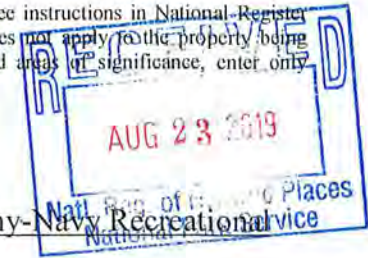


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

4497

# 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: Army & Navy Memorial Lodge

Other names/site number: GA0083, Ouachita Job Corps Lodge, Army-Navy Recreational

Area Lodge

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 570 Job Corps Road

City or town: Royal 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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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:

X A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

		<u>6-3-2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Director/SHPO</u>		Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.		
		<u>8/7/2019</u>
Signature of commenting official: <u>Regional Forester</u>		Date
Title: <u>Director/SHPO</u>		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

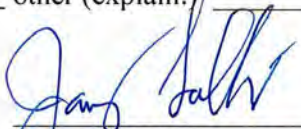
Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

**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

9.30.2019  
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

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: clubhouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: government office  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic Resort  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Wood, Asphalt

### **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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge is an excellent example of a United States Army-Navy Hospital Recreational Area Lodge constructed following the end of World War II and beginning of the Korean War as a refuge for mental and physical healing due to combat injuries, while also hosting as a site for all former and current military member to take advantage of for rest and relaxation. While a fine example of post-World War II mental and physical rehabilitation, it also relays the story of those who were stationed at or near Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the Army-Navy General Hospital. The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge, located along the current alignment of Job Corps Road, is a wonderful native-stone Rustic Resort style lodge along the upper banks of Lake Hamilton.

This large, two-story, native-stone lodge building was built between 1949 and 1950, at no cost to taxpayers. The large two-story building rests on native-stone foundation that uses native-stone to clad the basement and first floor of the lodge, while lancet board and batten siding is used to clad the exterior on the second floor. An architectural shingle roof has been added to the building while the large, rectangular, native-stone chimney is located to the south of the intersection of the southern two cross gables. This building has undergone a few modifications since it was opened in April 1950, but those modifications do not take away from the significance of the building. When completed in 1950, the Army-Navy General Hospital held a contest to name the Recreation area, in what is believed to have been the naming of the lodge. Following the vote of those stationed at the hospital and those resident patients of the hospital, the lodge was designated The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge.

The site on which The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge is located is generally set on the west bank of Upper Lake Hamilton (Ouachita River) roughly thirteen miles from the Army-Navy General Hospital. Surrounding the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge on the north side is the foundation of a former cabin destroyed by fire. Located to the east is the upper portion of Lake Hamilton (Ouachita River). To the south of the lodge is a small grove of trees leading in to the water. To the west of The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge is Job Corps Road with green space, an amphitheater and pavilion, located beyond the roadway. The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge offers a remarkable contrast to the other military related sites found in Arkansas, due to its

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

influence on the rest and relaxation outside of combat roles and war torn areas, while providing both mental and physical rehabilitation.

## **Army and Navy Memorial Lodge**

### **West Elevation**

The front façade of The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge faces west and is situated on the elevation with the most variations of the four elevations and is broken into four bays. As noted before the building's exterior is clad with native-stone on the first floor and the lower basement floor, while board and batten siding is located on all exterior surfaces above the first floor. The roof consists of mainly cross gables, but one section over the northern end of the lodge is covered by a hipped roof.

The front entrance of the building is located in the northwest corner of the first bay. Upon approach to the lodge and due to the recessed entrance, the area to the left is open, while the wall protrudes out creating an "L". Historically there was a single step up, but a small concrete ramp has been added to allow for accessibility. The porch consists of a shed roof located over the large glass entrance door and the two adjacent side-lights. The shed roof is supported by a single large either 6"x 6" or 8"x 8" post on the northwest corner. Located along the inside of the "L" and to the right, is a single, long, narrow, stationary window.

The second bay, located to the right of the first bay, consists of the first of two protruding gables on this elevation. The elevation lacks much in the way of applied ornamentation, but is complemented by the native-stone first floor found on all of the elevations. The first floor of the second bay consists of two, evenly-spaced, long, narrow, stationary windows and native-stone. The second floor of the second bay consists of a single triangular louvered vent located in the peak of the gable, while the other portion of the second floor is covered with board and battens.

The third bay of the lodge is also recessed. A small native-stone retaining wall helps define the recessed area which is sunken and contains landscaping features. A small set of steps allows for access to this sunken area. Due to the bay being recessed, the inside wall of the recessed area contains only a single, long, narrow, stationary window located alone in the corner of the recessed area. The main body of the recessed areas consists of four pairs of double-hung windows evenly spaced across this part of the elevation. The current windows have faux muntins, creating the look of a nine-over-nine, double-hung window. Located along the inside portion of the elevation that is protruding out again for the second of the gabled bays, there is a single wooden door with a small pane of square glass located in the corner between the main recessed wall and the inside wall that protrudes. Also along the protruding wall is another single, long, narrow, stationary window with faux muntins, creating the look of twelve individual panes of glass located on the first floor. A second square stationary window is located directly above the first floor window, on the second floor.

The fourth bay protrudes out from the rest of the building, similar to bay #2. Also, like bay #2, it

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

lacks much in the way of applied ornamentation, but is complemented by the native-stone. A single, square, stationary window is centrally located on the first floor. An identical window is located above the first floor window, on the second floor. Similar to the second bay, a large triangular louvered vent is located within the peak of the gable.

### **South Elevation**

Moving left to right across the first floor of the south elevation there is a steep slope down toward the river/lake allowing for access to the basement on the back half of the elevation. Along the first floor of the elevation, there are two square stationary windows. The farthest of the square windows is centrally located on the elevation while the first window is located between the mid-point and the left edge elevation. To the right of the second square window is a similar wooden door with a small square in the door. This door is accessed via a set of floating concrete steps. To the right of the entranceway, is a single, long, narrow, stationary window. To the right of the narrow window is a shed roofed back porch area that was originally enclosed. A small steel entrance door allows access into the porch area via a floating concrete stairway with a hipped roof over the stairway.

The basement consists of two small casement windows right at ground level and below the first floor square windows. To the right of the second small window is the floating concrete stairs that allow for access to the first floor to the right of the floating staircase, but at ground level is a set of wooden double-doors. To the right of the double-doors is a small recessed area for the back porch which was partially enclosed when the lodge was constructed, and an iron coal chute door.

The second story can be accessed externally by a set of fire escape stairs that lead to an entranceway that is located a short distance from the southwest corner of the elevation. To the right of the door are two small square stationary windows followed by a larger, one-by-one, square, slider window. All of the windows and doors described are located below a short, wide shed dormer centrally located on the lower portion of the roofline.

### **East Elevation**

The east elevation, which was partially enclosed when it was constructed, has now been completely enclosed to match the original enclosure. The enclosed porch areas are covered by the original continuous shed roof. Since the enclosure of the second half of the porch, there are now seven groups of three windows, with each grouping being one-over-one, stationary windows. The upper pane is much smaller while the lower pane is substantially larger. A small seam is visible showing where the enclosure of the porch took place. Following the final grouping of windows, the elevation becomes recessed revealing the large wide stairway that allowed access to the open back porch. This staircase allows for access to and points in the direction of the north elevation. Back along the main portion of the recess elevation is another large window similar to the other on this elevation. The windows all face the east, while the old staircase points to the north.

A small portion of the east elevation contains a second story and is located within the same space as the protruding gables along the front elevation. Located within the southern gable projection, is a single, centrally-located stationary window and a louvered vent in the peak of the gable, corresponding to the same arrangement on the front elevation.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

### **North Elevation**

The north elevation contains limited ornamentation. The original stone stairway to the back porch is visible on this elevation, though it is recessed for the main portion of the elevation. The main portion of the elevation consists of two evenly-spaced groupings of windows. Like the east elevation, the windows on the north elevation consists of three windows in one casement, with each window being a one-over-one, stationary window. The upper pane is much smaller while the lower pane is substantially larger. To the right of the second grouping of windows is the recessed front porch which is visible from both the north and west elevations. The shed roof of the front porch visible from the north elevation contains board and batten siding.

### **Interior**

The interior of the Lodge is broken up into a basement with no ornamentation, a first floor consisting of the original ballroom with a wonderful, large native stone fireplace, and smaller game rooms now used as offices. The second story is still broken up into living spaces, though they are unused.

### **INTEGRITY**

The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge outside of Hot Springs has undergone a few changes over its lifetime. According to an early photograph, it appears that the original rough sawn vertical-boards had dog eared tips and were replaced with board and batten wooden siding at some point. Though originally thought to be an enclosed porch on the back revealed that the north portion of the elevation was open while the south portion was originally enclosed. The enclosing of the porch probably took place about the same time as the change in wooden siding. However, the enclosing of the porch matches the original enclosure. Most of the original wooden casement windows have been recently replaced with vinyl windows, though in most cases the replacement windows have the same pane arrangement as the original windows. The original front of the building has been maintained, although a new door on the west façade of the northern "L" of the building has been installed. A doorway has replaced one of the four windows on the south elevation to meet fire and safety egress codes, which is accessed via a metal staircase. It is believed that the original stone porch on the south side was removed and replaced with the metal stairs when the building was forced to meet safety regulations. A door has replaced a window on the south elevation's rear porch in order to meet fire regulations again on the first floor.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

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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



Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine  
Entertainment/Recreation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1949-1959  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1949-1950  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
\_\_\_\_\_

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

**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 1949-1950 Army and Navy Memorial Lodge near Royal, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the areas of Health/Medicine and Entertainment/Recreation. The 1949-1950 Army and Navy Memorial Lodge is a well-preserved example of a movement in the United States Military to provide locations for active military members with a place of rest and relaxation. Yet, the Lodge was built to also be part of a wider military hospitalization movement to provide for a “reconditioning program” for those that have been physically or mentally affected by war. Though the Lodge was constructed as part of a “reconditioning program,”<sup>1</sup> it was located on the much larger Army-Navy Recreation Area set aside to be used for recreational activities facilitated by the Red Cross and the Special Services branch. By the end of World War II and into the Korean War, the establishment of recreation areas on active installations and military hospitals was a “must” for patients in the Reconditioning Detachment.

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

“Recreation for the entire military family at Army and Navy [hospital] is the sole business of the Special Services Office, which, as a consequence, is one of the most popular departments in the hospital.... [it] sponsors and provides equipment for participation in on and off-post sports, and supervises all recreational facilities.”<sup>2</sup>

Hot Springs, Arkansas, has long been a location of natural beauty set off by the great Ouachita Mountains and the hot springs for which the city gets its name. Hot Springs was set aside as the Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to protect hot springs located throughout the area that is now the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas. Yet, the City of Hot Springs has also had a long connection to medical and military history because of the hot springs. Between 1883 and 1887 the original Army and Navy Hospital was constructed in Hot Springs to capitalize on the nurturing and healing aspects of the hot springs for various ailments.<sup>3</sup> The original Army and Navy Hospital lasted nearly 40 years before being replaced by the second Army and Navy Hospital Building (National Register Listed in 2007), now the Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center, in 1933. The Hospital would gain national recognition for its hydrotherapy, which was used to combat infantile paralysis and arthritis. Yet, even with the nationally renowned hydrotherapy, the Army and Navy Hospital was also known for its great reconditioning program which used the beautiful landscape to help in the rehabilitation of patients. During World War II, there was a common thread between the National Park Service and the United States Military. The National Park Service was in need of patrons in the parks during the war while also helping provide

<sup>1</sup> The entire reconditioning program consisted of “three distinct types of treatment, physical reconditioning, educational reconditioning, and occupational therapy.” (*Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 27.)

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> The two keys players in the establishment of a military medical hospital in Hot Springs were Dr. S.A. Garnett and General (also Senator) John A. “Black Jack” Logan. Following a visit to the Hot Springs baths for treatment of a sickness, Logan returned to Washington D.C., where within two months from returning from his visit to Arkansas, had persuaded Congress to pass a bill authorizing \$100,000 for an Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs. (*Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 8.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

various forms of income to vendors inside and out of the parks. In creating an alliance between the two entities it also showed that the National Park Service was supporting the war effort.<sup>4</sup>

The opening quote was written just months after the opening of the second recreation area opened on the Ouachita River or upper Lake Hamilton. The Special Services Office was and continued to be the life blood of many active military installations and hospitals throughout the United States during and after World War II. Though the name has changed over the last 75 years, the purpose has remained the same, heal the body and the mind, by taking them both out of the horrors of war and injuries, to a place of fun and recreation while still providing rehabilitation. Though discussions about the preparedness of both the military and the country was an ongoing topic in medical fields as early as the 1850s, through writings by Florence Nightingale, it was not until the end of World War I that the United States Military began to see the value of morale (recreation/entertainment/food) on their fighting force.<sup>5</sup> As early as 1812 Napoleon stated that “an army marches on its stomach,”<sup>6</sup> and the same was true by 1918. It is in 1918 that the United States Army created the Morale Branch of the War Department. It is stated that “Morale is what makes your feet do what your head knows just ain’t possible.”<sup>7</sup> This idea of recreational therapy and reconditioning eventually made its way to the Army and Navy Hospital in August 1943, when the Surgeon General established the Reconditioning Service at the hospital. The thought behind the implementation of this service was not to take away from the medical therapy, but to supplement the medical therapy with the reconditioning service to “speed up the patient’s recovery...[through] mental and physical exertion.”<sup>8</sup>

Even after the implementation of the Reconditioning Service in 1943, it was not completely rolled out to the entire hospital until 1945. It is in 1945 that the Army and Navy General Hospital “gained use of a lodge and recreation area on Lake Catherine.”<sup>9</sup> It is here that some of the implementation of the reconditioning services were conducted including, “regular tri-weekly trips to fish, sunbathe, swim or go boating that were musts for patients in the Reconditioning Detachment.”<sup>10</sup> It is stated that “The Lodge”<sup>11</sup> as it was known from that time on, quickly became popular with both patients and staff and was also made an important part of the reconditioning treatment.”<sup>12</sup>

“The Lodge” on Lake Catherine (see footnote) was used for one year by the Army and Navy Hospital before the State of Arkansas and the State Parks Commission decided to convert the lodge into a

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<sup>4</sup> Janet A. McDonnell, “Far-Reaching Effects: The United States Military and the National Parks during World War II,” *The George Wright Forum* 32.1 (2015): 89-90.

<sup>5</sup> The military began the slow roll out of morale focused ideas through the creation of the Post Exchange (PX) rather than the Post Traders in 1895 which applied all profits used to support troop recreation. By 1903 Congress authorized the construction and use of libraries, recreation centers, gyms on military installations, followed by the creation of the Morale Branch of the War Department in 1918. (United States Army, “U.S. Army MWR History,” United States Army MWR, <http://www.armymwr.com/commander/history.aspx> (May 2, 2016).

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, “A History of Recreation Therapy in the VA,” U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, <http://www.rehab.va.gov/PROSTHETICS/rectherapy/history.asp> (May 2, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*; unidentified original source.

<sup>8</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 27.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>11</sup> “The Lodge” and its history, is frequently confused with the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge on the upper banks of Lake Hamilton. Many times, the history of one building is combined with the history of the other lodge, mainly because both buildings were used by the Army Navy General Hospital.

<sup>12</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 27-28.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

memorial and asked for it to be released from the Army and Navy Hospital contract.<sup>13</sup> Lake Catherine State Park area was originally built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) but was still unfinished at the outbreak of World War II. After releasing the property back to the State of Arkansas and the State Parks Commission, the Army and Navy Hospital stated that the “loss of the recreational advantages it [the recreational area at Lake Catherine] was felt keenly by Army and Navy’s patients as well as its personnel.”<sup>14</sup> Though the patients and personnel located at the Army and Navy Hospital would be without a full recreational area for nearly two years, the creation of another such site was already beginning to gain ground within the hospital administration and other federal government agencies. By the summer months of 1947, the U.S. Forest Service was allowing the soldiers to use an area located along the upper portions of Lake Hamilton for a recreational beach along with the use of a boat dock and boats located on Lake Hamilton.<sup>15</sup> “Feeling that some sort of recreational center was vital to the hospital’s needs, the Commanding Officer (Col. Asa M. Lehman) and officials of the U. S. Forest Service negotiated transfer to the hospital of 234 acres of National Forest woodland on larger Lake Hamilton on a permanent basis.”<sup>16</sup>

With the transfer of land to the Army and Navy Hospital for the creation of the recreational area, building quickly began to shape the landscape on the 234 acres received from the United States Forest Service, which was a previously constructed small recreation area for the Civil Conservation Corp, called “Ouachita Forest Camp.”<sup>17</sup> By February 1949, construction was underway in the hopes that the recreational area would be available by April 1949. In February, the plans for the site included the erection of “four week-end [*sic*] cabins which may be used by the personnel of the command and their families, six additional outboard boats, installation of a tennis court, and installation of playground equipment.”<sup>18</sup> By February 20, 1949, the boathouse and a few of the smaller structures, including bbq pits, picnic areas, horseshoe pits, and a softball diamond were already completed waiting for the formal dedication of the recreational area.<sup>19</sup> When the area was formally opened in April 1949, it was “furnished with Army Transportation Corps boats consisting of three cabin cruisers, one Chris-Craft speed boat, five in-board motorboats, seven row boats [*sic*] and twelve outboard motor boats.”<sup>20</sup> Yet, the one large item that was missing during all the newspaper discussion surrounding the opening of the recreational area was the lack of a lodge structure that attracted personnel and patients to the former

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 30. (“The Lodge” on Lake Catherine would later be used by convalescents of all wars and received a strong push from the Young Democrats of Arkansas for its establishment. Once the Young Democrats of Arkansas were able to obtain proper funding the Lodge at Lake Catherine was used for this purpose. During WWII through 1949, the entire area that would roughly make up the current Lake Catherine State Park campground was known as Vets Haven. Once the Young Democrats of Arkansas efforts began to pick up steam, Governor Laney appointed an advisory group on Vets Recreation starting with a lease of 40 acres and “The Lodge” for use by veterans of all wars. “The Lodge” would remain active for one year, July 4, 1947 – December 25, 1948, when the lodge burned. Over the next three to four years various articles were printed stating that Vets Haven would be rebuilt, but all efforts remained grounded and only the foundation of the former lodge still existed on the site today.)

<sup>14</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 30.

<sup>15</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Winter 1947), 27.

<sup>16</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947), 27.

<sup>17</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Eight, “Ouachita Forest Camp 1936,” On file at the United States Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest Office, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

<sup>18</sup> “A & N Hospital Recreation Area,” *The Sentinel-Record: 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Mail-it-away Edition* (Hot Springs National Park), February 1949.

<sup>19</sup> “Boat House Landing At A & N Lake Area,” *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 20 February 1949, 9.

<sup>20</sup> “A & N Hospital Recreation Area,” *The Sentinel-Record: 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Mail-it-away Edition* (Hot Springs National Park), February 1949.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

recreation area. It is following the dedication of the site that the construction of a lodge/service club was beginning to take shape.

According to Mary D. Hudgins, the Army and Navy Post Librarian, “everything including the \$75,000 lodge was constructed at no cost to the taxpayer,”<sup>21</sup> because all of the money used for the construction of the lodge, cabins, other structures, came from the Post Exchange or PX.<sup>22</sup> At this point in time, it is unknown who built the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge but an article from *The Hot Springs Sentinel-Record* states that the Lake Hamilton Lodge was built by A & N patients.<sup>23</sup> With only a single reference that the builders of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge it is hard to substantiate them (patients) as the true builders, until other sources surface. However, what is known is that the lodge was completed in 1949, but was not formally opened until the recreational area opened on April 15, 1950.<sup>24</sup> Mary Hudgins reports that the lodge was constructed of “native stone and was equipped with reading and music rooms, a large recreation hall, a lounge, and a kitchen and living quarters.”<sup>25</sup> According to the article about the opening of the recreation area and the Lodge in April 1950, it reports that the lodge is a 2-story building, [with] a snack bar, game room, lounge and dance floor on the first floor with quarters for the caretakers located on the second floor.”<sup>26</sup>

With the opening of the recreational area and the lodge, a large gathering turned out. Among the other festivities built-in to the opening celebration included a fishing derby<sup>27</sup>, softball game between the officers and the enlisted men, dance classes, playground equipment for the children and dinner.<sup>28</sup> Yet, one of the biggest and most valued prizes of the entire celebration was the contest to name the recreation

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<sup>21</sup> Mary D. Hudgins, “Rough Draft: A Third of a Century of Rehabilitation,” University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections, MC534, Box 13 Folder 8. (Mary D. Hudgins donated a large collection of her writing and research to the University of Arkansas Special Collections. Many of the items pertaining to the Army and Navy General Hospital and the recreational area are unpublished drafts of articles. Mary D. Hudgins was the Army and Navy Post Librarian from 1943 until it closed in 1959.)

<sup>22</sup> The modern idea of Post Exchange was developed and implemented just before America’s entrance into World War II and was used, like the recreation area, to prop up the morale of the American fighting force. The Post Exchange is noted as promising that “wherever the GI went, the PX was certain to follow.” While also stating promising that “whatever the GI enjoyed in civilian life, he would get his fair share while wearing the uniform.” (James Cooke, *Chewing Gum, Candy Bars, and Beer: The Army PX in World War II* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2009), 10.)

<sup>23</sup> It is unknown at the time whether the author of the article truly meant that convalescent soldiers built the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge, or if it is referring to the Soldiers buying items at the PX, which contributed to the construction of the building through the profits generated at the PX and which was used to financially help build the lodge. (Johnny Anderson, “Ouachita Job Corps Center Beginning to Achieve Aims,” *The Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*, 13 February 1966, 1 &10.)

<sup>24</sup> “A & N Recreation Area to Open April 15<sup>th</sup>” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 25 March 1950, 1, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>25</sup> Mary D. Hudgins, “Rough Draft: A Third of a Century of Rehabilitation,” University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections, MC534, Box 13 Folder 8.

<sup>26</sup> “A & N Recreation Area to Open April 15<sup>th</sup>” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 25 March 1950, 1, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>27</sup> It is interesting to note that Military personnel did not need to have a fishing license to fish at the recreational area. There was no seasonal controls and the catch limits were set by the Arkansas Game and Fish. (“Bass Biting at Rec Area,” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 27 March 1954, 3, Wisconsin Historical Society, US Army Military History Research Collection, Camp newspapers roll, no. 71.)

<sup>28</sup> “Colorful Ceremony For Opening of the Recreational Area” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 8 April 1950, 1, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

area.<sup>29</sup> The contest began on April 1 and ran through April 10<sup>th</sup>, with the winning contestant being named at the opening ceremony. Colonel Roary Murchison<sup>30</sup> presented the winning selection, for the naming of the recreation area and lodge, to Cpl. Hugh Dennis, of the Military Police Detachment for his entry of "Army and Navy Memorial Lodge." By the end of the day multiple awards and prizes had been given out and the families of the service men and women returned home. Though the ceremony of the day was over, these types of activities continued at the recreational area through the end of the summer.

Still, at the same time that the Lodge and rest of the recreational area was beginning to gain patronage by the patients and army staff personnel in Hot Springs, Arkansas, there were already grumbles in Washington, D.C., about the possible closure of the Army & Navy General Hospital by 1949.<sup>31</sup> This would begin the nearly yearly discussion of the possible closing of this Hospital until 1959.

Yet, even with the discussions about the closing of the Army & Navy General Hospital activities continued as if the Hospital would survive the latest call for closure. While these discussions continued to come up in the newspaper and hospital gossip, the Special Services continued to provide an outlet for convalescent service men and women to try to relax and take their minds off the horrors of injuries and battle wounds. While the Special Services branch played a large role in keeping activities running at both the Lodge and the recreational area, they also had help from the likes of the Red Cross and their recreation workers.<sup>32</sup> Between the Special Services Branch run by Captain Jablonowski and Master Sergeant Bill Soister, who created the full program of recreational activities at the Lodge and the recreation area<sup>33</sup> and the Red Cross, the recondition program of the Army and Navy Hospital was able to take full advantage of the space provided to heal both the body and the mind.

It is through the recreational therapy and the reconditioning program provided in the hospital and the lodge at the recreational area, that "to the hospitalized, recreation can bring a refreshment of the spirit as well as encouragement towards therapy.... Thus, recreation can alleviate the boredom of living under the confines of hospital routine; it can minimize anxieties; and supply the patient healthful activities and motivation to get well."<sup>34</sup> While the program focused on the mental side of rehabilitation for the hospitalized, it focused on the physical readjustments for those involved with physical therapy. At this same time recreational therapy and the reconditioning program was different for every patient, but that the goal for every patient was largely similar. The first goal presented to the patients during the recreational/physical therapy was allowing for the "enlargement of the patient's range of physical and mental activity and to assist him in his difficult adjust to the limitations set by the injury or illness."<sup>35</sup> A second goal, especially for chronic patients was using recreation to "feel useful and wanted again... help

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<sup>29</sup> Though the article references the naming of the entire recreation area the naming contest was actually to name the lodge.

<sup>30</sup> The recreational area was the idea of Col. Asa Lehman, however, Col. Lehman was not able to see the finished project before he transferred to the Surgeon General's Office in Washington D.C., after nearly three and one-half years as commander of the Army and Navy General Hospital. ("Col. Murchison Temporary Head Of A&N Hospital," *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 16 February 1950.)

<sup>31</sup> "Fulbright Reveals A. and N. Hospital Closing Mentioned," *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 28 October 1949, 1.

<sup>32</sup> *Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. (United States: [publisher not identified], Winter 1947), 50.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid*, 48.

<sup>34</sup> Verna Rensvold and other, "Therapeutic Recreation," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 31 (September 1957): 88.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

the patients return into group activities and community living.”<sup>36</sup> For those “long-term patients” recreation became a morale builder for them. It provided the patient with “methods and means of occupying his time with entertaining and interesting activities as he becomes physically and emotionally prepared for the eventual return to community living.”<sup>37</sup> This type of program was spread across all branches of the military with the outcomes studied, especially following the end of World War II. Through the reconditioning program studied by the Army Air Force Convalescent Training program in 1945, they found four significant results, which is why more military hospitals were able to begin recreational therapy like the Army and Navy Hospital was able to do following the end of World War II and into the beginning of military activities in Korea. The four significant results included...

- 1) Hospitalization times have been shortened
- 2) Hospital readmissions have been reduced
- 3) Sick leave has been practically eliminated except in extraordinary cases
- 4) The morale of the soldier-patient has been immeasurable improved, for they have been kept interested and busy in purposeful activity.<sup>38</sup>

With the continued use of the site by the Reconditioning Program and the Special Services Branch, the staff also was able to use the recreation area and lodge to their full advantage. It is here that the Memorial Lodge would continue to provide a get-away for the army staff personnel. Following its formal opening in April 1950, the Lodge with its snack bar, game room, lounge and dance floor, became one of the formal meeting places when entertaining guest and dignitaries that would come to the hospital or providing space for the celebration of special occasions of staff and patients. Examples of such celebrations include the celebration of the Army and Navy Military Police Detachment on the 11<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Corps of Military Police.<sup>39</sup> Another use of the Lodge and the cabin surrounding the site, include the honeymoon of one SFC Richard G. Greene, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Norma Jean Muncy, of Melbourne, Arkansas. These are just two of the many examples of activities that took place within and around the Lodge during the Spring/Summer/Falls months while the recreation area was open. In a similar move to the opening celebrations of the Lodge in April 1950, a celebration was conducted at or near the first weekend in April to celebrate the opening of the recreational season at the recreational area. This celebration usually includes family picnics, games, fishing, and boating for the entire family of patients and staff of the hospital.

Between 1953 and 1959, information is scarce about the activities at the recreation area and the Memorial Lodge because of a lack of available documentation at this time. However, it is highly conceivable that the reconditioning program along with the Special Services Branch continued to provide a place and activities for the patients to continue to improve while also providing an avenue to forget about the horrors of war and the injuries that they may have suffered. Following the closure of the Army and Navy Hospital officially in early 1960, the main hospital was donated to the City of Hot Springs, while the Recreational area and Memorial Lodge sat vacant for nearly 6 years with maintenance

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<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> Howard A. Rusk and Eugene J. Taylor, “Army Air Force Convalescent Training Program,” *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 239 (May 1945): 54.

<sup>39</sup> “Detachment Party Celebrates 11<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Corps of Military Police,” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 4 November 1952, 1 & 6, Wisconsin Historical Society, US Army Military History Research Collection, Camp newspapers roll, no. 71.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

facilitated by caretakers of the site. However, by January 1965, plans were accepted for the use of the recreational area by the United States Job Corps, for a program known as the Ouachita Rural Job Center/Ouachita Conservation Center, now known as the Ouachita Job Corps. The site was dedicated on March 21, 1965, and has remained on the site ever since. At the time of its opening, it was the first center in the south and the first center to be opened by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in connection with the administration's war on poverty program. By creating this program the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the US Forest Service hoped to open more opportunities for young impoverished people, by providing them with an educational experience and job experience that they would be able to use once they completed and graduate through the Job Corps Program. Between the Reconditioning program provided at the site in the 1940s and 1950s through the current use as the Ouachita Job Corps, the experiences learned here at the site and in the Memorial Lodge have all been focused on educational experiences that are able to reshape the mental and physical environment that the military patients and Job Corps graduate are going to have to face outside the walls of the isolated community they once found themselves.

However, through the outcomes studied in numerous journals, and the physical, mental and emotional rehabilitation that so many men underwent in order to return to civilian life following their military career, the Reconditioning Program and its use of the Memorial Lodge, as a central defining feature of the recreational area used by patients, staff and their families for fun family entertainment. Only those that went through the games and activities can truly express how the reconditioning program and recreation was able to shape their physical, mental and emotional well-being through the years to come. Yet, the staff and families of the staff that also took advantage of the recreational activities on the site have similar, yet very different, experiences at the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Therefore, the Army and Navy Memorial lodge, near Royal, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the areas of Health/Medicine and Entertainment/Recreation.



Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“A & N Hospital Recreation Area,” *The Sentinel-Record: 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Mail-it-away Edition* (Hot Springs National Park), February 1949.

“A & N Recreation Area to Open April 15<sup>th</sup>” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 25 March 1950, 1, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections.

Anderson, Johnny. “Ouachita Job Corps Center Beginning to Achieve Aims.” *The Hot Springs Sentinel-Record*, 13 February 1966, 1 & 10.

*Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. United States: [publisher not identified], Summer 1947.

*Army and Navy General Hospital, 1947*. United States: [publisher not identified], Winter 1947.

“Bass Biting at Rec Area,” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 27 March 1954, 3, Wisconsin Historical Society, US Army Military History Research Collection, Camp newspapers roll, no. 71.

“Boat House Landing At A & N Lake Area,” *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 20 February 1949, 9.

“Col. Murchison Temporary Head of A&N Hospital,” *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 16 February 1950.

“Colorful Ceremony For Opening of the Recreational Area” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 8 April 1950, 1, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections.

Cooke, James. *Chewing Gum, Candy Bars, and Beer: The Army PX in World War II*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2009.

“Detachment Party Celebrates 11<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Corps of Military Police,” *The Bugle: The Army and Navy General Hospital Newspaper*, 4 November 1952, 1 & 6, Wisconsin Historical Society, US Army Military History Research Collection, Camp newspapers roll, no. 71.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

- “Fulbright Reveals A. and N. Hospital Closing Mentioned,” *The Sentinel-Record* (Hot Springs National Park), 28 October 1949, 1.
- Hudgins, Mary D. “Rough Draft: A Third of a Century of Rehabilitation,” University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Libraries, Special Collections, MC534, Box 13 Folder 8.
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- United States Army, “U.S. Army MWR History,” United States Army MWR, <http://www.armymwr.com/commander/history.aspx> (May 2, 2016).
- United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Eight, “Ouachita Forest Camp 1936,” On file at the United States Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest Office, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, “A History of Recreation Therapy in the VA,” U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, <http://www.rehab.va.gov/PROSTHETICS/rectherapy/history.asp> (May 2, 2016).

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

**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: Ouachita National Forest Office

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** GA0083

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** <1

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: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 482349 | Northing: 3822040 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4.          |                 |                   |
| 5. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |

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

At the Northwest corner of The Army and Navy Memorial Lodge, located along Job Corps Road go to UTM 15 S. 482328 E. 3822059. Go east to UTM point 15 S. 482355 E. 3822060. Then go south to UTM point 15 S. 482357 E. 2822015. Then turn west to UTM point 15 S. 482329 E. 3822020. Then return to the original UTM point at UTM 15 S. 482328 E. 3822059.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the land that is currently associated with the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge.

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Travis Ratermann (Survey Historian)  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201  
e-mail Travis@arkansasheritage.org  
telephone: 501-324-9874  
date: August 3, 2016

---

### 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.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Army and Navy Memorial Lodge

City or Vicinity: Royal

County: Garland

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Army and Navy Memorial Lodge  
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas  
County and State

Date Photographed: 11/16/2015

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

Photo #1 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0001)  
Perspective of the Northwest corner of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #2 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0002)  
Photo of the west elevation of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing East.

Photo #3 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0003)  
Photo of the South elevation of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing North.

Photo #4 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0004)  
Photo of the East elevation of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Notice the addition of the covered staircase and the enclosing of the small screened in porch near the north elevation. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #5 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0005)  
Photo of the East elevation of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge where the screened in porch has since been enclosed. Steps still lead to the former porch. Camera facing South.

Photo #6 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0006)  
Photo of the North elevation of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing South.

Photo #7 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0007)  
Photo of the interior, wooden rafter system of the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing South.

Photo #8 (AR\_Garland County\_Army and Navy Memorial Lodge\_0008)  
Photo of the interior chimney at Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. Camera facing Southeast.

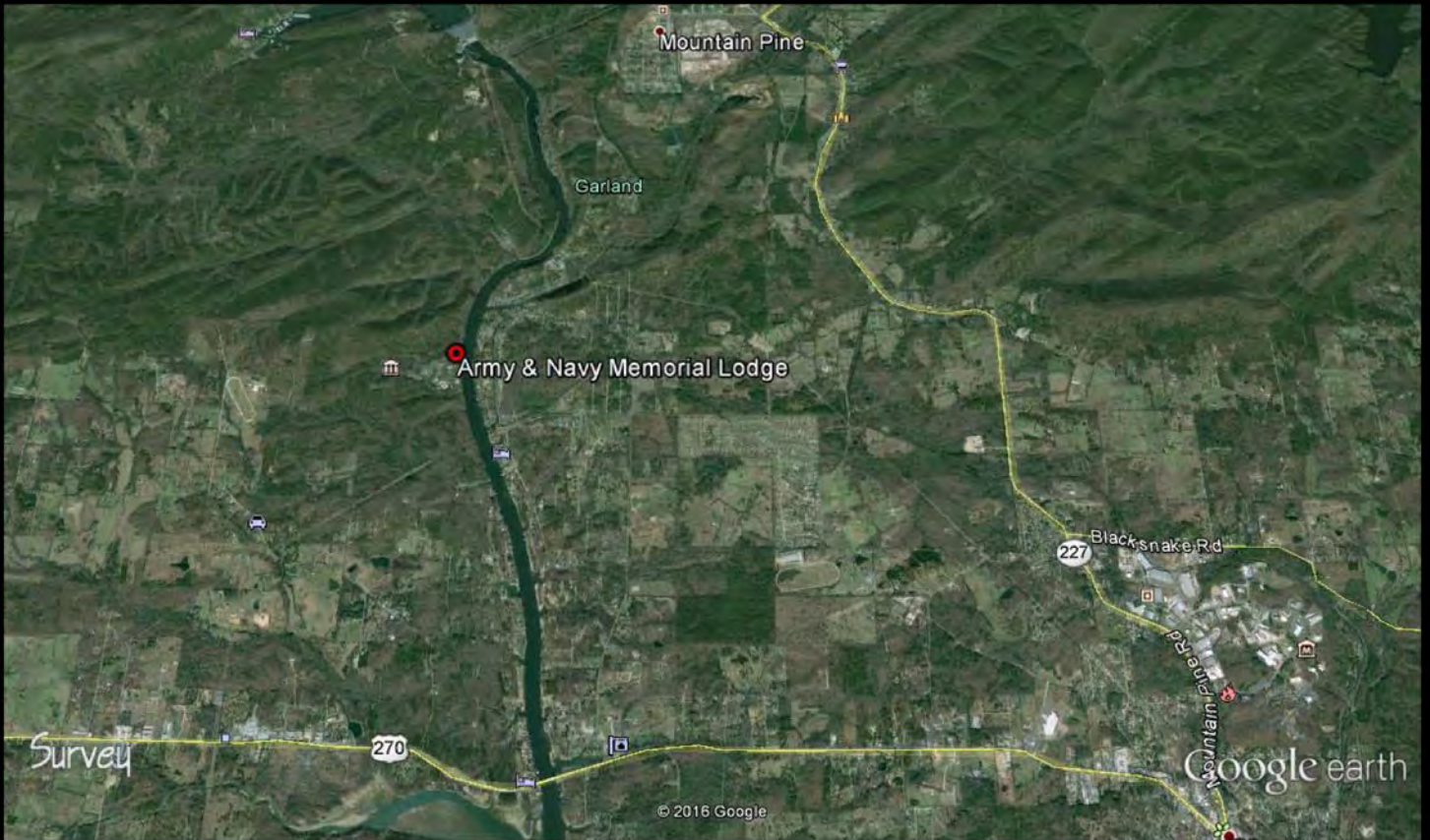
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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.



Google earth





Google earth









QUACHITA JOB CORPS  
Center Counseling Center

























WHAT SHOULD YOU WEAR?  
Some people wear hats and coats, but you should wear your seat belt.

WELCOME

EXIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Army & Navy Memorial Lodge

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: ARKANSAS, Garland

Date Received: 8/23/2019      Date of Pending List: 9/12/2019      Date of 16th Day: 9/27/2019      Date of 45th Day: 10/7/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100004497

Nominator: Federal Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

X Accept       Return       Reject      9/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Constructed initially for use by US servicemen recovering from wounds in the 2nd World War and later the Korean War. The facility was the centerpiece of a recreational center initially conceived as a public amenity and begun during the New Deal. it was co-opted into the US military's new treatment philosophy of providing holistic treatment for both the body and hte mind. The lodge building was likely constructed by recuperating servicemen, although that is unconfirmed.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Forest Service

Ouachita National Forest

P. O. Box 1270  
Hot Springs AR 71902  
501-321-5202 501-321-5353

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**File Code:** 2360

**Date:** July 24, 2019

**Route To:**

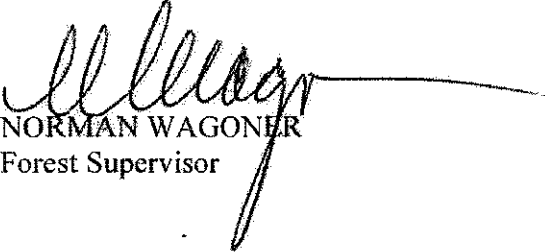
**Subject:** Memorial Lodge, Royal Vicinity, Garland County, Arkansas

**To:** Regional Forester, Southern Region

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I approve the nomination of the referenced property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Please forward the nomination to the National Register office in Washington D.C. for their review and concurrence.

If you have any questions regarding the nomination, please contact me.



NORMAN WAGONER  
Forest Supervisor



**Twaroski, Melissa H -FS**

---

**From:** Dean, Daryl -FS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 30, 2019 8:43 AM  
**To:** Twaroski, Melissa H -FS  
**Subject:** RE: National Register nomination for Army & Navy Memorial Lodge on Ouachita NF

Hi Melissa:

Please consider this email currence from Regional Facilities Engineering that the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, of the Army & Navy Memorial Lodge on the Ouachita National Forest, should continue.

---

With Friendliest Regards,



**Daryl J. Dean, AIA**

Architect / LEED AP<sup>BD+C</sup>

**(Acting)** Southern Region (R-8) Regional Facilities Program Manager

USDA Forest Service

Chequamegon / Nicolet National Forest

500 Hanson Lake Road

Rhineland, WI 54501

(715) 362-1360 (office)

(715) 493-9034 (mobile)

[daryl.dean@usda.gov](mailto:daryl.dean@usda.gov)

*If You Change the Way You Look At Things . . . .  
The Things You Look At Change.*

*Wayne Dyer*

**From:** Twaroski, Melissa H -FS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 30, 2019 6:41 AM  
**To:** Dean, Daryl -FS <daryl.dean@usda.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: National Register nomination for Army & Navy Memorial Lodge on Ouachita NF

Hi Dean,

I got your voicemail. All I need is either an email from you that Engineering/Facilities is aware of and okay with the nomination of the structure – so that I can send the nomination form’s signature page and cover letter to the front office for the RF’s signature.

I’ve attached a BP that should hopefully answer any questions.

I am in and out of the office this week with family who are visiting from out of state – so may be hard to catch.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

August 23, 2016

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

Melissa Twaroski  
Regional Archaeologist/Heritage Program Manager  
Forest Service  
Southern Region, Regional Office  
1720 Peachtree Rd. NW, Suite 776 South  
Atlanta, GA 30309

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Army and Navy Lodge– Royal, Garland County,  
Arkansas

Dear Melissa:

I am enclosing the draft National Register nomination for the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge in Royal, Garland County, Arkansas, for the Forest Service's review and comment. This nomination was presented to our State Review Board at their meeting on August 3, 2016. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Review Board has approved the nomination.

I look forward to receiving comments from the GSA concerning the nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to give me a call at (501) 324-9874 or E-mail me at [Travis.Ratermann@arkansas.gov](mailto:Travis.Ratermann@arkansas.gov)



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic  
Preservation Act 1966-2016



Sincerely,

Travis Ratermann  
Survey Historian  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

TAR:tar

Enclosure

323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

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website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

August 3, 2016

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

\*  
Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

\*  
Arkansas State Archives

\*  
Delta Cultural Center

\*  
Historic Arkansas Museum

\*  
Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

\*  
Old State House Museum

RE: Army and Navy Memorial Lodge– Hot Springs Vic., Garland  
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Travis Ratermann of my staff at (501) 324-9874. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic  
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)



File Code: 2360

Date: AUG 07 2019

Julie Ernstein  
Acting Chief, National Register and National Landmarks Program  
NPS - National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW (7228)  
Washington, DC 20240



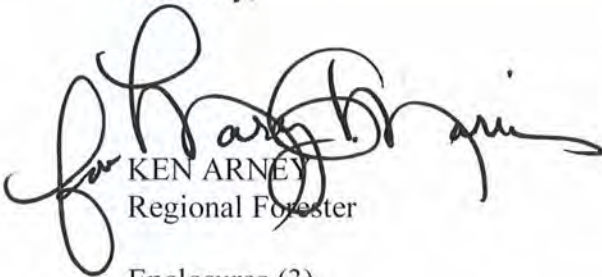
Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed for your review is a completed National Register nomination for the Army and Navy Memorial Lodge in Garland County, Arkansas. This nomination was prepared by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, approved by their review board, and certified by the State Historic Preservation Officer in August of 2016.

The lodge is located on the Ouachita National Forest, however until recently, it was on the property list of the Department of Labor. It took three years of conversations with the Department of Labor to confirm that the building is indeed property of USDA's Forest Service. I am submitting this nomination to you as the Agency Official delegated to sign National Register nominations for historic properties on national forest lands in the Southern Region.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Melissa Twaroski of my staff at 404-347-7250 or [melissa.twaroski@usda.gov](mailto:melissa.twaroski@usda.gov).

Sincerely,



KEN ARNEY  
Regional Forester

Enclosures (3)

cc: James Gabbert, Norman Wagoner, Roger Coleman

