OMB Control No. 1024-0018
expiration date 03/31/2026

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Grant County Courthouse
Other names/site number: Site #GR0040
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 101 West Center Street
City or town: Sheridan State: Arkansas County: Grant
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ___C ___D

[signature]	3-6-26
Signature of certifying official/Title:	**Date**
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	X
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐

Grant County Courthouse — Grant County, Arkansas
Name of Property — County and State

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
	5	objects
3	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/plaza
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/plaza
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
___Colonial Revival _
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _BRICK, ASPHALT, VINYL__

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

Summary Paragraph
The Grant County Courthouse is located on the courthouse square in the middle of downtown Sheridan, Grant County, Arkansas. The brick building was built in 1963-1964 and consists of a central two-story section with a central bell tower that is flanked on the east and west by one-story wings. The building's first floor houses the county offices as well as the building's vault while the second floor houses the courtroom along with the former jail. The building rests on a continuous foundation that is mainly brick although it is cast-concrete under the central section. The walls are constructed out of brick that was salvaged from the previous courthouse and the building's frieze, soffits, and gable ends are now covered with vinyl siding. Most of the building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles, except for the sections on the hyphens and the central bell tower, which appears to have a metal roof.

The courthouse square, in addition to the courthouse, also has a parking lot along with various markers and memorials. A small plaza, with sidewalks, planting beds, flag pole, and benches, is located in front of the courthouse's main entrance. The courthouse's main entrance is sheltered by a full-width front porch with square brick columns. The courthouse square is also surrounded on three sides by a retaining wall, with the wall on the east and south sides of the square surviving from the construction of the previous courthouse.

The area around the courthouse square is commercial in nature with late nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings on the north and west sides. The buildings on the east and south sides are much newer in their construction dates. The street on the north side of the square is also the route of U.S. 270, the main highway that connects Sheridan with Pine Bluff to the east and Malvern to the west.

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COURTHOUSE - Contributing

***Front/North Façade* – (See Photos #1-2, 4-6, 22-24, and 27-28)**

The courthouse's north façade is symmetrical in its arrangement and is divided into five sections: the central section, the east and west hyphens, and the east and west wings. The central section of the north façade is dominated by the full-width, two-story porch. The porch pediment, which is sided in vinyl siding, is supported by four square brick columns, which have no bases and are capped by plain capitals. The first floor has a central entrance which has two doors which have two recessed rectangular panels in the bottom and a rectangular window in the top. The doors are topped by a single-pane transom window. The entrance is also flanked on each side by an engaged pilaster and is sheltered by the second floor balcony. Larger engaged pilasters, mimicking the columns, also flank the entrance.

To the right of the entrance are two plaques that were installed when the building was built. One plaque reads "GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE / ERECTED 1963 – 1964 / BOARD OF

COMMISSIONERS / WINFRED H. HALL CHAIRMAN / CLARENCE EASLEY / H. VANCE FITZHUGH / JACK GWIN / GINOCCHIO, CROMWELL / CARTER AND NEYLAND, INC. / ARCHITECT – ENGINEER / ERNEST J. WARD, INC. / GENERAL CONTRACTOR" and the other plaque reads: "GRANT COUNTY ARKANSAS / OFFICIALS 1963-1964 / W. N. (PUNK) HALL COUNTY JUDGE / VERNON HOPE SHERIFF AND COLLECTOR / VEO EASLEY COUNTY AND CIRCUIT CLERK / JOE L. HARPER TREASURER / JACK E. REYNOLDS TAX ASSESSOR / W. R. (WITT) STEPHENS REPRESENTATIVE."

The second-floor balcony is accessed by two entrance doors that match those on the first floor. Like the first-floor entrance, the second-floor entrance is flanked on each side by an engaged pilaster with a projecting capital. A triangular pediment with cornice is located above the entrance.

In the center of the central section of the building is the courthouse's clock tower. It consists of a square brick base topped by a hipped roof. The clock tower itself is sided in vinyl siding, and there is a louvered vent below the clock's face. The clock has Roman numerals on it, and the clock tower is topped by an ogee roof.

The north façade of the hyphens are alike in their composition and have three evenly-spaced, one-over-one, double-hung windows, although they look like six-over-six windows. The windows are separated by engaged pilasters, and they are topped by concrete or stone lintels. Below each window is a recessed rectangular panel which sits atop a concrete or stone window sill. The hyphens are topped by a cornice that is covered with vinyl siding, and they are also topped by flat roofs with two skylights.

Like the hyphens, the north façades of the east and west wings are alike in their design. Each one is divided into three bays that are separated by engaged pilasters. The outer bays each have one-over-one, double-hung windows, although they look like six-over-six windows. The windows are topped by concrete or stone lintels. Below each window is a recessed rectangular panel which sits atop a concrete or stone windows sill. The wings are topped by a cornice that is covered with vinyl siding, and they are also topped by front-facing gable roofs and the pediments are also covered in vinyl siding.

***Side/East Façade* – (See Photos #6-9, 11, 13, and 18)**
The east façade of the east wing is divided into seven bays. Beginning at the north end there are two bays with a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window. Proceeding south, the next bays has a recessed entrance with two doors. The doors have two recessed rectangular panels in the bottom and a rectangular window in the top. The doors are topped by a single-pane transom window. The entrance is flanked by engaged brick pilasters which are topped by a projecting gable-front pediment. The pediment, along with the cornice that spans the façade, is covered with vinyl siding.

To the south of the entrance there are three bays with a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window. The bay at the southern end has a rectangular louvered vent in place of a window. All of the openings on the east wing have concrete or stone lintels and sills.

The east façade of the central section of the building is divided into two parts. The northern part of the façade has a single one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window near the south end on the second floor. The window has a stone or concrete lintel and sill. The first floor has an entrance with a single metal door with a narrow rectangular window in the top half. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed porch that is supported by square brick columns at each corner.

The east façade of the clock tower on top of the central section matches the tower's north façade. It consists of a square brick base topped by a hipped roof. The clock tower itself is sided in vinyl siding, and there is a louvered vent below the clock's face. The clock has Roman numerals on it, and the clock tower is topped by an ogee roof.

The southern part of the central section of the building is recessed and consists of the original jail. The second floor of the jail is fenestrated by three one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like six-over-six windows oriented near the northern end of the section of the façade. Each of the windows has a concrete or stone lintel and sill. At the southern end of the façade on the first floor is an entrance that is sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed porch that is supported by square brick columns at each corner. To the north of the entrance is a six-over-six, double-hung window with a concrete lintel and sill.

The east façade of the west wing has three bays. The northern bay has an entrance with a metal entrance door. The door has three rectangular windows arranged in a diagonal pattern in the top half. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting gabled cloth awning. To the south of the entrance are two one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like six-over-six windows. Each of the windows has a concrete or stone lintel and sill. The windows are also sheltered by a shed-roofed canvas awning that shelters the sidewalk as well. The cornice on this façade is also covered in vinyl siding.

***Rear/South Façade* – (See Photos #8-10, 14-17, 20-21, and 25-26)**
The south façade of the east wing is symmetrical in its design. At the center of the wing's façade is an entrance that has two solid metal doors that are topped by a single-pane transom window. The gable-front pediment of the façade, along with its cornice, are covered in vinyl siding. The south façade of the eastern hyphen is also symmetrical in its design. It has a central entrance with a metal door with a single rectangular window in the top half. The entrance is topped by a three-pane transom window. The central entrance is flanked on each side by a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window.

The south façade of the building's central section has one window in the center of the part of the building that housed the jail. The window is a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window, and the window has a concrete or stone lintel and sill. The façade's cornice and gable-end pediments are covered with vinyl siding.

At the east end of the first floor of this part of the façade is the cornerstone for the 1938 addition to the previous courthouse, which reads: "GRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE / FEDERAL

EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION / OF PUBLIC WORKS / PROJECT NO – ARK. 1056-F / -1938- / E.H. DUVALL, COUNTY JUDGE / JAN. 1, 1935 DEC. 31, 1938 / COMMISSIONERS / COATS A. MITCHELL, G. W. WALKER / V.M. LOWMAN – DALTON V. WALKER / O.L. NALL / JOHN R. MATHEWS, COUNTY JUDGE / JAN. 1, 1939 / H. RAY BURKS, ARCHITECT / W.R. RHODES & SONS, CONTR."

In the center of the central section of the building is the courthouse's clock tower. It consists of a square brick base topped by a hipped roof. The clock tower itself is sided in vinyl siding, and there is a louvered vent in the center. The south façade of the clock tower is the only side that doesn't have a clock face. The clock tower is topped by an ogee roof.

The south façade of the western hyphen is also symmetrical in its design. It is fenestrated by two one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like six-over-six windows. Each window has a concrete or stone lintel and sill. The south façade of the western wing is also symmetrical in its design and features two one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like six-over-six windows. Each window has a concrete or stone lintel and sill. As on the eastern wing, the gable-front pediment of the façade, along with its cornice, are covered in vinyl siding.

On the south side of one of the front porch columns are two plaques that were salvaged from the 1910 building. The western plaque reads: "J.D. GEAN, / Sheriff. / E.D. DUVALL, / Clerk. / N.J. LYBRAND, / Assessor. / D.E. GEAN, / Treasurer. / T. WILSON, / Surveyor." while the eastern plaque reads: "W.J. JAMES, / County Judge. / Commissioners. / J.W. DONHAM. / J.B. SHAW / W.J. NIXON. / MONK & RITCHIE / Contractors." A modern metal plaque below them reads: "THESE TABLETS ARE RELOCATED / FROM THE OLD COURTHOUSE / ERECTED 1910 DEMOLISHED 1963."

***Side/West Façade* – (See Photos #12, 16-17, and 19-22)**
The west façade of the eastern wing, at its northern end has an entrance with a metal door that has a narrow rectangular window in its top half. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting gable-roofed porch that is supported by square brick columns at each corner. To the south of the entrance is a window-sized opening that has a rectangular louvered vent. The vent has a concrete or stone lintel and sill.

The west façade of the building's central section is similar to the section's eastern façade. The west façade of the central section of the building is divided into three parts. The northern part of the façade has a single one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window near the south end on the second floor. The window has a stone or concrete lintel and sill. The first floor has two one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like a six-over-six windows. The windows have stone or concrete lintels and sills.

The central part of the central section's façade, which is recessed, has a row of three one-over-one, double-hung windows that look like a six-over-six windows on the second floor. The windows have stone or concrete lintels and sills. The first floor of this part of the façade projects out and has the addition that contains the expansion of the vault which was built between 2013

and 2015. It is devoid of fenestration. The southernmost section of the façade, which is recessed further, is devoid of fenestration.

The west façade of the clock tower on top of the central section matches the tower's north façade. It consists of a square brick base topped by a hipped roof. The clock tower itself is sided in vinyl siding, and there is a louvered vent below the clock's face. The clock has Roman numerals on it, and the clock tower is topped by an ogee roof.

The west façade of the west wing is divided into seven bays. Beginning at the north end there are two bays with a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window. Proceeding south, the next bay has a recessed entrance with two doors. The doors have two recessed rectangular panels in the bottom and a rectangular window in the top. The doors are topped by a single-pane transom window. The entrance is flanked by engaged brick pilasters which are topped by a projecting gable-front pediment. The pediment, along with the cornice that spans the façade, is covered with vinyl siding.

To the south of the entrance there are four bays with a one-over-one, double-hung window that looks like a six-over-six window. The bay at the southern end has a rectangular louvered vent in place of a window. All of the openings on the east wing have concrete or stone lintels and sills.

***Interior* – (See Photos #29-37)**
The first floor of the building contains the entrance lobby, some offices, and the vault in the central section. The rest of the building's first floor contains offices. Interior finishes on the first floor include acoustic-tile ceilings, plaster or sheetrock walls, and carpeting in the offices. The hallways and lobby on the first floor have brick flooring that consists of brick that was reused from the previous courthouse. The lobby also has the stairs and elevator (added later) that provide access to the building's second floor.

The building's second floor consists of the courtroom in the front part of the building with the former jail located behind it to the south. The courtroom has an acoustic-tile ceiling and carpeting on the floor. The walls are covered with wood paneling. The back wall of the courtroom is paneled with wood slats while the other walls are paneled with wood panels with molding used to create rectangular panels.

The jail portion of the second floor is very utilitarian in its finishes. The floors are covered in asbestos tiles and the walls are plaster or sheetrock. The ceilings are covered in acoustic tile. The doors have been replaced, likely replacing steel doors or steel-bar doors, although the bars remain on the windows in the former jail.

RETAINING WALLS/FENCE – Non-Contributing – (See Photos #1 and 38-39)
The north, east, and south sides of the courthouse square have retaining walls due to the fact that the courthouse site is above street level. The north-side retaining wall is a modern wall constructed out of interlocking concrete blocks. The wall is topped by a modern iron fence. At the center of the wall is a wide set of eleven steps with four metal handrails. The steps and the handrails are original to the date of the courthouse's construction.

The retaining walls that are located on the east and south sides of the courthouse square were actually built c.1910 when the previous courthouse was built. The walls are built out of concrete panels with evenly-spaced columns. The panels have six incised crosses with curved tops and bottoms on them. The columns on the other hand have an incised "T" with a pointed base at the top, and an upside down incised "T" at the bottom.

The retaining walls are non-contributing due to the fact that they are either modern or not connected to the construction of the current building.

PARKING LOT – Contributing – (See Photo #14)
The parking lot is original to the current courthouse, and is located on the south side of the building. Paved in asphalt, it is an L-shaped lot with spaces that either face north or south. The parking lot is accessible off of Pine Street on the south side of the courthouse square.

ENTRANCE PLAZA – Contributing – (See Photos #1-4)
The entrance plaza is located immediately to the north of the courthouse's central section. The plaza consists of a central flower bed with low shrubs and flowers that also contains a flag pole and a marker recognizing the site of the first courthouse. The marker reads: "SITE OF / FIRST COUNTY COURT HOUSE / 1871 BURNED 1877 / ERECTED – 1969 BY / BETA EPSILON CHAPTER OF / DELTA KAPPA GAMMA." The central flower bed is surrounded by brick sidewalks that are made out of Coffeyville brick. At the east and west edges of the plaza are three concrete and metal-framed benches.

GRANT COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL – Non-Contributing – (See Photos #40-41)
The Grant County War Memorial is located on the west side of the courthouse, and it is a granite monument consisting of an arch. The top crosspiece of the arch, on both sides, features a central eagle and around it says "GRANT COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL / WE HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN, IF TYRANNY DIED WITH US." The north side of the marker lists World War II casualties on the east pillar and World War I casualties on the west pillar. Both pillars list World War II casualties on the south side. The monument is surrounded by a bed of white gravel and holly bushes. The monument is non-contributing due to age – it was built between 2002 and 2006.

BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY MARKER – Non-Contributing – (See Photo #42)
The Blue Star Memorial Highway Marker, which dates to an unknown date, is located near the northeast corner of the courthouse square. It consists of a flat metal panel on top of a metal pole. At the top of the panel is the seal of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. The panel reads: "BLUE STAR / MEMORIAL HIGHWAY / A tribute to the Armed Forces / that have defended the / United States of America / SPONSORED BY / Prattsville Friendship Garden Club / IN COOPERATION WITH / Disabled American Veterans & Aux. Post 56 / American Legion & Aux. Post 30 / AND / Grant County Chamber of Commerce." The marker is non-contributing, likely due to age, but also due to the fact that it is not related to the significance of the courthouse.

FIRST COUNTY COURT HOUSE MARKER – Non-Contributing – (See Photo #43)
The granite marker is located in the planting bed at the front of the courthouse and reads: "SITE OF / FIRST COUNTY COURT HOUSE / 1871 BURNED 1877 / ERECTED – 1969 BY / BETA EPSILON CHAPTER OF / DELTA KAPPA GAMMA." It is non-contributing due to age.

AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL TIME CAPSULE MARKER – Non-Contributing – (See Photo #44)
The American Bicentennial Time Capsule Marker is a low granite marker that reads: "1976 / AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL / CAPSULE BURIED 1976 / TO BE OPENED 2076 / SHERIDAN ROTARY CLUB." It also features the Rotary Club logo in the center. The marker is non-contributing due to age.

SETTING

The Grant County Courthouse is located in downtown Sheridan and occupies the entirety of its block. The courthouse square has the courthouse in the center with the lawn and scattered trees around other parts of the square. A parking lot is located at the south edge of the site and there are also various memorials and markers around the building. Sidewalks also provide access to the building from various points on the courthouse square. Center Street, on the north side of the courthouse, is also U.S. 270 and connects Sheridan to Pine Bluff to the east and Malvern to the west. Oak Street, on the west side of the square, is wider and accommodates an extra row of parking in the middle of the street.

The development around the courthouse and the courthouse square is commercial in nature. The north and west sides of the courthouse square have commercial buildings that date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Development of the east and south sides of the square, although commercial, is more scattered in nature with more parking lots present in between the buildings. The buildings on the east and south sides of the square also have varied setbacks from the streets given the variety of dates of construction.

INTEGRITY

Overall, the Grant County Courthouse retains good integrity from the time of its construction in 1963-1964. The Courthouse has not been moved and remains in its original location, allowing the building to retain integrity of location. The Grant County Courthouse also retains integrity of design. The only change that has affected the original design of the building is the construction of the addition to the building's vault sometime between 2013 and 2015. The setting around the courthouse also reflects the setting that existed when the building was built. Historic aerial photographs of Sheridan that pre-date the current building, illustrate that the setting around the building today reflects the historic setting. The building still retains the majority of its original materials as well. Although most of the windows have been replaced, they do reflect the design of the original windows. The largest change to the building's materials is the installation of vinyl siding over the original cornice and gable ends. Although it is not known for sure what the previous material was, in historic photos it looks like stucco. The fact that the building retains most of its original materials also allows it to retain integrity of workmanship. It also retains integrity of feeling since the building is still able to convey the aesthetic and historic sense of the

1960s when the courthouse was constructed. Finally, the Grant County Courthouse retains integrity of association, since it is the building that has the strongest direct link to Grant County government during the 1960s.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance
_1963-1976_

Significant Dates
_N/A_

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
_N/A_

Cultural Affiliation
_N/A_

Architect/Builder
Ginocchio, Cromwell, Carter and Neyland, Inc., Architects
Ernest J. Ward, Inc., Builder

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

The Grant County Courthouse, which was designed by the firm of Ginocchio, Cromwell, Carter and Neyland, Inc., and built in 1963-1964, is an important part of the Political and Governmental history of Grant County. When it was built, the building was a significant departure in design from the previous Grant County Courthouse, which was a relatively plain building that looked more like a school than a courthouse (See Figures #1-2). The current building, with its central two-story section with flanking hyphens and one-story wings, is much more Classically based in its design.

Like the previous courthouse in Sheridan, the current courthouse has been the center of Grant County government since the time of its construction. As a result, the Grant County Courthouse, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A: Politics/Government**. The period of significance for the nomination is 1963-1976 which covers the period between its construction and fifty years ago. Although the building does continue to play a significant role in the government and politics of Grant County, the period of significance ends in 1976 due to the fact that the building's role in politics/government after 1976 does not meet the threshold of exceptional significance.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Little is known about early European settlement in the area that became Grant County other than it began in the early nineteenth century. Prior to the creation of Grant County, its land encompassed parts of Jefferson, Saline, and Hot Spring counties. By 1841, "there had already arrived a number of white settlers into the comparatively young counties of Jefferson, Hot Spring and the still younger county of Saline… A few of the large townships of those days bore the names of some of these families."[1]

On January 4, 1869, Grant County, which was named after then-President U. S. Grant, was created from land taken from Jefferson, Saline, and Hot Spring County, and at the time of the county's creation there were 3,943 people living in the new county's area. The new county's county seat was named after Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, and commissioners T. A. Morris, John W. Harrison, and W. M. Allison were tasked with deciding the location of the county seat. According to the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas*,

> They met soon after, but, as all records previous to 1877 are destroyed, events previous to that date can be located with little

[1] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 750.

> exactness. The old storehouse of E. H. Vance, Sr., about one mile east of the site of Sheridan on the Pine Bluff road, was used for this meeting as well as for court.

Later on, "L. M. Veazey … gave eighty acres of his land, as a plat for a new county seat. This was accepted, and blocks 300 feet square were laid out into twelve lots each. Block 28 was to contain the public buildings."[2]

Vance's store remained the temporary county seat for approximately one year until "They occupied the present old storehouse on the northwest corner of Main and Center Streets, near the Sheridan Hotel, while a court house was in course of erection, and in 1871 the new house was finished, and Sheridan became the permanent county seat."[3] The first courthouse was a two-story frame structure that measured 50' x 40' and cost approximately $3,500 to construct. A wooden jail was built about 1874 at a cost of $1,295. Initially, the courthouse also served as the post office for Sheridan.[4]

However, the first courthouse did not survive long. On March 13, 1877, the courthouse "was totally destroyed by fire. Many circumstances of a very questionable nature connected a popular suspicion with the deputy clerk who soon after left the country. A temporary court house was made of a building on the northeast corner of Center and Oak Streets until the present one was completed in 1880 by contractor T. L. Cole … at a cost of $1,680. It is forty feet square and a two-story frame [building]. A neat brick jail replaced the old one in 1885, and cost $3,400."[5]

The 1880 Courthouse lasted thirty years until a new courthouse was built in 1910 by contractors Monk & Ritchie. Little is known about the 1910 Courthouse other than that, according to the 1913 Sanborn Map, it was a two-story brick H-shaped building with a four-story, 45-foot tall tower projecting from the center of the north side. A square, one-story brick jail was located to the west of the courthouse and a one-story brick toilet was located to the south of the building. By 1929 the building had gas heat and electric lights.[6]

By the late 1930s, however, the jail had apparently become inadequate for the county and so a project was undertaken to construct an addition to the building that would house a new jail and vault. Legal notices for "Advertisement for Bids, Project No. 1056-F, Addition to Grant County Courthouse" ran in the *Arkansas Gazette* on November 14, November 21, and December 16, 1938, indicating that "Sealed proposals will be received by Hon. E. H. Duvall, County Judge, Grant County Arkansas, at the offices of the County Judge, Sheridan, Arkansas, until 2:00 P. M.

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[2] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 747.
[3] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, pp. 747-748.
[4] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 748.
[5] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 748.
[6] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Sheridan, Arkansas, 1913 and 1929.

Central Standard Time, December 1, 1938, for the General Contract, including Plumbing, Heating, Electric and Equipment on a Two-Story Fire-Proof Jail and Vault, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read aloud. … Copies of the plans, specifications and other documents…may be obtained from H. Ray Burks, Architect…"[7]

On December 18, 1938, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that:

> Will Rhodes of Little Rock with a bid of [illegible] received the contract for erection of Grant county's new jail and courthouse vault, County Clerk Jewel Jones announced today. The contract calls for completion of the building in 80 days. Work will begin Monday.
>
> Residents voted a $6,000 bond issue in the recent general election to match a WPA grant of $6,000. The difference between the contract cost and the total loan-grant will be used in buying equipment.[8]

By the 1960s, however, the 1910 courthouse was showing its age, and in late 1962 the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that "The Grant County Quorum Court this week approved proposed plans to build a new County Courthouse here." County Judge Winfred N. Hall had indicated that the Quorum Court had inspected the current building and found that it would need to be replaced in the next few years. "By going ahead with a rebuilding project now, the judge said, there was a better chance of obtaining federal assistance and the new facility could be built before the old courthouse would be declared unsafe."[9]

By 1962, plans were already being considered on how to pay for a new courthouse as well. It was reported "that an application for a federal grant already has been made to the Works Progress Administration. If the grant is approved, Hall said, the plan and a 1½ to 2 mill tax proposal will be submitted to the voters. The tax would help finance the project, which would cost about $300,000. (Although the article mentions a federal grant application to the Works Progress Administration, the grant actually came from the Accelerated Public Works Act.)[10]

Interestingly, when planning for the current Courthouse began, and even before the tax increase was approved, one of the biggest questions that was on the minds of the residents of Sheridan concerned the clock in the courthouse tower. As one article in the *Arkansas Gazette* noted, "The old courthouse has outlived its usefulness and the talk of a new building is now well into the

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[7] "Advertisement for Bids, Project No. 1056-F. Addition to Grant County Courthouse." *Arkansas Gazette*. November 14, 1938, p. 10.

[8] "Will Rhodes, Little Rock Will Build Sheridan Courthouse." *Arkansas Gazette*, 18 December 1938, p. 9. Although the article indicates that the grant came from the WPA, the cornerstone indicates that it was from the "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works," commonly known as the Public Works Administration, or PWA.

[9] "Courthouse Plans Win Court's Okay." *Arkansas Gazette*, 30 December 1962, p. 3A.

[10] "Courthouse Plans Win Court's Okay." *Arkansas Gazette*, 30 December 1962, p. 3A. The Accelerated Public Works Act, which was enacted in 1962, was designed to help stimulate economic growth in economically distressed areas by providing grants for public works projects.

planning stage. The first question on everybody's mind was this: 'What will happen to our town clock?'" The article went further, noting:

> This is a good question, because the instrument in concern is an unusual one in several interesting ways: For one thing, it has three faces…-instead of the usual four, or one. For half a century or more it had to be wound by hand until it was wired for electricity in 1953. Then, too, the Sheridan – or Grant County – clock is one of the few such striking timepieces left in Arkansas or the South. And still more important, a lot of folks have long looked to it rather than at their own wrists (or kitchen walls) for the time.[11]

However, the residents of Sheridan didn't have anything to worry about. The *Gazette* reported that "…there isn't any danger that Sheridan will lose its clock. When Judge W. N. Hall, the Grant County Quorum Court and the planners of the new building met they agreed early that however modern the new courthouse will be it will have the same old clock that has served the voters for more than 50 years. … Grant County may have a new courthouse soon, but it certainly doesn't want to let its historic clock run down."[12]

In late March 1963, it was announced that the special election for the bond issue for the construction of the new courthouse would take place on April 31, 1963. The election would approve a $160,000 bond issue for the new courthouse's construction, and "the bonds would be retired by a two-mill tax. The County received a federal grant of $160,000 on March 19, under the Accelerated Public Works Act. The grant is dependent on Grant County raising $160,000 in matching money."[13]

Once the vote occurred, it was apparent that the residents of Grant County were definitely in favor of the tax along with the project to replace the courthouse. The *Arkansas Gazette* reported:

> Grant County voters today approved the construction of a new courthouse here and a two-mill tax to finance the project:
>
> The vote:
> For the tax……776
> Against……477
> For the project……789
> Against……472[14]

[11] Stuckey, Alma G. "Grant County Plans for the Future – But Intends to Protect the Past." *Arkansas Gazette*, 17 March 1963, p. 4E.
[12] Stuckey, Alma G. "Grant County Plans for the Future – But Intends to Protect the Past." *Arkansas Gazette*, 17 March 1963, p. 4E.
[13] "Grant Bond Election Called for April 30." *Arkansas Gazette*, 28 March 1963, p. 2A.
[14] "Grant Voters Okay Courthouse, Tax." *Arkansas Gazette*, 1 May 1963, p. 3A.

The *Arkansas Democrat* also reported on the outcome of the election, noting in their coverage that "County officials said the present courthouse, which was built in 1909, has considerable wasted space, is outdated and has been declared unsafe after an inspection last fall."[15]

Once the tax passed, work began on earnest to get ready for the construction of the new building, and by the beginning of August everything was ready to begin the new building. On August 1, 1963, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that:

> The Ernest Ward Construction Company of Benton was the apparent low bidder today at $246,446 to construct the new Grant County Courthouse here.
>
> The bid, one of seven, was taken under advisement. The contract calls for razing the present building and construction of a 15,000-square foot, two-story structure, including installation of heating and air conditioning equipment.
>
> The Little Rock architect firm of Ginocchio, Cromwell, Carter and Neyland said the same brick would be used in the new building. The main part will be two stories, topped with the same four-faced clock. Two wings will be one story.
>
> Construction is scheduled to begin August 6 and will be completed within 300 calendar days. During construction, County offices will be moved to various buildings in the city.[16]

The *Arkansas Democrat* also noted that, "The new structure will be on the same site as the old courthouse, which has been unsafe. Much of the brick from the old building will be used in the new courthouse. The new two-story structure will be in early American style, with county offices on the first floor, jail and courtroom on the second and records stored in the basement. The county health offices will be moved into the new building."[17]

By early September 1963, demolition of the previous courthouse had begun and work was taking place on removing the building's clock from the clock tower so that it could be refurbished and installed in the tower of the new building. When the clock's bell was removed in 1963, it was the first time that many local residents had seen the 975-pound bell. Measuring 4.5 feet tall and more than three feet in diameter at its base, the bell was taken to Angleton, Texas, so that Jay Giles could work on it. The *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine* reported that:

> Giles, who has serviced clocks in all parts of the country the past 10 years, said the Grant County clock will be handled with the greatest of care. None of the parts can be replaced, he explained, because they are no longer made.
>
> ...

[15] "Grant County Approves New Courthouse." *Arkansas Democrat*, 1 May 1963, p. 12.
[16] "Benton Firm Low On Sheridan Job." *Arkansas Gazette*, 1 August 1963, p. 1A.
[17] "Work Set On Grant Courthouse." *Arkansas Democrat*, 1 August 1963, p. 32.

> At his Texas shop Giles will not only re-tone the bell and clean the clock parts, but he will also paint new 12-inch bonded numerals on the clock's face and add new hands.[18]

Another article on the clock and the bell noted that "Raised lettering on the face of the bell gives only the information that it was made for the Seth Thomas Clock Company, New York and Chicago, 1910, by the M. D. Shane Bell Foundry Company of Baltimore, Md."[19]

The replacement of the Grant County Courthouse was just one of several courthouse projects that occurred around the state at the time, and one article in the *Arkansas Gazette* looked at the trend that was occurring. The article asked, "What are the reasons for the recent trend in courthouse building?" The article continued that "Seemingly, the president's Accelerated Public Works Program, under which the federal government will match 50-50 the cost of such projects as courthouse, has a lot to do with it. However, many of the county judges deny that the availability of federal funds has anything to do with the movement. They say that the old buildings, built around the turn of the century, have just reached the point where they are crumbling about their ears, or are inadequate in these modern times."[20]

Even though the replacement of the Grant County Courthouse was part of the trend that was occurring around the state in the early 1960s, it also bucked the trend with respect to its style. As was noted in Smith's article, "The Courthouse Cupola: A Vanishing Landmark On the Arkansas Scene," "Most of the new courthouses will be modernistic one-story structures, slick and tiled and with a lot of glass. But cupola lovers will still have Sheridan. The new Grant County Courthouse will have stately columns and a magnificent clock tower."[21]

It is likely that the design of the courthouse, which was classically inspired was the result of the fact that the brick from the previous courthouse was going to be reused in the construction of the current building. The design of the current building was the product of the Little Rock architecture firm of Ginocchio, Cromwell, Carter and Neyland. The Cromwell firm had its beginnings in 1885 when the architect Benjamin J. Bartlett and his son came to Arkansas after their design for the Arkansas School for the Blind was selected. In 1886, Charles Thompson joined the firm and in the early twentieth century Theo Sanders and Frank Ginocchio also joined the firm. The firm became known as Thompson, Sanders, and Ginocchio in 1927. Thompson retired in 1938 and eventually Sanders withdrew from the firm, and Edwin Cromwell joined the firm to succeed Sanders. Under Cromwell's leadership, the firm grew and prospered, and in

[18] Stuckey, Alma G. "Courthouse Fades: Clock and Bell Will Stay." *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine*, 1 September 1963, p. 10.
[19] Deane, Ernie. "Old Clock Still Keeping Time for Grant County." *Arkansas Gazette*, 24 November 1964, p. 1A.
[20] Smith, Doug. "The Courthouse Cupola: A Vanishing Landmark On the Arkansas Scene." *Arkansas Gazette*, 6 October 1963, p. 13A.
[21] Smith, Doug. "The Courthouse Cupola: A Vanishing Landmark On the Arkansas Scene." *Arkansas Gazette*, 6 October 1963, p. 13A.

1954 engineering services were added to the firm.[22] The firm remains in business today and is known as Cromwell Architects Engineers.

Construction of the current building would have begun in late 1963 and the construction was completed in mid-1964, and the new building was dedicated on July 12, 1964 (See Figure #3). As built, "The present courthouse sits on a five-foot mound which at the rear slopes to a two-foot decorative retaining wall built in conjunction with the 1910 building."[23] When the building was ready to be dedicated, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that "This $246,000 Grant County Courthouse at Sheridan will be dedicated at 4 p. m. today. It is one of the first courthouses in the state to be finished in a recent rash of courthouse remodeling and building. An open house will be held at 2:30 p. m. and county officials will conduct tours through the facility. Representative Oren Harris of El Dorado will be the featured speaker. County Judge W. N. Hall will dedicate the building, which replaces a 2-story structure built in 1909. All the exterior brick came from the old courthouse and the 75-year-old three-faced clock from the old building was reworked and installed in the new structure."[24]

Since the courthouse's dedication in 1964, it has remained the center of Grant County government, and it has been able to serve its purpose of the headquarters of Grant County since it was built with very little changes. A small addition on the west side of the building's central section was built c.2014 in order to enlarge the building's vault, and an elevator was added in the lobby in order to provide accessibility to the second-floor courtroom. However, both of these changes were necessary in order to allow the building to continue to serve Grant County's residents.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

By the early 1960s, the Grant County Courthouse was becoming unsafe. The building, which was built in 1910, had deteriorated and was no longer meeting the needs of Grant County government. After polling the county's voters, and securing funding through grants and a tax increase, the county decided to construct a new courthouse. As a result, the 1910 courthouse was demolished, and it was replaced with a brand-new building that would better meet the government's needs. The current Grant County Courthouse, which was designed by the firm of Ginocchio, Cromwell, Carter and Neyland, Inc., and built in 1963-1964, instantly became the new center of Grant County's government. Since it's construction, it has remained an important part of the Political and Governmental history of Grant County. Furthermore, it has been able to serve the needs of Grant County with few alterations – the most notable being the construction of an addition to increase the vault's storage space.

Even today, the Grant County Courthouse is a significant building in the governmental history of Grant County. Since it is the courthouse, it is the place where county residents come to conduct most of their business with the county, and it is the only facility where court proceedings are held in the area. Like the previous courthouse in Sheridan, the current courthouse has been the center

[22] Witsell, Charles. "Cromwell Architects Engineers, Inc." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture.* http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=3261.
[23] Gill, John Purifoy, and Marjem Jackson Gill. *On the Courthouse Square in Arkansas*. Privately Printed, 1980.
[24] "A New Courthouse for Grant County." *Arkansas Gazette*, 12 July 1964, p. 9A.

of Grant County government since the time of its construction. As a result, the Grant County Courthouse, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A: Politics/Government**. The period of significance for the nomination is 1963-1976 which covers the period between its construction and fifty years ago. Although the building does continue to play a significant role in the government and politics of Grant County, the period of significance ends in 1976 due to the fact that the building's role in politics/government after 1976 does not meet the threshold of exceptional significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Advertisement for Bids, Project No. 1056-F. Addition to Grant County Courthouse." *Arkansas Gazette*.
November 14, 1938, p. 10.
November 21, 1938, p. 10.
December 16, 1938, p. 26.

"Benton Firm Low On Sheridan Job." *Arkansas Gazette*, 1 August 1963, p. 1A.

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"Courthouse Vote Set." *Arkansas Democrat*, 28 March 1963, p. 37.

Deane, Ernie. "Old Clock Still Keeping Time for Grant County." *Arkansas Gazette*, 24 November 1964, p. 1A.

Gill, John Purifoy, and Marjem Jackson Gill. *On the Courthouse Square in Arkansas*. Privately Printed, 1980.

"Grant Bond Election Called for April 30." *Arkansas Gazette*, 28 March 1963, p. 2A.

"Grant County Approves New Courthouse." *Arkansas Democrat*, 1 May 1963, p. 12.

"Grant Voters Okay Courthouse, Tax." *Arkansas Gazette*, 1 May 1963, p. 3A.

"A New Courthouse for Grant County." *Arkansas Gazette*, 12 July 1964, p. 9A.

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Smith, Doug. "The Courthouse Cupola: A Vanishing Landmark On the Arkansas Scene." *Arkansas Gazette*, 6 October 1963, p. 13A.

Stuckey, Alma G. "Courthouse Fades: Clock and Bell Will Stay." *Arkansas Democrat Sunday Magazine*, 1 September 1963, p. 10.

Stuckey, Alma G. "Grant County Plans for the Future – But Intends to Protect the Past." *Arkansas Gazette*, 17 March 1963, p. 4E.

"Will Rhodes, Little Rock Will Build Sheridan Courthouse." *Arkansas Gazette*, 18 December 1938, p. 9.

Witsell, Charles. "Cromwell Architects Engineers, Inc." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture.* http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=3261.

"Work Set On Grant Courthouse." *Arkansas Democrat*, 1 August 1963, p. 32.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _GR0040_____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Approximately 2 acres._

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 555137	Northing: 3796284
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Block 28 of the Original Town of Sheridan.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the land historically associated with the Grant County Courthouse.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: September 8, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Grant County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Sheridan

County: Grant County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: August 8, 2025

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

1 of _44_. View of the north façade of the Courthouse, looking south.

2 of _44_. View of the central section of the north façade of the Courthouse, looking south.

3 of _44_. View of the entrance plaza on the north side of the Courthouse, looking southeast.

4 of _44_. View of the central section of the north façade of the Courthouse, looking south.

5 of 44. View of the north façade of the east wing of the Courthouse, looking south.

6 of 44. View of the north façade of the Courthouse, looking southwest.

7 of 44. View of the east façade of the Courthouse, looking west.

8 of 44. View of the east and south façades of the east wing of the Courthouse, looking northwest.

9 of 44. View of the south façade of the east wing of the Courthouse, looking northwest.

10 of 44. View of the south façade of the eastern hyphen of the Courthouse, looking north.

11 of 44. View of the southern part of the east façade of the central section of the Courthouse, looking southwest.

12 of 44. View of the west façade of the east wing of the Courthouse, looking southeast.

13 of 44. View of the east façade of the central section of the Courthouse, looking northwest.

14 of 44. View of the south façade of the Courthouse, looking north.

15 of 44. View of the south façade of the central section of the Courthouse, looking north.

16 of 44. View of the south and west façades of the central section of the Courthouse, looking northeast.

17 of 44. View of the southern part of the east façade of the central section of the Courthouse and the south façade of the western hyphen, looking northeast.

18 of 44. View of the east façade of the west wing of the Courthouse, looking southwest.

19 of 44. View of the west façade of the Courthouse, looking east.

20 of 44. View of the south and west façades of the Courthouse, looking northeast.

21 of 44. View of the south and west façades of the west wing of the Courthouse, looking northeast.

22 of 44. View of the north and west façades of the Courthouse, looking southeast.

23 of 44. View of the north façade of the west wing of the Courthouse, looking southeast.

24 of 44. Detail view of the columns on the central section of the Courthouse, looking southwest.

25 of 44. View of the cornerstones from the 1910 Courthouse on the south side of the western column, looking north.

26 of 44. View of the cornerstone from the 1938 Courthouse on the south façade of the central section of the Courthouse, looking north.

27 of 44. View of the plaque to the east of the Courthouse's main entrance, looking south.

28 of 44. View of the plaque to the west of the Courthouse's main entrance, looking south.

29 of 44. View of the Courthouse's lobby, looking northeast.

30 of 44. View of the Courthouse's west hall, looking west.

31 of 44. View of the Courthouse's east hall, looking east.

32 of 44. View of the Courthouse's court room, looking south.

33 of 44. View of the Courthouse's court room, looking north.

34 of 44. View of one of the Courthouse's former jail cells, looking east.

35 of 44. View of the hall in the Courthouse's former jail, looking north.

36 of 44. View of the Courthouse's vault door, looking southeast.

37 of 44. View of the Courthouse's vault, looking northeast.

38 of 44. View of the 1910 retaining wall on the east side of the Courthouse Square, looking northwest.

39 of 44. View of the 1910 retaining wall on the south side of the Courthouse Square, looking northwest.

40 of 44. View of the Grant County War Memorial, looking south.

41 of 44. View of the Grant County War Memorial, looking north.

42 of 44. View of the Blue Star Memorial Highway Marker, looking south.

43 of 44. View of the First County Court House Marker, looking south.

44 of _44_. View of the American Bicentennial Time Capsule Marker, looking south.



Figure #1: 1910 Grant County Courthouse, Sheridan, Arkansas, c.1955.

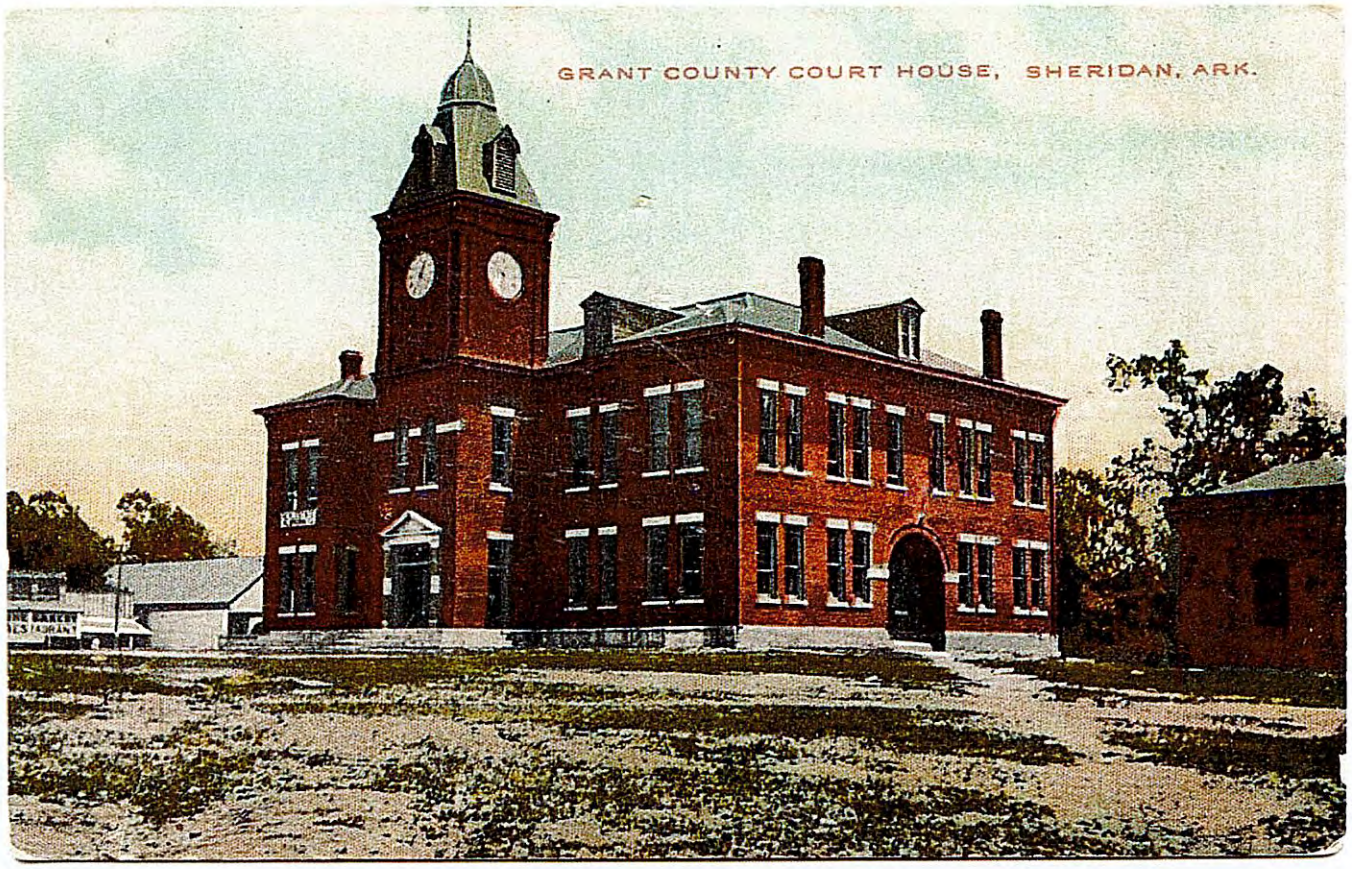


Figure #2: 1910 Grant County Courthouse, Sheridan, Arkansas, date unknown.



--Photo by Alma G. [illegible]

A New Courthouse for Grant County

This $246,000 Grant County Courthouse at Sheridan will be dedicated at 4 p. m. today. It is one of the first courthouses in the state to be finished in a recent rash of courthouse remodeling and building. An open house will be held at 2:30 p. m. and county officials will conduct tours through the facility. Representative Oren Harris of El Dorado will be the featured speaker. County Judge W. N. Hall will dedicate the building, which replaces a 2-story structure built in 1909. All the exterior brick came from the old courthouse and the 75-year-old three-faced clock from the old building was reworked and installed in the new structure.

Figure #3: Grant County Courthouse, Sheridan, Arkansas, *Arkansas Gazette*, July 12, 1964, p. 9A.

Grant County Courthouse
Name of Property

Grant County, Arkansas
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

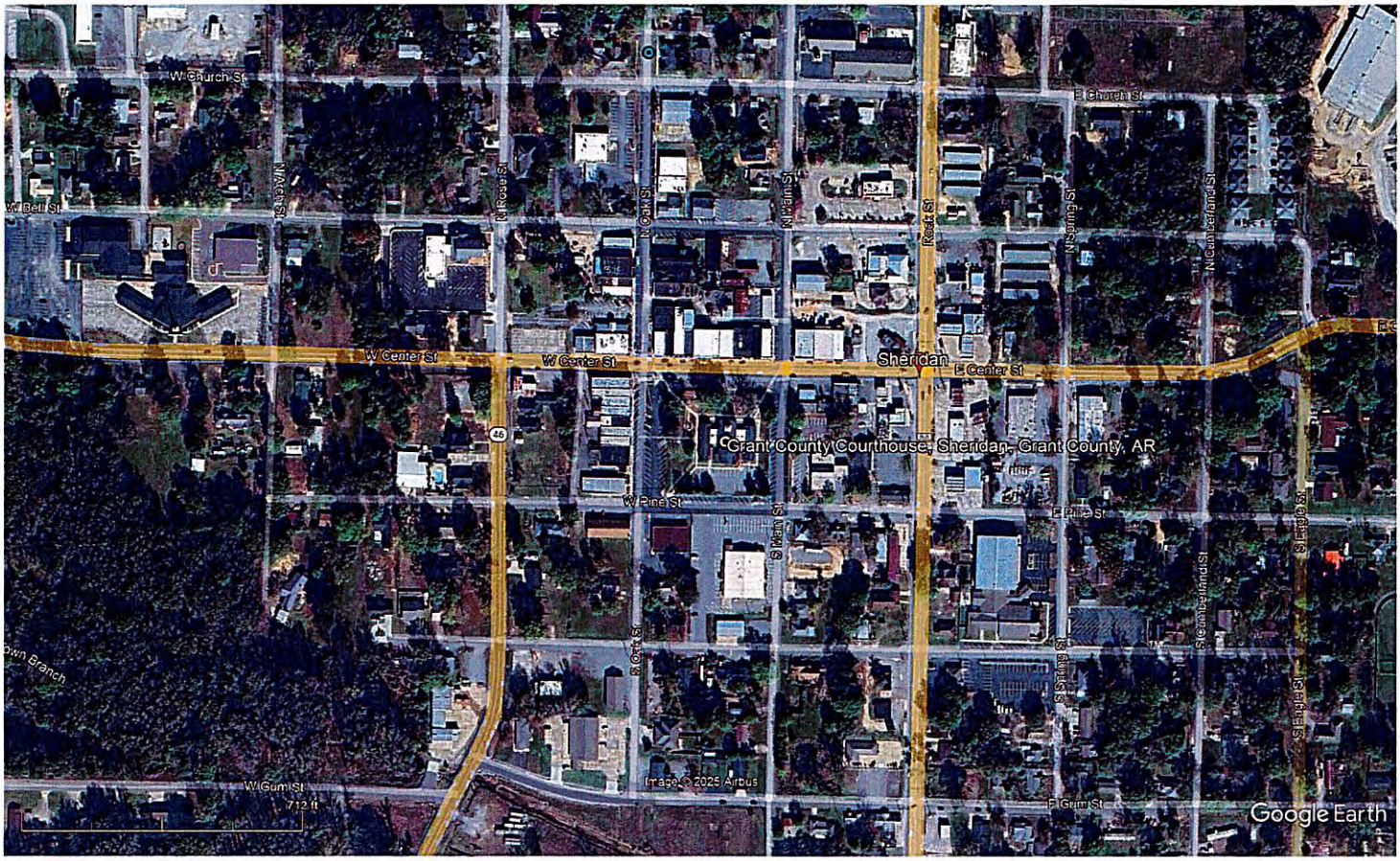


|----------214 feet---------|

Grant County Courthouse
Sheridan, Grant County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 555137E 3796284N

↑
North

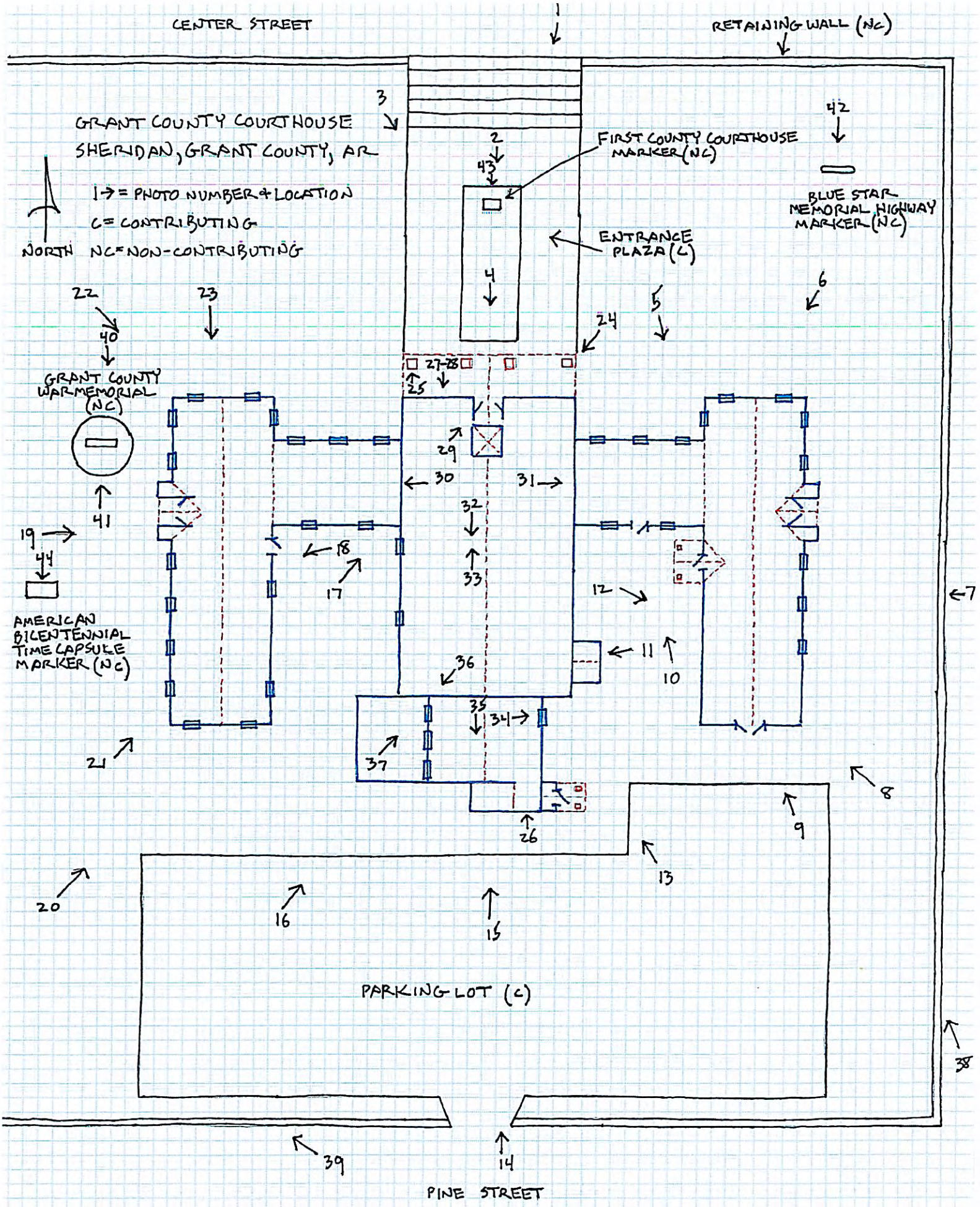


|--------712 feet----------|

Grant County Courthouse
Sheridan, Grant County, Arkansas

UTM: 15 555137E 3796284N

↑
North


CENTER STREET
RETAINING WALL (NC)
GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SHERIDAN, GRANT COUNTY, AR
1→ = PHOTO NUMBER & LOCATION
C = CONTRIBUTING
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING
NORTH
FIRST COUNTY COURTHOUSE MARKER (NC)
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY MARKER (NC)
ENTRANCE PLAZA (C)
GRANT COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL (NC)
AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL TIME CAPSULE MARKER (NC)
PARKING LOT (C)
PINE STREET
























INMATE
ENTRANCE




GMC


PARKING




NO SMOKING









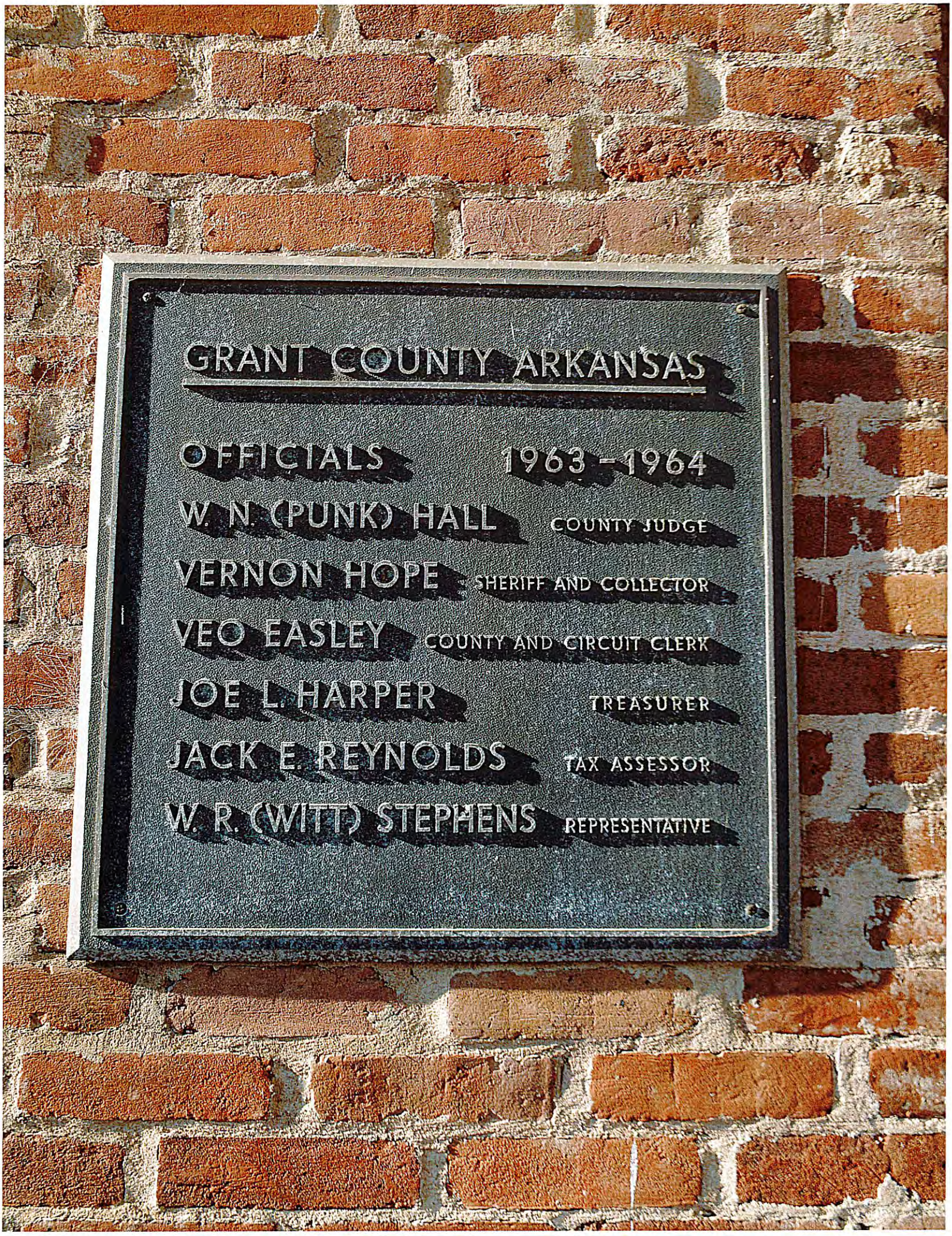





D. D. GEAN.
Sheriff.
E. D. DUVALL.
Clerk.
N. J. LYBRAND.
Assessor.
D. E. GEAN.
Treasurer.
T. WILSON.
Surveyor.
W. J. JAMES.
County Judge.
Commissioners.
J. W. DONHAM.
J. B. SHAW.
W. J. NIXON.
MONK & RITCHIE
Contractors.
THESE TABLETS ARE RELOCATED
FROM THE OLD COURTHOUSE
ERECTED 1900
DEMOLISHED 1964


GRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROJECT NO - ARK. 1056-F
- 1938 -
E.H. DUVALL, COUNTY JUDGE
JAN. 1, 1935 DEC. 31, 1938
COMMISSIONER'S
COATS A. MITCHELL C.W. WALKER
V.M. LOWMAN DALTON V. WALKER
O.L. NALL
JOHN R. MATHEWS, COUNTY JUDGE
JAN. 1, 1939
H. RAY BURKS ARCHITECT
W.R. RHODES & SONS CONTR.


GRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
ERECTED 1963 - 1964
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
WINFRED N. HALL CHAIRMAN
CLARENCE EASLEY
H. VANCE FITZHUGH
JACK GWIN
GINOCCHIO, CROMWELL
CARTER AND NEYLAND, INC.
ARCHITECT - ENGINEER
ERNEST J. WARD, INC.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR


GRANT COUNTY ARKANSAS
OFFICIALS 1963 - 1964
W. N. (PUNK) HALL COUNTY JUDGE
VERNON HOPE SHERIFF AND COLLECTOR
VEO EASLEY COUNTY AND CIRCUIT CLERK
JOE L. HARPER TREASURER
JACK E. REYNOLDS TAX ASSESSOR
W. R. (WITT) STEPHENS REPRESENTATIVE

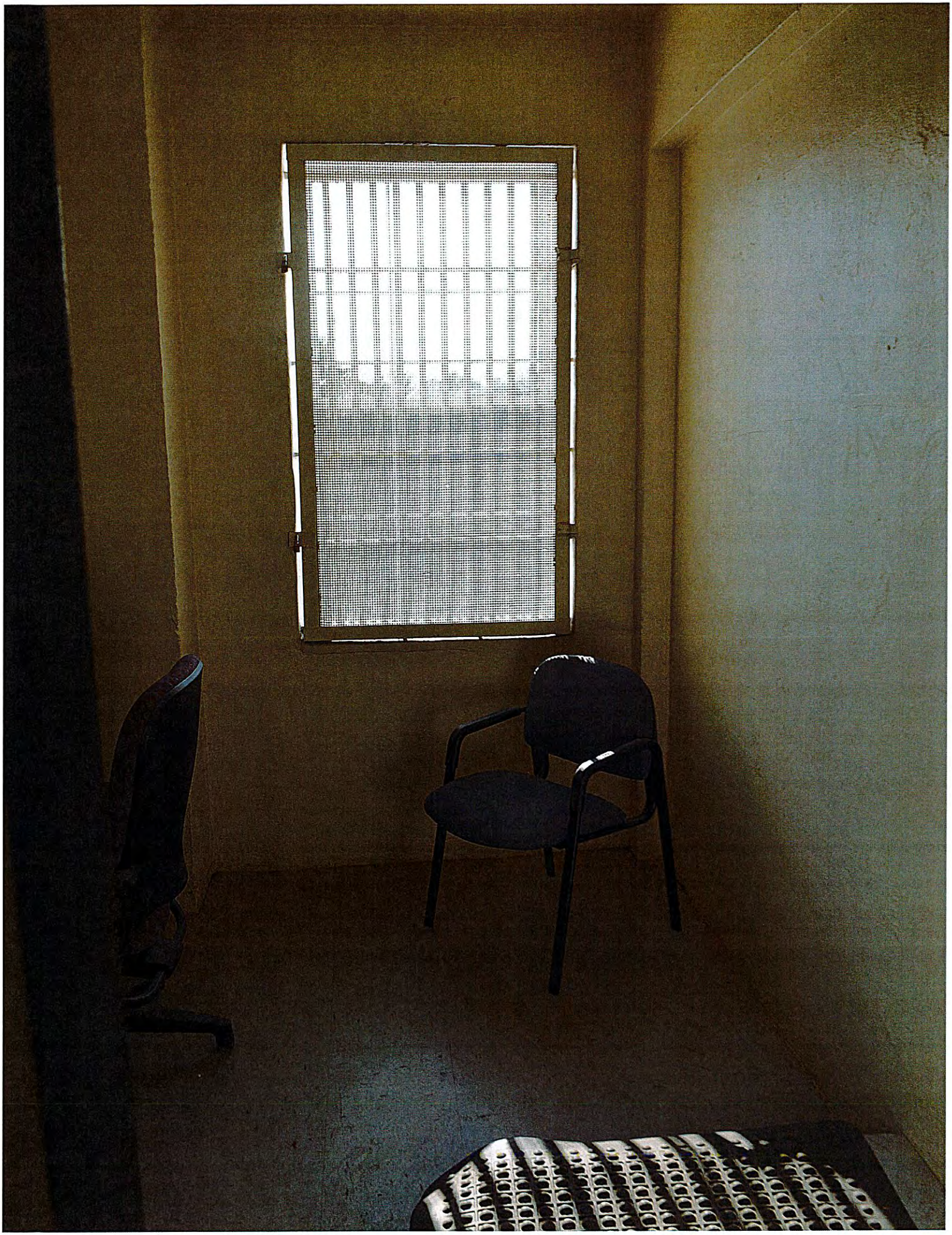

EXIT
CAUTION!!
STEPS


PUBLIC DEFENDER
EXIT
ROOM 105
Official
U.S. Flag
Retirement Box
NAC




EXIT
CAUTION! RAMP


PLANAR








PLEASE
RETURN
ALL BOOKS
TO THEIR
PROPER
PLACES
WHEN YOU
FINISH
YOUR
RESEARCH






GRANT COUNTY
WAR MEMORIAL
WE HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN IF TYRANNY DIED WITH US
GRANT COUNTY CASUALTIES
WORLD WAR 2
MAJOR FLOYD W. ROGERS
CAPT. JACK BATCHELOR
LEUT. DALE BRATTON
LEUT. H. T. (SPOT) PARKER
LEUT. CLAUDE E. SPYRES JR.
LEUT. L. W. (BUD) BARNETT
LEUT. J. G. WILSON JR.
LEUT. L. ELLIS LYBRAND
SGT. GUY HOUSE
SGT. RAY BASSHAM
GRANT COUNTY CASUALTIES
WORLD WAR 1
PVT. EZRA E. BREWER
PVT. ERNEST E. BRUMBELOW
PVT. JOHN T. DAVIS
PVT. JAMES EARL
PVT. FINIS GALLION
PVT. OBER HARRIS
PVT. EZRA NALL
CPL. JOHN D. PUMPHREY
PVT. WILLIAM SHARLOTTIE
PVT. CHARLIE S. LISENBY


GRANT COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL
WE HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN IF TYRANNY DIED WITH US.
GRANT COUNTY CASUALTIES
WORLD WAR 2
SGT. HERMAN L. CAPLE
SGT. WATSON KEMP
SGT. CARLIN STOUT
SGT. MARVIN ALLEN
SGT. THOMAS D. LITES
S/SGT. J. C. CALLISON JR.
SGT. J. C. CRABB
S/SGT. JEWEL T. DAVIS
T/5. CARTHEL GILLIS
PFC. RALPH W. GILES
PFC. CHARLES R. SANDERS
PFC. CALVIN HOOTEN
PFC. HAROLD DRAPER
CPL. HOMER M. BARNES
CPL. RADFORD MAYS
PFC. ERNEST CALLISON
CPL. MAX E. MCCLELLAN
PVT. ROSWELL JOHNSON
KOREAN WAR
SGT. ELVERT HUD TAYLOR
PFC. PAUL W. WILLIAMS
VIETNAM WAR
PFC. JAMES F. MENTZ
PFC. JUNIOR B. EARNEST
PFC. E-3 STEVEN P. WILLIAMS
CPL. JOHN C. HOUSE
SGT. LARRY J. LUCAS
1ST. LEUT. JOSEPH D. POE
LEUT. CHESTER LEE
GRANT COUNTY CASUALTIES
WORLD WAR 2
PVT. RALPH W. WILSON
PVT. JOHN HOLEMAN
PVT. DENNIE SLEDMAN
PVT. C. O. THOMASON
PVT. HARRISON ATWOOD
PVT. WILLIAM MATHIS
PVT. ALBERT PERCER
PVT. GEORGE WILMON
PFC. OLIVER W. PIERCE
PVT. CLETIS GOLDEN
PVT. WILBURN HARRISON
VERNON E. MOLTZ, S 1/C
JOHN D. WILSON, S 2/C
J. W. BECK, S 2/C
OLETIS SHOPTAW, S 1/C
HOMER DRAPER COXSWAIN
FLOYD STUCKEY COXSWAIN
NORRIS (DOC) CASH, S 1/C
Southern
BARBER SHOP
Realty


BLUE STAR
MEMORIAL HIGHWAY


SITE OF
FIRST COUNTY COURT HOUSE
1871 BURNED 1877
ERECTED – 1969 BY
BETA EPSILON CHAPTER OF
DELTA KAPPA GAMMA


1976
AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL
CAPSULE BURIED 1976
TO BE OPENED 2076
SHERIDAN ROTARY CLUB