

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House

Other names/site number: Hot Springs Federal Building, Site #GA0863

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 100 Reserve Street

City or town: Hot Springs State: Arkansas County: Garland

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

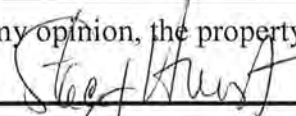
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D

	<u>3/26/2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Federal Preservation Officer, U.S. General Services Administration</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
	<u>2-26-15</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>Director/SHPO</u>	<u>Department of Arkansas Heritage</u>
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

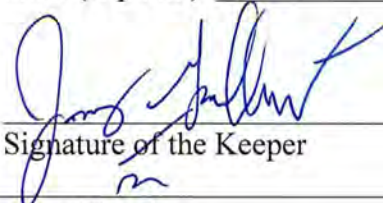
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

5.5.2015

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/courthouse

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse is located at 100 Reserve Street in downtown Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. The building is located on a sloping lot in the heart of downtown Hot Springs to the south of Bathhouse Row (NR-listed November 13, 1974, NHL designation May 28, 1987) and the Army and Navy General Hospital Historic District (NR-listed February 9, 2007). The three story plus basement building shows the influence of the International Style of architecture. The steel frame building has an exterior covering of orange brick and porcelain panels near the aluminum-framed windows. Stone trim frames the window and porcelain panel areas. The building is topped by a flat roof and penthouses for mechanical equipment. A large parking lot is located to the east of the building, and another small parking lot for the loading dock area is located to the south of the building.

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February 9, 2007). Prior to the construction of the building, the site was occupied by the Eastman Hotel, one of the largest of the hotels in the city that catered to the spa trade.

The three story plus basement building shows the influence of the International Style of architecture, and was designed by the noted Little Rock firm of Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson. The steel frame building has an exterior covering of orange brick and green porcelain panels between the different floors' aluminum-framed windows. The windows on the first floor consist of hopper panes topped by panes that swing in while the upper floors consist only of panes that swing in. Stone trim frames the window and porcelain panel areas. The building is topped by a flat roof and penthouses for mechanical equipment.

A large parking lot is located to the east of the building, and another small parking lot for the loading dock area is located to the south of the building. Also, to the east of the building is a brick enclosure for mechanical equipment that also contributes to the nomination.

Front/North Façade

The front façade faces Reserve Street and is divided into five large bays. The central three bays consist of windows and porcelain panels, and each bay is framed by stone trim. The center bay and the bay to its immediate right each consist of three sets of aluminum-framed windows. The windows on the first floor consist of hopper panes topped by panes that swing in while the upper floors consist only of panes that swing in. The left bay of the center three bays is the same as the other two on the upper floors. However, the first floor of this bay contains the building's main entrance. The top of the façade is covered with a band of aluminum coping.

The building's main entrance consists of an aluminum storefront entrance with a four-pane aluminum-framed window to the west. To the east and west of the entrance are stone panels, and the cornerstone is also located to the west of the entrance. Above the main entrance is a band of six, single-pane, aluminum-framed windows. Projecting above the band of windows is a metal canopy that sweeps up at the end. Also, to the left of the main entrance are metal plaques of the Great Seal of the United States, and it also says "FEDERAL BUILDING / UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE."

The bays at the west and east ends of the building are covered in orange brick and are devoid of fenestration. In addition, at the building's east end is a recessed, one-story wing that is fenestrated by a pair of aluminum-framed windows. Porcelain panels are located above and below the windows and the rest of the wall is covered in orange brick. As with the rest of the building, the top of the façade is covered with a band of aluminum coping.

At the building's west end is a concrete vault that projects from the east façade. The vault is devoid of fenestration on the north side.

The mechanical penthouses above the main roof plane are devoid of fenestration while the basement level is fenestrated by three pairs of aluminum-framed windows.

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Side/East Façade

Towards the north end of the first floor of the east façade is the one-story wing that projects to the east. The wing is fenestrated by three pair of aluminum-framed windows with panes that swing in. The rest of the first floor of the main part of the building is fenestrated by four groupings of three windows. The three windows are steel-framed with bars over them, and are referred to as "security sash" on the plans. Below the southernmost window is the concrete vault, which is devoid of fenestration on the east side. At the southern end of the building's first floor is the loading dock, and the east elevation is brick with a horizontal bi-fold door in the center.

The second and third floors of the building are of the same design. At the northern end of the façade is a large expanse of blank brick wall, while at the southern end is a smaller expanse of brick. The rest of the façade consists of six bays of windows and porcelain panels, and each bay is framed by stone trim. All six bays consist of four aluminum-framed windows with panes that swing in.

The north façade of the mechanical penthouses are devoid of fenestration. The tops of all parts of the façade are covered with aluminum coping.

Rear/South Façade

At the east end of the south façade is the south side of the concrete vault. In the center is a pair of solid metal doors, and the doors are flanked on each side by two rectangular louvered metal vents, one near the floor and one near the ceiling of the vault. The top of the vault is spanned by a strip of aluminum coping.

The first floor of the main portion of the building is occupied by the open loading dock. The roof of the loading dock is supported by three, evenly-spaced metal columns in addition to the brick walls at each end, and is also covered by an aluminum coping. A concrete ramp with metal railings is located at the east end of the dock. Two sets of metal doors, located near the east end of the dock, access the building, and a single steel-framed "security sash" window is located between them. Although other doors and windows were located on the loading dock, they have all been bricked in with buff brick.

Above the loading dock, the façade has four rectangular louvered vents, although the one at the east end of the façade was apparently added later. It is different in design, and does not appear on the building's original plans.

The second and third floors of the façade have symmetrical identical window arrangements. In the center of each floor is a group of three aluminum-framed windows that swing in. The center group is flanked on each side by two pairs of aluminum-framed windows that swing in.

The north façade of the mechanical penthouses are devoid of fenestration.

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Side/West Façade

The west façade faces Post Office Court and Central Avenue and is divided into nine large bays. The central seven bays consist of windows and porcelain panels, and each bay is framed by stone trim. The bays consist of four sets of aluminum-framed windows. The windows on the first floor consist of hopper panes topped by a pane that swings in while the upper floors consist only of panes that swing in. The outer two bays of the façade are solid brick without fenestration. The top of the façade is covered with a band of aluminum coping.

The basement level of the façade has a recessed entrance slightly right of center with an aluminum-framed storefront door with a hollow tile screen to its right. To the left of the door, spanning the façade, are eight single-pane, aluminum-framed windows. Four are in a group closest to the entrance, and the others are in pairs further north along the façade. To the right of the entrance, the basement wall extends beyond the south end of the building, and acts as a retaining wall for the parking lot at the loading dock.

The west end of the loading dock has a solid brick wall and an open entrance at the north end up against the main building. Above the entrance is a hollow tile screen that goes up to the loading dock's roof.

The west side of the penthouses have a central entrance that is flanked on each side by a rectangular louvered vent.

Mechanical Enclosure

Located to the east of the building is a brick enclosure for mechanical equipment. The enclosure has a metal screen gate in the center of the south end. The other sides of the enclosure consist of solid brick columns spanned by perforated panels constructed of brick. The enclosure rests on a continuous concrete foundation and has a stone coping.

Interior

In the interior, the most significant and architecturally enhanced extant spaces are the lobby and the original historic courtroom. The lobby retains original finishes such as tile floor and marble wainscot. The courtroom also retains most of its original finishes such as the wood paneling, Judge's bench, jury box, and marble backdrop behind the Judge's bench. The relocation of the Post Office resulted in the renovation of the former postal offices, workroom, and postal lobby into offices.

Integrity

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse has excellent integrity. In comparing the current building with the original plans, the largest changes to the building have been the infilling of doors and windows at the loading dock on the south façade and relocation of the Post Office. Otherwise, the building remains as it was built in 1959-1960. Furthermore, the setting around the building also reflects the time of its construction. The Army and Navy General Hospital, Bathhouse Row, and many of the other commercial buildings in the area were present at the time of the building's construction, and the overall character of the area is the commercial setting that existed when the building was built.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1959-1960

Significant Dates

1959-1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Architects

Carpenter Brothers, Builders

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**. The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse is a good example of the commercial work of the noted Arkansas architecture firm of Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, and is one of the few large-scale buildings in central Hot Springs that exhibits characteristics of the International style. The combined post office and courthouse was erected at a time when federal office space was in high demand nationally after World War II and new facilities were necessary to accommodate this need. Its style was indicative of the Modern Movement with clean lines and being void of the unnecessary trappings of ornamentation. This design approach and the almost complete reliance on private architects by the federal government for development of new federal facilities typified this era in the federal public building program. As a consequence, the Hot Springs building was a part of the post-war national trend where an increased need for federal facilities combined with a modern efficient approach to design and the use of private architects resulted in the construction of a number of public facilities across the country.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

As settlers began to arrive in the Hot Springs area, they made the area's springs a part of their new homes. As testimonies spread about the healing springs, people looked to build accommodations for visitors to the area. By 1832, before Arkansas became a state in 1836, the valley was established as America's first reserved land for recreational use, which later became Hot Springs National Park.¹

What was once known as Arkansas County, after the Louisiana Purchase, was a territory of inhabiting native tribes and French trappers. In 1818, Arkansas County was shrunk and the counties of Clark, Hempstead, and Pulaski, were created from part of its area. By 1830 Hot Springs resided in Hot Spring County, and that year's census indicated a population of eighty-four residents. By that time, many settlers had establishments of crude cabins as their homes and for renting to visitors. Ludovicus Belding, from Massachusetts, built the first small hotel of Hot Springs in 1828, which would become a common structure of the region, as tourism for the springs would continue to grow.²

¹ Vosmik, Julie, and Jeff Lewellen. "Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1984.

² Brown, Dee. *The American Spa*. Little Rock, AR: Rose Publishing Company, 1982, pp.14-15.

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By 1860, the census of Hot Springs was 201, but the Civil War brought challenges to the populated region. The governor of the time, Henry M. Rector had to make Hot Springs the state capital for a short period, after Little Rock became occupied by Union Troops. It was an unsettling point in Hot Springs' history, as many of the residents fled to Louisiana and Texas to avoid encounters with Union troops and renegade bands. But, reconstruction after the war proved beneficial to Hot Springs.³

On April 5, 1873, Clark County was further divided as Garland County was established, leaving the remains to form parts of Hot Spring, Montgomery and Saline counties. Garland County was created by the current governor, Augustus H. Garland, who also named Hot Springs as the county seat. The move was made to appease the residents of Clark County, who made the day-long travel to the town of Rockport, which was the county seat before the division.⁴

With a newly established purpose, Hot Springs would regain its population, rebuild the lost homes and begin development of their local industry. Two railroads were laid across the town, giving it a greater reach to visitors of the springs, who were also attracted to the new, large resorts. In 1876, the U.S. Supreme Court made the decision to maintain its entitlement to the springs as a reservation, after years of litigation over claims from several resort-founding businessmen that the land was theirs. Compensations were granted to those who were judged, and Hot Springs was able to grow as a recreational resort.⁵

Visitation to Hot Springs increased through the 1870s and locals were making good business. The booming spa industry drove the resorts just south of the recreational reservation, where they made their own district on the old Valley Street. The district was soon known as Central Avenue, which became lined with frame-constructed buildings that were hotels, diners, concession shops, and theaters. They were typically one to three stories in height, with board and batten siding, gabled roofs, and covered porches. These did not last, as the timber structures were highly vulnerable to fire, and would be rebuilt in masonry.⁶

Tourism and local revenue increased, and the population expanded as more of the visitors were coming to settle in Hot Springs. The 1880s were the beginning period of brick construction, or renaissance, as buildings were becoming larger, more ornate, and could accommodate more guests. These structures were distinguished by the influential styles of Italianate, Second Empire, and Greek Revival.⁷

³ Cuning, C.W. "Garland County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found online at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>, accessed 3 June, 2009.

⁴ Cuning, C.W. "Garland County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found online at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>, accessed 3 June, 2009.

⁵ Cuning, C.W. "Garland County." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found online at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>, accessed 3 June, 2009.

⁶ Vosmik, Julie, and Jeff Lewellen. "Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1984.

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People from all over the country were attracted to the spas and bathhouses, as well as the recreational amenities. Tourists who came to “take the cure” in the springs needed more to fill the hours of the day, and business in entertainment was found. Visitors would originally go hunting, fishing, or horseback riding, but they later wanted to do what they rarely did at home. Gambling became the one of the new focuses in Hot Springs, as casinos and racetracks were established. Hotels were makeshift gambling houses and the Sportsman Park racetrack was built on the south edge of town for betting on horse races.⁸

By the first part of the twentieth century, Hot Springs had continued to grow and continued to be an important destination for people wanting to take the waters at the city’s springs. The 1917 *Cutter’s Official Guide to Hot Springs, Arkansas*, described Hot Springs as

...a cosmopolitan city of 15,000 resident population,
...located fifty-five miles west of Little Rock, the State Capital and metropolis of Arkansas. It is located on the pine-clad foothills of the Ozarks, at an elevation of from six hundred to twelve hundred feet above sea level. On account of this elevation, the complete sewerage and drainage systems and well-paved streets, Hot Springs boasts of the lowest death rate of any city in the United States. There is a good police and fire department, five banks, two daily papers, nineteen churches and ten school buildings. Central Avenue, the principal business street, has many modern stores representing all lines of business. The city is supplied with natural gas, electric lights and a modern water works system, also street car service throughout the city.

A modern “White Way” has been installed on Central and Ouachita avenues. The Government has also illuminated the famous Bath House Row, and U. S. Reservation.

Hot Springs has a progressive mayor, board of aldermen and city officials, who endeavor to make the visitor welcome and his visit both a benefit and a pleasure.⁹

In the city of Hot Springs, one of the most prominent sites is the corner of Central Avenue and Reserve Avenue. Being the location of the bathhouses and the Army and Navy Hospital make the intersection a true landmark in Hot Springs. By 1886, the site of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was occupied by two houses, a boarding house, and St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. However, just four years later, the site was occupied by the Hotel Eastman, a gigantic L-shaped hotel that, at the time, was the largest hotel in Hot Springs.¹⁰

The splendor and importance of the Eastman was brought out in the description of the hotel in Cutter’s guide to Hot Springs, which said:

⁸ Brown, Dee. *The American Spa*. Little Rock, AR: Rose Publishing Company, 1982, pp. 50-55.

⁹ Cutter, John Milton. *Cutter’s Official Guide to Hot Springs, Arkansas*. Golden, CO: Outbooks, 1982 reprint of 1917 publication, p. 7.

¹⁰ Sanborn Maps for Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 1886 and February 1890.

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This is the largest hotel in Hot Springs, and though it is open only through the busy season, there have been several years when the better class of visitors could not have been accommodated but for the commodious Eastman. It has 520 guests' rooms.

... The main halls, twelve feet wide, extend through the center of the entire building, each forming a grand promenade 675 feet long.

... The building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity, both arc and incandescent systems being used, and the power furnishing them is in another building on the opposite side of the street.

The public rooms of the Eastman consist of a grand parlor, ball room, ladies' reading rooms, billiard room, gentleman's reading and writing room, dining-hall and ordinary – all of generous dimensions – and a superb lobby, containing telegraph office, local and long distance telephones, news and cigar stands, stenographer's desk and all other conveniences. Here a superb orchestra gives three daily concerts and also provides music nightly for dancing in the grand ball room adjoining. ...¹¹

The Eastman Hotel remained open to the public until the World War II era when it was taken over by the U.S. Government to be used as an annex to the Army and Navy General Hospital across the street. After the war was over, the government retained the site and it was chosen as the location for the proposed U.S. Post Office and Courthouse once the Eastman Hotel building was no longer needed.

The new Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was designed by the noted Little Rock architecture firm of Wittenberg, Delony, and Davidson and was designed in the contemporary International style. Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson was established in 1919 in downtown Little Rock by George Wittenberg and Lawson Delony under the name Wittenberg & Delony Architects. In their early years there was little capital to begin, so Wittenberg taught mechanical drawing part time and coached football for Little Rock High School while Delony took charge of the office.¹²

During this time they built residential homes mostly, until the new Little Rock High School project. This school (now known as Little Rock Central High School) was the most expensive high school built in the United States at the time, and bolstered Wittenberg & Delony's acclaim. This allowed them to become more competitive with the established firms.¹³

¹¹ Cutter, John Milton. *Cutter's Official Guide to Hot Springs, Arkansas*. Golden, CO: Outbooks, 1982 reprint of 1917 publication, p. 31.

¹² Information on Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson from: <http://www.wddarchitects.com/profile/history>.

¹³ *Ibid.*

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By the mid-1930s, Wittenberg & Delony employed eight people. Wittenberg focused on marketing and administration, while Delony specialized in design, and newcomer Julian Davidson was in charge of producing working drawings. The firm was active during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs, and the firm worked diligently to acquire federal loans and grants for their clients from the federal agencies to build their projects. While most of their projects were residential, the firm was diversifying, taking on several college projects.¹⁴

When World War II began, most of the firm's employees had gone to war. With fewer employees and an increase in military work, those remaining were kept busy. Once the soldiers returned, Wittenberg & Delony decided to restructure their firm. Julian Davidson was made a full one-third partner and the firm became Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson.¹⁵

As architecture became more complex and involved in the 1950s, the firm decided to specialize in design, drafting, planning, interior design, landscaping, and construction administration. In 1959, at the time that the work on the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was being done, the firm incorporated and is now known as Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc.¹⁶

During the 1960s the firm grew significantly in terms of numbers of projects. School projects were the majority, followed by residential, commercial, and college, but medical projects were making significant gains. The firm won significant design awards for the Empire Life Building, the Arkansas State Health Department building, and the Arkansas State Hospital, all in Little Rock. George Wittenberg retired during this time, and his son, Gordon, took the same role as his father and specialized in securing and procuring clients. Tom Gray was also added into the firm's integral design team.¹⁷

In the 1970s Wittenberg, Delony and Davidson, Inc., won awards for their Regions Center Office building (Little Rock, Arkansas), Riceland Foods (Stuttgart, Arkansas), University of Arkansas Student Union (Fayetteville, Arkansas), and Gordon Wittenberg's residence (Little Rock, Arkansas). In 1976 Tom Gray became president of the firm and wanted to maximize individual talents, so that project managers would specialize in specific building types. Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc.'s, work in financial buildings was in high demand, and college, medical, planning, and interior design categories grew significantly.¹⁸

The Federal Building that Wittenberg, Delony and Davidson designed was three stories tall with a partial basement. The exterior of the building was clad in brick, stone, and porcelain panels in between the floors around the windows. Like many of the state's federal buildings built in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the design of the building was based on the modern International style, with its characteristic flat roof, bands of windows, and smooth, unornamented wall surfaces.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

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Design of the building was largely finished by 1958 and construction began the following year. An article in the January 21, 1959, edition of the *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* reported:

Construction of Hot Springs' new \$1,709,000 post office and federal building will get under way Feb. 15, Rep. W. F. Norrell announced Tuesday.

Norrell said in Washington he had been notified that demolition of the Eastman Hotel is scheduled to be completed by then, and actual construction on the site, bounded by Reserve and Broadway avenues, Cottage and Spring streets, can start.

The congressman, who worked for several years to obtain the appropriation, relayed the information in a long distance call to Al Guice, Hot Springs businessman.

Carpenter Brothers of Dallas, Texas, was awarded the construction contract Jan. 8 on a low bid of \$1,172,000. Another contract awarded at the same time was to the Southern Company, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn. for the installation of elevators. The low bid was \$44,960.

Razing of the hotel is nearing completion. The work is being done by the Patton Wrecking Company of Little Rock.

According to terms of the contracts signed by Carpenter Brothers, and Southern, the construction of the three-story, air-conditioned building must be completed by July, 1960.

The structure will provide approximately 46,000 square feet of floor space for the post office, federal court, and nine other federal agencies.¹⁹

The nine other federal agencies that would utilize the building rented office space in other parts of Hot Springs, so constructing the new building would allow consolidation of the agencies under one roof.²⁰

Despite the fact that construction of the Federal Building began in 1959, laying and dedication of the cornerstone did not happen until May 1960. On Friday, May 27, 1960, the *Sentinel-Record* announced that "Congressman W. F. Norrell will be the principal speaker at ceremonies here this afternoon marking the official laying of the cornerstone of the new post office and federal building, now under construction in downtown Hot Springs. Also appearing on the program will be Clayton R. Haden, regional director of the Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration, Dallas, whose office has charge of construction. The ceremonies will start at 2:30 p.m. in front of the main entrance to the new building on Reserve Avenue near Broadway."²¹

¹⁹ "Federal Building Construction To Start Feb. 15." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 21 January 1959, p. 1.

²⁰ Longinotti, John. "New Federal Building Tops Building Program For 1959." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 1959, date and page unknown. (In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.)

²¹ "Norrell, Others On Program At Federal Building." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 27 May 1960, p. 13.

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The next day, the newspaper reported that “a crowd of close to 500 braved temperatures in the high 90s to witness the ceremony and laying of the stone...” Congressman Norrell stated that “it is my hope and prayer that this building will embody the principles of services, cooperation, and good government. It will become more than foundation stones, walls, beams, steps, and roof. ... This should be, and is, a happy occasion. It is a christening, a birthday celebration and coming-out party marking the erection of a beautiful building for Hot Springs.”²²

Prior to the installation of the cornerstone, as part of the Masonic ceremonies, “corn was scattered over the stone as an emblem of plenty; wine as an emblem of joy and gladness in the prosperity of state and national government, and oil as an emblem of peace.” Various materials were also placed in the stone, including a copy of the program for the ceremony, a copy of the May 27, 1960, *Sentinel-Record*, and various Masonic publications and yearbooks.²³

Interestingly, when the building and site were initially designed there were no provisions included for off-street parking. Given the number of employees who would be working there along with their agency vehicles, and the number of visitors who would be utilizing the building, the lack of parking seemed like a gross oversight. However, the oversight was caught early in the process, and the *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* reported on May 7, 1959:

There is an excellent chance that off-street parking facilities for more than 50 cars will be added to project plans for Hot Springs new \$1,708,000 post office and federal building. Congressman W. F. Norrell advised the *Sentinel-Record* Wednesday.

...

Norrell advised the Hot Springs newspaper that a survey has been made and off-street parking considered feasible according to information he had received from David S. Phillips, regional commissioner for the General Services Administration at Dallas. Estimates for submission to the central GSA office are now being made and Phillips told Norrell that he hoped to obtain concurrence and approval within the next 60 days.

Norrell took the matter of off-street parking facilities up last fall with the regional GSA commissioner, who had advised him that if bids on the project were lower than anticipated, it might be possible to provide some parking facilities. The bid did allow this consideration, Norrell said.

Postmaster Paul E. Francis said yesterday he understood the GSA was considering 53 parking spaces, parallel to the building on the northeast corner of the site at Cottage Street and

²² “Norrell Hopes Federal Building Will Represent Good Government.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 28 May 1960, pp. 1 and 3.

²³ “Norrell Hopes Federal Building Will Represent Good Government.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 28 May 1960, pp. 1 and 3.

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Reserve Avenue, with entrance to the parking area from Spring Street.

There is a possibility that more spaces may be added, however, it was said.

Considering the number of government agencies to be housed in the building, including Arkansas' western division of federal court, Francis said 53 spaces would not leave many for customer parking if cars used by the various agencies were parked there also. However, he pointed out, designation of the spaces has not been made, of course, at this early date.

Francis recalled that when the original plans for the proposed structure were submitted and he discovered there was no off-street parking facilities included he immediately notified the Post Office Department requesting that they be included, if at all possible.²⁴

The review and approval of the parking plan for the building was a fairly lengthy process. More than a year later, in September 1960, it was finally reported that the parking proposal had been approved. The *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* noted that

Congressman W.F. Norrell has notified Postmaster Paul F. Francis and others here that the General Services Administration has approved the revised contract for on-site parking at Hot Springs new post office and federal building now under construction at Broadway and Reserve.

Norrell said that [the] shape of the parking lot was "changed slightly to avoid excessive rock excavation" and that further details would be sent later.

The postmaster said the parking lot for cars used on official business and the public would provide space for 53 automobiles.

The entrance, under the plans, would be from Cottage Street and exit on Reserve. The area already has been curbed and graded for surfacing in the near future.²⁵

Construction of the Federal Building apparently ran pretty smoothly – at least there was little coverage of the construction in the newspapers of the period. However, even though the construction apparently went smoothly, it was not without incident. During the building's construction in 1960, a fire broke out. It was reported that

Fire broke out in a large pile of insulation stored in the third-floor court room area of the new post office and federal

²⁴ "Federal Building May Have Parking Area." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 7 May 1959, p. 16.

²⁵ "Federal Building Parking Proposal OK'd By GSA." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 21 September 1960, p. 8.

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building shortly after 11 a.m. Tuesday, but only a little smoke damage resulted, according to Postmaster Paul E. Francis.

He theorized that the fire started from a short circuit.

Construction in the court room area is still not completed and the room has a 15-foot ceiling, which apparently accounted for so little damage he said.

...

There may be slight damage to the plaster on the second floor because of the large amount of water used, but floors are concrete, [firemen] added.²⁶

Apparently, the damage from the fire, which was mainly smoke and water damage, did not notably set back the building's construction.

Although it was specified when construction of the building began that it had to be completed by July 1960, it did not happen. However, towards the end of 1960, preparations were finally being made for its completion and opening. In preparation for the building's opening, which was going to introduce more traffic into the area, Mayor "Dan Wolf...asked the Arkansas Highway Department to send a highway engineer to Hot Springs immediately to make a survey of traffic in the vicinity of the new federal building and postoffice [sic.] to determine the best traffic flow method for that area as well as at the nearby intersection of Central Avenue and Exchange Street." It was further reported that the traffic engineer "will work with local officials in setting up a workable system to permit better traffic flow through the downtown area."²⁷

Just a few days later, a headline in the *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* proclaimed that the "New \$1,750,000 Spa Post Office Opens Soon." The article reported that the "Date for opening of Hot Springs' new \$1,750,000 federal building and post office has been tentatively set for the week of Nov. 21-28, Postmaster Paul E. Francis announced yesterday. The building is 95 per cent complete, according to C. V. Stevens, resident engineer for the General Services Administration on the project." The article gave a detailed description of the building, including the fact that "The interior color scheme...presents a pleasing combination of grays, greens, blues and beige tones, with harmonizing tile flooring in the main portion of the postoffice [sic.] outside the workroom area." In addition, "the Stephenson landscape firm of Little Rock, has been busy during the past several days putting top soil on the grounds and planting shrubs and trees about the grounds."²⁸

The postal service was scheduled to occupy the first floor of the building. It was also reported that:

The second floor of the building is allotted to the U. S.
Forest Service, Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue

²⁶ "Smoke Damages Federal Building During Noon Fire." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 15 June 1960, page 9.

²⁷ "Highway Engineer To Advise On Traffic Around Federal Building." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 2 November 1960, p. 13.

²⁸ "New \$1,750,000 Spa Post Office Opens Soon." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 6 November 1960, pp. 1-2.

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Service, Soil Conservation and other federal agencies., Francis said.

The third floor will contain the federal court room, the federal judge's office, offices for the U.S. attorney, marshalls, and clerks, recruiting services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.²⁹

Also, in preparation for the building's opening, Lowell Shelton of Texarkana was named the new building's manager. "A native of Texarkana, Ark., the 35-year-old Shelton has been stationed there as assistant building manager. He has been with the GSA for a number of years. He and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, expect to move to Hot Springs next week."³⁰

The post office was the first agency to occupy and use the Federal Building, and it was reported that "Hot Springs post office, after 58 years of continuous service at its present location on Benton Street, today will move into the new federal building. Formal dedication of the new structure to house all federal offices here as well as federal court, is tentatively set for January."³¹ (The old post office was listed on the National Register on April 12, 1990. Benton Street is now named Convention Boulevard.)

The article in the *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* also gave a detailed description of the complicated changeover from the old post office building on Benton Street to the new facility. For example:

Mail from Train 831, arriving at 3 a.m. today will be processed and delivered from the old post office on Benton Street. Mail from this train will be placed in post office boxes at the old post office.

Air flights arriving before 8 a.m. will be handled in the same manner.

Mail from Train 219, arriving at 12:45 (noon) Saturday and all air flights arriving after 8 a.m. will be processed and placed in the post office boxes in the new Federal building."³²

Although the post office was the first federal agency to move into the building, the other federal agencies moved in shortly afterwards.³³

Even though the dedication of the Federal Building was initially set to occur in January of 1961, it was postponed until the Easter vacation of Congress.³⁴ The *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*

²⁹ "New \$1,750,000 Spa Post Office Opens Soon." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 6 November 1960, pp. 1-2.

³⁰ "Manager For Federal Building Named by GSA." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 11 November 1960, p. 9.

³¹ "Post Office To Move Today Into Federal Building." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 26 November 1960, p. 14.

³² "Post Office To Move Today Into Federal Building." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 26 November 1960, p. 14.

³³ "Dedication of New Federal Building Set for This Spring." *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 19 February 1961, p. C-20.

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reported that it “will permit members of the Arkansas Congressional delegation to attend. Open house will be held at that time, which will permit the general public to tour the building.” In the same article, the *Sentinel-Record* also touted the advantages of the new building:

All government agencies that serve this community are now located in one building, with exception of the National Park Service, which has its own administration building and is situated directly across Reserve Avenue from the federal building. This enables anyone to transact all government business within a block area.

Off-street parking has been provided for both patrons and employes [sic.], which is a must in this very congested area.

A very attractive concessions stand is located in the basement of the new building, operated by the Arkansas Rehabilitation for the Blind.³⁵

The combined post office and courthouse in Hot Springs was erected at a time when federal office space was in high demand nationally after World War II and new facilities were necessary to accommodate this need. The new facility was designed by a private Arkansas-based architectural team selected by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). Its style was indicative of the Modern Movement with clean lines and void of the unnecessary trappings of ornamentation. This design approach and the almost complete reliance on private architects by the federal government for development of new federal facilities typified this era in the federal public building program. As a consequence, the Hot Springs building was a part of the post-war national trend where an increased need for federal facilities combined with a modern efficient approach to design and the use of private architect resulted in the construction of a number of public facilities across the country.

Since the time of its dedication in 1961, the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse has remained a modern landmark in downtown Hot Springs. The building is one of those federal buildings whose architecture reflected solid application of new technologies and building systems and remains an excellent example of this era in the federal public building program. Today, the building is still occupied by federal offices.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse represented a significant departure from many of the other commercial buildings that had been built in Hot Springs. The other commercial buildings in the area of the Federal building were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and reflected popular Victorian and commercial styles of the period. The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, on the other hand, was based on the modern International style,

³⁴ At this point, it is unknown when the dedication actually occurred. Although it was indicated that it would occur during the Congressional Easter break, there are no articles in the paper during that period on the dedication of the building. As a result, it either occurred prior to the Easter break, or was postponed again until after the break.

³⁵ “Dedication of New Federal Building Set for This Spring.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 19 February 1961, p. C-20.

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with its characteristic flat roof, bands of windows, and smooth, unornamented wall surfaces. The design of the Hot Springs Federal Building represented a relatively new style for downtown Hot Springs. (The Jack Tar Hotel, built in 1950 [NR-listed February 21, 2006], was one of the earliest examples of the style in the city, and the style did become more popular during the 1960s, especially with some of the larger hotels built during the decade.)

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was erected at a time when federal office space was in high demand nationally after World War II and new facilities were necessary to accommodate this need. The building also shows the influence of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 which consolidated federal building under the GSA and permitted private firms to undertake public work. As a result, the Hot Springs Federal Building ended up being designed by the significant private Arkansas-based architectural firm of Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson of Little Rock. The design of the Hot Springs Federal Building by locally-known architects reflected the GSA's practice at the time, which was that the "GSA tended to commission buildings designed by internationally and nationally recognized architects in larger cities, and buildings by locally known architects in smaller cities and towns."³⁶

The design that was developed by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson was consistent with modern office facilities of the time. Its façades, defined by brick, stone, and uniform windows, reflected a growing trend in which federal buildings began to more closely resemble their commercial counterparts. As Robinson and Foell write in their book, *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism*,

One of the most noticeable changes in Modern architecture was the diminishing distinction between public and private buildings. In the past, the symbolism of public buildings was important, and formal, hierarchical sequences of ceremonial spaces were common. However, the Modern era ushered in an emphasis on functionalism, and the economy of interior space reflected this new design mode. Grand lobbies were absent from Modern designs; instead, plazas served as exterior gateways to sites, while the use of transparent building materials served to visually unite exterior and interior spaces.³⁷

This trend, however, did not necessarily have a negative impact on federal building program. While it did create an inventory that did not necessarily exude the federal presence that older federal buildings did, some of the new 1960s era federal buildings were impressive examples of modern architecture in their own right. The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse is one of those federal buildings whose architecture reflected solid application of new technologies and building systems. Today, the Hot Springs Federal Building remains an excellent example of this era in the federal public building program. As a result, the Hot Springs Federal Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

³⁶ Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003, p. 6.

³⁷ Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003, p. 30.

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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“Federal Building Parking Proposal OK'd By GSA.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 21 September 1960, p. 8.

“Highway Engineer To Advise On Traffic Around Federal Building.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 2 November 1960, p. 13.

Information on Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson from:
<http://www.wddarchitects.com/profile/history>.

Longinotti, John. “New Federal Building Tops Building Program For 1959.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 1959, date and page unknown. (In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.)

“Manager For Federal Building Named by GSA.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 11 November 1960, p. 9.

“New \$1,750,000 Spa Post Office Opens Soon.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 6 November 1960, pp. 1-2.

“Norrell Hopes Federal Building Will Represent Good Government.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 28 May 1960, pp. 1 and 3.

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“Norrell, Others On Program At Federal Building.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 27 May 1960, p. 13.

“Old Post Office Building, Site Declared Surplus.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 15 January 1961, pp. 1 and 4.

“Post Office To Move Today Into Federal Building.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 26 November 1960, p. 14.

Robinson, Judith H., and Stephanie S. Foell. *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003.

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“Smoke Damages Federal Building During Noon Fire.” *Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*. 15 June 1960, p. 9.

Vosmik, Julie, and Jeff Lewellen. “Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District.” National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1984.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: General Services Administration

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GA0863

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 3 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.511159 | Longitude: -93.053172 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 495118 | Northing: 3818837 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse occupies Block 85 of the Original Town of Hot Springs.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: September 2, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Hot Springs

County: Garland County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: June 18, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 13 . West façade, looking northeast.
- 2 of 13 . North façade, looking southeast.
- 3 of 13 . North façade detail, looking, southeast.
- 4 of 13 . North façade window detail, looking south.
- 5 of 13 . Cornerstone detail, looking south.
- 6 of 13 . Building name and medallion detail, looking southeast.
- 7 of 13 . Main entrance detail, looking south.
- 8 of 13 . East façade, looking southwest.
- 9 of 13 . South and west façades of the mechanical enclosure, looking northeast.
- 10 of 13 . South and east façades of the mechanical enclosure, looking northwest.
- 11 of 13 . East façade, looking northwest.
- 12 of 13 . South façade, looking north.
- 13 of 13 . Detail of the west façade entrance to the loading dock, looking northeast.

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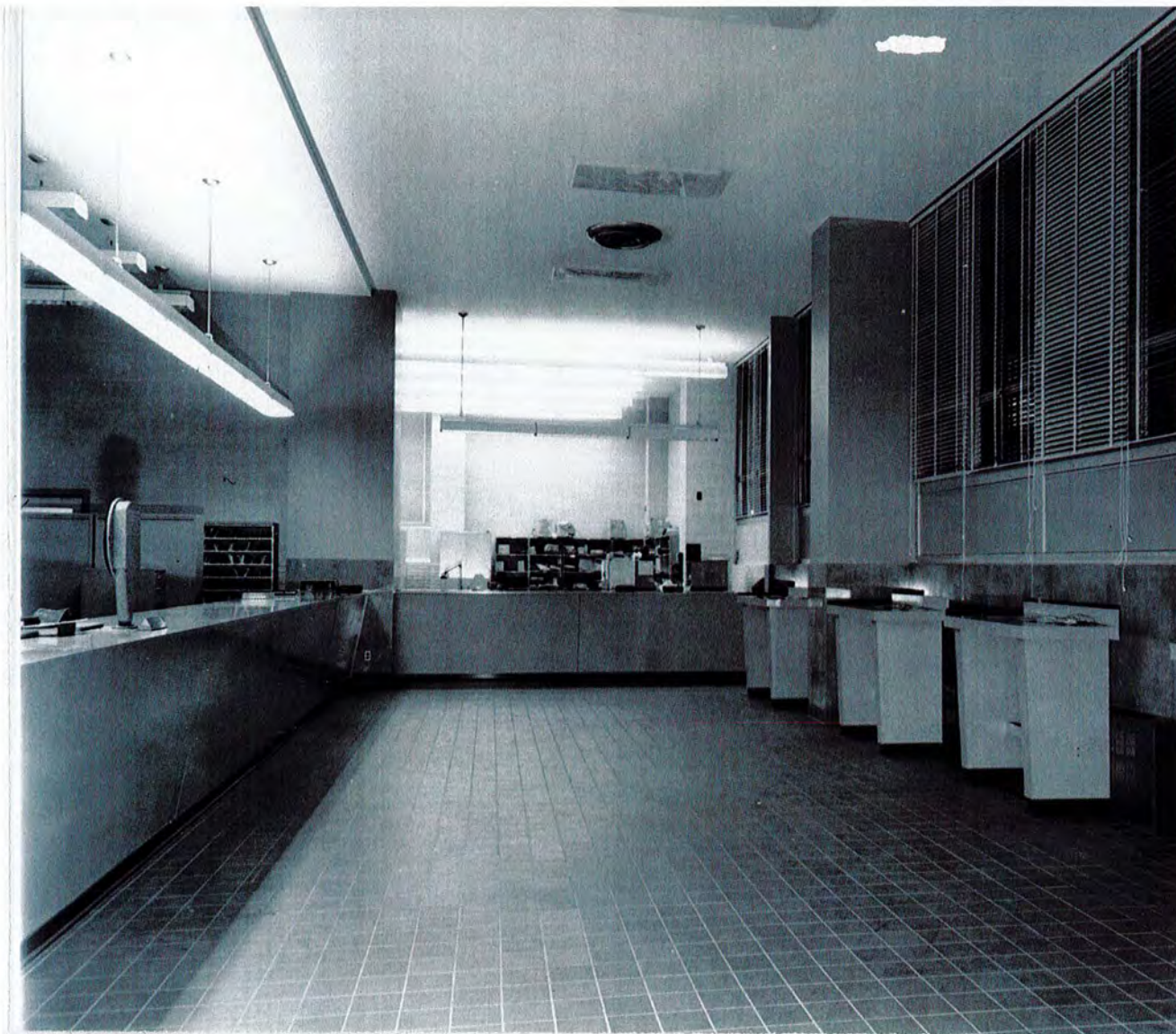
Garland County, Arkansas
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View of the north and east façades of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking southwest, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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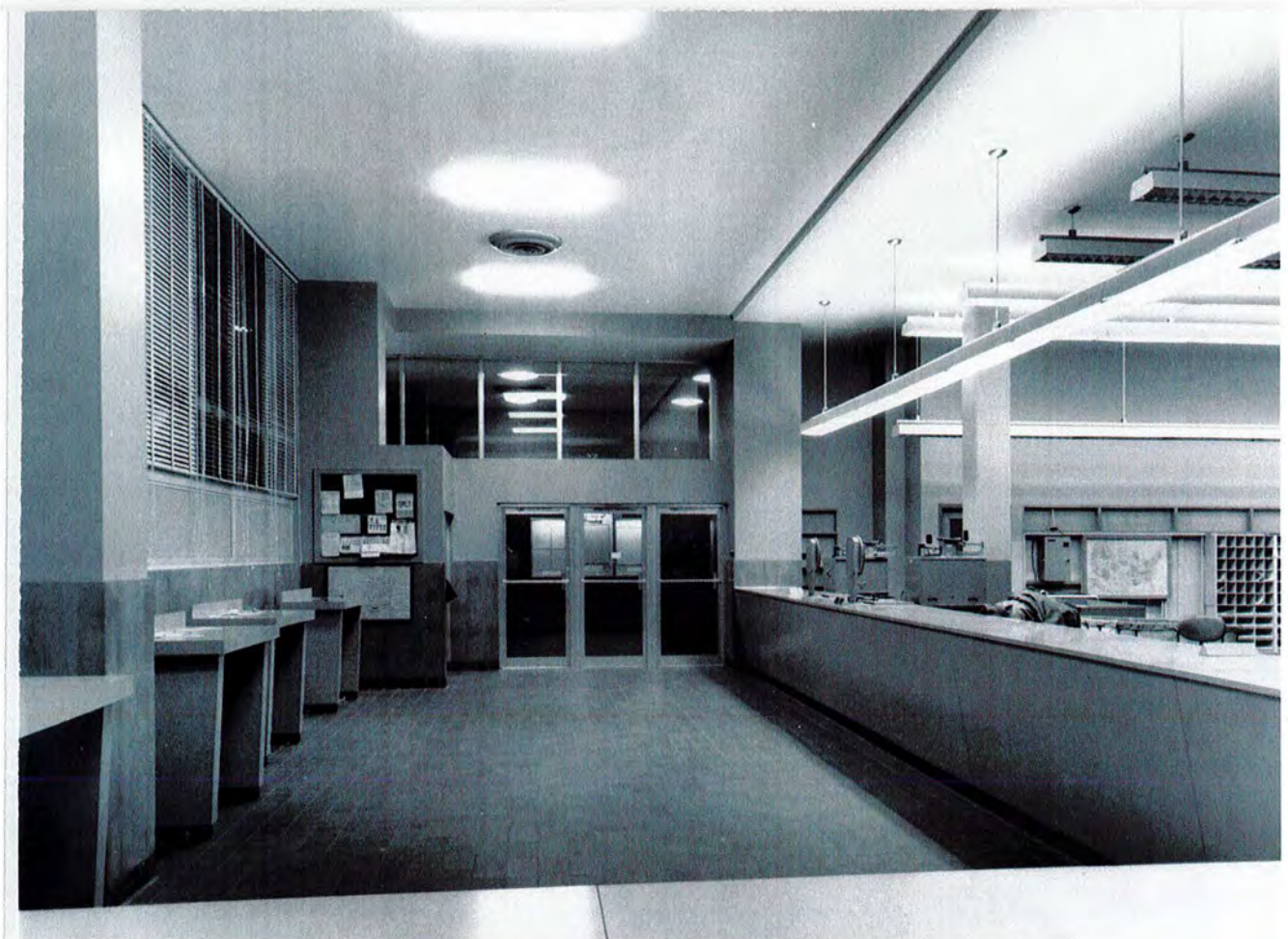
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View of the post office lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking west, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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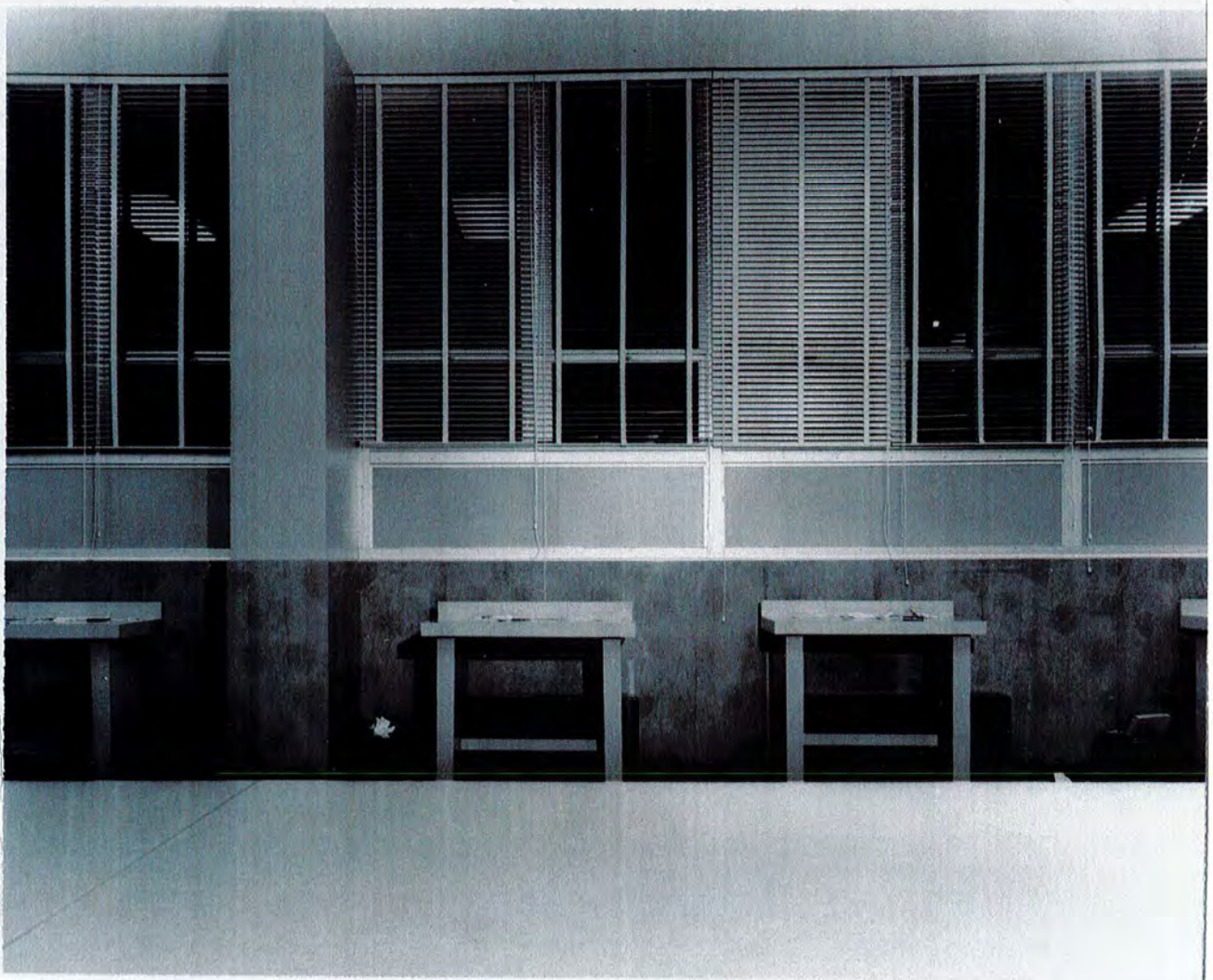
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View of post office lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking east, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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View of the post office lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking, north, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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View of the courtroom of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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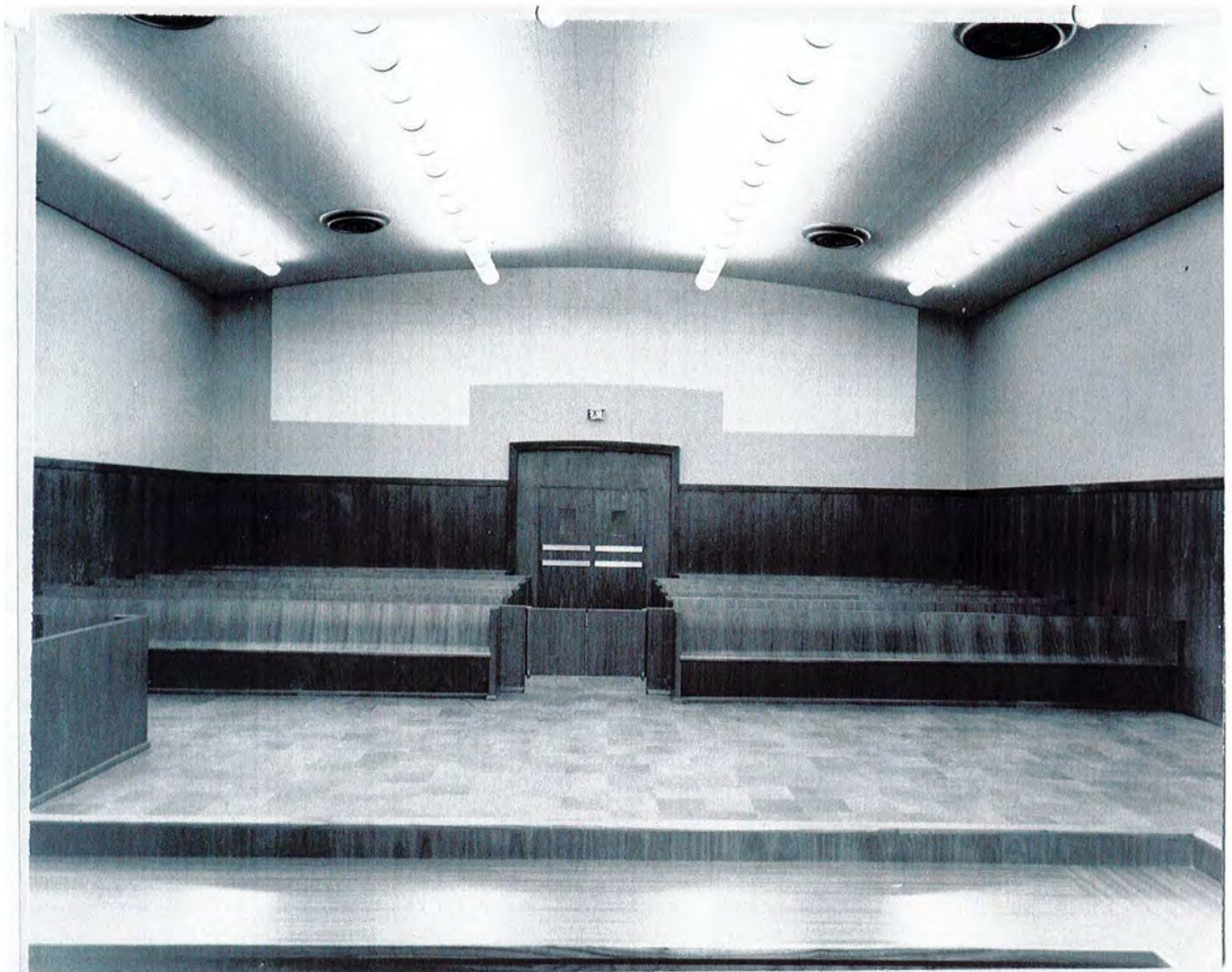
Garland County, Arkansas
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View of the courtroom of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
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View of the courtroom of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
Name of Property

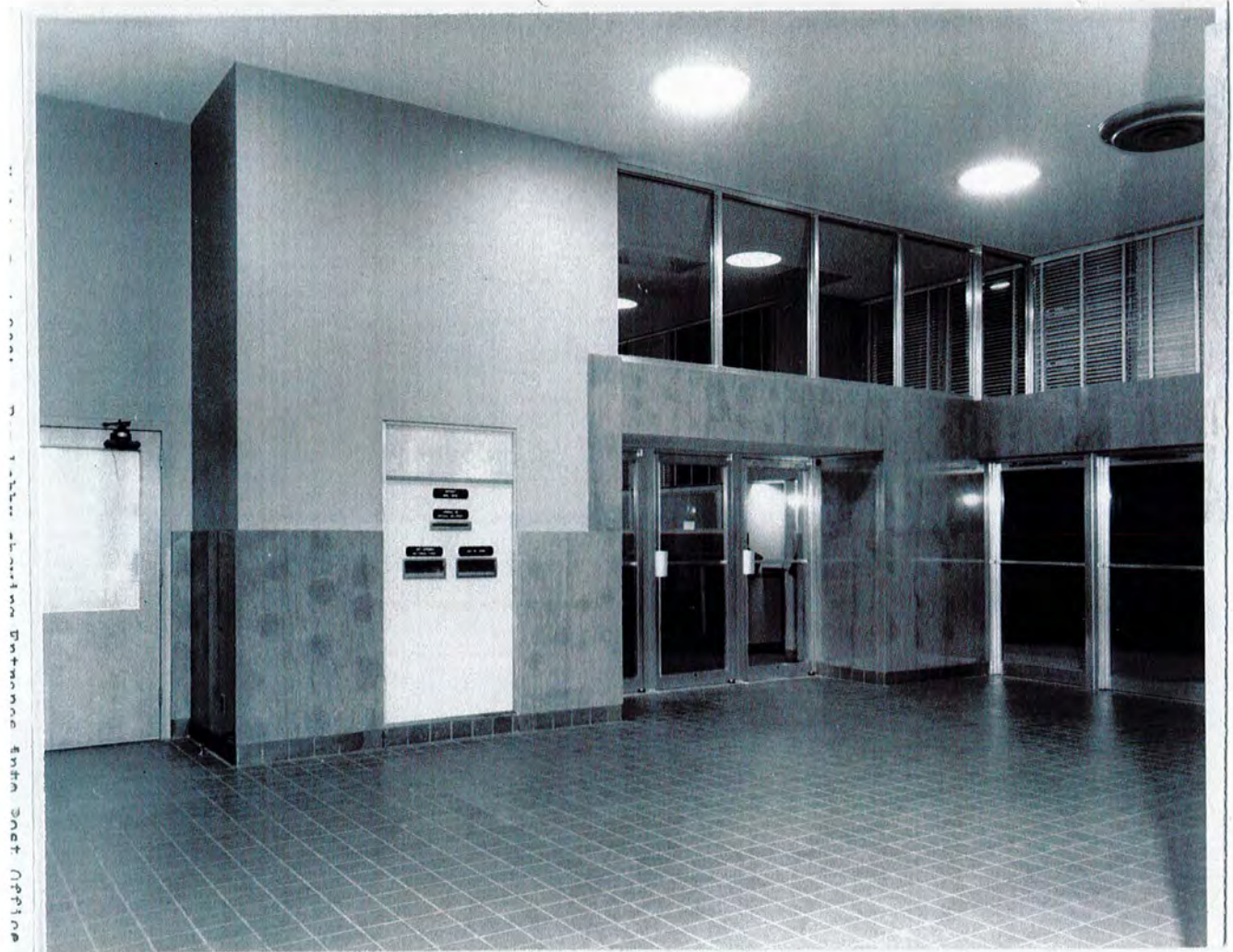
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View of the main lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking south, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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View of the main lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking northwest, c.1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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View of the north and west façades of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking southeast, December 19, 1960. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Court House
Name of Property

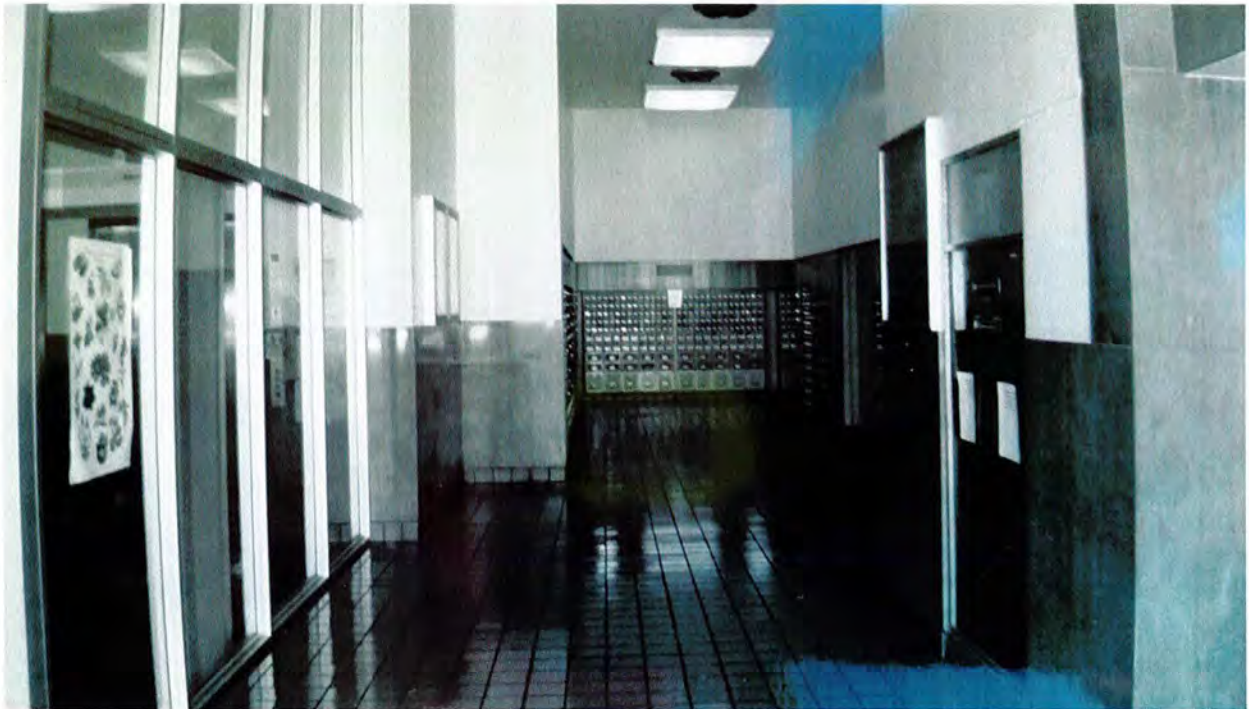
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View of the courtroom of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, 2001. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

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View of the main lobby of the Hot Springs U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, looking south, 2001. (Courtesy of the General Services Administration Region 7 Office, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

1 OF 13



HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

2 OF 13



HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

3 OF 13



HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

4 OF 13



SMOKING IS PROHIBITED
WITHIN 25 FEET
OF BUILDING ENTRANCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
PRESIDENT

1959

HOT SPRINGS U. S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

5 OF 13

FEDERAL BUILDING

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE



NOTICE
THIS PROPERTY
PROTECTED BY
ELECTRONIC
SURVEILLANCE

HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

6 OF 13

DING
HOUSE



HOT SPRINGS U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, GARLAND COUNTY, AR

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Federal Building--U.S. Post Office and Court House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Garland

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/20/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/12/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000205

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.5.2018 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Cabbey DISCIPLINE _____

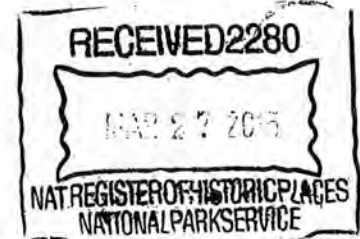
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



March 26, 2015



Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, NRHP & NHL Program
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280), 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether: *Paul*

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate three federally owned properties in Arkansas for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are the Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Courthouse, 100 Reserve Street, Hot Springs; the Federal Building, United States Post Office and Court House, 617 Walnut, Helena; and the Federal Building, 700 West Capitol Avenue, Little Rock. The nomination is hereby submitted and includes the following:

- Signed original National Register of Historic Places nomination forms;
- Representative photographs for each nomination; and,
- Compact Discs – the enclosed discs contains the .tif image files for each nomination.

The nominations were prepared by staff at the Department of Arkansas Heritage in partnership with GSA.

If for any reason any nomination package that GSA submits needs to be returned, please do so by a delivery service as items returned to our offices via regular mail are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this nomination package, please contact Elizabeth Hannold at (202) 501-2863 or elizabeth.hannold@gsa.gov.

Sincerely,

Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

cc: Steve Kline, Regional Historic Preservation Officer