

Couchwood Historic District

Name of Property

Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas

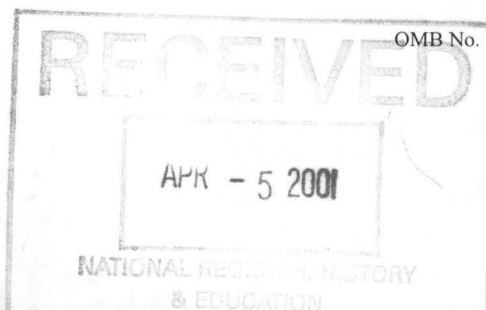
County and State

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

487



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Couchwood Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 601 Couchwood Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Hot Springs vic.

☒ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Hot Spring & Garland code 059 & 051 zip code 71901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National
Register.☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper (for)

Date of Action

Sarah D. Pope

5/17/01

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		buildings
	1	sites
3		structures
4		objects
15	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5 (Dionicio Rodrigues Sculptures listed - 12/04/86)

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp, secondary structure

LANDSCAPE

RECREATION/CULTURE: work of art

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp, secondary structure

LANDSCAPE

RECREATION/CULTURE: work of art

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic Style, Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: log, weatherboard

OTHER: board & batten; METAL

roof ASPHALT, METAL

other STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

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.)

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Statewide

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SECTION 7:

SUMMARY

Couchwood Historic District is comprised of eight buildings, three structures, one site, and four objects. Nestled in the woods, on a peninsula, along Lake Catherine, this family retreat designed in the Rustic Style is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** and under **Criterion B**.

ELABORATION

Couchwood Historic District is located along the banks of Lake Catherine, on hilly terrain, and it is nestled in a forested area comprised of hardwoods and pines. Construction at Couchwood began in 1927. Couchwood Historic District is comprised of eight buildings - the four log buildings, a minimal traditional house, storage building, boathouse, and a barn; three structures - a bridge, barbecue pit, and a railcar; one site - a horseshoe pit; and four objects - the entrance and three ponds. The only noncontributing resource is the horseshoe pit, which was moved to its current site in the 1990s. Included as contributing resources to the district and also located within the boundaries of the park are five sculptures designed by Mexican sculptor Dionicio Rodrigues previously listed in the National Register 12/04/86.

During the time of Couchwood's establishment in 1927, Rustic style architecture was very popular for national and state parks. Since at least the 1800s, some form of "rustic" architecture had been deemed appropriate in larger scenic reservations of all types; however, this "style" was later popularized on a national level during the New Deal Era by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). For a building to be termed "rustic" it must blend and harmonize with its surroundings - typically constructed out of dark wood siding, prominent wood-shingled roofs, heavily rusticated or boulder masonry, peeled log walls, columns, and or trusses. Each cabin at Couchwood embodies these Rustic style characteristics as they are constructed of peeled logs (stained or painted brown) that are chinked with concrete; and each cabin possesses one or more chimneys constructed of native stone. Stone foundations, whether continuous or pier, support each of the cabins. Therefore, since the majority of the resources are constructed in the Rustic style, they blend with their surroundings. It is also important to note that since Harvey Couch was the founder of Arkansas Light and Power (later Arkansas Power and Light), each cabin has had electricity since its construction.

Entrance Gate (contributing object)

Couchwood is accessible by land by entering the property from the north after passing through the entrance gate constructed in 1927. Two stone piers, approximately twelve feet high, support a wooden gate with two doors. High above a wooden sign hangs and displays the name "Couchwood".

Little Pine Bluff (contributing building)

Traveling down the now paved driveway the first building west of the driveway is Little Pine Bluff. Built in 1932, and designed in the Rustic style, this cabin was named Little Pine Bluff after the city of Pine Bluff where Couch was living

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at the time of its construction. Designed by Arkansas architect John Parks Almand, it is a square, one-story, log structure that sits on a stone pier foundation. Cedar logs, shipped in from Oregon, were split in half and used to build Little Pine Bluff. The main body of the cabin is topped by an intersecting gable roof while slightly pitched shed roofs cover the alterations/additions to the rear elevation and the front porch. Two stone chimneys crowned with jagged stones pierce the gable roof. All windows at Little Pine Bluff are double-hung, six-over-six windows, with the exception of the three stationary, six-light windows that provide light to the kitchen. Unless noted otherwise, fifteen-light French doors provide access to the inside of the cabin. Many of the windows retain their original screen coverings.

South Elevation/Front Elevation

The façade of Little Pine Bluff overlooks Lake Catherine. On the west end of the south elevation there is a ribbon of three windows that light a bedroom followed by a screened-in porch that spans the east end of the cabin. Inside the screened-in porch is a set of French doors and a pair of windows. One gains access to the porch by climbing stone stairs located on the east end. The front of the cabin overlooks the lake and in the front "yard" there are two Dionicio Rodriguez sculptures that resemble fallen trees (NR Listed 12/04/86).

East Elevation

The east elevation displays the continuance of the screened-in porch located on the east end of the façade. Three windows fenestrate the dining nook and living area. A large stone chimney defines this elevation, as does a decorative log truss.

North Elevation/Rear

The back of the building features a kitchen flanked by two small screened in porches. Originally this entire area was a porch that spanned the rear of Little Pine Bluff. However, when the kitchen was enlarged in 1940, the central portion was enclosed and the east and west ends of the porch were screened in. Three stationary windows provide light to the kitchen. On the east end, inside the screened-in porch, a French door provides access to a small dining nook. Located inside the screened-in porch on the west end of the façade is a one-light over three-panel door and a pair of windows provide light.

West Elevation

The screened-in porch, located on the west end of the façade, continues around to the west elevation. The west elevation is fenestrated with five windows - a single window flanked by two sets of windows - all of which provide light to two bedrooms. Vertical logs chinked with concrete span the space between each stone pier that forms the foundation.

Interior

The interior of the cabin is finished out in cedar wood. Two-inch wood plank floors cover the cabin. Original light fixtures and hardware authenticate the age of the cabin. All interior doors are made of vertical planks and have wooden latches and locks. High vaulted ceilings with two decorative log trusses define the living area. Three hearths warm

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Little Pine Bluff; the two in the bedrooms are of brick and the hearth in the living area is made of stone. Located on the screened-in front porch is Harvey Couch's rocking chair. It was at Little Pine Bluff that Harvey Couch spent his last days before passing away in July of 1941.

Rommelwood (contributing building)

Continuing down the driveway, located just southeast of Little Pine Bluff, is Rommelwood. This Rustic style cabin was constructed in 1941 for Harvey Couch's only daughter Catherine and her husband Pratt Rommel - hence the name Rommelwood. Harvey Couch and his neighbor, who was a builder, Gordon LeCroy, designed the cabin. Rommelwood faces west and is built of cedar logs harvested in Arkansas. Just like the logs used in the construction of Little Pine Bluff, Rommelwood's logs have been cut in 1/2 and are sealed with concrete chinking. Rommelwood sits atop of a continuous stone foundation and is crowned by a gable roof sheathed in composition shingles and pierced by one large stone chimney. Double-hung six-over-six windows provide light for Rommelwood. French doors provide access to the interior of Rommelwood, unless noted otherwise. The defining architectural feature of Rommelwood is the two-story porch that graces the façade of the cabin.

West Elevation/Front

The façade is defined by the two-story porch sheltered beneath a shed roof. The stone floor of the porch spans the façade and wraps around the south end of the cabin. On the first story, two windows flank a set of French doors. Fenestration on the second story is identical to the first, except for the door opens out onto a small balcony.

South Elevation

The south elevation displays a small screened-in porch on the east end. Inside this porch, a window and two French doors provide access to the interior - one to the den and another to the kitchen. Adjacent to the porch is the kitchen that rests beneath a shed roof and is graced by three windows. The gable end of the second story sits behind and rises above the kitchen, its ornamentation is confined to a wood louvered vent.

East Elevation

Small stone stairs, located on the east elevation, lead to a fifteen-light French door that provides access to the east end of the kitchen. Other fenestration on the first story includes four windows, two of which are side-by-side. A pair of windows adorn the second story.

North Elevation

The north elevation is defined by a massive stone chimney. The first story displays one pair of windows in conjunction with two additional windows. The second story displays a set of windows that light the upstairs bedrooms followed by a single window that lies directly west of the chimney.

Interior

The interior of Rommelwood is finished in cedar wood. 2 1/2 inch wood plank floors cover the entire cabin. Original light fixtures and hardware grace the cabin. Similar to Little Pine Bluff, the interior doors are made of vertical planks

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and have wood handles and locks. The stone fireplace has two stone hearths one located downstairs in the living area and the other just above it on the second floor which heats an upstairs bedroom.

Barn (contributing building)

Traveling south down the driveway a barn sits east of the drive and is nestled in the woods. The barn, constructed circa 1927, is a rectangular one-story building with a hay loft and basement area. It is sheathed in vertical wood siding and it sits on a stone foundation. The primary structure of the barn is topped by a metal gable roof while a shed roof covers the storage area.

Southwest Elevation/Front

The small barn fronts southwest. Located beneath the apex of the gable is a "hay door" that leads to the hay loft and beneath the hay door lies a shuttered window opening. Located on the south end of the southwest elevation is an attached porch area that shelters a door that leads to a storage area that is separate from the barn.

Southeast & Northwest Elevations

The southeast and northwest elevations lack any fenestration. However, feed bins line the wall of the northwest side.

Northeast Elevation/Rear

Due to the sloping of the land, the northeast elevation the barn possesses a basement area. The first story and hayloft lack any fenestration as they are simply sheathed in vertical boards and the basement area is comprised of two horse stalls.

Railroad Car (contributing structure)

Continuing south down the driveway a railroad car catches ones eye. The Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Car, "Magnolia," was Harvey Couch's personal railroad car during the 1920s. The railroad car traversed much of the United States during its period of operation, which also included trips to Couchwood. It was not uncommon for Couch and his family to arrive at Couchwood by train, since Couchwood is bounded on the east by railroad tracks. After being separated from the family for approximately 40 years, the railroad car was found at a scrap yard in Louisiana by members of the Couch family in the 1970s. Soon after it was moved to Couchwood. The railcar could not be in a more compatible location than Couchwood, which is bounded to the east by railroad tracks.

"Ellen and John's House" (contributing building)

"Ellen and John's House" is an example of a minimal traditional house with some Craftsman details such as three-over-one windows and exposed raftertails. Clad in wide weatherboard this structure sits up off the ground on concrete block piers to protect it from flooding. Its only architectural detailing are the louvered vents located below the apex of each gable end. The first "Ellen and John's House" was constructed ca. 1927 for Ellen and John who served as caretakers and cooks for Couchwood and it faced the road leading to "The Big House". The home was completely destroyed by a tornado circa 1950 and the present "Ellen and John's House" was constructed at that time. At the time of its reconstruction, the house was set back further from the driveway and sited to face the lake.

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South Elevation

The façade (south elevation) has a centrally located stoop entry flanked by two narrow windows. Located to the left and right of the entry are two, three-over-one windows.

North, East, & West Elevations

All windows on the south, east, and west elevations are three-over-one windows. The east and west elevations are identical and each display two side-by-side windows. The rear (north) elevation is fenestrated only with one window.

Bridge (contributing structure)

To cross from the mainland to the peninsula one must first cross a bridge that spans approximately 60 to 75 feet. The arched stone bridge was constructed in 1927 out of native stone.

Garage Building (contributing building)

After crossing the bridge a storage building lies to the west of the driveway. Constructed ca. 1930, the storage building is built of logs and chinked with concrete. A metal shed roof provides protection from the elements for items stored in the building.

Three Stone Ponds (3 contributing objects)

Located southeast of the bridge on a hillside are three ponds outlined in native stone. Couch had these ponds constructed in 1928. Originally water bubbled and spilled from the top pond down to the next one and finally to the pond at the bottom. Couch's daughter Catherine recalls that the top pond was full of minnows, the middle pond was full of medium-size fish and the bottom pond was filled with large fish. These ponds are now dry but still an integral part of the designed landscape.

"The Big House" (contributing building)

The driveway ends in a loop in front of "The Big House". "The Big House" sits on the highest point on the peninsula overlooking Lake Catherine. It was constructed in 1927 and was designed by John Parks Almand, one of Arkansas's renowned architects. This irregular-shaped log structure, with various bays and projections, sits atop of a hill on a stone foundation and supports a roofline of various types and pitches pierced by one large stone chimney. The log portion and/or central portion of the house was constructed in 1927 out of Cedar logs shipped in from Oregon. The board and batten additions located on the east and west ends were built ca. 1951 and they are fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung windows unless noted otherwise. Original screen doors protect some of the entrances and original screens protect many of the windows. The entrance of Couchwood is located on the main level; however, there is a large basement that is used for kitchen, bedroom, and storage space.

North Elevation/Front

Unlike the other three cabins, "The Big House" is constructed of whole logs approximately eight to ten inches in diameter. The steeply pitched, front-facing end gable, clad with board and batten, defines the façade of the building.

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Located beneath the gable is the main entrance, a wood door flanked by two eight-light casement windows. Leading up to this entrance is a concrete sculpture designed by Dionicio Rodriguez. Although simplistic in concept, this sculpture is very intricate and large. The sculpture consists of twelve tree trunks (which form a planter) flanked on either side by concrete stairs cast to resemble split logs.

Flanking the central section, two bays project away from the building. Each are connected to the central section by a small wall displaying a small six-light casement window. Each projection is fenestrated with casement windows and each is topped by a hip roof. On the main level the east projection or bay is fenestrated with casement windows comprised of eight-lights and the basement displays a ribbon of three windows, two six-light casement windows that flank a nine-light casement window. The nine-light casement window was added at a later date unknown at this time. The projection west of the central section displays two six-light casement windows that face north and one that faces west. The exterior of the basement is sheathed in board and batten and the interior is unfinished.

Located on the east and west ends of the facade are the two board and batten additions, both added circa 1951 and topped with a hip roof. The addition on the east end appears to have three levels because the land slopes drastically towards the lake. The main level displays one six-over-six window; while the area below it, typically the basement area, is recessed beneath a small porch that shelters a fifteen-light French door that leads to the kitchen and dining area. Below the basement is a subbasement devoid of any fenestration. Fenestration on the addition located on the west end consists of three, unevenly spaced, double-hung windows on the main level. The first two windows on the east end of what appears to be part of the west addition, were originally one large bay window that was removed when the board and batten addition was constructed. At that time the bay was replaced with the two double-hung windows. The basement displays a one-light over three-panel door that precedes two double-hung windows.

West Elevation

Because the land slopes towards Lake Catherine on the west elevation, the building looms high above. The north end of the west elevation displays the ca. 1951 board and batten addition which on the main level is fenestrated with a ribbon of four double-hung windows; whereas, on the basement level there is a ribbon of three double-hung windows. Fenestration on the south-facing side of the addition displays two double-hung windows; and where the board & batten joins the log portion of the building there are three double-hung windows and one eight-light casement window on the main level. Located on the basement level are two double-hung windows and where the board and batten meets the log portion of the building there is a door followed by two, side-by-side, six-light casement windows. The south half of the west elevation displays a six-light casement window followed by a wrap-around porch that spans part of the south end of the west facing elevation, the entire south elevation, and the south end of the east elevation. The basement area beneath the entire porch is sheathed in board and batten and the interior is comprised of unfinished space, except for the east end of the south elevation where there is a room.

South Elevation

The south elevation most prominently displays the wrap-around porch, which is comprised of twenty-seven, fifteen-light, windows that reach from the ceiling down to six inches from the floor. Originally the south elevation displayed a

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screened in porch, however, the windows were added at a later date (pre 1950). There are three doors interspersed among the floor to ceiling windows. The fifteen-light French door on the south elevation provides access to the porch. Also encircling the wrap-around porch on the outside of the doors are original screen panels, which allowed for cross ventilation during the warmer months before Couchwood had central heat and air. The basement underneath the east end of the south elevation is accessed through a wood door and three six-light casement windows light this room. Centered behind and above the porch is the gable end displaying its board and batten finish. Also evident from this elevation is the large stone chimney that pierces the composition shingle roof.

East Elevation

The east elevation is comprised of a series of projections and additions - some that are cantilevered over the steeply sloping hillside that leads down to the banks of Lake Catherine. The south facing wraparound porch is fenestrated on the east side by two non-functional six-light over one-panel doors and floor to ceiling fifteen-light casement windows. The basement is accessed on the east end, beneath the porch, by entering through a wood panel door. A ribbon of six-light casement windows lights the basement. The east side of the original log building (which runs east to west) is fenestrated on the first floor by one eight-light south-facing casement window followed by five eight-light casement windows facing east overlooking Tigre Bay. There is a 1950s shed addition that joins the original log cabin. Located beneath a shed roof, facing east, five double-hung windows light a dining area. The basement area of the main 1950s addition, that faces east, is lit by seven, single-pane windows that provide light to part of the kitchen. On the north end of the east elevation, a small board and batten addition is also present which displays one double-hung window and is topped by a gently sloping shed roof. The ca. 1951 addition extends out from the original log structure and is cantilevered over a steep rocky slope that abruptly ends at the banks of Lake Catherine. Two south-facing side-by-side double-hung windows are followed by two additional double-hung windows that fenestrate the east facing wall and one single double-hung window adorns the north-facing wall of this board and batten addition.

Interior

The interior of the building is decorated with many original furnishings and many pictures of well-known people such as President Herbert Hoover and Will Rogers adorn the walls. Original light fixtures and hardware contribute to the ambience of the cabin. The interior walls are painted white and a massive stone hearth graces the large living area. Exposed beams and trusses provide support for the ceiling and add a decorative element to the large living room. All rooms display plank wood floors that are approximately two inches wide. The interior walls of the original section of the cabin are log and the walls of the ca. 1951 additions are board and batten.

Barbecue Pit (contributing structure)

The Barbecue pit is a large chimney-like object constructed out of large native stone ca. 1930. Located directly above a large stone mantel is a concrete bas-relief sculpture of Harvey Couch that was added in 1976 for the bicentennial. An inscription on the sculpture reads "Harvey C. Couch a Builder, 1930". The Barbecue pit is situated against a rock embankment on the south end of the peninsula. Facing south, it overlooks Lake Catherine.

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Horseshoe Pit (noncontributing site)

The game of horseshoes has been a favorite pastime at Couchwood since its establishment. The original horseshoe pit was located directly south of the rear of the house. However, it was moved seven years ago to its present site southwest of the "Big House." At the time the horseshoe pit was relocated and a new stone wall was erected to outline it.

Calhoun (contributing building)

Constructed in 1928, Calhoun cabin is the smallest of all the Rustic style cabins and it sits right on the bank of Tigre Bay, a cove on Lake Catherine. It too, is constructed of logs shipped from Oregon that have been split in half and chinked with concrete. Designed by John Parks Almand, this quaint, one story, rectangular cabin, with a half basement, sits on a stone pier foundation and is topped by a gable roof sheathed in composition shingles that is pierced by a large stone chimney on the west end. The gable ends are clad in board and batten sheathing that is similar to that on the front facing gable of the "Big House." A shed roof shelters a front porch that spans the length of the facade.

South/Front

The facade fronts south and is sheltered beneath the shed roof of the porch. Fenestration is confined to a set of eight-light casement windows and one single six-light casement window. A set of fifteen-light French doors provide access to the cabin's living area.

East, South, & West Elevations

The east elevation is fenestrated with a ribbon of three windows and has a partial basement that is used for storage. The south elevation is fenestrated with one six-light casement window and one set of eight-light casement windows. The west elevation differs only because a large stone chimney flanked by two six-light windows defines it.

Interior

Though the smallest of the four cabins, the view from Calhoun is fabulous as it is almost cantilevered over the lake. The interior retains all of its original fixtures, hardware, and wood floors. Like in Little Pine Bluff and Rammelwood, the doors are made of vertical planks and the door handles and locks are made of wood.

Boathouse (contributing building)

Constructed circa 1927 and renovated circa 1930 the boathouse sits in the waters of Lake Catherine. Supported by wood pilings this building is sheathed in metal and topped by a metal hip roof. The boathouse is devoid of any architectural detailing that would associate it with any style. It is accessed on the west side by a ramp which leads to the interior of the boathouse, which contains five boat slips.

Sculptures by Dionicio Rodriguez

Although the sculptures, designed by Dionicio Rodriguez, are not included in the overall resource count, they are still contributing resources and they are an important design/landscape element at Couchwood. Designed in the 1940s, the Rodriguez sculptures located at Couchwood were listed in the National Register on 12/04/86 as a part of the Dionicio Rodriguez thematic study.

- ☐ **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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

LANDSCAPE/ARCHITECTURE

ART

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1927-1941 (Criterion B)

1927-1950 (Criterion C)

Significant Dates

1927, 1941

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Harvey Couch

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Parks Almand, Harvey Couch, Gordon LeCroy

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bibliography

Couch, Harvey. Open Letter to Couchwood Guests. 1 June 1940.

Dober, Elizabeth. Interview by Kara Mills Oosterhous. 31 January 2001.

Garnett, A.B. No Title. *In The Scrapbook of Arkansas Literature*. American Caxton Society Press, (1939): 376.Marquis, Albert Nelson, ed. *Who's Who in America*, Vol. 16. The A. N. Marquis Co., n.d.

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SECTION 8:

SUMMARY

Located in Garland County and established in 1927, the Couchwood Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with statewide significance under **Criterion C** for its collection of buildings designed in the Rustic Style and under **Criterion B** as the best surviving building or grouping of buildings associated with the productive business and political career of Harvey Couch.

ELABORATION

Established in 1927, Couchwood was built for Harvey Couch an entrepreneur, whose business ventures affected the lives of all Arkansans and whose friendship and business expertise were shared with people at the local, state, and national levels. Couch's economic, political, and social ventures included the following:

Founder of the North Louisiana Telephone Company (1904-1912); Founder and president of Arkansas Light & Power Company (later known as Arkansas Power & Light), Mississippi Power and Light Company, and Louisiana Power and Light Company; President of the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad (purchased 1928); Chairman of the board for the Louisiana Gas and Fuel Corporation; Director of Chase National Bank (New York), Electric Power and Light Company (New York), Bankers Trust Company (Little Rock), Simmons National Bank (Pine Bluff), Arkansas National Bank (Hot Springs), and Seaboard Airline Railroad Company; Federal Fuel Administrator for Arkansas during World War I; Director of Arkansas State Flood Commission; Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1931-1933, appointed by President Hoover); Chairman for the American Red Cross (1927); Chairman of the Board for the Kansas City Southern Railroad (1936-1941); Trustee for the Arkansas State Normal School for Teachers and George Peabody College for Teachers; Board of Trustees at Hendrix College; Board of Trustees at Southern Methodist University; Councilor U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and President of the Chamber of Commerce Pine Bluff.

Couch built his weekend retreat "Couchwood" for the enjoyment of his family and for the entertainment of his many friends, business associates, coworkers, and political acquaintances.¹

In April of 1927, Harvey Couch wrote his son Harvey C. Couch Jr., otherwise known as "Don", and told him that he thought he would build a "cottage" on Lake Catherine. Lake Catherine, being one of Couch's many creations, was formed by the damming of the Ouachita River with Rammel Dam (constructed in 1924 and NR listed 09/04/92). By September of 1927 the "cottage" otherwise known as the "Big House" was completed. John Parks Almand, an architect whose works are prolific in Arkansas and include being a collaborative architect for Little Rock High School (NHL Listed 05/20/82) building, designed the "Big House" that sits high on a hill overlooking Lake Catherine, as well as, two other cabins at Couchwood. In 1927 a writer described the "Big House" accurately and eloquently in the following passage:

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If you should shut your eyes and give free reign to fancy you could not dream a more exquisite lake and hill and woodland picture than Couchwood...Red Cedar logs were shipped from Oregon. The bark was removed and timbers painted...An enormous chimney rose, with it the logs and planks and other things. The spaces between the log were filled with cement. An inspection will show these things in exquisite harmony. A great porch runs around the south and west sides, and on the east the house drops down to form the first story in which are located the dining room and kitchen. There is one great room in the middle of the house and the gazer's eyes are irresistibly drawn to the mammoth fireplace that spans a large portion of the east wall. What glowing logs it will hold this winter! ...The big porch is equipped with lounge swings and rustic chairs and is an auxiliary to the bed rooms, where unexpected guests may be put to sleep in the breeze that blows across Lake Catherine."²

By September of 1927 the construction of the "Big House" was complete. At the time of its completion Couch was living in Washington D.C. and would remain there until 1933. According to historian Stephen Wilson, the first guests at Couchwood were Couch's former coworkers from his days on the mail car when he sorted mail for St. Louis Railroad. Another one of Couch's first guests to visit Couchwood was Herbert Hoover, who was at that time the Commerce Secretary and was reviewing the recovery of flood areas. Less than a year and a half later Hoover would become the President of the United States (1929-1933). Four years after his visit to Couchwood, Hoover appointed Couch as one of seven directors for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which continued through to the Roosevelt administration.³

Couchwood, which at the time of its establishment consisted of one building the "Big House," grew in numbers and in notoriety under the guidance of Couch. The first caretakers at Couchwood were Ellen and John LaCour and it was for them, that Couch built a small residence. During 1928 another cabin, designed by Almand, was constructed on the east side of the peninsula overlooking Tigre Bay and Couch named it "Calhoun" after the town where he spent his childhood. Constructed in the 1930s, the final cabin designed by Almand was named "Little Pine Bluff" after their place of residence at the time Couchwood was established. It was at "Little Pine Bluff" that Couch spent his final days. From the front porch of "Little Pine Bluff" Couch could see the final cabin that he and his neighbor Gordon LeCroy designed - Rammelwood. In 1941 Couch built "Rammelwood" as a seasonal home for his one and only daughter Catherine, after whom Lake Catherine was named, and her husband Pratt Rammel - hence the name "Rammelwood". However, Couch died in July of 1941 before his daughter and son-in-law could spend the night there. In addition to Almand's architectural designs, there are several sculptures designed and made by well-known Mexican folk sculptor Dionicio Rodriguez. Commissioned by Couch, Rodriguez designed two benches, concrete steps and planters, a soda pop cooler, and another set of stairs - all of which resemble trees in different forms (NR Listed 12/04/86).⁴

For fourteen years (1927-1941) Couch entertained numerous guests at Couchwood. An article in Time magazine on December 5, 1934, makes mention of a "house party" at Couchwood:

Last week Harvey Crowley Couch gave a house party at Couchwood. George H. Saw and W. Alton Jones of Cities Service dropped from the skies in a great gleaming white monoplane. Governor Futrell and a few ranking members of the state's judiciary were already on hand. From St. Louis went a delegation headed by Tom K. Smith of Boatmen's National Bank, who lately resigned as assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. President Bruce Payne of Peabody College in Nashville, and Pat M. Neff of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, one-time governor of Texas represented higher education. Governor Eugene

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Black of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank was there to drawl his endless funny stories. Board Chairman Clarence Edmund Groosebeck of Electric Bond and Share Company went down from Manhattan, Charles Peter Couch, the host's brother, brought more utility men from Shreveport, La. Most of the guests were already settled before Owen D. Young and Charles Gates Dawes arrived. They were met at the Hot Springs station by Mr. Couch, his close friend, Arkansas Senator Joe T. Robinson, and President Rudolf S. Hecht of the American Banker's Association.⁵

Regarding the aforementioned people, Couch stated that "Their presence has no industrial or political significance whatever."⁶ However, since the press was not allowed to attend whatever business may have been discussed is unknown. Other famous guests that visited Couchwood include Will Rogers, Post Master General James A. Farley, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945). In 1936, President Roosevelt and first lady Eleanor visited Arkansas to participate in Arkansas's Centennial celebrations. Couch was chairman of the committee in charge of the festivities for the Centennial celebration. One of President Roosevelt's many stops included lunch at Couchwood.⁷ Couch hosted many gatherings at Couchwood among those were his "Roundups" - parties that usually culminated with a barbecue dinner and a round of horseshoes.⁸ Couchwood was the site of many business and political meetings throughout the years 1927-1941.

Oftentimes Couch's well-known guests left behind autographed photos, which are hung on the walls of the four cabins. They also gave Couch more unusual gifts such as various kinds of animals. Harvey and his wife Jessie received animals from around the United States. Harvey's daughter Catherine remembers when there were pelicans, peacocks, bison, fawns, and numerous other animals that wandered the grounds of Couchwood. These animals were often sent as gifts by various political acquaintances and business associates. A large fence was erected to surround the property to help keep all of the animals at Couchwood. During World War II many of these animals were removed from Couchwood and sent to zoos. Don, Couch's son, recalls the day when a raft/boat was brought to the shore of Couchwood and the bison were loaded up and taken over the lake and then sent to a zoo.

Couch's love for Couchwood was so strong that it was to Couchwood that he returned to spend the last five months of his life. Couch's wife Jessie responded in a letter, "We are hoping his dearly beloved Couchwood with its pure air, no noise and favorite servants will soon start him on the road to recovery." Eventually Couch was moved to "Little Pine Bluff" where he spent his remaining days. Couch died in his sleep in "Little Pine Bluff" on 30 July 1941. In funeral arrangements made by himself before his death Couch wrote, "Whatever I am belongs to my family and Arkansas."⁹

In spite of all of the important people that have visited Couchwood throughout the years, for members of the Couch family, Couchwood was more than just a place to entertain important people it was a family retreat ... a second home. Five generations of Couch's relatives have spent countless hours at Couchwood. Family members gather at Couchwood for family reunions and to spend Christmas, Fourth of July, and other holidays. During the summer months family members return to Couchwood to spend time on the lake. When at Couchwood, family members still participate in events and traditions that date back to its establishment. Horseshoes has been a longtime favorite event at Couchwood and can be played while looking out at the lake. Family members and friends still enjoy boating on Lake Catherine. According to Cathie Matthews, Couch's granddaughter, the very first boat brought to Couchwood may have been a Dodge Water Car that was followed by the arrival of a Chris Craft in 1930/31. The barbecue pit, which has been at Couchwood since the 1930s, continues to be a favorite gathering place that provides a spectacular view of Lake Catherine. Looking south across

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Lake Catherine, just out of site lies Remmel Dam, one of several dams erected by Couch that provided rural Arkansas with electricity.¹⁰

Harvey Couch is synonymous with several historic resources in Arkansas – Remmel Dam (NR listed 09/04/92); Carpenter Dam – (NR listed 09/04/92); and the Harvey C. Couch School (NR listed 06/08/93). However, all of these resources were listed under Criterion C – not under Criterion B. There is a place where Couch briefly resided in Arkadelphia, Arkansas; however, it does not best represent his active political and business career. Other resources, such as Couch's place of residence in Pine Bluff have been destroyed; or they have lost their integrity such as his office in Pine Bluff – which now is a Penny's Building; or they no longer exist. Thus, Couchwood is the best example of a historic resource or collection of resources associated with the productive business and political career of Harvey Couch. Couch made many contributions to Arkansas and the surrounding states of Mississippi and Louisiana. For rural areas in Arkansas, Couch provided telephone service, electricity, and a hope for a more progressive and prosperous future.

Today Couchwood is held in a family trust and is used primarily for family functions. However, families or various organizations can rent the "Big House" and other cabins for private use for nine months out of the year. Seventy-four years after its establishment, Couch's "Rules of Couchwood" still apply:

When you come in the big gate, forget all your troubles (if any). Be sure to sign the register. Couchwood is proud of its guests. At meals take as many helpings as you desire. If you don't see what you want, ask for it (just as you would at home). At Couchwood everything is off the record.¹¹

Significance Located in Garland County and established in 1927, Couchwood Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with statewide significance under **Criterion C** for its collection of buildings designed in the Rustic Style and under **Criterion B** as the best surviving building or grouping of buildings associated with the productive business and political career of Harvey Couch.

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Endnotes

- ¹ Albert Nelson Marquis, editor, *Who's Who in America*, Vol. 16. The A. N. Marquis Co. n.d.
- ² Stephen Wilson, *An Entrepreneur Brings Electricity to Arkansas* (Little Rock: August House Publishers, 1986), 91.
- ³ Ibid., 91-92, 100.
- ⁴ Cathie Matthews, Interview by Kara Mills Oosterhous, 19 January 2001.
- ⁵ No Author, "Business and Finance Section", *Time Magazine*, 5 December 1934.
- ⁶ Winston P. Wilson, *Harvey Couch The Master Builder*, (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1947), 131.
- ⁷ A.B. Garnett, *The Scrapbook of Arkansas Literature* (American Caxton Society Press, 1939), 376; and Wendy Richter, "FDR Visits Hot Springs - 1936", in *The Record* (Garland County Historical Society, 1999): 17-18.
- ⁸ Paul Morris, "Farley Will Attend Couchwood 'Roundup'", *Commercial Appeal*, 31 May 1939.
- ⁹ Wilson, *An Entrepreneur Brings Electricity to Arkansas*, 124-125.
- ¹⁰ Matthews, Interview 19 January 2001.
- ¹¹ Harvey Couch, Open Letter to Couchwood Guests, 1 June 1940.

Matthews, Cathie. Interview by Kara Mills Oosterhous. 19 January 2001.

Matthews, Cathie. Interview by Kara Mills Oosterhous. 2 February 2001.

No Author. "Business and Finance Section." *Time Magazine*. 5 December 1934.

Richter, Wendy. "FDR Visits Hot Springs - 1936." In *The Record*. Garland County Historical Society, (1999): 17-18.

Wilson, Stephen. *An Entrepreneur Brings Electricity to Arkansas*. Little Rock: August House Publishers, 1986.

Wilson, Winston P. *Harvey Couch the Master Builder*. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1947.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Approximately 17 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>15</u>	<u>507929</u>	<u>3811798</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>15</u>	<u>508076</u>	<u>3811610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>15</u>	<u>507995</u>	<u>3811306</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>15</u>	<u>507716</u>	<u>3811539</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Beginning at the Entrance Gate, which is located south of 601 Couchwood Road, thence 794 feet following a true north compass bearing of 147 degrees to a point on the shoreline of Lake Catherine. Thence travel west along the shoreline (slightly jutting out in to Tigre Bay to encompass the boat house) and around the peninsula 2,112 feet to a point. Thence proceed 1,056 feet following a true north compass bearing of 41 degrees to the point of origin. (See enclosed maps.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The selected boundary encompasses the concentrated cluster of historic resources associated with Couchwood that maintain integrity of location, setting, design, feelings, association, workmanship, and materials and contribute to the overall significance of the Couchwood Historic District.

Couchwood Historic District

Name of Property

Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kara Mills Oosterhous, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date March 15, 2001
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

Couchwood Historic District
Name of Property

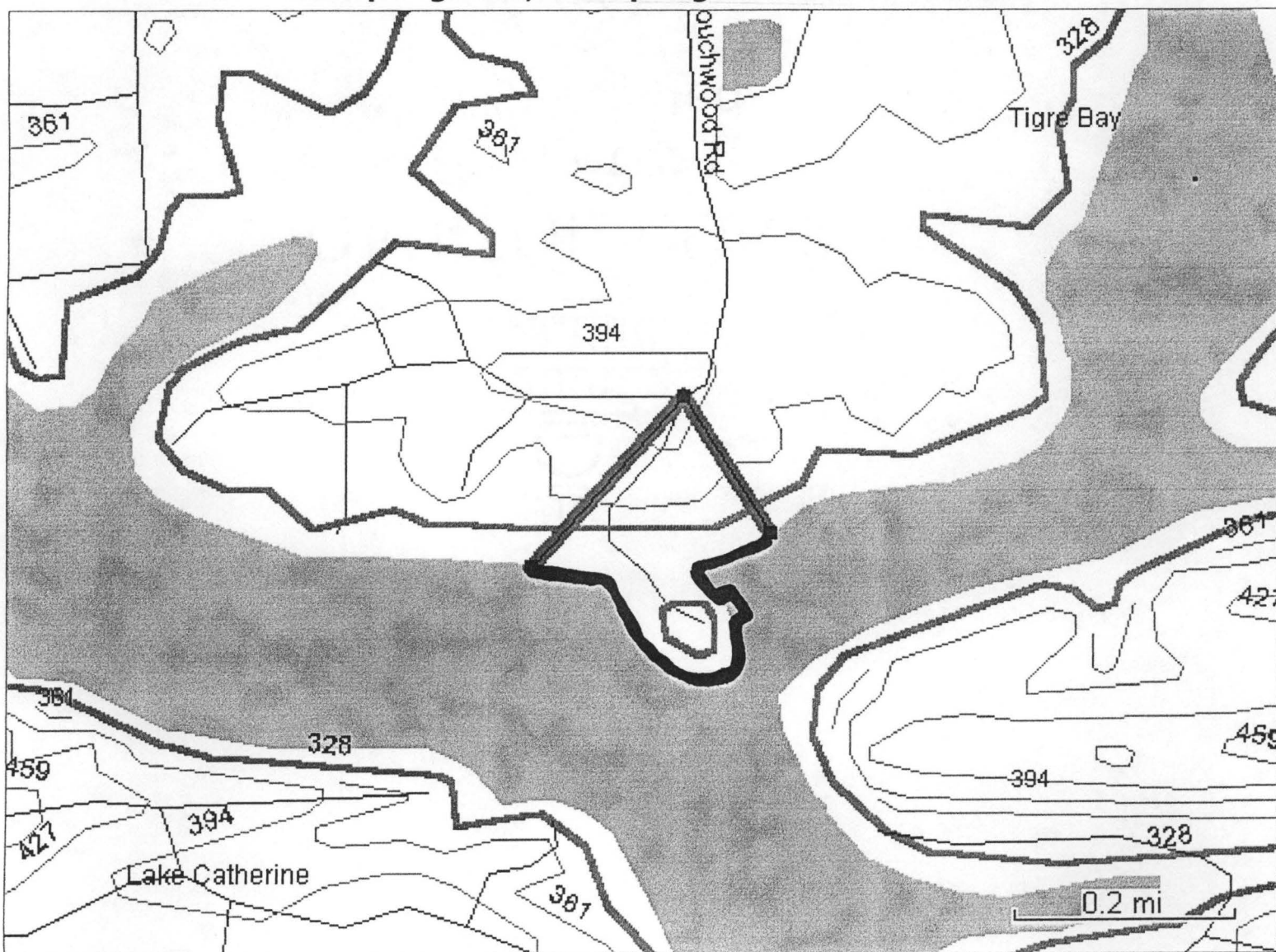
Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

Selected Boundaries for Couchwood Historic District Hot Springs vic., Hot Spring & Garland Counties

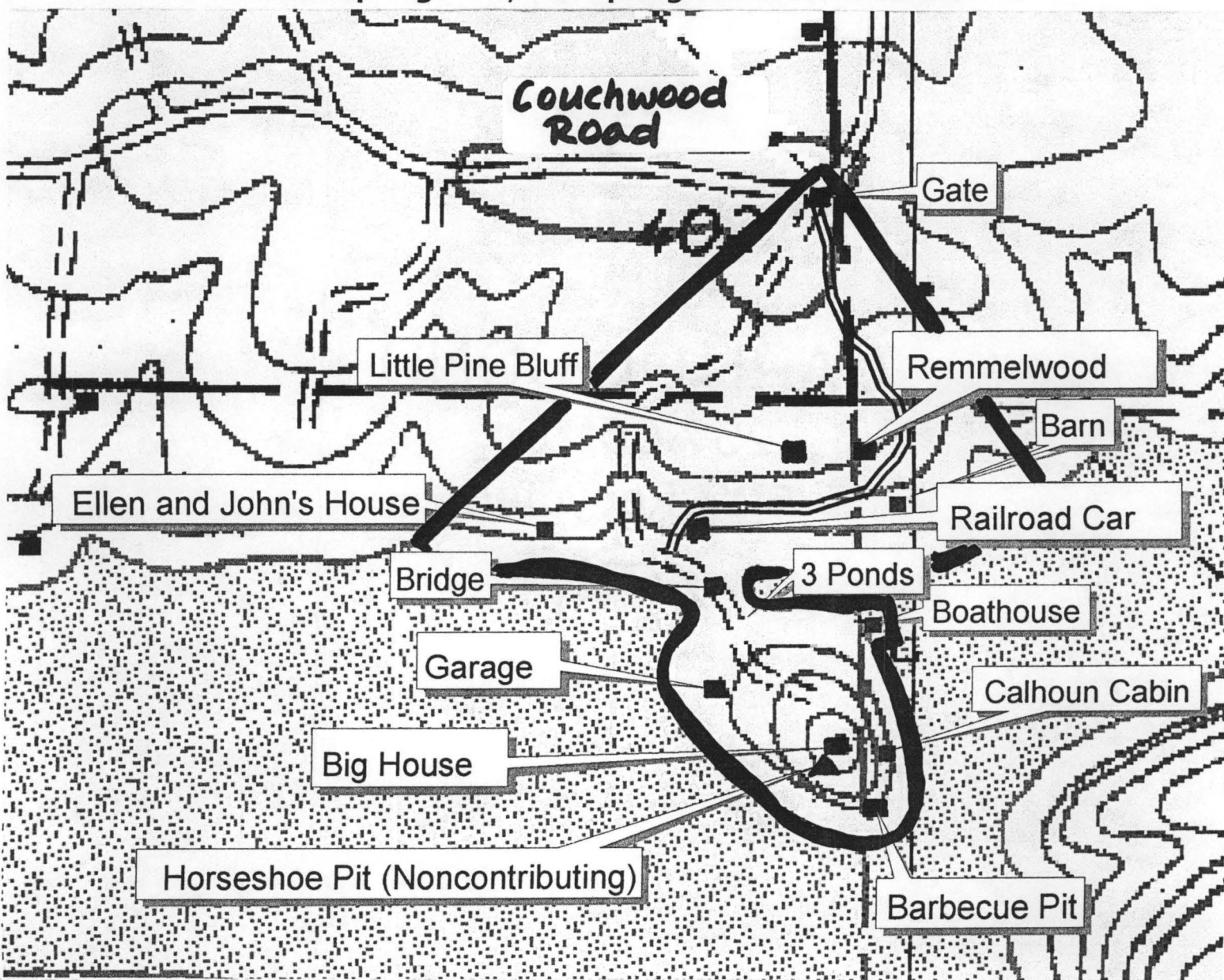


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National Park Service

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Resources Within Selected Boundary of Couchwood Historic District Hot Springs vic., Hot Spring & Garland Counties



- ▲ Noncontributing Resource (1)
■ Contributing Resources (15)

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National Park Service

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Couchwood Historic District Resource List 601 Couchwood Road -- Hot Springs vic., Hot Spring & Garland Counties

Resource	Date of Construction	Status
		Contributing (C); Noncontributing (NC)
Entrance Gate	1927	C
Little Pine Bluff	1932	C
Rommelwood	1941	C
Railroad Car	Used in the 1920s; relocated to Couchwood 1970s	C
Barn	Ca. 1927	C
Ellen & John's House	Ca. 1950	C
Garage Building	Ca. 1930	C
Bridge	1927	C
Pond #1	1928	C
Pond #2	1928	C
Pond #3	1928	C
The Big House	1927	C
Horseshoe Pit	Moved – 1990s	NC
Barbecue Pit	Ca. 1930	C
Calhoun	1928	C
Boat House	Ca. 1927	C

*All 5 Dionicio Rodriguez sculptures, previously listed in the NR, also contribute to the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Couchwood Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Hot Spring

DATE RECEIVED: 4/05/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/20/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/06/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/21/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000487

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/17/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Couchwood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria B and C. The collection of cabins, houses, and landscape features were designed in the Rustic style to compliment the natural surroundings. Also included in this district are 5 sculptures by Dionicio Rodriguez. The Couchwood District is the best surviving group of buildings associated with politician, entrepreneur, and businessman, Harvey Couch.

RECOM./CRITERIA B, C

REVIEWER Sarah Pope DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202/343-9534 DATE 5/17/01

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



- 1, Couchwood Historic District (Ellen + John's House)
- 2, Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
- 3, Kara M. Osterhaus
- 4, January 2001
- 5, AHPP
- 6, Looking northwest at the south + east elevations



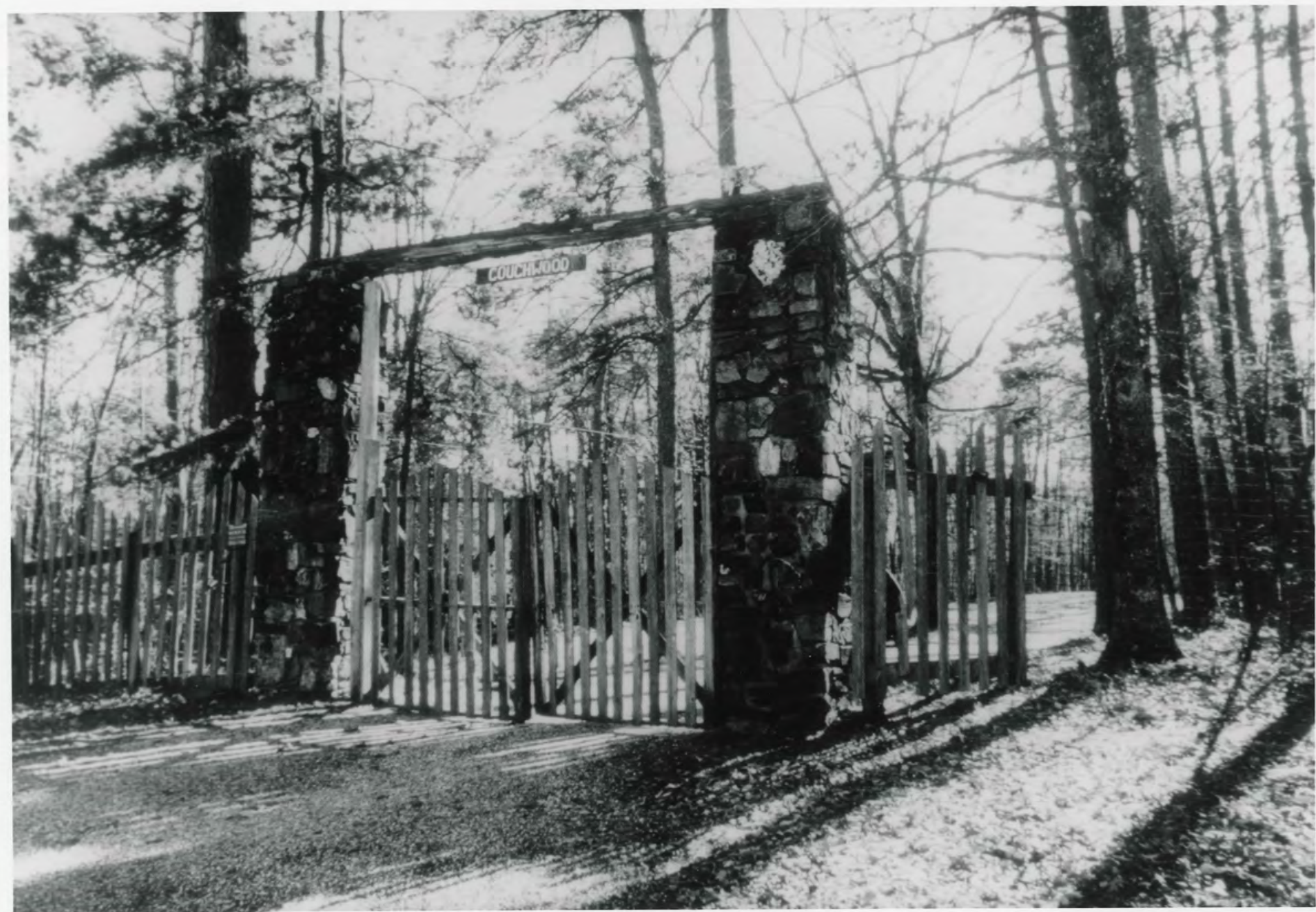
1. Couchwood Historic District (Boathouse)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Zac Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking east at west facade of building



1. Couchwood Historic District (Railroad Car)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties
3. Amy Bennett
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking southeast at the northwest elevation



1. Couchwood Historic District (Barn)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Ray Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking East at the Southwest & Northwest elevations



1. Colichwood Historic District (Entrance Gate)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties
3. Kara M. Osterhaus
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking southeast at Entrance Gate



1. Couchwood Historic District (Garage)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Laura M. Oosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking west at east elevation



1. Couchwood Historic District (3 ponds)
2. Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Zac Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking northwest at three ponds



1. Couchwood Historic District (Barbecue Pit)
or fire pit
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Oostrom
4. January 2006
5. AHPP
6. Looking northeast at the Barbecue Pit



1. Couchwood Historic District (Horseshoe Pit)
(Noncontributing)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Zac Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking southeast at horseshoe pit



1. Couchwood Historic District (Bridge)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Zac Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking northwest at the southeast side of the bridge.



1. Couchwood Historic District (Little Pine Bluff)
2. Hot Spring & Garland County, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Osterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking North at South Facade



1. Couchwood Historic District (Little Pine Bluff)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, AR
3. Kara M. Oosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Interior (Living Area)



1. Couchwood Historic District (Remmelwood)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Oosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking east at west facade



1. Couchwood Historic District (Rommelwood)
2. Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Oosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Interior (bedroom)



1. Couchwood Historic District (The Big House Interior)
2. Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Amy Bennett
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Couchwood Interior (bedrooms)



1. Clutchwood Historic District (The Big House)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Zac Cothren
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking North at South elevation



1. Couchwood Historic District (The Big House)
2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Oosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking South at North elevation.



1. Couchwood Historic District (Entrance to The Big House)
2. Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Dosterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking South at the North elevation.



1. Couchwood Historic District (Little Calhoun)
2. Hot Spring + Garland Counties, Arkansas
3. Kara M. Osterhous
4. January 2001
5. AHPP
6. Looking northwest at north + east elevations

Calhoun Cabin



1. Couchwood Historic District
 2. Hot Spring & Garland Counties, Arkansas
 3. Kara M. Dosterhous
 4. January 2001
 5. AHPP
6. Looking northeast at the north & west elevations
- Calloun Cabin



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

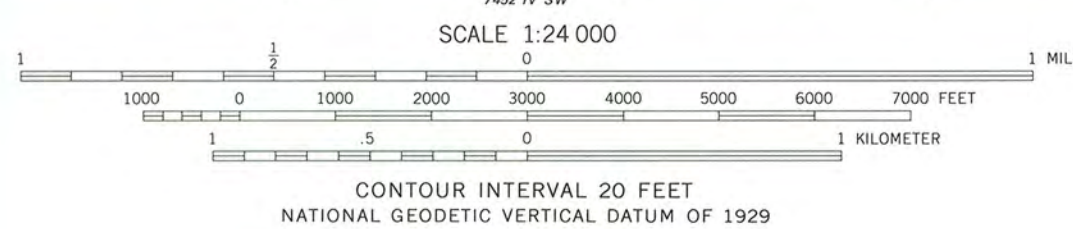
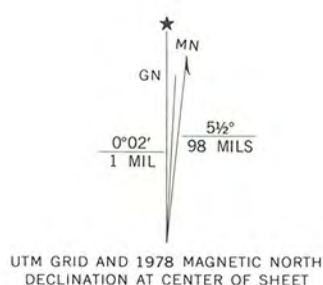
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1975. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1978

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15

1927 North American datum

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



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

LAKE CATHERINE, ARK.
NW/4 MALVERN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3422.5-W9252.5/7.5

1978

AMS 7452 IV NW-SERIES V884

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

Couchwood Historic District
Hot Springs, Ark., Arkansas
Hot Springs - Garland Counties
A. 15/507929/381198 C. 15/507995/38113010
B. 15/508076/3811610 D. 15/507716/3811537



The Department of
**Arkansas
Heritage**

**WE LOVE TO TELL
THE STORY.**

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Arkansas Territorial Restoration

Delta Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



**Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program**

1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501)324-9880

fax: (501)324-9184

tdd: (501)324-9811

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

March 30, 2001

Carol D. Shull,
Chief of Registration
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C St. NW
Room NC 400
Washington DC 20240

RE: Couchwood Historic District -- Hot Spring & Garland Counties

Dear Carol:

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

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews,
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:km

Enclosures

An Equal Opportunity Employer

