

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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Poinsett County Courthouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____

☐ not for publication N/Acity, town Harrisburg☐ vicinity N/Astate Arkansascode ARcounty Poinsettcode AR 111zip code 72432**3. Classification**

Ownership of Property

☐ private☒ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☒ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

_____ buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

1

_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously

listed in the National Register N/A**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

9-27-89

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government/Courthouse/County Courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government/Courthouse/County Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Ceramic Tile

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary. The Poinsett County Courthouse was designed in 1917 by Pine Bluff architect Mitchell Selligman and is constructed of grey Bedford stone and reinforced concrete. It is two stories in height, set upon a raised basement, and covered with a hipped roof and central dome on the main portion and a flat roof on the wings. Its rectangular, symmetrical plan features two intersecting hallways which allow entrance into the building from all four elevations.

Elaboration. The Poinsett County Courthouse was designed by the Pine Bluff architect Mitchell Selligman in 1917, just one month after the earlier courthouse had burned. It is constructed of gray Bedford stone facing reinforced concrete walls and is designed in a very free Classical Revival style, originally combining Roman, Palladian, and Colonial Revival elements in a large and impressive composition. It is a full two stories in height and is set upon a slightly raised basement. It is covered with a flat roof laid behind a carved stone balustrade on the northern and southern wings. The roof of the taller central block of the structure is intersected on opposite sides by the gable roof, full-height entrance porticos, while the block itself is capped with a low, pyramidal hipped roof, all of which is finished in clay tile. The pyramid roof is truncated by a raised, square stone platform which supports an octagonal clock tower. The tower is composed of an octagonal drum, each face of which features two pilasters flanking a tall central window, and a tall, octagonal dome which is itself punctuated by four molded clock openings (one above each elevation) and finished by a carved spherical ornament. The plan is symmetrical and essentially square. The first floor entrances on all four elevations lead into two perpendicular axial hallways, with twin straight staircases at the northern and southern ends which flank the hallway itself and lead up to the second floor and down to the basement. A single stone chimney rises from the northern flank of the hipped roof.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

The eastern and western elevations are identical. Both present symmetrical facades organized around the clear focal point, the full-height, pedimented Corinthian portico. At each end of the facade a slightly projecting two story bay consists of two square-headed, fixed, aluminum single pane windows on each floor, the upper windows slightly smaller than the lower, placed between two end pilasters which in turn rest upon a water table molding and which support a blank frieze and cornice. These projecting bays frame the taller central block, which is five bays long behind the portico. The first story of this central section is fenestrated by two square-headed fixed aluminum windows on each side of the central aluminum pair doors and transom, while the second story features five identical arched aluminum windows which have a small awning window built into the bottom and a semi-circular solid aluminum piece inserted into the arch above. The portico is composed of a low, stone staircase rising between flat stone stoops to a porch floor, which in turn supports four massive, evenly distributed round Corinthian columns which narrow as they rise to their elaborate capitals. A simple entablature with a frieze featuring the name of the building and a raised blank circle at each end is finished with a delicate dentil course extending the entire length of the projecting interior pediment molding above. The pediment molding is ornamented underneath with a larger dentil course, of fewer dentils and each being a sculpted scroll. This course is continued also beneath the pediment cornice, as is the smaller dentil course. The tympanum is decorated with a stylized floral motif on either side of an elaborate central cartouche. The same frieze and cornice detailing as seen here appears also on the main body of the building, but on these elevations only.

The northern and southern elevations are also identical. Each is nine bays across and balanced around a projecting central bay, which contains two thin stairwell windows on either side of a central, square-headed fixed single-pane aluminum window on the second story and an aluminum pair door entrance with a single-pane transom on the first story. To either side of this central bay these elevations are punctuated with three square-headed single-pane fixed aluminum windows on each story, with the upper story windows being slightly smaller than those on the first story. These elevations also feature fixed aluminum basement windows, with three to each side of the central low, stone staircase. The stone balustrade seen on the eastern and western elevations (atop the flanking wings) is continued around both of these elevations. Otherwise the ornament is confined to the pilasters and dog-ear decorative stone crown moldings around the doorways. The interior retains much of its original plaster walls and decorative plaster moldings and ornament. Noteworthy among these are the eagle and Corinthian capital groupings in the courtroom. The interior also retains original light fixtures and wood door trim.

The Poinsett County Courthouse has only been altered slightly over the years, with the most drastic changes occurring in the early 1970's, when the original Colonial Revival wood fanlight-and-vertical-pane sash and the one-over-one wood sash windows were replaced throughout with aluminum thermal windows. The clay tile roof developed leakage problems but was restored rather than replaced. The Poinsett County Courthouse remains the finest and most sophisticated example of its architectural type in Harrisburg.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1917

1917

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Mitchell Selligman/J.E. Hollingsworth

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary. The Poinsett County Courthouse is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance for its distinctive architectural style. It survives as the best example within the community of Harrisburg of the grand, formal Classical Revival style which became popular after the turn of the century. It is also unique in this regard, as it combines several distinct architectural traditions into a synthesis which draws directly from European Classical and Baroque prototypes, as well as the American Colonial interpretations thereof.

Elaboration. The Poinsett County Courthouse is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance for the high quality of its design and the sophistication of its architect in the handling of a variety of Classical and Neoclassical traditions. Its selection and distribution of traditional ornament blends with its expanses of relatively uninterrupted wall space to create a composition which is imposing and formal yet rich with detail which is both symbolic and visually engaging.

The city of Harrisburg had served as the county seat of Poinsett County since 1856, when the town of Bolivar (three miles to the north) was relieved of that role. Harrisburg made the most sense as the site of the county seat due to its central location; and it later became even more accessible by virtue of the decision of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad to site their Helena branch through Harrisburg in 1882. Naturally, the city experienced substantial growth after this point in time: it grew from 700 in 1889 to between 2,000 and 2,500 in 1917, the year the new courthouse was constructed. By this time Harrisburg could boast of two banks, water works, an electric light and power plant, a new ice plant, two large cotton gins, a new flour mill and grain elevator, two retail lumber yards, one large stave mill, a tractor factory, a bakery, a number of active retail stores, two hotels, several restaurants, blacksmith and machine shops, one weekly newspaper, and three saw mills. The city also possessed a number of active church organizations, a good system of public schools (a new high school was constructed around this time at a total cost of over \$60,000.00), and well-kept streets with paved sidewalks. Most importantly, perhaps, was its accessibility to the rich farmland which surrounded it and produced in abundance such crops as wheat, corn, cotton,

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Goodspeeds Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas, 1890.

Hodges, Curt, "Major Roofing Project Should 'Dry' Courthouse," The Jonesboro Sun, 11/09/85, p.1.

Poinsett County Court Records.

Up-To-Date, Poinsett County, 1919.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1

UTM References

A

1	5	7	0	6	8	9	0	3	9	3	7	7	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at a point formed by the intersection of the southern boundary of Market Street with the western boundary of East Street, proceed southerly along latter boundary to the intersection with the perpendicular line formed by the northern boundary of Court Street; thence proceed westerly

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number 225 E. Markham, Suite 200

city or town Little Rock

date August 30, 1989

telephone (501) 371-2763

state AR

zip code 72201

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

clover, cow peas, rice, alfalfa, soy beans, timothy, oats, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, etc. After the construction of the railroad, Harrisburg became an important commercial and transportation center for the thriving agricultural community around it.

Thus it is no surprise that when the earlier (c. 1872) and presumably more modest courthouse burned on May 4, 1917, the county desired not only something fireproof (hence the reinforced concrete and steel frame) but also a grand and imposing structure which would speak of the county's stature. Of additional significance was the courthouse square site for the structure, surrounded as it was by a thriving commercial district and bordered by four principal thoroughfares from which the courthouse could be seen on all sides. County Judge S.T. Mayo oversaw the effort which by June 6 of that year saw appropriations ordered by the court for the building of a new courthouse which included the levying of a tax for the purpose. Mitchell Selligman, the young architect from Pine Bluff, was selected to design the new edifice, and J. E. Hollingsworth was the contractor hired to construct it.

Selligman answered the challenge of a site which demanded four front elevations with an essentially Palladian plan, featuring four entrances and two identical main entrances. He highlighted the main entrances with grand, full-height, pedimented Corinthian porticos complete with heavy Classical detail which could be easily read from the street and which clearly identified this structure as an official public building. He fenestrated the bulk of the building with simple one-over-over wood sash windows, as was common for public buildings at the time, but filled his arched windows with wood fixed and sash windows of a distinctly Colonial Revival aspect. Yet he complimented these details with the balance and stasis of the composition and overall proportions. As such he lent the eastern and western (or entrance) elevations both a Classical and Georgian Colonial character.

Though it is difficult to discern just which vocabulary he was trying to emphasize, there is no doubt about the use of the Classical idiom to convey a stately, formal presence. There is also no doubt about the ambitiousness of the county officials in desiring this effect, for stone construction is always one of the most expensive; indeed, this structure cost \$200,000.00 to build in 1917. Selligman clearly availed himself of an opportunity to create a grand and expensive yet appropriately restrained design.

The Poinsett County Courthouse also survives as a symbol of a prosperous place during a prosperous time, a symbolism which is actually part of a contemporaneous, early twentieth century tradition which swept the United States. No fewer than seventeen states built new state capitols during the first two decades of the twentieth century in this grand, Neoclassical vocabulary (the Arkansas State Capitol of 1902 is a representative example). A remarkable amount of wealth was circulating during this period and even public entities found themselves with a surplus of capital. This classical imagery clearly harkened back to

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Europe and especially the grandeur of Rome during its period of greatest conquest and wealth, the days of "bread and circus." Americans, whether deliberately or not, drew parallels between the growth and development of a newly industrialized America and the might and wealth of early Imperial Rome. It is then interesting to see this trend manifest itself in what was a relatively removed, albeit thriving agricultural center. Clearly, the technical advances and growth of transportation networks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries facilitated the spreading of popular architectural styles; and though it is doubtful that the county officials in Harrisburg embraced such a sophisticated understanding of this new symbolism, it is evident that architects like Mitchell Selligman believed in the correctness and appropriateness of the Neoclassical vocabulary for government buildings. As such, his studied rendering of this style in the Poinsett County Courthouse speaks to this belief, and thus stands as both an erudite handling of the Classical Revival vocabulary and a testimonial to the pervasiveness of its popularity and meaning in the early twentieth century.

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National Park Service**

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Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description (cont'd)

along latter boundary to intersection with perpendicular line formed by eastern boundary of Main Street; thence proceed northerly along latter boundary to intersection with perpendicular line formed by southern boundary of Market Street; thence proceed easterly to point of beginning, comprising in all less than 1 acre.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Poinsett County Courthouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Poinsett

DATE RECEIVED: 10/03/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/17/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/02/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/17/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001876

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11/3/89 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTMs ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM EAST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. SWANOA
APRIL, 1986
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM EAST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. SWANDA
APRIL, 1986

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM WEST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. SWANOA
APRIL, 1986

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM NORTHWEST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE

APRIL, 1989

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM NORTH



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. SWANDA

APRIL, 1986

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP

PORCH DETAIL, VIEW FROM EAST



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. SWANDA
APRIL, 1986

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM EAST, PEDIMENT DETAIL



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE

APRIL, 1989

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP

EXTERIOR CAPITAL DETAIL



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
COLUMN BASE DETAIL



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW OF INTERIOR STAIRWELL

DON'T GET ON
SEAT WITH FEET
\$500 FINE

MEN'S
REST
ROOM



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
INTERIOR OF MEN'S LAVATORY



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW OF COURTROOM



QUIET
COURT IN
SESSION

ASSESSOR'S
OFFICE
→

POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW OF COURTROOM ENTRANCE



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DEROSE
APRIL, 1989
NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW OF INTERIOR DOORWAY



POINSETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. DE ROSE

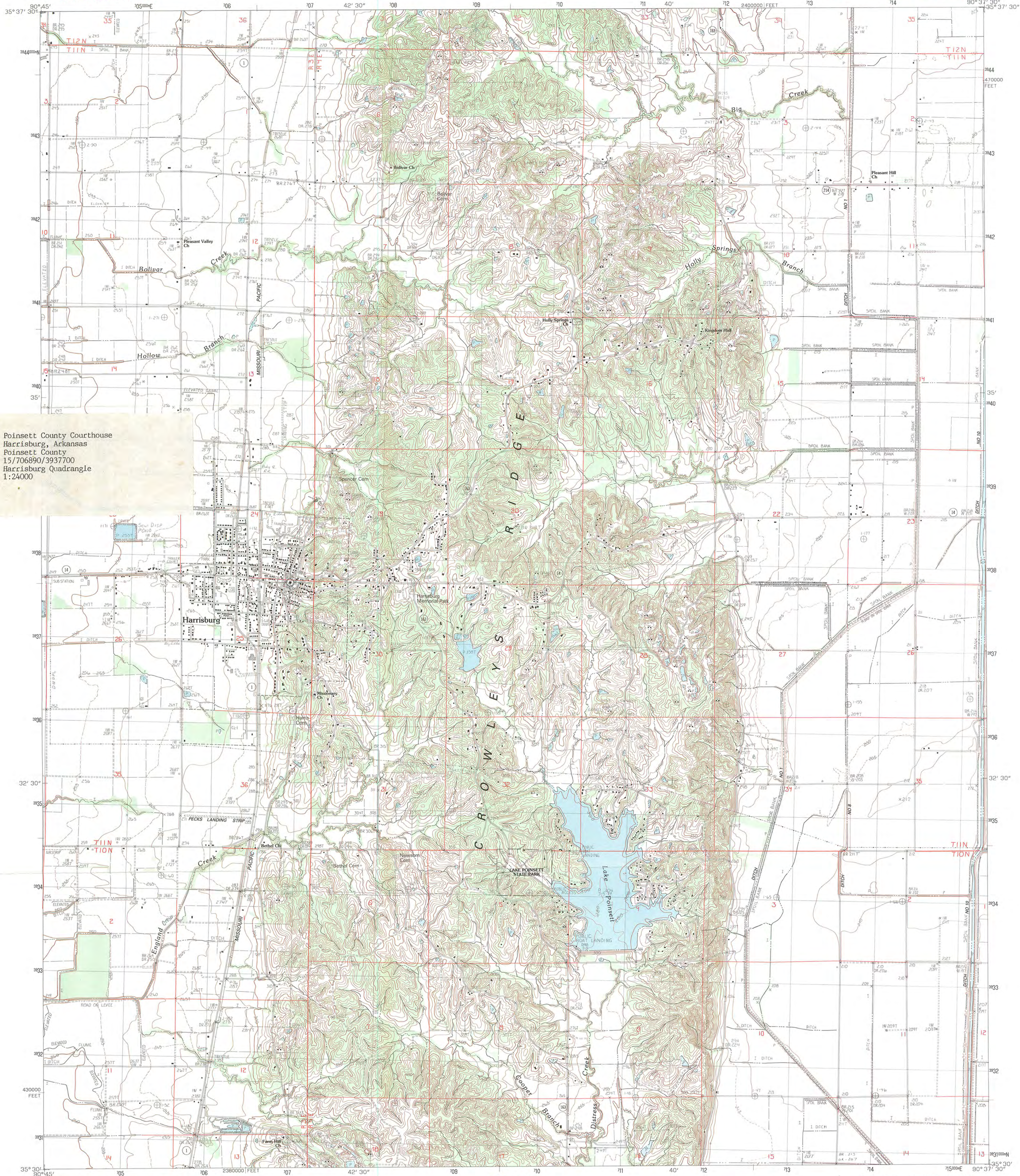
APRIL, 1989

NEGATIVES ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW OF INTERIOR LAVATORY ENTRANCE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HARRISBURG QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS-POINSETT CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Poinsett County Courthouse
Harrisburg, Arkansas
Poinsett County
15/706890/3937700
Harrisburg Quadrangle
1:24000

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1976
FIELD CHECKED 1979. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 15
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICS ARKANSAS, NORTH ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 12°1' EAST
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 3°30' EAST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(6 meters south and 10 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Information
shown as of date of
field check.

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
MILES
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
FEET
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
KILOMETERS
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000
METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL IN LAKE POINSETT 20 FEET
To convert feet to meters multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204



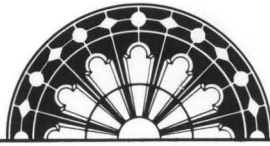
1	2	3	1 Otwell
2	3	4	2 Greenfield
3	4	5	3 Trumann
4	5	6	4 Powers Slough
5	6	7	5 McCormick
6	7	8	6 Cherry Valley West
7	8		7 Cherry Valley East
8			8 Monterey

ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

HARRISBURG, ARKANSAS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983

35090-E6-TF-024

H057



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

September 28, 1989

OCT 03 1989

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1100 "L" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

NATIONAL
REGISTER

RE: Poinsett County Courthouse
Harrisburg - Poinsett County

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the nomination for the Poinsett County Courthouse. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford
State Historic Preservation Officer

CB/KS/lss

Enclosures

