
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2024

Revised: 4/2024



Hot Springs Scenic Highlands
Hot Springs National Park

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information.

The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Hot Springs Scenic Highlands

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 500012

Parent Landscape: 500012

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Hot Springs National Park

Alpha Code: HOSP

Park Organization Code: 7300

Park District: HOSP

Region: Midwest

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

Hot Springs National Park is located in west central Arkansas at the southeastern edge of the Ouachita Mountains, approximately 50 miles southwest of the city of Little Rock. The park is intermingled with the city of Hot Springs, which had a population of 37,930 in 2020 and was, at that time, the eleventh largest city in the state. The entire park encompasses 5549.46 acres of mostly forested mountains.

The Hot Springs Scenic Highlands (also referred to as the Highlands) cultural landscape consists of varied cultural and natural resources located on Hot Springs Mountain, North Mountain and West Mountain. The main commercial area of the park, Bathhouse Row, is flanked by Hot Springs Mountain to the east and West Mountain to the West. North Mountain is situated just northeast of Hot Springs Mountain and is separated by the valley along which Fountain Street runs, and interconnected trails and scenic drives are shared between the two mountains. Fountain Street provides vehicular access from Central Avenue Bathhouse Row to Hot Springs Mountain and North Mountain scenic drives, where visitors can experience a wooded setting featuring, hiking trails, overlooks, and other recreational amenities.

Hot Springs Mountain features nine trails including Floral Trail, Gulpha Gorge Trail, Grand Avenue Trail, Honeysuckle Trail, Hot Springs Mountain Trail, Oertel Trail (formerly Dead Chief Trail), Peak Trail, Reserve Trail, and Short Cut Trail. Hot Springs Mountain also features a number of buildings to enhance visitor experience, including the Comfort Station and picnic area, Pagoda Pavilion, Gulpha Gorge Trail Shelter, Hot Springs Mountain Tower and stone utility building, and the shelter at the intersection of Floral and Honeysuckle Trails.

North Mountain resources mainly include a heavily wooded setting with trails and scenic drives shared with Hot Springs Mountain. Standalone trails include Arlington Trail, Dogwood Trail, Goat Rock Trail, and Sunset Trail. Shared trails with Hot Springs Mountain include Gulpha Gorge Trail, and Hot Springs Mountain Trail.

West Mountain Drive is accessible by vehicle via Prospect Avenue to the south and Whittington Ave to the north. Like Hot Springs Mountain, West Mountain is also a heavily wooded area with various amenities to enhance the visitor experience, including trails, scenic drives, and three overlooks. West Mountain Drive connects to West Mountain Summit Drive, which leads visitors to the West Mountain Overlook. There are five trails, including Canyon Trail, Mountain Top Trail, Oak Trail, Sunset Trail, and West Mountain Trail. West Mountain also features a stone shelter at Overlook #2.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Hot Springs Scenic Highlands is a component landscape of Hot Springs National Park. The landscape includes Hot Springs Mountain, North Mountain, and West Mountain and associated cultural and natural resources therein. Although the landscape boundaries are not contiguous (Hot Springs and North Mountains are separated from West Mountain by Bathhouse Row/Central Ave), improvements over the last two centuries in the Highlands have been geared toward enhancing the visitor experience and the mountains share significance thematically.

Other landscapes within Hot Springs National Park include Bathhouse Row and Mountain Sidegrounds, Gulpha Gorge Campground, and Whittington Park. In terms of area, Hot Springs Scenic Highlands is the largest component landscape in HOSP. The Highlands flank the Bathhouse Row and Mountain Sidegrounds landscape to the east and west, and the Gulpha Gorge Campground landscape sits just to the east of the Hot Springs Mountain boundary. The Whittington Park landscape is a narrow strip of land situated just north of the West Mountain boundary.

The following historic structures are production level resources included as part of the Hot Springs Scenic Highlands landscape in CRIS.

Hot Springs/North Mountain:

- Comfort Station (picnic area)
- Pagoda Pavilion
- Gulpha Gorge Trail Shelter
- Hot Springs Mountain Tower
- Stone utility building at Hot Springs Mountain Tower
- Trail Shelter (Floral and Honeysuckle Trail junction)

West Mountain:

- Stone Shelter (Overlook #2)

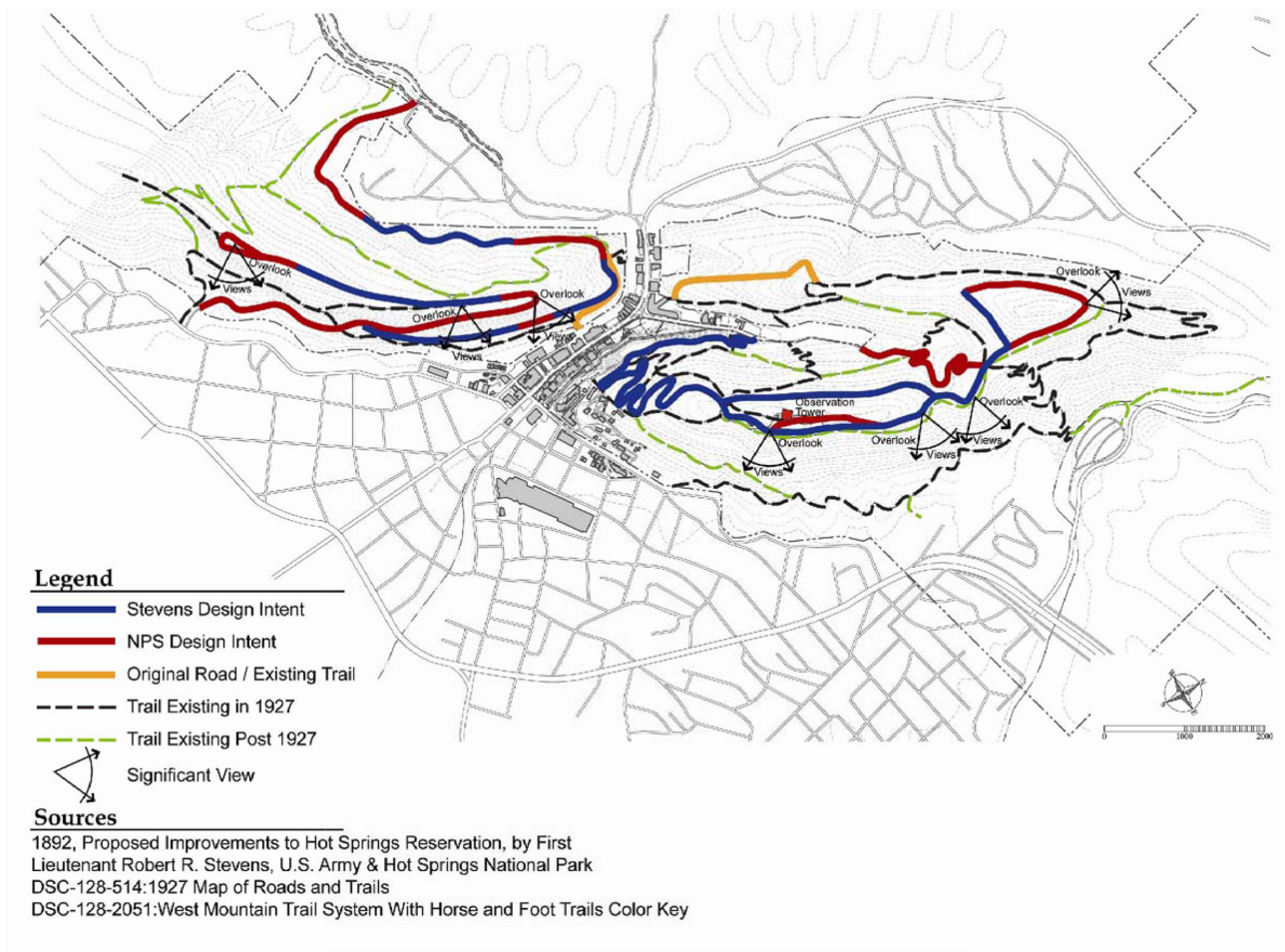
Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

Other Names:

Other Name:	Scenic Mountain Drives	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Hot Springs Mountain	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	West Mountain	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Mountains: Existing Conditions Analysis (CLR 2010, IV-79, Figure 4-36)

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	04/01/2024

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Information recorded for this inventory unit was entered during beta testing. Information on this inventory unit will be included with the fiscal year 1998 upload of CLAIMS data to the National Center. During the Summer of 2023, NCPE intern Kendra Thomas worked to complete the inventory utilizing the 2010 CLR. The inventory was sent to the park in October 2023 to review.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Hot Springs Scenic Highlands
Hot Springs National Park

Attachment File Path



Sarah Huckabee Sanders
Governor
Shea Lewis
Secretary

December 8, 2023

Ms. Leah Edwards
Historical Landscape Architect
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Dr.
Omaha, NE 68102

RE: Garland County: Hot Springs
Section 110 Review: NPS
Proposed Undertaking: Hot Springs Scenic Highlands NRHP Eligibility Report
AHPP Tracking Number: 111735

Dear Ms. Edwards:

The staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) reviewed the submission for the above-mentioned undertaking in the City of Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. The National Park Service has conducted a Cultural Landscape and Historic Structures – Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Hot Springs Scenic Highlands Park Service at Hot Springs National Park and determined the property is eligible for listing on the Arkansas Register of Historic Places.

The AHPP concurs that the property is eligible for listing on the Arkansas Register of Historic Places. Should any projects take place that may affect the Hot Springs Scenic Highlands Park Service, the AHPP requests to be notified and allowed to comment.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this undertaking. Please refer to the AHPP Tracking Number listed above in all correspondence. If you have any questions, call Kathryn Bryles at 501-324-9784 or email kathryn.bryles@arkansas.gov.

Sincerely,

Kathryn
Bryles

Digitally signed by
Kathryn Bryles
Date: 2023.12.08
13:05:01 -06'00'

for
Scott Kaufman
AHPP Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Dr. Melissa Zabecki, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
1100 North Street • Little Rock, AR 72201 • 501-324-9150
ArkansasPreservation.com

Consensus Determination of Eligibility Letter from Arkansas SHPO

Hot Springs Scenic Highlands
Hot Springs National Park

2024 Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) Condition Verification - Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures

Park Code	Resource Type: CL or HS #	CRIS ID	Resource Name	Management Category	Condition Last Reported	Condition Last Reported Date	Previous Assessment Interval	Assessment Due FY	Condition Current	Standard Assessment Interval	Next Assessment Due FY	NOTES
HOSP	CL	500341	Hot Springs Bathhouse Row Area	Must Be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	Significantly updated FY23-24
HOSP	CL	500012	Hot Springs Scenic Highlands	Should be Preserved and Maintained					Good	6	2030	New CLI - this will be first condition assessment with Superintendent certification
HOSP	CL	975290	Gulpha Gorge Campground	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2030	
HOSP	10	064730	Grand Promenade	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	109.F	837660	Barbecue Pit by the Stone Bridge	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	11	064731	Fountain	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	12	064732	Noble Fountain	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Fair	2022			Good	6	2030	Repaired, back in working order.
HOSP	13	064733	Maurice Spring Fountain	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	14	064734	Main Entrance and Stevens Balustrade	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	15	064760	Retaining Walls Bathhouse Row	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2022			Good	6	2030	
HOSP	16	064761	Reservoir	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Fair	2022			Fair	6	2030	Condition assessed by contractor for upcoming project to overhaul the entire thermal water collection and distribution system starting in FY25.
HOSP	17	064762	Arlington Lawn Retaining Walls	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Fair	2022			Fair	6	2030	

Superintendent or Acting

LAURA MILLER

I concur with each condition and management category for the landscapes, buildings, and structures listed above as noted/amended.

Digitally signed by LAURA MILLER

Date: 2024.04.01 12:02:33 -05'00'

Date

FY24 Superintendent Certification and Condition Verification

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Leah Edwards	Other	04/10/2024	Completion of CLI record including inclusion of SHPO consensus determination and Superintendent certification.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Arkansas	Garland County

Size (Acres): 747

Land Tract Number(s)

1-121, 01-123, 01-124, 1-125, 1-127, 1-128, 01-131, 1-133, 1-134, 1-135, 01-144, 01-144B, 1-161,

Boundary Description:

The Hot Springs Scenic Highland landscape boundary is irregular and noncontiguous. For this reason, the two landscape areas (West Mountain and Hot Springs/North Mountains) have been described separately below.

West Mountain Boundary Description:

The easternmost boundary of West Mountain is generally defined by Central Avenue to the east, Prospect Avenue to the south, West Mountain Overlook Loop to the west, and Whittington Avenue/W Mountain Drive to the north. The eastern boundary begins at the area immediately west of the buildings located in the central business district along the western side of Central Avenue and is roughly 0.5 miles in length. This boundary follows the curve of Central Avenue from just south of Whittington Avenue to the north and Court Street to the South. From there, the southern boundary of West Mountain follows the area immediately north of Prospect Avenue and Fawn Street further west until meeting the west boundary just north of the intersection of Fawn Street and Lawson Street, approximately 1.3 miles in length. The western boundary follows a straight line north for roughly 0.6 miles just before reaching St. George Street and St. Francis Circle. From there, the boundary follows north to Whittington Avenue, roughly 1000 feet, and excludes any buildings on the south side of the street. The northern boundary follows the southern side of Whittington Avenue until it reaches the W Mountain Drive, about 1300 feet. From there, the boundary follows W Mountain Drive south until the street turns east, and the boundary then follows W Mountain Drive eastward until it reaches the western edge of Central Avenue. The boundary area of West Mountain is approximately 311 acres total.

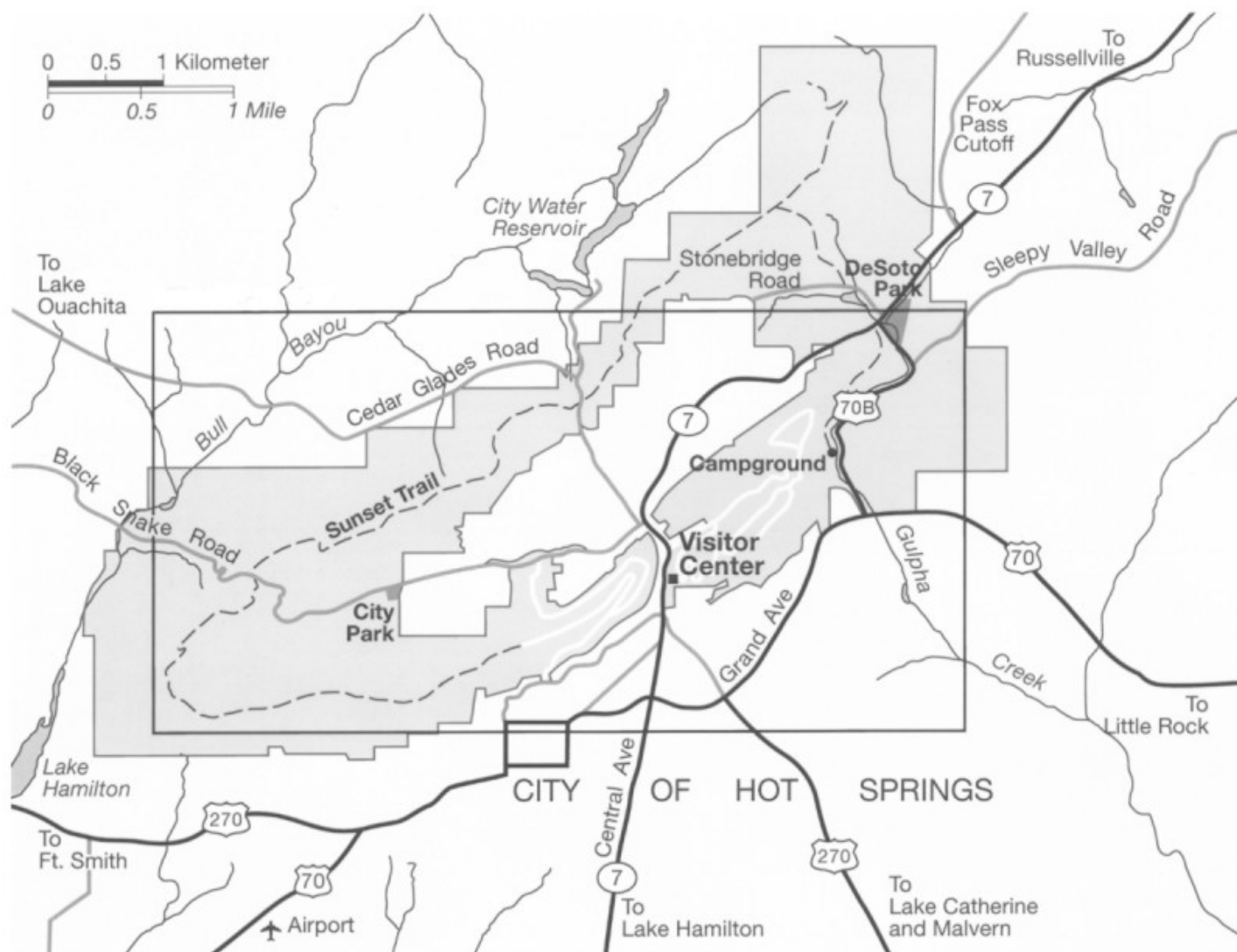
Hot Springs/North Mountain Boundary Description:

The southwestern boundary of Hot Springs Mountain is defined by the scenic drive just east of Bathhouse Row and Mountain Sidegrounds. The boundary follows that scenic drive up to the Fountain Street Entrance (approximately 2500 feet), crosses Fountain Street, and heads southwest behind the Happy Hollow and other buildings along Fountain Street (1000 feet). At the rear of Arlington Resort on Fountain Street and Central Avenue, the boundary turns sharply right and follows the eastern side of Central Avenue, excluding any buildings or structures in this area, for approximately 1000 feet before meeting the parking area south of Arbor Street. For approximately 1.3 miles, the boundary heads northeast in a rough line until meeting the Forest Hills Trail at the far northeast corner of the North Mountain boundary. From there, the boundary line turns right, heading south until reaching the end of Lead Street (approximately 4650 feet). The boundary then follows Oertel Trail west for approximately 1 mile until it reaches the Mountain Sidegrounds. The boundary area of Hot Springs/North Mountains is approximately 436 acres total.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Point	34.5120538	-93.0717812	West Mountain
	Point	34.5121355	-93.0701192	West Mountain
	Point	34.514773	-93.0701705	West Mountain
	Point	34.5155958	-93.0658345	West Mountain
	Point	34.5150169	-93.065843	West Mountain
	Point	34.5149467	-93.0652426	West Mountain
	Point	34.5145785	-93.0661533	West Mountain
	Point	34.5137904	-93.0659607	West Mountain
	Point	34.5135878	-93.0666069	West Mountain
	Point	34.5120524	-93.066488	West Mountain
	Point	34.5179289	-93.0560804	West Mountain
	Point	34.5144042	-93.0543494	West Mountain
	Point	34.5118399	-93.0553893	West Mountain
	Point	34.5104174	-93.0581846	West Mountain
	Point	34.5100532	-93.0580267	West Mountain
	Point	34.5037052	-93.0721458	West Mountain
	Point	34.5200168	-93.0547531	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5202422	-93.0382466	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5156289	-93.0429999	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5134732	-93.0501049	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5136121	-93.0522965	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5150865	-93.0523733	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5185655	-93.0492506	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5177921	-93.0525746	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5199313	-93.0544628	Hot Springs/North Mountains
	Point	34.5311378	-93.0395082	Hot Springs/North Mountains

Location Map:



Location map indicating relationship of the campground to surrounding park and city of Hot Springs. (Source: NPS web s <http://data2.itc.nps.gov/parks/hosp/ppMaps/HOSPmap2%2Epdf>)

ite

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/01/2024

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category "Should be Preserved and Maintained" has been assigned to all resources within the Hot Springs Scenic Highlands that contribute to the eligibility of the local level of significance of the cultural landscape. This management category is assigned to resources that are listed or eligible for the National Register based on the criteria individually or as a contributing resource or feature of a site or district at a state or local level of significance. It is also assigned when a property is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

The 747-acre cultural landscape and its contributing were found eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C at the local level of significance on December 8, 2023. In the 2012 Foundation Document for the park, West Mountain and Hot Springs (East) Mountain cultural landscapes were identified as fundamental resources. Several natural resources that are found in both mountains were also identified as other important resources including rare plant species, such as the Ozark chinquapin, and scenic views. The many miles of trails on the mountains are also identified in the Foundation Document as important resources. The West Mountain and Hot Springs Mountain and their features are combined into this one CLI named Hot Springs Scenic Highlands. Hot Springs Mountain was set aside as a reservation on March 3, 1877. All other mountain districts, including West Mountain, were legislated as public use parks and jointed Hot Springs Mountain as a permanent reservation on June 16, 1880. Hot Springs Reservation was changed to Hot Springs National Park on March 4, 1921 and with completed federal jurisdiction of all reservations and public lands at Hot Springs on June 2, 1937.

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

While Bathhouse Row at Hot Springs National Park has been listed on the National Register and designated a National Historic Landmark, the Scenic Highlands was not included in the listing or designation. It is also not listed individually.

Hot Springs Scenic Highlands cultural landscape and its associated features has no previous National Register documentation. The CLI is the initial documentation of the mountain landscape and its features with emphasis on the CCC-era resources.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 12/08/2023

Concurrence Narrative:

The CLI for Hot Springs Highlands, which includes features on Hot Springs Mountain and West Mountain, was submitted to the AR SHPO in November 2023 requesting a consensus Determination of Eligibility. The consensus DOE was received from AR SHPO in December 2023.

Significance Level: Local

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Hot Springs National Park contains historic resources that possess significance under Criteria A and C in the categories of Health/Medicine, Architecture/Landscape Architecture, and Social History.

Lieutenant Robert R. Stevens' naturalistic design for the mountains was intended to contrast with the formal composition he was creating for Bathhouse Row, the Formal Entrance, and Whittington Park. Roads, trails, shelters, and overlooks were to supplement the amenities associated with the bathhouses, so as to develop a holistic national spa resort. As noted in Stevens' report on 30 June 1893, the Secretary of the Interior directed him to develop plans and estimates for the "public grounds of Hot Springs Mountain, and West and North mountains, by the construction thereon of parks, roads, walks, and other features of a health resort."

Stevens' design for an interconnected roadway and trail system marked the first time that the mountains were thought of as a part of the spa experience. His interconnected roadway was comprised of several existing dirt roads and including Hot Springs Mountain Drive to which were added scenic loop sections and additional roads to take full advantage of the mountain topography. He also proposed bridle trails and pedestrian trails to enhance the mountain experience. Stevens wanted visitors to be able to get to the high points and enjoy the beautiful views of the valley and surrounding countryside. Stevens' original design intent as noted in his report on 30 June 1894, was to develop roads on both Hot Springs and West Mountain. He indicates that improvement of the views should be achieved by thinning vegetation in selected areas.

Documentation indicating which trails were originally intended by Stevens is limited. It is assumed that trails also followed the alignments of earlier paths and dirt roads, and that the majority of the original trails used and built during the Stevens era were on Hot Springs Mountain, extending from the Mountain Sidegrounds up the mountain. Stevens includes trails in his reports, but trails are not delineated on his plan. The development in the late 1890s of roads and trails on Hot Springs and West Mountains was a success.

By 1914 the park's trail system had become more formalized and was now an integral part of the overall health regime promoted by the spa resort. The Oertel System of Graduated Exercise was incorporated into the trail experience. Each trail was designated with a level of difficulty and labeled for trail users.

The National Park Service, established in 1916, advocated a philosophy of park design and planning ethics based on the principles of landscape preservation and harmonization. This design ethic would influence the aesthetics of the entire park, but would have its greatest influence on the character of the mountains. Between 1915 and 1926 many improvements were made to roads on Hot Springs and West mountains including the rubble stone mortared walls, rubble stone walls, and stone and concrete gutters. Trails were built including a few that followed earlier road alignments. Other changes included improvements made to existing structures. However the major change was the construction of five new shelters and comfort stations that were built between 1924 and 1929, all designed in the naturalistic, rustic style that was characteristic of the National Park Service design philosophy at that time. The buildings were constructed from indigenous materials, local stone and timber, to minimize their intrusion on the mountain landscape.

Most of the roads currently on Hot Springs Mountain were developed by 1925(CLR 2010, Chap IV 74-75).

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

NRIS Information:

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 800 - 1803	Inhabited	Caddo groups present in the Hot Springs region. The main tribes associated in some way with the hot springs area were the Caddo, Quapaw, and to a lesser extent the Choctaw.
CE 1804	Explored	After purchasing the Louisiana Territory from the French, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned an expedition, led by Dr. George Hunter and William Dunbar, to travel to the Hot Springs area and conduct surveys and make scientific observations.
CE 1807	Settled	The earliest non-native settlers recorded in the hot springs area established occupation beginning in 1807. In that year Manuel Prudhomme built a cabin at the springs. Soon after, John Perciful and Isaac Cates settled at the springs.
CE 1818	Explored	On 1 January 1818 Major S. H. Long of the U.S. Corps of Engineers visited the hot springs area. He prepared a written description of the topology as well as a sketch indicating locations of the springs, creek, road, buildings, and mountains.
CE 1818	Land Transfer	The Quapaw Indians ceded their land around the hot springs to the United States on August 24.
CE 1819	Explored	The Arkansas Territory was organized and Thomas Nuttall, a naturalist, provided a detailed account of the physical environment in his journal.
CE 1820	Conserved	The Arkansas Territorial Assembly requested from Congress that the potentially very important medicinal springs be set aside by the U.S. Government.
CE 1832	Established	Congress passed a bill stating that the Hot Springs area was to be reserved and set apart for future disposal by the U.S. Government.
CE 1858 - 1878	Inhabited	During this period the upper and middle groups of springs on Hot Springs Mountain were home to a ragtag population of itinerants and Civil War Veterans. Named Ral City, this sprawling encampment of tents and shanties had sprung up around three excavated pools (Ral Hole, Mud Hole, and Corn Hole) with wooden planks over them for bathing or foot soaking, some with canvas or wood screens for privacy. The more powerful lower springs at the base of the mountain had been monopolized by the wooden pay bathhouse built on the eastern side of Hot Springs Creek, while the creek's western bank was packed with doctors' offices, restaurants, and a wide variety of storefronts. The Department of the Interior was beginning to lease out the spring sites and had already required the owners of the Rector and the Big Iron bathhouses to build new structures.
CE 1870	Prospected	Congressional Act passed a law allowing claims to land at the Hot Springs Reservation to be settled by a Court of Claims

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1875	Explored	In 1875, a topographical survey of the area was prepared by George M. French. Although the resulting map was never published, it contains useful information regarding land divisions, topography, and circulation routes. The map indicates that a transportation route of some sort (possibly a trail) was present on Hot Springs Mountain. It led from Benton Road to the high point of Hot Springs Mountain—near the location of the present Hot Springs Mountain Tower. It is possible that the route was established earlier by American Indians, hunters, trappers, or animals. Other similar trails appear on the map but are hard to see. One on West Mountain would provide good views of the Hot Springs Hotel and the south and east portions of the town.
CE 1875	Developed	The Diamond Jo line reached Hot Springs in 1875 and would influence the visitation and development of the town for several decades.
CE 1877	Built	Local newspaper publisher Enoch Woolman erected a wooden observation tower on the high point of Hot Springs Mountain. The tower, referred to as the Hot Springs Mountain Observatory, contained a telescope for the use of visitors. The eighty-foot-high tower provided far-reaching views to visitors who climbed the wooden steps to reach the platform at the top.
CE 1877	Established	General Benjamin Franklin was appointed as first superintendent of the Reservation and established the first regulations for bathing at the springs. He also set about removing the structures at the Ral Hole, Mud Hole, Corn Hole, and Ral City, which made up a ramshackle community including squatters and shanties. Located among the higher group of springs on Hot Springs Mountain, Ral Hole was principally used by non-resident indigents.
CE 1877 - 1880	Established	The Hot Springs Commission resurveyed and appraised lots in Hot Springs and settled the remaining land claims, setting aside 264.93 acres as a permanent reservation. 1,270 acres were designated for the town of Hot Springs and 700 acres were awarded to claimants. The town of Hot Springs consisted of 196 blocks and 50 miles of streets and alleys. The remainder of the original four sections of government land consisted of unoccupied wooded hills and mountains. The commission recommended that these areas be reserved for public parks. In June 1880 Congress acted to add those lands to the permanent reservation.
CE 1879 - 1883	Developed	Trails were present on West Mountain
CE 1879 - 1884	Developed	Superintendent Kelley authorized the construction of a road connecting Reserve Street with the observation tower and Fountain Street in 1879. The construction of the three and one-half mile Hot Springs/North Mountain Drive was completed in 1884.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1884	Developed	Hot Springs Mountain Road was paved in 1884, making the route more appealing as a pleasure drive. The three and one-half mile road included entrances at Fountain Street, and at the Army and Navy Hospital Complex (two entrances). In addition, the pleasure drive included a route that extended along the eastern side of the Bathhouse Row buildings with a loop turn-around at the southern end.
CE 1884 - 1891	Developed	Roads were constructed on West Mountain.
CE 1885 - 1895	Destroyed	Sometime between 1885 and 1895 the Hot Springs Mountain Observatory tower was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.
CE 1892	Planned	<p>Lieutenant Robert Stevens of the Army Corps of Engineers was directed by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare plans for reservation improvements. The improvements at the reservation were focused upon developing Hot Springs Mountain, West Mountain, and North Mountain parks, roads, walks, and other features of a health resort, including the development of an improved method for the supply and means of application for the water resources of Hot Springs.</p> <p>In general, the overall design for the reservation provided roads and walks along the entire mountain sides (including Hot Springs, North and West Mountains) and parks in the foreground. Numerous pavilions and fountains were proposed along the route of Hot Springs Mountain Road. Stevens also recommended "incidental improvements" for the mountains that included casinos, hotels, observatories, and parks to be funded by private sources on leased government land within the reservation boundaries.</p>
CE 1894	Developed	Stevens reported that improvements to the landscape involved altering the native woodland and planting new vegetation to enhance views and create masses and voids accentuating the outdoor spaces. In addition, shelters and drinking fountains were added to provide visitor amenities, and major overlooks were developed as destination points on the mountain roads.
CE 1906	Built	A new Hot Springs Mountain Observatory (sometimes referred to as the Rix Tower) opened. The tower site was leased to John Howell who, in partnership with Charles N. Rix, entered into a contract with the Texas Steel Bridge Company of Dallas, Texas, to construct the new tower. The new steel tower boasted an Otis elevator, but visitors could also climb the circular staircase of 188 steps to reach the platform on top.
CE 1910	Designed	Superintendent Harry Myers commissioned architect J. G. Horn to design a fountain pavilion at Lookout Point on Hot Springs Mountain (the Pagoda Shelter). An old well beside the nearby observation tower was to supply a fountain placed in the center of the structure. After the fountain was built, it was discovered that the proposed water supply had dried up. The fountain was then removed and stored to protect it from damage.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1911	Built	Pagoda Shelter, designed by architect J.G. Horn, was built at Lookout Point on Hot Springs Mountain.
CE 1912 - 1930	Developed	The trail systems within the park became more established and emphasized as a part of the overall health regime during this period. On Hot Springs Mountain, the Oertel System of Graduated Exercise designated trails based on their level of difficulty. Four levels of difficulty were identified on the map and prescriptions were given to patients for the trails they should use.
CE 1912 - 1930	Built	<p>Changes to the buildings and structures on Hot Springs, North, and West Mountains during this period included updates, maintenance, and cosmetic improvements to existing structures. In addition, several new structures were constructed.</p> <p>Hot Springs and North Mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pagoda Shelter Sign installed (no date) • Drinking Fountain on Hot Springs Mountain at the pavilion installed in 1914. • Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Road was rebuilt in 1920. • Hot Springs Mountain Observatory underwent structural and cosmetic improvements in 1926 • Greenhouse was built in 1924 • North Mountain Shelter House was built in 1927 • Hot Springs Mountain Stone Shelter House was built in 1929 • Four Drinking Fountains were installed, three in Mountain Sidegrounds area and one between the street and tower. <p>West Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Shelter Pavilion was built 1924 • Stone and Timber Shelter House was constructed 1927 • Stone Comfort Station was completed 1928 • Stone Shelter House was completed in 1929
CE 1914	Built	A brick pumphouse was built on Hot Springs Mountain and 2000 linear feet of 2" pipe was laid between the pumphouse and the pavilion to supply water for the drinking fountain. A concrete base was constructed for a water tank adjacent to the Observatory. In addition, a large stone gutter and stone retaining wall were constructed along a trail on the west slope of Hot Springs Mountain.
CE 1915	Built	Over 1,360 linear feet of rubble stone mortared retaining walls, two foot high and one-foot thick were built on Hot Springs Mountain. In addition, stone and concrete gutters were constructed along Hot Springs Mountain Road above and below "Lover's Lane" and below the Observation Tower.
CE 1916	Developed	In 1916 a road was built from the summit of North Mountain down the north slope to Ramble Street. The West Mountain roadway was opened to automobiles on 22 February 1916.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1924 - 1927	Developed	Improvements were made to the roads on Hot Springs and North mountains. New trails were constructed, including one that led from the ridge road on North Mountain to the Goat Rock Trail; another led from the Switchback Trail to Hot Springs Mountain footpaths; and a trail from the Hot Springs Mountain Tower to the Dead Chief Trail. By 1927, Hot Springs and North Mountains included nine trails: Dogwood, Arlington, Magnesia, Seal, Switchback, Shortcut, Dead Chief, Iron Springs, and Goat Rock.
CE 1924 - 1928	Planted	In 1924 wildflower seeds were scattered on the mountains. In 1928 cedars, hollies, and pines were planted on the slopes of West Mountain in locations where vegetation had been lost.
CE 1924 - 1928	Developed	In 1924 concrete steps were constructed near the Exchange Street entrance to provide better access to the trail at this steep embankment. By 1927 there were three trails in place on West Mountain including the Whipporwill Trail, the Sunset Trail, and the Angel's Flight Trail.
CE 1928	Developed	In 1928 the High Point Trail (now called the Mountain Top Trail) was completed, providing a route for horses and pedestrians between the Prospect entrance and the Whittington Avenue entrance. A trail connecting the road with the Hawthorne Trail was completed in 1928. High Point Trail (now called the Mountain Top Trail) across West Mountain was completed. The trail provides a route for pedestrians and horses from the Prospect entrance of West Mountain to the Whittington Avenue Entrance.
CE 1933 - 1940	Developed	CCC camp NP-1 was established in the park. CCC crews improved mountain roads and trails. The CCC and CWA crews worked on trail maintenance, construction of a ridge trail connecting West and Sugar Loaf Mountains (a portion of the Sunset Trail), erosion control, forestry activities, and reconstruction of West Mountain roads.
CE 1935 - 1940	Developed	West Mountain Road was reconstructed, realigned, widened, and paved. The grading and construction proved problematic, and recurring slides drew out the construction for several years. The road was finally opened in 1940.
CE 1941	Developed	The Prospect and Whittington entrances to West Mountain Drive were completed.
CE 1942	Planned	The National Park Service undertook an effort to develop master plans for all of the parks. The plan developed for Hot Springs reflected an increasing emphasis on the use of the overall park landscape for recreational activities. As part of the master planning effort, roads, trails, shelters, and other amenities located on the park's mountain lands were scheduled for improvements and additions.
CE 1945	Removed	A shelter house was removed from North Mountain.
CE 1953	Removed	The Ramble Street entrance to North Mountain was closed.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1953	Repaired	Hot Springs Mountain Observation Tower was renovated and restrooms were installed.
CE 1971	Removed	Hot Springs Mountain Observation Tower was removed.
CE 1973 - 2006	Developed	In 1974 plans were made to close the road between the North Mountain Loop Road and Ramble Street and to improve the road alignments and utilities at Hot Springs Mountain. In the late 1980s another project was prepared to address rehabilitating the roads, parking and overlooks at North Mountain. Several trail shelters were removed during this period. The West Mountain restrooms were removed. Trails were added in the 1990s.
CE 1983	Built	The current Hot Springs Mountain Observation Tower was completed.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation-Other	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Road-Related	Automobile	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	Overlook	Yes	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status:

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Lieutenant Robert R. Stevens' naturalistic design for the mountains was intended to contrast with the formal composition he was creating for Bathhouse Row, the Formal Entrance, and Whittington Park. Roads, trails, shelters, and overlooks were to supplement the amenities associated with the bathhouses, so as to develop a holistic national spa resort. As noted in Stevens' report on 30 June 1893, the Secretary of the Interior directed him to develop plans and estimates for the "public grounds of Hot Springs Mountain, and West and North mountains, by the construction thereon of parks, roads, walks, and other features of a health resort."

Stevens' design for an interconnected roadway and trail system marked the first time that the mountains were thought of as a part of the spa experience. His interconnected roadway was comprised of several existing dirt roads and including Hot Springs Mountain Drive to which were added scenic loop sections and additional roads to take full advantage of the mountain topography. He also proposed bridle trails and pedestrian trails to enhance the mountain experience. Stevens wanted visitors to be able to get to the high points and enjoy the beautiful views of the valley and surrounding countryside. Stevens' original design intent as noted in his report on 30 June 1894, was to develop roads on both Hot Springs and West Mountain: "The road plan for the reservation on each side of Hot Springs Valley is designed for a purpose beyond that of a mere ascent of the mountain. It has in view the opening up of the mountain side and extension of the means of access from one portion of the valley to the other." He indicates that improvement of the views should be achieved by thinning vegetation in selected areas: "Vistas are cut through the trees, timber thinned to give alterations of open views and dense growth, and shrubbery and vines are planted to give effects with rocks and in recesses on the mountainside. Shelter buildings and drinking fountains are added at central or lookout points."

Documentation indicating which trails were originally intended by Stevens is limited. It is assumed that trails also followed the alignments of earlier paths and dirt roads, and that the majority of the original trails used and built during the Stevens era were on Hot Springs Mountain, extending from the Mountain Sidegrounds up the mountain. Stevens includes trails in his reports, but trails are not delineated on his plan.

The development in the late 1890s of roads and trails on Hot Springs and West Mountains appeared to be a success. In Superintendent Little's report on 30 June 1898 he states: "I have uniformly stated in my reports that the roads and drives seemed to be more appreciated by the visitors than almost any other class of improvement made by the Government, the particular reason being that many of them while taking the baths and medical treatment are advised to take considerable outdoor exercise, and the means for doing this is greatly facilitated by the drives and walks over the reservations." By 1914 the park's trail system had become more formalized and was now an integral part of the overall health regime promoted by the spa resort. The Oertel System of Graduated Exercise was incorporated into the trail experience. Each trail was designated with a level of difficulty and labeled for trail users.

The National Park Service, established in 1916, advocated a philosophy of park design and planning ethics based on the principles of landscape preservation and harmonization. This design ethic would influence the aesthetics of the entire park but would have its greatest influence on the character of the mountains. Between 1915 and 1926 many improvements were made to roads on Hot Springs and West mountains including the rubble stone mortared walls, rubble stone walls, and stone and concrete gutters. Trails were built including a few that followed earlier road alignments. Other changes included improvements made to existing structures. However, the major change was the construction of five new shelters and comfort stations that were built between 1924 and 1929, all designed in the naturalistic, rustic style that was characteristic of the National Park Service design philosophy at that time. The buildings were constructed from indigenous materials, local stone and timber, to minimize their intrusion on the mountain landscape.

Today, the design, location, setting, feeling, materials and workmanship of the historic landscapes associated with Hot Springs, West, and North mountains reflect the design by Stevens in the 1890s and further developed by the National Park Service between 1914 and 1930. Although some elements are present that detract from the historic character of the mountains, these are minor and do not significantly impact the overall integrity of the landscapes. The overall arrangement of the roads on the mountains is consistent with Stevens' design intent. The materials and workmanship of the mountain features including roads, walks, and buildings reflect the

National Park Service design aesthetic. Pleasure drives continue to circle the mountains and ascend to the high points with views of the valley. Most of the roads currently on Hot Springs Mountain were developed by 1925. Some of the original roads have been converted to trails. The Arlington Trail was a road prior to the construction of the Arlington Hotel in its current location. The original road alignment for West Mountain changed dramatically from the original design due to erosion problems experienced during construction. A portion of the existing Oak Trail was originally a road. One access point to the trail from Exchange Street closed. The trail access from the downtown area is located off of Central Avenue. The Arlington Trail and the Dogwood Trail (Lower Loop) were original roads on Hot Springs Mountain. Portions of the roads within Stevens' original design intent were never built.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

The Grand Promenade is situated on the lower west slope of Hot Springs Mountain. The mountain slopes steeply up from the Grand Promenade to a high point and upper ridge that curves in a u-shape to join North Mountain which extends to the north then bends back to the west behind the Arlington Hotel. Fountain Street lies in a narrow dead-end valley that extends into the central portion of the 'u.' The scenic drive that traverses the mountain begins just east of the northern end of the Grand Promenade and winds steeply up the western side of the slope. The remainder of the road is comprised of two loops around the two high points, and a steep descent road that merges into Fountain Street at the Happy Hollow Jug Fountain. The side slopes of the mountain are densely wooded, and hiking trails traverse them at varying levels of difficulty.

West Mountain is situated west of Bathhouse Row, beginning immediately west of the central business district of downtown Hot Springs. West Mountain slopes steeply up from the downtown to a ridgeline that extends west to southwest. The scenic drive, West Mountain Drive, begins at Whittington Park where it traverses up the north side of West Mountain then bends to the west, connecting to West Mountain Summit Drive that continues to traverse the slope until it reaches the summit. West Mountain Drive continues to the southwest where it connects to the city of Hot Springs via Prospect Avenue. The side slopes of the mountain are densely wooded, and a trail system of five hiking trails traverses the mountain at varying degrees of difficulty. Pedestrian access to West Mountain is provided by trails with access points at; the Mountain Top Trail at Prospect Avenue (adjacent to the South vehicular entrance), the Mountain Top Trail at Whittington Avenue (adjacent to the North vehicular entrance), the Oak Trail at the North end of Exchange Street, and the Canyon Trail adjacent to the parking garage at 200 Central Avenue. The trail system is also accessed from various points on the mountain.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Forested Areas: Vegetation within the mountain lands within the park is mainly forested lands with some human-use areas. The forested lands are made up of vegetation characterized as a transition zone of southern short-leaf pine associations and upland hardwood forest. Vegetation types within the forest vary based on landscape position. Upland hardwoods characterize the ridge-tops and gently sloping areas. A pine-oak-hickory complex is found in dry south-facing slopes near ridge tops. South-southeast facing slopes and lower steep northern slopes include a xeric subtype of oak-hickory-pine. A mixed forest type is characteristic of the creeks, upland waterways, and disturbed mesic environments.

The forested areas of the park include a network of maintained and abandoned roads and trails as well as former development sites, cemeteries, and mine sites. The native vegetation at these sites has been altered, providing opportunities for invasive plants. In 2004, a study was conducted that addressed the distribution and abundance of exotic species within the forested areas of Hot Springs National Park. The report documented the presence of the following invasive exotic plants: tree of heaven, nandina, mimosa, Russian olive, common privet, shrubby honeysuckles, Japanese privet, mahonia, bridal wreath spirea, evergreen magnolia, Chinese holly, wisteria, English ivy, Kudzu, Japanese honeysuckle, periwinkle, Johnson grass, sericea lespedeza.

Currently, Japanese honeysuckle and common privet are abundant throughout the forested areas of the park. They are found especially along trails and roads, abandoned manmade features, ravines and creeks, where they are extensive and have replaced a majority of the native flora.

The lowland creeks and ravines contain extensive infestations of Japanese honeysuckle, common privet, evergreen magnolia, nandina, Chinese holly, and wisteria. These plants dominate the disturbed bottomlands within the park and have replaced the unique natural communities that were previously present. Nandina and sericea lespedeza are two exotic species of concern. Nandina is resilient to the most harsh environmental conditions within the park and has invaded areas devoid of other exotic plants. Sericea lespedeza is not currently widely distributed, but its presence is troubling due to its ability to seed prolifically and form dense areas of monoculture impenetrable to most native species.

Human Use Areas: A utility corridor spans from the Hot Springs Mountain Tower to the northwest. In this area the trees are kept cleared and a wide variety of grasses, forbs, and shrubs are present. Other clearings exist at the picnic area, Pagoda Pavilion, Hot Springs Mountain Tower, and at the overlooks to maintain views.

The dense forest of West Mountain has been cleared at road overlooks to maintain views of the city of Hot Springs and the surrounding area. In these areas, primarily mown grasses are present.

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Vehicular circulation on West Mountain consists of two loop roads, both asphalt paved roads, one of which ends in a one-way loop. Two vehicular entrances provide access from the city of Hot Springs to West Mountain Road. The entrance on the South side of the mountain is located at Prospect Avenue, and the second entrance on the North side is located at Whittington Avenue (adjacent to Whittington Park). West Mountain Drive travels South around the base of the mountain and connects to West Mountain Summit Drive culminating at an overlook at the summit. A service drive at West Grand Avenue, not open to the public, provides access to the communication towers (on inholdings).

A soft-surfaced trail system provides pedestrian circulation. Trails traverse West Mountain with a variety of distances and difficulty for hikers, accessing the overlooks and the summit. Trails include West Mountain Trail, Mountain Top Trail, Sunset Trail, Oak Trail, and Canyon Trail, utilizing four access points from the city of Hot Springs, two access points that are adjacent to the vehicular entrances at Whittington Avenue and Prospect Avenue, and two access points at street locations within downtown Hot Springs. The latter include one across from Canyon Court and adjacent to a parking garage and another at Exchange Street. The Exchange Street access is no longer maintained by the park. The Sunset Trail is the longest trail, connecting the summit road of West Mountain to Sugarloaf Mountain, which is located North of West Mountain. The trails are generally narrow routes that follow the natural terrain and include stone water bars, steps, stream crossings, pedestrian cross walks at roads, and benches in select locations. The thick vegetation of the forest and groundcover meet the edges of the trails.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
West Mountain Road (Route #0011)	201871	Contributing	064738		Location	61398	Yes
West Mountain Summit Road (Rt.-101)	201872	Contributing	426183		Location	61397	Yes
West Mountain Trails	201873	Contributing					No
Mortared Stone Steps on (West) Mountain Top Trail	201874	Contributing					No
Hot Springs Mountain Road	201875	Contributing	064740		Location	61371	Yes
West Mountain Overlook #3 Parking Area	201876	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



West Mountain Road (CLR, III-124, Figure 3-206)



West Mountain Trails (CLR 2010, III-130, Figure 3-228)



West Mountain Trails (CLR 2010, III-130, Figure 3-228)



Mountain Top Trail (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-131, Figure 3-229)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

The steep slopes of Hot Springs Mountain and North Mountain are wooded and provide recreational opportunities. Scenic roads on both mountains provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy the scenic views and environment. Trails provide various lengths and levels of difficulty for users who seek exercise and fresh air. The summit elevation is approximately 1120 feet.

West Mountain is steeply sloped and heavily wooded with several streams and ravines. West Mountain rises in elevation from downtown Hot Springs to the mountain summit, with an elevation change of approximately 450 feet to the mountain summit. The summit elevation is approximately 1100 feet.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Hot Springs/North Mountains extant buildings and structures include:

- Comfort Station at picnic area - One story painted concrete block building with asphalt shingle gable roof has bathrooms for men and women.
- Pagoda Pavilion - Painted concrete pavilion with ornamental hip, clay tile roof.
- Gulpha Gorge Trail Shelter - Sandstone shelter with built-in sandstone seats and asphalt shingle gable roof.
- Hot Springs Mountain Tower - Steel tower with elevator and observation deck.
- Stone Utility building at Hot Springs Mountain Tower
- Trail Shelter - Sandstone shelter with built-in sandstone seats and asphalt shingle gable roof; at the intersection of Floral and Honeysuckle trails.

West Mountain extant buildings and structures include:

- Stone Shelter on West Mountain - Sandstone shelter (22'x 15') with wood shingle roof painted NPS brown located at Overlook #2, built-in sandstone bench, and openings with views of the city of Hot Springs.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Stone Shelter on West Mountain	201855	Contributing	064739		Location	61399	Yes
Pagoda Pavilion	201857	Contributing	064742		Location	61372	Yes
Gulpha Gorge Campground Trail Shelter	201858	Contributing	064743		Location	61376	Yes
Trail Shelter at intersection of the Floral and Honeysuckle trails	201859	Contributing	064744		Location	61377	Yes
Stone Utility building at Hot Springs Mountain Tower	201860	Contributing					No
West Mountain Overlook #1	201877	Contributing					No
West Mountain Overlook #2	201878	Contributing					No
West Mountain Overlook #3	201879	Contributing					No
Comfort Station at picnic area	201856	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hot Springs Mountain Tower	201861	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stone Shelter on West Mountain (CLR 2010, III-44, Figure 3-47)



Pagoda Pavilion (CLR 2010, III-42, Figure 3-42)



Gulpha Gorge Trail Shelter



Trail Shelter (CLR 2010, III-43, Figure 3-46)



West Mountain Overlook #1 (CLR 2010, III-127, Figure 3-217)



West Mountain Overlook #2 (CLR 2010, III-128, Figure 3-219)



West Mountain Overlook #3 (CLR 2010, III-130, Figure 3-225)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small scale features for Hot Springs/North Mountains include:

- Fountain Street Entrance - Access to Hot Springs Mountain Road, asphalt, wood gate, stone curb and mortared stone gutter and shoulder; metal brown monument sign with white letters "Hot Springs National Park Hot Springs Mountain, Scenic Drive" on a stone base.
- Mortared Stone Retaining Wall - Wall height varies between 2' and 20'. Width varies from 8-12". Located along curved and straight portions of Hot Springs Mountain Road, on both inside and outside curves.
- Mortared Stone Drainage Channel - Mortared stone approximately 12-18" wide with shallow drainage channel.
- Mortared Stone Gutter - Gutter width approximately 18" to 24." Depth varies. Located along curved and straight portions of Hot Springs Mountain Road, on both inside and outside curves. Shallow gutter at moderate slopes and deep gutter at steep slopes.
- Mortared Stone Shoulder - Mortared stone pavement at road edges located along the roads. Often adjacent to stone gutter or retaining walls.
- Concrete Drain Inlets/headwalls and masonry drain inlets/headwalls - Inlet and outlet structures designed to capture runoff along the roads. Water flows from mortared stone gutters into concrete inlets in select locations along Hot Spring Mountain Road.
- Concrete Steps and Iron Railing - Two sets of concrete stairways connected by a painted crosswalk across Hot Springs Mountain Road. The upper stairway leads toward Peak Trail; the lower stairway continues west toward Arlington Lawn.
- Mortared Stone Wall and Arched Culvert - Located adjacent to Lower Stairway; mortared stone with stone coping, with arched culvert; brick structure (inlet or manhole) with concrete coping; stone gutter.
- Mortared Stone Gutter with Concrete Extension - Typical treatment for curved areas along Hot Springs Mountain Road.
- Concrete Pedestrian Bridge - Access to Promenade and Arlington Lawn from Hot Springs Mountain Road.

- Mortared Stone Slope and Stone Culvert - East of Hot Springs Mountain Road, near the Fountain Street Entrance; arched stone culvert with stone coping adjoining a mortared stone slope.
- Stone Retaining Wall with English Ivy - West of Hot Springs Mountain Road and due east of Brick Plaza #5, mortared stone retaining wall with stone coping
- Stone Wall with Drainage - East of Hot Springs Mountain Road, recessed mortared stone wall with inlet pipe not visible from road, east of Promenade Brick Plaza #5; adjoining mortared stone culvert with cut notch over outlet pipe.
- Mortared Stone Gutter - 2' mortared stone gutter bisecting the parking area and Hot Spring Mountain Road
- Stone Water Fountain - Stone fountain, ashlar, random pattern; wider at base, located at the Picnic Area near the Overlook Tower.
- Accessible Water Fountain - The cold-water drinking fountain, exposed aggregate concrete set on a concrete pad, universally accessible, at the picnic area, with concrete walk access to Hot Springs Mountain Road.
- Trail Signs - Single panel steel signs mounted on steel posts, usually at the beginning of trail, and intersections of two or more trails.
- Stone Stairway and Path (Peak Trail) - Located on .1 miles north of Hot Springs Mountain Tower; 7" risers, 16" treads, 5' wide mortared stone steps; in two section of 4 and 3 risers, respectively. A gravel path links the two stairways.
- Metal Cap over Mortared Stone Drainage Channel - Metal Cap over mortared stone drainage channel bordering Hot Springs Mountain Road near Goat Rock Pavilion
- Goat Rock Overlook - Sandstone platform with metal rail provides expansive views of surrounding mountains.
- Painted Pedestrian Crosswalk - Pavement striping at trail crossings on Hot Springs Mountain Road, seven locations.

Small scale features for West Mountain include:

- West Mountain Roads - Two lane asphalt transverse West Mountain to its summit. Original configuration of roads on West Mountain have changed since the original roads were installed in the late 1800s.
- Prospect Avenue Entrance - West Mountain Drive, asphalt road, wood gate, concrete curb and gutter-mortared stone, gutter-mortared stone median, stop sign; metal brown monument sign with white letters "Hot Springs National Park West Mountain" on a stone base, attached concrete sidewalk along Prospect Avenue; paint striped pedestrian crosswalks; trail access to West Mountain Trail.
- Whittington Avenue Entrance - West Mountain Drive, asphalt road, wood gate; metal brown monument sign with white letters "Hot Spring National Park West Mountain" on a stone base; stone gutter on both sides of asphalt road; white metal rules and regulation sign, with black text "Commercial Vehicles Excluded" mounted on wood post.
- Stone Retaining Wall at Road - Stacked stone retaining wall retains the slope along straight and curved portions of West Mountain Drive and West Mountain Summit Drive. Walls are located on both inside and outside curves. Height of wall varies two to five feet, and length of the wall varies to respond to the hillside.
- Mortared Stone Gutter at Road - Mortared stone gutter along curved and straight portions of roads. Gutters vary in width from eighteen to twenty-four inches and terminate into inlets. Gutter depth is shallow on moderate slopes and deep on steep slopes.
- Mortared Stone Shoulder/Gutter at Road - Mortared stone shoulder with an attached stone gutter located along curved and straight portions of roads. Width of the shoulder varies from six to eight feet with the attached gutter approximately two to three feet wide.
- Mortared Stone Headwall at Road - Mortared stone headwalls located at end of some mortared stone gutters. Connect to culvert under the road.
- Concrete Inlet - Water flows from mortared stone gutters into concrete inlets in select locations along roads.
- Wood Guardrail - Wood posts with wood rail approximately twenty-four inches tall. Located on curves along roads.
- West Mountain Overlook #1 - Located along West Mountain Summit Drive at a curved section of

road where thick forested vegetation opens to views of the city of Hot Springs. Overlook consists of pull-off lane for parking, mortared stone curb, broom- finished concrete walk adjacent to mortared stone curb, twenty-four inches tall, mortared stone retaining wall adjacent to concrete walk, bear-proof trash receptacle.

- West Mountain Overlook #2 - Located on West Mountain Summit Drive. Overlook consists of ten space asphalt parking area; cleared vegetation for views of city of Hot Springs; stone shelter (see buildings/structures), mortared stone curb, broom-finished concrete walk, mortared stone retaining wall (appears to have two different types of stone) with black wrought iron guardrail, two mortared stone planters (one with a tree, one without tree), two wood picnic tables, bear proof trash receptacle; mortared stone steps to shelter; and trail access to Canyon Trail and West Mountain Trail.

- West Mountain Overlook #3 - Culminates at end of West Mountain Summit Drive, and accesses summit of West Mountain. Large boulders line right side of road. Overlook consists of seven space asphalt parking area; cleared vegetation for views of city of Hot Springs and surrounding area. Mortared stone curb, landscape median inside mortared concrete stone curb with trees and turf, broom-finished concrete walk, red brick paving/plaza area; wood bench (without back) mounted to stone retaining wall; mortared stone retaining wall; black steel guardrail on top of wall; bear proof trash receptacle. Concrete walk changes to crusher fines surface at trail access to Sunset Trail.

- West Mountain Trails - Trails consist of crushed gravel surface with varying width hanging from three to seven

feet that meander around the mountain and to the summit. West Mountain Access points include Oak Trail Exchange Street (a soft trail surface from behind building is currently not maintained), Canyon Trail at Central Avenue (soft trail surface adjacent to parking garage), West Mountain Trail at Prospect Avenue (four-foot-wide set of fifteen mortared stone steps with a steel handrail in the center and mortared stone cheek walls, photo 196); and Mountain Top Trail at NPS maintenance complex.

- Mortared Stone Retaining Wall on Oak Trail - Mortared stone retaining walls retain the slope at bridge crossing, probably constructed in 1935. Wall height varies from four to twenty feet. Lichen growth over stone.

- Mortared Stone Bridge Culvert on Oak Trail - Mortared stone bridge culvert in two locations on Oak Trail. Trail has stone surface and steel handrail. Stone culvert is part of mortared stone wall that retains uphill slope and is covered in lichen. The wall may have been constructed in the 1930s.

- Mortared Stone Spillway on Oak Trail - Mortared stone spillway connects to culvert under the bridge culvert. Spillway is a two-foot-wide mortared stone channel with vertical mortared stone walls on each side varying in height from two to four feet. Spillway daylights at the bottom of West Mountain on the northeast side of the mountain. Probably constructed in the 1930s.

- Mortared stone gutter on Trails - Mortared stone gutters direct water across the trails. Stone gutters extend the width of the trail and are approximately eighteen inches wide.

- Stone Water Bars on Trails - Stone water bars are located intermittently along trails to alleviate erosion and direct water. Stone is buried and protrudes between two to five inches above trail grade.

- Mortared Stone Steps on Oak Trail - Mortared stone steps on uphill side of crosswalk for Oak Trail at West Mountain Summit Drive.

- Mortared Stone Steps on Mountain Top Trail - Mortared stone steps at Prospect Avenue.

- Trail Signs - Single panel steel signs mounted on steel posts, usually at the beginning of trail, and intersections of two or more trails.

- Concrete Bench - Concrete benches four feet in length; provide resting places along trails in select locations on West Mountain.

- Concrete gutter on Trail - Concrete gutters direct water across the trail surface. Concrete gutters extend the width of the trail and are approximately eighteen inches wide.

- Painted Pedestrian Crosswalk - Pavement striping at trail crossings on West Mountain Drive, three locations.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Stone Retaining Walls at Road (West Mountain)	201862	Contributing					No
Mortared Stone Gutters at Road (West Mountain)	201863	Contributing					No
Mortared Stone Bridge Culvert on Oak Trail (West Mountain)	201864	Contributing					No
Mortared Stone Spillway on Oak Trail (West Mountain)	201865	Contributing					No
Mortared stone gutters on Trails (West Mountain)	201866	Contributing					No
Stone Water Bars on Trails (West Mountain)	201867	Contributing					No
Mortared Stone Retaining Walls (Hot Springs Mountain)	201868	Contributing	064741				No
Mortared stone gutters and shoulders (Hot Springs Mountain)	201869	Contributing	064741				No
Concrete and masonry drain inlets and headwalls (Hot Springs Mountain)	201870	Contributing	064741				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stone Retaining Wall at Road (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-125, Figure 3-210)



Mortared Stone Gutter at Road (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-125, Figure 3-211)



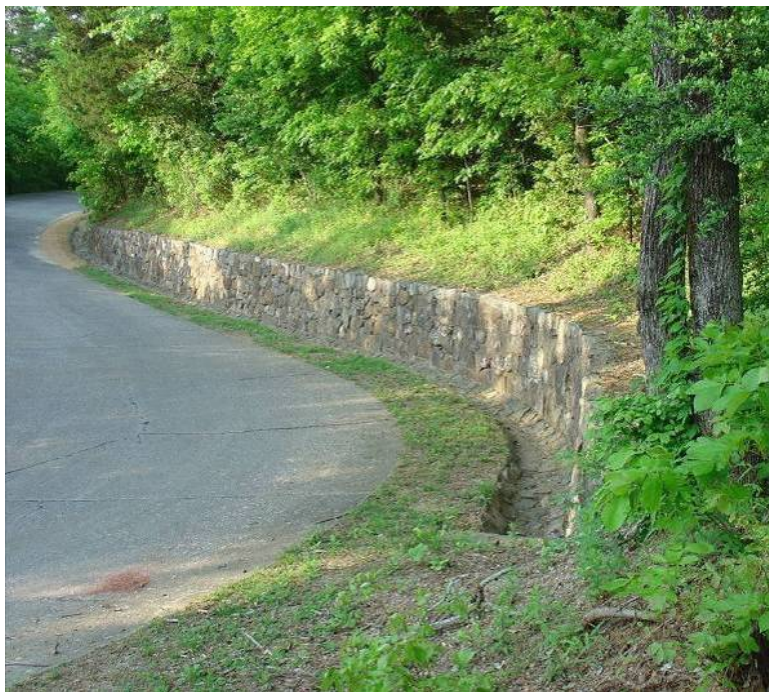
Mortared Stone Bridge/Culvert at Oak Trail (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-131, Figure 3-231)



Mortared Stone Spillway on Oak Trail (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-132, Figure 3-232)



Stone Water Bar on Trails (West Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-132, Figure 3-234)



Stone Retaining Wall and Stone Gutter (Hot Springs Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-110, Figure 3-170)



Hot Springs Mountain Road Stone Wall with Gutter and Drainage Structure (CLR 2010, III-111, Figure 3-176)



Mortared Stone Retaining Wall with Culvert (Hot Springs Mountain) (CLR 2010, III-113, Figure 3-185)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6
Next Assessment Due Date: 04/01/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 04/01/2024
Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 10/04/2023

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 10/04/2023

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 10/04/2023

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Document Date: 2010-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment, Hot Springs National Park

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2238652>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Quinn Evans Architects	Hot Springs National Park Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment	2010	National Park Service	Both Graphic And Narrative	Midwest Regional Office	

