

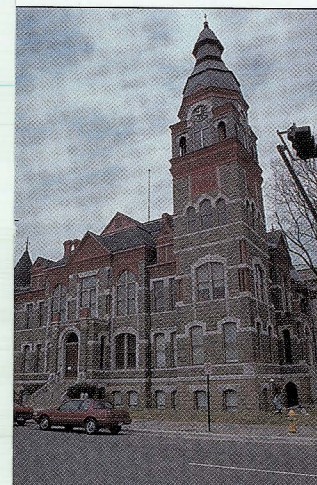
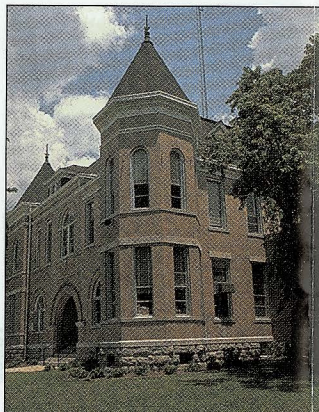


**Prairie County Courthouse, Northern District, Main Street, Des Arc, National Register listed: April 18, 1977.** Des Arc became the seat for northern Prairie County in 1875 and has been home to three courthouses. The first was built in 1875 and replaced by a new, brown-brick courthouse in 1904. That building burned down in 1911, and the present structure was built on its foundations. It features a design by architect R.P. Morrison that includes elements of the Georgian Revival and Romano-Tuscan styles of architecture. The structure cost \$27,500 to build.

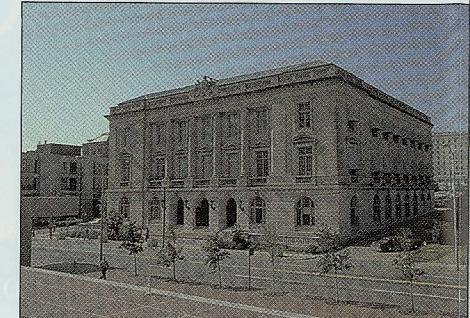


**Prairie County Courthouse, Southern District, Magnolia and Prairie streets, DeValls Bluff, National Register listed: April 20, 1995.** Built from materials salvaged from a 1910 courthouse in DeValls Bluff, this structure was constructed in 1939 through the Works Progress Administration to serve the southern district of Prairie County. It is the only known WPA-built structure in the community and its design represents the functional emphasis of such Depression-era public works projects.

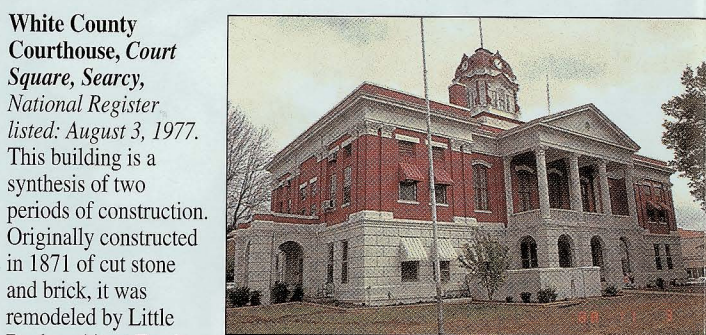
**Saline County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Benton, National Register listed: November 22, 1976.** Saline County was created on November 2, 1835, and Jacob Hoover built a two-story brick building to house county government three years later at a total cost of \$3,574. It was replaced in 1856 with a building constructed by Green B. Hughes. By 1901, the county outgrew the second courthouse, and Charles L. Thompson was hired to build the present structure. John Odum raised Thompson's elegant Romanesque Revival building for a mere \$31,000, and county business has been transacted there since September 1902.



**Pulaski County Courthouse, 405 West Markham, Little Rock, National Register listed: October 18, 1979.** The Pulaski County Courthouse actually consists of two different structures. The original building, which faces Second Street, was designed by Max A. Orloff and built between 1887-89. It offers a robust interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style with details drawn from the Queen Anne vocabulary.



The "annex" faces West Markham Street and features a Beaux Arts-influenced design by architect George Mann. It was completed in 1914 and the combined buildings still serve as the seat of county government.



**White County Courthouse, Court Square, Searcy, National Register listed: August 3, 1977.** This building is a synthesis of two periods of construction. Originally constructed in 1871 of cut stone and brick, it was remodeled by Little Rock architect Frank Gibb in 1912. New features included stone-and-brick wings on the north and south ends and removal of gables from those elevations, as well as a flattening of the original hipped roof. It stands today as a stately example of Classical architecture and the home of White County government.



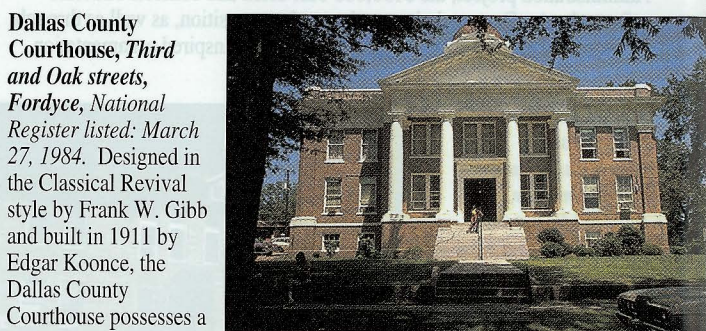
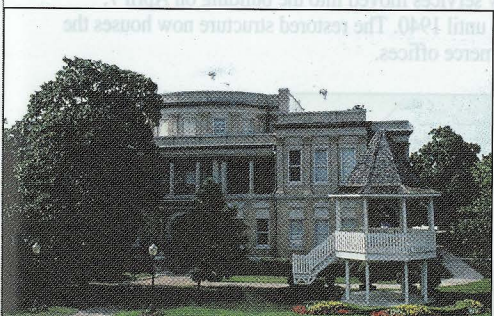
**Calhoun County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Hampton, National Register listed: December 12, 1976.** Located in rural, sparsely populated Calhoun County, the 1909 courthouse reflects elements of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. Its designer was Frank W. Gibb of Little Rock and it was built by E.L. Koonce, contractor. Architecturally and historically, it remains one of the county's most significant structures.



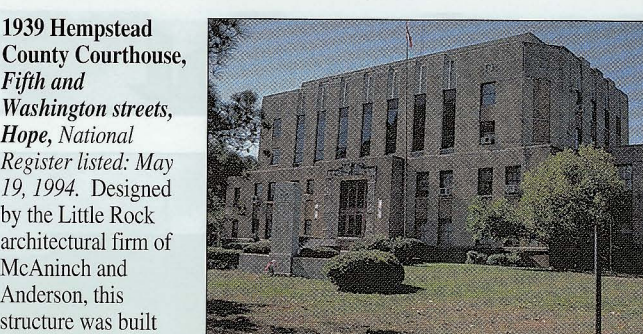
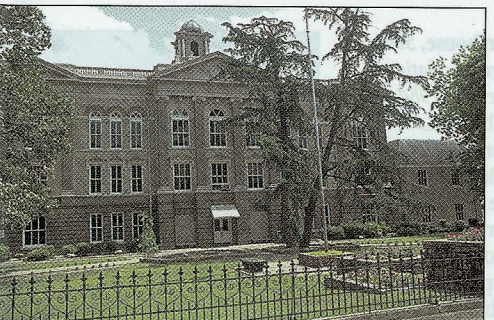
**Clark County Courthouse, Fourth and Crittenden streets, Arkadelphia, National Register listed: December 1, 1978.** The 1899 Clark County Courthouse was built by R.S. O'Neal from a Charles L. Thompson design exhibiting Romanesque Revival-style elements. It remains one of the state's oldest and most architecturally significant courthouse structures, as well as a true landmark for the city of Arkadelphia. Its sturdy construction was further proved when it withstood a devastating March 1, 1997, tornado that leveled much of downtown Arkadelphia.



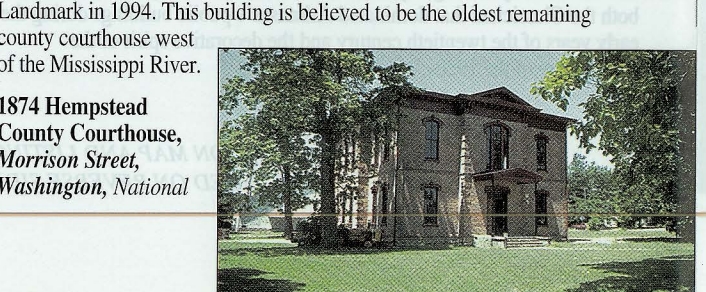
**Columbia County Courthouse, Court Square, Magnolia, National Register listed: April 15, 1978.** The domed, blond-brick Columbia County Courthouse was built in 1905 from a Renaissance Revival-style design by W.W. Hall. It is the third structure on the Magnolia town square, replacing an 1856 structure that in turn replaced a temporary log courthouse built after Columbia County was formed in 1852. The current building was financed by a two-mill tax levy and cost \$58,631.21 to construct.



**Dallas County Courthouse, Third and Oak streets, Fordyce, National Register listed: March 27, 1984.** Designed in the Classical Revival style by Frank W. Gibb and built in 1911 by Edgar Koonce, the Dallas County Courthouse possesses a monumental presence in its predominantly residential neighborhood. The structure symbolizes Fordyce's rapid growth as a trade center that culminated in its replacing Princeton as the county seat.

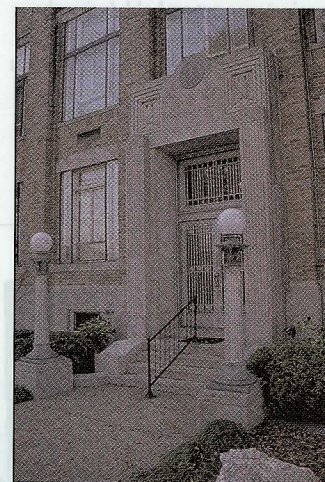


**1836 Hempstead County Courthouse, Main Street, Washington, National Register listed: May 19, 1972.** Tillman L. Patterson, who built the first Hempstead County Courthouse in 1824, supervised construction of its replacement 12 years later. The structure, which cost \$1,850, served Hempstead County until a new courthouse in Washington replaced it in 1874. After Union forces captured Little Rock in 1863, Arkansas's Confederate government moved to Washington and served from there until the war ended in 1865. The building's strategic importance in the Camden Expedition of 1864 resulted in its designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1994. This building is believed to be the oldest remaining county courthouse west of the Mississippi River.



# National Register Courthouses Of Arkansas

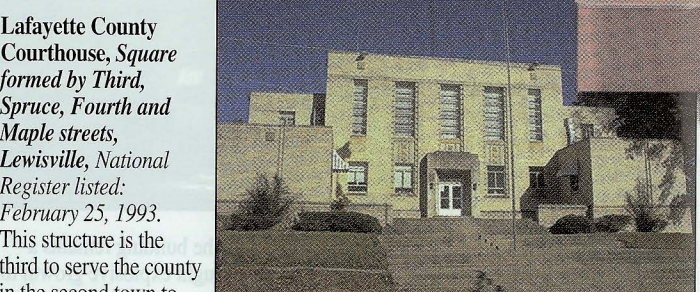
**Register listed: June 20, 1972.** This building was designed by the Little Rock architectural firm of H.C. Green and Son and constructed by Ezekial P. Treadway in 1874. It features a 1927 addition to its western facade and served as the center of Hempstead County government until it was replaced by the Depression-era courthouse in Hope. The 1874 Hempstead County Courthouse remains an important feature of the Washington Historic District and Old Washington Historic State Park.



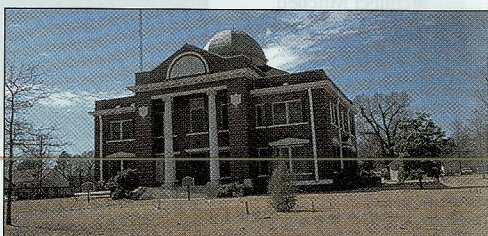
**Hot Spring County Courthouse, 201 Locust Street, Malvern, National Register listed: November 7, 1996.** Designed by the Little Rock architectural firm of Thompson, Sanders and Ginocchio and built by contractor William Peterson in 1936, the Hot Spring County Courthouse is significant by virtue of its status as the most finished and erudite example of the Art Deco idiom in Malvern and all of Hot Spring County. The building is the fourth to serve the county, replacing an 1888 Queen Anne-style structure, which itself succeeded two earlier buildings in the original county seat of Rockport.



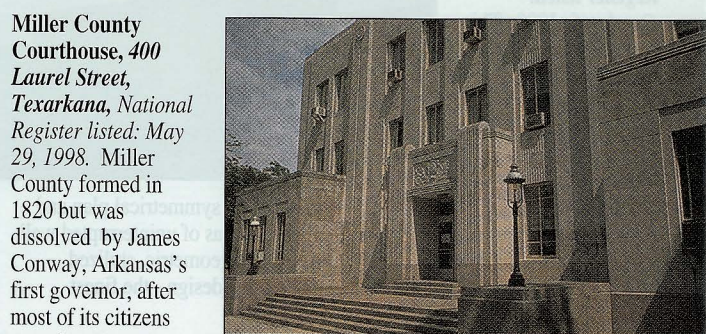
**Howard County Courthouse, Main Street, Nashville, National Register listed: June 14, 1990.** Built in 1939 through the federal Public Works Administration, the Howard County Courthouse reflects an Art Moderne-style design by Little Rock's Erhart & Eichenbaum firm. The building is distinguished by the use of ceramic tile, both inside and out, and of handsome carved woodwork in the courtroom. Clearly, the architects and the people of Howard County were making a statement of civic pride in spite of the pressing economic conditions prevalent throughout the nation via the relatively lavish outfitting of their new courthouse.



**Lafayette County Courthouse, Square formed by Third, Spruce, Fourth and Maple streets, Lewisville, National Register listed: February 25, 1993.** This structure is the third to serve the county in the second town to receive the name of Lewisville. "New" Lewisville came into being in the mid-1880s, when the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad bypassed the original city of Lewisville, which stood about one mile east of the new city. The new town soon overshadowed the old, and became the Lafayette County seat in 1890. Designed by the Clippard and Vaught architectural firm in a restrained version of the Art Deco style, the courthouse was built in 1942 for \$100,000 -40 percent of which was supplied by the Works Progress Administration.



**Little River County Courthouse, Main and Second streets, Ashdown, National Register listed: September 29, 1976.** Richmond was the original county seat for Little River County and, as is often the case, it was supplanted when the railroad town of Ashdown sprang up in the 1890s. Ashdown itself struggled for years with Rocky Comfort (now Foreman) over the honor of holding the seat of government. The impressive 1907 Little River County Courthouse, designed in the Classical Revival style by architect Sidney Stewart, helped to ensure Ashdown's permanent status as county seat.



**Miller County Courthouse, 400 Laurel Street, Texarkana, National Register listed: May 29, 1998.** Miller County formed in 1820 but was dissolved by James Conway, Arkansas's first governor, after most of its citizens were found to prefer the governance of Texas over that of Arkansas. It was reestablished in 1874, at about the same time Texarkana formed at the convergence of several railroad lines. The first Miller County Courthouse was built around 1888 in Texarkana, and it served for 50 years before being condemned as unfit. Architect E.C. Seibert designed the current Art Deco structure, which was erected in 1939 under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

**Montgomery County Courthouse, Court Square, Mount Ida, National Register listed: August 27, 1976.** The Montgomery County Courthouse, built in 1923 from a design by architect Clyde A. Ferrell, stands today as Mount Ida's most impressive public building. It is distinguished by its use of fieldstone as the primary building material on the facade in a design reflecting the Craftsman style of architecture.



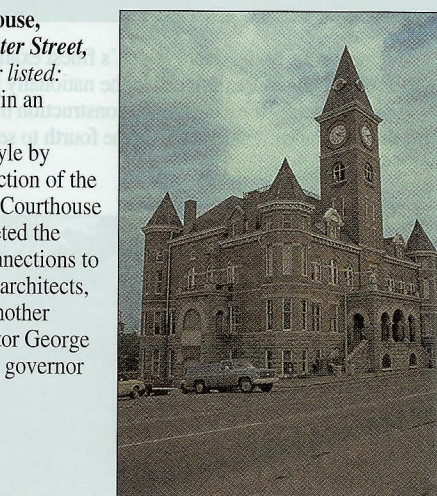
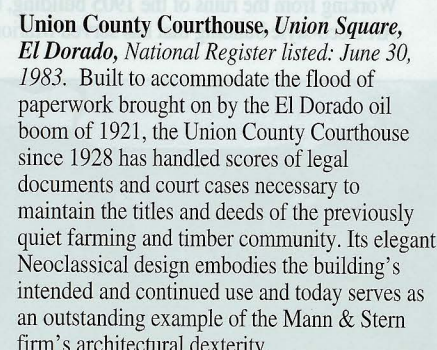
**Montgomery County Courthouse, Court Square, Mount Ida, National Register listed: August 27, 1976.** The Montgomery County Courthouse, built in 1923 from a design by architect Clyde A. Ferrell, stands today as Mount Ida's most impressive public building. It is distinguished by its use of fieldstone as the primary building material on the facade in a design reflecting the Craftsman style of architecture.

**Ouachita County Courthouse, 145 Jefferson Avenue, Camden, National Register listed: November 24, 1989.** Designed by Little Rock architect Thomas Harding, Jr., the Ouachita County Courthouse is an outstanding example of the transitional style of the late 1920s and early 1930s when architects were moving away from the heavy and traditional ornament of the Classical and Colonial Revivals and moving toward the more streamlined compositions of shallower and more stylized ornament that would soon characterize the Art Deco style. It replaced an 1888 structure designed by Thomas Harding, Sr.

**Pike County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Murfreesboro, National Register listed: October 16, 1986.** Located at the site of three former courthouses and encircled by the Murfreesboro business district, the 1932 Pike County Courthouse is the area's most impressive example of the Art Deco style of architecture. Texarkana's Witt, Siebert and Halsey architectural firm designed the building, which was financed by a \$50,000 bond issue.



**Polk County Courthouse, Northeast corner of Church Avenue and DeQueen Street, Mena, National Register listed: November 20, 1992.** Mena's origins lie in the dream of railroad magnate Arthur E. Stilwell, whose Kansas City Southern stretched from Kansas City, Missouri, to his namesake, Port Arthur, Texas. The town was laid out in 1896 and named for the wife of one of Stilwell's Dutch investors. The Polk County Courthouse was built in 1939 under the auspices of the Public Works Administration. Its Art Deco-style design by the Fort Smith architectural firm of Haralson and Mott remains the best example of that style in Mena.

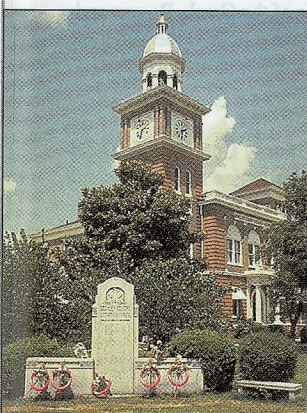


**Arkansas County Courthouse, Southern District, Courthouse Square, DeWitt, National Register listed: November 20, 1992.** Designed by Little Rock architect H. Ray Burks and erected in 1931 by the E.V. Bird Construction Company, the Arkansas County Courthouse in DeWitt remains the best example in the city of the Art Deco style of architecture.

**Arkansas County Courthouse, Southern District, East Third and College streets, Stuttgart, National Register listed: November 20, 1992.** The Arkansas County Courthouse was built to serve the county's northern area as it prospered in the early twentieth century, fueled by the explosive growth of the region's rice-growing activities. The 1928 structure's Classical Revival design was executed by J.B. Barrett of Stuttgart's Barrett and Ogletree firm, which also served as contractor for the project.



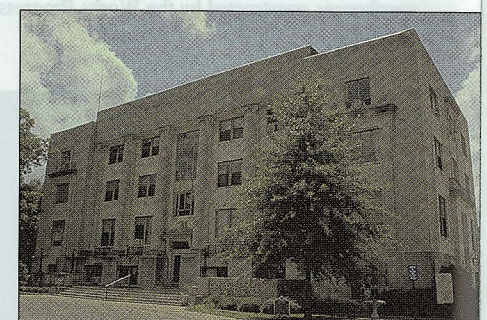
**Bradley County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Warren, National Register listed: December 12, 1976.** Built in 1903, the Bradley County Courthouse is the third such structure built on Warren's Courthouse Square, its predecessors having been built in 1843 and 1861. The building, designed by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb and contracted by E.L. Koonce, features an unusual combination of classical characteristics. Distinctive features include brick quoins, colorfully patterned ceramic tile floors, and decorative central stairways.



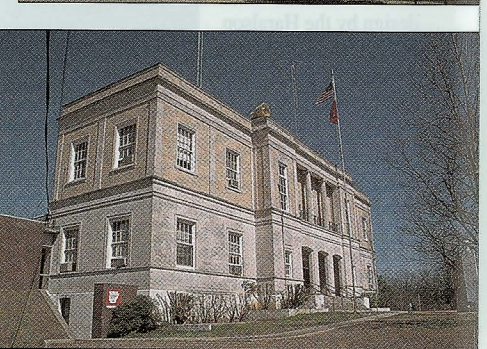
**Cleveland County Courthouse, Main and Magnolia streets, Rison, National Register listed: April 11, 1977.** This 1911 building, designed in the Beaux Arts style of architecture, was constructed at a cost of \$65,000. The county's history reflects the history of the Reconstruction period. It was originally named Dorsey County, honoring Arkansas Republican Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who entered the U.S. Senate in 1873, the year the county was created. The state legislature renamed the county in 1885 to honor President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat. The county seat was moved from Toledo to Rison in 1889, and the current courthouse was erected to replace a frame structure built in 1892.



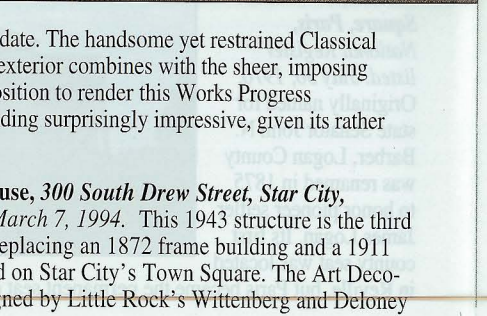
**Desha County Courthouse, Robert S. Moore Avenue, Arkansas City, National Register listed: July 12, 1976.** Built in 1900 by the W.D. Holtzman Company of Little Rock at a cost of \$23,369.44, the Desha County Courthouse still serves the people of Desha County from Arkansas City, despite that city's eclipse by the railroad towns of Dumas and McGhee. The building's Romanesque-style design, executed by Little Rock architect Rome Harding, features a four-story clock tower and round arches.



**Drew County Courthouse, 210 South Main Street, Monticello, National Register listed: October 17, 1997.** The Drew County Courthouse was built in 1932 from a design by architect H. Ray Burks. It is a noteworthy example of the Classical Moderne idiom of the Art Deco style of architecture. It is the fourth courthouse constructed by the people of Drew County, at least one of which was located in the former county seat of Rough and Ready. It replaced a brick structure erected 1870-71.



**Lee County Courthouse, 15 East Chestnut Street, Marianna, National Register listed: September 7, 1995.** Built in 1939, this structure remains an exceptionally fine example of the Classical Revival style, particularly when considering its relatively late construction date. The handsome yet restrained Classical detailing on the building's exterior combines with the sheer, imposing aspect of the overall composition to render this Works Progress Administration-funded building surprisingly impressive, given its rather small size.

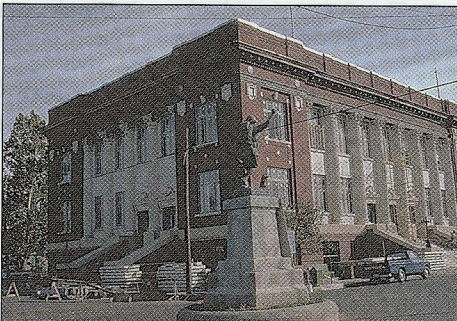


**Lincoln County Courthouse, 300 South Drew Street, Star City, National Register listed: March 7, 1994.** This 1914 structure is the third to serve Lincoln County, replacing an 1872 frame building and a 1911 brick courthouse that stood on Star City's Town Square. The Art Deco-style courthouse was designed by Little Rock's Wittenberg and Deloney firm and financed through a combination of county bond money and Works Progress Administration funds.

**Monroe County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Clarendon, National Register listed: October 14, 1976.** This 1911 structure, with its Classically influenced design by Charles L. Thompson, is the fourth to stand on the courthouse square in Clarendon. The first courthouse, started in 1859, was torn down by Federal troops who used the materials for the fortifications at DeValls Bluff. A second was built in 1872, but burned to the ground on January 1, 1895. Its replacement was constructed six months later and demolished to make room for the present building, which was built for \$118,000 by W.A. Prather and Company of Memphis, Tennessee.



**Phillips County Courthouse, 622 Cherry Street, Helena, National Register listed: July 5, 1977.** Built at a cost of \$250,000 in 1914, the Phillips County Courthouse displays a Classical design by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb. County business was first conducted in a two-story log building after Helena was named county seat in 1830. In 1847, a wood-frame courthouse was built. It burned in 1861 and was replaced with a two-story, domed structure in 1869. That building was razed when the current courthouse was built, and the land was donated for use as a public playground.



## For More Information

Do you want to know more about historic county courthouses in Arkansas and around the country? The following organizations and publications may be able to provide you with additional information.

**Arkansas Historic Preservation Program**  
1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
(501) 324-9880 [TDD 501-324-9811]  
info@dah.state.ar.us  
www.heritage.state.ar.us

**American Association for State and Local History**  
530 Church Street, Suite 600  
Nashville, TN 37219-2325  
(615) 255-2971  
History@aashl.org  
http://www.aashl.org

Gill, John Purifoy and Marjem.  
"On The Courthouse Square in Arkansas"  
1980.

## Let Us Know!

Have you followed the "Arkansas County Courthouses" map and taken a historic courthouse tour of Arkansas? If so, let us know! Drop us a line at:

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# National Register Court Houses Of Arkansas

In the days before the automobile, Arkansas's county seats served as centers of local government as well as the principal regional commercial hubs. While visits to the capital in Little Rock may have been rare, almost everyone could regularly venture onto the courthouse square to take care of business or do a little shopping. Not surprisingly, identification with one's home county was much stronger then, and until World War II the vast majority of the state's citizens considered the county seat the primary source of governmental authority.

The building erected to serve as the county courthouse came to symbolize the strength, resilience and prosperity of the citizens who paid for it and for whom it was built. This significance – and its importance to the county's citizens – often resulted in the courthouse exhibiting the most elaborate and impressive architecture to be found for miles around. The importance of these buildings also resulted in many of them being recognized on the National Register of Historic Places, as were all of those included in this map.

Though a number of Arkansas's historic courthouses have been lost over time, dozens survive, spanning the period from 1827 to 1946. Virtually all the major historic architectural styles are represented, including the Italianate, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, and Art Deco traditions. Given the large number of Depression-era public works projects executed in Arkansas, it is not surprising that the Art Deco style is particularly well represented in our county courthouses. More than one-third of our surviving historic courthouses reflect the influence of this style, which was popular in the 1920s and '30s. And the vast majority of our historic courthouses continue to serve as the centers of county government.

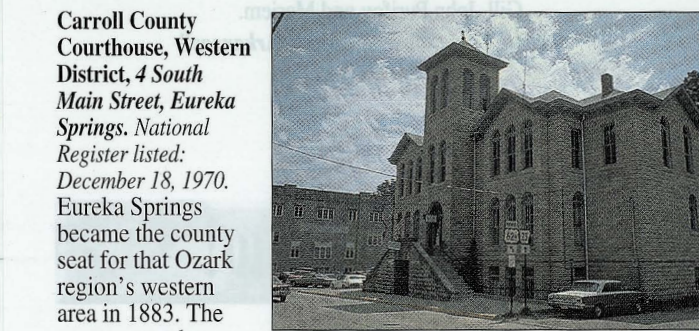
Without question, the years since World War II – and the remarkable advances they brought in transportation, communications, commerce and technology – have made the county courthouse less prominent in daily life. Yet this fact only underscores the importance of appreciating and preserving these historic buildings. They are the last and most eloquent reminders of an earlier time, when a still young, rural nation seemed a vast, incomprehensible place.

## NorthWest

**Benton County Courthouse, 106 Southeast A Street, Bentonville, National Register listed: January 22, 1988.** The Benton County Courthouse was constructed in 1928 at a cost of approximately \$200,000 from a design by A.O. Clark. Benton County's most prolific architect. It replaced an earlier, Italianate-style structure built in 1874. The Neoclassical-style structure remains a significant example of Clark's architectural talents.



architects, Charles L. Thompson of Little Rock. Building contractors were A.M. Byrnes and C.H. McCauley. Boone County was formed in 1869 and, predictably, much controversy arose over the location of the county seat. Harrison beat out nearby Bellefonte by a mere 18 votes in an election to settle the issue.



**Carroll County Courthouse, Western District, 4 South Main Street, Eureka Springs, National Register listed: December 18, 1970.** Eureka Springs became the county seat for that Ozark region's western area in 1883. The current courthouse in the resort community was erected in 1908, reflecting a Romanesque Revival design in rusticated stone quarried at Beaver, five miles north of town.

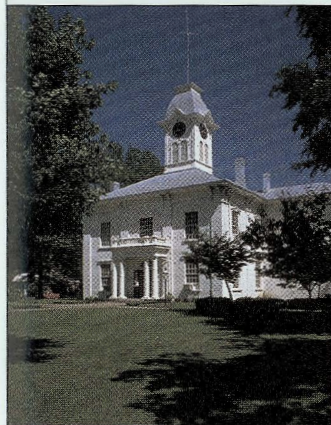


**Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern District, Public Square, Berryville, National Register listed: August 8, 1976.** Berryville replaced Carrollton as the

Carroll County seat in 1875, and the stately courthouse was constructed in 1880. J.P. Fancher built the structure for an estimated cost of \$8,997.50. The structure was enlarged in 1904-05 to include a third story on the flat-roofed structure, and two four-story towers were added to accent the northeast and southeast corners of the building. It stands today as a local history museum and headquarters of the local historical society.



**Conway County Courthouse, Court Square, Morrilton, National Register listed: November 24, 1989.** The Conway County Courthouse was designed in 1929 by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb for a \$1,800 fee. The \$97,000 structure was dedicated in 1930. It is noteworthy for its design, which features a unique synthesis of the Greek, Roman and Italian Renaissance architectural styles, a design that reflects the loosening hold of the Classical Revival style on the imaginations of architects and patrons in the early twentieth century.



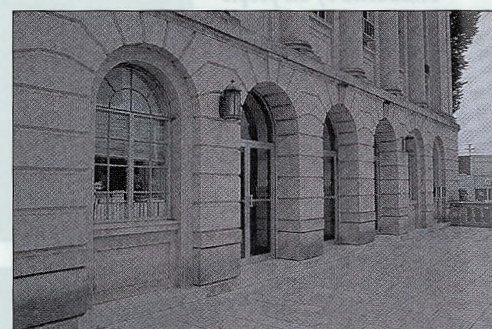
**Crawford County Courthouse, Third and Main streets, Van Buren, National Register listed: April 30, 1976.** The Crawford County Courthouse is truly an evolutionary structure, with its origins lying in an 1840-41 structure that burned in 1876. However, the walls remained standing and were incorporated into the new structure, which was erected around 1890 and included the central clock tower and two wings. It remains an important element in the historic fabric of the Van Buren Historic District.



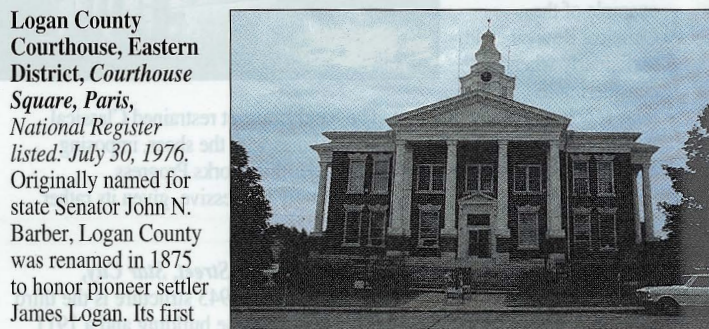
**Franklin County Courthouse, Southern District, Highway 22, Charleston, National Register listed: October 18, 1976.** The Franklin County Courthouse at Charleston, designed by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb and built by contractor E.W. Jenkins, was built in 1923. The classically styled courthouse is the second to grace the southern district's courthouse square, replacing an 1885 structure built when Charleston was approved as a second county seat for Franklin County.



**Franklin County Courthouse, Northern District, 211 West Commercial, Ozark, National Register listed: September 22, 1995.** The Franklin County Courthouse in Ozark reflects two periods of building design. It was originally built in 1904 in an Italian Renaissance style created by architect Frank Gibb. A January 10, 1944, fire gutted the second story and destroyed the roof. Fayetteville architect T. Ewing Shelton altered the structure to reflect a more streamlined, Classical Moderne appearance similar to that of courthouses constructed by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s.



**Johnson County Courthouse, Main Street, Clarksville, National Register listed: June 14, 1991.** Completed in 1935, the Johnson County Courthouse showcases a Classical Revival design by the Haralson and Nelson firm of Fort Smith, executed by contractors Linebarger and Fraser and funded through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The combination of Haralson and Nelson's imagination, Linebarger and Fraser's execution, and, perhaps most importantly, federal money produced an elegant new three-story structure that continues to remind one of the grander aspects of the Depression.



**Logan County Courthouse, Eastern District, Courthouse Square, Paris, National Register listed: July 30, 1976.** Originally named for state Senator John N. Barber, Logan County was renamed in 1875 to honor pioneer settler James Logan. Its first county seat was located in Reville, but Paris became the permanent seat of government in the same

year the county received its new name. The impressive, Neoclassical Paris courthouse was built in 1908.



**Logan County Courthouse, Southern Judicial District, Corner of Fourth and North Broadway, Booneville, National Register listed: March 8, 1997.** Booneville beat out Magazine in 1901 elections to become Logan County's second seat of government, serving residents who had a difficult time traversing the difficult roads to Paris. The first Booneville courthouse was razed in 1928 to make space for the handsome, Italian Renaissance Revival-style structure that continues to serve the county to this day. Designed by the Haralson and Nelson firm of Fort Smith, the building was erected by J. Kyle Fraser of Springdale at a cost of \$90,000.



**Madison County Courthouse, 1 Main Street, Huntsville, National Register listed: November 19, 1993.** Created in 1836, Madison County government met in a series of barns and log structures until a two-story brick building was raised in 1845. That structure was burned down by Federal troops in 1863 and was not replaced until 1871. The 1871 courthouse and an 1881 replacement also were lost to flames. A 1905 native-stone structure survived until 1939, when it was torn down after local officials decided to seek jobs and funds through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The result was the present Madison County Courthouse, designed in a restrained interpretation of the Art Deco style by architects J. Ewing Shelton and B. Chester Nelson.

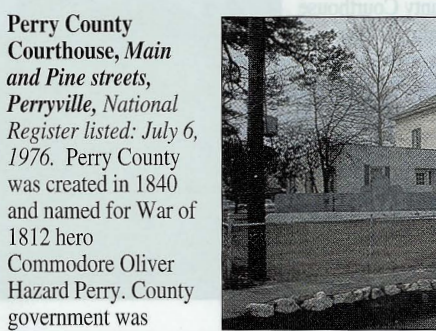


**Marion County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Yellville, National Register listed: May 19, 1994.** The present Marion County Courthouse follows a procession of former courthouses that were destroyed by fire, as was so often the case with such structures. It has its roots in a 1905 Queen Anne-style structure that was distinguished by two magnificent towers on its front facade. This building, too, fell victim to fire, and only a shell was left after it was gutted on January 12, 1943. Working from the ruins of the 1905 building, builders created the current, Art Deco-style building that has served Marion County since 1944.



**Newton County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Jasper, National Register listed: December 1, 1994.** Designed and constructed in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration, the Newton County Courthouse in Jasper remains one of the Ozark region's finest examples of a Depression-era county courthouse designed in the nationally popular Art Deco style while also reflecting the native stone construction traditions of its mountainous home. The current structure is the fourth to serve Newton County, which was established in 1842.

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**Perry County Courthouse, Main and Pine streets, Perryville, National Register listed: July 6, 1976.** Perry County was created in 1840 and named for War of 1812 hero Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. County government was housed in log structures until 1872, when a frame building was erected on the site of the present building. The present courthouse has served Perry County since its 1888 construction and remains largely unaltered. "Among the very small number of historic structures still standing in Perry County, the courthouse is decidedly the most significant," the National Register nomination says. "The building dominates the Perryville business district, and is the most important man-made landmark in Perry County."



**Pope County Courthouse, 100 West Main Street, Russellville, National Register listed: September 3, 1996.** Built in 1931 from a design by H. Ray Burks, the Pope County Courthouse is the dominant structure in the Russellville Downtown Historic

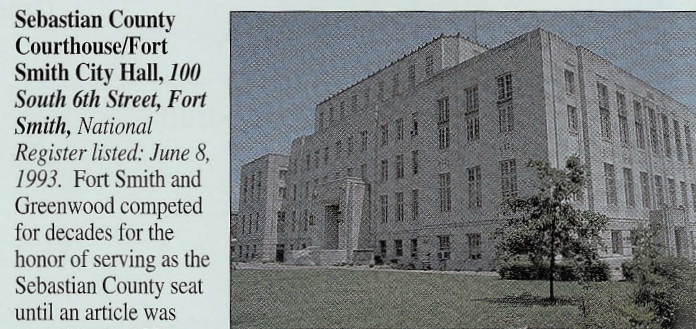


**Scott County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Waldron, National Register listed: November 24, 1989.** Built through the use of Works Progress Administration labor, the Scott County Courthouse exhibits a high-style Art Deco design by Fort Smith architects Bassham & Wheeler. Generously detailed with shallow, geometric carvings, there is no other building in Waldron that can compete with the scale and ornament of this rich yet elegant Art Deco composition.



**Searcy County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Marshall, National Register listed: October 21, 1976.** Searcy County, created in 1836, was first served by a courthouse at Lebanon and then by one in Burrowsville. That town's name

changed to Marshall in 1867, and the 1858 courthouse there served until it was destroyed by fire in 1886. Its replacement, built of native stone, was constructed in 1889 and has been in continuous use since then.

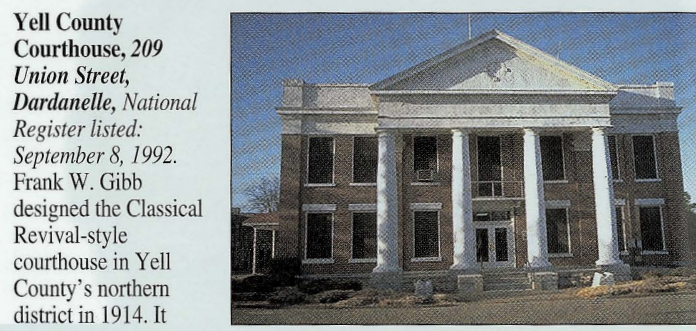


**Sebastian County Courthouse, Fort Smith City Hall, 100 South 6th Street, Fort Smith, National Register listed: June 8, 1993.** Fort Smith and Greenwood competed for decades for the honor of serving as the Sebastian County seat until an article was placed in the 1874 Arkansas Constitution that permanently established two seats of government for the county. Court was held in a succession of commercial buildings until a courthouse was built in the late 1880s. That structure was replaced with the present building in 1937. The Art Deco design by architects E. Chester Nelson, Bassham & Wheeler was executed by the Manhattan Construction Company under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.



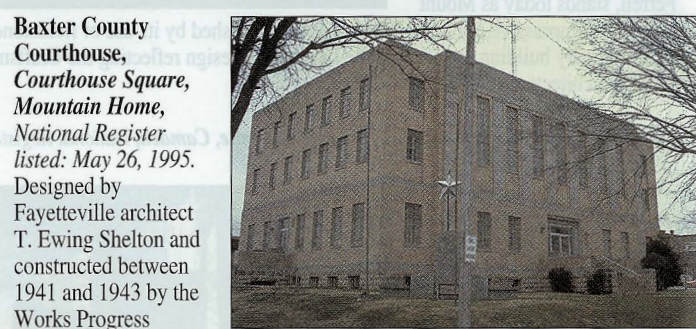
**Van Buren County Courthouse, Griggs and Main Street, Clinton, National Register listed: May 13, 1991.** Van Buren County government has been housed in a succession of six buildings since the county was created in 1833. Court was held

first in Obadiah Marsh's log cabin at Bloomington until a new log courthouse, located adjacent to what was then the state's second-largest horse-racing track, was built. The county seat moved to Clinton in 1842, and the frame courthouse there succumbed to bushwhacking arsonists in 1865. Its replacement survived two burglaries and two arson attempts before being razed in 1934 to allow construction of the current structure, designed in the Rustic style and built by the Works Progress Administration.

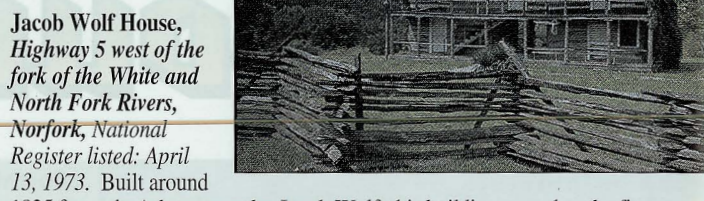


**Yell County Courthouse, 209 Union Street, Dardanelle, National Register listed: September 8, 1992.** Frank W. Gibb designed the Classical Revival-style courthouse in Yell County's northern district in 1914. It remains an impressive public building, and a noteworthy example of the work of Gibb, who is credited with work on turn-of-the-century courthouses around Arkansas.

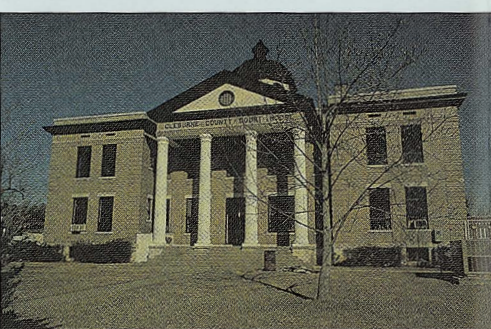
## NorthEast



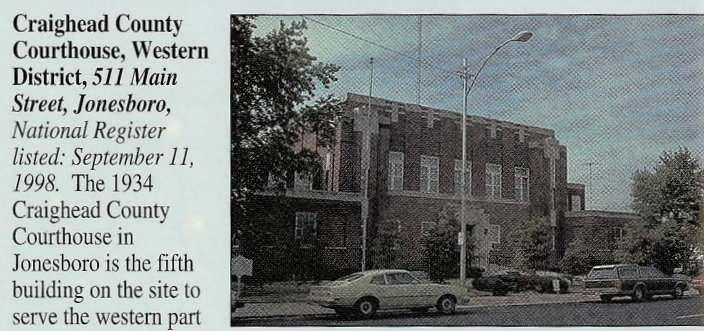
**Baxter County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Mountain Home, National Register listed: May 26, 1995.** Designed by Fayetteville architect T. Ewing Shelton and constructed between 1941 and 1943 by the Works Progress Administration, the Baxter County Courthouse reflects the functional emphasis common to many Depression-era public works projects. Its minimalist design and use of locally produced construction materials make it an excellent example of the construction ethic inherent in many New Deal structures.



**Jacob Wolf House, Highway 5 west of the fork of the White and North Fork Rivers, Norfolk, National Register listed: April 13, 1973.** Built around 1825 for early Arkansas settler Jacob Wolf, this building served as the first seat of government for Izard County, which was created October 27, 1825. The structure became part of Baxter County when that county was created in 1873. Wolf also served the area as a member of the Territorial Assembly and later the Arkansas legislature. The Jacob Wolf House today is the oldest documented standing structure in Arkansas.



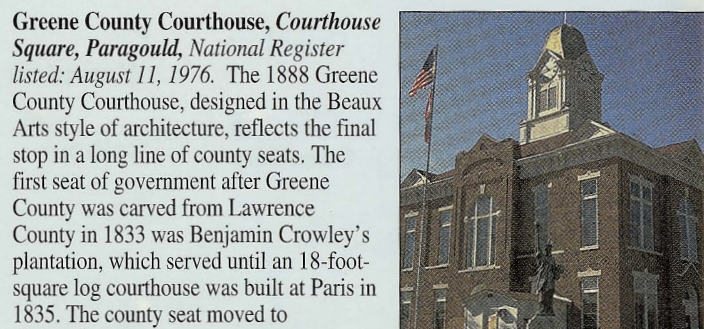
**Cleburne County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Heber Springs, National Register listed: June 12, 1976.** Designed in the Colonial Revival style by architect Clyde A. Ferrell and contracted by A.M. Byrnes, the Cleburne County Courthouse was erected in 1914. The building, completed at a cost of \$65,000, survived a series of tornadoes that destroyed many of Cleburne County's historic structures and stands today as an important social and government center for the resort community of Heber Springs.



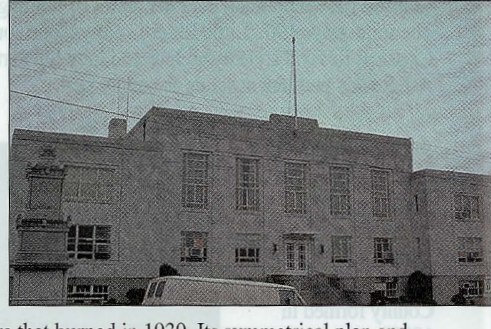
**Craighead County Courthouse, Western District, 511 Main Street, Jonesboro, National Register listed: September 11, 1968.** The 1932 Craighead County Courthouse in Jonesboro is the fifth building on the site to serve the western part of the county. The first, a wood-frame structure, was built in 1862 and was the scene of the county's only Civil War battle on August 2 of that year. That building burned in 1869 and was replaced by an 1876 structure that also burned. Its 1886 replacement survived an 1889 fire that burned much of downtown, but was razed in 1933 for construction of the current Art Deco-style structure.



**Crittenden County Courthouse, 85 Jackson Street, Marion, National Register listed: August 3, 1977.** With its stern, bold frieze motto "OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW IS LIBERTY," the Crittenden County Courthouse has been the seat of justice and county government since its 1910-11 construction. The current structure, the third courthouse in Crittenden County's history, was built for \$99,740 from a Classically styled design by the Chamberlain architectural firm of Fort Worth, Texas.



**Greene County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Paragould, National Register listed: August 11, 1976.** The 1888 Greene County Courthouse, designed in the Beaux Arts style of architecture, reflects the final stop in a long line of county seats. The first seat of government after Greene County was carved from Lawrence County in 1833 was Benjamin Crowley's plantation, which served until an 18-foot-square log courthouse was built at Paris in 1835. The county seat moved to Gainesville in 1838, and local government moved into a three-story frame structure that burned in 1874. A fourth courthouse also burned in 1876, and a fifth was built in 1877. In 1884, the railroad town of Paragould was voted in as county seat, and a temporary courthouse was built. J.E. Shane designed a permanent courthouse, which was occupied in April 1888.



**Independence County Courthouse, 192 East Main Street, Batesville, National Register listed: October 5, 1990.** This structure, designed by Little Rock's Wittenberg and Deloney firm, was built in 1940 to replace an 1880s-vintage High Victorian Gothic structure that burned in 1939. Its symmetrical plan and elevations, coupled with the emphasis on large areas of uninterrupted wall surface, and the spare and symmetrically applied geometric, stylized Classical ornamentation render it a pure Art Deco design – the finest example in Batesville.

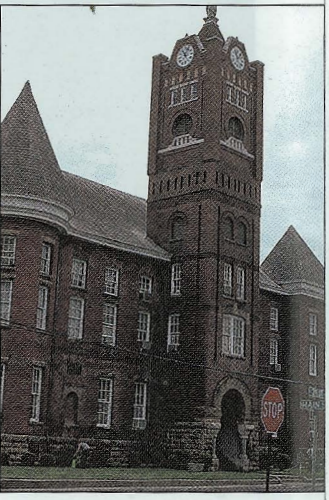


**Izard County Courthouse, Highway 69, Courthouse Square, Melbourne, National Register listed:**

**September 30, 1993.** Designed in the Art Deco style by Little Rock's Erhart and Eichenbaum firm, this structure was built between 1938-40 by workers for the Depression-era National Youth Administration. It succeeds a number of courthouses that served Izard County: The Jacob Wolf House (now in Baxter County); structures in Athens and Mount Olive as the county seat moved over time; and courthouses at Melbourne built in 1878, 1890 and 1913, two of which were destroyed by fire.



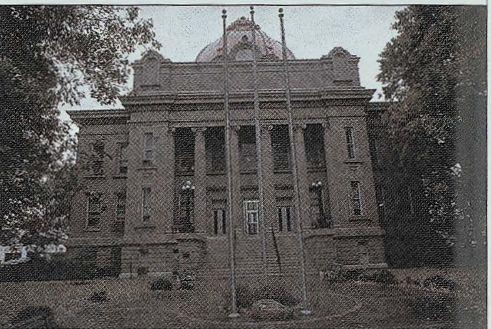
**Old Jackson County Courthouse, Between Dillard and Washington streets, Jacksonport, National Register listed: January 21, 1970.** Jacksonport became Jackson County's fourth seat of government (replacing successive sites in Litchfield, Elizabeth, and Augusta) in 1853 and served in that capacity for eight years before a special tax was levied for construction of a courthouse. The project was put on hold during the Civil War and did not resume until 1869. Col. J.A. Schnable of Jacksonport, who claimed to have placed the rope around abolitionist John Brown's neck, designed and built the structure. The Jacksonport courthouse opened for business on Christmas Day 1872 and served the county until the county seat moved yet again, to Newport in 1892. It now serves as a museum in Jacksonport State Park.



**Jackson County Courthouse, Third and Main streets, Newport, National Register listed: November 18, 1976.** Newport became the principal Cairo and Fulton Railroad station between Little Rock and Poplar Bluff in 1873, and 18 years later the county seat was moved there from the river town of Jacksonport. In 1892, construction began on the imposing Richardsonian Romanesque structure that remains the center of county government in Jackson County. The cost, \$44,196.



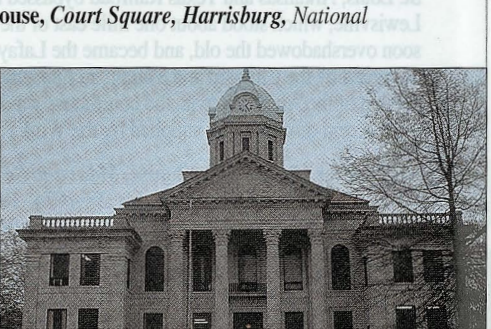
**Powhatan Courthouse, Highway 25, Powhatan, National Register listed: February 16, 1970.** This 1888 structure, designed by architect D.A. McKinnon and built by Boom and McGinnis, was the second courthouse to serve Powhatan. The first was built by volunteers and local laborers in 1873 and burned to the ground 12 years later. The 1888 Powhatan courthouse served Lawrence County until the county seats were consolidated at Walnut Ridge in 1963. It now serves as a museum and the centerpiece of Powhatan Courthouse State Park.



**Mississippi County Courthouse, Hale and Poplar, Osceola, National Register listed: December 13, 1978.** Built in 1912 to replace a small, wood-frame building, the Mississippi County Courthouse in Osceola remains one of Arkansas's most impressive public buildings. Embellished with ornate terra cotta details, the Neoclassical structure was built on land donated by County Judge William J. Driver.

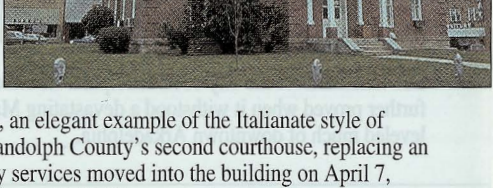


**Mississippi County Courthouse, Chickasawha District, 200 West Walnut Street, Blytheville, National Register listed: December 6, 1996.** The Pine Bluff firm of Selligman and Ellevsard designed the impressive Colonial Revival-style courthouse that has served northern Mississippi County since 1919. The building remains a testament to the booming timber industry that brought explosive growth to the area in the first decades of the twentieth century and continued through the equally vibrant cotton-based economy of the 1920s and '30s.



**Poinsett County Courthouse, Court Square, Harrisburg, National Register listed: November 10, 1989.** Built in 1917 to replace an 1872 structure that burned down, the Poinsett County Courthouse was designed by Pine Bluff architect Mitchell Seligman and built by contractor J.E. Hollingsworth. The building remains an excellent example of

the Neoclassical style of architecture and a symbol of the early twentieth-century prosperity of this eastern Arkansas town.

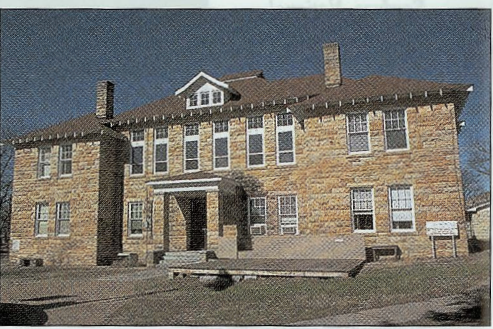


**Randolph County Courthouse, Broadway and Vance, Pocahontas, National Register listed: April 24, 1973.** This structure, an elegant example of the Italianate style of architecture, served as Randolph County's second courthouse, replacing an 1837-38 building. County services moved into the building on April 7, 1875, and remained there until 1940. The restored structure now houses the town's Chamber of Commerce offices.

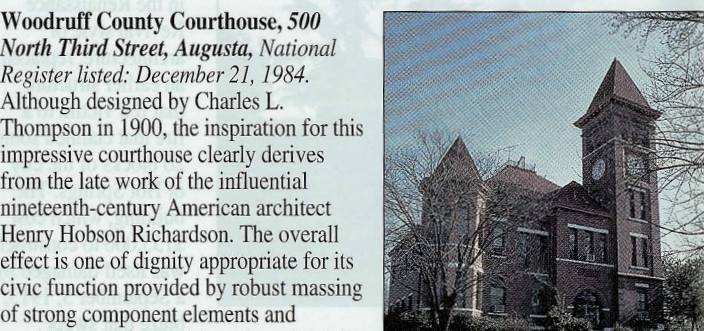


**Randolph County Courthouse, Broadway and North Marr streets, Pocahontas, National Register listed: August 22, 1996.** Construction of Randolph County's third courthouse began in February 1940 and the building was

dedicated on December 28 of that year. Built as a Works Progress Administration project, the \$130,000 buff brick and concrete structure reflects the Art Deco style in massing and composition, as well as through its restrained employment of typical, Classically inspired ornamentation.



**Stone County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Mountain View, National Register listed: September 17, 1985.** Designed in 1922 by architect C.A. Ferrell and built by contractor C.M. Leird, the Stone County Courthouse dominates the Mountain View town square with its Craftsman-style design and use of heavy, rusticated stone masonry. In a square dominated by native-stone construction, the Stone County Courthouse remains distinctive.



**Woodruff County Courthouse, 500 North Third Street, Augusta, National Register listed: December 21, 1984.** Although designed by Charles L. Thompson in 1900, the inspiration for this impressive courthouse clearly derives from the late work of the influential nineteenth-century American architect Henry Hobson Richardson. The overall effect is one of dignity appropriate for its civic function provided by robust massing of strong component elements and sensitive use of material, scale and detail.

## Central



**Faulkner County Courthouse, 801 Locust Street, Conway, National Register listed: November 27, 1995.** The 1936 Faulkner County Courthouse, designed by Little Rock's Wittenberg and Deloney firm, synthesizes two popular architectural idioms. Such details as the rusticated first floor, the corner quoins, and the arched courtroom windows reflect the Colonial Revival style, while the heavy, symmetrical overall massing and setback of the fourth story reflect the sway of the more recent Art Deco trend.



**Lonoke County Courthouse, North Center Street, Lonoke, National Register listed: June 8, 1982.** The first Lonoke County Courthouse, a wood-frame structure built in 1873, was destroyed by fire in 1881 and replaced two years later by a building razed to make way for the 1928 edifice that continues to serve the county today. The Neoclassical-style design by Little Rock architect H. Ray Burks reflects both the Classicism that dominated Arkansas's public buildings during the early years of the twentieth century and the decorative spirit of the architecture of the 1920s.

LOCATION MAP AND LISTING  
CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE

## ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

A Division of the Department of Arkansas Heritage

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Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

# Arkansas County Court Houses on the National Register of Historic Places

