

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received SEP 25 1979

date entered OCT 18 1979

1. Name

historic Pulaski County Courthouse

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 405 West Markham St. _____ not for publication

city, town Little Rock _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Second

state Arkansas code 05 county Pulaski code 119

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
____ district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	____ agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	____ private	____ unoccupied	____ commercial
____ structure	____ both	____ work in progress	____ educational
____ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	____ entertainment
____ object	____ in process	____ yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	____ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	____ industrial
		____ no	____ military
			____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Pulaski County

street & number 405 West Markham

city, town Little Rock _____ vicinity of _____ state Arkansas 72201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pulaski County Courthouse

street & number 405 West Markham

city, town Little Rock _____ state Arkansas 72201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Arkansas Historic Preservation Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes _____ no

date 1976 _____ federal ☒ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

city, town Little Rock _____ state Arkansas 72201

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The edifice that is now known as the Pulaski County Courthouse actually consists of two different structures--the "Old" Pulaski County Courthouse, designed by Max A. Orlopp in 1886 and constructed between 1887 and 1889, and the "New" Pulaski County Courthouse, designed by George R. Mann in 1912 and constructed between 1913 and 1914. Unlike the typical Arkansas county courthouse, the Pulaski County Courthouse is not set as a focal feature in a "courthouse" square. The building is sited in the hub of downtown Little Rock among an ensemble of public buildings which has grown up on the environs of the Old State House. In 1925 Pulaski County purchased the western portion of the block the Courthouse occupies. This site has been developed as a park and it vests the courthouse environment with a refreshing break in the urban scenery.

Although the two segments of the Courthouse are connected and they function as one, each has retained its own unique character and architectural integrity. Comparison of the "Old" and "New" Courthouses reveals the development of American architectural sensibilities from the late nineteenth-century eclecticism of Orlopp's Romanesque Revival conception to the early twentieth-century Neo-Classicism of Mann's Beaux Arts-inspired design.

The Old Courthouse presents Orlopp's robust interpretation of the historical forms of Romanesque architecture to fulfill the functional requirements of the courthouse. Like H.H. Richardson, Orlopp created a powerful and, at that time, modern structure using the round arches, the bold and richly textured walls, and the Norman-inspired towers of the Romanesque. These historical elements were subject to the architect's personal interpretation. Orlopp combined the massive medieval forms with delicate Classically derived details drawn from the vocabulary of the popular Queen Anne style.

The Old Courthouse is a two-story structure with basement. Its principal facades are the south and east elevations which face West 2nd Street and Spring Street respectively. Both offer access to the building through one-story pavillions whose round-arched entrances, defined by heavily rusticated voussoirs, clearly articulate their function. These openings hold double wooden doors with transom windows in the tympanum area of the arch.

The principal elevations together with the west facade of the Old Courthouse demonstrate how Orlopp's unique interpretation of the lessons of architectural history organized the active elevations into a comprehensive, yet exciting, composition. The building is characterized by the typically Romanesque asymmetrical and irregular massing of its bulky formal elements, and the rugged articulation of its walls with heavily rusticated granite from the Fourche Mountain quarry south of Little Rock. The Old Courthouse roofscape is equally active. It features a juxtaposition of the hipped roof of the high-ceilinged courtroom, the gable roofs of the corner turrets. The original roofs were composed of slate, but this material was replaced with a composition shingle covering in 1961. A lofty clocktower once rose above the still extant square tower base at the southeast corner of the building. Unfortunately, this distinguishing and symbolic element was demolished in 1961.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1979

DATE ENTERED

OCT 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The architect's sensitivity to detail is evident throughout the building exterior in the harmonious relationship he has created between Romanesque and Queen Anne decoration. The solid brickwork of both the round arches and the flattened arches of the window surrounds together with their articulated keystones and the stone bands that radiate from their spring lines convey the powerful Romanesque decoration. In contrast, the slender stone string courses, triangular pediments, prevalent egg-and-dart moulding, and the elaborate cornice reflect the essence of the Queen Anne style. The rich terra cotta work of the cornice and of the pediment embellishment is outstanding.

Much of the original character of the Old Courthouse interior remains, although many coats of paint have obscured its original rich color scheme and exposed glazed brick, spaces have been manipulated to suit contemporary needs, and insensitive installations of mechanical equipment intrude on some areas. Broad arches reminiscent of those on the Romanesque exterior span across the main hallways, while delicately carved Queen Anne details enrich the door frames, ceiling mouldings, and baseboards. Structural brick vaulting can also be seen throughout the interior. Two staircases with fine ornamental cast iron railings provide vertical circulation. At this time the Old Courthouse is undergoing both interior and exterior renovation to restore the decorative interior spaces and to protect the richly embellished exterior walls.

The New Courthouse, once referred to as "the annex," is connected to the northeast corner of the Old Courthouse by way of a subtly designed passage. Its rigid monumentality offsets the powerful picturesqueness of its Romanesque Revival predecessor.

The Beaux Arts-influenced training that George Mann received at M.I.T. is evident in his masterful use of Classical design elements and his rational understanding of conceptual planning that distinguish the New Courthouse. It is a symmetrical, four-story structure. The articulation of the building's facades is quite regular in its Classical proportions and details, and the secondary east and west facades differ little from the principal north elevation which is oriented toward Markham Street.

The principal elevation of the New Courthouse embraces those elements of the Beaux Arts style that rendered it so suitable an esthetic for public buildings. The seven-bayed front of the building presents an essentially solid and monumental wall to the street. The first floor elevation is constructed of heavily rusticated stone which provides the building with a visually formidable foundation. Roman-arched openings in the three central bays of the first floor form the main entrance to the courthouse. The voussoirs of these arches, and those of the four similarly

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 25 1979

DATE ENTERED

OCT 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

delineated windows that appear in the remaining bays, are distinctly articulated and keystones are embellished with sculptured, cherubic heads. Heavy ornamental iron and glass doors further enrich the facade. The entrance of the building is raised several feet above grade and is reached by way of a broad range of steps. This configuration is conceptually reminiscent of Classical temple construction and, perhaps, Mann had the notion of creating a "temple of government" in mind when he designed this feature of the Courthouse.

In elevation, a simple balustrade separates the first floor from the upper stories of the New Courthouse. The delineation of the second and third floor walls of the north and east facades is virtually identical. Like the principal facade, the east side of the building is composed of seven bays. Both of these elevations are distinguished by the stately row of engaged Ionic columns that articulate the five gently recessed central bays. Each bay contains prominent rectangular windows. Those on the second floor have triangular pediments supported on brackets, and the third floor windows are unembellished. The corner bays definitively terminate these elevations by virtue of their solid, rusticated stone walls juxtaposed against the open colonnade and the smooth wall behind it. Again, the third floor windows bear no decoration, but the second floor windows are articulated with segmental pediments. The west elevation of the courthouse echoes the delineation of the principal facades, but it is devoid of Classical columns and pediments. This side of the building is quite as monumental as the others.

Classical elements provide a forceful means of terminating the elevations. The Courthouse is capped by a dentiled cornice. Although the articulation of the roof-scape appears, from street level, to be flat, the building is enclosed by a hipped roof that surrounds the dome structure. The balustrade that encircles the perimeter of the roof conceals its true form.

The essence of a Beaux Arts design is found in the architect's conceptual approach to the treatment and experience of space--the parti, and the New Courthouse is no exception. In this case, Mann developed a great dome which penetrates three floors of the building. It is clearly the pivotal element of the courthouse scheme and all other spaces are designed to focus attention on this conceptually unifying dome. The individual elements of the almost symmetrical plan, which includes courtrooms, judges chambers, offices, and a multitude of other support spaces, are subordinate to the parti. Both vertical and horizontal circulation are oriented around the dome, and the building's entrances are on axis with its rotunda.

The skylighted dome and its rotunda are embellished with extraordinarily rich decorative elements that are well suited to its premier position in the courthouse plan. The opalescent stained glass interior of the steel-ribbed dome is

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 25 1979

DATE ENTERED

OCT 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

reminiscent of earlier Art Nouveau glass. The dome is supported at four spring points, and these are richly articulated. At each of these corners marble columns with gilded Corinthian capitals support full entablatures which function as pedestals for allegorical sculpture. The gilded plaster decoration of their friezes, especially the griffins and the sinuous foliated forms, is noteworthy. Ionic columns, walls and balconies of marble set off this lavish decorative scheme.

The primary interior spaces of the New Courthouse remain virtually unchanged, save the intrusion of pipes and ductwork of modernized mechanical systems installed in 1955. Consequently, the fine craftsmanship of the building's original marble and wood is apparent. Spacious hallways are enriched with high marble wainscoting, Classically detailed plaster mouldings, and marble pilasters of the Ionic order. Coffered ceilings in the public spaces and the barrel vaults that span the stair wells are also articulated with Classical plaster decoration, including dentils, egg-and-dart patterns, and floral rosette-like forms.

The architectural integrity of the courtrooms, located on the second, third, and fourth floors, has been respected over the years and their original character remains untouched. Here, too, ornate plaster-work in various Classical motifs decorates the ceilings and cornices. Carved wood panels, many of which have been refinished and have a golden, oak-like appearance, enrich the walls.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1887–1889, 1913–1914 **Builder/Architect** Max A. Orlopp, Jr. and George R. Mann

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pulaski County Courthouse consists of two connected buildings. The older building has been in use by the county since its construction was completed in 1889. The newer building was completed in 1914, and they have, collectively, served as the seat of county government since that time. The buildings are related in several ways: each was designed by an important architect; each was constructed largely of Arkansas materials; and each is a significant representative of its architectural style. In 1886, Max A Orlopp, Jr. was awarded the contract to design the older building, the county's first permanent courthouse, soon after completing his architectural apprenticeship. An article in the Arkansas Gazette, published after the cornerstone for the older building was laid in 1887, said the building was "designed to be the most imposing structure of the kind in the state." Critics today agree that it did indeed become the major courthouse example of the Romanesque Revival style in Arkansas. George R. Mann, thought today to have been one of Arkansas' most accomplished architects, designed the "new" courthouse building. Mann studied under William R. Ware at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in one of its earliest architecture classes in 1876. Not a native Arkansan, Mann came to Little Rock in 1900 with his plans for a new state capitol. His plans were accepted and he settled in Little Rock, going on to design many of Arkansas' finest buildings. Mann was commissioned in 1912 to design the new County Courthouse. His execution of this building demonstrates that Mann thoroughly mastered the Classical and monumental Beaux Arts style. The building has been altered very little after 65 years, and consequently retains most of its original brilliance. It is now considered one of Arkansas' premier buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arkansas Democrat, April 23, 1959.

Arkansas Gazette, August 11, 1887, August 14, 1887, February 23, 1912,
September 28, 1952, July 28, 1957, January 11, 1959.

Interview with Charles Witsell, Jr., architect, September, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.5 Acres

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Little Rock

Quadrangle scale 1:24:00

UMT References

A

1	5	5	6	6	3	0	0	3	8	4	5	2	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification Block 101, Original City.

Bounded on the west by Broadway, on the north by Markham, on the east by Spring,
and on the south by West 2d Avenue.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian, Robert Besom, Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date September 20, 1979

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas 72201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☒ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Jean Williams Boudridge

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 21, 1979

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Forrest Calal Skull
Keeper of the National Register

date 10-18-79

Attest: *Beth Groves*

date 10/12/79

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 25 1979

DATE ENTERED

OCT 18 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Statement on National Significance

The 1913-1914 Pulaski County Courthouse and its architect, George R. Mann, have a significance that transcends the borders of Arkansas. The quantity, quality, and wide geographical spread of George Mann's work is remarkable. Thanks to a 12-page, unpublished autobiography he wrote in 1932, we know a good deal about his life and work. Mann spent two years as a draftsman, studied design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had short work experiences in New York (with McKim, Meade, and White), Goshen, Indiana, and Minneapolis before settling down in Missouri in 1879. From offices at different times in St. Joseph and then St. Louis, Mann made a measurable impact on the built environment of the state and, increasingly, from 1880-1900, he attracted commissions in other states as well. Mann "planned and erected nearly all the large buildings in the business section" of prosperous St. Joseph, according to a short biographical sketch in James Cox's Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis, 1894). He designed many public buildings, including the St. Louis City Hall, and several county courthouses, including one for each of the northwest counties of Missouri. He also designed many warehouses and train depots. Mann traveled to, and eventually settled in, Little Rock in 1900 to offer plans for the new state capitol. In the first one-third of the twentieth century he continued his prolific production of designs for structures in Arkansas and neighboring states. In Arkansas alone, no less than nine of his surviving buildings have been recognized for their significance by inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Pulaski County Courthouse, a successful and remarkably well-preserved Beaux Arts building, is one of Mann's best efforts.

Property

Pulaski County Courthouse

State

AR (Pulaski)

Working Number

9-25-79 2258

79000454

TECHNICAL

Photos

Maps

18

1

CONTROL

Beautiful pair of courthouses, 1887 + 1913, now connected, which together have served as the seat of county govt since that time. Each is a significant example of its architectural style, designed by prominent architects, and constructed largely of AR materials.

HISTORIAN

accept

B. Grosvenor

10/17/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept

B. Grosvenor

10/17/79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up

Federal Register Entry

11.6.79

Send-back

Re-submit

Entered OCT 18 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

SEP 25 1979

Bob Dunn, *Pulaski County, Arkansas*

1979 / AR. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

East elevation viewed from the
northeast.

#1 *4/18*

DOE
OCT 18 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn, *Pulaski County, Arkansas*

1979

South elevation viewed from the south

#2 *718*

000
SEP 25 1979

OCT 18 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

Pulaski County, Arkansas

1979 / ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROG.

West elevation viewed from the west

#3 *7/18*

DOE
OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn *Pulaski County, Arkansas*

1979 AR. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Main stairway viewed from the first
floor

#4 *718*

DOE

SEP 25 1979

OCT 18 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

1 Pulaski County, Arkansas

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

View of main entrance from the interior

#5 *718*

SEP 25 1979

DOE
OCT 18 1979



Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Typical interior door and wall

detailing

#6 *113*

DOE
OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to Pulaski County Court-
house

Little Rock, Arkansas, *Pulaski County*

Bob Dunn

1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

East and north elevations

#7 *418*

DOE

SEP 25 1979

OCT 18 1979



1913 Annex to Pulaski County Court-
house

Little Rock, Arkansas, *Pulaski County*

Bob Dunn

1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

West elevation viewed from the north-
west

#8 *418*

DOE
OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the [Pulaski County
Courthouse]
Little Rock, Arkansas, *Pulaski County*
Bob Dunn
1979
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
South elevation viewed from the
southwest

#9 *113*

OCT *DOE* 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the [Pulaski County
Courthouse]
Little Rock, Arkansas, *Pulaski County*
Bob Dunn
1979
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
East elevation viewed from the east
#10 *7/8*

DOE
OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

Pulaski County, AR.

OCT 18 1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Entrance arch on the north elevation

viewed from the east

#11 *7/13*

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

Pulaski County

DOE
OCT 18 1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program

Entrance vestibule viewed from
west

#12 *0118*

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program

Elevator on first floor

#13 *7/18*

OCT 18 1979

DOE

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse *Pulaski County, Arkansas*

Little Rock, 1979

Bob Dunn

1979 *Arkansas Historic Preservation*

Arkansas Historic Preservation

Interior detail
Program

Interior detail

#14 *914*

008 SEP 25 1979

OCT 18 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse

Little Rock, 1979 *Pulaski County, Arkansas*

Bob Dunn

1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

View of second story hallway

#154/13

POE
OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse
Little Rock, 1979 *Pulaski County, Arkansas*
Bob Dunn
1979

SEP 25 1979

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
Barrel vault in stair well

#16 *418*

OCT 18 1979

SEP 25 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
Courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

SEP 25 1979

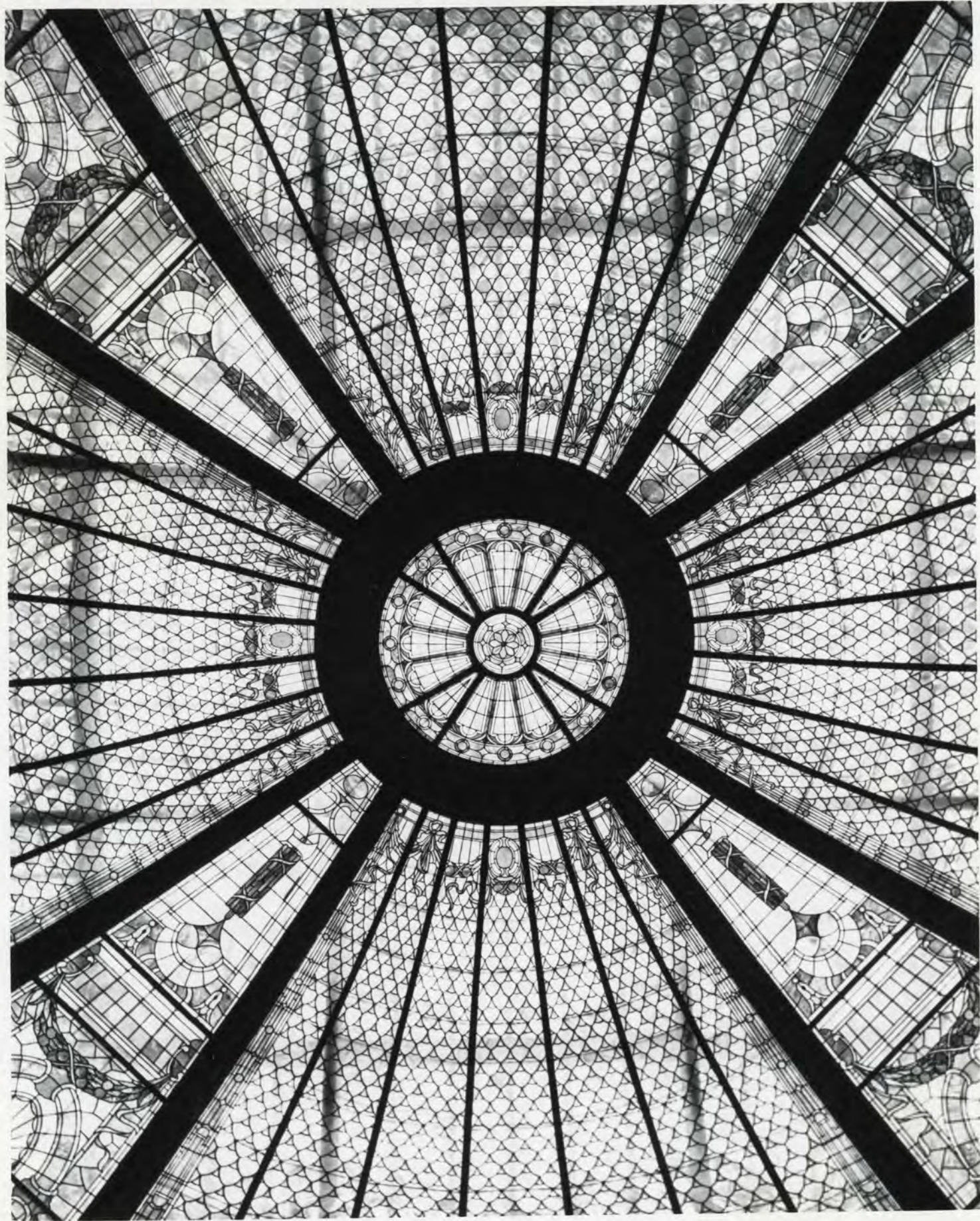
Pulaski County, Arkansas

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Rotunda and skylight viewed from
the first floor

#17 *7/18*

DOE
OCT 18 1979



1913 Annex to the Pulaski County
courthouse

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bob Dunn

1979

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Skylight viewed from the first floor

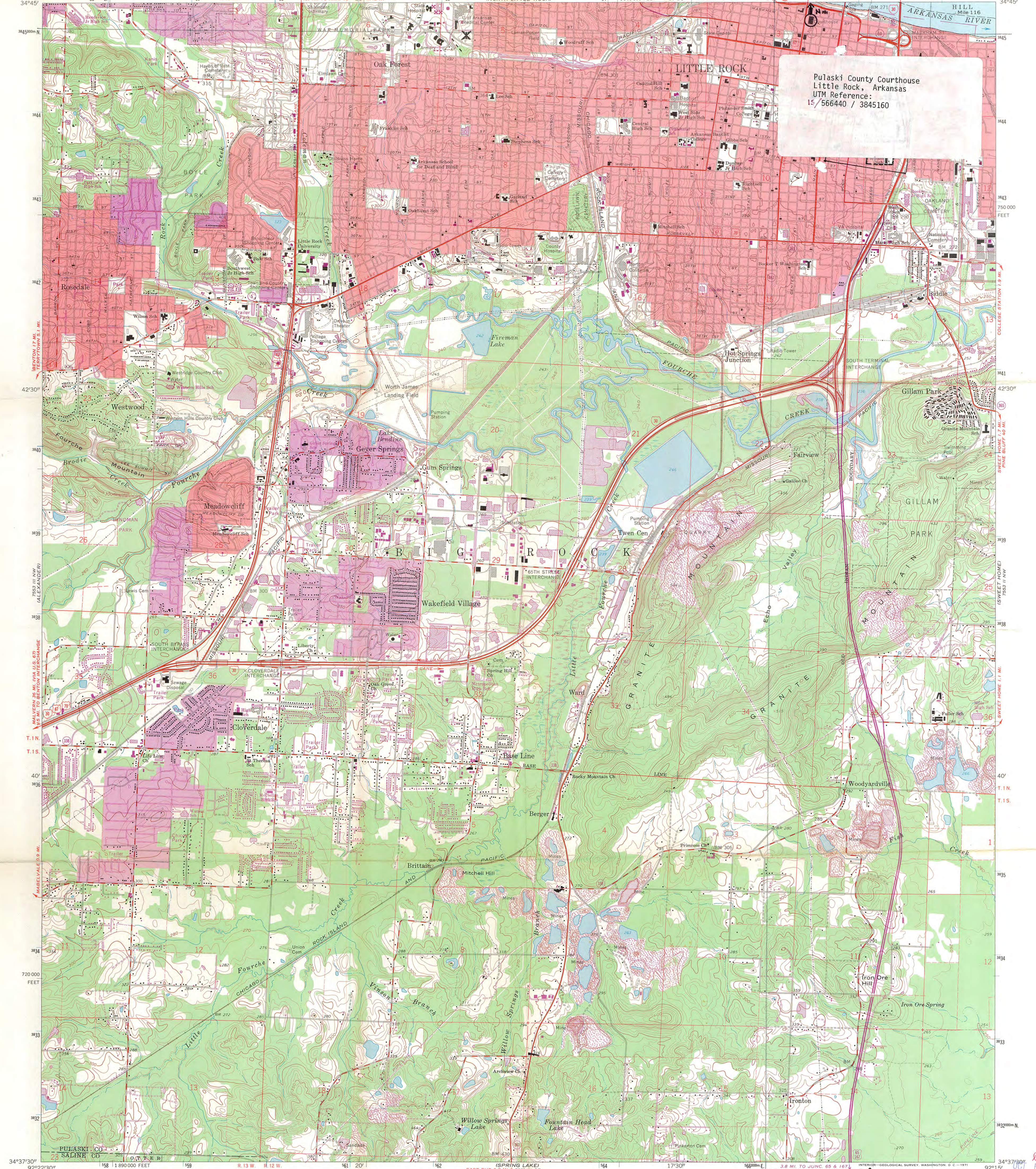
#18 *1/13*

00e

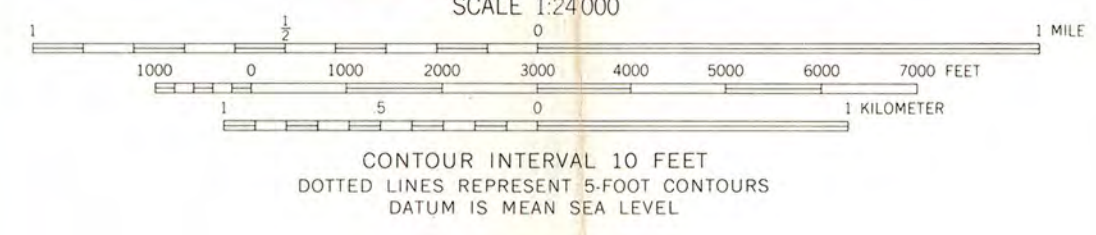
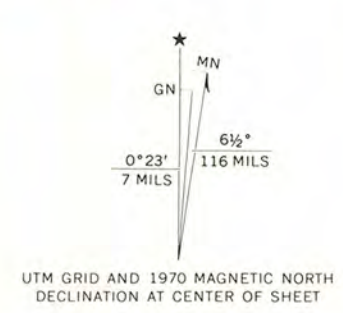
SEP 25 1979

OCT 18 1979

Pulaski County Courthouse
Little Rock, Arkansas
UTM Reference:
15 566440 / 3845160



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1961
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

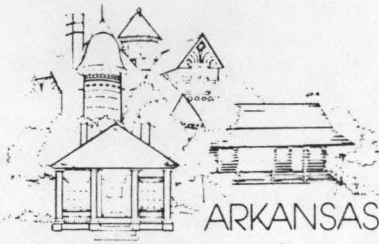


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
NE 1/4 ALEXANDER 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3437.5 — W 9215.1
1961

PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 7553 III NE-SERIES V884





ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building · Markham and Main · Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

September 10, 1979

Mr. Charles Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G Street, North West
Washington, D. C. 20243

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I have legal authority to approve the nomination of the following property to the National Register of Historic Places:

Pulaski County Courthouses

(Name of Property)

Markham and Spring, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

(Location of Property)

I am aware of the consequences of National Register listing and am aware that the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 apply only to depreciable properties. I approve of the nomination of the above-listed property and hereby waive my right to the 30 day commenting period.

W. Beaumont

(Signature of Authorizing Official)





ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building · Markham and Main · Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

September 21, 1979

Mr. Charles Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Herrington:

As State Historic Preservation Officer for Arkansas I have directed the preparation and submission of nominations to the National Register of the properties listed below. The Arkansas State Review Committee has reviewed and approved each nomination prior to submission to the National Register.

Little Rock Central Fire Station
Little Rock City Hall
Pulaski County Courthouse

I hereby certify that the persons listed in Section 4 of the nominations are the legal owners of the properties.

Sincerely,

Joan Williams Baldrige
State Historic Preservation Officer

JWB/lg

Enclosures



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ARKANSAS

Date Entered OCT 18 1979

Name

Location

Little Rock City Hall

Little Rock
Pulaski County

Little Rock Central Fire Station

Little Rock
Pulaski County

Pulaski County Courthouse

Little Rock
Pulaski County

Also Notified

Honorable Dale Bumpers

Honorable David Pryor

Honorable Ed Bethune

State Historic Preservation Officer
Ms. Joan Baldrige
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
Suite 500, Continental Building
Markham and Main Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

NR Byers/bjr 10/22/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.