment, influences of the social environment, and personal/sociodemographic influences” (2002, 302). Persons having a strong sense of community generally feel as though they belong to the group, show some control over the group, can be influenced by the group, their needs are being met or can be met by the combined efforts of the group, and feel a bond with the group because of a shared history (Davidson and Cotter 1991).

Married couples and couples with children were found to have a higher sense of community than single people and couples with no children, while no significant difference in sense of community was shown to be related to age, income, or gender (Nasar and Julian 1995). The presence of children in school and preschool, within the home, was proven to have a positive significance on neighborhood cohesion (Robinson and Wilkinson 1995). Persons of higher socioeconomic class tend to have a more

expansive social network within a neighborhood, versus minorities or persons of lower socioeconomic class, which has been shown to exhibit a higher level of social cohesion because of more intense social interaction (Campbell and Lee 1992). Research by Robinson and Wilkinson found education, poor health, and income to have a negative significance on neighborhood cohesion (1995). In the same research home ownership, home equity, length of home ownership, and number of years in the neighborhood proved to have a positive significance on neighborhood cohesion (Robinson and Wilkinson 1995). Sense of community has also been proven to be an indicator of the social stability of a neighborhood (Nasar 2003).

The physical environment, and its role in the enhancement of sense of community through directly or indirectly influencing qualities such as social interaction, is of primary concern to the design field (Lund 2002). Studies conducted by Marc Fried indicated that the physical environment has far more influence over residential satisfaction and neighborhood attachment than the relationships made within the social environment (1982). Residents in an apartment building with an outdoor courtyard possessed a higher sense of community than residents of an interior, double-loaded corridor (Nasar and Julian 1995). Research conducted on persons living and working in Seaside, FL, a New Urbanist community intended to promote sense of community, concluded that town design, architecture, and urban planning philosophy has an effect on a person's sense of community (Plas and Lewis 1996). A positive relationship was found to exist between neighborliness, or sense of community, and the overall design and character of the neighborhood (Mann 1954).

Mixed-use neighborhoods have a much higher sense of community than areas of single use (Nasar and Julian 1995). Areas of mixed use promote a diversity of activities, as well as a diversity of users, which is critical to a healthy neighborhood structure and atmosphere (Jacobs 1961). Diversity, to a degree, is preferred by residents within New Urbanist communities because they believe it will provide a cure for the isolated areas, geographic and demographic, created by suburbs (Langdon 1997). According to Beatley, places are needed “that provide healthy living environments and also nourish the soul- distinctive places worthy of our loyalty and commitment, places where we feel at home, places that inspire and uplift and stimulate us and that provide social and environmental sustenance” (2004, 2).

Neo-traditional development has arisen from architects and designers seeking an alternative to the auto-dependent suburbs produced from post-World War II design principles (Nasar 2003). Pedestrian orientation, higher residential densities, and buildings of mixed use are major characteristics associated with neo-traditional development (Duany and Plater-Zyberk 1992).

## **2.2 The Neshoba County Fair**

The Neshoba County Fair is a fairground community existing outside of Philadelphia, MS that adheres to many of the elements that are important in the south: hospitality, good food, family, and friends (Cole 2009). There are more than 150 acres of land owned by the Fair Association, of which the fairgrounds occupy approximately sixty acres (Craycroft 1989). The land not occupied by the fairgrounds is maintained as timberland (Craycroft 1989).



The following comparison between Philadelphia, MS and the Neshoba County Fair, each containing about 6,500 residents, is interesting in order to understand the density of the fairgrounds: the density of Philadelphia, spanning over 370 acres, is about 17 persons (about four dwelling units) per acre, while the density of the Neshoba County Fair, spanning 57 acres (this includes the trailer and parking areas) is around 115 people (10 dwelling units) per acre (Craycroft 1989). Refer to figure 2.1 one for a visual comparison between the two areas. The Neshoba County Fair is the area that is colored black on the map.



Figure 2.1 Map overlay illustrating the density comparison between the central area of Philadelphia, MS and the Neshoba County Fair

Note: Image sourced from Robert Craycroft (1989, 131).

### 2.2.1 Layout of the Grounds

Our beliefs in the traditional forms of urbanism are confirmed by the Neshoba County Fair because its urban environment is self-made and sophisticated, consisting of closely packed streets and squares (Walters and Brown 2004). According to Walters and Brown, “The fairgrounds bear witness to three powerful traditions of urbanism: the typological heritage of past forms used in a contemporary context; the picturesque approach to civic design; and designing for the social use of space, rather than simply its appearance” (2004, 79).

No master plan was developed for the fairgrounds because its founders had no idea how large it would become (Craycroft 1989). The grounds were originally laid out according to necessity, tradition, common sense, and site-specific constraints, mainly topography and natural obstacles (Craycroft 1989). According to Craycroft, the Neshoba County Fair is a memorable place due to “the use of multiple organizing structures, each appropriate only to its own circumstance, and the fact that these structures were subordinated neither to each other nor to broader, abstract constructs produced the odd angles, irregular spaces, unexpected vistas, and variety of circumstances” (1989, 48). The area for Founder’s Square was selected due to its positive north south drainage, the site for the Racetrack was chosen because of its flat terrain, and the area reserved as the Midway was selected because of a gentle swale existing to the north (Craycroft 1989). The structures in the original areas around Founder’s Square and the Racetrack were oriented towards the major areas of activity, which are the Pavilion and the Racetrack, and designed for the accommodation of pedestrians (Craycroft 1989). After all major

activity spaces had been framed; structures were oriented to existing property lines, except where natural interventions created variations in the pattern (Craycroft 1989).

The newer areas were developed on a orthogonal grid system, which was made possible by clear cutting two large parcels of land to the north of the traditional area, representing the first time in the fair's history that a plan was used to guide future growth (Craycroft 1989). The shade, which is greatly needed during the week of the fair, has been eliminated in the new areas as a result of the clear cutting of the land (Patterson 1980). Figures 2.2-2.6 illustrate how important shade is during the week of the fair, which is usually held during the last part of July into early August. According to the graphs below, the Neshoba County Fair is held when the average temperatures, humidity, and sunny days are at their highest, while precipitation and wind speed are very low (citydata.com).

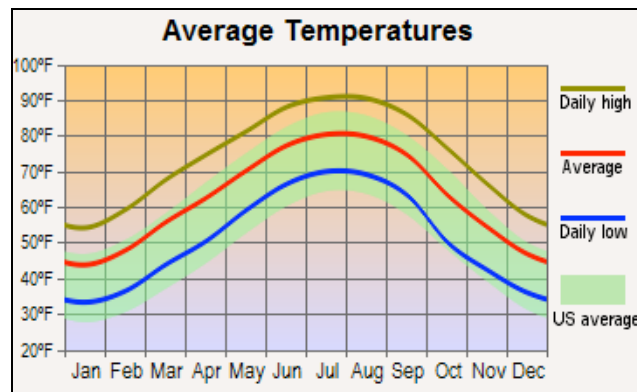


Figure 2.2 Graph illustrating the average temperatures throughout the year in Philadelphia, MS.

Note: Image sourced from citydata.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Philadelphia-Mississippi.html>).

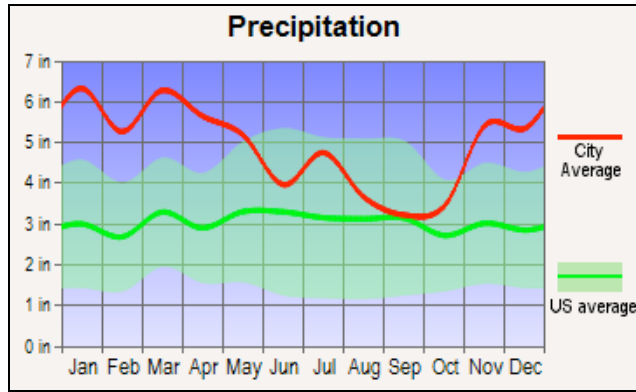


Figure 2.3 Graph illustrating the average precipitation throughout the year in Philadelphia, MS.

Note: Image sourced from citydata.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Philadelphia-Mississippi.html>).

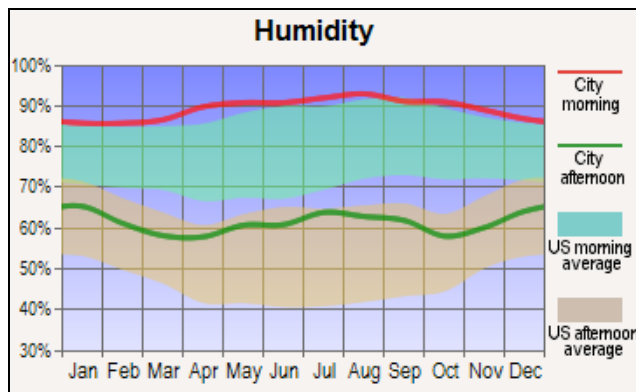


Figure 2.4 Graph illustrating the average humidity throughout the year in Philadelphia, MS.

Note: Image sourced from citydata.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Philadelphia-Mississippi.html>).

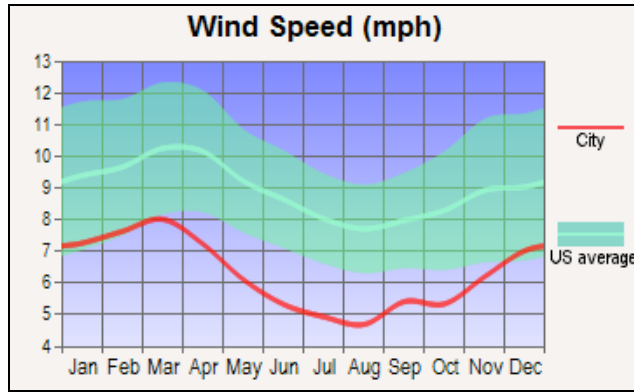


Figure 2.5 Graph illustrating the average wind speed throughout the year in Philadelphia, MS.

Note: Image sourced from citydata.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Philadelphia-Mississippi.html>).

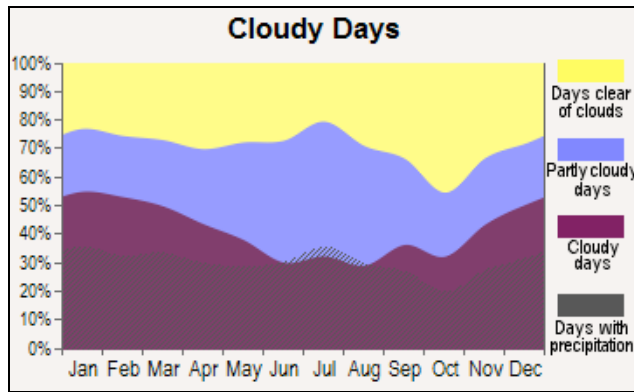


Figure 2.6 Graph illustrating the average amount of cloudy days throughout the year in Philadelphia, MS.

Note: Image sourced from citydata.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Philadelphia-Mississippi.html>).

The newer areas hold no surprises for pedestrians, resulting in them being by far the least interesting spaces on the grounds (Craycroft 1989). According to Walters and Brown, the newer areas within the Neshoba County Fair “lack the charm of the more informal, older neighborhoods, where the specified dimensional order is warped by site circumstances like trees and gullies to provide a degree of irregular ‘picturesque’

urbanism unusual for most American communities” (2004, 76). Any variations provided by the cabins themselves are overwhelmed by the strong geometric patterns (Craycroft 1989). The experiential qualities in the newer areas of the fairgrounds have been lost due to the unrelenting repetitiveness of the overall pattern because the grid has remained undisturbed by natural features, historical incidents, or other intervening organizational structures (Craycroft 1989). Isolation and separateness that is created by suburban America are even present in the newer areas of the fairgrounds (Walters and Brown 2004). This isolation and separateness can be seen when looking at the map shown in appendix D.

The fairgrounds offer some amenities to cabin owners, guests, and day visitors. A US Post Office, which operates only during fair week, is located on site (Craycroft 1989). The Neshoba County Fair is home to the state’s only legal horse racetrack (Craycroft 1989, Paterson 1980). A grandstand is located along the western side of the track to accommodate the large number of spectators enjoying the races (Craycroft 1989). The “Midway”, located to the west of the Racetrack, is utilized for carnival rides, games, and concessions (Craycroft 1989).

Parking is designed behind the cabins in the newer areas, and mainly achieved along the streets, as close as possible to the owner’s cabins in the original areas (Craycroft 1989). The road network in conjunction with on street parking creates a wide range of frontal conditions and spatial street configurations (Craycroft 1989). Due to their shared history and the close physical proximity of the inhabitants, the streets act as strong social units (Craycroft 1989). Many chance encounters among residents, that would not normally have social interaction, are made because of the narrow street

arrangements, close proximity of cabins, travel options available to pedestrians, and lack of elements separating the public streets from the private porches (Craycroft 1989). Jane Jacobs was also an advocate of small blocks because they promote chance encounters that would not normally take place on a large superblock (1961). The expansive pedestrian network, in conjunction with spaces created either intentionally, or unintentionally, by man-made or natural obstacles, provides a wide array of unique spaces for chance encounters (Craycroft 1989). The vast amount of pedestrian areas and public open space, which results in casual contacts and social interaction, are very influential characteristics contributing to the sense of community within the fairgrounds (Craycroft 1989).

### **2.2.2 The Neighborhoods**

Neighborhoods emerged within the fairgrounds as a result of the unique configuration of each street, as well as the variety of spaces created within the fairgrounds, each possessing its own unique sense of community and identity (Craycroft 1989). The streets, or neighborhoods, act as the primary spaces for gathering and socializing (Craycroft 1989). Examples of the gathering spaces within the fairground are shown in figures 2.7 and 2.8.





Figure 2.7 An image of one of the gathering spaces within the more traditional area of the fairgrounds.



Figure 2.8 An image of one of the gathering spaces within the newer section of the fairgrounds.



Because all cabins along a street are built and occupied at the same time, residents share a common bond (Craycroft 1989). The Fair Board assigned each street with an official name, but residents identify some streets by unofficial names which result from, “the memories of the circumstances of its origins and reflects the temperament of the place or people at the time of its adoption” (Craycroft 1989, 78). Because they have developed a strong sense of belonging to their street/neighborhood, most cabin owners believe their location is the best on the grounds (Craycroft 1989). According to Craycroft, “The older and more unique areas of the grounds seem to lend themselves to the strongest recognition as neighborhoods” (1989, 65). The areas recognized by fairgoers as neighborhoods are Founder’s Square, Happy Hollow, Sunset Strip, Canal Street, the Track, Beverly Hills, and Greenleaf Hollow (Craycroft 1989). Even though their streets possess uniform characteristics, the newer areas may eventually obtain the same scale of community identity as the older areas, only time will tell (Craycroft 1989).

The informal zoning regulations, which are enforced by the Fair Board, are defined in ‘The House and Garden Rules’, which were adopted in 1958 (Walters and Brown 2004). A central thesis behind the theory and practice of New Urbanism is the development of codes for the purpose of informing and regulating building design and how they relate to public space (Walters and Brown 2004). Many people in the South believe that they should be able to do whatever they want on their land, as long as they are not breaking the law. The Neshoba County Fair is an important example to show that it is possible to utilize codes to control urban form even in cultures that are unsympathetic to regulation (Walters and Brown 2004).

### 2.2.3 The Cabins

Craycroft believes the cabins, within the fairgrounds, “are the basic physical and social units of the Neshoba County Fair. They are the distinguishing characteristic of this fair, the element that sets it apart from other fairs” (1989, 93). All of the space within the fairgrounds is public, except for the cabins themselves (Craycroft 1989). There are hundreds of cabins at the fair, all of which have morphed over time as a result of pride, pragmatism, and the individual owner’s personalities (Craycroft 1989). The image in figure 2.9 provides an example of a traditional style cabin at the Neshoba County Fair.



Figure 2.9 An example of a traditional style cabin at the Neshoba County Fair.

Common agreements between families, some of whom have occupied cabins on the fairgrounds for several generations, since its founding in 1895, have controlled how the buildings are arranged on site, along with their details and construction materials (Walters and Brown 2004). Cabin owners basically have to be good neighbors due to the density in which the cabins were developed (Craycroft 1989). Figure 2.10 provides one example, among many found within the fairgrounds, of how neighbors work together when designing their cabins.



Figure 2.10 An example of how neighbors work together when designing their cabins.

The cabins are built and maintained primarily through the use of salvaged materials, which adds to the unique visual character of the grounds (Briscoe and

Bordeaux 1997). The architecture and pragmatic method of construction allows each cabin to be unique, but common sizing and high density grouping allows them to assist the trees in creating spatial definition (Craycroft 1989). Today, most of the cabins are deep, narrow structures, which are two stories high with front porches on both floors, and have transverse gable roofs (Craycroft 1989). The only rules cabin owners must follow when designing their cabin are that they must be sixteen feet wide, thirty feet deep, have a minimum height of two stories, and they must be constructed four feet apart (Craycroft 1989 and Walters and Brown 2004). A major cabin component, responsible for bringing together family, friends, and strangers, is the two story front porch (Briscoe and Bordeaux 1997). Figure 2.11 provides an example of traditional cabin design and density within the fairgrounds.



Figure 2.11 An example of traditional cabin design and density.

Cabin owners are not allowed to remove any trees when building their cabin, which creates many interesting spaces and arrangements seen throughout the grounds, as seen in figure 2.12 (Craycroft 1989). The unique character of the cabins is also enhanced by the creativity involved in defending the cabin against the harsh heat of the Mississippi summer, such as replacing the sheathing between stories with a screened gap to vent the heat from the cabin (Briscoe and Bordeaux 1997). An example of this heat defense strategy can be seen in figure 2.13.



Figure 2.12 An example of how cabins are designed around the existing vegetation.

According to Jennifer Cole in an article titled, “*A Fair to Remember*” cabins are passed from generation to generation, making them precious real estate (2009). Cole,



being from Philadelphia, recalls divorce cases where parents seemed more concerned over who gets the cabin than who gets the children (2009).



Figure 2.13 An example of how cabin owners vent the heat from the cabins.

Many of the newer cabins are not as visually interesting as the cabins that came before them (Craycroft 1989 and Walters and Brown 2004). The architectonic elements utilized in the composition of some cabin designs have been reduced while others have abandoned the fundamental formal relationships altogether (Craycroft 1989). For example, upper porches have been replaced with air-conditioned second stories that are enclosed (Craycroft 1989 and Walters and Brown 2004)). Craycroft believes the enclosing of the upper porches has, “resulted in the elimination of the upper balconies,

columns, balusters, railings, front walls, doors, and gable ends as discrete morphological elements, and resulted in their replacement by a single plane with punched openings” (1989, 98). The box-shaped second floors seem monotonous compared to the facades of the cabins in the original areas (Craycroft 1989). Furthermore, many of the newer cabins have replaced the different sizes of wood used to create the cabin façade with sheets of plywood, utilized standard sized windows, and installed aluminum doors, all of which have reduced the visual richness of the cabins (Craycroft 1989). Another noticeable change is that some of the cabins in the newer areas are twenty-four feet wide versus the traditional width of sixteen feet (Walters and Brown 2004). The owners of the newer cabins have sacrificed casual communication in order to attain comfort, which makes the real shortcomings of the new cabin designs visual, as well as social (Craycroft 1989). According to Walters and Brown, because of this sacrifice, “people have to be invited inside as opposed to the casual open neighborliness of the older parts of the fairgrounds where the semiprivate/semipublic nature of the front porches invites a wide range of social disclosure” (2004, 77). An example of one of the newer cabins within the fairgrounds is shown in figure 2.14.



Figure 2.14 An example of one of the newer cabins at the Neshoba County Fair.

Tension exists between the cabin owners in the traditional areas and the owners in the newer areas due to substituting modern conveniences for the traditional form that makes the fair such a unique place (Craycroft 1989 and Walters and Brown 2004).

### 2.3 Research Method

Administering a questionnaire to a sample of respondents, either by interview or through the mail, is one of the most common research methods utilized by the social sciences (Babbie 1998). There are many examples of survey research, including government censuses and political polls (Babbie 1998). The standardized questionnaire, which “insures that exactly the same observation technique is used with each and every respondent in the study,” is a central element in survey research (Babbie 1998, 8).

Various researchers have used different methods in attempting to determine perception. In a study conducted by Robert F. Brzuszek and James Clark, attempting to



determine visitors' perceptions of an "ecologically designed arboretum," surveys were distributed on site, using a constant rate sample system, to determine visitors' perceptions of ecological design (2009). Inviting each respondent to participate in a personal interview is another tactic employed by researchers to gain additional information (Kim 2007 and Brzuszek and Clark 2009). Other perception studies have utilized surveys distributed door to door and through the postal service to reach the target audience (Kim 2007). In many perception studies, respondents were asked to use a number ranking system to answer the questions (Brzuszek and Clark 2009 and Kim 2007). Statistical analysis was then employed to determine relationships, or lack of (Brzuszek and Clark 2009, Kim 2007, and Lund 2002).

Multiple instruments have been created to measure sense of community (Kim 2007). Thomas Glynn created a survey instrument to measure the psychological sense of community within neighborhoods (1981). Glynn's survey instrument was long, consisting of three sections totaling 149 questions (1981). This instrument did not address the relationship, or lack of, between the physical characteristics of a neighborhood and sense of community (Glynn 1981). Davidson and Cotter developed a seventeen-item scale to measure a person's sense of community within the city they resided (1986). Results from the studies utilizing their scale were "internally reliable and unidimensional, and the scale differentiated between people who differed in terms of demographics, home ownership, and civic contributions" (Davidson and Cotter 1986, 608). The amount of time people resided within their city was not related to in their seventeen-item scale, which went against their predictions (Davidson and Cotter 1986). John C. Buckner developed an instrument with the intent of measuring a variable

representing a combination of the ideas of “psychological sense of community, attraction-to-neighborhood, and social interaction within a neighborhood” (1988, 771). When analyzing at the individual-level, given to 206 residents covering three different neighborhoods, the internal consistency of Buckner’s instrument was good, as was the test-retest dependability (1988). When analyzing at the neighborhood-level, Buckner’s instrument “exhibited good discriminatory power and evidenced criterion-related validity in the assessment of neighborhood cohesion” (1988, 771). The properties and determinates of Buckner’s neighborhood cohesion scale was further validated when utilized in a remote single-industry town in Canada called Elliot Lake to analyze the determinates and properties on 1,182 mine workers (Robinson and Wilkinson 1995). According to Robinson and Wilkinson, the neighborhood cohesion scale, in the Elliot Lake research “was highly reliable and the Elliot Lake and Washington NCI item-total scale correlations were similar” (1995, 137). McMillan and Chavis attempted “to describe the dynamics of the sense-of-community force- to identify the various elements in the force and to describe the process by which these elements work together to produce the experience of sense of community” (1986, 6). Nasar and Julian developed and tested an instrument to measure the sense of neighborhood community based on an eleven-item Likert scale to gain insight on how sense of community is affected by policy (1995). Weenig, Schmidt, and Midden utilized ideas from research on sense of community, social networks, and neighboring to determine a practical basis for dimensions in neighborhood attachment (1990). The results of Weening, Schmidt, and Midden’s research “reveal two dimensions in the social characteristics of neighborhoods, the first reflecting neighboring, the second, sense of community. In combination, these dimensions define the cohesion

of a neighborhood” (1990, 27). The term neighboring refers to the different types of social interaction between neighbors (Weenig, Schmidt, and Midden 1990). As a result of the two dimensions they observed, they proposed a typology of neighborhoods (Weenig, Schmidt, and Midden 1990). Skjaeveland, Garling, and Maeland created an instrument that was easy to carry out, and short, attempting to gauge the importance of social life in neighborhoods (1996). The fundamental advantage of their instrument is “that it may be applied to discern qualitative differences between neighborhoods by simultaneous assessments of several dimensions of neighboring” (Skjaeveland, Garling, and Maeland 1996, 413).

In 2007 Joongsub Kim performed a case study of Kentlands, MD for the purpose of “investigating in a holistic manner the relationship between the key physical characteristics of the New Urbanist development and the various domains of sense of community” (2007, 207). The goal of his research was not to develop a new instrument to measure sense of community, but to utilize existing instruments to compare and gauge the combined impacts of “housing types, residential districts, and unique physical features of Kentlands” on sense of community of the residents (Kim 2007, 204). Kim reviewed eight frequently cited survey instruments, which were designed to measure sense of community (2007). All questions from the reviewed instruments were grouped into four domains, which were used to study how the physical characteristics of the Kentlands affected residents’ perceptions and values concerning the importance of the different elements in fostering sense of community (Kim 2007). The four domains, which are defined in section 1.3, are: “community attachment, social interaction, community identity, and pedestrianism” (Kim 2007, 207). Kim designed his survey

around the four domains of sense of community to “investigate residents’ perceptions and valuations of sense of community as well as to examine whether residents believe that specific features of Kentlands inspire community feelings within the four domains” (2007, 205). Residents were given a list of twenty-five physical characteristics of the Kentlands community and were asked to rank each one, on a scale of one to five, according to how vital each characteristic is in promoting each of the four domains of sense of community (Kim 2007). The goal of his survey was to “examine whether a development featuring diverse housing types and traditional-style architecture and urbanist characteristics promote social interaction, pedestrianism, personal and civic bonds, the unique character of the community, and a sense of community in general” (Kim 2007, 213). Survey participants were also interviewed, if they desired, to provide supplemental information to the survey data to be used for discussion (Kim 2007).

Developing a question that every potential survey participant will understand in the same way, be able to provide an accurate response, and is willing to answer is the goal of writing questions for a self-administered survey (Dillman 2007). Self administered surveys can be easy to understand and answer, depending on how they are constructed (Dillman 2007). Sometimes researchers construct surveys in ways that result in questions being misread, or skipped, often this is a wording problem within the survey itself (Dillman 2007).

The three ways a survey question can be structured are as open-ended questions, close-ended questions with ordered response categories, or close-ended questions with unordered response categories (Dillman 2007).

When utilizing open-ended questions the survey participant responds with his or her own answer to the question being asked (Babbie 1998). Open-ended questions require more work by the researcher because the responses must be coded before they can be entered into a computer program for analysis (Babbie 1998). Researcher bias and misunderstanding are potential problems when interpreting the meaning of responses, which is often required in the coding process (Babbie 1998). Another potential problem associated with open-ended questions is that respondents may provide answers that are not relevant to the intent of the researcher (Babbie 1998). Open-ended questions, according to Dillman, “are frequently very useful in self-administered surveys, but their usefulness depends upon the nature of the questions as well as the way in which they are structured” (2007, 42).

When utilizing close-ended questions, the researcher provides a list of answers for each question for the survey participant to choose from (Babbie 1998). Uniformity of responses and the ease of processing the information received from respondents, which often times can be directly entered into a computer program for analysis, are the reasons behind the popularity of close-ended questions (Babbie 1998). The researcher’s structuring of responses is the primary weakness of close-ended questions, so the researcher must pay close attention not to omit important responses (Babbie 1998). Also, respondents should not be compelled to select more than one response for any given question (Babbie 1998). There may be some situations where the researcher may want the respondent to select multiple answers, but this will cause difficulties in data processing and analysis as the research progresses (Babbie 1998).

## 2.4 The Tailored Design Method

The tailored design method, developed by Don Dillman, is “the development of survey procedures that create respondent trust and perceptions of increased rewards and reduced costs for being a respondent, that take into account features of the survey situation, and that have as their goal the overall reduction of survey error” (2007, 4). High response rates have been achieved by utilizing the Tailored Design Method (TDM) (Dillman 2007).

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

Joongsub Kim's research entitled, "*Perceiving and Valuing Sense of Community in a New Urbanist Development: A Case Study of Kentlands*" provided the inspiration for this research (2007). Also, Don Dillman's book, entitled "*Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*" was used as a guideline throughout the survey design and implementation process (2007).

It should be mentioned at the outset that the methods of data collection were very limited because the Fair Board declined the proposal for research during their May and June meetings, just before the 2010 fair. Due to the board's decision to decline the proposal, no research could be performed on the fairgrounds, which eliminated on-site interviews and survey distribution during the week of the fair. Also as a result of the board's refusal to approve this study, the researcher was not granted access to cabin owners' names, mailing addresses, or email addresses. Because the board's approval was not needed to collect data outside of the fairgrounds, a mail-out survey was the instrument utilized throughout this research for data collection. This chapter details the methods used to undertake this research.

### **3.2 Survey Population**

A map, which was distributed to fairgoers during the 2009 Neshoba County Fair, was provided to the researcher, by a cabin owner and friend, and utilized as the primary tool for identifying the names of cabin owners. The layout of the fairgrounds was illustrated on one side of the map, with all cabins coded numerically, and an alphabetical list of all cabin owners' names, keyed to each cabin, on the reverse side. The map can be seen in Appendix B.

Because of personal relationships with Neshoba County Fair cabin owners, it was discovered that all cabin owners pay property tax on their cabin, even though they do not actually own the property where the cabin is located (Craycroft 1989). The Neshoba County Tax Assessor was contacted to begin the process of linking addresses with the names provided on the 2009 Neshoba County Fair map. The researcher was directed to [deltacomputersystems.com](http://deltacomputersystems.com), which is the internet housing company where the tax records for Neshoba County are held for public access. By cross referencing the list of names on the 2009 fair map with the 2010 tax records, 597 addresses were linked to the names of cabin owners. This list of 597 names and addresses served as the survey population for this research.

### **3.3 Questionnaire Construction**

The principles outlined in Don Dillman's, "Tailored Design Method" were followed throughout the questionnaire construction process (2007). The areas where the researcher deviated away from Dillman's recommendations are detailed below.

Dillman suggests that, "printing on both sides of the sheets of paper with a staple to hold the pages together" is an unacceptable format for questionnaires (2007, 82).



Working on a college student's budget, the researcher did not have the monetary resources to bind the surveys into a booklet. Dillman suggests that if the survey is to be bound together with a staple, it should only be printed on one side of the sheet (2007). Because printing on one side of the sheet would have greatly increased the amount of pages in the survey packet being mailed, the survey was printed on both sides of the sheet in order to get the weight to within the first class postage rate category. To offset the confusion of completing the survey, the phrase "survey continued on back" was placed on the bottom center of the front side of each of the two-sided printed pages.

The survey had to be folded three times to fit into the #10 envelope, which was required in order to use Mississippi State University's mail services department to get a bulk postage rate. This tri-fold approach also went against Dillman's recommendation to avoid "unusual folds; for example, a large single-sheet of paper that unfolds like an accordion or in some other way, as does a typical road map" (2007, 82).

Open-ended questions had to be placed on the same page as close-ended questions in order to reduce the amount of pages in the mail-out packet, which also was against Dillman's recommendation to group questions by topic (2007).

Questions twelve and thirteen went against Dillman's recommendation to, "ask one question at a time" (2007, 100). This was done in order to inform the respondent which areas were considered new versus traditional for the purpose of the research.

The survey number used to record responses and identify those who had responded and who had not, was located in the upper right hand corner of the first page of the survey. It is suggested to place information that the respondent does not need in the lower right hand corner (Dillman 2007).

The questions presented in this survey were not written on a lightly shaded background field (Dillman 2007). Also, major visual changes were not utilized “for gaining compliance with skip patterns” (Dillman 2007, 130).

Dillman also recommends listing answer choices vertically, not horizontally (2007). In order to reduce the number of pages in the mail-out packet the researcher had to present the answer categories for the Likert scale questions horizontally versus vertically.

The surveys contained neither a front, nor back cover page (Dillman 2007). Again, the decision to leave these elements out of the survey was made to keep the weight of the packet being mailed within the first class postage range.

Finally, Dillman endorses pretesting as part of the questionnaire construction process (2007). It was the researcher’s intent to distribute the pretest to the Fair Board during one of their monthly meetings, which would be collected by the researcher at the following meeting. Also, the researcher intended to perform a pretest while interacting with cabin owners during the 2010 fair. Because the Fair Board declined the proposal to perform this research, none of the pretest exercises were carried out.

Even though the design of the questionnaires used in the present study followed Dillman’s Tailored Design Method, some principles were altered, or skipped altogether. The major areas, in which the researcher deviated from the Tailored Design Method, were influenced by lack of funding to carry out the research, and/or lack of support by the Fair Board to permit the research.

### 3.4 The Questionnaire

The survey begins by obtaining demographic information from the respondents related to gender, age, number of years attending the fair, and cabin location and history.

The questions read as follows:

- Are you male or female? (Please circle the correct answer.) M F
- What is your age (in years)? (Please circle the correct answer.)  
18-20 years 20-30years 30-40 years 40-50 years more than 50 years
- How many years have you attended the fair? (Please circle the correct answer.)  
1-10 years 11-20 years 21-30 years 30-50 years more than 50 years
- In which neighborhood is your cabin located on the fairgrounds (see attached map)?
- How many years has the cabin been in your family?

Through a series of site visits to the fairgrounds, the researcher developed a list of design features/characteristics found throughout the site. The design features/characteristics utilized in the present research are as follows: livestock staging and exhibit area, Post Office, Grandstands, Store, Pavilion, parking arrangement, street width, alleys, overall design quality of the cabins, first floor porches, spaces created by cabin arrangements, Midway, Racetrack, Founder's Square, second floor porches, distance between cabins, overall layout of the fairgrounds, cabin arrangements, cabin density, size of the fairgrounds, and existing vegetation.

The second component of the survey asked respondents to rank the importance of each feature utilizing the Likert scale, "a format in which respondents are asked to strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree, or perhaps strongly approve,

approve, and so forth” (Babbie 1998, 148). For the purpose of this research, respondents were asked the rank the importance of each feature based on Kim’s four domains of sense of community, “community attachment, social interaction, community identity, and pedestrianism” on a revision of the Likert scale, which consisted of very low, low, neutral, high, and very high (2007). Kim’s four domains were altered to make the terminology better understandable for all respondents. For the purpose of this research: “feeling of attachment” replaced “community attachment”, “interact with other people” replaced “social interaction”, “contributing to the character of the fairgrounds” replaced “community identity”, and “walking route” replaced “pedestrianism” (Kim 2007). Questions six, seven, nine, and eleven, of the survey, covered Kim’s four domains of sense of community (2007). The questions read as follows:

- How important are each of these features to your feeling of attachment to the Neshoba County Fair? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)
- How important are each of these elements in deciding which route to take while walking in the fairgrounds? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)
- How important is each of these features in enabling you to interact with other people in the fairgrounds? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)
- How important are each of these features in contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)

The third component of the survey consisted of open-ended questions, “in which the respondent is asked to provide his or her own answer to the question” (Babbie 1998, 148). Through these questions, the researcher was seeking to gain insight about the particular features, or characteristics, cabin owners considered to be both favorable and unfavorable in their individual neighborhoods, as well as the overall design of the fairgrounds. The questions read as follows:

- “What are your likes and dislikes of the neighborhood in which your cabin is located?”
- “What are your likes and dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds?”

The final two questions were meant to determine how the cabin owners in the more traditional areas of the fairgrounds felt about the newer sections, and vice versa.

The questions read as follows:

- “Is your cabin located in the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds? Yes or No (Sections c, d, e, f, g, h, I, j, k, l on the neighborhood locator map.)

If yes, what is your opinion of the newer areas in the fairgrounds?”

- “Is your cabin located in the newer areas in the fairgrounds? Yes or No (Sections a and b on the neighborhood locator map.)

If yes, what is your opinion of the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds?”

A color-coded map, which can be seen in Appendix D, was included with all survey packets to assist respondents in answering some of the questions presented in the survey. The map enabled respondents to identify the neighborhood in which their cabin is located, for the purposes of this research.

### **3.5 Pre-notice and Cover Letters**

The information presented in the cover letters, used in the present study, also followed the recommendations outlined by Dillman's TDM (2007). The cover letters were limited to one page, and contained all the critical pieces of information according to the TDM (Dillman 2007). A statement of confidentiality was not included in the cover letter because the researcher had to include Mississippi State University's Informed Consent Form for Participation in Research, which can be seen in Appendix C, with all correspondence packets, requesting participants to fill out and return information. The information available to participants on the informed consent form included the following: research title, site of study, purpose of the study, procedures utilized during the study, risks or discomforts associated with the study, benefits associated with the study, incentive to participate, statement of confidentiality, contact information, and a statement explaining that participation is voluntary. The contact information contained in the informed consent form included: the telephone numbers of the researcher and faculty advisor supervising the research, as well as the telephone number, email address, and web address for the MSU Regulatory Compliance office.

### **3.6 Questionnaire Implementation**

The implementation procedures for this study also followed Dillman's TDM (2007). According to Dillman, "Implementation procedures have a much greater influence on response rates. Multiple contacts, the contents of letters, appearance of envelopes, incentives, personalization, sponsorship and how it is explained, and other attributes of the communication process have a significantly greater collective capability for influencing response rates than does questionnaire design" (207, 149).

For the purpose of this study, the researcher followed Dillman's recommendations, except for a couple of minor deviations. Because of the large amount of surveys being distributed, as well as financial limitations, the information presented on all envelopes, used for this study, was printed with the computer, instead of being handwritten (Dillman 2007). In order to get the bulk postage rate offered by Mississippi State University's Mail Services, all envelopes had to be addressed using their software. Also because the correspondence letters, and packets, being sent out to the survey population were being sent via bulk mail, the stamps on the outgoing mail had to be printed on the envelopes using the software at Mississippi State University's Mail Services. The researcher was able to follow Dillman's recommendation to use real stamps on the return envelopes (2007). Also, Dillman recommends using a different delivery method for the final contact, such as: telephone, Federal Express, U.S. Priority Mail, or special delivery (2007). Again, because of budget constraints, the final contact mailing used in the present study utilized the same first class mailing procedure as all other mailings throughout the research.

Because Dillman's TDM has been proven to yield higher response rates, the researcher followed his recommendations very closely, except for a few minor deviations, which were primarily budget driven (2007).

### **3.6.1 Mailing Procedures**

Following the recommendations of Dillman's TDM, the survey distribution process for the present study was executed through a series of five mail-outs through the Mail Services Department at Mississippi State University (2007).

The first mail-out was the pre-notice letter, which can be seen in Appendix F (Dillman 2007). Dillman suggests this letter should be sent via first-class mail and timed to arrive no more than a week before the questionnaire (2007). For the present study, the pre-notice letter was mailed out on February 3, 2011.

The second mail-out, the survey packet occurred five days after mailing the pre-notice letter. Dillman suggests that this mail-out be sent out via first-class mail a few days to a week after the pre-notice letter (2007). The second mail-out was sent on February 8, 2011. Included in the survey packet was a map of the fairgrounds to identify neighborhoods for the study, a survey cover letter, the Mississippi State University Informed Consent Form for Participation in Research, the survey, and a stamped return envelope. The survey cover letter for the second mail-out can be seen in Appendix G.

It is suggested in Dillman's TDM that the third mail-out, the thank you postcard, should be sent out no more than a week after sending out the survey packet (2007). The thank you postcard, which can be seen in Appendix H, utilized for the present study was sent out one week after the survey packet on February 15, 2011.

The TDM suggests sending the replacement questionnaire, which is the fourth mail-out, two to four weeks after sending the initial survey packet (Dillman 2007). The replacement questionnaire mail-out consisted of the same components that were sent in the second mail-out. The replacement questionnaire packet was sent out on March 3, 2011, twenty-three days after mailing the initial survey packet. The cover letter for the fourth mail-out can be seen in Appendix I.

Dillman's TDM suggests sending out the fifth, and final, mail-out two to four weeks after sending the replacement questionnaire (2007). The final contact mail-out



consisted of the same components that were in the second and fourth mail-outs. The final contact packet was sent out on March 23, 2011, twenty days after mailing the initial survey packet. The cover letter for the fifth mail-out can be seen in Appendix J.

### **3.6.2 Awarding the Incentive Money Order**

On June 6, 2011, almost eleven weeks after the final contact mailing was sent out, the names of all respondents were put into a box for the raffle to determine the winner of the \$100 incentive to participate in the research. Sadik Artunc, Professor and Department Head, drew the winning name from the box. The award notification letter, which can be seen in Appendix K, and the \$100 money order, which can be seen in Appendix L, were sent to the winner that afternoon.

### **3.7 Data Management and Analysis**

As responses to the survey began to come back, the first step was to highlight each respondent on the spreadsheet, created in Microsoft Excel, containing their identification code, which was located on the top right hand corner of the survey, name, and mailing address. A different highlight color was used to indicate which mail-out the respondent completed and returned. The spreadsheet containing respondents' names and addresses, as well as the code associated with their name, was password protected to prevent anyone, except the researcher from linking names with responses.

The responses to the open-ended questions were recorded, by neighborhood, into a Microsoft Word document so that it would be organized and legible for the coding and analysis process that was to follow.

Once all data from the completed surveys was recorded in the computer, the original surveys were then organized into three ring binders and stored in the Mississippi State University Department of Landscape Architecture administrative offices for safe keeping in the event that data was needed for future research by faculty members.

### **3.7.1 Close-ended Questions**

The responses to the close-ended questions were recorded into another spreadsheet, created in Microsoft Excel, in order to keep track of the data, as well as have it in a format that could be imported into SPSS for analysis. The names were not included on the data management spreadsheet, only the survey code from the top right hand corner of the survey. This was done to prevent any respondent's name from being associated with their responses, therefore keeping the responses confidential.

Once the data was imported into SPSS, frequencies of response were run to determine the response rate for each mail-out, as well as the total number of responses per neighborhood that were received. From here frequencies were run for responses to each question, and a graph was produced to illustrate the responses by neighborhood.

After the frequencies and graphs were produced for each question, descriptive statistics were run to determine the average response and standard deviation.

### **3.7.2 Open-ended Questions**

Open-ended questions eight and ten went through a two-phase coding process. During the first phase, all responses were put into a broad range of categories in order to capture all the data. Phase two of the process consisted of placing all categories into groupings, which consisted of design, activity, community, natural conditions, and codes

and regulations. The responses were ranked on a scale of one to two, one being like and two being dislike. Responses to questions twelve and thirteen were also put into a broad range of coding categories, but the categories were not placed into separate groupings.

The responses to question eight of the survey, “What are your likes and dislikes of the neighborhood in which your cabin is located?” were placed into the following groupings and categories. The categories placed into the community group were: sense of community, family environment, neighbors, neighbor’s drama, hospitality, peaceful, socializing, neighborhood décor, charm, atmosphere, safe for children to play, pets, high ownership turnover, low ownership turnover, grounds maintenance, and unsupervised teenagers. The natural conditions grouping consisted of the following categories: surrounding terrain, existing vegetation, dusty, and canal. As for the design grouping, the following categories were utilized: water pressure, storm water management, cabin density, parking, access to entrances/exits, convenient for guests, proximity to activities, location, pedestrian corridors, first floor porches, second floor porches, size of porches, auto traffic/or lack of, pre-fair/opening weekend traffic, automobile corridors, automobiles, neighborhood design, trailer areas, open space, exposed power lines, lighting, name of street, everything about the neighborhood, cabins and land outside of fairgrounds, cleanliness of grounds, proximity to highway, and drastic material changes used for new cabins. Size of personal cabin, oversized cabins, fairness of fair board, code enforcement, security, and temporary structures were the categories that were placed into the codes and regulations group. Finally, the activity group consisted of the following categories: races/activity at racetrack, midway, late night parties, not enough activity after feature events, horse stables, pre-fair parties, and limited use except during fair week.

After the coding process was complete the data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to determine which categories received the most amount of responses for each group. All responses to question eight can be seen in Appendix L.

The responses to question ten of the survey, “What are your likes and dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds?” were placed into the following groupings and categories. The categories placed within the design grouping were: layout, central location of Founder’s Square, the Square, porches, access into and out of the fairgrounds, proximity to activities, open space/or lack of, crowds blocking auto corridors, promotes interaction, pattern, no area for additional cabins, cabin arrangements, size of the Midway, public transportation, automobile corridors, arrangement of automobile corridors, walking distance to some cabins/sections of the fairgrounds, compact nature of fairgrounds, parking, evolving arrangement, cabins, space between cabins, central location of racetrack and grandstands, location of major activity areas, entrance/exit gates, lighting or lack of for pedestrian/automobile corridors, entrances into major areas of activity should be more attractive, neighborhood arrangements, location of Pleasant Hill, size of the fairgrounds, flow of pedestrian traffic, pedestrian corridors, trees on Founder’s Square, neighborhoods cut off from vehicular traffic, uniformity of cabin layouts in new areas, density, appealing to the senses, colorful cabins, road conditions, decorations, cabin size, public facilities, pre-fair vehicular traffic, driving speeds, vehicular traffic, lack of uniformity in rebuilding/remodeling cabins, uniqueness/situation/atmosphere of each area or neighborhood, congestion at major areas of activity, storm water management, neighborhoods, new cabins, different areas for different activities, areas further away from the traditional center of activity, trailers,

trailer area taking up parking lots and blocking entrances, areas with limited activities and closed cabins, welcoming areas, Store, Post Office, spontaneous design, vehicles/equipment/trailers in the infield of the Racetrack, access to the Pavilion from Pleasant Hill, the feeling that it is a town, brings family and friends together, overall atmosphere, lack of landscaping, safe for children, and lack of alleys around Founder's Square. The categories within the activity grouping were: Racetrack/activities there, entertainment venue, entertainment, events, Midway activities, livestock area, horse racing, petting zoo, exhibits, and the Pavilion/activities there. The community grouping consisted of the following categories: cleanliness of the grounds, history/traditions, neighbors/friends/family, socializing, family atmosphere, overall sense of community, open doors to cabins, number of vehicles, air conditioning, pets, sense of community in each neighborhood, bad behavior of fairgoers, volunteers, lack of quality vendors, and peaceful. Dust and mud, sewage lagoon, and heat were the categories that made up the natural conditions grouping. Finally, the codes and regulations grouping was represented by the following categories: no plan for future expansion, rate of fairground expansion, security, code enforcement, cabin numbers being linked to a map, lack of driving after dark, newer cabins staying true to style and theme, personal items obstructing the street, fairground management, fairness of the board, utilities, and length of time the utilities are on. After the coding process was complete the data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to determine which categories received the most amount of responses for each group. All responses to question ten can be seen in Appendix M.

The responses to question twelve, which asked survey participants that own cabins in the more traditional areas to express their feelings about the newer areas, were

placed into the following categories: love/like them; like section “B”; they are fine/ok; great people/areas; they are nice; no problem if owners walk to events; do not have good friends or family with cabins there; do not know people there; never go there; never visit section “A”; I would not be there if I did not have the lot that I have; rarely go there; do not know much about the newer areas; I am happy if they are happy; unknown; feel sorry for them; do not like them; did not want them; they are a welcome/good addition; do not enjoy them as much; unappealing; less desirable; would not want to live there; consider them part of the fairgrounds since they follow the same rules and regulations; not an area of community with the rest of the fairgrounds; not as traditional as other areas; have somewhat kept the feel of the traditional areas; do not want them to take away from the main core of the traditional areas; do not reflect the fair atmosphere like the traditional areas; do not feel like the fair; not much difference between some areas labeled as traditional than areas that are labeled as newer; traditional sections have more charm; traditional areas are more attractive; they are attractive; section “B” has some neat neighborhoods with lighting strung between the cabins; up to date on the decorations; they are clean; like the way the neighborhoods have developed; seem to be well planned; good arrangement and organized; sufficient parking; like that there is no parking in front of the cabins, only walking; the alley design promotes more interaction from front porches/offers a safe place for children to play and for parties; like the streets; they seem very happy; they have their own atmosphere; they have their own parties and groups of friends; they have created their own fair; they have a different fair experience; different personality; different lifestyle; the new cabins have a different expression as compared with Founder’s Square; seem to have gelled as a neighborhood/they are a bonded group;

love that they consider themselves a neighborhood; different; different world; they have different kinds of activities that you cannot have in high traffic areas; activities are about the same; every area is unique and has sense of community; the fair is unique by each area making it fun and entertaining, being close together, and creating community; sense of community at the fair is great; every area has its places and traditions; like the variety; brings more variety to the overall fairgrounds; don't have as much character as the older areas; the different areas and ages of communities are what makes the fair; some of the cabins are too large; cabins are larger because they have more allotted space; some cabins are not cabins; cabin are pretty/great; too much like a neighborhood of fancy houses/cabins are too fancy; like the uniformity in cabin size; the new areas are more uniform as to rows of cabins and parking; do not like the high tech cabins/too many amenities; prefer the traditional cabins over the cabins with enclosed furnished living areas; prefer traditional cabins over the modern cabins; prefer traditional areas over the newer areas; cabins not as open to friends; cabins are three stories high; more expensive cabins; no cabin owners sitting on porches; not as warm and welcoming; do not get the experience that is achieved in the newer sections in the older sections; seem like a whole different town; appear to be secluded and in their own little world/isolated; too far away from everything; newer areas are not as conveniently located; traditional areas closer to the action/attractions; section "A" is too far from the main attractions; up in the boondocks; off the beaten path; Section "B" is close to the Midway; too far from the Midway; do not like the heat when you have to walk to the newer areas; hard walk up the hill; long walk to the Pavilion and Racetrack; not much visiting goes on in the more distant locations away from the Midway; section "A" is too close to the barns; people

there have to walk by the barn to get anywhere; not as crowded/congested; too crowded; too much alcohol; areas are much quieter than traditional areas; quiet; too loud; there has to be a limit or it will lose its identity as a family affair; intimacy has been lost due to making the grounds too large, do not want any more cabin or trailer spaces; accept the decisions of the Fair Board; fairgrounds are too crowded; any new cabin construction should be held to stricter standards; additional cabins would be welcome on the existing fairgrounds; glad the people in those sections get to have a cabin/makes it possible for more people to live at the fair; the areas were needed because of the demand for cabins; makes for a bigger/better fair; the more the merrier; enjoy walking to see and visit newer cabins; it gives you more to do and people to visit; all cabins are special; lots of people who enjoy each other; very festive; like the fact that each area has its own way to entertain as long as they follow the rules of the fair; area consists of younger families; newer areas are no longer new; there are new cabins everywhere; they are newer; do not think of them as newer; everyone's fair is where they are; any location is great if you like your neighbors; due to space and distance, the new and traditional areas are like two different neighborhoods/separate communities; lacks vegetation; new cabins were built in rows after clear cutting and grading the land; the older areas were built with an appreciation of the existing landscape; do not like the cabins outside the official fairgrounds; do not like the campers; camper sections are necessary; most people like the area in which their cabin is located; fairground is too large; do not attend the daily activities held at the Pavilion; not enough character to the streets; there is little contact; no closeness of cabins and the life the children build as they grow up playing around cabins. After the coding process was complete the data was entered into an Excel



spreadsheet to determine which categories received the most responses. All responses to question twelve can be seen in Appendix N.

The responses to question thirteen, which asked survey participants that own cabins in the newer areas to express their feelings about the more traditional areas, were placed into the following categories: traditional neighborhood; nontraditional neighborhood; no response; do not believe they are in the new areas; too much traffic in the older sections; too crowded; not as quiet as new sections; too noisy; good areas to visit; do not like them; would not like to live there; the fair would be the same with or without them; the traditional areas are for older crowds versus newer areas being more conducive to partying; like them; would like a cabin in the traditional areas; no problem with traditional areas; great addition; they are better than the newer sections; no difference between the areas or the cabins in the newer sections than those in the older sections; less privacy; not easy access to entrance and exit gates in older sections; families will enjoy cabins for years; families are huge fair supporters; important to a gathering of family and friends; they seem to know everyone in the neighborhood; represents the history of the fair; needed to make up the character of the fair; have a true tradition of the fair; unique and have charm; part of the tradition of the fair; important to the overall atmosphere of a house party; add to the atmosphere; laid back atmosphere; they are the ideas associated with the fair; important part of the fair; need to remain as authentic as possible; do not like the larger cabins; some cabins are too modern; like the updated cabins; like the non-uniformity in cabin arrangements; love the character of the older cabins; do not like the newer/rebuilt cabins; needs to be updated, modernized, and/or repaired; too many modern day amenities (dishwashers and washers); space

around cabins is smaller; more space for activity/expansion; good upkeep; each area is special in their own way and has character and uniqueness; people move in much earlier; many have holiday parties; need more flowers; more shade in older sections; like areas around Founder's Square and Pavilion; would like to be closer to Founder's Square; love Founder's Square; Founder's Square is the heart of the Fairgrounds; they are all the same except for Founder's Square; the areas around Founder's Square have more responsibilities to the activities around them; Founder's Square is the more traditional area; Racetrack areas are too rowdy; do not like the RV park; not much different than section "B"; some areas are too close to activity; some areas are too far from activity; closer to main attractions, events, and activities; older sections are not far away; some locations too far from parking; has very little effect on inner fair activities; good people; more intimate; more neighborly; stronger bonds; more people to socialize with; and see more people that visit the fair. After the coding process was complete the data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to determine which categories received the most amount of responses. All responses to question thirteen can be seen in Appendix O.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

#### 4.1 Response Rate

Of the 597 surveys that were mailed out, 69.8 percent of the survey population completed at least some portion of the questionnaire (N=417). The second mail out, which was the first mail out containing a survey, yielded a response rate of 50.3 percent, which represented 300 responses out of 597. The fourth mail out, which was the second mail out containing a survey, yielded a response rate of 15.1 percent, which was 90 responses out of 597. The fifth mail out, which was the third mail out containing a survey, yielded a response rate of 4.5 percent, which represented 27 responses out of 597. Sixteen surveys were returned blank, indicating the recipient did not wish to participate in the study, which accounted for 2.7 percent of the total. The number of non-respondents equaled 164, which accounted for 27.5 percent of the total. Table 4.1 shows the response rate breakdown throughout the survey process.

Table 4.1 The response rate, per mail out, throughout the survey process.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2nd Mail-out	300	50.3	50.3	50.3
4th Mail-out	90	15.1	15.1	65.3
5th Mail-out	27	4.5	4.5	69.8
Did not wish to participate	16	2.7	2.7	72.5
No response	164	27.5	27.5	100.0
Total	597	100.0	100.0	

There were 417 survey participants that provided an answer to the question regarding the particular neighborhood in which his or her cabin is located (N=417, SD=3.34). For the total number of responses on a per neighborhood basis, Table 4.2, Pleasant Hill had the highest response rate of 23 percent (N=96), followed by the neighborhood, North of the Square, which yielded a response rate of 19.7 percent (N=82). The reason the Pleasant Hill and the North of the Square neighborhoods yielded the highest number of responses is because those two neighborhoods are far larger than any other neighborhood delineated in this study. Founder's Square had a response rate of 15.8 percent (N=66). Happy Hollow had the lowest response rate, 2.6 percent (N=11), followed by Canal Street, 2.9 percent (N=12), then South of the Square, accounting for 3.1 percent (N=13) of the total returned surveys. The response rate percentages for the other six neighborhoods are as follows: the Racetrack produced 10.1 percent (N=42) of the returned surveys, 4.3 percent (N=18) of the returned surveys were from Greenleaf Hollow, 5.5 percent (N=23) from Beverly Hills, 5.3 percent (N=22) from East of the

Square, 3.4 percent (N=14) from Sunset Strip, and 4.2 percent (N=18) from West of the Square.

Table 4.2 The total number of responses per neighborhood.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Pleasant Hill	96	23.0	23.0	23.0
West of the Square	18	4.3	4.3	27.3
Founder's Square	66	15.8	15.8	43.2
South of the Square	13	3.1	3.1	46.3
Racetrack	42	10.1	10.1	56.4
Greenleaf Hollow	18	4.3	4.3	60.7
Beverly Hills	23	5.5	5.5	66.2
North of the Square	82	19.7	19.7	85.9
Happy Hollow	11	2.6	2.6	88.5
East of the Square	22	5.3	5.3	93.8
Sunset Strip	14	3.4	3.4	97.1
Canal Street	12	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	417	100.0	100.0	

#### 4.2 Respondent Demographics

The following section addresses questions one, two, three, and five of the survey, which obtained demographic and historical data. There were 417 survey participants that answered one, or more of the questions related to demographics and history (N=417).

The distribution of male and female respondents to the survey was almost even (N=213). The majority of respondents were female, accounting for 50.1 percent of the total. Male respondents accounted for 48.9 percent of the total, leaving one percent of the

respondents that did not answer the question. Figure 4.1 illustrates the gender breakdown of respondents by neighborhood.

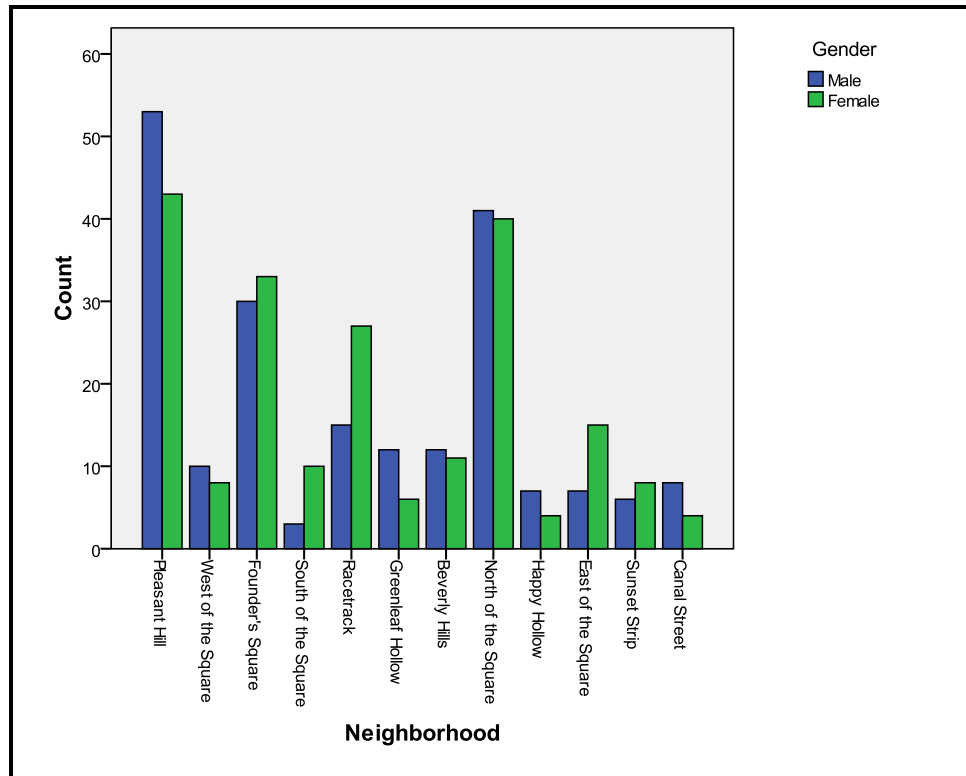


Figure 4.1 Gender breakdown on a per neighborhood basis.

The majority of the cabin owners that responded to the survey were in the 41 years of age and above categories (N=398), so the thoughts and opinions of the younger generations are not reflected in this research. Of the respondents 82.5 percent reported being in the above 50 age group. The number of respondents that reported being in the 41-50 year age grouping represented 12.9 percent of the total responses. The 21-30 year age group had the least amount of responses, equaling .5 percent of the total, followed by the 31-40 year age group, which equaled to 3.8 percent of the responses to this question.

Of the 417 completed surveys .2 percent of the respondents left this question blank.

Figure 4.2 illustrates the age breakdown of respondents by neighborhood. The number of responses per age category is shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Age of respondents by category.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21-30years	2	.5	.5	.5
	31-40years	16	3.8	3.8	4.3
	41-50years	54	12.9	13.0	17.3
	>50years	344	82.5	82.7	100.0
	Total	416	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		417	100.0		

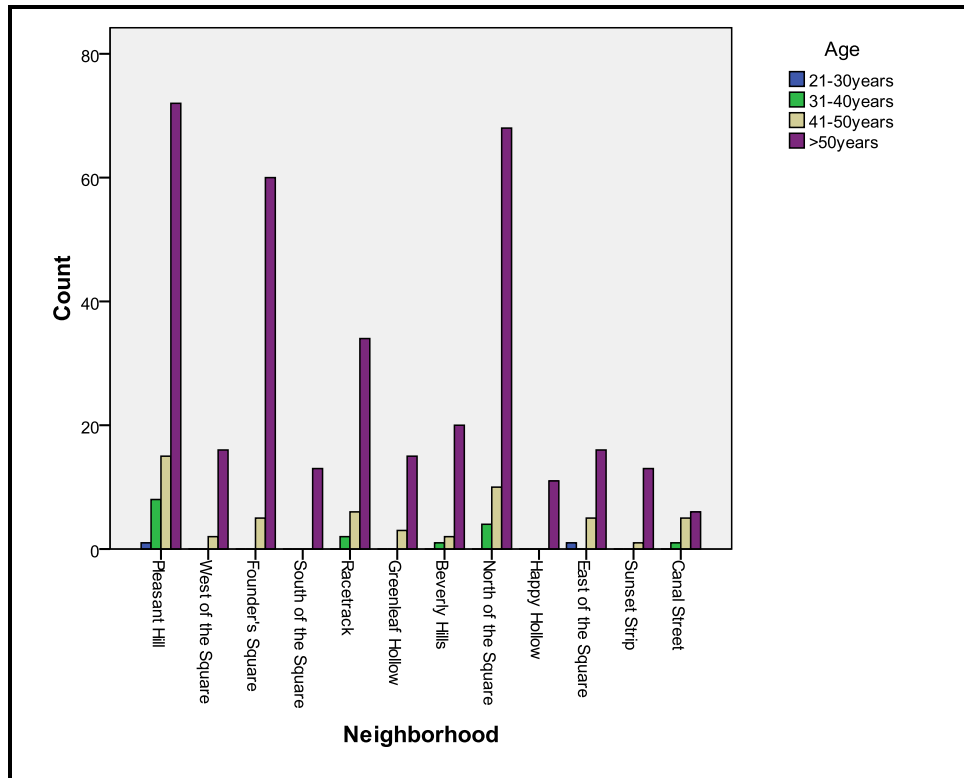


Figure 4.2 Age of respondents by category on a per neighborhood basis.

When asked, “How many years have you attended the fair?” the majority of the survey population reported that they had attended the fair for 31 years, or more (N=370, SD=0.81), which means that the thoughts and opinions of cabin owners that are new to the fair are not strongly represented in this research. Of the respondents, 45.1 percent reported being in the greater than 50 years group. The 31-50 years group contained the second highest number of responses at 43.6 percent, followed by the 21-30 years group, containing 7.2 percent of the total responses. The least amount of responses came in the 11-20 years group, representing one percent of the total, followed by the 1-10 years group, representing 1.9 percent of the total. Of the 417 completed surveys, 1.2 percent of the respondents left this question blank. Figure 4.3 illustrates the breakdown, by



neighborhood, of the number of years respondents have attended the Neshoba County Fair. The number of responses to each year grouping for how many years survey participants have attended the fair is shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Respondents' answers to how many years they have attended the fair.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-10years	8	1.9	1.9	1.9
	11-20years	4	1.0	1.0	2.9
	21-30years	30	7.2	7.3	10.2
	31-50years	182	43.6	44.2	54.4
	>50years	188	45.1	45.6	100.0
	Total	412	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	5	1.2		
Total		417	100.0		

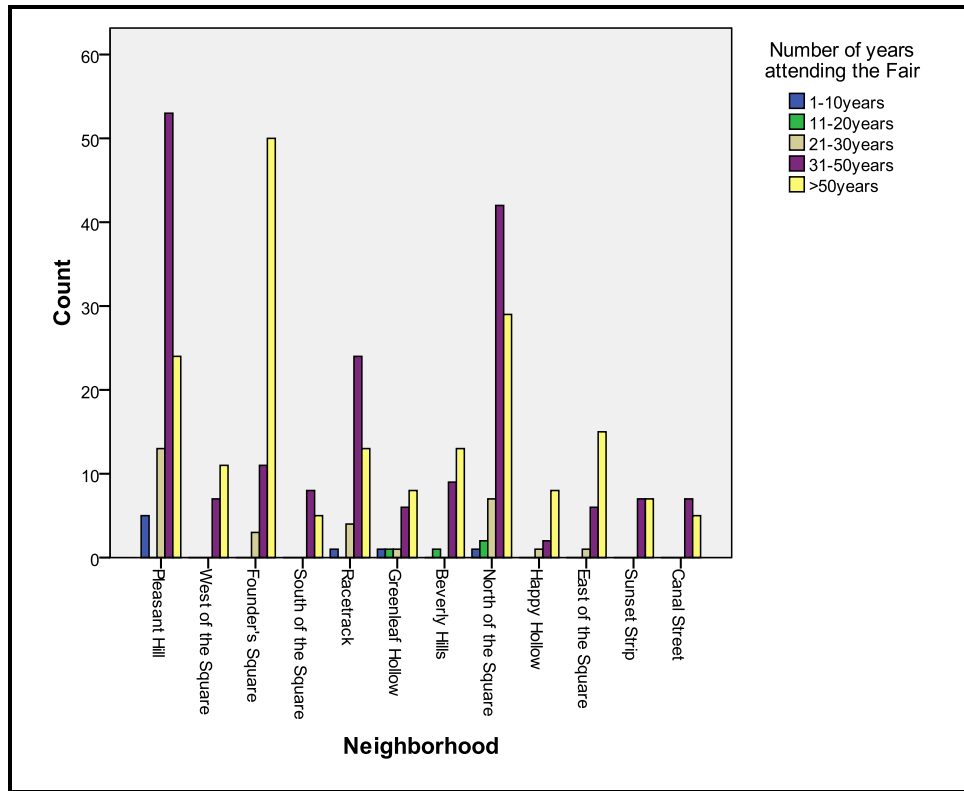


Figure 4.3 Breakdown, by neighborhood, of the number of years respondents have attended the fair.

When asked, “How many years has the cabin been in your family?” the majority of responses, 64.8 percent, fell within the 21 to 60 years groupings (N=270, SD=0.99). When analyzing the frequency of responses for this question, 37.2 percent, were in the 21-40 years group. The group with the second highest number of respondents, 27.6 percent, was within the 41-60 years group, followed by the 1-20 years group, which represents 22.8 percent of the total number of respondents. Only 2.6 percent of the respondents reported that their cabin had been in their family for more than 80 years. The 61-80 years group accounted for seven percent of the total, leaving 2.9 percent, of the respondents, that left the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of

number of years their cabin has been in the family can be seen in Figure 4.4. The number of responses to each year grouping for how many years survey participants' cabins have been in their family is shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Respondents' answers to how many years the cabin has been in their family.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-20years	95	22.8	23.5	23.5
	21-40years	155	37.2	38.3	61.7
	41-60years	115	27.6	28.4	90.1
	61-80years	29	7.0	7.2	97.3
	>80years	11	2.6	2.7	100.0
	Total	405	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	12	2.9		
Total		417	100.0		

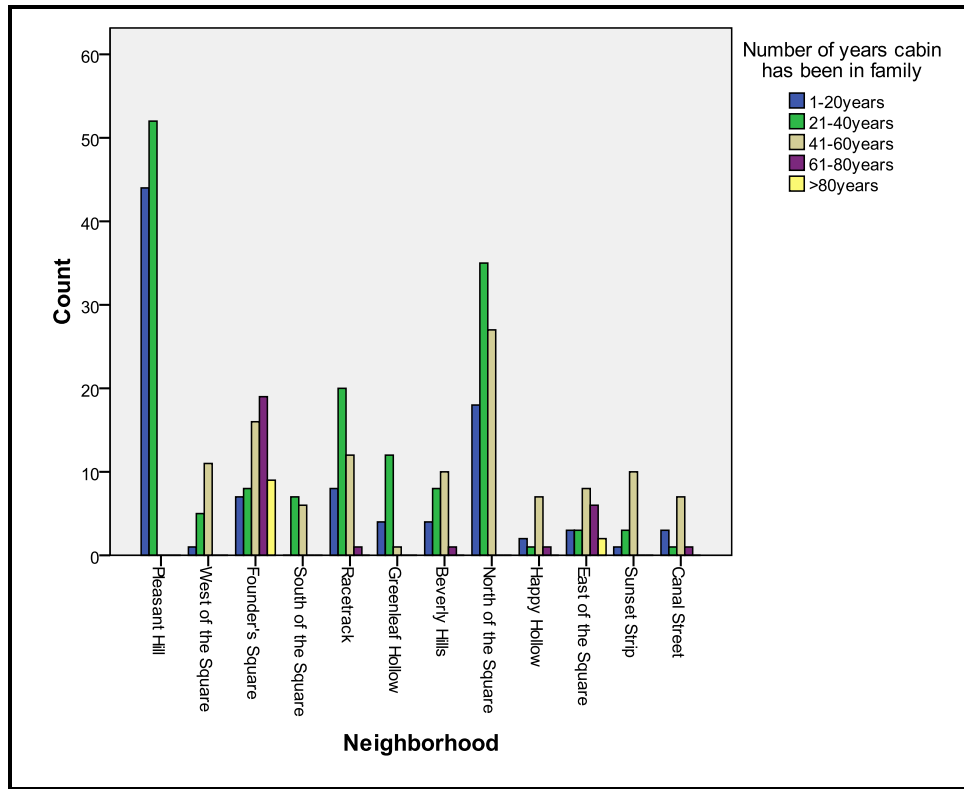


Figure 4.4 Breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to the number of years the cabin has been in their family.

### 4.3 Sense of Community (Four Domains)

Questions six, seven, nine, and eleven, of the survey, addressed the four domains of sense of community, which are feeling of attachment, enabling people to interact with other people, contributing to the character, and walking route (Kim 2007). There were 417 survey participants that allocated a ranking to one or more of the features listed under the four domains of sense of community (N=417). The following section presents how respondents ranked each of the elements presented in regards to the four domains.

### **4.3.1 Feeling of Attachment Domain**

Question six, of the survey, addressed the feeling of attachment domain (Kim 2007). The question read, “How important are each of these features to your feeling of attachment to the Neshoba County Fair? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)”

#### **4.3.1.1 Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area**

When analyzing the first category under this question, livestock staging and exhibit area, 44.4 percent (N=185, SD=1.3) ranked the area as being of high importance or above. Of the respondents, 28.3 percent remained neutral about the feature’s importance to the feeling of attachment domain. However, 24.5 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment, followed by 19.9 percent, of respondents, considering it to be in the high importance group. Only 11.3 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment, while 14.6 percent considered the feature to be in the low importance group. Of the 417 completed surveys, 1.4 percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents’ answers to question 6a, the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.5. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 How respondents ranked the livestock staging and exhibit area as to its importance to the feeling of attachment domain.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	47	11.3	11.4	11.4
	Low	61	14.6	14.8	26.3
	Neutral	118	28.3	28.7	55.0
	High	83	19.9	20.2	75.2
	Very High	102	24.5	24.8	100.0
	Total	411	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.4		
Total		417	100.0		

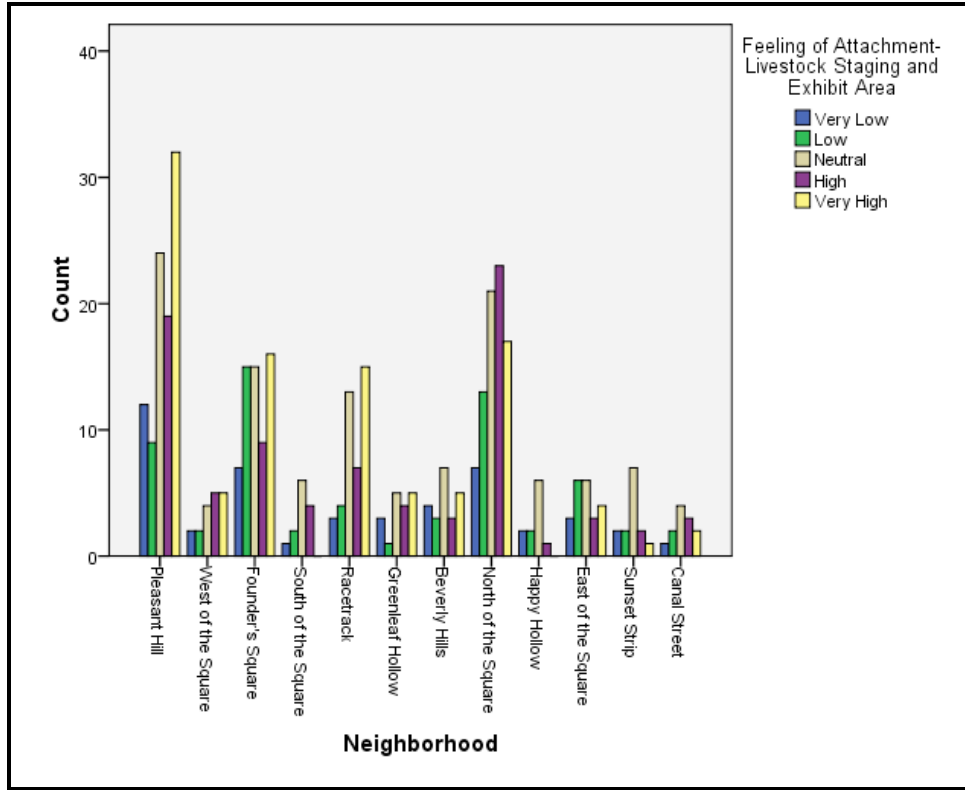


Figure 4.5 The breakdown, by neighborhood, of how respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the feeling of attachment domain.

#### 4.3.1.2 Post Office

When analyzing cabin owners' attitudes of the Post Office, there was an even distribution of respondents that considered the post office to be of very low to very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community (N=414, SD=1.34). Of the respondents, 24 percent, felt neutral about the feature's importance to the feeling of attachment domain. However, 21.1 percent of respondents considered the Post Office to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain, while 19.2 percent of respondents found the feature to be in the low importance category.

Furthermore, 17.7 percent of respondents considered the feature to be in the very low

importance group, followed by 17.3 percent of respondents that felt as though the Post Office was of high importance to the feeling of attachment domain. Of the 417 respondents, .7 percent left the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6b, the importance of the Post Office feature to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.6. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	74	17.7	17.9	17.9
	Low	80	19.2	19.3	37.2
	Neutral	100	24.0	24.2	61.4
	High	72	17.3	17.4	78.7
	Very High	88	21.1	21.3	100.0
	Total	414	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.7		
Total		417	100.0		



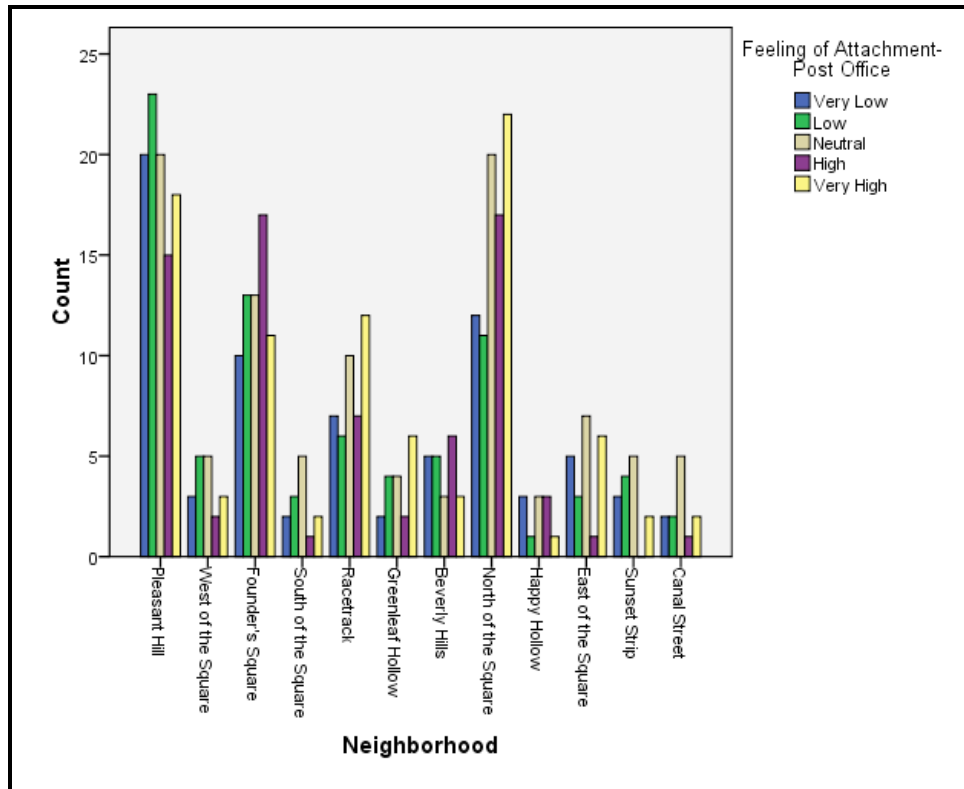


Figure 4.6 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

### 4.3.1.3 Grandstands

In regards to the importance of the Grandstands to the feeling of attachment domain, question 6c of the survey, the feature was given a ranking of high importance or above by 87 percent of the respondents (N=363, SD=0.84). The majority of respondents, 68.8 percent, felt as though the Grandstands feature is of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain. This was followed by 18.2 percent of respondents considering the feature to be in the high importance group. The lowest number of respondents, .7 percent, found the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by 3.4 percent that considered the feature to be of low importance. However,

7.7 percent of respondents ranked the Grandstands as being neither of high, or low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 1.2 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6c, the importance of the Grandstands feature to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.7. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	3	.7	.7	.7
	Low	14	3.4	3.4	4.1
	Neutral	32	7.7	7.8	11.9
	High	76	18.2	18.4	30.3
	Very High	287	68.8	69.7	100.0
	Total	412	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	5	1.2		
Total		417	100.0		

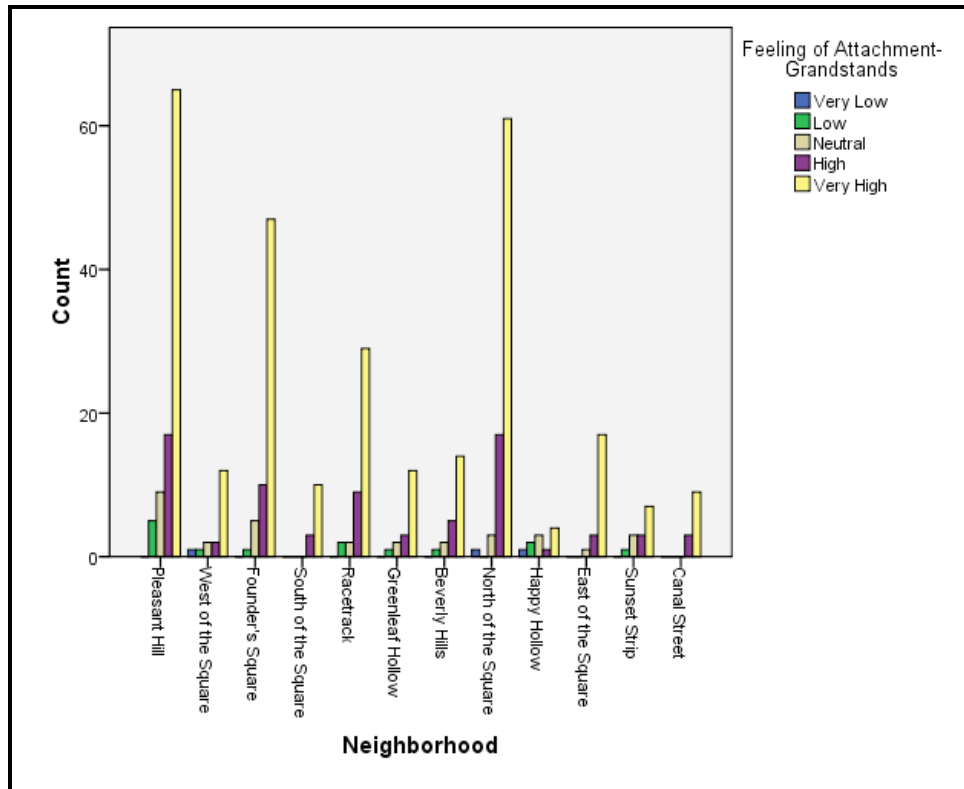


Figure 4.7 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.4 Store

Question 6d, of the survey, addressed the importance of the Store to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Upon analysis, the feature was ranked as being of neutral to very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community by 59.2 percent of the respondents (N=247, SD=1.29). Of the respondents, 25.7 percent, felt as though the Store was neither of high, or low importance to the feeling of attachment. The high importance group received the second highest amount of responses with 18.2 percent of the total, followed by 15.3 percent of respondents considering the Store to be in the very high importance group. However, 13.4 percent of

respondents found the Store to be in the low importance group, followed by 12.2 percent of respondents ranking the feature to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment domain. Finally, 15.1 percent did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6d, the importance of the Store to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.8. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	51	12.2	14.4	14.4
	Low	56	13.4	15.8	30.2
	Neutral	107	25.7	30.2	60.5
	High	76	18.2	21.5	81.9
	Very High	64	15.3	18.1	100.0
	Total	354	84.9	100.0	
Missing	System	63	15.1		
Total		417	100.0		

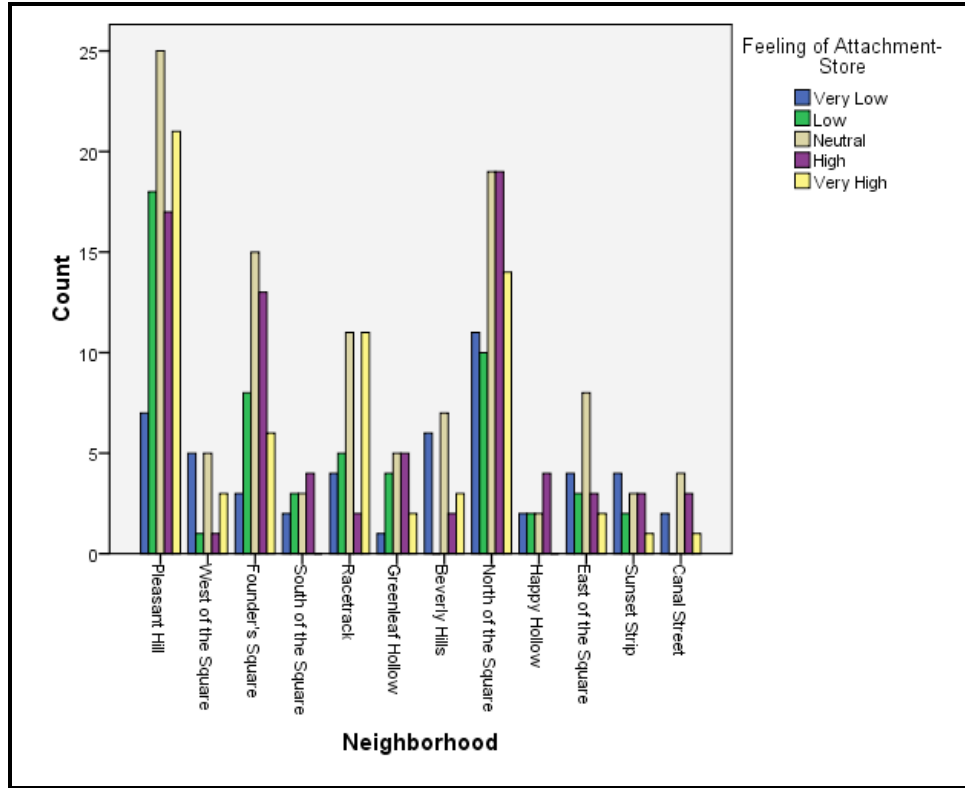


Figure 4.8 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.5 Pavilion

The importance of the Pavilion, to the feeling of attachment domain, was addressed in question 6e of the survey. The overwhelming majority of respondents, 77.2 percent (N=322, SD=0.71), considered the Pavilion to be in the very high importance category. Of the remaining respondents, 13.9 percent ranked the feature as being of high importance to the feeling of attachment. Only .5 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be in the very low importance group. Furthermore, 1.7 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be in the low importance group. 5.8 percent of respondents said the Pavilion was of neutral importance to the feeling of attachment

domain of sense of community. One percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6e, the importance of the Pavilion to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.9. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	2	.5	.5	.5
	Low	7	1.7	1.7	2.2
	Neutral	24	5.8	5.8	8.0
	High	58	13.9	14.0	22.0
	Very High	322	77.2	78.0	100.0
	Total	413	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		417	100.0		

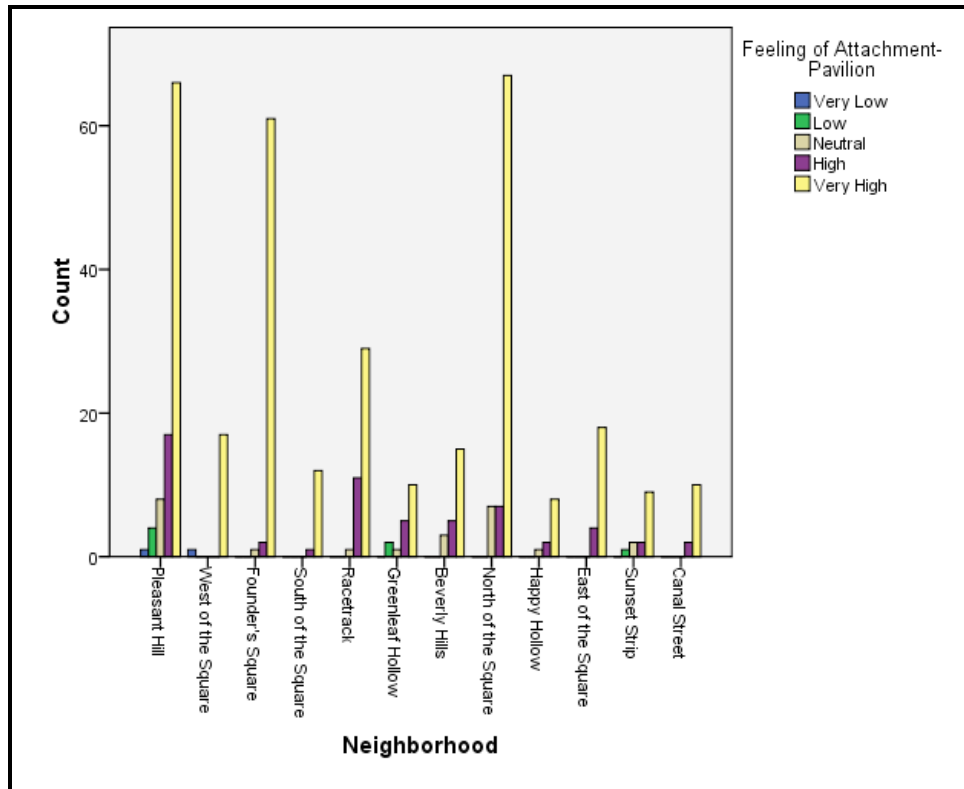


Figure 4.9 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.6 Parking Arrangement

The importance of the parking arrangement, at the fair, on the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community was addressed in question 6f of the survey. Almost half of the respondents, 45.1 percent (N=188, SD=1.2), considered the parking arrangement to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain. This was followed by 21.1 percent ranking it in the high importance group, then 19.4 percent considering it neither of high, or low importance. A small sample of the respondents, 4.8 percent, considered the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by 8.4 percent considering it to be of low importance. Of the 417 respondents, 1.2 percent did

not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6f, the importance of the parking arrangement to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.10. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	20	4.8	4.9	4.9
	Low	35	8.4	8.5	13.3
	Neutral	81	19.4	19.7	33.0
	High	88	21.1	21.4	54.4
	Very High	188	45.1	45.6	100.0
	Total	412	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	5	1.2		
Total		417	100.0		



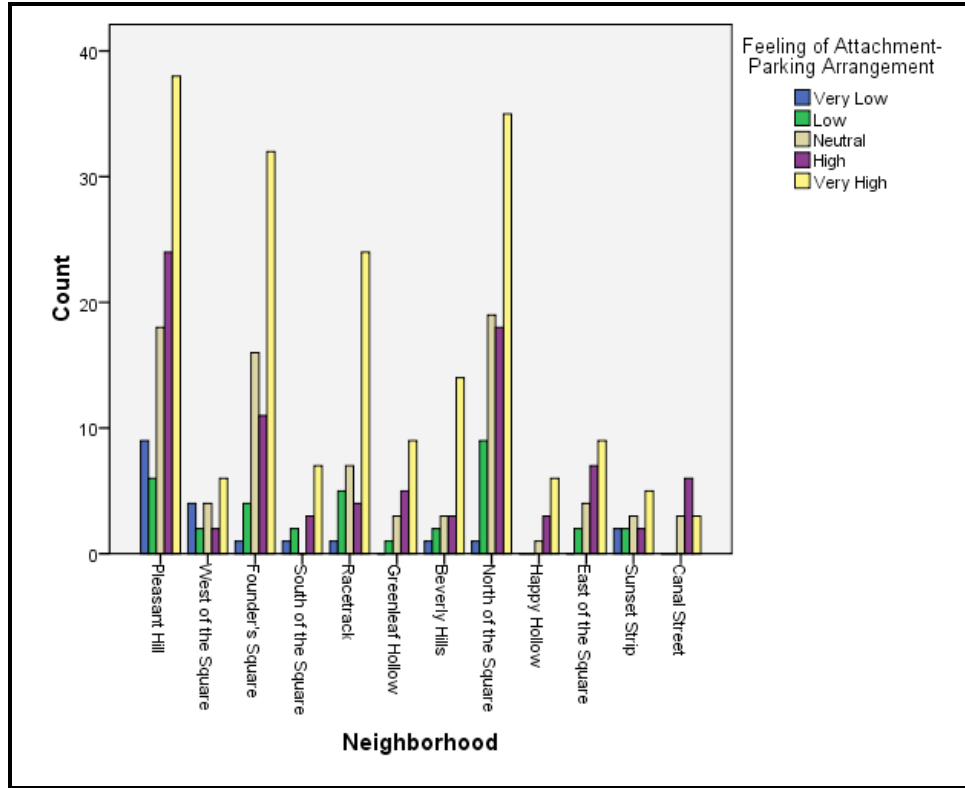


Figure 4.10 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.7 Street Width

Question 6g, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the street width, within the fairgrounds, to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. The majority of responses to this category, 84.5 percent, were within the neutral to very high importance ranking (N=352, SD=1.18). The highest response, 31.2 percent, ranked street width as being of very high importance to the feeling of attachment. However, 27.6 percent, of the respondents, said street width was neither of high, or low importance to the feeling of attachment domain, followed by 25.7 percent ranking the feature as being highly important. The smallest percentage of respondents,

6.2 percent, considered street width to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment, while 7.9 percent considered it to be of low importance. Six, out of 417, respondents left this portion of the question blank, which accounted for 1.4 percent of the total number of responses. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6g, the importance of the street width to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.11. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	26	6.2	6.3	6.3
	Low	33	7.9	8.0	14.4
	Neutral	115	27.6	28.0	42.3
	High	107	25.7	26.0	68.4
	Very High	130	31.2	31.6	100.0
	Total	411	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.4		
Total		417	100.0		

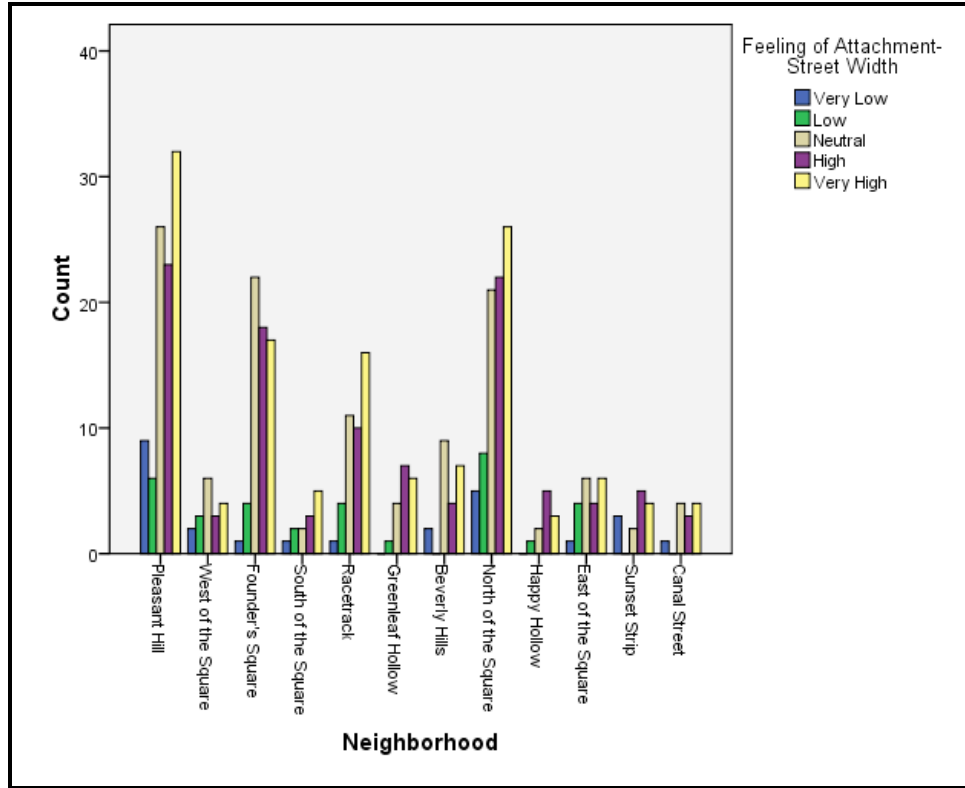


Figure 4.11 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.8 Alleys

The importance of alleys, on the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, was the topic of question 6h of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 74.1 percent, felt as though the alleys were of neutral to very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain (N=309, SD=1.23). The highest number of respondents, 26.4 percent, ranked the feature as being neither of high, or low importance to the feeling of attachment, followed by 25.9 percent of respondents that found alleys to be of high importance to the domain. The lowest number of respondents, 8.4 percent, ranked alleys as being of very low importance to the feeling of attachment,

followed by 13.9 percent considering the feature to be in the low importance group. Twenty-one point eight percent of respondents ranked alleys as being of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain, leaving 3.6 percent that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6h, the importance of alleys to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.12. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	35	8.4	8.7	8.7
	Low	58	13.9	14.4	23.1
	Neutral	110	26.4	27.4	50.5
	High	108	25.9	26.9	77.4
	Very High	91	21.8	22.6	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

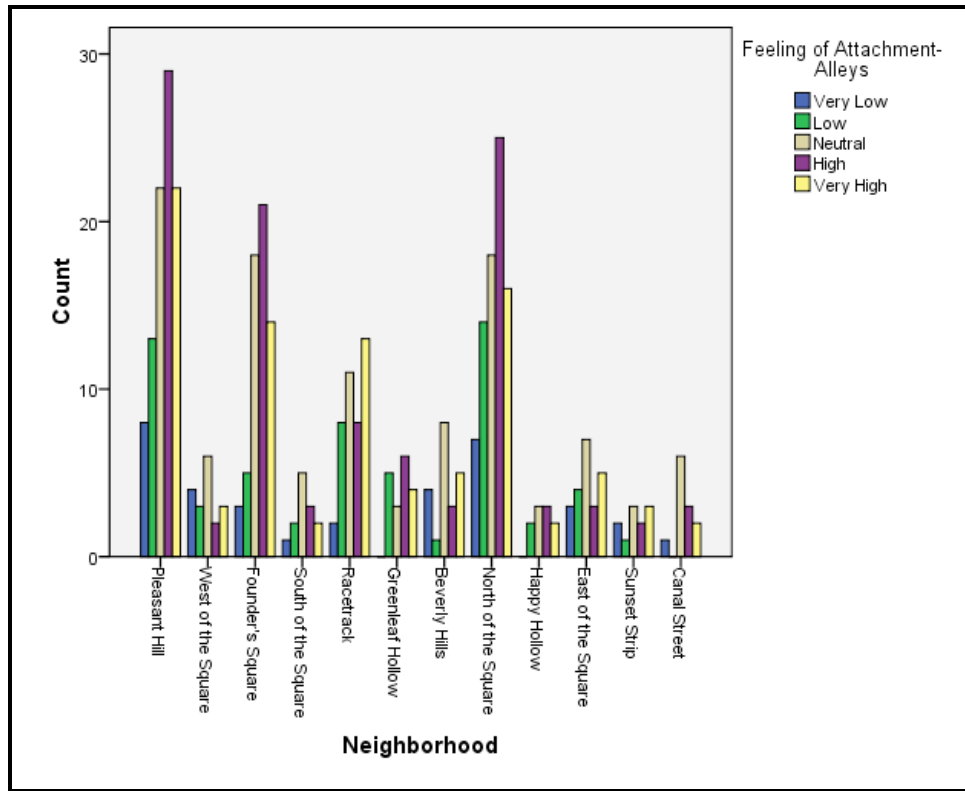


Figure 4.12 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.9 Overall Design Quality of the Cabins

Question 6i, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the overall design quality of cabins on the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Roughly half of the respondents, 50.8 percent, considered the overall design quality of cabins to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain (N=212, SD=0.87). However, 33.3 percent, of the respondents, considered the feature to be of high importance, and then eleven percent, which did not think the overall design quality of the cabins was of high or low importance to the feeling of attachment domain. The lowest number of responses came in the very low importance group, with 1.4 percent

of the total number of responses, followed by 2.4 percent considering the feature to be of low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. One percent of the respondents left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6i, the importance of the overall design quality of cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.13. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.14.

Table 4.14 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	6	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Low	10	2.4	2.4	3.9
	Neutral	46	11.0	11.1	15.0
	High	139	33.3	33.7	48.7
	Very High	212	50.8	51.3	100.0
	Total	413	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		417	100.0		

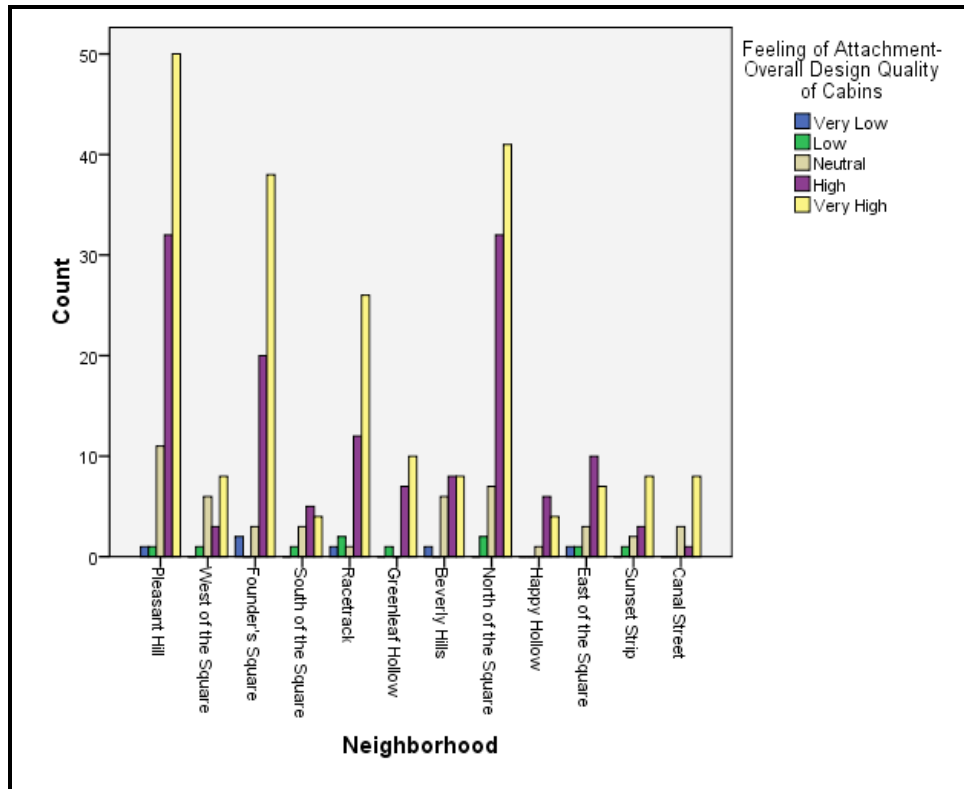


Figure 4.13 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.10 First Floor Porches

Question 6j, of the survey, addressed the importance of first floor porches on the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. An overwhelming majority of respondents, 85.6 percent, found first floor porches to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment (N=357, SD=0.64). However, 8.6 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of high importance. A very small percentage, .5 percent, ranked first floor porches as being of very low importance to the feeling of attachment, followed by 1.9 percent falling into the low importance group, then 2.9 percent, which responded that the feature was of neutral importance to the feeling of attachment at the

Neshoba County Fair. Of the 417 survey participants, .5 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6j, the importance of first floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.14. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.15.

Table 4.15 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	2	.5	.5	.5
	Low	8	1.9	1.9	2.4
	Neutral	12	2.9	2.9	5.3
	High	36	8.6	8.7	14.0
	Very High	357	85.6	86.0	100.0
	Total	415	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.5		
Total		417	100.0		



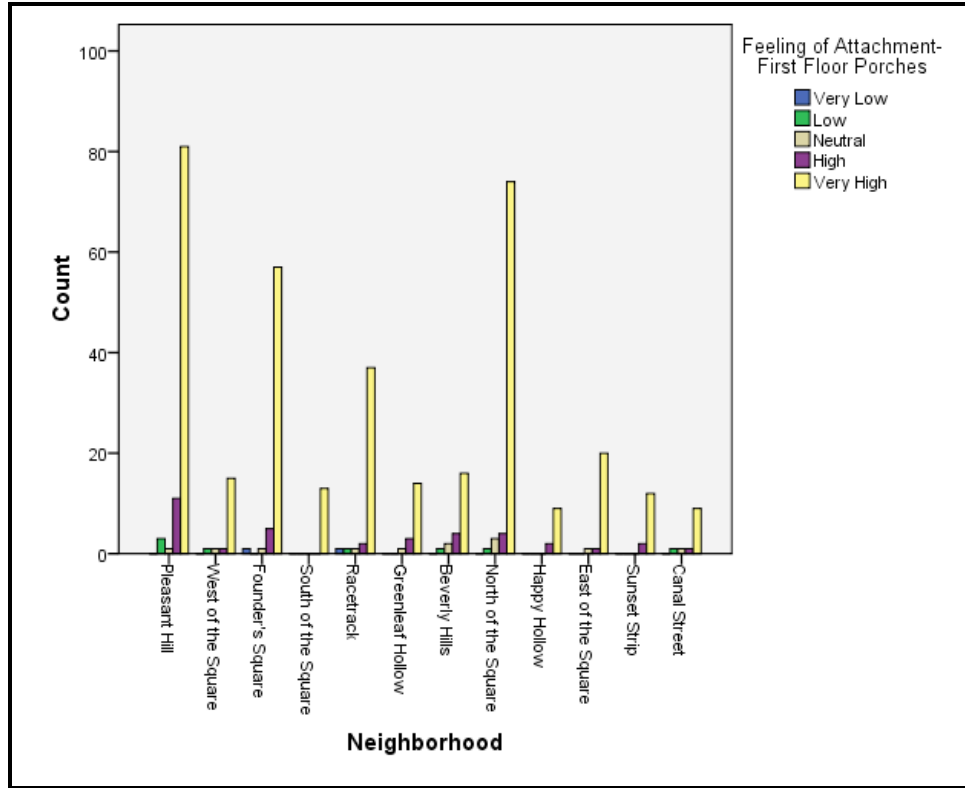


Figure 4.14 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.11 Spaces Created by Cabin Arrangements

Question 6k, of the survey, asked participants to gauge the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Almost half of respondents, 47 percent, felt as though the feature was in the very high importance group (N=196, SD=1.04). However, 26.4 percent, of survey participants, that felt as though it was of high importance to the domain. Furthermore, 16.5 percent of the respondents felt as though the feature was of neutral importance, followed respectively by low importance, receiving 4.1 percent of the total responses, and very low importance, receiving 2.9 percent of the total number of responses. Of the 417

total responses, 3.1 percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6k, the importance of the spaces created by cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.15. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.16.

Table 4.16 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	12	2.9	3.0	3.0
	Low	17	4.1	4.2	7.2
	Neutral	69	16.5	17.1	24.3
	High	110	26.4	27.2	51.5
	Very High	196	47.0	48.5	100.0
	Total	404	96.9	100.0	
Missing	System	13	3.1		
Total		417	100.0		

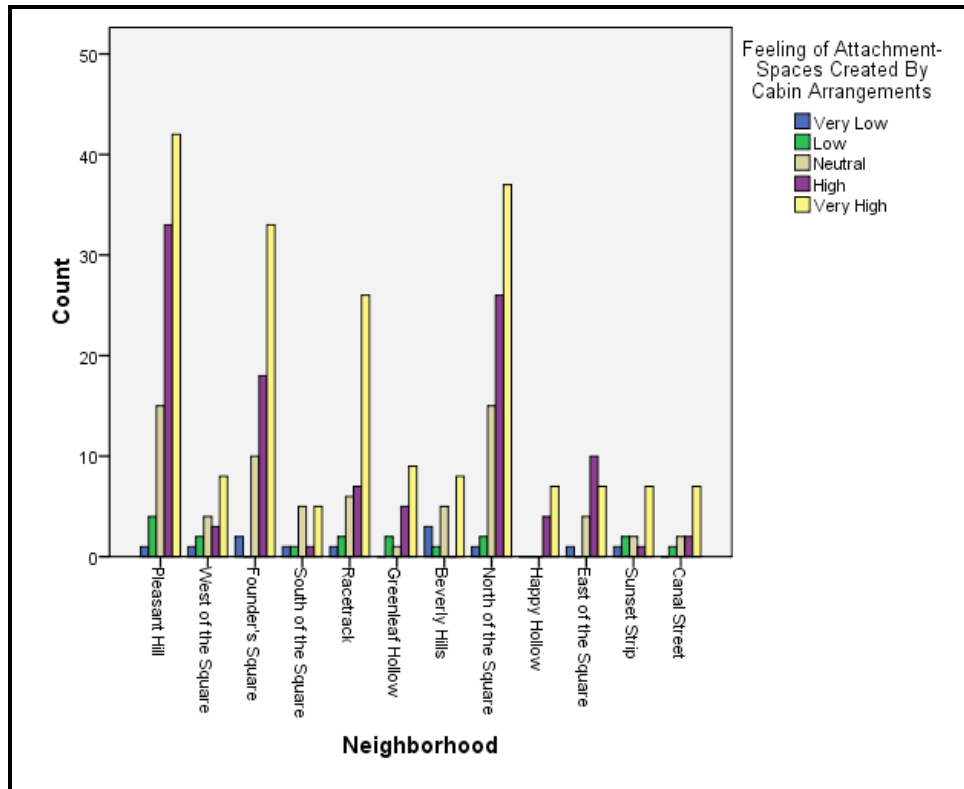


Figure 4.15 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.12 Midway

Question 61, of the survey, asked participants to rate the importance of the Midway to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. The highest number of respondents, 46.5 percent, considered the Midway to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment (N=194, SD=1.01). However, 24 percent of the respondents felt that found the feature to be of high importance to the domain. Twenty-two point one percent, of the respondents, considered the Midway to be neutral, neither high or low, to the feeling of attachment domain, followed by 5.5 percent of respondents that considered the feature to be in the low importance group, and finally, 1.2 percent considering the

Midway to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. The number of respondents that left this question blank accounted for .7 percent of the survey participants. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6l, the importance of the Midway to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.16. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.17.

Table 4.17 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	5	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Low	23	5.5	5.6	6.8
	Neutral	92	22.1	22.2	29.0
	High	100	24.0	24.2	53.1
	Very High	194	46.5	46.9	100.0
	Total	414	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.7		
Total		417	100.0		

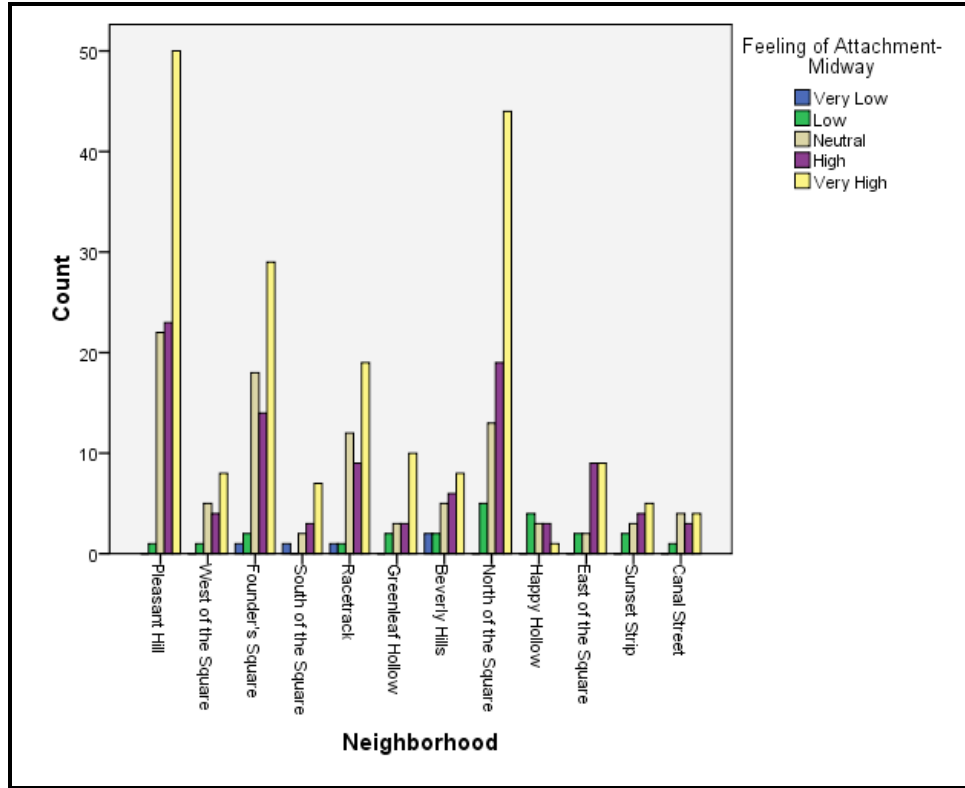


Figure 4.16 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.13 Racetrack

The importance of the Racetrack to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community was addressed in question 6m of the survey. The majority of respondents, 72.4 percent, felt as though the Racetrack is of very high importance to the feeling of attachment (N=302, SD=0.78). However, 16.5 percent of the survey participants considered the feature to be of high importance to the domain. The number of respondents, that considered the Racetrack to have a neutral importance on the feeling of attachment, accounted for seven percent of the total, followed by 2.6 percent considering the feature to be in the low importance group. Finally, a small percentage of respondents,

.5 percent, considered the Racetrack to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. One percent, of the respondents, did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6m, the importance of the Racetrack to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.17. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.18.

Table 4.18 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	2	.5	.5	.5
	Low	11	2.6	2.7	3.1
	Neutral	29	7.0	7.0	10.2
	High	69	16.5	16.7	26.9
	Very High	302	72.4	73.1	100.0
	Total	413	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		417	100.0		

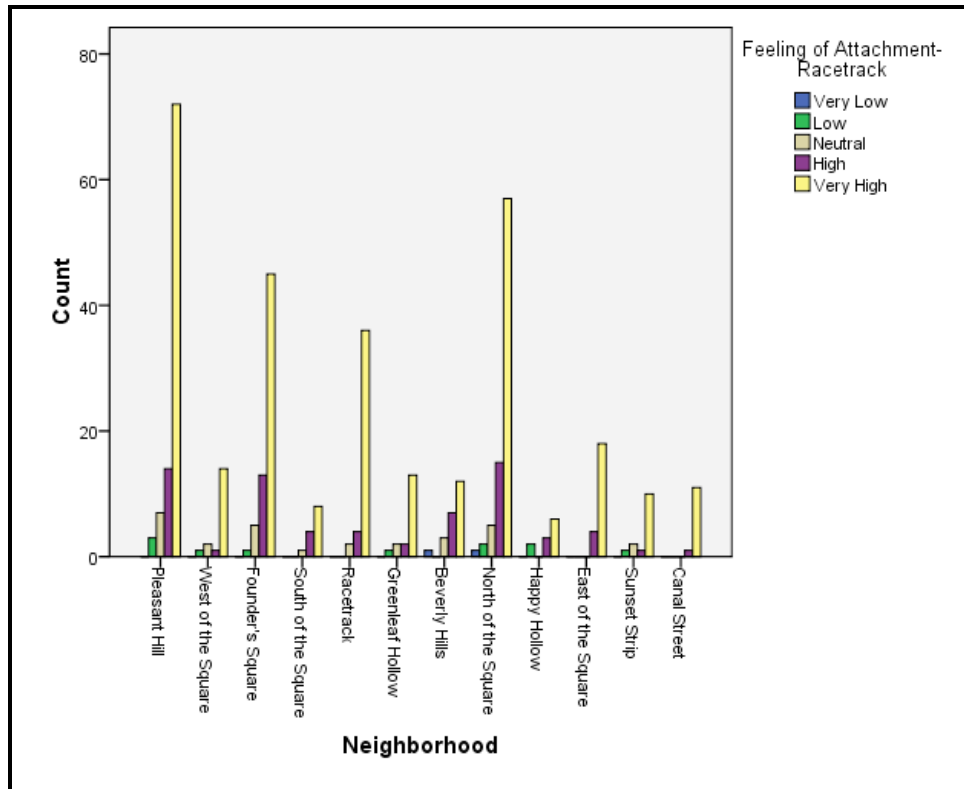


Figure 4.17 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.14 Founder's Square

Question 6n, of the survey, gauged the importance of Founder's Square to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. The very high importance group received the most responses, accounting for 77.2 percent of the total number of responses (N=322, SD=0.73). This was followed by 13.4 percent considering Founder's Square to be of high importance to the feeling of attachment. The number of respondents, that considered the feature to have neutral importance to the feeling of attachment, is represented by 6.5 percent of the responses, followed by 1.4 percent that considered Founder's Square to be of low importance to the domain, and finally, .7 percent, of

respondents, considered Founder's Square to be of very low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Point seven percent, of the respondents, left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6n, the importance of Founder's Square to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.18. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.19.

Table 4.19 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder's Square to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	3	.7	.7	.7
	Low	6	1.4	1.4	2.2
	Neutral	27	6.5	6.5	8.7
	High	56	13.4	13.5	22.2
	Very High	322	77.2	77.8	100.0
	Total	414	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.7		
Total		417	100.0		



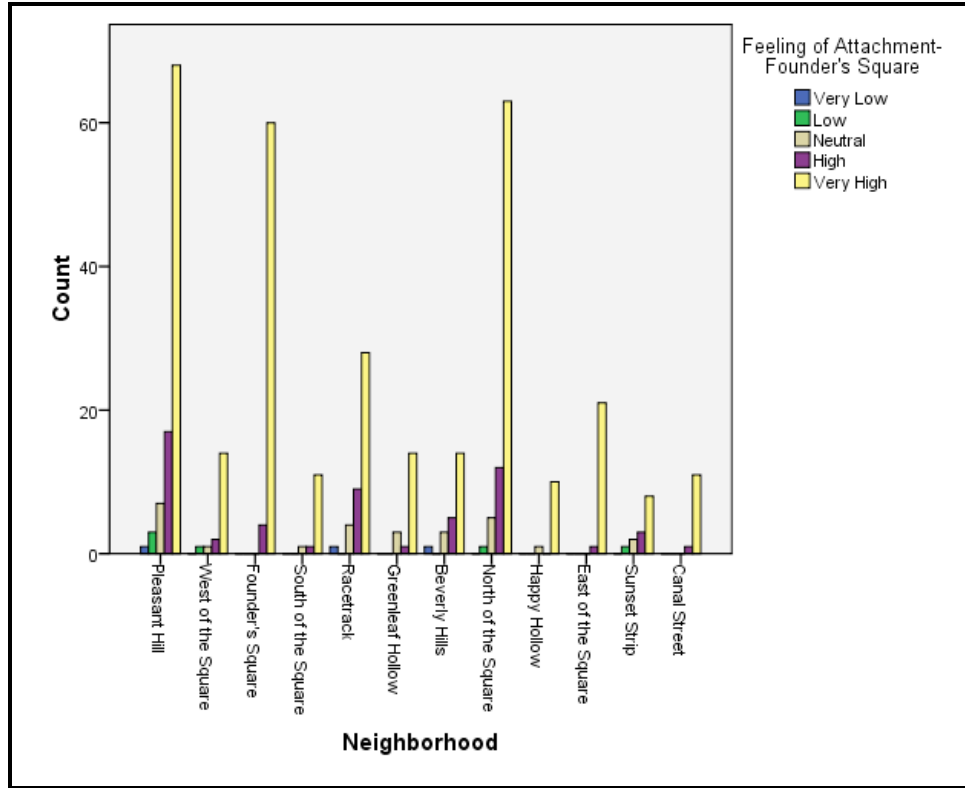


Figure 4.18 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder’s Square to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.15 Second Floor Porches

The importance of second floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community was addressed in question 60 of the survey. The majority of respondents, 73 percent, ranked the second floor porches to be of neutral to very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community (N=304, SD=1.32). Of the respondents, 25.7 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance to the domain, followed by 25.2 percent, of respondents, which ranked the feature as being of neutral importance to the feeling of attachment. The very low importance category received the smallest number of responses, 11.5 percent, followed

by 14.4 percent, of respondents, that considered the feature to be of low importance. Finally, 22.1 percent, of respondents, said the feature was of high importance to the feeling of attachment domain. Of the 417 respondents, 1.2 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 60, the importance of second floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.19. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.20.

Table 4.20 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	48	11.5	11.7	11.7
	Low	60	14.4	14.6	26.2
	Neutral	105	25.2	25.5	51.7
	High	92	22.1	22.3	74.0
	Very High	107	25.7	26.0	100.0
	Total	412	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	5	1.2		
Total		417	100.0		

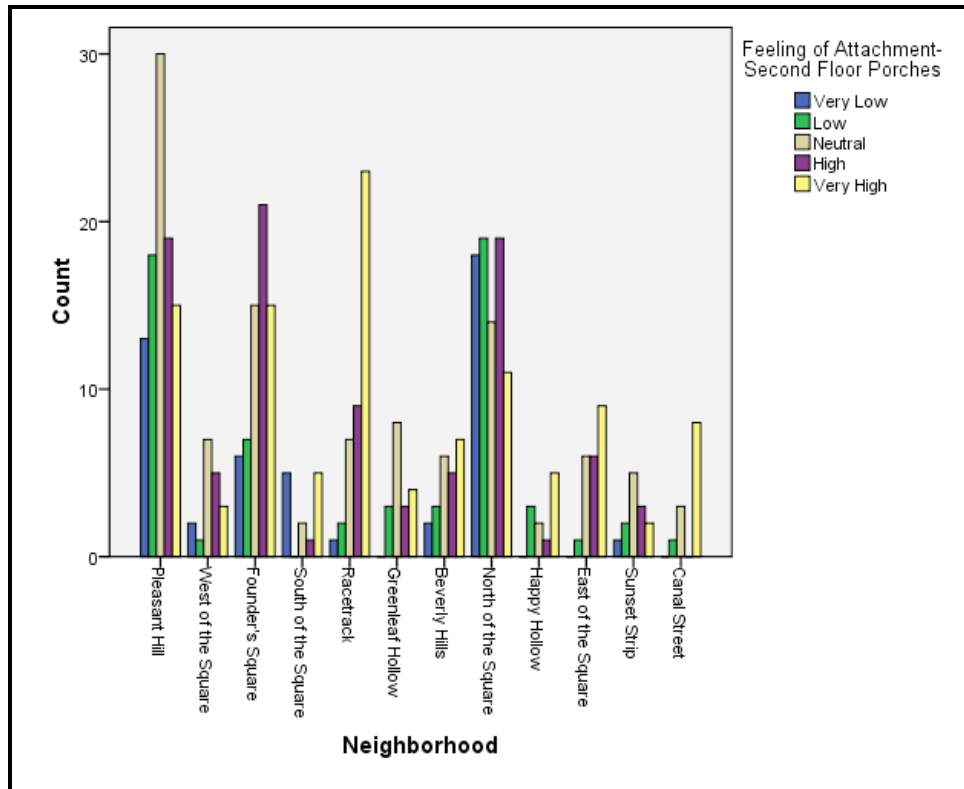


Figure 4.19 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.16 Distance Between the Cabins

Question 6p, of the survey, asked respondents to rank the importance of the distance between cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. The majority of the respondents, 83.1 percent, ranked the distance between the cabins to be in the neutral to very high importance ranking for the feeling of attachment domain (N=347, SD=1.16). Of respondents, 29.7 percent, found the distance between cabins to be of neutral importance to the domain, followed by 27.3 percent, of respondents, which considered the feature to be of high importance. The smallest amount of respondents, six percent, gave the feature a very low importance ranking, followed by 10.3 percent that

considered the distance between the cabins to be of low importance to the feeling of attachment. Twenty-six point one percent, of respondents, considered the distance between cabins to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, which leaves .5 percent, of respondents, that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6p, the importance of the distance between cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.20. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.21.

Table 4.21 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	25	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Low	43	10.3	10.4	16.4
	Neutral	124	29.7	29.9	46.3
	High	114	27.3	27.5	73.7
	Very High	109	26.1	26.3	100.0
	Total	415	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.5		
Total		417	100.0		

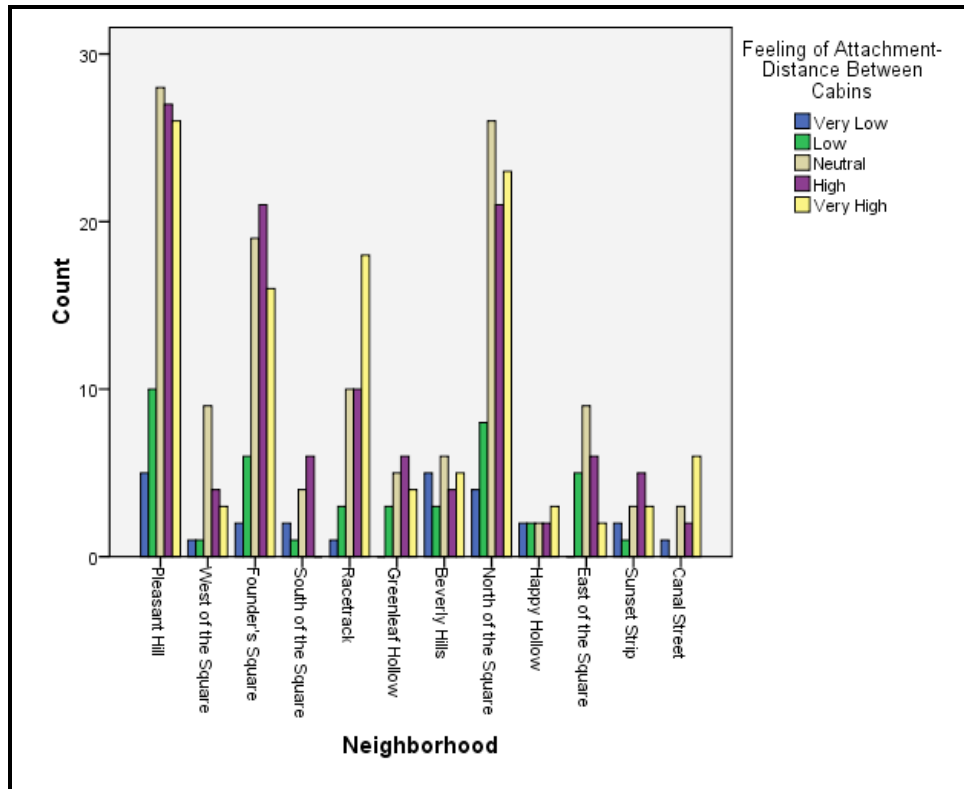


Figure 4.20 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.17 Overall Layout of the Fairgrounds

Respondents were asked to gauge the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community in question 6q of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 80.6 percent, placed the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds to of high importance and above to the feeling of attachment domain (N=336, SD=0.93). Almost half of the respondents, 48.2 percent, ranked the overall layout of the fairgrounds as being of very high importance to the domain, followed by 32.4 percent, which considered the feature to be of high importance to the feeling of attachment. The least amount of responses, 1.9 percent, were in the low

importance category, followed by 2.4 percent, of respondents, which considered the overall layout to have a very low importance to the domain. Finally, 32.4 percent, of respondents, considered the overall layout of fairgrounds to be of neutral importance to the feeling of attachment domain, leaving 1.2 percent, of respondents, that did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6q, the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.21. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.22.

Table 4.22 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	10	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Low	8	1.9	1.9	4.4
	Neutral	58	13.9	14.1	18.4
	High	135	32.4	32.8	51.2
	Very High	201	48.2	48.8	100.0
	Total	412	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	5	1.2		
Total		417	100.0		

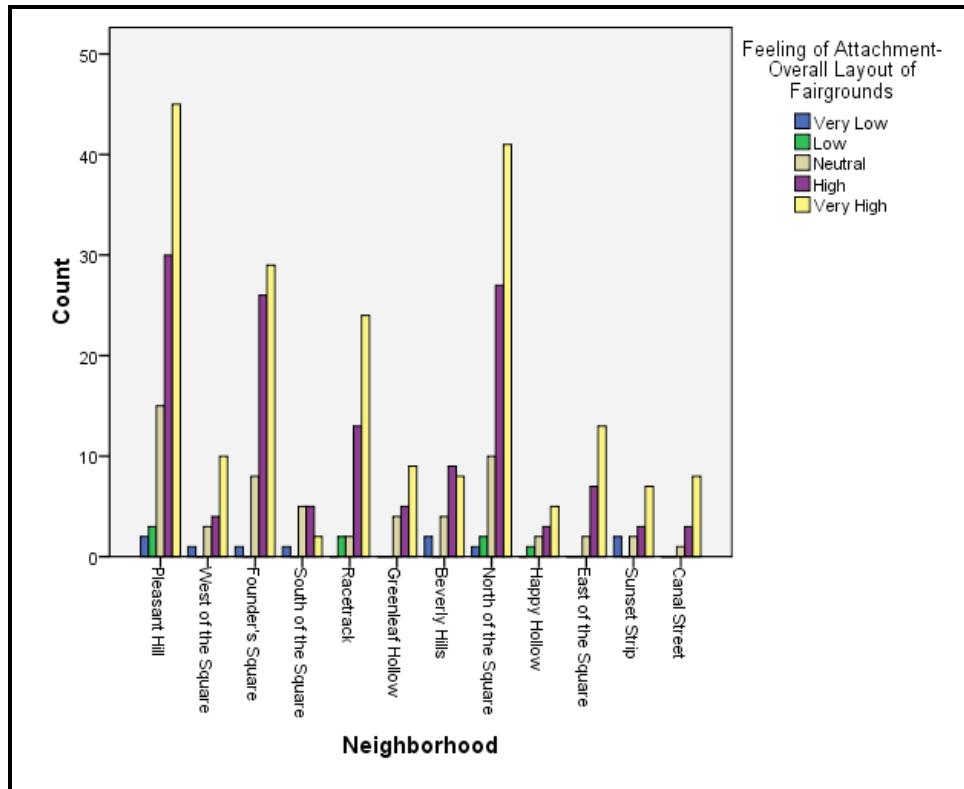


Figure 4.21 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.18 Cabin Arrangements

The importance of the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community is addressed in question 6r, of the survey. The arrangement of the cabins was ranked as being of high importance and above by 78 percent of the respondents (N=325, SD=0.93). Of the respondents, 42.7 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance, followed by 35.3 percent, of respondents, that ranked the cabin arrangements as being of high importance to the feeling of attachment. However, 16.1 percent of respondents considered the cabin arrangements to be of neutral importance to the domain. The least amount of responses, 1.9 percent, were in the very

low importance category, followed by 2.6 percent that ranked the feature as having low importance to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 1.4 percent did not provide an answer to the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6r, the importance of the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.22. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.23.

Table 4.23 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	8	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Low	11	2.6	2.7	4.6
	Neutral	67	16.1	16.3	20.9
	High	147	35.3	35.8	56.7
	Very High	178	42.7	43.3	100.0
	Total	411	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.4		
Total		417	100.0		



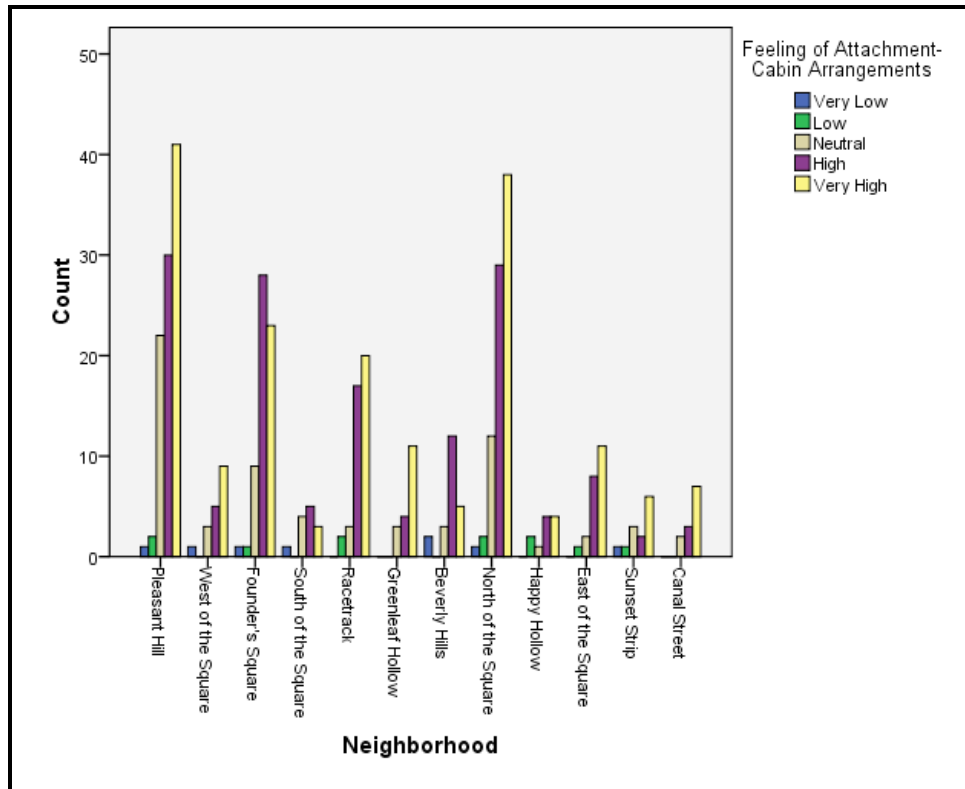


Figure 4.22 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.19 Cabin Density

The importance of cabin density to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community was addressed in question 6s of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 66.9 percent, gave the feature a ranking of high importance and above to the feeling of attachment domain (N=279, SD=1.04). Of the respondents, 37.2 percent, considered the cabin density to be of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain, followed by 29.7 percent that responded that the feature was of high importance to the domain. The smallest percentage of respondents for this question was actually a tie between low, and very low importance, each receiving 3.4 percent of the total number of

responses. The remaining 3.4 percent of the respondents did not answer this question.

The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6s, the importance of the cabin density to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.23. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.24.

Table 4.24 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	14	3.4	3.5	3.5
	Low	14	3.4	3.5	6.9
	Neutral	97	23.3	24.0	30.9
	High	124	29.7	30.7	61.6
	Very High	155	37.2	38.4	100.0
	Total	404	96.9	100.0	
Missing	System	13	3.1		
Total		417	100.0		

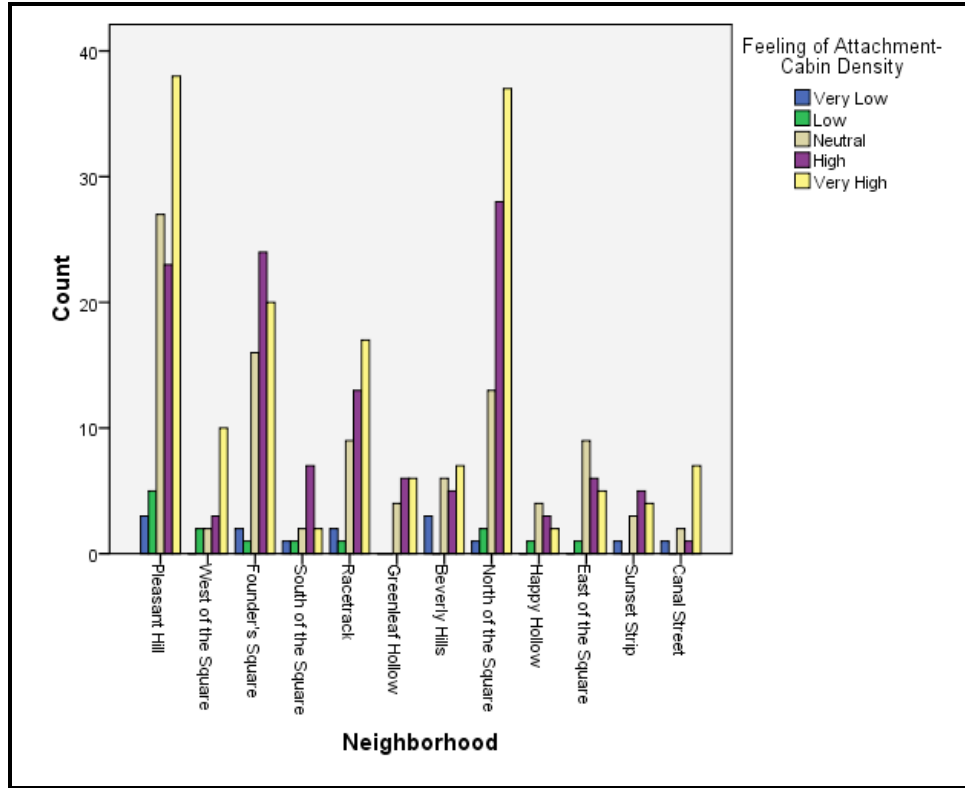


Figure 4.23 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.20 Size of the Fairgrounds

Question 6t, of the survey, asked participants to rank the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community. Slightly over half of the respondents, 54.5 percent, said the size of the fairgrounds was of very high importance to the domain (N=225, SD=0.98). This was followed by 25.2 percent, which responded that the feature was of high importance to the feeling of attachment. The smallest amount of responses fell within the low importance group, receiving 2.2 percent of the responses, followed closely by the very low importance group, which accounted for 2.6 percent of the responses. The remaining one percent of the respondents did not

answer question 6t of the survey. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6t, the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.24. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.25.

Table 4.25 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	11	2.6	2.7	2.7
	Low	9	2.2	2.2	4.8
	Neutral	63	15.1	15.3	20.1
	High	105	25.2	25.4	45.5
	Very High	225	54.0	54.5	100.0
	Total	413	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		417	100.0		

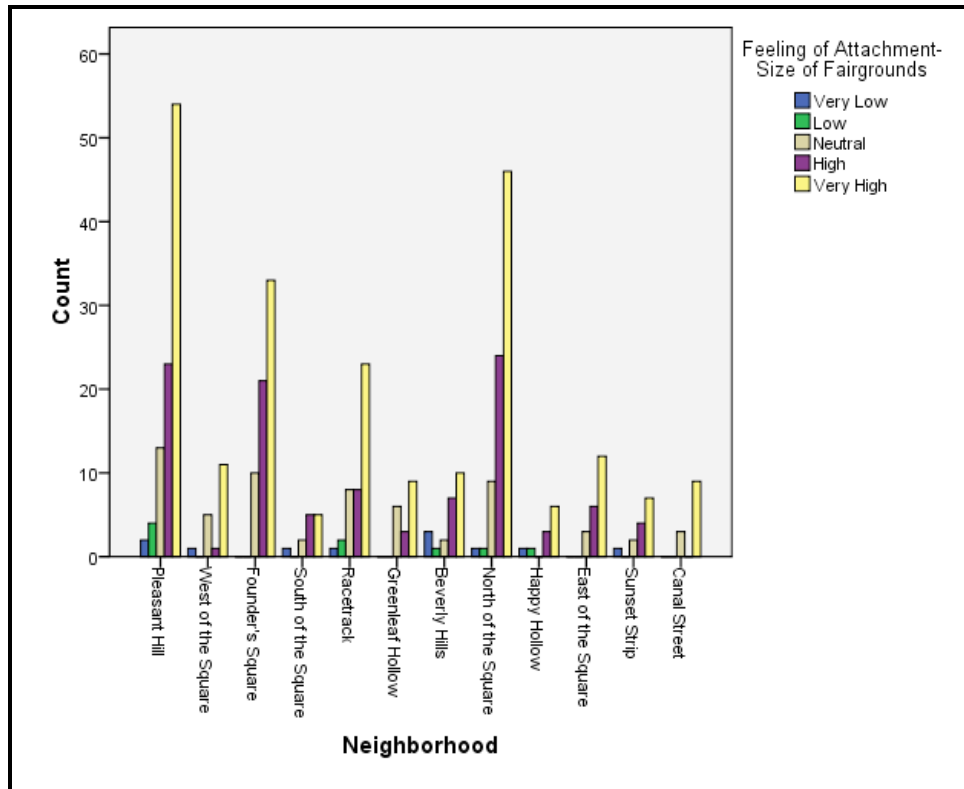


Figure 4.24 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.1.21 Existing Vegetation

The final question, of the survey, addressing the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, question 6u, asked participants to gauge the importance of the existing vegetation on the fairgrounds to the domain. The majority of the respondents, 82 percent, ranked the exiting vegetation to be of neutral importance and above to the feeling of attachment domain (N=342, SD=1.22). Of the respondents, 30.9 percent, felt as though the existing vegetation was of very high importance to the feeling of attachment domain. The neutral and high importance groups were very close, with 25.7 percent of respondents feeling that the existing vegetation was of neutral importance and

25.4 percent considering it to be of high importance. The smallest amount of responses came within the very low importance group, with 7.4 percent of the responses, followed closely by the low importance group, which accounted for 8.9 percent of the responses. Of the total 417 respondents, 1.7 percent did not provide an answer to this part of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 6u, the importance of the existing vegetation to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.25. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.26. Table 4.27 shows the descriptive statistics associated with all the features for the feeling of attachment domain.

Table 4.26 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	31	7.4	7.6	7.6
	Low	37	8.9	9.0	16.6
	Neutral	107	25.7	26.1	42.7
	High	106	25.4	25.9	68.5
	Very High	129	30.9	31.5	100.0
	Total	410	98.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	1.7		
Total		417	100.0		

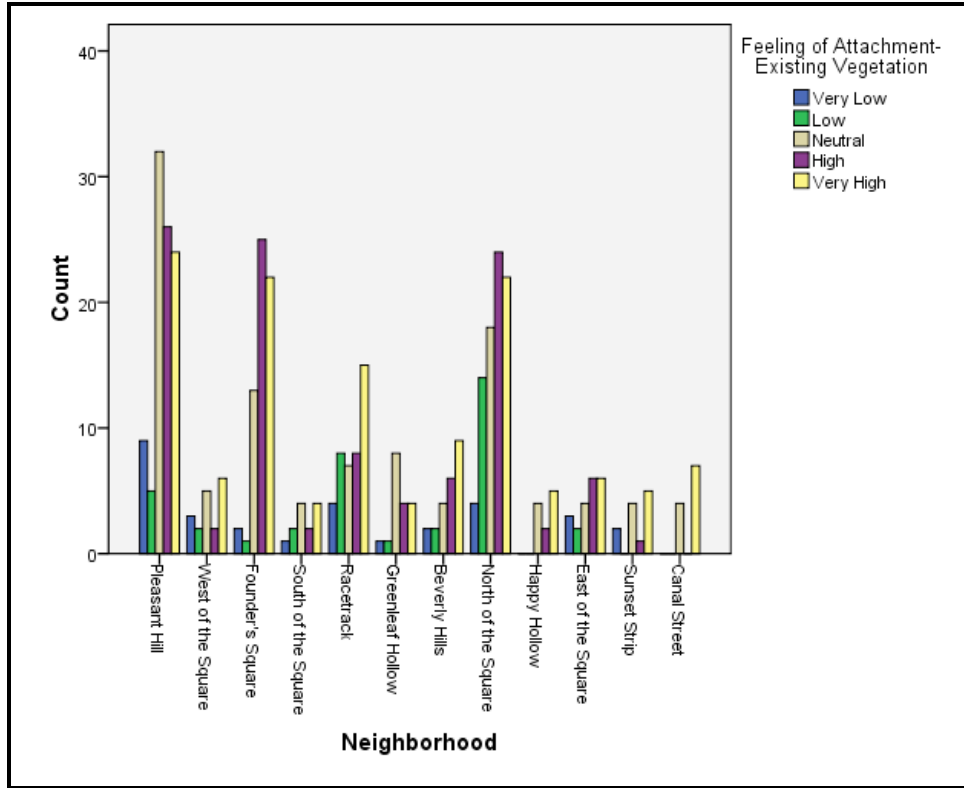


Figure 4.25 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the feeling of attachment domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

Table 4.27 Descriptive statistics for the feeling of attachment domain.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area	411	1	5	3.32	1.304
Post Office	414	1	5	3.05	1.391
Grandstands	412	1	5	4.53	.835
Store	354	1	5	3.13	1.288
Pavilion	413	1	5	4.67	.705
Parking Arrangement	412	1	5	3.94	1.196
Street Width	411	1	5	3.69	1.180
Alleys	402	1	5	3.40	1.228
Overall Design Quality of Cabins	413	1	5	4.31	.871
First Floor Porches	415	1	5	4.78	.636
Spaces Created By Cabin Arrangements	404	1	5	4.14	1.037
Midway	414	1	5	4.10	1.007
Racetrack	413	1	5	4.59	.775
Founder's Square	414	1	5	4.66	.728
Second Floor Porches	412	1	5	3.36	1.321
Distance Between Cabins	415	1	5	3.58	1.158
Overall Layout of Fairgrounds	412	1	5	4.24	.934
Cabin Arrangements	411	1	5	4.16	.925
Cabin Density	404	1	5	3.97	1.037
Size of Fairgrounds	413	1	5	4.27	.977
Existing Vegetation	410	1	5	3.65	1.223
Valid N (list wise)	325				



### **4.3.2 Walking Route Domain**

Question seven, of the survey, addressed the walking route domain of sense of community. The question read, “How important are each of these elements in deciding which route to take while walking in the fairgrounds? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)”

#### **4.3.2.1 Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area**

When analyzing the first category under this question, livestock staging and exhibit area, the distribution of responses was almost even from very low importance to very high importance (N=396, SD=1.4). Of the respondents, 23.7 percent remained neutral about the feature’s importance to the walking route domain. Twenty-two point one percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of very high importance to walking route, followed by 18.2 percent, of respondents, considering it to be in the high importance group. Only 14.4 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of low importance to which route to take while walking, while 16.5 percent considered the feature to be in the very low importance group. Of the 417 completed surveys, five percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents’ answers to question 7a, the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.26. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.28.

Table 4.28 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	69	16.5	17.4	17.4
	Low	60	14.4	15.2	32.6
	Neutral	99	23.7	25.0	57.6
	High	76	18.2	19.2	76.8
	Very High	92	22.1	23.2	100.0
	Total	396	95.0	100.0	
Missing	System	21	5.0		
Total		417	100.0		

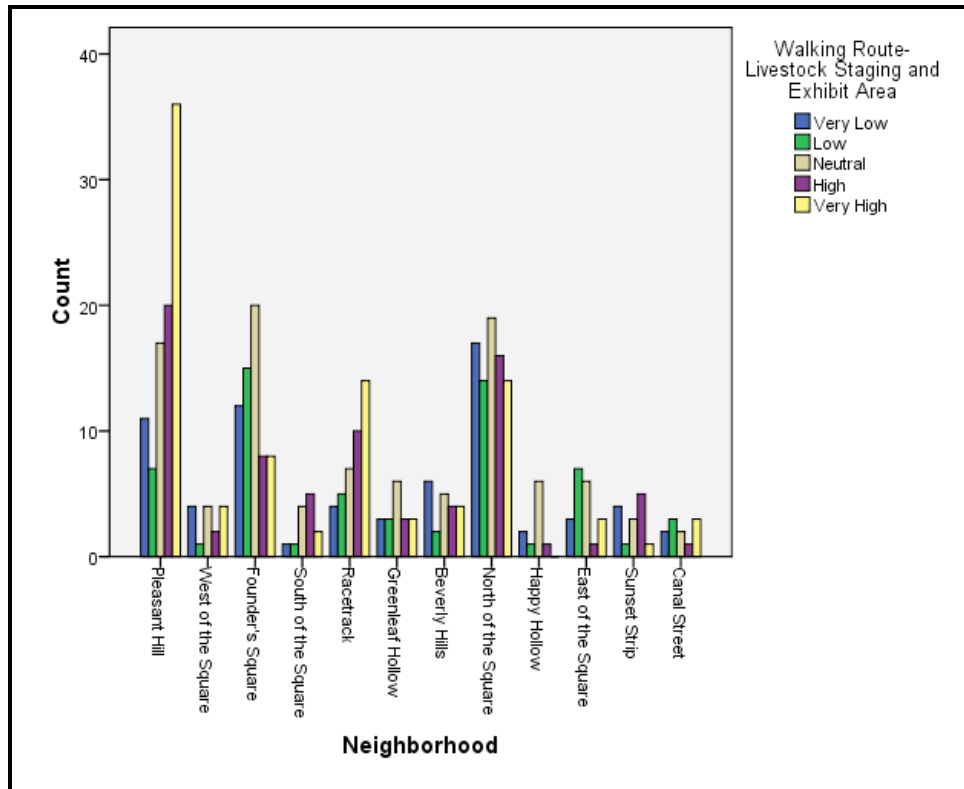


Figure 4.26 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.2 Post Office

The Post Office was ranked as being of very low to neutral importance in determining which walking route cabin owners take when moving through the fairgrounds by a majority of the respondents, 67.9 percent (N=283, SD=1.39). When analyzing the second category under this question, the Post Office, of the respondents, 28.1 percent, felt as though the feature is of very low importance in determining their walking route. However, 22.8 percent of respondents considered the Post Office to be of neutral importance to the walking route domain, while 17 percent of respondents found the feature to be in the low importance category. Fourteen point six percent of the

respondents considered the feature to be in the high importance group, followed by 12.7 percent of the respondents that felt as though the Post Office was of very high importance to the walking route domain. Of the 417 respondents, 4.8 percent left this portion of the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7b, the importance of the Post Office feature to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.27. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.29.

Table 4.29 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	117	28.1	29.5	29.5
	Low	71	17.0	17.9	47.4
	Neutral	95	22.8	23.9	71.3
	High	61	14.6	15.4	86.6
	Very High	53	12.7	13.4	100.0
	Total	397	95.2	100.0	
Missing	System	20	4.8		
Total		417	100.0		

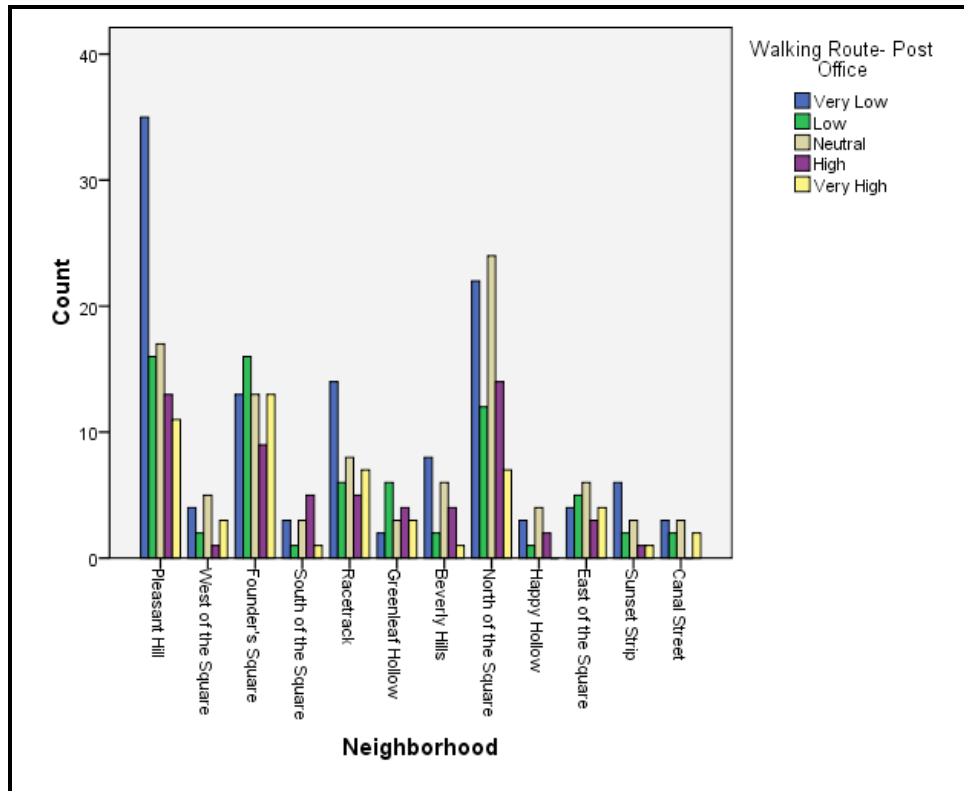


Figure 4.27 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

### 4.3.2.3 Grandstands

In regards to the importance of the Grandstands to the walking route domain, question 7c of the survey, the majority of survey participants, 72.2 percent, placed the feature in the high importance and above categories (N=301, SD= 1.07). Of the total, most of the respondents, 43.9 percent, felt as though the Grandstands feature is of very high importance to the walking route domain, followed by 28.3 percent of respondents considering the feature to be in the high importance group. The lowest number of respondents, 3.6 percent, found the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by 4.3 percent ranking the feature to be of low importance. Fifteen point six

percent of the respondents ranked the Grandstands as being neither of high, or low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.3 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7c, the importance of the Grandstands feature to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.28. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.30.

Table 4.30 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	15	3.6	3.8	3.8
	Low	18	4.3	4.5	8.3
	Neutral	65	15.6	16.3	24.6
	High	118	28.3	29.6	54.1
	Very High	183	43.9	45.9	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

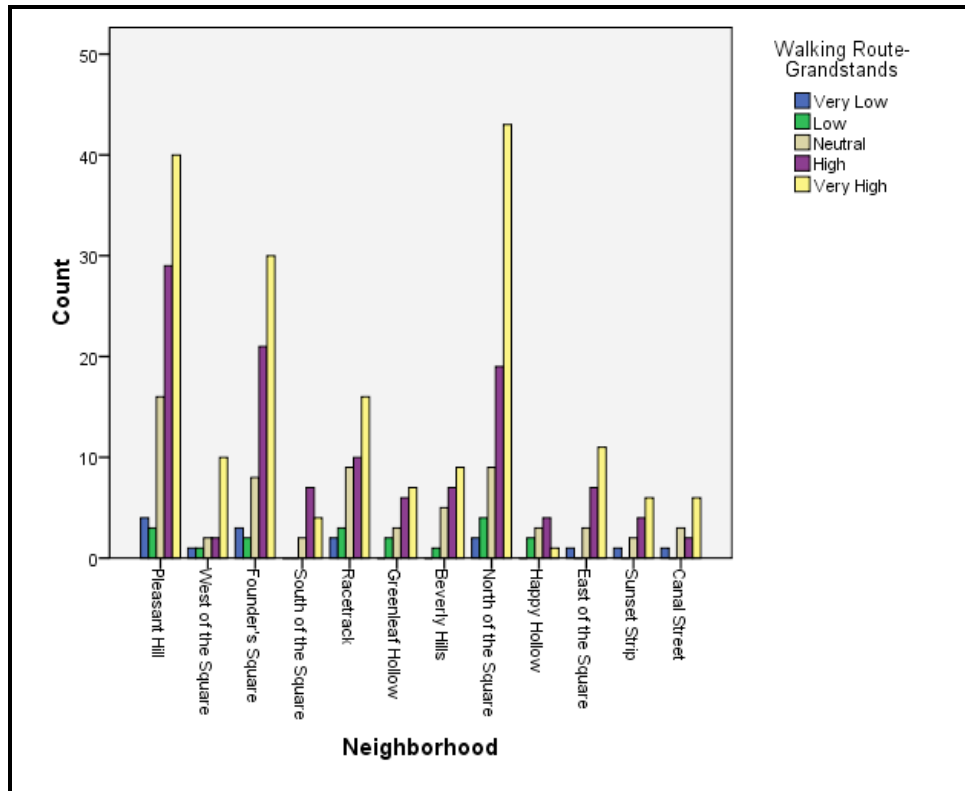


Figure 4.28 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.4 Store

Question 7d, of the survey, addressed the importance of the Store to the walking route domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants ranked the Store to be of very low to neutral importance when determining which route to take when walking through the fairgrounds (N=269, SD=1.29). Of the respondents, 26.4 percent, felt as though the Store was neither of high, or low importance to walking route. The very low importance group received the second highest amount of responses with 20.1 percent of the total, followed by 18 percent of respondents considering the Store to be in the low importance group. However, 12.9 percent of the respondents found the Store to

be in the high importance group, followed by 10.6 percent of the respondents ranking the feature to be of very high importance to the walking route domain. Twelve percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7d, the importance of the Store to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.29. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.31.

Table 4.31 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	84	20.1	22.9	22.9
	Low	75	18.0	20.4	43.3
	Neutral	110	26.4	30.0	73.3
	High	54	12.9	14.7	88.0
	Very High	44	10.6	12.0	100.0
	Total	367	88.0	100.0	
Missing	System	50	12.0		
Total		417	100.0		



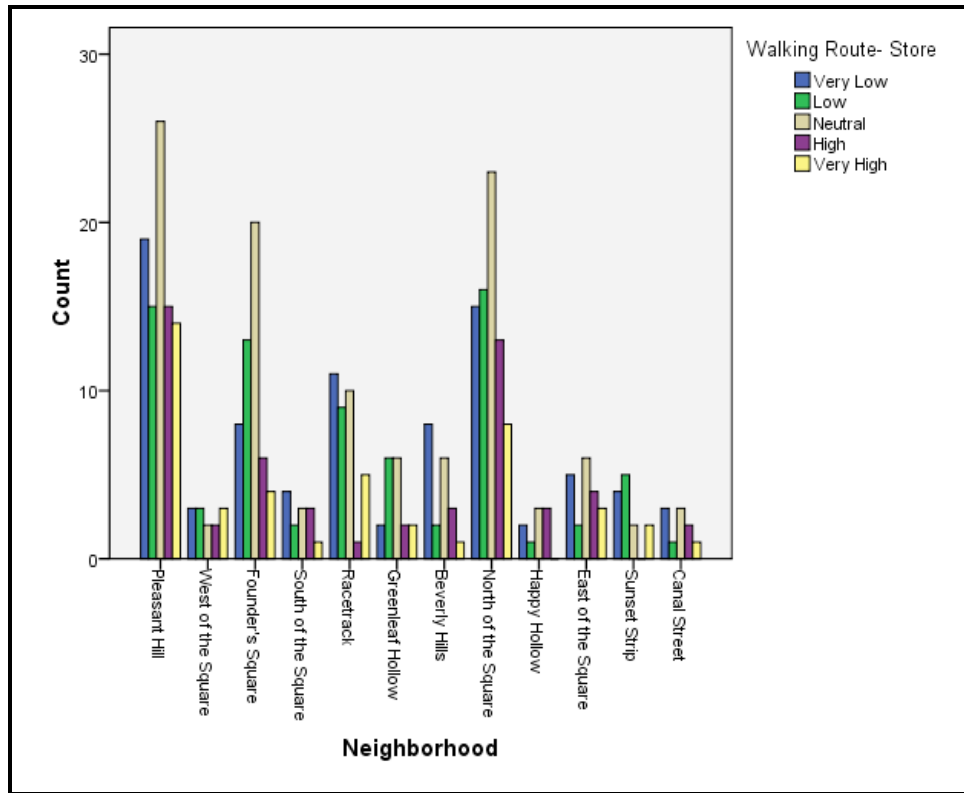


Figure 4.29 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.5 Pavilion

The importance of the Pavilion, to the walking route domain, was addressed in question 7e of the survey. The majority of respondents, 58 percent, considered the Pavilion to be in the very high importance category (N=242, SD=0.9). This was followed by 24 percent of the respondents ranking the Pavilion as being of high importance to walking route. Only five respondents considered the feature to be in the very low importance group, which only accounted for 1.2 percent of the total number of responses. Fifteen respondents considered the feature to be in the low importance group, equaling 3.6 percent of the total number of responses. However, 9.1 percent of the survey

participants responded that the Pavilion was of neutral importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. Of the survey participants, 4.1 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7e, the importance of the Pavilion to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.30. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.32.

Table 4.32 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	5	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Low	15	3.6	3.8	5.0
	Neutral	38	9.1	9.5	14.5
	High	100	24.0	25.0	39.5
	Very High	242	58.0	60.5	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

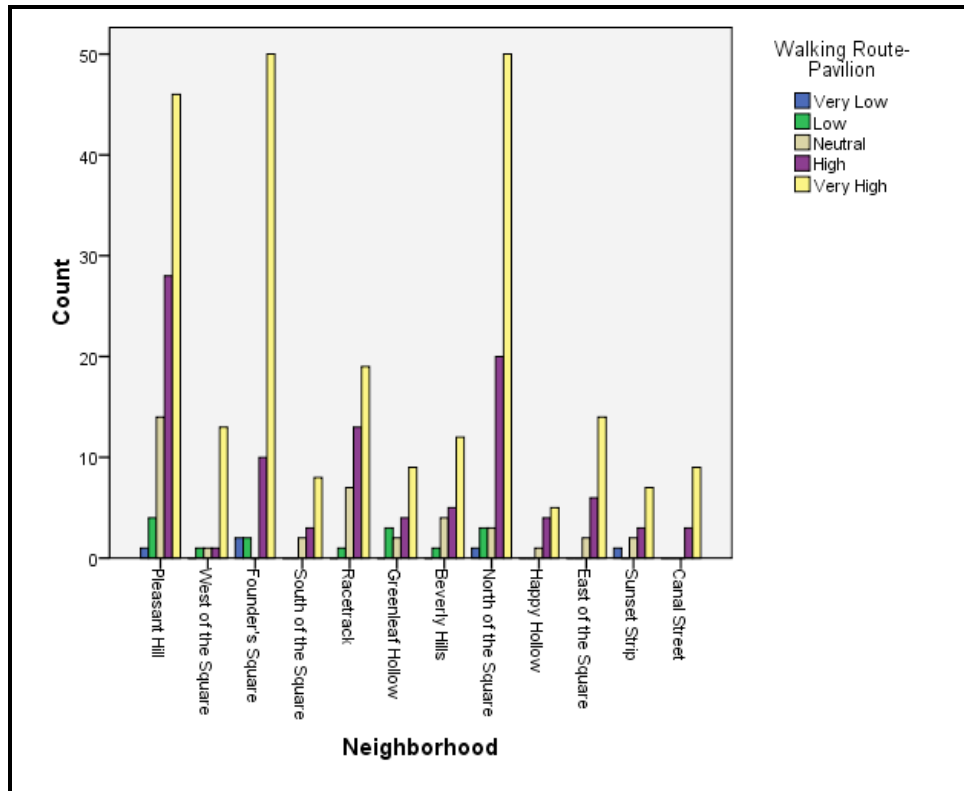


Figure 4.30 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.6 Parking Arrangement

The importance of the parking arrangement, at the fair, on the walking route domain of sense of community was addressed in question 7f of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 71.9 percent, placed the parking arrangement at the fairgrounds to be in the neutral to very high importance categories when determining which route to take when walking (N=300, SD=1.37). Of the 417 respondents, 28.5 percent considered the parking arrangement to be of very high importance to walking route, followed by 21.8 percent ranking it in the high importance group, then 21.6 percent considering it neither of high, or low importance. A small sample of the respondents, 12.9 percent, considered

the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by eleven percent considering it to be of low importance. Of the 417 respondents, 4.1 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7f, the importance of the parking arrangement to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.31. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.33.

Table 4.33 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	54	12.9	13.5	13.5
	Low	46	11.0	11.5	25.0
	Neutral	90	21.6	22.5	47.5
	High	91	21.8	22.8	70.3
	Very High	119	28.5	29.8	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

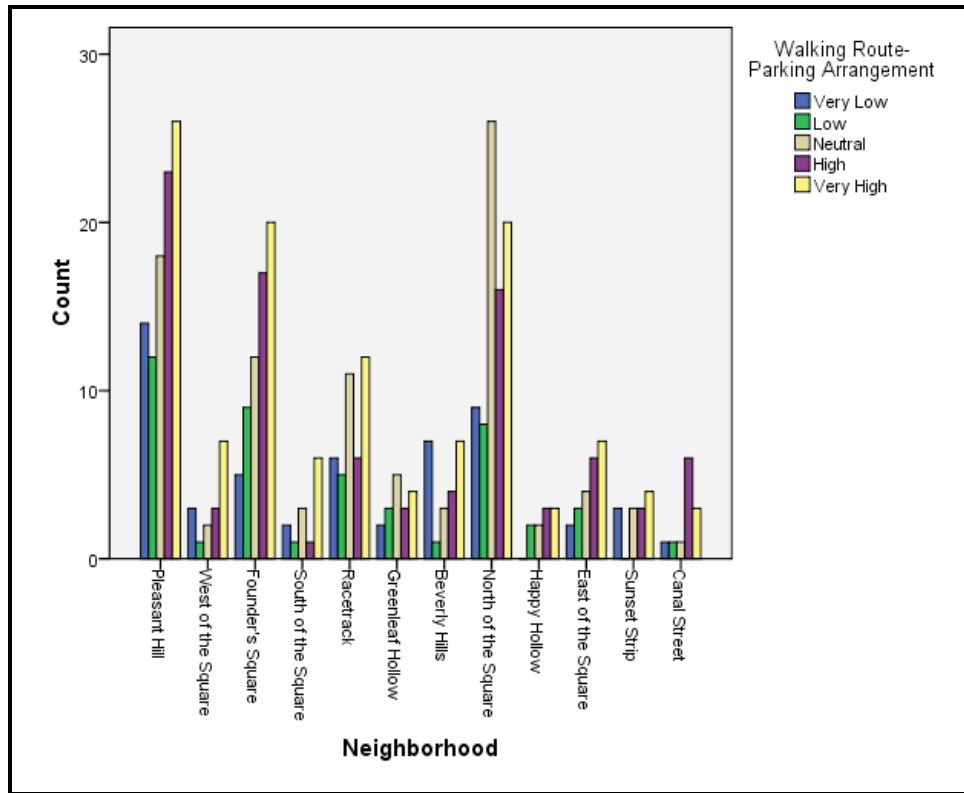


Figure 4.31 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.7 Street Width

Question 7g, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the street width, in the fairgrounds, to the walking route domain of sense of community. The majority of responses for this feature, 72.2 percent, were in the neutral to very high importance rankings (N=301, SD=1.3). Of the respondents, 27.6 percent, ranked street width as being of neutral importance to the walking route domain. However, 23.3 percent, of the respondents, reported that the street width was of high importance to the walking route domain, followed by 21.3 percent ranking the feature as being of very high importance. The smallest percentage of respondents, 11.8 percent, considered street

width to be of low importance to walking route, while 12.9 percent considered it to be of very low importance. Of the 417 respondents, 3.1 percent left this portion of the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7g, the importance of the street width to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.32. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.34.

Table 4.34 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	54	12.9	13.4	13.4
	Low	49	11.8	12.1	25.5
	Neutral	115	27.6	28.5	54.0
	High	97	23.3	24.0	78.0
	Very High	89	21.3	22.0	100.0
	Total	404	96.9	100.0	
Missing	System	13	3.1		
Total		417	100.0		

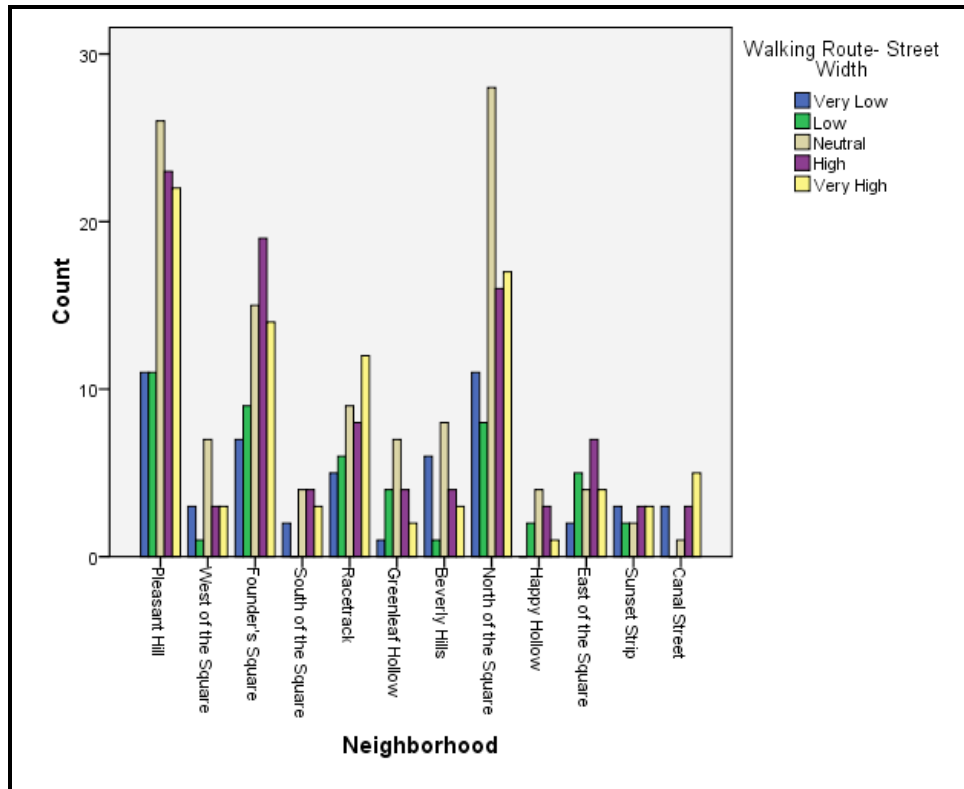


Figure 4.32 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.8 Alleys

The importance of alleys, on the walking route domain of sense of community, was the topic of question 7h of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 64.7 percent, placed the alleys into the neutral to very high importance rankings for determining which walking route to take while moving through the fairgrounds (N=270, SD=1.32). Of the survey participants, 24.9 percent, ranked the feature as being neither of high, or low importance to walking route, followed by 22.3 percent of the respondents that found alleys to be of high importance to the domain. The lowest number of respondents, 14.4 percent, ranked alleys as being of very low importance to walking

route, followed by 16.1 percent considering the feature to be in the low importance group. Finally, 17.5 percent of the respondents ranked alleys as being of very high importance to the walking route domain, leaving 4.8 percent that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7h, the importance of alleys to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.33. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.35.

Table 4.35 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	60	14.4	15.1	15.1
	Low	67	16.1	16.9	32.0
	Neutral	104	24.9	26.2	58.2
	High	93	22.3	23.4	81.6
	Very High	73	17.5	18.4	100.0
	Total	397	95.2	100.0	
Missing	System	20	4.8		
Total		417	100.0		



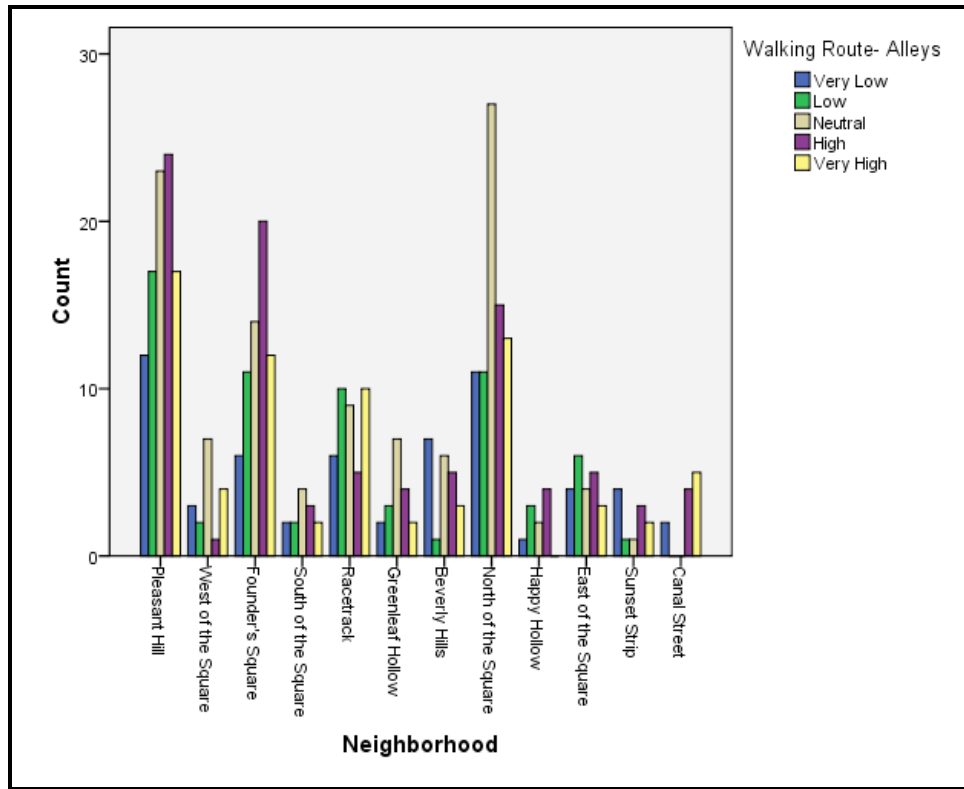


Figure 4.33 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.9 Overall Design Quality of the Cabins

Question 7i, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the overall design quality of cabins on the walking route domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 75.8 percent, placed the overall design quality of cabins to be of neutral to very high importance in determining which route to take while walking through the fairgrounds (N=316, SD=1.31). Many of the respondents, 27.6 percent, considered the overall design quality of cabins to be of very high importance to the walking route domain, followed closely by 26.4 percent, of the respondents, considering the feature to be of high importance, then 21.8 percent, which did not think the overall

design quality of cabins was of high or low importance to the walking route domain. The lowest number of responses came in the low importance group, receiving 8.4 percent of the total number of responses, followed by eleven percent considering the feature to be of very low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.8 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7i, the importance of the overall design quality of cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.34. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.36.

Table 4.36 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	46	11.0	11.6	11.6
	Low	35	8.4	8.8	20.4
	Neutral	91	21.8	22.9	43.3
	High	110	26.4	27.7	71.0
	Very High	115	27.6	29.0	100.0
	Total	397	95.2	100.0	
Missing	System	20	4.8		
Total		417	100.0		

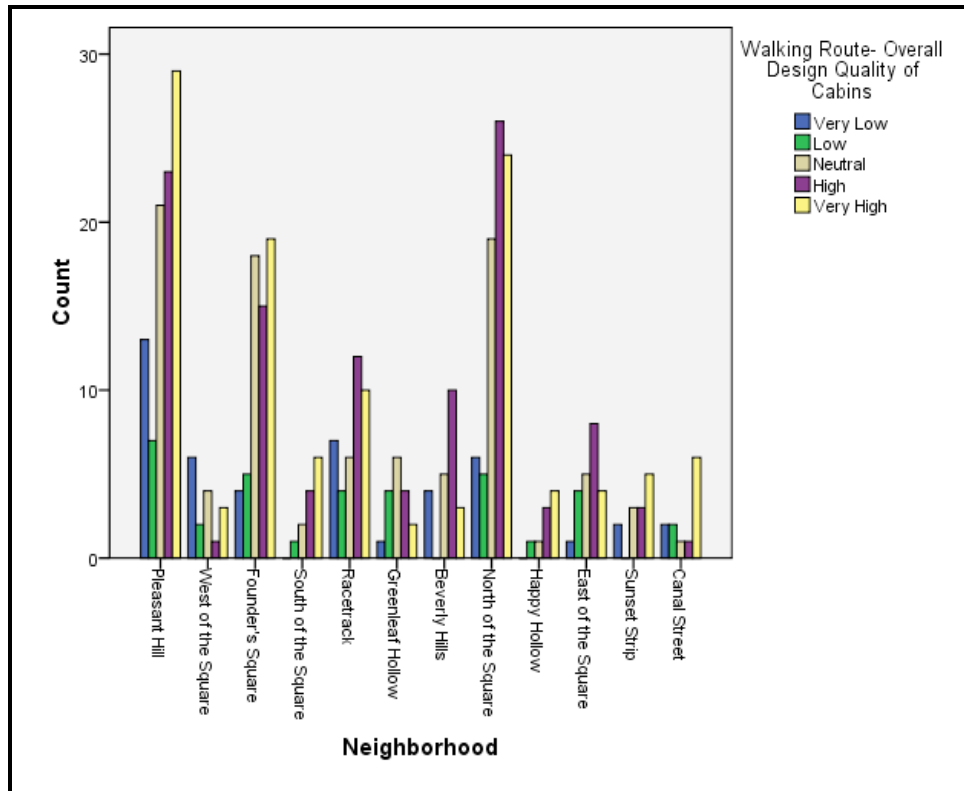


Figure 4.34 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.10 First Floor Porches

Question 7j, of the survey, addressed the importance of first floor porches on the walking route domain of sense of community. Almost half of the respondents, 49.6 percent, found first floor porches to be of very high importance to the walking route domain (N=207, SD=1.25). This was followed by 20.1 percent of respondents considering the feature to be of high importance. A small percentage of respondents, 5.8 percent, ranked first floor porches as being of low importance to walking route, followed by 7.2 percent falling into the very low importance group, then 13.2 percent, which responded that the feature was of neutral importance when determining which route to

take while walking through the Neshoba County Fair. Of the 417 responses, 4.1 percent left this portion of the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7j, the importance of first floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.35. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.37.

Table 4.37 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	30	7.2	7.5	7.5
	Low	24	5.8	6.0	13.5
	Neutral	55	13.2	13.8	27.3
	High	84	20.1	21.0	48.3
	Very High	207	49.6	51.8	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

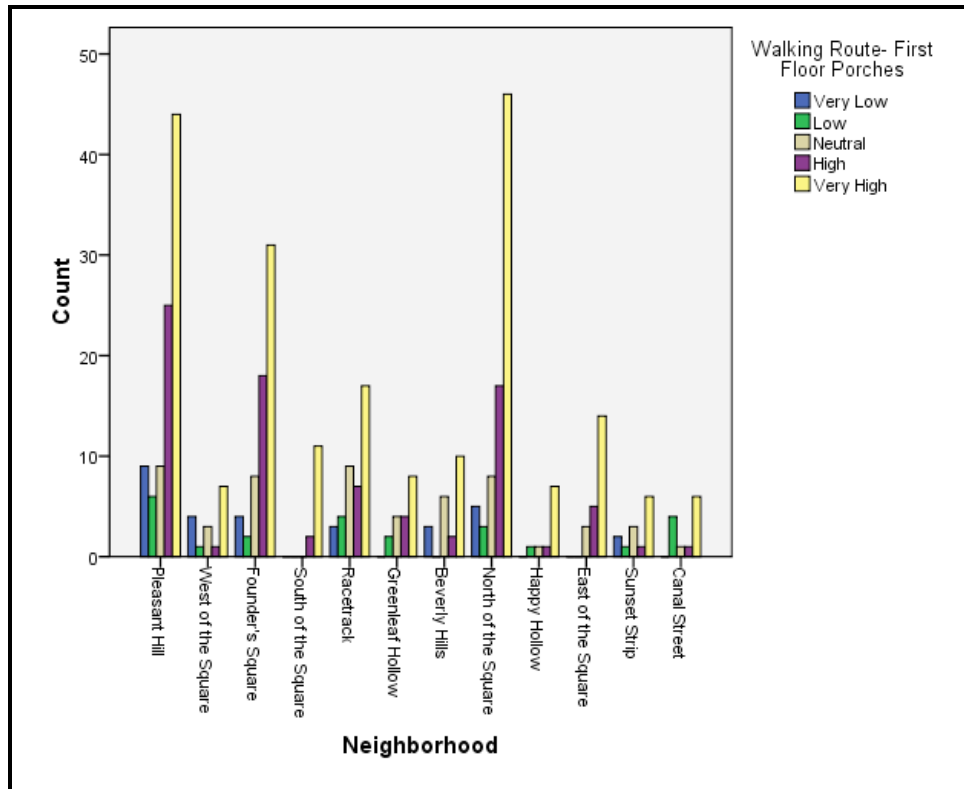


Figure 4.35 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.11 Spaces Created by the Cabin Arrangements

Question 7k, of the survey, asked participants to gauge the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community. Most of the survey participants, 85.3 percent, placed the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to be of neutral to very high importance in determining which route to take when walking through the fairgrounds (N=356, SD=1.12). Of the respondents, 30.2 percent, felt as though the feature was in the very high importance group, followed by 28.5 percent that felt as though it was of high importance to the domain. However, 26.6 percent of the respondents felt as though the feature was of

neutral importance, followed respectively by very low importance, receiving 5.5 percent of the total responses, and low importance, receiving 4.8 percent of the total number of responses. Of the 417 total responses, 4.3 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7k, the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.36. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.38.

Table 4.38 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	23	5.5	5.8	5.8
	Low	20	4.8	5.0	10.8
	Neutral	111	26.6	27.8	38.6
	High	119	28.5	29.8	68.4
	Very High	126	30.2	31.6	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

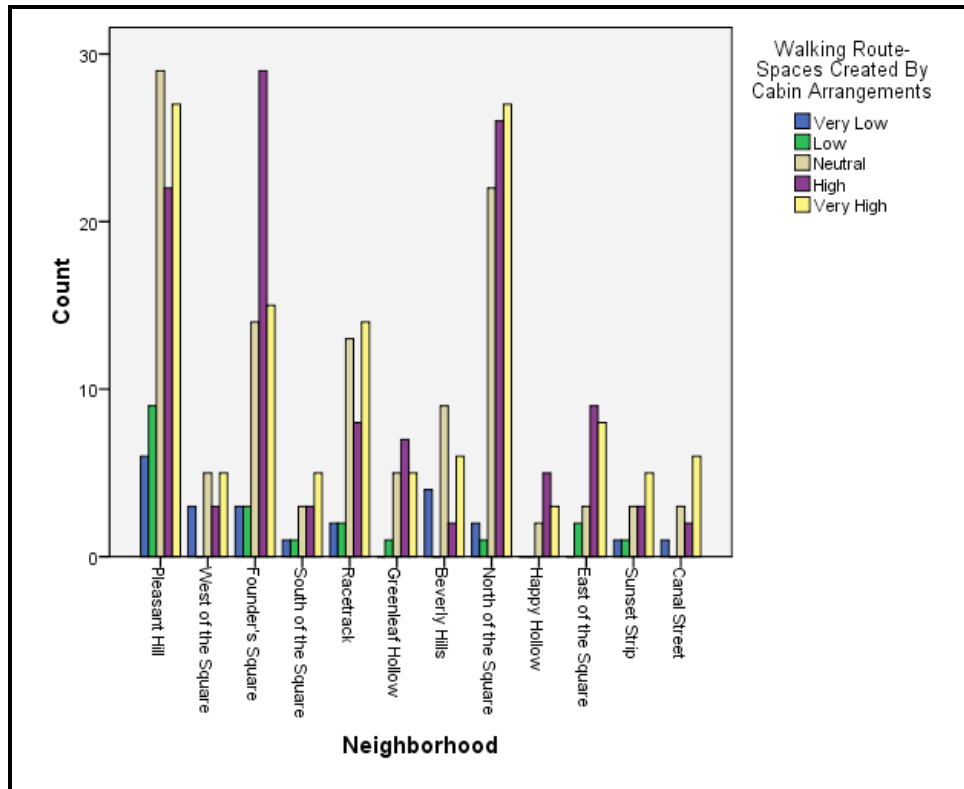


Figure 4.36 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.12 Midway

Question 71, of the survey, asked participants to rate the importance of the Midway to the walking route domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 65 percent, ranked the Midway as being of high importance and above in determining which route to take while walking through the fairgrounds (N=271, SD=1.1). Of the respondents, 40.3 percent, considered the Midway to be of very high importance to walking route, followed by 24.7 percent of respondents that found the feature to be of high importance to the domain. Twenty-one point three percent of respondents considered the Midway to be neutral, neither of high or low importance, to the walking

route domain, followed by 6.7 percent of respondents that considered the feature to be in the low importance group. Finally, 2.9 percent considered the Midway to be of very low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.1 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 71, the importance of the Midway to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.37. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.39.

Table 4.39 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	12	2.9	3.0	3.0
	Low	28	6.7	7.0	10.0
	Neutral	89	21.3	22.3	32.3
	High	103	24.7	25.8	58.0
	Very High	168	40.3	42.0	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		



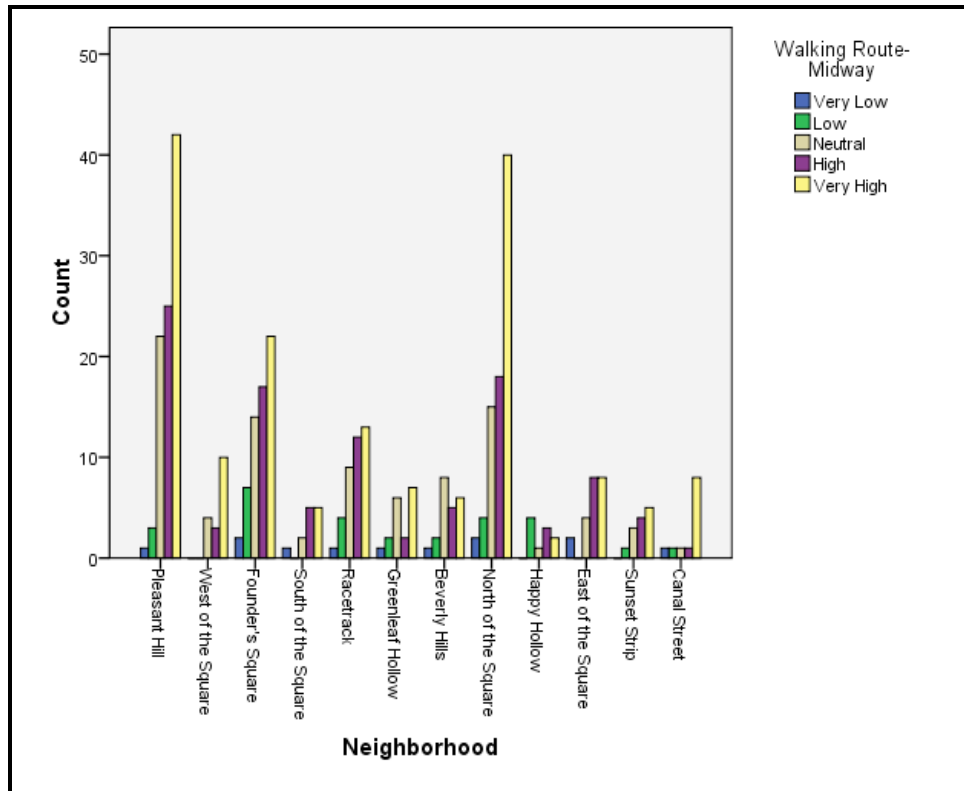


Figure 4.37 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.13 Racetrack

The importance of the Racetrack to the walking route domain of sense of community was addressed in question 7m of the survey. The majority of respondents, 55.4 percent, felt as though the Racetrack is of very high importance to the walking route domain (N=231, SD=0.88). This was followed by 25.2 percent that considered the feature to be of high importance to the domain. The number of respondents that considered the Racetrack to have a neutral importance on walking route accounted for twelve percent of the total, followed by 2.9 percent that considered the feature to be in the low importance group. Finally, a small percentage of respondents, one percent,

considered the Racetrack to be of very low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. The number of respondents that did not answer this question accounted for 3.6 percent of the responses. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7m, the importance of the Racetrack to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.38. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.40.

Table 4.40 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Low	12	2.9	3.0	4.0
	Neutral	50	12.0	12.4	16.4
	High	105	25.2	26.1	42.5
	Very High	231	55.4	57.5	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

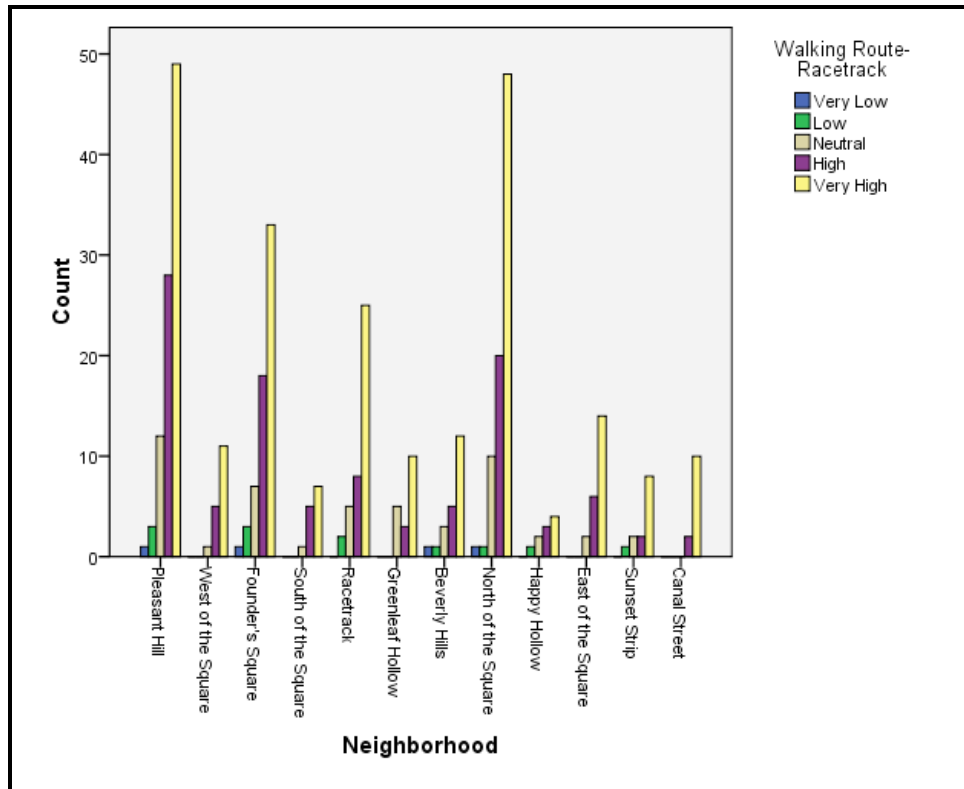


Figure 4.38 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.14 Founder's Square

Question 7n, of the survey, gauged the importance of Founder's Square to the walking route domain of sense of community. The very high importance group received the most responses, accounting for 62.1 percent of the total number of responses (N=259, SD=0.87). This was followed by 21.3 percent that considered Founder's Square to be of high importance to walking route. The number of respondents, that considered the feature to have neutral importance to walking route, is represented by 8.9 percent of the total responses, followed by 2.2 percent that considered Founder's Square to be of low importance to the domain. Finally, 1.4 percent, of the respondents, considered Founder's

Square to be of very low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community.

Of the 417 respondents, 4.1 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7n, the importance of Founder's

Square to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.39.

The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.41.

Table 4.41 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder's Square to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	6	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Low	9	2.2	2.3	3.8
	Neutral	37	8.9	9.3	13.0
	High	89	21.3	22.3	35.3
	Very High	259	62.1	64.8	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

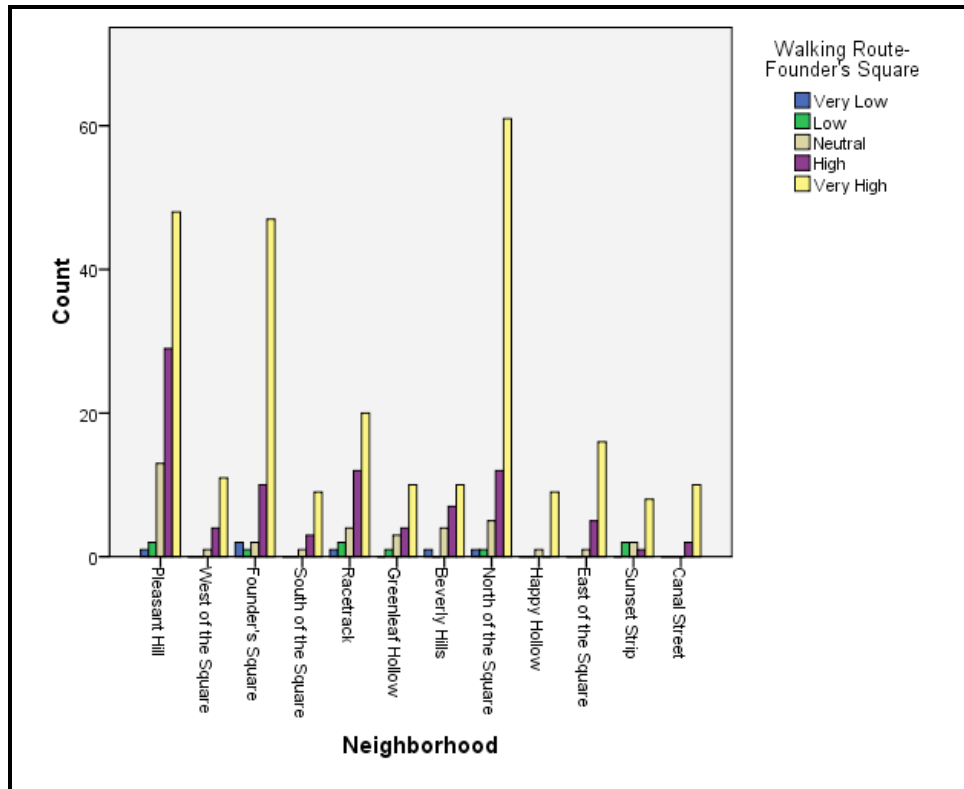


Figure 4.39 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder’s Square to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.15 Second Floor Porches

The importance of second floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community was addressed in question 7o of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 66.6 percent, ranked the second floor porches to be of neutral to very low importance in determining which route to take while walking through the fairgrounds (N=278, SD=1.4). Of the respondents, 26.1 percent, considered the feature to be of very low importance to the domain, followed by 21.3 percent, of respondents, which ranked the feature as being of neutral importance to walking route. The very high importance category received the smallest number of responses, 14.4 percent, followed by 14.6

percent, of respondents, that considered the feature to be of high importance. Finally, 19.2 percent, of the respondents, said the feature was of low importance to the walking route domain. Of the 417 respondents, 4.3 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7o, the importance of second floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.40. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.42.

Table 4.42 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	109	26.1	27.3	27.3
	Low	80	19.2	20.1	47.4
	Neutral	89	21.3	22.3	69.7
	High	61	14.6	15.3	85.0
	Very High	60	14.4	15.0	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

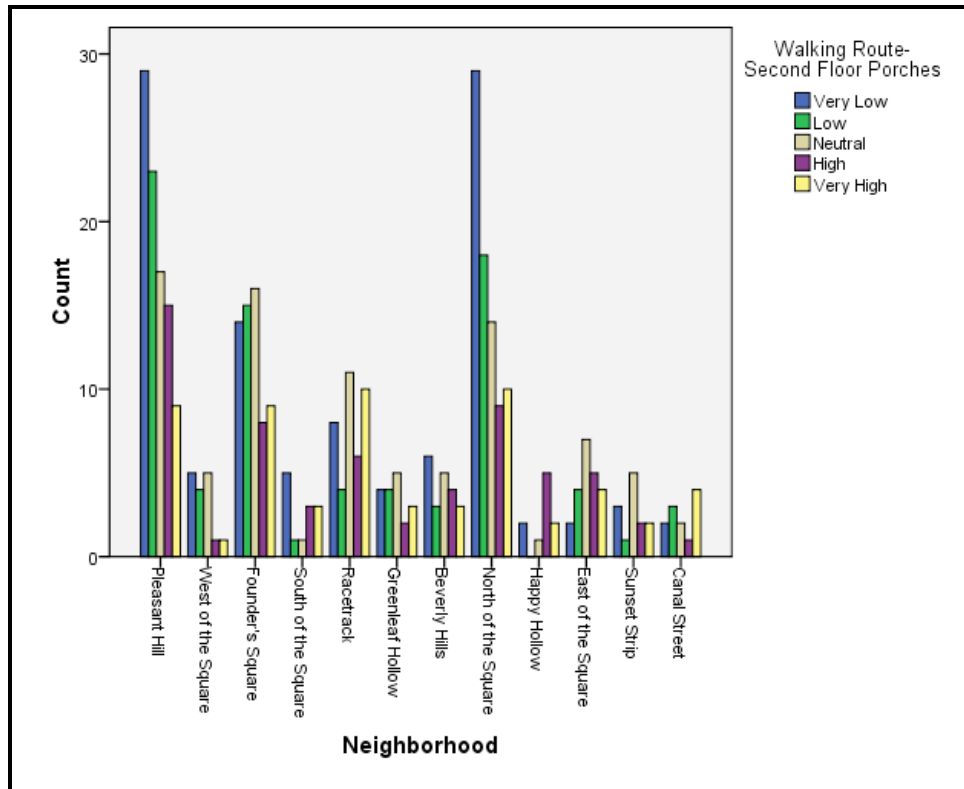


Figure 4.40 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.16 Distance Between the Cabins

Question 7p, of the survey, asked respondents to rank the importance of the distance between the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community. The distribution of responses to the importance of the distance between the cabins in determining the walking route of cabin owners was almost even, but the majority of the responses, 67.6 percent, were within the neutral to very high importance rankings (N=282, SD=1.32). Of the respondents, 25.9 percent, found the distance between the cabins to be of neutral importance to the domain, followed by 21.8 percent, of the respondents, that considered the feature to be of very high importance. The smallest

amount of respondents, 12.2 percent, gave the feature a very low importance ranking, followed by 14.9 percent that considered the distance between the cabins to be of low importance to the walking route domain. Furthermore, 19.9 percent, of the respondents, considered the distance between the cabins to be of high importance to the walking route domain of sense of community, which leaves 5.3 percent, of the respondents, that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7p, the importance of the distance between the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.41. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.43.

Table 4.43 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	51	12.2	12.9	12.9
	Low	62	14.9	15.7	28.6
	Neutral	108	25.9	27.3	55.9
	High	83	19.9	21.0	77.0
	Very High	91	21.8	23.0	100.0
	Total	395	94.7	100.0	
Missing	System	22	5.3		
Total		417	100.0		



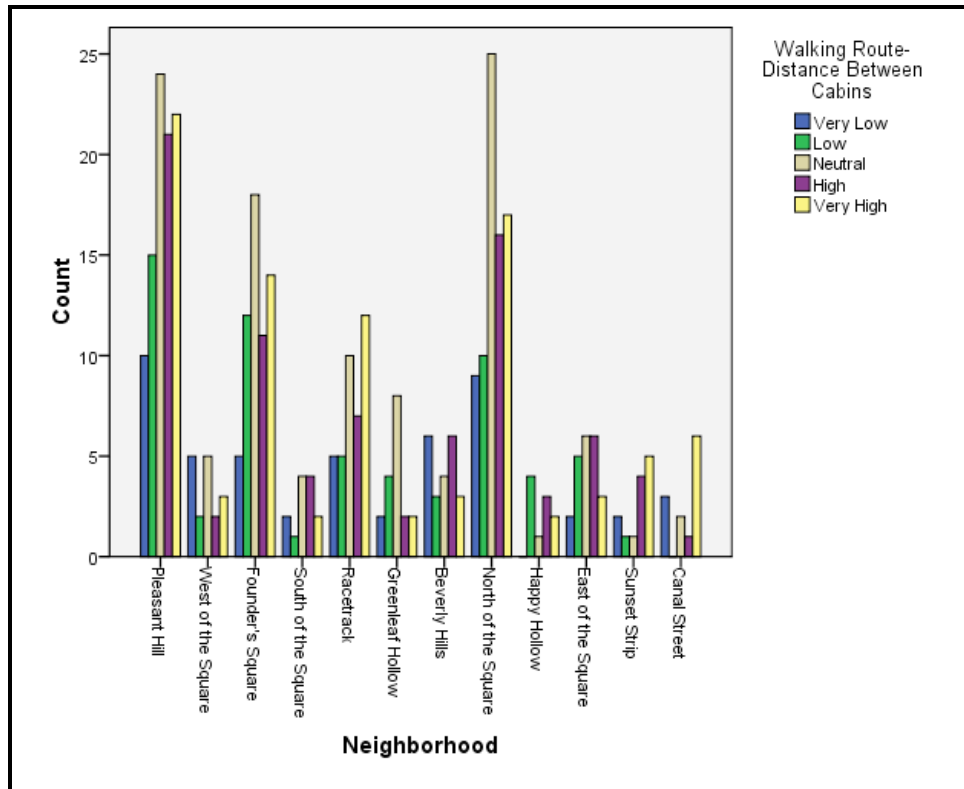


Figure 4.41 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.17 Overall Layout of the Fairgrounds

Respondents were asked to gauge the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community in question 7q of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 73.4 percent, replied that the overall layout of the fairgrounds was of high importance and above to the domain (N=306, SD=1.01). Many of the respondents, 43.2 percent, ranked the overall layout of the fairgrounds as being of very high importance to the domain, followed by 30.2 percent, which considered the feature to be of high importance to walking route. The least amount of responses, 2.6 percent, was in the low importance category, followed by 3.1 percent, of the respondents,

that considered the overall layout to have a very low importance to the domain. Finally, seventeen percent, of the respondents, considered the overall layout of fairgrounds to be of neutral importance to the walking route domain, leaving 3.8 percent, of the respondents, that did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7q, the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.42. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.44.

Table 4.44 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	13	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Low	11	2.6	2.7	6.0
	Neutral	71	17.0	17.7	23.7
	High	126	30.2	31.4	55.1
	Very High	180	43.2	44.9	100.0
	Total	401	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System	16	3.8		
Total		417	100.0		

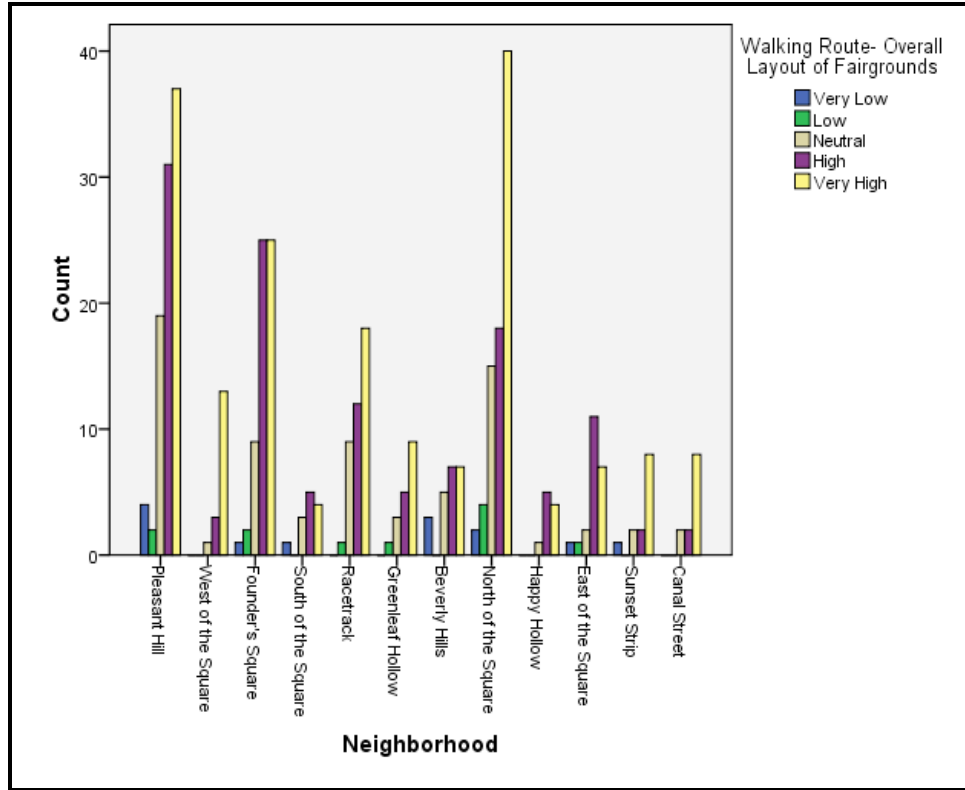


Figure 4.42 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the Fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.18 Cabin Arrangements

The importance of the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community was addressed in question 7r, of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 60 percent, felt as though the cabin arrangements were of high importance and above in determining their walking route through the fairgrounds (N=250, SD=1.15). Of the respondents, 30.5 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance, followed by 29.5 percent, of the respondents, that ranked the cabin arrangements as being of high importance to walking route. However, 22.8 percent, of the respondents, considered the cabin arrangements to be of neutral importance to the domain. The

smallest number of responses, 5.5 percent, was in the very low importance category, followed by 7.4 percent that ranked the feature as having low importance to the walking route domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.3 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7r, the importance of the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.43. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.45.

Table 4.45 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	23	5.5	5.8	5.8
	Low	31	7.4	7.8	13.5
	Neutral	95	22.8	23.8	37.3
	High	123	29.5	30.8	68.2
	Very High	127	30.5	31.8	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

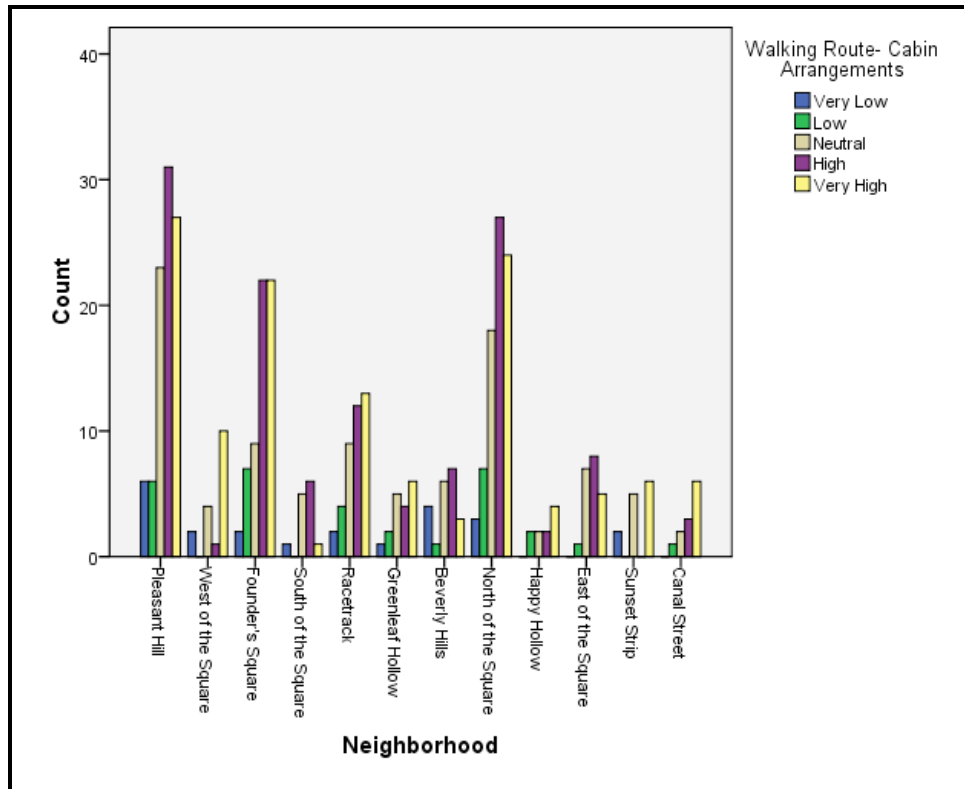


Figure 4.43 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.19 Cabin Density

The importance of the cabin density to the walking route domain of sense of community was addressed in question 7s of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 74.6 percent, felt as though the cabin density was of neutral to very high importance in determining which route to take while walking through the fairgrounds (N=311, SD=1.26). Of the respondents, 27.6 percent, considered cabin density to be of neutral importance to the walking route domain, followed by 23.7 percent that reported the feature was of high importance to the domain. The smallest percentage of responses to this question was actually a tie between low, and very low importance, each receiving

10.1 percent of the total number of responses. The remaining 5.3 percent, of the respondents, did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7s, the importance of the cabin density to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.44. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.46.

Table 4.46 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	42	10.1	10.6	10.6
	Low	42	10.1	10.6	21.3
	Neutral	115	27.6	29.1	50.4
	High	99	23.7	25.1	75.4
	Very High	97	23.3	24.6	100.0
	Total	395	94.7	100.0	
Missing	System	22	5.3		
Total		417	100.0		

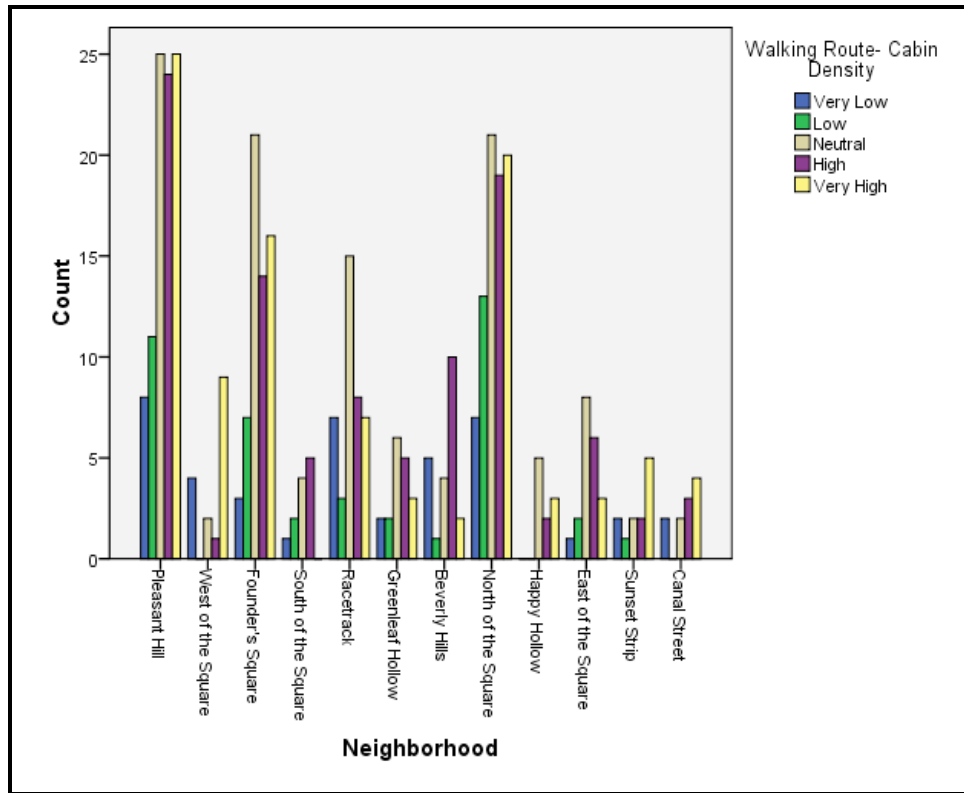


Figure 4.44 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.20 Size of the Fairgrounds

Question 7t, of the survey, asked participants to rank the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 69.7 percent, felt as though the size of the fairgrounds was of high importance and above in determining which route to take while walking (N=291, SD=1.17). A large portion of the respondents, 41.2 percent, reported the size of the fairgrounds was of very high importance to the domain, followed by 28.5 percent, which responded that the feature was of high importance to walking route. The smallest amount of responses fell within the low importance group, receiving five percent of the total

number of responses, followed closely by the very low importance group, which accounted for six percent of the responses. The remaining 3.6 percent of the respondents did not answer question 7t of the survey. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7t, the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.45. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.47.

Table 4.47 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	25	6.0	6.2	6.2
	Low	21	5.0	5.2	11.4
	Neutral	65	15.6	16.2	27.6
	High	119	28.5	29.6	57.2
	Very High	172	41.2	42.8	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		



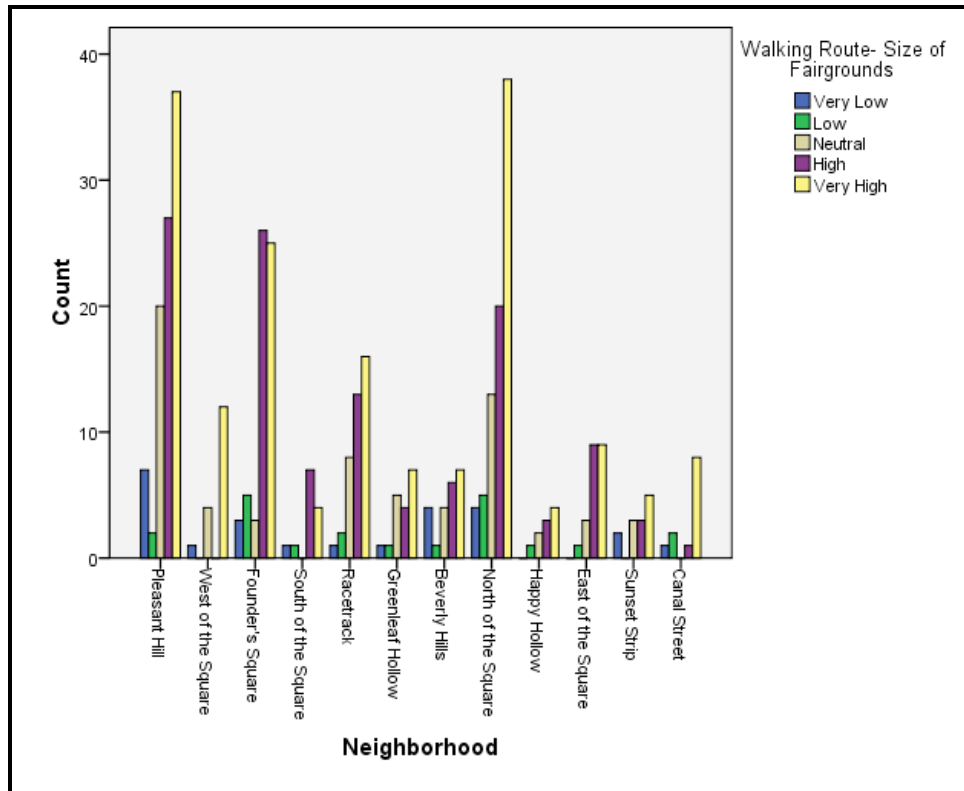


Figure 4.45 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.2.21 Existing Vegetation

The final question, of the survey, addressing the walking route domain of sense of community, question 7u, asked participants to gauge the importance of the existing vegetation on the fairgrounds to the domain. The distribution of responses to the importance of the existing vegetation in determining which route to take while walking through the fairgrounds was basically evenly distributed (N=396, SD=1.41). Of the respondents, 22.5 percent, felt as though the existing vegetation was of neutral importance to the walking route domain, followed by 21.3 percent, which considered the feature to be of very high importance. The smallest amount of responses came within the

low importance group, with 14.4 percent of the total number of responses, followed closely by the very low importance group, which accounted for eighteen percent of the responses. Of the total 417 respondents, five percent did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 7u, the importance of the existing vegetation to the walking route domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.46. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.48. Table 4.49 shows the descriptive statistics associated with all the features for the walking route domain.

Table 4.48 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the walking route domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	75	18.0	18.9	18.9
	Low	60	14.4	15.2	34.1
	Neutral	94	22.5	23.7	57.8
	High	78	18.7	19.7	77.5
	Very High	89	21.3	22.5	100.0
	Total	396	95.0	100.0	
Missing	System	21	5.0		
Total		417	100.0		

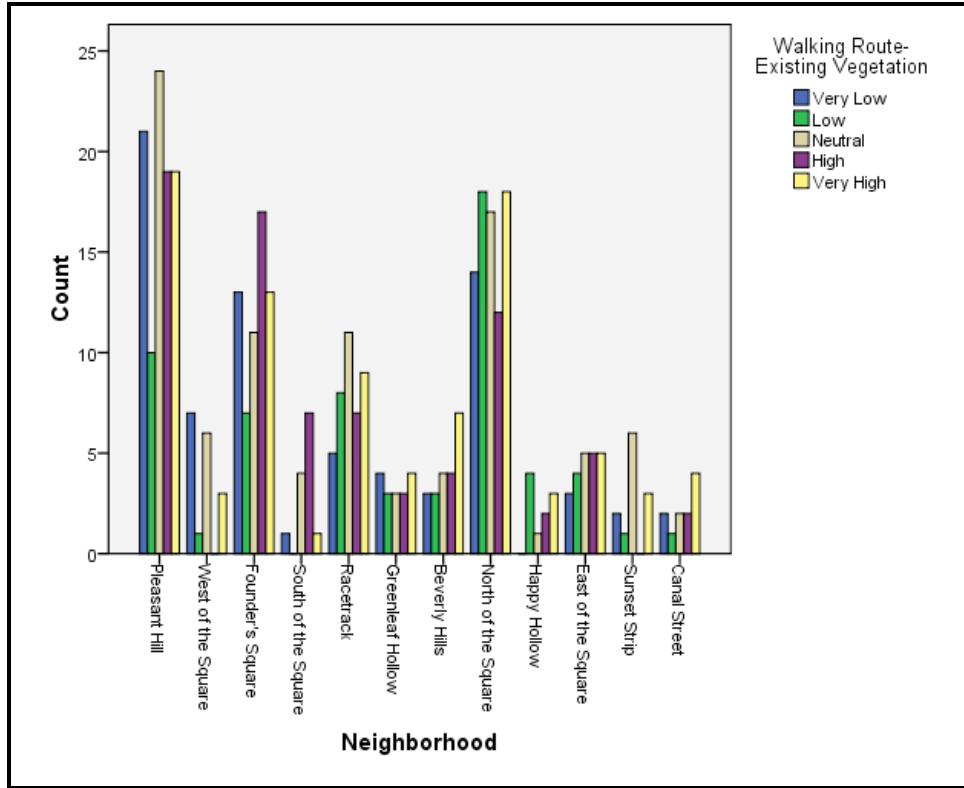


Figure 4.46 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the walking route domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

Table 4.49 Descriptive statistics for the walking route domain.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area	396	1	5	3.16	1.396
Post Office	397	1	5	2.65	1.389
Grandstands	399	1	5	4.09	1.065
Store	367	1	5	2.72	1.294
Pavilion	400	1	5	4.40	.898
Parking Arrangement	400	1	5	3.44	1.373
Street Width	404	1	5	3.29	1.302
Alleys	397	1	5	3.13	1.315
Overall Design Quality of Cabins	397	1	5	3.54	1.305
First Floor Porches	400	1	5	4.04	1.254
Spaces Created By Cabin Arrangements	399	1	5	3.76	1.123
Midway	400	1	5	3.97	1.093
Racetrack	402	1	5	4.36	.883
Founder's Square	400	1	5	4.47	.866
Second Floor Porches	399	1	5	2.71	1.402
Distance Between Cabins	395	1	5	3.26	1.321
Overall Layout of Fairgrounds	401	1	5	4.12	1.008
Cabin Arrangements	399	1	5	3.75	1.152
Cabin Density	395	1	5	3.42	1.261
Size of Fairgrounds	402	1	5	3.98	1.167
Existing Vegetation	396	1	5	3.12	1.413
Valid N (list wise)	336				

### **4.3.3 Interaction with Other People Domain**

Question nine addressed the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The question read, “How important is each of these features in enabling you to interact with other people in the fairgrounds? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)”

#### **4.3.3.1 Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area**

When analyzing the first category under this question, livestock staging and exhibit area, the majority of survey participants, 75.5 percent, ranked this feature as being of very low to neutral importance for interacting with other people within the fairgrounds (N=315, SD=1.4). Of the respondents, 24.9 percent remained neutral about the feature’s importance to the interaction with other people domain. This was followed by 24.7 percent of the respondents that considered the feature to be of very low importance to interaction, followed by 17.5 percent, of the respondents, considering it to be in the low importance group. Only 13.4 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of high importance to interaction, while 15.1 percent considered the feature to be in the very high importance group. Of the 417 completed surveys, 4.3 percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents’ answers to question 9a, the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.47. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.50.

Table 4.50 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	103	24.7	25.8	25.8
	Low	73	17.5	18.3	44.1
	Neutral	104	24.9	26.1	70.2
	High	56	13.4	14.0	84.2
	Very High	63	15.1	15.8	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

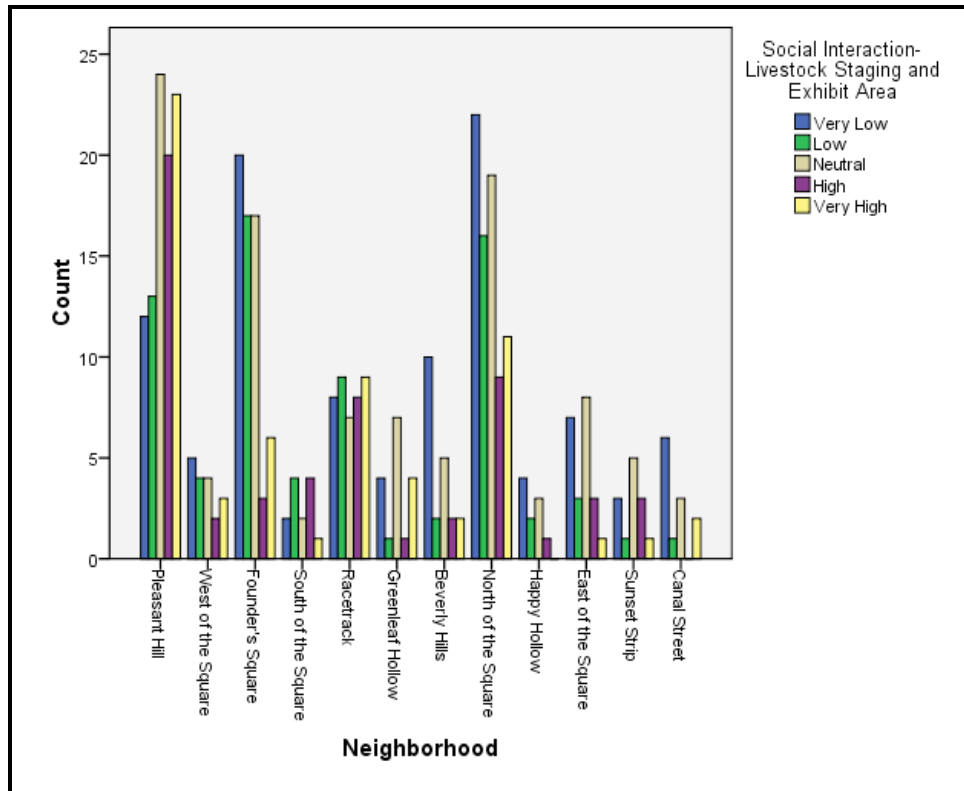


Figure 4.47 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.2 Post Office

When analyzing the second category under this question, the Post Office, the majority of survey participants, 75.5 percent, felt as though the feature was of very low to neutral importance for interacting with other people within the fairgrounds (N=315, SD=1.35). However, 34.5 percent, of the respondents, felt as though the feature is of very low importance to the interaction domain. This was followed by 20.6 percent, of the respondents, that considered the Post Office to be of neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain, while 20.4 percent of the respondents found the feature to be in the low importance category. The smallest percentage of respondents for this question

was actually a tie between high, and very high importance, each receiving 10.3 percent of the total number of responses. Of the 417 respondents, 3.8 percent left the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9b, the importance of the Post Office feature to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.48. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.51.

Table 4.51 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	144	34.5	35.9	35.9
	Low	85	20.4	21.2	57.1
	Neutral	86	20.6	21.4	78.6
	High	43	10.3	10.7	89.3
	Very High	43	10.3	10.7	100.0
	Total	401	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System	16	3.8		
Total		417	100.0		



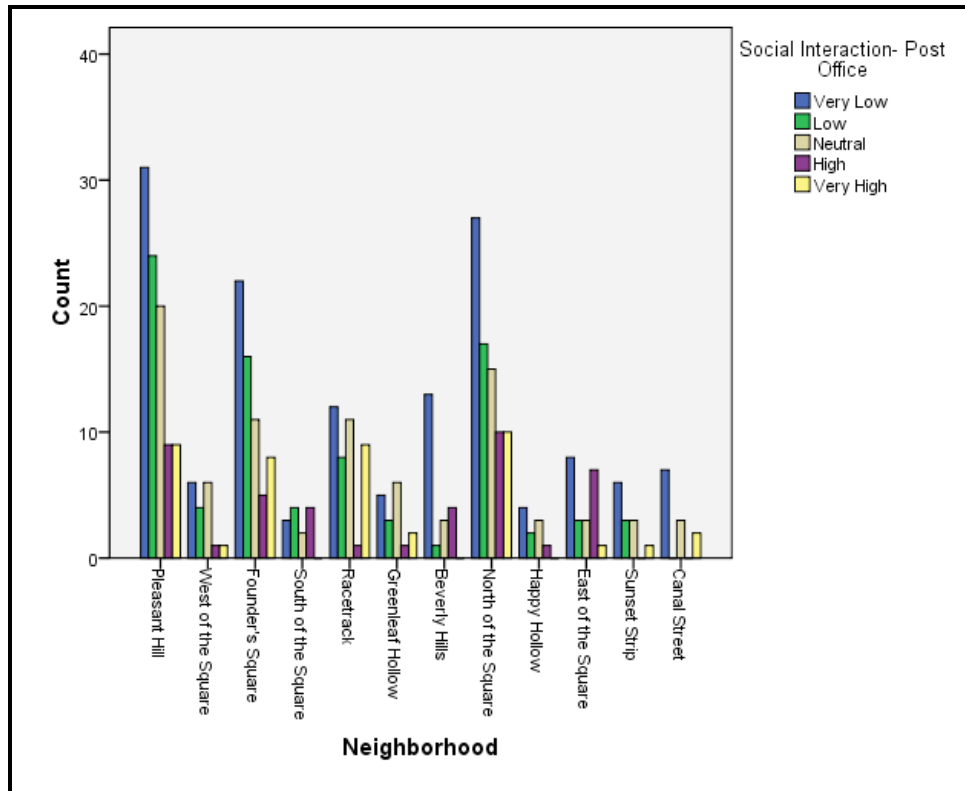


Figure 4.48 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

### 4.3.3.3 Grandstands

When analyzing the importance of the Grandstands to the interaction with other people domain, question 9c of the survey, almost half of the respondents, 49.6 percent, felt as though the Grandstands feature is of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=207, SD=1.03). This was followed by 25.2 percent of the respondents considering the feature to be in the high importance group. The lowest number of respondents, 2.2 percent, found the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by 5.5 percent ranking the feature to be of low importance. Thirteen point nine percent, of respondents, ranked the Grandstands as being neither of high, or

low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 3.6 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9c, the importance of the Grandstands feature to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.49. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.52.

Table 4.52 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	9	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Low	23	5.5	5.7	8.0
	Neutral	58	13.9	14.4	22.4
	High	105	25.2	26.1	48.5
	Very High	207	49.6	51.5	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

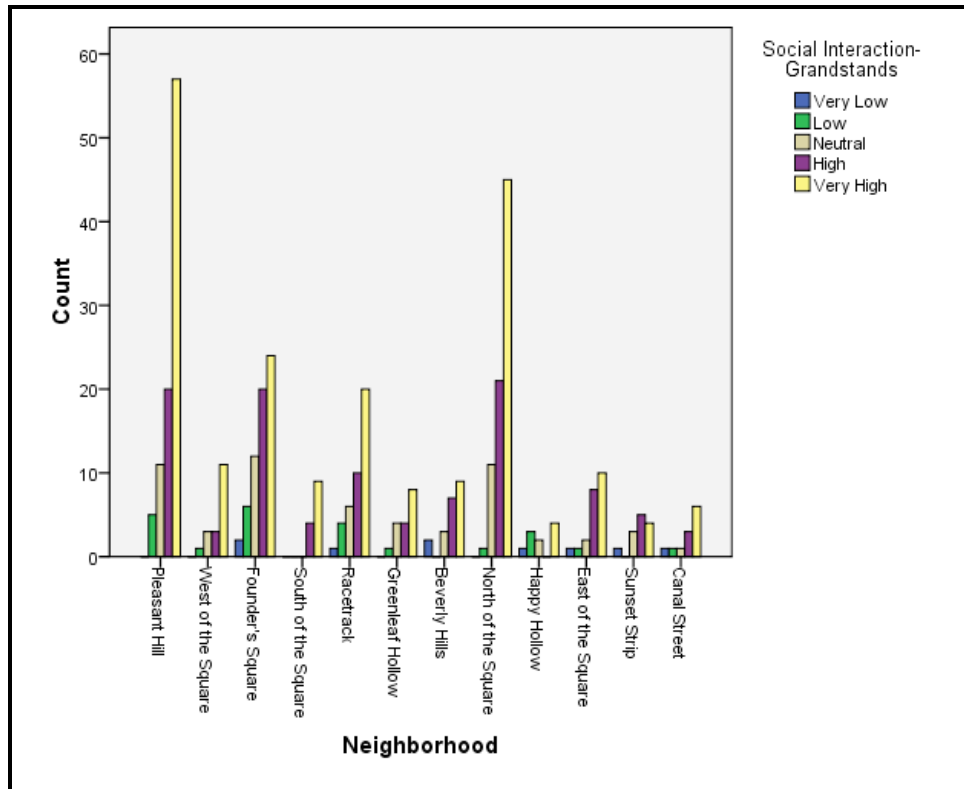


Figure 4.49 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.4 Store

Question 9d, of the survey, addressed the importance of the Store to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Upon analysis, the majority of survey participants, 66.4 percent, ranked this feature to be of very low to neutral importance to the interaction with other people within the fairgrounds (N=277, SD=1.34). However, 26.6 percent, felt as though the Store was of very low importance to interaction with other people. The neutral importance group received the second highest number of responses with 24.9 percent of the total, followed by 14.9 percent of respondents considering the Store to be in the low importance group. Furthermore, 12.5 percent, of

the respondents, found the Store to be in the high importance group, followed by 10.1 percent of respondents ranking the feature to be of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain. Eleven percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9d, the importance of the Store to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.50. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.53.

Table 4.53 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	111	26.6	29.9	29.9
	Low	62	14.9	16.7	46.6
	Neutral	104	24.9	28.0	74.7
	High	52	12.5	14.0	88.7
	Very High	42	10.1	11.3	100.0
	Total	371	89.0	100.0	
Missing	System	46	11.0		
Total		417	100.0		

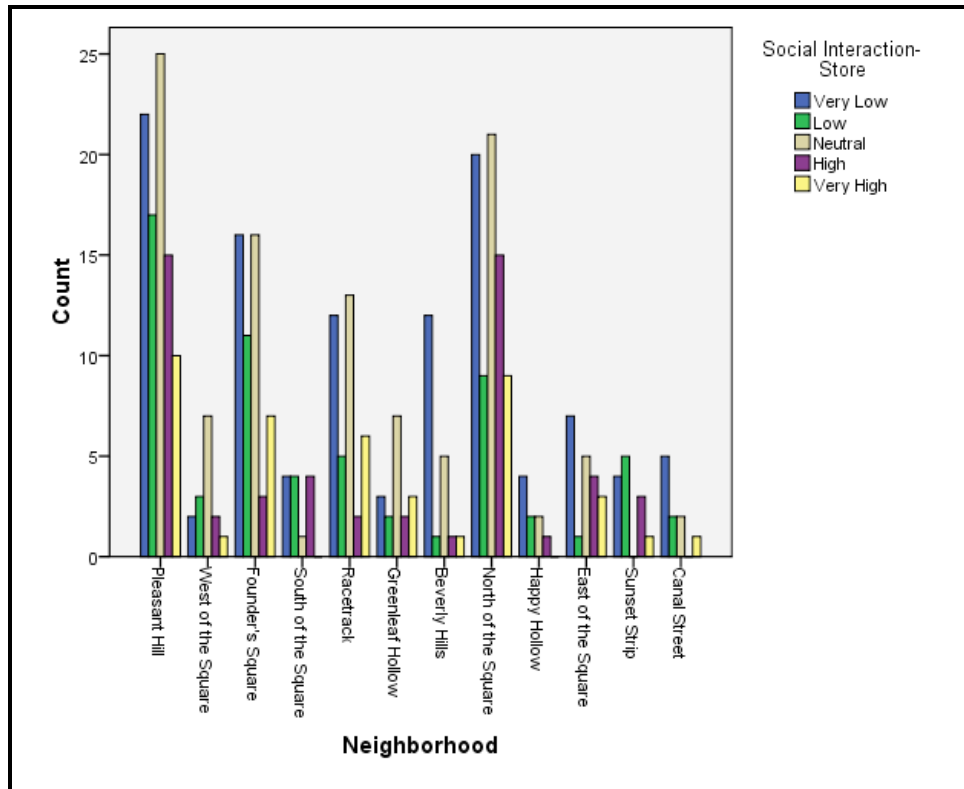


Figure 4.50 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.5 Pavilion

The importance of the Pavilion, to the interaction with other people domain, was addressed in question 9e of the survey. The majority of respondents, 61.2 percent, considered the Pavilion to be in the very high importance category (N=255, SD=1.01). This was followed by 22.8 percent of respondents ranking the Pavilion as being of high importance to the interaction with other people. Only five respondents considered the feature to be in the low importance group, which only accounted for 1.2 percent of the total number of responses. Nineteen respondents considered the feature to be in the very low importance group, equaling 4.6 percent of the total number of responses.

Furthermore, 6.2 percent of the respondents reported that the Pavilion was of neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Finally, 4.1 percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9e, the importance of the Pavilion to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.51. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.54.

Table 4.54 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	19	4.6	4.8	4.8
	Low	5	1.2	1.3	6.0
	Neutral	26	6.2	6.5	12.5
	High	95	22.8	23.8	36.3
	Very High	255	61.2	63.8	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

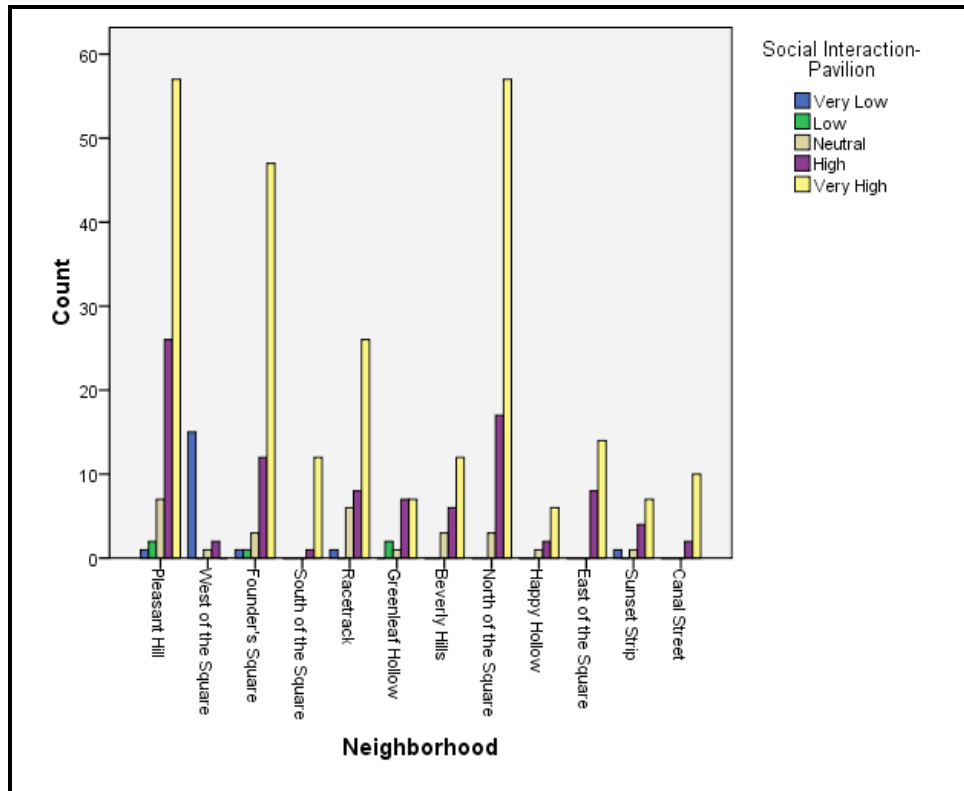


Figure 4.51 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.6 Parking Arrangement

The importance of the parking arrangement, within the fairgrounds, on the interaction with other people domain of sense of community was addressed in question 9f of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 60.9 percent, responded that the parking arrangement was of very low to neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=254, SD=1.4). Of the 417 respondents, 24.2 percent considered the parking arrangement to be of neutral importance to the interaction with other people, followed by 21.8 percent ranking it in the very low importance group, then 18.2 percent considering it to be in the high importance category. A small sample of the respondents,

14.9 percent, considered the feature to be in the low importance group, followed by seventeen percent that considered it to be of very high importance. Of the 417 respondents, 3.8 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9f, the importance of the parking arrangement to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.52. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.55.

Table 4.55 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	91	21.8	22.7	22.7
	Low	62	14.9	15.5	38.2
	Neutral	101	24.2	25.2	63.3
	High	76	18.2	19.0	82.3
	Very High	71	17.0	17.7	100.0
	Total	401	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System	16	3.8		
Total		417	100.0		



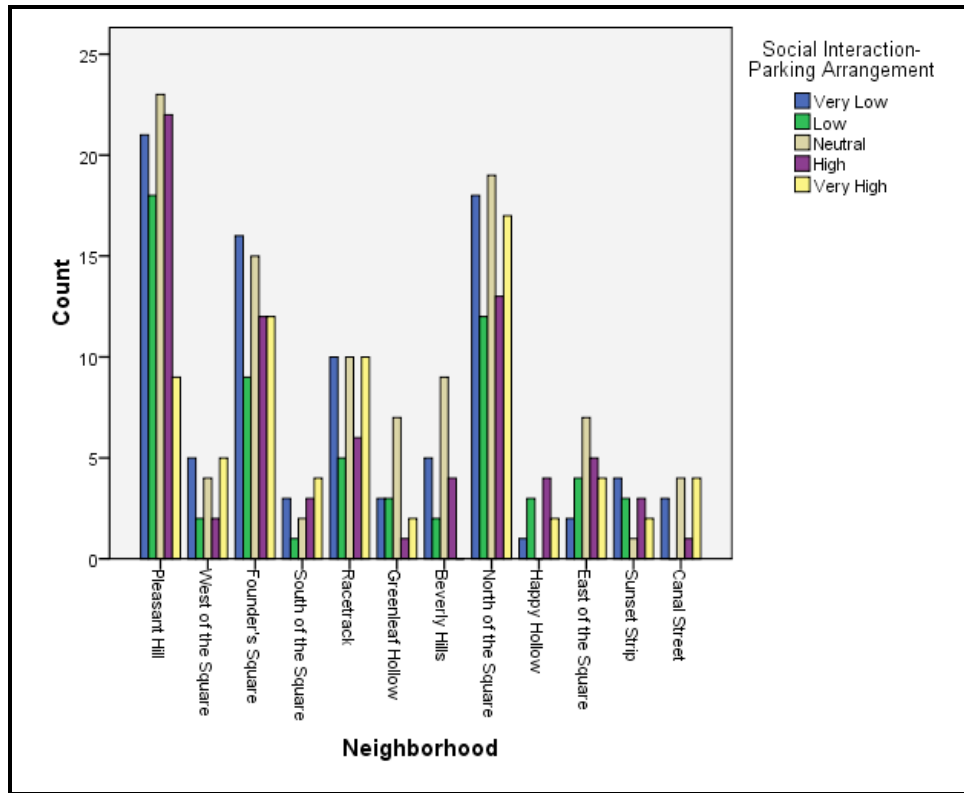


Figure 4.52 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.7 Street Width

Question 9g, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the street width, in the fairgrounds, to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The distribution of responses to this portion of the question was very close to being even (N=400, SD=1.35). Of the respondents, 25.4 percent, ranked street width as being of neutral importance to the interaction with other people. However, 22.1 percent, of the respondents, reported that the street width was of high importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 18.5 percent ranking the feature as being of very high importance. The smallest percentage of respondents, 13.7 percent,

considered the street width to be of low importance to the interaction with other people domain, while 16.3 percent considered it to be of very low importance. The number of respondents that left this portion of the question blank was 4.1 percent of the total. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9g, the importance of the street width to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.53. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.56.

Table 4.56 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	68	16.3	17.0	17.0
	Low	57	13.7	14.3	31.3
	Neutral	106	25.4	26.5	57.8
	High	92	22.1	23.0	80.8
	Very High	77	18.5	19.3	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

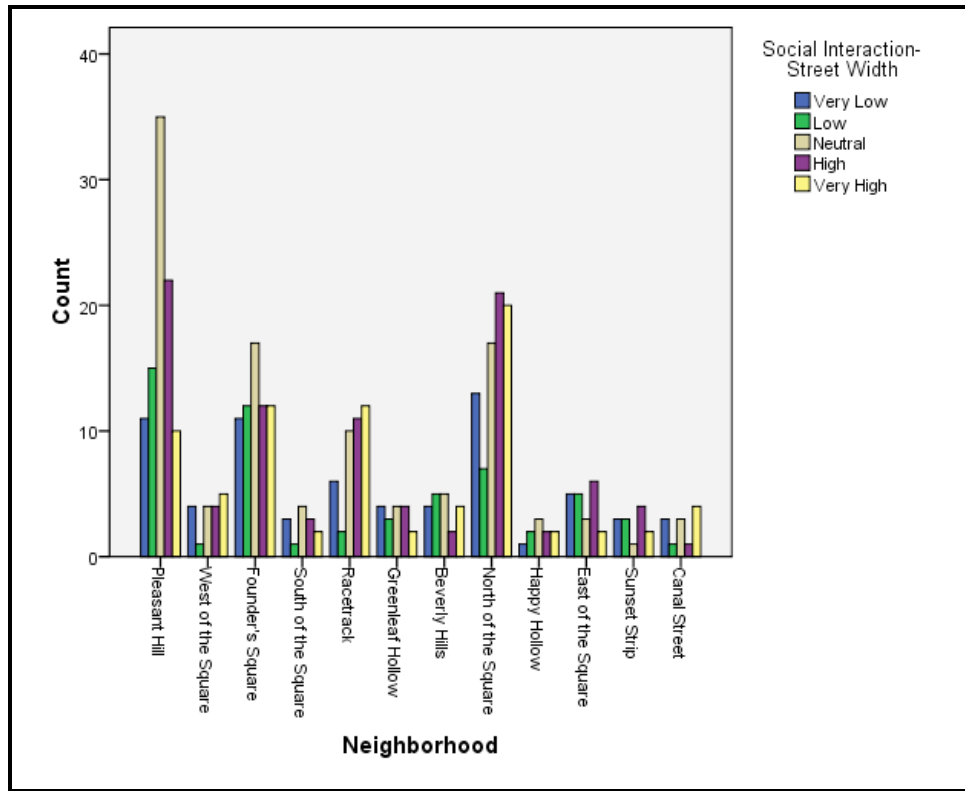


Figure 4.53 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.8 Alleys

The importance of alleys, on the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, was the topic of question 9h of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 66.2 percent, ranked the alleys as being of very low to neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=276, SD=1.33). This ranking could have been because alleys are not found in all areas of the fairgrounds. Of the respondents, 28.1 percent, ranked the feature as being neither of high, or low importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 21.3 percent of the respondents that found alleys to be of very low importance to the domain. The lowest number of

respondents, 12.9 percent, ranked alleys as being of very high importance to the interaction with other people, followed by 15.1 percent considering the feature to be in the high importance group. However, 16.8 percent of respondents ranked alleys as being of low importance to the interaction with other people domain, leaving 5.8 percent that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9h, the importance of alleys to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.54. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.57.

Table 4.57 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	89	21.3	22.6	22.6
	Low	70	16.8	17.8	40.5
	Neutral	117	28.1	29.8	70.2
	High	63	15.1	16.0	86.3
	Very High	54	12.9	13.7	100.0
	Total	393	94.2	100.0	
Missing	System	24	5.8		
Total		417	100.0		

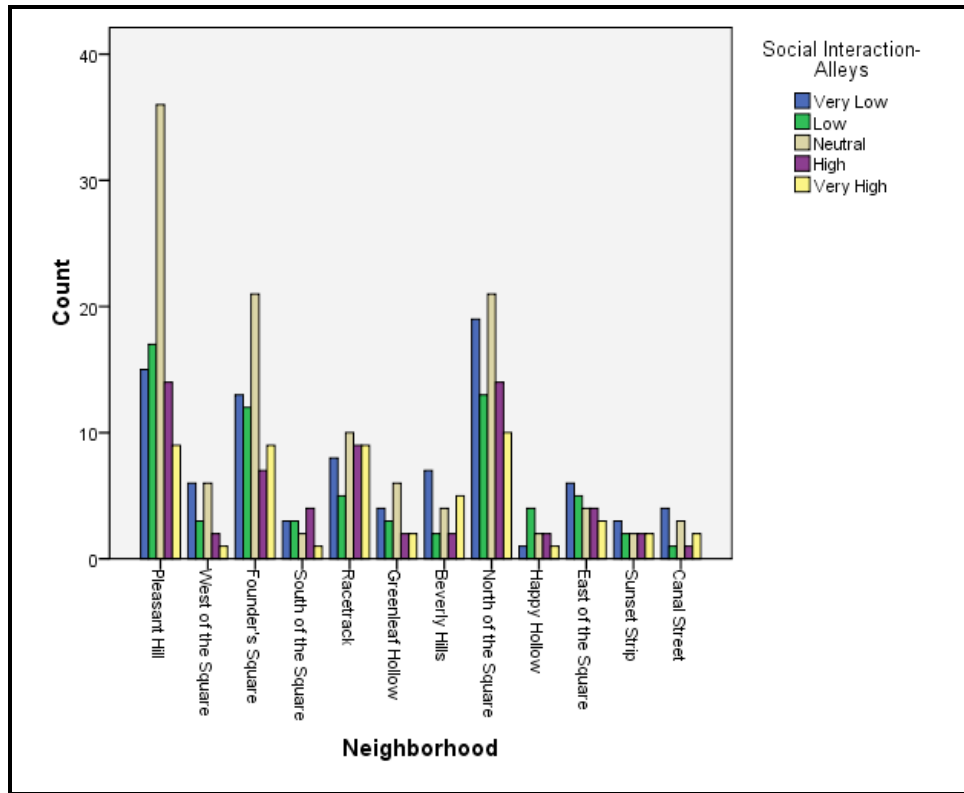


Figure 4.54 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.9 Overall Design Quality of the Cabins

Question 9i, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the overall design quality of cabins on the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 66.4 percent, responded that the overall design quality of the cabins was of high importance and above to the interaction with other people domain (N=277, SD=1.27). However, 39.1 percent, of the respondents, considered the overall design quality of cabins to be of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 27.3 percent, of the respondents, that considered the feature to be of high importance, then 14.6 percent, which did not think

the overall design quality of cabins was of high or low importance to the interaction with other people domain. The lowest number of responses came in the low importance group, with 6.7 percent of the total number of responses, followed by 8.6 percent considering the feature to be of very low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Three point six percent of the respondents left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9i, the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.55. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.58.

Table 4.58 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	36	8.6	9.0	9.0
	Low	28	6.7	7.0	15.9
	Neutral	61	14.6	15.2	31.1
	High	114	27.3	28.4	59.5
	Very High	163	39.1	40.5	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

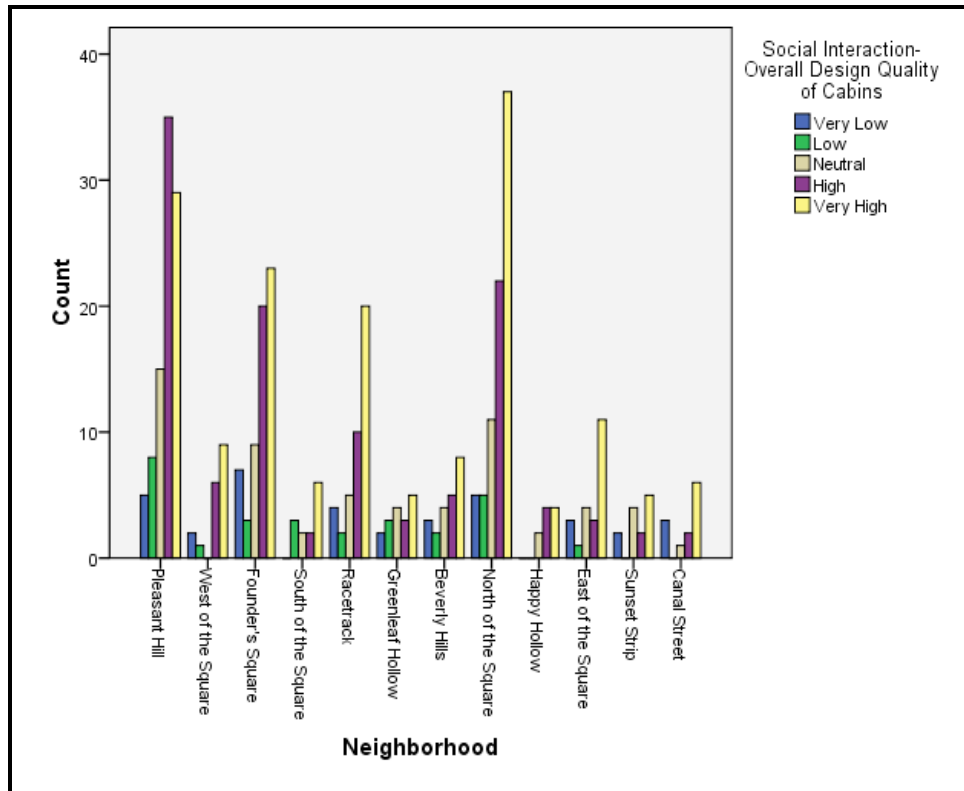


Figure 4.55 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.10 First Floor Porches

Question 9j, of the survey, addressed the importance of first floor porches on the social interaction domain of sense of community. The majority of respondents, 73.6 percent, ranked the first floor porches to be of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=307, SD=0.76). This was followed by 15.1 percent of respondents that considered the feature to be of high importance. A small percentage of respondents, one percent, ranked the first floor porches as being of low importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 1.4 percent falling into the very low importance group, then 5.3 percent, which responded that the feature was of neutral

importance to the interaction with other people at the Neshoba County Fair. Of the 417 responses, 3.6 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9j, the importance of the first floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.56. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.59.

Table 4.59 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	6	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Low	4	1.0	1.0	2.5
	Neutral	22	5.3	5.5	8.0
	High	63	15.1	15.7	23.6
	Very High	307	73.6	76.4	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		



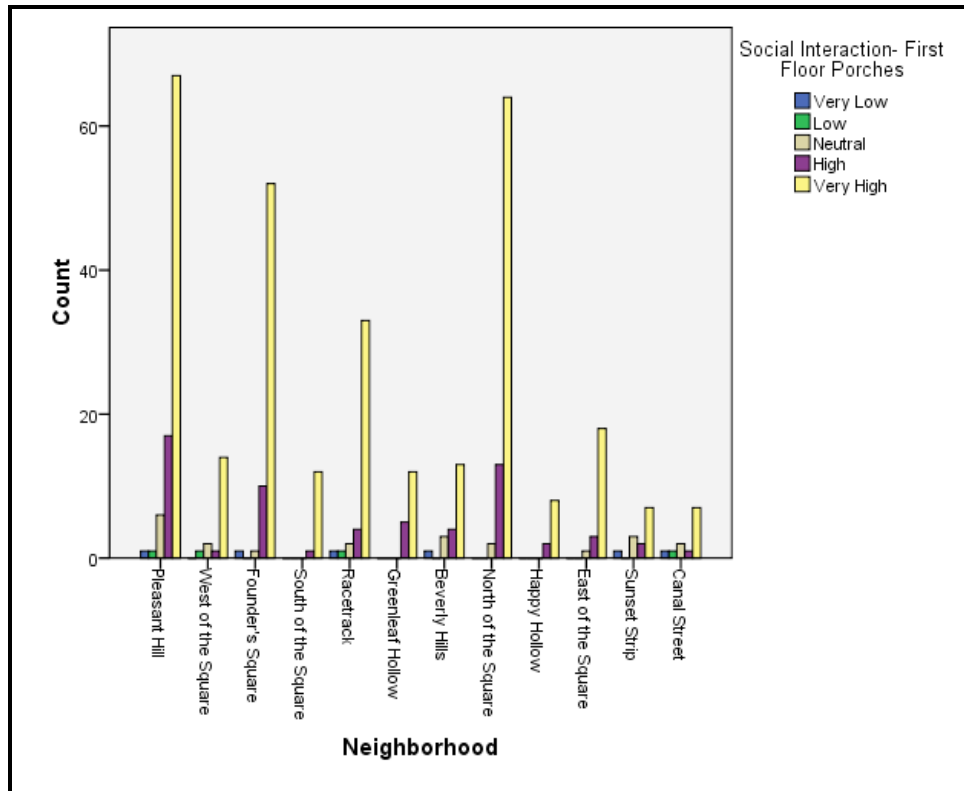


Figure 4.56 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.11 Spaces Created by the Cabin Arrangements

Question 9k, of the survey, asked participants to gauge the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 64.5 percent, responded that the spaces created by the cabin arrangements were of high importance and above in promoting interaction among people (N=269, SD=1.88). Of the respondents, 38.4 percent, felt as though the feature was in the very high importance group, followed by 26.1 percent that felt as though it was of high importance to the domain. However, 19.7 percent of the respondents felt as though the feature was of neutral importance, followed

respectively by low importance, receiving 6.2 percent of the total responses, and very low importance, receiving six percent of the total number of responses. Of the 417 total responses, 3.6 percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9k, the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.57. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.60.

Table 4.60 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	25	6.0	6.2	6.2
	Low	26	6.2	6.5	12.7
	Neutral	82	19.7	20.4	33.1
	High	109	26.1	27.1	60.2
	Very High	160	38.4	39.8	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

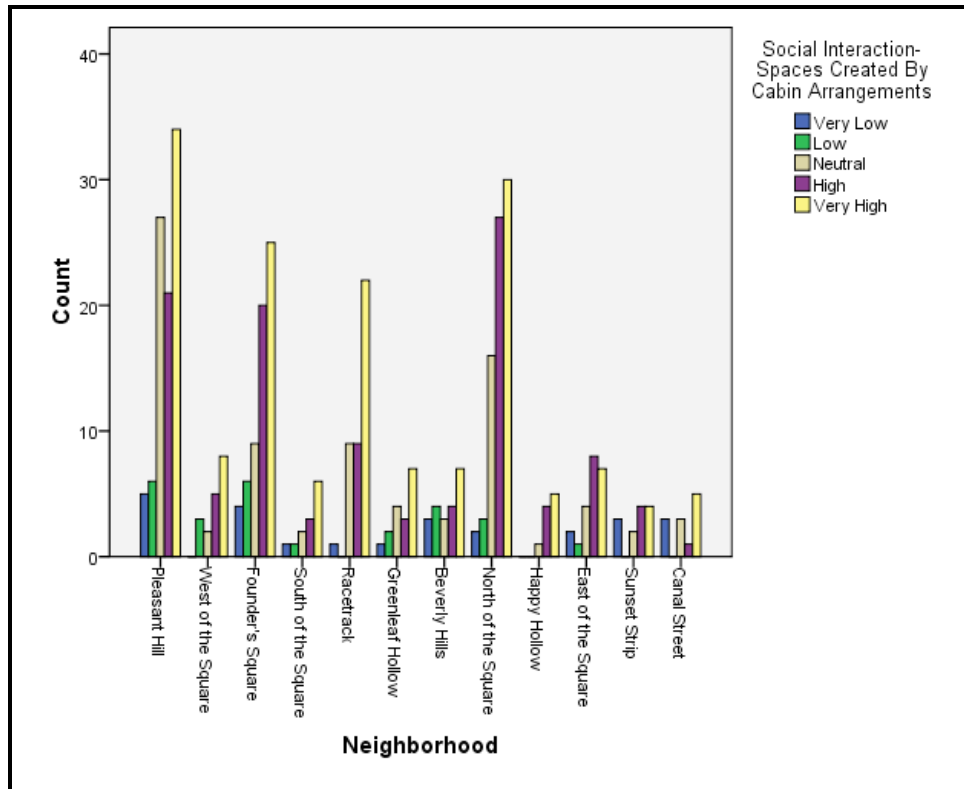


Figure 4.57 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.12 Midway

Question 91, of the survey, asked participants to rate the importance of the Midway to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 63.8 percent, ranked the Midway to be of high importance and above to the interaction with other people domain (N=266, SD=1.23). Of the respondents, 38.6 percent, considered the Midway to be of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 25.2 percent that considered the feature to be of high importance to the domain. However, 18.9 percent of the respondents considered the Midway to be neutral, neither of high or low importance, to

the interaction with other people domain, followed by seven percent of the respondents that considered the feature to be in the very low importance group. Finally, 6.7 percent of the survey participants considered the Midway to be of low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Three point six percent of respondents left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 91, the importance of the Midway to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.58. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.61.

Table 4.61 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	29	7.0	7.2	7.2
	Low	28	6.7	7.0	14.2
	Neutral	79	18.9	19.7	33.8
	High	105	25.2	26.1	60.0
	Very High	161	38.6	40.0	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

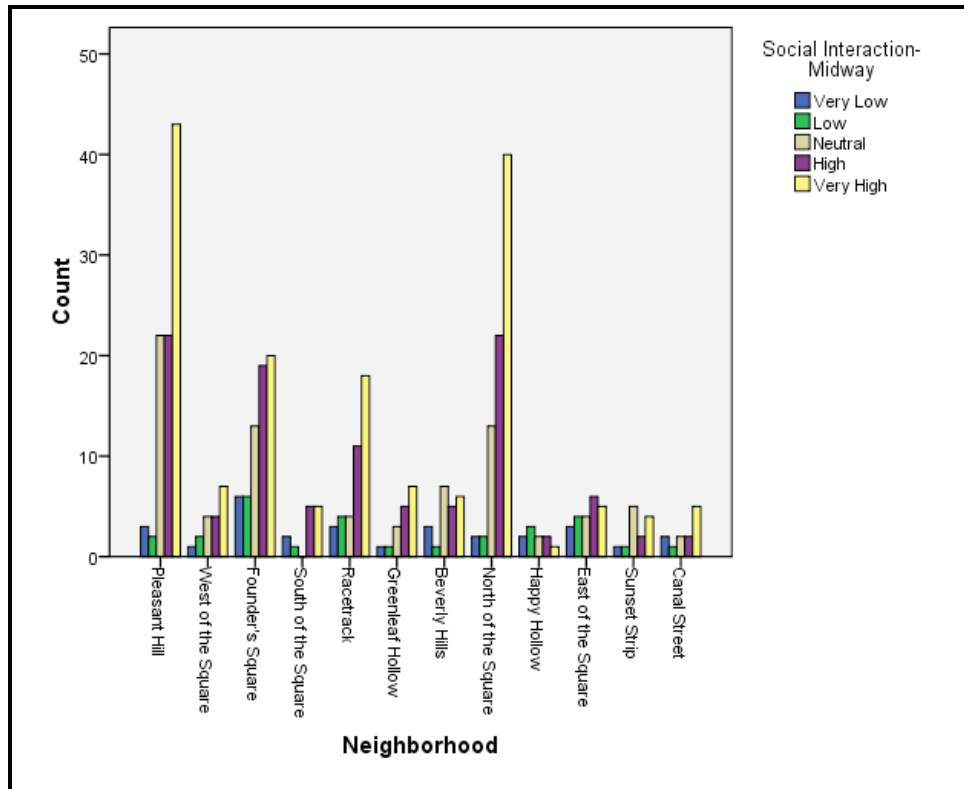


Figure 4.58 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.13 Racetrack

The importance of the Racetrack to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community was addressed in question 9m of the survey. The majority of respondents, 56.4 percent, felt as though the Racetrack is of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=235, SD=0.98). This is followed by 23.3 percent considering the feature to be of high importance to the domain. The number of respondents who considered the Racetrack to have a neutral importance on interaction with other people accounted for 10.8 percent of the total, followed by 2.9 percent considering the feature to be in the very low importance group. Finally, a small

percentage of respondents, 2.4 percent, considered the Racetrack to be of low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Four point three percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9m, the importance of the Racetrack to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.59. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.62.

Table 4.62 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	12	2.9	3.0	3.0
	Low	10	2.4	2.5	5.5
	Neutral	45	10.8	11.3	16.8
	High	97	23.3	24.3	41.1
	Very High	235	56.4	58.9	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

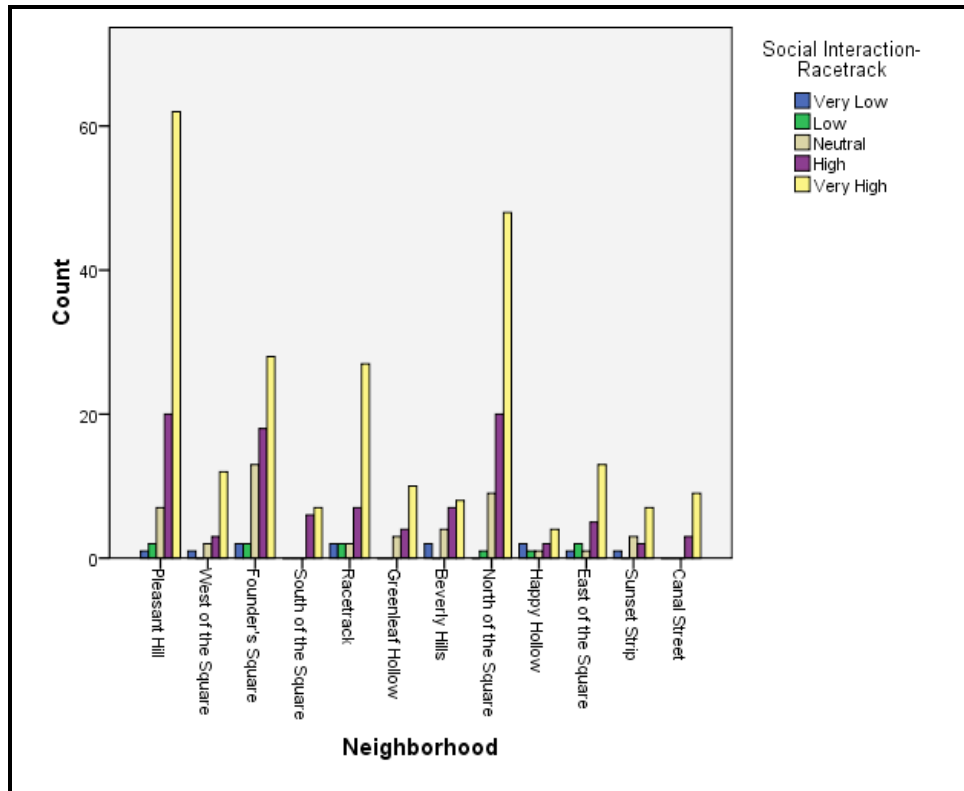


Figure 4.59 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.14 Founder's Square

Question 9n, of the survey, gauged the importance of Founder's Square to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The very high importance group received the most responses, accounting for 72.4 percent of the total number of responses (N=302, SD=0.73). This was followed by 16.8 percent considering Founder's Square to be of high importance to the interaction with other people domain. The number of respondents that considered the feature to be of neutral importance to the interaction with other people is represented by 4.6 percent of the total responses, followed by 1.2 percent that considered Founder's Square to be of very low importance to the domain.

Finally, one percent, of the respondents, considered Founder's Square to be of low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.1 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9n, the importance of Founder's Square to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.60. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.63.

Table 4.63 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder's Square to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	5	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Low	4	1.0	1.0	2.3
	Neutral	19	4.6	4.8	7.0
	High	70	16.8	17.5	24.5
	Very High	302	72.4	75.5	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		



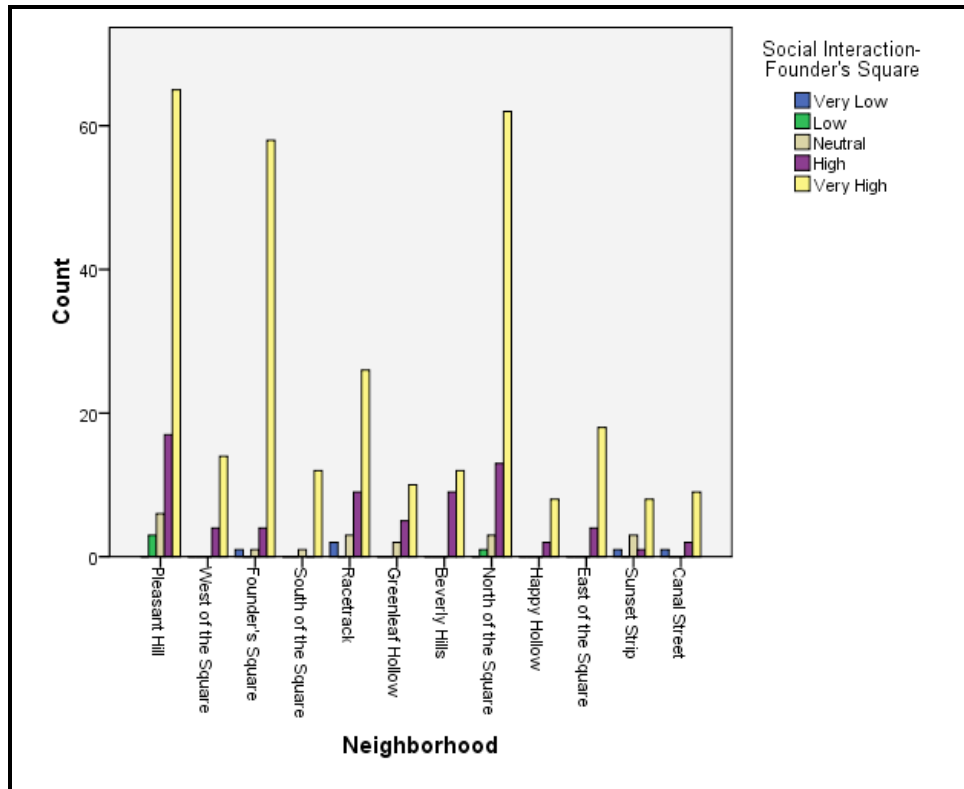


Figure 4.60 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder’s Square to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.15 Second Floor Porches

The importance of the second floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community was addressed in question 9o of the survey. There was basically an even distribution of responses for this feature to the interaction with other people domain (N=402, SD=1.43). Of the respondents, 24.9 percent, considered the feature to be of very low importance to the domain, followed by 22.5 percent, of the respondents, which ranked the feature as being of neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain. The high importance category received the smallest number of responses, 15.6 percent, followed by 16.1 percent, of the respondents, that considered

the feature to be of low importance. Finally, 17.3 percent, of the respondents, said the feature was of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain. Of the 417 respondents, 3.6 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9o, the importance of the second floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.61. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.64.

Table 4.64 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	104	24.9	25.9	25.9
	Low	67	16.1	16.7	42.5
	Neutral	94	22.5	23.4	65.9
	High	65	15.6	16.2	82.1
	Very High	72	17.3	17.9	100.0
	Total	402	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	15	3.6		
Total		417	100.0		

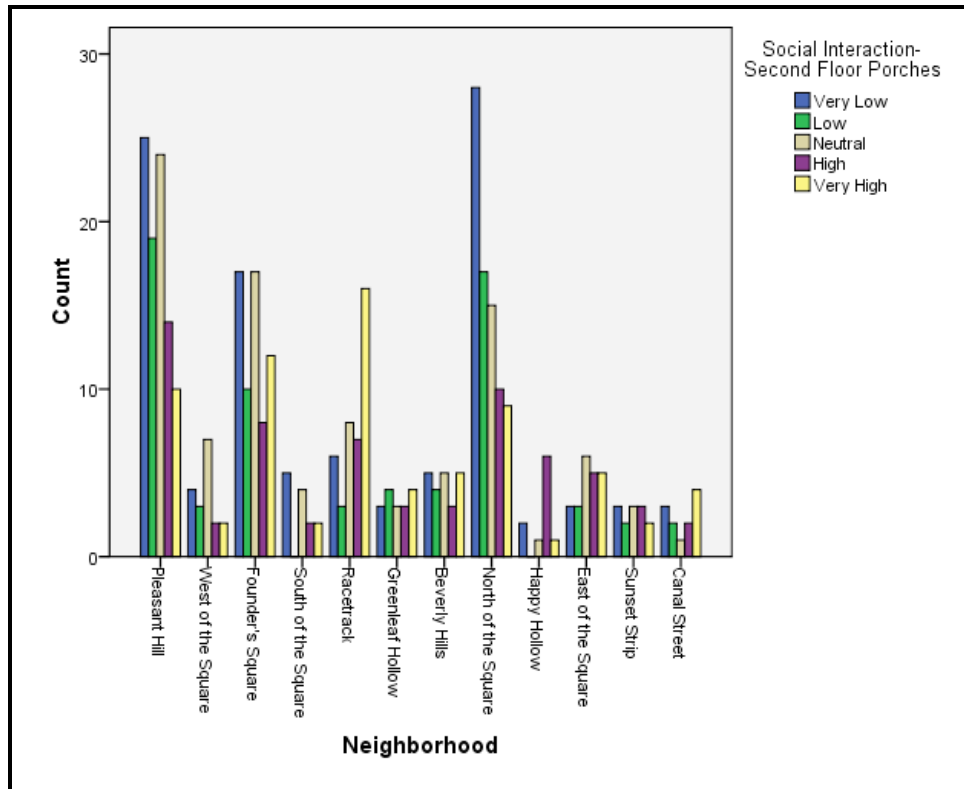


Figure 4.61 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.16 Distance Between the Cabins

Question 9p, of the survey, asked participants to rank the importance of the distance between the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 70.6 percent, responded that the distance between the cabins was of neutral to very high importance to the interaction with other people domain (N=294, SD=1.31). Of the respondents, 26.9 percent, found the distance between the cabins to be of neutral importance to the domain, followed by 22.1 percent, of the respondents, which considered the feature to be of very high importance. The smallest amount of respondents, twelve percent, gave the feature a very low

importance ranking, followed by 13.2 percent that considered the distance between the cabins to be of low importance to the interaction with other people domain. However, 21.6 percent, of the respondents, considered the distance between the cabins to be of high importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, which leaves 4.3 percent, of respondents, that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9p, the importance of the distance between the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.62. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.65.

Table 4.65 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	50	12.0	12.5	12.5
	Low	55	13.2	13.8	26.3
	Neutral	112	26.9	28.1	54.4
	High	90	21.6	22.6	76.9
	Very High	92	22.1	23.1	100.0
	Total	399	95.7	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.3		
Total		417	100.0		

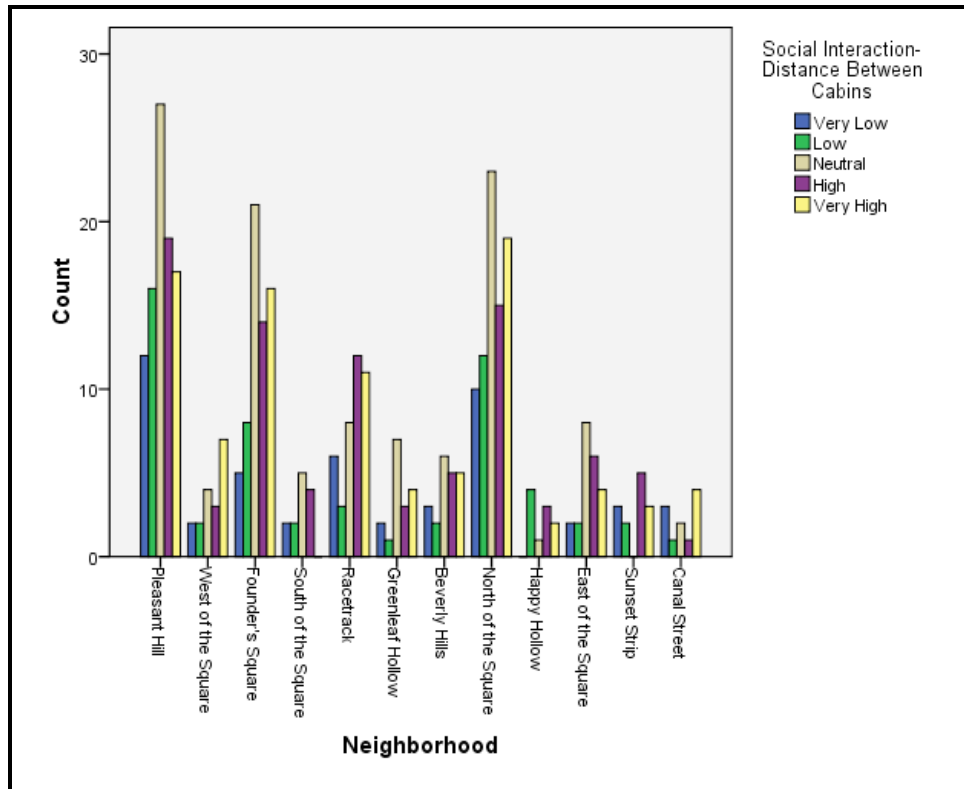


Figure 4.62 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.17 Overall Layout of the Fairgrounds

Respondents were asked to gauge the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community in question 9q of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 71.2 percent, responded that the overall layout of the fairgrounds was of high importance and above for the interaction with other people domain (N=297, SD=1.02). Of the respondents, 41 percent, ranked the overall layout of the fairgrounds as being of very high importance to the domain, followed by 30.2 percent, which considered the feature to be of high importance to the interaction with other people. The least amount of responses, 2.6 percent, fell

within the low importance category, followed by 3.4 percent, which considered the overall layout to have a very low importance to the domain. Finally, 18.9 percent, of the respondents, considered the overall layout of fairgrounds to be of neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain, leaving 3.8 percent, of the respondents, that did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9q, the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.63. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.66.

Table 4.66 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	14	3.4	3.5	3.5
	Low	11	2.6	2.7	6.2
	Neutral	79	18.9	19.7	25.9
	High	126	30.2	31.4	57.4
	Very High	171	41.0	42.6	100.0
	Total	401	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System	16	3.8		
Total		417	100.0		

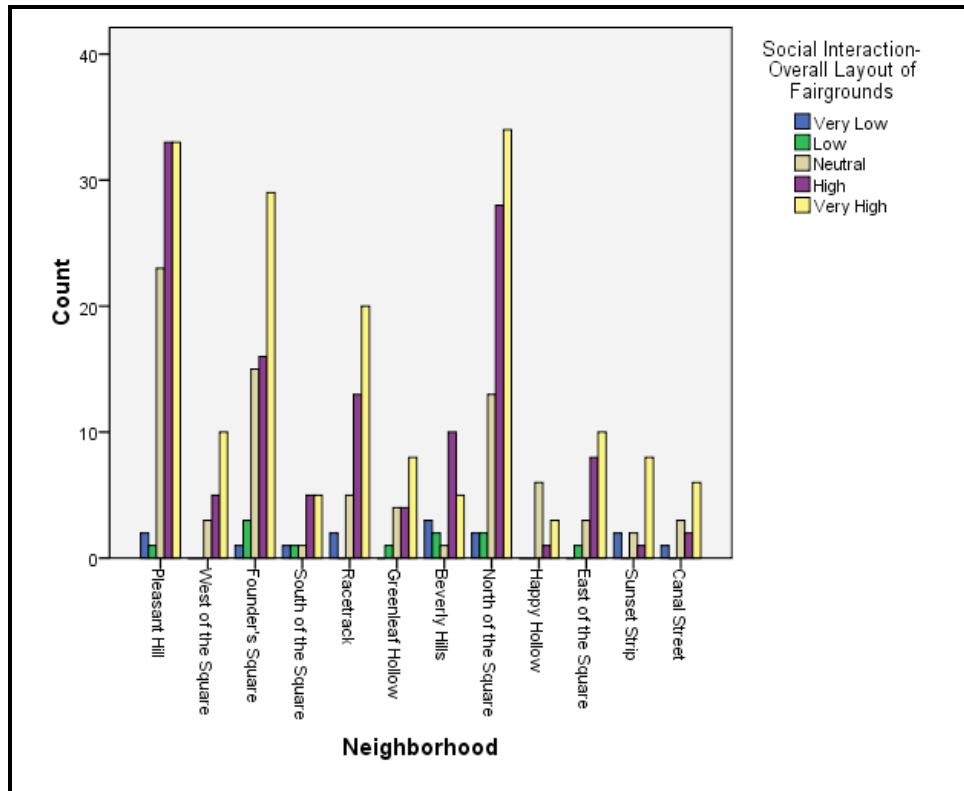


Figure 4.63 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.18 Cabin Arrangements

The importance of cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community was addressed in question 9r, of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 64.8 percent, responded that the cabin arrangements were of high importance and above to the interaction with other people domain (N=270, SD=1.14). Of the respondents, 34.3 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance, followed by 30.5 percent, of the respondents, that ranked the cabin arrangements as being of high importance to interaction with other people domain. However, 20.9 percent of the respondents considered the cabin arrangements to be of neutral importance to the

domain. The least amount of responses, 4.3 percent, were in the low importance category, followed by six percent that ranked the feature as having very low importance to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 4.1 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9r, the importance of the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.64. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.67.

Table 4.67 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	25	6.0	6.3	6.3
	Low	18	4.3	4.5	10.8
	Neutral	87	20.9	21.8	32.5
	High	127	30.5	31.8	64.3
	Very High	143	34.3	35.8	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		



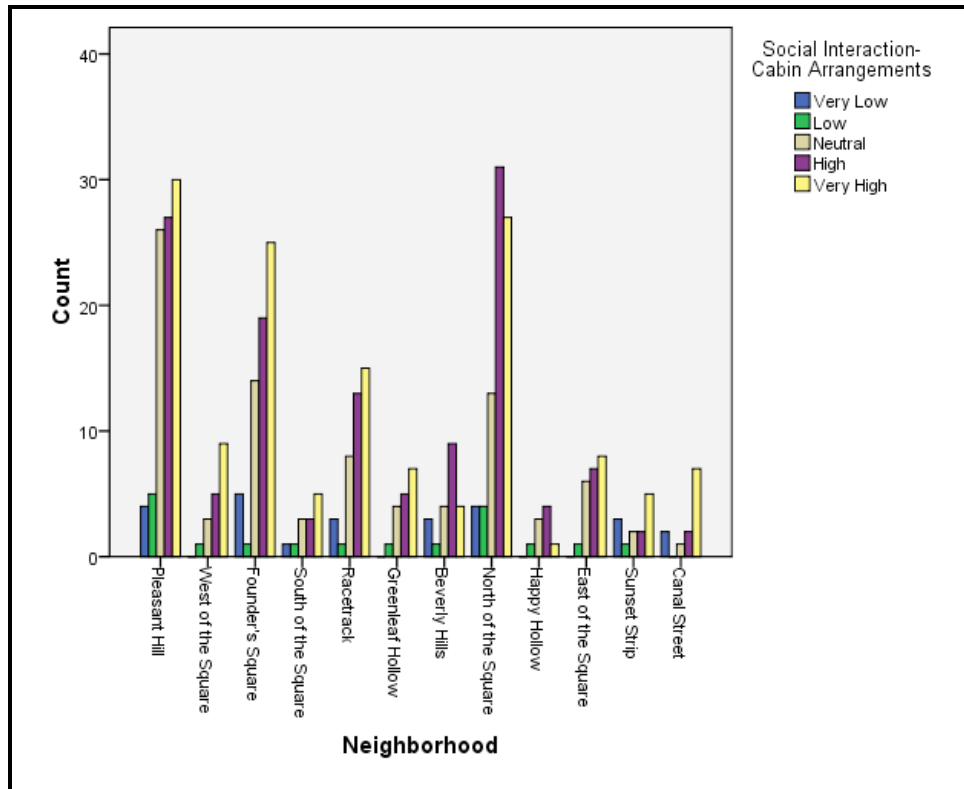


Figure 4.64 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.19 Cabin Density

The importance of the cabin density to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community was addressed in question 9s of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 57.6 percent, responded that the cabin density was of high importance and above to the domain (N=240, SD=1.2). Of the respondents, 30.5 percent, considered the cabin density to be of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 27.1 percent that reported the feature was of high importance to the domain. The neutral category received 23.7 percent of the responses. The smallest percentage of respondents for this question, six percent, considered the cabin density to

be of low importance to the domain, followed by 7.4 percent that ranked the feature as being of very low importance to the interaction with other people domain. The remaining 5.3 percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9s, the importance of the cabin density to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.65. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.68.

Table 4.68 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	31	7.4	7.8	7.8
	Low	25	6.0	6.3	14.2
	Neutral	99	23.7	25.1	39.2
	High	113	27.1	28.6	67.8
	Very High	127	30.5	32.2	100.0
	Total	395	94.7	100.0	
Missing	System	22	5.3		
Total		417	100.0		

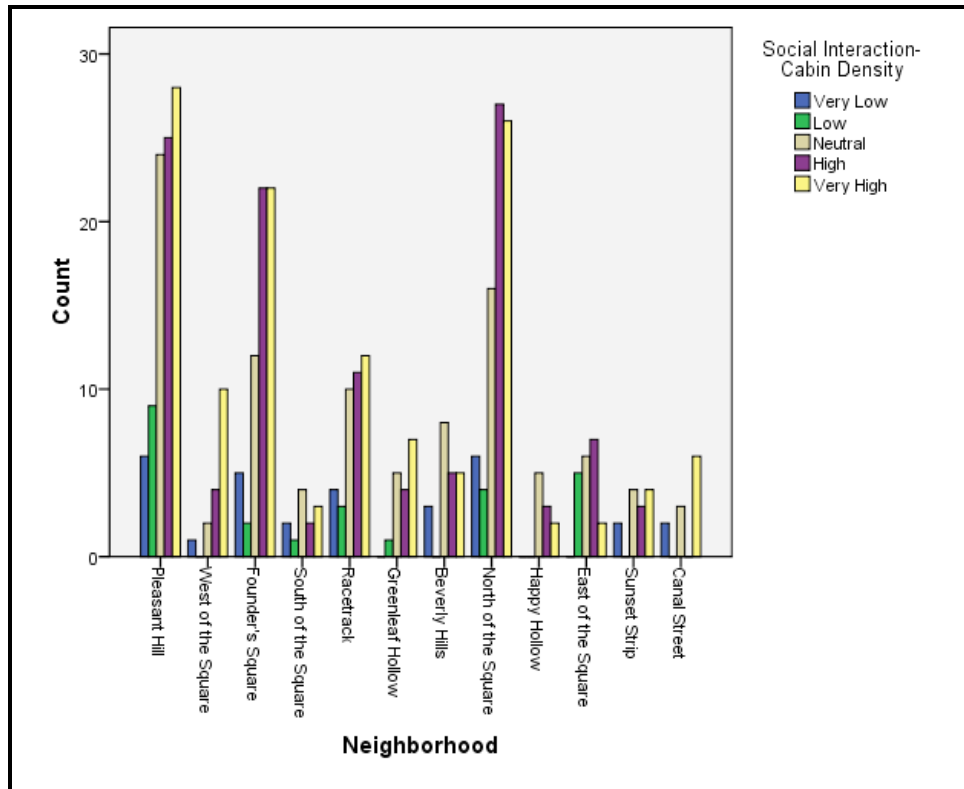


Figure 4.65 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.20 Size of the Fairgrounds

Question 9t, of the survey, asked participants to rank the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 70 percent, felt that the size of the fairgrounds was of high importance and above to the domain (N=292, SD=1.13). Of the respondents, 44.6 percent, said the size of the fairgrounds was of very high importance to the domain, followed by 25.4 percent, which responded that the feature was of high importance to the interaction with other people domain. The smallest amount of responses fell within the low importance group, receiving 3.4 percent of the total number of responses, followed

closely by the very low importance group, which accounted for 5.3 percent of the total responses. Furthermore, 17.3 percent of the respondents said the feature was of neutral importance to the domain. The remaining 4.1 percent of the respondents did not answer question 9t of the survey. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9t, the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.66. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.69.

Table 4.69 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	22	5.3	5.5	5.5
	Low	14	3.4	3.5	9.0
	Neutral	72	17.3	18.0	27.0
	High	106	25.4	26.5	53.5
	Very High	186	44.6	46.5	100.0
	Total	400	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.1		
Total		417	100.0		

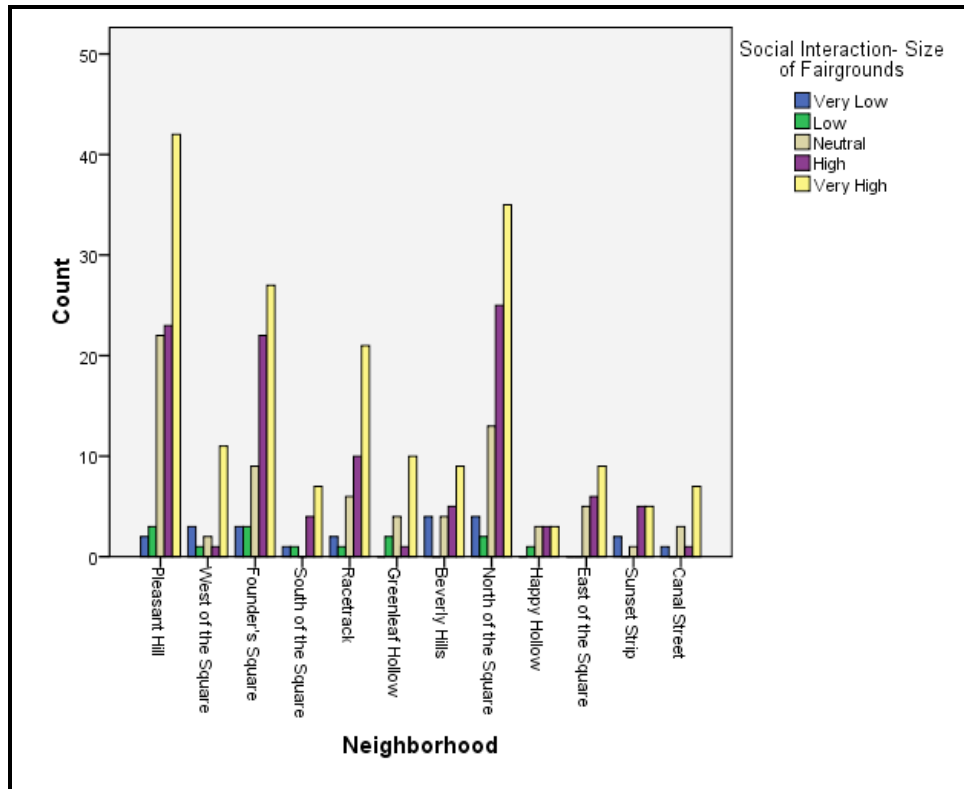


Figure 4.66 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.3.21 Existing Vegetation

The final question, of the survey, addressing the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, question 9u, asked participants to gauge the importance of the existing vegetation on the fairgrounds to the domain. The distribution of responses to the importance of the existing vegetation on the fairgrounds was basically even among the ranking categories (N=398, SD=1.45). Of the respondents, 25.2 percent, felt as though the existing vegetation was of neutral importance to the interaction with other people domain, followed by 23.7 percent, which considered the feature to be of very low importance. The smallest amount of responses fell within the low importance group,

with 11.5 percent of the total number of responses, followed by the high importance group, which accounted for 15.8 percent of the responses. However, 19.2 percent of the responses indicated the feature is of very high importance to the interaction with other people domain. Of the total 417 respondents, 4.6 percent did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 9u, the importance of the existing vegetation to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.67. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.70. Table 4.71 shows the descriptive statistics associated with all the features for the interaction with other people domain.

Table 4.70 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	99	23.7	24.9	24.9
	Low	48	11.5	12.1	36.9
	Neutral	105	25.2	26.4	63.3
	High	66	15.8	16.6	79.9
	Very High	80	19.2	20.1	100.0
	Total	398	95.4	100.0	
Missing	System	19	4.6		
Total		417	100.0		

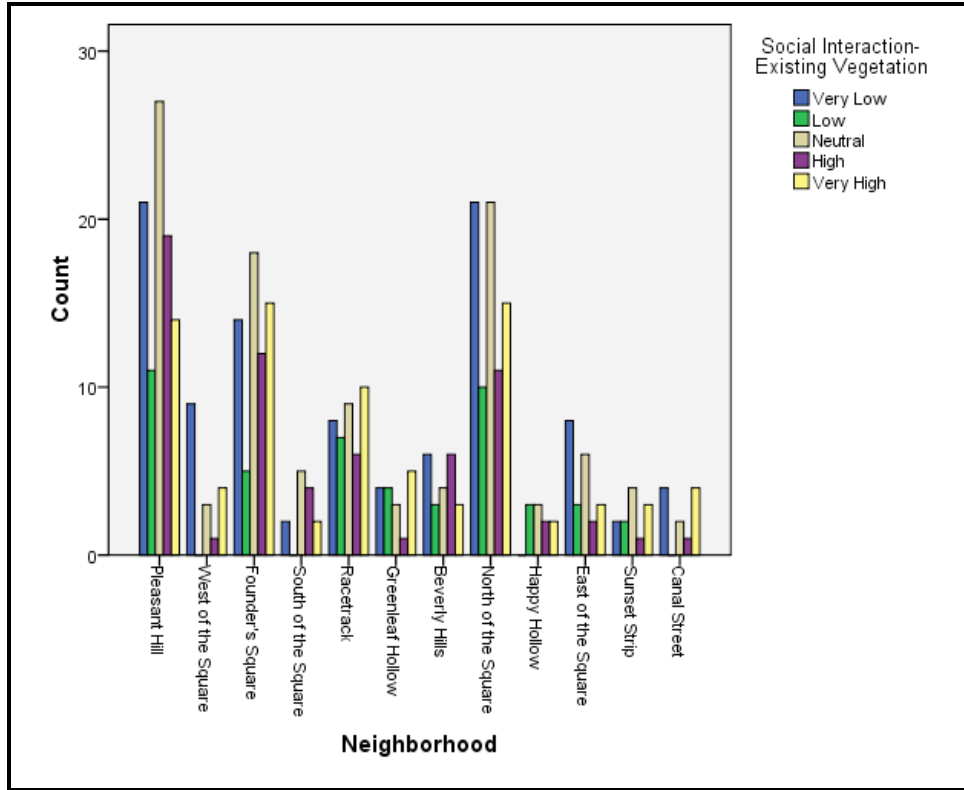


Figure 4.67 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the interaction with other people domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

Table 4.71 Descriptive statistics for the interaction with other people domain.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area	399	1	5	2.76	1.390
Post Office	401	1	5	2.39	1.349
Grandstands	402	1	5	4.19	1.028
Store	371	1	5	2.60	1.343
Pavilion	400	1	5	4.41	1.009
Parking Arrangement	401	1	5	2.94	1.400
Street Width	400	1	5	3.13	1.345
Alleys	393	1	5	2.80	1.327
Overall Design Quality of Cabins	402	1	5	3.85	1.274
First Floor Porches	402	1	5	4.64	.761
Spaces Created By Cabin Arrangements	402	1	5	3.88	1.187
Midway	402	1	5	3.85	1.227
Racetrack	399	1	5	4.34	.981
Founder's Square	400	1	5	4.65	.731
Second Floor Porches	402	1	5	2.84	1.434
Distance Between Cabins	399	1	5	3.30	1.305
Overall Layout of Fairgrounds	401	1	5	4.07	1.022
Cabin Arrangements	400	1	5	3.86	1.141
Cabin Density	395	1	5	3.71	1.204
Size of Fairgrounds	400	1	5	4.05	1.132
Existing Vegetation	398	1	5	2.95	1.445
Valid N (list wise)	348				



#### **4.3.4 Contributing to the Character Domain**

Question eleven, of the survey, addressed the contributing to the character domain of sense of community. The question read, “How important are each of these features in contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair? (Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)”

##### **4.3.4.1 Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area**

When analyzing the first category under this question, livestock staging and exhibit area, the majority of respondents, 54 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair (N=225, SD=0.97). However, 26.1 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of high importance to the Fair’s character, followed by 7.7 percent that considered it to be in the neutral importance group. Only 2.4 percent of the respondents considered the feature to be of very low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, while 3.8 percent considered the feature to be in the low importance group. Of the 417 completed surveys, six percent of the respondents did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents’ answers to question 11a, the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.68. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.72.

Table 4.72 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	10	2.4	2.6	2.6
	Low	16	3.8	4.1	6.6
	Neutral	32	7.7	8.2	14.8
	High	109	26.1	27.8	42.6
	Very High	225	54.0	57.4	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

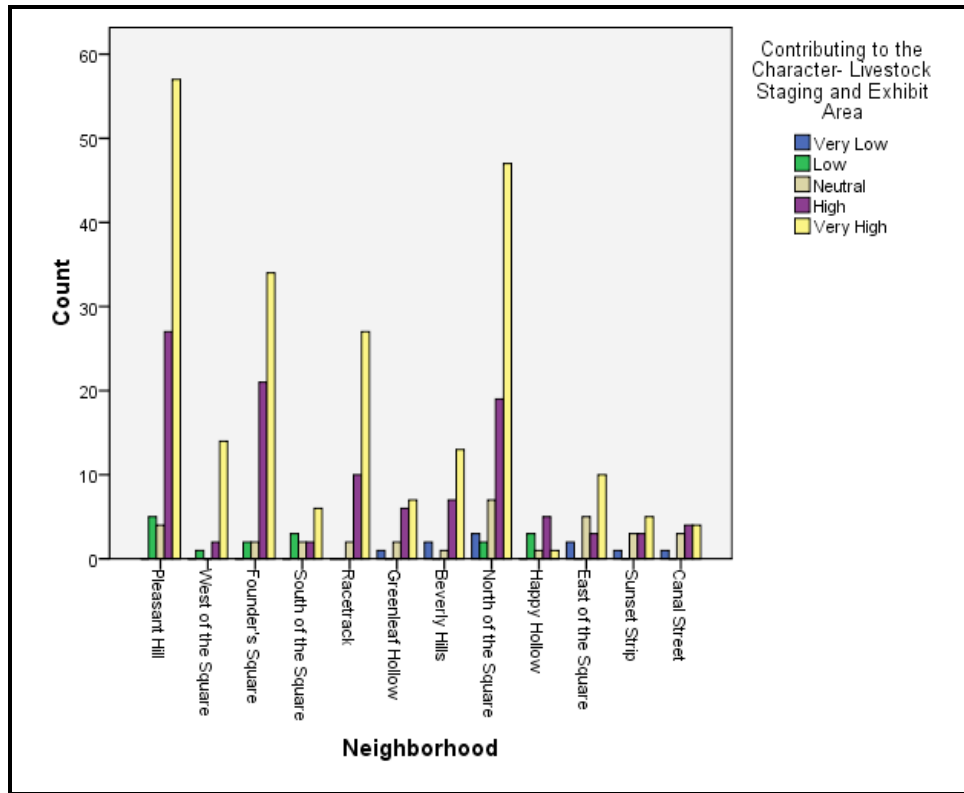


Figure 4.68 How respondents ranked the importance of the livestock staging and exhibit area to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.2 Post Office

When analyzing the second category under this question, Post Office, the majority of respondents, 51.6 percent, felt as though the feature was of high importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair domain (N=215, SD=1.3). However, 30.7 percent, felt as though the feature is of very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. Twenty-three percent of the respondents considered the Post Office to be of neutral importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, while 20.9 percent considered the feature to be in the high importance category. The smallest percentage of respondents for this question, 8.6 percent, gave the

feature a very low ranking, followed by 10.8 percent that considered the feature to be of low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. Of the 417 respondents, six percent left the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11b, the importance of the Post Office feature to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.69. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.73.

Table 4.73 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	36	8.6	9.2	9.2
	Low	45	10.8	11.5	20.7
	Neutral	96	23.0	24.5	45.2
	High	87	20.9	22.2	67.3
	Very High	128	30.7	32.7	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

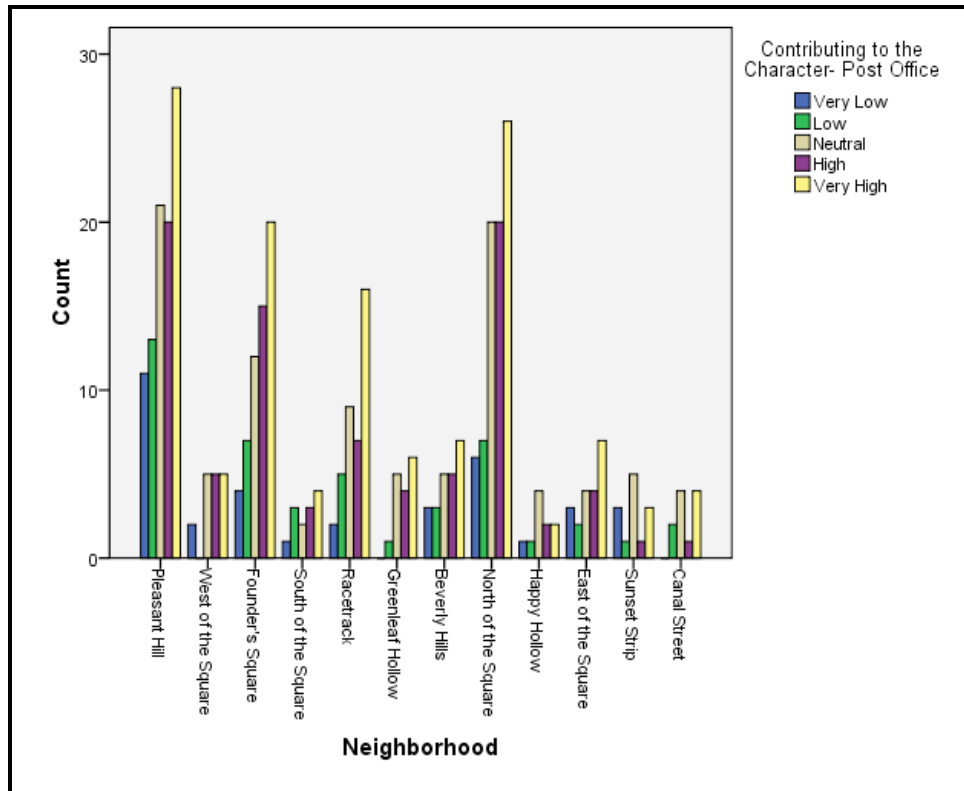


Figure 4.69 How respondents ranked the importance of the Post Office to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.3 Grandstands

In regards to the importance of the Grandstands to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, question 11c of the survey, the majority of respondents, 73.6 percent, felt as though the feature is of very high importance domain (N=307, SD=1.08). This was followed by 11.8 percent, of respondents, considering the feature to be in the high importance group. The lowest number of respondents, .2 percent, found the feature to be in the low importance group, followed by 1.9 percent ranking the feature to be of neutral importance. Furthermore, 6.7 percent, of the respondents, ranked the Grandstands as being of very low importance to the contributing to the character of the

Fair domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 5.8 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11c, the importance of the Grandstands feature to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.70. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.74.

Table 4.74 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	28	6.7	7.1	7.1
	Low	1	.2	.3	7.4
	Neutral	8	1.9	2.0	9.4
	High	49	11.8	12.5	21.9
	Very High	307	73.6	78.1	100.0
	Total	393	94.2	100.0	
Missing	System	24	5.8		
Total		417	100.0		

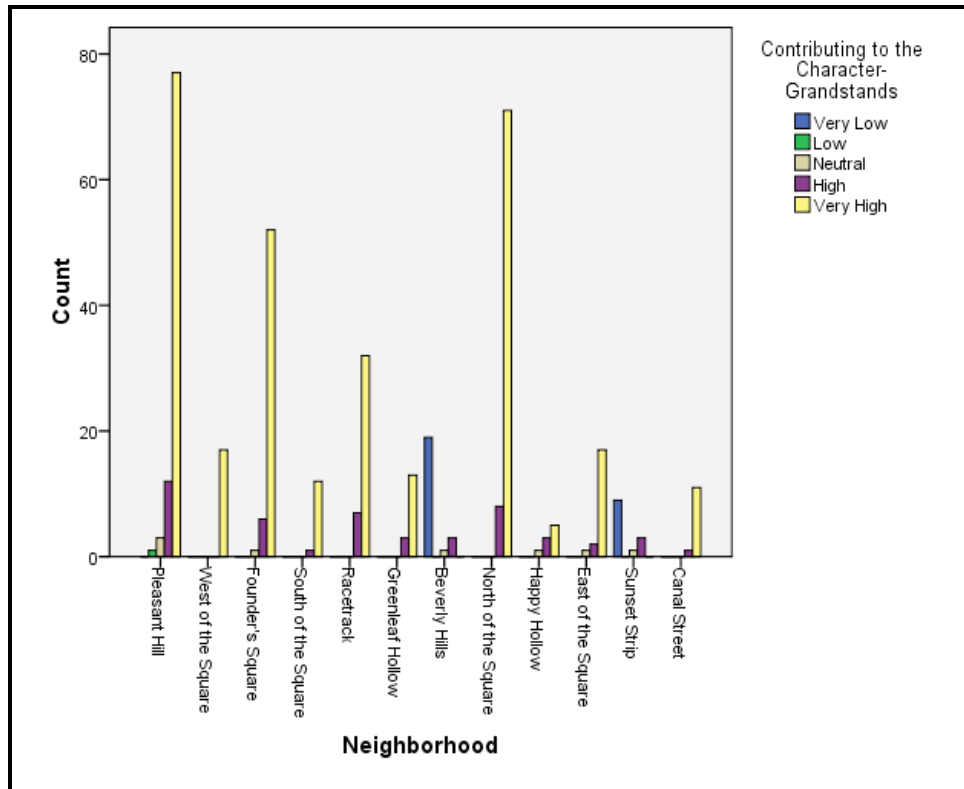


Figure 4.70 How respondents ranked the importance of the Grandstands to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.4 Store

Question 11d, of the survey, addressed the importance of the Store to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Upon analysis, the majority of survey participants, 59.4 percent, responded that the Store was of neutral importance and above to contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair (N=248, SD=1.41). Of the respondents, 23.7 percent, felt as though the Store was of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair. The neutral importance group received the second highest amount of responses with 18.9 percent of the total, followed by 16.8 percent of respondents considering the store to be in the high

importance group. The low, and very low categories were tied for the least amount of responses, each receiving 12.9 percent of the total number of responses. A large number of respondents, 14.6 percent, did not answer this portion of the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11d, the importance of the Store to the contributing of the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.71. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.75.

Table 4.75 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	54	12.9	15.2	15.2
	Low	54	12.9	15.2	30.3
	Neutral	79	18.9	22.2	52.5
	High	70	16.8	19.7	72.2
	Very High	99	23.7	27.8	100.0
	Total	356	85.4	100.0	
Missing	System	61	14.6		
Total		417	100.0		



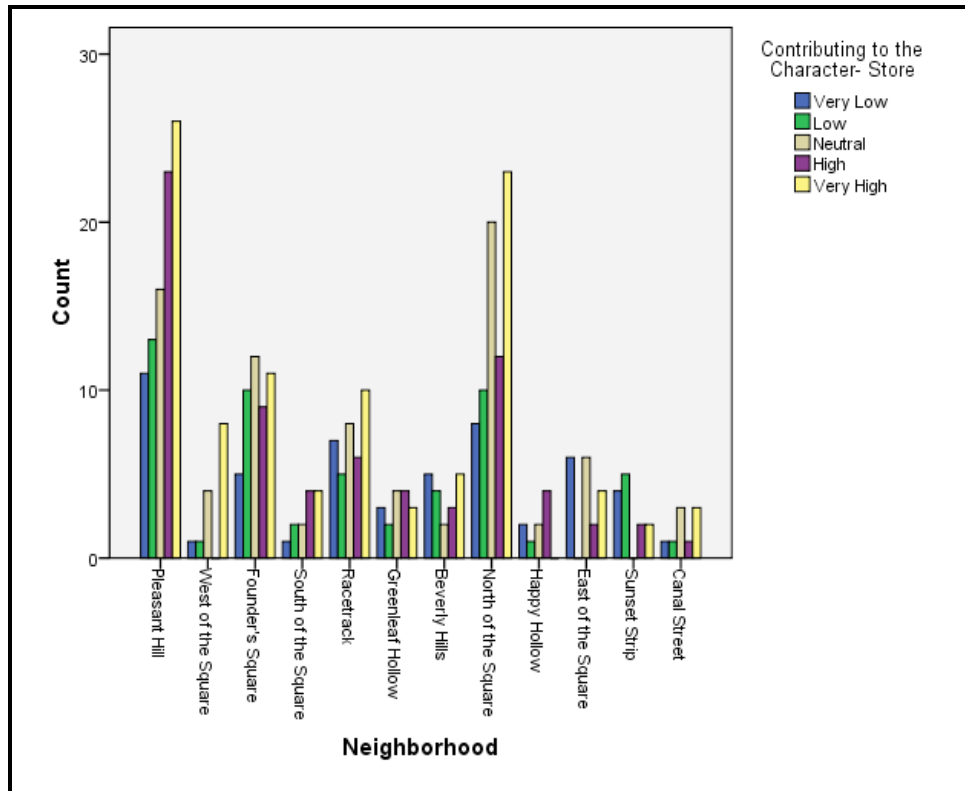


Figure 4.71 How respondents ranked the importance of the Store to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.5 Pavilion

The importance of the Pavilion, to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, was addressed in question 11e of the survey. The majority of respondents, 84.7 percent, considered the Pavilion to be in the very high importance category (N=353, SD=0.53). This was followed by six percent of respondents ranking the Pavilion as being of high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair. Only two respondents considered the feature to be in the very low importance group, which only accounted for .5 percent of the total number of responses. Three respondents considered the feature to be in the low importance group, equaling .7 percent of the total number of responses.

Two point two percent of the respondents reported the Pavilion was of neutral importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Six percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11e, the importance of the Pavilion to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.72. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.76.

Table 4.76 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	2	.5	.5	.5
	Low	3	.7	.8	1.3
	Neutral	9	2.2	2.3	3.6
	High	25	6.0	6.4	9.9
	Very High	353	84.7	90.1	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

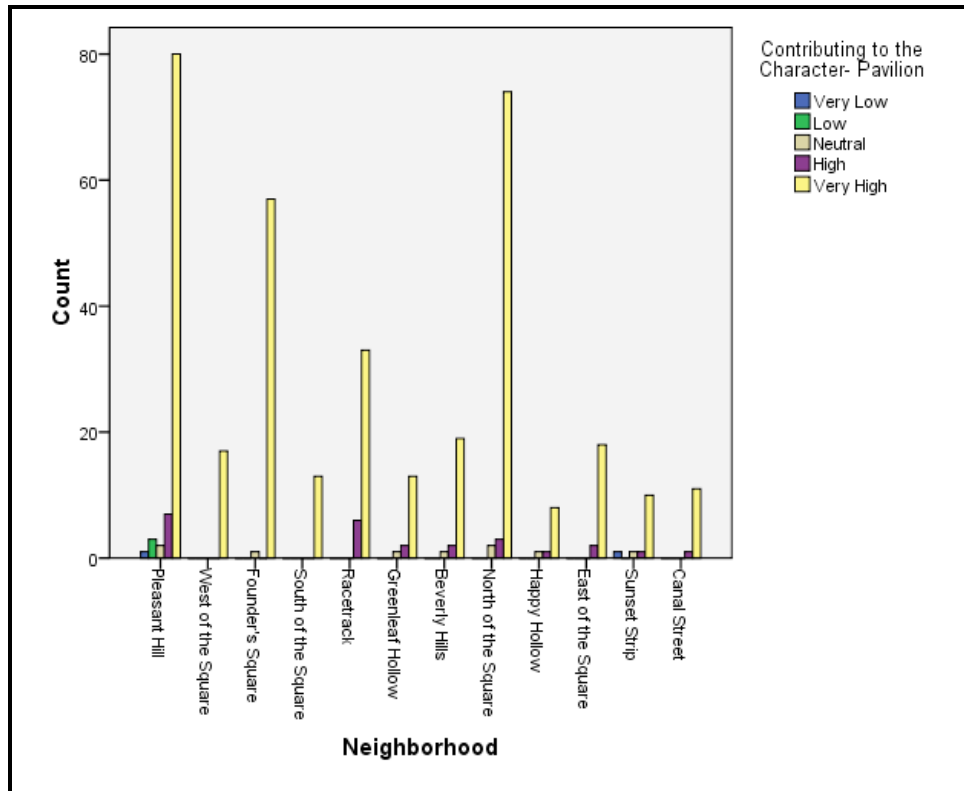


Figure 4.72 How respondents ranked the importance of the Pavilion to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.6 Parking Arrangement

The importance of the parking arrangement within the fairgrounds, on the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, was addressed in question 11f of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 74.9 percent, felt as though the parking arrangement was of neutral importance and above to contributing to the character of the Fair (N=312, SD=1.28). Of the 417 respondents, 32.4 percent considered the parking arrangement to be of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair, followed by 24 percent ranking the feature in the neutral importance group, then 18.5 percent considering it to be in the high importance category. A small

sample of the respondents, seven percent, considered the feature to be in the very low importance group, followed by 11.8 percent considering it to be of low importance. Of the 417 respondents, 6.5 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11f, the importance of the parking arrangement within the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.73. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.77.

Table 4.77 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	29	7.0	7.4	7.4
	Low	49	11.8	12.6	20.0
	Neutral	100	24.0	25.6	45.6
	High	77	18.5	19.7	65.4
	Very High	135	32.4	34.6	100.0
	Total	390	93.5	100.0	
Missing	System	27	6.5		
Total		417	100.0		

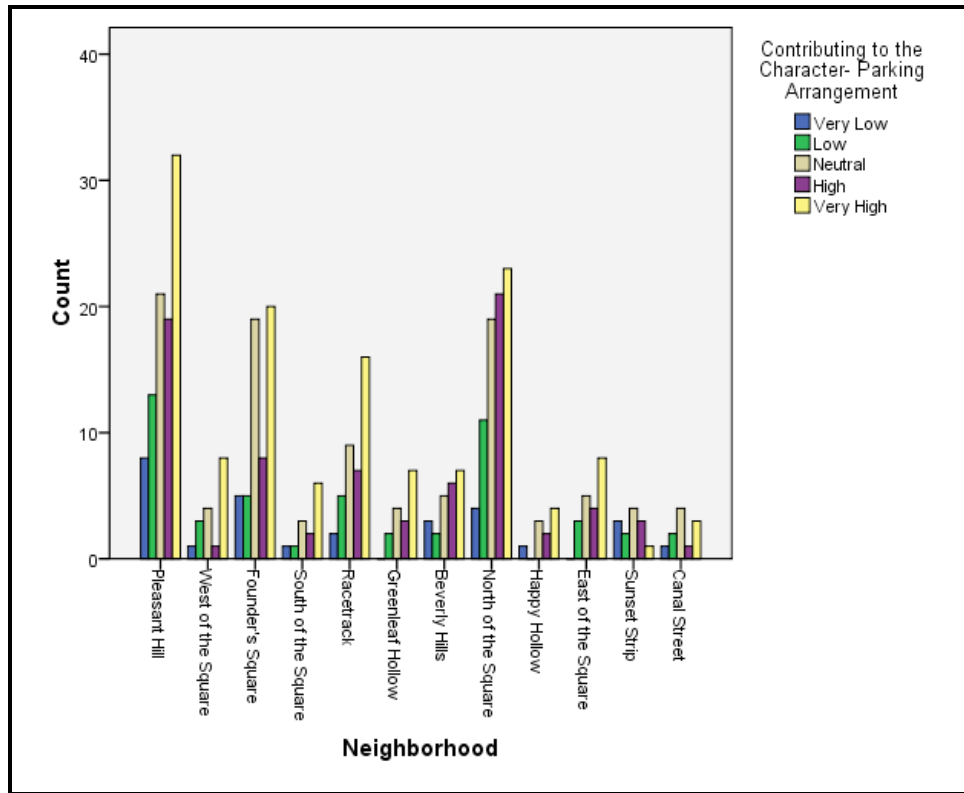


Figure 4.73 How respondents ranked the importance of the parking arrangement to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.7 Street Width

Question 11g, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the street width in the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 81.5 percent, ranked the width of the streets within the fairgrounds to be of neutral importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=340, SD=1.2). Of the respondents, 34.3 percent, ranked street width as being of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair. However, 24.2 percent, of the respondents, reported that the street width was of neutral importance to the contributing to the character domain, followed by

23 percent ranking the feature as being of high importance. The smallest percentage of respondents, six percent, considered street width to be of low importance to contributing to the character of the Fair, while 6.5 percent considered it to be of very low importance. Of the 417 respondents, six percent left this portion of the question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11g, the importance of the street width to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.74. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.78.

Table 4.78 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	27	6.5	6.9	6.9
	Low	25	6.0	6.4	13.3
	Neutral	101	24.2	25.8	39.0
	High	96	23.0	24.5	63.5
	Very High	143	34.3	36.5	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

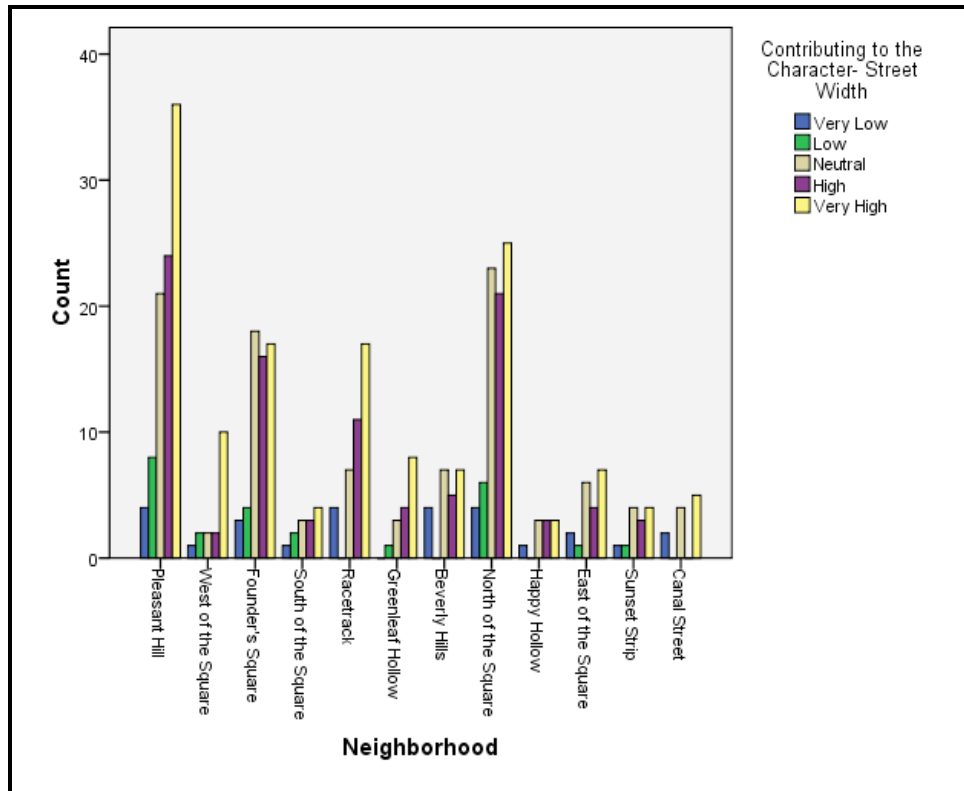


Figure 4.74 How respondents ranked the importance of the width of the streets to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.8 Alleys

The importance of alleys, on the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, was the topic of question 11h of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 72.2 percent, responded that the alleys were of neutral to very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=301, SD=1.26). Of the respondents, 25.9 percent, ranked the feature as being of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair, followed by 25.7 percent that considered alleys to be of neutral importance to the domain. The lowest number of respondents, 7.7 percent, ranked alleys as being of very low importance to contributing to the character,

followed by 12.2 percent considering the feature to be in the low importance group. However, 20.6 percent of the respondents ranked the alleys as being of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, leaving 7.9 percent that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11h, the importance of the alleys to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.75. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.79.

Table 4.79 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	32	7.7	8.3	8.3
	Low	51	12.2	13.3	21.6
	Neutral	107	25.7	27.9	49.5
	High	86	20.6	22.4	71.9
	Very High	108	25.9	28.1	100.0
	Total	384	92.1	100.0	
Missing	System	33	7.9		
Total		417	100.0		



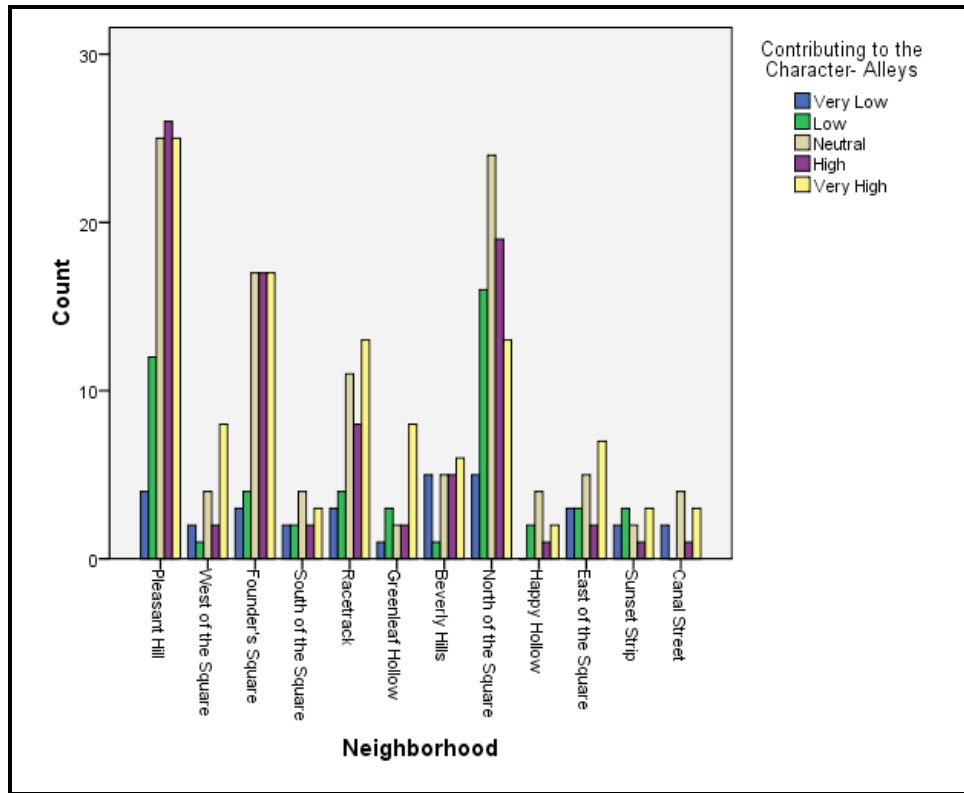


Figure 4.75 How respondents ranked the importance of the alleys to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.9 Overall Design Quality of the Cabins

Question 11i, of the survey, asked respondents to gauge the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins on the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 63.1 percent, considered the overall design quality of the cabins to be of very high importance to the domain (N=263, SD=0.76). This was followed by 22.5 percent, of respondents, considering the feature to be of high importance, then 6.7 percent, which did not think the overall design quality of the cabins was of high or low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. The lowest number of responses came in the low importance group, with .5

percent of the total number of responses, followed by 1.2 percent that considered the feature to be of very low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Six percent of the respondents left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11i, the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.76. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.80.

Table 4.80 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	5	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Low	2	.5	.5	1.8
	Neutral	28	6.7	7.1	8.9
	High	94	22.5	24.0	32.9
	Very High	263	63.1	67.1	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

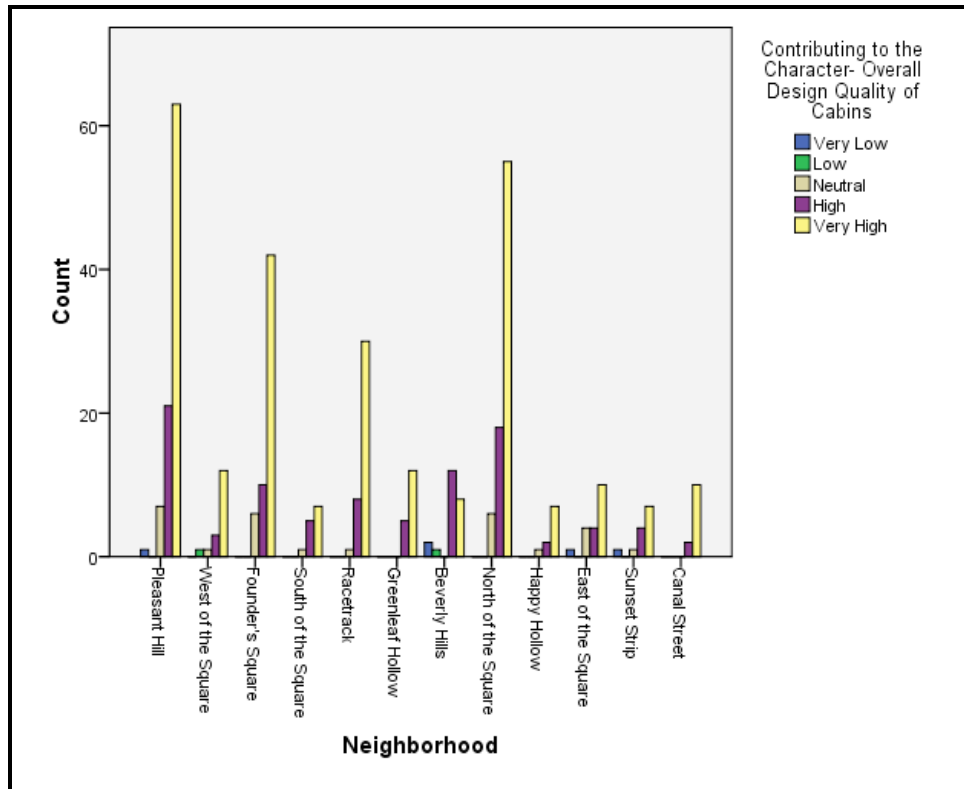


Figure 4.76 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall design quality of the cabins to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.10 First Floor Porches

Question 11j, of the survey, addressed the importance of the first floor porches on the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The majority of respondents, 82 percent, found the first floor porches to be of very high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair (N=342, SD=0.56). This was followed by 9.4 percent of respondents considering the feature to be of high importance. The low and very low importance groups tied for the smallest percentage of responses, each receiving .7 percent of the total, followed by 1.4 percent of respondents which considered the first floor porches to be of neutral importance to contributing to the character at the Neshoba

County Fair. Of the 417 responses, 5.8 percent left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11j, the importance of the first floor porches to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.77. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.81.

Table 4.81 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	3	.7	.8	.8
	Low	3	.7	.8	1.5
	Neutral	6	1.4	1.5	3.1
	High	39	9.4	9.9	13.0
	Very High	342	82.0	87.0	100.0
	Total	393	94.2	100.0	
Missing	System	24	5.8		
Total		417	100.0		

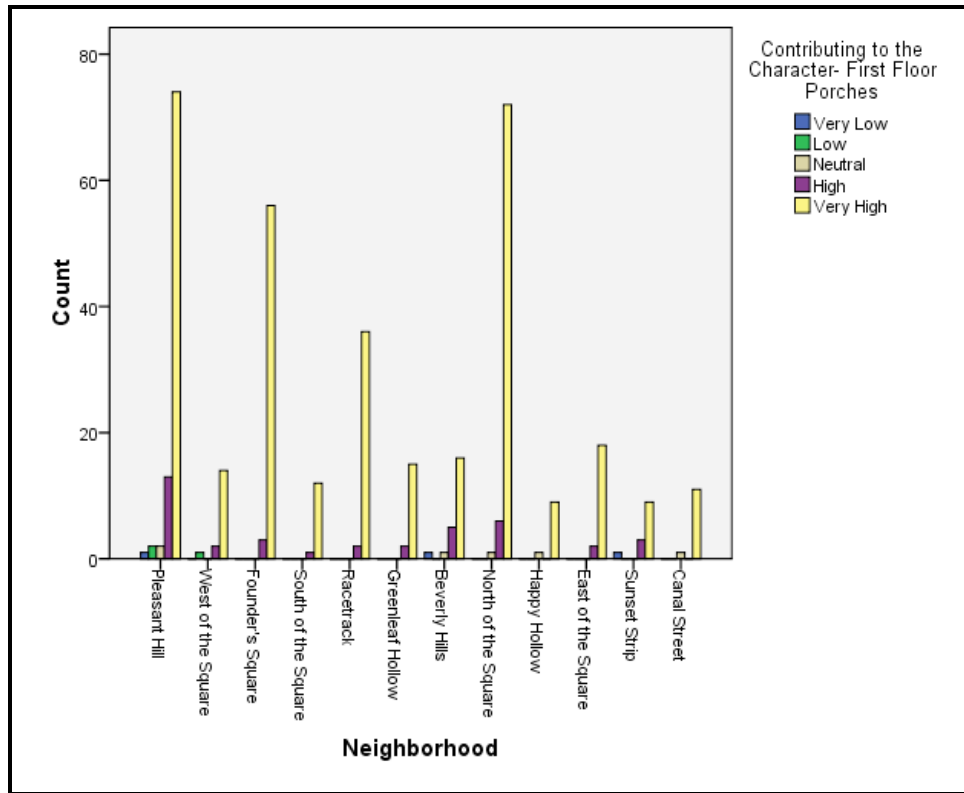


Figure 4.77 How respondents ranked the importance of the first floor porches to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.11 Spaces Created by the Cabin Arrangements

Question 11k, of the survey, asked participants to gauge the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The majority of survey participants, 74.6 percent, responded that the spaces created by the cabin arrangements were of high importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=311, SD=0.99). Almost half of the respondents, 46.8 percent, felt as though the feature was in the very high importance group, followed by 27.8 percent that felt as though it was of high importance to the domain. However, 12.7 percent of the respondents felt as though the feature was

of neutral importance, followed respectively by low importance, receiving 3.4 percent of the total responses, and very low importance, receiving 2.4 percent of the total number of responses. Of the 417 total responses, seven percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11k, the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.78. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.82.

Table 4.82 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	10	2.4	2.6	2.6
	Low	14	3.4	3.6	6.2
	Neutral	53	12.7	13.7	19.8
	High	116	27.8	29.9	49.7
	Very High	195	46.8	50.3	100.0
	Total	388	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	29	7.0		
Total		417	100.0		

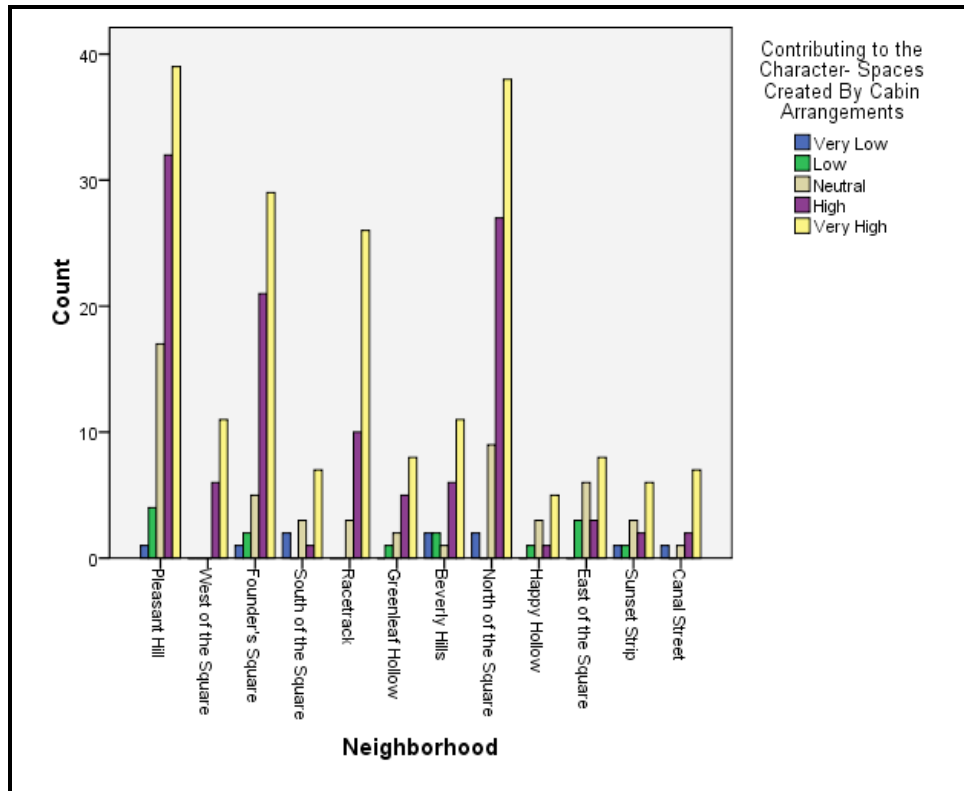


Figure 4.78 How respondents ranked the importance of the spaces created by the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.12 Midway

Question 111, of the survey, asked participants to rate the importance of the Midway to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The majority of respondents, 64.3 percent, considered the Midway to be of very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=268, SD=0.79). This was followed by 18.5 percent of respondents that found the feature to be of high importance to the domain. Nine point one percent of the respondents considered the Midway to be neutral, neither of high or low importance, to the contributing to the character of the fair domain, followed by 1.4 percent of respondents that considered the

feature to be in the low importance group. Finally, .7 percent considered the Midway to be of very low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Six percent of the respondents left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 111, the importance of the Midway to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.79. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.83.

Table 4.83 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	3	.7	.8	.8
	Low	6	1.4	1.5	2.3
	Neutral	38	9.1	9.7	12.0
	High	77	18.5	19.6	31.6
	Very High	268	64.3	68.4	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		



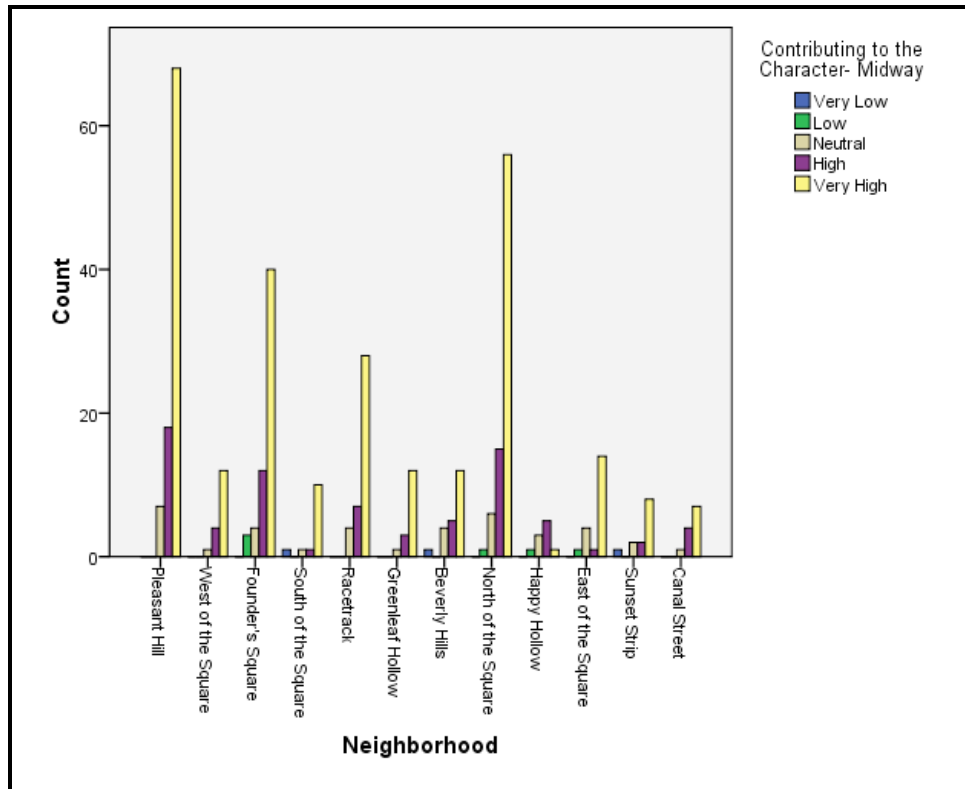


Figure 4.79 How respondents ranked the importance of the Midway to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.13 Racetrack

The importance of the Racetrack to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community was addressed in question 11m of the survey. The majority of respondents, 83.9 percent, felt as though the Racetrack is of very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=350, SD=0.41). This was followed by 8.6 percent considering the feature to be of high importance to the domain. The number of respondents, who considered the Racetrack to have a neutral importance on the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, accounted for 1.2 percent of the total, followed by .2 percent considering the feature to be in the very low

importance group. Finally, none of the respondents ranked the Racetrack as being of low importance to the contributing to the character domain. Six percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11m, the importance of the Racetrack to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.80. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.84.

Table 4.84 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	1	.2	.3	.3
	Neutral	5	1.2	1.3	1.5
	High	36	8.6	9.2	10.7
	Very High	350	83.9	89.3	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

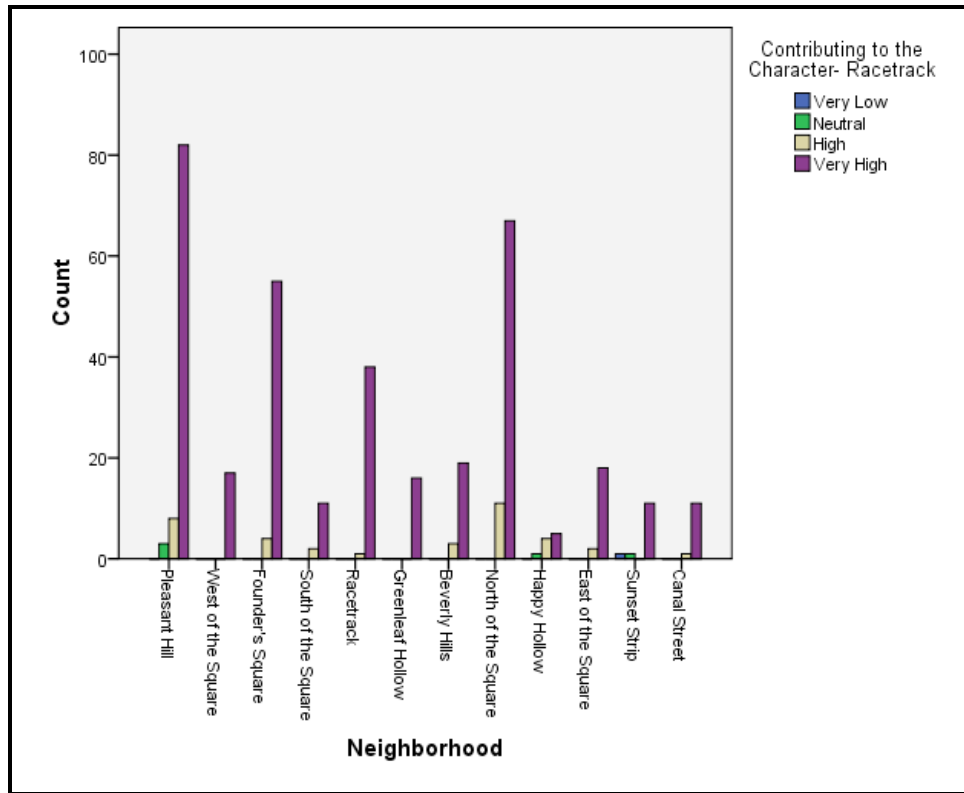


Figure 4.80 How respondents ranked the importance of the Racetrack to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.14 Founder's Square

Question 11n, of the survey, gauged the importance of Founder's Square to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. The very high importance group received the most responses, accounting for 85.4 percent of the total number of responses (N=356, SD=0.47). This was followed by 6.2 percent considering Founder's Square to be of high importance to contributing to the character of the Fair. The number of respondents that considered the feature to be of neutral importance to the contributing to the character domain is represented by 1.4 percent of the responses, followed by .5 percent that considered the Square to be of very low importance to the

domain. Finally, .2 percent, of the respondents, considered Founder's Square to be of low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Six point two percent of the survey participants left this question blank. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11n, the importance of Founder's Square to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.81. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.85.

Table 4.85 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder's Square to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	2	.5	.5	.5
	Low	1	.2	.3	.8
	Neutral	6	1.4	1.5	2.3
	High	26	6.2	6.6	9.0
	Very High	356	85.4	91.0	100.0
	Total	391	93.8	100.0	
Missing	System	26	6.2		
Total		417	100.0		

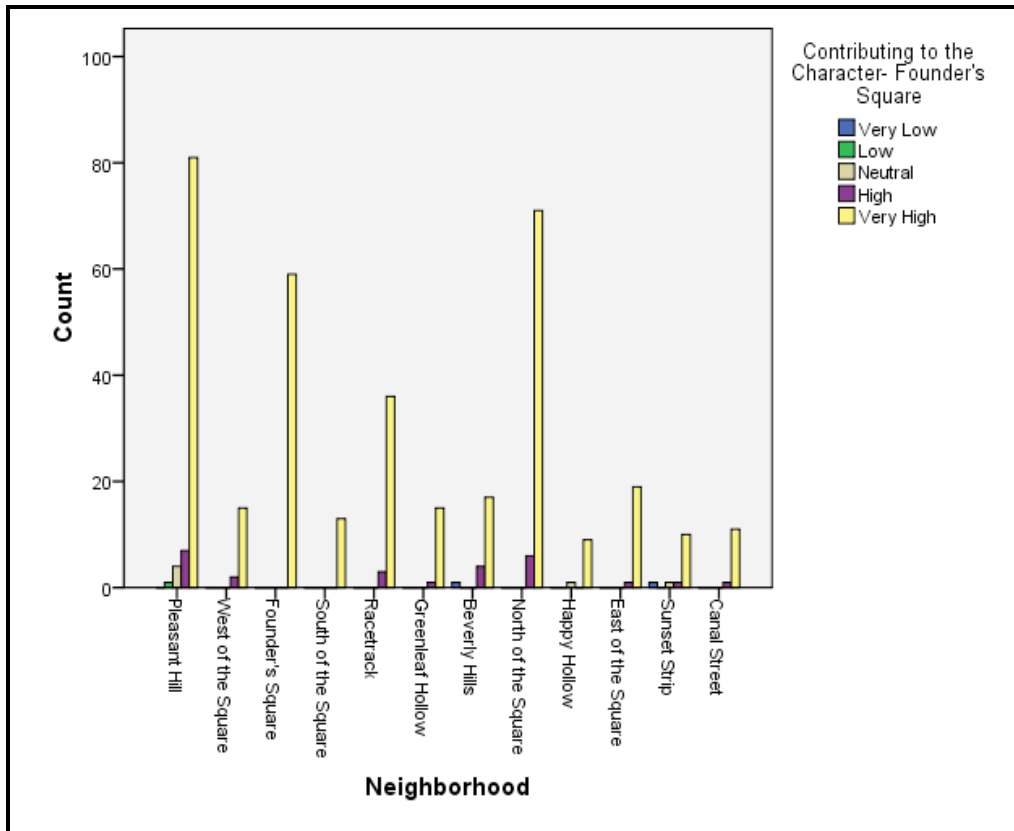


Figure 4.81 How respondents ranked the importance of Founder’s Square to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.15 Second Floor Porches

The importance of the second floor porches to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community was addressed in question 11o of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 68.5 percent, responded that the second floor porches were of neutral importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=286, SD=1.36). Of the respondents, 26.6 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance to the domain, followed by 23 percent that ranked the feature as being of neutral importance to contributing to the character of the Fair. The very low

importance category received the least number of responses, twelve percent, followed by 13.2 percent, of respondents, which considered the feature to be of low importance. Finally, 18.9 percent, of the respondents, said the feature was of high importance to the domain. Of the 417 respondents, 6.2 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11o, the importance of second floor porches to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.82. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.86.

Table 4.86 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	50	12.0	12.8	12.8
	Low	55	13.2	14.1	26.9
	Neutral	96	23.0	24.6	51.4
	High	79	18.9	20.2	71.6
	Very High	111	26.6	28.4	100.0
	Total	391	93.8	100.0	
Missing	System	26	6.2		
Total		417	100.0		

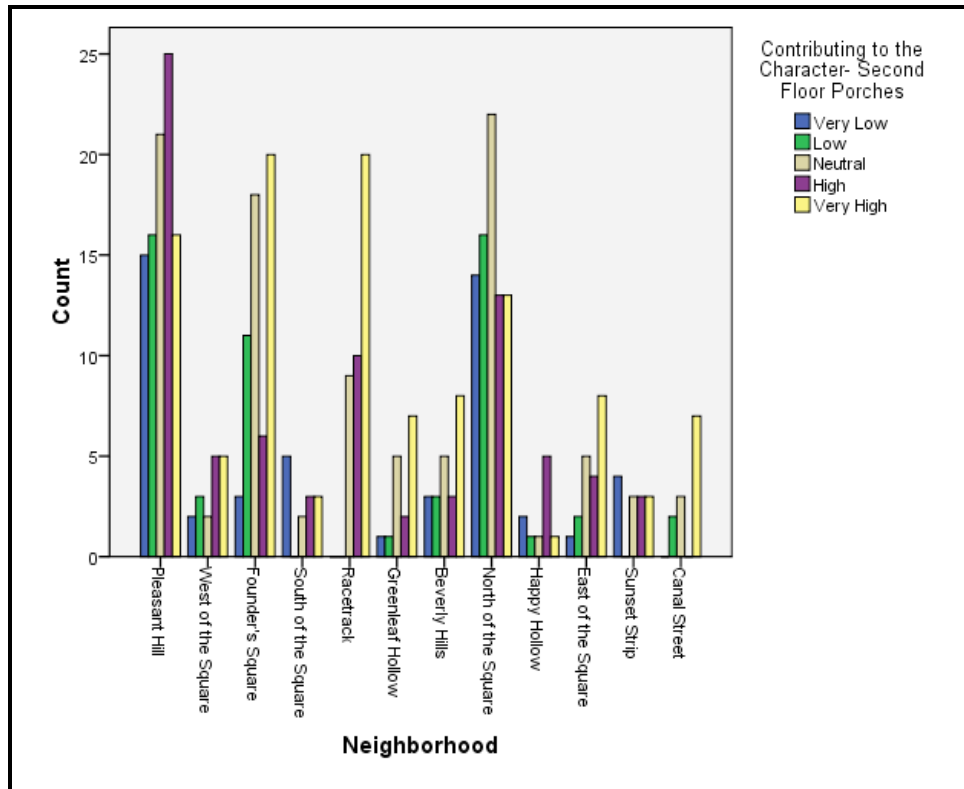


Figure 4.82 How respondents ranked the importance of the second floor porches to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.16 Distance Between the Cabins

Question 11p, of the survey, asked respondents to rank the importance of the distance between the cabins to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Over half of the survey participants, 52.7 percent, felt as though the distance between the cabins was of high importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=220, SD=1.19). Of the respondents, 30.9 percent, considered the distance between the cabins to be of very high importance to the domain, followed by 25.7 percent, which considered the feature to be of neutral importance. The least amount of respondents, five percent, gave the feature a very low importance

ranking, followed by 10.1 percent that considered the distance between the cabins to be of low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. However, 21.8 percent, of the respondents, considered the distance between the cabins to be of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, which leaves 6.5 percent, of respondents, that did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11p, the importance of the distance between the cabins to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.83. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.87.

Table 4.87 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	21	5.0	5.4	5.4
	Low	42	10.1	10.8	16.2
	Neutral	107	25.7	27.4	43.6
	High	91	21.8	23.3	66.9
	Very High	129	30.9	33.1	100.0
	Total	390	93.5	100.0	
Missing	System	27	6.5		
Total		417	100.0		



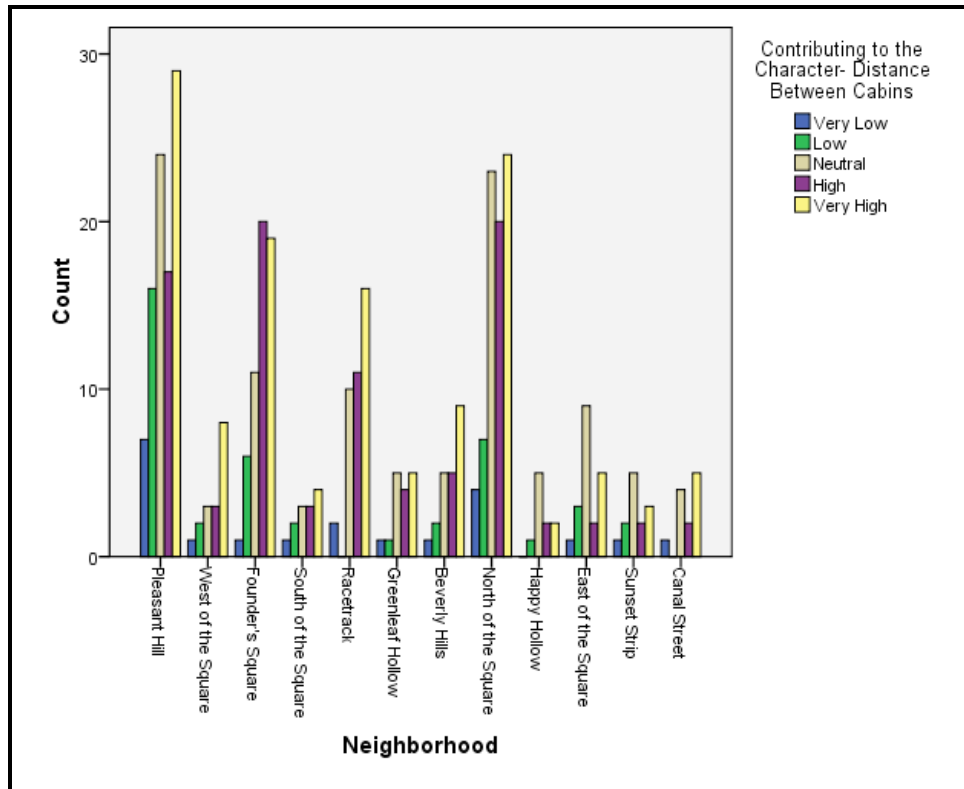


Figure 4.83 How respondents ranked the importance of the distance between the cabins to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.17 Overall Layout of the Fairgrounds

Respondents were asked to gauge the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community in question 11q of the survey. The majority of respondents, 53.2 percent, ranked the overall layout of the fairgrounds as being of very high importance to the domain (N=222, SD=0.89). This was followed by 27.1 percent, which considered the feature to be of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. The least amount of responses, 1.7 percent, were in the very low importance category, followed by 1.9 percent, which considered the overall layout to have a low importance to the domain. Finally, 10.1

percent, of the respondents, considered the overall layout of fairgrounds to be of neutral importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, leaving six percent that did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11q, the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.84. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.88.

Table 4.88 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	7	1.7	1.8	1.8
	Low	8	1.9	2.0	3.8
	Neutral	42	10.1	10.7	14.5
	High	113	27.1	28.8	43.4
	Very High	222	53.2	56.6	100.0
	Total	392	94.0	100.0	
Missing	System	25	6.0		
Total		417	100.0		

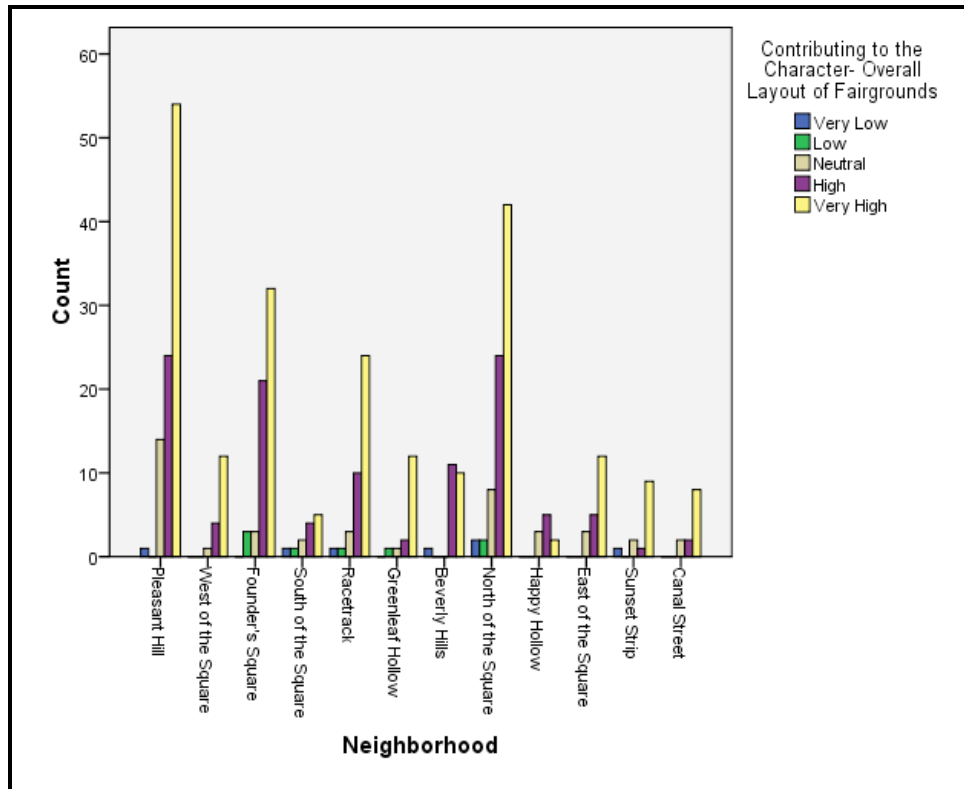


Figure 4.84 How respondents ranked the importance of the overall layout of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.18 Cabin Arrangements

The importance of the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community is addressed in question 11r, of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 72.4 percent, responded that the cabin arrangements were of high importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=302, SD=0.97). Of the respondents, 44.8 percent, considered the feature to be of very high importance, followed by 27.6 percent that ranked the cabin arrangements as being of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. However, 16.8 percent, of the respondents, considered the cabin arrangements to be of neutral

importance to the domain. The least number of responses, 2.2 percent, were in the very low importance category, followed by 2.4 percent that ranked the feature as having low importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community. Of the 417 respondents, 6.2 percent did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11r, the importance of the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.85. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.89.

Table 4.89 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	9	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Low	10	2.4	2.6	4.9
	Neutral	70	16.8	17.9	22.8
	High	115	27.6	29.4	52.2
	Very High	187	44.8	47.8	100.0
	Total	391	93.8	100.0	
Missing	System	26	6.2		
Total		417	100.0		

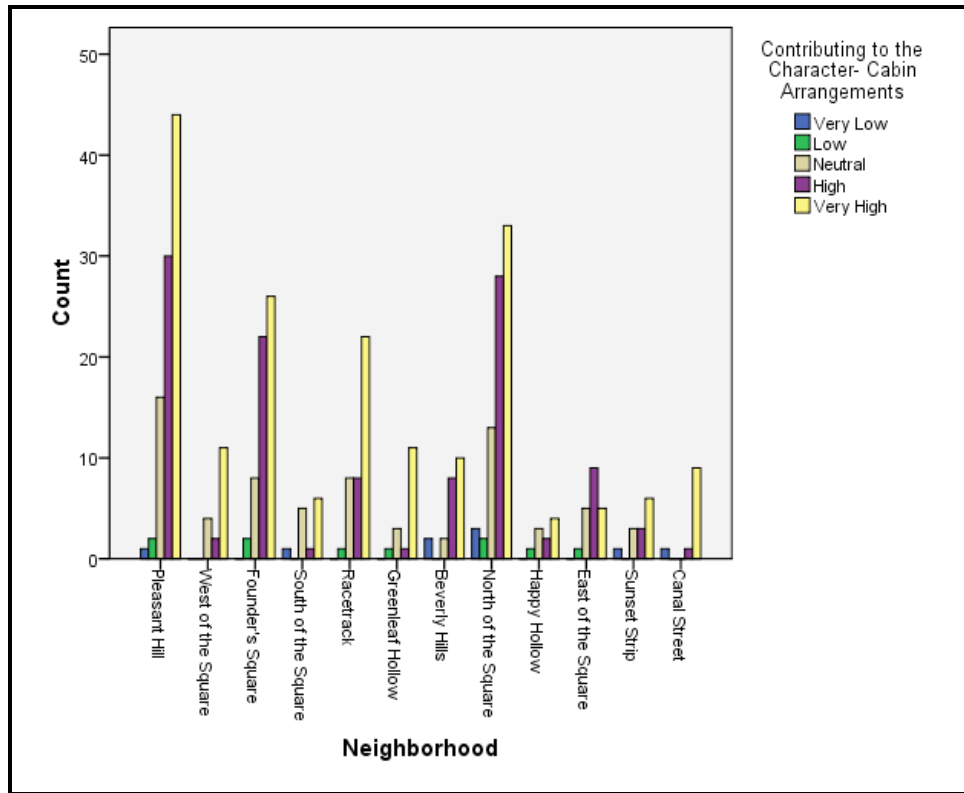


Figure 4.85 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin arrangements to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.19 Cabin Density

The importance of the cabin density to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community was addressed in question 11s of the survey. The majority of survey participants, 63.1 percent, felt as though the cabin density within the fairgrounds was of high importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community (N=263, SD=1.05). Of the respondents, 34.8 percent, considered cabin density to be of very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, followed by 28.3 percent that reported the feature was of high importance to the domain. The neutral category received 22.5 percent of the

responses. The least amount of respondents to this question, 3.1 percent, considered the cabin density to be of very low importance to the domain, followed by 4.3 percent that ranked the feature as being of low importance to contributing to the character of the Fair domain. The remaining seven percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11s, the importance of the cabin density to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.86. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.90.

Table 4.90 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	13	3.1	3.4	3.4
	Low	18	4.3	4.6	8.0
	Neutral	94	22.5	24.2	32.2
	High	118	28.3	30.4	62.6
	Very High	145	34.8	37.4	100.0
	Total	388	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	29	7.0		
Total		417	100.0		

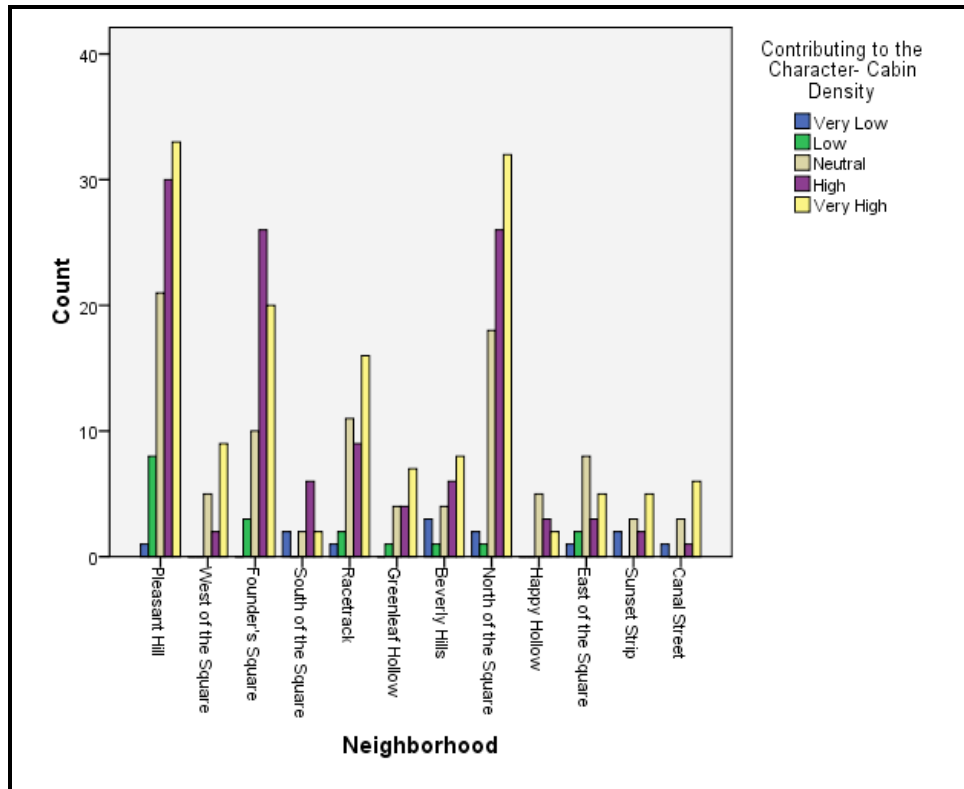


Figure 4.86 How respondents ranked the importance of the cabin density to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.20 Size of the Fairgrounds

Question 11t, of the survey, asked participants to rank the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character of the fair domain of sense of community. The majority of respondents, 57.6 percent, considered the size of the fairgrounds to be of very high importance to the domain (N=240, SD=0.93). This was followed by 22.1 percent, which responded that the feature was of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. The least amount of responses fell within the low importance group, receiving 1.9 percent of the responses, followed closely by the very low importance group, which accounted for 2.2 percent of the total number of

responses. However, 10.1 percent, of the respondents, said the feature was of neutral importance to the domain. The remaining 6.2 percent of the respondents did not answer this question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11t, the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.87. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.91.

Table 4.91 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	9	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Low	8	1.9	2.0	4.3
	Neutral	42	10.1	10.7	15.1
	High	92	22.1	23.5	38.6
	Very High	240	57.6	61.4	100.0
	Total	391	93.8	100.0	
Missing	System	26	6.2		
Total		417	100.0		



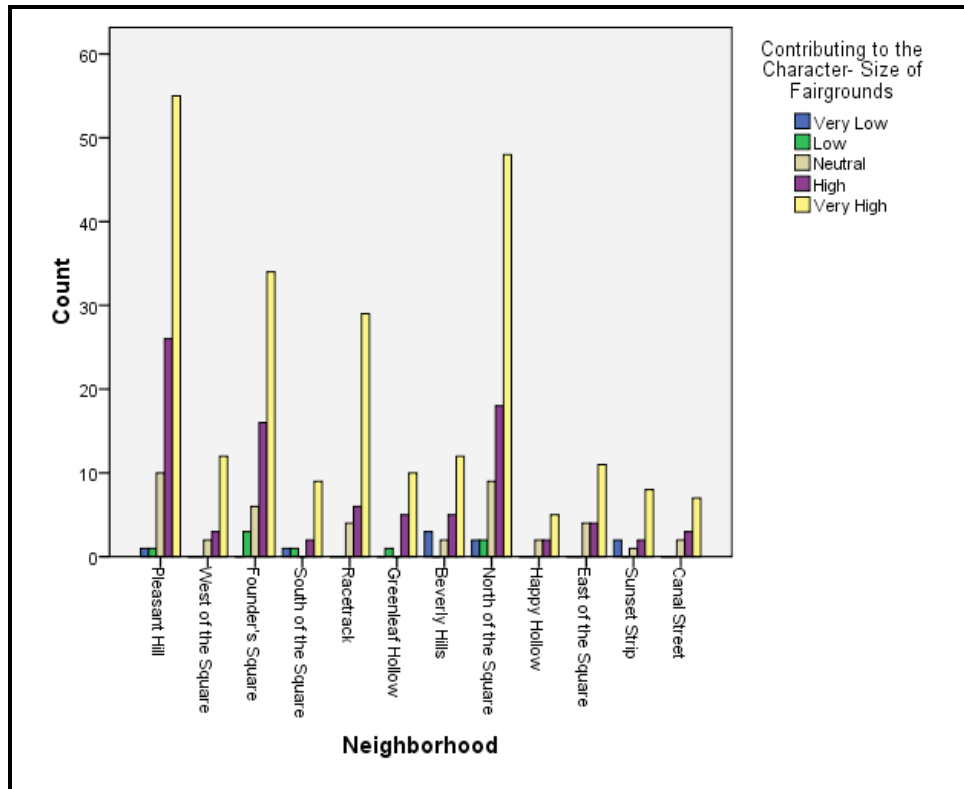


Figure 4.87 How respondents ranked the importance of the size of the fairgrounds to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

#### 4.3.4.21 Existing Vegetation

The final question, of the survey, addressing the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, question 11u, asked participants to gauge the importance of the existing vegetation within the fairgrounds to the domain. The majority of survey participants, 74.9 percent, responded that the existing vegetation within the fairgrounds was of neutral importance and above to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain (N=312, SD=1.31). Of the respondents, 31.9 percent, felt as though the existing vegetation was of very high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain, followed by 25.7 percent, which considered the feature to be of neutral

importance. The least amount of responses came within the very low importance group, with 8.9 percent of the total number of responses, followed by the low importance group, which accounted for 9.4 percent of the responses. However, 17.3 percent of the respondents indicated that the feature is of high importance to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain. Of the total 417 respondents, seven percent did not answer the question. The breakdown, by neighborhood, of respondents' answers to question 11u, the importance of the existing vegetation to the contributing to the character of the Fair domain of sense of community, can be seen in Figure 4.88. The number of responses to each answer category can be seen in table 4.92. Table 4.93 shows the descriptive statistics associated with all the features for the contributing to the character domain.

Table 4.92 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	37	8.9	9.5	9.5
	Low	39	9.4	10.1	19.6
	Neutral	107	25.7	27.6	47.2
	High	72	17.3	18.6	65.7
	Very High	133	31.9	34.3	100.0
	Total	388	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	29	7.0		
Total		417	100.0		

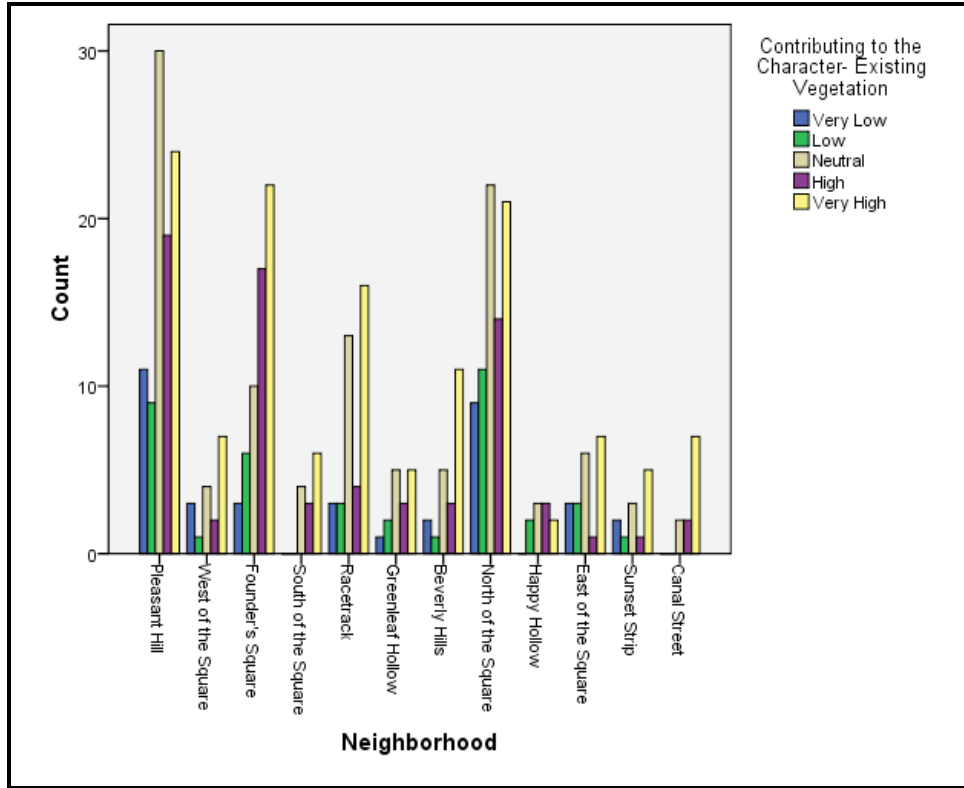


Figure 4.88 How respondents ranked the importance of the existing vegetation to the contributing to the character domain of sense of community on a per neighborhood basis.

Table 4.93 Descriptive statistics for the contributing to the character domain.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area	392	1	5	4.33	.969
Post Office	392	1	5	3.58	1.297
Grandstands	393	1	5	4.54	1.078
Store	356	1	5	3.30	1.409
Pavilion	392	1	5	4.85	.532
Parking Arrangement	390	1	5	3.62	1.277
Street Width	392	1	5	3.77	1.204
Alleys	384	1	5	3.49	1.258
Overall Design Quality of Cabins	392	1	5	4.55	.759
First Floor Porches	393	1	5	4.82	.564
Spaces Created By Cabin Arrangements	388	1	5	4.22	.985
Midway	392	1	5	4.53	.792
Racetrack	392	1	5	4.87	.410
Founder's Square	391	1	5	4.87	.466
Second Floor Porches	391	1	5	3.37	1.362
Distance Between Cabins	390	1	5	3.68	1.192
Overall Layout of Fairgrounds	392	1	5	4.36	.886
Cabin Arrangements	391	1	5	4.18	.968
Cabin Density	388	1	5	3.94	1.050
Size of Fairgrounds	391	1	5	4.40	.925
Existing Vegetation	388	1	5	3.58	1.306
Valid N (list wise)	335				

#### **4.4 Cabin owners' likes and/or dislikes about their neighborhoods**

Questions 8, of the survey, was an open-ended question that was intended to determine what cabin owners liked and disliked about the neighborhood in which their cabin is located. The question reads, "What are your likes and dislikes of the neighborhood in which your cabin is located?" This section reports the results of this question and provides a few of the responses from survey participants. See Appendix L for a complete list of all responses by survey participants.

##### **4.4.1 Neighborhood: North of the Square**

There were 83 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled "North of the Square" (N=83).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the North of the Square neighborhood, which fell into the community grouping, was 49.4 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=41, SD=0.17). The major categories that survey participants reported a likeness to, under the community group, were the family environment category (N=9), neighbors category (N=21), and the peacefulness of their neighborhood category (N=14). The only dislikes that were reported under the community grouping, for this neighborhood, were the grounds maintenance category (N=2) and the sense of community within the neighborhood category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- "My neighborhood is great. Lots of children when ours were growing up. And now lots with our grandchildren. More quiet and family oriented with neighbors who watch for problems with your cabin. Ex. will call if you have a water leak

etc. Lots of families who visit on weekends are in our neighborhood, and that makes it nice.”

- “Great location for access to all elements of the fairgrounds, yet still quiet late night. Family oriented neighbors.”
- “Enjoy the more relaxed atmosphere of our neighborhood. Very young children friendly. Wish we had a little more common activity between more cabins on our street. At our age it has become a pretty good walk to activities.”
- “My likes are location near the midway, pavilion and main gate. My dislikes are watershed, people who come in long wheel base trucks and park behind their cabins and some people don’t clean leaves and sticks from under their cabins, which is a fire danger.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the North of the Square neighborhood, which fell into the natural conditions grouping, represented 13.3 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=11, SD=0.46). The major categories that survey participants reported a likeness to, under the natural conditions group, were the existing vegetation category (N=3) and the surrounding terrain category (N=1). The major categories that survey participants reported a dislike to, under the natural conditions grouping, were the surrounding terrain category (N=5) and the existing vegetation category (N=3). Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “I love that Parker Lane is one of the picture-perfect streets when viewed from the top. It is high at the top of the street and low at the bottom of the street. I also like it that some cabins have changed hands in recent years and the street is

coming up-town in terms of colors and outside decorations. Year before last, we strung lights between the cabins and that has made for a very colorful look.

Regarding dislikes, I wish we had more trees at the top of the hill, where my cabin is. The backsides of cabins on my side of the street are in the blistering afternoon sun. There are trees, which sprout up on the parking lot fence line running up the side street, which is a perimeter of our neighborhood B. However, the maintenance people cut the trees down before they ever get above 2 feet. I think are not directly behind the cabins, rather to the side. They would also create a visual barrier to the view of the parking lot from our porches.”

- “I would be curious to know what anyone dislikes about their cabin location. Every owner believes his or her cabin has the best location. And each owner is right. My cabin is both far enough away and close enough to anything you want to do at the fair. During the day, there are enough trees on our row to make the heat bearable, in the evening there is plenty of activity going to and from activities, and at night it is quiet enough to be peaceful without having through traffic of cars and people.”
- “We are in a good location and the people around us have been there for years and they are good (When new owners come in they should be screened). The only dislike is the hill we have to climb to get back to our cabin from the events.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the North of the Square neighborhood, which fell into the design grouping, was 69.9 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=58, SD=0.39). The major categories that survey participants reported a likeness to, under the design group, were the proximity

to activities category (N=30), the location category (N=24), and the quality of the cabins category (N=5). The major categories that survey participants reported a dislike to, under the design grouping, were the parking category (N=23), the storm water management category (N=7), and the automobile corridors category (N=6). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Likes: Excellent neighbors, just far enough from midway, racetrack, and Founder’s Square, but not too far (location). Cabins kept up and occupied. Love the fair!!”
- “Love that I am close to square and midway and grandstand. Love that we have close cabins with porches and sense of family with all neighbors. Dislike narrow drive around back of cabin and no rules anymore of “one way” driving. Dislike that people park at our back drive blocking the way or damaging our vehicles.”
- “Dislikes: Hill washes with rain, Poor parking conditions, trees on row in front of cabin. Likes: Location and no driving in front of cabin.”

The number of survey participants that reported a like or dislike of the North of the Square neighborhood, which fell into the codes and regulations grouping, was six percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=5, SD=0). There were no likes reported for any category under the codes and regulations grouping for this neighborhood. The only categories that survey participants reported having a dislike for were the code enforcement category (N=4), the fairness of the Fair Board category (N=1), and the size of their personal cabin category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the codes and regulations grouping include:

- “Likes: Quiet, friendly, neighborhood watching kids, share food and drinks.



Dislikes: Parking space too small, people bring in more than two cars, local people get more privileges than us from out of state.”

- “I am completely satisfied to be in the location we are in. We have a quiet, family style location near the midway for the younger children and close enough to the pavilion and grandstand area for the older ones. The only problem we have is non-cabin owners in our area trying to park on street behind our cabin, which is narrow and we cannot get out of our designated parking spaces.”
- “Likes: Location. Dislikes: Fair Board needs to regulate the number of cars, not regulated close enough.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the North of the Square neighborhood, which fell into the activity grouping, represented 3.6 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=3, SD=0.58). Two of the respondents reported that they liked the Midway (N=2) and one survey participant responded that he, or she, disliked the Midway (N=1). Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “I like our cabin neighborhood because it is very family oriented and it has no rowdiness among neighbors. Also, the area is conveniently located with respect to most other areas on the fairgrounds where we like to spend time. The only negative aspect of our cabin neighborhood is its very close proximity to the occasional noisy carnival rides with loud music and on a few occasions to some irritating voices of loud carnival barkers. As a general rule, however, the noise level from the carnival area is not too bad. It is a part of what makes the fair what it is supposed to be.”

- “Close to midway.”
- “We are located very closely to family. This is the main reason for our location. We also really enjoy the closeness to the midway. We have great relationships with our Fair ‘neighbors.’ We are just a short walk to the pavilion and racetrack as well. We love the location of our cabin for these reasons.”

#### 4.4.2 Neighborhood: Beverly Hills

There were 23 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Beverly Hills” (N=23).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the Beverly Hills neighborhood, which fell into the community grouping, represented 43.5 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=10, SD, .32). The categories receiving the most amount of likes by survey participants, under the community grouping for Beverly Hills, were the neighbors category (N=5), the peacefulness of the neighborhood category (N=4), the family environment category (N=2), and the low ownership turnover category (N=2). The only category that received a dislike by survey participants, under the community grouping for Beverly Hills, was the sense of community category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Like where we are because it is quieter and less traffic. Most cabin owners have been there for years and are like extended family.”

- “There really is not a sense of neighborhood where our cabin is (286 C). I grew up in a cabin in Happy Hollow, so I really miss that. A main road for other cabin access is right in front of our cabin, not a sawdust lined street.”
- “Every family feels like they have the best spot and we are no exception. I feel our location is great. Good drainage, some shade, believe it or not... a breeze. Best part though is because Beverly Hills (our section) has a lot of cabins owned by some of our other family members and ‘Fair Family’, this is what we call folks you just see at the fair every year, but you love them like family.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the Beverly Hills neighborhood, which fell into the natural conditions grouping, represented 26.1 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=6, SD=0.00). The two categories that survey participants responded that they liked under the natural conditions category were the existing vegetation category (N=6) and the surrounding terrain category (N=1). There were no dislikes reported by survey participants for the natural conditions grouping for Beverly Hills. Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “Likes: Closeness to areas, but not in middle of them; temperature cooler due to topography and vegetation; neighbors; parking. Dislikes: Too far from activities to make easy transitions from cabin to events; traffic; being a stepchild, not the same benefits as the elites.”
- “Love the open space and vegetation. It provides shade and a feeling of casual space.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the Beverly Hills neighborhood, which fell into the design grouping, was represented by 60.9 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=14, SD=0.43). The categories receiving the most amount of likes by survey participants, under the design grouping for Beverly Hills, were the location category (N=4) and the neighborhood design category (N=2). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes by survey participants, under the design grouping for Beverly Hills, were the parking category (N=3), the proximity to activities category (N=2), the location category (N=2), and the automobile corridors category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Our cabin is located in a less traveled area, which is nice. We like being on the hill and away from a lot of noise of the midway.”
- “Likes: easy access by vehicle in and out gate. Dislike: no parking other than under cabin.”
- “Long walk to activity going on in other location.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the Beverly Hills neighborhood, which fell into the codes and regulations grouping, represented 4.3 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=1, SD=there was no standard deviation because there was only one response for this category). The survey participant that provided a response for this category reported that he, or she, disliked the fairness of the Fair Board (N=1). An example of a response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “Likes: Closeness to areas, but not in middle of them; temperature cooler due to topography and vegetation; neighbors; parking. Dislikes: Too far from activities to make easy transitions from cabin to events; traffic; being a stepchild, not the same benefits as the elites.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of the Beverly Hills neighborhood, which fell into one or more of the categories within the activity grouping, was represented by 8.7 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.71). One respondent reported that he, or she, liked the late night parties category (N=1) and one respondent reported that he, or she, disliked the late night parties category under the activity grouping (N=1). Some examples of responses under the activities grouping include:

- “I will sum it all up to you- 1962- came to fair first time and lost my whole paycheck at one of those crooked booths. Said I would never come back. Didn’t know anyone at any cabin. 1977 moved back from Jackson to Union and got invited to come spend the night in cabin and guess what, this was a fair I didn’t know about: good food, cold beer, and great people. After street dance that night, went back to cabin and went to bed. The next summer in Neshoba Democrat, cabin for sale. I called this lady, not my wife, although good friend and she and I went and bought cabin before my wife and her husband knew about it. Her family was large and mine also so the next year her family bought one on track. I will soon be 70 and every evening I walk the fair grounds to see where the street band will be that night, so you see, this is the Fair, come by my cabin when you come and you will be welcomed, fed, and taken care of.”

- “Like my area very much. Needs to be less teenage traffic riding through and fewer bands at individual cabins. I would prefer a one night limit on having individual bands during the fair.”

#### 4.4.3 Neighborhood: Canal Street

There were 12 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Canal Street” (N=12).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike to one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the Canal Street neighborhood, was represented by 16.7 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.00). One respondent said that he, or she, liked the socializing category (N=1) and one respondent replied that he, or she, liked the neighbors category (N=1). There were no dislikes reported from the survey participants, under the community grouping, from the Canal Street neighborhood. Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Likes: Great view of horseracing. People walking by stop and visit. Dislikes: Ditch in front of cabin.”
- “Good neighbors. We can watch horse races from front porch of cabin. Can listen to night time entertainment from front porch.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the Canal Street neighborhood, was represented by 16.7 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.71). One survey participant responded that he, or she, liked the canal category (N=1) and one survey participant responded that he, or she, disliked the canal

category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “I love our cabin location because: All vehicle traffic is behind the cabin, only foot traffic in front; our cabin porches are only 20 ft. from the outside edge of racetrack; we have the “canal” running in front of the cabins, making some memorable moments; there is an entrance/ exit gate to the fairground nearby; we are fortunate to have a few “extra” parking places behind the cabins; many more reasons, having been in this location since 1960.”
- “Likes: Great view of horseracing and people walking by-stop and visit. Dislikes: Ditch in front of cabin.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more categories under the design grouping, from the Canal Street neighborhood, represented 75 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=9, SD=0.36). The categories receiving the most amount of likes by survey participants under the design grouping for Canal Street were the parking category (N=2), the location category (N=2), the pedestrian corridors category (N=2), the like everything about the neighborhood category (N=2), and the porches category (N=2). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes by survey participants under the design grouping for Canal Street were the cleanliness of the grounds category (N=2) and the parking category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Likes: No automobiles can park in front of our cabin on our street. Dislikes: don’t understand why occupants of cabins on our street continue to toss trash into the ditch/creek in front of our cabins.”

- “Perfect, hope we never have to change.”
- “Good neighbors. We can watch horse races from front porch of cabin. Can listen to night time entertainment from front porch.”

None of the respondents from the Canal Street neighborhood provided an answer that fell within the codes and regulations grouping.

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more categories under the activity grouping, from the Canal Street neighborhood, was represented by 50 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=6, SD=0.00). All survey participants that provided a response that fell under the activity category reported that they liked the activity and races at the Racetrack (N=6). Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “Good neighbors. We can watch horse races from front porch of cabin. Can listen to night time entertainment from front porch.”
- “On track, which is great; large front yard.”
- “We are directly on the racetrack, best location on the grounds as far as I am concerned. I wouldn’t want to be anywhere else. My main complaint is that the litter problem is horrific!! Our elongated second floor porch overlooks the canal adjacent to the racetrack and people throw litter into it. Quite honestly, its enough to keep me from enjoying the fair at all, I think its disgusting! I just don’t get it!”

#### **4.4.4 Neighborhood: East of the Square**

There were 22 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “East of the Square” (N=22).



The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories that fell under the community grouping, for the East of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 45.5 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=10, SD=0.32). The categories receiving the most amount of likes by survey participants, under the community grouping for the East of the Square neighborhood, were the neighbors category (N=5) and the socializing category (N=4). The only category that received a dislike for the community grouping was the safe for children to play category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “We like our location and neighborhood. We enjoy visiting with people we don’t see except at the Fair and sharing things we have with our neighbors. We always forget something and have to borrow from our neighbors and them from us. You get close to them.”
- “Our cabin is in a great location as it has the racetrack in front of us as well as the grandstand. The Pavilion is basically right out our back door. And we have great neighbors.”
- “Dislike: I wish the street in front of my cabin on Shady Lane was closed to thru traffic for safety of children and more room to socialize in front of cabin. Likes: Everything, best location on fairground.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the East of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 4.5 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=1, SD=there was no standard deviation because there was only one

response to this grouping). The respondent that reported a dislike within the group said that he, or she, did not like the dust (N=1). An example of a response under the natural conditions grouping includes:

- “Do not like the great numbers of people who have to walk to and from events on the road directly in front of our cabin. Facing the racetrack, we experience lots of dust or mud, if it rains a lot. We do enjoy a great view of the harness races (Horse) and also some view of the grandstand.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, for the East of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 81.8 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=18, SD=0.45). The categories receiving the most amount of likes by survey participants under the design grouping, for the East of the Square neighborhood, were the location category (N=9), the proximity to activities category (N=7), and the porches category (N=5). The categories receiving the most dislikes by survey participants under the design grouping were the storm water management category (N=2), the parking category (N=2), the pedestrian corridors category (N=2), and the automobile corridors category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “We are the nearest cabin to the racetrack and stage at the racetrack (first cabin on racetrack in front of exhibit hall). Our cabin serves as the primary site for relatives and friends both during the day and night: day- horse races, night- concerts on racetrack stage. The house is designed to maximize these two events, having a second story porch covering over half the second story. There is also a third story porch. The cabin, 3 stories, sleeps 60 people. It is located less than a

2-minute walk from the Racetrack, Midway, and Pavilion. Only dislike is gate to racetrack (in rear of house) is too close to back porch, sometimes creating congestion.”

- “Water drainage is not good at all.”
- “Likes: Same great neighbors for years. Dislikes: Parking, or lack of; at one time post office street was one-way, now it’s difficult to meet without one vehicle having to pull over or back up; street can’t be widened.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the East of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 4.5 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=1). The respondent reported that he or she disliked the temporary structures category under the group (N=1). An example of a response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “Great neighbors. Tents blocking views in front of cabins.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity group, from the East of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 9.1 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.00). Both respondents liked the activities and races at the Racetrack category under the activity group (N=2). There were no dislikes reported by survey participants for any of the categories under the activity grouping from the East of the Square neighborhood. An example of the response under the activity grouping includes:

- “I like where my cabin is. I can sit on either porch and see the races, and there are parking spaces for cabin owners and not a lot of late night stuff going on. A good neighborhood.”

#### 4.4.5 Neighborhood: Greenleaf Hollow

There were 18 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Greenleaf Hollow” (N=18).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 22.2 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=4, SD=0.00). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping for the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, were the peaceful category (N=3), the family environment category (N=1), and the neighbors category (N=1). There were no dislikes reported by survey participants for any category under the community grouping. Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “I really have no dislikes of my area. We are not in a high traffic area but we like where we are. To all the people who are in my cabin its all about family and friends. I told my sister one time about an event at the pavilion, she said I’m happy on the porch. There are times and days we don’t leave the cabin. I’m just happy that I am lucky enough to be a part of such a unique situation.”
- “Like it cause it is out of main stream and semi quiet.”

- “If I have a dislike it would be our cabin is located a long way from gates to get into fairground. Likes is the fact it is nice and quite not in middle of everything and everyone has big back porch for visiting.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 11.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.00). Both respondents reported to like the existing vegetation category under the natural conditions group (N=2). There were no dislikes reported by survey participants that fell into any category under the natural conditions group. An example of a response under the natural conditions grouping includes:

- “By deck with shade trees. Wish there would be no parking of automobiles allowed in fairgrounds, for the safety of children. Could allow cabin owners to unload and load at their cabins and return automobiles to parking lot.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 55.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=10, SD=0.44). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the porches category (N=5) and the location category (N=2). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the cabins and land outside the fairgrounds category (N=2), the storm water management category (N=1), the parking category (N=1), the access to entrances and exits category (N=1), and the proximity to activities category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “We like the neighborhood we are in. It is a very quite area with much shade, and good neighbors. We dislike the water drainage when it rains. Water from uphill drains under the houses on the lower side. This needs improvement.”
- “Like backspace and deck. Don’t like private development behind us.”
- “I would like it if my cabin was closer to the activity, but that is unavoidable. My husband and I started attending the fair in a pickup camper. Then a travel trailer. In 1978 we decided to build a cabin and that was the only space available at the time. My husband was Jim Hillman, now deceased, nephew of one of the founders of the fair. There are now four generations of Hillmans in cabin 507 in Greenleaf Hollow. Four of whom are namesakes of “Uncle Jim”. We were both natives of Neshoba Co. so it was always nice to go back home.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, for the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 5.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=1). There were no respondents that listed a like for any category under the codes and regulations group. The respondent reported to dislike the fairness of the Fair Board category (N=1) and the code enforcement category (N=1) under the codes and regulations group. An example of the response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “I do not have a dislike for my neighborhood. People in other areas are treated different than section K. We are limited to a very small space while other cabin owners are allowed to build as they choose, or add on as they choose (equals more people, more people equals more money).”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike to one or more of the categories under the activity grouping, for the Greenleaf Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 5.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=1, SD=0.00). The survey participant responded that he or she liked the races and activity at the Racetrack category under the activity group (N=1). There were no dislikes reported for any category under the activity group. An example of the response under the activity grouping includes:

- “We are directly on the racetracks. We can sit on the front porch and watch the races, as well as hear all the concerts. We also have a front row seat for the fireworks display. We enjoy sharing these benefits with our neighbors who do not have them.”

#### **4.4.6 Neighborhood: Happy Hollow**

There were 10 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Happy Hollow” (N=10).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike or one or more of the categories under the community grouping, for the Happy Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 40 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=4, SD=0.00). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=3), the sense of community category (N=1), the family environment category (N=1), the peaceful category (N=1), the safe for children to play category (N=1), and the low ownership turnover category (N=1). There were no dislikes reported by the survey participants for

any category under the community grouping. Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Likes: sense of community; sawdust walkway; no vehicles allowed; safety for kids; knowing your neighbor; closeness to Square; and closeness to Grandstand. Dislikes: people that park in your spot behind your house.”
- “Dislikes: parking. Likes: family oriented, casual, close to Founder’s Square, and far enough away from Founder’s Square to be less noisy.”
- “We like our neighborhood and families we’ve been with all these years. We’re the best spot on the fairgrounds.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any of the categories under the natural conditions grouping from the Happy Hollow neighborhood.

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the Happy Hollow neighborhood, was represented by 70 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=7, SD=0.20). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the proximity to activities category (N=4), the location category (N=2), the pedestrian corridors category (N=2), and the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=2). The only category that received a dislike, by survey participants, under the design grouping was the parking category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Like: Cabins face each other; no traffic in front; close enough to Square, but not as loud.”
- “Not too far away from Square and Grandstands, just right.”



- “I personally think Happy Hollow is the greatest section (area) of the Fair. I am very pleased with our area and all of my neighbors, as we are one big family. My father Chet Ford built this cabin in 1956 or I should say original cabin. He tore down a tenant house on our farm and used the lumber plus purchased new tin for roof and new wood for second floor. Cost was \$150. Cabin was rebuilt in 1994 at a cost of \$15,000. Last cabin in my section to sale was \$125,000.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any of the categories that fell under the codes and regulations grouping for the Happy Hollow neighborhood.

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any of the categories under the activity grouping from the Happy Hollow neighborhood.

#### **4.4.7 Neighborhood: Pleasant Hill**

There were 96 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Pleasant Hill” (N=96).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike to one or more of the categories under the community grouping, of the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, was represented by 63.5 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=61, SD=0.23). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the peaceful category (N=30), the neighbors category (N=23), the family environment category (N=10), and the safe for children to play category (N=10). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=2), the sense of community category (N=1), and the grounds maintenance category (N=1).

Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “We like that we are surrounded by a lot of people we know and consider to be family. We do not like that we are so far away from the main attractions of the fair.”
- “Most of our neighbors are very unfriendly. There is no neighborhood, each cabin is an island. It is quiet since the cabin is so far away from major activities so you can get some rest.”
- “Likes: Kid friendly area to play, not so crowded. Dislike: away from some of the important activities.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, was represented by 8.3 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=8, SD=0.35). The only survey participant that reported a like of the natural conditions group replied that he, or she, liked the existing vegetation category (N=1). The two categories that received a dislike under the natural conditions grouping were the surrounding terrain category (N=5) and the dusty category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “Love location. Love neighboring cabins. Dislike tree debris that collects due to gumball trees between cabins. Love shade trees, but need trimming/thinning.”
- “Difficult to walk up the hill to reach the cabin as we get older. Like that it is out of the way of all the noise and midnight music.”
- “I do not like the cutting down of all the trees outside the fairgrounds north fence. This has created a dust bowl and an excess in noise and traffic.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, was represented by 59.4 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=57, SD=0.45). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the location category (N=11), the pedestrian corridors category (N=6), the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=6), the proximity to activities category (N=4), the porches category (N=4), and the neighborhood design category (N=4). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the proximity to activities category (N=24), the parking category (N=4), the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=4), automobile corridors category (N=4), and the storm water management category (N=3). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Very nice family oriented area with limited late night disturbance, but has very limited parking. The hill location makes rain water a problem as it flows downhill freely, flooding the lower cabins with out much infrastructure to solve the problem by the fair board. Overall excellent location.”
- “Great corner lot. Eventually all traffic, whether walking or driving, comes through. Triathlon runners come through. Close to racetrack and midway. Overall good location.”
- “I am so glad that our front porches face each other so that cars don’t drive in front like some of cabins. It made playing so much safer. I don’t like that some people grill in the front because there is not enough room for them to have back porches.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any category under the codes and regulations grouping from the Pleasant Hill neighborhood.

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity grouping, for the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, was represented by 6.3 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=6, SD=0.00). There were no likes reported for any of the categories under the activity grouping. The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the activity grouping were the late night parties category (N=2), the not enough activity after feature events category (N=1), the horse stables category (N=1), the pre-fair parties category (N=1), and the limited use except for fair week category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “I like the fellowships with all my neighbors, but don’t care for the drinking and loud music after 12 o’clock midnight.”
- “Not enough cabin bands (music) after feature entertainment at grandstand.”
- “Great community, neighbors trust and watch out for each other, not too noisy. Family atmosphere. We have to be careful when going anywhere because we have to walk by horse stables, especially with small children.”

#### **4.4.8 Neighborhood: Racetrack**

There were 42 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Racetrack” (N=42).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping, for the Racetrack neighborhood, was represented by 52.4 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood

(N=22, SD=0.43). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=13), the peaceful category (N=6), and the socializing category (N=3). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the sense of community category (N=1), the neighbor's drama category (N=1), the peaceful category (N=1), the safe for children to play category (N=1), the unsupervised teenagers category (N=1), and the pets category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Likes: close proximity to race track and grandstand and develop close relationship with neighbors. Dislike: creek can create a potential for flooding. I am not in favor of pets being allowed on the fairgrounds (leash or not).”
- “Racetrack does not have the neighbor closeness of some areas. We are not connected, but love the area. The first time I ever spent the night on fairgrounds it was a one-story cabin with a dirt floor. The Cumberland cabin. Have been attending since. Family had a cabin on Founder's Square. Like the racetrack best.”
- “Have no dislikes of the neighborhood. Likes visiting with the neighborhood people. We have the races ant that is where most visitors have interest and visit.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the Racetrack neighborhood, was represented by 14.3 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=6, SD=0.55). The two categories that respondents liked under the natural conditions grouping were the existing vegetation category (N=2) and the canal category (N=1). The

two categories that survey respondents reported not to like under the natural conditions grouping were the canal category (N=2) and the dusty category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “I love being on the racetrack and near enough to grandstand to hear and see without leaving the porch. We have great neighbors. We have shade space out back with a large deck. The trees behind our cabin are great for stringing lots of colorful lights. My racetrack neighborhood takes great pride in their cabin appearance and hospitality. My extended family comes together there for food and fellowship. Dislikes: not really a dislike, but hate to walk around racetrack to get to pavilion- need a scooter because I am lazy.”
- “Likes: Relative seclusion and quiet, away from a lot of noise, fewer ‘strangers’, close community and neighbors, stream very near the cabin (picturesque). Dislikes: the new ‘non’cabins built nearby.”
- “Our cabin is in our favorite part of the fairgrounds, the Racetrack. Likes: lots of entertainment, lots of traffic going by, the races are phenomenal, friends come by for races, they entertain the kids, our neighbors are great, always something going on. Dislikes: a little dusty, but that’s the fair.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design category, from the Racetrack neighborhood, was represented by 66.7 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=28, SD=0.37). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the location category (N=19), the proximity to activities category (N=6), and the porches category (N=4). The categories receiving the most

amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the parking category (N=3), the proximity to activities category (N=3), the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=3), the cabins and land outside the fairgrounds category (N=2), and the storm water management category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Love to watch the races, reason we bought our cabin on the racetrack. Parking is sometimes an issue. Drainage and flooding continue to be a problem. When we rebuilt we went up 18” and have still flooded.”
- “Likes: I like where our cabin is because our neighbors are dear friends after being here for 6 years, we like seeing the younger children growing up from year to year, we start going to the fairgrounds as soon as they turn the electricity back on in April, and we borrow from one another and help out any way we can.  
Dislikes: the one thing I don’t like is we are on a dead end street, I would feel safer if our street was a thru street. Our cabin is one of the older ones, but it works for our family. We have a back porch we cook and visit on. Not much of a front porch. There is a large drainage ditch right behind us; people throw garbage, etc. in it. I think the fair assoc. should put a stop to this, but I’m sure it would be hard to do as some people just don’t consider how it looks, smells, or anything else.”
- “Love being located off the racetrack in order to see the races. Dislike: far to walk up to midway and traffic can get congested in front of cabin.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the Racetrack neighborhood,

was represented by 7.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=3, SD=0.58). The only like that was reported under the codes and regulations group was for the security category (N=1) and the only dislike that was reported was for the code enforcement category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the codes and regulations grouping include:

- “Good neighbors, great location, fairly quiet area, the locking of gates across streets about dark, and sit on porches to watch races.”
- “Dislike: people driving too fast in front of cabin. Like: location and neighbors.”
- “Likes: being on the track, you see everything. Dislikes: the speed people drive on the street is too fast.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity grouping, from the Racetrack neighborhood, was represented by 23.8 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=10, SD=0.00). All respondents reported to like the races and activity at the Racetrack category of the activity group (N=10). There were no survey respondents that reported a dislike of any of the categories under the activity grouping. Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “I like that it is on the racetrack. Its fun to not only watch races, but all the people walking around the track from early morning to late at night. I like that it is close to the grandstand and barn, making easy access to shows, etc. I don’t like that some in the neighborhood have lots of unsupervised teenagers.”
- “Likes: watch horse racing and see people walking down the street. Dislikes: heavy traffic area, cars dangerous for kids.”



- “We have a very good neighborhood, the location is great. Sit on porches to watch horse racing and music from the grandstand.”

#### 4.4.9 Neighborhood: South of the Square

There were thirteen cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “South of the Square” (N=13).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the South of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 38.5 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=5, SD=0.55). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=3), the peaceful category (N=1), and the safe for children to play category (N=1). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the peaceful category (N=1) and the grounds maintenance category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Like because quiet, low traffic area and good neighbors. Dislike road gets very muddy when it rains. Need more slag on road.”
- “Likes: near Founder’s Square, quick and easy access to cabin by entering Gate 3. Dislikes: too close to highway, lots of noise from activity at gate 3, fences rattling from people jumping over them during the night when gate is locked, road too close to cabin. The road has been widened and built up, causing rainwater to rush under the cabin, damaging support posts.”

- “Too many cars and not enough parking spaces. Some cars do not have permits. One cabin next to ours does not cut grass nor clean up grounds.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any of the categories under the natural conditions grouping for the South of the Square neighborhood.

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, for the South of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 69.2 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=9, SD=0.42). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the proximity to activities category (N=5), the access to entrances and exits category (N=3), and the location category (N=3). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the parking category (N=3), the storm water management category (N=2), the automobile corridors category (N=1), the automobiles category (N=1), the proximity to the highway category (N=1), and the cleanliness of the grounds category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “We are close enough to Founder’s Square, but not too close. The parking is not good.”
- “Ideal location- close to midway and grandstand to walk. Near exit gate.”
- “Location, Location, Location. We love our neighborhood! We feel we have the best location on the fairground. Easy and quick to get to any location on the fairground by walking. Parking is great, two of our cars can be parked at the front of our cabin, and an exit gate to the grounds is 400 yards away.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the South of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 23.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=3, SD=0.00). There were no survey participants that reported a like to any category under the codes and regulations grouping. The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, from survey participants, under the codes and regulations group were in the code enforcement category (N=2) and the security category (N=1). An example of a response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “I like that it is important to the neighborhood occupants that it is ‘children friendly’ and the neighbors are great. I like the convenience of a short walk to the grandstands, the pavilion, and midway. I dislike the disregard of safety measured by speeding children. Also, the abuse of parking allotment (2 per cabin). Those who abide by the rules often cannot find parking for the two vehicles allowed.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike to any of the categories under the activity grouping from the South of the Square neighborhood.

#### **4.4.10 Neighborhood: Sunset Strip**

There were 14 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Sunset Strip” (N=14).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike to one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the Sunset Strip neighborhood, was represented by 21.4 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=3, SD=0.00). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=2), the sense

of community category (N=1), the peaceful category (N=1), the charm category (N=1), and the safe for children to play category (N=1). There were no survey participants that reported a dislike of any of the categories under the community group. Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Likes: neighbors, location, charm, shade/coolness, safety for kids/grandkids. Dislikes: auto traffic and private parties.”
- “Sunset Strip is an ideal area, close to all activities but still a quiet area. The neighborhood is friendly and has many activities during Fair Week. Dislike: traffic going too fast.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the Sunset Strip neighborhood, was represented by 14.3 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=2, SD=0.00). The only category that received a like, by survey participants, under the natural conditions grouping was the existing vegetation category (N=2). There were no dislikes reported of any category under the natural conditions grouping by survey participants. An example of a response under the natural conditions grouping includes:

- “I like almost all my neighbors, very friendly. I liked my neighborhood most when we had the ‘Miss Sunset Strip’ pageant. I like the shade trees on my street. I like the location, near racetrack, also just have to walk through “Happy Hollow” to get to the Pavilion area. Dislikes: the only dislike I have is that we have had flooding in my neighborhood in the ‘off season’ too much. The Fair Association needs to address that problem.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the Sunset Strip neighborhood, was represented by 78.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=11, SD=0.37). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants under the design grouping were the location category (N=7), the proximity to activities category (N=3), the automobile corridors category (N=1), and the neighborhood design category (N=1). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the parking category (N=3), the storm water management category (N=2), the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=1), and the neighborhood design category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “Allowing people to make additional living space by putting tables and chairs and fencing in the street is a dislike. There is a huge problem with the rain water system in our area that causes flooding inside the cabins. We are constantly having to replace appliances because of this problem. The other areas do not experience this. We like very much having the cabins face each other on our street.”
- “The cabins are very close together which can present problems. I would never consider selling my cabin, however, because my family and I believe it is in an ideal location. We are also located near our other family members.”
- “Like the area we live in, but parking is a big problem.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the Sunset Strip neighborhood,

was represented by 28.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=4, SD=0.00). There were no likes reported by survey participants for any of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping. The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the codes and regulations grouping were the code enforcement category (N=2), the oversized cabins category (N=1), and the security category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the codes and regulations grouping include:

- “Love it, except for a 3-story cabin that blocks our view of the racetrack.”
- “No room for parking. Our parking place is used for children at our cabin to play. Cars traveling too fast inside fairgrounds.”
- “We like it because it is not far from everything. We dislike it because they want to make Sunset Strip like Happy Hollow, no cars. They close the back gate at 6:00, and you can’t get out for sickness or if fire ever occurs. Every exit should be open. The only exit that is open at night is the main gate.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity grouping, from the Sunset Strip neighborhood, was represented by 7.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=1). There were no survey participants that reported a like to any of the categories under the activity grouping. The respondent reported that he, or she, disliked the late night parties category under the activity group (N=1). An example of a response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “Likes: neighbors, location, charm, shade/coolness, safety for kids/grandkids.  
Dislikes: auto traffic and private parties.”

#### 4.4.11 Neighborhood: West of the Square

There were 18 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “West of the Square” (N=18).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the West of the Square neighborhood, was eight out of eighteen, representing 44.4 percent of the total number of responses from this neighborhood (N=8, SD=0.35). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the peaceful category (N=4), the neighbors category (N=3), the sense of community category (N=1), the safe for children to play category (N=1), and the low ownership turnover category (N=1). The only category that a survey participant reported a dislike to under the community grouping was the safe for children to play category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Dislikes: lack of parking, however while some neighbors selfishly hold spaces while others are accommodating- we all work it out in a way it creates community. Likes: the number of years with no turnover. The babies we started out with are now grandmas and pas. My 53 year old got her first kiss at the fair from the boy next door.”
- “We are on watermelon alley, it’s quiet everyone is really nice. I have no dislikes about our neighborhood. I’m like every other person who has a cabin, I just wish I was on the racetrack.”

- “Dislikes: parking is a problem, no water pressure, older people/ esp. fair families, sewage smell, and tree roots/holes. Likes: good location, people watching, safe, and good neighbors.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, from the West of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 5.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=1). There were no survey participants that reported a like of any of the categories under the natural conditions grouping. The respondent reported that he or she disliked the surrounding terrain category under the natural conditions group (N=1). An example of a response under the natural conditions grouping includes:

- “Dislikes: parking is a problem, no water pressure, older people/ esp. fair families, sewage smell, and tree roots/holes. Likes: good location, people watching, safe, and good neighbors.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the West of the Square neighborhood, was represented 61.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=11, SD=0.39). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the access to entrances and exits category (N=3), the pedestrian corridors category (N=3), the proximity to activities category (N=2), and the porches category (N=2). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the parking category (N=8), the water pressure category (N=1), the proximity to activities category (N=1), the auto traffic and/or lack of category (N=1), the automobiles category (N=1), and the cleanliness of the



grounds category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- “The parking arrangement. The row across from our cabin brings in 2 cars and angle parks. Our side can only bring in one vehicle. Our neighbor built a new cabin. They increased the size of their cabin. Their roof now goes over the top of ours. We cannot get our car to cabin if their vehicle is in because they extended their front porch. The neighbor behind began stacking their garbage against our cabin four years ago.”
- “Dislikes: parking is tight and we each have two parking spaces, but if all cabins on my row take 2, then there is not ‘walking space’ up to the cabins’ steps. Likes: it is off the beaten path from the fairground arenas (pavilion, grandstand, so when you want to “take a break” from all the noise/people, the cabin is a refuge. Likewise, the front side looks on to the main entrance, so you can sit on the porch and see everyone coming and going, as much as you want or as little as you want.”
- “Too many vehicles allowed in. Should be restricted to 1 per cabin. It is a accident waiting to happen with all the kids playing. Shuttle service should be provided from parking areas. Restrict interior fairgrounds to boot traffic as much as possible. Being located at the main gate, we enjoy watching the people coming and going. The vehicle traffic very much takes away from the foot traffic.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the West of the Square neighborhood, was represented by 5.6 percent of the total number of responses from the

neighborhood (N=1). There were no survey participants that reported a like of any of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping. The respondent reported that he, or she, disliked the oversized cabins category under the codes and regulations group (N=1). An example of a response under the codes and regulations grouping includes:

- “The parking arrangement. The row across from our cabin brings in 2 cars and angle parks. Our side can only bring in one vehicle. Our neighbor built a new cabin. They increased the size of their cabin. Their roof now goes over the top of ours. We cannot get our car to cabin if their vehicle is in because they extended their front porch. The neighbor behind began stacking their garbage against our cabin four years ago.”

There were no respondents that reported a like or dislike of any of the categories under the activity grouping from the West of the Square neighborhood.

#### **4.4.12 Neighborhood: Founder’s Square**

There were 66 cabin owners that provided an answer to this portion of the survey from the neighborhood labeled “Founder’s Square” (N=66).

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping, from the Founder’s Square neighborhood, was represented by 31.8 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=21, SD=0.00). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were the neighbors category (N=11), the socializing category (N=6), and the family environment category (N=4). There were no dislikes reported for any category under the community grouping. Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “We live on Founder’s Square and always have so I would not come if I weren’t in my area. Friends I see and family are reasons I return. I love being able to visit from porch to porch and visit with all generations in the cabin. We love the activities at pavilion and can sit on our porch and enjoy all the people who come to pavilion and stop by our cabin for a visit. We truly camp for the week, and our kids don’t want anything different. We have no air conditioning, so we sleep on upstairs front and back porches.”
- “I like my neighborhood. Have known the families here over 50 years. All nice, friendly, and helpful. Located near pavilion, where I attend political events. Enjoy the market on Saturday around the square.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping, for the Founder’s Square neighborhood, was represented by 7.6 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=5, SD=0.00). All of the survey participants that reported a like to one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping responded that they liked the existing vegetation category (N=5). There were no survey participants that reported a dislike to any category under the natural conditions group. Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “To me it just is. I grew up with design and layout as it developed. Its part of character of fair. Second floor porches have gone from section D. Growing up, they were great part of fair, similar in interest and importance to those on racetrack today. But on Founder’s Square, they lost out to space needs for

sleeping. And had little use by time replaced last year. Trees in Founder's Square are a must."

- "Likes: Oak trees, cabins facing each other, family atmosphere, near pavilion. Dislikes: water drainage issues, size of and lack of parking spaces."

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping, from the Founder's Square neighborhood, was represented by 77.3 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=51, SD=0.36). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the proximity to activities category (N=29), the location category (N=22), the pedestrian corridors category (N=7), and the porches category (N=7). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were the parking category (N=12), the storm water management category (N=6), the drastic material changes used for new cabins category (N=2), and the neighborhood design category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- "Dislike like of parking behind cabin. Dislike width of street behind cabin. Dislike lack of storm water drainage/control. Dislike location of utility poles and cabin electrical entrance wiring. Like neighbors. Like closeness and uniformity of cabin scale and materials. Dislike cabin owners making drastic material and size changes to new cabins."
- "I like where we are, at cabin 8, very much. We can stay on the front porch and enjoy the public speaking and other programs. I love it. It's the fair!"

- “Cabin #3 was once cabin #1. Which is the first cabin on the square. We have a view of all that goes on in the square. We are near the racetrack and all programs that are presented. We are near the main front gate. We have good neighbors. People watching is a good past time because of a steady flow of foot traffic. We have the best location of the entire fair.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping, from the Founder’s Square neighborhood, was represented by 6.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=4, SD=0.17). The only like that was reported by a survey participant was for the security category under the codes and regulations grouping (N=1). The categories that received a dislike by survey participants under the codes and regulations grouping were the oversized cabins category (N=4) and the code enforcement category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the codes and regulations grouping include:

- “Likes: in walking distance to major events; owners of cabins have been same occupants for years; good security; well lighted; feel that I am in the middle of all activity; visitors can find cabin easily; close to main entrance to fairgrounds; and neighbors believe in visiting from porch to porch. Dislikes: late night noise from outsiders (on the square); outsiders sometimes manage to park in places that they should not; problems sometimes when cabins are torn down and new ones are built, height and depth of cabin; and could change the parking at the back.”
- “Our cabin is on the square. Likes: close proximity to the pavilion, grandstands, and midway areas. Easy access and short walking distance to the above three main areas of interest and activity. Dislikes: the cabins are too close together; one

of our neighbors rebuilt a cabin he purchased from the previous owners and encroached on our property line, barely allowing room for someone to walk between the cabins on that side; the fair board should have disallowed this encroachment, particularly since the cabins are on the square.”

- “The neighborhood is great. The parking in ours is not good. The houses next to ours don’t have any yard. They took up their space when they remodeled their house. I had to make us a parking place for our second car behind our house. The car parked there has been hit lots of times.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity grouping, from the Founder’s Square neighborhood, was represented by 9.1 percent of the total number of responses from the neighborhood (N=6, SD=0.00). There were no survey participants that reported a like of any of the categories under the activity grouping. The only category that received a dislike under the activity grouping by survey participants was the late night parties category (N=6). Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “Founder’s Square is the best location on the fairgrounds. The only problem is noise from the bands at night.”
- “We are in the middle of all the excitement and activities around the pavilion, this is what we like best. Around 2 or 3 am it is also what we like least. The partying never stops!”
- “Late night noise coming from Founder’s Square.”

#### 4.5 Cabin owners' likes/dislikes about the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds

Question ten, of the survey, was an open-ended question that was intended to determine what cabin owners liked and disliked about the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds. The question reads, "What are your likes and dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds?" This section reports the results, and a few responses provided by survey participants to this question. A list of the responses provided by all survey participants to question ten can be seen in Appendix M.

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the design grouping was represented by 24.3 percent of the total number of responses (N=241, SD=0.43). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were as follows: the layout category (N=120); the uniqueness, situation, and atmosphere of each area/neighborhood category (N=12); the proximity to activities category (N=10); and the size of the fairgrounds category (N=10). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the design grouping were as follows: the parking category (N=41), the walking distance to some cabins/sections of the fairgrounds category (N=12), the location of Pleasant Hill category (N=7), and the storm water management category (N=7). Some examples of responses under the design grouping include:

- "Like overall arrangement- feel like pleasant hill area is off to its self. Much less likely to visit people over there (not as easy to get to) than other neighborhoods. Seems like a journey to get there, although probably walk same distance to visit someone in Beverly Hills or Canal area."

- “I think there should be no inside parking. Better drainage ditches. Better lighting on each street, something more attractive looking. Better dust control. There is no landscape except for the front gate!!”
- “I like the overall arrangement because it’s unique and promotes social interaction. I can’t think of anything I don’t like.”
- “Good layout because the house/cabins surround the most important parts: midway, racetrack, pavilion. This makes it a family affair. We never lose anyone.”
- “Like the size just as is. Might need more available handicap aides, but love it as is.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the activity grouping was represented by 1.3 percent of the total number of responses (N=13, SD=0.51). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the activity grouping were as follows: the entertainment category (N=5), the Pavilion/activities there category (N=4), the horse racing category (N=3), and the Racetrack/activities there category (N=3). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the activity grouping were as follows: the entertainment category (N=2), the entertainment venue category (N=1), the Midway activities category (N=1), and the horse racing category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the activity grouping include:

- “The fair has it all: horse racing on the racetrack (inner field for mud fights, if it rains); stage for entertainment and pageant; rides and games at midway; politics/singing/dancing/entertainment at Pavilion; store to buy T-shirts every



year; post office to mail things; exhibits to see and to remember the reason it all began; petting zoo for the kids; balloon fights, baseball, and games of all kinds in the streets or any open area; and porches (front and back) to entertain on and to be entertained from.”

- “We like the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds; at times we wish there was a better venue for concerts, such as an amphitheater.”
- “Traffic congestion for cabin owners. Not being able to drive from cabin to cabin after dark. It would be more feasible if they would let us (cabin owners) have golf carts. For the past few years the entertainment has been awful.”
- “I like the family atmosphere. The getaway from life. I love to listen to the bands and dance at the late night shows. My kids love the midway and we have always enjoyed the horse races.”
- “Overall arrangement is pretty good. I feel like it is home now since I don’t live in Philly and have sold my parents home. As you can tell, I do not like horse racing!! Because of the fair it is easy to stay in touch with old friends and of course, family. Everyone tries to get back for at least a day or two.”
- “Midway needs updating to better things for children. Keeping our children safe is most important!”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the community grouping was represented by 5.5 percent of the total number of responses (N=54, SD=0.44). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were as follows: the history/traditions category (N=13); the socializing category (N=12); and the neighbors,

friends, and family category (N=8). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the community grouping were as follows: the cleanliness of the grounds category (N=4); the number of vehicles category (N=4); the bad behavior of fairgoers category (N=3), the air conditioning category (N=2), and the lack of quality vendors' category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the community grouping include:

- “Likes: trees on Founder’s Square, decorations and size of cabins, friends and neighbors, traditions and events. Dislikes/worries: don’t want to get any bigger, seems to have more incidences of bad behavior the last few years, crowds are unruly, and security.”
- “Haven’t ever thought about dislikes... I guess seeing trash thrown in ‘Dooky Creek’ isn’t very pleasant. Easier to list what we like: Open doors and front porches make it easy to see who is “home” at the cabin. Also makes it an inviting spot to gather and visit (no inside TV watching and video games because all the fun is outside on the porch). The sounds of laughter and live music coming from the porches. The smell of home cooked food drifting out the doors of the cabin. The colors of cabins are fun and bright and most are decorated with lights, which make for an exciting scene everywhere you look. The NC Fair hits all the senses. It really is our favorite place. Count down on my phone says 162 days until the Fair 2011. My cabin is #290. My dad and husband are both landscape architects (MSU grads too). Come see us for a cold drink this year and tell us about your project.”

- “Likes: different neighborhoods and central location of racetrack and grandstand. Dislikes: potholes and lack of quality vendors.”
- “Autos and parking a problem.”
- “The fairgrounds is a great place, however it has lost some of its charm since a/c was put on the first floor. Currently most cabins keep their doors closed and people stay inside.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the natural conditions grouping was represented by .6 percent of the total number of responses (N=6, SD=0.00). There were no survey participants that reported a like of any of the categories under the natural conditions grouping. The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the natural conditions grouping were as follows: the dust and mud category (N=3), the heat category (N=2), and the sewage lagoon category (N=1). Some examples of responses under the natural conditions grouping include:

- “Enjoy racing, enjoy entertainment, enjoy programs at pavilion, enjoy visiting with people. Not enough parking, roads in fairgrounds are not kept up very well, can’t get in and out of fairgrounds very easily, very dusty or muddy.”
- “All programs at the pavilion are too hot. When it rains its too muddy to go to any activities. Entertainment could be better for the money the fair takes in. I like the closeness of the cabins. Carnival is too small for the fair. Public transportation from cabin to activities should be available, and not the bad golf cart service they have now. I like the idea of a city within a city. Public facilities need improvement.”

- “I think the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds is very good. The only dislike would be the sewage lagoon.”

The number of respondents that reported a like or dislike of one or more of the categories under the codes and regulations grouping was represented by 2.6 percent of the total number of responses (N=26, SD=0.5). The categories receiving the most amount of likes, by survey participants, under the codes and regulations grouping were as follows: the security category (N=6), the fairground management category (N=3), and the code enforcement category (N=2). The categories receiving the most amount of dislikes, by survey participants, under the codes and regulations grouping were as follows: the code enforcement category (N=4), the utilities category (N=3), the fairness of the board category (N=2), the security category (N=2), and the length of time the utilities are on category (N=2). Some examples of responses under the codes and regulations grouping include:

- “The people in charge have done a pretty good job over the years as the fair has grown. Occasionally a problem can occur with utilities, as there is such a sudden demand at that time of year. They have probably done a good job managing the space they have.”
- “I think the fair leaders do a great job. It is such a different kind of occasion and they have so many things to plan for and see all the plans carried out. One of the greatest improvements is the late night traffic. Also, the control of the stickers on cars.”
- “I like the way you can walk to all the places on the grounds. Feel very safe with the security we have. Do not like all the traffic the days before the fair. Do not

- like all the drunks running around. Drinking is ok, but underage drunks are wrong.”
- “No real dislikes, but do need to watch security issues. Could devise better parking plan for owners. Love family atmosphere, time to spend with family and friends.”
  - “Some cabins are allowed more space than others.”
  - “Parking for cabin owners with permits is the worst problem. Even though I always have a permit, I sometimes have to park outside the fence. Many people without permits park inside the fairgrounds.”
  - “Parking for cabin owners very limited. Dislike only being able to use the cabin from time electric service is on, which it seems to shorten each year. About 3 months is all we have to go there when you have utilities on, for the amount it cost to keep cabin repaired and general upkeep, you get very little use of it.”

#### **4.6 How cabin owners within the more traditional areas feel about the newer areas**

Question twelve, of the survey, was an open-ended question that was intended to determine cabin owners’, in the more traditional areas, feelings about the newer areas. The question reads, “Is your cabin located in the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds?” “If yes, what is your opinion of the newer areas in the fairgrounds?” This section reports the results of this question. This section also provides a few examples of the responses received from survey respondents to question number twelve. The full list of responses to question twelve can be seen in Appendix N.

Ninety-four percent of the survey participants with cabins located in the more traditional areas of the fairgrounds expressed their feelings about the newer areas (N=225). The highest number of respondents reported that the newer areas are too far away from everything (N=32) and that the newer areas are fine, or ok (N=22). Some examples of responses include:

- “Yes. They are ok, just a long way to get to anything.”
- “Yes. The newer areas are fine, it is a long distance to walk from Founder’s Square to the new section, however that is just part of it.”
- “Yes, They are fine, just further away from most events.”

#### **4.7 How cabin owners within the newer areas feel about the more traditional areas**

Question thirteen, of the survey, was an open-ended question that was intended to determine cabin owners’, in the newer areas, feelings about the more traditional areas. The question reads, “Is your cabin located in the newer areas in the fairgrounds?” “If yes, what is your opinion of the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds?” This section reports the results of this question. This section provides a few examples of the responses received from survey respondents to question number thirteen. The full list of responses for question thirteen can be seen in Appendix O.

Ninety-six percent of the survey participants with cabins located in the newer areas of the fairgrounds expressed their feelings about the more traditional areas (N=172). The highest number of respondents reported that they like the more traditional areas (N=16) and that the more traditional areas are closer to the main attractions, events, and activities (N=12). Some examples of responses include:

- “Yes, I love them and would live there if there had been a space available when my grandmother bought our cabin.”
- “Yes, Considering purchase of cabin in more traditional area, just to be close to grandstand and Pavilion.”
- “The more traditional areas are located closer to all the main events.”

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the limitations of the present study, the implications of this research for landscape architects, as well as other people practicing in the design profession, and future research suggestions. The importance of many elements that make up the built environment within the fairgrounds to the four domains of sense of community (feeling of attachment, walking route, interaction with other people, and contributing to the character of the fairgrounds) are presented in the results section (Chapter IV) of this research, and discussed in this chapter. Chapter IV also addresses the cabin owners' likes and dislikes of their neighborhood, as well as their perceptions of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds. Finally, the results section also provides some insight as to how cabin owners, in the more traditional areas, feel about the cabin owners in the newer areas, and vice versa.

#### 5.2 Implications

As mentioned earlier, the Neshoba County Fair is but one example of many county fairs that exist throughout the world (Reagin 2002). Even though the results of this research may not reflect the thoughts and opinions of the younger generations of



cabin owners, the findings could aid landscape architects in designing places that bring people together and possess a strong sense of community.

### **5.2.1 Size of the Fairgrounds**

Survey participants considered the size of the fairgrounds to play an important role in promoting sense of community. The implication of this finding to the design field is that fairground communities designed in a non-sprawling pattern will possess a stronger sense of community than those that are spread out over larger parcels of land. The compact nature of the Neshoba County Fair, which occupies sixty acres of land, enables residents and visitors to walk to different areas of the community instead of depending on the automobile (Craycroft 1989). This compact approach to design creates more opportunities for chance encounters among residents and promotes social interaction among pedestrians as they move through the area.

### **5.2.2 Overall Layout of the Fairgrounds**

The layout of the fairgrounds was highly ranked by participants in terms of its four domains. This finding indicates that the arrangements of all elements within a fairground community, whether public or private, are extremely important to promoting a sense of community. The Neshoba County Fair is unique in that it offers two different building arrangement typologies: in the more traditional areas, the arrangement of all elements within the built environment were sensitive to the existing landscape conditions, while the decision was made in the newer areas to clear cut the land in order to make space for additional cabins. Interesting spaces and communities that possess a strong character often emerge when the design is sensitive to the existing terrain and

surrounding conditions. Public areas should be distributed throughout the fairground community, instead of being grouped together, in order to entice residents and visitors to move throughout the development. Elements should be designed so that pedestrians are encouraged to take different routes, depending on their destination, so that they experience all areas, as well as provide them an opportunity to get to know and interact with other people that do not live in the same neighborhood or on the same street.

### **5.2.3 Cabin Arrangements and the Spaces Created by the Cabin Arrangements**

The spaces created by the cabin arrangements, and the cabin arrangements themselves, ranked high across all four domains. In the design of fair residences, close attention should be given to how the buildings relate and define public space. The distinctive areas that result from how the buildings address each other provides residents with a variety of exceptional spaces to congregate and strengthens the social ties within the fairground community. The rare areas also spark curiosity and entice pedestrians to move throughout the fairgrounds, which in turn, promotes social interaction among fairgoers that would not normally come into contact with each other.

### **5.2.4 Cabin Density**

Cabin density was also considered to be of high importance to all four domains. The results of this research indicate that cabin owners are more inclined to get to know their neighbors when the building density is high. People living in close proximity to each other helps promote a higher sense of community. The cabin density at the Neshoba County Fair, which is around 115 people, or ten dwelling units per acre, should be

studied and used as a model for landscape architects when designing similar places (Craycroft 1989).

### **5.2.5 Distance Between the Cabins**

The distance between cabins, also considered to be an important component in promoting sense of community, is the same concept as cabin density. The major difference between the two categories is that the distance between cabins offers glimpses into the spaces that exist on the other side. This glimpse entices curiosity, which draws people throughout the fairground community. As with many of the previously mentioned elements, this promotes chance encounters among pedestrians. According to this research, when designing a fairground community, the buildings should be oriented so that they offer views into the spaces beyond their boundaries. In the Neshoba County example, the space between the buildings, which is typically four feet, also provides a wide variety of options for pedestrians, which makes the fairground community more interesting to experience (Craycroft 1989, and Walters and Brown 2004).

### **5.2.6 First Floor Porches**

Porches, which are located on the first floor, were another category that was rated as being of very high importance to all four domains of sense of community. The importance of this category is another result of the high cabin density. According to this research, residents, living in such close proximity to each other, sitting on their porches, are more likely to interact with each other, and with pedestrians on the street, than they would be if their cabins were spread further apart. The first floor porches also offer cabin owners a transitional space between the activity occurring within the cabin and the

activity outside. This transitional space is used for relaxing, taking a nap, socializing, and people watching, just to name a few. They are critical components in promoting sense of community within the fairgrounds, so landscape architects should design fairground communities, and similar spaces, in which the front porch is utilized for more than a storage area for potted plants and rocking chairs that never get used, except for keeping people dry while entering the dwelling.

### **5.2.7 Overall Design Quality of the Cabins**

Survey participants also considered the overall design quality of the cabins to be important to contributing to the sense of community at the Neshoba County Fair. Even though the size of the cabins is regulated, the materials that are used to construct the cabins are completely at the discretion of the individual cabin owners (Craycroft 1989). The personalities of the cabin owners are expressed through the materials they use to build and decorate their cabin (Craycroft 1989). Because each cabin is unique, residents, and visitors enjoy walking through the fairgrounds admiring the different cabin designs and colors, which also promotes social interaction and chance encounters. Regulations should be put in place to regulate the size of the building in order to define public spaces, but the owners of the buildings should be allowed the freedom to select the type of material used to construct the building itself. This freedom would promote fairground communities with a lot of character, which could, in turn, increase the level of pedestrian activity, therefore promoting sense of community. In the Neshoba County example, the only regulations imposed on cabin owners are that the dwelling units must be sixteen feet wide, thirty feet deep, have a minimum height of two stories (Craycroft 1989 and Walters and Brown 2004).

### **5.2.8 Livestock Staging and Exhibit Area**

The livestock staging and exhibit area was considered important to most of the domains of sense of community, except for the promoting interaction with other people domain. This finding indicates that residents prefer to have an element within the built environment that expresses the culture and history of the surrounding community in which the fairground is located. This historical element also serves as a constant reminder of the original intent of the event.

### **5.2.9 Midway and Racetrack**

The Midway and Racetrack ranked high among all four domains of sense of community. This finding should inform people practicing within the design field that residents would prefer to have activities for all ages incorporated within the design of fairground communities. The activities incorporated into the design should also reflect the culture of the surrounding communities.

### **5.2.10 Grandstands**

The Grandstands also ranked high among all four domains, which indicates that people within a fairground community prefer for elements within the built environment to be designed to serve multiple functions. As an example, the Grandstands are utilized to view the harness/horse races, watch concerts and other forms of structured entertainment, enjoy the sporadic baseball games or mud fights that occur at random times, as a place to escape from the hot summer sun, and along with many other uses, it provides a place for residents and visitors to sit to take a break and enjoy socializing with one another.

### **5.2.11 Pavilion and Founder's Square**

The Pavilion and Founder's Square are very similar to town squares in other communities. Both of these elements ranked very high among all four domains. This indicates that residents within a fairground community are drawn towards a formal, more structured space, with some type of center point where all fairgoers can come together for celebration or any other social or civic event. Also, the area should provide a feeling of enclosure and have some type of historical significance. This component should be designed in a manner in which everyone can identify. In the Neshoba County Fair example, the facades of the cabins and the large Oak trees provide the feeling of enclosure. The large Oak trees, which provide enclosure within the larger space as well as a historical element, were planted several generations ago (Craycroft 1989). All of these elements promote social interaction among people within the space. The Pavilion, acting as the center point of the space, is used for multiple events that attract persons of all ages. These fairground centers, and the activity that occurs within them, bring people together from all areas of the development that would not otherwise interact with each other if they did not exist.

### **5.2.12 Parking Arrangement**

The parking arrangement was considered an important component in creating sense of community within the fairgrounds in most domains except the enabling people to interact with other people domain. As mentioned earlier, further research needs to be conducted on the parking arrangements at the fairgrounds, due to the large amount of complaints that were received by survey participants. In the newer sections, parking spaces are allocated to each cabin by utilizing the alleys, which were also considered to

contribute to the sense of community in all domains, except for the enabling people to interact with other people domain. In the more traditional areas of the fairgrounds parking arrangements tend to be more interesting. Some areas have assigned parking spaces, some cabin owners have created their own parking spaces, some areas are designed to accommodate on-street parking, and as always there are a few parking lots provided (Craycroft 1989). The addition of parking lots could take away from the overall character of the fair, but by providing a wide array of creative parking solutions and variety between different neighborhoods, or streets within a fairground, landscape architects and designers could design places where sense of community could be achieved.

### **5.2.13 Alleys**

As mentioned earlier, alleys were also considered to be an important component in creating sense of community in all domains except for the enabling people to interact with other people domain. Alleys are more prominent within the design of the newer areas within the fairgrounds. Alleys allow the cabins to be accessible by personal and/or service vehicles. By utilizing alleys, in the design of neighborhoods, the spaces defined by the front of the buildings can be reserved for pedestrian traffic and social interaction, therefore promoting neighborhood cohesion.

### **5.2.14 Street Width**

Survey participants considered the width of the streets to play an important role in creating a sense of community to most domains, except for the enabling people to interact with other people domain. The width of the streets varies throughout the fairgrounds. In

most instances the cabins define the limits of the space in which the streets are located. In the Neshoba County Fair example, there was a noticeable number of survey respondents that felt as though people drive too fast, but this is somewhat controlled by design elements such as on street parking and bringing the cabins closer to the street. Since there are no defined yards for individual cabin owners, the streets act as a gathering place for socializing, as well as a play place for children and adults alike, and as pedestrian corridors, just to name a few (Craycroft 1989). Close attention should be given to the design of the streets, and how the space, which contains the street, is defined within a fairground community so that they serve many purposes other than accommodating vehicular traffic. Landscape architects can have some control over the speed in which people drive through design. Proper building height to street width ratios should be utilized to define the space in which the street is located. Also, design elements, such as vegetation and on-street parking, should be incorporated to provide a barrier between automobiles and pedestrians. By doing this, the design will have a better chance of promoting interaction among residents and other activity within the streets.

#### **5.2.15 Second Floor Porches**

Cabin owners' perception of the importance of second floor porches varied among the four domains. Many cabin owners have abandoned the second floor porches to provide more space within the cabin to accommodate more people as families grow in size. The areas in which second floor porches remain important in creating a sense of community are Founder's Square, the Racetrack, and any other area that can gain a birds-eye view of the Racetrack, Pavilion, and/or any other space in which large groups of people congregate. This should inform landscape architects that the success, or failure of



second floor porches strongly depends on the activity that occurs in the public domains that surround them.

#### **5.2.16 Existing Vegetation**

Survey participants considered the existing vegetation to be important to the contributing to the character domain and the feeling of attachment domain. The responses were evenly distributed from very low importance to very high importance to the walking route and interacting with other people domain. Preserving the existing vegetation of an area through the design process could strengthen the character of a community. Furthermore, existing vegetation promotes a feeling of attachment between residents and the fairground communities in which they live. On the other hand, the results of this research are inconclusive as to the importance of existing vegetation in determining which route pedestrians choose to take or to promoting social interaction. The Neshoba County Fair offers two different approaches to community design: designing communities that are sensitive to the existing vegetation, as seen in the more traditional areas, and removing the existing vegetation to make space for additional residences, as seen in the newer areas. Additional research, between the two different design solutions, is needed to further investigate the impact existing vegetation has on a person's sense of community. Being stewards of the environment, landscape architects should strive to preserve the large trees and other interesting vegetation that are present on a site during the design process.

### **5.2.17 Post Office**

Practitioners of New Urbanism believe that Post Offices play an important role in promoting sense of community because they act as gathering spaces and places for chance encounters among residents (Duany, Plater-Zyberk, and Speck 2000). The Neshoba County Fair example is opposite from this belief because survey participants did not consider it to play an important role in this research. The implications of this finding, to the design field, are that Post Offices may not be as important in promoting sense of community within resort, or vacation destinations as they are in communities that have permanent residences.

### **5.2.18 Store**

This research also indicated that the Store was another component of the built environment that was not considered to play an important role in promoting sense of community. This finding is probably because the store within the fairgrounds mainly sells t-shirts from that year's fair. Most of the food, and other goods that are needed by cabin owners, throughout the week, are purchased from the stores within their permanent communities. Additional research is needed to determine if a store, within a fairground setting, would play a more important role in promoting sense of community if it carried a variety of goods at competitive prices.

### **5.2.19 Discussion**

The history and traditions of an area should be expressed through design. In doing this, landscape architects could promote community pride and social interaction

among residents. Whenever possible, the existing vegetation within an area should be preserved for its historical significance and environmental sensitivity.

Walkable, fairground communities should be designed so that all areas can be easily accessible by pedestrians. This could result in an increase in the physical health of fairgoers, as well as promoting chance encounters. Furthermore, by designing walkable communities, there could be a reduction in the amount of vehicular traffic, therefore creating a safer area for all people to enjoy.

Unique neighborhoods, areas, and spaces should be designed throughout a fairground community to break up the repetitiveness seen in many current developments. This would create a variety of atmospheres that would foster a sense of identity among the residents. A variety of spaces should also be developed to offer a wide range of activities for all ages in order to promote a sense of place and community. Storm water management should also be incorporated into the design of a community that provides an aesthetically pleasing element, which is sensitive to the environment. Landscape architects should design fairground communities that offer a wide range of parking solutions, such as alleys and on street parking, in order to eliminate large expansive parking lots, create a safer environment for pedestrians, and provide a variety of spaces.

Also, building codes and regulations should be developed for fairground communities to regulate the size of buildings and how they relate to each other to define spaces. Furthermore, whenever possible, a governing body should be developed to oversee construction and enforce the codes and regulations that are in place.

Finally, when designing an extension to an existing fairground community, or space, landscape architects should adhere to the same design concept and patterns that

were utilized when the area was first being developed. By doing this, new additions would be closer to the major areas of activity and residents would feel as though they are part of the original design concept, rather than a separate entity. As a result of practicing the items that were discussed above, landscape architects would probably have more success in promoting a sense of community and a stronger bond between residents.

### **5.2.20 Conclusion**

The importance of various elements within the built environment of the Neshoba County Fair have been evaluated and discussed in the present study. Individually, none of the elements will promote sense of community. However, landscape architects should put a lot of thought and consideration into how the different elements come together as a whole within the design of a place that will promote a sense of community. By studying the design patterns found within the Neshoba County example, landscape architects can gain knowledge, which can be taken and incorporated into their designs in other endeavors.

### **5.3 Limitations of the Study**

The major limitation of this research came from the Fair Board's decision to deny the proposal presented to them to perform the research within the fairgrounds during the week of the fair. This prevented the opportunity to perform on-site interviews with fairgoers and cabin owners.

The researcher did not perform a pretest before distributing the survey, which would have aided in identifying, and avoiding confusing statements within the survey instrument. For example, areas that are not considered a neighborhood were given a

name by the researcher in order to record and analyze responses. Because of this decision, some of the respondents were confused, and commented that adequate research was not performed prior to administering the survey. Another aspect of the survey, which irritated many respondents, was that the researcher called out one portion of the fairgrounds as “new” and the other as “traditional”. This decision mainly aggravated the cabin owners in the newer sections. In order to not offend anyone, the areas should have been called section A and section B, or the core areas and the areas to the north of the core.

Finally, many of the responses to the open-ended questions that were intended to determine what cabin owners liked and disliked about the built environment of their neighborhood, as well as the overall layout of the fairgrounds, were not relevant to the information needed for this study. This limitation could have been avoided by rewriting the question so that all participants would know that their responses needed to pertain to the built environment.

The information obtained for the present research was limited due to utilizing a mail-out survey as the only method for data collection. Additional data could have been obtained by setting up a booth outside of the fairgrounds to distribute surveys to fairgoers as they entered. This would have enabled the researcher to obtain the thoughts and perceptions of people of all ages, during different times of the day, and on days of varying weather conditions. Another limitation was that the research was only conducted prior to the 2011 Neshoba County Fair. The information gathered could have been enriched if the survey would have been distributed to cabin owners over multiple years. Furthermore, the number of cabin owners that received a survey could have been

increased if a more current map would have been obtained, instead of using the map that was distributed during the 2009 fair.

#### **5.4 Future Research Suggestions**

Several opportunities for future research were identified through the limitations involved with this research, as well as some of the comments that were made by survey participants. One research opportunity would be to gain the Fair Board's approval to distribute surveys and conduct on-site interviews within the fairgrounds during the week of the fair. This would ensure that there would be an even distribution of age groups, longevity of fair attendance, and cabin locations among survey participants. In-depth interviews with the elders and persons of the younger generations would allow a researcher to gain insight as to whether or not the fair's original concepts and traditions are being preserved or lost through generations. In depth interviews could also be conducted with cabin owners that have attended the fair consistently for many generations to see how it has changed, or evolved over the years. Another opportunity for future research would be to determine how cabin owners feel about the cabins being built on the adjoining lots, and if they have a positive, or negative effect on their fair experience. The present study investigated how cabin owners perceived different elements within the built environment as to their importance to the four domains of sense of community, but it did not study whether or not they actually utilized them. Behavioral studies could also be conducted to determine if, when, and how fairgoers utilize the different elements. Similar research should be conducted among other fairground communities to begin to further understand the similarities and differences about the role the different elements of the built environment play in contributing to the sense of

community. Cultural studies should also be conducted among fairgrounds in different regions of the country, or parts of the world, to see how they are influenced in terms of attitudes among fairgoers, layout of the grounds, activities offered, and décor. Also, an interesting comparison could be conducted between two fairground communities within the same county, but held by two completely different cultures. The two fairground communities being mentioned are the Neshoba County Fair and the county fair that is held in Neshoba County by the Choctaw Indian Tribe. Many more opportunities for future research will be revealed as more studies are conducted on the Neshoba County Fair as well as others like it around the United States, and the world.

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APPENDIX A  
IRB APPROVAL LETTER

January 20, 2011

Christopher Derek Nause  
200 Herbert Street  
Starkville, MS 39759

RE: IRB Study #10-347: Fairgrounds or Community: Cabin Owner's Perception of the Place

Dear Mr. Nause:

This email serves as official documentation that the above referenced project was reviewed and approved via administrative review on 1/20/2011 in accordance with 45 CFR 46.101(b)(2). Continuing review is not necessary for this project. However, any modification to the project must be reviewed and approved by the IRB prior to implementation. Any failure to adhere to the approved protocol could result in suspension or termination of your project. The IRB reserves the right, at anytime during the project period, to observe you and the additional researchers on this project.

**Please note that the MSU IRB is in the process of seeking accreditation for our human subjects protection program. As a result of these efforts, you will likely notice many changes in the IRB's policies and procedures in the coming months. These changes will be posted online at <http://www.irc.msstate.edu/human/aahrpp.php>. The first of these changes is the implementation of an approval stamp for consent forms. The approval stamp will assist in ensuring the IRB approved version of the consent form is used in the actual conduct of research. Your stamped consent form will be attached in a separate email. You must use copies of the stamped consent form for obtaining consent from participants.**

A signed formal approval letter will only be mailed at your request. Please refer to your IRB number (#10-347) when contacting our office regarding this application.

Thank you for your cooperation and good luck to you in conducting this research project. If you have questions or concerns, please contact me at [nmorse@research.msstate.edu](mailto:nmorse@research.msstate.edu) or call 662-325-3994.

Sincerely,

Nicole Morse  
Assistant Compliance Administrator

cc: Charles Taze Fulford

APPENDIX B

2009 NESHOPA COUNTY FAIR MAP









APPENDIX C  
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY INFORMED CONSENT FORM FOR  
PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

**Mississippi State University**  
**Informed Consent Form for Participation in Research**

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**Title of Research Study:** Fairgrounds or Community: Cabin Owner's Perception of the Place

**Study Site:** Neshoba County Fair

**Researcher:** Christopher Derek Nause, Graduate Student in the Department of Landscape Architecture at Mississippi State University

**Purpose**

The purpose of this study is to determine how the design of the fairgrounds influences the feelings of cabin owners concerning the importance of the Fair's unique characteristics in creating sense of community.

**Procedures**

If you participate in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey about the Neshoba County Fair that will take about 15 minutes to complete. The survey will include questions such as, "How important are each of these features to your feeling of attachment to the Neshoba County Fair?" The survey mail-out process will be as follows:

1. Four days prior to sending out the survey, a pre-notice letter will be sent out to all cabin owners explaining the survey that will follow.
2. Four days after sending out the pre-notice letters, the survey packets will be sent out.
3. A thank you card will be sent out one week after the survey. This purpose of this step is to thank those that have filled out and returned the surveys, as well as remind those who have not.
4. All non-respondents will be sent a replacement survey three weeks after the initial mailing.
5. A final contact will be attempted three weeks after the mailing of the replacement survey

**Risks or Discomforts**

There are no potential risks or discomforts associated with this research.

**Benefits**

This research will aid planners and designers in identifying elements that promote sense of community.

**Incentive to participate**

The cabin number associated with all returned surveys, which have been completed, will be entered into a drawing for \$100. The drawing will be held three weeks after the final contact. The winner will be sent a US postal money order in the amount of \$100.

MSU/HRPP20091021

MSU IRB  
Approved: 1/20/11  
Expires: -/-/-

Page 1 of 2  
Version 12/13/2010

**Confidentiality**

The only time a name will be matched to a survey will be to identify the winner of the drawing.

Please note that these records will be held by a state entity and therefore are subject to disclosure if required by law.

**Questions**

If you have any questions about this research project, please feel free to contact Derek Nause (Researcher) at 970-401-4724 or Taze Fulford (Supervisor) at 662-325-0507.

For questions regarding your rights as a research participant, or to express concerns or complaints, please feel free to contact the MSU Regulatory Compliance Office by phone at 662-325-3994, by e-mail at [irb@research.msstate.edu](mailto:irb@research.msstate.edu), or on the web at <http://orc.msstate.edu/participant/>.

**Voluntary Participation**

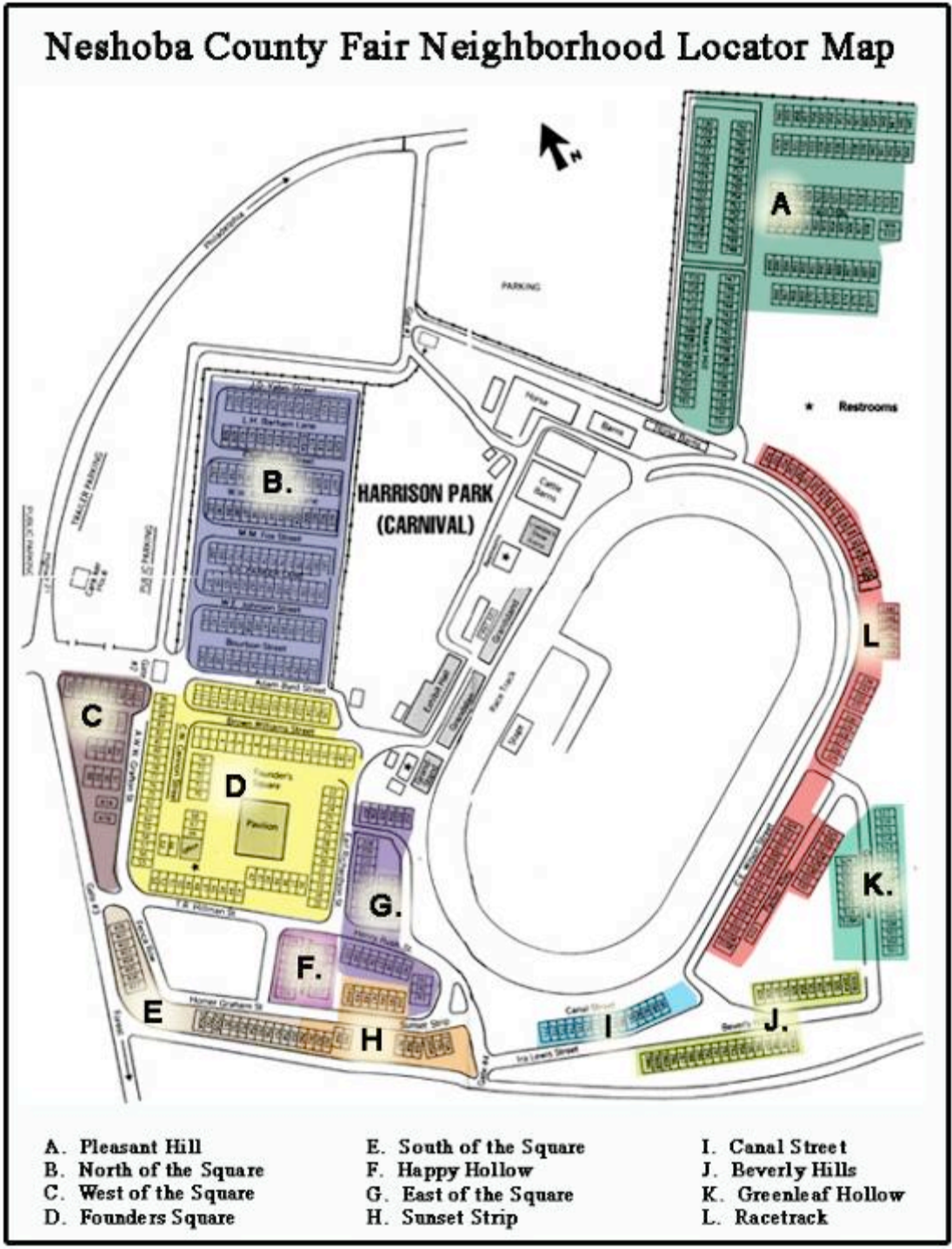
Please understand that your **participation is voluntary**. Your **refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss** of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. You **may discontinue your participation** at any time without penalty or loss of benefits.

**Please take all the time you need to read through this document and decide whether you would like to participate in this research study.**

If you decide to participate, your completion of the research procedures indicates your consent. Please keep this form for your records.

APPENDIX D

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATOR MAP



Note: Base map courtesy of the Neshoba County Fair Association (Neshoba County Fair Association 2009).

APPENDIX E  
NESHOPA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY

1. Are you male or female? (Please circle the correct answer.)  
M    F
2. What is your age (in years)? (Please circle the correct answer.)  
18-20 years    20-30years    30-40 years    40-50 years    more than 50 years
3. How many years have you attended the fair? (Please circle the correct answer.)  
1-10 years    11-20 years    21-30 years    30-50 years    more than 50 years
4. In which neighborhood is your cabin located on the fairgrounds (see attached map)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many years has the cabin been in your family?  
\_\_\_\_\_ years
6. How important are each of these features to your feeling of attachment to the Neshoba County Fair?  
(Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)
 

<p>a. Livestock staging and exhibit area 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>b. Post Office 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>c. Grandstands 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>d. Store 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>e. Pavilion 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>f. Parking arrangement 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>g. Street width 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>h. Alleys 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>i. Overall design quality of cabins 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>j. First floor porches 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>k. Spaces created by cabin arrangements 1    2    3    4    5</p>	<p>l. Midway 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>m. Racetrack 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>n. Founders square 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>o. Second floor porches 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>p. Distance between cabins 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>q. Overall layout of fairgrounds 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>r. Cabin arrangements 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>s. Cabin density 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>t. Size of fairgrounds 1    2    3    4    5</p> <p>u. Existing vegetation 1    2    3    4    5</p>
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Survey continued on back

7. How important are each of these elements in deciding which route to take while walking in the fairgrounds?  
(Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)

a. Livestock staging and exhibit area	1	2	3	4	5	l. Midway	1	2	3	4	5
b. Post Office	1	2	3	4	5	m. Racetrack	1	2	3	4	5
c. Grandstands	1	2	3	4	5	n. Founders square	1	2	3	4	5
d. Store	1	2	3	4	5	o. Second floor porches	1	2	3	4	5
e. Pavilion	1	2	3	4	5	p. Distance between cabins	1	2	3	4	5
f. Parking arrangement	1	2	3	4	5	q. Overall layout of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
g. Street width	1	2	3	4	5	r. Cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5
h. Alleys	1	2	3	4	5	s. Cabin density	1	2	3	4	5
i. Overall design quality of cabins	1	2	3	4	5	t. Size of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
j. First floor porches	1	2	3	4	5	u. Existing vegetation	1	2	3	4	5
k. Spaces created by cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5						

8. What are your likes and dislikes of the neighborhood in which your cabin is located?  
(Please write your answer in the space provided below.)



9. How important is each of these features in enabling you to interact with other people in the fairgrounds?  
(Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)

a. Livestock staging and exhibit area	1	2	3	4	5	l. Midway	1	2	3	4	5
b. Post Office	1	2	3	4	5	m. Racetrack	1	2	3	4	5
c. Grandstands	1	2	3	4	5	n. Founders square	1	2	3	4	5
d. Store	1	2	3	4	5	o. Second floor porches	1	2	3	4	5
e. Pavilion	1	2	3	4	5	p. Distance between cabins	1	2	3	4	5
f. Parking arrangement	1	2	3	4	5	q. Overall layout of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
g. Street width	1	2	3	4	5	r. Cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5
h. Alleys	1	2	3	4	5	s. Cabin density	1	2	3	4	5
i. Overall design quality of cabins	1	2	3	4	5	t. Size of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
j. First floor porches	1	2	3	4	5	u. Existing vegetation	1	2	3	4	5
k. Spaces created by cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5						

10. What are your likes and dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds?  
(Please write your answer in the space provided below.)

Survey continued on back

11. How important are each of these features in contributing to the character of the Neshoba County Fair?  
(Rank each answer on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 being very low and 5 being very high.)

a. Livestock staging and exhibit area	1	2	3	4	5	l. Midway	1	2	3	4	5
b. Post Office	1	2	3	4	5	m. Racetrack	1	2	3	4	5
c. Grandstands	1	2	3	4	5	n. Founders square	1	2	3	4	5
d. Store	1	2	3	4	5	o. Second floor porches	1	2	3	4	5
e. Pavilion	1	2	3	4	5	p. Distance between cabins	1	2	3	4	5
f. Parking arrangement	1	2	3	4	5	q. Overall layout of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
g. Street width	1	2	3	4	5	r. Cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5
h. Alleys	1	2	3	4	5	s. Cabin density	1	2	3	4	5
i. Overall design quality of cabins	1	2	3	4	5	t. Size of fairgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
j. First floor porches	1	2	3	4	5	u. Existing vegetation	1	2	3	4	5
k. Spaces created by cabin arrangements	1	2	3	4	5						

12. Is your cabin located in the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds? Yes or No  
(Sections c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l on the neighborhood locator map.)

If yes, what is your opinion of the newer areas in the fairgrounds?  
(Please write your answer in the space provided below.)

13. Is your cabin located in the newer areas in the fairgrounds? Yes or No  
(Sections a and b on the neighborhood locator map.)

If yes, what is your opinion of the more traditional areas in the fairgrounds?  
(Please write your answer in the space provided below.)

APPENDIX F

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY PRENOTICE LETTER

February 3, 2011

Derek Nause  
200 Herbert Street  
Starkville, MS 39759

Cabin Owner  
123 Road A  
Philadelphia, MS 39350

In a few days you will receive a request in the mail to fill out a survey associated with a thesis research project, titled *Fairgrounds or Community: A Cabin Owners' Perception of the Place*, being conducted by a graduate student in the Department of Landscape Architecture at Mississippi State University.

The purpose of this study is to determine how the design of the Neshoba County Fairgrounds influences the feelings of cabin owners concerning the importance of the Fair's unique characteristics in creating sense of community.

This study will aid planners and designers in identifying the elements essential to creating sense of community.

Thank you for your time and consideration. This survey is completely voluntary, but because of people like you, this research can be successful.

Sincerely,

Christopher Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture

P.S. Your name will be entered into a drawing for \$100 once your completed survey has been received.

APPENDIX G

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY COVER LETTER

February 8, 2011

Derek Nause  
200 Herbert Street  
Starkville, MS 39759

Cabin Owner  
123 Road A  
Philadelphia, MS 39350

I am writing to request your participation in a survey of cabin owners at the Neshoba County Fair. The purpose of this study is to determine how the design of the fairgrounds influences the feelings of cabin owners concerning the importance of the Fair's unique characteristics in creating sense of community.

I am contacting all Neshoba County Fair cabin owners to ask how they rank the different design elements and public spaces within the fairgrounds in creating the sense of community felt during Fair Week. The survey also asks how you feel about your neighborhood, as well as the other neighborhoods within the fairgrounds.

By understanding the importance people place on different design elements within neighborhoods, designers and planners can create areas more likely to promote a sense of community. The results of this research will aid planners and designers in identifying the elements essential to designing places that encourage a strong sense of community.

This survey is completely voluntary. However, you can help this study by taking a few minutes of your time to share your opinions and experiences of the Neshoba County Fair. Your answers will remain completely confidential. If you wish not to respond, please return the blank survey form in the envelope provided. All non-respondents will be sent two follow-up mail-outs.

I will be happy to speak with you concerning any questions or comments you may have about the research project. I can be contacted at 970-401-4724. You may also contact the Mississippi State University Office of Regulatory Compliance and Safety by calling 662-325-3994.

Thank you very much for helping with this important thesis research project.

Sincerely,

Christopher Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture

P.S. Your name will be entered into a drawing for \$100 once your completed survey has been received.

APPENDIX H

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY THANK YOU/REMINDER CARD

February 15, 2011

Last week a survey was sent to you to determine how the design of the fairgrounds influences the feelings of cabin owners concerning the importance of the Fair's unique characteristics in promoting the sense of community felt during the week of the Neshoba County Fair.

Please accept my sincere thanks if you have already returned the completed survey. If you have not yet returned the completed survey, please do so today. Because of the limited amount of cabin owners in each neighborhood, your survey response will be very helpful to this study. Although surveys were sent to all cabin owners, the only way to ensure results that are truly representative is by hearing from nearly everyone in the study.

If you did not receive a survey, or it was misplaced, please contact me at 970-401-4724 and I will get another one sent to you immediately.

Sincerely,

Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture



APPENDIX I

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY FIRST REPLACEMENT COVER LETTER

March 3, 2011

Derek Nause  
200 Herbert Street  
Starkville, MS 39759

Cabin Owner  
123 Road A  
Philadelphia, MS 39350

About three weeks ago I sent a survey to you about your feelings and opinions of the Neshoba County Fair. To the best of my knowledge, your response has not yet been received.

The surveys that have been received are providing a wide variety of information. I believe the information being produced will be very beneficial to the Fair Board and persons practicing in the field of planning or design.

Because of the limited amount of cabin owners in each neighborhood, your survey response will be very helpful to this study. Although surveys were sent to all cabin owners, the only way to ensure results that are truly representative is by hearing from nearly everyone in the study.

If you are receiving this information and are not a cabin owner at the Neshoba County Fair please indicate so on the cover of the survey and return it in the envelope provided. Your name will be deleted from the mailing list upon receiving this notification.

This survey is completely voluntary. However, you can help this study by taking a few minutes of your time to share your opinions and experiences of the Neshoba County Fair. Your answers will remain completely confidential, but if you wish not to respond, please return the blank survey form in the envelope provided.

I will be happy to speak with you concerning any questions or comments you may have about the research project. I can be contacted at 970-401-4724. You may also contact the Mississippi State University Office of Regulatory Compliance and Safety by calling 662-325-3994.

Thank you very much for helping with this important thesis research project.

Sincerely,

Christopher Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture

P.S. Your name will be entered into a drawing for \$100 once your completed survey has been received.

APPENDIX J

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY FINAL CONTACT COVER LETTER

March 23, 2011

Derek Nause  
200 Herbert Street  
Starkville, MS 39759

Cabin Owner  
123 Road A  
Louisville, MS 39339

Over the past two months I have sent you several mailings about a thesis project, titled *Fairgrounds or Community: A Cabin Owners' Perception of the Place*, being conducted by a graduate student at Mississippi State University.

The purpose of the project is to determine how cabin owners at the Neshoba County Fair feel about the design of the fairgrounds. The results of this research will be very beneficial to planners and designers in identifying elements essential to creating a strong sense of community.

The study is coming to a close, and this is the last attempt to contact cabin owners who's completed surveys have not yet been received.

To help ensure the survey results are as accurate as possible, it is very important that a majority of cabin owners fill out, and return the survey.

This survey is completely voluntary, and if you wish not to participate please indicate so by returning the blank document in the envelope provided and your name will be removed from the mail-out list.

I will be happy to speak with you concerning any questions or comments you may have about the research project. I can be contacted at 970-401-4724. You may also contact the Mississippi State University Office of Regulatory Compliance and Safety by calling 662-325-3994.

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this research.

Sincerely,

Christopher Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture

P.S. Your name will be entered into a drawing for \$100 once your completed survey has been received.

APPENDIX K

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY RAFFLE WINNER NOTIFICATION LETTER

June 6, 2011

Derek Nause  
PO Box 4782  
Vail, CO 81658

Marie Davis  
12131 HWY 21 N  
Philadelphia, MS 39350

Congratulations, on May 10, 2011 your name was drawn in the raffle held between all cabin owners that participated in the Neshoba County Fair survey earlier this year. Enclosed, you will find a postal money order in the amount of \$100. Thank you for your participation.

I will be happy to speak with you concerning any questions or comments you may have about the research project. I can be contacted at 970-401-4724. You may also contact the Mississippi State University Office of Regulatory Compliance and Safety by calling 662-325-3994.

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this research.

Sincerely,

Christopher Derek Nause  
Graduate Student  
Mississippi State University  
Department of Landscape Architecture

P.S. Your name will be entered into a drawing for \$100 once your completed survey has been received.

APPENDIX L

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR SURVEY INCENTIVE POSTAL MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®		CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT	
SET BACK OF THIS RECEIPT FOR REFUND/CLAIM INFORMATION <b>NOT NEGOTIABLE</b>	Pay to <b>MARIE DAVIS</b> Address <b>12131 HWY 21 N</b> <b>PHILADELPHIA, MS 39350</b>	Date <b>2011-05-10</b>	Amount <b>\$100.00</b>
Account Number <b>18738137182</b>	ZIP Code <b>39350</b>	U.S. Money Order Code <b>2011-05-10 37830</b>	Check <b>0008</b>
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®		POSTAL MONEY ORDER	
Account Number <b>18738137182</b>	Pay to <b>MARIE DAVIS</b> Address <b>12131 HWY 21 N</b> <b>PHILADELPHIA, MS 39350</b> <b>House of HOSER COUNTY FAIR</b> <b>SHARKEY BOULEVARD</b>	Amount <b>ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS &amp; 00/100</b>	U.S. Money Order Code <b>2011-05-10 37830</b>
Account Number <b>18738137182</b>	Pay to <b>PEREZ MAUSE</b> Address <b>200 HERBERT ST</b> <b>CIRKVILLE, MS 39759</b>	Amount <b>ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS &amp; 00/100</b>	U.S. Money Order Code <b>2011-05-10 37830</b>
Account Number <b>18738137182</b>	Pay to <b>PEREZ MAUSE</b> Address <b>200 HERBERT ST</b> <b>CIRKVILLE, MS 39759</b>	Amount <b>ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS &amp; 00/100</b>	U.S. Money Order Code <b>2011-05-10 37830</b>



APPENDIX M  
RESPONDENTS ANSWERS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD, TO QUESTION NUMBER  
EIGHT: “WHAT ARE YOUR LIKES AND DISLIKES OF THE  
NEIGHBORHOOD IN WHICH YOUR CABIN  
IS LOCATED?”

## M.1 North of the Square

- “Like the close family atmosphere.”
- “Like the trees and shade on street. Like the neighbors. Like the closeness to everything on grounds. Parking is not enough. When it rains, the street has a water runoff problem.”
- “I like the location because it is close to the action, but it also has peaceful moments.”
- “Likes: Quality of cabins and front decorations. People who live in the cabins. Location of my cabin. Dislikes: Potential erosion of the streets in the front and back of the cabins, as we are located on a hill.”
- “Very quiet neighborhood. Very few turnovers in ownership.”
- “I like to visit the people that I do not see very often, the socializing. I do not like the parking arrangements and the terrain in which the cabin is located, which I feel these go together.”
- “Thank you for trying to put unity to the uniqueness of the “fair”. The fair means many things to many people but to me FAMILY. Likes: Location to interests, friendship of entire row and ones behind our cabin, walking room for flow of traffic by our cabin, the atmosphere of “family”, front porches for family gatherings, the hospitality of everyone whether they know you well or not. Dislikes: as our family has grown the sleeping space is limited and we want to keep original design. As parents become deceased, decisions they made about

which child maintains the cabin has torn my family apart. Parents really are the glue of the cabin life.”

- “I like my neighborhood: nice people, well maintained cabins.”
- “Convenient to midway for kids.”
- “The fair is great. The best section to have your cabin is where your cabin is.”
- “Enjoy the more relaxed atmosphere of our neighborhood. Very young children friendly. Wish we had a little more common activity between more cabins on our street. At our age it has become a pretty good walk to activities.”
- “My neighborhood is very nice. The neighbors are friendly. The main dislike is the street in front of the cabin. It would be nice if the cars could park behind their cabins and close to the street. I know this is not possible.”
- “We are very happy where we are located on the fairgrounds. My husband, the late Dwight Barrett was on the fair board for about 45 years and became a board member and then president of the great Neshoba Fair. Before being president, he was the first manager of the fair. We were very proud of him and was loved and respected by everyone.”
- “My cabin is located in a great neighborhood with great fair neighbors and is well located to most all daily activities. I have no dislikes as to where my cabin is located.”
- “We are on Bourbon Street, which is centrally located to the midway and square.”
- “We are in a good location and the people around us have been there for years and they are good (When new owners come in they should be screened). The only dislike is the hill we have to climb to get back to our cabin from the events.”

- “My neighborhood is great. Lots of children when our were growing up. An now lots with our grandchildren. More quiet and family oriented with neighbors who watch for problems with your cabin. Ex. will call if you have a water leak etc. Lots of families who visit on weekends are in our neighborhood, and that makes it nice.”
- “Our cabin is centrally located making it easy and short walk to all areas. We are also first cabin on hill so we have views of grounds and parking lot. The only bad thing is not enough parking room.”
- “Great neighbors. Conveniently located to all areas on the grounds.”
- “Likes: Convenience for guests and central location for events. Dislikes: Lack of parking spaces.”
- “Cabin is fairly close to midway, racetrack, and founders square. You don’t have to walk very far to get to most of the events. The way our cabin neighborhood is laid leaves very little area for children to play. There is a road in front and behind the cabin. We all have to park in front of the house.”
- “Dislikes: Limited space for cabin owners to park. Crowded streets due to oversized vehicles and cabin owners not parking correctly. Likes: Generally quiet neighborhood with considerate neighbors. Friendly neighbors.
- Likes: Location and neighbors. Dislikes: Parking.”
- “Likes: Quiet, friendly, neighborhood watching kids, share food and drinks. Dislikes: Parking space too small, people bring in more than two cars, local people get more privileges than us from out of state.”
- “The street we are on is like family.”

- “Love that I am close to square and midway and grandstand. Love that we have close cabins with porches and sense of family with all neighbors. Dislike narrow drive around back of cabin and no rules anymore of “one way” driving. Dislike that people park at our back drive blocking the way or damaging our vehicles.”
- “We like location of cabin fine. Need more and better cabin parking. Our cabin is on a hillside, the parking spaces seem to get smaller and the vehicles get larger. If everyone don’t park the same way it is hard to get in and out.”
- “Likes: Shady area and very little traffic. No dislikes.”
- “We like that we are close to Founder’s Square/ pavilion and the grandstand/ racetrack so that we are close to activities but yet not close. We like that we have good neighbors and cabins on our street are kept attractive, neat and clean not only during the fair, but also year round.”
- “The people in my neighborhood have been there many years and I look forward to seeing them. It would have been a better design to move our row of houses closer to the row across the street so that parking for our row was in the back.”
- “I am completely satisfied to be in the location we are in. We have a quiet, family style location near the midway for the younger children and close enough to the pavilion and grandstand area for the older ones. The only problem we have is non-cabin owners in our area trying to park on street behind our cabin, which is narrow and we cannot get out of our designated parking spaces.”
- “The streets are too narrow for the big huge pick-ups and 4 wheelers that was to use them. Kids riding with loud mufflers.”

- “Dislike the parking available at our cabin. Like general location, close to midway with easy access to pavilion and grandstand. Like the demographics, lot of small children, not many wild parties.”
- “Our cabin (#178) is located on Parker Lane (section B). It’s close to the midway (we have two children, 8 and 5), close to the racetrack and Founder’s Square. We like the location because we feel it convenient to everything. Our biggest dislike is issues with parking behind our cabin.”
- “Great location for access to all elements of the fairgrounds, yet still quite late night. Family oriented neighbors.”
- “Erosion on the hill where our cabin is located. It is very hard to prevent the washing away of cabin entrance.”
- “No dislikes. Most of our neighbors we’ve known since 1978, good folks. It’s like a family reunion.”
- “My likes are location near the midway, pavilion and main gate. My dislikes are watershed, people who come in long wheel base trucks and park behind their cabins and some people don’t clean leaves and sticks from under their cabins, which is a fire danger.”
- “Dislikes: Hill washes with rain, Poor parking conditions, trees on row in front of cabin. Likes: Location and no driving in front of cabin.”
- “Likes: Excellent neighbors, just far enough from midway, racetrack, and Founder’s Square, but not too far (location). Cabins kept up and occupied. Love the fair!!”

- “I love the close community feel of the cabin layout and the people are so relaxed and friendly.”
- “I like our cabin neighborhood because it is very family oriented and it has no rowdiness among neighbors. Also, the area is conveniently located with respect to most other areas on the fairgrounds where we like to spend time. The only negative aspect of our cabin neighborhood is its very close proximity to the occasional noisy carnival rides with loud music and on a few occasions to some irritating voices of loud carnival barkers. As a general rule, however, the noise level from the carnival area is not too bad. It is a part of what makes the fair what it is supposed to be.”
- “First of all, there is nothing bad. All is good. The most important thing is family and friends; the other stuff is just extra. Only likes, there is no dislikes. My grandmother attended in a wagon 1893 or 4. There is no dislikes. Greatest place on earth and I have traveled in many countries.”
- “Our cabin is very close to the midway and a very short walk to the racetrack and square, therefore, we feel connected to all areas. We like the fact that when we want to participate in activities going on at the racetrack or the square, we can easily do that. But, if a particular activity doesn’t interest us, or if we just want to visit and relax at the cabin, we are able to do that without being disturbed with races, political speaking, loud music, etc. Not that we don’t love all these things, we just like having the choice of how much and how long we want to enjoy these activities. Our neighborhood enjoys doing things on our own time and not being forced to plan around activities that might be right at our front door if we were in

other areas. Something that is always amazing to me is the fact that no matter where a person's cabin is located, that person will tell you that it is the best area to be in."

- "We like our neighborhood; we're located near the main gate."
- "Close to midway."
- "I like the location of our cabin. It is in a central location of all the fair activity."
- "We like the neighbors. We like the location."
- "Likes: Easy walking distance from parking to cabin; close to midway, racetrack, and square; sitting on back porch. Dislikes: Parking- not enough space for each owner at cabins, back porch not large enough for all family and friends."
- "I would be curious to know what anyone dislikes about his or her cabin location. Every owner believes his or her cabin has the best location. And each owner is right. My cabin is both far enough away and close enough to anything you want to do at the fair. During the day, there are enough trees on our row to make the heat bearable, in the evening there is plenty of activity going to and from activities, and at night it is quiet enough to be peaceful without having through traffic of cars and people."
- "We don't like our street name! Parking is very difficult because of width of street but, mostly because of electric poles!!!"
- "We are located very closely to family. This is the main reason for our location. We also really enjoy the closeness to the midway. We have great relationships with our Fair "neighbors." We are just a short walk to the pavilion and racetrack as well. We love the location of our cabin for these reasons."



- “We love the location of our cabin because we see the people as they enter the fairgrounds. Great view and great location. We love the fair. Great time for friends and family!”
- “Likes: people. Dislikes: Too far from Founder’s Square.”
- “Likes: Location. Dislikes: Fair Board needs to regulate the number of cars, not regulated close enough.”
- “Love our neighborhood- Proximity to square, midway, and racetrack are easily accommodated. Like our pea gravel street, promotes activity among younger children for play. Added lights across cabins, which lends a festive look. Cabins are close together which promotes easy conversation from porches. Dislike: Steepness of hill is very difficult to park on behind cabins. Many of cabins on row have been refurbished while still maintaining a fair feel. Owners have looked at color schemes to maintain a sort of welcoming curb appeal.”
- “Close to Founder’s Square, Grandstand, and Midway.”
- “Like being close without being in the high traffic area. Like being close to the main gate (in and out). Parking is better than most.”
- “Everything is great.”
- “Like lots of kids and areas for them to play. Dislike tight parking.”
- “Likes: Family atmosphere, children play safely, close to carnival, petting zoo, short walk to racetrack and square. Dislikes: Terrible parking because of the steep hill- needs gravel (we tried to keep gravel at our own expense) to help with ruts caused by heavy rains. We put shavings in front of cabins, which also wash away in huge gullies.”

- “I like our location (B) because of the convenience to the midway, Founder’s Square, the racetrack, and Pavilion.”
- “Likes: Low foot traffic, low car traffic, quietness, and good neighbors. Dislikes: House located on side of hill and water flow problems.”
- “We need more shade trees and more grass yards for children.”
- “I love that Parker Lane is one of the picture-perfect streets when viewed from the top. It is high at the top of the street and low at the bottom of the street. I also like it that some cabins have changed hands in recent years and the street is coming up-town in terms of colors and outside decorations. Year before last, we strung lights between the cabins and that has made for a very colorful look. Regarding dislikes, I wish we had more trees at the top of the hill, where my cabin is. The backsides of cabins on my side of the street are in the blistering afternoon sun. There are trees, which sprout up on the parking lot fence line running up the side street, which is a perimeter of our neighborhood B. However, the maintenance people cut the trees down before they ever get above 2 feet. I think are not directly behind the cabins, rather to the side. They would also create a visual barrier to the view of the parking lot from our porches.”
- “I am 83 years old. I have gone to the fair every year of the fair. My parents owned a cabin on the square until the war and one of his brothers sold it for \$35 during the war years without asking! We now own a cabin #136 on the first row of section B. Since I have seen the fair grow, I like the old way it is, without changes. I remember the hot and water pumps and the got door privics. I do

think the present system is ok!! I was a board member for 10 years, they do a great job.”

- “Our neighborhood is great; friendly people “as expected” and noise level is ok. We are located in great area to all shows, exhibits, programs, and Midway. Easy to meet guests at main entrance. Our only complaint is the parking behind our cabins. It would be great if lines could be drawn on grass week before each fair so all cars/trucks parked at some angle from top of row to bottom.”

## **M.2 Happy Hollow**

- “Likes: sense of community; sawdust walkway, no vehicles allowed; safety for kids; knowing your neighbor; closeness to Square; and closeness to Grandstand. Dislikes: People that park in your spot behind your house.”
- “Dislikes: Parking. Likes: Family oriented, casual, close to Founder’s Square, far enough away from Founder’s Square to be less noisy.”
- “We like our neighborhood and families we’ve been with all these years. We’re the best spot on the fairgrounds.”
- “I personally think Happy Hollow is the greatest section (area) of the Fair. I am very pleased with our area and all of my neighbors, as we are one big family. My father Chet Ford built this cabin in 1956 or I should say original cabin. He tore down a tenant house on our farm and used the lumber plus purchased new tin for roof and new wood for second floor. Cost was \$150. Cabin was rebuilt in 1994 at a cost of \$15,000. Last cabin in my section to sale was \$125,000.”

- “Like: Cabins face each other. No traffic in front. Close enough to Square, but not as loud.”
- “Not too far away from Square and Grandstands, just right.”
- “Likes: everything. Dislikes: nothing.”

### **M.3 Greenleaf Hollow**

- “By deck with shade trees. Wish there would be no parking of automobiles allowed in fairgrounds, for the safety of children. Could allow cabin owners to unload and load at their cabins and return automobiles to parking lot.”
- “I would like it if my cabin was closer to the activity, but that is unavoidable. My husband and I started attending the fair in a pickup camper. Then a travel trailer. In 1978 we decided to build a cabin and that was the only space available at the time. My husband was Jim Hillman, now deceased, nephew of one of the founders of the fair. There are now four generations of Hillmans in cabin 507 in Greenleaf Hollow. Four of whom are namesakes of “Uncle Jim”. We were both natives of Neshoba Co. so it was always nice to go back home.”
- “I like being out of main thru fair.”
- “We like the neighborhood we are in. It is a very quite area with much shade, and good neighbors. We dislike the water drainage when it rains. Water from uphill drains under the houses on the lower side. This needs improvement.”
- “I really have no dislikes of my area. We are not in a high traffic area but we like where we are. To all the people who are in my cabin its all about family and friends. I told my sister one time about an event at the pavilion, she said I’m

happy on the porch. There are times and days we don't leave the cabin. I'm just happy that I am lucky enough to be a part of such a unique situation.”

- “We are directly on the racetracks. We can sit on the front porch and watch the races, as well as hear all the concerts. We also have a front row seat for the fireworks display. We enjoy sharing these benefits with our neighbors who do not have them.”
- “I have parcel ownership in two cabins, one in K and one in I. Both have different atmosphere but move traffic is the difference. You can sit on the porch in “I” and see more people than “K” but maybe just as many people you know. Section “I” is probably most traveled street on the grounds.”
- “Like backspace and deck. Don't like private development behind us.”
- “Not knowing what will be done with the land behind our cabin.”
- “I like everything about it.”
- “Like it cause it is out of mainstream and semi quiet.”
- “If I have a dislike it would be our cabin is located a long way from gates to get into fairground. Likes is the fact it is nice and quite not in middle of everything and everyone has big back porch for visiting.”
- “I do not have a dislike for my neighborhood. People in other areas are treated different than section K. We are limited to a very small space while other cabin owners are allowed to build as they choose, or add on as they choose (without equals more people, more people equals more money).”

#### **M.4 East of the Square**

- “We are the nearest cabin to the racetrack and stage at the racetrack (first cabin on racetrack in front of exhibit hall). Our cabin serves as the primary site for relatives and friends both during the day and night: day- horse races, night- concerts on racetrack stage. The house is designed to maximize these two events, having a second story porch covering over half the second story. There is also a third story porch. The cabin, 3 stories, sleeps 60 people. It is located less than two minutes walk from the Racetrack, Midway, and Pavilion. Only dislike is gate to racetrack (in rear of house) is too close to back porch, sometimes creating congestion.”
- “One thing that contributes to the Fair’s success is that it only happens once a year so that every body comes at the same time. We laugh and call it “Holy Week”. When you take a job, you’re taught to tell them you have to take vacation during “Holy Week”. I think we have the best cabin site on the fairgrounds. We can sit on our front porch and observe what is going on at the pavilion and look out our back window and see what’s happening at the racetrack. We are close enough to the carnival and racetrack that the children (8-10) can go by themselves. Many visitors walk by on the Square, which makes for good visiting on the porches. Since air-conditioning, we strongly believe, though we keep the a/c going, that its important to keep the double doors open on the front porch as it is more welcoming to visitors if the house is not closed up. Visitors and family are what the Fair is all about. We have family from Indianapolis, New Orleans,

Denver, San Diego, Chicago, and Jackson, many of whom I would hardly know if we didn't get together at the Fair.”

- “We like our location and neighborhood. We enjoy visiting with people we don't see except at the Fair and sharing things we have with our neighbors. We always forget something and have to borrow from our neighbors and them from us. You get close to them.”
- “No space for children to play because of parking.”
- “I like the fact that our cabin is located with a view of the racetrack and in short walking distance to the Post Office, Pavilion, Exhibit Hall, Midway, and Grandstand. We also like our neighbors.”
- “I like where my cabin is. I can sit on either porch and see the races, and there are parking spaces for cabin owners and not a lot of late night stuff going on. A good neighborhood.”
- “We really enjoy where our cabin is located. We have no dislikes about our neighborhood.”
- “Our cabin is not in a neighborhood. You have it listed as G “East of Square”. This is not a neighborhood. There are some groups of cabins that can be considered neighborhoods, however most of your areas would never fit that description. Start over. Do some research with cabin owners and find out how many neighborhoods there are and where they are located. Quite a few cabins are not in any neighborhoods.”
- “Like everything, all is perfect!”

- “I love the location of my cabin, #205, because I can see everything on racetrack, everyone going from Founder’s Square to the midway and hear from the track and square the entertainment when it starts! I have missed only one or two fairs since 1934, now my children and grandchildren are enjoying the same front porch sitting that I still enjoy. Hope to see you there.”
- “Proximity to front gate, proximity to pavilion and founders square, proximity to grandstands, and cabin is easy for visitors to find. Our street goes from the front gate to the grandstand and racetrack, so people watching is great!”
- “Do not like the great numbers of people who have to walk to and from events on the road directly in front of our cabin. Facing the racetrack, we experience lots of dust or mud, if it rains a lot. We do enjoy a great view of the harness races (Horse) and also some view of the grandstand.”
- “Dislike: I wish the street in front of my cabin, on Shady Lane, was closed to thru traffic for safety of children and more room to socialize in front of cabin. Likes: Everything, best location on fairground.”
- “Great neighbors. Tents blocking views in front of cabins.”
- “Porches are important for socialization.”
- “Our cabin is in a great location as it has the racetrack in front of us as well as the Grandstand. The Pavilion is basically right out our back door. And we have great neighbors.”
- “Would love more green space.”
- “Water drainage is not good at all.”



- “Like the close location to the square and racetrack. Sometimes there is too much traffic (cars and trucks).”
- “Likes: Same great neighbors for years. Dislikes: parking, or lack of. At one time, the post office street was one-way, now it’s difficult to meet without one vehicle having to pull over, or back up. Street can’t be widened.”

### **M.5 Canal Street**

- “Likes no parking cars in front of cabin 272 and located on racetrack. Wish there would be no parking of automobiles allowed in fairgrounds, for the safety of children. Could allow cabin owners to unload and load at their cabins and return automobiles to parking lot.”
- “I love our cabin location because: all vehicle traffic is behind the cabin, only foot traffic in front; our cabin porches are only 20 ft. from the outside edge of racetrack; we have the “canal” running in front of the cabins, making some memorable moments; there is an entrance/ exit gate to the fairground nearby; we are fortunate to have a few “extra” parking places behind the cabins; and many more reasons, having been in this location since 1960.”
- “I like it.”
- “Perfect, hope we never have to change.”
- “Love the fair. It is a great event. Enjoyable week for my family and me.”
- “Likes: no automobiles can park in front of our cabin on our street. Dislikes: don’t understand why occupants of cabins on our street continue to toss trash into the ditch/creek in front of our cabins.”

- “We are directly on the racetrack, best location on the grounds as far as I am concerned. I wouldn’t want to be anywhere else. My main complaint is that the litter problem is horrific!! Our elongated second floor porch overlooks the canal adjacent to the racetrack and people throw litter into it. Quite honestly, its enough to keep me from enjoying the fair at all, I think its disgusting! I just don’t get it!”
- “On track, which is great. Large front yard.”
- “Good neighbors. Can watch horse races from front porch of cabin. Can listen to nighttime entertainment from front porch.”
- “Likes: Great view of horseracing. People walking by stop and visit. Dislikes: Ditch in front of cabin.”

#### **M.6 Beverly Hills**

- “Love the open space and vegetation. It provides shade and a feeling of casual space.”
- “The neighbors themselves; the wonderful shade trees.”
- “Like my area very much. Needs to be less teenage traffic riding through and fewer bands at individual cabins. I would prefer a one-night limit on having individual bands during the fair.”
- “Down hill drainage when it rains is not good. Not enough parking. Love the neighborhood.”
- “My neighborhood, Beverly Hills, is great; we have large older trees around most cabins. The cabins are not too close together. My cabin was one of the first built in that area by my parents in 1967. This was the year after 3 of my siblings built a

cabin just down the hill from mine (I am in our cabin with 4 other siblings) in the same neighborhood. Most of the cabins in our area have been in the same families for years, so there is closeness in spirit with our neighbors. The only draw back would be that we are on the very opposite side of the other end of the fairgrounds.”

- “Every family feels like they have the best spot and we are no exception. I feel our location is great. Good drainage, some shade, believe it or not... a breeze. Best part though is because Beverly Hills (our section) has a lot of cabins owned by some of our other family members and “Fair Family”, this is what we call folks you just see at the fair every year, but you love them like family.”
- “There really is not a sense of neighborhood where our cabin is (286 C). I grew up in a cabin in Happy Hollow, so I really miss that. A main road for other cabin access is right in front of our cabin, not a sawdust lined street.”
- “Satisfied with my neighborhood. We like all my neighbors.”
- “I will sum it all up to you- 1962- came to fair first time and lost my whole paycheck at one of those crooked booths. Said I would never come back. Didn’t know anyone at any cabin. 1977 moved back from Jackson to Union and got invited to come spend the night in cabin and guess what, this was a fair I didn’t know about: good food, cold beer, and great people. After street dance that night, went back to cabin and went to bed. The next summer in Neshoba Democrat, cabin for sale. I called this lady, not my wife, although good friend and she and I went and bought cabin before my wife and her husband knew about it. Her family was large and mine also so the next year her family bought one on track. I

will soon be 70 and every evening I walk the fair grounds to see where the street band will be that night, so you see, this is the Fair, come by my cabin when you come and you will be welcomed, fed, and taken care of.”

- “Likes: more space between cabins.”
- “Likes: trees- shade and breeze. Dislikes: have to park in front of cabin.”
- “Long walk to activity going on in other location.”
- “Our cabin is located in a less traveled area, which is nice. We like being on the hill and away from a lot of noise of the Midway.”
- “Likes: easy access by vehicle in and out gate. Dislike: no parking other than under cabin.”
- “Like where we are because it is quieter and less traffic. Most cabin owners have been there for years and are like extended family.”
- “Likes: closeness to areas, but not in middle of them; temperature cooler due to topography and vegetation; neighbors; and parking. Dislikes: too far from activities to make easy transitions from cabin to events; traffic; being a stepchild, not the same benefits as the elites.”
- “Garage is abused by neighboring cabins bringing their garbage to my cabin’s side and in front of my cabin. They have a cabin like everyone else and it should be in rules that your garbage should be at your cabin.”
- “Very good, mostly quiet.”
- “Quiet and shaded.”
- “Hard to explain directions to someone unfamiliar with NCF.”

## M.7 Founder's Square

- “Best on fairgrounds, worst parking.”
- “Would not want to be any other place, except maybe on Founder's Square.”
- “Being on Founder's Square has the advantage of seeing more people because of the “draw” to the pavilion.”
- “No dislikes.”
- “Founder's Square is great. The oldest area. The center of activity, where you see more people with whom to visit.”
- “I like my neighborhood. Have known the families here over 50 years. All nice, friendly, helpful. Located near Pavilion, where I attend political events. Enjoy the market on Saturday around the Square.”
- “Old friends, lots of people walking by, near the pavilion, and “green” space for kids to play.”
- “We love our neighborhood, great neighbors.”
- “There are no dislikes. My cabin is on Founder's Square. Most everything happens there. You can sit on my front porch and see the stage, hear the music, listen to the speakers, and just watch the people.”
- “Cabin #3 was once cabin #1. Which is the first cabin on the square. We have a view of all that goes on in the square. We are near the racetrack and all programs that are presented. We are near the main front gate. We have good neighbors. People watching is a good past time because of a steady flow of foot traffic. We have the best location of the entire fair.”

- “Love living on the square! It is the heart of the fair to me. There is plenty of activity and entertainment at our front porch. We can sit on our porch and see almost everyone. I can’t think of a thing I dislike about the square. Maybe the parking, but it is bad all over the fairgrounds.”
- “Late night noise coming from Founder’s Square.”
- “Love my cabin location, always something going on. I have been attending the fair for 46 years and have lived in 3 sections of the fairgrounds. I feel each section makes the fair, your neighbors and the individual atmosphere is what it is all about.”
- “We have been on the square since the 1<sup>st</sup> fair. Everything is great.”
- “We like being on the Square, since it close to the activities we enjoy.”
- “Music night, entertainment, political speeches, neighbors.”
- “Love Founder’s Square, center of activities. Our cabin, #11, in a perfect location. After living on Founder’s Square, no other neighborhood would compare. Nothing but praise for our neighborhood.”
- “It’s perfect, can’t and won’t change it. High activity level by front gate on pathway to pavilion.”
- “I like our neighborhood very much because we have been there all my life. So many of the cabins around us have been there too. We enjoy visiting with neighbors and helping each other out, if needed.”
- “Where it is and the people. Everything that I am interested in is close.”
- “Likes: excellent. Dislikes: none.”

- “To me it just is. I grew up with design and layout as it developed. Its part of character of fair. Second floor porches have gone from section D. Growing up, they were great part of fair, similar in interest and importance to those on racetrack today. But on Founder’s Square, they lost out to space needs for sleeping. And had little use by time replaced last year. Trees in Founder’s Square are a must.”
- “I love our location! It is on Founder’s Square but on the part that juts out on the west side. There is plenty of room for the children to play in front and we can see them walk to the pavilion and back. I also love that there are people I grew up with living in nearby cabins. (We live in Louisiana). I would love it if we had more parking space/ but I wouldn’t trade places with any other spot on the fairgrounds. It is perfect for our family, which includes ten grandchildren (ages 8-23). They all love where our cabin is located and really enjoy the fair.”
- “Founder’s Square is great during the day, but too loud and crowded at night. Love seeing all the people go by, but wish they’d go home earlier. I like being close to everything on the Square.”
- “We are in the middle of all the excitement and activities around the Pavilion; this is what we like best. Around 2 or 3 am it is also what we like least. The partying never stops!”
- “We think we live in a perfect spot. Good neighbors, easy access to the cabin, open space for children’s play. Close to pavilion activity, and easily accessible to midway, grandstand, etc.”

- “I like where we are, at cabin 8, very much. We can stay on the front porch and enjoy the public speaking and other programs. I love it. It’s the fair!
- “I really like where we are located.”
- “We see many people who have to use our street.”
- “Our cabin is located on the end of the row near the midway. Due to its location we are able to visit with all visitors and cabin owners that walk around the fair during the day or at night. I would not trade my cabin for any other cabin on the fairgrounds.”
- “I’m happy with our location. It’s convenient to all of the main events.”
- “My cabin has, in my opinion, the best location. It is one of the oldest and most authentic cabins on the grounds. Many days the front porch is the place to be, just sit and the fair comes to us.”
- “Too many cars in fairgrounds. Limit one car per cabin.
- We have no alley, front or back. Street in front and back of our cabin (Brown Williams St).”
- “Dislike like of parking behind cabin. Dislike width of street behind cabin. Dislike lack of storm water drainage/control. Dislike location of utility poles and cabin electrical entrance wiring. Like neighbors. Like closeness and uniformity of cabin scale and materials. Dislike cabin owners making drastic material and size changes to new cabins.”
- “Likes: being near pavilion, being near Saturday flea market, and seeing people who walk through Square. Dislikes: young boys often use space between cabins as bathroom and heavy rains cause run-off at southeast corner of Square.”



- “In the fair week, almost everyone will come to the pavilion at least once, so we see lots of folks we know.”
- “Everyone on the square seems to enjoy all of the activity during the day and early evening. Any dislikes are small compared to the advantages.”
- “Our cabin is on the square. Likes: close proximity to the Pavilion, Grandstands, and Midway areas. Easy access and short walking distance to the above three main areas of interest and activity. Dislikes: the cabins are too close together. One of our neighbors rebuilt a cabin he purchased from the previous owners and encroached on our property line, barely allowing room for someone to walk between the cabins on that side. The fair board should have disallowed this encroachment, particularly since the cabins are on the square.”
- “I like the oak trees and all the many activities that go on there. I dislike the near flooding that occurs on the lower area. I dislike that some cabins are “too modern” and have lost the rustic look of the fair.”
- “It, Founder’s Square, is the best location on the fairgrounds. We have no dislikes.”
- “We live on Founder’s Square and always have so I would not come if I weren’t in my area. Friends I see and family are reasons I return. I love being able to visit from porch to porch and visit with all generations in the cabin. We love the activities at pavilion and can sit on our porch and enjoy all the people who come to pavilion and stop by our cabin for a visit. We truly camp for the week, and our kids don’t want anything different. We have no air conditioning, so we sleep on upstairs front and back porches.”

- “No parking near.”
- “Love my neighborhood.”
- “Quiet and peaceful.”
- “I have a fabulous location. My only dislike is that some “newcomers” to the square are beginning to ignore some of the unspoken “rules” of the square. For instance, grilling in front of your cabin during fair week was never done b/c the smoke filters into your cabin. Otherwise, I enjoy everything about my location, including the newcomers.”
- “Excellent location. 1<sup>st</sup> cabin on right after entering main gate, 1 row from Founder’s Square.”
- “Founder’s Square is the best location on the fairgrounds. The only problem is noise from the bands at night.”
- “We do not have any parking for our cabin.”
- “Likes: Oak trees, cabins facing each other, family atmosphere, and near pavilion. Dislikes: water drainage issues; size of and lack of parking spaces.”
- “Likes: Oak trees, cabins facing each other, family atmosphere, and near pavilion. Dislikes: water drainage issues; size of and lack of parking spaces.”
- “My cabin #15 is on Founder’s Square, which is where the action is day or night. During the daytime, we can listen to the political speeches while sitting on the front porch. We are able to speak with our state wide elected officials when they are visiting cabin owners on the square. We also have an advantage to shopping early during Saturday Flea Market since the Flea Market is held on the square. We get to visit with friends who live in different neighborhoods for from the Flea

Market area. At night, we have entertainment under the Pavilion, and we can enjoy the music without leaving our front porch. But, on the down side, some nights the music is so loud that we have to go inside our cabins to get away from it. On rainy days, we can watch children playing in the little rivers created by the rain. I personally would not want to be in any other location/neighborhood. I love being on the Square.”

- “Likes: Oak trees, cabins facing each other, family atmosphere, and near Pavilion. Dislikes: water drainage issues and sizes of & lack of parking places.”
- “Likes: in walking distance to major events, owners of cabins have been same occupants for years, good security, well lighted, feel that I am in the middle of all activity, visitors can find cabin easily, close to main entrance to fairgrounds, and neighbors believe in visiting from porch to porch. Dislikes: late night noise from outsiders (on the square); outsiders sometimes manage to park in places that they should not; problems sometimes when cabins are torn down and new ones are built, height and depth of cabin; and could change the parking at the back.”
- “My likes of the neighborhood they are good neighborhoods, they good people. I enjoy spending the week with them.”
- “The neighborhood is great. The parking in ours is not good. The houses next to ours don’t have any yard. They took up their space when they remodeled their house. I had to make us a parking place for our second car behind our house. The car parked there has been hit a lot of times.”
- “I am happy with the fair now and do not think of it as a community, nor do I want to change the atmosphere. My mother is 99 years old and has missed only

one year at the event. To our family, it is a place for friends and family to visit, play, and enjoy good food.”

- “The Founder’s Square is the center of everything. I love it. Wish I had more parking.”
- “Cabin #113. We love our location. It is off the main drag, but close to everything.”

#### **M.8 Pleasant Hill**

- “Like cabins facing each other, so visiting is very easy. Good play areas for children; areas are well lit, and good parking.”
- “I do not like the cutting down of all the trees outside the fairgrounds north fence. This has created a dust bowl and excess noise and traffic.”
- “Likes: the neighborhood is quieter with less traffic. Good neighborhoods. Dislikes: None.”
- “Like people of my age group in this area. Like parking arrangement. Like width of alley, which gives us space for large porch. Dislike the distance from most everybody.”
- “I love watching children grow from year to year. The Hawaiian get together on Saturday night. Seeing the fair through my granddaughter’s eyes. Good neighbors.”
- “We have a very friendly neighborhood, always very orderly, feel as being one big family. Only dislike is being so far from parking area.”

- “Like it because its quiet. Dislike because it’s further to walk to programs and flea market.”
- “Dislike: a little too far from the Square. Like: somewhat quieter than the Square.”
- “I am very pleased with all aspects of our neighborhood.”
- “Like all the neighbors. Dislike the distance to most activities.”
- “I like how quiet our section is. I dislike how far we have to walk to everything.”
- “We like that we are surrounded by a lot of people we know and consider to be family.”
- “We do not like that we are so far away from the main attractions of the fair.”
- “Likes: we live around good people; able to sleep well during night hours. Dislikes: distance I have to walk to get to activities.”
- “Cabins are too far from the action. We like the area because of less traffic and kids can play in a safer environment. We don’t have too many strange people walking through our area.”
- “We have owned the cabin since it was built. I love that it is secluded, but I dislike that it is so far away from everything. I wouldn’t want to live on the square, but I would love a cabin on Happy Hollow. However, I realize how incredibly lucky I am to own a cabin at all.”
- “Great corner lot. Eventually all traffic, whether walking or driving, comes through. Triathlon runners come through. Close to racetrack and midway. Overall good location.”
- “Great neighborhood.”

- “Likes: children friendly and pleasant relationships with neighbors. Dislikes: no “community” name of street.”
- “The neighborhood is fine. I do not like clearing of the land north of our neighborhood (Pleasant Hill) and the creation of massive trailer park and dust bowl.”
- “I like the fellowships with all my neighbors, but don’t care for the drinking and loud music after twelve o’clock midnight.”
- “We feel like one family, share meals, etc. Very friendly.”
- “I wouldn’t have a cabin anywhere else.”
- “Great community, neighbors trust and watch out for each other, not too noisy. Family atmosphere. We have to be careful when going anywhere because we have to walk by horse stables, especially with small children.”
- “It is very quiet away from the noise of the bands late at night. Too much distance from the main events.”
- “All cabin owners next to us are locally neighbors at home. It is also an annual reunion every year! Parking along back of cabin and road gets to be a pain with road traffic coming and going.”
- “Our front porches face each other and no cars can drive down, so children can play freely. Hate hill we have to walk up when coming from anywhere else on grounds. Ours is a quieter calmer area.”
- “I like our neighborhood because everyone is friendly. The only thing I dislike is being so far from all fair activities.”
- “Like parking. Dislike being so far from other areas.”

- “Quiet families and great neighborhood.”
- “Friendly neighbors. Tree roots exposed.”
- “Likes: neighbors and less foot and vehicle traffic. Dislikes: rain runoff and power poles (would be nice and safer for underground power lines all over fairgrounds).”
- “Likes: quiet in morning and late at night. Dislikes: too far from Founder’s Square and late night music and dancing and singing.”
- “Hate the steep hill walking up.”
- “I like all my neighbors except the one that plays music all night long. Overall I’m pleased about the neighborhood to which my cabin is located.”
- “All the neighbors are friendly and helpful. There is no flooding. After the rain, the area dries quickly.”
- “Like it because it is quiet and less traffic. Safer for grandchildren. Dislike it because people do not respect others with their trash.”
- “Good neighborhood.”
- “Love the location. Love the neighbors.”
- “Peaceable.”
- “Our cabin is #896; we are in a great neighborhood. It is not loud all night. There are a lot of family people.”
- “I wish that they would make our row (#952) a one way because everyone argues over a parking space. Too far to walk to anything, but we eat so much we need the exercise.”
- “The road needs improving (paved or graveled).”

- “The neighborhood is family. There have been very little changes thru the years in our block. We have several old ones to die but we have more young and coming glory. Everyone looks forward every year to catch up on all the coming and goings that have occurred during the year. It is so quiet, but we all have lots of fun.”
- “Dislike all the traffic the days before the fair. Like all my neighbors. Dislike the pre-fair parties with all the loud, drunk kids at the parties. Like the location.”
- “The alley between cabins allows neighbors and friends to gather and visit. Also, good for children to play. Picnics, etc. cookouts, lots of lights, good porches in alley area.”
- “Very nice family oriented area with limited late night disturbance, but has very limited parking. The hill location makes rain water a problem as it flows downhill freely, flooding the lower cabins with out much infrastructure to solve the problem by the fair board. Overall excellent location.”
- “Likes: we don’t have the foot traffic or vehicular traffic and don’t have to deal with the noise that comes with all the people. Dislikes: too far away from activities.”
- “Watched children grow up, now watching their children run and play. Smell of sawdust. Fair grounds’ sound.”
- “Dislike the way that the water runs on my back porch every time it rains. I like the big front porch.”
- “Our cabin was purchased when our grandchildren were 3yrs and 18 months. They were able to play in front of our cabin; there wasn’t any traffic except for



children playing and people walking to or from their cabins. It is quieter and we like all our neighbors.”

- “I like that our neighborhood is quiet and peaceful. I dislike being too far from the traditional areas and having to walk up the big hill back to our cabin.”
- “Neighborhood is peaceful.”
- “Difficult to walk up the hill to reach the cabin, as we get older. Like that it is out of the way of all the noise and midnight music.”
- “Our neighbors aren’t very friendly. They are not sociable. They don’t understand that young children run and play and you put 15-20 kids together you have squalling, hollering, running, and playing and 50-60 teenagers and college kids and you have music and parties going on. Go upstairs and go to bed and try to sleep. Grenches and grumps should stay home. Our cabins are very dear to all of us, even the old grenches. But I wish everyone old and young could be happy and have fun. This is the time and place to have memories made.”
- “My cabin is away from the large traffic of people and vehicles moving around. This makes a quieter area to relax and enjoy friends and family. Children can play without fear of vehicles.”
- “Location and neighbors.”
- “We have a great neighborhood, but I wish it were closer. Wish we could arrange a weekly meal during the week where everyone participated. I really enjoy going to the fair, wish we had use all year round.”

- “We like our corner lot. The road could be further from our cabin, which there is no room! Our neighbors are good and we come together as a neighborhood, when needed.”
- “Overall we like our neighborhood. We have friendly neighbors and it is a very pleasant area. However, the distance to the main attractions is our main dislike of our neighborhood.”
- “Too far from action.”
- “Likes: family oriented and quiet (most of the time). Dislike: not lighted well.”
- “Think it is perfect location. Close enough for all activities, but far enough to have to be ‘away from it all’.”
- “Love location. Love neighboring cabins. Dislike tree debris that collects due to gumball trees between cabins. Love shade trees, but need trimming/thinning.”
- “Quiet neighborhood (like). Distance to Midway, Racetrack, and Pavilion (dislike). Roads are rough (dislike).”
- “Like neighbors.”
- “Parking is always a problem. Line painting on ground would help organize parking. Signage for each cabin would help for each cabin. Possibility could be to go to 1 car parking. Then allow for golf carts. No 4-wheelers. With adequate parking areas, no cars could be parked in front of cabins, except for loading and unloading (that way a cleaner look and better walking environment would be achieved).”
- “My neighborhood is quieter and much less rowdy than other areas of the fairgrounds, which is a plus. I also like that there is an exit to the main road very

- close to my cabin. My only dislike is the distance between my cabin and the main areas of entertainment such as the grandstand and Midway.”
- “Too far from most activities. Too much traffic along the road behind our cabin, especially people from other areas.”
  - “We enjoy all our neighbors and interactions with everyone.”
  - “Being in the newest area, cabins built in 1991, we are glad just to have a cabin. You either inherit a cabin, have enough credit to purchase one or your name was drawn out of a great number of people on a list who wanted a cabin. Ours was the latter. This group of about 40 cabins grew close as we built our new cabins, exchanging ideas and new methods of make the allocated space we were given as user friendly as possible.”
  - “The cabins started with two front porches with just back steps on the back. Someone got permission from the board and instead of back steps taking up space they use 2/3 of a porch with the steps running down the side of the house. It was an exciting time. As far as our location, we’re happy. You have to deal with what you get. We would have never had one of our own if our name had not been drawn. You see your neighbors before the fair starts; then you stay busy with the activities of your own cabin and guests.”
  - “We love everything about our section. The people, atmosphere just everything.”
  - “Not enough people at cabins other than the fair.”
  - “Likes: kid-friendly area to play, not so crowded. Dislike: away from some of the important activities.”

- “Likes: away from crowded areas and close friends nearby. Dislikes: distance from Midway.”
- “I am so glad that our front porches face each other so that cars don’t drive in front like some of cabins. It made playing so much safer. I don’t like that some people grill in the front because there is not enough room for them to have back porches.”
- “Seeing friends and family.”
- “See #13.”
- “Not enough cabin bands (music) after feature entertainment at grandstand.”
- “Our neighborhood is like a big family; we share meals and friendly talks on our porches.”
- “Most of our neighbors are very unfriendly. There is no neighborhood- each cabin is an island. It is quiet since the cabin is so far away from major activities so you can get some rest.”
- “Dislikes: distant from some of the activities, less walking traffic, and more auto traffic. Likes: private and quiet most of the time.”

## **M.9 Racetrack**

- “Have no dislikes of the neighborhood. Likes visiting with the neighborhood people. We have the races ant that is where most visitors have interest and visit.”
- “I love being on the racetrack and near enough to grandstand to hear and see without leaving the porch. We have great neighbors. We have shade space out back with a large deck. The trees behind our cabin are great for stringing lots of

- colorful lights. My racetrack neighborhood takes great pride in their cabin appearance and hospitality. My extended family comes together there for food and fellowship. Dislikes: not really a dislike, but I hate to walk around Racetrack to get to Pavilion- need a scooter because I am lazy.”
- “We have the perfect location. Like everything. Until dancing/dating age, it seemed too far from the midway.”
  - “Likes: close proximity to Racetrack and Grandstand; develop close relationship with neighbors. Dislike: creek can create a potential for flooding. I am not in favor of pets being allowed on the fairgrounds (leash or not).”
  - “I like that it is on the racetrack. Its fun to not only watch races, but all the people walking around the track from early morning to late at night. I like that it is close to the grandstand and barn, making easy access to shows, etc. I don’t like that some in the neighborhood have lots of unsupervised teenagers.”
  - “Dislike: people driving too fast in front of cabin. Like: location and neighbors.”
  - “Likes: closeness to Racetrack and Founder’s Square, open to Racetrack and street in front, owners have remained constant and we know our neighbors. Dislike: Traffic on opening weekend.”
  - “Parking spaces are limited. Our cabin faces the rear of the cabins fronting the track. I do however like living on A.”
  - “Likes: being on the track, you see everything. Dislikes: the speed people drive on the street is too fast.”
  - “Likes: I like where our cabin is because our neighbors are dear friends after being here for 6 years. We like seeing the younger children growing up from year

to year. We start going to the fairgrounds as soon as they turn the electricity back on in April. We borrow from one another and help out any way we can. Dislikes: The one thing I don't like is we are on a dead end street. I would feel safer if our street was a thru street. Our cabin is one of the older ones, but it works for our family. We have a back porch we cook and visit on. Not much of a front porch. There is a large drainage ditch right behind us; people throw garbage, etc. in it. I think the fair assoc. should put a stop to this, but I'm sure it would be hard to do, as some people just don't consider how it looks, smells, or anything else."

- "Good neighbors, great location, fairly quiet area, the locking of gates across streets about dark, and sit on porches to watch races."
- "Like: we are at a dead end street and like not having so many walking people go "through" as much, but some do get lost and can't cross the ditch, we have to reroute them. Dislike: despite the sewer system, we always smell some smell along the main ditch at "1" (Canal Street) and esp. at Hwy 21, where campers back up to fence."
- "We are pretty well pleased with the location of our cabin. We have ample parking behind, and our neighbors are congenial."
- "Likes: watch horse racing and see people walking down the street. Dislikes: heavy traffic area. The cars are dangerous for kids."
- "Racetrack very visible, neighbors, not as crowded as many areas, and quieter than some areas."
- "There is a lot of traffic driving by. Always something going on at Racetrack. Noisy, even in early morning."

- “We’re happy where we are. We are close enough to all activities.”
- “Love to watch the races, reason we bought our cabin on the racetrack. Parking is sometimes an issue. Drainage and flooding continue to be a problem. When we rebuilt we went up 18 inches and have still flooded.”
- “We have a very good neighborhood; the location is great. Sit on porches to watch horse racing and music from the grandstand.”
- “Love being located off the racetrack in order to see the races. Dislike: far to walk up to midway and traffic can get congested in front of cabin.”
- “No dislikes whatsoever. Love the neighbors. Love the atmosphere.”
- “Our cabin is in our favorite part of the fairgrounds, the Racetrack. Likes: lots of entertainment, lots of traffic going by, the races are phenomenal, friends come by for races, they entertain the kids, our neighbors are great, and always something going on. Dislikes: a little dusty, but that’s the fair.”
- “I am on a dead end street and love the fact that we don’t have thru traffic. However, parking is sometimes a problem because the street becomes very narrow when everyone has vehicles parked in front of the cabin. I am very happy with the location of my cabin.”
- “Less traffic; trees.”
- “Creek in front of cabin; neighbor’s drama.”
- “Proximity of the racetrack.”
- “Likes: relative seclusion and quiet, away from a lot of noise, fewer “strangers”, close community and neighbors, and stream very near the cabin (picturesque).  
Dislikes: the new “non”cabins built nearby.”

- “I love our neighbors. They’ve become really good friends.”
- “Love our neighborhood. Our cabin is behind the 1<sup>st</sup> row cabins on the Racetrack. There is no traffic except the cabin owners coming and going. Everything is in comfortable walking distance. Would not trade our old cabin for one in the newer section. Very happy with our location.”
- “Racetrack does not have the neighbor closest of some areas. We are not connected, but love the area. The first time I ever spent the night on fairgrounds it was a one-story cabin with a dirt floor, the Cumberland cabin. Have been attending since. Family had a cabin on Founder’s Square. Like the Racetrack best.”
- “We like being close to racetrack. Dislike distance from Midway and Square.”
- “Got the best view. Everyone thinks where theirs is located is the best.”
- “Speed and mud #10.”
- “I like the neighborhood in which my cabin is located. We are all family or long time friends and neighbors away from the fair.”
- “I think we do not have best location on the fairground; we have almost the best.”

#### **M.10 South of the Square**

- “Too many cars, not enough parking spaces. Some cars do not have permits. One cabin next to ours does not cut grass or clean up grounds.”
- “Location, Location, Location. We love our neighborhood! We feel we have the best location on the fairground. Easy and quick to get to any location on the



- fairground by walking. Parking is great, two of our cars can be parked at the front of our cabin, and an exit gate to the grounds is 400 yards away.”
- “Like because quiet, low traffic area and good neighbors. Dislike road gets very muddy when it rains. Need more slag on road.”
  - “We are close enough to Founder’s Square, but not too close. The parking is not good.”
  - “Likes: near Founder’s Square and quick and easy access to cabin by entering Gate 3. Dislikes: Too close to highway, lots of noise from activity at gate 3, fences rattling from people jumping over them during the night when gate is locked, and road too close to cabin. The road has been widened and built up, causing rainwater to rush under the cabin, damaging support posts.”
  - “Love the neighborhood, best spot!”
  - “I like that it is important to the neighborhood occupants that it is “children friendly” and the neighbors are great. I like the convenience of a short walk to the Grandstands, the Pavilion, and Midway. I dislike the disregard of safety measured by speeding children. Also, the abuse of parking allotment (2 per cabin). Those who abide by the rules often cannot find parking for the two vehicles allowed.”
  - “Ideal location- close to Midway and Grandstand to walk. Near exit gate.”
  - “Our cabin is cabin #250. We built a new 3 story metal cabin. We have a big porch on the first floor. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors we have a small porch on each floor. The porches seem to be a safety issue for me. Our neighbors are great!! If we forget to buy something we feel ok to borrow from them until we can get to

the grocery store. We bought a cabin in 1972. Over the years we would do repairs until it was time to build a beautiful cabin for our huge family.”

### **M.11 Sunset Strip**

- “Likes: neighbors, location, charm, shade/coolness, and safety for kids/grandkids. Dislikes: auto traffic and private parties.”
- “Just happens to be best location on fairgrounds! You will find everyone has this opinion ‘the fair is where you are’.”
- “The cabins are very close together which can present problems. I would never consider selling my cabin, however, because my family and I believe it is in an ideal location. We are also located near our other family members.”
- “Sunset Strip is an ideal area, close to all activities but still a quiet area. The neighborhood is friendly and has many activities during fair week. Dislike: traffic going too fast.”
- “No room for parking. Our parking place is used for children at our cabin to play. Cars traveling too fast inside fairgrounds.”
- “I like almost all my neighbors, very friendly. I liked my neighborhood most when we had the “Miss Sunset Strip” pageant. I like the shade trees on my street. I like the location, near racetrack, also just have to walk through “Happy Hollow” to get to the Pavilion area. Dislikes: the only dislike I have is that we have had flooding in my neighborhood in the “off season” too much. The Fair Association needs to address that problem.”

- “We like it because it is not far from everything. We dislike it because they want to make Sunset Strip like Happy Hollow, no cars. They close the back gate at 6:00, and you can’t get out for sickness or if fire ever occurs. Every exit should be open. The only exit that is open at night is the main gate.”
- “Allowing people to make additional living space by putting tables and chairs and fencing in the street is a dislike. There is a huge problem with the rain water system in our area that causes flooding inside the cabins. We are constantly replacing appliances because of this problem. The other areas do not experience this. We like very much having the cabins face each other on our street. Like the area we live in, but parking is a big problem.”
- “Dislike parking.”
- “Love it, except for a 3-story cabin that blocks our view of the racetrack.”
- “Good location.”

#### **M.12 West of the Square**

- “Like people of my age group in this area. Like parking arrangement. Like width of alley, which gives us space for large porch. Dislike the distance from most everybody.”
- “Like the neighborhood, quieter than most other locations.”
- “Too many vehicles allowed in. Should be restricted to 1 per cabin. It is an accident waiting to happen with all the kids playing. Shuttle service should be provided from parking areas. Restrict interior fairgrounds to boot traffic as much

- as possible. Being located at the main gate, we enjoy watching the people coming and going. The vehicle traffic very much takes away from the foot traffic.”
- “Our row has no parking space.”
  - “Dislikes: lack of parking, however while some neighbors selfishly hold spaces while others are accommodating- we all work it out in a way it creates community. Likes: the number of years with no turnover. The babies we started out with are now grandmas and pas. My 53 year old got her first kiss at the fair from the boy next door.”
  - “Dislikes: parking is a problem, no water pressure, older people/ esp. fair families, sewage smell, and tree roots/holes. Likes: good location, people watching, safe, and good neighbor.”
  - “No parking spaces for our row of cabins.”
  - “Dislikes: parking is tight. We each have two parking spaces, but if all cabins on my row take two, then there is not “walking space” up to the cabins’ steps. Likes: It is off the beaten path from the fairground areas (Pavilion, Grandstand, so when you want to “take a break” from all the noise/people, the cabin is a refuge. Likewise, the front side looks on to the main entrance, so you can sit on the porch and see everyone coming and going, as much as you want or as little as you want.”
  - “We are on watermelon alley, it’s quiet everyone is really nice. I have no dislikes about our neighborhood. I’m like every other person who has a cabin; I just wish I was on the racetrack.”

- “Parking- neighbors bringing in large trucks and SUVs, which make it impossible to get to cabin.”
- “The parking arrangement. The row across from our cabin brings in two cars and angle parks. Our side can only bring in one vehicle. Our neighbor built a new cabin. They increased the size of their cabin. Their roof now goes over the top of ours. We cannot get our car to cabin if their vehicle is in because they extended their front porch. The neighbor behind began stacking their garbage against our cabin four years ago.”
- “I like the distance to Grandstands, Pavilion, Midway, and Racetrack. The closeness to main gate in getting in and out of the fairground. Do not have but one parking place.”
- “Quiet, less traffic, no flooding problems.”
- “Very satisfied.”

APPENDIX N

RESPONDENTS ANSWERS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD, TO QUESTION NUMBER

TEN: “WHAT ARE YOUR LIKES AND DISLIKES OF THE OVERALL

ARRANGEMENT OF THE FAIRGROUNDS?”

## N.1 North of the Square

- “Like the layout.”
- “Enjoy racing, enjoy entertainment, enjoy programs at pavilion, and enjoy visiting with people. Not enough parking, roads in fairgrounds are not kept up very well, can’t get in and out of fairgrounds very easily, very dusty or muddy.”
- “See #8.”
- “Appears to have perfect arrangement as this is what I have become acquainted.”
- “I like the neighborhood I am in because it is central located close to the midway, pavilion, racetrack, and live stock barns. I dislike being so far away from section A.”
- “Likes: designed to all people to feel free to walk up on the porch to talk to anyone whether you know them or not. Children are free to walk around with “limits” and “check in with parents” with the safety of security present. People go from cabin to cabin to check up on friends each day and “catch up” on news over the past year. The way there is not more room for more cabins provides uniqueness of no other place like it in the USA.”
- “Fine with me.”
- “I don’t see how it could be better arranged for what it is.”
- “The arrangement of the fairgrounds is fine.”
- “The people in charge have done a pretty good job over the years as the fair has grown. Occasionally a problem can occur with utilities, as there is such a sudden

demand at that time of year. They have probably done a good job managing the space they have.”

- “We are pleased with the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds and facilities. Traffic throughout the fairgrounds is a hassle. There are too many vehicles in and out throughout the day.”
- “All programs at the pavilion are too hot. When it rains its too muddy to go to any activities. Entertainment could be better for the money the fair takes in. I like the closeness of the cabins. Carnival is too small for the fair. Public transportation from cabin to activities should be available, and not the bad golf cart service they have now. I like the idea of a city within a city. Public facilities need improvement.”
- “Need a bigger Midway.”
- “The arrangement is history and needs to be preserved. Parking is a problem.”
- “Most of the features of the fairgrounds are fairly close together. At my age I can’t walk very far. Some of the cabins are too from mine to walk.”
- “See question 8.”
- “I like everything about the fair. I hate the parking.”
- “The fair is over 100 years old. Over the years it has changed to what it is today. You can only like the overall arrangement because you cannot change the arrangement. You accept what you have.”
- “Like the location of the Square to the Racetrack and to the Midway. No dislikes.”



- “Like the containment of traffic through gates. Dislike distance to walk to opposite side of fairgrounds or up Pleasant Hill. Dislike dark walking areas for my kids around Racetrack area/stables.”
- “The cabin parking in our area.”
- “Like the overall arrangement but have a few suggestions. A lot of fairgoers walk down Adam Byrd Street and the entrance to midway during the fair needs to be more attractive. The Penn’s Catfish trailer needs a way to hide their supplies and trash. Trash in general during the fair needs attention. The racetrack/grandstand would look so much better during the fair if the infield was not cluttered with vehicles/trailers/equipment, and then you could see the whole race from the grandstand.”
- “The arrangement of the fairgrounds doesn’t impact my enjoyment of the fair.”
- “It is satisfactory with me.”
- “Too many vehicles for such a small area.”
- “Like it, would like a designated cabin owner parking in the old parking lot near our cabin, west of section “B” close to the handicapped parking area.”
- “Visiting with friends and relatives in what we call “the new section” (section A) is a problem because it’s so far away. Other than that there is a unique quality to the way the cabin and neighborhoods are arranged.”
- “Need more spaces for parking and cabins.”
- “Wish there were larger spaces between cabins.”
- “Parking behind cabins.”

- “Midway needs updating to better things for children. Keeping our children safe is most important!”
- “It is what it is, would not change a thing.”
- “Likes: trees on Founder’s Square, decorations and size of cabins, friends and neighbors, traditions and events. Dislikes/worries: don’t want to get any bigger. Seems to have more incidences of bad behavior the last few years. Crowds are unruly. Security.”
- “I feel very good about the overall arrangement. I feel it is a very outstanding layout.”
- “I like the fact that all the various sections of the fairground are usually easily accessible to our cabin location. I have no real dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds.”
- “There are no dislikes only likes. The fairground is great. Every place has its own perfect situation.”
- “I think for the space and area they have to work with, the arrangement works well.”
- “Each area is unique. I try to visit every area during the fair to see what is new and experience each atmosphere.”
- “Okay.”
- “I love the sense of community there is within the different “neighborhoods”. There seems to be a different “feel” with each community. I sometimes wish the cabins were a little further apart. Especially to reduce the risk of the spread of fire. However, I really do enjoy the general layout of the fairgrounds.”

- “I believe the fair is such a great event and walking is not a big issue. There is a golf cart service available for those who are unable to walk.”
- “Likes: Like Founder’s Square, central location. Compactness of fairgrounds. People sitting on porches.”
- “Dislikes: Fans in grandstands are needed.”
- “Like overall arrangement- feel like Pleasant Hill area is off to its self. Much less likely to visit people over there (not as easy to get to) than other neighborhoods. Seems like a journey to get there, although probably walk same distance to visit someone in Beverly Hills or Canal area.”
- “Not a good question for me to answer because I love all aspects of the fair. Since I was a little girl I have always looked forward to going to the fair. Now my children are the same way and I am sure that my Grandchildren will feel the same way. Oh, by the way my mother also looked forward to going to the fair as a child.”
- “Cabin owners are allowed only two parking permits. Ours being jointly owned by five siblings it is a hassle bringing in supplies to the cabin. They should set aside certain areas of the parking lots closest to the gate for cabin owners.”
- “Like being able to visit with neighbors on porches. We like being close proximity to Racetrack, Pavilion, and Midway. Area going to grandstand gets very congested at night.”
- “Everything is great as is.”
- “I feel that the founding fathers never dreamed that their gathering would grow to today’s fair! With that in mind and taking that area residents will not sell their

property, the fair is like a rambling collage of cabins. But that's the unique nature of it all. Sadly, with no more land, so many families will only wish to live there.”

- “Great family time.”
- “It is small enough that you can easily walk to any location and the porches and closeness of the cabins allow you to visit with your family, neighbors, and friends. I don't like the fact that our row of cabins is one of the few that has a street in front of and behind our cabin. The children don't get as much freedom to play outside.”
- “I am happy with all of the arrangements. I wish the utilities were on for more months so we could have birthday parties for our children and grandchildren.”
- “I'm 60 years old and pretty satisfied with the arrangement of the fairgrounds. As already alluded to, parking behind our cabin is really tight. We only take certain vehicles in because of tight parking spaces. We feel like if all vehicles parked at same angle our situation would be better. However, as expected in Mississippi and as expected at the “Fair” we all (most of us at least) work together to have a good time and take care of our vehicles.”

## **N.2 Happy Hollow**

- “Dislikes: poor drainage in some areas when it rains. Likes: neighborhoods, parking behind cabin (even though limited), walking around different areas—overall arrangement lends itself well to this, the Oak trees on Founder's Square.”
- “The newer cabins (in last 12 or so years) have not followed guidelines.”

- “I think there should be no inside parking. Better drainage ditches. Better lighting on each street, something more attractive. Better dust control. There is no landscape except for the front gate!!”
- “Has not gotten too large too quickly! Improved security last few years.”

### **N.3 Greenleaf Hollow**

- “Would like to see more landscaping around the fairgrounds. Racetrack and cabins.”
- “I think the arrangement of the fairgrounds is good.”
- “I believe the fair grounds are arranged well. Everything is within walking distance. For the elderly and handicapped, we have shuttles. Adequate space is provided for moving through the grounds. Parking is a problem, however, with the number of cars/cabins, it is to be expected. A little courtesy and patience will usually take care of the problem.”
- “Don’t have any dislikes. You have to except that the way it is. They couldn’t have made it any other way. The size would be much bigger if there were more utilities. The prices of cabins are affected because of this. If more cabins were allowed to be built the prices would go down and people that have bought in the last few years would be hurt. You can build a cabin for 50K and they sell for over 100K. In 1974, my cabin cost 3K. Now you wouldn’t wan to put it on the market for any price or it would sell. Because of family members, it is not for sale. Usually 25 people are in and out of my cabin.”

- “I love it. You haven’t asked any questions about the decorations, lighting of cabins or music, which are key to the fair experience.”
- “I have no dislikes of the arrangement.”
- “For first time fairgoers, it can be confusing. As an owner, I like it.”
- “Every area is unique to the people in it any changes to it would make it not ‘the Fair’.”
- “I like the arrangement of the grounds.”
- “I have none of the overall arrangements.”

#### **N.4 East of the Square**

- “No issues with arrangement; each section has its own personality, likes and dislikes. Enjoyable to see differences during visits.”
- “Considering the property they have, I think it has worked out well. It grew with not the regulations imposed now. I hope it doesn’t get larger. Volunteers do so much of the work and it could get out of hand.”
- “I guess there is not much that can be done about layout.”
- “Our cabin is always flooded when storms come. Terrible drainage.”
- “I like the arrangement because everything is in walking distance to and from my cabin.”
- “The arrangements of the fairground are fine for my use. I don’t get around it like I used to.”
- “The only dislike we have is there needs to be more lighting around the track and more parking inside the gate.”

- “Dislikes: Road encroachment on parking areas in front of cabins. Lost of walking trails to cabin expansions. Too many trailer spots.”
- “All is fine, does not need to grow or expand anymore.”
- “I enjoy all my time at my cabin. I liked it before any of us had running water, but I don’t like the air conditioning as its too much like staying in town. This is a campground, not a town.”
- “Nothing especially.”
- “The annual gathering of family and friends is realized because of the Fair and its arrangement. But there is a problem with drainage. Flooding in our cabin has been a real problem.”
- “Too many vehicles inside fairground. Need for more outside parking, maybe shuttle service to cabins.”
- “Its big enough, no additions. People drinking too much and getting into fights.”
- “The fair has it all: horse racing on the racetrack (inner field for mud fights, if it rains), stage for entertainment and pageant, rides and games at Midway, politics/singing/dancing/entertainment at Pavilion, Store to buy T-shirts every year, Post Office to mail things, exhibits to see and to remember the reason it all began, petting zoo for the kids, balloon fights baseball and games of all kinds in the streets or any open area, and porches (front and back) to entertain on and to be entertained from.”
- “There are problems with certain areas being so congested with people standing and cars when you are coming into or leaving the fairgrounds.”

- “We really love the fair. Would like more green space but realize the limitations without watering and maintenance.”
- “Like most things. It was added on over the years, with the best way to expand.”
- “Several cabins do not have inside grounds parking space. Cabins that have space (Some of the people) will park cars behind cabin, take off parking tickets (two per cabin) and give to extra members of family, or friends, leaving cabin owners to find places outside the grounds. The parking area provided is always filled. This area is located west of “F” and south of the square. Should be at least one parking spot for these cabin owners.”

#### **N.5 Canal Street**

- “Would like to see more landscaping around the fairgrounds. Racetrack and cabins.”
- “I have no dislikes. I love it all.”
- “I like it.”
- “I like that we feel safe inside the fairgrounds. Putting chains up at night to stop traffic is crucial. I have never missed a fair, my 3 children never missed and my 5 grandchildren never missed a fair. My mom is deceased but always had exhibits in area.”
- “I personally like the overall arrangement. I enjoy walking around.”
- “Likes: that the grounds are “locked” and thus prevents unrestrained growth. This keeps values high and makes owners take pride in appearance and upkeep.



Dislikes: can't think of any. It is what it is. I like this grew over time and with little thought to long term development.”

- “The layout is great! There are different areas for different activities, no complaints.”
- “It has grown/expanded as best it could. Some areas farther away don't really seem like “the Fair” to me, though. Because of our location we don't have to leave to visit (usually). High traffic area.”

## **N.6 Beverly Hills**

- “I like the flow that takes you around the fair from different events. You visit with friends and neighbors along the flow.”
- “Designated by multiple-choice statements.”
- “Overall arrangement is pretty good. I feel like it is home now since I don't live in Philly and have sold my parents home. As you can tell, I do not like horse racing!! Because of the fair it is easy to stay in touch with old friends and of course, family. Everyone tries to get back for at least a day or two.”
- “Not enough parking. Midway too small.”
- “The overall layout of the fairgrounds is good as it is. I don't believe that any other areas should be added (new cabins) and I really do not like the idea of any other camper areas being added. The area it has been expanded to at the moment is on the verge of being too large. In my opinion when the camp area was added it made it too large and crowded. To preserve closeness and sense of community it does not need to be expanded any more.”

- “Haven’t ever thought about dislikes... I guess seeing trash thrown in “Dooky Creek” isn’t very pleasant. Easier to list what we like: Open doors and front porches make it easy to see who is “home” at the cabin. Also makes it an inviting spot to gather and visit (no inside TV watching and video games because all the fun is outside on the porch). The sounds of laughter and live music coming from the porches. The smell of home cooked food drifting out the doors of the cabin. The colors of cabins are fun and bright and most are decorated with lights, which make for an exciting scene everywhere you look. The NC Fair hits all the senses. It really is our favorite place. Count down on my phone says 162 days until the Fair 2011. My cabin is #290. My dad and husband are both landscape architects (MSU grads too). Come see us for a cold drink this year and tell us about your project.”
- “I like the neighborhoods that are cut off from car traffic.”
- “Parking inside fairgrounds for cabin owners. Need to allow older/disabled persons the use of golf carts to get around.”
- “The arrangement is ok with me. I know the rows of cabins in the “new” part are a wise use of room, but it looks a little too uniform.”
- “Not being able to walk all over the fairgrounds.”
- “The fairgrounds are a great place, however it has lost some of its charm since a/c was put on the first floor. Currently most cabins keep their doors closed and people stay inside.”
- “Like the way it has no linear layout. People have built where the space was give to them. Turn them lose and they will make it bigger and bigger. Money has

proven not to be an issue. It is like an old west town no set streets except where required to get to section “A” of the fairgrounds.”

- “Growth of 80’s with expansion (Pleasant Hill) makes an area that is unconnected. Realize they may think differently, but the size increase was not necessarily positive.”
- “Love it, would not change a thing.”

#### **N.7 Founder’s Square**

- “Cabins to spread out over fairgrounds not conducive to seeing long time friends.”
- “Doesn’t matter, you adjust to your needs. You know what it is before you get there, so enjoy what you’ve got.”
- “We like the density of the arrangement. It promotes community.”
- “Parking for cabin owners is very limited. Dislike only being able to use the cabin from time electric service is on, which it seems to shorten each year. About 3 months is all we have to go there when you have utilities on, for the amount it cost to keep cabin repaired and general upkeep, you get very little use of it.”
- “Having grown up there, the current arrangement is all I know. I like the different “neighborhoods” and the ease to walk around. Most everything I am interested in is nearby and easy to get to.”
- “I think it has been worked out as best as it could be. Lots of work has gone into making the cabins and grounds very enjoyable. We go as a family each year as a family reunion. Our father and mother built this family tradition when we were

- very small. We are on our third cabin. The first was a saw mill shack, second a two story built with lumber cut from our father's saw mill and from old supplies from torn down old houses. Now we have a beautiful new cabin, built in 2005.”
- “The overall layout of the fair grounds couldn't be better. Each neighborhood has its own theme from one night to the next. You can be eating shrimp and walk into the next neighborhood and eat fried catfish then walk and watch an old time band. There is nothing like the Neshoba County Fair. My family has had a part in the fair from its beginning in 1889.”
  - “Likes: seeing family and friends, feeling like you are part of history, coming out to the fairgrounds even before the fair begins to get together. Dislikes: when it is over and reality set back in.”
  - “I think the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds is very good. The only dislike would be the sewage lagoon.”
  - “The fairground arrangement is an evolving one. It is free to grow and change with the needs of the people. I like the square best because that is where I grew up. When I was a little girl, I was allowed to roam all over the place, but I was to stay away from the carnival area until I had an adult with me. I can't imagine changing the arrangement of the fairgrounds. It is fine, just the parking is a very big problem every year.”
  - “None.”
  - “Great.”
  - “Parking space is limited, creating a problem getting access to your cabin.”

- “When you go outside of Founder’s Square, the neighborhoods are great for the cabin groups. Areas create their own personalities and traditions. The overall fairground is wonderfully developed over many years. The cabin owners make it happen.”
- “I like the overall arrangement because it creates individual streets and areas that make each section unique. It is more interesting to see the different areas.”
- “You are able to walk to anyplace you want to go. Could use better parking for cabins for the “D” section, we know this is not possible and it is for only one week.”
- “I love the arrangement and would not change a thing. We have lost so many of the wonderful large trees from Founder’s Square. That makes me sad. Some have been planted and eventually the shade will return. Going to the fair each year is one of the best things we do as a family. We’ve lived in Dallas since ’86, so coming home each summer keeps us close as a family and with my childhood friends.”
- “I like how the cabins are arranged in areas and all have numbers that correspond to a map. I think parking is the biggest problem.”
- “Too many people don’t follow the rules on parking, putting picnic tables and other obstructions on the street in front of their cabins, and too many code variances.”
- “Each section seems to be a close knit area. Section A is off in the distance but most cabin owners in this area like that about their location.”

- “It works! Everyone adjusts to his or her locale and we’re all just thrilled to be a part of the Neshoba County Fair.”
- “Its worked well for a long time. I won’t complain. It’s the fair! And it will be here soon.”
- “The pattern of arrangement of the fair grounds developed over many years. There was no plan in the beginning. The grounds grew based on convenience. No planned patterns.”
- “Due to growth of the fairgrounds over the years, it is getting harder to see all your friends during the week if they live in section A or B.”
- “I don’t know what you would do to improve. It’s all just tradition.”
- “The fair board has done an excellent job in keeping the grounds. There are many advantages for having a cabin in each area.”
- “Like, because of my location. Being in the center of things does have its disadvantages (no alley).”
- “Different neighborhoods are fun.”
- “Wish there were better walking areas going from section to section. Way too many cars coming and going and you have to move off the road.”
- “I still enjoy the rustic atmosphere of the fair, including the cabins, narrow streets, and close community. I do wish that all cabins had front porches and open doors.”
- “The fair has gotten ‘too big’ to suit me. I don’t visit those faraway areas that have been added recently. To me, the fair will always be the ‘old sections’, the

- Square, Happy Hollow, Sunset Strip, East of the Square, South of the Square, the Racetrack, the Midway, and the Exhibit Hall.”
- “I like the arrangement of cabins into “streets,” or areas. I dislike the “look” of all the campers. This takes away from the rustic atmosphere.”
  - “The arrangement of the fairgrounds is great. This is one aspect that makes it unique.”
  - “It is very easy to visit several people in a neighborhood at one trip in that direction. I think it would lose its charm if it gets any larger. Hope they keep it this size.”
  - “Likes: Pavilion in Founder’s Square as a central focus. Actually, I think the arrangement works pretty well except we need parking for homeowners.  
Dislikes: space between cabins a little too tight.”
  - “Autos and parking are a problem.”
  - “The fairgrounds are too big. The intimacy of the original fairs has been lost. However, I love the way the new neighborhoods have established their own identity. What is lost is the absolute safety of children. Now, we must watch our children a bit more b/c the fair is so big. Fifty years ago we “children” roamed the fair and knew everyone!”
  - “Can visit with friends easily.”
  - “Parking for cabin owners with permits is the worst problem. Even though I always have a permit, I sometimes have to park outside the fence. Many people without permits park inside the fairgrounds.”
  - “I have no objections to the way it is arranged now. That is the fair.”

- “Likes: different neighborhoods, central location of Racetrack and Grandstands.  
Dislikes: potholes and lack of quality vendors.”
- “Likes: Different neighborhoods, central location of Racetrack and Grandstands.  
Dislikes: potholes and lack of quality vendors.”
- “The overall arrangement of the fairgrounds is quite good. Everything is within walking distance. The Fair Association has provided transportation on the fairgrounds by means of golf cart taxis for a small fee. My major complaint has nothing to do with the arrangement or design of the Fairground. I totally dislike the policy of allowing anyone to bring dogs into the fairground. These pet owners will walk their dogs and don’t clean up after their animals deposits. I just wish that the Board would prohibit pets from entering the fairground.”
- “There are three reasons why I need my parking space behind my cabin: 1. To have transportation to the doctor should someone in the cabin get sick, 2. To be able to enjoy being at the fair; yet at times having the car to go in and out to assist family members at home who are unable to be at the fair, 3. To be able to park to unload food during the week- no fun is to arrive with perishable food and not be able to get to your cabin – on a very hot day. My main dislike at the fairgrounds is having other people leave their cars parked behind my cabin!”
- “Likes: different neighborhoods and central location of racetrack and Grandstand.  
Dislikes: potholes and lack of quality vendors.”
- “Likes: well arranged to have started so small—interesting arrangement that promotes a feeling of fun, hospitality and continuity. Dislikes: way some cabin owners abuse parking rights at the cabin.”



- “Good. We are in cabin 55, right on Founder’s Square. Everybody says we have the best setup of anyone on the fairgrounds.”
- “Some areas I don’t walk to. Cabins aren’t as open and activities seem limited.”
- “My Great Great Grandfather (C.W Cannon) was a founder! We love it just the way it is!”

## **N.8 Pleasant Hill**

- “Very good, most areas are convenient and easy to access.”
- “I do not like the trailer park north of our neighborhood, as stated on the previous page.”
- “Likes: the overall arrangement has main attractions near one another. Dislikes: more parking area, wider streets, and better drainage system.”
- “Would not change a thing its ‘the Fair’.”
- “History, to know it grew from a few farmers and their families to the giant house party.”
- “Like the cabins being close together. As you walk you can visit with lots of people.”
- “I like the way things are set up. Your different areas are separated well enough for separation of the different programs.”
- “I like the arrangement.”
- “We like that everything is always the same; everything is always in the same spot every year. You never have to hunt anything because it’s where it always was. No dislikes.”

- “Satisfied with arrangement. However, there is not a restroom area to the right going toward Pleasant Hill as marked on map (Unless you’re considering the creek a restroom).”
- “I wish the cabins were laid out differently. It seems like Greenleaf Hollow is a world away from us on Pleasant Hill. There is no easy way to get there.”
- “Like it.”
- “Likes: sense of community and welcoming areas provided by fair assoc.”
- “Its ok, no major dislikes.”
- “It just an enjoyable week and a good vacation for my family and me. We do like the security, which is not mentioned on this sheet.”
- “Parking for owners of cabins (only 2 permits), some cabins have several families, like mine; have 3 children/ their families. Trailer home taken parking behind cabins, therefore have to park car and walk to cabins. Hard for families with small children and me, disabled. I have no idea what the answer would be. Maybe you can come up with the answer.”
- “Because the cabins are close, communication w/ neighbors and pedestrians is very easy.”
- “Everything has been going good for the fair as far as cabin owners. However, the camper lots need to be expanded instead of taking up another parking lot. Maybe purchase more land on northeast side and add more or add another entrance to cabins instead of driving through camper area to get to cabins.”
- “I think the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds is ok.”

- “Dislike that some areas of the fair are allowed to add on to their cabins as they wish; however, our row is not allowed this privilege due to “maintaining the row remaining consistent” in appearances.”
- “Just part of the fair.”
- “Love the fair, distance to other side of fairgrounds may be somewhat daunting at times but not enough to stop us from making the trek.”
- “Adjacent track /barns/Grandstand/Exhibit Hall; lack of visitor parking closer to cabin; lack of uniformity in allowing rebuilding /remodeling cabins; lack of underground power.”
- “I like the uniqueness of the different areas. Founder’s Square and the grandstand/racetrack provide entertainment. Other areas provide quiet and peace for visiting and relaxing.”
- “I enjoy the horse races, sitting on my front porch visiting with family and friends. I enjoy visiting friends at their cabins and meeting new faces. I don’t like the parking arrangements for cabin owners. They are given little parking where as camper owners get more and closer parking.”
- “The street needs to be kept up better; otherwise the arrangement is typical of the environment.”
- “Arrangement good.”
- “I think that it is very unique and needed for the character of the fair.”
- “More lights in dark alleys where people have to walk to shows, races, rides, and other things.”

- “I like the family atmosphere. The getaway from life. I love to listen to the bands and dance at the late night shows. My kids love the midway and we have always enjoyed the horse races.”
- “Need more space in places.”
- “I’ve been going for so long, if it were any different it would not be the same.”
- “I think the fair leaders do a great job. It is such a different kind of occasion and they have so many things to plan for and see all the plans carried out. One of the greatest improvements is the late night traffic. Also, the control of the stickers on cars.”
- “I like the way you can walk to all the places on the grounds. Feel very safe with the security we have. Do not like all the traffic the days before the fair. Do not like all the drunks running around. Drinking is ok, but underage drunks are wrong.”
- “Love the atmosphere of the fair but limited transportation provided by the fair board for the elderly and handicapped. This limits participation of lots of people to major events.”
- “I think the fair grounds are laid out in a way that meets the needs for everyone who has a cabin. Some cabins may be further away but they are still part of the community.”
- “Ability to drive and park at your cabin is sometime hampered by crowds of people standing in streets.”
- “Good.”

- “I like the idea of the different neighborhoods. I don’t like our neighborhood being so far away from the others.”
- “Where we live is very far from everything, which I know can’t be helped. My wheelchair gets tired often. Parking is a problem.”
- “Need more parking for people who do not have parking decals. Do not like the new parking spaces for RV’s. This took a lot of parking space.”
- “Good layout because the house/cabins surround the most important parts: Midway, Racetrack, and Pavilion. This makes it a family affair. We never lose anyone.”
- “The overall arrangement has worked for years and years. We just enjoy it because it is ‘the Fair’.”
- “The main attractions of the fair are easily accessed from most areas of fairgrounds. But the overall layout seems to have been thrown together without much thought to future expansion.”
- “Have none, it is what it is.”
- “Likes: small enough to navigate around entire grounds on foot. Dislikes: trash and litter.”
- “Love the old time feel of it all. Everyone’s neighbors whether they are “A” or ‘K’.”
- “Like the size just as is. Might need more available handicap aides, but love it as is.”
- “Like it all.”

- “Adequate parking is paramount. Feasibility study should be considered for pedestrian traffic. Trollies could be incorporated to shuttle people to and from grounds to parking areas. The fair is what it is, but changes could be made that would help flow.”
- “None.”
- “There should be a way to walk through to the pavilion without having to go through the livestock and horse barns.”
- “It is what it is. I am happy.”
- “Traffic congestion for cabin owners. Not being able to drive from cabin to cabin after dark. It would be more feasible if they would let us (cabin owners) have golf carts. For the past few years the entertainment has been awful.”
- “Like: it is a tradition. Dislike: parking.”
- “Like: visiting with friends and family in the different sections. Dislike: parking inside the fairground area.”
- “Since I haven’t ever known anything different, I can’t say.”
- “No problems.”
- “I love how everything is arranged. I would not change in a thing.”
- “It is probably as good as it can be considering how areas were added through the years. Parking is a nightmare for those of us without stickers.”
- “Love the friendly atmosphere. Renewing friendships from year to year. Love the horse racing and concerts. The Pavilion events are great. Dislike the camper city and limited parking availability because of it.”

## N.9 Racetrack

- “None.”
- “Never wanted to change it.”
- “Like: Community atmosphere. The welcoming, downhome atmosphere with safety and security that allows freedom for adults and children to interact and play without worry.”
- “I like the overall arrangement because it’s unique and promotes social interaction. I can’t think of anything I don’t like.”
- “Its perfect, wouldn’t change a thing!”
- “Best it can be considering age and growth of fair. Some cabins are so far away, but they had to be!”
- “There should be barn parking for the horse owners, so that cabin owners don’t get blocked in.”
- “I like the fair ground just like it is, if it were changed we would end with a place that is not what we have always known as the Neshoba County Fair. I grew up going to the fair and have been so blessed to enjoy 2 cabins, one in Happy Hollow and the one we enjoy now with my children and now grandchildren. It is a week with family, no one can explain and no \$ amount can be put on it. Not to mention friends and new friends we make every year.”
- “I like most everything. A lot of tradition, a week of family togetherness, arrangements suits me fine.”
- “Think it is laid out pretty good except the danger of horses on track before the ‘Chair Race’.”

- “The fair is ‘the fair.’ We accept it for what it is and enjoy it.”
- “Two cabins should not be allowed to be built as one cabin.”
- “Everything is comfortable for us as we’re on the drive way right behind the Racetrack.”
- “Like the overall layout. It’s not too far to walk anywhere, good exercise.”
- “No parking in front of cabins on L section.”
- “No real dislikes, but do need to watch security issues. Could devise better parking plan for owners. Love family atmosphere, time to spend with family and friends.”
- “We love it. Especially being located where we are makes us happy.”
- “It has evolved this way over 100 years, and that’s what makes it historic, perfect, and the Fair.”
- “I’m very happy with the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds.”
- “History.”
- “Some cabins are allowed more space than others.”
- “Likes: The relative compact nature, the feeling of a town in and of itself, the ease of getting to any particular point. No dislikes.”
- “Love the fair’s neighborhoods and the friendships it creates. Parking is a problem and will always be so. It is still workable and each area works out a plan (usually). Love the fair as is and hope it never changes (grows). Streets stay the same.”
- “We like the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds; at times we wish there was a better venue for concerts, such as an amphitheater.”



- “Water drainage needs improvements.”
- “Like it all.”
- “I dislike the speed of cars going in front of our cabin!! We are right on the street. We have asked for speed breakers with no luck. My son made one, but it is so low and muddy it didn’t hold. We need gravel to take care of all the mud. That is a big problem!! I am sure we could use many improvements.”
- “I have no dislikes of the overall arrangement of the fairgrounds. If I disliked it I would sell my cabin.”
- “Been there so long, its just part of the fair.”

#### **N.10 South of the Square**

- “Many cabin owners do not keep their grass and area clean.”
- “We don’t go to section A often if any during the fair, because its so far away. Most of our friends that have cabins in Section A come down to our area during the fair.”
- “Like the overall arrangement.”
- “The layout is fine.”
- “Problems: water system- too many washers allowed. Too many vehicles allowed inside fairgrounds on the weekend.”
- “Love it all.”
- “Ideal for two weeks out of the year.”

- “The overall arrangement is ok, over the years building more cabins each year hasn’t changed the style and theme. We have rules and size of a cabin that you can build.”
- “Need more gravel and fill.”

### **N.11 Sunset Strip**

- “Likes: spontaneity in design and coziness. Dislikes: parking spaces, parking where prohibited, and watershed.”
- “It has worked for me for 79 years. I would not change a thing.”
- “I love the layout of the fairgrounds, but I hope no more cabins are added. It is large enough.”
- “With the additions, it is difficult to get from one area to another. Some sort of transportation around the fairgrounds would be a great improvement. Also, parking for cabin owners needs to be addressed.”
- “Traffic flow.”
- “Likes: like the Pavilion area surrounded by cabins, with trees for shade; like exhibit area close to Midway and Racetrack; like the livestock area on the other side of Midway; like the store and Post Office location; like the cabins lit at night during the shows at Grandstand, so much character; like the Racetrack with surrounding cabins. Dislikes: I don’t really have any. I think section A is too far away from anything. It seems to be like ‘another world’ at the fair.”
- “We like the arrangement since we are centrally located. We never go to ‘A’ section. Its like they are not a part of the fair grounds. You will probably find

from this survey that everyone thinks their location is the best on the fair grounds!! We enjoy being just off the square, which is loud all night long and always crowded. We love the “green” spot behind our cabin where the children can play ball, etc. Probably the only one on the fairgrounds.”

- “None.”
- “This is the fair. Don’t mess with it.”
- “Good.”

#### **N.12 West of the Square**

- “Would not change a thing its ‘the Fair’.”
- “Ok.”
- “It has grown from 1889 to the present. I like the un-customized look.”
- “I think planners have done well with the property we have. It’s tradition and all should work to preserve it.”
- “Like: close to gate two, Pavilion, Founder’s Square, Midway, Racetrack.  
Dislike: ‘A’ too far away. Some cabins have more space than others.”
- “I like the overall layout of the fairgrounds. I know it so well that I am comfortable in getting around. If I want to visit someone at another cabin, I know whether to walk it or drive it. I know how to see shows at the grandstand without fighting the crowd, because I know where to sit/stand outside the designated crowded areas. I know all the cut-throughs to get where I’m going. No dislikes that come to mind.”

- “The arrangement of the fairgrounds has pretty much been the way it is all of my life. I can’t imagine it being any different.”
- “All pretty good.”
- “Since streets inside fairgrounds are narrow, they need to be one-way.”

APPENDIX O

RESPONDENTS ANSWERS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD, TO QUESTION NUMBER 12:

“IS YOUR CABIN LOCATED IN THE MORE TRADITIONAL AREAS IN THE  
FAIRGROUNDS? IF YES, WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE NEWER  
AREAS IN THE FAIRGROUNDS?”

## O.1 North of the Square

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes, well all our children and all grandchildren have been here so long, we don not feel we are in the newer sections.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. They seem to follow the original design.”
- “Yes. It makes the fairground larger and more fun to visit.”
- “Yes.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. People who live there say they love it. Too far for our family.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. I marked yes before I realized that the map enclosed doesn’t include section B as a traditional area. We only think of Section A as new or untraditional because it is much more removed from all entertainment, rides, food, etc. than other sections.”
- “No.”
- “I live in B area and it has been there for years! 30+ it is not new.”
- “No.”
- “Disagree section B is older than L & K.”
- “No. I don’t feel B is in newer area. Our cabin is 40+ years old. We are on 1<sup>st</sup> row, 5<sup>th</sup> cabin from midway. Great location.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. Lower part of “B”. Okay.”
- “Yes. The newer sections are beautiful, but I am so very pleased to be located where we are.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”



- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Some are too modern.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. Ok.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

## **O.2 Happy Hollow**

- “Yes. Every area has its uniqueness and sense of community. The different areas and ages of these communities are what make the fair.”
- “Yes. Please no high-tech cabins! To me, the fair is about visiting with family, old friends, new friends. Have seen TV’s—even satellite—set up at newer cabins. Not sure why one would brave the heat and red dirt to do something you

could do at home! Our cabin was the 1<sup>st</sup> one in Happy Hollow to have hot water—and that was only because we had a new baby in the family! Newer cabins overall do not seem as ‘open’ to friends as many of the older ones. I definitely prefer the older style, simpler cabins.”

- “Yes. Happy Hollow is an institution that can never be experienced in the newer sections. Generations of families continue to bond over the years. More families in older areas form bonds as the cabins are passed on in families of Happy Hollow residents look forward to spending Fair Week.”
- “Yes. The newer areas are too far away from everything in my opinion. Of course, I am partial to being so close to everything.”
- “Yes. Too far, too loud.”
- “Yes. There has to be a limit or it will lose its identity as a family affair.”
- “Yes. I have no opinion on them. Just glad they got to build one.”
- “Yes. Newer area probably little too far away for us!”
- “Yes. I would not want to live there.”

### **O.3 Greenleaf Hollow**

- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Too far from midway.”
- “No. Too much like a neighborhood of fancy houses. I like the old rustic look.”
- “Yes. I do not think most of them are traditional as other areas.”

- “Yes. I also own a cabin in the newer section. I think younger families are in this area.”
- “Yes. In my opinion the newer areas are no longer new, and so many people are rebuilding there are ‘new’ cabins everywhere.”
- “Yes. Newer areas seem to be well planned. They make it possible for more people to ‘live’ at the fair. I think they are a welcome addition.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. Love ‘em. Pretty cabins. Love the arrangement with only walking and no parking in front of cabins.”
- “No. They have their own atmosphere, which is ok. Maybe not as crowded as the older section. There is not a lot of difference between ‘B’ and ‘K’- two years maybe. “
- “Yes. Everyone’s fair is where he or she is. You will always think your spot is the best because of your neighbors.”
- “Yes. Not as warm and welcoming as they don’t have as much character as older areas, but nice have folks could join in.”
- “Yes. I like the newer areas. All the cabins are close to the same size.”
- “Yes. Did not want them, but they are fine.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The newer section is fine.”
- “Yes.”

#### O.4 East of the Square

- “Yes: good, different lifestyle, different personality.”
- “Yes. I still like mine best but I understand each area has their own neighbors they enjoy and entertain together. One neighborhood is known for their Hawaiian night. They go all out- dress, dance, food, etc.”
- “Yes. We think our neighborhood is the best. We are close to the Post Office, Pavilion, Grandstand, Racetrack, Founder’s Square, Midway, and Exhibit Hall. We dislike it when it rains. The water from the square comes on us. We would like more slag on our road. We like our neighbors and look forward to seeing them each year. I am glad that our cabin is not in the newer areas on the fairground. I am sure they enjoy the fair as much as we do. The cabin is still in my husband’s name but I am the wife. My husband is deceased.”
- “Yes. The newer houses are too fancy and have too many amenities. We’re losing the rustic look so familiar to camping out.”
- “Yes
- “Yes. The new areas are real nice. I love my area. It is close to all activities.
- “Yes. We hardly ever go to those parts. But as far as an opinion, we think they are fine and glad others could build there so more people could enjoy the fair.
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Too far away. They are great just glad I am not in them.”
- “Yes. The new houses are getting very fancy for what should be cabins for a week of reunions with people.”
- “Yes. Too far away from the entertainment.”

- “Yes. Would not want one of them, too far away from many activities.”
- “Yes. I think these areas are great. Everyone believes they have the ‘Best’ location. All areas are unique and special to their cabin owners.”
- “Yes. We owned cabin several years ago in the newer section and sold it because it was too far from everything going on and had to walk by the barn to get all the functions. Our cabin was in the middle of section A.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. What is newer? 25+ years ok, to map.”
- “Yes. No comment.”
- “Yes. The newer areas are far away from ‘main stage’ entertainment. Some cabins are too large. New and traditional areas are like 2 different neighborhoods, due to space and distance.”
- “Yes. Areas were needed, so many people wanting cabins. Makes for a bigger, better fair.”

## **O.5 Canal Street**

- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The “newer” areas are good! I think you will find that everyone likes where they are, a ‘sense of place’.”
- “Yes, I like it.”
- “Yes. We love our spot. I guess everyone thinks theirs is perfect, after you adapt to your neighborhood.”

- “Yes. They appear to be somewhat secluded, in their own little world. I do not approve of the addition of any more cabin lots or trailer (RV) spaces.”
- “Yes. I love the older sections and the newer sections. Both places are great.”
- “Yes. I feel sorry for the people in the far-flung areas as they are so far removed from ‘the action’.”
- “Yes. Quite honestly, I don’t go there- couldn’t answer.”
- “Yes. See #10.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I think they look fine.”
- “Yes.”

## **O.6 Beverly Hills**

- “Yes. Lacks vegetation that promotes community.”
- “Yes. The newer sections do not reflect the true Fair atmosphere as much as the older sections.”
- “Yes. Don’t usually go to those areas.”
- “Yes. Super.”
- “Yes. The newer areas have semi kept the feel of the original areas, though the lack of trees is sad. I don’t believe any other areas need to be added. There comes a time and point when it becomes something too big.”
- “Yes. The ‘new’ section is 20 years old and will always be the “new” section. We are not fans of the cabins that are popping up outside the official fairgrounds.”

- “Yes. They are fine with me. I wouldn’t want to be that far away but they seem to be happy.”
- “Yes.”
- “No. It does not matter where your cabin is, just as long as you have one inside the fence. The main thing is to be a good cook and have great food and make sure the beer is cold. I have all of the above plus a shady deck over the creek and all my family and friends are always there.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I don’t think it really matters where your cabin is located. You love it wherever it is. Location is basically determined by when the cabin was constructed.”
- “Yes. I don not like downstairs air conditioners and TV’s in Fair cabins.”
- “Yes. I think cabin make Neshoba Co. Fair unique. I think it is enough cabins because of security.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. They have sufficient parking and are designed with alleys for more interaction on front porches.”
- “Yes and No. This area has been here longer than some but is not the oldest. Some areas have to be newer because time will add more.”
- “Yes. Negative. Some cabins are not cabins. Growth not an area of community w/ rest of Fairgrounds. Should have had a series on the motor home development.”

- “Yes. Ok with me.”
- “Yes. They are ok. No new ones needed.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes. Different world.”

## **O.7 Founder’s Square**

- “Yes, They are fine, just further away from most events.”
- “Yes. Do not like, to far to walk to midway, grandstand, or square.”
- “Yes. Glad more people can enjoy the fair, just don’t want them to take away from the main core of the ‘traditional’.”
- “Yes. Although they are some distance away, they are attractive and I am glad the area was available to them, but I believe the ‘fair’ should not add more space because of the strain on the water and sewage issues.”
- “Yes. Newer areas have too much alcohol.”
- “Yes. The more the merrier.”
- “Yes. The newer areas are fine. I visit friends there probably once during the fair, no more, too much walking in the heat.”
- “Yes. They seem to have really “gelled” as a neighborhood. Very festive and lots of people who enjoy each other.”
- “Yes. I think most people like the area they have their cabin. Everyone can’t have a cabin on Founder’s Square. We really like where we are, we have been there a long time.”



- “Yes. They are great areas. It gives you more to do and people to visit during the fair. You never meet a stranger who owns a cabin.”
- “Yes. They have a different fair experience.”
- “Yes. We enjoy walking to see and visit the newer cabins. They are pretty and clean. They seem like a whole different town.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Again the fair is unique by each area making it fun and entertaining, being close together and creating a community.”
- “Yes. Good.”
- “Yes. Fairground is probably too large. Any expansion would diminish the character of the fair.”
- “Yes. Newer, three stories, great people/ areas. Family in three different areas. All 600 cabins special.”
- “Yes. Newer areas have created their own ‘Fair’. My family would only be happy on Founder’s Square. Generations have grown up on the Square.”
- “Yes. Additional cabins would be welcome on existing fairgrounds property.”
- “Yes. I like the variety and the fact that it brings in more variety to the overall fairgrounds.”
- “Yes. Every section seems to have their own way to entertain and I think this is good as long as they stay under the rules of the fair.”
- “Yes. Too far away from main events.”

- “Yes. They provide their own fair experience. When I have visited the areas, they seem very happy and organized. They do not attend the daily activities held at the pavilion, which have always been a large part of my fair experience.”
- “Yes. Ok, I like streets in Section A and B for example, or Happy Hollow.”
- “Yes. I wouldn’t like to live that far away from the pavilion, grandstand, and midway. I also don’t seem to know people in the newer areas.”
- “Yes. Different world, too far away.”
- “Yes. Their areas are much quieter than the traditional areas. Not as much visiting goes on in the more distant locations away from the Midway.”
- “Yes. Every area has its places and traditions.”
- “Yes. They are very nice I’m sure, at least those I’ve been to. I’m not sure I’ve seen them all.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Better planned, but less desirable.”
- “Yes. If you live in the newer areas and don’t mind the long walk to events, I am happy for them. If the fairgrounds expand even further we may need to get some trans like in Disneyworld (Ha).”
- “Yes. The newer areas don’t appeal to me. To me they are more off the beaten path.”
- “Yes. Founder’s Square and Pavilion are the most traditional area. I really like the idea of keeping the cabins traditional instead of the new modern look.”
- “Yes. No problem.”
- “Yes. Unknown.”

- “Yes. Different.”
- “Yes. The new cabins have a very different expression as compared with Founder’s Square. The organization of events and neighborhoods behind square is good.”
- “Yes. Rarely go to those areas.”
- “Yes. Any location on the fairgrounds is great if you like your neighbors. I do believe that the older areas were built with an appreciation of the landscape that was already there. The new cabins were built in rows after the land was clear cut and graded. The old section has more charm and is more attractive.”
- “Yes. I am unfamiliar with the new areas. I don’t have any good friends or family who have cabins in these areas. My family and I are among the ‘old times’.”
- “Yes. I don’t like the more modern look and I don’t like the campers.”
- “Yes. The newer areas are fine, it is a long distance to walk from Founder’s Square to the new section, however that is just part of it.”
- “Yes. They have a different kind of fair I would think, but don’t know. They have different kinds of activities that you cant have in a high traffic area. Our cabin is a true cabin not an enclosed furnished living area and that’s part of the charm to our family.”
- “Yes. Too many comforts, doors closed, not sitting on porches, watching DVD/TV/AC, crazy.”
- “Yes.”

- “Yes. I like the way neighborhoods have developed, but I think making the grounds so large has caused a loss of intimacy.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes. The fairgrounds are too crowded. Do not need any new cabins or campers unless more space is purchased for parking and entertainment.”
- “Yes. People in “C” have no place to park.”
- “Yes. Too crowded. Not enough character to streets and vegetation.”
- “Yes. Too crowded. Not enough character to streets and vegetation.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I think the cabins in the newer neighborhoods are larger than the ones in the older sections because they have been allotted more space. The newer neighborhoods have 3-story cabins, which are not allowed on the square.”
- “Yes. I don’t know much about those areas.”
- “Yes. Too crowded. Not enough character to streets and vegetation.”
- “Yes. They continue to follow traditional methods of arrangements and types of cabins. New areas are so far (out of necessity) from first areas, thus there is little contact.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. It is located right where people can sit on our front porch downstairs and listen to speaking and dancing in the pavilion. Some of them are too high and have trouble getting to them. We have had over the 35 years all of the Governors, from people all over the counties and, earlier in the years, we have had lots of family out of town spend the week with us.”

- “Yes. Don’t enjoy them as much. Seem closed off and cold.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”

### **O.8 Pleasant Hill**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
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- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. They should be just as important as any of the others.”
- “No
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. New areas cabin need no more..”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”



- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Of course we love it. Good to be a part of something so unique. Peaceful. Not too much traffic. Safe.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

## **O.9 Racetrack**

- “Yes. I would not be there if I did not have the lot that I have.”
- “Yes. I have no opinion, except that I would not like to have a cabin in either A or B.”
- “Yes. I feel sorry for them. However, I guess it is better than not being there at all. We feel very blessed to have our location.”
- “Yes. I think they are nice to visit, but wouldn’t want to live there.”
- “Yes. I consider those areas as part of the fairgrounds since they follow the same rules and regulations.”
- “Yes. I don’t think of them as much as “newer” as I do that they are the new lucky ones to have cabins.”
- “Yes. Really, I don’t have an opinion about the newer areas. I prefer our cabin and the older areas. Our cabin is on the dead-end street section of ‘L’ by the creek

and we don't have to worry with a lot of traffic! The people in the newer section have a longer walk to get to the activities than we do.”

- “Yes. It is fine. Glad they expanded for new families.”
- “Yes. They are too fancy! Satellite dishes give me a break!! That’s not the fair!”
- “Yes. I like the orientation of the cabins. They face each other and the parking is in the rear. This arrangement creates a unique neighborhood and provides a perfect place to socialize.”
- “Yes. Very nice.”
- “Yes. I hear there are no new areas so to speak; it has been years since they have let out a new lot to be built on. The only way to build a new cabin is to tear down your old house. I like the fair ground just like it is. I like Founder’s Square; in fact, in the seventies and early eighties we owned a cabin in Happy Hollow, which is right off the square. If anything were changed, it would not be the Neshoba County Fair!”
- “Yes. No problem if owners walk to events.”
- “Yes. We accept decisions of the fair board, but hope the board will not increase the number of cabins.”
- “Yes. Good, people just love having a cabin on the grounds.”
- “Yes. Provides space for people to come who may be unable to have a space to live in fairground if not available.”
- “Yes. They are quiet, just a different atmosphere.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. They are fine. Each neighborhood is loved by its inhabitants.”

- “No.”
- “Yes. No problems with newer areas, glad more room was made for more people to enjoy the fair.”
- “Yes. I’m happy if they are happy! The sense of community at the fair is great.”
- “Yes. I wouldn’t trade theirs for mine, but it makes the fair the fair.”
- “Yes. I’m proud to be in the older section. The new section seems to be too far away from the action!!”
- “Yes. More isolated. Separate communities.”
- “Yes. No comment.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. They are ok, but do not really feel like “the fair”. I rarely go to those areas except to specifically visit friends and cabins there.”
- “Yes. They’re fine. As you can tell, I love the fair. Some of the things you mentioned may be inconvenient or really congested at various times, but that’s part of the whole tradition of the place. I just slow down and go with the flow!”
- “Pretty cabins, but they are away from all the action. Long walks to every feature (Post Office, Pavilion, Grandstands).”
- “Yes. Love that they consider themselves a neighborhood. They are usually a bonded group.”
- “Yes. Good.”
- “Yes. Cabins are newer, but many in our own area are just as nice due to rebuilding. We are closer to “action” of racetrack and square.”
- “Yes.”

- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The newest ones are a distance from the main attractions.”
- “Yes. Glad they allowed these to be built in order for many people that have waited for years to build a cabin.”

#### **O.10 South of the Square**

- “Yes.”
- “Yes. They are ok.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Fine, if that’s where you want to be.”
- “Yes. Too far away from all the action.”
- “Yes. They are ok, just a long way to get to anything.”
- “Yes. I like the fact that the newer areas have cabins facing each other, encouraging interaction.”
- “Yes. Ok, hard walk up the hill.”
- “Yes. The cabins are great, just not as convenient to many places of interest and activity. As long as space is available for building and for parking, I have no problem with continued construction of cabins.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”

- “Yes. They are very much up to date on the decorations and well kept outside.”
- “Yes. I like the way they face each other without a road going through them.  
Gives a place for children to safely play, people to visit and party.”

### **O.11 Sunset Strip**

- “Yes. Up in the boondocks, isolated, etc.”
- “Yes. If it works for them, it is ok with me. I sure wouldn’t change places with them.”
- “Yes. My family seldom walks to the new section unless invited to a specific cabin. Since our cabin is in a high traffic area, most of our and our children’s friends congregate at our cabin, which is near the Track, Midway, and Pavilion.”
- “Yes. The newer cabin areas are not as conveniently located, but are good additions to the fair. Everyone cannot be so lucky as to have a cabin in our area!”
- “Yes. They do not have the nearness of all attractions. No closeness of cabins and the life the children build as they grow up playing around cabins.”
- “Yes. Section A: I never visit, too far from main attractions. I would never want to live there, also because too close to the barns. Section B: I like section B, close to midway. This area has some very neat neighborhoods with lighting strung between cabins.”
- “Yes. They are just so far away. I don’t want to live up there.”
- “Yes. It is a totally different fair experience, but we are glad to have that section. We think they probably think they have the best location!”

- “Yes. The new area is more uniform as to rows of cabins and parking. Not as congested.”
- “Yes. Less character, not as desirable to live in.”
- “Yes. Too far away.”
- “Yes. Okay, but glad my cabin is where it is.”
- “Yes. Ok.”

### **O.12 West of the Square**

- “No.”
- “Yes. More expensive cabins, other activities about the same.”
- “Yes. The camper sections are necessary, although any new cabin construction should be held to stricter standards.”
- “Yes. Fine with me. The main gate number two situation should be improved. It needs the space that was taken away around 40 years ago.”
- “Yes. The more the merry.”
- “Yes. We do not visit these areas often. We believe if given the choice, they would not choose to be so far away. They have their own parties and groups of friends.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. When I drive through or go visit in the new area, it sometimes feels like it is not really a part of the fairgrounds. The cabins are equipped like houses: dishwashers, washers/dryers, central heat/air- like these are homes, not fair cabins.”

- “Yes.”
- “No.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I think they are great. They are quieter neighborhoods. Only problem is the heat when you have to walk to the new areas after you reach a certain age.”
- “Yes. Too far from midway, racetrack, pavilion, and main area of fair.”
- “Yes. I wouldn’t want to be located in those areas because of distance to activities and non-traditional fair atmosphere there.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Long way to walk to Pavilion and Racetrack.”

APPENDIX P

RESPONDENTS ANSWERS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD, TO QUESTION NUMBER 13:

“IS YOUR CABIN LOCATED IN THE NEWER AREAS IN THE FAIRGROUNDS?

IF YES, WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE MORE TRADITIONAL AREAS

IN THE FAIRGROUNDS?”



## P.1 North of the Square

- “Yes. I am in section B and I like the layout.”
- “Yes. Too crowded and too noisily.”
- “Yes. They are nice and families will enjoy them (their cabins) for years.”
- “Yes. Good areas to visit, but I like my location.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I think they are neat and have a true tradition of the Neshoba County Fair.”
- “Yes. I do feel this is a newer section of the fairgrounds, our cabin on Bourbon Street was built in 1966 and section A was added after and so was K. Even in Afghanistan, Fair friends make sure they connect. People do take jobs with understanding fair week is off. People do plan summer vacations at fair times. I was 24 years old before I know people went other places on vacation. People really do save all year to have money to enjoy the fair.”
- “Yes. Area ‘B’, Bourbon Street, is great. I would not want to change locations. We are facing the office gate 2. We feel safe here, can see and visit with people leaving and entering fair grounds.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. There are advantages where we live. Would I like one of the others yes; they have their advantages as well.”
- “Yes.”
- “No.”

- “Yes. I have no problem with it. I just would not want to be in the camper area or section A on the map. I am very happy where I am located. I guess it’s a matter of what you get adapted to.”
- “Yes. The newer areas seem to be more “party” friendly, where as the square and ‘traditional’ areas are more of the older crowd. The newer areas are just as popular as the traditional. I would not trade my cabin for one on the square.”
- “Yes. The new cabins are too far from the activities the fair offers. We are in section B, but only the last 2 rows are new. We are in the old section in Section B.”
- “Yes. They were a great addition. Very unique with families who are huge fair supporters. Very unique.”
- “Yes. They are part of the tradition of the fair and I am very impressed with the upkeep.”
- “Yes. Bourbon Street is older than the rest of Section B. Each area is special in its own way. Each has character.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I have no opinion of these areas.”
- “Yes. They are important to the overall atmosphere of a ‘houseparty’, of a ‘gathering’ of family and friends; for they are the ideas associated with this fair. Cabin owners in these areas carry on the traditions associated with the Neshoba County Fair.”
- “Yes. Section B is close to midway, racetrack, and pavilion.”

- “Yes. New areas are too removed from the true nature of the fair. Most of these areas are people with little or no natural ties to Neshoba.”
- “Yes. The people in the more traditional areas seem to know everyone in the neighborhood; they seem to move in much earlier. Many have holiday parties.”
- “Yes. We are in section B but one of the first cabins built after Founder’s Square. They are so far away from the attractions.”
- “Yes. Honestly, after 34 years we don’t think of it as ‘new’. Many have already built newer cabins and there is no difference from the rebuilt cabins in other sections. I do not like the bigger cabins and more shade in older sections (Grew up in Beverly Hills Section). But I like less traffic by my cabin now and easier access to gate.”
- “Yes. Our cabin is located in the B section. We really like our location, only the space for parking is bad. We are on an incline and the space gets smaller and the vehicles get bigger. It’s getting more difficult to park 2 vehicles in the space.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Our cabin is in section B, but is older than some in your traditional sections. We like the traditional areas and like that the cabins are not row after row. We feel that many of the newer or rebuilt cabins are losing the cabin feel and getting too much like beach homes. Some rebuilt cabins do not complement their neighbors. Too many trailers in the camping area! Not enough trees on the grounds.”

- “Yes. I think they are an important part of the fair. Every section has its unique part of enjoyment to individual fairgoers.”
- “Yes. I think some of cabins in older sections of fairgrounds are more representative of the original fair. Thereby, I think this is probably one of the unique features to people who come for first visits.”
- “Yes. Our area is where we want to be. Perfect, we are very close to all attractions.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. We are in section B and do not consider it one of the more traditional areas. Bourbon Street and Parker Lane were there long before the last four rows were built in that section.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. Like the traditional areas, add to the atmosphere.”
- “Yes. Very desirable, would like to trade places with one of them.”
- “Yes. Love Founder’s Square areas. Some areas across the racetrack are too rowdy for my tastes. Section A seems to have the most problems, wish it had not been opened. Hope growth stops now. Also, RV Park seems to be growing and becoming rougher. Our cabin has been broken into three times in two years.”

- “Yes. Our cabin is in Section B (625). The traditional areas are not much different than section B. A is different.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. They are fine. I have family with several cabins. The newest area is 35 yrs. + old or so. B is older than A and J and K was built later also. I have lived in H when there were very few cabins and now B all is great.”
- “Yes. According to your map. As I said above, we are very close to all aspects of the fair. The Racetrack and Square are prime spots and we have friends and family with cabins in both areas but there is something to be said for being able to choose when you want to participate in these activities and being able to choose when you just want to relax with your family and friends.”
- “Yes. They do not look like a “traditional” neighborhood anymore, they rebuild and when they do, it’s a more “upscale” which does not have the “fair cabin” look.”
- “You need to get your facts straight area B is not new.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Some of traditional areas are located far away from activities. Some are too close. I love my location. Great!”
- “Yes. Each area has its own charm and unique qualities. I like them all and am looking forward to the fair as I write this.”
- “No. B is not newer.”
- “No.”
- “Yes.”

- “Yes. We live on Bourbon Street and have been there for a long time. It is a great location and walking to different areas like the pavilion, racetrack, or midway is not a long walk.”
- “Yes. I would like to be closer to Founder’s Square, but not necessarily in sections J, K, or L.”
- “Yes. I think all areas are unique.”
- “Yes. Think of B cabins having been around almost as long as others in traditional sections. My cabin is almost 50 yrs. old. Don’t see much difference. A section is still known as the new section.”
- “Yes. Founder’s Square is the more traditional area in the fairgrounds.”
- “Yes. Ok.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Around Pavilion and Founder’s Square area.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Traditions and history of the fair are very important.”
- “Yes. I think the traditional areas are fine. Do not need to change one thing.”
- “Yes. Not much difference between areas.”
- “Yes. In section “B” we feel a true part of the fair, since our cabin has been there since the 60’s. The “older” sections are not so far away.”
- “Yes.”
- “No.”

- “Yes. Our section is B, but it is on the first two rows built in 1966 and not considered in the new section. The cabins behind us were added much later. We are on Bourbon Street and very traditional! Our cabin is #145A and has been around for a while. We like both the traditional and new areas to answer your question. They both offer laid-back atmospheres where people can sit back on the porch, sip lemonade, and visit with family and friends.”
- “Yes. Has very little effect on the inner fair activities.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I love the traditional areas and wish replacement cabins were more like what they replaced. I believe the fair association board needs to control building standards and require replacements to look similar to the structure being replaced, or like the more traditional cabins. We are losing the character of this venerable institution by having vacation homes replace fair cabins.”
- “Yes. After 45 years we feel as though we are in an ‘older/traditional’ area! But, we love what your refer to as the more ‘traditional’ areas and visit with many friends there. I think those areas need to remain as authentic as possible. Our grandfather (Bood Myers) was taken as an infant in the 1800’s to the beginnings of the fair when they all met in fields for covered meals.”

## **P.2 Happy Hollow**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

### **P.3 Greenleaf Hollow**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Even the camper section, which is the newest section, has a good atmosphere.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”



- “No.”

#### **P.4 East of the Square**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Half of your ‘B’ is old and traditional only the northern half is new!”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

## **P.5 Canal Street**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

## **P.6 Beverly Hills**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “Yes and No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

#### **P.7 Founder’s Square**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. More stable environment.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. They are more desirable.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. ‘B’ is not a newer area; most of that area was there before ‘L’.”
- “No.”
- “No. I like it better.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”

## **P.8 Pleasant Hill**

- “Yes. Ok to preserve the traditional areas of the fairground however the newer sections need more of the comforts of home because of no shade trees.”
- “Yes. Very desirable.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes. Traditional areas are closer to the main attractions and events of the fair.”
- “Yes. Since I have history in both I would say they both offer unique qualities. No more new cabins and/or cabin area.”
- “Yes. Absolutely wonderful. It represents then and now.”
- “Yes. Like these area because they have more space for activity. Dislike because of distance from parking area for some of these locations.”
- “Yes. Not as quiet as newer section. But would see a lot more people to visit in traditional area.”
- “Yes. Maybe I can afford a cabin there someday, but we like our cabin too.”
- “Yes. The traditional areas help to keep the fairs original feel to all guests.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The older areas are nice also.”
- “Yes. We don’t really care for them. The fair would be the same for us if they were there or not.”

- “Yes. There are not as many fair activities in the less traditional areas. Activities are generated near traditional areas.”
- “Yes. Traditional areas are great to see more people who visit the fair.”
- “Yes. I love them and would live there if there had been a space available when my grandmother bought our cabin.”
- “Yes. Nice, but I like the newer areas.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Space around cabins is smaller, which could be positive or negative.”
- “Yes. I think founder’s square is probably the heart of the fairgrounds.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Have history, great people.”
- “Yes. We like where the cabin is, great street and neighbors.”
- “They are neat, but not private at all. In all newer sections, fewer “strangers” wonder in.”
- “Yes. I think all areas are traditional. All areas have their unique things about them, making the fair what it is.”
- “Yes. Some cabins are a little too modern. Really don’t need washers, dishwashers, etc.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. A cabin in the fair ground is great. Whether it is on the square or at the gate, one of the older cabins or newly constructed.”

- “Yes. Considering purchase of cabin in more traditional area, just to be close to grandstand and pavilion.”
- “The more traditional areas are located closer to all the main events.”
- “Yes. The more traditional areas have more freedom to be unique where newer areas are required to maintain a “certain” look, size, etc. However at least we have a cabin on the grounds and are happy to be there.”
- “Yes. It’s all fun.”
- “Yes. Each area has it own uniqueness.”
- “Yes. I like them all. Except for Founder’s Square, all of them are the same to me.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. No better than the new section. We are all there for the same reasons, to enjoy a week with family and friends.”
- “Yes.”
- “No particular opinion. But I feel that as much as we paid for our lot, construction of our cabin, insurance, taxes, annual fees to open cabins and general upkeep we should be allowed to decorate or make our cabins as modern on the inside as we can afford. I think the outsides should all have the traditional look of a cabin.”
- “Yes. Closer to what is happening.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Needed to make up character of fair.”



- “Yes.”
- “Yes. We love our location. The only bad thing is the walk from our location to anything you have to walk up by the horse barn during the day there are horses everywhere. At night its dark and a lot of people mostly men sitting around drinking. I don’t think it is safe for children.”
- “Yes. I would much rather have a cabin in the traditional location. But as long as I am at the fair I will enjoy it for years to come.”
- “Yes. They are better than where we are.”
- “Yes. Too much noise, where my cabin is quiet with really good neighbors and a good place for my grandchildren to play.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The cabins are much more rustic and really reflect the true nature of the fair.”
- “Yes. Great, Lots of character. They had more room to expand porches and cabins.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Very nice and I really like that atmosphere and tradition.”
- “Yes. More intimate and closer to the activities.”
- “Yes. Historical value.”
- “Yes. Need more flowers.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I think the traditional areas have a more festive and party atmosphere.”

- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. Many cabins have been updated which makes them more eye opening.  
Great place to visit, but would not want to live there.”
- “Yes. I am bias “The Neshoba County Fair” is fine just as it is. Just as long as the water and lights work.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. I enjoy where our cabin is, its always quiet and out of the hustle and bustle of the normal activity. I enjoy the fairgrounds. One word, hospitality. No matter where you are, you are always welcome.”
- “Yes. All summed up: it is the Neshoba County Fair! The traditional areas represent our fore fathers and its beginnings.”
- “Yes. That’s what makes it the fair. That’s where it grew from. But feel like being in the newer section, we are kind of the “step children” and not necessarily part of the family. But it is nice and quiet.”
- “Yes. Love the character of older cabins.”
- “Yes. Some are “too” traditional, needs updated and to be modernized.”
- “Yes. That they need to stay “traditional” as well as new section.”
- “Yes. Love it, but some cabins are in dire need repair due to neglect.”
- “Yes. Need shuttles to grandstand and pavilion and parking areas. These areas are more convenient to entertainment and more neighborly.”

- “Yes. All areas are unique and contribute to the overall atmosphere and experience of the fair.”
- “No.”
- “Yes. When renovating they should stay traditional and not contemporary, as many have done. Wood fronts and backs should be foremost.”
- “Yes. I love the location of the more traditional areas because they are centered around the main areas of entertainment at the fairgrounds.”
- “Yes. No opinion.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes. The cabins around Founder’s Square have more responsibilities to the activities around them. Us being in the newer area take part if we want to, but have to allow the walking time to get there.”
- “Yes. We love section A. Very convenient for races and entertainment.”
- “Yes. Don’t want in more traditional areas.”
- “Yes. Would not trade.”
- “Yes. Closer to midway, Founder’s Square, and Grandstand.”
- “Yes. Some of those areas get really crowded and congested. Closer to Midway, Grandstand, and Pavilion.”
- “Yes. Stronger bonds. Being part of it all in your own space.”
- “Yes. I hope that the traditional areas will stay that way so the traditions won’t be lost. Modernizing is not great for the fair; a/c has taken away from the front porch visiting. NO TV!!!”
- “Yes.”

- “Yes. I like mine in that I’m close to most everything. At times I wish I were closer to the square. I like the older areas because they have been around so long and they have such fairly traditions. We have been creating ours too. My children are 9 and 11; they have not missed a year yet!”
- “Yes. Each section has its own unique features.”
- “Yes. The more traditional the better.”
- “Yes. Location is everything to the activities that occur throughout the week. The newer areas are like stepchildren-not the kind you like.”
- “Yes. More convenient for walking and visiting attractions. Lots of charm, sense of family, and easy to visit.”
- “Yes.”
- “Yes.”

#### **P.9 Racetrack**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Not asked, but observation: Infield cut better or path created. More landscaping in common areas. Bridge repair.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No. Being on racetrack lots of traffic by cabin, great to sit on porch and watch groups. The pavilion is the greatest as a child all programs were held at pavilion.

Founder's Square is the special gathering place. Every aspect of fair is an asset just like body parts, cannot separate. The horseraces are the Neshoba County Fair."

- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."

**P.10 South of the Square**

- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."
- "No."

- “No.”

### **P.11 Sunset Strip**

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

### **P.12 West of the Square**

- “Yes. Since I have history in both I would say they both offer unique qualities.  
No more new cabins and/or cabin area.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”

- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”
- “No.”